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Fig. 1.

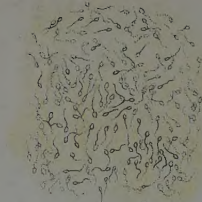


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

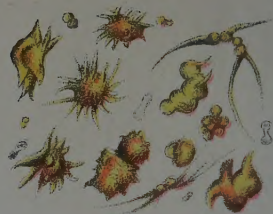


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

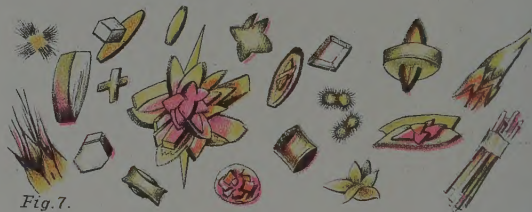


Fig. 7.

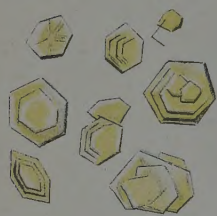


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.

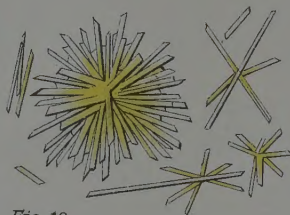


Fig. 10.

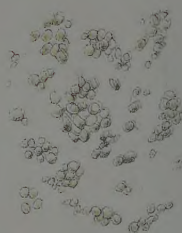


Fig. 11.

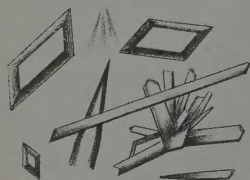


Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.

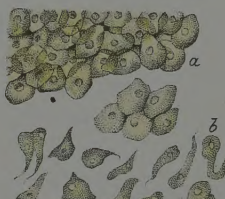


Fig. 14.



Fig. 15.

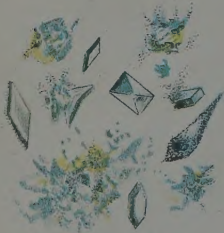


Fig. 16.

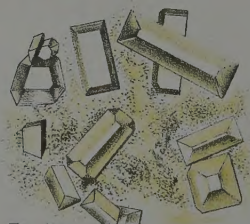


Fig. 17.

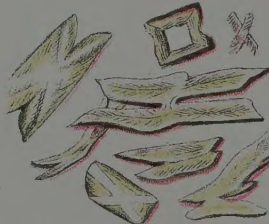


Fig. 18.

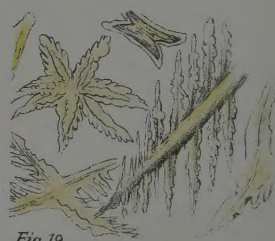


Fig. 19.

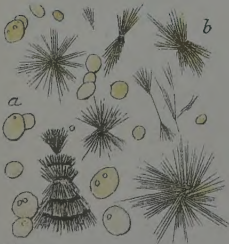


Fig. 20.



Fig. 21.

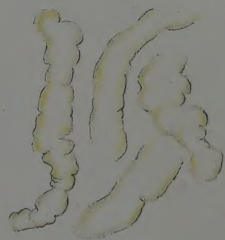


Fig. 22.



Fig. 23.

Dr. Henry Macdonald.

The principal normal and abnormal constituents of Human Urine

Compiled and redrawn from Peyer's Atlas of Clinical Microscopy and other sources

MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

REFERENCE TABLE.

4. Epithelium. (a) Vaginal. (b) Vesical.

REFERENCE TABLE.

PLATE IV.

FIG.

1. (a) Blood-corpuscles. (b) Pus cells.
2. Spermatozooids.
3. Mucus.
4. Ammonium urate.
5. Urates and uric-acid crystals.
6. Sodium urate.
7. Uric acid in various forms.
8. Cystine.
9. Calcium oxalate.
10. Calcium sulphate.
11. Calcium carbonate.
12. Hippuric acid.
13. Hyaline casts.
14. Epithelium. (a) Vaginal. (b) Vesical.
15. Fat globules.
16. Indican.
17. Calcium and magnesium phosphates.
18. Triple phosphates.
19. Triple phosphates.
20. (a) Leucine. (b) Tyrosine.
21. Blood and fibrin casts.
22. Waxy casts.
23. (a) Epithelial casts. (b) Mixed casts.

AN
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BEING A DICTIONARY OF THE TECHNICAL TERMS

USED BY WRITERS ON

MEDICINE AND THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES,

IN THE

LATIN, ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN LANGUAGES.

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FOSTER'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

MINNEQUA SPRING
MIRROR

MINNEQUA SPRING, n. $Mi^{2n}e^2kwa^2$. A place in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, where there is a spring containing calcium, magnesium, and sodium bicarbonates, silicic acid, and sodium chloride. [Anderson (a, 14).]

MINORATION, n. $Mi^{2n}o^2r^2a'shu^2n$. Lat., *minoratio* (from *minorare*, to make smaller). 1. Diminution, abatement. 2. A moderate degree of weakening by means of emetics, mild purgatives, etc. [a, 48.]

MINORATIVE, adj. $Mi^{2n}o^2at^2iv$. Lat., *minorativus*. Fr., *minoratif*. Reducing, weakening; as a n., a weakening remedial process, such as bleeding, fasting, or purgation. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

MINSON (Fr.), n. $Ma^{2n}so^{2n}2$. See *LATHYRUS tuberosus*.

MINT, n. $Mi^{2n}t$. See *MENTHA*.—**Apple-m.** See *MENTHA rotundifolia*.—**Australian forest-m.** See *MENTHA laciflora*.—**Balsam-m.** See *MENTHA gentilis*.—**Bergamot-m.** See *MENTHA citrata* (2d def.).—**Black m.** A variety of *Mentha piperita* having purple stems and rich in essential oil. [B, 18, 275 (a, 35).] Cf. *White m.*—**Brook-m.** See *MENTHA silvestris*.—**Capitate m.** See *MENTHA aquatica*.—**Cat-m.** The *Nepeta cataria* and *Calamintha officinalis*. [B, 77, 275 (a, 35).]—**Common m.** See *MENTHA sativa*.—**Common river-m.** See *MENTHA australis*.—**Conserve of m.** See *Conserva MENTHÆ*.—**Corn-m.** See *MENTHA arvensis*.—**Crisp m.** Crisped m.—**Cross m.** Curled m. See *MENTHA crispæ*.—**Field-m.** See *MENTHA arvensis*.—**Fish-m.** See *MENTHA aquatica*.—**Flea-m.** See *MENTHA pulegium*.—**Garden-m.** See *MENTHA gentilis*, *MENTHA sativa*, and *MENTHA viridis*.—**Hairy m.** See *MENTHA hirsuta*, *MENTHA silvestris*, *MENTHA aquatica*, *MENTHA sativa*, and *MENTHA pulegium*.—**Horsesh-m.** See the major heading.—**Hyssop-leaved m.** The *Speslia cervina*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**M'brush, M'tree.** The genus *Prostanthera*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Moldavian m.** The *Dracocephalum moldavicum*. [B, 88 (a, 46).]—**Mountain-m.** 1. The genus *Monarda*, especially the *Monarda didyma*. 2. The genus *Pycnanthemum*. [B, 19, 34, 77, 275 (a, 35).]—**Pepperm'**. See the major list.—**Round-leaved m.** See *MENTHA rotundifolia*.—**Spear-m'**. See *MENTHA viridis*.—**Squaw-m.** See *HEDEOMA pulegioides*.—**Water-m.** See *MENTHA silvestris* and *MENTHA aquatica*.—**Water of crisped m.** See *Aqua MENTHÆ crispæ*.—**White m.** A variety of *Mentha piperita* having the stems green and the leaves more coarsely serrated than those of black m. Its oil is of more delicate odor. [B, 18, 275 (a, 35).]—**Whorled hairy m.** Whorled water-m. See *MENTHA sativa*.—**Wild m.** See *MENTHA canadensis* and *MENTHA silvestris*.—**Wood-m.** See *MENTHA silvestris nemorosa*.

MINUTIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. $Mi^{2n}u^2(u)^2ti^2fl^2or^2u^2s(u^2s)$. From *minutus*, small, and *flor*, a flower. Fr., *minutiflore*. Having small flowers. [L, 41.]

MINUTIA (Lat.), n. f. $Mi^{2n}u^2(u)^2shi^2ti^2o$. o. Gen., -on'is. From *minuere*, to make smaller. See *MINORATION*.—**M. monachi.** The process of debilitating vigorous young men by blood-letting, etc., formerly practised as an anaphrodisiac. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MINUTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Mi^{2n}u^2(u)^2the^2tha^2si^2s$. Gen., -thes'eos (-yth'esis). Gr., $\mu\iota\nu\upsilon\theta\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$ (from $\mu\iota\nu\upsilon\theta\epsilon\iota\nu$, to diminish). See *MINORATION*.

MINZE (Ger.), n. $Mi^{2n}ts'e^2$. See *MENTHA*.—**Bergm'**. See the major list and Cf. *Mountain-MINT*.—**Frauenm'**. See *MENTHA sativa*.—**Hainm'**. See *MENTHA silvestris nemorosa*.—**Hausm'**. See *MENTHA crispæ*.—**Katzenm'**. See the major list.—**Poleim'**. See *MENTHA pulegium*.—**Zahnm'**. See *MENTHA sativa*.

MINZKRAUT (Ger.), n. $Mi^{2n}ts^2kra^2u^2t$. See *LYSIMACHIA nummularia*.

MIOPRAGIA (Lat.), n. f. $Mi^{2n}(me)^2o^2pra^2(pri^2a)^2$. From *mioprius*, less, and *πράγειν*, to achieve. Fr., *miopragie*. Slight or limited functional activity. [a, 18.]

MIOSHILOS (Lat.), n. f. $Mi^{2n}(me)^2o^2shi^2lo^2s$. See *MYOSCHILOS*.

MIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Mi^{2n}(me)^2o^2si^2s$. Gen., -os'eos (-is). Gr., $\mu\iota\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$ (from $\mu\iota\omega\upsilon\nu$, to lessen). See *MIOSIS*.

MIRABEL, MIRABELLE, n's. $Mi^{2n}a^2be^2l$, $mi^{2n}a^2be^2l$. Fr., *mirabelle*. Ger., *Mirabelle*. A candied or preserved prune. [B, 185, 375 (a, 35).]—**M. of Corsica.** Fr., *mirabelle de Corse*. The *Physalis alkekengi* or its fruit. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

MIRABELLO (It.), n. $Me^2ra^2be^2llo$. A place in Piedmont, Italy, where there is a ferruginous, sulphurous, saline, and alkaline spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

MIRABILIS (Lat.), n. f. $Mi^{2n}(me)^2ra^2b^2i^2li^2s$. Gen., -ab'ilia. From *mirari*, to wonder at. Fr., Ger., *Wunderblume*. A genus of the *Mirabiliteæ* (Fr., *mirabillées*), which are a tribe of

the *Nyctagineæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. dichotoma.** Fr., *m. dichotome*. Ger., *gabelästige Wunderblume*. Four-o'clock flower; a West Indian species. The root is a drastic purgative. [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20 (a, 35).]—**M. jalapa.** Fr., *belle de nuit, faux jalap, fleurs admirables, herbe triste, merveille du Pérou*. Ger., *gemeine Wunderblume, falsche Jalappe*. Garden jalap-plant, common marvel-of-Peru, false jalap. The roots were formerly supposed to be true jalap, and are sometimes used to adulterate that drug. A mildly purgative meal is said to be prepared from the roots in Pará. [B, 19, 34, 42, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. longiflora.** Fr., *m. à longues fleurs*. Ger., *Abeindblume, langblumige Wunderblume*. Sweet-scented marvel-of-Peru. The root was formerly used as a purgative, and was erroneously regarded by Nees as mechoacan-root. [B, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. lutea.** Fr., *m. jaune*. A variety of *M. jalapa*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. suaveolens.** A Mexican species like *M. longiflora*. The leaves, which resemble aniseed in odor and taste, are used in indigestion, diarrhoea, and rheumatism. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

MIRABILITE, n. $Mi^{2n}ra^2b^2i^2li^2t$. Of Glauber, a mineral consisting of sodium sulphate containing water of crystallization. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

MIRACHIA (Lat.), n. f. $Mi^{2n}ra^2k^2(r^2a^2ch^2)^2i^2a^2$. From Ar., *mirach*, the abdomen. Of old writers, a disease or pain ascribed to abdominal abscesses or morbid humors. [A, 325 (a, 46).]

MIRACHIALIS (Lat.), adj. $Mi^{2n}ra^2k^2(r^2a^2ch^2)^2i^2a^2(a^2s)^2li^2s$. See *EPIGASTRIC*.

MIRACULUM (Lat.), n. n. $Mi^{2n}(me)^2ra^2k^2(r^2a^2k^2)^2u^2li^2u^2m(u^2m)$. A miracle. [A, 312 (a, 21).]—**M. MIRMIDON.** Of Swammerdam, the uterus. [A, 42.]

MIRAL (Fr.), n. Me^2ra^2l . A place in the department of the Drôme, France, where there are saline springs. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

MIRANDELLA (Port.), n. A place in the province of Tras-os-Montes, Portugal, where there are alkaline and saline springs. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14); L, 49 (a, 43).]

MIRIASHA (Russ.), n. A person affected with miryachit (q. v.). ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Jan. 9, 1886, p. 82.]

MIROBALANUS (Lat.), n. $Mi^{2n}ro^2(ro)^2ba^2li^2(a^2n^2)^2u^2s(u^2s)$. See *MYROBALANUS*. The *Mirobalanææ* of Dumortier are a family of the *Fructigegmæ*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

MIROCELE (Lat.), n. f. $Mi^{2n}(me)^2ro^2ce^2le^2(se^2ka)^2le^2(a)$; in Eng., *mi-ro-sel*. Gen., -cel'es. See *MIROCELE*.

MIROIR (Fr.), n. $Me^2r^2wa^2$. See *MIRROR* and *SPECULUM*.—**M. de la choroidé.** A portion of the chorioid in most mammals in which the black pigment is wanting and which possesses a metallic lustre. [L, 158 (a, 20).]

MIROSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. $Mi^{2n}ro^2(ro)^2spu^2rm(spe^2rm)^2u^2m(u^2m)$. Fr., *mirosperme*. See *MYROXYLUM*.

MIRROR, n. $Me^2r^2ro^2r$. From *mirari*, to admire. Fr., *miroir*. Ger., *Spiegel*. A polished surface by which images are formed by reflection. [a, 48.]—**Blake's middle-ear m.** Fr., *miroir de l'oreille moyenne de Blake*. Ger., *Blake'sche Mittelohrenspiegel*. A modification of the laryngoscope and rhinoscope, applied to the exploration of the tympanum with reflected light. The m's are made of polished metal and are of three sizes. They are made so as to be flexible at the junction with the shaft, and are thus adjustable at any angle. By placing the shaft in a tenotome handle, these m's can be rotated as desired. These m's can be carried into the

tympanic cavity if the membrana tympani is destroyed, and they are especially adapted for the examination of small polypoid growths on the roof of the cavity. [F, 4.]—**Ear m.** Fr., *miroir d'oreille*. Ger., *Ohrenspiegel*. See *OTOSCOPE*.—**Eye m.** See *OPHTHALMOSCOPE*.—**Forehead m.** **Frontal m.** **Head m.** A circular, slightly concave m. to be attached to the forehead by a head-band, generally by means of a ball-and-socket joint so as to permit of throwing the light in various directions. [a, 34.]—**Laryngeal m.** **Laryngoscopic m.** Fr., *miroir laryngin*. A small m. fixed at an obtuse angle to a bundle and used in connection with a forehead m. for making laryngeal or laryngoscopic examinations. [B, D.]—**Rhinoscopic m.** Fr., *miroir rhinoscopique*. A small m. fixed at an obtuse angle to a handle, used to introduce behind the velum palati and reflect an image of the posterior nares. [a, 29.]



A HEAD MIRROR.

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank; O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², thin; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, hull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like it (German).

MIRYACHIT (Russ.), n. $Mi^2\text{-}ri^2\text{-}a^2ch^2t$. Fr. *maladie des tics convulsifs*. Syn.: *lalah*. A nervous disease, a form of epidemic hysteria in men, usually chronic, apparently peculiar to residents in cold countries (e. g., Siberia), mostly either contagious or hereditary, and consisting mainly in an involuntary mimicry of what is said or done around the patient. The phenomena are considered analogous to reflex action. [W. A. Hammond, "N. Y. Med. Jour., Jan. 9, 1886, p. 82 (a, 50).] Cf. JUMPING FRENCHMEN.

MISADIR, n. Ar., *al-nushadir*. Of the alchemists, sal ammoniac. [B. 52, 78.]

MISCARRIAGE, n. $Mi^2s\text{-}ka^2r^2ri^2j$. Fr. *avortement, fausse couche*. Ger. *unzeitige Geburt, Abgang der Frucht, Missfall*. The expulsion of a fetus before it has become viable; in a stricter sense, such expulsion at any time (in the human subject) between the completion of the third and that of the seventh month of gestation. [A. 22.] Cf. ABORTION and Premature delivery.—**Missed m.** See Missed abortion.

MISCEGENATION, n. $Mi^2s\text{-}se^2\text{-}je^2n\text{-}a^2shu^2n$. From *miscere*, to mix, and *genus*, a race. The intermixture of different races. [a, 14.]

MISCHUNG (Ger.), n. $Mi^2sh\text{-}un^2$. See CRISIS and MIXTURE.—**Frostm., Kältem.** See Freezing mixture.—**Metallische M.** An alloy. [L. 52.]—**M-skunde**. Chemistry. [L. 80.]—**M'slehre**. See CRASOLOGY.—**Zerplatzende M.** See Explosive compound.

MISCIBLE, adj. $Mi^2s\text{-}si^2b\text{-}l$. From *miscere*, to mix. Fr., m. Ger. *miscbar*. Capable of being mixed. [a, 48.]

MISDACH (Ar.), n. An instrument recommended by Albucasis for extracting the fetus. Leishman supposes that it was a straight forceps. Others describe it as a heavy toothed forceps for crushing the head. [A. 20, 60.]

MISDROY (Ger.), n. *Mes-dro-i*. A place in the island of Wollin, Prussia, where there is a sea-bathing establishment. [L. 30 (a, 14); L. 49, 57 (a, 43).]

MISLETOE, n. $Mi^2z\text{-}l\text{'to}$. See MISTLETOE.

MISEMISSION, n. $Mi^2s\text{-}e\text{'mi}\text{'sh}\text{'u}\text{'n}$. The absence of seminal emission in copulation. ["Med. Record," Mar. 15, 1890, p. 299 (a, 34).]

MISERERE (MEI) (Lat.). $Mi^2s\text{-}e\text{'r}\text{-}e\text{'a}\text{'(re}^2\text{)me}^2\text{'(ma)}^2\text{'(e)}$. Imperative of *misereri*, to have pity; used as a n. n. 1: See LIEUS. 2. Stercoraceous vomiting. [L. 50.]

MISHMEE (or **MISHMI**) **TEETA**, n's. See COPTIS *teeta*.

MISLACTATION, n. $Mi^2s\text{-}la^2k\text{-}ta^2shu^2n$. See GALACTIA.

MISLETOE, n. $Mi^2z\text{-}l\text{'to}$. See MISTLETOE.

MISMAR, n. A round, white, nodular formation on the toes. [A. 25 (a, 48).]

MISMENSTRUATION, n. $Mi^2s\text{-}me^2n\text{-}stru^2\text{-}a^2shu^2n$. See PARAMENIA.

MISMICTURITION, n. $Mi^2s\text{-}mi^2k\text{-}tu^2\text{-}ri^2\text{'shu}^2n$. See PARURIA.

MISOGYNY, n. $Mi^2s\text{-}o\text{'i}\text{'i}\text{'n}$. From *μῖσος*, hatred, and *γυνή*, a woman. Ger., *Misogynie*. A morbid aversion to women. [A. 319 (a, 34).]

MISONISM, n. $Mi^2s\text{-}o\text{'n}\text{'e}\text{'i}\text{'z}$. From *μῖσος*, to hate, and *νέος*, new. O. Lombroso, a morbid aversion to anything new or unusual. [a, 34.]

MISOPEDIA (Lat.), n. f. $Mi^2s\text{'(mes)-o}^2\text{'(pe)}^2\text{'(pa}^2\text{'e}\text{'i}\text{'d}$. a's. From *μῖσος*, hatred, and *παιδια*, childish play. Ger., *Misopädie*. A morbid aversion to children. [L. 57 (a, 34).]

MISOPSYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. $Mi^2s\text{'(mes)-o}^2\text{'(ps}\text{'i}\text{'su}^2\text{'(ki}^2\text{'(ch}^2\text{'i}\text{'z}$. a's. From *μῖσος*, hatred, and *ψυχή*, the soul. Ger., *Lebensüberdruß*. Hatred or weariness of life; melancholia. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

MISOPTOCHOS (Lat.), **MISOPTOCHUS** (Lat.), n's m. $Mi^2s\text{'(mes)-o}^2\text{'(p}\text{'to}\text{'ko}^2\text{'s}\text{'(ch}^2\text{'o}^2\text{'s)-ku}^2\text{'s}\text{'(ch}^2\text{'u}^2\text{'s)}$. From *μῖσος*, hatred, and *πτοχός*, a beggar. Gout; humorously so called from the notion that the poor are not liable to it. [L. 50 (a, 48).]

MISOZOIA (Lat.), n. f. $Mi^2s\text{'(mes)-o}^2\text{'(zoi}^2\text{'a}$. From *μῖσος*, hatred, and *ζοία*, life. See MISOPSYCHIA.

MISPEL (Ger.), n. $Mi^2sp\text{'e}\text{'l}$. See MESPLIS (3d def.); in the pl., *M'n*, the fruits of *Mespilus germanica*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

MISPLACEMENT, n. $Mi^2s\text{'plas}\text{'m}\text{'nt}$. See ECTOPIA.

MISSADAN (Ar.), n. Of the alchemists, mercury. [A. 325.]

MISSBHHAGEN (Ger.), n. $Mi^2s\text{'be}^2\text{'h}\text{'a}\text{'g}\text{'e}\text{'n}$. See DYSAESTHESIS.

MISSBILDUNG (Ger.), n. $Mi^2s\text{'bi}^2l\text{'d}\text{'un}^2$. See DEFORMITY and MONSTROSITY.

MISSELTÖE, n. $Mi^2z\text{'l\text{'to}$. See MISTLETOE.

MISSEKASSI, n. Of the alchemists, gypsum. [A. 325.]

MISSEFALL (Ger.), n. $Mi^2s\text{'fa}^2l$. See ABORTION and MISCARRIAGE.

MISSGEBILDET (Ger.), adj. $Mi^2s\text{'ge}^2\text{'bi}^2l\text{'d}\text{'et}$. See DEFORMED and MONSTROS.

MISSGEBURT (Ger.), n. $Mi^2s\text{'ge}^2\text{'burt}$. 1. An abortion. 2. A monstrosity. [a, 34.]

MISSGESTALT (Ger.), n. $Mi^2s\text{'ge}^2\text{'sta}^2l\text{'t}$. See DYSMORPHOMA.

MISSTO (Lat.), n. f. $Mi^2s\text{'shi}^2\text{'(si}^2\text{'o) Gen., -on\text{'is}$. From *mittere*, to send. A letting go, dispatching, release. [A. 312 (a, 48).]—*M. sanguinis*. See BLOODLETTERING.

MISSION SAN JOSÉ HOT SPRINGS, n. $Mi^2\text{'sh}\text{'n}\text{' Sa}^2\text{'n}\text{' Ho}^2\text{'za}^2$. A place near the Mission of San José, Alameda County, California, where there are four warm, alkaline, saline springs of 80° F., containing small quantities of sulphured hydrogen. [Anderson (a, 14).]

MISSISSOUOI SPRINGS, n. $Mi^2s\text{'i}\text{'s}\text{'kwol}$. Mineral springs situated in Franklin County, Vermont. [A. 363 (a, 21).]

MISSMUTH (Ger.), n. $Mi^2s\text{'mut}$. See DYSTHYMIA.

MISTEL (Ger.), n. *Mest'e*. The genus *Viscum*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—*Eichenm.* 1. The *Viscum album*. 2. The *Loranthus europæus*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—*M'leim*. See BIRD LINE.

MISTIO (Lat.), n. f. $Mi^2s\text{'ti}^2o$. Gen., -on\text{'is}. From *miscere*, to mix. See MIXTURE.

MISTLETOE, n. $Mi^2z\text{'l\text{'to}$. See *Viscum album*.—**American m.** The *Phoradendron flavescens*. [B. 5, 275 (a, 35).]—**Australian m.** A term for various species of *Loranthus*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**Californian m.** A term for various species of *Phoradendron*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**East Indian m.** See *Australian m.*—**European m.** See *Viscum album* and *Loranthus europæus*.—**M. of the oak.** *Eichenmistel*. 1. The *Viscum quercinum* of the ancients; the *Loranthus europæus*. 2. The *Viscum album*. [A. 511; B. 175, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**West Indian m.** The genera *Arcuthobium*, *Loranthus*, and *Phoradendron*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Yellow m.** The *Viscum flavescens*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

MISTRAL, n. $Mi^2z\text{'tr}\text{'l}$. The cold northwest wind on the northern shores of the Mediterranean. [a, 34.]

MISTURA [U. S. Ph. Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. $Mi^2s\text{'tu}^2\text{'(tu)}^2\text{'ra}^2$. See MIXTURE and MIXTURA and their subheadings.—**M. demulcens ammoniacalis**. Fr., *potion adoucissante*. A mixture of 1 part of sal ammoniac, 25 parts of potion gommeuse, and 5 parts of infusion of rhubarb. [L. 85.]—**M. gummosa**. See *Potion gommeuse*.—**M. hæmostatica**. Of Warren, a mixture made by adding 5 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid gradually to 10 parts of oil of turpentine, and then adding to the mixture, very cautiously, 2 parts of alcohol. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (a, 46).]

—**M. leniens**. See *Looch album* (2d def.).—**M. martiata** Basmam. See *M. ferri et ammonii acetatis*.—**M. neutralis**. See *M. potassii citratis*.—**M. pectoralis**. See *Mixtura ex ammonio muratico*.—**M. puerperalis**. Of R. U. West, a mixture of magnesium sulphate, Dover's powder, sweet spirit of nitre, and camphor mixture; used by him in cases of what he calls "intestinal fever." [A. 89.]—**M. salina volatilis**. See *Liquor ammonii acetatis*.—**M. Zollicofferi**. A preparation containing 2½ drachms each of potassium iodide and powdered guaiac resin, 3½ oz. of wine of colchicum-root, and sufficient cinnamon-water and syrup to make 1 pint. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 46).]

MISY (Lat.), n. n. $Mi^2(mi^2ys\text{'i}\text{'su}^2)$. Gen., *mis\text{'yos* (-yis), -eos (-eis). Gr., *μῖσος*. A variety of iron sulphate. [B. 52.]

MITBEWEGUNG (Ger.), n. $Mi^2t\text{'be}^2\text{'v}\text{'ag}\text{'un}^2$. The involuntary contraction of some muscles in consequence of the intentional contraction of others. [L. 135 (a, 46).]

MITCHELLA (Lat.), n. f. $Mi^2ch\text{'e}\text{'l}\text{'la}^2$. From *Mitchell*, a Virginian botanist. Fr., *mitchelle*. A genus of the *Mitchellieæ*, which are an order (tribe) of the *Rubiaceæ*. [B. 34, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. repens**. Partridge (or checker, or deer, or one) berry, squaw-vine, winter clover; a North American trailing evergreen, growing in woods. The plant is diuretic, tonic, and astringent, and is often used like pipissaw. Its decoction is said to be employed by the Indians to facilitate parturition. The small red berries are edible, but dry and full of stony seeds. [B. 5, 24, 215, 275 (a, 35).]

MITE, n. Mit. Fr. m. Ger. *M. Milbe*. A term for certain small (often microscopic) animals, of the class *Arachnida*, order *Acaridea*. Some of them are ectoparasites. [G.]—**American harvest m.** See *Leptus americanus*.—**Flour m.** The *Tyroglyphus farinæ*. [B.]—**Itch m.** Ger., *Krätzmilbe*. The *Sarcoptes scabiei*. [B.]—**Mower's m.** See *Leptus autumnalis*.—**Pimple m.** See *Demodex folliculorum*.—**Sugar m.** See *Acarus sacchari*.

MITELLA (Lat.), n. f. $Mi^2t\text{'e}\text{'l}\text{'la}^2$. Dim. of *mitra*, a head-band or turban. Fr., *mitelle*. 1. See SLING. 2. Mitre-wort (or bishop's-cap) of North America; a genus of the *Saxifragææ*; so called from the resemblance of the capsule to a mitre. The *Mitellez* of Reichenbach are a subsection of the *Heuchereæ*. [B. 34, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. pawa**. A sling arranged like a cravat. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**M. pentandra**. A species the root of which is used in diarrhoea caused by the drinking of water in alkali regions. It is an astringent, and contains a bitter principle. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1887, p. 268 (a, 50).]—**M. quadrangularis**. A sling formed by a four-sided piece of cloth having all the corners tied together at the neck. [A. 325 (a, 21).]—**M. triangularis**. A triangular sling having two of the corners tied together at the neck. [a, 48.]

MITEMPFINDUNG (Ger.), n. $Mi^2t\text{'e}\text{'mp}\text{'f}\text{'ind}\text{'un}^2$. Sympathetic feeling. [K.]

MITESSER (Ger.), n. $Mi^2t\text{'e}\text{'s}\text{'se}^2r$. See *Acne punctata* and COMEDO.

MITGLIED (Ger.), n. $Mi^2t\text{'gl}\text{'ed}$. See PHALANX.

MITHON, n. Of Fenillee, an undetermined onagraceous plant of Chile, reputed resolvent and vulnerary. [B. 46, 88 (a, 46); B. 121 (a, 35).]

MITHRIDATE, n. $Mi^2th\text{'ri}^2d\text{'at}$. Lat., *mithridaticum* (from *Mithridates* [Gr., *Μιθριδάτης*, or *Μιθριδάτης*]) a king of Pontus. See ELECTUARIUM *mithridaticum*.

MITHRIDATIC, adj. $Mi^2th\text{'ri}^2d\text{'at}$. Lat., *mithridaticus*. Incapable of being affected by poisons. [E. R. Lankester, "Nature," June 13, 1889, p. 149 (L).]

MITHRIDATISM [E. Ray Lankester], n. $Mi^2th\text{'ri}^2d\text{'at}$. Immunity from poisoning induced by the administration of gradually increased doses of poison to an organism. ["Nature," June 13, 1889, p. 149 (L).]

MITIGANS (Lat.), adj. $Mi^2(me)\text{'ti}^2g\text{'a}\text{'nz}$. From *mitigare*, to soothe. Fr., *mitigant*. Ger., *mildernnd, lindernd*. Alluviating, palliative. [L. 50 (a, 48).]

MITIGATED, adj. $Mi^2t^1t^2$ -gat-e⁹d. Lat., *mitigatus*. 1. Diminished in severity. 2. Diluted. Cf. *M. CAUSTIC*. [a, 48.]

MITLEIDUNG (Ger.), n. Mi^2t^1 -lid-un⁹. Sympathetic feeling. [K.]

MITOM (Ger.), n. Me-tom'. See CYTOXALOPASMA and PROTOPLASM.

MITOSCHISIS (Lat.), **MITOSIS** [Flemming] (Lat.), n⁹s f. Mi^2t^1 -o's/ki²ch²i²-si²s, -os'²s. Gen., -ys'eos (-och'yosis), -os'eos (-is). From $\mu\acute{\iota}\tau\omicron\varsigma$, a thread, and $\sigma\chi\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, a cleaving (see also -osis*). Ger., *Mitose*, *mitotische Theilung*. See CARYOCINESIS.

MITRA (Lat.), n. f. Mi^2mi^2 /'tra³. Gr., $\mu\acute{\iota}\tau\rho\alpha$. Fr., *mitre*. Ger., *Mütze* (1st and 2d def.). 2. A headband, turban. 2. A mitreiform hymenophorum. 3. Of Fries, a section of the genus *Helvella*. [B, 121, 123 (a, 35).]—**M. hippocratica**, **M. Hippocratis**. See *Cape-line BANDAGE*.

MITRÆFORM, adj. Mi^2t^1 -re³-fo²rm. Lat., *mitraformis* (from *mitra*, a turban, and *forma*, form). Fr., *mitreforme*. Ger., *mitrenförmig*. Shaped like a mitre; conical and not slit on one side, like the calyptra of some mosses. [B, 1, 19, 123, 308 (a, 35).]

MITRAL, adj. Mi^2t^1 -r'l. Lat., *mitralis* (from *mitra*, a turban). Fr., m. 1. See *MITRÆFORM*. 2. Pertaining to the m. valve. [a, 48.]

MITRALIS (Lat.), adj. Mi^2 -tra/(tra³/'li²s. See *MITRAL*; as a n., a valve, especially the mitral valve. [H.]—*Mitralles semilunares*. The aortic valves. [H, 12.]—*Mitralles tricuspidales*. The tricuspid valves.

MITRATUS (Lat.), adj. Mi^2 -tra/(tra³/'tu³s(tu³s). Provided with a mitra. The *Mitrali* of Fries are an order of the *Hymenomyces* so characterized. [B, 123, 170 (a, 35).]

MITRE (Fr.), n. Metr'. 1. See *MITRA*. 2. The *Helvella crispa*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

MITRIFORM, adj. Mi^2t^1 -ri²-fo²rm. See *MITRÆFORM*.

MITRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi^2t^1 -ri²-u³m(u³m). Gr., $\mu\acute{\iota}\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\nu$. A sling. [E.]

MITTE (Fr.), n. Met. 1. Sewer-gas. 2. A disease of the eyes caused by sewer-gas poisoning. [L, 87 (a, 40); L, 49 (a, 43).]

MITTEL (Ger.), n. Mi^2t^1 -te¹. 1. A remedy or medicine. [a, 14.] For many combinations not here given, such as *Arzneimittel*, *Augmentende M.*, etc., see under the major headings and the qualifying words. 2. See *MEDICUM*—*Bernhardt'sches M.* A caustic powder containing arsenic. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—*M'darin*. See *MESOGASTER*.—*M'ding*. See *MEDIUM*.—*M'ständig*. Intermediate, median. [a, 35].—*Niesen'*. See *ERRHINE*.

MITTELBALKEN (Ger.), n. Mi^2t^1 -te¹-bal²k-k²en. A median commissure. [L.]—*Markiger M.* See *MIDDLE COMMISSURE* of the brain.

MITTELFELL (Ger.), n. Mi^2t^1 -te¹-fe²l. See *MEDIASTINUM*.—*Hinteres M.* See *POSTERIOR MEDIASTINUM*.—*Vorderes M.* See *ANTERIOR MEDIASTINUM*.

MITTELFELTRAUM (Ger.), n. Mi^2t^1 -te¹-te¹-ra³-u³m. A mediastinal space. [L, 304.]—*Hinterer M.* See *POSTERIOR MEDIASTINAL SPACE*.—*Vorderer M.* See *ANTERIOR MEDIASTINAL SPACE*.

MITTELFLEISCH (Ger.), n. Mi^2t^1 -te¹-flish. See *PERINEUM*.

MITTELFURCHE (Ger.), n. Mi^2t^1 -te¹-furch³-e². A median fissure. [I, 17 (K).]—*M. der Schreibfeder*. See *CALAMUS scriptorius*.—*Vordere M.* See *ANTERIOR MEDIAN FISSURE* of the spinal cord.

MITTELGEHIRN (Ger.), n. Mi^2t^1 -te¹-ge²-hern'. See *MITTELGEHIRN*.

MITTELHAUT (Ger.), n. Mi^2t^1 -te¹-ha³-u³t. See *MESOCARP*.

MITTELHIRN (Ger.), n. Mi^2t^1 -te¹-hern. See *MESENCEPHALON*.—*M'bläschen*. See *Middle primary VESICLE*.—*M'höhle*. See *Third VENTRICLE*.

MITTELKLOPFER (Ger.), n. Mi^2t^1 -te¹-klo³-pf-e²r. See *ADUCTOR pollicis manus*.

MITTELKÖRPER (Ger.), n. Mi^2t^1 -te¹-ku³-rp-e²r. The pyramid of the cerebellum. [I, 17 (K).]—*M. des Pyramis*. The middle lamina of the pyramid of the cerebellum. [I, 17 (K).]

MITTELPUNKT (Ger.), n. Mi^2t^1 -te¹-punkt. See *CENTRE* and *CENTRUM*.—*Halbförmiger M.* [Mayer]. See *CENTRUM ovale*.—*M'ständig*. Central. [a, 35.]—*Optischer M.* See *CENTRE of similitude*.—*Schwerkraft'*. See *CENTRE of gravity*.

MITTELSALZ (Ger.), n. Mi^2t^1 -te¹-za³ls-e². See *NEUTRAL SALT*.—*Arsenikalisches M.* Of Macquer, diacid potassium arsenate, formerly made by heating together arsenious oxide and potassium nitrate. [B, 3.]

MITTELSPALTE (Ger.), n. Mi^2t^1 -te¹-spa³lt-e². A median groove or fissure. [I, 3 (K).]—*Hintere M.* See *POSTERIOR MEDIAN FISSURE of the spinal cord*.—*M'n des Gehirns*. The ventricles of the brain. [L, 80.]

MITTELSTÜCK (Ger.), n. Mi^2t^1 -te¹-stu³k. 1. See *INTERNODE*. 2. See *DIAPHYSIS* (5th def.).—*M. des kleinen Hirns*. See *VERMIFORM PROCESS*.

MITTELSUBSTANZ (Ger.), n. Mi^2t^1 -te¹-zub-sta³nts'. Interstitial substance. [I, 3 (K).]

MITTELTHEIL (Ger.), n. Mi^2t^1 -te¹-til. A median or central portion. [a, 14.]—*M. des kleinen Hirns*. See *VERMIFORM PROCESS*.—*Oberer M. des kleinen Hirns*. See *Superior vermiform PROCESS*.—*Unterer M. des kleinen Hirns*. See *Inferior vermiform PROCESS*.

MITTERAD (Ger.), n. Mi^2t^1 -te¹-ba³d. A place in Brixen, Austria, where there are a saline spring and a milk-cure and whey-cure establishment. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14).]

MITTERSILL (Ger.), n. Mi^2t^1 -te¹-zi²l. A place in Salzburg, Austria, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

MIVA, n. Quince marmalade. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

MIXADIR, n. See *MISADIR*.

MIXED, adj. Mi^2 xt. Lat., *mixtus* (from *miscere*, to mix). Fr., *mixte*. Ger., *gemischt*. Composed of substances or elements of different kinds; containing two or more distinct types. [a, 35.]

MIXIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi^2x (mex)¹/is. Gen., *mix'eos* (-is). Gr., $\mu\acute{\iota}\xi\iota\varsigma$ (from $\mu\acute{\iota}\chi\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, to mix). 1. See *MIXTURE*. 2. Sexual intercourse. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

MIXOPYUS (Lat.), adj. Mi^2x (mex)-o²p²(u³s)-u³s'us. Gr., $\mu\acute{\iota}\xi\omicron\pi\upsilon\varsigma$ (from $\mu\acute{\iota}\chi\eta\mu\alpha\iota$, to mix, and $\pi\upsilon\omega\varsigma$, pus). Of old writers, having pus mingled with it (said of urine). [L, 50 (a, 48).]

MIXTINERVATE, adj. Mi^2 xt-i²-nu²rv'at. Lat., *mixtinervis* (from *mixtus*, mixed, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *mixtinerve*, *mixtinerve*. Of a leaf, having the veins running in many different directions. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

MIXTURA [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. Mi^2 xt-u³(u³)'ra³. See *MIXTURE*.—**M. acid** [Norw. Ph.] (*sulphurica* [Dan. Ph.]). A mixture of 3 parts [Dan. Ph.], (2 [Norw. Ph.]), of dilute sulphuric acid 100 [Dan. Ph.], (80 [Norw. Ph.]) of water, and 22 [Dan. Ph.], (18 [Norw. Ph.]) of raspberry syrup. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**M. adstringens** Sylvii. Sp., *mixtura astringente de Silvio* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture made by finely powdering 1 part of opium, 6 parts of catechu, and 20 of red coral, gradually adding 300 parts of syrup and 700 of water, triturating as finely as possible, and adding 150 parts of distilled vinegar. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**M. atheræa**. Syn.: *julapium atheræum*. A mixture of 1 1/2 part of sulphuric ether with 92 parts of peppermint-water, or water of melissa, or with 61 parts each of water of orange-flowers and water of lime, sweetened with 30 parts of honey, or syrup, or syrup of orange-flowers; or a mixture of 14 parts of ether, 180 of water, and 15 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**M. alba** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See *M. cretæa*.—**M. alcoholica**. Sp., *mixtura alcoholica* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. A mixture of 60 parts of alcohol, 120 of water of hyssop, and 30 of syrup of white poppy. 2. A mixture of 25 parts of alcohol with 2 each of bitter tincture and aromatic tincture, and water up to 200 parts. [B, 95, 270 (a, 38).] Cf. *MIXTURE alcoholica*.—**M. anglica**. A solution of 4 parts of magnesium sulphate in 6 of water and 1 part of dilute sulphuric acid. [A, 319 (a, 50).]—**M. anodyna**. See *M. atheræa*.—**M. diarrhæica** [Mex. Ph.]. See *EMULSIO cereæ*.—**M. antiniasmatica**. See *Liquor curri ammonio-muriatici*.—**M. aperiens** [Norw. Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part of potassium tartrate, 2 parts of water, and 3 of alkaline infusion of rhubarb. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**M. astringente de Silvio** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). See *M. adstringens Sylvii*.—**M. boraxata**. See *GARGARISMA boracatum*.—**M. camphorata** [Dan. Ph.]. Sp., *amporata*. See *M. atheræa*.—**M. camphorata** [Norw. Ph.]. Sp., *amporata*. See *M. atheræa*.—**M. camphorata** [Finn. Milit. Ph.]. A mixture very similar to m. camphoræ (a. v.). The Dan., Norw., and Finn. preparations consist of powdered camphor and gum arabic with the addition of syrup of rhubarb and elder-water [Dan. Ph.] (raspberry syrup and water [Norw. Ph.], syrup and water [Finn. Ph.]); the Sp. preparation contains no gum arabic, but the camphor is mixed with honey of elder and water of melissa. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**M. cathartica** [Norw. Ph.]. An extemporaneous mixture of 99 parts of m. camphorata with 1 of acetic acid. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**M. cathartica** [Fr. Cod.]. See *MIXTURE cathartique*.—**M. cereæ. See *EMULSIO cereæ*.—**M. Choppartii** [Swiss Ph.]. See *M. balsami COPAIVÆ*.—**Mixture contractæ**. Concentrated mixtures given in the form of drops. [B, 1.]—**M. cretæa**. See *MISTURA CRETÆ*.—**M. demulcens ammoniacalis**. A mixture of 1 part of sal ammoniac and 25 parts of water, or of gum mastic and 25 parts of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**M. diatrion**. See *M. pyrocatartica*.—**M. gummosa** [Aust. Ph., Finn. Milit. Ph., Swiss Ph., Roum. Ph.]. A mixture of powdered gum arabic or gum-arabic mucilage with water, to which is added sugar [Aust. Ph.], syrup [Roum. Ph.], water of orange-flowers and syrup of marsh-mallow [Sp. Ph.], or water of orange-flowers and syrup [Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**M. gummosa cum cornu cervi**. Sp., *mixtura gomosa de cuerno de ciervo* [Norw. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 15 parts of burnt hartshorn with 30 each of powdered gum arabic and sugar, adding slowly 700 of water, and triturating. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**M. hulmiana**, **M. hulmiensis**. A mixture consisting of 23 parts of potassium carbonate, 31 of dilute sulphuric acid, and 187 of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**M. leniens**. See *LOOCH album* (2d def.).—**M. Macbridi**. Fr., *mixture de Iacbride*, *mixture saline composée*. Syn.: *M. salina composée*. A mixture of 200 grammes of peppermint-water, 14 of syrup, and 5 centigrammes of tartar emetic with a saturated solution of potassium carbonate in 29 grammes of lemon-juice. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**M. mercurialis**. See *Liquor HYDRARGYRI perchloridi*.—**M. moschata**. See *EMULSIO MOSCHI*.—**M. mucilaginoso-balsamica** [Batav. Ph., 1811]. A preparation made by adding to an infusion of spruce fir buds in boiling water, 3 grammes, 1000 of water of gum arabic, 1000 of water of poppies; used in chronic bronchial and vesical catarrh. [B, 97.]—**M. nitrosa**. A mixture of 6 parts of potassium nitrate with 30 of syrup, and water up to 200 parts. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**M. oleosa**. See *LOOCH album* (2d def.) and *EMULSIO olei AMYGDALARUM*.—**M. oleoso-balsamica** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Ger., *balsamisch-glitchte Mischung*. Syn.: *balsamum vite Hoffmanni* [Aust. Ph., Belg. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *liquor oleo-balsamicus* [Gr. Ph.], *tinctura balsamica aromatica* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. A solution of 4 to 12 parts of balsam of Peru and three or four times as much of a mixture of various spices in 1,000 or nearly 1,000 parts of alcohol (aromatic spirit [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.]). Most of the pharmacopœias order the oils of cloves, cinnamon, lemon, lavender, and mace; some also the oils of orange-flowers, rue, rectified amber, rosemary, and origanum. The Norw. Ph. directs the preparation to be colored with saffron; the Russ. preparation contains no balsam of Peru, but has oil of bergamot and oil of rose added, and is perfumed with vanilla. Some of the**

older pharmacopoeias also directed the oils of cardamom, ginger, nutmeg, and turpentine, as well as musk. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**M. oleosa cum aceto.** A mixture of 2 parts each of vinegar and linseed oil with 1 part of honey and 4 parts of infusion of chamomile. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**M. pectoralis.** See *M. ex ammonio muratico*.—**M. pectoralis hydrocyanica.** Fr., *mixture pectorale*. A mixture of 4 parts of medicinal prussic acid with 360 of water and 45 of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**M. peruviana.** A mixture of 1 part of balsam of Peru with 2 parts of alcohol. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**M. piperita.** Fr., *mixture aromatique*. A mixture of 7 parts of Mynsicht's viridole elixir with 60 of ginger syrup and 240 of peppermint-water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**M. pyrotartarica.** Fr., *mixture simple* (ou de Ludwig). Ger., *brenzlichweinsteinsauere Mischung*. Syn.: *m. simplex*, *m. diatrion* (*spiritus diatrion* (seu de tribus). *gutta febrifuge*, *tinctura febrifuga* acids). A mixture of 1 part of sulphuric acid and 3 to 8 parts of pyrotartaric acid with 5 to 65 of camphorated theriacal spirit; or with 12 of camphorated compound spirit of angelica; or with 5 of compound tincture of angelica and 4 part of camphor; or with 5 parts of alcoholic solution of camphor and a sufficient amount of blueberry-juice. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**M. resolvens spirituousa.** Fr., *mixture fondante spiritueuse*. A mixture of 30 parts of tincture of antimony, 22 of tincture of saffrage, 11 of tincture of amber, and 7 of Spanish soap. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**M. salina.** Fr., *mixture saline simple*. A mixture of 11 parts of carbonate and 189 of lemon-juice (or enough to saturate the salt) with 30 of syrup and water enough to make 360 parts. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**M. salina composita.** See *M. Macbridi*.—**M. salina pauperum.** A solution of potassium acetate. [a, 38]. See *POTASSII acetat*.—**M. salina volatilis.** See *Liquor ammonii acetatis*.—**M. simplex.** Fr., *mixture simple*. 1. A filtered mixture of 180 parts each of vinegar and camphorated brandy and 15 of oil of mastic. [B. 119 (a, 38).] 2. See *M. pyrotartarica*.—**M. simplex antiscorbutica.** See *Spiritus antiscorbuticus Drai*.—**M. simplex Ludovici.** See *M. pyrotartarica*.—**M. solvens.** Fr., *mixture fondante* (2d def.). 1. See *M. chloroti ammonici*. 2. See *POTIO salina stibiata*.—**M. styptica.** See *Liquor æris cinnameomatus*.—**M. sulfurica acida** (Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.). **M. sulfurica acida** (Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph.). **M. sulphurico-acida.** Fr., *acide sulfurique alcoolisé* (Fr. Cod.), *gouttes acides toniques*. Fr., *acide sulfurique alcoolisé* (Sp. Ph.). Roun., *Uccioy's acid*. Ph., *hui Haller* (Roun. Ph.). Syn.: *acida Rabelii* (Belg. Ph.), *elixir acidum*, *elixirum acidum Halleri* (Belg. Ph.), *liquor acidus Halleri* (Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.). Acid elixir of Haller, made by dropping 1 part of pure sulphuric acid into 3 parts of alcohol, with prolonged stirring. Colored by red-poppy petals, it is the *eau de Rabel* of the Fr. Cod. [B. 81 (a, 21).] See also *ACIDUM SULPHURICUM aromaticum*.—**M. temperans.** A mixture of equal parts of oxyacetic acid and water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Thielmanni** (Swed. Ph.). A mixture of 3 parts of oil of peppermint dissolved in 22 of alcohol with 10 parts of Sydenham's laudanum, 25 of wine of ipecac, and 40 of tincture of valerian. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**M. tonico-nervina Stahlii.** A mixture of 2 parts of alkaline tincture of antimony with 1 part of rectified spirit of harts-horn. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

MIXTURE, n. *Mix'tur*. Lat., *mixture* (Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.), *mistura* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (from *miscere*, to mix). Fr., *mixture*. Ger., *Mixtur*, *Gemisch*, *Mischung*. It., *mistura*, *miscuglio*, *mescolanza*. Sp., *mistura*, *mistura*, *mezcla*. 1. The act or process of mixing. 2. A combination of several elements or bodies. 3. A substance produced by the mechanical combination of two dissimilar substances without the existence of any chemical union between their molecules. 4. In pharmacy, a liquid preparation containing solid or liquid substances in a state of suspension or incomplete solution. [B. D. 6.]—**A. C. E. anæsthetic m.** A m. of 1 part of alcohol, 4 parts of chloroform, and 3 of ether, by measure, used by inhalation as an anæsthetic. The first letters are the initials of the ingredients.—**Antodontaic m.** See *BALSAMUM odontalgicum*.—**Aperient m.** Fr., *m. apéritive*. A m. made by dissolving 5 parts of sal ammoniac in 300 of chamomile-water, and adding 4 of wine of antimony and 60 of oxymel. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Basham's m.** See *MISTURA FERRI ET ammonii acetatis*.—**Brown m.** See *MISTURA GLYCRRHIZÆ composita*.—**Brown-Séguin's epileptic m.** A m. of 180 grains each of sodium, potassium, and ammonium bromides, 90 grains each of potassium and sodium iodides, 60 grains of ammonium carbonate, 1½ fl. oz. of tincture of calumba, and water enough to make 8 fl. oz. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” xxxviii (a, 46).]—**Diarrhoea m.** Fr., *m. anti-diarrhéique*. 1. See *EMULSION cereæ*. 2. See *Loomis's diarrhoea m.* 3. See *Dunlap's diarrhoea m.* 4. See *Sun's diarrhoea m.* 5. A m. of 1 fl. oz. of dilute sulphuric acid, 2 fl. oz. of compound tincture of cardamom, 4 oz. of sugar, and 9 fl. oz. of aqueous mentha diluta. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” vol. xix, p. 487 (a, 46).]—**Dunlap's diarrhoea m.** A m. of 3 fl. oz. each of the tinctures of opium, camphor, peppermint, and capsicum and of Hoffmann's anodyne, and 3 drachms of ginger. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” xxxiv (a, 46).]—**Durande's m.** Fr., *m. fondante* (2d def.). A m. of sulphuric ether and oil of turpentine; used in gall-stone colic. [S. W. Lewaschew. “Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. klin. Med.” cl. 3, 1885, p. 430.]—**Flemming's fixing m's.** Syn.: *chromoacetic acid*. In microscopy, m's for fixing the tissue elements in the form possessed during life. They are especially recommended for the study of the carboxylic figures. The first, or weak, m. consists of 25 parts of a 1-per-cent. solution of chromic acid, 10 each of glacial acetic acid and a 1-per-cent. solution of osmic acid, and 55 of water. The second, or stronger, m. consists of 15 parts of a 1-per-cent. solution of chromic acid, 4 parts of a 2-per-cent. solution of osmic acid, and 1 part of glacial acetic acid. [J. 194.]—**Fothergill's asthma m.** A m. of 5 fl. oz. of tincture of lobelia, 2 drachms of ammonium iodide, 3 drachms of ammonium bromide, and 3 fl. oz. of syrupus tolutanus. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” xxxii (a, 46).] Cf. *M. anti-asthmatica*.—**Freezing m.** Fr., *mélange réfrigérant*. Ger., *Kältemischung*, *Gefrieresalz*. A mixture for re-

ducing temperature, consisting generally of a salt and an acid, or of one or more salts, acids, or alcohols with snow, ice, or water. A freezing m. consisting of 1 part each of potassium nitrate, ammonium chloride, and water will reduce a temperature of 18° to -24° C. Freezing m's are sometimes used to saturate a package of moss or cotton-wool as a makeshift for an ice-bandage. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**French m.** Lat., *liquor tedi carbolatus*. A m. of 10 minims of compound tincture of iodine, 40 of warm carbolic acid, 34 fl. oz. of glycerin, and water enough to make 16 fl. oz. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” xxvii (a, 46).]—**Frigrific m.** See *Freezing m.*—**Griffith's m.** See *MISTURA FERRI composita*.—**Hope's m.** A m. of 8 drops of nitric acid, 40 drops of tincture of opium, and 8 fl. oz. of aqua camphoræ; used in dysentery. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” vi (a, 46).]—**Lafayette m.** A m. of 2 fl. oz. each of copaiba, spirit of nitrous ether, and compound tincture of lavender, 4 fl. drachms of liquor potassæ, 5 fl. oz. of syrup, and mucilage of acacia enough to make 16 fl. oz.; used in gonorrhœa. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” xxxiv (a, 46).] Cf. *Mistura balsami copaivæ*.—**Loomis's diarrhoea m.** A m. of 4 fl. drachms each of tincture of opium and tincture of rhubarb, 2 fl. oz. of compound tincture of lavender, and 40 drops of oil of sassafras; 1 fl. oz. of tincture of catechu may be added in severe cases. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” xxxiv (a, 46).]—**M. alcoolicque** (Fr.). A m. of 30 grammes each of brandy, camphor, and cinnamon-water, heated with 2 beaten eggs and 15 grammes of sugar. [B. 92 (a, 14).]—**M. anthémoptysique** (Fr.). See *M. astringente*.—**M. anti-arthritique** (Fr.). Of H. Green, see *Liquor stibiatum cum aconito*.—**M. anti-asthmaticque** (Fr.). A m. of 1 part of gum ammoniac, 16 parts of hyssop-water, and 8 of white wine. [L. 85.] Cf. *Fothergill's asthma m.*—**M. anti-diarrhéique** (Fr.). See *Diarrhoea m.*—**M. antirrhumatismale** (Fr.). See *M. anti-arthritique*.—**M. antispasmodique** (Fr.). See *Mistura asperum*.—**M. aromaticque** (Fr.). See *Mistura piperita*.—**M. astringente** (Fr.). Syn.: *m. anthémoptysique* (Fr.). A mixture of 1 part of alum with 144 parts of peppermint-water and 24 each of tincture of cinnamon and syrup of opium. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**M. calmante** (Fr.). See *Looch album* (2d def.).—**M. cathérétique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *mixture cathartica* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn., *colirio de Lanfranc* [Sp. Ph.], *Syn. collige de Lanfranc*. A preparation consisting of 5 parts each of aloes and myrrh, 10 of copper subacetate, and 15 of purified arsenic trisulphide, powdered and mixed with 1,000 parts of white wine, to which 380 parts of distilled water of roses are subsequently added [Fr. Cod.]. The Sp. Ph. prescribes a little more arsenic and water of roses, and, instead of 1,000 parts of white wine, directs 430 parts each of white wine and water of plantain. [B. B. 95 (a, 38).]—**M. chloroformée** (Fr.). A m. of 5 parts of chloroform with 35 of 85-per-cent. alcohol and 150 of gum syrup; used in gall-stone colic. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**M. chloroformique** (Fr.). See *Mistura cascarillæ composita*.—**M. ferrugineuse** (Fr.). See *Mistura FERRI composita*.—**M. fondante** (Fr.). 1. See *POTIO salina stibiata*. 2. See *Durande's m.*—**M. fondante spiritueuse** (Fr.). See *Mistura resolvens spirituousa*.—**M. mercurielle balsamique** (Fr.). A m. made by triturating 2 parts of mercury with 1 each of gum arabic and balsam of copaiba until the mercury is extinguished, and adding 32 parts each of syrup of kermes and water of fumitory. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**M. nervine** de Boerhaave (Fr.). See *Coveri ammonio-sulphate*.—**M. odontalgique** (Fr.). See *BALSAMUM odontalgicum*.—**M. oléoso-acide de Richter** (Fr.). A mixture of 25 centigrammes of extract of opium with 90 grammes each of linseed-oil and lemon-juice. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**M. pectorale** (Fr.). See *Mistura pectoralis hydrocyanica*.—**M. simple** (Fr.). 1. See *Mistura pyrotartarica*. 2. See *Mistura simplex*.—**M. sudorifique** (Fr.). See *Mistura ammonii acetici*.—**Neutral m.** See *Mistura POTASSII citratis*.—**Oxyacetic m.** See *Thielmanni*.—**Pagani's m.** A m. of alum, gum, and water which forms a kind of skin on meats dipped in it, protecting them from the action of ferments. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” x (a, 46).]—**Richard's cough m.** A m. of 1 grain of antimony and potassium tartrate, 2 drachms of powdered extractum glycyrrhizæ, 1 fl. oz. each of water, syrup of squills, syrup of Tolu, and camphorated tincture of opium, and 2 drachms of sweet spirits of nitre. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” vii (a, 46).]—**Salline m.** The *mistura potassii citratis* of the U. S. Ph. [B. 1.]—**Sun's diarrhoea m.** A m. of equal volumes of the tinctures of opium, of capsicum, and of rhubarb, and of the spirits of camphor and of peppermint; so called because the formula was published in the New York “Sun” during a cholera epidemic. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” xxxvi (a, 46).]—**Villate's m.** A m. of ½ oz. each of crystallized zinc and copper sulphates dissolved in 6½ fl. oz. of white-wine vinegar, to which 1 fl. oz. of solution of lead subacetate is added; used in the cure of bone in animals. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” xxiii (a, 46).]

MINASIUM (Lat.), n. f. *Naz(mn)s* (i²-u²m(u)m). Gr., *μνάσιον*, *μνάσιον*. Fr., *mnésie*. Of Theophrastus, a species of the genus *Musa*. [B. 121 (a, 35).]

MNEME (Lat.), n. f. *Ne(mn)s* (me(mn)a). Ger., *mne/mes*, Gr., *μνήμη* (from *μνᾶν*, to remind). Fr., *mnème* (2d def.). 1. Memory. 2. Of the old writers, a kind of cephalic balsam. [A. 325 (a, 48).]

MNEMONICS, n. sing. *Ne(m)-on'ic* (s). Lat., *mnemotechnia* (from *μνήμη*, a remembrance, and *τεχνή*, an art). Fr., *mnémotechnie*. Ger., *Mnemonik*, *Gedächtnisskunst*. The science of memory. [L. 30, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

MNESTOTHELEUS (Lat.), adj. *Ne's* (mnns)-to-to's-the(thal)-le-2-e (a²-e²)-u's(u)s. Fr., from *μνᾶσθαι*, wedded, and *θηλά*, female. Fr., *mnestothélé*. Of a flower, bisexual. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

MOAHEANCE, n. A sort of wood of which the Hindoo women are said to introduce pieces into the uterus, in order to produce abortion. [J. Clarke, “Indian Med. Gaz.” June, 1885, p. 187.]

MOBILE, adj. *Mob'ile*. Lat., *mobilis* (from *movere*, to move). Fr., m. Ger., *beweglich*. 1. Movable, capable of being moved or

of moving independently; of a liquid, flowing easily, not viscous; of plant-organs, not adherent. 2. Characterized by movements. See M. SPASM. [B. 1, 123 (a, 35).]

MOBILITY, n. *Mobilität* (i²-ti²). Lat., *mobilitas* (from *movere*, to move). Fr., *mobilité*. Ger., *Beweglichkeit*. The condition or property of being mobile.

MOCAN, n. A fruit formerly used in the Canary Islands as a food and medicinally; supposed to be the fruit of *Fisnea mocanera*, of *Cercalonia siliqua*, or of *Mýrica fayal*. [B. 19, 121, 173, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

MOCHING (Ger.). **MOCHINGERBAD** (Ger.). n's. *Mo'ch'z'*. i²n². -e²-ba²d. A place near Munich, Bavaria, where there is an alkaline spring. [L. 49 (a, 43).]

MOCHLEUSIS (Lat.). **MOCHLIA** (Lat.). n's f. *Mo'k(mo'ch'z')*. lu²z'si²s. -li'e'a². Gen., *leus*-e² (-is), *moch*/li²e. Gr., *μόχλευσις*, *mochleia* (from *μόχλειν*, to heave by a lever). 1. The operation of a lever. 2. Of the old writers, the reduction of dislocations. [L. 50 (a, 14); L. 84 (a, 43).]

MOCS, n. A place in the county of Kolozs (Klausenburg), Transylvania, where there is a mineral spring. [L. 30 (a, 14).]

MODECCA (Lat.). n. f. *Mo'd'-e'k'ka*². Fr., m. A genus of climbing plants belonging to the *Passifloraceae*. The *Modeceae* (Fr., *modeceae*) are a tribe (Sprengel) or series (Bailion) of the *Passifloraceae*. [B. 49, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—*M. integrifolia*. A Malabar species used in hæmorrhoids and as an oxytocic. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—*M. lobata*. A species used medicinally at Sierra Leone. [B. 71 (a, 14).]—*M. palmata*, *M. tuberosa*. An Eastern species; used as a pectoral, and its root as a tonic. [B. 19, 180 (a, 35).]

MODIFIED, adj. *Mo'd'i'z'*-fid. Changed in form or characteristics; altered (especially moderated) in intensity or degree. [a, 48.]

MODIOLIFORM, adj. *Mod-i'o'z'l'-fo'rm*. Lat., *modioli-formis* (from *modiolus*, the nave of a wheel, and *forma*, form). Shaped like the nave of a wheel. [B. 19 (a, 35).]

MODIOLUS (Lat.). n. m. *Mo'd'i'o'z'l'-u's* (u's). Dim. of *modius*, a measure. Fr., *modiole*. Ger., *Spindel*. 1. The osseous axis of the cochlea of the ear. [a, 29.] 2. The crown of a trephine. [a, 34.]

MODULUS (Lat.). n. m. *Mo'd'u'l'(-u'l')-u's* (u's). Dim. of *modus*, a measure. A unit of caloric or other physical effects. [a, 48.]

MODUM, n. A health resort near Drammen, Norway, where there are mineral springs. [A. 519 (a, 21).]

MODUS (Lat.). n. m. *Mod'(mo'd')-u's* (u's). See METHOD.

MOELLE (Fr.). n. Mo-e'l. 1. See MEDULLA. 2. See SPINAL COND. —*M. allongée*. See MEDULLA oblongata. *M. de l'ourlet*. Ger., *Mark der Zwinge*. Of Huguenot, certain longitudinal nerve-fibres lying below the gyrus fornicatus. [I, 23 (K).]—*M. épinière*. See SPINAL CORD.

MÖNCHIA (Lat.). n. f. *Mu'neh'i'a*. From *Mönch*, a proper name. 1. Of Ehrhardt, the genus *Cerastium*. 2. Of Medicus, a section (*Moly*) of the genus *Allium*. 3. The genus *Panicum*. 4. Of Roth, a genus of cruciferous plants. [B. 42, 121, 311 (a, 35).]—*M. sativa*. See CAMELINA sativa.

MENIA (Lat.). n. n. pl. *Me'(mo'e'2)-ni'a*. Walls or ramparts. —*M. dentis*. The bony borders of the jaws which support the alveoli. [L. 50 (a, 48).]

MOFETE (Fr.). n. Mo-fe't. See METHANE.

MOFFAT, n. *Mo'fa't*. A place in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, where there are sulphurous, saline, and chalybeate springs and a hydrotherapeutic establishment. [L. 30, 49, 105 (a, 43).]

MOGGIONA (It.). n. *Mo'jo'na*. A place in Tuscany, Italy, where there are warm and gaseous mineral springs. [L. 49, 135 (a, 43, 46).]

MOGIGRAPHIA (Lat.). n. f. *Mo'z'(mo'g'z')-i'a*. *gra'z'(gra'z')-i'a*. From *μῦγος*, with difficulty, and *γράφειν*, to write. Ger., *Mogigraphie*. See Writers' CRAMP.

MOGILALIA (Lat.). n. f. *Mo'z'(mo'g'z')-i'a*. *la'li'a* (i'a). From *μῦγος*, with difficulty, and *λαλέειν*, to speak. Dyslalia. [a, 34.]

MOGIPHONIA (Lat.). n. f. *Mo'z'(mo'g'z')-i'a*. *fo'n'i'a*. From *μῦγος*, with difficulty, and *φωνέειν*, to produce a sound. Ger., *Mogiphonie*. Of Fraenkel, a condition characterized by a weakness of the voice, occurring only when singing or public speaking is attempted. [A. 519 (a, 21).]

MOGORIUM (Lat.). n. n. *Mo'g-or'i'a* (u'm) (u'm). Fr., *mogori*, *mogoris*, m. Of Jussieu, the genus *Jasminum*. The *Mogorinae* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Jasminaceae*. [B. 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]

MOGOSTOCIA (Lat.). n. f. *Mo'g-o'st-o'(-o'z')-i'a*. Gr., *μυγοστοκία* (from *μῦγος*, tail, and *στόμα*, a bringing forth). See DYSTOCIA. —*M. pelvica*. Dystocia from pelvic difficulty. [A. 85.]

MOHITLI, n. In Mexico, the *Sericographis* m. [B. 42, 121 (a, 35).]

MOHN (Ger.). n. Mon. See PAPAVER.—*Bastardm*. The *Papaver hybridum*. [L.]—*Feldm*. The *Papaver rhæas*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—*Hormm*. See GLAUCIUM.—*Klatschm*. The *Papaver rhæas*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—*M'extrakt*. See EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS.—*M'haupten*, *M'kannen*, *M'kapseln*, *M'köpfe*. See CAPSULA PAPAVERIS.—*M'kopfsyrup*. See DIACODION.—*M'saft*, *M'samen*. See the major list.—*M'säure*. Meconic acid. [L. 80 (a, 43).]—Weisser M. The *Papaver officinale*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—*Wilder M.*, *Windm*. See PAPAVER rhæas.

MOHNSAFT (Ger.). n. Mon'za'ft. See OPIUM.—*Ägyptischer M.* See OPIUM thebaicum.—*Ausgetrockneter M.* Crude opium. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

MOHNSAMEN (Ger.). n. pl. Mon'za'm-e'n. Poppy-seeds. [B. 5, 18 (a, 35).]—*M'kapseln*, *M'köpfe*. See CAPSULA PAPAVERIS. [L. 80 (a, 43).]—*M'öl*. See OIL OF POPPY.—*Weisser M'syrup*. See SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS.

MOHO-MOHO, n. The *Piper angustifolium*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 35).]

MOHOMO, n. See PIPER longum.

MOHR (Ger.). n. Mor. See ÆTHIOPS.—*Arsenikm*. See ÆTHIOPS auripigmentalis.—*Betäubend M.* See ÆTHIOPS hypnoticus.—*Eisemm*. See ÆTHIOPS maritimus.—*Metallm*. See ÆTHIOPS (3d def.).—*Mineralm*. See ÆTHIOPS mineralis.—*Platinum*. Platinum black. [B. 48.]—*Schweissm*. See ÆTHIOPS hypnoticus.—*Spießglanzm*. See ÆTHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS.—*Thierm*. See ÆTHIOPS animalis.—*Vegetabilischer M.* See ÆTHIOPS vegetabilis.—*Zinnm*. See ÆTHIOPS jivalis.

MÖHRE (Ger.). n. Mu'r'e². 1. See DAUCUS. 2. The carrot (root of *Daucus carota*). [B. 121 (a, 35).]—*M'nkümmel*. 1. The seed of *Athamanta cretensis*. 2. The fruits of *Ptychotis coptica* and (by substitution) the fruits of the *Helosciadium lateriflorum* and *Anemum majus*. 3. The *Cuminum cyminum*. [B. 48 (a, 14); B. 180 (a, 35).]—*M'saft*. See ROBT DAUC.

MOHRIA (Lat.). n. f. *Mo'r'i'a*. From *Mohr*, a German botanist. Fr., *moirie*. A genus of polypodaceous ferns. The *Mohriaceae* of Presl are a suborder of the *Schizaceae*. [B. 121, 170 (a, 35).]—*M. Caffrorum*, *M. thurifraga*. Frankincense-ferm; a species found in the Mascarene Islands and southern Africa, having the odor of benzoin. An ointment of the powdered leaves is applied to burns. [B. 19, 121, 197, 275 (a, 35); P. L. Simmonds, 'Am. Jour. of Pharm.' Sept., 1890, p. 471.]

MOHRRÜBE (Ger.). n. *Mo'r'ru'b-e*. The genus *Daucus*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

MOHWA, n. In the East Indies, a plant used as an antiscorbutic. [Chevres, 'Med. Times and Gaz.', Dec. 27, 1884, p. 880.]

MOIGNON (Fr.). n. *Mwa'n-yo'n*. See STUMP.

MOINE (Fr.). n. *Mwa'n*. The *Orchis morio*, *Arum maculatum*, *Delphinium consolida*, or *Papaver rhæas*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 35).]

MOINGT (Fr.). n. *Mwa'n*. A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there is a warm gaseous and alkaline mineral spring. [L. 30, 41 (a, 14); L. 49, 87 (a, 43).]

MOIS (Fr.). n. *Mwa*. The menses. [A. 96.]

MOISSURE (Fr.). n. *Mwa*-ses-su'r. A name for various species of *Mucorini* and *Mucedinei*. [B. 121 (a, 35).]

MOISTURE, n. *Moist'u'r*. Fr., *moiteur*. Ger., *Feuchtigkeit*. See HUMIDITY.

MOKAL, n. In Ambonya, a species of *Scævola*, used in catarract, as an alexipharmic, etc. [B. 121 (a, 35).]

MOLA (Lat.). n. f. *Mo(mo'z')-la*. 1. See MOLE (of the uterus). 2. See PATELLA.—*M. abdominis*. A uterine mole. [a, 34.]—*M. aquosa*. A cystic mole. [a, 34.]—*M. botryoides*. See VESICULAR MOLE.—*M. calvarea*. Ger., *Kalkmole*, *Knochenmole*, *Steinmole*. 1. A mole that has undergone calcareous degeneration. 2. A lithopædion. 3. A calcified intra-uterine tumor. 4. A calcareous uterine concretion. [A. 88.]—*M. carnea*. See Fleshy MOLE.—*M. carneo-vesicularis*. Of Schliërbach, a fleshy and cystic mole. [a, 34.]—*M. carnosa*. See Fleshy MOLE.—*M. carnosohydrotosa*. A vesicular mole that has assumed a fleshy structure in some of its parts by a process of coagulation. [A. 88.]—*M. crinita*. See NÆVUS pilosus.—*M. cruenta*. See Blood mole.—*M. cystica*. See Vesicular MOLE.—*M. flammea*. See NÆVUS flammeus.—*M. generatiosis*. See True MOLE.—*M. hydatidea*, *M. hydatidosa*. See Vesicular MOLE.—*M. hydatidosa destruens*. A vesicular mole in which the vesicles penetrate into the muscular wall of the uterus with atrophy of that tissue. [Volkmann, 'Arch. f. path. u. Anat.' Berl. 1867, xli. 528 (a, 34).]—*M. hydatosa*. See Vesicular MOLE.—*M. lapidea*. See M. calvarea.—*M. macerosa*. See Vesicular MOLE.—*M. nutritionis* [Lamsweerde]. Ger., *Ernährungsmole*. See False MOLE.—*M. ossea*. See M. calvarea.—*M. racemosa*. See Racemose MOLE.—*M. sanguinea*, *M. sanguinolenta*. See Blood mole.—*M. sarcomatosa*. A mole formed by sarcomatous degeneration of the placenta. *M. tendinosa*. Ger., *Fleichenmole*. That variety of the fleshy mole in which a tough cartilaginous mass is formed. [L. 135 (a, 46).]—*M. ventosa*. Ger., *Windmole*, *Luftmole*. A mole containing gas. [L. 135 (a, 46).]—*M. vesicaria*, *M. vesicularis*, *M. vesiculosa*. See Vesicular MOLE.

MOLAR, adj. *Mo'la'r*. Lat., *molaris* (from *mola*, a millstone). Fr., *molaire*. Ger., m. 1. Having power to grind; as a, n, a m. tooth. 2. Situated near the m. teeth. [C; a, 17.]

MOLAR, adj. *Mo'la'r*. From *mola*, a uterine mole. Characterized by the degeneration of an ovum into a mole.

MOLAR, adj. *Mo'la'r*. From *molas*, a mass. Of or pertaining to masses of appreciable size, as distinguished from molecules, such as m. forces. [B.]

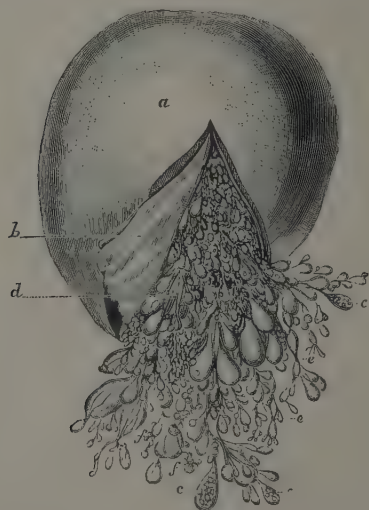
MOLARIFORMIS (Lat.). adj. *Mo'la-a'r'(-a'r')-i'a*. *fo'a'r'm'i'a*. From *molaris*, a molar, and *forma*, form. Fr., *molariforme*. Resembling a molar tooth. [L. 41 (a, 43).]

MOLARIS (Lat.). n. m. *Mo'la-a'r'(-a'r')-i'a*. From *mola*, a millstone. 1. See MOLAR (1st def.). 2. The deep layer of the alveolar labialis muscle. [Leyh (I, 13).]—*M. externus* et *internus*. See ALVEOLO-LABIALIS (2d def.).

MOLASSES, n. *Mo'la-as'e'z*. From *μῆλα*, honey, or *μέλας*, black. Lat., *syrrupus fuscus*, *sacchari fæx*, *theriaca*, *syrrupus communis* (see *hollandicus*), *pyromel*. Fr., *mélasse*. Ger., *Melasse*, *Zuckersatz*, *brauner Syrrup*, *Zuckersyrup*. That portion of the juice of the sugar-cane from which sugar can no longer be crystallized. It is a dark, syrupy liquid, of sweet taste and peculiar odor. West

MOLE, *n.* *M.* *l.* *Ger.* *Möhl.* *Lat.*, *mola*. *Fr.*, *môle*, *germe dé-généré*. *Ger.*, *m. falsche Schwangerschaft*, *Afterkind*. *It.*, *Sp.*, *mola*. A shapeless mass formed in the uterus as a result of irregular development or degeneration of an ovum. [*a*, 46.] See also *False* *conception* and the various subheads. — **Blasenm.** (*Ger.* See *Vesicular m.*) — **Blood m.** *Lat.*, *mola cruenta* (*see sanguinea*). *Fr.*, *môle sangnante*. *Ger.*, *Blut mola*. A mass of blood, coagulated between the fetal and maternal membranes, mingled with coagulated blood, after the embryo has been expelled, in cases of abortion. — **Carne-ous m.** See *Fleshy m.* — **Cystic m.** See *Vesicular m.* — **False m.** *Lat.*, *mola spuria*, *pseudomola*. *Fr.*, *môle fausse*. *Ger.*, *falsche (oder unächte) M.* A *m.* (e. g., a blood *m.*) that does not consist wholly of the product of conception. — **Fleischm.** (*Ger.*). See *Fleshy m.* — **Fleshy m.** *Lat.*, *mola carnea* (*see fleshy*). *Fr.*, *môle charnue* (*ou rouge, ou vasculaire*). *Ger.*, *Fleischmola*. An advanced stage of the blood *m.*, so called from its having assumed a fleshy appearance. — **Grape m.** See *Vesicular mole*. — **Hydatid m.**, *Hydatidiform m.*, *Hydatoid m.* See *Vesicular m.* — **Kalkm.** (*Ger.*), **Knochenm.** (*Ger.*). See *Mola calcarea*. — **Lebende M.** (*Ger.*). See *Nativus stannus*. — **Lute m.** (*Ger.*). See *Mola ventosa*. — **Malicious m.** See *Ramosa m.* — **Membranous m.** See *Trabenn m.* — **Trabenn m.** A variety of the vesicular *m.* which, until a late period in its development, is inclosed in a membranous sac consisting of the decidua. [*A*, 85.] — **Sanguineous m.** See *Blood m.* — **Stone m.**, *Ger.*, *Steinm.* See *Mola calcarea*. — **Trabenn m.** (*Ger.*). See *Ramosa m.* — **True m.** (*Lat.*), *mola vera* (*see genera-tionis*). — **Uterine m.** *Lat.*, *gignens*. (*see Zeugensm.*) — **Vesivle M.** *Fr.*, *mola*, originating from an ovum. [*L*, 338, 46.] — **Vesicular m.** (*Fr.*), **Montgomery's vesicular m.** [*a*, 34.] — **Unichte M.** (*Ger.*). See *False m.* — **Vesicular m.** *Lat.*, *mola vesicularis* (*see hydati-c*

MOLITZ, n. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there are warm gaseous mineral springs. [L. 41, 49, 87, 88 (a. 43, 46).]



sen botryoides), hydrops uteri vascularis, myxoma diffusum placenta. Fr., môle vésiculaire (ou blanche, ou cystique, ou en grappe, ou hydatique, ou hydatôide), dégénérescence cystique du chorion et du placenta, hydropisie des villosités choriales, myxome du placenta. Ger., Blasenm., Traubenn. Syn.: uterine hydatids, myxoma of the chorionic villi [Virchow], hydatiginous degeneration of the chorion, hydatidiform (or hydatid) m., hydatidiform (or hydatiginous) degeneration of the chorion, molar degeneration of a fecundated ovum in which the chorionic

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N³, tank;

MOLYBDOCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. Mo²l-i²b(u⁶b)-do(do³)-kol'i²ka³. See *Lead colic*.

East Indies, but cultivated in the West Indies. The small, orange-colored warted fruits, *fructus momordicæ*, *poma hierosolymitana*

(seu *balsamica*), or balsam-apples, are eaten unripe. An oily infusion of the ripe fruits is applied to burns and ulcers. The bitterish pungent leaves are applied to wounds, and used internally in various diseases. The root is purgative. [B. 48; B. 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*M. buchu*. See *Ecballium buchu*.—*M. charantia*. Fr., *monardique charantia*. Ger., *gukenäulicher Balsampfehl*. The papareh, *pavavel*, or *pandipavel* of the East Indies, where the whole plant, powdered, is employed as an external application in leprosy and malignant ulcers, or made up into an ointment with cinnamon, long-pepper, rice, and the oil of the *Hydnocarpus inebrians*, is used in scabies and other affections of the skin, and the juices of the leaves as an antelmintic. It is identified by Baillon with the *M. papillosa* of Brazil, where it is known as *malhada nato* and *melão de San Caitano*, and prescribed in rheumatic and similar complaints. The bitter fruit, after being steeped in cold water, is eaten, cooked, in the East Indies. [A. 496; B. 19, 121, 172, 173, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—*M. cylindrica*. An East Indian species the bitter fruit of which is purgative. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—*M. dioica*. Mal., *erimapsel*. Tam., *palooappahel*. Tel., *angakara*. A species found in the East Indies, where the green fruits and tuberous roots are eaten and the roots are used in hemorrhoids. [B. 172, 180, 496 (a, 35).]—*M. elaterium*. See *Ecballium elaterium*.—*M. luffa*. See *Luffa aegyptiaca*.—*M. mixta*. Beng., *gol-kakra*. An East Indian species with red prickly fruits, the yellow insipid pulp of which is used as food. [B. 19, 496 (a, 35).]—*M. monadelphica*. See *Cephalandra indica*.—*M. muricata*. See *M. charantia*.—*M. operculata*. Fr., *monardique d'opercule*. Ger., *knäufelruechlicher Balsampfehl*. See *Luffa operculata*.—*M. papillosa*. See under *M. charantia*.—*M. pedata*. Fr., *monardique pédatine*. See *ANGURIA pedata*.—*M. purgans*. Fr., *monardique purgatif*. A Brazilian species the juice of which is cathartic. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—*M. trifoliata*. The *Trichosanthes trifoliata*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—*Oleum monordice*. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of the ripe fruit of *Ecballium elaterium* with 2 parts of olive-oil for many days, boiling till the moisture is consumed, and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

MONORDICIN, n. Mo^m-ord-i²s-i²n. Fr., *monordicine*. See ELATERIN.

MONACETIN, n. Mo^m-a^s-e²t-i²n. See ACETIN.

MONACETOTARTARIC ACID, n. Mo^m-a^s-e²t-o-ta²-r-ta²-r-i²k. See under ACETOTARTARIC ACID.

MONACID, adj. Mo^m-a^s-i²d. Of a base, capable of replacing one atom of hydrogen in an acid, or, in the case of addition compounds, uniting directly with a single molecule of a monobasic acid, with half a molecule of a dibasic acid, etc. [B.]

MONACO, n. Mo^m-a²-i²-o. A climatic sea-bathing resort, the capital of the principality of M. [L. 49 (a, 43).]

MONAD, n. Mo^m-a²-d. From *μόνας*, a unit. Fr., *monade*. Ger., *Monade*. 1. A univalent radicle. 2. A free or fixed, rounded or ovoid, infusorial animalcule having one or more cilia and usually provided with a nucleus and a contractile vacuole. [L. 11, 41.] 3. Of Heuter, a micrococcus. [A. 396 (a, 21).]

MONADELPHIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Mo^m-a²-d(a²-d)-e²l-i²-a². From *μόνος*, alone, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother. Fr., *monadelphie* (sing.). Ger., *Einbrüderschaft* (sing.). 1. (Sing.) one-brotherhood; the coalescence of stamens by their filaments into a tube. 2. (Pl.) of monadelphs, a class of plants characterized by flowers with monadelphous stamens. [B. 1, 34, 121, 291 (a, 35).]

MONADELPHOUS, **MONADELPHOUS**, adj.'s. Mo^m-a²-d-e²l-i²-a². Lat., *monadelphus*. Fr., *monadelphique*. Ger., *monadelphisch, einbrüderig*. In one brotherhood; of stamens, united by their filaments into a single tube; belonging to the MONADELPHIA. [B. 1, 19, 34, 123 (a, 35).]

MONADENOMA (Lat.), n. n. Mo^m-a²-d(a²-d)-e²n-o-m'a². Gen., -o-m'a²-o(-ia). From *μόνος*, single, and *ἀδής*, a gland (see also -oma²). Of Broca, a uniglandular adenoma. [A. 34.]

MONADIARY, n. Mo^m-a²-d-i²-a²-r-i². The envelope that incloses a group of monads (3d def.). [A. 48.]

MONADOLOGY, n. Mo^m-a²-d-o²-l-o-g-i². From *μόνος*, a unit, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *monadologie*. The science of monads. [L. 41 (a, 14, 43).]

MONÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Mon(moⁿ)/e(a²-e²). The buttocks. [A. 325 (a, 43).]

MONALKALAMIDE, n. Mo^m-a²-l-ka²-l'a²-m-i²-d(i²). See under ALKALAMIDE.

MONALKYL, n. Mo^m-a²-l'ki²l. See ALKYL.

MONALKYLAMINE, n. Mo^m-a²-l-ki²l'a²-m-en. Ger., *Monalkylamin*. Syn.: *primary alkylamine*. See under ALKYLAMINE.

MONALKYLIC, adj. Mo^m-a²-l-ki²l'i²-k. Of or containing a single molecule of an alkyl. [B. 4.]

MONAMIDE, n. Mo^m-a²-m-i²-d(i²). See under AMIDE.

MONAMINE, n. Mo^m-a²-m'en. See under AMINE.

MONAMMONIC, adj. Mo^m-a²-m-moⁿ-i²-k. Containing one molecule of ammonium. [B.]

MONANDRIAN, **MONANDRIC**, **MONANDROUS**, adj.'s. Mo^m-a²-n-d-i²-a²-n, -i²-k, -ru²s. Lat., *monandricus, monandrus* (from *μόνος*, alone, and *ἀνδρ*, a man). Fr., *monandre, monandrique*. Ger., *monandrisch, einmännig*. Having but a single stamen; belonging to the *Monandria*. [B. 1, 34, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

MONANGEUS, adj. Mo^m-a²-n-j'e²-u²s. Lat., *monangeus* (from *μόνος*, alone, and *αγγειον*, a vessel). Of plants, having only one seed-vessel. [A. 48.]

MONANTHEMOUS, adj. Mo^m-a²-n-th'e²-m-u²s. Lat., *monanthemus* (from *μόνος*, alone, and *άνθεμον*, a flower). Fr., *monanthème*. Having solitary flowers. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

MONANTHEROUS, adj. Mo^m-a²-n-th'e²-u²s. Lat., *monantherus* (from *μόνος*, alone, and *άνθος*, flowery). Fr., *monanthère*. Having flowers with but a single anther. [B. 1 (a, 35).]

MONANTHOUS, adj. Mo^m-a²-n-th'u²s. Lat., *monanthos*, *monanthus* (from *μόνος*, alone, and *άνθος*, a flower). Fr., *monanthe*. Ger., *einblumig*. One-flowered. [B. 19 (a, 35).]

MONARACHIN, n. Mo^m-a²-r-a²-k-i²-n. Fr., *monarachine*. See MONOARACHIN.

MONARDA (Lat.), n. f. Mo-na²-r-da². From *Monardes*, a Spanish botanist of the sixteenth century. Fr., *monarde*, m. Ger., *Monarde*. 1. Horsemint; a genus of herbs of the *Monardaceae* (Fr., *monardées*), which are of the tribe of the *Labiales*. 2. Of 1840, Fr., 1870, the *M. punctata*. [B. 19, 34, 42, 104, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*Ætheroleum monardæ*. See *M. oil*.—*M. allophylla*. See *M. fistulosa*.—*M. altissima*. A species the leaves of which are used like those of *M. fistulosa*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—*M. citriodora*. A species of citron-like odor; used as a stomachic. The dried flowers are said to be strongly erhrine. [Rahnesque (a, 35).]—*M. clinodonta*. See *M. fistulosa*.—*M. coccinea*, n. f. Of 1840, Fr., (ou *monarde*) *écarlate*. Ger., *viernäunige Monarde*. Mountain mint (or balm), bee-balm, scarlet rose-balm, square-stalk, Oswego tea; a species the aromatic leaves of which are used like pepper-mint, and as a substitute for tea. They contain a volatile oil, which is a source of thymol. [B. 5, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*M. fistulosa*. Fr., m. (ou *monarde*) *fistuleuse*. Ger., *röhrlige Monarde*. American wild bergamot, horsemint; a species having a mint-like odor. The aromatic and bitter leaves and flowers are used as a tonic, antispasmodic, and febrifuge. [B. 34, 173, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxxi (a, 46).]—*M. lutea*. See *M. punctata*.—*M. oblongata*. See *M. fistulosa*.—*M. oil*. Fr., *oléule de monarde*. A volatile oil distilled with water from the herb of *M. punctata*. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—*M. punctata*, *M. punctula*. Fr., m. (ou *monarde*) *poncée*. Ger., *punktlige Monarde*. Horsemint; a species growing from Louisiana to Louisiana. The herb, the m. of the U. S. Pl. of 1870, has the odor of penny-royal, and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste, and is stimulant and carminative, but is rarely used. It is rich in a volatile oil which is a source of thymol. [B. 5, 34, 173, 180, 215 (a, 35).]—*M. purpurea*. See *M. didyma*.—*M. rugosa*. A species used in North America like *M. fistulosa*, with which it is identified by Gray. [B. 180, 215 (a, 35).]—*M. squarrosa*. A species of mints; a species growing in Kansas. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxxi (a, 46).]—*Monardæ ætherum*. See *M. oil*.—Small m. The *Pycnanthemum monardella*. [B. 19 (a, 35).]

MONARDIN, n. Mon-a²-r-i²-n. A crystalline principle, C₁₀H₁₄O, derived from monarda-oil, isomeric with thymol. [B. 5 (a, 38).]

MONARGENTIC, adj. Mo^m-a²-r-j'e²-n-ti²-k. From *μόνος*, alone, and *argentum*, silver. Containing 1 atom of silver in the molecule. [B.]

MONARTHTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mo^m-a²-r-th-ri(re)-ti²s. Gen., -ri-ti²-o(-idis). Arthritis limited to a single joint.

MONAS (Lat.), n. f. and n. Mon(moⁿ)/a²s(a²s). Gen., *monados* (-adis). Gr., *μόνας*. 1. See MONAD. 2. Of Müller, a genus of unicellular *Algae* placed by some among the *Fungi*. [B. 121 (a, 35).]—*M. crepusculum*. The *Micrococcus crepusculum*. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—*M. elongata*. "Of Dujardin, an elongated nodular flexible species of variable form found in marsh water. [Pritchard (a, 39).]—*M. erubescens*. A species occurring in brackish water, perhaps identical with *M. Warmingii*. [B. 73.]—*M. fallax*. A species which is perhaps a stage of a *Beggiatoa*. [B. 30, 73.]—*M. globulosa*. Of Dujardin, a globular species, compressed at the origin of the filament. It is found in the sea-water at Cette, France. [Pritchard (a, 39).]—*M. gracilis*. The coccus stage of *Beggiatoa mirabilis*; according to some, a distinct species. [A. 396 (a, 21).]—*M. lens*. Of Dujardin, a rounded or discoid species, very frequent in animal and vegetable infusions. [Pritchard (a, 39).]—*M. Müllerii*. The macrococcus stage of *Beggiatoa mirabilis*. [A. 396 (a, 21).]—*M. Okenii*. A species found in stagnant water; by some identified with *Beggiatoa roseo-persicina*. [B. 30, 73, 238.]—*M. prodigiosa*. See *Micrococcus prodigiosus*.—*M. termo*. See *BACTERIUM termo*.—*M. tuberculosum*. A variety of m. isolated by Klebs in 1877 from a fractional cultivation of tuberculous substance. [a, 34.]—*M. vinosa*. A species found in water containing decaying vegetable matter; by some regarded as identical with *Beggiatoa roseo-persicina*. [B. 30, 73, 238.]—*M. Warmingii*. A species found in brackish water; identical, according to some, with *Beggiatoa roseo-persicina*. [B. 30, 73, 238.]

MONASTER (Lat.), n. m. Mo^m-a²s(a²s)-t'i²-u²(ar). Gen., -ast'eros (-is). From *μόνος*, alone, and *αστήρ*, a star. See ASTER (1st def.).

MONATOMIC, adj. Mo^m-a²-o²-m-i²-k. From *μόνος*, single, and *άτομος*, an atom. Fr., *mono-atomique*. Ger., *monatomisch, einatomisch*. 1. Containing but 1 atom of replaceable hydrogen. 2. Having a combining capacity that is saturated by union with 1 atom of hydrogen (said of radicles). 3. Formed by replacing 1 atom of hydrogen in a hydrocarbon by 1 molecule of hydroxyl (said of alcohols). [B. a, 38.]

MONATSBLUME (Ger.), n. Mo^m-a²s-blum-e². 1. Menstruation. 2. See MENYANTHES trifoliata.

MONATSFLOSS, **MONATSEINIGUNG** (Ger.), n. Mon'-a²s-flus, -rin-i²-g-un². See MENSTRUATION.

MONAXIAL, **MONAXONIC**, adj.'s. Mo^m-a²-x-i²-a²l, -a²-x-o²-n-i²-k. From *μόνος*, single, and *άξων*, an axis. Having only one axis. [a, 48.]

MONCADA Y REIXACH (Sp.), n. Mo^m-ka²-da² e ra'e-sha²k. A place in Catalonia, Spain, where there is a gaseous, sulphurous, and chalybeate spring. [L. 49 (a, 43).]

MONCHIQUE (Port.), n. A place in Algarve, Portugal, where there are warm gaseous springs. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14).]

MÖNSCHAPPE (Ger.), n. $\text{Mu}^{\text{m}}\text{ch}^{\text{s}}\text{'kapp-pe}^{\text{2}}$. See CUCULLUS.

MONDA (Sp.), n. $\text{Mon}^{\text{d}}\text{'a}^{\text{2}}$. A place in Malaga, Spain, where there is a saline spring. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

MÖNDCHEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Mu}^{\text{m}}\text{nd}^{\text{ch}}\text{'e}^{\text{2}}\text{n}$. See LUNULA.—**M. im Herzen**. See LUNULA of the valves of the heart.

MONDLACK (Ger.), **MONDMILCH** (Ger.), n's. $\text{Mond}^{\text{d}}\text{'la}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$. $\text{-mi}^{\text{2}}\text{ch}^{\text{2}}$. See MINERAL AGARIC.

MONDÓN (Sp.), n. $\text{Mon}^{\text{d}}\text{'on}^{\text{2}}$. A place in Orense, Spain, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

MONDORF (Ger.), n. $\text{Mon}^{\text{d}}\text{'or}^{\text{2}}\text{f}$. A place in the grand duchy of Luxembourg, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 37, 87 (a, 14).]

MONDSÜCHTIG (Ger.), adj. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{nd}^{\text{d}}\text{'zu}^{\text{2}}\text{ch}^{\text{2}}\text{'t-i}^{\text{2}}\text{g}$. See INSANE.

MONEMBRYARY, **MONEMBRYONIC**, adj's. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{-e}^{\text{2}}\text{m}^{\text{2}}\text{'-br}^{\text{2}}\text{-ar}^{\text{2}}\text{'i}^{\text{2}}$, $\text{-e}^{\text{2}}\text{m}^{\text{2}}\text{-br}^{\text{2}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{'o}^{\text{2}}\text{n}^{\text{2}}$. From $\mu\epsilon\mu\beta\upsilon\alpha\varsigma$, alone, and $\epsilon\mu\beta\upsilon\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$, an embryo. Having only one embryo. [a, 48.]

MONEMEROS (Lat.), **MONEMERUS** (Lat.), adj's. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{-e}^{\text{2}}$ (a)' $\text{me}^{\text{2}}\text{'e}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}$, $\text{-u}^{\text{2}}\text{'s}$ (u's). Gr., $\mu\omicron\text{νημερος}$ (from $\mu\omicron\varsigma$, alone, and $\eta\mu\epsilon\text{'ra}$, a day). Ephemerical as a n., in the n., *monemerus* (Fr., *monémère*), of Galen, an eye-salve which could cure in one day. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

MONERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{-e}^{\text{2}}$ (a)' ra^{2} . From $\mu\omicron\text{νηρης}$, single. Of Haeckel, a group of the Protozoa with a non-nucleated, homogeneous, and structureless body, without contractile vesicles; doubtfully referred to the animal kingdom, of which, if they are included in it, they are the lowest types. [Packard (a, 32); "Amer. Nat.," viii, p. 728 (a, 32).] Cf. ENDOPLASTICA.

MONERULA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{-e}^{\text{2}}$ (a)' ru^{2} (u') -la^{2} . From $\mu\omicron\text{νηρη}$, single. Of Haeckel, the developing ovum after fertilization in the stage when it was supposed to contain no nucleus. Later researches have shown that the nucleus never disappears, so that the term in its original sense is no more used. [J, 9, 55.]

MONESIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{-e}^{\text{2}}$ (a)' sez (sas). Gen., -es^{2} (e's) (is). From $\mu\omicron\varsigma$, solitary, and $\eta\omicron\varsigma$, delight. A genus of the *Pyroleae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. grandiflora**. Ger., *einblättrige Wintergrün*. One-flowered wintergreen, the only species; a small herb found in Europe, North America, and Japan. The leaves are astringent, are applied to inflamed eyes, and are used as an emetic. [B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

MONESIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{-e}^{\text{2}}$ (a)' zi^{2} (si') -a^{2} . Fr., *monésie*. An extract of m-bark (see *M-bark* and *CHRYSPHYLLUM buranhem*), containing monesin and occurring in brittle cakes. It tastes sweet at first, but afterward astringent and finally acid. It is used as a tonic and alterative in diarrhoea, dyspepsia, scrofula, etc., and locally in ulceration of the mouth, scorbutic gums, leucorrhoea, etc. [B, 5 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (a, 46).]—**Cortex monesie**. See *M-bark* and *CHRYSPHYLLUM buranhem*.—**Extractum monesie** [Belg. Ph.]. Roum., *extractum de monesia* [Roum. Ph.]. A thick extract made by macerating the bark of m. with water and evaporating [Belg. Ph.], or the commercial dry extract of m. from Brazil [Roum. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

MONESIN, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{-e}^{\text{2}}$ (is)' in . Fr., *monésine*. Ger., *M*. A pungent and bitter amorphous substance extracted from monesia-bark, probably identical with saponin. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

MONESTIER DE BRIANÇON (Fr.), n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{'-ste-a}^{\text{2}}$ d' bre-a 'n^{2} -so 'n^{2} . A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there are gaseous, ferruginous, and saline springs. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14).]

MONETHYLIN, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{-e}^{\text{2}}$ (th)' il-i^{2} - in . Ger., *Monäthylin*. See ETHYLIN.

MONEYWORT, n. $\text{Mu}^{\text{m}}\text{'n}^{\text{2}}$ - $\text{w}^{\text{2}}\text{'u}^{\text{2}}$ rt. The *Lysimachia nummularia*, *Anagallis tenella*, *Dioscorea nummularia*, *Taverniera nummularia*, *Thymus nummularius*, etc. [A, 511; B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 35).]

MONFALCONE, n. A sea-bathing resort on the Gulf of Trieste, Austria, where there is a warm saline and alkaline spring. [L, 49, 135 (a, 43).]

MONGREL, n. $\text{Mu}^{\text{m}}\text{'n}^{\text{2}}$ -gre 'l . An animal that is the offspring of different varieties of the same species. [a, 48.]

MONGUBA (Port.), n. In Brazil, a species of *Bombax*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

MONILETHRIX (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}$ (e)' th-r^{2} - ix . Gen., -et^{2} - ri^{2} (os) (is). Ger., *Ringelhaare*. Moniliform hair: a disease of the hair characterized by its fusiform nodes distributed equidistantly along the hair shaft, giving it a beaded appearance. [W. Smith, "Brit. Med. Jour.," 1879, ii, p. 291 (4).]

MONILIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}$ (e)' li^{2} - a^{2} . From *monile*, a necklace. Fr., *monilie*. Of Persoon, a genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi*, allied to *Oidium*. The *Moniliae* of Dumortier are a family of the *Mucedinina*. The *Moniliae* of Ehrenberg are a cohort of *Fungi*. The *Moniliae* of Brongniart are a division of the *Byssaceae*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. albicans**. See *SACCHAROMYCES albicans*.—**M. candida**. Of Bonorden, a species found in Germany and Italy on rotten wood. It occurs in the form of white woolly tufts. The hyphae are septate and branching, and the conidia in chains and usually lemon-shaped. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—**M. pulla**. See *STERIDIOMATOCYSTIS antiscuitica*.

MONILIFEROUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}$ (e)' f^{2} - er^{2} - u^{2} s. Lat., *moniliferus* (from *monile*, a necklace, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *monilifère*. Provided with moniliform organs or parts. [a, 35.]

MONILIFORM, adj. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}$ (e)' fo^{2} - rm . Lat., *moniliformis* (from *monile*, a necklace, and *forma*, form). Fr., *moniliforme*. Ger., *rosenkrantzformig*, *perlschnurformig*, *perlschnurähnlich*, *korallenschnurartig*. Beaded or bead-like, necklace-shaped, expanding and contracting alternately (said of certain fruits, hairs, tubers, and spores; also of the gravid uterus of pluriparous animals). [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

MONIMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}$ (n)' mi^{2} - a^{2} . Fr., *monîmie*. A genus of the *Monimiaceae* (Fr., *monimiacées*), or monimiads, an order of dicotyledons placed by Bentham and Hooker in the cohort *Laurales*. They are fragrant and aromatic plants. The *Monimie* of Dumortier are a family of the *Thalamitigmia*. The *Monimieae* (Fr., *monimieés*) are: Of Jussieu, the *Monimiaceae*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Monimiaceae*. The *Monimioideae* of Pax are a suborder of the *Monimiaceae*. The *Monimiales* of Lindley are an alliance of the *Acllamyeteae*, consisting of the *Monimieae* and *Atherospermeae*. [B, 1, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35); B, 245.]

MONIODIBENZENE, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}$ -o 'd -be 'nz - en . Ger., *Moniodibenzol*, *Jodbenzol*. Phenyl iodide, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{I}$; a liquid boiling at 185°C . [B, 4.]

MONIODHYDRIN, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}$ -o 'd -hi 'd - ri^{2} - in . Ger., *M*, *Jodhydrin*. Glyceryl moniodohydrate, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{I}(\text{OH})_2$; a yellow syrup. [B, 4.]

MONIODOANILINE, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}$ -o 'd -o-a 'n - i^{2} - en . See IODANILINE and PARAMONIODOANILINE.

MONIODOBENZENE, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}$ -o 'd -o-be 'nz - en . See MONIOBENZENE.

MONIODOBENZOIC ACID, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}$ -o 'd -o-be 'nz - $\text{o}^{\text{'i}}$ - k . See IODOBENZOIC ACID.

MONIOLACTIC ACID, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}$ -o 'd -o-la 'k - ti^{2} - k . See IODOLACTIC ACID.

MONIOPHENOL, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}$ -o 'd -o-fe 'n - $\text{o}^{\text{'i}}$. Ger., *Jodphenol*, *Monojodphenol*. A substitution product of phenol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{IOH}$, of which three isomeric modifications are known—one a liquid, and two solids melting at about 65°C . and 89°C . respectively. [B.]

MONIODOSALICYLIC ACID, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}$ -o 'd -o-sa 'li - i^{2} - si^{2} - i^{2} - k . Fr., *acide moniodosalicylique*. Ger., *Monojodsalicylsäure*. A substance, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{IO}_3$, occurring as a white crystalline mass in acicular crystals grouped into warty agglomerations. [B.] Cf. IODOSALICYLIC ACID.

MONIODOTOLUENE, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}$ -o 'd -o-to 'l - u^{2} - en . Ger., *Moniodtoluol*. See IODOTOLUENE.

MONIPLIES, n. sing. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{'n}^{\text{2}}$ -pliz. See OMASUS.

MONISTROL DE MONSERAT (Sp.), n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{'-nes-tro}^{\text{2}}$ d'a $\text{mo}^{\text{m}}\text{'-se-r}^{\text{2}}$ -ra 'st . A place in Barcelona, Spain, where there are sulphurous springs. [A, 375 (a, 14); L, 105 (a, 43).]

MONKEY-BREAD, n. $\text{Mu}^{\text{m}}\text{'n}^{\text{2}}$ -k 'i^{2} -bre 'd . The *Adansonia digitata* or its fruit. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]

MONKEY-FLOWER, n. $\text{Mu}^{\text{m}}\text{'n}^{\text{2}}$ -k 'i^{2} -flu 'e^{2} - u^{2} - e^{2} r. The genus *Minulus*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]

MONKEY-POT (TREE), n. $\text{Mu}^{\text{m}}\text{'n}^{\text{2}}$ -k 'i^{2} -po 't tre. See *LECYTHIS ollaria*.

MONKSHOOD, n. $\text{Mu}^{\text{m}}\text{'n}^{\text{2}}$ -shu 'd . 1. The genus *Aconitum*, especially the *Aconitum napellus*. 2. The *Diclytra cucullaria*. 3. The *Leontodon taraxacum*. [B, 19, 34, 121, 185, 275 (a, 35); "Jour. of the Am. Med. Assoc.," Oct. 24, 1891, p. 616 (a, 47).]—**American wild m.** See *ACONITUM uncinatum*.—**Common m.** See *ACONITUM napellus*.—**Salutary m.** See *ACONITUM anthora*.

MONNIERIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{-n}^{\text{2}}$ -e 'r - i^{2} - a^{2} . Fr., *monnière*. A genus of rutaceous herbs of the *Cusparieae*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. Brownii**. See *HERPESITES monniera*.—**M. trifolia**, *M. trifoliata*. Fr., *monnière à trois feuilles*. A species indigenous to Brazil and Guiana, and cultivated in the West Indies; according to Peckolt, the original *feru* of Piso. The root is used as a diuretic and sudorific and in snake-bites. The leaves have similar properties. [B, 18, 77, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 46).]

MONNINA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{-n}^{\text{2}}$ -i 'ne - na^{2} . Fr., *m*. A genus of the *Polygalaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. Ocamlpi**. Sp., *yerba de la mula* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in Mexico, where the leaves are reputed tonic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]—**M. polystachia**, *M. polystachya*. Fr., *m. à plusieurs épis*, *masca*, *yallhoy*. A shrub growing in the Peruvian Andes. The leaves are considered expectorant, and the root-bark (said to contain much resinous matter) is used as an astringent and as a hair-wash. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 46).]—**M. salicifolia**. Fr., *m. à feuilles de saule*. The *chissiphuinae* of Peru, having properties and uses like those of *M. polystachya*. [B, 19, 121, 173, 197 (a, 35).]

MONNININ, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{'n}^{\text{2}}$ - i^{2} - in . Fr., *monninine*. An acid and bitter substance extracted from the root-bark of *Monnina polystachia*. [B, 98 (a, 14).]

MONO-. For words beginning with this prefix, not here given, see the corresponding words without the prefix or with the prefix *Mon-*.

MONOAMMONIAC CARBONATE, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{'-o-a}^{\text{2}}$ - $\text{m-mo}^{\text{m}}\text{'-n}^{\text{2}}$ - a^{2} k 'a^{2} -rb 'o - n^{2} -at. Ammonium bicarbonate; recommended as an antacid and in various gastric affections. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii (a, 46).]

MONOARACHIN, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{m}}\text{'-o-a}^{\text{2}}$ - a^{2} - r^{2} - ch - i^{2} - n . Fr., *monoarachine*. Glyceryl monarachidate, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_2(\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{39}\text{O}_2)$; a compound in which 1 molecule of hydroxyl in glycerin is replaced by a molecule of the radicle of arachidic acid: a whitish mass, nearly insoluble in cold ether, slightly soluble in boiling ether. [B, 2; B, 46, 93 (a, 14).]

MONOATHEOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o}(\text{o}^1/\text{a}^2\text{th}(\text{a}^2\text{th})\text{-e}^2\text{t-}$
 os^1/ts . Gen., *-os/eos* (-is). From *μόνος*, alone, and *ἀθεός*, without
 place (see also *-osis*). Athetosis affecting only one limb or one
 side of the body. [a, 34.]

MONOBARTIC, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-ba}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{t}^1/\text{sk}$. From *μόνος*, alone,
 and *βαρύς*, heavy. Of a compound, containing 1 atom of barium
 in the molecule. [B.]

MONOBASIC, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-bas}^1/\text{sk}$. From *μόνος*, alone, and
βάσις, a base. Fr., *monobasique*. Ger., *monobasisch*. 1. Of an
 acid or acid salt, containing in the molecule 1 atom of hydrogen
 replaceable by a base. 2. Of an alcohol, monohydric. [B.]

MONO BASIN WARM SPRINGS, n. $\text{Mo-no ba}^2\text{e}^1\text{n wa}^4\text{rm}$.
 A place on the shore of Mono Lake, Mono County, California, where
 there are warm saline springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

MONOBLASTIC, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-bla}^2\text{st}^1/\text{sk}$. From *μόνος*, single,
 and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Pertaining to the single germinal layer that
 succeeds segmentation in the ovum. [a, 34.]

MONOBLEPHARIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-ble}^2\text{f}^1/\text{a}^2\text{r}(\text{a}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{sa}$.
 Ger., *-ar'idis* (-idis). From *μόνος*, alone, and *βλεφαρίς*, an eyelash.
 A genus of *Fungi*, of the *Monoblepharidae* (and *Monoblepharidi*), which
 are a division of the *Saprolegniales*, having ovate zoospores fur-
 nished with a single posterior cilium. [B, 121 (Sachs) (a, 35).]

MONOBLEPSIA (Lat.), **MONOBLEPSIS** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-ble}^2\text{ps}^1/\text{a}^2\text{-i}^2\text{sa}$.
 Ger., *-bleps'ia*, *-blep/seos* (-is). From *μόνος*,
 alone, and *βλέπειν*, to look. Fr., *monoblepsie*. Ger., *Monoblepsie*.
 1. Of Alry and Reed, a defect of vision in which only one color can
 be distinguished. [P, L, 41, 50 (a, 14).] 2. A condition in which
 binocular vision is confused, while vision with either eye alone is
 normal.

MONOBRACHIUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-bra}^2\text{k}(\text{bra}^2\text{ch}^2)/$
 $\text{i}^2\text{-u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^3\text{s})$. From *μόνος*, alone, and *βραχίον*, the arm. One who
 has only one arm at birth. [A, 336 (a, 31).]

MONOBROMACENAPHTHENE, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-brom-a}^2\text{s-e}^2\text{-}$
 $\text{na}^2\text{f}^1\text{then}$. A 1-atom bromine substitution product of acenaphthene,
 $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{Br}$. [B, 2.]

MONOBROMAMYLENE, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-brom-a}^2\text{m}^1/\text{i}^2\text{-en}$. Ger.,
Monobromamylen. A colorless liquid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{Br}$, boiling at 112°C .
 and turning brown on exposure to air. [B, 2, 4.]

MONOBROMANILINE, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-brom-a}^2\text{m}^1/\text{i}^2\text{-en}$. A sub-
 stance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Br.NH}_2$, known in three isomeric forms: (1) *ortho*-
bromaniline, crystallizing in colorless needles insoluble in water
 but easily soluble in alcohol, melting at 31.5° and boiling at 220°C .;
 (2) *meta*-bromaniline, crystallizing as a colorless mass melting at
 about 18° and boiling at 251°C .; (3) *para*-bromaniline, forming
 large rhombic crystals melting at 66.4°C . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

MONOBROMATED, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-brom-at}^1/\text{ed}$. Lat., *monobromatus*.
 Fr., *monobromé*. Ger., *monobromirt*. Containing or
 combined with 1 atom of bromine in the molecule. [B.]

MONOBROMBARBITURIC ACID, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-brom-ba}^2\text{r-b}^1\text{-i}^2\text{t}^1/\text{r}^1\text{sk}$.
 Fr., *acide monobrombarbiturique*. Ger., *Monobrombarbitursäure*.
 A crystalline acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{BrN}_3\text{O}_4$, forming
 crusts of small needles slightly soluble in cold water. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

MONOBROMBENZENE, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-brom-be}^2\text{nz}^1/\text{en}$. Fr.,
benzine monobromée. Ger., *Brombenzol*. Phenyl bromide; a
 liquid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Br}$, boiling at 154.8° to 155.5°C . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

MONOBROMBUTYLENE, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-brom-bu}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-en}$. Fr.,
monobrombutylène. Ger., *Monobrombutylen*. A colorless oily
 liquid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{Br}$. [B, 4.]

MONOBROMETHYLBENZENE, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-brom-e}^2\text{th}^1/\text{i}^2\text{-}$
 $\text{be}^2\text{nz}^1/\text{en}$. Ger., *Monobromäthylbenzol*. A colorless aromatic
 liquid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Br}$, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Br} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Br}$, isomeric with phenethyl bromide,
 and boiling at 198°C . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

MONOBROMETHYLENE, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-brom-e}^2\text{th}^1/\text{i}^2\text{-en}$. Fr.,
monobrométhylène. Ger., *Monobromäthylen*. Vinyl bromide; a
 liquid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{Br}$, boiling at 18°C . and having the sp. gr. of 1.56. [B, 3
 (a, 38); B, 4.]—**M. bromide**. Ger., *Monobromäthylendibromür*.
 Ethenyl tribromide; a liquid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{Br}_3$, boiling at 187°C . and
 having an odor like that of chloroform. [B, 4.]

MONOBROMHYDRIN, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-brom-hid}^1/\text{i}^2\text{-en}$. Fr., *monobromhydrine*.
 Ger., *M.* A thick liquid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Br}(\text{OH})_2$; a 1-atom
 bromine substitution product of glycerol alcohol. It distills in
vacuo at 180°C . is soluble in ether, and has a penetrating, aromatic
 taste. [B, 4; B, 46 (a, 14).]

MONOBROMHYDROQUINONE, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-brom-hid-rok-}$
 $\text{wi}^2\text{qu}^1/\text{on}$. Fr., *m.* Ger., *Monobromhydrochinon*. The compound
 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Br}(\text{OH})_2$. [B, 4.]

MONOBROMHYPOGÆIC ACID, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-brom-hip-o-}$
 je^1/sk . Ger., *Monobromhypogäisäure*. A dark-brown body, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{BrO}_4$,
 produced by treating dibromhypogæic acid with a solution
 of potash; readily soluble in alcohol and in ether, of a pleasant,
 fruity odor, and melting at 19° to 23°C . [B, 14; "Proc. of the Am.
 Pharm. Assoc." xvi (a, 46).]

MONOBROMIDE, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-brom-i}^2\text{d}^1/\text{id}$. Fr., *monobromure*.
 A compound consisting of an element or radicle united
 directly with bromine in the proportion of 1 atom of the latter to a
 definite quantity, assumed as the unit of comparison, of the ele-
 ment or radicle. There is usually one atom of bromine in the
 molecule, but there may be more than one. Thus, in selenium
 monobromide, Se_2Br_2 , the two elements unite in the proportion of
 one atom of bromine to one of selenium, although there are two
 atoms of bromine in each molecule of the compound. In such
 cases there usually exists a compound of a single atom of the
 element with more than one atom of bromine (e. g., selenium
 tetrabromide, Se_2Br_4 , which thus has in proportion to the amount
 of selenium four times as much bromine as the compound Se_2Br_2
 [called the m.]). [B.]

MONOBROMNAPHTHALENE, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-brom-na}^2\text{f}^1/\text{-}$
 tha^2en . A substance, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{Br}$, known in two isomeric varieties—
 α -m., a colorless oil boiling at 285°C . and β -m., crystallizing in
 white plates which melt at 68°C . [B, 4 (a, 38).]

MONOBROMOCUMINIC ACID, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-brom-ku}^2\text{-}$
 $\text{mi}^2\text{n}^1/\text{sk}$. Fr., *acide monobromocuminique*. A white crystalline
 substance, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{BrO}_2$, fusible at 146°C , insoluble in cold water,
 very little soluble in hot water or cold alcohol, sparingly soluble in
 hot alcohol, and easily soluble in ether. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

MONOBROMORCIN, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-brom-o}^3\text{-r}^1/\text{cin}$. The substance
 $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{Br}(\text{OH})_2$. [B, 4.]

MONOBROMOPHENOL, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-brom-fe}^2\text{n}^1/\text{o}^1$. A substance,
 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OBr}$, known in three isomeric forms: (1) *orthobromophenol*,
 $[\text{H}.\text{Br}.\text{OH}.\text{H}.\text{H}.\text{H}]$, an oily liquid of persistent disagreeable odor,
 boiling at about 195°C .; (2) *metabromophenol*, $[\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Br}.\text{H}.\text{OH}.\text{H}.\text{H}.]$,
 crystallizing in scales melting at 33°C . and boiling at 230.1°C .;
 (3) *parabromophenol*, $[\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Br}.\text{H}.\text{H}.\text{OH}.\text{H}.]$, crystallizing from chloro-
 form in large octahedra, soluble in alcohol, melting at about 64°C .
 and boiling at 238°C . [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

MONOBROMSALICYLIC ACID, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-brom-sa}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-}$
 $\text{ts}^1/\text{i}^2\text{sk}$. An acid, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{BrO}_3$, forming colorless prismatic crystals.
 [B.]

MONOCALCIC, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-ka}^2\text{l}^1/\text{i}^2\text{sk}$. Fr., *monocalcique*.
 Containing one atom of calcium in the molecule. [B.]

MONOCARBONATE, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-ka}^2\text{r-b}^1/\text{o}^2\text{-at}$. A normal car-
 bonate (in distinction from a bicarbonate). [B.]

MONOCARBONIDE, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-ka}^2\text{r-b}^1/\text{o}^2\text{-id}^1/\text{id}$. Ger.,
Monocarbonid. A compound of one atom of carbon with an ele-
 ment or radicle. [B, 4.]

MONOCARDIAN, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-ka}^2\text{r-d}^1/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}$. From *μόνος*, alone,
 and *καρδία*, the heart. Having a simple heart—that is, a heart not
 completely divided into two halves, as in mammals. [L.]

MONOCARP, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-ca}^2\text{rp}$. A monocarpous plant. [a, 48.]

MONOCARPÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-ka}^2\text{r-p}^1/\text{e}^2\text{a}^2\text{-e}^2$. From
μόνος, alone, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *boutons*. Ger., *Stippenaus-*
schläge. 1. In Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, a subdivi-
 sion of the *Exematosen*, in which each point of efflorescence, or
 "fruit," occupies a separate areola, or pericarpium. The M. in-
 cluded strophulus, psyrada, ecthyma, and acne. [G.] 2. In
 botany: (a) of Batsch, an order of the *Liliaceae*, consisting of the
Laurineae and *Berberineae*; (b) of Richard, a division of the
Coniferae, including *Salisburia*, *Podocarpus*, and *Taxus*; (c) of
 Tausch, a suborder of the *Umbelliferae*, including the *Monospermeae*
 and *Angeiospermeae*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

MONOCARPELLARY, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-ka}^2\text{r-p}^1/\text{e}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-ri}^2$. From
μόνος, alone, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Having but one carpel. [B, 291
 (a, 35).]

MONOCARPIAN, **MONOCARPIC**, adj's. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-ka}^2\text{r-p}^1/\text{i}^2\text{-}$
 a^2n , $\text{-i}^2\text{sk}$. Lat., *monocarpicus*, *monocarpicus*, *monocarpicus* (from
μόνος, alone, and *καρπός*, a fruit). Fr., *monocarpique*, *monocarpien*.
 Ger., *einfrüchtig* (more properly *einmal Früchte tragend*). 1.
Monocarpous: fruitifying but once during life. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291
 (a, 35).] 2. See *MONOCARPOUS* (1st def.).

MONOCARPICUS, adj's. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-ka}^2\text{r-p}^1/\text{u}^3\text{s}$. Lat., *monocarpicus*
 (from *μόνος*, alone, and *καρπός*, a fruit). Fr., *monocarpique*, *monocar-*
prien. Ger., *einfrüchtig*. 1. Of plants, bearing a single fruit. 2.
 Of a flower, having but one ovary (whether simple or compound)
 formed by the gynecium. [B, 1, 19, 123, 279, 291 (a, 35).] 3. See
MONOCARPIC (1st def.).

MONOCELLULAR, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-se}^2\text{l}^1/\text{u}^3\text{-a}^2\text{r}$. From *μόνος*,
 alone, and *cellula*, a small cell. See *UNICELLULAR*.

MONOCEPHALOUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-se}^2\text{f}^1/\text{a}^2\text{-u}^3\text{s}$. Lat., *mono-*
cephalus (from *μόνος*, single, and *κεφαλή*, the head). Fr., *mono-*
céphale. Ger., *einköpfig*. 1. Bearing a single capitulum of flowers.
 2. Of a capsule, having the ovary provided with but one organic
 apex or beak. [B, 1; Mibel, Gray (a, 35).]

MONOCHASMUS (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-ka}^2\text{z}(\text{ch}^2\text{a}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^3\text{-ni}$
 (u^3m) . From *μόνος*, alone, and *χάσμα*, a chasm. Fr., *monochase*.
 See *UNIPAROUS CYME*.

MONOCHLAMYDEOUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-kl}^2\text{a}^2\text{m}^1/\text{i}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-u}^3\text{s}$. Lat.,
monochlamydeus (from *μόνος*, alone, and *χλαμύς*, a short mantle).
 Fr., *monochlamydé*, *monochlamydé*. Ger., *einblüthdeckig*. Hav-
 ing but one kind of perianth (the floral envelope wanting being
 usually the inner or corolla). The *Monochlamydeæ* (Fr., *mono-*
chlamydées) are a series or subclass of dicotyledons in which the
 perianth is simple or absent, corresponding nearly to the *Apetalæ*
 of Jussieu. [B, 1, 19, 34, 77, 121, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

MONOCHLORACETAL, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-klor-a}^2\text{s-e}^2\text{t}^1/\text{a}^2\text{-l}$. A col-
 orless and aromatic liquid, $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}-\text{CH}(\text{O}.\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$, of the sp. gr.
 of 1.0418 at 0°C . and boiling at 156.8°C . formed by the action of
 chlorine on alcohol. [B, 2.]

MONOCHLORACETAMIDE, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-klor-a}^2\text{s-e}^2\text{t}^1/\text{a}^2\text{-m}$
 $\text{-i}^2\text{d}^1/\text{id}$. The substance $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ClNO} = \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ClONH}_2$. [B, 2.]

MONOCHLORACETIC, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-klor-a}^2\text{s-e}^2\text{t}^1/\text{sk}$. Acetic
 and containing 1 atom of chlorine in the molecule. [a, 88.]—**M.**
acid. Fr., *acide monochloroacétique*. Ger., *Monochloressigsäure*.
 See *CHLORACETIC ACID*.—**M. chloride**. A colorless liquid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{OCl}_2$
 $= \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}-\text{COCl}$. [B, 2, 4.]—**M. phosphide**. A white pow-
 der, $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}-\text{CO.PH}_3$. [B, 2.]

MONOCHLORACETONE, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-klor-a}^2\text{s-e}^2\text{t}^1/\text{on}$. See
CHLORACETONE.—**M'cyanhydrin**. See under *ACETONCYANHY-*
DRINS.

MONOCHLORACETONITRIL, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}/\text{o-klor-a}^2\text{s-e}^2\text{t}^1/\text{o-ni}^1/\text{-}$
 $\text{tr}^1/\text{i}^2\text{pl}$. The substance CH_2ClCN . [B, 2.]

MONOCHLORACETYL, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{a}^2\text{s}^2\text{e}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}$. Chloroacetyl; a 1-atom chlorine substitution compound of acetyl, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{ClO}$ [a, 38].—M. anhyd. A crystalline body, $\text{CH}_3\text{Cl.CO}-\text{NH}\cdot\text{CO.NH}_2 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{ClN}_2\text{O}_2$. [B, 4.]

MONOCHLORACETYLENE, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{a}^2\text{s}^2\text{e}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{en}$. Fr. *monochloracétylène*. Ger. *Monochloracetylen*. A spontaneously explosive gas, C_2HCl . [B, 3.]

MONOCHLORALANTIPYRINE, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{a}^2\text{l}-\text{a}^2\text{n}-\text{ti}^2\text{p}^2\text{i}^2\text{r}-\text{en}$. A substance, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_2\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_2$, obtained in large crystals by heating 47 parts of chloral hydrate and 53 of antipyrine with 50 of water. It is soluble in about 12 times its weight of water, and melts at 67° to 68°C . [¹ Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxxviii (a, 46).]

MONOCHLORALDEHYDE, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{a}^2\text{l}-\text{de}^2\text{a}^2\text{l}-\text{hid}$. Ethenyl oxychloride, a 1-atom chlorine substitution product of acetic aldehyde, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{ClO} = \text{CH}_2\text{Cl.COHO}$. [B, 4].—M. alcoholate. Ethenyl chloride ethylate hydrate, a liquid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2\text{Cl} = \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{Cl.O.C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}$ [or $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{Cl}(\text{OH})(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O})$]. [B, 4.]

MONOCHLORALDOL, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{a}^2\text{l}-\text{dol}$. The compound $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{ClO}_2 = \text{CH}_2-\text{CHCl}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CHO}$. [B, 2.]

MONOCHLORAMYLENE, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{a}^2\text{m}^2\text{l}-\text{en}$. Fr., *monochloramylène*. Ger., *Monochloramylen*. Chloramylene, a liquid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{H}_2\text{Cl}$, 90° to 95°C , and having a sp. gr. of 0.906 at the temperature 0°C . M. dichloride, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_2$, occurs in whitish crystals. [B, 2.]

MONOCHLORANILINE, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{l}-\text{en}$. A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl.NH}_2$, known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *orthochloraniline*, a liquid boiling at 207°C ; (2) *metachloraniline*, a liquid boiling at 230°C ; (3) *parachloraniline*, crystallizing from alcohol in diamond-like crystals melting at about 71°C . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

MONOCHLORATED, adj. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{at}-\text{e}^2\text{d}$. Fr., *monochloré*. Ger., *monochlorirt*. Containing or combined with 1 atom of chlorine in the molecule. [B.]

MONOCHLORBENZENE, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{be}^2\text{nz}^2\text{en}$. Fr., *benzine monochlorée*. Ger., *Monochlorbenzol*. Phenyl chloride, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$; a liquid boiling at 183°C . [B, 4.]

MONOCHLORBENZOIC, adj. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{be}^2\text{nz}^2\text{o}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}$. Benzoic and containing 1 atom of chlorine in the molecule. [a, 38].—M. acid. An acid, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{ClO}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl.CO.OH}$, known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *orthochlorobenzoic* or *chlorobenzoylic* acid, crystallizing in long silky needles, soluble in water, especially hot water, easily soluble in alcohol, and melting at 137°C ; (2) *metachlorobenzoic*, *chlorichmic*, or *chlorineic* acid, crystallizing in symmetrically grouped needles slightly soluble in cold water, more readily soluble in hot water and in alcohol, and melting at 153°C ; (3) *parachlorobenzoic* or *chloracrylic* acid, crystallizing from alcohol in long shining needles slightly soluble in water and melting at 236°C . [B, 3, 4 (a, 38)].—M. aldehyde. A substance, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{ClO} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl.CO.H}$, known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *orthochlorobenzoic aldehyde*, a liquid of sharp taste and odor, boiling at 210°C ; (2) *metachlorobenzoic aldehyde*, a liquid boiling at about 213°C ; (3) *parachlorobenzoic aldehyde*, crystallizing in white tablets slightly soluble in cold water, more soluble in hot water, readily soluble in alcohol, and melting at 475°C . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

MONOCHLORBUTYRIC, adj. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{bu}^2\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{r}-\text{i}^2\text{c}$. Butyric and containing 1 atom of chlorine in the molecule. [a, 38].—M. acid. Fr., *acide monochlorobutyrique*. Ger., *Monochlorobuttersäure*. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{ClO}_2$, formed by the action of chlorine upon butyric acid, and occurring as acicular crystals, soluble in hot water. [B, 93].—M. aldehyde. See *CHLORBUTYRIC aldehyde*.

MONOCHLORCROTONIC ACID, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{kro}^2\text{to}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}$. Fr., *acide monochlorocrotonique*. Ger., *Monochlorcrotonsäure*. An acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{ClO}_2$, known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *a-m. a.*, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{Cl})\text{CO.OH}$, crystallizing in long needles somewhat soluble in water, melting at 97°C ; (2) *b-m. a.*, or *chlorotetracrylic acid*, $\text{CH}_3\text{COI}(\text{CH}=\text{CH})\text{CO.OH}$, crystallizing in monoclinic prisms or needles somewhat soluble in water, melting at about 94°C ; (3) *chlorocrotonic acid*, $\text{CH}_3\text{COI}(\text{CH}_2\text{CO.OH})$, crystallizing from water in four-sided prisms melting at 59°C , boiling at 194°C , and volatilizing at the ordinary temperature. [B, 8 (a, 38).]

MONOCHLORETHANE, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{e}^2\text{th}^2\text{an}$. Fr., *monochloréthane*. Ger., *Monochloräthan*. See *ETHYL chloride*.

MONOCHLORETHER, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{eth}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}$. Ger., *Monochloräther*. See *MONOCHLOROXETHYL*.

MONOCHLORETHYL, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{e}^2\text{th}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}$. A 1-atom chlorine substitution compound of ethyl, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$. [a, 38].—M¹benzene. A substitution product of ethylbenzene, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{Cl}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)$, isomeric with phenethyl chloride. Three isomeric varieties are possible: *orthochloroethylbenzene*, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{Cl}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{H})$; *metachloroethylbenzene*, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{Cl}(\text{H.C}_6\text{H}_5\text{H})$; and *parachloroethylbenzene*, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{Cl}(\text{H.C}_6\text{H}_5\text{H})$. [B.]

MONOCHLORETHYLENE, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{e}^2\text{th}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{en}$. Fr., *chloréthéroïde*, *chloraléthylène*. Ger., *Monochloräthylen*. Vinyl chloride, a colorless gas, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{Cl} = \text{CH}_2-\text{CHCl}$, of garlicky odor, insoluble in ether, and formed by treating ethylene with alcoholic potash. [B, 4, 93].—M. chloride, M. dichloride. See *CHLORETHYLENE chloride*.

MONOCHLORETHYLIC ETHER, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{e}^2\text{th}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{i}^2\text{c}$. Ger., *Monochloräthyläther*. See *ETHYLENE chloroethylate*.

MONOCHLORETHYLIDENE, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{e}^2\text{th}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{id}^2\text{en}$. Ethylidene in which 1 atom of chlorine replaces hydrogen. [B.]

MONOCHLORHYDRIN, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{hid}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}$. Fr., *monochlorhydrine*. Ger., M. A substitution product of glyceryl alcohol,

$\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_2\text{Cl}$. Two isomeric bodies of this formula exist, one of which is a thick liquid, boiling above 230°C , having an ethereal odor and a taste at first sweet then stinging. [B, 4; B, 46 (a, 46).]

MONOCHLORHYDROQUINONE, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{hid}^2\text{ro}^2\text{kw}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}$. A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}(\text{OH})_2$, readily soluble in water, ether, and alcohol, and melting at 158°C . [B, 4.]

MONOCHLORIDE, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}$. Fr., *monochlorure*. A chlorine compound analogous to a monobromide (q. v.). [B.]

MONOCHLORINATED, adj. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}-\text{at}-\text{e}^2\text{d}$. Ger., *monochlorirt*. See *MONOCHLORATED*.

MONOCHLORLACTIC ACID, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{la}^2\text{c}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}$. Fr., *acide monochlorolactique*. Chlorolactic acid, $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}(\text{CH}(\text{OH})-\text{CO}-\text{OH})$, forming prismatic crystals soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether, and melting at 71°C . [B, 3.]

MONOCHLORMETHANE, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{me}^2\text{th}^2\text{an}$. See *METHYL chloride*.

MONOCHLORNAPHTHALENE, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{na}^2\text{p}^2\text{h}^2\text{a}^2\text{l}-\text{en}$. A substance, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{Cl}$, known in two isomeric varieties: *a-m.*, a colorless oil boiling at 263°C , and *β-m.*, colorless crystals melting at 61°C , and boiling at about 268°C . [B, 4 (a, 38)].—M. tetrachloride. A substance, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_4$, melting at 128° to 130°C . [B, 4.]

MONOCHLORNITRANILINE, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{nit}-\text{ra}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{en}$. Chloronitriline; a substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}(\text{NO}_2)\text{NH}_2$, five varieties of which are known, all crystalline solids. [B, 3.]

MONOCHLORNITROBENZENE, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{nit}-\text{ro}^2\text{be}^2\text{nz}^2\text{en}$. Chloronitrobenzene; a substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}(\text{NO}_2)$, having three isomeric varieties: (1) *orthochloronitrobenzene*, forming acicular crystals which melt at 32°C , and boil at 243°C ; (2) *metachloronitrobenzene*, forming rhombic crystals melting at about 48°C , and boiling at about 235°C ; (3) *parachloronitrobenzene*, occurring in rhombic plates melting at 83°C , and boiling at 242°C . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

MONOCHLORNITROPHENOL, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{nit}-\text{ro}-\text{fe}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}$. Fr., *monochloro-nitrophénol*. Ger., M. A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}(\text{NO}_2)(\text{OH})$, of which 4 isomeric varieties, all crystalline solids, are known. [B, 3.]

MONOCHLOROPHENYLACETAMIDE, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{o}-\text{fe}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}-\text{i}^2\text{p}^2\text{l}-\text{a}^2\text{s}^2\text{e}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{id}^2\text{en}$. A compound, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{Cl.NH.C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O} = \text{CH}_3$, obtained by the action of chlorine on a cold saturated solution of acetanilide. [B, 2.]

MONOCHLOROCIN, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{o}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}$. A substitution compound, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{Cl}(\text{OH})_2$, of cin. [a, 38.]

MONOCHLOROXETHYL, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{e}^2\text{th}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}$. A substitution compound, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ClO} = \text{CH}_2\text{CHClO}$, of ethylether; a liquid which boils at about 88°C . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

MONOCHLOROPHENOL, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{fe}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}$. A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}(\text{OH})$, occurring in three isomeric varieties: (1) *orthochlorophenol*, a colorless oily liquid of unpleasant odor, boiling at about 176°C and solidifying at -12°C to needles melting at 7°C ; (2) *metachlorophenol*, crystallizing in white needles melting at 48°C and boiling at 214°C ; (3) *parachlorophenol*, occurring as crystals melting at 37°C and boiling at 217°C . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

MONOCHLOROPROPYLENE, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{pro}^2\text{p}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{en}$. Ger., *Monochlorpropylen*. A liquid, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$, boiling at 23°C . [B, 4].—M. dibromide. Ger., *Monochlorpropylen dibromür*. A liquid, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2$. [B, 4].—M. dichloride. Ger., *Monochlorpropylen dichlorür*. A liquid, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2 = \text{CH}_2-\text{CHCl}-\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$, isomeric with propenyl trichloride. [B, 4.]

MONOCHLORQUINOL, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{kwi}^2\text{n}^2\text{o}^2\text{l}$. Fr., *monochloroquinol*. Ger., *Monochlorchinol*. See *MONOCHLORHYDROQUINONE*.

MONOCHLORQUINONE, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{kwi}^2\text{n}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}$. Ger., *Monochlorchinon*. A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{ClO}_2$, forming yellowish red rhombic crystals, easily soluble in water, ether, and alcohol, and melting at 57°C . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

MONOCHLORRESORCIN, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{re}^2\text{so}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}$. Fr., *monochlorrésorcine*. Ger., M. A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Cl}(\text{OH})_2$, occurring as indistinct crystals melting at 89°C and boiling at 256°C . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

MONOCHLOROSALICIN, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{sa}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}$. Fr., *monochlorosalicine*. Ger., M. A substance, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{ClO}_2$, forming crystals insoluble in water and in alcohol. [B, 38.]

MONOCHLOROSALICYLIC ACID, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{sa}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}$. Fr., *monochlorosalicylsäure*. Ger., M. A substance, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{Cl}(\text{OH})(\text{CO.OH}) = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}(\text{CO.OH})(\text{H.C}_6\text{H}_5)$, crystallizing in small needles somewhat soluble in water and melting at 172°C . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

MONOCHLORSALIGENIN, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{sa}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}$. Fr., *Chlorsaligenin*; a compound, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{ClO}_2$, produced along with glucose by decomposing monochlorosalicin with synapse. [B, 93, 158.]

MONOCHLORTOLUENE, n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}-\text{klor}-\text{to}^2\text{l}^2\text{u}^2\text{en}$. Ger., *Monochlortoluol*. A substitution compound, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{Cl}$, of toluene, isomeric with benzyl chloride. Three isomeric varieties are known: (1) *orthochlortoluene*, a liquid boiling at 157°C ; (2) *metachlortoluene*, a liquid boiling at 166°C and solidifying at 0°C to a leafy mass melting at 5°C . [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

MONOCHORDON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Mo}^{\text{n}}\text{o}-\text{o}(\text{f})-\text{ko}^2\text{rd}(\text{ch}^2\text{o}^2\text{rd})/\text{o}^2\text{n}$. From *μόρος*, alone, and *χορδή*, a string. Fr., *monocorde*. An instrument with a single string. [L, 49, 50 (a, 14)].—M. symbolicum *bionanticum*. A representation of the beats of the pulse in accordance with the principles of musical harmony. [A, 301, 322 (a, 48).]

MONOCHOREA (Lat.), n. f. Mo²ⁿ-o-(o³)-kor(cho^{2r})-e(a)²/a². Chorea involving a single part or locality. [a, 34.]

MONOCHORIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo²ⁿ-o-(o³)-ko^{2r}-(ch²o^{2r})-(e)²/a². A genus of the *Pontederiaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—*M. vaginalis*. An aquatic herb growing in the East Indies, where it is used in the hepatic and gastric affections, asthma, and as a febrifuge. It is also chewed in toothache. [B, 19, 197 (a, 35).]

MONOCHROITIC, MONOCHROMATIC, MONOCHROMOUS, MONOCHROOUS, adj's. Mo²ⁿ-o-kro-i²t²/k², -krom-a²t²/k², -krom/u²s, -ok²ro-u²s. From *monos*, alone, and *chromos* or *χρῶμα*, a color. Fr., *monochrome*, *monochrome*, *monochromatique*. Having or composed of but one color. [L, 41 (a, 14, 43).]

MONOCLE, n. Mo²ⁿ-o-k²l. Lat., *monoculus* (from *monos*, alone, and *oculus*, the eye). Fr., m. Ger., *einfaches Auge*, *einäugige Binde*. A figure-of-eight bandage so applied to the head as to cross over one eye. [A, 532.]

MONOCLINIC, adj. Mo²ⁿ-o-kl²n²/i²k. Lat., *monoclinicus* (from *monos*, alone, and *κλίνω*, to bend). Having an inclination or obliquity in a single direction. [B.]

MONOCLINOUS, adj. Mo²ⁿ-o-kl²n²/u²s. Lat., *monoclinus* (from *monos*, alone, and *κλίω*, a bed). Fr., *monocline*. Ger., *monoclinisch*, *einseitig*. Hermaphrodite, having both sets of sexual organs (stamens and pistils) in the same flower. [B, 1, 19, 34, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

MONOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Mo²ⁿ-o-(o³)-ko²k²/ku²s(ku²s). From *monos*, alone, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. A micrococcus consisting of a single granule. [A, 15.] Cf. *Diplococcus*.

MONOCOLIC, adj. Mo²ⁿ-o-ge²l²/i²k. Lat., *monocolicus* (from *monos*, alone, and *κόλος*, hollow). Having a single cavity (said of the ventricles). [L, 15 (a, 14).]

MONOCOLON (Lat.), **MONOCOLUM** (Lat.), n's n. Mo²ⁿ-o-(o³)-ko²l²/u²m(u²m). From *monos*, alone, and *κόλον* (also *κόλον*), the colon. Fr., *monoclon*. Of Paracelsus, the caecum. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

MONOCOTYLEDON, n. Mo²ⁿ-o-ko²t²-i²l²-e²do²n. From *monos*, alone, and *κοτυλῶν*, hollow. A plant of the *Monocotyledoneae* (Fr., *monocotyledones*; Ger., *Monokotyledonen*, *Spitzkeimler*), which are a subclass of the *Angiospermae*. The *Monocotyledoneae* of Bartling, the *Monocotyledonia* (Fr., *monocotyledoniae*) of Jusieu, and the *Monocotyleae* (Fr., *monocotyles*) of Link are the same. They are characterized by an embryo in which there is only one embryonic leaf on the first node, instead of an opposite pair of cotyledons, as in dicotyledons; or, if there are others, they alternate with it and are infolded by it. The m's include the *Helobiae*, *Glumiflorae*, *Spadiciflorae* or *Nudiflorae*, *Eriantolabatae*, *Scitamineae*, *Gymnandreae*, and *Liliiflorae*. [B, 1, 19, 77, 121, 291 (a, 35).] Cf. *Eriogonum* and *Eriogoneae*.

MONOCOTYLEDONOUS, adj. Mo²ⁿ-o-ko²t²-i²l²-e²d²/o²n-u²s. Lat., *monocotyledonius*, *monocotyledoneus*, *monocotyleus*. Fr., *monocotyledone*, *monocotyléaire*. Ger., *seitenkeimig*, *monocotylisch*, *einsamenlappig*, *einkieblättrig*, *monokotyledonisch*. Possessing but one cotyledon; belonging to the *Monocotyledoneae*. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

MONOCRANUS (Lat.), n. m. Mo²ⁿ-o-k²ra²n(ran²)-u²s(u²s). From *monos*, alone, and *κράνος*, a helmet. Of E. N. Gurli, a double monster having a single cranium. [A, 34.]

MONOCULAR, MONOCULOUS, adj's. Mo²ⁿ-o-k²u²l-a²r, -u²s. From *monos*, alone, and *oculus*, an eye. See *UNIOCLAR*.

MONOCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Mo²ⁿ-o-k²u²l(u²l)-u²s(u²s). Fr., *monocle*. Ger., *M.*, *einäugige Binde*. A bandage for one eye only. [B.]

MONOCYCLIC, adj. Mo²ⁿ-o-si²k²-li²k. From *monos*, alone, and *κύκλος*, a circle. Lat., *monocyclicus*. Fr., *monocyclé*. Ger., *einkyklisch*. 1. Of flowers, having the members in one verticil. 2. Making but one turn around an axis, as in the pod of *Medicago lupulina*. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

MONOCYST, n. Mo²ⁿ-o-si²st. From *monos*, alone, and *κύστις*, a cyst. See *UNIOCLAR* cyst.

MONODACTYLOUS, adj. Mo²ⁿ-o-da²k²t²/i²l-u²s. From *monos*, alone, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger. Fr., *monodactyle*. Ger., *einfingerig*. Having but one finger or toe. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

MONODÉLIRE (Fr.), n. Mo-no-da-lar. See *MONOMANIA*.

MONODELPHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Mo²ⁿ-o-(o³)-de²l²/i²a². From *monos*, alone, and *δέλφης*, the womb. Of De Blainville, a class of the *Mammalia* in which the uterus is single, and the vagina single and distinct from the rectum. [L, 1, 41, 49 (a, 14); L, 87 (a, 46).]

MONODÉMENTÉ (Fr.), n. Mo-no-da-ma²n²s. See *PARTIAL DEMENTIA*.

MONODÉMONODÉLIRE (Fr.), n. Mo-no-da-mo-no-da-lar. See *DEMOMANIA* and cf. *Délire démonomane*.

MONODICHAMYDEOUS, adj. Mo²ⁿ-o-di-ka²ma²-i²d²/e²-u²s. From *monos*, alone, *δύς*, twice, and *χάμης*, a short mantle. Having either one or both floral envelopes. [B, 19, 308 (a, 35).]

MONODIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Mo²ⁿ-o-(o³)-di²d²/i²m(u²m)-u²s(u²s). From *monos*, alone, and *δίδυμος*, twin. One of twins. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MONODIPLOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Mo²ⁿ-o-(o³)-di²p²-lop²(lo²p²)/i²a². From *monos*, alone, and *diplopia* (q. v.). Fr., m. Ger., *M.* See *UNIOCLAR* DIPLOPIA.

MONODONT, adj. Mo²ⁿ-o-do²nt. From *monos*, alone, and *δόντις*, a tooth. Fr., *monodonte*. Having only one tooth. [a, 48.]

MONODORA (Lat.), n. f. Mo²ⁿ-o-(o³)-do²ra². From *monos*, alone, and *δωρον*, a gift. Fr., *monodore*. Ger., *Geiruzbeere*. A genus of trees of the *Mitrepheae*. The *Monodoreae* of Reichenbach are a

subdivision of the *Anonaceae*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—*M. myrsitica*. Fr., *faux muscadier*. Ger., *muscadierbeere Geiruzbeere*. American (or calabash, or Jamaica, or Mexican) nutmeg; a tree about 15 ft. high, probably introduced into Jamaica from western Africa. The fruit-seeds contain an aromatic oil having the odor and flavor of nutmegs. They are used like nutmegs in Jamaica. [B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

MONODYNAMOUS, adj. Mo²ⁿ-o-di²n²-a²m-u²s. From *monos*, alone, and *δύναμις*, power. Fr., *monodynamie*. Having one of the stamens longer than the others. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

MONŒCIOUS, adj. Mo²ⁿ-e²si²-u²s. Lat., *monœcius*, *monœcius* (from *monos*, alone, and *οἶκία*, a house). Fr., *monœque*. Ger., *monœchig*, *einhäusig*. 1. Belonging to one household (said of plants having separate staminate and pistillate flowers, but both borne on the same plant). The *Monœcia* (Fr., *monœcie*; Ger., *Einhäusige*) of Linnaeus are a class so characterized. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 291 (a, 35).] 2. See *NORMAL HERMAPHRODITISM*.

MONO-ELEUTHEROGYNOUS, adj. Mo²ⁿ-o-e²l²-u²-the²-ro²j²i²n-u²s. From *monos*, alone, *ἐλευθερος*, free, and *γυνή*, a woman. Fr., *mono-éléuthérogyne*. Of monocotyledons, having a free ovary. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

MONOFLUORIBENZOIC ACID, MONOFLUORIBENZOIC ACID, n's. Mo²ⁿ-o-flu²-o²-be²nz-o²/i²k, -flu²-o²-be²nz-o²/i²k. Fluobenzic acid; an acid, C₆H₅COOH, known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *ortho*fluoribenzic acid, crystallizing in fine needles easily soluble in alcohol or water and melting at about 118° C.; (2) *meta*fluoribenzic acid, crystallizing from hot water in broad, shining plates or needles melting at about 124° C.; (3) *para*fluoribenzic acid, melting at about 181° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

MONOFORMIN, n. Mo²ⁿ-o-f²o²r²m/i²n. Fr., *monoformine*. Ger., *M.* Glyceric dihydrate formate, C₃H₅O₄ = C₃H₄(OH)₂CO₂; a derivative of glycerin in which a molecule of hydroxyl is replaced by a molecule of the radicle of formic acid; a colorless oily liquid obtained by heating glyceric acid to 100° C. with oxalic acid and treating with ether. [B, 2, 38, 4, 93 (a, 14).]

MONOGAMIA (Lat.), n. pl. Mo²ⁿ-o-(o³)-ga²m(ga²m)/i²a². Ger., *Eineheite*. Of Linnaeus, an order of the *Syngenesia* in which the flowers are solitary (not united into a capitulum) and have united anthers. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

MONOGAMOUS, adj. Mo²ⁿ-o-g²a²m-u²s. Lat., *monogamus*, *monogamicus*. Fr., *monogame*, *monogamique*. Ger., *einhehlich* (1st def.). 1. Practising monogamy, pairing. 2. Belonging to the *Monogamia*. 3. Of Cassini, composed of flowers of one sort or of the same sex (said of the capitulum). [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

MONOGAMY, n. Mo²ⁿ-o-g²a²m-i². From *monos*, alone, and *γάμειν*, to marry. Fr., *monogamie*. Ger., *Monogamie*, *Einzelehe*, *Einverigkeite*. A mating with a single individual of the opposite sex [L, 343]. Double m. Of birds, the incubation of eggs and the care of the young by both the male and the female. [L, 221, 343.]

MONOGASTRIC, adj. Mo²ⁿ-o-ga²st²/i²k. Lat., *monogastrius* (from *monos*, single, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach or belly). Fr., *monogastrique*. Ger., *monogastisch*. 1. Having but one stomach (said of man, as distinguished from some of the lower animals, especially the ruminants). [K.] 2. Having a single belly (said of muscles). [L, 142.]

MONOGENEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Mo²ⁿ-o-(o³)-jen(ge²n)/e²a². Of Van Beneden, a class of *Trematoda* in which the development is direct, without the mediation of a nurse form (scolex). [L, 121 (a, 39).]

MONOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Mo²ⁿ-o-(o³)-je²n(ge²n)/e²e-i²s. Ger., *einzelg(e)neis*. From *monos*, solitary, and *γενεσις*, an origin. *MONOGENIC*. Ger., *M.* Oneness of origin; the origin of different races from one pair. [L, 56, 107 (a, 46).] 2. Of Haeckel, reproduction by buds or by fission, never by ova; asexual reproduction. [J, 9.]

MONOGENEUS (Lat.), adj. Mo²ⁿ-o-(o³)-je²(ge²)/ne²-u²s(u²s). Fr., *monogène* (1st def.), *monogéné* (2d def.). Ger., *unpaarig* (2d def.), *geschlechtslos* (2d def.). 1. Of a single race or family. 2. Of only one sex (i. e., without sex differentiation). [L, 50 (a, 14); L, 46 (a, 17).]

MONOGENY, n. Mo²ⁿ-o-j²e²n-i². See *MONOGENESIS*.

MONOGLINOUS, adj. Mo²ⁿ-o-glen²/u²s. From *monos*, alone, and *γλήνη*, the eyeball. See *MONOPHTHALMUS*.

MONOGONETIC, adj. Mo²ⁿ-o-go²n²-i²t²/i²k. From *monos*, alone, and *γονετις*, to beget. Having only one brood in a year. [a, 48.]

MONOGONOPOROUS, adj. Mo²ⁿ-o-go²n²-o²p²-o²r-u²s. From *monos*, alone, *γόνος*, offspring, and *πόρος*, a passage. Having one genital opening. [a, 48.]

MONOGYNIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Mo²ⁿ-o-(o³)-ji²n(gu²n)/i²a². Ger., *Einsampelei*, *Einhehige*. Of Linnaeus, the first order of each of the first thirteen classes, characterized by monogynous flowers. [B, 1, 34 (a, 35).]

MONOGYNICAL, adj. Mo²ⁿ-o-j²i²n-e²si²-a²l. Of fruits, formed by the gynecium of one flower. [B, 77 (a, 35).]

MONOGYNOUS, adj. Mo²ⁿ-o-j²i²n-u²s. Lat., *monogynus* (from *monos*, alone, and *γυνή*, a woman). Fr., *monogynie*, *monogynique*. Ger., *monogynisch*, *einstempelig*. Of flowers, having but one style or sessile stigma; of plants, belonging to the *Monogynia*. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

MONOHEMERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Mo²ⁿ-o-(o³)-he²m(ham)/e²a². From *monos*, alone, and *ἡμέρα*, a day. Diseases that continue for but a day. [L, 135 (a, 46).]

MONOHYDRATED, adj. Mo²ⁿ-o-hid²/rat-e²d. Fr., *monohydraté*. 1. Existing in combination with 1 molecule of water. 2. Containing 1 molecule of hydroxyl in the molecule. [B.]

MONOHYDRIC, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-hid}'\text{r}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *monohydrigue*. Ger., *monohydrisch*. 1. Containing in the molecule a single atom of replaceable hydrogen (said especially of acid salts). 2. Of alcohols, monobasic. 3. Derived from a hydrocarbon by the replacement of 1 atom of hydrogen by hydroxyl. [B.]

MONOHYDROBROMIDE, n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-hid-ro-brom}'\text{i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$. A compound of a base with a single atom each of bromine and hydrogen. [A, 38.]

MONOHYPGYNEUS (Lat.), **MONOHYPGYNEUS** (Lat.), adj's. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{-hip(hu)'p-o}^2\text{-j}^2\text{n}(\text{gu}^2\text{n})^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$, - $\text{o}^2\text{j}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}(\text{u}^2\text{n})^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, solitary, $\upsilon\pi\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, under, and $\gamma\upsilon\gamma\eta$, a woman. Fr., *monohypogyne*. Of monocotyledons, having the stamens below the pistil. The *Monohypogyne* (Fr., *monohypogynies*), or *Monohypogynia*, of Jussieu are the second class of the *Monocotyledones*, so characterized. [B, 1, 170 (a, 35).]

MONOICOUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-oik}'\text{u}^2\text{s}$. See **MONOICIOUS**.

MONOIDEISM, n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-i-de}'\text{i}^2\text{z}^2\text{m}$. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, single, and $\text{id}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$, an idea. 1. A mild variety of monomania in which there is concentration of the mind upon one thought or idea. 2. Of Braid, hypnotic suggestion. [A, 34.]

MONOIODIDE, n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-i}'\text{o-d}'\text{i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$. Fr., *monoiodeure*. An iodine compound analogous to a monobromide (q. v.). [B.]

MONO LAKE, n. *Mon'o lak*. A lake in Mono County, California, with remarkably strong saline waters, containing calcium, sodium, magnesium, and potassium chlorides, magnesium and calcium sulphates, calcium and sodium carbonates, and free carbonic-acid gas; it contains several islands with hot springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

MONOLEATE, n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-le-at}$. A compound of a base with one molecule of oleic acid. [B.]

MONOLEIN, n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-le}'\text{i}^2\text{n}$. Fr., *monoléine*. Ger., *M. Syn.*: *glyceryl monoleate*. An oily liquid, $(\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{35}\text{O}_2)_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5 = \text{C}_{41}\text{H}_{82}\text{O}_4$, which when cooled forms a crystalline solid. [B, 3.]

MONOLEPIDOUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-le}'\text{p}'\text{i}^2\text{d-u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *monolepidus* (from $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, single, and λεπίς , a scale). Fr., *monolépidé*. Having but a single scale. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

MONOLOCULAR, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-lo}'\text{c-u}^2\text{-la}'\text{r}$. Lat., *monolocularis* (from $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, only, and *loculus*, a little place). Fr., *monoloculaire*. See **UNIOLOCULAR**.

MONOMACHUM (Lat.), **MONOMACHUM** (Lat.), n's n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-m}^2\text{a}^2\text{k}(\text{a}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$, - $\text{a}^2\text{k}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. See **Cæcum** (2d def.).

MONOMAGNETIC, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-ma}'\text{g-nez}'\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Containing 1 atom of magnetism in the molecule. [B.]

MONOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{-ma}^2(\text{ma}')^2\text{-ni}^2\text{a}^2$. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, single, and $\mu\alpha\text{ν}^2\text{i}^2\alpha$, madness. Fr., *monomanie*. Ger., *Monomanie*. A form of chronic insanity manifested by peculiarities or anomalies in conceptions without serious impairment of the faculties. [D, 36.] See also **OLIGOMANIA**.—**Affective m.** See **MANIA sine delirio**.—**Delusional m.** M. of an exalted character with delusion. [A, 539].—**Genesial m.** Genetic m. See **EROTOMANIA**.—**Intellectual m.** Of Hammond, m. in which the patient can reason well on all subjects except those regarding which he has fixed delusions. [A, 34].—**Incendary m.** See **PYROMANIA**.—**M. syphilitica**. See **SYPHILITICOBIA**.—**Original m.** Ger., *originäre Verrücktheit*. Of Sander, a form of m. which develops early in life and is evidently dependent upon structural defect. Its subjects are peculiarly egotistical, hallucinatory, etc.; they show asymmetry of development (especially as to the skull), club-foot, etc. [D, 36].—**Querulous m.** Delusional m. in which there is a constant tendency to seek the protection of courts for fancied ills. [D, 36].—**Religious m.** Fr., *monodivine religieuse*. Expansion m. in which the subject tends to religious speculation and exaltation. It may alternate with depressive m. [D, 36.] Cf. **DÉLIRE religieuse**.

MONOMELANCHOLIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{-me}^2\text{-la}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-n}^2$, - a^2n^2 - $\text{ko}^2(\text{ch}^2\text{a}^2)\text{'i}^2\text{a}^2$. Of Jessor, a passive partial insanity, as opposed to *monomania*, an active partial insanity. [L, 135 (a, 34).]

MONOMELON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{-me}^2\text{-ma}'\text{i}^2\text{o-n}$. Gr., $\mu\omicron\upsilon\acute{\omicron}\mu\lambda\omicron\upsilon\text{n}$. Of Aetius, a certain collyrium said to cure eye diseases by a single application. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MONOMERCURIOSUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-mu}'\text{r}'\text{ku}^2\text{-ru}^2\text{s}$. Containing 1 atom of mercury in the molecule. [B.]

MONOMERIC, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-me}'\text{r}'\text{i}^2\text{k}$. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, single, and $\mu\epsilon\text{ρ}\text{o}\varsigma$, a part. Fr., *monomère*, *monomerosome*. Of an insect, having the body a single piece (i. e., without segment or suture). [L, 41 (a, 14).]

MONOMEROUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-m}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-ru}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *monomerus* (from $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, single, and $\mu\epsilon\text{ρ}\text{o}\varsigma$, a part). 1. Formed of a single member: of an ovary, consisting of but one carpel: of flowers, constructed on the numerical plan of one. [B, 279, 291 (a, 35).] 2. See **MONOMERIC**.

MONOMETALLIC, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-me}^2\text{-ta}'\text{l}'\text{i}^2\text{k}$. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, single, and *metallum*, a metal. Fr., *monométallique*. 1. Consisting of a single metal. 2. Of salts, containing in the molecule 1 atom of a metallic element; or replacing 1 atom of hydrogen in an acid. [B.]

MONOMMATUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-ma}^2(\text{ma}')^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, single, and $\mu\omicron\mu\alpha$, the eye. See **CYCLOPS**.

MONOMORPHIC, **MONOMORPHOUS**, adj's. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-m}^2\text{-o-r}'\text{i}^2\text{k}$, - u^2s . From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, single in its kind, and $\mu\omicron\text{ρ}\phi\eta$, form. Of the same or an essentially similar type of structure. [L, 343.] Cf. **POLYMORPHIC**.

MONOMPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{-m-fa}'\text{l}^2(\text{fa}')^2\text{-i}^2\text{a}^2$. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, single, and $\mu\omicron\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, the navel. Fr., *monomphalie*. A form of monstrosity in which two individuals are conjoined at the umbilicus. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

MONOMPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{-mf}^2\text{-a}^2(\text{a}')^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Fr., *monomphale*. A monster of the variety described under **MONOMPHALIA**. [L, 41 (a, 17).] See also **ISCHIOFAGUS**, **XIPHOAGUS**, **STERNOPAGUS**, **ECTOPAGUS**, and **HEMIPAGUS**.

MONOMYARY, **MONOMYOUS**, adj's. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-mi}'\text{a}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-i}^2$, - $\text{mi}'\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *monomyarius*, *monomyus* (from $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, single, and $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, a muscle). Having only one muscle; or of bivalves, having the shell closed by a single adductor muscle. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

MONONEURUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{-ni}'\text{ru}^2\text{-s}(\text{ru}^2\text{s})$. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, single, and $\nu\epsilon\text{ι}\rho\omega\upsilon$, a nerve. Fr., *mononeure*. Having but one nervous system. The *Mononeure* of Rudolphi are those animals which have only a ganglionic nervous system. [A, 515 (a, 48); L, 41, 180 (a, 43).]

MONONITRATED, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-nit}'\text{rat-e}^2\text{d}$. Fr., *mononitré*. Containing one molecule of nitril. [B.]

MONONITROPHENOL, n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-nit-ro-fe}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{l}$. A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{NO}_2)\text{OH}$, having the constitution of benzene in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by nitril and hydroxyl, and known in four isomeric forms: (1) *orthonitrophenol*, crystallizing in yellow needles or prisms of aromatic odor, easily soluble in ether, alcohol, and hot water, melting at 45°C . and boiling at 214°C .; (2) an apparently dimorphic form of *orthonitrophenol*, melting at 31°C . and boiling at about 207°C .; (3) *metanitrophenol*, crystallizing from ether in thick yellow crystals melting at 36°C .; (4) *paranitrophenol*, crystallizing from boiling water in colorless needles or monoclinic prisms which melt at 114°C . and when cooled again become dimorphic with their original form. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

MONONITRORESORCIN, n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-nit-ro-re}^2\text{z-o}^2\text{-rs}'\text{i}^2\text{n}$. Fr., *mononitrorésorcine*. Ger., *M.* A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{NO}_2)_2(\text{OH})_2$, melting at 115°C . It has two isomeric forms—one, $\text{C}_6[\text{OH}(\text{NO}_2)_2\text{OH}(\text{H},\text{H},\text{H})]$, volatile and crystallizing from dilute alcohol in orange-red prisms melting at 85°C . the other, $\text{C}_6[\text{OH}(\text{H},\text{OH},\text{NO}_2)_2\text{H},\text{H}]$, non-volatile and crystallizing in lemon-yellow needles melting at 115°C . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

MONONUCLEAR, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-nu}'\text{kle-a}^2\text{r}$. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, alone, and *nucleus* (q. v.). Having a single nucleus. [J.]

MONONYCHOUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-n}'\text{i}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *mononychus* (from $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, alone, and $\acute{\omicron}\nu\chi\acute{\iota}$, a hoof). Ger., *einhufig*. Having the hoof entire. [A, 48.]

MONOPAGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{-pa}^2(\text{pa}')^2\text{-ji}^2(\text{gi}')^2\text{-a}^2$. See **MONOPEDIA**.

MONOPATHOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, single, $\pi\acute{\alpha}\theta\omicron\varsigma$, a disease, and $\phi\acute{o}\beta\omicron\varsigma$, fear. Of Guislain, hypochondriasis. [A, 34.]

MONOPATHY, n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{-pa}^2\text{-th}'\text{i}^2$. Lat., *monopathia* (from $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, single, and $\pi\acute{\alpha}\theta\omicron\varsigma$, a disease). A disease confined to a single individual or to a single part of the organism. [L, 50.]

MONOPEGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{-pe}^2\text{-pa}^2\text{-ji}^2(\text{gi}')^2\text{-a}^2$. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, single, and $\pi\pi\eta\gamma\iota\upsilon\alpha$, to make fast. Fr., *monopégie*. A pain seated in a single point or part. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

MONOPERIANTHEUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{-pe}^2\text{-r-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-n}^2$, - a^2n^2 - $\text{the}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, single, $\pi\epsilon\text{ρ}\acute{\iota}$, around, and $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$, a flower. Fr., *monopérianthé*. See **MONOCHLAMYDEOUS**.

MONOPERIGYNÆ (Lat.), **MONOPERIGYNIA** (Lat.), n's f. pl. and n. pl. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{-pe}^2\text{-r-i}^2\text{-gi}^2(\text{gi}')^2\text{-u}^2\text{n}^2(\text{u}^2\text{n})^2$, - $\text{a}^2\text{e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$, - $\text{i}^2\text{-gi}^2(\text{gi}')^2\text{-u}^2\text{n}^2(\text{u}^2\text{n})^2$, - $\text{i}^2\text{-gi}^2(\text{gi}')^2\text{-u}^2\text{n}^2(\text{u}^2\text{n})^2$. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, single, $\pi\epsilon\text{ρ}\acute{\iota}$, around, and $\gamma\upsilon\gamma\eta$, a woman. Fr., *monopérigynie*. Of Jussieu, a class comprising monocotyledonous plants with perigynous stamens. [B, 38, 78 (a, 14); B, 1, 170 (a, 35).]

MONOPETALOUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-pe}^2\text{-t-a}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *monopetalus* (from $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, single, and $\pi\epsilon\text{τάλον}$, a leaf). Fr., *monopétale*. Ger., *einblättrig*, *einblumenblättrig*. Lit., one-petaled. Having the petals united at their edges; a term more fittingly replaced by *gamopetalous* or *sympetalous*. The *Monopetalæ* (Fr., *monopétales*) are: Of Hill, a class of plants having as type the genus *Primula*; of Batsch, a class of plants consisting of the orders *Tetraspermæ*, *Polyspermæ*, *Nudæ*, *Cyathinæ*, etc.; of Lindley, (a) a division of the *Angiospermæ*; and (b) a subclass of the *Eco-genæ*, comprising the cohorts *Polycarpæ*, *Epigynæ*, *Dicarpæ*, *Perispermæ*, and *Aggregatæ*. The *Monopetalæ incomptæ* of Hill are a class of plants having as type the genus *Gladiolus*. The *Monopetalæ irregulares* of Hill are a class of plants having as type the genus *Antirrhinum*. The *Monopetalæ* (Fr., *monopétales*) of Lamarck are a class of plants consisting of the divisions *Fructifloræ*, *Calicifloræ*, *Thalamifloræ angiospermæ*, and *Thalamifloræ gymnospermæ*. [B, 1, 34, 77, 121, 123, 170 (a, 35).] Cf. **GAMOPETALÆ**.

MONOPHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{-fa}^2(\text{fa}')^2\text{-ji}^2(\text{gi}')^2\text{-a}^2$. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, single, and $\phi\alpha\gamma\epsilon\text{ν}$, to eat. Fr., *monophagie*. 1. An appetite for a single kind of food. 2. The custom of eating only one meal a day. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

MONOPHASIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{-fa}^2(\text{fa}')^2\text{-zi}^2(\text{si}')^2\text{-a}^2$. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, single, and $\phi\alpha\varsigma\iota\alpha$, to speak. Ger., *Monophasie*. Dyslalia in which only a single syllable, word, or sentence can be uttered when consecutive speech is attempted. [A, 336 (a, 21).]

MONOPHENYLBORIC ACID, n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-fe}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{-b}'\text{ri}^2\text{k}$. Ger., *Monophenylborsäure*. An acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{BO}_3 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 - \text{B}(\text{OH})_3$. [B.]

MONOPHENYLOSANILINE, n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o-fe}^2\text{n}'\text{i}^2\text{-l-roz-a}^2\text{-n}'\text{i}^2\text{-en}$. Fr., *monophénylosaniline*. Ger., *Monophenylrosanilin*. A 1-molecule phenyl substitution compound of rosaniline, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{18}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{N}_2$; mixed with diphenylosaniline, it makes up the aniline dye called *violet imperial*. [B, 2.]—**M. hydrochloride**. A coloring matter, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{18}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{N}_2\text{HCl}$. [B, 4, 49.] See **AMARANTH** (2d def.).

MONOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{-fo}^2\text{-bi}^2(\text{fo}')^2\text{-y}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, alone, and $\phi\acute{o}\beta\omicron\varsigma$, panic, fear. Ger., *Monophobie*. A morbid dread of being alone. [D.]

MONOPHOCENIN, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-f}^2\text{s}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}$. See **MONOVALENIN**.

MONOPHOSPHATE, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-f}^2\text{s}^2\text{fat}$. A phosphate containing but 1 atom of phosphorus in the molecule. [a, 38.]

MONOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-f}^2\text{tha}^2\text{[tha]}^2\text{[mi]}^2\text{-a}^2$. Ger., *Monophthalmie*. See **CYCLOPIA** (1st def.).

MONOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-f}^2\text{tha}^2\text{[tha]}^2\text{[mu]}^2\text{[mu]}^2$. From *μῶνος*, single, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Fr., *monophtalme* (1st def.), *monocle* (2d def.). 1. See **CYCLOPS**. 2. A bandage for one eye. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

MONOPHYLETIC, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-f}^2\text{et}^2\text{[i]}^2\text{k}$. From *μῶνος*, single, and *φυλετικός*, belonging to a tribe. Pertaining to a single tribe or family. [a, 48.]

MONOPHYLLOUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-f}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *monophyllus* (from *μῶνος*, single, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *monophylle*. Ger., *einblättrig*, *verachsenblättrig*. Of foliaceous organs, composed of but one leaf or of coalescent (gamophyllous) leaves. The *Monophylle* of Hill are a class of plants having as the type the genus *Parietaria*. [B, 38, 49 (a, 14); B, 1, 123, 170 (a, 35).]

MONOPHYDONT, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-f}^2\text{o}^2\text{d}^2\text{ont}$. From *μῶνος*, single, *φύων*, to grow, and *ὄντω*, a tooth. Having but one set of teeth. The *Monophyodontia* are mammals so characterized, such as the *Cetacea*. [B, 28 (a, 27).] Cf. **DIPHYDONT** (1st def.).

MONOPHYTANTHUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-f}^2\text{tu}^2\text{[fu]}^2\text{[a]}^2\text{-n}^2$ (a^2n^2) (thu^2s) (thu^2s). From *μῶνος*, alone, *φύων*, a plant, and *ἄνθος*, a flower. Fr., *monophyranthe*. Having distinct male and female flowers on the same stalk. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

MONOPHYTOUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-f}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$. From *μῶνος*, single, and *φύων*, a plant. Fr., *monophyte*. Comprising but a single species (said of a genus of plants). [B, 1 (a, 35).]

MONOPLASMATIC, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-pla}^2\text{st}^2\text{[i]}^2\text{k}$. From *μῶνος*, single, and *πλάσματικός*, imitative. Of Kölliker, having the cell-body apparently composed of a single substance in contradistinction to those composed of two or more, as when fat or glycogen is present in the protoplasm. [J, 140, 175.]

MONOPLAST, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-pla}^2\text{st}$. A structural element or cell. The m's of a young tissue are distinguished by combining the name of the tissue with *-blast* (e. g., *chondroblast*, a cartilage cell, etc.). [J, 67.]

MONOPLASTIC, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-pla}^2\text{st}^2\text{[i]}^2\text{k}$. Lat., *monoplasticus* (from *μῶνος*, single, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold). Fr., *monoplastique*. Ger., *monoplastisch*. 1. Having but one form. 2. Consisting of a single piece. [J, 16; L, 41 (a, 17).]

MONOPLASTID, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-pla}^2\text{st}^2\text{[i]}^2\text{d}$. From *μῶνος*, single, and *πλάστος*, molded. Ger., *M.* A unicellular animal (i. e., a protozoan) as distinguished from a multicellular animal. The *Monoplasitiden* of Goette are the *Protozoa*. [J.] Cf. **HETEROPLASTID**.

MONOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-f}^2\text{ple}^2\text{[pla]}^2\text{[gi]}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *μῶνος*, single, and *πλήγη*, a stroke. Fr., *monoplegie*. Ger., *Monoplegie*. Paralysis of one extremity or of one side of a limb, especially when due to a cortical lesion. [D.]—**Brachial m.** M. limited to the arm and caused by a lesion of the arm centre in the Rolandic area. [Bastian (a, 34).]—**Brachio-cranial m.** M. limited to the arm and leg, resulting from a cortical lesion around the upper two thirds of the fissure of Rolando. [Bastian (a, 34).]—**Brachio-facial m.** M. affecting an arm and one side of the face produced by a lesion of the middle or lower third of the ascending frontal and parietal convolutions. [a, 34.]—**Cerebral m.** M. caused by a lesion of the cerebrum. [a, 34.]—**Cranial m.** M. limited to the lower extremity in consequence of a circumscribed lesion in the ascending frontal or parietal convolutions. [a, 34.]—**Facial m.** M. of the face. Aphasia is usually present when the left hemisphere is the seat of the lesion, and brachial or cranial m. is a frequent complication. [D, 35.]—**M. anæsthetica**. Of Adamkiewicz, anæsthesia of a single extremity caused by a rheumatic neuritis or a pachymeningitis at the origin of the spinal nerves. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Dec. 10, 1887, p. 672 (a, 34).]—**Peripheral m.** M. resulting from neuritis. [a, 34.]—**Spinal m.** M. resulting from a lesion of the spinal cord. [a, 34.]—**Unilateral oculomotor m.** Cortical disease associated with conjugate deviation of the eyes and rotation of the head and neck to the side opposite that in which the lesion is situated. [D, 35.] Cf. **OCULOMOTOR MONOSPASM**.

MONOPLEUROBRANCHIATE (Fr.), adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-plu}^2\text{ro-bran}^2\text{[i]}^2\text{-at}$. From *μῶνος*, single, *πλευρά*, the side, and *βράγχια*, gills. Having branchiae on one side of the body only. The *Monopleurobranchiata* of De Blainville are a group of *Mollusca* so characterized. [L, 41, 80 (a, 14).]

MONOPLUMBIC, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-plu}^2\text{mb}^2\text{[i]}^2\text{k}$. From *μῶνος*, single, and *plumbum*, lead. Containing 1 atom of lead in the molecule. [B, 2.]

MONOPNOOUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-p}^2\text{no}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. From *μῶνος*, single, and *πνέω*, breath. Fr., *monopnoë*. Preserving the same respiratory apparatus throughout life. The *Monopnoa* of Owen are a subclass of *Reptilia*. [L, 41 (a, 14); a, 48.]

MONOPODACEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-f}^2\text{po}^2\text{[da]}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-ce}^2\text{[kef]}^2\text{[a]}^2\text{[a]}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. From *μῶνος*, single, *πῶς*, the foot, a priv., and *κεφαλή*, the head. Ger., *einfüssiger Ohnkopf*. An acephalous monster having but one foot. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MONOPODIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-f}^2\text{po}^2\text{[da]}^2\text{[i]}^2\text{-a}^2$. Fr., *monopodie*. Ger., *Sirenenmissbildung*, *Monopodie*. A form of monstrosity in which there is but one foot, or in which the lower extremities are united. [L, 135 (a, 46).]

MONOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-f}^2\text{po}^2\text{[da]}^2\text{[i]}^2\text{-u}^2\text{[m]}^2$. From *μῶνος*, single, and *πῶς*, the foot. Fr., *monopode*. An axis elongating at the apex and producing branches in acropetal succession. [B, 77, 291 (a, 35).] Cf. **DICHOTOMY**.—*Cynose m.* A n. in which the lateral branches develop more strongly than the main

axis, and overlap it. [B, 77, 291 (a, 35).] Cf. *False dichotomy*, *Helicoid m.*, and *Scorpioid m.*—**Helicoid m.** A *cynose m.* in which a false axis is formed by the suppression of the lateral branches on one side of the main axis and the development of the branches on the opposite side. [B, 291 (a, 35).]—**Racemose m.** A m. in which the primary axis continues to develop more strongly than the lateral axes. [B, 77, 291 (a, 35).]—**Scorpioid m.** A *cynose m.* in which the branches on opposite sides of the main axis are alternately suppressed. [B, 291 (a, 35).]

MONOPOTASSIC, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-po}^2\text{t}^2\text{-a}^2\text{s}^2\text{[i]}^2\text{k}$. Containing 1 atom of potassium in the molecule. [B.]

MONOPROPHYLLATE, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-pro-to-f}^2\text{il}^2\text{[at]}$. From *μῶνος*, single, *πρώτος*, first, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *monoprophyllé*. Of plants, preserving originally in the embryo but one lateral leaf in a sheath. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

MONOPS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-p}^2\text{[e]}^2\text{[s]}^2\text{[o]}^2$. From *μῶνος*, single, and *ὤψ*, the eye. Fr., *monopse*. See **CYCLOPS**.

MONOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-p}^2\text{[s]}^2\text{[i]}^2\text{-a}^2$. Fr., *monopsie*. Ger., *Monopsie*. 1. See **CYCLOPIA** (1st def.). 2. See **CYCLOPS**.

MONOPTEROUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-p}^2\text{ter}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *monopterus* (from *μῶνος*, single, and *πτερόν*, a wing or fin). Fr., *monoptère*. Ger., *einflossig*, *einflügelig*. Having but one wing or fin. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35); L, 41 (a, 14).]

MONOPTERYGIUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-p}^2\text{ter}^2\text{-i}^2\text{[gi]}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. From *μῶνος*, single, and *πτερά*, a wing. Fr., *monopterygien*. Ger., *monopterygisch*. See **MONOPTEROUS**.

MONOPYRENOUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-pi}^2\text{-er}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *monopyrenus* (from *μῶνος*, single, and *πυρην*, the stone of a fruit). Fr., *monopyrène*. Ger., *einkernig*, *einsteinig*. Having but one kernel. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

MONORCHIS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-r}^2\text{[ki]}^2\text{[s]}^2\text{[ch]}^2\text{[i]}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-orchios* (*-orch/eos*). From *μῶνος*, single, and *ὄρχις*, the testicle. Fr., *monorchide*. An individual having only one testicle. [E.]

MONORGANIC, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-r}^2\text{-ga}^2\text{n}^2\text{[i]}^2\text{k}$. Pertaining to or affecting a single organ or set of organs. [L, 56 (a, 17).]

MONOSCELUUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-s}^2\text{[e]}^2\text{[ke]}^2\text{[l]}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ (u^2s). From *μῶνος*, single, and *σκέλος*, the leg. Fr., *einbeinig*, *einschenkelig*. Having but one leg. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MONOSEPALUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-se}^2\text{p}^2\text{[a]}^2\text{[l]}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *monosepalus* (from *μῶνος*, single, and *σέpalus*, a sepal). Fr., *monosépale*. Ger., *einkelchblättrig*. See **GAMOSEPALOUS**.

MONOSILICATE, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-si}^2\text{[l]}^2\text{[i]}^2\text{-k}$. A compound of one of the silicic acids containing 1 atom of silicon in the molecule. The m's include the orthosilicates, metasilicates, and parasilicates. [B, 3.]

MONOSIPHONOUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-si}^2\text{f}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. From *μῶνος*, single, and *σίφων*, a reed. Consisting of single rows of cells, like the filaments in most *Ectocarpæ*. [Vines (a, 35).]

MONOSITIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-si}^2\text{[se]}^2\text{[shi]}^2\text{[ti]}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *μῶνος*, single, and *σινίο*, food. Fr., *monositie*. See **MONOPHAGIA**.

MONOSODIC, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-sod}^2\text{[i]}^2\text{k}$. Containing 1 atom of sodium in the molecule. [B.]

MONOSOMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-si}^2\text{[o]}^2\text{-s}^2\text{[om]}^2\text{[i]}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *μῶνος*, single, and *σῶμα*, the body. Fr., *monosomie*. A form of monstrosity in which two individuals have one body, but two heads. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

MONOSOMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-si}^2\text{[o]}^2\text{-s}^2\text{[om]}^2\text{[u]}^2\text{s}$ (u^2s). Fr., *monosome*. Ger., *Monosome*. A monster of the variety described under *Monosomia*. [L, 41 (a, 17).] Cf. **ATLODYMS**, **INODYMUS**, and **OPODYMUS**.

MONOSPASM, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-spa}^2\text{z}^2\text{m}$. Lat., *monospasmus* (from *μῶνος*, single, and *σπασμός*, a spasm). Ger., *Einkrampf*. Spasm limited to one limb or to one side of the head. [D, 35.]—**Facial m.** M. of the muscles of the face. [D, 35.]—**Masticatory m.** Persistent spasm of the muscles of the lower jaw, due to cerebral disease. [D, 35.]—**Oculomotor m.** M. in which the eyeballs are conjugately deviated toward that side on which there is a causative cerebral lesion. [D, 35.]

MONOSPERM, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-spu}^2\text{[r]}^2\text{m}$. Lat., *monospermus* (from *μῶνος*, single, and *σπέρμα*, a seed). A plant producing but one seed. The *Monosperma* are: Of Link, an order of the *Personata*; of Tausch, a tribe of the *Monocarpæ*. [B, 1, 123, 170 (a, 35).]

MONOSPERMAL, **MONOSPERMATOUS**, **MONOSPERMIC**, **MONOSPERMOUS**, adj's. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-spu}^2\text{[r]}^2\text{m}^2\text{[a]}^2\text{[l]}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$, $\text{-i}^2\text{k}$, $\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *monospermalis*, *monospermatus*, *monospermicus*, *monospermus*. Fr., *monosperme*, *monospermique*. Ger., *einsamig*, *einkörnig*. One-seeded. [a, 35.]

MONOSPORE, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-spor}$. From *μῶνος*, single, and *σπόρος*, a seed. An unfertilized ovum, egg, or spore. [B.] Cf. **MONOSPOROGONY**.

MONOSPOROGONY, n. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-spor-o-g}^2\text{[o]}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-i}^2$. From *μῶνος*, single, *σπόρος*, a seed, and *γίγνεσθαι*, to come into being. Of Haeckel, development of an organism from a single unfertilized spore. According to Haeckel, parthenogenesis is a kind of reversion to this mode of development. In bees the unfertilized eggs which develop into workers are monospores, while the fertilized eggs, forming drones, are ova. [J, 9.]

MONOSPOROUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^{2n}\text{-o-sp}^2\text{[o]}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *monosporus* (from *μῶνος*, single, and *σπόρος*, seed). Fr., *monospore*. Of conceptacles, sporidia, etc., in cryptogams, containing but one spore, also, in phanerogams, having but one ovule in each cell of the fruit. The *Monosporæ* of Schneider are an order of the *Coccidæ* in which the cyst forms but one spore. The *Monosporæ* of Zöllinger are a suborder of the *Euphorbiaceæ*. The *Monosporiæ* of Klotzsch are an order of the *Exosporææ*. [B, 1, 170 (a, 35); L, 121.]

MONOSTACHYOUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{o}^2\text{s}-\text{ta}^2\text{k}^2/\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, single, and $\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\upsilon\varsigma$, an ear of corn. Fr., *monostachyè*. Having flowers in a single spike. [L, 41 (a, 17).]

MONOSTICHIOUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{o}^2\text{st}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}-\text{u}^2\text{s}$. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, single, and $\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\chi\omicron\varsigma$, a row. Fr., *monostichè*. Arranged in a single row. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

MONOSTIGMATOUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{o}-\text{st}^2\text{ig}^2\text{ma}^2/\text{t}-\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *monostigmatus* (from $\mu\acute{o}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, single, and $\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\gamma\mu\alpha$, a spot). Fr., *monostigmaté*. Having but one stigma. The *Monostigmatica* (Fr., *monostigmatifera*) are an order of the *Synanthura* so characterized. [B, 1, 170 (a, 35).]

MONOSTOMATOUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{o}-\text{sto}^2\text{m}^2/\text{a}^2\text{t}-\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *monostomus* (from $\mu\acute{o}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, single, and $\sigma\tau\acute{o}\mu\alpha$, the mouth). Fr., *monostome*. Ger., *einnündig*. Having but one mouth. [B, 46 (a, 46).] The *Monostomata* (Ger., *Einnünder*) of Huxley are those *Metazoa* in which the gastrula develops only one ingestive aperture. [1st Am. Nat., 1st ix, p. 66.]

MONOSTYLOUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{o}-\text{stil}^2/\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *monostylus* (from $\mu\acute{o}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, single, and $\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, a pillar). Fr., *monostylé*. Of an ovary, having but one style. [B, 1, 291 (a, 35).]

MONOSUBSTITUTED, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{o}-\text{su}^2\text{b}^2/\text{st}^2\text{i}^2-\text{tu}^2\text{t}-\text{e}^2\text{d}$. Having only one of its elements replaced. [B.]

MONOSULPHIDE, n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{o}-\text{su}^2\text{lf}^2/\text{i}^2\text{d}(\text{d})$. Fr., *monosulfure*. A sulphur compound analogous to a monobromide (q. v.). [B.]

MONOSULPHOBENZOIC ACID, n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{o}-\text{su}^2\text{lf}-\text{o}-\text{be}^2\text{nz}-\text{o}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$. An acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5/\text{CO}_2\text{OH}$, known in three isomeric forms: (1) *orthosulphobenzoic acid*, crystallizing from water in monoclinic tablets melting and decomposing at 240°C ; (2) *metasulphobenzoic acid*, a colorless crystalline mass; (3) *parasulphobenzoic acid*, crystallizing in needles melting and decomposing at about 200°C . [B, 3, (a, 35).]

MONOSULPHURET, n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{o}-\text{su}^2\text{lf}^2/\text{u}^2\text{r}-\text{e}^2\text{t}$. See MONOSTYLPHIDE.

MONOSYMMETRIC, MONOSYMMETRICAL, adj.'s. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{o}-\text{si}^2\text{m}-\text{e}^2\text{tr}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$, $-\text{i}^2\text{r}^2-\text{k}^2/\text{i}^2$. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, single, and $\sigma\upsilon\mu\mu\epsilon\tau\text{r}\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$, of moderate size. Symmetrical in one direction; of a flower, "simply symmetrical" (i. e., capable of being bisected into similar halves in only one plane). [B.; Gray, Sachs (a, 35).]

MONOTHALAMOUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{o}-\text{tha}^2/\text{a}^2\text{m}-\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *monothalamus* (from $\mu\acute{o}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, single, and $\theta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\mu\alpha$, a chamber). Fr., *monothalamé*. Possessing a single chamber or cavity (said of the shells of *Foraminifera* and *Mollusca*). [B, 28 (a, 27).]

MONOTHECAL, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{o}-\text{the}^2/\text{k}^2/\text{i}^2$. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, single, and $\theta\eta\kappa\eta$, a case. Of an anther, unilocular. [B, 77 (a, 35).]

MONOTHELEOUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{o}-\text{the}^2/\text{l}^2\text{e}^2-\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *monothelus* (from $\mu\acute{o}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, single, and $\theta\eta\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$, female). Fr., *monothèle*. Containing but one ovary. [L, 41, 180 (a, 43).]

MONOTHIIONIC ACID, n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{o}-\text{thi}-\text{o}^2\text{n}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide monothiionique*. 1. Sulphuric acid. 2. A very unstable yellow liquid, H_2SO_2 . [A, 259; B, 270 (a, 38).]

MONOTHYROUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{o}-\text{th}^2/\text{i}^2\text{r}-\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *monothyryus* (from $\mu\acute{o}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, single, and $\theta\upsilon\text{r}\alpha$, a door). Fr., *monothyre*. Having but one valve (said of molluscs). [L, 41, 180 (a, 43).]

MONOTOCOUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{o}-\text{t}^2/\text{o}^2\text{k}-\text{u}^2\text{s}$. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, single, and $\tau\acute{o}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, a bringing forth. Uniparous; laying a single egg.

MONOTREMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{o}(\text{o})^2-\text{tre}(\text{tra})/\text{ma}^2$. Gen., *-trem/atos (-atis)*. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, single, and $\tau\text{r}\eta\mu\alpha$, a hole. A single orifice. The *Monotremata* (Fr., *monotrèmes*), or cloacal animals, are an order of mammals comprising the duck-mole and the *Echidna*, in which the intestinal canal opens into a cloaca common to the ducts of the urinary and generative organs. [L, 50 (a, 14); B, 28 (a, 27).]

MONOTRIDYMUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{o}-\text{tri}^2\text{d}^2/\text{i}^2\text{m}-\text{u}^2\text{s}$. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, single, and $\tau\text{r}\acute{\iota}\delta\upsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$, threefold. A monster having three bodies, or having some of the members triplicate. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MONOTROCHUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{o}-\text{tr}^2/\text{o}^2\text{k}(\text{ro}^2\text{ch}^2)-\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, single, and $\tau\text{r}\acute{o}\chi\omicron\varsigma$, a wheel. Fr., *monotroque*. Of rotifers, having the cilia in a single wheel. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

MONOTROPA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{o}-\text{tr}^2/\text{o}^2\text{p}-\text{a}^2$. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, single, and $\tau\text{r}\acute{o}\pi\epsilon\upsilon$, to turn. Fr., *monotrope*, *sucepin*. Ger., *Ohnblatt*. Indian pipe, pine-sage; a genus typical of the *Monotropaceae* (Fr., *monotropacées*), also called *Monotropoideae* or *Monotropoideae* (Fr., *monotropoïdes*), which are the fir-rapes, leafless, verdureless herbs with scale-like bracts, chiefly parasitic on firs, pines, etc., made by Lindley and others an order of the *Ericales*, but by others considered a suborder of the *Ericaceae* and by some an order of the *Pyrolaceae*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 104, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—*M. glabra*, *M. hypophega*. A species resembling *M. hypopitys*, and having the same properties. It grows especially on the roots of beech-trees. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*M. hypopitys*. Fr., *sucepin*. Ger., *Fichtenspargel*, *Fichten-Ohnblatt*, *Waldmurz*. Pine-sage, (yellow) bird's-nest, false beech-drops; a species of a tawny white or reddish color, growing in shaded woods on the roots of pines, firs, etc.; used for coughs of sheep and cattle. [B, 34, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*M. uniflora*. Corpse (or fir, or American ice) plant. Indian pipe, one-flowered wax-plant, ova-ova; a small dirty-colored species found in North America, near the bases of trees. The root is anodyne, and has been substituted for opium. The poisonous principle is andromedotoxin. The plant is said to contain over 4 per cent. of a soft dark-brown resin. [B, 34, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii, xxxix, xxxviii (a, 46).]

MONOTYPES, n. pl. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{o}-\text{tip}^2\text{z}$. Lat., *monotypi* (from $\mu\acute{o}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, single, and $\tau\text{y}\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$, a type). Fr., *monotype*. 1. Of *Mirbel* genera, such as *Rosa*, *Dianthus*, etc., in which the essential organs in the different species show so little modification that any one species may be con-

sidered as typical of the group. 2. Of De Candolle, genera containing but one species. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

MONOVALENT, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{o}^2\text{v}^2/\text{a}^2\text{l}-\text{e}^2\text{nt}$. See UNIVALENT.

MONOVALENTIN, n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{o}-\text{va}^2\text{l}^2/\text{e}^2\text{r}-\text{i}^2\text{n}$. A neutral oily odorless substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_4 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)$, of the sp. gr. of 1.1 at 16°C , and soluble in half its bulk of water, but precipitated on addition of the other half; obtained by heating monohydrated valeric acid with an excess of glycerin for 3 hours at 200°C . [B, 46 (a, 46); B, 93 (a, 14).]

MONOXIDE, n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{o}^2\text{x}^2/\text{i}^2\text{d}(\text{d})$. Fr., *monoxyde*. Ger., *Monoxyd*. An oxygen compound analogous to a monobromide (q. v.). [B.]

MONOZOIC, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{o}-\text{zo}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$. From $\mu\acute{o}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, alone, and $\zeta\acute{\alpha}\nu$, to live. Fr., *monozoïque*. Solitary, as opposed to gregarious. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

MONREPOS (Fr.), n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{r}-\text{p}^2\text{o}$. A place in the department of the Gironde, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, saline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14, 46).]

MONS (Lat.), n. Mo^2n (mo^2n). Gen., *mont'is*. Fr., *mont*. A mountain; a prominence or protuberance. [a, 48].—*M. cerebelli*. See *Folium acuminis* and *Monticulus*.—*M. pubis*, *M. Veneris*. Fr., *mont de Vénus*, *pénit*, *éminence sus-pubienne*. Ger., *Schamberg*, *Schanhügel*, *Venusberg*. Syn., *Monticulus Veneris*. A prominent prominence of the soft parts situated in front of and above the cleft of the vulva, consisting of subcutaneous fat.

MONSÃO (Port.), n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}/\text{so}^2\text{n}^2$. A place in the province of Minho, Portugal, where there is a warm saline spring. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

MONSTER, n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}/\text{stu}^2\text{r}$. Fr., *monstre*. Ger., *Ungeheuer*, *Missgeburt*, *Missbildung*. It., *mostro*. Sp., *monstruo*. 1. An individual congenitally so malformed or defective in certain parts as to be unfitted for the course of life proper to its species. 2. In botany, an abnormally developed part or organ. [a, 35].—*Autostic m.* See *Autostic*.—*Compound m.* Fr., *monstre composé*. A double or triple m. that is autostic or parasitic.—*Diccephalodisomatous m.* A m. that has two bodies each having a separate head. [a, 34].—*Double m.* A m. made up of the whole or parts of two individuals.—*Double parasitic m.* Fr., *monstre double parasitaire*. A double m. in which one is almost complete, analogous to an autostic; the other rudimentary, analogous to a parasite. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—*Parasitic m.* Fr., *monstre parasite*. A double m. in which an imperfect or deformed body is attached to a more perfect body. [a, 34].—*Simple m.* Fr., *monstre simple* (ou *unitaire*). A m. in which are found only the complete or incomplete elements of a single individual. [a, 34].—*Triple m.* Fr., *monstre triple*. A m. made up of the whole or parts of three individuals.

MONSTERA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2/\text{e}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2$. Fr., *monstère*. A genus of araceous climbing herbs of the tribe *Calceae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—*M. Adansonii*. See *M. pertusa*.—*M. deliciosa*. A Mexican species having an edible fruit. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]—*M. fenestrata*, *M. Gaudichaudii*, *M. holtianiana*, *M. imrayana*, *M. Jacquinii*, *M. Klotzschiana*, *M. lanceifolia*, *M. macrophylla*, *M. milleriana*, *M. modesta*, *M. oblongifolia*, *M. ovata*. Varieties of *M. pertusa*. [B, 216 (a, 35).]—*M. pertusa*. A species found in tropical America. The leaves are used for poultices in oedema. [B, 19, 180 (a, 35).]—*M. surinamensis*, *M. velloziana*. Varieties of *M. pertusa*. [a, 35].

MONSTROSITY, n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{stro}^2\text{s}^2/\text{i}^2\text{t}-\text{i}^2\text{z}$. Lat., *monstrositas*, *monstruositas*. Fr., *monstruosité*. Ger., *Monstrosität*. The state or condition of being monstrous; also a monster. [a, 48].—*Atresic m.* A m. in which a natural opening is occluded from disease, injury, or operation. [J. M. Gouley, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 5, 1891, p. 639. [a, 34].]—*Ceasitic m.* A m. in which a cleft results from disease, injury, or operation. [Gouley, l. c.]—*Double m.* See *Double monster*.—*Ectopic m.* A m. in which a part is displaced by disease or injury. [Gouley, l. c.]—*Ectrogenic m.* A m. caused by the loss of some part from disease, injury, or operation. [Gouley, l. c.]—*Emmenic monstrosities*. Of Raciborski, children having precocious menstruation. [a, 34].—*Hypergenetic m.* A m. in which certain parts are disproportionately large. [Gouley, l. c.]—*M. by excess*. M. caused by agnesia. [a, 34].—*M. by inclusion*. M. caused by hypergenesis. [a, 34].—*M. by inclusion*. See *Fetal inclusion*.—*M. by perversion*. A m. in which there is displacement of the thoracic or abdominal viscera or malformation of the genitals. [a, 34].—*Parasitic m.* Fr., *monstruosité par inclusion* (ou *parasitaire*). See *Fetal inclusion*.—*Symphysic m.* A m. produced by the fusion or coalition of organs or parts. [Gouley, l. c.]

MONSTROUS, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2/\text{stru}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *monstruosus*. Ger., *monströs*, *missgestaltet*. Having the characteristics of a monster.

MONSTRUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}^2/\text{stru}^2\text{m}(\text{ru}^2\text{m})$. Ger., *M.* See *MONSTER*.—*M. aberrantum*. See *MONSTROSITY* by *perversion*.—*M. abundans*. See *MONSTROSITY* by *excess*.—*M. alientum*. A compound monster. [a, 34].—*M. anacatadidymum*. A thoracopagus. [a, 34].—*M. bigeminum*. See *Double monster*.—*M. deficiens*. See *MONSTROSITY* by *defect*.—*M. duplex*. See *Double monster*.—*M. duplex anadidymum*. A double monster in which fusion begins at the head, as in a craniopagus or cephalothoracopagus. [L, 57 (a, 24).]—*M. duplex catadidymum*. A double monster in which fusion begins at the lower part of the body and extends to the head, as in a pygopus, ischiopagus, or diprosopus. [Marchand [L, 57 (a, 34).]

MONSTRUOSITAS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{stru}^2(\text{stru}^2)-\text{o}^2/\text{s}^2/\text{i}^2\text{ta}^2\text{s}$ (ta^2s). Gen., *-tat'is*. See *MONSTROSITY*.

MONSUMANO (It.), n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{n}-\text{sum}-\text{ma}^2/\text{no}$. A place in the province of Lucca, Italy, where there are a warm gaseous and alkaline spring and natural vapor baths. [L, 49, 87 (a, 43).]

MONTAFIA (It.), n. Moⁿ-ta²-fe-a². A place in Piedmont, Italy, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

MONTAGNÆA (Lat.), n. f. Moⁿ-ta²-n²-ye²(ya²e²)-a². From *Montagne*, of the Paris Museum of Natural History. Fr., *Montagne*. Of De Candolle, a genus of composite plants of the *Helianthoidæ*. [a, 35].—**M. floribunda**, **M. tomentosa**. Mexican species furnishing the *zappale* of the Mex. Ph.; containing albumin, gum, fat, extractive resins, a neutral brown-yellow bitter principle, and a peculiar acid. The juice and the decoction are popularly used in Mexico to produce uterine contraction. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]

MONTAIGUT-EN-COMBRAILLES (Fr.), n. Moⁿ-ta²-gu²-a²-n²-koⁿ-bra²-el-y². See GRANDÉYROL.

MONTANINE (Fr.), n. Moⁿ-ta²-na²-nen. A white, pseudo-crystalline, bitter, nauseous substance, nearly insoluble in water, extracted from the bark of *Ecceasta floribunda*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

MONTBARRY-LE-PAQUIER (Fr.), n. Moⁿ-ba²-re²-pa²-ke-a. A place in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 30 (a, 14); L, 49 (a, 43).]

MONTBRISON (Fr.), n. Moⁿ-bre²-zoⁿ. A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there are gaseous, alkaline, and ferruginous springs. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14); L, 49, 87, 105 (a, 43).]

MONTBRUN (Fr.), n. Moⁿ-bru². A place in the department of the Drôme, France, where there is a sulphurous and saline spring. [L, 41, 49, 57, 105 (a, 43); B, 46 (a, 46).]

MONTCEL (Fr.), n. Moⁿ-se². A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 43).]

MONTCHANSON (Fr.), n. Moⁿ-sha²-n²-soⁿ. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there are gaseous and ferruginous springs. [L, 49, 87 (a, 43).]

MONT-DAUPHIN (Fr.), n. Moⁿ-do²-fa². A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there are warm and gaseous mineral springs. [L, 30, 41, 105 (a, 43).]

MONT-DE-MARSAU (Fr.), n. Moⁿ-d²-ma²-so. A place in the department of the Landes, France, where there is a ferruginous and sulphurous spring. [L, 105 (a, 43).]

MONT-DORÉ-DES-BAINS (Fr.), n. Moⁿ-dor²-da²-ba². A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are saline, ferruginous, and alkaline springs. [L, 41, 49, 57 (a, 14); L, 105 (a, 43).]

MONTÉ-ALCETO (It.), n. Moⁿ-ta²-al²-cha²-to. A place in Tuscany, Italy, where there is a warm, gaseous, sulphurous, and alkaline springs. [L, 49 (a, 14); L, 105 (a, 43).]

MONTÉ-CATINI (It.), n. Moⁿ-ta²-ka²-te²-ne. A place in the province of Lucca, Italy, where there are warm, saline, sulphurous, and gaseous springs. [L, 88 (a, 46).]

MONTÉ-CERBOLI (It.), n. Moⁿ-ta²-che²-r²-bo²-le. A place in the province of Pisa, Italy, where there are a warm sulphurous spring and a bathing establishment. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

MONTÉFASCON (It.), n. Moⁿ-ta²-fa²-a²-koⁿ-a. A place in the province of Viterbo, Italy, where there are hot sulphurous springs and mud-baths. [L, 49, 105 (a, 43).]

MONTÉGUT-SÈGLA (Fr.), n. Moⁿ-ta²-gu²-sa²-ga². A place in the department of the Haute-Garonne, France, where there are a gaseous and ferruginous spring and bathing establishments. ["Nouv. rem.," Nov. 24, 1887, p. 497; L, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

MONTÉMAYOR (Fr.), n. Moⁿ-ta²-ma²-yor. See BEJAR.

MONTENDRE (Fr.), n. Moⁿ-ta²-n²-dr². A place in the department of the Charente-Inférieure, France, where there is a saline spring. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14); L, 105 (a, 43).]

MONTÉREY (Sp.), n. Moⁿ-ta²-re². The capital of the state of Nuevo León, Mexico, near which there are warm sulphurous springs and a bathing establishment. [a, 14.]

MONTESANO SPRINGS, n. Moⁿ-ta²-sa²-no. A place in Jefferson County, Missouri, where there are saline and sulphurous springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

MONTGOMERY WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, n. Moⁿ-gu²-m²-r²-i² whit sul²u²r. Sulphurous springs situated at White Sulphur Springs, Montgomery County, Virginia. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

MONTLY, adj. Mu²nth². Happening or recurring once a month; as a n., in the pl., *monthlies*, the menses. [a, 48.]

MONTICULE, n. Moⁿ-ti²-k²-l². Lat., *monticulus* (dim. of *mons*, a mountain). See *MONTICULUS cerebelli*.

MONTICULOUS, adj. Moⁿ-ti²-k²-u²-l². Lat., *monticulus* (from *mons*, a mountain, and *colere*, to inhabit). Fr., *monticole*. Inhabiting or growing on mountains. [L, 43, 107, 180 (a, 43).]

MONTICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Moⁿ-ti²-k²-u²-l²(u²)-u²s(u²s). Dim. of *mons*, a mountain. Fr., *monticule*. A small prominence. [a, 48].—**M. carnosus urethrae**. See *CAPTIVUS gallinaginis*.—**M. cerebelli**. Fr., *monticule du cervelet (nédu)*. Ger., *Berg des Kleinhirns*. The prominent central portion of the superior vermillion process; more rarely, the entire process. [A, 478 (a, 17); I, 3 (K); a, 48].—**M. Veneris**. See *MONS Veneris*.

MONTINIA (Lat.), n. f. Moⁿ-ti²-n²-a². From *Montin*, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *montin*, *montinie*. A genus of the *Montineæ* of Lindley, which are a division of the *Onagraceæ*. The *Montineæ* are: Of De Candolle, the *Montineæ*; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Circææ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. acris**. An acid species with peppery fruits, found at the Cape of Good Hope, where it is used medicinally. [B, 42, 180 (a, 35).]

MONTIONE DI PIOMBINO (It.), n. Moⁿ-te²-o²-na de peom-be²no. A place in the province of Arezzo, Italy, where there is a gaseous, saline, alkaline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14); L, 105 (a, 43).]

MONTIGNON (Fr.), n. Moⁿ-ti²-len-yo²-n². A place in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

MONT-LOUIS (Fr.), n. Moⁿ-lu²-e. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 43).]

MONTMIRAIL (Fr.), n. Moⁿ-me²-ra²-y². A place in the department of Vaucluse, France, where there are sulphurous springs, bathing establishments, and pine-needle baths. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14); L, 105 (a, 43).]

MONTMOROT (Fr.), n. Moⁿ-mo²-ro. See LONS-LE-SAULNIER.

MONTNER (Fr.), n. Moⁿ-na. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 43).]

MONTPELLIER (Fr.), n. Moⁿ-pe²-le-a. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Hérault, France. [L, 49 (a, 43).]

MONTPEISIER (Fr.), n. Moⁿ-pa²-se-a. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 41, 49, 87 (a, 43).]

MONTREUX (Fr.), n. Moⁿ-tru². A place in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, on the borders of Lake Lemman, where there is a grape-and-whey-cure establishment. [L, 30, 37, 57 (a, 14).]

MONTRICARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Moⁿ-re-sha²-rd²-a². A genus of tropical American plants, of the *Montrichardiæ*, which are a tribe of the *Aroidæ*, suborder *Lasioidæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. aculeata**, **M. arborea**, **M. arborescens**. Fr., *gouet en arbre*. Ger., *Aronbaum*. A South American species (said to be the *arringa-iba* of Pison) having an amylaceous root the pulp of which is drastic, and, with the leaves, is applied in arthritids. The juice is acrid and caustic. The seeds, called *moucou-moucou*, are eaten. [B, 173 (a, 35); B, 216; L, 105.]

MONTVALE SPRINGS, n. Moⁿ-va²-le. A place in Blount County, Tennessee, where there is an alkaline, saline, ferruginous, and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a, 14); L, 57 (a, 14).]

MONTREIDE, n. Moⁿ-u²-re²-id²(id). A compound structurally derived from a single molecule of urea. [B, 11.]

MOON-CALF, n. Mun²-ka²f. Ger., *Mondkalb*, *Mohnkalb*. 1. A foal monstrously. [L, 56 (a, 43).] 2. The translation of an old term for a fleshy mole.

MOON-FLOWER, n. Mun²-flus-u²-u². The *Anemone nemorosa*, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, *Chrysanthemum segetum*, *Ipomœa bona nox*, and *Stellaria holostea*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

MOONSEED, n. Mun²-sed. The genus *Menispermum*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Canadian**. See *MENISPERMUM canadense*.

MOONSTRUCK, adj. Mun²-stru²k. Lunatic. [a, 48.]

MOONWORT, n. Mun²-wu²r. 1. The genus *Botrychium*, especially *Botrychium lunaria*. 2. The *Rumex lunaria*. [B, 19, 71, 275 (a, 35).]

MOORHEAD, n. Mur²-he²d. See ALLEMBIC.

MOORHIRE (Ger.), n. Mor²-herz-e². The genus *Sorghum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

MOOS (Ger.), n. Mos. See Moss.—**Corsikanisches M.** See *HELMINTHOCORON*.—**Fieberm.** See *CLADONIA pyxidata*.—**Flusm.**, **Gemeines Hülm.**, **Gemeines Quellm.** See *FONTINALIS antipyrretica*.—**Haarm.** 1. The genus *Polytrichum*. 2. The *Usnea barbata*. [B, 48, 131 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Hautm.** See LICHEN (2d def.).—**Isländisches M.**, **Isländisch-M.** See *CETRARIA islandica*.—**M'blume**. The *Caltha palustris*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

MOOSBAD (Ger.), n. Mos²-ba²d. 1. A place in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, where there is a saline spring, also a bathing establishment. 2. A place in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

MOOSBEERE (Ger.), n. Mos²-bar-e². The genus *Oxyccoccus*; in the pl. *M'n*, the fruits of *Oxyccoccus palustris*. [B, 180 (a, 35); L, 80 (a, 43).]

MOOSEWOOD, n. Mus²-wu²d. The genus *Dirca*, also the *Acer pensylvanicum*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

MOQUILEA (Lat.), n. f. Moⁿ-ki²-le²-a². A genus of rosaceous trees or shrubs of the *Chrysobalanææ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**M. couepia**. Fr., *moquiler couepi*. A Guiana species having bitter and astringent fruit-kernels. [B, 48 (a, 14).]

MORA (Lat.), n. f. Moⁿ-ra². Sp., m. 1. The *Morus nigra* or its fruit. 2. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*. [B, 19, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**M. excelsa**. A large timber tree forming forests in British Guiana and in Trinidad. The bark is astringent; the seeds are sometimes eaten. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]

MORADINE, n. Moⁿ-ra²-d²-e²-ne. A substance obtained from various species of the *Rubiaceæ*, forming colorless opaque prisms. It is sparingly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform, and melts at 199°5 C. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (a, 46).]

MORADIN, n. Moⁿ-ra²-d²-in. An acid substance, probably an oxyhydroquinone, C₂H₂O₈ (or C₂H₄O₈), extracted from the bark of *Cascarilla morada* and forming slender acicular crystals or large prisms melting at 201°5 C. without volatilization. Fehling's solution is reduced when heated with it. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, xxxviii (a, 46).]

MORÆA (Lat.), n. f. Mor-ē(a³e³)-a³. From *Moræa*, father-in-law of Linneus. Fr. m. *morée*. A genus of the *Moracæ* (or *Moracæ*, or *Moracæ*), which are a tribe of the *Iridacæ*. [B. 42, 170 (a, 35).] — **M. chinensis**. Fr. m. de *Chine*. A species the root and leaves of which are used for poisoned wounds, snake-bites, etc. [B. 173 (a, 35); L. 105 (a, 46).] — **M. collina**. A poisonous species found at the Cape of Good Hope. [B. 104 (a, 35).] — **M. edulis**. Fr. m. *alimentaire*. A South African species having edible roots. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).] — **M. seyrinchium**. Spanish-nut iris, indigenous to southern Europe and northern Africa. The mucilaginous tuberous roots contain a starch which is edible and is used in pectoral and abdominal affections. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

MORBA (It.), n. Mo³r-ba³. A place in Tuscany where there is a warm sulphurous spring. [L. 30, 49, 135 (a, 43).]

MORBID, adj. Mo³r-bīd³. Lat., *morbidus* (from *morbus*, a disease). Fr. *morbide*. Ger., *krank, krankhaft*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with disease. [B. 117; D.]

MORBIDITY, n. Mo³r-bīd³-i-ti³. Fr., *morbidity*. Ger., *Morbidität, Mürtheit*. 1. The state of being morbid. 2. The prevalence of disease in proportion to population, as shown by statistics; the sick-rate. [a, 48.]

MORBIFEROUS, adj. Mo³r-bīf³-e³r-u³s. From *morbus*, disease, and *ferre*, to carry. Conveying or propagating disease. [a, 48.]

MORBIFIC, adj. Mo³r-bīf³-i-k. Lat., *morbificus* (from *morbificare*, to produce disease). Fr., *morbifique*. Ger., *krankmachend*. Causing disease. [D.]

MORBIGENOUS, n. Mo³r-bī-ġ³-e³n-u³s. From *morbus*, a disease, and *ġenav*, to produce. Originating or producing disease. [a, 48.]

MORBILITY, n. Mo³r-bī-ġ³-i-ti³. Fr., *morbilité*. Ger., *Morbidität*. The probability of becoming sick. [D. 3.] Cf. MORBIDITY (2d def.).

MORBILLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Mo³r-bī-ġ³-i-le. Dim. of *morbus*, a disease. See MEASLES (1st def.). — **M. apyretici**. Measles unattended by noticeable fever. [G.] — **M. asthenici**. Measles with asthenia. [a, 326 (a, 34).] — **M. benigni**. Ordinary m. [a, 34.] — **M. conferti**. Measles in which the efflorescences are confluent. [G.] — **M. confluentes**. 1. See *M. conferti*. 2. Of Watson, see RÖTHLIN. — **M. erethici**. **M. graves**. See *M. maligni*. — **M. hemorrhagici**. Measles associated with hemorrhagic efflorescences in the form of either petechia, vibices, or ecchymoses. In common measles (*m. vulgares*) petechia may appear at the beginning of the eruption, and are said to be of slight importance, while in malignant measles the hemorrhages occur at a later stage (see *Black measles*), and proceed not only from the skin, but also from the mucous membranes, showing a condition of grave import. [G.] Cf. *M. maligni*. — **M. ignei**. See SCARLATINA. — **M. incocti**. M. in which the eruption is not well developed. [a, 34.] — **M. inflammatorii**. See *Inflammatory measles*. — **M. leves**. Measles in which the efflorescences have no perceptible elevation above the surface. [G.] — **M. maligni**. Malignant or synchial measles; measles attended with grave febrile or inflammatory symptoms or with systemic disturbances indicative of severe blood-poisoning and sometimes with hemorrhages. [G.] Cf. *M. hemorrhagici*. — **M. miliaris**. See *M. vesiculosi*. — **M. mitiores**. See *M. vulgares*. — **M. nervosi**. Malignant measles. [a, 34.] — **M. nigri**. See *Black measles*. — **M. papulosi**. Measles in which the efflorescences are distinctly papular in character. [G.] — **M. petechiales**. See *M. hemorrhagici*. — **M. putridi**. See *M. maligni*. — **M. regulares**. See *M. vulgares*. — **M. septic**. Malignant measles. [a, 34.] — **M. scarlatina**. Measles complicated with scarlatina. [G.] — **M. sine catarrho**. Measles unaccompanied by catarrhal symptoms. [G.] — **M. sine exanthemate**. **M. sine morbillis**. Measles without a rash or with only a slight one. [D. 1.] — **M. synchiales**. See *Inflammatory measles*. — **M. typhosi**. Typhoid measles; measles associated with typhoid symptoms; a variety of m. maligni (q. v.). [G.] — **M. vesiculosi**. Ger., *Frieselmasern*. Measles associated with vesicular efflorescences of the character of miliaria. [G.] — **M. vulgares**. Fr., *rougeole bénigne*. Common measles; measles of a mild type, unattended by serious complications. [G.]

MORBILLIFORM, adj. Mo³r-bī-ġ³-i-fō³-r-m. From *morbilli*, measles, and *forma*, form. Resembling measles. [D. 74.]

MORBILLOUS, adj. Mo³r-bī-ġ³-u³s. Lat., *morbillosus*. Fr., *morbilleux*. Ger., *morbills*. Pertaining to measles. [D. 1.]

MORBOSE, adj. Mo³r-b'ō-s. Lat., *morbosus* (from *morbus*, a disease). Pertaining to or resulting from disease; diseased. [a, 48.]

MORBOSITY, n. Mo³r-b'ō-s'i-ti³. Lat., *morbositas* (from *morbus*, sickly). A diseased condition.

MORBUS (Lat.), n. m. Mo³r-b'ū-s(u³s). See DISEASE. — **Eligii m.** See *FISTULA*. — **Leseli m.** Jaundice. — **M. ætatis**. A disease peculiar to a certain age. [a, 34.] — **M. ampullaceus**. Pemphigus. [G.] — **M. amyloides**. 2. See SCURVY. — **M. anaglicus**. 1. See RHACHITIS. — **M. anserinus**. Pellagra. [a, 34.] — **M. aphrodisiacus**. **M. aphrodisius**. See *SYPHILIS*. — **M. aphthosus**. See *APHTHÆ*. — **M. apoplectiformis** [Ménieré]. Ménieré's disease. [a, 34.] — **M. archigenus**. An acute or primary disease. — **M. arcuatus**. See *M. arcuatus*. — **M. ardentum**. Fr., *mal des ardents*. It., *male (o malatia) degli ardenti*. See *ERGOTISM*. — **M. arietis**. Influenza. [a, 34.] — **M. argenteus**. A form of jaundice in which the skin turns to various shades of color. — **M. articularis**. See *GOUT*. — **M. astralis**. **M. attonitus**. See *EPILEPSY*. — **M. attonitus Celsi**. See *CATALEPSY*. — **M. Basedowii**. See *Exophthalmic goitre*. — **M. Brightii**. See *NEPHRITIS*. — **M. Bruno-gallicus**. Ger., *Seuche von Brünn*. An epidemic of syphilis that occurred at Brünn, in Moravia, in 1577, the infection having been spread through the use of cupping-glasses. [Jellteles (G);

G. 82.] — **M. bullulosus**. Pemphigus. [G.] — **M. cachecticus**. See *CACHEXIA*. — **M. caducus**. See *EPILEPSY*. — **M. caruleus**. See *CYANOSIS*. — **M. canadensis**. See *RADESVGE*. — **M. cancriformis**. Epithelioma. [a, 34.] — **M. cardiacus**. See *CARDIALGIA* and *FEBRIS nervosa*. — **M. carinus**. See *INSOLATION*. — **M. catarrhalis**. Influenza. [a, 34.] — **M. catoxyis**. An acute disease. [a, 34.] — **M. Celsi**. *Catalepsy*. [a, 34.] — **M. cerealis**. See *ERGOTISM*. — **M. cerebialis** *Whitii*. See *Acute internal hydrocephalus*. — **M. cereus**. See *Amyloid DEGENERATION* and *CATALEPSY*. — **M. cirrhorum**. See *PLICA*. — **M. coliacus**. See *Cæliac FLUX*. — **M. colitus**. See *MAL de coit*. — **M. colloides**. See *Colloid DEGENERATION*. — **M. comitialis**. See *EPILEPSY*. — **M. congenitus**. A congenital disease. [a, 34.] — **M. conjunctus**. An associated disease. [a, 34.] — **M. connatus. A congenital disease. [a, 34.] — **M. conicus**. See *M. conjunctus*. — **M. constrictorius**. A spasmodic disease. [a, 34.] — **M. contagiosus**. A contagious disease. [a, 34.] — **M. costalis**. See *PLEURISY*. — **M. coxæ**. **M. coxarius**. Tubercular disease of the hip joint. [a, 34.] — **M. coxæ senilis**. See *MALUM coxæ senile*. — **M. crimenis**. See *LEPRA taurica*. — **M. croatus**. See *SCHERLIEVO*. — **M. cucullaris**. Whooping-cough. [a, 34.] — **M. cystophlegmaticus**. Vesical catarrh. [a, 34.] — **M. dæmoniæ**. Fr., *mal démoniaque*. See *DEMONIA*. — **M. delificus**. *Epilepsy*. [a, 34.] — **M. Dellorum**. See *MACULAR EPILEPSY*. — **M. dermatoides**. A skin disease. [a, 34.] — **M. dispersus. A sporadic disease. [a, 34.] — **M. dissimulatus. A feigned disease. [a, 34.] — **M. dissolutus**. See *CHOLERA* and *DYSENTERY*. — **M. ditmarsicus**. **M. ditmarsicus**. See *Ditmarsch DISEASE*. — **M. divinus**. **M. divus**. See *EPILEPSY*. — **M. dolorosus**. See *DOLOR*. — **M. dominorum**. See *GOUT*. — **M. endemicus**. An endemic disease. [a, 34.] — **M. epidemicus**. An epidemic disease. — **M. epidemicus gutturis** *Foresti*. Scarlet fever. [a, 34.] — **M. epidemicus Laidensis**. Of Fanois, see *Intermittent fever*. — **M. ex abusu alcoholicorum chronicus**. See *CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM*. — **M. extrinsecus**. An external disease. [a, 34.] — **M. farciniosus**. *Farcy*. [a, 34.] — **M. fellilius**. *Cholera*. [a, 34.] — **M. flatulentus**. Hypochondriasis. [a, 34.] — **M. fluminensis**. See *SCHERLIEVO*. — **M. fœdus**. *Epilepsy*. [a, 34.] — **M. frigidus**. Atrophy with trophic cutaneous disturbances. [a, 34.] — **M. galli**. Fr., *mal français (ou gaulois)*. Ger., *französische Krankheit*. *Francum*. An old term for syphilis. [G.] — **M. gesticulatorius**. *Chorea*. [a, 34.] — **M. gravis**. *Scurvy*. See *Granular kidney*. — **M. hæmatus**. *Hæmophilia*. [a, 34.] — **M. hæmorrhagicus** *Werlhofii*. See *PURPURA hæmorrhagica*. — **M. heracleios**. **M. heracleus**. **M. herculeus**. 1. See *ELEPHANTIASIS*. 2. See *EPILEPSY*. — **M. heterochronicus**. See *HETEROCHRONISM*. — **M. hispanicus**. Fr., *mal castillan (ou espagnol)*. Ger., *castilianische (oder spanische) Krankheit*. An old name for syphilis. [G.] — **M. hungaricus**. See *AMPHEMERIA hungarica*. — **M. hypochitis**. *Narcolepsy*. [a, 34.] — **M. illyricus**. See *SCHERLIEVO*. — **M. implicitus**. A skin disease involving other organs besides those primarily affected. [a, 34.] — **M. incurvus**. *Kypnosis*. [a, 34.] — **M. indiens**. An old term for syphilis (q. v.). [G.] — **M. infantilis**. See *EPILEPSY*. — **M. infitatus**. A feigned disease. [a, 34.] — **M. inoputatus**. *Epilepsy*. [a, 34.] — **M. instrumentarius**. See *Surgical disease*. — **M. interlunus**. **M. interlunus**. An old name for epilepsy; so called because those born at the change of the moon were supposed to be especially liable to it. [Hartmann (A. 325).] — **M. interpolatus**. Of Paracelsus, a disease attended with irregular or uncertain paroxysms. [L. 84.] — **M. ischiadicus**. See *ISCHIAS* and *SCIATICA*. — **M. italicus**. See *SYPHILIS*. — **M. jecinoris**. *Hepatitis*. [a, 34.] — **M. lardaceus**. See *Amyloid DEGENERATION*. — **M. laryngeus** *concomitatorum*. Chronic laryngitis of public speakers. [F. H. Hamilton, "Bost. Med. and Surg. Jour.," xxiii, p. 41 (a, 34).] — **M. lateralis**. **M. lateralis**. See *PHLEGMON*. — **M. leucococcus**. See *CHRONIC INTERITIS*. — **M. lunaticus**. See *EPILEPSY*. — **M. luteolus**. Literally, a yellowish disease; jaundice. — **M. maculosus**. *Purpura hæmorrhagica*. [a, 34.] — **M. maculosus** *Dieckerhoffi*. A disease in horses resembling purpura hæmorrhagica. [Fortsch. d. Med., Apr. 1, 1888, p. 281 (a, 34).] — **M. maculosus** *Werlhofii*. See *PURPURA hæmorrhagica*. — **M. magnus**. **M. major**. See *EPILEPSY*. — **M. malabarius**. See *ELEPHANTIASIS*. — **M. maritimus**. Seasickness. [a, 34.] — **M. medicorum**. A form of hypochondriasis in which there is constant consultation with physicians for a supposed disease. [a, 34.] — **M. mercurialis**. See *MERCURIALISM*. — **M. mesalis**. *Epilepsy*. [a, 34.] — **M. metallicus**. See *Metallic colic*. — **M. miliaris**. See *MILIARIA*. — **M. mirachialis**. Hypochondriasis. [a, 34.] — **M. miserie**. Plague. [a, 34.] — **M. mucosus**. See *DIARRHŒA*. — **M. nauticus**. Seasickness. [a, 326 (a, 21).] — **M. neapolitanus**. Fr., *mal de Naples*. See *SYPHILIS*. — **M. occultus**. A latent disease. [a, 34.] — **M. originalis**. A primary disease. [a, 34.] — **M. oryzeus**. See *ASIATIC CHOLERA*. — **M. pallidus**. **M. parthenius**. See *CHLOROSIS*. — **M. pauperum**. Relapsing fever. [a, 34.] — **M. Paxtonii**. Of Paxton, a parasitic disease of the axillary hair. [a, 34.] — **M. pedicularis**. **M. pediculosus**. Fr., *maladie pédiculaire*. Ger., *Läusekrankheit*. See *PHTEIRIASIS*. — **M. pedis entophyticus**. Madura-foot. [a, 34.] — **M. pestichialis**. **M. petechialis**. See *TYPHUS FEVER*. — **M. phonicus**. **M. phonicus**. Fr., *maladie phénicienne*. See *LEPROSY*. — **M. phurica**. See *TRICHIAE*. — **M. polythrax**. A relapsing disease. [a, 34.] — **M. reus**. Ger., *Königskrankheit*. Jaundice (lit., the royal disease); so called because it was said to be cured by delicate remedies, by exciting to cheerfulness, etc. [G. 13.] — **M. sacer**. See *EPILEPSY*. — **M. salutaris**. *Chorea*. [a, 34.] — **M. Sancti Lazari** (seu *Ma-vil*). Fr., *mal de Saint-Lazare*. See *LEPROSY*. — **M. Sancti Valentini**.******

Epilepsy. [a. 34.]—*M. sythicus*. Impaired vision and loss of hair attributed to horseback riding. [a. 34.]—*M. sideratus*. Epilepsy. [a. 34.]—*M. soloniensis*. Chronic ergotism. [a. 34.]—*M. solstitialis*. See INSOLATION.—*M. soticus*. See EPILEPSY.—*M. spasmodicus malignus* (see *popularis*). Rhaphania. [a. 34.]—*M. stragulaterius*. See CHROUP (1st and 2d def's).—*M. sudatorius*. See SWEATING SICKNESS.—*M. suffocans*, *M. suffocativus*. See MALIGNANT ANGINA.—*M. syphiliticus testiculi*. See SYPHILITIC ORCHITIS.—*M. syriacus*. See MALIGNANT ANGINA.—*M. testiculi syphiliticus*. Syphilitic orchitis. [a. 34.]—*M. testiculi tuberculosus*. Tubercular orchitis. [a. 34.]—*M. totius substantia*. See INTERNAL DISEASE.—*M. triculatus infantum*. Croup. [a. 34.]—*M. tuberculosus pedis*. See MYCETOMA and PODELCOMA.—*M. tyrius*. Fr. *maladie tricuque*. 1. See ELEPHANTIASIS. 2. See LEPROSIS.—*M. verni*. See EROKOSUS.—*M. vesicularis*. Pemphigus. [a. 34.]—*M. virgineus*, *M. virginum*. See CHLOROSIS.—*M. viridellus*, *M. vitriolatus*. Epilepsy. [a. 34.]—*M. Weilli*. See WEILL'S DISEASE.—*Vini m.* See ALCOHOLISM.—*Vulpis m.* See ALPICOA.

MORCEAU (Fr.), n. *Mo'r-so*. A piece, a morsel. [a. 21.]—*M. du diable*, *M. frangé*. See *Morsus diaboli*.

MORCELEMENT (Fr.), n. *Mo'r-se-l'*ma'n². Ger. *Parcellierung*. The removal of a tumor or of a fœtus piecemeal. [A. 336 (a. 21).]

MORCHELLA (Lat.), n. f. *Mo'r-ke'*l(ch'e'z')la's. Fr., *morille*, *morchelle*. Ger., *Morchel*. A genus of discomycetous *Fungi*. Most of the species are esculent. The *Morchelle* (Fr., *morchellès*) are a section of the *Mitrac*. The *Morchellini* (of Reichenbach) are a family of the *Hymenomyces*. [B. 19, 121, 170 (a. 35).]—*M. bohemica*. An edible Bohemian species. [B. 61, 121 (a. 35).]—*M. caroliniana*. Fr., *morille de Caroline*. An edible species found in the southern United States. [B. 61; B. 173 (a. 35).]—*M. conica*, *M. contigua*, *M. continua*. Fr., *morille conique*. Ger., *Spitzmorchel*. A variety of *M. esculenta*. [B. 173 (a. 35).]—*M. crassipes*. A large edible species. [B. 173 (a. 35).]—*M. deliciosa*. Fr., *morille délicate*. A species found in Europe, Java and Cashmere. [B. 61, 173 (a. 35).]—*M. esculenta*. Fr., *morille alimentaire* (ou *comestible*, ou *rousse*), *morille*, *morchelen*, *morchelon*, *spongiole*. Ger., *gemeine Morchel*, *Morille*. The morel; a fleshy species growing in woods and pastures, especially where wood has been burned. It is readily dried, and is much used for flavoring dishes and in place of mushrooms for making catsup. It was formerly sold along with some other species, under the names of *Boletus esculentus* and *Fungus faviginosus* (see *vescus*). It is said that Böhm and Kuhn have succeeded in isolating a poisonous principle from this fungus, to which they have given the name helvetic acid. [B. 19, 77, 173, 180, 185 (a. 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxxvi (a. 46).]—*M. esculenta cinerea*. See *M. rotunda*.—*M. esculenta conica*. See *M. conica*.—*M. fulva*. Fr., *morille fauve*. A variety of *M. esculenta*. [B. 173 (a. 35).]—*M. gigas*. Fr., *morille géante*. A species largely consumed in Florence. [B. 173 (a. 35).]—*M. mitra*. Ger., *Käppchenmorchel*, *Morille*. An edible species formerly official. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—*M. patula*. Ger., *Glockenmorchel*, *Morille*. An edible species growing in mountainous woods. Like *M. esculenta*, it was formerly sold as *Fungus vescus*, etc. [B. 173, 180 (a. 35).]—*M. rotunda*. Fr., *morille ronde*. A variety of *M. esculenta*. [B. 173 (a. 35).]—*M. semi-libera*. Fr., *morille à moitié libre*. An edible species. [B. 19, 77, 173 (a. 35).]

MORDACIOUS, adj. *Mo'r-d'a'shu's*. Lat., *mordax*. Biting; pungent; acrid.

MORDANT, adj. *Mo'r-d'ant*. From *mordere*, to bite. Fr., *m.* Corrosive; as a *n.*, a substance used for fixing colors in dyeing. [L. 41, 49 (a. 14).]

MORDÉCHI, **MORDEHI**, **MORDESSI**, n's. In the East Indies, a disease resembling cholera. [L. 41 (a. 43).]

MORDEX (Lat.), n. m. *Mo'r-d'e'x*. Gen., *mord'icis*. From *mordere*, to bite. A tooth. [A. 312 (a. 21).]—*M. senilis*. See *Greisengebiss*.

MORDICANT, adj. *Mo'r-d'i'c'ant*. Lat., *mordicans* (from *mordicare*, to bite). Biting, pungent. [L. 43, 49 (a. 43).]

MORDICATION, n. *Mo'r-d'i'c'a'shu'n*. Lat., *mordicatio* (from *mordicare*, to bite). A burning pricking sensation. [a. 34.]

MORÉINE (Fr.), n. *Mo-ra-en*. See MORIN.

MOREL, **MORELL**, n's. *Mo'r'e'l*, *mo'r'e'l'*. 1. See *MORCHELLA esculenta*. 2. The *Peiza coccinea*. [B. 19, 275 (a. 35).]—Great *m.* See *ATROPA belladonna*.—*Petty m.* See *Solanum nigrum*.

MORELLE (Fr.), n. *Mo-re'l*. 1. The genus *Solanum*; in the Fr. Cod., the *Solanum nigrum*. 2. The *Melampyrum arvense*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 35).]—*Huile de m.* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oil of SOLANUM nigrum*.—*Lotion de m.* A mixture of 32 grammes of the dried plant in a litre of water. [B. 93 (a. 39).]—*M. parmentière*, *M. tubéreuse*. The *Solanum tuberosum*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 35).]

MORÉLOSIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mo'r-e'l-o'si'*(si'z')a's. Of La Llave and Lagarza, a genus of boraginaceous plants, referred by Benthams and Hooker to the genus *Bourreria*. [B. 42, 121 (a. 35).]—*M. huanita*. Sp., *huanita* (Mex. Ph.). A species found in Michoacan. The bark is used as an antiperiodic and astringent. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601.]

MORÈNE (Fr.), n. *Mo-re'n*. 1. The genus *Hydrocharis*. 2. An old term for hemorrhoids. [B. 19, 121 (a. 35).]—*L. 41 (a. 43).*

MORETUM (Lat.), **MORETUS** (Lat.), n's. n. and *Mo'r* (mor-*et*)(at)(u'm)(u'm), -u's(u's). From *morum*, a mulberry. In ancient pharmacy, a potion containing mulberry-juice; considered a tonic in pregnancy. [B. 78 (a. 14).]

MORFÉE (Fr.), n. *Mo'r-fa*. See FUMAGINE.

MORFONDURE (Fr.), n. *Mo'r² fo'n²du'r*. 1. Phlegmorrhagia. [a. 34.] 2. Of the veterinarians, intense nasal and bronchial catarrh. [L. 55 (a. 34).]

MORGAGNIAN, adj. *Mo'r-ga'n'i'z'a'n*. Lat., *morgagnianus*. Investigated by or named from Morgagni. [a. 17.]

MORIGINS, n. A place in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, where there is a mineral spring. [L. 30 (a. 14).]

MORGUE (Fr.), n. *Mo'rg*. A mortuary; a dead-house.

MORIBUND, adj. *Mo'r'i'b-un'd*. Lat., *moribundus* (from *moriri*, to die). Fr., *moribond*. Ger., *sterbend*. At the point of death, dying. [D.]

MORIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mo'ri'a-s*. Gr., *μωρία* (from *μωρός*, foolish). Ger., *Stumpfheit*, *Blödsinn*. A variety of delirium, characterized by imbecility, unreasonableness, or shallowness. [D. 36.]—*M. demens*. Dementia. [a. 34.]—*M. demens*. General paresis of the insane. [a. 34.]—*M. imbecillis*. Of Good, defect or hebétude confined to particular faculties of the understanding. It is divided into *stupidi*, in which there is dullness; *amnesia* (q. v.); *credulitas*, in which there is great credulity; and *insanitas*, in which there is great irresolution. [a. 34.]—*Postepileptic maniacal m.* A rare form of acute methepileptic insanity like acute mania. [D. 36.]

MORIC ACID, n. *Mo'ri'k*. Fr., *acide morique*. 1. A crystalline acid found in the stipules and exudations of *Morus alba*. [B. 93 (a. 14).] 2. See MORIN.

MORIFOEM, adj. *Mo'r'i'z'fo'rm*. Lat., *moriformis* (from *morus*, a mulberry, and *forma*, form). Fr., *moriforme*, *muriforme*. Ger., *maulbeerförmig*. Having the form of a mulberry. The *Moriformes* of Link are an order of the *Amentacea*. [B. 170 (a. 35).]

MORILLE (Fr.), n. *Mo-re'l'y*. 1. The genus *Morchella*, especially *Morchella esculenta*. 2. Of Lamarck, the genus *Phallus*. [B. 105, 121, 173 (a. 35).]

MORILLE (Ger.), n. *Mor-e'l'e*. See *MORCHELLA esculenta*, *MORCHELLA nitra*, and *MORCHELLA patula*.

MORIN, n. *Mo'r'in*. Fr., *morine*. A coloring substance, C₁₂H₁₀O₆, extracted from *Morus tinctoria*. It forms small colorless needles, which are grouped in tufts, of slightly bitter taste, sparingly soluble in water and in ether, freely soluble in alcohol and in alkalies and alkaline salts. An *isom* is also known as a substance separating out in red crystals when an alcoholic solution of *m.* is treated with hydrochloric acid and sodium amalgam and evaporated. [B. 38, 93 (a. 14); B. 270 (a. 38).]

MORINDA (Lat.), n. f. *Mo-r'in-d'a*. From *morus*, the mulberry, and *indicus*, Indian. Fr., *morin*, *morinde*. A genus of the *Moringace* (Fr., *morindées*), which are a tribe (of Ballou, a series) of the *Umbellales*. [B. 19, 42, 121, 170 (a. 35).]

—*M. bracteata*. An East Indian species. The bitter aromatic fruits are used as a vermifuge, and the roots as a dye. [B. 48 (a. 14); B. 19, 180 (a. 35).]—*M. citrifolia*. Fr., *morin à feuilles de citronnier*. Hind., *atchy*, *Mal.*, *caad-pilava*. (East Indian mulberry, awl-tree; a species found in India, containing morindin. The edible fruits are used as a deobstruent and emmenagogue and in asthma and phthisis; the leaves as a tonic astringent, febrifuge, and vulnerary. A kind of salt extracted from them is applied to old ulcers. The expressed juice of the leaves is used as an external anodyne in gout, etc. The root-bark yields a scarlet dye. [B. 5, 19, 121, 172, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a. 35); B. 48, 71 (a. 14).]—*M. doudaké*. See *SARCOCEPHALUS esculentus*.—*M. longifolia*. See *SARCOCEPHALUS esculentus*.—*M. multiflora*. A species cultivated in the East for the red dye obtained from its roots. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—*M. muscosa*. The *Cephalis muscosa*. [B. 311 (a. 35).]—*M. roycce*. Fr., *morin de roycce*, *fausse rubarbe des Caraïbes*. A species growing in the West Indies and Mexico, having edible fruits and emetic and cathartic roots, which also yield a dye. [B. 48, 71 (a. 14); B. 121, 173, 180 (a. 35).]—*M. tetrandra*. A species growing in Malabar and the Malayan Islands, where the expressed juice is used as an anodyne in colic, etc. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—*M. tinctoria*. The *ragroo* of the Teluguos, ach-root, dyers' Indian mulberry; a species growing wild in India. The fruits are eaten green in curry. The root yields a red dye. [B. 172, 185, 275 (a. 35).]—*M. umbellata*. Fr., *morin à ombelles*. The *moologhoo* of the Teluguos; a species found in the East Indies, where the fruit is used as a vermifuge and the leaves are employed in dysentery. The root yields a yellow dye. [B. 172, 173, 185 (a. 35).]

MORINDIN, n. *Mo'r'i'n-d'in*. Fr., *morindine*, *jaune de morinde*. Ger., *Morindogelb*. A substance, C₁₂H₁₀O₆, derived from *Morinda citrifolia*, and forming fine yellow needles, freely soluble in boiling water, slightly soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether. Decomposed, it is said to give rise to alizarin. [B. 2.]

MORINDON, n. *Mo'r'i'n-d'on*. Fr., *morindone*. Ger., *M.* A brilliant red substance, C₂₂H₁₀O₁₀, produced by the decomposition of morindin. It dissolves in sulphuric acid, producing an indigo-color, which changes to purple and finally to reddish-yellow. [B. 38, 93, 98 (a. 14).]

MORINGA (Lat.), n. f. *Mo'r-i'n-ga*. Fr., *moringe*. Ger., *Moringe*. The only genus of the *Moringace* (or *Moringee* (Fr., *moringées*)) of Linker, an anomalous order of polygaloid dicotyledons placed by him in the *Violales*. They are pungent and aromatic. [B. 19, 42, 121, 170 (a. 35).]—*M. aptera*, *M. nux ben*. Fr., *m. aptère*, *noix de ben*. A species indigenous to India, Syria, Arabia, etc. According to McFadyen, it, as well as *M. pterygosperma*, yields the commercial oil of ben which is used in perfumery and as an emetic and purgative. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a. 35); "Nouv. rep.," Oct. 24, 1888, p. 490.]—*M. oleifera*. See *M. pterygosperma*.—*M. polygona*. An East Indian species, in properties like *M. pterygosperma*. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—*M. pterygosperma*, *M. zeylanica*. Fr., *m. à fruit ailé*. Ger., *flügelsamige Moringe*, *Behennussbaum*. Horse-radish (or drumstick) tree; an Eastern

species introduced into the West Indies. The three-angled seeds, called *ben* (or *behen*) nuts (the *βάβαιος* *μυρελίον* of Dioscorides), yield a clear, bland, odorless oil (see *BEHEN-NUT OIL*), used to obtain essential oils by enfleurage, as an ointment and hair-oil, as a salad oil, and as a lubricant. The pungent root is used in paralysis, intermittent fevers, hepatic and splenic diseases, dropsy, hysteria, and epilepsy, and as a rubefacient and vesicant. The leaves are applied warm in hydrocele, and are used in ulcers and the guinea-worm disease. The juice of the leaves is used to promote suppuration in abscesses, is applied with pepper over the eyes in vertigo, and, mixed with salt, is used in flatulence. The bark, rubbed up in rice-water mixed with cumin-seed, is used in alveolar abscess and toothache. An astringent gum obtained from the bark, resembling tragacanth, is mixed with milk and rubbed on the temples in headache, and applied locally in venereal diseases. The unripe legumes are eaten in curries. The sap is given with milk as a diuretic, stomachic, and antasthmatic. [B, 5, 18, 19, 77, 172, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35); "Nouv. rem.," Oct. 24, 1888, p. 461; May 24, 1890, p. 243.]—**RADIX MORINGE**. A yellowish aromatic root (perhaps that of *M. pterygocarpa*), breaking with a resinous fracture, formerly used in medicine. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

MORINGIC ACID, n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{f}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Fr. *acide moringique*. Ger. *Moringensäure*. A fatty acid, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2$, occurring in the oil of *Moringa aptera*; now thought to be an impure form of oleic acid. [B, 3, 14.]

MORINTANNIC ACID, $\text{Mor}^2\text{r}^2\text{n}^2\text{t}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Fr. *acide morintannique*, *machromin*, *machurin*. Ger. *Moringenbäure*. A substance, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, thought by some to be isomeric with morin. It is found in *Morus tinctoria*, occurring in small bright needles or a light-yellow powder, of a sweetish, puckering taste, soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. It loses its water of crystallization at 140°C , and melts at 300°C . [B, 3, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

MORIO (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{o}$. Gen., *-or'is*. Fr. m. 1. Of Fries, a section of the genus *Orchis*. 2. The *Orchis morio*. [B, 46 (a, 46); B, 121 (a, 35).]—**RADIX MORIS**. Salep. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

MORION (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}$. Gr. *μωρίων* (from *μωρός*, silly). 1. Of Dioscorides and others, the *Mandragora officinalis* or its vinous extract. [B, 121 (a, 35).] 2. Cf. Pliny, the *Atropa belladonna*. 3. The *Solanum nigrum*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

MORIOPLASTY, n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{o}^2\text{p}^2\text{l}^2\text{a}^2\text{s}^2\text{t}^2\text{i}^2$. Lat., *morioplastia*, *morioplastice* (from *μωρος*, a little piece, and *πλαστω*, to mold). Fr., *morioplastie*. Ger. *Morioplastie*. See AUTOPLASTY, ANAPLASTY, and PLASTIC SURGERY.

MORISONIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}$. Fr. m. *Morison*. Fr. m. *morisonie*. A genus of the *Capparidæ*, referred by Bailton to the genus *Capparis*. The *Morisonieae* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Cappareæ*. [B, 38, 48, 71 (a, 14); B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. americana**. See CAPPARIS M.

MORNING-GLORY, n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{ng}^2\text{lo}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2$. 1. The genus *Pharbitis*. 2. The genus *Ipomoea*. [B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 35).]

MOROCHEUTHS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{k}^2\text{e}^2\text{u}^2\text{t}^2\text{h}^2\text{s}$ (thu's). Gr., *μωροχουθος*. See MINERAL AGARIC.

MORODOCHIUM (Lat.), $\text{Mor}^2\text{o}^2\text{d}^2\text{o}^2\text{c}^2\text{h}^2\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}$. Lat., n's n. $\text{Mor}^2\text{o}^2\text{d}^2\text{o}^2\text{c}^2\text{h}^2\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}$ (u'm), *-dok* (do'ch'2-i'e) (u'm (u'm)). From *μωρός*, silly, and *κομειν*, to take care of, or *δέχεσθαι*, to receive. A lunatic asylum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MORON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}$. Fr. m. 1. The *Rubus idæus*. 2. The *Stellaria media*. [B, 38 (a, 14); B, 121 (a, 35).]

MORONOBEEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mor}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{o}^2\text{b}^2\text{e}^2\text{e}^2\text{a}$. Fr. *moronobée*, *mani*. A genus of the *Moronebæ* (Fr. *moronobées*), which are a tribe of the *Clusiaceæ* (Endlicher) or of the *Guttiferæ* (Bentham and Hooker). [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. coccinæa**. Fr., *manie écarlate*. Hog-gum plant (or tree); a species found in the West Indies and tropical America, yielding a juice which hardens by exposure into a yellow inflammable resin resembling Burgundy pitch, and is used externally and in pills as a substitute for copal-ba. [B, 19, 173, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

MOROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mor}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-os'eos* (-is). Gr., *μωροσος* (from *μωρός*, dull). See MORIA.

MOROSITATES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Mor}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{t}^2\text{e}^2\text{s}$ (at'ez/as). Fr. *morosités*. Of Sauvages, an order of mental disease including pica, bulimia, polydipsia, nostalgia, pantophobia, nymphomania, satyriasis, and rabies. [a, 34.]

MOROTROPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Mor}^2\text{o}^2\text{t}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{f}^2\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}$ (u'm). From *μωρός*, silly, and *τρέφειν*, to nourish. See MOROCIMUM.

MOROXILIC ACID, n. $\text{Mor}^2\text{o}^2\text{x}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Fr. *acide moroxylique* (ou *moroxalique*). See MORIC ACID (1st def.).

MORPHEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{p}^2\text{h}^2\text{e}^2\text{a}$ (a'3'e)-a³. See MORPHEA.

MORPHEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{p}^2\text{h}^2\text{e}^2\text{a}$ (a'3). Fr. *morpheée*. An ancient name for an ill-determined disease of the skin, characterized, according to Paracelsus, by its attacking the face and by the formation of groups of macule, at first red, then blue or black, also by swelling, bulla, protuberances, vesicles, and suppuration. [H, 1; 38.] Cf. MORPHEA.

MORPHETINE, n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{p}^2\text{h}^2\text{e}^2\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}$. Fr., *morphétine*. A brown, amorphous, slightly acid and bitter substance, obtained by boiling morphine sulphate with lead peroxide in the presence of diluted sulphuric acid. It is soluble in water and sparingly soluble in alcohol. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

MORPHEUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{p}^2\text{h}^2\text{e}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}$ (u'm). See MORPHINE.

MORPHEW, n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{p}^2\text{h}^2\text{e}^2\text{u}$. A term loosely applied to several skin diseases of the face. [a, 48.]

MORPHIA [U. S. Ph., 1870] (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{p}^2\text{h}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}$. See MORPHINE.

MORPHICUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{p}^2\text{h}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$ (u's). Fr., *morphique*. Containing morphine.

MORPHIMETRY, n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{p}^2\text{h}^2\text{i}^2\text{m}^2\text{e}^2\text{t}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2$. See MORPHOMETRY.

MORPHIN (Ger.), n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{p}^2\text{h}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}$. See MORPHINE.—**Bromwasserstoffsäures M.** See MORPHINE hydrobromide.—**Chlorwasserstoffsäures M.** See MORPHINE hydrochloride.—**Essigsäures M.** See MORPHINE acetate.—**Jodwasserstoffsäures M.** See MORPHINE iodide.—**M'itherschwefelsäure** (Ger.). Morphinesulphuric acid. [B.]—**M'klystier**. See ENEMA morphinum.—**M'schwefelsäure**. Morphinesulphuric acid. [B.]—**Salzsaures M.** See MORPHINE hydrochloride.—**Weinsaures M.** See MORPHINE tartrate.

MORPHINA (Lat.) [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], n. f. $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{p}^2\text{h}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}$. See MORPHINE.—**Acetas morphinæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See MORPHINE acetate.—**Chlorhydras morphinæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See MORPHINE hydrochloride.—**Injectio morphinæ hypodermica** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 92 grains of morphine hydrochloride in 2 oz. of water, precipitating the morphine with enough ammonia to produce a slightly alkaline reaction, washing the precipitate, adding about 1 oz. of water, and enough acetic acid to dissolve the morphine and produce a very slight acid reaction, reducing to 2 fl. oz., and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).] Cf. **Injectio MORPHINI hydrochlorici**.—**Liquor morphinæ aceticus** [Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *Liquor morphinæ aceticus* [Br. Ph., 1867]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of morphine acetate in a mixture of 73 parts of water with 2 fluid parts of acetic acid and 24 of rectified spirit; or by dissolving 90 minims of hypodermic injection of morphine in dilute alcohol, and reducing to 2 fluidrachms. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Liquor morphinæ bimeconatis** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by precipitating a solution of 9 grains of morphine hydrochloride in 2 or 3 drachms of water with ammonia, adding to the precipitate water up to 15 oz., and redissolving by the addition of 0.5 fl. oz. of alcohol and 6 grains of meconic acid. Each fluidounce contains 5.5 grains (or 1.25 per cent.) of morphine bimeconate. [B, 95.]—**Liquor morphinæ hydrochloratis** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *soluté de chlorhydrate de morphine* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *liquor morphinæ hydrochloratis*, *liquor chloroti morphici* [Finn. Ph.]. A solution of morphine hydrochloride in water with [Br. Ph.] or without the aid of hydrochloric acid. The Br. Ph. orders 1 part of morphine hydrochloride, 2 parts by vol. (or 2.1 by weight) of hydrochloric acid, 27 parts by weight of alcohol, and 3 of water; and its preparation contains a little more than 1 per cent. of the salt. The Finn. preparation contains a little more than 3 per cent. (with 10 per cent. of alcohol), and the Fr. preparation 4 per cent. of the salt. [B, 95.]—**Morphinæ acetas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See MORPHINE acetate.—**Morphinæ hydrochloras**. See MORPHINE hydrochloride.—**Morphinæ hydrobromas**. See MORPHINE hydrobromide.—**Morphinæ hydrochloras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See MORPHINE hydrochloride.—**Morphinæ lactas**. See MORPHINE lactate.—**Morphinæ meconas**. See MORPHINE meconate.—**Morphinæ murias**. See MORPHINE hydrochloride.—**Morphinæ sulphas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See MORPHINE sulphate.—**Morphinæ tartaras**. See MORPHINE tartrate.—**Pulvis morphinæ compositus** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by finely powdering 20 parts of camphor, moistened with a little alcohol, adding 20 each of licorice in No. 60 powder and precipitated calcium carbonate, and triturating the mixture little by little with 1 part of morphine sulphate. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Sulphas morphinæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See MORPHINE sulphate.—**Suppositoria morphinæ** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 6 grains of morphine hydrochloride in a gently heated mortar with 24 of oil of cacao, adding 150 of melted oil of cacao, and forming into suppositories of 15 grains each, or cooling and dividing into 12 suppositories. Each suppository contains $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of the morphine salt. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Suppositoria morphinæ cum sapone** [Br. Ph.]. Suppositories consisting of morphine hydrochloride (4 grain each), 30 of glycerite of starch, 100 of powdered animal soap, and enough additional glycerite of starch to give them the proper consistence. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus morphinæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de chlorhydrate de morphine*, *sirop de morphine* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jaraube de cloruro mórfico* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part of morphine hydrochloride with 1,980 of syrup and 30 of water [Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod.], or with 2,400 of syrup and a sufficient quantity of water [Sp. Ph.]. Twenty grammes of the Fr. and Belg. preparation contain 1 centigr. of the morphine salt. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Trochisci morphinæ** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 20 grains of morphine hydrochloride in $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. of water, adding $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. of tincture of balsam of Tolu, $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. of gum-arabic mucilage, and a finely powdered mixture of 1 oz. of gum arabic and 24 of sugar, and, if necessary, more mucilage; formed into 720 lozenges containing each $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of morphine hydrochloride. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Trochisci morphinæ et ipæacuanæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Of the U. S. Ph., a preparation containing 20 grains of morphine sulphate, 64 of finely powdered ipecac, 8,000 of powdered sugar, 8 of oil of gaultheria, and tragacanth mucilage enough to make 800 lozenges, each containing $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of the morphine salt. The Br. preparation contains 20 grains of morphine hydrochloride, 60 of ipecac, $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. of water, 1 oz. of powdered gum arabic, 24 oz. of powdered sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. of tincture of balsam of Tolu, and $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. of gum-arabic mucilage, with as much more as is necessary to make 720 lozenges, each containing $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of morphine hydrochloride. [B, 95 (a, 35).]

MORPHINATED, adj. $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{p}^2\text{h}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}^2\text{e}^2\text{d}$. Lat., *morphinatus*. Containing morphine. [B.]

MORPHINE, n. $\text{Mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{p}^2\text{h}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}$. From *Morpheus*, the god of sleep. Lat., *morphina* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *morphinum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *morphia* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *morphium* [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *morpheum*. Fr., m. [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Morphin*. It. Sp., *morfina*. A natural alkaloid, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, discovered in opium by Sertürner in 1816, and occurring as a crys-

talline powder or in shining white or colorless prisms of bitter taste and no odor; almost insoluble in ether, very slightly soluble in chloroform and in cold water, somewhat soluble in boiling water, and more soluble in alcohol, especially boiling alcohol, becoming anhydrous and opaque at about 100° C., and melting at about 228° C. The symbol Mr is sometimes given to it. For its medicinal properties, see under OPIUM. [B. 5, 95, 270 (a, 38); B. 118.]—**Bromhydrate de m.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See **M. hydrobromide**.—**Chlorhydrate de m.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See **M. hydrochloride**.—**Compound powder of m.** See **Hydrochloride**.—**Huile de m.** (Fr.). A solution of 1 part of m. hydrochloride in 1,000 parts of sweet-almond oil. [B. 93 (a, 14).]—**Hypodermic injection of m.** See **Injection hypodermica**.—**Hypodermic injection of m. hydrochloride.** See **Injection MORPHINI hydrochlorici**.—**M. acetate.** Lat., *morphinae acetas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. **M. aceticum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.], *acetas morphicus* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (see *morphina* [Belg. Ph.], see *morphini* [Netherl. Ph.]), *morphina acetas* [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870], *morphism aceticum* [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], Fr., *acétate de m.* Ger., *Morphinacetat*, *essigsäures Morphin*. Sp., *acetato morfico* [Sp. Ph.]. A white or yellowish-white crystalline or amorphous powder, $C_7H_7NO_3 \cdot HC_2H_3O_2 + 3H_2O$, having a bitter taste and a smell like acetic acid. It is insoluble in ether and in benzene, slightly soluble in alcohol, and more soluble in water. It is hygroscopic. It loses acetic acid with time, and becomes brown on the surface. [B. 5, 95, 270 (a, 38).]—**M. bimeconate.** Acid m. meconate. [a. 38.]—**M. bromide.** See **M. hydrobromide**.—**M. hydriodate, M. hydriodide.** Lat., *morphinae hydriodas*, *morphism hydriodidum*. Fr., *iodyhydrate de m.* Ger., *jodwasserstoffsaures Morphin*. A crystalline substance, $C_7H_7NO_3 \cdot HI + 2H_2O$, occurring in silky white needles, readily soluble in alcohol and in water, hot water. A tetriodide is also known, crystallizing in almost black prisms. [L. 49, 87, p. 492; B. 270 (a, 38).]—**M. hydrobromate, M. hydrobromide.** Lat., *morphism hydrobromicum*, *bromhydras morphicus*. Fr., *bromhydrate de m.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *bromwasserstoffsaures Morphin*, *Morphinhydrobromat*. A crystalline salt, $C_7H_7NO_3 \cdot HBr + 2H_2O$, occurring in long colorless needles, very soluble in boiling water, and becoming anhydrous at 100° C. [B. 5, 95, 270 (a, 38).]—**M. hydrochlorate, M. hydrochloride.** Lat., *morphinae hydrochloras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *morphinae murias* [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870], *chloratum morphicum* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *chlorhydras morphicus* (see *morphina*) [Belg. Ph.], *hydrochloras morphini* [Netherl. Ph.], *morphism hydrochloricum* [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (see *hydrochloricum* [Ger. Ph.]), *morphism hydrochloratum* [Russ. Ph.], Fr., *chlorhydrate de m.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Morphinhydrochlorat*, *Morphinhydrochlorat salzsaures* (oder *chlorwasserstoffsaures Morphin*). Sp., *cloruro morfico* [Sp. Ph.]. A crystalline salt, $C_7H_7NO_3 \cdot HCl + 3H_2O$, occurring in feathery white flexible needles, of bitter taste and no odor, insoluble in ether, somewhat soluble in alcohol, more so in glycerin and in water, especially boiling water, and becoming anhydrous at 100° C. [B. 5, 95, 270 (a, 38).]—**M. hydrocyanate.** Lat., *morphinae hydrocyanatum*. A crystalline salt, formed when a soluble salt of m. is added to a soluble cyanide in solution. It is slightly soluble in pure water, easily soluble in acidulated water. F. A. Flückiger ("Neues Jahrb. für Pharm.," 38, 1872, p. 138) denies the existence of this salt. [B. 5; B. 270 (a, 38).]—**M. lactate.** Lat., *morphinae* (see *morphina*) *lactas*. A crystalline salt, $C_7H_7NO_3 \cdot C_2H_3O_2$, soluble in 8 parts of water at 60° F., and in 93 parts of water at 100° C. [B. 5, 95, 270 (a, 38).]—**M. meconate.** Lat., *morphinae meconas*, *morphism meconicum*. Ger., *Morphinmeconat*, *meconsaures Morphin*. A crystalline substance, $C_7H_7NO_3 \cdot C_8H_7O_2 + 5H_2O$, occurring in star-shaped groups of colorless needles, easily soluble in alcohol and in hot water. An acid m. meconate is also known, as a tough resinous mass, readily soluble in water. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**M. nitrate.** Fr., *nitrate de m.* A crystalline substance occurring as needles grouped in stars, very soluble in water. [L. 87 (a, 50).]—**M. phthalate.** A salt of m., $C_8H_7O_4 \cdot (C_7H_7NO_3)_2$, soluble in 5 parts of water; recommended for subcutaneous injections. ("N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 22, 1887, p. 478.)—**M. sulphate.** Lat., *morphinae* (see *morphina*) *sulfas* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *sulfas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *sulfas morphicus* [Norw. Ph.] (see *morphina* [Belg. Ph.], see *morphini* [Netherl. Ph.]), *morphism sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], Fr., *sulfate de m. (neutre)* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Morphinsulfat*, *schwefelsaures Morphin*. Sp., *sulfato morfico* [Sp. Ph.]. A crystalline salt, $(C_7H_7NO_3)_2 \cdot SH_2O + 5H_2O$, occurring in colorless needles somewhat soluble in cold water, easily soluble in boiling water, less soluble in alcohol, and becoming anhydrous at 100° C. [B. 5, 95, 270 (a, 38).]—**M. sulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide sulfonique*. A crystalline substance, forming white acicular crystals, slightly soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether. ["Ztsch. f. phys. Chem.," in "Rev. des sci. méd.," Jan. 1885, p. 39 (B).]—**M. sulphuric acid.** Ger., *Morphinschwefelsäure*, *Morphinäthschwefelsäure*. A derivative of m., $C_7H_7NO_3 \cdot SO_4 + 2H_2O$, forming acicular crystals slightly soluble in cold water, in alcohol, and in ether, more soluble in hot water. (Solnikow, "Ztsch. f. phys. Chem.," viii, 228 (B).)—**M. suppositoria.** See **Suppositoria MORPHINAE**.—**M. tannate.** Fr., *tannate de m.* A white powder insoluble in water, but easily soluble in dilute acids. [L. 87 (a, 50).]—**M. tartrate.** Lat., *morphinae tartaras*. Ger., *Morphintartrat*, *weinsäures Morphin*. A salt, $(C_7H_7NO_3)_2 \cdot C_4H_4O_6 + 3H_2O$, occurring in wart-like groups of acicular crystals very soluble in water and in alcohol. Acid m. tartrate crystallizes in small rectangular prisms soluble with difficulty. [B. 5, 270 (a, 38).]—**M. valerianate.** Fr., *valérienate de m.* Ger., *Morphinvalerianat*. A substance forming large rhombic oil-looking crystals. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Sirop d'acétate de m.** (Fr.). A preparation made by dissolving 1 grain of m. acetate in a very little water and acetic acid, and adding 1 oz. or 4 oz. of cold syrup. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Sirop de chlorhydrate de m.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). **Sirop de m.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See **Syrupus MORPHINAE**.—**Sirop de sulfate**

de m. (Fr.). A preparation made by dissolving 1 grain of m. sulfate in a little water, and adding 1 oz. of cold syrup. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Soluté de chlorhydrate de m.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See **Liquor MORPHINAE hydrochloratis**.—**Sulfate de m. (neutre)** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See **M. sulphate**.—**Troches de m. and ipecac.** See **Trochisci MORPHINAE et ipecacuanhae**.

MORPHINISM, n. $Mo'rfin\text{-}en\text{-}i\text{'}z'm$. Lat., *morphismus*, *morphinismus* (from *morphina*, morphine). Fr., *morphisme*. Ger., *Morphismus*. A morbid condition produced by the habitual use of preparations of opium.

MORPHINOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. $Mo'rfin\text{-}en\text{-}o\text{'}(s)\text{-}ma\text{'}(ma\text{'})\text{-}ni\text{'}-a$. Fr., *morphinomanie*. 1. An uncontrollable desire for opium or its derivatives. 2. Mania produced by opium, or by abstinence from it in a person addicted to its habitual use. [a. 34.]

MORPHINUM (Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.) (Lat.), n. n. $Mo'rfin\text{-}en\text{'}$ $u'm\text{'}$ $u'm\text{'}$. See **MORPHINE**.—**Acetas morphini** [Netherl. Ph.]. See **MORPHINE acetate**.—**Hydrochloras morphini** [Netherl. Ph.]. See **MORPHINE hydrochloride**.—**Injectio morphini hydrochlorici**. Sp., *inyección hipodérmica de cloruro morfico* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 5 centigrammes of morphine hydrochloride in 4 grammes of water. [B. 95 (a, 38).] Cf. **Injectio MORPHINAE hypodérmica**.—**M. aceticum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. See **MORPHINE aceticum**.—**M. hydrochloricum** [Ger. Ph., M. hydrochlorium] [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See **MORPHINE hydrochloride**.—**M. sulfuricum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], **Sulphas morphini** [Netherl. Ph.]. See **MORPHINE sulphate**.—**Syrupus morphini** [Swiss Ph.]. Sp., *jarabe de acetato morfico* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of morphine acetate in water [Sp. Ph.] (water of orange-flowers [Swiss Ph.]), and adding 2, [Sp. Ph.], 1,000 [Swiss Ph.] parts of simple syrup. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus morphini sulfurici**. Sp., *jarabe de sulfato morfico* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of morphine sulphate in 2,400 of syrup and a little water. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Trochisci morphini acetici** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. One-grain lozenges containing each 5 milligrammes of morphine acetate mixed with powdered sugar and dilute alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

MORPHIOMANIA (Lat.), n. n. $Mo'rfin\text{-}i\text{'}-o\text{'}(s)\text{-}ma\text{'}(ma\text{'})\text{'}$ $ni\text{'}-a$. Fr., *morphiomanie*. See **MORPHINOMANIA**.

MORPHIMETRY, n. $Mo'rfin\text{-}i\text{'}-o\text{'}$ $m\text{'}$ $e't\text{'}-r\text{'}$. From *morphia* (q. v.), and $\mu\epsilon\rho\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha$, a measure. The measurement of the quantity or proportion of morphine in opium or any other substance. [a. 45.]

MORPHIPHAGY, n. $Mo'rfin\text{-}i\text{'}-o\text{'}$ $a\text{'}$ $q\text{'}$ $r\text{'}$. From *morphia* (q. v.), and $\phi\alpha\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu$, to eat. Opium-eating. [a. 48.]

MORPHIUM [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. $Mo'rfin\text{'}$ $u'm\text{'}$ $u'm\text{'}$. Ger., M. See **MORPHINE**.—**M. acetatum** [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See **MORPHINE acetate**.—**M. bimeconicum**. Acid morphine meconate. [a. 38.]—**M'entziehung** (Ger.). The cure of the morphine habit by the withdrawal of the drug.—**M. hydrobromicum**. See **MORPHINE hydrobromide**.—**M. hydrochloratum** [Russ. Ph.]. See **MORPHINE hydrochloride**.—**M. hydrocyanatum**. See **MORPHINE hydrocyanate**.—**M. hydriodidum**. See **MORPHINE hydriodide**.—**M. meconicum**. See **MORPHINE meconate**.—**M. muriatum**. See **MORPHINE hydrochloride**.—**M'sucht** (Ger.). The opium habit.

MORPHO-BIOLOGICAL, adj. $Mo'rfo\text{'}-o\text{'}$ $bi\text{'}-o\text{'}$ $o\text{'}$ $l\text{'}$ $k\text{'}$. From $\mu\omicron\rho\phi\acute{o}$, form, *Bios*, life, and $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, understanding. Of or pertaining to the shape of an organism and its biology. [B. 290.]

MORPHEA (Lat.), n. f. $Mo'rfo\text{'}-e\text{'}$ $o\text{'}(s)\text{'}$ $a\text{'}$. From $\mu\omicron\rho\phi\acute{o}$, form. Fr., *morphie*. 1. In the middle ages, macular leprosy. 2. A form of scleroderma in which the disease occurs in circumscribed, well-defined patches, usually surrounded by a bluish, rose-colored, or lilac border. The patches may be either discolored from deposit of pigment (*m. nigra*) or white (*m. alba*). Their shape sometimes corresponds to the distribution of cutaneous nerves. [G. 1.]—**M. alba**. Ger., *weissflecker* (oder *weisshaariger Ausschlag*). 1. See **White LEPROSY** (1st def.). 2. See under **M. (2d def.)**.—**M. alba atrophica**. M. in which the surface is white and atrophic. [G.]—**M. alba lardacea**. M. having a lardaceous appearance or being like lard to the touch. [G.]—**M. atrophica**. M. in which the skin has become shrunken, wrinkled, and usually white, with slight induration. [G.]—**M. flammea**. See **Nævus variolarius**.—**M. lardacea**. See **M. alba lardacea**.—**M. nigra**. See under **MACULAR LEPROSY** and **M. (2d def.)**.—**M. nigra alopeciata**. See **MELASMA** (1st def.).—**M. rubra**. M. in which the surface of the patches appears red from underlying vessels being seen through the thinned skin. [G.]—**Wilson's m.** See **M. (2d def.)**.

MORPHOGENY, n. $Mo'rfo\text{'}-o\text{'}$ $e'n\text{'}$. From $\mu\omicron\rho\phi\acute{o}$, form, and $\gamma\epsilon\nu\nu\alpha$, to engender. The evolution of form. [L. 41, 46.]

MORPHOGRAPHY, n. $Mo'rfo\text{'}-o\text{'}$ $g\text{'}$ $r\text{'}$ $a\text{'}$ $f\text{'}$. Lat., *morphographia* (from $\mu\omicron\rho\phi\acute{o}$, form, and $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$, to write). See **MORPHOLOGY**.

MORPHOLECITHUS (Lat.), n. f. $Mo'rfo\text{'}-o\text{'}(s)\text{'}$ $le\text{'}$ $s\text{'}$ $le\text{'}$ $k\text{'}$ $i\text{'}$ $th\text{'}$ $u\text{'}$ $s\text{'}$ $u\text{'}$ $s\text{'}$. From $\mu\omicron\rho\phi\acute{o}$, form, and $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\iota\sigma$, the yolk of an egg. See **Formative VITELLUS**.

MORPHOLOGY, n. $Mo'rfo\text{'}-o\text{'}$ $l\text{'}$ $o\text{'}$ $j\text{'}$. Lat., *morphologia* (from $\mu\omicron\rho\phi\acute{o}$, form, and $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, understanding). Fr., *morphologie*, *morphologie végétale* (2d def.). Ger., *Morphologie*. The science of biological forms, including their relations, changes, and analogies; the science of the shape and modifications of organs or parts considered under the idea of unity of plan. [K.; a. 35.]

MORPHOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Mo'rfo\text{'}-o\text{'}$ $l\text{'}$ $i\text{'}$ $u\text{'}$ $s\text{'}$. Ger., *-lysis* (*-olysis*). From $\mu\omicron\rho\phi\acute{o}$, form, and $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\iota\varsigma$, a loosing. Destruction of form or of organization.

MORPHOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. $Mo'rfo\text{'}-o\text{'}(s)\text{'}$ $ma\text{'}(ma\text{'})\text{'}$ $ni\text{'}-a$. A mania for external appearances, forms, and ceremonies. [a. 34.]

MORPHOMETRY, n. $Mo'rfo\text{'}-o\text{'}$ $m\text{'}$ $e't\text{'}-r\text{'}$. From $\mu\omicron\rho\phi\acute{o}$, form, and $\mu\epsilon\rho\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha$, a measure. Ger., *Morphometrie*, *Formmessung*. The art of determining the forms of organisms. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

MORUE (Fr.), n. Mo-ru⁶. See *GADUS morrhua*.—**Huile** (de foie [Fr. Cod.]) de m. See COD-LIVER OIL.

MORULA (Lat.), n. f. Mor'u(u')-la². Dim. of moris, a mulberry-tree. Fr., m., corps mûriform. Ger., *Maulbeerkugel*, *Maulbeerform*, *Maulbeerkeim*. The mass of rather coarse cells formed by the segmentation of the ovum. The surface appearance is something like that of a mulberry, whence the name. By some authors this term is restricted to the solid spherical mass of cells formed by the segmentation of holoblastic ova, by others (such as Haeckel) it is made to include the mass of a moderately coarse segmentation spheres in the developing ova of all kinds. [J. 30, 69]. See plate I, vol. 1.

MORULUS (Lat.), n. m. Mor'u(u')-u²s(u⁴s). Dim. of morus, a mulberry. See SIBBENS.

MORUM (Lat.), n. n. Mor'u(m)u⁴m. Gr., μύρον, μύρον. Fr., *mûre*, Ger., *Maulbeere*. 1. The mulberry (fruit of *Morus niger*); also the fruit of various kinds of blackberry. [B. 114, 115, 121 (a, 35).] 2. See CONDYLOMA. 3. See NÆVUS.—**Mel mororum**. Sp., *miel de moras* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 1 part of fermented juice of ripe black mulberries boiled to the consistence of honey with 2 parts of honey, skimmed and strained. [B. 95 (a, 35).]—**M. palpebræ internæ**. See *Trachoma carunculatum*.—**Succus mororum**. See *Mori succus*.—**Syrupus mororum**. See *Syrupus mori*.

MORUS (Lat.), n. f. Mor'u²s(u⁴s). Gr., μύρα, μύρα. Fr., *mûrier*. Ger., *Maulbebaum* (1st def.). The mulberry-tree, the typical genus of the *Moraceæ* (Fr., *morées*), which are: Of Lindley, the morads, an order of the *Urticales*; of some authors, a suborder of the *Artocarpaceæ*; of others, a division (tribe) of the *Urticaceæ*. The *Morææ* are the same. The *Moroidæ* of Engler are a suborder of the *Moraceæ*. [B. 19, 34, 49, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**Mori succus** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *rob de mûres*, *suc de mûres* [Fr. Cod.]. The juice of the ripe fruit of *M. nigra* [Br. Ph.] (clarified by fermentation and put up according to Appert's method [Sp. Ph.], prepared by squeezing the fruit through a hair sieve, pressing out the residue, mixing the juices, clarifying, and filtering [Fr. Cod.]). [B. 95 (a, 35).]—**M. alba**. Fr., *mûrie blanc* (ou *du ver-de-soie*). Ger., *Weisser Maulbeerbaum*. White mulberry (the white mulberry). Mulberry; a species introduced from China, and extensively cultivated for feeding silkworms. Its acid fruit has been used in throat and chest complaints, catarrh, etc. In China the diuretic and laxative root-bark is employed as a vermifuge, especially as a ténacide. The juice of the leaves is prescribed in intermittent fevers. Various other species resemble *M. alba* in properties. [B. 5, 16, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. alba bullata** (see *Cucullata*, *gemma bullata*). Fr., *mûrier multiculaire* (ou *perrotet*, ou des *Philippines*). Chinese (or Philippine, or many-stemmed) mulberry; a variety of the white mulberry the most highly esteemed in sericulture. [B. 19, 34, 77, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. canadensis**. Fr., *mûrier du Canada*. Rough-leaved mulberry; a Canadian species resembling *M. alba* in properties. [B. 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. indica**. Fr., *mûrier des Indes*. Ger., *indischer Maulbebaum*. To be confounded with the *Morinda citrifolia*. The edible fruits are used in India as a refrigerant; and the young leaves, eaten as a vegetable, are considered galactagogue. [B. 77, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. nigra**. Fr., *mûrier noir*. Ger., *schwarzer Maulbebaum*. Black mulberry; a species indigenous to central Asia. It is cultivated in southern Europe for feeding the silkworm. The subacid laxative and refrigerant fruits are chiefly used to flavor or color other medicines. In Greece an intoxicating drink is prepared from them. The acid root-bark is used as a vermifuge, especially as a ténacide. [B. 5, 19, 29, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. papyrifera**. Fr., *mûrier à papier*. See *Broussonetia papyrifera*.—**M. rubra**. Fr., *mûrier rouge*. Ger., *rother Maulbebaum*. Red mulberry; a North American species resembling *M. nigra* in properties. [B. 5, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. rubus**. Fr., *mûrier de haies*.



MORUS NIGRA. [A. 327.]

The *Rubus fruticosus*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**M. tartarica**. Fr., *mûrier de Tartarie*. Ger., *Tartarischer Maulbebaum*. A Tartary species. From the fruit a sweetmeat and a kind of brandy are prepared. [B. 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. tinctoria**. Fr., *mûrier de Java*. See *Broussonetia tinctoria*.—**M. xanthoxylum**. Fr., *mûrier xanthoxylum*. A Jamaica species having properties like *M. tinctoria*. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**Syrupus mori** [Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *sirap de mûre* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe de moras* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn., *syrupus mororum* [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 20 lbs. of prepared mulberry-juice, cooling and filtering, dissolving in it 36 oz. of sugar, and adding 2½ fl. oz. of alcohol [Br. Ph.]. The Dan., Sp., Fr., and Gr. Ph.s also order the prepared juice of mulberry. The Belg. Ph. orders 16 parts of not quite ripe black mulberries to be boiled with 19 of crushed sugar; the other Ph.s order the berries to be bruised and the juice to be fermented by letting it stand some days, and then about 166 parts of sugar to be dissolved in 100 of the filtered or clarified juice. [B. 95 (a, 35).]

MORVE (Fr.), n. Mo²rv. See GLANDERS.—**M. farcinuse**. See FARCY.

MOSA (Ger.), n. Moz'a². Of old writers, a farinaceous posset much used in Germany by the peasantry and, injuriously, as a food for infants. [A. 375 (a, 48).]

MOSAIC, n. Mo-za'i²sk. Gr., μουσαϊον (from *Mostra*, a muse). Lat., *opus musivum*. Work, especially in stone or glass, so inlaid as to form a pattern. [a. 48].—**M. of the muscle compartments**. Ger., *Mosaik von Muskelkästchen*. Of Krause, the m. appearance seen in a cross-section of a fresh striated muscular fibre treated with acetic acid. [J. 67].—**M. of the muscle pili**. Ger., *Mosaik von Muskelpili*. Of Krause, the m. appearance seen in the cross-section of a fresh striated muscular fibre when treated with water. [J. 67].—**M. of the pigment cells**. The m. appearance seen when viewing the pigment cells of the retina endwise. [J.]. See figure under *Pigment cells*.

MOSCH (Fr.), n. Mo²sk. 1. See *ABELMOSCHUS moschatus*. 2. See *Musk-bag*.

MOSCHARDINA (Lat.), n. f. Mo²s-ka²rd(ch'a²rd)(e)²nn². Catechu. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

MOSCHATA (Lat.), n. f. Mo²s-ka(ch'a²s)²ta². From *μόσχος*, a young shoot. 1. See *ERODIUM moschatum*. 2. See *MYRISTICATA m.*

MOSCHATE, adj. Mo²sk'at. Having the odor of musk.

MOSCHATEL, n. Mo²s'ka²te²l. Fr., *moschatelle*. See *ADOXA moschatellina*.

MOSCHATELINA (Lat.), n. f. Mo²s-ka²(ch'a²a²)e²l(l)e)²ne². Fr., *moschatelline*. Of Tournefort, the genus *Adoxa* and the *Adoxa m.* [B. 121 (a, 35).]

MOSCHATIN, n. Mo²s'ka²a²t-i²n. Fr., *moschatine*. Ger., *M.* A bitter, aromatic, brownish-red substance, C₁₀H₁₂NO₂, obtained from *Achillea moschata*. It is almost insoluble in hot water, but soluble in ether and freely soluble in alcohol. [B. 93 (a, 14); B. 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 46).]

MOSCHATOUS, adj. Mo²sk'a²u²s. Lat., *moschatus* (from *μόσχος*, musk). Fr., *musqué*. Ger., *moschusartig*. Having a musk-like odor. [B. 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

MOSCHELÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Mo²s-ke²l(ch'a²e²)l²e²(a²)e²u²m(u⁴m). From *μόσχος*, musk, and *έλαιον*, olive-oil. Fr., *moschéleum*. An aromatic oil containing musk. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

MOSCHIFEROUS, adj. Mo²sk'i²e²r'u²s. Lat., *moschiferus* (from *μόσχος*, musk, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *moschifère*. Bearing or yielding musk. [L. 41, 180 (a, 43).]

MOSCHOCARTON (Lat.), n. n. Mo²s-ko(ch'a²o²)-ka²r²(ka²r)²i²z²(u⁴)o²n. From *μόσχος*, musk, and *κάρπον*, a nut. The nutmeg. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

MOSCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Mo²sk(mo²sch'y²u²s(u⁴s)). Gr., *μόσχος*. Fr., *musc* (2d def.). Ger., *M.* (2d def.). *M'thier* (1st def.). It., *muschio* (2d def.). Sp., *almizcle* (2d def.). 1. A genus of mammals of the *Pecora*, found in central Asia, having no horns, eight fore-teeth in the lower jaw and two tusks in the upper jaw, one on each side. It differs from all true deer in having a gall-bladder. [B. 5, 180 (a, 35).] 2. See *Musk*.—**Emulsio moschi** [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Sp., *mixtura almizclada* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *mixtura moschata*. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of powdered musk with 3 parts each of sugar and gum arabic and with rose-water enough to make 100 parts [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]; or by infusing 1 gramme each of orange-flowers and chopped saffron in 345 of water, straining, and adding a finely triturated mixture of 30 centigrammes of musk, 15 of ammonium carbonicum pyro-arsenicum, and 15 of syrup [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Essentia moschi**. See *Tinctura moschi*.—**Essentia moschi artificialis**. See *Tinctura moschi artificialis*.—**M. Arabum**. Musk-seed; the seed of the *Abelmoschus moschatus*. [a. 35].—**M. artificialis**. See *Artificial musk*.—**M. baum** (Ger.). See *GUAREA Swartzii*.—**M. cabardinus**, *M. cabarginus*. See *Siberian musk*.—**M. facilius**. See *Artificial musk*.—**M. leant** (Ger.). The *Feurium marm.* [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**M. moschiferus**. Fr., *chevreton porte-musc*. Ger., *bisantragendes M'thier*, *Bisanbock*, *Bisamveh*, *Bisamhirschen*. The musk-deer. It is about three feet in length, with the limbs, especially the hinder ones, long and slender, the ears large, and the tail rudimentary. The long, coarse hair covering its body is extremely brittle. The male animal is the source of musk. This is contained in an oval, hairy, projecting sac about as large as a small orange, situated between the umbilicus and the prepuce, and lined internally by a smooth, irregularly folded membrane which secretes the musk. [B. 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. moscoviticus**. See *Siberian musk*.—**M. orientalis**. See *Thibet musk*.—**M. pulveratus**. Musk dried at 25° C., triturated in an iron mortar, and powdered, the sac and membrane with any hairs present with the musk being thrown away. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**M. tibetanus**, *M. tunguensis*. See *Thibet musk*.—**M. urticæ** (Ger.). See *Stimul.*—**Tinctura moschi** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture (ou alcoolé) de musc* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *M'essenz*, *M'tinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. Sp., *tintura alcohólica de almizcle* [Sp. Ph.]. Tincture of musk; made by macerating 1 part of musk with 4 parts each of alcohol and water, adding more alcohol if necessary [U. S. Ph.], with 25 each of water and concentrated alcohol [Swiss Ph.], (water and dilute alcohol [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.], or a sufficient amount [Belg. Ph.]) of alcohol, 25 of dilute alcohol [Sp. Ph.]. Several of the older pharmacopœias order a similar tincture. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura moschi ætherea**. Fr., *éthérole de musc*. A solution of 1 part of musk in 4 or 8 of ether, decanted at the end of two days. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura moschi artificialis**. A solution of artificial musk in 100 times as much alcohol. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura moschi vinosa**. A solution of 1 part of musk in 6 of sherry, strained after 24 hours. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

MOSQUITÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Mo²s-kwi²(kwet)²e(a²e²). A skin affection of the East Indies. [Bontius (A, 325).]

MOSQUITO, n. *Mus-ke'to*. Fr., *mosquite*. Ger., *Moskite*, *Mücke*. Any one of various gnats that bite the skin and draw blood, especially the *Culex m.* For its supposed pathogenic agency in transmitting disease, see under *FILARIA sanguinis*. [A, 48.]

MOSQUITO YUYO (Sp.), n. *Mos-ke'to yu'yu*. A vulnery plant found in Argentina. [*Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.*, xxiv (a, 46).]

MOSS, n. *Mo's*. A.-S., *meos*. Lat., *muscis*. Fr., *mousse*. Ger., *Moos*. It., *musco*. Sp., *musgo*. 1. Any plant of the *Musci*. The name is also popularly applied to some lichens and to many low, tufted phanerogams. 2. A collection or mass of such plants growing together. [B, 19, 185, 275, 291 (a, 35); a, 48.]—**Bitter decoction of Iceland m.** See *Decoctum CETRARIE*.—**Black m.** The *Tillandsia usneoides*. [B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 35).]—**Bog-m.** The genus *Sphagnum*. In the pl. *bog m's*, the *Sphagnaceae*. [B, 19, 275, 291 (a, 35).]—**Bladder-m.** The genus *Gymnostomum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]

—**Carrageen m.** See *Irish m.*—**Ceylon m.** Chinese m. See *AGAR-AGAR*.—**Club-m.** *Clubfoot-m.* The *Lycopodium clavatum*. In the pl., *club m's*, the *Lycopodiaceae*. [B, 275, 291 (a, 35).]

—**Corsican m.** Fr., *mousse de Corse* (Fr. Cod.). See *HELMINTHOCORTON*.—**Cup-m.** See *LECANORA tartarea* and *CLADONIA pyxidata*.—**Feather-m.** The genus *Hypnum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Firm-m.** See *LYCOPODIUM selago*.—**Haircap-m.** **Hair-m.** The *Polytrichum juniperinum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Iceland m.** See *CETRARIA islandica*.—**Iceland-m. jelly.** See *GELATINA LICHENIS islandici*.

—**Indian m.** The *Saccifraga hypnoides*. [A, 508 (a, 21).]—**Irish m.** Lat., *chondrus* [U. S. Ph.], *carrageen* (Ger. Ph. Swiss Ph.), *fucus hibernicus*, *alga maritima*. Fr., *mousse perlee* (Fr. Cod.) (ou d'Irlande). Ger., *Knorpeltang*, *irlandishes Moos*, *Perlimoos*. The *Chondrus crispus*, *Chondrus mammosus*, and *Gigartina acicularis*, mucilaginous species used to emulsify oils, to thicken the colors employed in calico-printing, as size for paper and cotton goods, etc. They are nutrient and demulcent, and are used in decoction and as a jelly in pulmonary and other complaints. [B, 5, 18, 19, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Irish m. jelly.** See *GELATINA CARRAGEEN*.—**Jaffa m.** Ger., *Jaffamoos*. See *AGAR-AGAR*.—**Long m.** See *Black m.*

—**Lung-m.** See *STICTA pulmonacea*.—**M-plants.** The *Bryophyta*. [B, 291 (a, 35).]—**Pearl-m.** See *Irish m.*—**Pectoral m.** See *STICTA pulmonacea*.—**Reindeer-m.** See *CLADONIA rangiferina*.—**Rock-m.** The *Rocella tinctoria*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Scale-m.** The genus *Jungermannia*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Screw-m.** The genus *Tortula*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Sea-m.** The *Ulva latissima*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Spanish m.**—**Split m.** The genus *Andreaea*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Tree-m.** 1. See *LYCOPODIUM selago*. 2. A name for various lichens of the genera *Usnea*, *Ramalina*, *Cornicularia*, etc. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Urn-m.** The *Polytrichum cornigerum*. In the pl., *urn-m's*, the *Bryaceae*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

—**Wall-m.** The *Sedum acre*. [B, 235 (a, 35).]—**Water-m.** The genus *Fontinalis*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Wing-m.** The genus *Pterygonium*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Wood-m.** The *Bryum caespitosum* and various species of *Hypnum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Worm m.** See *HELMINTHOCORTON*.—**Worm-m. clyster.** Ger., *Wurmmoosklyster*. An anthelmintic enema consisting of 1 part of decoctum helminthochorti and 1 or 2 parts of castor-oil. [L, 57 (a, 21).]

MOST (Ger.), n. *Mo'st*. See *MUST*.—**M'gas.** See *CARBON dioxide*.
MOSUL, n. At Smyrna, a gum of undetermined origin mixed sometimes with tragacanth. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

MOSYLLON (Lat.), n. n. *Mo's-yl'lon* (u'l') (o'n). Gr., *μόσυλον*. An old name for superior cinnamon. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

MOTARION (Lat.), n. n. *Mo't-a-ri-on* (a's') (o'n). Gr., *μοτάριον* (from *motēs*, charpie). Fine charpie. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

MOTE (Lat.), n. f. *Mot(mo't)-e(a)*. Gr., *μοτή*. See *CHARPIE*.

MOTHER, n. *Mu'th-2-u'r*. A.-S., *moder*. Ger., *Mutter*. Lat., *mater*. Fr., *mère*. Ger., *Mutter*. It., *Sp. madre*. The female parent.—**Glass m.** See *COUVEUSE*.—**M.-of-pearl.** Lat., *mater perlarum* (seu *margaritarum*). Fr., *mère de perle*, *mère-perle*, *nacre de perles* (1st def.). Ger., *Perlmutter*. 1. The pearly substance lining the shell of *Melospira margaritifera* and other shells; dried and powdered, and used as an alternative, absorbent, and tonic. 2. A cosmetic preparation or "enamel" composed of French chalk, magnesian carbonate, and silicious matter. [A, 447 (a, 21); B, 95 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxiv (a, 46).]—**M.-of-thousands.** The *Linaria cymbalaria* and the *Saxifraga sarmentosa*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**M.-of-thyme.** See *Thymus serpyllum* and *Calamintha acinos*.—**M'wort.** 1. The genus *Leonurus* and the *Leonurus cardiaca*. 2. The *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 35).]

MOTHER, n. *Mu'th-2-u'r*. Mud; lees. [A, 48.]—**M.-of-vinegar.** Fr., *mère du vinaigre*. Ger., *Essigmutter*. Aropy gelatinous deposit formed, during the acetic-acid fermentation by the growth of *Penicillium glaucum*. [B, 46 (a, 39); B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

MOTIFIC, adj. *Mot-i'f'ic*. Causing motion. [a, 48.]

MOTILE, adj. *Mot'i'l*. From *move*, to move. Capable of motion, especially of voluntary or spontaneous motion. [a, 48.]

MOTION, n. *Mo'shun*. Ger., *Bewegung*. Lat., *motio*, *motus* (from *move*, to move). Fr., *mouvement*. Ger., *Bewegung*. 1. The act of moving. 2. Continuous change of place or position. 3. The evacuation of feces; also the feces evacuated. [a, 48.]

MOTOR (Lat.), adj. and n. *Mo'to'r*. Gen., *-o'ris*. From *move*, to move. Fr., *moteur*. Ger., *motorisch* (adj.), *bewegend* (adj.), *M. (n.)*. Pertaining to, causing, or subserving motion; as a n., a m. organ or apparatus. [a, 17.]—**M.-germinative.** Ger., *motorisch-germinativ*. Constituting the source of the m. organs (said by Remak of the mesoblast). [L, 146.]—**M. linguae.** See *HYPGLOSAL NERVE*.—**M. oculi communis.** See *OCULO-MOTOR NERVE*.—**M. oculi externus.** See *ABDUCEUS NERVE*.

MOTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Mo'to-r'2-u'm* (u'm). A structure that moves or is concerned in motion. [A, 312 (a, 21); K.]

MOTORIUS (Lat.), adj. and n. *Mo'to-r'2-u's* (u's). See *MOTOR*.—**M. oculi communis.** See *OCULO-MOTOR NERVE*.—**M. linguae.** See *HYPGLOSAL NERVE*.

MOTORPATHY, n. *Mo'to-r'p'a'th-2*. From *move*, to move, and *πάθος*, a disease. See *CINESITHERAPY* and *Medical GYMNASICS*.

MOTORY, adj. *Mo'to-r'2*. See *MOTOR*.

MOTOS (Lat.), n. m. *Mot(mo't)-o's*. Gr., *μωτός*. 1. See *CHARPIE*. 2. See *TENT*.

MOTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mo't-o's'is*. Gen., *-o's-eos* (-is). Gr., *μωτωσις* (from *μωτός*, charpie). A dressing with lint. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MOTRICITY, n. *Mot-ri's'i't-2*. Fr., *motricité*. The faculty of producing or conveying the impulse which determines a muscular contraction. [B, 46 (a, 46).]

MOTUM. *Mot(mo't)-u'm* (u'm). See *CHARPIE*.

MOTUS (Lat.), n. m. *Mot(u's)-us*. Gen., *mot'us*. See *MOTION* and *MOVEMENT*.—**M. assimilationis.** See *ASSIMILATION* and *Plastic FORCE*.—**M. intestinalis.** **M. intestinorum.** See *BORBOGYMUS*.

MOUCHE (Fr.), n. *Mush*. 1. See *FLY*. 2. In the pl., *m's*, a popular term for the first trifling pains of labor. [A, 38.]—**M. de Milan.** **M. d'Espagne.** See *CANTHARIS vesicatoria*.—**M. hominivore.** See *LUCILIA hominivorax*.—**M's nuisibles.** The *Ces-tridae*. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**M's volantes.** See *MUSCÆ volitantes*.

MOUCHETURE (Fr.), n. *Mush-tu'r*. The superficial wound made in scarification. [E, 2.]

MOUCHOIR (Fr.), n. *Mu-shwa'r*. A handkerchief. [a, 21.]—**M. en triangle.** See *CAPITUM minus*.

MOUCHU, n. Of Feuille, an undetermined plant found in Chile, having an aniseed-like odor, and said to be carminative and masticatory. [B, 121 (a, 35); L, 87 (a, 46).]

MOUDANG (Fr.), n. *Mu-da'n-2*. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there is a chalybeate and sulphurous spring. [L, 87 (a, 46).]

MOUFFETTE (Fr.), n. *Muf-fe't*. See *MEPHITIS* (2d def.), *MEPHITIS bursatica*, and *CAPSELLA bursa pastoris*.

MOUFFLE (Fr.), n. *Muff*. 1. A pulley-block for making extension in the reduction of luxations. [a, 18.] 2. See *MUFFLE*.

MOUILLA, n. *Mu-i'l'a-2*. A Russian liquid potash soap containing glycerin. [*Lancet*, April 30, 1887, p. 886.]

MOULD, n. *Mold*. See *MOLD*.

MOULE (Fr.), n. *Mul*. See *MOLD* and *CAST* (1st def.).—**Théorie des m's intérieurs (de Buffon).** A fanciful theory by which Buffon accounted for the resemblance of the foetus to its parents. Each parent was considered as a mold for the reception of moving organic molecules, the product of digestion and assimilation. These molecules went to add to the growth of the body until it had attained its full development, after which, being still constantly produced, they went to form the seminal liquor in the two sexes. When impregnation occurred, they congregated in the uterus or in the egg, and, as was natural to them, arranged themselves in the same order that they would have taken in the parental organism if they had not been so diverted. [A, 4.]

MOULT, **MOULTING**, n's. *Mo'lt*, *mo'lt'2* (i'n-2). Written also *molt*, *molting*. Fr., *mue*. Ger., *Mausern*. The act or process of shedding the feathers, hair, skin, shell, etc. (said especially of the periodical casting of their feathers by birds). [a, 48.] Cf. *ECYDYSIS* and *EXUVIATION*.

MOUNTAIN GLEN HOT SPRINGS, n. *Mu's-unt'n gle'n*. A place in Santa Barbara County, California, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

MOUNTING, n. *Mu's-unt'n-2*. The process of preparing an object for observation in a laboratory or museum. In microscopy, the arrangement of an object, usually on a glass slide, so that it may be studied with a microscope. [J, 100, 200.]

MOURELLER (Fr.), n. *Mu-re'l-ya*. See *MALPIGIIA*.

MOURIRI (Lat.), **MOURIKIA** (Lat.), n'sf. *Mu-re're*, *re-ri'2-a*. Also spelled *Mouriri* (Aublet) and *Mura*. Silver wood; a genus of melastomaceous shrubs or small trees of the *Mouririaceae* (or *Mouriraceae* [Fr., *mouririées*]), formerly considered a new family intermediate between the *Myrtaceae* and *Melastomaceae*, and by A. Richard a tribe of the *Myrtaceae*. The genus is placed by Benth and Hooker in the *Myrtaceae*. [B, 32, 48, 93 (a, 14); B, 42, 121, 170, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. guianensis.** An astringent species growing in Guiana. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 121 (a, 35).]

MOURON (Fr.), n. *Mu-ro'n-2*. 1. The genus *Anagallis*, especially the *Anagallis arvensis* and *Anagallis cærulea*. 2. The *Veronica anagallis*. [B, 19, 173 (a, 35).]—**Huile de m. rouge.** A preparation consisting of equal parts of red pimpernel and olive-oil boiled till the moisture is consumed, and strained. [B, 19 (a, 38).]—**M. d'eau.** 1. The *Samolus aquaticus*. 2. The *Veronica anagallis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. des champs.** **M. mâle.** **M. rouge.** See *ANAGALLIS arvensis*.

MOURIDE (Fr.), n. *Mur-red*. See *ARUM maculatum*.

MOUSE, n. *Mu's-u's*. A.-S., *mus*. Ger., *Maus*. Lat., *mus*. An animal of the genus *Mus*. Mice dried and fried in butter were formerly a domestic remedy in incontinence of urine. [B, 117.]—**Joint m.** See *FLOATING CARTILAGE*.—**M'ear.** The genus *Hieracium*, especially *Hieracium pilosella*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**M'tail.** 1. The genus *Mygabus*. 2. The genus *Myosurus*, especially *Myosurus minimus*. [B, 71 (a, 14); B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

MOUSSACHE (Fr.), n. *Mus-sa'sh*. 1. Manioc, cassava. 2. The arrowroot of *Maranta arundinacea*. [B, 38, 46, 93 (a, 46); B, 173 (a, 35).] 3. See *TAPIOCA meal*.

MOUSSE (Fr.), n. Mus. See Moss; in the pl. m's, the *Musci* (q. v.).—**M. de Corse** [Fr. Cod.], **M. de mer**, **M. d'Islande**. See *HELMINTHOCORTON*.—**Sirap de m. chène**. See *Syrupus de musco quercino*.

MOUSSEINNE (Fr.), n. Mus'se-n-en. An alkaloid isolated from the bark of *Albizia anthelmintica*. [*Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.*, xxxvii (a, 46).]

MOUSERON (Fr.), n. Mus-s'-ro²n². Ger., *M.* The *Agaricus albellus*, *Agaricus amethystinus*, *Agaricus graveolens*, *Agaricus prunulus*, *Hygrophorus virgineus*, and other edible agarics, especially of the subgenus *Tricholoma* and the series *Hyphorhodi*. [B, 105, 121, 173, 275 (a, 35).]

MOUTARDE (Fr.), n. Mu-ta²rd. See *SINAPIS* and *MUSTARD*.—**Poudre de m. noire** [Fr. Cod.]. Black mustard dried at a temperature of about 40° C. powdered or ground, and sifted through a No. 25 sieve. [B, 113 (a, 38).]—**Vin de m.** A preparation made by macerating 15 parts of mustard with 360 of wine for 6 hours, and decanting; used internally in dropsy. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

MOUTH, n. Mu²uth. A-S., *múth*. Gr., *στόμα*. Lat., *os*. Fr., *bouche*. Ger., *Mund*. 1. The ingestive aperture of the alimentary canal, including, in the higher animals, the oral cavity, extending from the lips to the pharynx. 2. The terminal opening of any channel. Cf. *OS* and *OSTIUM*.—**Primitive m.** See *ELASTROPOZ*.—**Tapir m.** Of Landouzy, the form of m. (1st def.) that is produced by the wasting of the facial muscles in myopathic atrophy. [a, 34.]

MOUTIERS (EN TARANTAISE) (Fr.), n. Mu-te-a-a²n²ta².ra²n²te². A place in the department of Savoy, France, where there are thermal baths, in which the mother liquor of the neighboring saline springs is used. [L, 30, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

MOUZAIA-LES-MINES (Fr.), n. Mu-ze-a²a-la-men. A place in Algeria where there is a gaseous mineral spring. [L, 49 (a, 14); L, 87 (a, 40).]

MOVEMENT, n. Mu²v'm²nt. Lat., *motus* (from *moveo*, to move). Fr., *mouvement*. Ger., *Bewegung*. The act or process of moving or being moved. [a, 45.] For various m's not here given (e. g., *antiperistaltic m.*, *geotropic m.*, etc.), see under the adjectives or the cognate nouns. 2. In botany, motion, change in the position of a part or organ. [B, 77, 121, 229, 291 (a, 35).]—**Allasotonic m's.** Of De Vries, in contradistinction to *auxotonic m's*, the m's of the mature organs of plants, or m's of variations; so-called because of the action of the stimulus which induces them. M's ceased, such organs resume their normal position. [Vines (a, 35).]—**Amoeboid m.** Lat., *motus* (seu *mutato*) *amoebiformis*. Fr., *mouvement amoiboïde* (ou *amiboïforme*). Ger., *amoiboïde Bewegung*. The m. of cells or of unicellular organisms (e. g., white blood-corpuscles) resembling that of the amoeba (i. e., a change in form by the rapid projection or withdrawal from any part of the surface of processes called pseudopodia) or the change in position as well as in form by the flowing of all the protoplasm into one of the processes; one of the fundamental characteristics of undifferentiated protoplasm. [J, 1.]—**Angular m.** A m. by which the angle between two bones is increased or diminished. [C, 3.]—**Autonomic m.** A spontaneous m.; a m. made, apparently, independently of external stimulation. [B, 229 (a, 35).]—**Auxotonic m's.** Of De Vries, the m's of the growing organs of plants; so-called because the position which such organs assume under the influence of stimulation is permanent. [Vines (a, 35).] Cf. *Allasotonic m's*.

—**Brownian m.** Fr., *mouvement Brownien*. Ger., *Brown'sche Bewegung*, *Molekularbewegung*. A peculiar rapid whirling and oscillating m. of minute particles seen under the microscope (e. g., of the granular particles within the salivary corpuscles or of particles of vegetable or mineral origin suspended in a liquid); probably mechanically produced according to some, and independent of appreciable external influences. [B, 19, 104, 229 (a, 35).]—**Cataclitic m. of the foetal head.** Ger., *kataklytische Bewegung*. Of Künke, the first m. of the foetal head after its emergence from the vagina, being its mere dropping by its own weight. [A, 91.]—**Ciliary m.** Lat., *motus ciliaris*. Fr., *mouvement ciliaire*. Ger., *Ciliärbewegung*, *Flimmerbewegung*, *Wimperbewegung*. The m. of the cilia of a ciliated cell or epithelium; specifically, (1) a rapid m. in the direction toward which the current of a circumbient fluid is made to flow and a less rapid m. in the opposite direction, quite well represented by a rapid closing and a slower opening of the hand, the fingers representing the cilia; or (2) a very rapid bending to and fro by which a free ciliated cell is propelled through a fluid, such as may be observed in the lower plants, especially those that live in water and in the reproductive spores of most flowerless plants. [B, 229, 291 (a, 35); J, 28, 30, 46.]—**Circus m.** Fr., *mouvement de cirque* (ou *de manège*). Ger., *Circus* (oder *Reitbahn*). *Bewegung*. A phenomenon observed in an animal after injury to one corpus striatum, optic thalamus, or crus cerebri, consisting in its moving about in a circle or performing a series of somersaults. [K, 3.]—**Complementary respiratory m's.** M's in which different groups of respiratory muscles act simultaneously, one group acting as if at inspiration and the other as if for expiration. [C, 3.]

—**Contractile m.** A m. by which the diaphragm and projection of the abdomen at the same time that the ribs fall, as in mixing the air in the lungs when the air-passages are closed; also marked in singing, speaking, etc.). [*Jour. of Physiol.*, ii, 180 (J.).]—**Correlative m.** Fr., *mouvement corrélatif*. Ger., *correlative Bewegung*. An involuntary muscular m. such as sometimes accompanies an intentional m. [L, 104.]—**Descentic m.** m. of the foetal head. Ger., *descentische Bewegung*. The reverse of the synclitic m., being a descent of that part of the head that is situated anteriorly before it clears the outlet of the pelvis. [A, 91.]—**Febrile m.** Fr., *mouvement fébrile*. See *FEVER*.—**Foetal m's.** Ger., *Kindesbewegungen*, *Bewegungen des Fötus*, *Fruchtbewegungen*. Muscular m's performed by the foetus in utero.—**Forced m.** Fr., *mouvement forcé*. Ger., *gezwungene Bewegung*. An involuntary m. performed by an animal after injury to a portion of its brain. [K.] Cf. *Circus m.* and *Index m.*—**Hygroscopic m's.** M's dependent

on the property possessed by dry vegetable tissue of swelling when moistened; e. g., in some geraniaceous fruits there is a spiral curvature which gradually screws the tip of the fruit into the soil. [B, 229 (a, 35).]—**Imperative m.** A m. without special object, and often grotesque, which an insane person seems impelled to make without the exercise of volition. [D.]—**Index m.** Ger., *Zeigebewegung*. A peculiar rotatory m. executed by an animal after unilateral injury to the corpora quadrigemina, the anterior extremity of the body being rotated about the posterior extremity as an axis. [Landois (K.).]—**Mangee m.** See *Circus m.*—**Molecular m.** See *Brownian m.*—**M. of restitution.** Fr., *rotation extérieure*. Ger., *Ueberdrehung der Schultern*. Syn.: *external rotation*. A partial rotation of the foetal head, in cases of head presentation, whereby after its expulsion it resumes the attitude occupied by it before the turn that immediately preceded its expulsion.—**Nyctitropic m's.** See *Sleep m's*.—**Periodic regulatory muscular m.** Ger., *periodisch regierende Muskelbewegung*. Of Schiff, the rhythmical contraction of the arteries, as observed in the web of the frog's foot, etc. [Landois (K.).]—**Peristrophic m. of the foetal head.** **Pivot m.** [Ritchie]. Ger., *peristrophische* (oder *Turbinal*) *Bewegung*. Syn.: *rotation ext²rogyr*. Of Künke, the ordinary rotation of the foetal head, when it has reached the pelvic floor. [A, 91.]—**Proclitic m. of the foetal head.** Ger., *proklitische Bewegung*. Of Künke, the m. of extension (in occipito-anterior positions) by which the foetal head clears the pelvic floor. [A, 91.]—**Respiratory m's.** All the m's causing or consequent upon the ventilation of the respiratory membrane, lungs, gills, etc. [J.] See *INSPIRATION*, *EXPIRATION*, and *RESPIRATORY MUSCLES*.—**Sleep m's.** See *SLEEP*.—**Sleep m's.** M's induced in the foliar organs of plants at nightfall by changes in illumination and temperature (e. g., the drooping of leaflets which were expanded during the day, the elevation of the tips of cotyledons by which the upper faces are brought into proximity, or the closing or opening of flowers which were open or closed by day). [B, 229, 291 (a, 35).]—**Synclitic m. of the foetal head.** Syn.: *synclitic m.* A m. by which the foetal head, after the m. of the head posteriorly after it has entered the pelvic cavity. [A, 91.]—**Vermicular m.** See *PERISTALSIS*.—**Vibratile m.** Fr., *mouvement vibratil*. See *Ciliary m.*

MOVENS (Lat.), adj. Mo(mo²v'e²ne²wans). From *moveo*, to move. Moving; as a n., the muscle that moves a particular part (see the subheads). [a, 17.]—**Femur movens septimus.** Of Vesalius, the iliacus internus muscle. [L, 33 (a, 20).]—**Femur movens sextus.** Of Vesalius, the psoas magnus muscle. [L, 33 (a, 20).]

MOXA, n. Lat., *moxaburium*. Fr., m. Ger., *Brennkegel*, *Brennpflaster*. *Moxa*, 1. The kien of the Chinese, a roll of some combustible material (cotton, lint, agaric, or the pith of the sunflower) designed to be burned against the skin for the purpose of producing an eschar. 2. A bit of some plant (and, by extension, such a plant itself, such as *Polyporus fomentarius* or *Artemisia chinensis*) used as a m. (1st def.). [B, 5, 19, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35); E.]—**Artificial m.** A m. made from cotton impregnated with niter. *Artificial m.* is a mixture of 40 parts of charcoal, 3 of potassium nitrate, and 10 of gum tragacanth with 48 of water. The mass is rolled into little sticks, which burn readily without scintillation. Another preparation contains 30 parts of charcoal, 4 of potassium nitrate, 5 of powdered iron, and 1 of benzoin. [*Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.*, xv, xxxi (a, 46).]—**Chinese m.** A m. occurring in small cones, prepared from the leaves of *Artemisia chinensis* and *Artemisia indica*, or (Lindley) *Artemisia m.* [B, 5, 19 (a, 35).]—**M. chinensis de cathartica**. A preparation made by triturating 2 parts of lycopodium with 1 part of powdered niter, adding alcohol enough to make a paste, shaping into cones, and drying. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

MOXIBURIUM (Lat.), n. Mo²x-i²bu²-u²(u)²i²-u²m(u²m). From *moxa* (q. v.), and *urere*, to burn. See *Moxa*.

MOXIBUSTION, n. Mo²x-i²bu²st'yu²n. Lat., *moxibustio* (from *moxa* [q. v.] and *urere*, to burn), *moxacausis* (from *moxa* [q. v.] and *causis*, a burning). A burning with a moxa. [E.]

MOXOSPHYRA (Lat.), n. f. Mo²x-o-sf'i(sfu²)'ra². From *moxa* (q. v.), and *σφύρα*, a hammer. Of Breschet, a hot iron hammer applied as a cautery. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MOZAMBRON, MOZAMBRUNS, n's. A kind of aloes, sold in the bazaars of India, and occurring in different blackish colors, with a dim surface when broken. [B, 38, 46 (a, 46).]

MSCHENO, n. The name of two places in Bohemia where there are chalybeate springs. [L, 30 (a, 14); L, 49, 105 (a, 43).]

MUCAGO (Lat.), n. f. Mu²(mu)-ka(k'a)gy. Gen., *-agin'sis*. From *mucus*, mucus. 1. A coating of moid or mucus. 2. Mucus. 3. Mucilage. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

MUCAMIDE, n. Mu²k'a²m-i²d(id). Fr., m. Ger., *Mucamid*, *Schleimsäureamid*. A crystalline body, C₁₄H₁₆(OH)₄CONH₂ = C₆H₅N₂O₄, isomeric with saccharamide, insoluble in alcohol and in ether, slightly soluble in hot water. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 13, 46 (a, 46).]

MUCATE, n. Mu²k'a²t. A salt of mucic acid. [B.]

MUCEDIN, n. Mu²se²d-i²n. Fr., *mucédine*. Ger., *M.* A neutral mucoid and uncrystallizable substance obtained by treating gluten with hot alcohol; a yellowish-white brilliant mass, brittle when dried, slightly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in cold 60- to 70-per-cent. alcohol, precipitated in 70- to 85-per-cent. alcohol, soluble in dilute acids and alkalis. It contains 54.1 per cent. of carbon, 6.9 of hydrogen, 16.6 of nitrogen, 21.5 of oxygen, and 0.9 of sulphur. [B, 4, 270 (a, 38).]

MUCEDINEUS (Lat.), adj. Mu²(mu)-se(k'a)-di²n'e²-u²s(u²s). From *mucedo*, mucus of the nose. Belonging to the *Mucedineae* (Fr., *mucedinées*) (or *Mucedini*, or *Mucedines* [Fr., *mucedinés*]),

which are an order of hyphomycetous *Fungi*, consisting of naked-spored molds in which the filaments are white or colored, and without a distinct membrane. The *Mucedineae libera* of Fries are a section of the *Mucedines*. The *Mucedinia* of Dumortier is a division of the *Granulinia*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 35).]

MUCEDO (Lat.), n. f. *Mu*²(*mu*)-se(*ka*)/do. Gen., -ced'inis. See *Mucos*.

MUCCHARUM (Lat.), n. n. *Mu*²(*nu*)-ka(ch²a²)/ru²m(ru²m). In ancient pharmacy, an aqueous infusion of roses, sweetened and evaporated to a syrup. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

MUCHERUS, n. In India, an astringent gum obtained from the bark of *Bombax malabaricum*. [B, 185 (a, 35).]

MUCHUCUNDA, n. A species of *Pentapetes*, the flowers of which are used in India for gonorrhoea. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

MUCIC, adj. *Mu*²s-i²p/i²k. From *mucus*, *mucus*. Derived from *mucus* or *mucilage*. [B.]—**M. acid**, Fr., *acide mucique*. Ger., *Mucinsäure*, *Schleimsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_6H_4(OH)_4 \cdot COOH = C_6H_8O_8$, isomeric with dibasic saccharic acid, and obtained by the oxidation of dulcite, arabin, and vegetable mucilages, galactose, lactose, and melitose; a sandy-white crystalline powder, insoluble in alcohol, soluble with difficulty in cold water, more soluble in hot water. [B, 3, 4.]—**M. ether**, Fr., *ether mucique*. Ethyl mucate; a substance, $C_{12}H_{18}O_8 = C_6H_4(OH)_4 \cdot CO \cdot OC_2H_5$, obtained by heating mucic acid with sulphuric acid and alcohol. [B, 93(a, 14).]

MUCIFIC, adj. *Mu*²s-i²p/i²k. Lat., *mucifcus* (from *mucus*, *mucus*, and *facere*, to make). Producing or secreting mucus. [a, 48.]

MUCIFLUUS (Lat.), adj. *Mu*²s(muk)-i²p/i²k(lu²)-u²s(u²s). Attended with a mucus-like discharge.

MUCIFLUXUS (Lat.), n. m. *Mu*²s(muk)-i²-flu²x(flu²x)/u²s(u²s). Gen., -flux'us. From *mucus*, *mucus*, and *fluere*, to flow. See *BLENNORRHEGIA* (1st def.).

MUCIGEN, n. *Mu*²s-i²p/i²e²n. From *mucus* (q. v.), and *yevvā*, to engender. The mucus-producing substance in a muciparous cell. [C.]

MUCIGENOUS, adj. *Mu*²-si²p/i²e²n-u²s. Mucus-forming. [Mills (J).]

MUCILAGE, n. *Mu*²s-i²l-e²j. Lat., *mucilago* (1st def.) (from *mucere* to be moldy), *mucago* (1st def.) (from *mucus*, *mucus*). Fr., m. [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Ger., *Schleim* (1st def.). 1. A pharmaceutical preparation consisting of an aqueous solution of a gum or of vegetable principles containing gums. [B, 2.] Of the Fr. Ph., see *Mucilago AMYL.* 3. See *Vegetable m.*—**Huile de m's** (Fr.). See *OLEUM MUCILAGINUM*.—**M. arabique** (Fr.). See *Mucilago ACACIE*.—**M. mercuriel** (Fr.). See *ÆTHIOPS GUMMOSUS*.—**M. plaster**. See *Emplastrum GALBANI*.—**Vegetable m.** Ger., *pflanzlicher Schleim*. Of Berzelius and others, a concrete exudation analogous in origin and structure to a gum, but distinguished from the latter by its property of swelling up in water into a glutinous mass without dissolving; also the active principle of such an exudation which possesses the same property. M. occurs in numerous plants, notably in various orchids, and in marsh-mallow, quince-seeds, flaxseed, Iceland moss, cerasin, Bassora gum, and bassorin. [B, 4, 5, 75.]

MUCILAGINOUS, adj. *Mu*²s-i²l-e²j/i²n-u²s. Lat., *mucilaginosus* (from *mucilago*, *mucilago*, and *yevvā*, to engender). Fr., *mucilagineux*. Ger., *schleimig*. Having the consistence of, containing, or yielding mucilage. [a, 35.]

MUCILAGO [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. f. *Mu*²s(muk)-i²l-a(a²)/go. Gen., -ag'inis. See *MUCI. AGS* (1st def.).—**Emplastrum mucilaginibus**. See *Emplastrum de resina græco*.—**Emplastrum e mucilaginibus**. See *Emplastrum GALBANI*.—**M. articolorum**. See *SYNOVA*.—**M. mercurialis Plenki**. See *ÆTHIOPS GUMMOSUS*.—**M. oleosa**. See *LOOCH ALBUM* (2d def.).

MUCIN, n. *Mu*²s-i²n. From *mucus*, *mucus*, Fr., *mucine*. Ger., *M.*, *Schleimstoff*. A yellowish-white tenacious material which forms an important part of the cement-substance of connective tissue, and is secreted largely by the epithelial cells lining mucous membranes. It is decomposed on boiling, forming leucine and tyrosine. Mucin obtained from bile contains, according to Landwehr ('Zeitschr. f. physiol. Chemie,' v. p. 371), 53.99 per cent. of carbon, 7.6 per cent. of hydrogen, 13.8 per cent. of nitrogen, 1.1 per cent. of sulphur, and 24.41 per cent. of oxygen. [K.]—**M'huile** (Ger.). Of Giacomini, a soft, mucous layer that surrounds the yolk of the frog's egg, formed by him to consist of pure m. ['Zeitschr. f. physiol. Chemie,' vii, p. 40.]—**Citril**. f. Gynäk., 'March 17, 1883, p. 174.]

MUCINOGEN, n. *Mu*²-si²n-o-jē²n. From *mucus* (q. v.), and *yevvā*, to engender. A principle from which mucin is formed. [T. W. Mills (A, 473).]

MUCINURIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mu*²(mu)-si²n(ki²n)-u²(u)/ri²a². A state characterized by mucin in the urine. The latter is usually greenish and clouded, and there is a dirty white, viscid,ropy deposit. The mucin may come from the bladder, prostate, or vagina; it is not coagulated by boiling, but is precipitated by alcohol. [a, 34.]

MUCIPAROUS, adj. *Mu*²s-i²p/a²-u²s. From *mucus*, *mucus*, and *parere*, to beget. Producing or secreting mucus.

MUCITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mu*²s(muk)-i(e)²ti²s. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). See *BLENNORRHOEUS*.

MUCIVOROUS, adj. *Mu*²s-i²v-o²r-u²s. From *mucus*, *mucus*, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr., *mucivore*. Feeding on mucus or gum (said of insects). [a, 48.]

MÜCKE (Ger.), n. *Mu*²k'e². A gnat.—**M'ngift**. Arsenic. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M'ntreifen**. See *CARBOLOLO*.—**M'nscheen**. See *MYODESOPSIA*.—**Spanische M.** See *CANTHARIS vesicatoria*.

MÜCKENKRAUT (Ger.), n. *Mu*²k'e²n-kra²-ut. The *Polygonum hydropiper*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Grosses m.** The *Conyza squarrosa*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

MUCOBROMIC ACID, n. *Mu*²k-o-brom'ik. Fr., *acide mucobromique*. Ger., *Mucobromsäure*. A crystalline acid, $H_2Br_2O_4$, obtained by acting on pyromucic acid with bromine. [B, 4; B, 93 (a, 14).]

MUCO-CARNEOUS, adj. *Mu*²k'o-kar²n'e²-u²s. Lat., *mucocarnosus* (from *mucus*, *mucus*, and *caro*, flesh). An old term for myxosarcomatous. [A, 42.]

MUCOCELE (Lat.), n. f. *Mu*²k(muk)-o(o²)-se(ka)/le(la). In Eng., *muc'ko-sel*. Gen., -cel'es. From *mucus*, *mucus*, and *κύηλη*, a tumor. Fr., *mucocèle*. It, m. 1. A tumor consisting largely of mucus. [L, 44, 49 (a, 14).] 2. See *DACRYOCYSTITIS catarhalis*.

MUCOCHLORIC ACID, n. *Mu*²k-o-klor'ik. Fr., *acide mucochlorique*. A substance, $C_6H_2Cl_2O_4$, obtained by the action of chlorine on pyromucic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

MUCODERM n. *Mu*²k'o-du²rm. From *mucus*, *mucus*, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Fr., *mucoderme*. See *CORIUM* (2d def.).

MUCOID, adj. *Mu*²k'oid. From *mucus*, *mucus*, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Ger., *müßig*. Fr., *muqueux*. Ger., *schleimartig*. Resembling mucus.

MUCOL (Fr.), n. *Mu*²-kol. A mucilage considered as an excipient. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

MUCOLITE (Fr.), n. *Mu*²-ko-let. A medicinal mucilage. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

MUCOLITIQUE (Fr.), adj. *Mu*²-ko-le-tek. Of medicines, having mucilage for an excipient. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

MUCONIC ACID, n. *Mu*²-ko²n'ik. Fr., *acide muconique*. Ger., *Muconsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_6H_8O_4$, derived from mucic acid. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 93 (a, 14).]

MUCO-PURULENT, adj. *Mu*²k'o-pu²r'u²nt. From *mucus*, *mucus*, and *purulentus*, festering. Partaking of the characters of both mucus and pus.

MUCO-PUS, n. *Mu*²k'o-pu²s'. From *mucus*, *mucus*, and *pus*, pus. Mucus having the appearance of pus from the presence of leucocytes and particles of necrosed mucous membrane. [L, 41, 49, 87 (a, 46).]

MUCOR (Lat.), n. m. *Mu*²(mu)/ko²r. Gen., -or'is. From *mucere*, to be moldy. Fr., m., *moisissure*. Ger., *Schimmel*. The typical genus of the mucorinuous molds. The *Mucoraceæ* of Lindley are an order of the *Fungales*, corresponding to the *Mucorini*. The *Mucorini* (Fr., *Mucorales*) are: Of Dumortier, a family of the *Teceligrania*, consisting of *Ascopora*, *Eurotium*, etc.; of Brongniart, a tribe of the *Mucedineæ*, consisting of *M.* and other genera distinguished by the transparent, fugacious filaments, swollen at their ends into a membranous vesicle inclosing the spores. The *Mucorini* of Fries are a tribe of the *Mucorini*. The *Mucorini* of Nees, the *Mucorideæ* of Gray, the *Mucorineæ* (Fr., *mucorinées*; Ger., *Kopfschimmel*) of Schulz, and the *Mucorineli* of Fries are the *Mucorini*, which are a suborder of the *Phycomycetes* (suborder *Zygomycetes* (Vines)), distinguished especially by the mode in which in many species the sexual reproduction is effected, namely, by means of the conjugation of two apparently similar sexual cells, which unite and form a zygospore. The *Mucorini* are found on excrement, decaying substances, etc., but are not known to be the cause of any important disease in plants or animals. The *Mucorideæ* of Corda and the *Mucoridei* of Fries are essentially the same as the *Mucorini*. [B, 19, 77, 121, 170, 291 (a, 35).] 2. See *MUCUS*.—**M. corymbifer**. A species obtained from wheat bread kept at the body temperature, and also found in the auditory meatus. The mycelium is grayish-white. According to Flügge, it is pathogenic. The spores, injected into the blood of rabbits, produce death. [B, 238 (a, 35).]—**M. fusiger**. A species with elongated spindle-shaped spores and brownish threads, occurring on decaying agarics. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**M. mucedo**. A species containing trehalose, found on horse-dung, rotten fruits, etc. The hyphae branch profusely through the substratum, deriving nourishment from it. Apples and pears are rendered bitter and unfit to eat by this fungus if the surface or skin of the fruit is broken. [B, 19, 291 (a, 35).]—**M. narium**. The mucous secretion of the nostrils. [a, 48.]—**M. phycomyces**. Grease-mold; a species with dark-green shining threads, formerly referred to the *Alge*; found in tallow stores, where it covers the wall with a filamentous web, and attacks the grease in casks, destroying fatty matter. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]—**M. racemosus**. Ger., *Kugelhefe*. A species found in beer-yeast. [L, 87 (a, 49).]—**M. rhizopodiformis**. The *Rhizopus Colnii*. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—**M. stolonifer**. The *Rhizopus nigricans*. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—**M. vulgaris**. See *M. mucedo*.

MUCORIFEROUS, adj. *Mu*²k-o²r-i²f'e²r-u²s. Lat., *mucoriferus* (from *mucor*, mold, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *mucorifère*. Ger., *schimmeltragend*. Bearing mold or a mold-like covering. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

MUCORIN, n. *Mu*²k'o²r-i²n. Ger., *M.* An albuminoid substance discovered by Van Tieghem in many species of the *Mucorini*. [B, 54.]

MUCOSA (Lat.), n. f. *Mu*²k(muk)-o²s-a². From *mucus*, *mucus*. Fr., *muqueuse*. Ger., *Mukosa*. 1. See *MUCOSUS MEMBRANE*. 2. See *CORIUM* (2d def.).

MUCOSE, adj. *Mu*²k'os. See *Mucosus*.

MUCOSIN, n. *Mu*²k'o-si²n. The special sort of mucin supposed to be present in the uterine, nasal, and bronchitic mucus, and to give them their viscosity. It swells in water, is precipitated by alcohol, and, dried at 110° C., forms a tenacious mass, analogous to gelatin. [B, 38, 98, 125 (a, 14).]

MUCOSITY, n. *Mu*²k-o²s'i²ti². From *mucosus*, *mucosus*. Fr., *mucosité*. Ger., *Schleim*. A mucus-like fluid, especially a fluid

formed on the surface of a mucous membrane, consisting mainly of mucus. [L, 56, 87 (a, 46).]

MUCOSO-SACCHARINE, n. $Mu^2k-os^0o-sa^2k^0a^2r-en$. From *mucosus*, mucous, and *saccharon*, a kind of sugar. Fr., *m.-s., mucoso-sucré*. Uncrystallizable sugar. [L, 41, 106, 180 (a, 43).]

MUCOUS, adj. $Mu^2k^0u^s$. Lat., *mucosus* (from *mucus*, mucus). Fr., *muqueux*. Ger., *schleimig*. 1. Having the qualities of, consisting of, or containing mucus. 2. Covered with a slimy secretion or with matter which becomes slimy with water. 3. Mucilaginous. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).] 4. Secreting mucus. [B.]

MUCRO (Lat.), n. m. $Mu^2(mu)^0kro$. Gen., *-ron^0is*. Fr., *mucron*. Ger., *Stachelspitze*. A short point abruptly terminating an organ. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]—**M. baseos cartilagineus arytænoideæ**. The rounded external angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. [L, 332.]—**M. cordis**. The apex of the heart. [L.]—**M. sterni**. The body of the sternum. [L, 332.]

MUCRONATE, **MUCRONATED**, adj.s. Mu^2k-ro^2n-at , *-at-e^2d*. Lat., *mucronatus* (from *mucro*, a sharp point). Fr., *mucroné*. Ger., *weichspitzig, borstenstachelig, stachelspitzig*. Spine-tipped; furnished with a mucro. [a, 35.]

MUCRONATO-SERRATE, adj. $Mu^2k-ro^2n-a''to-se^2r-rat$. Of a leaf, having mucronate serratures. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

MUCRONIFOLIATE, adj. $Mu^2k-ro^2n-i-fol^0i^2-at$. Lat., *mucronifolius* (from *mucro*, a sharp point, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *mucronifolié*. Having mucronate leaves. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

MUCRONIFORM, adj. $Mu^2k-ro^2n-i^2-ro^2m$. Lat., *mucroniformis* (from *mucro*, a sharp point, and *forma*, form). Fr., *mucroniforme*. Having the shape of a mucro. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

MUCRONULATE, adj. $Mu^2k-ro^2n-u^0l-at$. Lat., *mucronulatus*. Fr., *mucronulé*. Minutely mucronate, provided with a mucronulus. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

MUCRONULUS (Lat.), n. m. $Mu^2k(muk)-ro^2n(ron)^0u^0l(u^0l)-u^0s(u^0s)$. Dim. of *mucro*, a sharp point. Ger., *Weichspitzen, Stachelspitzen*. A small mucro. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

MUCULENT, adj. $Mu^2k^0u^0l-e^2nt$. Abounding in mucus. [a, 48.]

MUCUNA (Lat.), n. f. $Mu^2(mu)-ku^2(ku)^0na^2$. Ger., *Juckbohne* (1st def.). 1. A genus of leguminous plants of the *Phaseoleæ*, having the seed-pods covered with stinging hairs. [B, 5, 18, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).] 2. See *M. pruriens*.—**M. albidæ**. A white-flowered variety of *Canavalia ensiformis*. [B, 214.]—**M. altissima**. A species the stinging hairs of which are used like those of *M. urens*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. capitata**. A species 3 seeds of which are taken as the standard for the Indian weight "massa." ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (a, 46).]—**M. gigantea**. The *kakavalli* of the Malays; a species with legumes armed with stiff stinging hairs and deeply furrowed along the sutures. The bark, pulverized and combined with ginger, etc., is recommended as an application in rheumatism. [B, 172, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. indurata**. A



MUCUNA PRURIENS. [A, 327.]

species indigenous to Peru and Colombia. The stinging hairs of the pods have the same properties and uses as those of *M. urens*, and the seeds are used like those of *M. mitis*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. mitis**. Sp., *garbanzo de filipinas*. A species indigenous to Peru and Colombia, where the pulverized seeds are applied to insect stings. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. monosperma**. Negro bean; a species having edible seeds. The pod-hairs are like those of *M. pruriens*. [B, 172, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. nivea**. A species cultivated in the East Indies for its fleshy and edible pods, and also found in the West Indies. The seed is applied to scorpion stings, and is said to absorb the poison. [B, 172 (a, 35).]—**M. pruriens**, *M. prurita*. Fr., *pois poudieux* (ou *velus*, ou à *gratter*, ou à *démanger*). Ger., *dichte Juckbohne, juckende Fasel, Kratzbohne, Kuckkrätze*. Sp., *oj de venado* [Mex. Ph.]. Hind., *kianach*. Hairy kidney-bean, cowhage, cow-itch; a species common throughout the tropics. The hairs, or spicula, of the pods (Lat., *m.* [U. S. Ph., 1870]) are a powerful anthelmintic, acting mechanically by penetrating the worms. In the East Indies the root is used in cholera, and in the West Indies as a diuretic. It is also made into an ointment for leprosy. A vinous infusion of the pods is employed in dropsy. The leaves are

applied to ulcers, and the beans, which, when young and tender, are eaten cooked, are considered aphrodisiac. *M. prurita* is by some considered distinct from *M. pruriens*. [B, 5, 18, 19, 121, 172, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**M. urens**. Ger., *brennende Juckbohne*. Cowhage, cow-itch, horse-eye (or ox-eye) bean; a shrub found in the West Indies and South America. The pod-hairs have the properties and uses of those of *M. pruriens*. In the West Indies the seeds are employed in dysuria. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

MUCURA, n. In Brazil, the *Petiveria alliacea*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**M.-ca-ha**. A species of *Petiveria* used as an ingredient of cure. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

MUCUS (Lat.), n. m. $Mu^2k(mu)^0u^0s(u^0s)$. From *mungere*, to blow the nose. Fr., *Ger., Schleim*. The clear viscid secretion that lubricates the mucous membranes, consisting of a fluid liquid containing suspended epithelial cells, a few leucocytes, and granular débris. Chemically it consists of water containing mucin (which gives it its viscosity) and a small amount of salts. [B.]—**M. articulatorum**. Ger., *Gelenkschleim*. See SYNOVIA.—**M. carphodes**. Stringy m. [a, 34.]—**M. malpighianus**, **M. Malpighii**. See REZE MUCOSUM.—Vegetable m. *Tragacanthin*. [B, 116.]

MUDARIN, n. $Mu^2d-a^2r-i^n$. Fr., *mudarine*. A principle extracted from the root bark of *Calotropis gigantea* and *Calotropis procera*; a powerful emetic. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

MUE (Fr.), n. Mu^2 . 1. Moulting. 2. The change of voice at puberty. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

MUFFLE, n. Mu^2f . 1. A furnace containing compartments outside of the fire in which cupellation is performed. 2. The portion of the nose of ruminants that is free from hair. [L.]

MUFLIER (Fr.), n. $Mu^2-fl-e-a$. The genus *Antirrhinum*, especially *Antirrhinum majus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

MUGGETT, n. Mu^2g^0et . See *ASPERULA odorata* and *CONVALLARIA maialis*.

MUGUET (Fr.), n. Mu^2-ga . 1. The genus *Convallaria*; of the Fr. Cod., *Convallaria maialis*. [B.] 2. See APHTHÆ.—**Alcoolat de m.**, **Esprit de m.** See *Spiritus LILIORUM convallium*.—**Extrait de m. (aqueux)** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *extractum convallariæ maialis (agua paratum)* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 3 parts of freshly dried stems and flowers of *Convallaria maialis* and 1 part each of its leaves and root with 30 parts of boiling water, stirring, repeating the process with the residue, mixing the two liquids, evaporating to a soft extract, dissolving in cold water, filtering, and evaporating to a stiff extract. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extrait de m. (avec le sue)** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by crushing 3 parts of the fresh stems and flowers and 1 part each of the leaves and root of *Convallaria maialis*, squeezing out the juice, heating, straining, evaporating to a soft extract, dissolving in water, filtering, and evaporating to a stiff extract. [B, 113 (a, 38).]—**M. buccal**. See APHTHÆ.—**Poudre de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. The flowers of *Convallaria maialis* powdered in a covered iron mortar and sifted through a No. 80 silk sieve. [B, 113 (a, 38).]—**Vinaigre de m.** A preparation made by macerating 1 part of the flowers of *Convallaria maialis* with 8 parts of distilled vinegar, and straining. [B, 119 (a, 35).]

MUGWORT, n. $Mu^2g^0wu^0rt$. See *ARTEMISIA vulgaris*.

MUI-HIANG (Chin.), n. A drug obtained from the root of *Haploclax auricula*; it is applied to ulcers, and used as a vermifuge and antirheumatic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 46).]

MÜLDORF (Ger.), n. Mu^0l-do^2rf . A place in Upper Bavaria, where there is an alkaline and chalybeate spring. [L, 80, 185 (a, 46).]

MULA (Sp.), n. Mu^0la^2 . A place in the province of Murcia, Spain, where there are warm gaseous and ferruginous springs. [L, 105 (a, 43).]

MULÆ. $Mu^2(mu)^0l-e^0l-a^2e^2$. Of old writers, pustules caused either by heat or by cold. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

MULBERRY, n. $Mu^2l-be^2r-ri^2$. Any species (or its fruit) of the genus *Morus*, especially *M. nigra*. For the m.-body, or m.-mass, see under MORULA. [a, 35.]—**Black m.**, **Common m.** See *Morus nigra*.—**Dyer's m.** See *MORINDA tinctoria*.—**Indian m.** 1. See *MORUS indica*. 2. See *MORINDA citrifolia*.—**M.-juice**. See *MORI succus*.—**Paper m.** See *BROUSSETTIA papyrifera*.—**Red (-fruited) m.** See *MORUS rubra*.—**Syrup of mulberries**. See *Syrupus MORI*.—**White m.** See *Morus alba*.

MULGEDIUM (Lat.), n. m. $Mu^2l^0di^2-u^0m(u^0m)$. From *mungere*, to milk. Wild lettuce; a genus of composite plants, having a milky juice, separated from *Sonchus*, and by Bentham and Hooker referred to *Lactuca*. The *Mulgediæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Hieraciæ*. [B, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. acuminatum**. Blue lettuce; a smooth plant growing in thickets from New York to the Mississippi and in the Southern United States. Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxix (a, 46). [B, 34 (a, 35).]—**M. alpinum**. The *Sonchus alpinus*; by Bentham and Hooker referred to the genus *Lactuca*. [B, 42, 214 (a, 35).]—**M. floridanum**, **M. lyratum**. See *Sonchus floridanus*.—**M. Plumieri**. The *Sonchus Plumieri*; by De Candolle made distinct from the *M. alpinum*. [B, 214, 311 (a, 35).]

MULIERIS (Lat.), adj. $Mu^2(mu^0l)^0i^2e^0b^0ri^2s$. From *mulier*, a woman. Fr., *femelle*. Ger., *weiblich*. Pertaining to a woman; as a n., in the n. pl., *muliebria*; (1) the female genitals; (2) the menses. [L, 60 (a, 14).]

MULIEBRITY, n. $Mu^2l-i^2e^0b^0ri^2-ti^2$. Womanhood; the period of puberty in a woman. [a, 48.]

MU-LIEN (Chin.), n. A Chinese bitter tonic referred by Smith to a species of *Justicia*; by others identified with *huanglien* (copied). [B, 121 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 46).]

MULL, n. *Mu*^l. From Hind., *mal-mal*. Ger. *M*. A thin, soft kind of muslin, used in medicine for surgical dressings. [G.; a. 48.] **-Plasterm'** (Ger.). A muslin plaster. [G.]—**Salbenm'** (Ger.). A salve prepared for use by being spread on m. or thin muslin. [G.]—**Salbenm'-verband** (Ger.). Salbenmull (*q. v.*) rolled like a bandage.—**Salicylsäureplasterm'** (Ger.). Thin muslin spread with a salicylic plaster. [G.]—**Zinkoxyd - Theerpflasterm'** (Ger.). Thin muslin spread with plaster composed of equal parts of zinc and tar. [G.]

MULLE (Fr.), n. *Mu*^l. 1. See **MULLUS**. 2. Madder of inferior quality. 3. An old term for the abomasum. [B. 46, 88 (a. 46), 121, 173 (a. 35).]

MULLED, adj. *Mu*^ld. A corruption of the O. E. noun *molde*, mold—*molde-ale* being a funeral banquet. Heated (occasionally also sweetened and spiced) for drinking. [a. 48.]

MULLEIN, n. *Mu*^l/*li*n. The genus *Verbascum*, especially the *Verbascum thapsus*. [B. 5, 19, 275 (a. 35).]—**Black-rooted m.** The *Verbascum nigrum*. [B. 275 (a. 35).]—**Common m.** See *Verbascum thapsus*.—**Compound decoction of great m.** See *Decoctum verbasci anodynum*.—**Great (woolly) m.** The *Verbascum thapsus*. [B. 185 (a. 35).]—**Moth m.** The *Verbascum blattaria*. [B. 275 (a. 35).]—**M. flowers.** Lat., *flores verbasci* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *fleurs de bouillon-blanc* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Wollblumen*. The flowers of *Verbascum thapsus*. [a. 35.]

MÜLLERIAN, adj. *Mu*^l-e^r/*i*-*a*n. Investigated by or named from a person named Müller. [a. 48.]

MULLUS (Lat.), n. *Mu*^l/(*mu*^l)*lu*s/(*lu*s). Fr., *mulle*. Ger., *Seebarbe*, *Meerbarbe*. A genus of acanthopterous fishes of the family *Mulloidei*. [L. 30, 37, 41, 49 (a. 14).]

MULOMEDICINA (Lat.), n. f. *Mu*^l/(*mul*)-o(*a*)-*me*-d-i-*si*-(*ke*)-*na*². From *mulus*, a mule, and *medicina*, medicine. Veterinary medicine. [a. 48.]

MULSUM (Lat.), n. n. *Mu*^ls/(*mu*^ls)*u*s/(*u*m/*u*m). From *mulcere*, to soothe. Fr., *m*. See **HYDROMEL** (1st def.) and **Mead**.

MULTANGULAR, adj. *Mu*^l-t-a²-*gu*^l-a²r. Lat., *multangulus* (from *multus*, many, and *angulus*, an angle). Fr., *multangulaire*. Ger., *vieleckig*. Many-angled. [B. 1, 123 (a. 35).]

MULTANGULUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *multangulus* (as understood). *Mu*^l/(*mu*^l)*l*-a²-*gu*^l/(*a*²-*gu*^l)-*u*m/(*u*m). A multangular bone. [L.]—**M. majus**. See **TRAPEZIUM**.—**M. minus**. See **TRAPEZOID BONE**.

MULTIARTICULATE, **MULTI-ARTICULATE**, adj. *Mu*^l-t-a²-*rt*-i²-*u*l-at, *mu*^l-t-a²-*rt*-i²-*u*l-at. From *multus*, many, and *articulus*, a joint. Fr., *multiaarticulé*. Ger., *vieltelenig*. Provided with many articulations. [B. 100 (a. 35).]

MULTIBULBOSE, **MULTIBULBOSUS**, adj. *Mu*^l-t-i²-*bu*^l-*bo*s, -*bu*^ls. Lat., *multibulbosus* (from *multus*, many, and *bulbus*, a bulb). Fr., *multibulbeux*. Ger., *vielzuebelig*. Having numerous bulbs. [a. 35.]

MULTICAPSULAR, adj. *Mu*^l-t-i²-*ka*²-*p*/(*su*^l)-a²r. Lat., *multicapsularis* (from *multus*, many, and *capsula*, a small box). Fr., *multicapsulaire*. Ger., *vieltaselig*. Of a fruit, composed (or apparently composed) of numerous capsules. [B. 1 (a. 35).]

MULTICAULINE, adj. *Mu*^l-t-i²-*ka*^l/*i*n. Lat., *multicaulus* (from *multus*, many, and *caulis*, the stalk of a plant). Fr., *multicaule*. Ger., *vieltäugelig*. Having many stems. [B. 1 (a. 35).]

MULTICELLULAR, adj. *Mu*^l-t-i²-*se*^l-*u*l-a²r. From *multus*, many, and *cellula*, a cell. 1. Composed of many cells (said of the higher in contradistinction to the lower or unicellular organisms). [B. 77, 291 (a. 35); G. Pim. "Sci. Proc. of the Roy. Dublin Soc.," Apr., 1855, p. 420.] 2. See **MULTICULAR** and cf. **FLURICELLULAR**.

MULTICAPITAL, adj. *Mu*^l-t-i²-*si*²-*p*/(*t*)-*l*. Lat., *multiceps* (from *multus*, many, and *caput*, the head). Ger., *vieltöpfig*. Many-headed, having many shoots or stems from the crown of one root. [Gray (a. 35).]

MULTICOCCOUS, adj. *Mu*^l-t-i²-*ko*²-*k*/*u*s. Lat., *multicoccus* (from *multus*, many, and *coccus*, a kernel). Fr., *multicoque*. Ger., *vieltkötig*. Of a lobed or partite fruit (schizocarp), composed of numerous cocci. [B. 1 (a. 35).]

MULTICOSTATE, adj. *Mu*^l-t-i²-*ko*²-*st*-a²r. Lat., *multicostatus* (from *multus*, many, and *costa*, a rib). Ger., *vieltrippig*. Many-ribbed; of a leaf, having several large veins (in place of a single midrib) diverging from the point of junction of petiole and blade. [B. 77 (a. 35).]

MULTIDIGITATE, adj. *Mu*^l-t-i²-*di*²-*t*-*at*. Lat., *multidigitatus* (from *multus*, many, and *digitus*, a finger). Fr., *multidigité*. Ger., *vieltfingerig*. Of a leaf, palmate with the leaflets numerous. [a. 35.]

MULTIDIGITATO-PINNATE, adj. *Mu*^l-t-i²-*di*²-*t*-*at*/'o-pi²-*n*-*at*. Lat., *multidigitato-pinnatus*. Fr., *multidigité-pinné*. Of a digitipinnate leaf, having numerous divisions at the top of the common petiole. [B. 1 (a. 35).]

MULTIEMBRYONATE, adj. *Mu*^l-t-i²-e²-*m*/'bri²-o-nat. Lat., *multiembryonatus* (from *multus*, many, and *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo). Fr., *multiembryonné*. Ger., *vielkeimhaltig*. Having several embryos. [a. 35.] See **POLYEMBRYONY**.

MULTIFARIOUS, adj. *Mu*^l-t-i²-fa/*ri*-*u*s. Lat., *multifarius* (from *multus*, many). Fr., *multifarié*. Ger., *vieltreihig*. Having many varieties; of great diversity; in botany, multiserial. [L. 41 (a. 43) & a. 35.]

MULTIFEROUS, adj. *Mu*^l-t-i²-e²-r-*u*s. Lat., *multifer*, *multiferus* (from *multus*, many, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *multifère*. Ger., *vieltträchtig*. Producing fruit several times in one season. [B. 1, 19 (a. 35).]

MULTIFID, **MULTIFIDOUS**, adj's. *Mu*^l-t-i²-fi²-d, -*mu*^l-ti-

i²f/i²d-*u*s. Lat., *multifidus* (from *multus*, many, and *findere*, to cleave). Fr., *multifide*. Ger., *vielspaltig*. Many-parted; in botany, cut into many lobes or segments. [B. 1, 123, 291 (a. 35).]

MULTIFIDUS (Lat.), adj. *Mu*^l/(*mu*^l)*t*-i²f/i²d-*u*s/(*u*s). *Mu*^l-ti²; as a n., a multifid muscle. [L.]—**M. spinæ.** Lat., *multifide du rachiis*. Ger., *M. (oder vielerleiher Muskel) des Rückgrats, vielttheiliger (oder vielgespaltener) Rückgratsmuskel*. A large muscular mass made up of a number of fasciculi deeply seated in the back, extending between the sacrum and the axis, lying on either side of the spinous processes of the vertebrae. It arises from the posterior surface of the sacrum as low as the fourth sacral foramen, from the posterior extremity of the crest of the ilium, from the posterior sacro-iliac ligaments and the aponeurosis of the erector spinae, from the articular processes of the lumbar and cervical vertebrae, and from the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebrae. Each fasciculus is inserted into the lamina and spinous process of the vertebra above it, the most superficial going to the third or fourth above, the deeper to the second or third above, and the deepest to the next above. It assists in maintaining the erect attitude of the body and rotating the spine. [L. 31, 142, 172.]

MULTIFLOROUS, adj. *Mu*^l-t-i²-flo/*ru*s. Lat., *multiflorus* (from *multus*, many, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *multiflore*. Ger., *vielblüthig, reichblüthig*. Many-flowered, composed of or carrying numerous flowers (said of the stem or branch of a plant, of the flower-stalk, calathidium, scape, glume, involucre, etc.). [B. 1, 19, 123 (a. 35).]

MULTIFOLIATE, **MULTIFOLIATED**, adj's. *Mu*^l-t-i²-fol/*i*-*at*, -*at*-e²d. Lat., *multifoliatus, multifolius* (from *multus*, many, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *multifolié*. Ger., *vielblättrig, reichblättrig*. 1. Covered by or carrying many leaves. [B. 19, 123 (a. 35).] 2. Divided into many leaf-like segments (said by Beatty of the caruncles myrtiformes). [A. 76.]

MULTIFORM, adj. *Mu*^l-t-i²-fo/*r*m. Lat., *multiformis* (from *multus*, many, and *forma*, form). Fr., *multiforme*. Ger., *vieltgestaltig*. See **POLYMORPHOUS**.

MULTIGRAVIDA (Lat.), n. f. *Mu*^l-t-i²/(*mu*^l)*t*-i²-gra²/(gra²)-vi²-d-(wi²)d-a². From *multus*, many, and *gravidus*, pregnant. A female pregnant for more than the first time.

MULTIJUGATE, **MULTIJUGOUS**, adj's. *Mu*^l-t-i²-j²-u²-g-at, -*u*s. Lat., *multijugatus, multijugus* (from *multus*, many, and *jugare*, to bind). Fr., *multijugué*. Ger., *vieltpaarig*. Bearing many pairs (juga) of leaflets. [B. 1, 19, 123 (a. 35).]

MULTILATERAL, adj. *Mu*^l-t-i²-la²-*u*l-a²-r^l. From *multus*, many, and *latus*, a side. Fr., *multilatéré*. Ger., *vieltseitig*. Many-sided.

MULTILOBATE, adj. *Mu*^l-t-i²-lob/*at*. Lat., *multilobatus* (from *multus*, many, and *lobus*, a lobe). Fr., *multilobé*. Ger., *vieltappig*. Divided into many lobes. [B. 1 (a. 35).]

MULTILOCULAR, adj. *Mu*^l-t-i²-lo²-*u*l-a²-r. Lat., *multilocularis* (from *multus*, many, and *loculus*, a little place). Fr., *multiloculaire*. Ger., *vieltfächerig*. Divided into many chambers; of the ovary or fruit of a plant, divided into several or many cells or loculi. The *Multiloculares* are a division of dicotyledons so characterized. [B. 1, 77, 123, 170, 291 (a. 35); B. 28 (a. 27).]

MULTINERVATE, **MULTINERVOUS**, adj's. *Mu*^l-t-i²-n^u-*rv*-*at*, -*i*²-*u*s. Lat., *multinervatus, multinervus, multinervius* (from *multus*, many, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *multinervé*. Ger., *vieltnervig*. See **MULTICOSTATE**.

MULTINERVULATE, adj. *Mu*^l-t-i²-n^u-*rv*-*u*l-a²-t. Lat., *multinervulatus* (from *multus*, many, and *nervulus*, dim. of *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *multinervulé*. Of Mibel, having an indefinite number of nervules (said of the placenta). [B. 1 (a. 35).]

MULTINODATE, **MULTINODOUS**, adj's. *Mu*^l-t-i²-nod/*at*, -*u*s. From *multus*, many, and *nodus*, a knot. Fr., *multinodéus*. Having many knots or nodes.

MULTINUCLEAR, adj. *Mu*^l-t-i²-nu²/*kle*²-a²r. Lat., *multinucleatus* (from *multus*, many, and *nucleus*, a kernel). Fr., *multinucléé*. Ger., *multinucleär, vielkernig, mehrkernig*. Of a cell, containing several nuclei.

MULTINUCLEOLATE, **MULTINUCLEOLATED**, adj's. *Mu*^l-t-i²-nu²/*kle*²-o-lat, -*at*-e²d. Lat., *multinucleolatus* (from *multus*, many, and *nucleolus*, a little kernel). Fr., *multinucéolé*. Ger., *multinucleolär, vielkernig*. Of a cell or nucleus, containing many nucleoli. [J.]

MULTI-OVULATE, adj. *Mu*^l-t-i²-ov/*u*-*at*. Lat., *multiovulatus* (from *multus*, many, and *ovum*, an egg). Fr., *multi-ovulé*. Ger., *vieltreierig*. Containing (in each cell of the ovary of a flower or on the placenta) numerous ovules. The *Multiovulata equantes* and *Multiovulata terrestres* of Bentham and Hooker are their second and third series of monochlamydeous dicotyledons. [B. 1, 42, 121, 291 (a. 35).]

MULTIPARA (Lat.), n. f. *Mu*^l-t-i²/(*mu*^l)*t*-i²-pa²/(a²)-a². From *multus*, many, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *multipare*. It., *pluripara*. Sp., *multipara*. A female who has undergone parturition more than once.

MULTIPARIENT, adj. *Mu*^l-t-i²-pa²-*i*²-e²-nt. Bringing forth a plurality of young at a birth. [A. 45.]

MULTIPARTY, n. *Mu*^l-t-i²-pa²-*i*²-*t*-i². Fr., *multipartité*. The state of being multiparous.

MULTIPAROUS, adj. *Mu*^l-t-i²-pa²-*r*-*u*s. Lat., *multiparus*. Fr., *multipare*. 1. Having gone through with gestation more than once. 2. See **MULTIPARTIENT**. 3. Of Bravais, having three or more lateral axes (said of a cyme). [Gray (a. 35).] Cf. **PLEIOCHASMIUM**.

MULTIPARTITE, adj. *Mu*^l-t-i²-pa²-*rt*-i²-*t*-i². Lat., *multipartitus* (from *multus*, many, and *partire*, to divide). Fr., *m.*, *multi-parti*. Ger., *vielttheilig*. Of leaves, having numerous divisions extending nearly to the midrib or base. [B. 1, 77, 123 (a. 35).]

MULTIPEDE, adj. $Mu^{3/2}lt^{1/2}ped$. Lat., *multipes* (from *multus*, many, and *pes*, the foot). Fr., *vielfüssig*. Ger., *vielfüssig*. Having many feet or foot-like appendages. The *Multipedæ* are the *Milipedes*. [L, 180 (a, 43).]

MULTIPETALOUS, adj. $Mu^{3/2}lt^{1/2}pet^{1/2}a^{1/2}u^{2}s$. See **POLYPETALOUS**.

MULTIPLEXINERVATE, adj. $Mu^{3/2}lt^{1/2}pli^{2}nu^{2}rv^{2}at$. Lat., *multiplernervatus* (from *multiplern*, manifold, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *multiplernervé*. Ger., *vielspännaderig*. Having the ribs or veins multiplex (said of leaves in which the midrib is divided at the base into numerous lateral veins). [B, 1 (a, 35).]

MULTIPOLAR, adj. $Mu^{3/2}lt^{1/2}p^{1/2}ol^{2}ar$. Lat., *multipolaris* (from *multus*, many, and *polus*, a pole). Fr., *multipolaire*. Of a cell, especially a nerve-cell, having more than two processes extending from it. [J.]

MULTISECT, adj. $Mu^{3/2}lt^{1/2}se^{2}kt$. Lat., *multisectus* (from *multus*, many, and *secare*, to cut). Fr., *multiséqué*. Ger., *vielschnitten*. Divided into numerous segments (said of insects).

MULTISEPTATE, adj. $Mu^{3/2}lt^{1/2}se^{2}pt^{1/2}at$. Lat., *multiseptatus* (from *multus*, many, and *sepiere*, to fence in). Fr., *vielkammerig*. Having numerous partitions, multicellular. [B, 19, 61 (a, 35).]

MULTISERIAL, **MULTISERIATE**, adj's. $Mu^{3/2}lt^{1/2}se^{2}ri^{2}l^{1/2}$, -at. Lat., *multiserialis*, *multiserialatus* (from *multus*, many, and *series*, a row). Fr., *multisérié*. Ger., *vielfreihig*. Arranged in many rows. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

MULTISILICOUS, adj. $Mu^{3/2}lt^{1/2}sil^{2}ic^{1/2}u^{2}s$. Lat., *multisiliquosus* (from *multus*, many, and *siliqua*, a pod). Fr., *multisiliquieux*. Ger., *vielschötig*, *vielschötig*. Having many pods or seed-vessels. The *Multisiliquosæ* and *Multisiliquæ* (Fr., *multisiliquæ*) are the *Ranunculaceæ*. [B, 19, 170 (a, 35).]

MULTIVALENT, adj. $Mu^{3/2}lt^{1/2}val^{2}ent$. From *multus*, many, and *valere*, to be worth. Also, improperly, written *polyvalent*. Capable of combining with more than two atoms of a univalent element or radicle. [B.]

MULTIVALVATE, **MULTIVALVE**, **MULTIVALVULAR**, adj's. $Mu^{3/2}lt^{1/2}val^{2}v^{2}at$, $mu^{3/2}lt^{1/2}val^{2}v^{1/2}$, $mu^{3/2}lt^{1/2}val^{2}v^{1/2}u^{2}l^{2}ar$. Lat., *multivalvis*, *multivalvularis* (from *multus*, many, and *valva* (q. v.). Fr., *multivalve*. Ger., *vielklappig*. 1. Of a capsule, having numerous valves. 2. Of shells, composed of many pieces. [B, 1, 77 (a, 35); B, 28 (a, 27).]

MULTOCULAR, adj. $Mu^{3/2}lt^{1/2}oc^{2}u^{2}lar$. From *multus*, many, and *oculus*, an eye. Ger., *vielfäugig*. Having numerous eyes.

MULTUNGULATE, **MULTUNGULOUS**, adj's. $Mu^{3/2}lt^{1/2}g^{2}u^{2}l^{2}at$, -u²s. Lat., *multungulus* (from *multus*, many, and *ungula*, a hoof). Fr., *multongulé*. Ger., *vielhufig*. Having more than two hoofs, or a hoof divided into more than two parts. The *Multungula* (Fr., *multongules*) are a division of the perissodactylous ungulates, in which each foot has more than a single hoof. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

MUMIA (Lat.), n. f. $Mu^{3/2}(mu)^{1/2}m^{1/2}ia^{2}s$. 1. See **MUMMY**. 2. See **BITUMEN**. -M. de medullis. See **AXONIA** de m. -M. groecorum. Asphalt. [B, 180 (a, 35).] -M. medulle. See **AXONIA** de m. -M. mineralis. Fr., *mumie minérale*. Asphalt. [B, 180 (a, 35).] -M. mineralis Poterii. Lead amalgam. [B, 88 (a, 46).] -M. transmarina. Of Van Helmont, manna. [B, 88 (a, 46).]

MUMIFICATION, n. $Mu^{3/2}m^{1/2}ifi^{2}ca^{2}shu^{2}n$. Lat., *mumification* (from *mumia*, a mummy, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *mumification*. Ger., *Mumifikation*. 1. The act of mummifying. 2. The state of being mummified. 3. The drying of the parts in dry gangrene. [B.] -M. of the fetus. Fr., *mumification du fœtus*. Ger., *Mumifikation der Frucht*. A condition in which the fetus, having dried from innutrition, becomes soft, reduced in size, and sometimes flattened from compression, and loses its subcutaneous cellular tissue. Cf. **FETUS compressus**.

MUMMY, n. $Mu^{3/2}m^{1/2}i$. Fr., *mumie*. Ger., *Mumie*. It., *mumia*. Sp., *monia*. A corpse preserved in a dry state from the process of putrefaction; especially one embalmed and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptians. [L, 30, 37, 41, 44, 49 (a, 14).]

MUMPS, n. $Mu^{3/2}mps$. Lat., *parotiditis, parotitis*. Fr., *oreillon*. Ger., *Ziegenpeter*, *Ohrendrüsengeschwulst*. An infectious and contagious disease characterized by inflammation of the parotid gland, initiated by fever and by pain just below the ear. The swelling of the gland usually decreases in from seven to ten days, and occasionally there is metastasis to the testicle, the ovary, or the mamma, with atrophy of the affected organ sometimes following. [a, 34.] -M. of the lacrimal glands. Non-suppurative, acute dacryoadenitis occurring in scrofulous subjects. [a, 34.]

MUND (Ger.), n. **MUND**. See **MOUTH**. -**Aeuserer Mutterm'**. See **Os uteri externum**. -**Gebärmutterm'**. See **Os uteri internum**. -**Mutterm'**. See **Os uteri internum**. -**Keimut'**. See **MICROPYLE**. -**M'faul**. 1. See **APHTHOUS**. 2. See **TONGUE-TIED**. -**M'faule**. See **Buccal DIPHTHERIA** and **STOMACACE**. -**M'füssigkeit**. The oral fluid; mixed saliva. [K, 16.] -**M'geschwür**. See **STOMATELITA**. -**M'närbchen**. See **MICROPYLE**. -**M'holz**. See **LIGUSTRUM vulgare**. -**M'klemme**. See **TRISMUS**. -**M'krampf**. See **RIBUS sardonicus**. -**M'krankheit**. See **STOMACACE**. -**M'krebs**. See **STOMACACE gangrenosa**. -**M'küßlein**. The mucles of the mouth. [L, 80.] -**M'büßer**. See **CATALOGUSM**, **GAG**, and **STOMATOPE**. -**M'säftchen**. See **LINTUS**. -**M'soor**. See **APHTHE**. -**M'sperre**. See **TRISMUS**. -**M'sperre**. See **GAG**. -**M'verdauung**. See **ORAL DIGESTION**. -**M'wasser**. A gargle. -**M'zehrung**. See **APHTHE**. -**Mutterm'**. See **Os uteri**. -**Urm'**. See **BLASTOPORE**.

MUNDIFICANT, **MUNDIFICATIVE**, adj's. $Mu^{3/2}nd^{1/2}ifi^{2}cant$, $ifi^{2}cant^{1/2}iv$. Lat., *mundificans*, *mundificativus* (from *mundificare*, to make clean). Fr., *mundificatif*. Detergent.

MUNDUBI (Port.), n. In Brazil, the *Arachis hypogæa*, or its fruit. [B, 18, 92, 121 (a, 14, 35).]

MÜNDUNG (Ger.), n. $Mu^{3/2}nd^{1/2}ung$. See **OS**, **OSTIOLUM**, and **STOMA**. -**Gebärmutterm'**. See **Os uteri**. -**M'sbesatz**. See **PERISTOME**. -**M'slos**. See **ASTOMOS**. -**Urethralm'**. The meatus urinarius. -**M's des Aqueductus Sylvii**. See **ANUS** (3d def.).

MUNGOS (Lat.), n. f. $Mu^{3/2}n^{1/2}(mu^{1/2}n^{1/2})^{2}go^{2}s$. Of Adanson, the genus *Mitreola*. [B, 121 (a, 35).] -**Lignum m'**. The root of *Strychnos colubrina*. [B, 180 (a, 35).] -**Radix m'**. The root of *Ophiorrhiza m'*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

MUNIMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. $Mu^{3/2}(mu^{1/2})^{2}ni^{2}me^{2}nt^{1/2}u^{2}m^{1/2}(u^{1/2}m)$. From *munire*, to fortify. A fortification or bulwark. [a, 48.] -**M. castitatis**. See **HYMEN** (3d def.).

MUNJEET, n. $Mu^{3/2}n^{1/2}jet'$. Beng., *munjeeth*, *munjith*. Hind., *munjiltee*. The *Rubia cordifolia*, or its root. [B, 19, 172, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

MUNJISTIN, n. $Mu^{3/2}n^{1/2}-ji^{2}st^{1/2}in$. Syn.: *purpuroranthincarbonic acid*. Fr., *munjistine*. A coloring matter $C_{11}H_8O_6 = C_{14}H_8O_6(OH)_2CO.OH$, found in *Rubia munjista*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

MÜNSTER AM STEIN (Ger.), n. $Mu^{3/2}nst^{1/2}er^{2}a^{2}m^{1/2}st^{1/2}in$. A place in the Rhine province, Prussia, where there are a saline spring and bathing establishments. [L, 80, 57 (a, 14).]

MÜNSTERBERG (Ger.), n. $Mu^{3/2}nst^{1/2}er^{2}ber^{2}g$. A place in the province of Silesia, Prussia, where there is a ferruginous, alkaline, saline, and sulphurous spring. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

MUNTINGIA (Lat.), n. f. $Mu^{3/2}n^{1/2}-ji^{2}st^{1/2}a^{2}$. From *Munting*, a Dutch botanist. Fr., *calabure*. A genus of the *Tiliacæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).] -**M. calabura**, **M. glabra**. Fr., *calabure soyenne*, *bois ramier* (ou de saie). Calabar (or silk-wood) tree; an emollient mucilaginous species having edible fruit. In the West Indies, where it is known as *guasem*, the bark is used as a purgative. The flowers are said to be antispasmodic. [B, 173, 275 (a, 35).]

MÜNZE (Ger.), n. $Mu^{3/2}nts^{1/2}$. See **MINT**.

MUQUEUSE (Fr.), n. $Mu^{3/2}ku^{2}$. See **Mucous MEMBRANE**. -**M. accidentelle**. The so-called pyogenic membrane of an abscess. [L, 87 (a, 46).] -**M. de remplacement**. The newly formed mucous membrane of the uterus, to take the place of that which has become the decidua. [A, 15.] -**M. inter-utéro-placentaire**. The decidua serotina. -**M. musculaire**. See **MUSCULARIS mucosæ**.

MUQUEUX (Fr.), adj. $Mu^{3/2}ku^{2}$. Written also, by Alibert, *mucueux*. See **Mucous**.

MURAL, adj. $Mu^{3/2}rl$. Lat., *muralis* (from *murus*, a wall). Fr., m. Ger., *mauerbevohend*. 1. Pertaining to, situated in, or growing on a wall. 2. Of birds, climbing on rocks. 3. Having a rough, spiny surface like that of an old wall (said of certain vesical calculi composed of calcium oxalate). [L, 49 (a, 14); L, 180 (a, 43).]

MURAL-DIVIDED, adj. $Mu^{3/2}ral^{1/2}-di^{2}vi^{2}d^{1/2}e^{2}d$. Separated like stones in a wall, said of septate spores of lichens in which the transverse partitions are further divided by longitudinal partitions. [J. M. Crombie (a, 35).]

MURANY, n. A place in Témes County, Hungary, where there are gaseous and alkaline springs. [L, 30 (a, 14); L, 105 (a, 43).]

MURARIUM. $Mu^{3/2}r(mur)(a)^{2}(a)^{2}ri^{2}u^{2}m^{1/2}(u^{1/2}m)$. Of old writers, nitre. [A, 325.]

MÜRBE (Ger.), n. $Mu^{3/2}rb^{1/2}$. See **CARIES**.

MURBIGKEIT (Ger.), n. $Mu^{3/2}rb^{1/2}ig^{2}keit$. See **MALAXIS**.

MÛRE (Fr.), n. $Mu^{3/2}r$. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., the mulberry fruit. 2. A fleshy, fungous excrescence appearing between the eyelid and the eyeball. [B, 1, 41 (a, 48).] -**Mellite de m's**. See **DIAMORON**. -**M. à poux**, **M. de hale**, **M. de renard**, **M. sauvage**. The blackberry, especially the fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).] -**Rob de m's**. See **MORI succus**. -**Sirap de m'**. [Fr. Cod.] See **Syrupus mori**. -**Suc de m'**. [Fr. Cod.] See **MORI succus**.

MUREX (Lat.), n. m. and f. $Mu^{3/2}(mu)^{1/2}re^{2}x$. Gen., *murex*. Fr., *rocher*. A genus of molluscs, of the *Muriceæ*, which are a family of reptant *Azygobrachia*. Their adretil gland secretes a colorless liquid, turning purple on exposure to air, used by the ancients as a dye. The powdered shell was formerly used as an absorbent and dentifrice. [B, 77 (a, 35); B, 88 (a, 46).] -**M. inflatus**, **M. ramosus**. Ger., *aufgeblasene Stachelschnecke* (oder *Zackenschnecke*). A species found in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. The operculum, *biatta byzantina*, was formerly used as a sedative fumigatory, internally as a cholagogue, etc. It is still used in India for fumigation under the name of *onyx marina*. [B, 180 (a, 35).] -**M. trapezium**, **M. tribulus**. A species the operculum of which is used by the Malays for fumigation and in fragrant ointments. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

MUREXAN, n. $Mu^{3/2}r^{2}ex^{2}an$. Fr., *murexane*. Ger., **M. Uramil**. Of Liebig and Wöhler, a decomposition product, $C_8H_8N_2O_6$, of murexide, now known to be identical with dialuramide. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

MUREXIDE, n. $Mu^{3/2}r^{2}ex^{2}(id)$. Lat., *murexide*. Fr., m. Ger., *Murexid*, *purpurasaures Ammonium*. Acid ammonium purpurate, a salt, $C_8H_8N_2O_6(NH_4) + H_2O$, insoluble in alcohol and in ether, sparingly soluble in water, soluble in lead nitrate, prepared synthetically in various ways and on a large scale from guano. It forms four-sided prisms or plates, of a brilliant metallic-green by reflected light, garnet-red by transmitted light, and dark-red when powdered. M. was extensively used as a dye before the introduction of the aniline colors. The formation of m. is the basis of the so-called m. test for the presence of uric acid. [B, 3; B, 93 (a, 14).]

MUREXOIN, n. $Mu^{3/2}r^{2}ex^{2}o^{1/2}in$. Fr., *murexoin*. A body, $C_8(CH_3)_4N_2O_6(NH_4) = C_{12}H_{18}N_2O_6$, derived from amalic acid by treatment with water and ammonia. [B, 3; B, 93 (a, 14).]

MURI, n. A place in the canton of Argau, Switzerland, where there are a slightly alkaline spring and an establishment for salt baths. [L, 30, 37, 57 (a, 14).]

MURIA (Lat.), n. f. $Mu^{2}(mu^{4})/ri^{2}a^{2}$. Fr. *saumure*. Sodium chloride. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

MURIACITE, n. $Mu^{2}/ri^{2}a^{2}i$. See ANHYDRITE.

MURIAS (Lat.), n. m. $Mu^{2}(mu^{4})/ri^{2}a^{2}s(a^{2}s)$. Gen., -at'is. See MURIATE.—**Liquor muriatis deoxydohydrargyro-calcarei**. See *Lotio hydrargyri lutea*.—**Liquor muriatis hydrargyro-ammoniacalis**. See *Liquor hydrargyri perchloridi*.—**M. aurico-natricus**. See *Gold and sodium chloride*.—**M. bariticus**, **M. baryi**, **M. baryte**. See *Barium chloride*.—**M. calcicus**, **M. calcis**. See *Calcium chloride*.—**M. ferrius**. Ferric chloride (q. v., under *Iron chloride*). [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**M. hydrargyri** (see *hydrargyricus corrosivus*). See *Mercury bichloride*.—**M. hydrargyro-ammoniacalis (acerimus)**. See *ALEMBROTH*.—**M. hydrargyro-ammoniacalis solutus**. See *Liquor hydrargyri perchloridi*.—**M. hydrargyrosus mitis**. See *Mercury chloride*.—**M. montana**, **M. sodicus**, **M. sodæ**. Sodium chloride. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**M. stibii**, **M. stibiosus**. See *ANTIMONY trichloride*.—**Pulvis muriatis hydrargyrosi thebaicus**. See *Pulvis hydrargyri cum opio*.—**Solutio muriatis ferri spiritiosa** (see *spirituoso-æthereæ*). See *Tinctura ferri chlorati æthereæ*.

MURIATE, n. $Mu^{2}ri^{2}at$. Lat., *murias*. Fr., m. A salt of muriatic (hydrochloric) acid. See *Chlorides*, *HYDROCHLORATE* and *HYDROCHLORIDE*.—**M. ammonico-mercuriel insoluble** (Fr.). See *Ammoniated mercury*.—**M. ammonico-mercuriel soluble** (Fr.). See *Sel ALEMBROTH soluble*.—**M's sees** (Fr.). An old name for the metallic chlorides. [B. 88 (a, 46).]—**M's sur-oxygénés** (Fr.). The chlorates. [B. 88 (a, 46).]—**Onguent de m. ammonico-mercuriel** (Fr.). See *Unguentum hydrargyri ammoniati*.

MURIATED, adj. $Mu^{2}ri^{2}at-e^{2}d$. 1. See *CHLORINATED*. 2. Containing a chloride (e. g., m. tincture of iron).

MURIATIC, adj. $Mu^{2}ri^{2}a^{2}t/i^{2}k$. Lat., *muriaticus*. Fr., *muriatique*. Ger., *salzsauer*. Prepared from brine; hydrochloric. [B.]

MURIATIC ACID, n. $Mu^{2}ri^{2}a^{2}t/i^{2}k$. Lat., *acidum muriaticum*. Fr., *acide muriatique*. Ger., *Salzsäure*. Sp., *ácido muriático*. Hydrochloric acid; so called, because derived from sea-salt. [B.]—**Commercial m. a.** See *Crude hydrochloric acid*.—**Dephlogisticated m. a.** An old name for chlorine. [B. 3.]—**Dilute m. a.** [U. S. Ph., 1870.] Lat., *acidum muriaticum dilutum*. See *Dilute hydrochloric acid*.—**Oxygenated m. a.** Of Lavoisier, chlorine. [B. 91.]—**Super-oxygenated m. a.** Chloric acid. [B.]

MURIATIC ETHER, n. Lat., *æther muriaticus*. See *ETHYL chloride*.—**Alcoholic m. e.** A mixture of equal parts of alcohol and ethyl chloride. [B. 5.]

MURIATICUS (Lat.), adj. $Mu^{2}(mu^{4})/ri^{2}a^{2}(a^{2}t)/i^{2}k-u^{2}s(u^{4}s)$. 1. Muriatic. 2. With the name of a base, the chloride of that base. [B.]

MURIATIFEROUS, adj. $Mu^{2}ri^{2}a^{2}t/i^{2}f-e^{2}r-u^{2}s$. Lat., *muriatiferus*. Fr., *muriatifère*. Producing or containing chlorine or one of its compounds. [L. 50, 180 (a, 43).]

MURIATIQUE (Fr.), adj. $Mu^{2}re-a^{2}tek$. Muriatic; as a n., a muriatiferous substance. [B.]—**M. déphlogistiqué** [Scheele], **M. oxygéné**. See *Chlorine*.—**M. suroxygéné**. See *Chloric acid*.

MURIATOUSACID, n. $Mu^{2}ri^{2}a^{2}t-u^{2}s$. Fr., *acide muriateux*. An old name for dihydrochloric acid, on the supposition that it was an oxyacid containing less oxygen than oxygenated muriatic acid. [B.]

MURICATE, **MURICATED**, adj's. $Mu^{2}ri^{2}kat$, -kat-e²d. Lat., *muricatus*. From *murex*, a pointed stone. Covered with prickles or with rough blunt points. [a, 48.]

MURICIA (Lat.), n. f. $Mu^{2}(mu^{4})/ri^{2}s(ri^{2}k)/i^{2}a^{2}$. Fr., *muricie*, *muricier*. Of Loureiro, a genus of cucurbitaceous plants, classed by some with *Momordica*. [B. 38, 48 (a, 14).]—**M. cochinchinensis**. Fr., *m. de Cochinchine*. A species found in China and Cochinchina. The leaves and fruit are aperient. [B. 180, 496 (a, 35).]

MURICULATE, adj. $Mu^{2}ri^{2}k-u^{2}at$. Lat., *muriculatus* (from *murex*, a pointed rock). Fr., *muriculé*. Minutely muricate. [B. 38 (a, 14, 35).]

MURIDE, n. $Mu^{2}ri^{2}d(i)$. See *BROMINE*.

MURIER, (Fr.), n. $Mu^{2}re-a$. See *MORUS*.

MURIFORM, adj. $Mu^{2}ri^{2}fo^{2}rm$. Lat., *muriformis* (from *murus*, a wall, and *forma*, form). Fr., *muriforme*. Ger., *mauerförmig*. 1. Arranged like stones in a wall (said of cells). [B. 34, 104, 123 (a, 35).] 2. Of spores, see *MURALI-DIVIDED*.

MURIGÈNE (Fr.), n. $Mu^{2}re-zhe^{2}n$. See *Chlorine*.

MURINUS (Lat.), adj. $Mu^{2}(mur)/in(en)/u^{2}s(u^{4}s)$. From *mus*, a mouse. Ger., *mausegrau*, *mausgrau*. Mouse-colored, reddish-gray. [B. 119, 123 (a, 35).]

MURIOGEN, n. $Mu^{2}ri^{2}o-je^{2}n$. A name proposed by Kerr for the then undiscovered base of muriatic acid; hydrogen. [B.]

MURIOXIC ACID, n. $Mu^{2}ri^{2}o-x/i^{2}k$. Of Kerr, chlorine (supposed to be the "oxygenated muriatic acid" of Lavoisier). [B. 91.]

MURSENGO (It.), n. $Mu-re-se^{2}n^{2}ro$. A place in Piedmont, Italy, where there is a sulphurous spring containing iodine. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

MURIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Mu^{2}(mu^{4})/ri^{2}u^{2}m(u^{4}m)$. An old name for the hypothetical radicle of muriatic acid. [B. 38, 270 (a, 38).]

MURMUR, n. $Mu^{2}r-mur$. Lat., m. (from *μurmυρεω*, to roar and boil), *ususurus*. Fr., *murmure*, *bruit*. Ger., *Murmeln*, *Gemurmel*, *Murren*, *Geräusch*. It., *mormorio*. Sp., *murmurio*, *murmulo*. Any sound heard on auscultation. See also subheads under

BRUIT.—**Abdominal m's**. See *BORBORYGMI*.—**Accidental m.** A hæmic m. [a, 34].—**Amphoric m.** Fr., *bruit (ou râle) amphorique*. 1. A m. produced in respiration, especially in expiration, of an amphoric character. Cf. *Amphoric HUM*. 2. See *Metallic m.*—**Anæmic m.** A hæmic m. arising from oligæmia. [a, 34].—**Aneurysmal m.** A whizzing or whirling systolic sound heard over the course of a blood-vessel affected with aneurysm. [a, 34].—**Aortic constrictive (or direct) m.** See *Aortic obstructive m.*—**Aortic m.** A systolic, diastolic, or intersonal m. heard over the aortic valve. [a, 34].—**Aortic obstructive m.** An organic m. heard with and after the first sound of the heart. It is loudest at the base, and may be limited to that region. It is usually transmitted into the carotids. [D. 25.]—**Aortic reflex (or regurgitant) m.** A blowing, hissing, or rough m. which accompanies and follows the second sound of the heart. It is loudest just below the base of the heart. [D. 25.]—**Aortic systolic m.** See *Aortic obstructive m.*—**Apex m.** An inorganic m. heard near the apex of the heart. See also *Mitral regurgitant m.*—**Arterial m.** Fr., *murmure (ou bruit) artériel*. Ger., *Druckgeräusch*. A soft, blowing m., synchronous with the pulse, heard when a stethoscope is lightly pressed upon a large artery. It may be an aortic m. that is propagated into the arteries, or it may originate in the artery in consequence of anæmia or a vascular tumor. [a, 34].—**Arterial anæmic m.** A rare form of anæmic m., heard only in the largest arteries, usually after profuse hemorrhages or in connection with chlorosis; an intermittent, blowing, soft or sharp sound, synchronous with the pulse (which is accompanied by a thrill). [D. 1.]—**Arterial diastolic m.** Of Finlayson, a compression m. [a, 34].—**Arterio-venous m.** Fr., *frémissement artério-veineux*. A m. heard over an artery and vein that communicate. [a, 34].—**Attrition m.** A pericardial m. [a, 34].—**Auricular-systolic m.** Of Gairdner, a presystolic m. indicating constriction of the mitral or tricuspid orifice. [a, 34].—**Backward m.** An indirect m. [a, 34].—**Bellows m.** See *BRUIT de soufflé*.—**Blood m.** See *Hæmic m.*—**Brain m.** Of Fisher, a systolic m. heard over the anterior fontanelle or in the temporal region, usually in children under five years of age, especially in rickets. [a, 34].—**Bronchial m.** Of Skoda, a m. resembling a respiratory arranged m., heard over the large bronchi. [a, 34].—**Buzzing m.** Fr., *bruit de bourdonnement*. Ger., *Brummen*. A m. heard over the heart in pericarditis, or over an aneurysm. [a, 34].—**Cachectic m's**. A hæmic m. caused by some cachexia. [a, 34].—**Cardiac m.** See *Heart m.*—**Cardio-pulmonary m.**, **Cardio-respiratory m.** A systolic m. that is caused by structural changes in the substance of the lung, and is excited by the ordinary movements of the heart. It is independent of cardiac disease and is most frequently systolic. [Guttman (a, 34).]—**Cephalic m.** Of Tripiet, a vascular m. heard in anæmia over the mastoid process, the occiput, and the eyeball; he regarded it as of arterial origin, but Gibson and Brown consider it as of venous origin. [a, 34].—**Cerebral m.** See *Brain m.*—**Clicking m.** Of Walshe, a pericardial m. caused by the separation, without attrition, of surfaces glued together by fibro-serous exudate. [a, 34].—**Coagulation m.** A rough, irregular m. produced by the formation of coagula on the valves of the heart. [a, 34].—**Compressive m.** A m. that has more than one element (e. g., may be heard with the systole and also with the diastole). [D. 1.]—**Compression m.** Of Hope, a m. produced by pressure of a sphygmograph over any large artery or vein. [a, 34].—**Constrictive m.** A valvular m. due to narrowing of a cardiac orifice. [D. 1.]—**Diastolic aortic m.** A diastolic m. heard in the aortic area in consequence of aortic valvular incompetence. [Brown (a, 34).]—**Diastolic m.** A m. occurring during the diastole, the current being from the heart to the aorta. Harvey divides the diastolic into mitral direct and aortic reflex m's. Another and rare diastolic m. is that caused by insufficiency of the pulmonary valves. [D. 1.]—**Direct m.** A rough m. arising from obstruction in the blood-current as it is flowing in its normal direction. [Brown (a, 34).]—**Disappearing m.** A cardiac m. that disappears after persisting for a variable period. It may follow endocarditis, muscular atony, or alteration of the orifices with subsequent compensation. [a, 34].—**Double arterial m.** A double m., one being caused by the pulse wave, the other by a returning backward wave due to arterial collapse; occasionally heard in anæmia, typhoid fever, etc. [Brown (a, 34).]—**Durozier's double m.** A double m. observed in the arteries in aortic insufficiency where there is good compensation. [a, 34].—**Dynamic (cardiac) m.** A blowing m. caused by misdirection of the blood-current (as in case of great nervous excitement) and interference with the closure or alteration in the tension of the valves. [D. 25.]—**Encephalic m.** See *Brain m.*—**Endocardiac m.** A m. usually diastolic. Fr., *bruit de souffle*, produced within the ventricles of the heart. [D.] See also *Organic m.*—**Epigastric venous m.** Fr., *murmure veineux épigastrique*. Of Sappey, a continuous musical m. heard in the right epigastric region in cirrhosis of the liver. It is produced by the portal vein. [L. 88, (a, 34).]—**Exocardiac m.**, **Exocardial m.** See *Pericardial m.*—**Expiratory m.** A soft whizzing, buzzing, or indefinite sound produced by the outward current of air through the bronchi. [Guttman (a, 34).]—**Filling cardiac m.** See *BRUIT de l'ime*.—**Flint's m.** A rumbling m. limited in area, sometimes presystolic, heard at the apex of the heart in some cases of aortic insufficiency; supposed to be caused by extreme dilatation of the ventricles in which the mitral segments remain in the blood-current because during diastole they can not be forced back against the wall. [Osler (a, 34).]—**Fetal m.** See *Fœtal soufflé* and *Fœtal heart sounds*.—**Forward m.** A direct m. [a, 34].—**Friction m.** See *Friction-sound*.—**Functional m.** See *Inorganic m.*—**Funic m.** See *Funicular souffle*.—**Gastric m.** Borborygmic of gastric origin. [a, 34].—**Hæmic m.** A vascular or cardiac m. [a, 34].—**Heart m.** Ger., *Herzgeräusch*. An abnormal heart sound, either added to a normal heart sound or accompanying or replacing it; it is either organic or inorganic. [D. 1.] Cf. *Cardiac soufflé*. [a, 34].—**Humming m.** Ger., *Brummen*. A m. such

as the venous anemic m. [a, 17.] See also Hum.—**Indeterminate respiratory m.** Of Skoda, a respiratory m. that has neither the character of vesicular nor that of bronchial respiration, and is not attended by amphoric echo or metallic tinkling, or by whistling, hissing, sonorous, or friction sounds. [a, 34.]—**Indirect m.** A soft m. arising in blood flowing in a direction contrary to that of the normal current. [Brown (a, 34).]—**Inorganic m.** An endocardial m. caused by functional disturbance of the heart or by anaemia. [a, 34.]—**Inspiratory m.** The m. heard over the lungs during inspiration. [D.]—**Intersomal m.** Of Walshe, a m. occurring between the systole and diastole. [a, 34.]—**Intestinal m.** See **BORBOROMUS**.—**Intracardiac organic m.** See **Organic m.**—**Jugular m.** A venous anemic m. heard at the junction of the external and internal jugular veins, usually on the right side. [D.]—**Metadiastolic m.** A cardiac m. heard after the diastole. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Oct. 27, 1888, p. 470.]—**Metallic m.** A metallic and musical sound like that produced by blowing gently into a narrow-necked glass bottle, usually circumscribed, and most commonly heard in inspiration. It is present in pneumothorax and where there are large pulmonary cavities. A metallic cardiac m. is heard in pericarditis. [D.]—**Metamorphic m.** **Metamorphosing m.** Ger. *metamorphosirendes Athmungsgeräusch*. Of Seitz, an inspiratory m. characterized by unusual harshness that lasts one third of the respiratory period, when it suddenly ceases, giving place to bronchial breathing accompanied by a metallic echo or to ordinary rales. It is only heard in cavities in the lungs. [Guttman (a, 34).]—**Metastystolic m.** A cardiac m. heard after the systole. [D.]—**Mitral m.** that is systolic, diastolic, or presystolic in rhythm, according as it occurs during or immediately before the ventricular systole or during diastole, heard over the mitral valve. [Brown (a, 34).] See also **Bruit de rappel**.—**Mitral constrictive m.** An intracardiac m. preceding the first sound of the heart; loudest above and around the apex and due to obstruction of the mitral orifice. [D.]—**Mitral diastolic m.** A rough m. due to the venous flow through a narrow and roughened mitral orifice, beginning immediately after the systole, and occupying the whole of the diastole. To be distinguished from the postdiastolic m. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Oct. 27, 1888, p. 470 (a, 17).]—**Mitral direct m.** See **Mitral constrictive m.**—**Mitral obstructive m.** **Mitral presystolic m.** See **Mitral constrictive m.**—**Mitral regurgitant or regurgitant m.** A mitral systolic m. arising from an incompetent closure of the mitral valve, regurgitation of blood into the auricle. This may be due to an alteration in the shape of the valve or of the orifice, the former condition being caused by subacute and chronic endocarditis, the latter by disease of the myocardium. [Brown (a, 34).]—**Mitral systolic m.** A m. originating in the mitral valve during the ventricular systole. It accompanies and follows the first sound of the heart, and is loudest above and around the apex. It may be transmitted around the chest as far as the lower angle of the scapula. It is not heard in the carotid arteries. It is due either to incomplete closure of the mitral valve (mitral regurgitant m.) or to roughening of the ventricular endocardium (mitral systolic non-regurgitant m.). [Flint (B); D, 26.]—**M. aurium.** See **TINNITUS aurium**.—**M. intestinum.** See **BORBOROMUS**.—**M. of expansion of the lungs.** See **Respiratory m.**—**M. of Seitz.** See **Metamorphic m.**—**M. of Steele.** a regurgitant m. occurring independently of disease or deformity of the valves, and as a result of long-continued excess of blood-pressure in the pulmonary artery. [Med. Chron., Dec. 1888, p. 182 (a, 34).]—**M. of the cells.** See **Respiratory m.**—**M. ventris.** See **BORBOROMUS**.—**Musical m.** Fr. *bruit musical*. A m. like the cooing of a dove, heard at the mitral or aortic valve, sometimes at the end of a bellows expiration and reappearing after a short interval, and usually indicating rigid valves. [D.]—**M. metallic m.** and **Bruit de souffle continu.**—**Nervous m.** Of Hope, an inorganic cardiac m. of nervous origin. [a, 34.]—**New-leather m.** See **Bruit de cuir neuf**.—**Normal vesicular m.** See **Respiratory m.**—**Obstructive m.** See **Constrictive m.**—**Organic m.** A cardiac m. due to structural disease of the heart. [D.]—**Pericardial friction m.** Fr. *murmure d'attrition péricardique*. A friction sound (a, v) produced by opposed surfaces of the pericardium. [D.]—**Pericardial m.** A heart m. produced by a disturbance exterior to the heart itself; usually a friction m. [D.]—**Peridiastolic m.** A metadiastolic m. [a, 34.]—**Perisystolic m.** A metastystolic m. [a, 34.]—**Peritoneal m.** Fr. *murmure péritonéal*. A bruit de frottement produced by the peritoneum. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**Presystolic m.** See **Uterine souffle**.—**Postdiastolic m.** See **Metadiastolic m.**—**Postsystolic m.** See **Metastystolic m.**—**Prediastolic m.** A cardiac m. heard before the diastole.—**Pressure m.** See **Compression m.**—**Presystolic mitral m.** See **Mitral constrictive m.**—**Presystolic m.** A cardiac m. heard before the systole.—**Pseudo-organic m.** Of Hayden, a sound simulating a cardiac m. arising from either pericarditis or pleurisy in the vicinity of the heart. [a, 34.]—**Puerile m.** See **Puerile respiration**.—**Pulmonary constrictive m.** An intracardiac systolic m. heard at the base of the heart in the second intercostal space on the left side. [D, 1, 26.]—**Pulmonary m.** A cardiac m. heard over and arising from the pulmonary valve. [a, 34.]—**Pulmonary obstructive m.** See **Pulmonary constrictive m.**—**Pulmonary regurgitant m.** A m. due to insufficiency of the pulmonary valves. [D.]—**Rasping m.** See **Rasping sound**.—**Reduplication m.** [a, 34.]—**Respiratory m's.** Fr. *bruits ou souffles respiratoires*. Ger. *Athmungsgeräusche*. *Respirationsgeräusche*. Sounds produced by the passage of a current of air in the bronchi during respiration. They are vesicular or bronchial, and are

more distinct during inspiration. In disease of the lungs they become râles or whistling or sonorous sounds. [a, 34.]—**Rough m.** See **Friction sound**.—**Sawing m.** See **Sawing sound**.—**Scapular m.** A m. often heard at the angle of the left scapula and in the left inter-scapular space; systolic and indicative of mitral regurgitation. [Hayden (a, 34).]—**Sibilant m.** See **Bruit de souffle sibilant**.—**Somal m.** Of Hayden, a systolic or diastolic m. [a, 34.]—**Spanæmic m.** Of Hayden, a hemic m. arising from diminution of the corpuscular elements of the blood. [a, 34.]—**Stenosal m.** See **Arterial m.**—**Subclavian m.** A m. heard over the subclavian arteries. [a, 34.]—**Systolic aortic m.** An aortic obstructive m. which is systolic. [Sanders, Edinb. Med. Jour., July, 1869 (D).]—**Systolic mitral m.** A mitral regurgitant m. which is systolic. [Sanders, l. c. (D).]—**Systolic m.** A cardiac m. occurring during the systole. [D, 1.]—**Temporary m.** See **Disappearing m.**—**To-and-fro m.** Of Stokes, the cardiac regurgitant m. heard in aortic insufficiency. [a, 34.]—**Tracheal m.** Of Skoda, a respiratory m. heard over the trachea. [a, 34.]—**Tri-cuspid constrictive m.** A ventricular diastolic m. heard most distinctly near the ensiform cartilage. [D, 1.]—**Tri-cuspid m.** A systolic or presystolic m. heard over the tricuspid valve. [a, 34.]—**Tri-cuspid regurgitant m.** An intracardiac systolic m. heard over a small area at the lower part of the sternum. It may be associated with pulsation in the jugular veins. [D, 26.]—**Tubal m.** **Tubular m.** See **Tracheal respiration** (1st def.).—**Umbilical m.** See **Funicular souffle**.—**Uterine m.** **Uteroplacental m.** See **Uterine souffle**.—**Valve m.** **Valvular m.** An endocardiac m. arising from the abnormal condition of the valve. [D, 1.]—**Vascular m.** Ger. *Gefässgeräusch*. A hemic m. produced by vibration of the walls of the blood-vessels. [a, 34.]—**Venous m.** Fr. *murmure veineux*. Ger. *Nonnengeräusch*. A bruit de diable heard over a vein, especially in anaemia. [a, 34.]—**Ventricular diastolic m.** See **Diastolic m.**—**Ventricular systolic m.** See **Systolic m.**—**Vesicular m.** Of Laennec, the normal m. heard during inspiration and expiration over the entire lung. [a, 34.]—**Whistling m.** See **Bruit de souffle sibilant**.

MURR, n. Mu'r. Sheep-pox; murrain. [G.]

MURRAIN, n. Mu'r-rî'n. A term loosely applied to various epizootic diseases of domestic animals, especially cattle (e.g., aphthæ epizooticæ, liver-rot, sheep-pox, etc.). [H.]—**Potato m.** See **Potato canker**.

MURRAYA (Lat.), n. f. Mu'r'a-a'. Fr. *Muraya*, a Swedish botanical. Fr. m., *murraya*. A genus of rutaceous trees or shrubs, of the *Avicenniæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. exotica**. Fr. m. (ou *murraye*) *exotique*, *buie de Chine*. Ger. *Chinabushholz*. Chinese box, the *marian* of India, where the roots and leaves are used as a tonic, stimulant, and antisyphilitic. The plant contains murrayin. [B, 88, 93 (a, 46); B, 19, 173, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 46).]—**M. Koenigii**. Curry-leaf (or limbee-oil) tree; a species found in the East Indies. The bark, which is stimulant, and the root, which is both stimulant and laxative, are used externally in eruptions, and as an antemetic in cholera. The aromatic leaves are used to flavor curries, and are eaten raw in dysentery. The fruit-juce blackens the skin like that of walnuts. The seeds yield a clear yellow oil known as *limbee-oil*. [B, 42, 172, 185, 275 (a, 35); B, 93 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 46).]—**M. paniculata**. Cosmetic-bark; a small tree indigenous to Borneo, where the bark is used as a cosmetic. [B, 496 (a, 35).]—**M. sumatrana**. Sumatra orange; a species found in the islands of the Indian Ocean. The bark and the leaves are used in asthma, and the latter externally in local paralyses. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

MURRAYETIN, n. Mu'r-a-et'in. Fr. *murrayétine*, *murrayétine*. A glucoside, C₁₈H₂₆O₁₀ + 3H₂O, obtained by treating murrayin with diluted sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

MURRAYIN, n. Mu'r'a-i'n. Fr. *murrayine*, *murrayine*. A glucoside, C₁₈H₂₆O₁₀, extracted from *Muraya exotica*. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

MURRH, n. Mu'r. An old term for coryza. [B, 117.]

MURTON (Lat.), **MURTUM** (Lat.), n's n. Mu'r't'o'n, -u'm (-u'm). Gr. *μύρτον*. The female genitals, especially the clitoris. [A, 311 (a, 48).]

MURVILINGA (Tam.), n. A tree found in Ceylon, reputed a febrifuge. [B, 496 (a, 35).]

MUS (Lat.), n. com. Mu's(mus). Gen., *muris*. Gr. *μῦς*. 1. A genus of rodent mammals of the family *Muride*, including the rats and mice. 2. Any formation of the size or appearance of a mouse. [a, 48.]—**M. alpinus**. Ger. *Murmethier*. The marmot. Its fat, *adeps muris alpinus*, was formerly used as an emollient, as an application to stiff joints, and in nervous affections. [L, 105 (a, 46).]—**M. articularis**, **M. articularum**. See **Floating cartilage**.

MUSA (Lat.), n. f. Mu'(mu)'sa'. Fr. *bananier*, Ger. *Pisang*, The typical genus of the *Musaceæ*, or *Musacæ* (Fr., *musacées*; Ger., *Bananengewächse*)—the *Musæ* of Jussieu, the *Musæ* (Fr., *musées*) of Sprengel—an order of monocotyledons, made by Benth and Hooker a tribe of the *Scitamineæ*. They grow in warm countries, and furnish nutritious fruits. [B, 19, 42, 104, 170, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**M. Cavendishii**, **M. chinensis**. The Chinese (a dwarf) banana. It has been introduced into the Fiji and other Pacific Islands. It is highly productive. [B, 185 (a, 25).]—**M. coccinea**. Sp. *plátano rojo de China*. Scarlet-bracted banana; a dwarf species found in Mexico. The juice of the stem is used as an astringent, and the fruit is regarded as pectoral. The green as well as the ripe fruit is alimentary. [B, 275, 314 (a, 35); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1889, p. 72 (a, 50).]—**M. esculenta**. Fr. *bananier esculent*. Bruce's banana, the *esete* or Abyssinian banana; a species with leaves over 17 ft. in length. The small dry fruit is not edible, but the base of the flower-stalk is used as food. The juice of the plant is considered a powerful diu-

retic. [B. 19, 168, 173, 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**M. mensaria**. See *M. paradisiaca*.—**M. nana**. See *M. Cavendishii*.—**M. paradisiaca**. Fr., *bananier à grand fruit*, *figuier d'Adam* (ou *des Indes*), *plan-tanier*, *plantain en arbre*, *poinsie d'Adam* (ou *du Paradis*). Ger., *gemeiner Plantain*. Sp., *plátano largo*. Pisang, Adam's fig, plantain-tree, the *pala* of Pinoy, the *vala* of the Malays; a species indigenous to the East Indies, and extensively cultivated for its highly nutritious fruits, which are eaten raw or cooked, or when dry are powdered. Preserved, they are considered an antiscorbutic article of diet. The fermented juice is used as a beverage. The juice of the unripe fruit is astringent, and is used in diarrhoea, etc. The astringent sap is used as an internal haemostatic. The lymph of the stamens is also somewhat astringent, and in the West Indies is used as a marking ink. [B. 19, 177, 172, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. regia**. See *M. Cavendishii*.—**M. rosacea**. Fr., *petit bananier*. An Indian species having properties similar to those of *M. paradisiaca*. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**M. sapientum**. Fr., *bananier à petit fruit*, *bacove*, *figue bacove* (ou *banane*). The common banana-tree, now considered specifically identical with *M. paradisiaca*, and hardly differing from it except that its stem is marked with purple spots and its fruits are not so long. [B. 19, 177, 172, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. textilis**. Fr., *bananier textile*. The Manilla hemp-tree.—**M. troglodytarum**, **M. uranoscopus**. Fr., *bananier à grappe droite*. A species found in India and the Pacific islands. The small reddish or orange-colored mawkish fruits are eaten. Its sap is astringent. [B. 173, 314 (a, 35).]

MUSADA, n. Tel., *musadi*. In India, the *Strychnos nuxvomica*. [B. 19, 172, 496 (a, 35).]

MUSADI, n. See *AMMONIUM chloride*.

MUSAMBRA, **MUSAMBRUN**, n's. An impure aloes sold in the Indian bazar, probably derived from *Aloe vulgaris*. [¹ Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxxviii (a, 46).]

MUSANA (Lat.), n. f. *Mu²(mu)-sa(sa)²/na²*. Written also *bi-senna*, *mesenna*, *misanna*, and *musena*. Lat., *cortex musana* [Buchner]. An Abyssinian bark of a grayish, somewhat fissured appearance externally and of a fibrous texture and yellowish color internally, obtained from a leguminous tree generally identified with the *Albizia anthelmintica*. It contains an acrid, acid, resinous body, and in Abyssinia is employed, in the form of powder mixed with honey, etc., or suspended in water or other liquid, as a ténifuge. It is said to be effective without causing pain, and on this account is sometimes used as an adjunct to brayera. [B. 5, 180, 367 (a, 35).]

MUSANGA (Lat.), n. f. *Mu²(mu)-sa(n)²/sa(n)²/ga²*. Fr., m. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Ulmaceae* of the *Artocarpus*. [B. 19 (a, 35).]—**M. cocoroides**, **M. smithii**. A species growing on the Congo coast. The leaves are said to be a powerful emmenagogue. [B. 93 (a, 14); B. 197, 214 (a, 35).]

MUSC (Fr.), n. *Mu²sk*. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Musk*. 2. The *Olearia argophylla*. [B. 121 (a, 35).]—**Alcoolé de m.** See *Tinctura moschi*.—**Ethérolé de m.** See *Tinctura moschi etherea*.—**Poudre de m. composée**. A powder containing 85 parts of musk, 127 of valerian, and 40 of camphor. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Teinture de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura moschi*.

MUSCA (Lat.), n. f. *Mu²(mu)s/(mu)s²/ka²*. Gr., *μῦς*. A genus of the *Muscidae*, which are a family of dipterous insects; the flies. Some of them deposit their eggs in mucous orifices or on wounded surfaces, while others wound the skin and insert their eggs beneath the skin, giving rise to swellings with central apertures from which a sanious discharge issues, or to severe and sometimes extensive gangrene. [G. 1.]—**Ento-hyaloid muscae**. Muscae volitantes due to opacities in the vitreous. [B. 4, 23.]—**Fixed muscae**. Small dark spots on the field of vision which do not change their relative positions to the eye, and are caused by fixed minute opacities in some portion of the dioptric apparatus. [a, 29.]—**M. cada-verina**. Ger., *Aasfliege*. A bluish-green species with a white head, slightly grayish wings, and black legs. Common on decaying animal matter. [Walker (a, 39).]—**M. Caesar**. A bright bluish-green or golden-green species tinged here and there with a purplish color. The larvae are found in putrefying animal matter. [Walker (a, 39).]—**M. carnaria**. See *SARCOPHILA cariosa*.—**M. domestica**. Fr., *mouche domestique*, *mouche ordinaire*. The common house-fly.—**M. hispanica**, **M. hispaniola**. See *CANTHARIS vesicatoria*.—**M. nigra**. A black species with a pale head and slightly gray wings. [Walker (a, 39).]—**M. pluvialis**. Fr., *anthomyie des pluies*. A fly which in rainy weather attaches itself to the eyes of men and animals. [L. 72.]—**M. stabularis**. A black species with a silvery head, gray torum, and gray wings. [Walker (a, 39).]—**M. vesicatoria**. See *CANTHARIS vesicatoria*.—**Musce volitantes**. Small faint shadows of various shapes which float before the eye, but do not interfere with vision. See *MYODESOPSIA*. [F. 25, 27.]—**M. vomitoria**. Meat-fly; a bluish species with a whitish torum and the head clothed beneath with reddish tawny hairs. They deposit their eggs (fly-blows) upon meat and decaying animal substances. [Walker (a, 39).]

MUSCADE (Fr.), n. *Mu²sk/a²d*. See *nutmeg*.—**Alcoolat de m.** See *Spiritus nucis moschatae*.—**Beurre de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. Expressed oil of muscadine. [B. 1.]—**Esprit de m.** See *Spiritus nucis moschatae*.—**Esprit de m. composé**. A preparation made by mixing 1 part each of nutmeg, cardamom, orange-peel, ginger, and potassium carbonate with 72 parts of brandy and 24 of water, and distilling 48 parts. [B. 119 (a, 38).] Cf. *Acqua di Bonferme*.—**Essence de m.**, **Huile (essentielle, ou volatile) de m.** See *Oil of nutmeg*.—**M. des Moleques**, **M. femelle**. The nutmeg. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**M. mâle**, **M. oblongue**. The seed of *Myristica malabarica (tomentosa)*. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**Poudre de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pulvis nucis moschatae*.

MUSCADINE, n. *Mu²sk/a²-di²n*. See *MUSCADE*.

MUSCETOXICUS (Lat.), adj. *Mu²(mu)s/(mu)s²/se(kn²-e²)-to²x²/ik²-u²su²*. From *musca*, a fly, and *toxicum*, poison. Fly-killing.

MUSCALE BUTTONS, n. *Mu²sk'al bu²t'nz*. See under *MAMILLARIA Levini*.

MUSCARDARE, n. *Mu²sk'a²rd-en*. Fr., m. See *PEBRINE*.

MUSCARI (Lat.), n. n. *Mu²(mu)s/(mu)s²/ka²/ri²*. From *musculus*, musk. Fr., m. Ger., *Muskthiazinthe*. The grape-hyacinth; a genus of liliaceous plants, of the *Scillee*. [B. 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. ambrosiacum**. See *M. moschatum*.—**M. botryoides**. Grape-flower, sky-blue grape-hyacinth; a European species. [B. 34, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. comosum**. Ger., *schoenfoliähige Muskthiazinthe*. Fair-haired (or tasse) hyacinth, purse-tassels; a species growing on hills and mountains in central and southern Europe and northern Africa. The mucilaginous bitter bulb is by some identified with the *βαλβος* of Dioscorides and Hippocrates, which was used as a diuretic and in cutaneous affections. It is expectorant. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 35); ¹Therap. Gaz., ¹Apr., 1889, p. 283.]—**M. moschatum**. Fr., m. (ou *ignon*) *musqué*, *jacinthe musquée*. Ger., *moschusduftende Muskthiazinthe*. The musk grape-hyacinth; an Asiatic species with flowers of a musk-like odor, considered cordial and antispasmodic. The bulb, *radix m.*, formerly used in medicine, is nauseous and emetic. [B. 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. racemosum**. Grape-flower, common grape-hyacinth, starch-hyacinth; a European species with fragrant flowers. [B. 34, 275 (a, 35).]

MUSCARIFORM, adj. *Mu²sk-a²r²/i²-fo²rm*. Lat., *muscariformis* (from *muscarium*, a fly-brush, and *forma*, form). Fr., *muscariforme*. Brush- (or broom-) shaped; having the style and stigmas with long hairs at their ends. [B. 19 (a, 35).]

MUSCARINE, n. *Mu²sk'a²r-en*. Lat., *muscarinum*. Ger., *Muscarin*. A highly poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_8H_{15}NO_2 = CH(OH)_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot N(CH_2)_3 \cdot OH$, a derivative of glycolol, discovered in putrefying cod-fish, constituting the poisonous principle of *Agaricus muscarius*, and formed by the oxidation of choline. It occurs as a colorless, tasteless, and odorless liquid, and acts like poisonous *Phagi* or Calabar bean, causing a loss of muscular contractility, with salivation, vomiting, and purging. [B. 3; B. 270 (a, 38); Brieger, ¹Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.,¹ cxv, p. 483 (B); E. D. Ferguson, ¹N. Y. Med. Jour.,¹ Aug. 4, 1888, p. 113 (a, 17).]

MUSCARIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Mu²(mu)s/(mu)s²/ka²/ri²-u²m(u)m*. A collection of corymbose branches. [B. 19 (a, 35).]

MUSCATEL, n. *Mu²sk'a²te²l*. From *musculus*, musk. 1. A superior variety of raisin-grape. 2. A class of fragrant sweet wines. [B. 19, 185 (a, 35).]

MUSCERDA (Lat.), n. f. *Mu²(mu)s-su²/te²(ke²r)²da²*. From *mus*, a mouse. See *ALBUM nigrum*.

MUSCHEL (Ger.), n. *Mush²/e²l*. See *CONCHA*.—**Mittlere M.** See *Middle turbinated bone*.—**M²förmig**. See *CONCHIFORM* and *COCHLEATE*.—**M²lehre**. See *CONCHOLOGY*.—**Obere M.** (oder *Sieb-beim*). See *Superior turbinated bone*.—**Santorini'sche M.** See *CONCHA santoriniana*.—**Untere M.** See *Inferior turbinated bone*.

MUSCI (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *musculus* (q. v.). *Mu²(mu)s/(mu)s²/si²(ke)*. In some of the older classifications, the *Muscineae*; in modern systems, the mosses proper, an order of the *Musci*. They are leaf-stemmed plants, with alternate or distichous leaves; antheridia with delicate open sacs containing an antherozoid, and flask-shaped archegonia inclosing a vesicle which develops after fertilization a stalked urn-shaped sporangium full of spores. Their medicinal properties are slight. The *M. frondosa*, or leaf mosses, are the *M. proper*. The *M. hepatici* are the *Hepaticae*. The *Muscineae* (or *Muscineae*) are a division of the *Bryophyta*, including the *M. and the Hepaticae*. The *Muscoidae* of Batsch are the *M. proper*. The *Muscoidae* of Lindler and the *Muscoidae* of Gleditsch are the *Muscineae*. [B. 19, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. acrocarpi**. A division in which the stems are erect and the fruit is borne at the apex. [B. 291 (a, 35).]—**M. pleurocarpi**. A division of the mosses proper in which the fruit is borne laterally in the leaf-axils. [B. 291 (a, 35).]

MUSCICOLE, adj. *Mu²(mu)s/(mu)s²/kol*. Lat., *musci-colus* (from *musculus*, moss, and *colere*, to inhabit). Fr., m. Ger., *moosbewohnend*. Of lichens, occurring on decayed mosses or jungermannia. The *Muscicolae* of Fries are a subdivision of the genus *Cyphella* so characterized. [B. 77, 121, 123 (a, 35).]

MUSCLE, n. *Mu²se²l*. Gr., *μῦς*. Lat., *musculus*. Fr., m. Ger., *Muskel*, *Muskelgewebe*. An aggregation of muscular (sarcous) tissue, which is the tissue in the animal body characterized physiologically by its power of contracting in one direction, and thus giving rise to definite movements. The structural elements are usually much greater in length than in breadth, and hence are mostly designated as muscular fibres. These may be apparently homogeneous and in spindle-shaped cells or fibres (unstriated, smooth, or involuntary m.), or the substance composing the elements may appear to be composed of alternating segments of light and dark material (striated m.). The striated elements of the vascular system (cardiac m.) are usually quite short, branched, and in *Mammalia* are striated. The skeletal m's are composed of elements much greater in length than in breadth. Only in a few cases do the fibres branch or anastomose. The fibres rarely exceed 40 to 60 mm. in length, and in m's of considerable length the fibres continually terminate and originate, but in short m's they extend from tendon to tendon. Smooth or unstriated m. is mostly in sheets or isolated bundles, and in connection with the organs of vegetative life. It is mostly involuntary, the m. of accommodation forming an apparent exception. Cardiac m. is wholly involuntary while the ordinary skeletal striated m. is voluntary. That in the esophagus is an exception, and the m's of respiration are only partially voluntary. [J. 30, 55, 175; S. P. Gage, ¹Microscope,¹ viii, pp. 225, 237.] For m's with special generic names, such as *abductor*, *adductor*, etc., see under those names.—**Accessory m's**. See under *ACCESSORIUS*.—**Alar m's**, **Alary m's**. In some insects, m's at

tached in pairs to the walls of the pericardial chamber, inserted into the hypodermis. [L. 66.]—**Antagonistic m.** See **ANTAGONIST** (ist def.).—**Anterior papillary m.** One of the columns corneae of the right ventricle of the heart, attached near the apex and terminating in *chorda tendineae* attached to the larger cusp of the

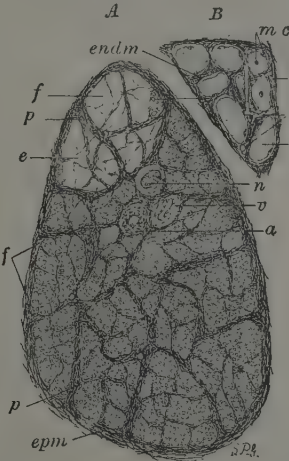


THE ELEMENTS OF MUSCULAR TISSUE. (DRAWN BY MRS. S. P. GAGE FROM NATURE AND FROM STANDARD WORKS ON HISTOLOGY.)

1 to 6, unstriated or involuntary muscle—1, the general form and relation of the unstriated muscle-cells as seen in their length; 2, transverse section of a bundle of unstriated muscular fibres or fibre-cells, showing the appearance of the fibres cut at different levels, and consequently only a part showing a nucleus (the cell cement and connective tissue are left white); 3, a muscular fibre-cell from the uterus at the fifth month of gestation; 4 to 6, developing muscular fibre-cells from the uterus; 7, a single muscular fibre-cell from the intestine, showing the spindle form, central nucleus, and longitudinal fibrillation; 8, muscular fibre-cells from an artery; 9 to 12, cardiac muscle—9, a group of mammalian cardiac muscle-cells showing the form of the component cells, their branches, and their anastomoses (the dark continuous lines indicate cell-cement); 10, a transverse section of 5 cardiac muscle-cells (only 3 of them were at the level of a nucleus); 11, cardiac muscle-cells from the left ventricle of a child at birth; 12, cardiac muscle-cells of young and of cold-blooded animals (a, the alligator; b, the toad; c, a young kitten; d, a recently hatched chicken; e, a fish); 13 to 24, the elements of striated or skeletal muscle—13, striated muscular fibres showing the form and relation of the fibres in muscles of considerable length, the tendinous ends being blunt or with finger-like processes, while the intramuscular endings are tapering (where both ends terminate in the muscle the entire fibre is spindle-shaped, as seen at the right; the dark spots indicate muscle corpuscles); at a, near the top of the left fibre, the sarcolemma is retracted, showing the sarcolemma as a transparent tube connecting the two parts of the muscle-fibre; 14, striated muscular fibres of a short muscle where the fibre extends from tendon to tendon (f); 15, a tapering intramuscular and greatly enlarged to show the projecting muscle corpuscles and the gradual merging of the fibres at the tip into an unstriated filament, this simple unbranched form of termination being the most common; 16, a branched intramuscular end; 17, two fibres showing anastomoses, a condition not uncommon in the mouse and in many invertebrates—at a the anastomosis seems incomplete, at b the large fibre is dividing into fibrillae; 18, a branched and irregular tendinous end of a muscular fibre; 19, tree-like branching seen at the end of a fibre terminating in skin or mucosa (lip of rat, tongue of frog); 20, a transverse section of a muscle with intramuscular endings, showing the variation in size dependent in part on the level at which the section is made (cf. 17); the muscle nuclei and Cohnheim's areas being also shown; 21, a transverse section of two fibres from a frog, showing nuclei, muscle corpuscles, Cohnheim's areas, and the difference in the size of fibres; 22 to 24, developing striated muscular fibres—22, a spindle-cell beginning to show striation on the right side; 23, an optical section of a developing fibre from a human fetus, showing the striated mantle and the granular, nucleated interior (as the entire mass becomes striated the nuclei or muscle corpuscles extend mostly to the surface in mammals, but in cold-blooded animals are either at the surface or in the interior (cf. 21)); 24, a transverse section of developing muscle fibres in a larval lamprey.

tricuspid valve. [L. 142, 332.]—**Autre m. du clitoris** (Fr.). See **CONTRACTOR** (ist def.).—**Accessory respiratory m's.** Fr., *m's expirateurs et inspirateurs accessoires*. The m's that assist and make more efficient the ordinary m's of respiration whenever they are unable to ventilate the lungs sufficiently (see under *M's of expiration* and *M's of inspiration*). [J. 18, 28.]—**Bicaudate**

m's. Lat., *musculi bicaudati*. Ger., *zweischwänzige Muskeln*. M's inserted by two distinct portions. [L. 31, 332.] See also **BICAUDAL**.—**Bicipital m's.** Lat., *musculi bicipites*. Ger., *zweiköpfige Muskeln*. M's having their origins each from two separate points. [L. 31, 332.]—**Bipenniform m's.** See **PENNIFORM m's.**—**Broad m.** A m. having its longest diameter at right angles to the course of its fibres. [L.]—**Brücke's m.** See **Ciliary m.**—**Cardiac m.** See **MYOCARDIUM**.—**Chorioid m.** Lat., *musculus ciliaris*, *musculus Horneri*. Fr., *m. chorioides*, *m. ciliaire*, *m. de Horner*. Ger., *Aderhautmuskel*, *Ciliarmuskel*. Syn.: *tensor chorioides*. The portion of the ciliary body lying between the ciliary processes and the ciliary ligament, and including the latter. It is the m. of accommodation. It consists of two portions, a longitudinal portion (Brücke's portion), arising from the junction of the cornea and sclera, running straight backward, and merging in the outer layers of the chorioid; and a circular portion (Müller's portion), consisting of fibres forming a transversely disposed circle. It is the latter which are mainly concerned in accommodation. [B. F.]—**Circular m.** See **SPHINCTER**.—**Common intercostal m.** See **TRACHELO-COSTALIS**.—**Complex m.** **Compound m.** Ger., *zusammengesetzter Muskel*. A m. having more than one point of origin and insertion, or of both. [L. 31.]—**Concenerous m's.** M's having the same action. [L.]—**Converging m's of the eye.** The recti oculi interni. [L.]—**Crampton's m.** See **Ciliary m.**—**Cranio-visceral m's.** The m's connected with the head and visceral skeleton. [L. 284.]—**Curvilinear m.** A m. the principal axis of which forms a curve. [L. 13.]—**Cutaneous m's.** Lat., *musculi cutanei*. Ger., *Hautmuskeln*. In a restricted sense, m's having cutaneous origins and insertions; in a broad sense, m's having cutaneous insertions. [L.]—**Demipenniform m's.** Lat., *musculi semipennati*. Ger., *halbgefiederte* (oder *einfachgefiederte*) *Muskeln*. M's having a tendinous portion along their free margins, into or from which the muscular fibres are inserted or arise. [L. 31, 332.]—**Dermal m's.** Ger., *Hautmuskeln*, *Cutismuskulatur*. See **Cutaneous m's.**—**Diagonal m.** A m. whose fibres run obliquely. [Arch. f. mikr. Anat." (a, 29).]—**Digastric m.** Lat., *musculus digastricus* (seu *biventer*). Ger.,



A TRANSVERSE SECTION OF A SKELETAL OR VOLUNTARY MUSCLE. (DRAWN FROM NATURE BY MRS. GAGE.)

A, a section of the occipito-scapularis of the cat, showing the components of an ordinary skeletal muscle, and the grouping of the fibres into bundles or fascicles by connective tissue; B, a section of a bundle with 8 fibres, greatly enlarged to show the individual fibres, the endomysium, blood capillaries, and muscle corpuscles. a, an artery; c, blood capillaries, the lower one in section; endm, endomysium, fine connective tissue between the individual muscular fibres; epm, epimysium, or perimysium externum, the general connective-tissue envelope of the whole muscle; f, a primary fascicle or bundle; p, two fascicles in the upper part of the figure with the muscular fibres removed to show the septa of perimysium serving to group the muscular fibres into primary, secondary, and tertiary bundles or fascicles; m, muscle corpuscles or nuclei (in mammalian muscle they are mostly at the surface of the fibres, while in the cold-blooded vertebrates they are more frequent in the interior of the fibres; mf, a bundle of 8 muscular fibres of different sizes; n, a nerve; p, perimysium, or perimysium internum, the connective tissue extending from the epimysium, and serving to group the muscular fibres into bundles; v, a vein.

zweibauchiger Muskel. A long m. in which the muscular fibres are divided into two portions by a tendinous transverse septum. [L. 31.] See **DIGASTRICUS**.—**Dorso-lateral m's.** That group of the m's of the trunk, in the embryo, situated above a horizontal septum extending outward from the transverse processes of the vertebrae. [A. 5.]—**Extodermal m.** A m. developed from the ectoderm. [J. 31, 89.]—**Endodermal m.** A m. developed from the endoderm. [J. 89.]—**Epaxial m's, Episkeletal m's.** Those m's of the trunk and head that are derived from the provertebrae, and lie dorsally (in man posterior) to the endoskeleton and the ventral (anterior) branches of the spinal nerves. [L. 12.]—**External m's.** See **SPHINCTER m's**.—**Extrinsic m's.** 1. M's of the limbs that have an origin distinct from the limb or its appropriate arch. See also **EXTRINSIC**. 2. M's that have their origin independent of the organ or part into which they are inserted. [L. 12.]—**Extrinsic m's of the ear.** Fr., *m's de l'oreille extrinsèques*. The m's that move the outer ear upon the head. [L.]—**Extrinsic m's of the eye.**

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

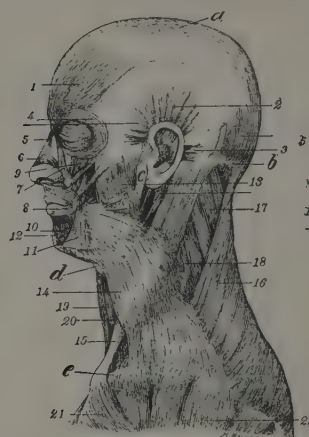


FIG. 1.

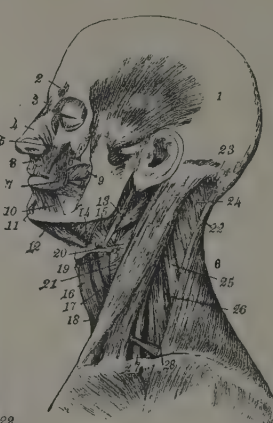


FIG. 2.

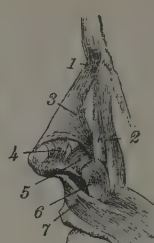


FIG. 4.

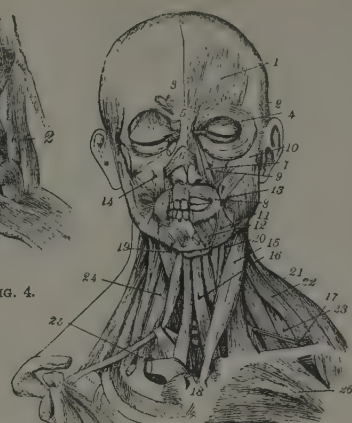


FIG. 3.

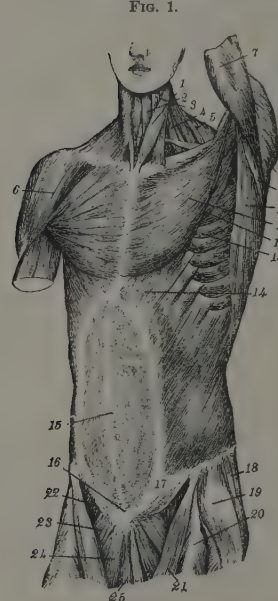


FIG. 5.

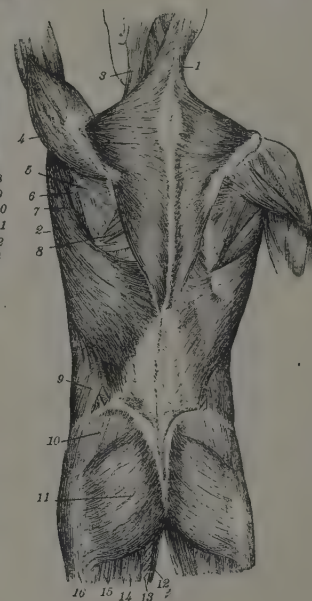


FIG. 6.



FIG. 7.

FIG. 8.

FIG. 1.—Superficial muscles on the left side of the head and neck.

1, the frontalis; 2, the superior auricular; 3, the posterior auricular; 4, the orbicularis palpebrarum; 5, the pyramidalis nasi; 6, the compressor naris; 7, the levator labii superioris alicque nasi; 8, the orbicularis oris; 9, the levator labii superioris; 10, the depressor labii inferioris; 11, the depressor anguli oris; 12, the levator menti; 13, the masseter; 14, the platysma myoides; 15, the digastric; 16, the trapezius; 17, the splenius cutis; 18, the levator scapuli; 19, the sterno-hyoid; 20, the omo-hyoid; 21, the pectoralis major; 22, the deltoid.

FIG. 2.—Deep muscles of the left side of the head and neck.

1, the temporal muscle; 2, the corrugator supercilii; 3, the pyramidalis nasi; 4, the compressor naris; 5, the levator labii superioris; 6, the levator anguli oris; 7, the outer part of the orbicularis oris; 8, the depressor alae nasi; 9, the buccinator; 10, the depressor labii inferioris; 11, the levator menti; 12, the digastric; 13, the stylo-hyoid; 14, the mylo-hyoid; 15, the hyoglossus; 16, the sterno-hyoid; 17, the omo-hyoid; 18, the sterno-thyroid; 19, the thyro-hyoid; 20, 21, the constrictors of the pharynx; 22, the trapezius; 23, the complexus; 24, the splenius; 25, the levator scapulae; 26, 27, 28, the scaleni.

FIG. 3.—Superficial and deep muscles of the head and neck, from before.

1, the frontalis; 2, the superior auricular; 3, the corrugator supercilii; 4, the orbicularis palpebrarum; 5, the pyramidalis nasi; 6, the compressor naris; 7, the levator labii superioris alicque nasi; 8, the orbicularis oris; 9, the levator labii superioris; 10, the zygomaticus major; 11, the depressor anguli oris; 12, the depressor labii inferioris; 13, the buccinator; 14, the levator anguli oris; 15, the sterno-mastoid; 16, the sterno-hyoid; 17, the omo-hyoid; 18, the sterno-thyroid; 19, the thyro-hyoid; 20, the constrictors of the pharynx; 21, the trapezius; 22, the levator scapulae; 23, the scalenus posticus; 24, the scalenus medius; 25, the scalenus anticus; 26, the pectoralis major; 27, the pectoralis minor.

FIG. 4.—Muscles of the side of the nose and upper lip.

1, the pyramidalis nasi; 2, the levator labii superioris alicque nasi; 3, the compressor naris; 4, the levator propius alae nasi anterior; 5, the levator propius alae nasi posterior; 6, the depressor alae nasi; 7, the orbicularis oris.

FIG. 5.—Superficial view of the muscles of the trunk, from before.

1, the sterno-mastoid; 2, the sterno-hyoid; 3, the omo-hyoid; 4, the levator anguli scapulae; 5, the trapezius; 6, the deltoid; 7, the triceps; 8, the teres minor; 9, the teres major; 10, the latissimus dorsi; 11, the pectoralis major; 12, the pectoralis minor; 13, the serratus magnus; 14, the external oblique; 15, the linea alba; 16, the symphysis pubis; 17, the linea semilunaris; 18, the gluteus medius; 19, the tensor vaginae femoris; 20, the rectus femoris; 21, the sartorius; 22, the ilio-psoas; 23, the pectineus; 24, the adductor longus; 25, the gracilis.

FIG. 6.—Superficial muscles of the trunk, shoulder, and hip, viewed from behind.

1, the trapezius; 2, the latissimus dorsi; 3, the sterno-mastoid; 4, the deltoid; 5, the infraspinatus; 6, the teres minor; 7, the teres major; 8, the rhomboideus major; 9, the external oblique; 10, the gluteus medius; 11, the gluteus maximus; 12, the gracilis; 13, the adductor magnus; 14, the semitendineus; 15, the biceps; 16, the fascia lata.

FIG. 7.—Deeper view of the muscles of the trunk, shoulder, and hip.

1, the splenius capitis; 2, the complexus; 3, the levator anguli scapulae; 4, the rhomboideus minor; 5, the rhomboideus major; 6, the longissimus dorsi; 7, the spinalis dorsi; 8, the serratus posticus inferior; 9, the internal oblique; 10, the supraspinatus; 11, the infraspinatus; 12, the teres minor; 13, the teres major; 14, the serratus magnus; 15, the gluteus medius; 16, the pyriformis; 17, the obturator internus; 18, the obturator externus; 19, the quadratus femoris; 20, the adductor magnus.

FIG. 8.—Lateral view of the muscles of the abdomen, the internal oblique muscle having been exposed by the removal of the external oblique.

1, the pectoralis major; 2, the serratus magnus; 3, the latissimus dorsi; 4, the trapezius; 5, the external oblique; 6, the internal oblique; 7, the sartorius; 8, the rectus femoris; 9, the tensor vaginae femoris; 10, the gluteus medius; 11, the gluteus maximus.

The recti and obliqui oculi, levator palpebrae, and orbicularis palpebrarum. [L.]—**Extrinsic m's of the larynx.** The omohyoideus, sterno-hyoideus, sterno-thyroideus, the inferior and middle constrictors of the pharynx, the m's of the suprathyroid region, and any anomalous m's connected with them. [L. 142.]—**Extrinsic m's of the tongue.** The hyo-glossus, chondro-glossus, genio-hyo-glossus, palato-glossus, stylo-glossus, and part of the superior constrictor of the pharynx. [C.]—**Fusiform m's.** Lat., *musculi fusiformes*. Ger., *einfache spindelförmige Muskeln*. M's with small origins and insertions, usually tendinous, and a long, somewhat spindle-shaped intermediate mass of muscular tissue. [L.]—

made up of non-striated fibres. [C.]—**Large m. of the helix.** See *HELICIS major* (under *HELIX*).—**Long m's.** Lat., *musculi longi*. M's that lie upon two or more segments of a limb, or pass over two or more joints. [E. Coues, "Med. Rec." July 30, 1887 (L).]—**Long serrated m.** Of Bourgelat, the dorso-costalis and lombo-costalis regarded as a single m. [L.]—**Lumbriical m's.** See **LUMBRIICALES**.—**Merkel's m.** See *CERATO-CRICOID*.—**Midriff m.** See *DIAPHRAGM* (1st def.).—**Monomere m's.** **Monomeric m's.** Ger., *monomere Muskeln*. M's that extend between adjacent monomeres. [L. 332.]—**Müller's m.** 1. See *PALPEBRALIS superior* and *PALPEBRALIS inferior*. 2. The circular portion of the cili-

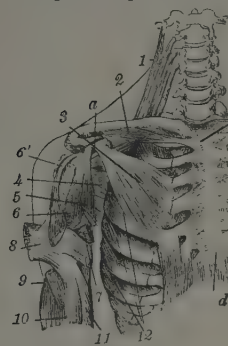


FIG. 9.

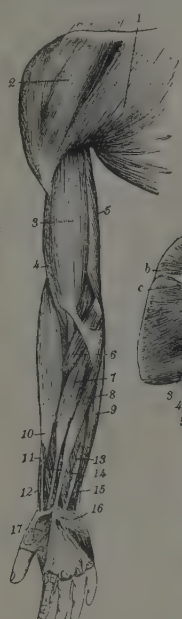


FIG. 10.



FIG. 11.



FIG. 12.



FIG. 13.



FIG. 14.

FIG. 9.—View of some of the deeper muscles of the shoulder and trunk, from before.

1, the levator anguli scapulae; 2, the subclavius; 3, the pectoralis minor; 4, the subscapularis; 5, the coraco-brachialis; 6, the biceps; 7, the biceps major; 8, the pectoralis major; 9, the deltoid; 10, the brachialis anticus; 11, the triceps; 12, the serratus magnus.

FIG. 10.—Lateral view of the trunk, showing the serratus magnus muscle.

1, 2, 3, the serratus magnus; 4, the external intercostal; 5, the coracoid process of the scapula; 6, the glenoid cavity; c, lower angle of 1st, 6th, and 10th ribs.

FIG. 11.—Muscles of the right shoulder and arm, seen from behind.

1, the supraspinatus; 2, the infraspinatus; 3, the teres minor; 4, the teres major; 5, the latissimus dorsi; 6, the triceps; 7, the anconeus.

FIG. 12.—Superficial muscles of the shoulder and upper limb, from before.

1, the pectoralis major; 2, the deltoid; 3, the biceps brachii; 4, the brachialis anticus; 5, the triceps; 6, the pronator radii teres; 7, the flexor carpi radialis; 8, the palmaris longus; 9, the flexor carpi ulnaris; 10, the supinator longus; 11, the extensor carpi metacarpalis; 12, the extensor carpi ulnaris; 13, the flexor sublimis digitorum; 14, the

flexor longus pollicis; 15, the flexor profundus digitorum; 16, the palmaris brevis; 17, the abductor pollicis.

FIG. 13.—Superficial muscles of the shoulder and upper limb, seen from behind.

1, the trapezius; 2, the deltoid; 3, the rhomboideus major; 4, the infraspinatus; 5, the teres minor; 6, the teres major; 7, the latissimus dorsi; 8, the triceps; 9, the anconeus; 10, the brachialis anticus; 11, the supinator longus; 12, the extensor carpi radialis longior; 13, the extensor carpi radialis brevior; 14, the extensor carpi ulnaris; 15, the extensor carpi ulnaris; 16, the flexor carpi ulnaris; 17, the extensor carpi metacarpalis; 18, the extensor primi internodi pollicis; 19, the extensor secundi internodi; 20, the radial extensors of the carpus.

FIG. 14.—Deep view of the muscles of the right shoulder and arm, from before.

1, the biceps; 2, the pectoralis major; 3, the deltoid; 4, the coraco-brachialis; 5, the subscapularis; 6, the teres major; 7, the latissimus dorsi; 8, the brachialis anticus; 9, the triceps; 10, the flexor profundus digitorum; 11, the biceps.

FIG. 15.—Deep anterior muscles of the forearm.

1, the supinator brevis; 2, the flexor longus pollicis; 3, the flexor profundus digitorum; 4, the pronator quadratus; 5, the flexor brevis pollicis; 6, the adductor pollicis; 7, the first dorsal interosseus.

Great anterior straight m. of the head. See *TRACHELO-OCCIPITALIS*.—**Great complex m.** See *COMPLEXUS major*.—**Great dorsal m.** See *LATISSIMUS dorsi*.—**Great rectus m. of the abdomen.** See *STERNO-PUBIALIS*.—**Great serrate m.** See *SERRATUS major*.—**Guthrie's m.** Ger., *Guthrie'scher Muskel*. The anterior portion of the transversus perinei profundus or the entire m. [L. 332.]—**Hamstring m's.** The biceps flexor cruris, semimembranosus, and semitendinosus m's. [L.]—**Heart m.** Fr., *m. cardiaque*. See *MYOCARDIUM*.—**Hollow m.** A m. inclosing a cavity (e. g., the heart). [L.]—**Horner's m.** 1. See *Ciliary m.* 2. See *Tensor tarsi*.—**Houston's m.** See *COMPRESSOR vene dorsalis*.—**Hypaxial m's.** **Hyposkeletal m's.** Those m's of the trunk and head which are situated ventrally (anteriorly in man) to the endoskeleton. [L. 12.]—**Inferior palpebral m.** See *LACRIMO-LABIALIS*.—**Inflected m.** A m. that turns around an osseous or cartilaginous pulley, thus changing the direction of its axis. [L. 13.]—**Internal m's.** See *INVOLUTARY m's*.—**Interspinal m's.** See *INTERSPINALES*.—**Intrinsic m's.** 1. M's of the limbs in the higher vertebrates which arise within the limb itself or from the arch to which the limb is attached. 2. M's which have their origins and insertions wholly within the organ or part they move. [L. 12.]—**Involuntary m's.** Fr., *m's involontaires*. Ger., *unwillkürliche Muskeln*. M's that are not under the direct control of the will. All these, except the muscles of the heart and of the oesophagus, are

ary m. [B.]—**Multicaudate m's.** Lat., *musculi multicaudati*. Ger., *vielschwänzige Muskeln*. M's terminating in more than two divisions. [L.]—**Multipicital m's.** Ger., *mehrköpfige Muskeln*. M's having more than one distinct origin. [L. 31, 332.]—**M-beater.** An instrument used for m-beating, consisting of elastic tubes fastened together near a handle to which they are attached. The circumference of each tube is about that of the finger; the length and the thickness of the material vary according to the purpose intended. ["Bost. Med. and Surg. Jour.," xix, p. 578 (E).]—**M-beating.** A form of massage consisting in gentle beating of a part with a m-beater. [C. Klemm, "Bost. Med. and Surg. Jour.," xix, p. 578 (E).]—**M. blanc** (Fr.). See *Pale m.* and cf. *White m.*—**M. cardiaque** (Fr.). See *MYOCARDIUM*.—**M. de fermeture** (Fr.). See *ADDUCTOR* (2d def.).—**M. de l'hélix grand** (Fr.). See *HELICIS major* (under *HELIX*).—**M. de l'hélix petit** (Fr.). See *HELICIS minor* (under *HELIX*).—**M. de l'étrier** (Fr.). See *STAPEDIUS*.—**M. de l'incisure de Santorini** (Fr.). See *MUSCULUS incisurae Santorini*.—**M. du nez inférieur** (Fr.). See *COMPRESSOR nasalis*.—**M. du pharynx impar** (Fr.). See *ABYSSO-PHARYNGEUS*.—**M. du sac lacrymal** (Fr.). See *TENSOR TARSIS*.—**M. du tragus** (Fr.). See *TRAGICUS*.—**M. honteux** (Fr.). See *ISCHIO-CLITORIANUS*.—**M's lisses** (Fr.). See *UNSTRIATED m's*.—**M. interne du marteau** (Fr.). See *LAXATOR auris internus*.—**M. of accommodation.** See *Ciliary m.*—**M's of animal life.** Muscular tissue especially

connected with the organs of animal life, as in the organs of speech and locomotion. Such m's are almost invariably striated. [J. 55.]—M's of expiration. Ger. *Expirationsmuskeln*. M's producing expiratory movements. Expiration is

ordinarily mostly due to the elasticity of the lungs, thorax, abdominal walls, and viscera, but the osseous portions of the internal intercostals, the infracostales, and the triangularis sterni are thought to be often if not al-



FIG. 16.



FIG. 17.

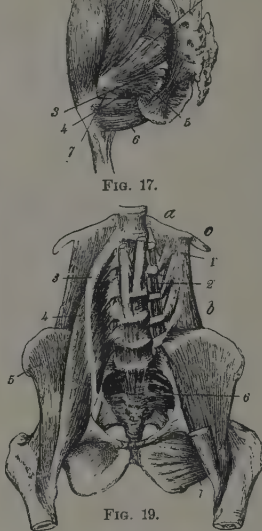


FIG. 18.

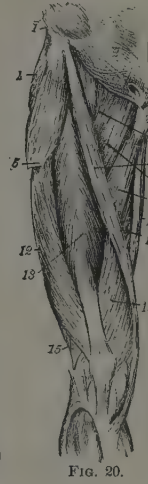


FIG. 19.

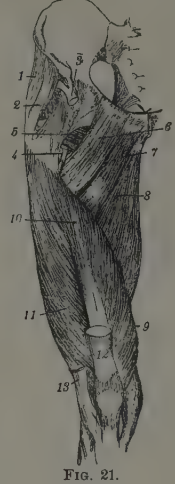


FIG. 20.

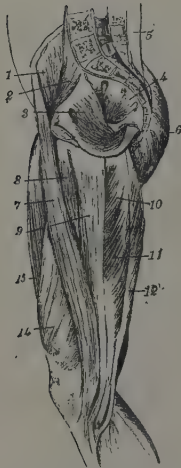


FIG. 21.

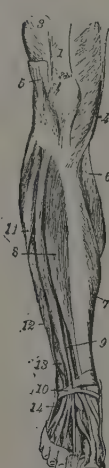


FIG. 22.



FIG. 23.

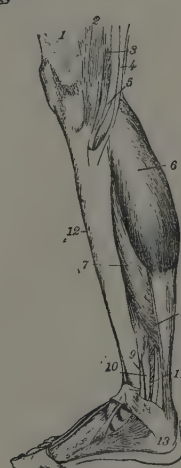


FIG. 24.

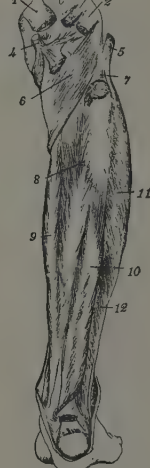


FIG. 25.

FIG. 16.—Superficial muscles of the hip and thigh, seen from behind.

1, the gluteus medius; 2, the gluteus maximus; 3, the vastus externus; 4, the biceps femoris; 5, the semitendinosus; 6, the semimembranosus; 7, the gracilis; 8, the sartorius; 9, the adductor magnus; 10, the gastrocnemius; 11, the plantaris.

FIG. 17.—Deep muscles of the hip on the left side, from behind.

1, the gluteus medius; 2, the pyriformis; 3, the gemellus superior; 4, the gemellus inferior; 5, the obturator internus; 6, the quadratus femoris; 7, the obturator externus.

FIG. 18.—Deep muscles of the right hip and thigh, from behind.

1, the gluteus minimus; 2, the obturator internus; 3, the obturator externus; 4, the pectineus; 5, the adductor magnus; 6, the vastus externus; 7, the vastus internus; 8, the biceps; 9, the plantaris; 10, the popliteus; 11, the semimembranosus; 12, the soleus.

FIG. 19.—Deep muscles of the abdomen and pelvis.

1, the quadratus lumborum; 2, the intertransversales; 3, the psoas parvus; 4, the psoas magnus; 5, the iliacus; 6, the pyriformis; 7, the obturator externus.

FIG. 20.—Superficial muscles of the front of the thigh.

1, the external oblique; 2, the aponeurosis; 3, the external abdominal ring; 4, the gluteus medius; 5, the tensor vaginæ femoris; 6, the sartorius; 7, the ilio-psoas; 8, the pectineus; 9, the adductor longus; 10, the gracilis; 11, the adductor magnus; 12, the vastus externus; 13, the rectus femoris; 14, the vastus internus; 15, the biceps femoris.

FIG. 21.—Deep muscles of the front of the thigh.

1, the gluteus medius; 2, the gluteus minimus; 3, the rectus; 4, the ilio-psoas; 5, the obturator externus and quadratus femoris; 6, the pectineus; 7, the adductor brevis; 8, the adductor magnus; 9, the vastus internus; 10, the cruræus; 11, the vastus externus; 12, the rectus; 13, the ilio-tibial.

FIG. 22.—Muscles of the inner side of the thigh and interior of the pelvis.

1, the iliacus; 2, the psoas magnus; 3, the obturator internus; 4, the pyriformis; 5, the lumbar aponeurosis; 6, the gluteus maximus; 7, the sartorius; 8, the adductor longus; 9, the gracilis; 10, the adductor magnus; 11, the semimembranosus; 12, the semitendinosus.

FIG. 23.—Muscles of the leg and foot from before.

1, the rectus femoris; 2, the vastus internus; 3, the vastus externus; 4, the sartorius; 5, the ilio-tibial; 6, the gastrocnemius; 7, the soleus; 8, the tibialis anticus; 9, the extensor proprius hallucis; 10, the extensor longus digitorum; 11, the peroneus longus; 12, the peroneus brevis; 13, the peroneus tertius; 14, the extensor brevis digitorum.

FIG. 24.—Superficial muscles of the leg, seen from behind.

1, the vastus externus; 2, the biceps femoris; 3, the semitendinosus; 4, the semimembranosus; 5, the gracilis; 6, the sartorius; 7, 8, the gastrocnemius; 9, the plantaris; 10, the soleus; 11, the peroneus longus; 12, the peroneus brevis; 13, the flexor longus digitorum; 14, the tibialis posticus; 15, the flexor longus hallucis.

FIG. 25.—Superficial muscles of the leg, seen from the inner side.

1, the vastus internus; 2, the sartorius; 3, the gracilis; 4, the semitendinosus; 5, the semimembranosus; 6, the gastrocnemius; 7, the soleus; 8, the tibialis posticus; 9, the flexor longus digitorum; 10, the flexor longus hallucis; 11, the flexor longus digitorum; 12, the tibialis anticus; 13, the abductor hallucis.

FIG. 26.—Deep posterior muscles of the leg.

1, 2, the gastrocnemius; 3, the plantaris; 4, the semimembranosus; 5, the biceps; 6, the popliteus; 7, the soleus; 8, the tibialis posticus; 9, the flexor longus digitorum; 10, the flexor longus hallucis; 11, the peroneus longus; 12, the peroneus brevis.

ways used as well. In labored respiration the m's are aided by the so-called auxiliary or accessory m's of expiration (the obliquus externus, obliquus internus, transversalis, and sacro-lumbalis). If the respiration becomes excessively labored, there is brought into co-ordinate action every m. in the body that can directly lessen the cavity of the thorax or can indirectly lessen it by giving fixed support to other m's. [J, 18, 19, 53.]—**M's of inspiration.** Ger., *Inspirationsmuskeln.* M's producing the movements of inspiration. Ordinarily these are the diaphragm, scalenus anticus, scalenus medius, scalenus posticus, the external intercostals, the sternal portion of the internal intercostals, and the twelve levatores costarum. In labored respiration these m's are aided by the so-called accessory or auxiliary inspiratory m's (the serratus posticus superior, sterno-mastoides, levator anguli scapuli, trapezius [superior portion], pectoralis minor, pectoralis major [inferior portion], and serratus magnus). If the respiration becomes excessively labored, there is brought into co-ordinate action every m. in the body that can directly increase the cavity of the thorax or can indirectly increase it by furnishing fixed support to other m's. [J, 18, 19, 53.]—**M's of mastication.** Ger., *Beissmuskeln.* The masseter, temporalis, and pterygoidel externus and internus. [C.]—**M's of organic life.** See *M's of vegetative life.*—**M's of respiration.** Ger., *Atmungs- und Ausatemmuskeln.* See *Atmungs- und Ausatemmuskeln.* See *M's of inspiration and M's of expiration.*—**M's of the ureters.** Lat., *musculi ureterum.* A band of thin, condensed muscular fibres of the urinary bladder extending between the openings of the ureters. [L, 31.]—**M's of vegetable (or vegetative) life.** Muscular tissue forming a part of the organs of vegetative life, such as that in the vascular, digestive, and respiratory systems (constrictor, apertor, and especially the constrictor). [J, 55.]—**M. rouge (Fr.).** See *Red m.*—**M. strié (Fr.).** See *Striated m.*—**M. substance.** 1. Muscular tissue. [L, 2.] See *Myosine.*—**M. supérieur du marteau (Fr.).** See *Laxator tympani minor.*—**M. transverse de l'oreille externe (Fr.).** See *Transversus auricularis.*—**Naso-palpebral m.** See *Oreicularis palpebrarum.*—**Nictating m.** Ger., *Nickhautmuskel.* The m. of a nictating membrane of fishes. [Arch. f. Anat. u. phys., 1852 (a, 29).]—**Non-striated m's.** Unstriated m's. See under *M.*—**Oreicular m.** Lat., *musculus orbicularis.* Fr., *m. orbiculaire.* Ger., *ringförmiger Muskel.* A m. whose fibres form a more or less complete ring around a bone, aperture, etc. (e. g., the sphincter ani). [L, 332.]—**Organic m's.** See *Involuntary m's.*—**Pale m.** Fr., *m. blanc.* Of Ravier, a voluntary m. (see *Voluntary muscular fibre*) in which the contraction and relaxation are rapid. [J, 30, 31.] Cf. *Red m.*—**Palmar m's.** In the foot, all the m's of the superficial to the deep branch of the external plantar nerve; in the hand, all the m's lying superficial to the deep branch of the ulnar nerve. [Ruge, Brooks (a, 32).]—**Papillary m's of the heart.** See *Anterior papillary m's* and *Posterior papillary m's.*—**Pectinate m's.** Ger., *gezackte Muskeln.* See *Serrated m's.*—**Pectoral m's.** Ger., *Brustmuskeln.* See under *Pectoralis.*—**Petal m.** See *Larso-præphalangæus.*—**Pennate m's.** Pennated m's. Fr., *musculi pennati.* Ger., *gefiederte Muskeln.* M's having a central tendinous portion in their long axes toward which the muscular fibres on each side converge. [L, 31, 332.]—**Perforated m. of Casserius.** See *Coraco-brachialis.*—**Peripenial m.** Fr., *m. péripénien.* Of Sappey, a layer of unstriated muscular fibres situated beneath the skin of the penis, analogous to the dartos and furnishing fibres that form the subcutaneous frenum. [L, 48.]—**Pinnate m's.** See *Pennate m's.*—**Petit-m. diaphragme (Fr.).** See *Musculus diaphragmatis minor.*—**Phillips's m.** A head of the epicondylor-præphalangæus arising from the external superior tuberosity of the radius and the external lateral ligament of the ulnar articulation, regarded as a separate m. [L.]—**Polycaudate m's.** See *Multicaudate m's.*—**Polycapital m's.** See *Multipital m's.*—**Polygastric m's.** Lat., *musculi polygastri.* Ger., *vielfachköpfige Muskeln.* Long m's divided into two or more parts by transverse tendinous septa. [L, 31.]—**Polymeric m's.** Ger., *Polymere-Muskeln.* M's in which one or more monomers are interposed between their origins and insertions. [L, 332.]—**Postaxial m's.** M's on the posterior aspects of the limbs when they are at right angles to the spine. [L, 12.]—**Posterior great straight m. of the head.** Fr., *droit grand postérieur de la tête.* An analogue in lower animals of the recti capitis posticus major and medius of man, divided by Gerard into the long and short axillo-occipitales, and by Percival into the complexus minor and rectus capitis posticus. [L.]—**Posterior papillary m.** A columna carnea of the right ventricle of the heart, sometimes absent, occasionally double, arising from the wall of the ventricle and terminating in chordæ tendineæ inserted into the posterior surface of the long posterior cusp of the tricuspid valve. [L, 142, 332.]—**Posterior serrated m's.** See *Longissimus.*—**Pre-axial m's.** M's on the anterior aspects of the limbs when they are at right angles to the spine. [L, 12.]—**Premier m. du triceps (Fr.).** See *Abductor femoris longus.*—**Red m.** Fr., *m. rouge.* Of Ravier, voluntary m. of a deep red color, such as the semitendinosus of the rabbit, in which the contraction and relaxation are slow and the fibres show a more marked longitudinal and a faint and more irregular transverse striation than the fibres of pale m. The m. corpuscles are more numerous and are situated within the substance as well as on the surface of the fibres. [J, 30, 31.]—**Respiratory m's.** See *M's of inspiration and M's of expiration.*—**Riolan's m's.** The ciliary portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum. [L.]—**Santorini's m.** See *Risorius.*—**Second m. du triceps (Fr.).** See *Abductor femoris brevis.*—**Semipennate m's.** See *Pennate m's.*—**Serrated m's.** Lat., *musculi serrati.* Ger., *sägeförmige (oder gezackte, oder gezähnte) Muskeln.* Broad m's having a toothed margin by means of which they have their origins or insertions. [L, 31.]—**Short m's.** Lat., *musculi breves.* M's lying upon one segment only of a limb, and passing over only one joint. [E. Coues, "Med. Record," July 30, 1888 (L).]—**Short spinous m.** See *Dorso-spinalis.*—**Simple m's.** Ger., *einfache Muskeln.* M's which have a single insertion and origin. [L, 31.]—**Skeletal m.** Ger., *Skelettmuskel.* A m. attached to or

acting on the skeleton. [a, 29.]—**Skew m.** A m. placed obliquely. [Haughton (a, 29).]—**Small m. of the helix.** See *Helicis m. minor* (under *Helix*).—**Smooth m's.** Fr., *m's lisses.* Ger., *Glattmuskeln.* See under *M.*—**Square m. of the loins.** See *Costo-lumbalis.*—**Striated m's.** *Striped m's.* Fr., *m's striés.* Ger., *quergestreifte Muskeln.* See under *M.*—**Subcutaneous m. of the neck.** Of Chauveau, the cuticularis colli and the musculus cutaneous faciei considered as a single structure. [L, 13.]—**Subvertebral m's.** See *Hyposkeletal m's.*—**Tailor's m.** See *Sartorius.*—**Temporal m.** See *TEMPORALIS.*—**Thiernes's m.** In solipeds, a head of the epicondylor-præphalangæus arising from the transverse ligament of the ulna, regarded as a separate m. [L.]—**Transverse spinous m. of the back and loins.** See *TRANSVERSO-SPINUS.*—**Tricipital m's.** Lat., *musculi tricipites.* Ger., *dreiköpfige Muskeln.* M's having their origins from three distinct points. [L, 31, 332.]—**Troisième m. du triceps (Fr.).** See *Abductor femoris magnus.*—**Unstriated m's.** *Unstripped m's.* See under *M.*—**Uterine m.** The muscular fibres of the uterus.—**Vento-lateral m's.** That group of m's of the trunk situated below a horizontal septum which, in the embryo, extends outward from the transverse processes of the vertebrae. [a, 5.]—**Visceral m's.** The m's connected with the visceral skeleton. [L, 294.]—**Voluntary m's.** *Freie willkürliche, Ger., willkürliche (oder irritable) Muskeln.* *Belegungsmuskeln.* M's that are under the direct control of the will. Most m's composed of striated muscular tissue are voluntary, while only a few of the unstriated m's are voluntary. [J, 19, 55; a, 48.] See under *M.*—**White m's.** See *Involuntary m's* and cf. *Pale m.*—**Wilson's m.** Lat., *musculus Wilsoni, levator urethrae.* Ger., *Wilson'scher Muskel.* The fasciculus of the constrictor urethrae descending vertically from the body of the pubes, near the symphysis, to unite with the superior fasciculus of the constrictor urethrae. It is much more developed in the lower animals than in man, in whom its existence has been doubted. [Bell, Wilson (H); L.]

MUSCROID, adj. *Mu'sk'oid.* From *musculus*, moss, and *είδος*, resemblance. Resembling moss. For the *Muscoidea*, or *Muscoidea*, see under *MUSCI*.

MUSCOLOGY, n. *Mu's-ko'l'og-jî.* Lat., *muscologia* (from *musculus*, moss, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *muscologie*. The botany of mosses.

MUSCULAR, adj. *Mu'sk'u'l-a'r.* Lat., *muscularis.* Fr., *musculaire.* Ger., *muskulär.* 1. Pertaining to, distributed to, or resembling a muscle. 2. Characterized by well-developed muscles. [C.]

MUSCULARIS (Lat.), adj. *Mu'sk(mu'sk)-u'l(u'l)-a(a)'rîs.* See *MUSCULAR*; as a n. (*membrana* understood), the muscular coat or layer of an organ, as of the intestines or the uterus.—**M. mucosæ.** Fr., *muqueuse musculaire* (ou *musculeuse*). A thin layer of muscular fibre cells situated between the mucosa and submucosa of some mucous membranes. [C; J, 30, 32.]

MUSCULARITY, n. *Mu's-ku'l-a'r'îz-tî.* 1. The condition of being muscular. [a, 48.] 2. The contractile power or tone of a muscle. [C.]

MUSCULATION (Fr.), n. *Mu's-ku'-la's-se-o'n.* From *musculus*, a muscle. Muscular action; the function of the muscles. [L, 41 (a, 17).]—**M. irresistible.** Chorea. [a, 48.]

MUSCULATURE, n. *Mu's(ku'l-a'tu'r.* Fr., *m. Ger., Muskulatur.* 1. The muscular system in general. [K.] 2. The muscular tissue of some special part, such as the oesophagus. [J, 87, 84.]

MUSCULEUSE (Fr.), n. *Mu's-ku'-lu-z.* 1. See *MUSCULARIA mucosa.* 2. See *MUSCULOSA.*

MUSCULINE, n. *Mu's(ku'l-en.* From *musculus*, a muscle. The special characteristic substance of muscular tissue. [J.] Cf. *MUSCLE PLASMA.*

MUSCULINTEGER (Lat.), n. m. *Mu'sk(mu'sk)-u'l(u'l)-î-n-têz-jûr'te(r).* Gen., *-int'egri.* From *musculus*, a muscle, and *integer*, whole. Of Coues, a combination of two or more muscles previously regarded as distinct, but better considered as a single muscle. [E. Coues, "Med. Record," July 30, 1887 (L).]

MUSCULO-CUTANEOUS, MUSCULO-DERMIC, adj's. *Mu's(ku'l-o-ku'-ta-ne'-u's, -du'm'îk.* Lat., *musculo-cutaneus* (from *musculus*, a muscle, and *cutis*, or *δέρμα*, the skin). Fr., *musculo-cutané.* Pertaining to or connected with muscles and the integument. [L.]

MUSCULO-ELASTIC, adj. *Mu's(ku'l-o-e-la's-tîk.* 1. At once muscular and elastic. [a, 48.] 2. Composed in part of muscular and in part of elastic tissue. [J, 123.]

MUSCULO-INTESTINAL, adj. *Mu's(ku'l-o-î-n-tê-s'tîz-n'l.* From *musculus*, a muscle, and *intestinus*, inward. Pertaining to muscles and to the intestine. [a, 48.]

MUSCULO-MEMBRANOUS, adj. *Mu's(ku'l-o-me'm-bra-nu's.* From *musculus*, a muscle, and *membrana*, a membrane. Pertaining to the nature of muscle and of membrane. [a, 48.]

MUSCULO-PHRENIC, adj. *Mu's(ku'l-o-fre'nî'îk.* Lat., *musculo-phrenicus* (from *musculus*, a muscle, and *φρίψ*, the mind). Fr., *musculo-phrénique.* Ger., *muskular-phrenisch.* Distributed to muscles and to the diaphragm (e. g., the m.-p. artery). [C.]

MUSCULO-RHACHIDEAN, adj. *Mu's(ku'l-o-ra-kîd'-îz-e'a'n.* From *musculus*, a muscle, and *ῥάχις*, the spine. See *MUSCULO-SPINAL.*

MUSCULOSA (Lat.), n. f. *Mu'sk(mu'sk)-u'l(u'l)-os'a.* From *musculus*, a muscle. Fr., *musculeuse.* Ger., *Muskelhaut.* See *MUSCULARIS.*

MUSCULO-SPINAL, adj. *Mu's(ku'l-o-spî-n'l.* From *musculus*, a muscle, and *spina*, the backbone. Distributed to or connected with muscles and the spine.

MUSCULO-TEGUMENTARY, adj. *Mu's(ku'l-o-teg-u'-n-tê-n't-a-rîz.* Involving the integument and muscles. [L.]

MUSCULOUS, adj. *Mu'sk* 'u¹-u²s. Lat., *musculus* (from *musculus*, a muscle). Consisting of or containing muscular fibres.

MUSCULUS (Lat.), n. m. *Mu'sk* (mu'sk) 'u¹(u²)-u²s (u²s). See **MUSCLE**.—**Alius m. transversus**. See **ADDUCTOR hallucis**.—**M. abdominis oblique ascendens**. See **OBLIQUUS abdominis internus**.—**M. abdominis oblique descendens**. See **OBLIQUUS abdominis externus**.—**M. accessorius ad rectum**. An anomalous prolongation of the rectus abdominis muscle upward on the chest for a varying distance. [L. 332.] Cf. **RECTUS sternalis**.—**M. admirator**. See **RECTUS oculi superior**.—**M. accessorius ad sacro-lumbalem**. See **ACCESSORIUS sacro-lumbalis**.—**Musculi alopeces**. The psos muscles. [L. 349.]—**M. amatorius**. See **OBLIQUUS oculi superior**.—**M. anomalus maxillae superioris**. See **RHOMBOIDES**.—**M. anomalus menti**. An anomalous muscular slip arising near the insertion of the levator menti, and inserted near the mental foramen. [L. 31.]—**M. anomalus transversus**. See **TRANSVERSUS oris**.—**M. apicis nasi**. See **DILATOR naris anterior**.—**M. aponeuroticus**. See **TENSOR vaginae femoris**.—**Musculi arcuum transversales**. See **ROTATORES lumbi**.—**M. articulationis mandibulae**. See **TEMPORALIS minor**.—**M. arycorniculatus obliquus**. See **ARTERIOIDES obliquus**.—**M. attentionis**. See **ATTOLLENS auriculam**.—**Musculi bicaudati**. See **Bicaudate MUSCLES**.—**M. bicornis**. The extensor carpi radialis. [L. 94.]—**M. biverter**. See **Digastric MUSCLE**.—**Musculi breves**. See **Short MUSCLES**.—**M. broncho-oesophageus**. A triangular bundle of fibres which arises from the posterior wall of the left bronchus and blends with the longitudinal fibres of the oesophagus. [L. 332.]—**M. buccalis**. **M. buccinatorius**. See **BUCINATOR**.—**M. bursalis**. See **OBTURATOR internus** and **MARSUPIALIS**.—**M. calantica**. See **PLATYSMA myoides**.—**M. cancellatus**. See **OBTURATOR internus**.—**M. carthorophus**. See **SUBSCAPULARIS**.—**M. Casserii**. See **CORACO-BRACHIALIS**.—**M. catene**. See **TIBIALIS anticus**.—**M. choanoides**. See **CHANOIDES**.—**M. ciliaris**. 1. See **Ciliary MUSCLE**. 2. See **CILIARIS Riolani**.—**M. ciliaris chorioidalis**. See **Ciliary MUSCLE**.—**M. ciliaris inferior**. See **ORBITALIS oculi palpebralis inferior**.—**M. ciliaris superior**. See **ORBITALIS oculi palpebralis superior**.—**M. cleido-occipitalis**. See **CLEIDO-OCIPITALIS**.—**M. clitoridis inferior latus et planus**. See **CONTRACTOR cunni**.—**M. coccygii**. See **COCYGEUS** (n.).—**M. Coiterii**. See **CORRUGATOR supercilii**.—**Musculi columnae recti**. See **DILATOR ani internus**.—**M. complexus** et **biventer cervicis**. See **COMPLEXUS major**.—**M. conchae proprior**. See **ATTRAHENS aurem**.—**M. consiliarius**. See **STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS**.—**M. constrictorius**. See **SPHINCTER**.—**Musculi cordis**. See **Musculi pectorales**.—**M. anterior papillary**. See **Anterior papillary MUSCLE**.—**M. Cramptonianus**. See **Ciliary MUSCLE**.—**M. cranii cutaneus**. See **OCIPITO-FRONTALIS**.—**Musculi cruris gemelli** (seu *geminii*). The two heads of the gastrocnemius. [L. 7.]—**M. crystallinus**. An old name for the crystalline lens, which was supposed to consist of muscular fibres. [F.]—**M. cutaneus**. See **PLATYSMA myoides**.—**M. cutaneus manus**. See **PALMARIS brevis**.—**M. deltois**. See **DELTOID**.—**Musculi dentati**. See **Scutated MUSCLES**.—**M. diaphragmaticus**. See **DIAPHRAGM**.—**M. diaphragmatis inferior**. See **M. diaphragmatis minor**.—**M. diaphragmatis major**. Fr., *grand (muscle) diaphragme*, *diaphragme supérieur*. The horizontal portion of the diaphragm. [L. 7.]—**M. diaphragmatis minor**. Fr., *petit (muscle) diaphragme*, *diaphragme inférieur*. The vertical portion of the diaphragm. [L. 7.]—**M. diaphragmatis superior**. See **M. diaphragmatis major**.—**M. digastricus**. See **Digastric MUSCLE**.—**M. dormitator**. See **ORBITALIS palpebrarum**.—**M. epitraneus**. See **OCIPITO-FRONTALIS**.—**M. episternalis**. See **STERNALIS**.—**M. fascialis**. See **TENSOR fasciae latae**.—**M. femoris membranaceus**. See **TENSOR vaginae femoris**.—**Musculi fidicinales**. See **FIDICINALES**.—**M. frontalis verus**. See **CORRUGATOR supercilii**.—**M. frontis**. See **FRONTALIS** (2d def.).—**M. Gasserii**. See **LAXATOR tympani minor**.—**M. glossio-epiglotticus**. See **GENIO-EPIGLOTTICUS**.—**M. helicis major**. See **HELICIS major** (under **HELIX**).—**M. helicis minor**. See **HELICIS minor** (under **HELIX**).—**M. helicis tragus**. See **TRAGICUS**.—**M. hippicus**. See **TIBIALIS anticus**.—**M. Hornii**. 1. See **Ciliary MUSCLE**. 2. See **HELICIS tarsi**.—**M. humilis**. See **RECTUS oculi inferior**.—**M. immersus**. See **SUBSCAPULARIS**.—**M. incisurae majoris auriculae**. See **INTERTRAGICUS**.—**M. incisurae Santorini**. Fr., *muscle de l'incisure de Santorini*. Ger., *Muskel der Santorini'schen Spalte*. A very small muscle found rarely in the auditory canal, below and farther than the tragus. [F.]—**M. indignabundus**. See **RECTUS oculi externus**.—**Musculi intercartilaginei**. See **INTEROSSEI**.—**M. iracundus**. See **RECTUS oculi externus**.—**M. Krausii**. See **CORACO-CERVICALIS**.—**M. labii proprius**. See **COMPRESSOR labii**.—**M. lacrimalis posterior**. See **TENSOR tarsi**.—**M. letitiae**. See **RECTUS oculi internus**.—**M. lividus**. See **PECTINEUS**.—**Musculi longi**. See **Long MUSCLES**.—**M. longissimus tendinis**. See **PLANTARIS**.—**M. mallei externus**. See **LAXATOR tympani minor**.—**M. mallei internus**. See **TENSOR tympani**.—**M. maxillae inferioris biventer**. See **Digastricus**.—**M. maxillae superioris anomala**. See **LAXATOR nasae**.—**M. membranaceus**. See **TENSOR vaginae femoris**.—**M. mentationis**. See **Supinator longus**.—**M. mentalis**. See **LEVATOR menti**.—**M. menti anomalus**. A small triangular bundle of fibres occasionally found attached to the mental eminence, and forming a part of the levator labii inferioris. [L. 7 (a. 29).]—**M. Müllerii**. See **Müller's MUSCLE**.—**Musculi multicaudati**. See **Multicaudate MUSCLES**.—**M. nauticus**. See **TIBIALIS posticus**.—**M. ossis metacarpi digiti quinti**. See **OPONENS minimi digiti**.—**Musculi papillares cordis**. Ger., *Herzformige Muskeln*. See **HERZFORMIG MUSCLES**. See **Anterior papillary MUSCLE** and **Posterior papillary MUSCLE**.—**M. patientie**. See **LEVATOR anguli scapulae**.—**M. pauperum**. See **RECTUS oculi inferior**.—**Musculi pectinati**. Ger., *Rammuskeln* (im Herzen). Muscular ridges on the interior surface of the auricles of the heart, which serve to prevent over-distention of the auricles. [L.] Cf. **COLUMNAE carneae** (1st def.) and **Moderator BANDS**.—**Musculi pennati**. See **Pennisiform MUSCLES**.

—**M. perforatus Casseri**. See **CORACO-BRACHIALIS**.—**M. phrenicus**. See **DIAPHRAGM**.—**Musculi polypitices**. See **Multiplicat MUSCLES**.—**Musculi polygastrici**. See **Polygastric MUSCLES**.—**M. processus majoris mallei**. See **TENSOR tympani**.—**M. processus minimi mallei**. See **LAXATOR auris internus**.—**M. processus minoris mallei**. See **LAXATOR tympani minor**.—**M. religiosus**. See **RECTUS oculi superior**.—**Musculi respiratorii**. See **MUSCLES of expiration** and **MUSCLES of inspiration**.—**M. sacci lacrimalis**. See **TENSOR tarsi**.—**M. sedem atollens**. See **LEVATOR ani**.—**Musculi semipennati**. See **Denipennat norm MUSCLES**.—**Musculi semispinales**. The semispinales dorsi et colli. [L.]—**M. superbus**. See **RECTUS oculi superior**.—**M. supercilii**. See **CORRUGATOR supercilii**.—**M. surae**. See **TRICEPS surae**.—**M. testicondus**. **M. testiculi**. **M. testis**. See **CREMASTER**.—**M. thoracis**. See **STERNALIS**.—**M. tragicus**. See **TRAGICUS**.—**Musculi tricipites**. See **Tricipital MUSCLES**.—**M. tubae novus**. See **ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube**.—**M. urethrum**. See **URETHRALIS**.—**M. uvulae**. See **Azygos uvulae**.—**M. Varolii**. See **STRAPEDIUS**.—**M. Wilsonii**. See **Wilson's MUSCLE**.—**Nonus humeri m. placentini**. See **TERES minor**.—**Novus tubae eustachianae m.** See **ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube**.—**Palpebrarum duo musculi**. See **ORBITALIS palpebrarum**.—**(Virilis) testis m.** See **CREMASTER**.

MUSCUS (Lat.), n. m. *Mu'sk* (mu'sk) 'u²s (u²s). 1. A moss (see **MUSCI**). 2. Any one of various lichens. [a. 35.] 3. See **MUSK**.—**Lacca musci**. **Litmus**. [B. 95.]—**M. albus quernus**. The *Usnea barbata* and other hairy lichens. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**M. arboreus**. The *Parmelia prunastri*, *Usnea barbata*, and other hairy lichens. [B. 121, 180 (a. 35).]—**M. cabardinus**. See **Siberian musc**.—**M. caninus**. The *Peltigera canina*. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**M. capillareus major**. The *Polytrichum commune* and other species of *Polytrichum*. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**M. catharticus**. See **LYCOPodium selago** and *Cetraria islandica*.—**M. clavatus**. See **LYCOPodium annotinum** and *LYCOPodium clavatum*.—**M. corallinus**. See *HELMINTHOCHORTON* and *CORALLINA officinalis*.—**M. cumatilis**. The *Peltigera aphthosa*. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**M. erectus**. See *LYCOPodium selago*.—**M. helminthochorton**. See *HELMINTHOCHORTON*.—**M. islandicus**. See *Cetraria islandica*.—**M. maritimus**. See *HELMINTHOCHORTON*.—**M. polytrichus**. The *Polytrichum commune* and other species of *Polytrichum*. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**M. pulmonarius**. See *STICTA pulmonacea* and *Cetraria islandica*.—**M. pyxidatus**. See *ECOMYCES cociferus*.—**M. quercinus**. See *M. albus quernus*.—**M. quercus albus**. The *Usnea plicata*. [B. 121 (a. 35).]—**M. repens**. See *LYCOPodium clavatum*.—**M. saxatilis**. The *Parmelia omphalodes* and lichens found in similar habitats. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**M. squamosus**. *terrestris*. The *Lycomodium clavatum*. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**M. tunquiniensis**. See *Thibet musk*.—**M. ursinus**. The *Polytrichum commune*. [B. 121 (a. 35).]—**M. vulgaris**. The *Hypnum loreum* and other large-sized species of *Hypnum*. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**Syrupus de musco quercino**. A preparation made by infusing 6 parts of oak-tree moss, 1 part each of Mexican goosefoot, Corinthian grapes, and licorice, and 2 parts of comfrey-root in 12 of boiling water, and adding 32 of sugar for each 20 of colature. [B. 119 (a. 38).]

MUSEAU (Fr.), n. *Mu's*-zo. A muzzle, a snout. [a. 21.]—**M. de tanche**. See *Os uteri*.—**M. interne du col utérin**. See *Os uteri internum*.

MUSENA, MUSENNA (Lat.), n. s. f. *Mu's* (mu'se) 'sa/na², -se'n²-na. Fr., *musena*, *boissena* [Fr. Cod.]. See **MUSANA**.

MUSENNIN, n. *Mu'se'n* 'i²n. An acid, bitter, resinous substance found in the musana. [B. 5 (a. 38).] See **MOUSSEINE**.

MUSHROOM, n. *Mu'sh'rum*. Ger., *würst*. Lat., *fungus*. Fr., *champignon*. Ger., *Schwamm*. *Pile*. Any large-sized fungus; the genus *Agaricus*.—**M. campestris**. The mushroom, known as the common m. [B. 19, 185, 275 (a. 35).]—**Cup-m.** The genus *Peziza*. [B. 275 (a. 34).]—**Edible m.** See *AGARICUS campestris*.—**Fly m.** See *AGARICUS muscarius*.—**Hedge-hog m.** See *Spiny m.*—**Hedge m.** A large-sized variety of *Agaricus arvensis*. It is said to produce violent sickness when eaten in substance, though it is recommended for catsup. [B. 19, 275 (a. 35).]—**Meadow m.** The *Agaricus campestris*; so called erroneously. [B. 77 (a. 35).]—**O-m.** A wholesome fine-flavoured variety of *Agaricus campestris* of large size. [B. 19, 275 (a. 35).]—**Scarlet m. of Malta**. See *CYNOMORIUM coccineum*.—**Spiny m.** See *HYDNUM repandum*.

MUSK, n. *Mu'sk*. Lat., *moschus* [U. S. Ph. Br. Ph. Ger. Ph. Belg. Ph. Dan. Ph. Norw. Ph. Swed. Ph. Swiss Ph. Netherl. Ph. Finn. Ph. Gr. Ph. Hung. Ph. Russ. Ph.], Fr., *musc* [Fr. Cod.] (*animal* [1st def.]). Ger., *Moschus*. It., *muschio*. Sp., *almizcle* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A substance secreted from the preputial follicles of *Moschus moschiferus*. The best variety is known as *moschus tonquinensis* (seu *tunquiniensis*, seu *tibetanus*, seu *chinensis*), is of a dark-purplish or reddish-brown color, and has a bitter taste and a peculiar, penetrating, diffusive odor. It contains ammonia, cholesterin, fat, a bitter resinous principle, and various animal principles. As a medicine it is a stimulant and antispasmodic and is given in the form of pill or emulsion in hicough and other nervous complaints, and in nervous exhaustion. [B. 5 (a. 35).] 2. See **M. PLANT**.—**American m.** The sacs of the m.-rat (*Fiber zibethicus*); used as a substitute for true m. [B. 5 (a. 35).]—**Artificial m.** A preparation made by treating 1 part of oil of amber with 2 parts of nitric acid for twenty-four hours, and washing with cold water. [B. 19 (a. 38).]—**Bassani m.** An inferior variety of m. [B. 81 (a. 38).]—**Bucharian m.** *Moschus bucharicus*. An inferior variety of m. [B. 81 (a. 38).]—**Cabardine m.** See *Siberian m.*—**Chinese m.** The best variety of m., imported from China. [B. 81 (a. 38).]—**M. bag**. The small oval pouch or pod, on the abdomen of the m.-deer, containing the secretion known as m. It is smooth and flat on the upper surface but hairy and convex on the under side. [B. 81 (a. 38).]—**M. clyster**. Ger., *Moschusklyster*. A preparation made of from 0.5 to 10 grammes of m., the yolk of one egg,

and 200 grammes of decoction of althea-root. [A. 319 (a, 21).]—**M-deer**. See *MOSCHUS moschiferus*.—**M. grains**. Fr. *graines de musc*. The seed of *Abelmoschus moschatus*. [B. 121 (a, 35).]—**M-plant**. See the major list.—**M-tree**. See the major list.—**Russian m.**, *Siberian m.* Lat., *moschus moscoviticus* (see *russicus*, see *sibiricus*), *moschus sibiricus*. A small-grained variety of m. of a light yellowish-brown color. Imported from central Asia by way of Russia. It is inferior to Chinese m., and has a faint, sickening odor. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**Thibet m.** Lat., *moschus orientalis* (see *tibetanus*), *moschus tunquensis*. See M. (1st def.).—**Tincture of m.** See *Tinctura MOSCH.*—**Tong-King m.** See *Chinese m.*—**Vegetable m.** Fr., *mus végétal*. The seeds of *Abelmoschus moschatus*; used lib. animal m. in scenting powders and pomatums. [B. 77, 172, 185 (a, 35).]

MUSKAT (Ger.), *Mus-ka'st'*. See *NUTMEG* and *MYSTICA* (2d def.).—**Aetherisches M'öl**. See *Oil of NUTMEG*.—**M'balsam**. See *Expressed oil of NUTMEG*.—**M. blumen**, *M. blüthe*. See *MACE*.—**M'butter**, *M'nussöl*. See *Expressed oil of NUTMEG*.

MUSKATNÜSSE (Ger.), *Mus-ka'st'nüs-se'*. *Nutmegs* (fruit of *Myristica fragrans*). [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Amerikanische M.** The fruits of *Monodora myristica*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Männliche M.** The seed of *Myristica tomentosa*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

MUSKAU (Ger.), *Mus-ka'u'*. A place in the province of Silesia, Prussia, where there are gaseous, chalybeate, and sulphurous springs, and bathing establishments. [L. 30, 37, 105 (a, 43).]

MUSKEL (Ger.), *Mus-ke'l*. See *MUSCLE*. For numerous phrases and terms, see *QUALITY*, and *QUALITY* words and the compounds in which M. occurs. **Abwärtsziehender M.** See **ADDUCTOR**.—**Abziehm' der eustachischen Röhre**. See **ADDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube**.—**Abziehm' des Auges**. See **ABDUCTENS oculi** (1st def.).—**Abziehm' des Oberschenkels**. See **ABDUCTORS of the thigh**.—**Abziehm' des Ohres**. See **RETRAHENS aurem**.—**Abziehm' des Zeigefingers**. See **ABDUCTOR indicis**.—**Abziehungs-M'n. adductors**. [L.]—**Accelerirender M.** See **ACCELERANS**.—**Äusserer Armbeinhakenbogen m'n.** See **HUMERO-OLECRANUS externus**.—**Äusserer Flügel m'n.** See **PTERYGOIDEUS externus**.—**Äusserer Hammer m'n.** See **LAXATOR tympani major**.—**Äusserer Hüftbeinloch m'n.** See **OBTRATOR externus**.—**Äusserer kleiner flügel förmiger M.** See **PTERYGOIDEUS externus**.—**Äusserer querer Damm m'n.** See **TRANSVERSUS perinei superficialis**.—**Äusserer zweiflügeliger Waden m'n.** See **ASTRONOTUS**.—**Äusserer Zwischenrippen m'n.** See **INTERCOSTALES externi**.—**Anziehender M. der grossen Zehe**. See **ADDUCTOR hallucis**.—**Artepiglottischer M.** See **ARYTENO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS**.—**Aufhebern' des Ohres**. See **ATTOLLENS aurem**.—**Ausgehöhler M.** See **FLEXOR digitorum manus sublimis**.—**Auswärtsziehender M.** See **SUPINATOR**.—**Auswärtsziehender M. des kleinen Fingers**. See **ABDUCTOR minimi digiti manus sublimis**.—**Bewegungsm'n.** See **Voluntary MUSCLES**.—**Birnählicher M.**, **Birnförmiger M.** See **PIRIFORMIS**.—**Blasenm'n.** Muscles connected with the urinary bladder. [L.]—**Blendungs m'n.** The muscles of the iris. [A. 29.]—**Breiter (oder Breittester) Rücken m'n.** 1. See **LATISSIMUS dorsi**. 2. See **DORSO-HUMERALIS**.—**Breitm' des Abdomens**. See **TRANSVERSUS abdominis**.—**Brustbeinschildknorpel m'n.** See **STERNO-THYROIDEUS**.—**Ciliarm'.** See *Ciliary muscle*.—**Comprimirender M.** See **COMPRESSOR** (2d def.).—**Corrigirender M. der Augenbrauen**. See **CORRIGATOR supercilii**.—**Darmbein m'n.** See **ILIACUS internus**.—**Darmbeinumdrehern'.** See **ILIO-TROCHANTERIUS medius**.—**Darm m'n.** See **DARMmuskulatur**.—**Demüthiger M.**, **Demüthsm'**, **Deprimirender Augenm'**. See **RECTUS oculi inferior**.—**Deprimirender M. der Nasensecheidewand**. See **DEPRESSOR septi nasalis**.—**Dorn m'n.** See **Spinæ**.—**Dreieckeriger Arm m'n.** See **DELTOID.**—**Dreieckeriger Brustbein m'n.** (oder **Brustum'**). See **TRIANGULARIS sterni**.—**Dreieckiger Kinn m'n.** (oder **Lippen m'n.**). See **DEPRESSOR anguli oris**.—**Dreieckiger M. der oberen Rippen**. See **TRIANGULARIS sterni**.—**Dreiköpfiger Arm m'n.** See **TRICEPS EXTENSOR cubiti**.—**Dreiköpfiger M. des Schenkels**. See **TRICEPS suræ**.—**Dreischwänziger M.** A three-tailed muscle. [L.]—**Dünner M. des Schenkeleins**. See **PLANTARIS**.—**Durchbohrer M.** A muscle which perforates another, especially the flexor digitorum manus profundus. [L. 80.]—**Durchbohrter M.** A muscle perforated by another, especially the flexor digitorum manus sublimis. [L. 80.]—**Eigenthümlicher M. des Tragus**. See **TRAGICUS**.—**Einfache M'n.** See **Simple MUSCLES**.—**Einfachgegliederte M'n.** See **Demipenniform MUSCLES**.—**Eingelenkige M'n.** Muscles between whose origin and insertion a single articulation is interposed. [L. 332.]—**Eingesenker M. des Schulterblatts**. See **SUBSCAPULARIS**.—**Eingeweidewirkender M.** The muscles of the internal organs. [A. 29.]—**Entgegenwirkender M.** See **ANTAGONIST** (1st def.).—**Erweiternder M. der Röhre**. See **TENSOR palati mollis**.—**Extendirender M.** See **EXTENSOR**.—**Extremitäten m'n.** The muscles of the limbs. [L.]—**Felsenschieber m'n.** See **FERRUGINEUS**.—**Felsenstumpfen m'n.** See **LEVATOR veli palati**.—**Fischer M. der Hand**. See **PALMARIS brevis**.—**Flechten m'n.** See **COMPLEXUS**.—**Flügelgaumen m'n.** See **PTERYGO-PHARYNGEUS**.—**Flügel m'n.** The pterygoid muscles. [L.] Cf. **PTERYGOIDEUS**.—**Flügel-schlundkopf m'n.** See **PTERYGO-PHARYNGEUS**.—**Flug m'n.** In birds and the *Cheiroptera*, the muscles concerned in flight. [L.]—**Kollant'ender M.** See **Terrate MUSCLE**.—**Kinn m'n.** Muscles concerned in locomotion. [L.]—**Gebirgs m'n.** See **TRIGICUS**.—**Geniekm'**. See **STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS**.—**Gerader M. A rectus muscle**. [L.] Cf. **RECTUS**.—**Gessissbein m'n.** See **ISCHIO-COC-**

CYGUS.—**Gessiss'm.** The glutæi muscles. [L.] Cf. **GLUTEUS**.—**Giessbeckenkhlendeckelm'**. See **ARYTENO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS**.—**Giessbecken m'n.**, **Giesskannen förmiger M.** See **ARYTENOIDEUS**.—**Glatt m'n.** See **Voluntary MUSCLES**.—**Gleichwirkende M'n.** Muscles having similar actions. [L.]—**Griffelhörnzengebein m'n.** See **STYLO-HYOIDEUS**.—**Griffelm' des Gaumensegels**. See **TRITRACHYLEUS internus**.—**Griffelroll m'n.** des **Gaumensegels**. See **PERISTAPHYLEUS externus**.—**Griffelschlundkopf m'n.**, **Griffelschlund m'n.** See **STYLO-PHARYNGEUS**.—**Griffelzungenbein m'n.** See **STYLO-HYOIDEUS**.—**Griffelzungen m'n.** See **STYLO-HYOIDEUS**.—**Grosser Darmbein m'n.** See **ILIACUS magnus**.—**Grösserer M. der Leiste**. See **HELICIS major** (under **HELIX**).—**Grosser Flügel m'n.** See **PTERYGOIDEUS internus**.—**Grosser Gefäss m'n.** See **GLUTEUS primus** and **ILIO-TROCHANTERIS magnus**.—**Grosser Hüften m'n.** See **ILIACUS major**.—**Grosser Rauten m'n.** See **RHOMBOIDEUS major**.—**Grosser runder Arm m'n.** (oder **M.**). See **TERES major**.—**Grosser Sägem'**. See **SERRATUS magnus**.—**Grosserschier M. des Augapfels**. See **OBLIQUUS oculi superior**.—**Grosser Schulterumdrehern'**. See **ABDUCTOR longus brachii**.—**Grosser vorderer gesägter (oder sägeförmiger M., oder Sägem').** See **SERRATUS anticus major**.—**Grosser zygomaticus m'n.** See **ZYGOMATICUS major**.—**Grundzungen m'n.** See **BARIOLGLOSUS**.—**Haarbalg m'n.** See **ARRECTOR pili**.—**Hakenarm m'n.**, **Haken m'n.** See **CORACOBRACHIALIS**.—**Halbdorn m'n.** The semispinales dorsi et colli. [L.]—**Halbdorn m'n. des Nackens**. See **SEMIPIRINALIS cervicis**.—**Halbdorn m'n. des Rückens**. See **SEMIPIRINALIS dorsi**.—**Halsbausch m'n.** See **SPLENIUS colli**.—**Halshaut m'n.** See **PTERYGOMYOIDES**.—**Hals m'n.** See the major list.—**Hammern m'n.** See **TENSOR tympani**.—**Haupt m'n.** See **OCCIPITALIS**.—**Hautfeder m'n.** The subcutaneous muscles of birds, by which the feathers are moved. [L. 332.]—**Hauthalm m'n.** See **PLATYSSMA myoides**.—**Haut m'n.** See **Cutaneous MUSCLES**.—**Hebender M. des Gaumenvorhanges**. See **LEVATOR veli palati**.—**Herabziehende M'n. der Rippen**. See **INTERCOSTALES interni**.—**Hinterbauch m'n.** A glutæus muscle. [L. 80.]—**Hinterer, cerebro-arytanoideischer M.** See **ARYTENO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS posterior**.—**Hinterer M. des äusseren Ohrs**. Hinterer M. des Warzenfortsatzes. See **RETRAHENS aurem**.—**Hinterer oberer Kaum'**. See **PTERYGOIDEUS externus**.—**Hinterer oberer Sägem'**. See **SERRATUS posticus superior**.—**Hinterer Ohrblatt m'n.** See **ANTITRAGICUS**.—**Hinterer Ohr m'n.** See **RETRAHENS aurem**.—**Hinterer Ring-giesskannen m'n.** See **CRICO-ARYTENOIDEUS posticus**.—**Hinterer Schenkelbein m'n.** See **GRANT ADDUCTOR**.—**Hinterer Schenkel m'n.** See **TIBIALIS posterior**.—**Hinterer unterer Kaum'**. See **PTERYGOIDEUS internus**.—**Hinterer unterer Sägem'**. See **SERRATUS posticus superior**.—**Hinterer Unterschenkel m'n.** See **TIBIO-PALANGIUS**.—**Hinterhaupt m'n.** See **OCCIPITALIS**.—**Hirnschlädel m'n.** See **OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS**.—**Hodensack m'n.** See **CREMASTER**.—**Hohler M., Hohl m'n.** A hollow muscular organ. [L. 332.]—**Horn m'n.** See **ROSTRUM**.—**Hörgrund m'n.** See **RADIOTRACHOGLOSSUS**.—**Hörnzung m'n.** See **CERATOGLOSSUS**.—**Hüftbeinlenden m'n.** See **ILIACO-PSOAS**.—**Hüftbein m'n.** See **ILIACUS internus**.—**Hüft m'n.** See **Accessory muscle**.—**Innere Arm m'n.** See **BRACHIALIS anticus**.—**Innere Brust m'n.** See **TRIANGULARIS sterni**.—**Innere dicker Schenkel m'n.** See **VASTUS internus**.—**Innere grosser flügel förmiger M.** See **PTERYGOIDEUS internus**.—**Innere dicker Hüft m'n.** See **ILIACUS internus**.—**Innere M. des Hammers**. See **TENSOR tympani**.—**Innere Zwischenrippen m'n.** See **INTERCOSTALES interni**.—**Inspirations m'n.** See **MUSCLES of inspiration**.—**Irritable M'n.** See **Voluntary MUSCLES**.—**Kamm förmiger M.** See **PECTINATUS**.—**Kamm m'n.** (im **Heften m'n.**). See **CHONDRITICUS**.—**Kapfen förmiger M.** See **TRAPEZIUS**.—**Kappen m'n.** See **TRAPEZIUS** and under **DORSO-ACROMIALIS**.—**Kapselband m'n.** See **GRACILIS anterior**.—**Kaum'**. See **MASSETER**.—**Kiefferschlundkopf m'n.**, **Kiefferschlund m'n.** See **MYLO-PHARYNGEUS**.—**Kiefferzungenbein m'n.** See **MYLO-HYOIDEUS**.—**Kieferzungen m'n.** See **MYLO-GLOSSUS**.—**Kleinen m'n.** The muscles of the gills. [A. 29.]—**Kinnheben m'n.** See **LEVATOR menti**.—**Kinn-schlendelm'**. See **LEVATOR epiglottidis**.—**Kinn m'n. der Zunge**. See **GENIO-GLOSSUS**.—**Kinn m'n. des Zungenbeins**. See **GENIO-HYOIDEUS**.—**Kinnzungenbein m'n.** See **GENIO-HYOIDEUS**.—**Kinnzungen m'n.** See **GENIO-GLOSSUS**.—**Klappen m'n.** See **TRAPEZIUS**.—**Kleiner Armbeinhakenbogen m'n.** See **HUMERO-OLECRANUS minor**.—**Kleiner Brustarmbein m'n.**, **Kleiner Brustbein m'n.** See **PECTORALIS superficialis**.—**Kleiner Darmbackbein m'n.** See **GRACILIS inferior**.—**Kleiner Flügel m'n.** See **PTERYGOIDEUS externus**.—**Kleiner Gefässschalbein m'n.** See **GRACILIS ischio-femoralis**.—**Kleiner Rauten m'n.** See **RHOMBOIDEUS minor**.—**Kleiner runder Arm m'n.** See **TERES minor**.—**Kleiner schiefer Kopf m'n.** See **OBLIQUUS capitis superior**.—**Kleiner zygomaticus m'n.** See **ZYGOMATICUS minor**.—**Kniebeugen m'n.** The ham-string m'n. [A. 29.]—**Knien m'n.** See **PERONEUS brevis**.—**Knochenknorpel m'n.** See **CHONDRITICUS**.—**Kopfheben m'n.** See **LEVATOR palati**.—**Kopfnicker m'n.** See **STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS**.—**Krähenschabel m'n.** See **CORACO-BRACHIALIS**.—**Kräusel m'n. der Augenbrauen**. See **CORRIGATOR supercilii**.—**Kreis förmiger Schliess m'n.** See **ORBITALIS oris**.—**Kurze Dorn m'n.** See **INTERPIRINALIS**.—**Kurzer Abziehm' des Daumens**. See **ABDUCTOR brevis pollicis**.—**Kurzer Wadenbein m'n.** See **PERONEUS brevis**.—**Lach m'n.** See **RISORUS**.—**Langer Hals m'n.** See **SPLENIUS colli**.—**Langer Nackenbein m'n.** See **ILIACO-PSOAS**.—**Langer Plantaris m'n.** See **PLANTARIS**.—**Langer Sohlen m'n.** See **PLANTARIS**.—**Langer Wadenbein m'n.** See **PERONEUS longus**.—**Langer Waden m'n.** See **PLANTARIS**.—**Längsm'.** Muscles having their long axes parallel with the long axis of the body. [L.]—**Längster Rücken m'n.** See **LONGISSIMUS dorsi**.—**Längster Schenkel m'n.** See **SARTORIUS**.—**Lendenbackbein m'n.** See **PSOAS magnus**.—**Lendendambein m'n.** 1. See **ILIACO-PSOAS**. 2. See **Q.**.—**Lenden humorum.** **Lendenhelligbein m'n.** See **QUADRATUS lumborum** and **SACRO-LUMBALIS**.—**Lendenrippen m'n.** See **LUMBO-COSTALES**.—**Lil drand m'n.** See **CHILARIUS Riolanti**.—**Matrosen m'n.** See **TIBIALIS**

[illegible]

A, ape: **A**², at: **A**³, ah: **A**⁴, all: **Ch**, chin: **Ch**², loch (Scottish): **E**, he: **E**², ell: **G**, go: **I**, die: **I**², in: **N**, in: **N**², tank:

LEVATOR anguli scapulae.—Wurmförmige M'n der Hand.
See LUMBRICALES manus.—**Zäpfchenm', Zapfenm',** See AZYGOS undula.—**Zorniger M.** See CORRUGATOR supercilii.—**Zungenbeinschilddrüseknorpel.** See THYRHO-HYOIDEUS.—**Zungenbeinzungem'm.** See HYOGLOSSUS.—**Zungenbaumem'm.** See GLOSSOPALATINUS (2d def.).—**Zungenrundm'm.** See HYOGLOSSUS.—**Zungenzäpfchenm'm.** See GLOSSOPALATINUS.—**Zusammen-drückender M. der Prostata.** See COMPRESSOR prostatae.—**Zusammenziehender M'n.** The adductors. [L.]—**Zustopfen-der M.** See OBTURATOR.—**Zweibäuchige M'n.** See DIGASTRIC MUSCLES.—**Zweibäuchiger Genickm.** See BIVENTER cervicis.—**Zweibäuchiger Kieferm.** See DIASTRICUS (1st def.).—**Zweibäuchiger Nackenm'm.** See BIVENTER cervicis.—**Zweigelenkige M'n.** Muscles which pass over 2 articulations in their course. [L, 332.]—**Zweiköpfiger Arm'm.** See BICEPS FLEXOR brachii.—**Zweiköpfiger Schenkelm'm.** See BICEPS FLEXOR cruris.—**Zweischwänzige M'n.** See BICAUDATE MUSCLES.—**Zwerchm'm.** See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).—**Zwielbeschwellköper'm.** See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.—**Zwillingensadenn'm'n.** See GASTROCNEMIUS.—**Zwischendornm'm.** See INTERSPINALES.—**Zwischendornm'm des Nackens.** See INTERSPINALES colli.—**Zwischenknochenm'm.** An interosseous muscle. [L, 304.]—**Zwischenknochenm'm der Hohlhand.** See INTEROSSEI palmares.—**Zwischenknochenm'm des Fusses.** See INTEROSSEI plantares.—**Zwischenknochenm'm des Fußrückens.** See INTEROSSEI pedis bicipites.—**Zwischenknochenm'm der Fusssohle.** See INTEROSSEI plantares.—**Zwischenknochenm'm des Handrückens.** See INTEROSSEI manus dorsales.—**Zwischenm'm der Rippen.** See INTERCOSTALES.—**Zwischenquersatzm'm, Zwischenquerm'm.** See INTERTRANSVERSARIUS (n.).—**Zwischenquerm'm des Nackens.** See INTERTRANSVERSARIUS colli antici et postici.—**Zwischenrippenknorpel'm'n.** See INTEROSSEI.

MUSKELPLATTE (Ger.), n. Musk'el-plat'te. See MUSCULAR PLATE.—**Analische M.** Of His, the upper muscular plate of the blastoderm. [A, 8.]—**Organische M.** Of His, the lower muscular plate of the blastoderm. [A, 8.]—**Verreinigte M.** Of His, the structure formed by the coalescence of the two muscular plates in a portion of their extent. [A, 8.]

MUSK-PLANT, n. Mu'sk'el-plant. The *Mimulus moschatatus* and *Erodium moschatum*. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Wild m.-p.** The *Erodium cicutarium*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]

MUSKROOT, n. Mu'sk'el-root. 1. The *Adora moschatellina*. 2. The root of *Ferula sumbul*. 3. The *Nardostachys jatamansi*. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

MUSK-TREE, n. Mu'sk'el-tree. See OLEARIA argophylla.

MUSKWOOD, n. Mu'sk'el-wood. The *Trichilia moschata*. [A, 511 (a, 35).]—**Australian m.** See OLEARIA argophylla.—**Jamaica m.** The *Guarea Swartzii* and the *Trichilia moschata*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

MUSQUASH-ROOT, n. Mu'sk'el-root. See CICCITA maculata.

MUSQUÉ (Fr.), adj. Mu's-ka. See MOSCHATOUS.

MUSSÉNDE (Lat.), n. f. Mu's(mu'se)-se-n'(sa's'e)n-da. Fr. m., mussende. Ger., *Mussände*. A genus of rubiaceae plants, of the *Mussendeae*, which are a tribe of the *Rubiaceae*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. ægyptica.** See MANETTIA lanceolata.—**M. frondosa.** Ger., *belauwe Mussände*. A small East Indian tree. The bark is used in diarrhoea, especially in cases attended with cold; the root as a discutient and the juice of the leaves as an eye-wash in caligo corneæ. In Cochinchina the flowers are used as a laxative, diuretic, and pectoral. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. glabra.** Ger., *kahle Mussände*. An East Indian species having the properties of *M. frondosa*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. landia.** Fr. m., *à large feuilles* (1st def.). Ger., *zeitige Mussände* (1st def.). 1. Of Poir., a species growing in Madagascar and the Mascarene Islands, said to be the source of *belau-aye* (2d def.). In the Mauritius, where it is known as *quinquina indigène*, the flowers are employed as a pectoral. [B, 121, 173, 180, 270 (a, 35).] 2. Of Smith, see *DANAIIS fragrans*.—**M. luteola.** See LUCUTIA grattissima.—**M. luteola.** Ger., *gelbliche Mussände*. A species found in Arabia and Nubia, where the root is used in snake-bites. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

MUSSEL, n. Mu's's'el. See MYTILUS.—**Common m., Edible m.** See MYTILUS edulis.

MUSSITATION, n. Mu's's'ia-ta-shu'n. Lat., *musssitation* (from *musciare*, to be silent). Fr. m., Ger., *M.* Noiseless movement of the lips as a manifestation of disease. [L, 41, 87 (a, 43).]

MUST, n. Mu'st. Lat., *mustum* (from *mustus*, new). Fr., *moût*. Ger., *Most*. Unfermented grape-juice. [A, 35.]

MUSTARD, n. Mu's't'rd. Gr., *garum, garum*. Lat., *sinapis*. Fr., *moutarde*. Ger., *Senf*. Mustard. 1. *Sinapis alba*, *mostaza*. See SINAPIS.—**Allyl m. oil.** Ger., *Ällysenöl*. See ALLYL pseudothiocyanate.—**Amyl m. oil.** See AMYL pseudothiocyanate.—**Bastard m.** The genus *Cleome*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**Black m., Black m.-seed.** See under SINAPIS nigra.—**Bowyer's m.** See LEPIDIUM ruderale.—**Buckler m.** 1. The genus *Biscutella*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).] 2. See CRYPTOLEIA fontinalis.—**Clown's m.** See LUNARIA annua.—**Compound liniment of m.** See LINIMENTUM SINAPIS compositum.—**Compound syrup of wild m.** See SYRUPUS ERYSIMI.—**Corn m.** The *Sinapis arvensis*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Cultivated m.** The *Sinapis alba* and *Sinapis nigra*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Ethyl m. oil.** Ger., *Äthylsenöl*. See ETHYL thiocyanate.—**False m.** The *Polunisia graveolens*. [B, 293 (a, 35).]—**Flour of m.** See SINAPIS (2d def.).—**Garlic m.** See SISYMBRIUM alliaria.—**Green m.** See LEPIDIUM latifolium.—**Hedge m.** 1. The *Sisymbrium officinale*. 2. In the West Indies, the *Chenopodium ambrosioides*. [B, 34, 275 (a, 35).]—**Indian m.** See BRASSICA juncea.—**Mithridate m.** See LEPIDIUM campestre.—**M. flour.** See SINAPIS (2d def.).—**M.**

leaves. See CHARTA SINAPIS.—**M. oil.** Lat., *oleum sinapis* [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (*æthereum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *seu volatile* [U. S. Ph.]), *æthereum sinapis* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *essentia sinapis* [Belg. Ph.], *oleum æthereum sinapis nigrae* [Ger. Ph.] (1st def.). Fr., *essence de moutarde (noire)*, *huile (ou huile) de moutarde*, *huile essentielle (ou volatile) de moutarde*. Ger., *ätherisches Senföl*. Sp., *esencia de mostaza* [Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.] (1st def.). Roum., *oleu de sinapis etheru* [Roum. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. An oil distilled from black mustard which has been previously freed from fixed oil by expression or which has been macerated with water and distilled in light vessels. It is colorless, with a strong and very soluble in alcohol and in ether. 2. A pseudothiocyanate. The m. oils are so called because m. oil (1st def.) contains a body of this class and because the other members of the class possess a pungent odor resembling that of m. [B, 3; B, 95 (a, 35).]—**M. paper.** See CHARTA SINAPIS.—**M. plaster, M. poultice.** See CUTIPLASMA SINAPIS.—**M. sponge.** Fr., *sinapis sponge*. Of B. W. Richardson, a spongy substance with m. paste, to be used like a m. plaster. [*Asclepiad*].—*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, May 16, 1885, p. 568. 1. **M. tree.** 1. Of the Scriptures, a plant supposed to be *Sinapis nigra* or *Sinapis alba*. 2. Of Royle, the *Salvadora persica*. [B, 19, 172, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Powder of m. Lat., pulvis sinapis.** Sp., *harina de mostaza* [Mex. Ph.]. M. freed from extraneous substances, dried, ground, in a mortar or mill, and sifted through a medium sieve. [B, 35.]—**Sinapis m., sinapia m.** See SINAPIS juncea.—**Stink-hedge m.** See SISYMBRIUM alliaria.—**Syrup of wild m.** See SYRUPUS ERYSIMI.—**Tansy m.** The *Sisymbrium canescens*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Tower m., Tower's m.** 1. The genus *Turritis*. 2. The *Arabis turrita*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**Treacle m.** See LEPIDIUM campestre and ERYSIMUM cheiranthoides.—**Volatile oil of m.** See M. oil (1st def.).—**Wild m.** See SINAPIS alba.—**Wild m.** See SINAPIS arvensis and RAPHANUS raphanistrum, and cf. ERYSIMUM.

MUSTUM (Lat.), n. n. Mu'st(mu'st)'u'm(mu'st'm). See MUST.

MUSTUS (Lat.), n. m. Mu'st(mu'st)'u's(u's). Of old writers, a sediment in urine. [A, 325.]

MUTACISM, n. Mu't'a-si'z'm. See METACISM.

MUTATION, n. Mu't'a-shu'n. Lat., *mutatio* (from *mutare*, to change). Fr., m., Ger., *Wechsel*. 1. Transformation, change. 2. A radical artificial change of the presentation in cases of labor, as in the operation of version.

MUTE, adj. Mu't. Lat., *mutus*. Fr., *muët*. Ger., *stumm*. It., *muto*. Sp., *mudo*. Dumb; as a n. (Ger., *Stimme*), a dumb person. [D.] Cf. DEAF-mute.

MUTELLA (Lat.), n. f. Mu't'el-la. A genus of insects. [a, 48.]—**M. occidentalis.** A species found in India, powder or ashes from which are used in paralysis and in colic. [A, 479 (a, 48).]

MUTIC, MUTICOUS, adj's. Mu't'ic, -u's. Lat., *muticus*. Fr., *mutique*. Ger., *unbespitzt, unbegrant, grannenlos*. 1. Of plants, pointless. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).] Cf. ARISTATE, CUSPIDATE, and MUCRONATE. 2. Of a bird's toe, without a claw. [L, 343.]

MUTILATION, n. Mu't'i-pl'a-shu'n. Lat., *mutilatio* (from *mutare*, to mutilate). Fr., m., Ger., *M. Verstümmelung*. The act of maiming or disfiguring; specifically, the unnecessary removal or section of an important part or organ. [a, 48.]

MUTINUS (Lat.), n. m. Mu't(mut)'en(u's)(u's). Of old writers, the penis. [A, 312.]

MUTISIA (Lat.), n. f. Mut-es'i'a. From *Mutis*, a South American botanist. Fr., *mutisie*. A genus of composite plants, of the *Mutisiaceae* (Fr., *mutisiacees*), which are of Lessing, a division of the *Labiataefloræ*. [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 168, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. castan-cho.** The *Castano*; a species having edible seeds. [B, 121.]—**M. vicifolia.** A species growing in the Andes. The seeds contain a bitter extractive which acts as a cardiac stimulant and anty-steric. The herb is used as a tonic and expectorant, especially in pulmonary tuberculosis. [*Nouv. rem.*, July 8, 1889, p. 438 (a, 50).]

MUTISM, n. Mu't'i'z'm. Lat., *mutitas* (from *mutus*, dumb). Fr., *mutisme, mutité*. Ger., *Stummheit*. See DUMBNESS.

MUTITAS (Lat.), n. f. Mu't(mut)'i't'a(a's'a's). Gen., -*tat*'is. Dumbness.—**M. atonica.** Of Cullen, m. from atony of the vocal organs. [a, 34.]—**M. congenita.** Congenital m. [a, 34.]—**M. lingulum.** Of Sauvages, m. from loss of the tongue. [a, 34.]—**M. oblesia.** Ger., m. from lesion of the nerves of the tongue. [a, 34.]—**M. organica.** Of Cullen, m. caused by disease or injury of the tongue. [a, 34.]—**M. pathematica.** Of Good, m. from sudden and overwhelming terror, or other violent passion. [a, 34.]—**M. spasmodica.** A spasmodic m. [a, 34.]—**M. surdorum.** Deaf-mutism. [a, 34.]—**M. traumatica.** Deaf-mutism caused by traumatism. [a, 34.]—**M. voluntaria.** Feigned m. [a, 34.]—**M. vulneris.** See M. traumatica.

MUTO (Lat.), n. m. Mu't(mut)'o. Gen., *muton*'is. The penis. [A, 312 (a, 48).]

MUTONIATUS (Lat.), adj. Mu't(mut)'o-n'i'a(a's'a's)'tu's(tu's). Having the penis large. [A, 312 (a, 48).]

MUTTER (Ger.), n. Mu't't'er. 1. See MOTHER. 2. See UTERUS.—**Aufsteigende M.** See HYSTERIA.—**Fromme M.** See PIA.—**Kinderm'm.** See MIDWIFE.—**M'balg.** See UTERUS.—**M'beschwerung.** An old term for hysteria.—**M'beugung.** Uterine flexion. [L, 80 (a, 43).]—**M'boden.** See MATRIX and FUNDUS uteri.—**M'hecken.** See NAVIS.—**M'geschwulst.** 1. Enlargement of the uterus. [L, 80 (a, 43).] 2. See FALSA PRECANCER.—**M'grund.** See FUNDUS uteri.—**M'harz.** See GALBANUM.—**M'kuchen.** See the major list.—**M'kümmel.** See the major list.—**M'höhle.** See UTERINE CAVITY.—**M'kern.** See MOTHER NUCLEUS.—**M'kraut.** 1. See ARTEMISIA vulgaris. 2. See MELISSA officinalis. 3. The *Pyrethrum parthenium*, or its herb. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M'leib.** See

UTERUS.—M'mahl, M'mal. See *Nævus pigmentosus*.—M'masse. See MATRIX.—M'mund. See the major list.—M'näglein, M'n-elke. See ANTHOPHYLLUS.—M'rose. See *Os uteri*.—M'scheide. See the major list.—M'stern. See ASTER (1st def.).—M'wasser. See the major list.—M'zeichen. See NÆVUS.—M'zimmt. See CASSIA lignea.

MUTTERKORN (Ger.), n. Mut'te'r-ko'rn. See ERGOT of rye. —M'aufguss. See INFUSUM ERGOTÆ.—M'extract. See Extrac-tum ERGOTÆ.—M'klystier. See Clyster of ERGOT.—M'krank-heit. See ERGOTISM.—M'wein. See VINUM ERGOTÆ.

MUTTERKUCHEN (Ger.), n. Mut'te'r-kuch-e'n. The pla-centa, especially the maternal placenta.—Knorpeliger M. See CHONDROPLACENTA.—Vorligger M. See PLACENTA prævia.

MUTTERKÜMMEL (Ger.), n. Mut'te'r-ku'm-me'l. See CUMIN and CUMIN-fruit.—Italienscher M., Venetianischer M., Welscher M. The fruits of *Cuminum cyminum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

MUTTERMUND (Ger.), n. Mut'te'r-mund. See Os uteri.—Aeusserer (unterer) M. See Os uteri externum.—Innerer M'. See Os internum uteri.—M'verschluss. Occlusion of the os uteri.

MUTTERSCHIED (Ger.), n. Mut'te'r-shid-e. See VAGINA.—M'ndammbrust. A vagino-perineal hernia.—M'nduss. See EYMRORRHOEA.—M'ndflecht. See PLEXUS vaginalis.—M'nnah. See COLPORRAPHY.—M'nring. See COLPORRHOES.—Verwach-sung der M. See ANKYLOLUPUS.

MUTTERWASSER (Ger.), n. Mut'te'r-wa's-se'r. See Liquor AMNII.—Falsches M. See ALLANTOIC fluid.

MUTTON, n. Mu't'n. Sheep's flesh, [a, 43].—Essence of m. A preparation made by filling a long-necked bottle with m. deprived of fatty matter and chopped fine, corking so tightly as to prevent escape of the vapor, placing the bottle in boiling water for an hour, and cooling. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—M. suet. See ADEPS ovillus.

MUTUALISM, n. Mu't'u-a-l-i-zm. Lat., *mutualismus*. Of De Bary, the state in which two forms of animals or plants live to-gether and aid each other. [J.] Cf. SYMBIOSIS.

MUTUALIST, n. Mu't'u-a-l-i-st. An organism living in mutualism with another. [B.]

MÜTZE (Ger.), n. Mu't'tse. A cap. [A, 315].—Köhler's M. A strong neck bandage used to prevent would-be suicides from in-flicting wounds on themselves. [L, 135 (a, 46).]—Kopfm'. See the major list.—M'nförmig. See MTRRÖRMIG.

MYAGRUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu)'a-gru(a)g(ru)-ru'm(ru)m. Gr., *μυαγρον*. Fr., *myagre*. 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Camelina sativa*. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Isatideae*. The *Myagroides* (Fr., *myag-roïdes*) are a section of the *Cruciferae*. [B, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—M. Bauhinii, M. dentatum. See *CAMELINA dentata*.—M. perfolia-tum. Fr., *myagre perfoliè*. A species found in southern Europe. The seeds contain a little oil. [B, 38, 48, 71 (a, 14); B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—M. sativum. See *CAMELINA sativa*.

MYALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu)'a-äl(a)l'i'ä. Gr., *μυαλγία*, a muscle, and *álgos*, pain. Fr., *myalgie*, *myosalgie*. Ger., *Myalgie*, *Muskelschmerz*. Tenderness or pain in one or more muscles, gen-erally neuralgic in nature, but sometimes inflammatory or due to strain. It is attended with cutaneous hyperæsthesia. [D, 25; E.]—M. of embriodermes. M. of the scapular muscles occurring in em-briodermes. [a, 34].—Puerperal m. Fr., *myalgie puerpérale*. 1. Pain and cramps in the calves of the legs felt on getting up after a lying-in. [A, 385]. 2. Muscular pain in the abdomen, with fever, simulating puerperal peritonitis. [A, 538.]

MYASIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu)'a-s(a)s'i's, mi(mu)'a's(a)s'i's. Fr., See MYIASIS.

MYASTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu)'a-s(a)s'i's-the'n(i-e)'a's. From *μύς*, a muscle, and *asthēna*, weakness. Fr., *myasthénie*. Ger., *Muskelschwäche*. Muscular debility. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MYCELIAL, adj. Mi-se'l'i-a-l. Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of a mycelium. [B.]

MYCELIOMYCETES (Fr.), n. MYCELIOPHORI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Me-sa-le-o-me-se't, mi(mu)'se-l(kal)'i-a'2-o'f'r(i-e). From *mycelium* (q. v.), and *μύκης*, a fungus, or *φωφειν*, to bear. The true *Fungi*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

MYCELIUM (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu)'se-l(kal)'i'a'2-m(u'm). Fr., *mycelium*. Ger., *Schwammgewebe*. The spawn or vegetative por-tion of a fungus, as distinguished from the reproductive portion; usually consisting of more or less distinct threads or hyphæ. [B, 19, 77, 121, 123, 291 (a, 35).]—Concrete m. A m. in which the hyphæ are bound up with each other in a body of more or less defi-nite form (e. g., a sclerotium). [a, 35].—Filamentous m. Eto-cose m., Flocculent m. Fr., *mycelium filamenteux*. A nema-toid m., a m. in which the threads are distinct, sometimes anasto-mosing (e. g., that of the *Basidiomycetes*). [B, 104 (a, 35).]—Hymenoid m. Of Léveillé, a m. in which the filaments appar-ently unite to form a membrane. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—Malacoid m. Fr., *mycelium malacoidè*. A pulpy m. (e. g., that of the *Myzomycetes*). [B, 104 (a, 35).]—Mucroniferous m. See *Hymenoid m.*—Monocarpic m., Monocarpic m. Fr., *mycelium monocarpic*. A re-productive receptacles but once. [Sachs (a, 35).]—Nematoid m. Fr., *mycelium nematoidè*. See *Filamentous m.*—Polycarpic m., Polycarpous m. A m. which produces reproductive receptacles repeatedly. [Sachs (a, 35).]—Pulpy m. See *Malacoid m.*—Scleroid m. Fr., *mycelium scleroidè*. A tubercular m.; a m. in which the threads are densely interwoven and form bodies of a fleshy or hard suberose structure. [B, 104 (a, 35).]—See SCLERO-TUM.—Secondary m. Any mycelial form produced from an ordinary m. (e. g., the haustoria of the m. in the *Ustilagineæ* or the sclerotia which develop from the m. in the *Tuberaceæ*). [B, 238 (a, 35).]—Tubercular m. Fr., *mycelium tuberculeux*. See *Scleroid m.*

MYCES (Lat.), n. m. Mi(mu)'se(z)(kas). Gen., -et'os (-et'is). Gr., *μύκης*. See FUNGUS.

MYCETENCANTHIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu)'se't(kat)'e'n(kan')-(ka'n)'thi's. Gen., -canth'id'os (-idis). From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *ἐκάνθις*, encanthis. Fr., *mycetencanthis*. Ger., *Myketenkanthis*. See ENCANTHIS fungosa.

MYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Mi(mu)'se't(kat)'e'z(e's). Gen., -et'on. Fr., *mycètes*. Ger., *Pilze*. 1. The *Fungi*. 2. Of Link, a suborder of the *Fungi*, consisting of the *Agaricini*, *Phalloidei*, *Sphæriacei*, etc. [B, 121, 170 (a, 35).]

MYCETIDE (Fr.), n. Me-sa-ted. A gummy substance ex-tracted, along with viscosin, from several species of *Fungi*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

MYCETOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu)'se't(kat)'o(o)'-je'n-(ge'n)'e's-i's. Gen., -es'e'os (-gen'esis). From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *γενεσις*, generation. Fr., *mycétogénèse*. The production and de-velopment of *Fungi*. [L, 41, 180 (a, 43).]

MYCETOGRAPHY, n. Mi-se't-o'g'ra'f-i'. From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *γράφειν*, to write. See MYCOLOGY.

MYCETOID, adj. Mi-se't'oid. Lat., *mycetoides*, *mycetodeus* (from *μύκης*, a fungus, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *mycétoidè*. Ger., *schwammig*. Resembling a mushroom or fungus. [a, 35.] The *Mycetozoidi* (Fr., *mycétozoides*) are a group of *Fungi*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

MYCETOLOGY, n. Mi-se't-o'g'i'-o-j'i'. Lat., *mycetologia*. Fr., *mycétologie*. See MYCOLOGY.

MYCETOMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu)'se't(kat)'o-ma's. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). From *μύκης*, a fungus (see also -oma's). Fr., *mycétome*. Ger., *Mycetom*. A tumor formed by the action of a fungus. [a, 18.] Cf. *Madura* foot.

MYCETOPHAGOUS, n. Mi-se't-o'f'a'g-u's. From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *φάγειν*, to eat. Living on fungi. [a, 48.]

MYCETOPHILOUS, adj. Mi-se't-o'f'i'l-u's. From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *φιλεῖν*, to love. See MYCOPHILOUS.

MYCETOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Mi(mu)'se't(kat)'o(o)'-zo'a's. From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *ζῷον*, a living being. Fr., *mycétozoaires*. Ger., *Mycetozoen*. A class of the *Gymnomycetes* inhabiting damp surfaces exposed to the air, characterized by non-parasitism, by the formation usually of fusion (rarely of aggregation) plasmodia, by spores provided with a coat (chlamydospores) and formed either in naked groups of definite shape (sori), or on the surface of andro-phores, or in large fruit-like cysts which inclose parts or the whole of the spores, and develop a capillitium. They include the *Sorophora*, *Endosporea*, and *Eosporaria*. By most botanists these organisms are regarded as plants (see MYXOMYCETES); by De Bary and others as a class of the *Protozoa*. [B, 121 (a, 35); L, 121.]

MYCHMUS (Lat.), MYCHTHISMUS (Lat.), n's m. Mi'k-(mu)'ch'z(mu)'s(mu)'s, mi'k-(mu)'ch'z(thi'z)(thi'z)'mu's(mu)'s. Gr., *μυχμός* (from *μύειν*, to moan), *μυχθισμός*. See SIGHING (n.).

MYCINA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu)'si-c'e'na's. From *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *mycine*. An apothecium like that in the genus *Bæomyces*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

MYCINULIN, n. Mi-si'n'u'l-i'n. From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *ινουλιν* (q. v.). Fr., *mycineuline*. A neutral dextrogyrous sub-stance, C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ + H₂O, resembling inulin, contained in *Elaphomyces granulatus*. [B, 46 (a, 46); B, 93 (a, 14).]

MYCOAMBEA, n. Mi(mu)'ko(ko)'a-m(a'm)-e'(-o's'e')-ba's. Fr., *mycamibe*, *mycoamibe*. In the *Myxomycetes*, one of the ameboid protoplasmic particles which unite and form a colony or plasmodium. [B, 104, 121 (a, 35).]

MYCOCELLULOSE, n. Mi-ko-se'l'u'l-o's. From *μύκης*, a fungus, and *cellula*, a cell. Fr., m. See FUNGUS.

MYCOCECIDA (Lat.), n. Mi(mu)'ko(ko)'se's(kak)'i-d'(ed)'-i-a's. Galls erroneously considered cryptogamic in structure (e. g., certain mite-galls). [a, 35.]

MYCOCTONINE, n. Mi-ko'kt'on-en. An alkaloid, C₂₇H₂₅N₇O₈ + 5H₂O, obtained from *Aconitum lycoctonum*. (Gr. *Dracendorff* and H. Spohn, "Ph. Ztschr. f. Russl." xxii, in "Annal. di chim. medico-farm. e di farmacol.," Jan., 1885, p. 85 [B].)

MYCODERMA (Lat.), n. n. Mi(mu)'ko(ko)'du'r'(de'r)'ma's. Gen., -derm'atos (-atis). From *μύκης*, mucus, and *δέρμα*, skin. 1. An old term for a mucous membrane. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. A genus (by some considered spurious) placed by Persoon among the *Algae* and by others among the *Fungi*. It occurs in the form of a mem-brane (also called a m.) on the surface of fermented liquids ex-posed to the atmosphere. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]—M. aceti. Fr., *my-coderme du vinaigre*. Ger., *Essigpilz*, *Essignutter*. See BACTE-RIUM aceti. [B, 238, 316 (a, 35).]—M. albicans. See SACHAROMYCES albicans.—M. cerevisiæ. A species occurring as a pellicle composed of branching tubes on the surface of masses of the *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ* when the latter is exposed to the air. [B, 104 (a, 35).]—M. cyanum. See MICROCOCCUS cyanus.—M. mesen-tericum. See SACHAROMYCES mesentericus.—M. of beer. Fr., *mycoderme de la bière*. Acetic skin; a smooth or finely wrinkled slimy thin membrane or scum composed of bacteria, forming on alcoholic liquids which contain few fruit acids, such as beer, or on vinegar to which wine has been added (Nägeli). According to Hansen, the membrane occurring on beer is composed chiefly or entirely of *Saccharomyces m.* if it is of a dull gray color, and of microbacteria if glistening and slimy. [B, 238, 316 (a, 35).]—M. plicata (polonica). The *Trichophyton* of plica polonica. [B, 83 (a, 35).]—M. saccharina. See SACHAROMYCES m.—M. vini. Fr., *mycoderme du vin*. Ger., *Essighäutchen*. See SACHAROMYCES m.

MYCODERMITS (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu)'ko(ko)'du'r'm(de'r'm)'i-e't'i's. Gen., -it'id'os (-idis). From *μύκης*, mucus, and *δέρμα*, skin (see also -itis*). Catarrh.

MYCODES (Lat.), adj. *Mi(mu)*-kod'(ez)(as)*. See *MYCOID*.

MYCODESMOID, n. *Mi-ko-de's'moid*. Of John, a fibrous degeneration, especially pronounced in the lungs in the horse, caused by the *Micrococcus ascoformans*. [a, 34.]

MYCODEXTRIN, n. *Mi-ko-de'x'(tri)*n*. Fr., *mycodextrine*. See *MYCULIN*.

MYCIDIARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)*-ko(ko)*-di(di)*-a'r-(a'r)-re'(ro'*)-a'*. From *mukos*, mucus, and *diarrhœa* (q. v.). Fr., *mycidiarrhée*. Ger., *Schleimdurchfall*. See *Catarrhal DIARRHŒA*.

MYCODYSENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)*-ko(ko)*-di's(du)*-e'n-te'(te'*)-ri'a'*. From *mukos*, mucus, and *dysenteria*, dysentery. Fr., *mycodysentérie*. Ger., *Schleimruhr*. See *Catarrhal DYSENTERY*.

MYCODYSPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)*-ko(ko)*-di's(du)*-pne'(pno'*)-a'*. From *mukos*, mucus, and *dyspnœa* (q. v.). Fr., *mycodyspnée*. Dyspnœa due to accumulation of mucus in the respiratory passages. [a, 34.]

MYCOFIBROMA (Lat.), n. n. *Mi(mu)*-ko(ko)*-fi(fe)-bro'ma'*. Gen., *rom'atos (atis)*. See *MYCODESMOID*.

MYCOGASTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)*-ko(ko)*-ga'st(ga'st)-ri'te'(ri'te)*-is*. Ger., *Mikoides (-itis)*. From *mukos*, mucus, and *gastritis* (q. v.). Catarrhal gastritis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MYCOGRAPHY, n. *Mi-ko'g'ra'fi'*. From *mukos*, a fungus, and *γράφειν*, to write. See *MYCOLOGY*.

MYCOHŒMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)*-ko(ko)*-hem'(ha'*)-e'm-i-a'*. See *MICROHŒMIA*.

MYCOID, adj. *Mi'koid*. Lat., *mycodes* (from *mukos*, a fungus, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *mycoïde*. Ger., *pilzig*, *pilzartig*. Fungus-like. The *Mycoides* (Fr., *mycoïdes*) are the Fungi (see the ferments, etc.) that have no filamentous mycelium. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

MYCOINULIN, n. *Mi-ko-i'n'u'l-i'n*. See *MYCINULIN*.

MYCOLOGY, n. *Mi-ko'l'o'-ji'*. From *mukos*, a fungus, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *mycologie*. Ger., *Mykologie*, *Pilzlehre*. The botany of the Fungi. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

MYCOMELIC ACID, **MYCOMELINIC ACID**, n's. *Mi-co-me'l'i'k*, *-me'l-i'n'i'k*. 1. An acid, $C_4H_4N_2O_2$, occurring as a yellowish powder, derivable from alloxan and from uric acid. [B, 3.] 2. See *ALLOXAMIDE*.

MYCOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Mi(mu)*-ko(ko)*-mi(mu)*-set(kat')(ez)*a'*. From *mukos*, a fungus. Fr., *mycomycetes*. Ger., *Mycozyeten*. Fungi in which the reproduction is only by oospores or zygospores. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

MYCONOSTOC, n. *Mi-ko-no's'to'k*. A genus of *Schizomyces*, rejected by most mycologists. [a, 35.] *M. gregarium*. A species found among decomposing *Algae* in stagnant water, described by Cohn and Lankester as consisting of thin colorless threads knotted and looped and inclosed by a gelatinous sheath 10μ to 17μ in diameter. According to Zopf, it is made up of portions of the filaments of the *Cladotrich dichotoma*. [B, 233, 316 (a, 35).]

MYCOPHILOUS, adj. *Mi-ko'f'i'l-i-u's*. From *mukos*, a fungus, and *φιλέω*, to love. Fr., *mycophile*. Growing especially on fungi. [a, 48.]

MYCOPHYLLAZIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Mi(mu)*-ko(ko)*-fi(fu)*-za-(za)*-shi's(ki'a)*-u'm(um)*. From *mukos*, mucus, and *φύλλον*, a little blister. Fr., *mycophyllazium*. Ger., *Schleimpustel*. A pustule of a mucous surface. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MYCOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)*-ko(ko)*-tha'p(tha)*-mi'a'*. From *mukos*, a fungus, and *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia. Fungous ophthalmia. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MYCOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)*-ko(ko)*-p(tha'p)(thi'a)*-is*. Gen., *thi'os(-oph'thisis)*. From *mukos*, mucus, and *φθίσις*, consumption. Fr., *mycophthisie*. Ger., *Schleimschwinducht*. See *MUCOS PHTHISIS*.

MYCOPHYCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Mi(mu)*-ko(ko)*-fi(fu)*-se'-(ke'*)-e(a'*)-e'*. From *mukos*, mucus, and *φυκος*, sea-weed. Of Kützinger, a suborder of *Algae*, consisting of mucus-like forms, usually colorless, rarely yellowish or red, growing on organic substances or in solutions. [B, 83; B, 170 (a, 35).]

MYCOPNEUMONYPOTASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)*-ko(ko)*-nu't(pnu't)-m'o'n-ip(u'p)-o'st(a'st)(as)*-is*. Gen., *o'st'os(-ost'osis)*. From *mukos*, mucus, *πνεύμων*, the lung, and *ὑπόταση*, a setting under. Fr., *mycopneumonypotase*. Ger., *Lungenschleimsenkung*. Mucous hypostasis of the lungs. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MYCOPROTEIN, n. *Mi-ko-pro'te'z'*. Fr., *mycoprotéine*. Ger., *Mykoprotein*. Of Nencke, a peculiar albuminous matter, $C_{25}H_{42}N_8O_8$, due to the action of micro-organisms, especially the bacteria of putrefaction. [L, 88 (a, 46); "Ctbl. f. Bakt. und Parasit," Sept., 1890, p. 324.]

MYCORRHIZA (Lat.), n. *Mi(mu)*-ko'r-ri'(ri'*)-za'*. From *mukos*, a fungus, and *ρίζα*, a root. Fr., *mycorrhize*. Of Franck, a brownish subterranean mycelium, regarded as fungal, occurring on the roots of plants, especially of cupuliferous trees. It sometimes penetrates the cells of the endoderm of the root, and causes the death of the tree. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

MYCORTHOPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)*-ko'r-th-o'p-ne'-(n'o'*)-a'*. From *mukos*, mucus, and *orthopnœa* (q. v.). Fr., *mycorthopnée*. Ger., *schleimige Schwerkathmen*. Orthopnœa due to profuse mucous secretion. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MYCOS (Lat.), n. m. *Mi(mu)*-ko's*. Ger., *mukos*. See *MUCUS*.

MYCOSE, n. *Mi'kos*. Fr., m. Ger., *M*. See *TREHALOSE*.

MYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)*-kos'is*. Gen., *-o's(-osis)*. From *mukos*, a fungus (see also *-osis*). Ger., *M*. 1. An affection of the

skin characterized by fungous excrescences and tumors. 2. Disease due to the presence and growth of a fungus. [B, L, 40, 50, 87 (a, 46).]—**Acute m. of the blood**. Of Neelson, septic poisoning caused by mycohæmia. [a, 34].—**Broncho-pulmonary m.** Bronchorrhœa caused by micro-organisms. [a, 34].—**Catalytic m.** Of Horsley, microbiohæmia. [a, 34].—**Mechanical m.** Of Horsley, a morbid condition caused by obstruction of the capillaries by micro-organisms. [a, 34].—**M. cerebri**. M. of the brain. [a, 34].—**M. circinata**. See *TRICOPHYTOSIS CAPITIS*.—**M. cutis**. M. of the skin caused by various fungi. [a, 34].—**M. endocardii**. Of Winge and Herberg, infectious endocarditis. [a, 34].—**M. favosa**. See *FAVUS*.—**M. frambesoides**. Fr., *m. framboisè*. 1. See *Dermatitis papillaris capillaris*. 2. See *FRAMBESIA* (2d def.).—**M. fungoides**. Fr., *lymphadenis cutaneæ*. Ger., *entzündliche fungöse Geschwulst*. Syn. *fibroma fungoides*, *papilloma arcelevatum*, *pessema*. A chronic, inflammatory neoplastic disease of the skin, probably of parasitic origin, characterized by slowly developing growths disseminated over various parts of the surface in the form either of flat deposits, slightly elevated above or level with the surrounding skin, or of raised mushroom-like tumors of various sizes. The growths vary in color from a pinkish to a deep red or violaceous hue; they may be smooth, like urticaria, desquamating, or excoriated and exuding, and are sometimes covered with brownish crusts. They are often accompanied with intense itching, and gradually a profound cachexia is induced which usually ends fatally. The lymphatic system is not involved, and leucocytosis is absent. [G, 4, 61; Ledermann, "Arch. f. Derm. u. Syph.," 1889, xxi, p. 483; "M. J.," June 28, 1890, p. 727 (of the pharynx).]—**M. hypertrophicum tuberosum**.—**M. furfuracea**. See *PITYRIASIS VERSICOLOR*.—**M. intestinalis**. 1. See *ANTHRAX INTESTINALIS*. 2. Enteritis produced by the presence of a micro-organism. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**M. leptothrica**. Disease due to a *Leptothrix*.—**M. lupinosa**. See *M. favosa*.—**M. microsporiina**. See *DERMATOMYCOSIS FURFURACEA*.—**M. oris**. A thick grayish-white or black discoloration of the tongue or mucous membrane of the mouth, sometimes associated with constitutional disturbance, caused by *Oidium albicans* or *Leptothrix buccalis*. [Eichhorst (a, 34).]—**M. pharyngis leptothrica**. See *Pharyngæal m.*—**M. pulmonum**. See *PNEUMOMYCOSIS*.—**M. pustulosa**. 1. Parasitic syphilis. 2. Impetigo. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**M. septicæ**. M. produced by septic micro-organisms. [a, 34].—**M. sarcinica**. M. produced by sarcinæ. [a, 34].—**M. scutiformis (see *scutulata*). The m. of the vagina. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**Ebaryngeal m.** M. of the pharynx produced by a *Leptothrix*. [S. O. Vanderpoel, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 9, 1889 (a, 34).]—**Renal m.** Nephritis produced by the presence of a micro-organism. [a, 34].—**Surgical m.** A m. that produces a lesion requiring surgical interference or occurring in connection with injuries. [a, 34; B.]**

MYCOTIC, adj. *Mi-ko't'i'k*. Pertaining to or affected with mycosis. [a, 48.]

MYCTER (Lat.), n. m. *Mi'k(mu)*-k'yu'ter(tar)*. Gen., *-ter'os(-ter'is)*. Gr., *μυκτρίπ* (from *μύσσωμαι*, to blow the nose). Of old writers, a nostril; also the nose. [A, 322, 325 (a, 48).]

MYCTEROPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi'k(mu)*-k'yu'ter(tar)-o'(-o*)-fon'i'a'*. From *mukstip*, the nose, and *φωνή*, the voice. Fr., *myctérophonie*. Ger., *Nasenstimme*. Imperfection of the voice characterized by a nasal twang. [a, 48.]

MYCTEROXEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi'k(mu)*-k'yu'ter(tar)-o'(-o*)-ze'a'(-xe'a'*)-o's'is*. Gen., *-o's'eos(-is)*. From *μυκτρίπ*, the nose, and *ξηρός*, dry (see also *-osis*). Fr., *myctéroxérose*. Dryness of the nostrils. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MYCUS (Lat.), n. m. *Mi(mu)*-ku's(ku*)*. See *MUCUS*.

MYDALEINE, n. *Mi'd-a'l'e'ne*. From *μυδάειν*, moldy. Fr., *mydaléine*. Ger., *Mydaléin*. A poisonous alkaloid of uncertain composition, found in human corpses. It excites profuse diarrhoea, vomiting, enteritis, and death with the heart in diastole. Its effects on the pupil and the circulation are similar to those of atropine. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B); E. D. Ferguson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 113 (a, 17).]

MYDATOXINE, n. *Mi'd-a't-o'x'ine*. From *μυδάειν*, to be moldy, and *τοξικόν*, poison. A poisonous alkaloid, $C_8H_{13}NO_3$, found in putrefying meat and human corpses. It produces symptoms like those caused by neurine. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B); E. D. Ferguson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 113 (a, 17).]

MYDESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi'd'(-m'd')-e'a'(-is)*. Gen., *-e's'eos(-is)*. Gr., *μυδᾶειν* (from *μυδάειν*, to damp). Fr., *mydèse*. 1. Putrefaction. 2. A purulent discharge from the eyelids. [L, 41, 50, 135 (a, 14, 43).]

MYDINE, n. *Mi'd'en*. From *μυδός*, decay. A non-poisonous ptomaine, $C_8H_{11}NO$, discovered by Brieger (1886) in human corpses and cultures made from typhoid material in peptonized serum-albumin. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B).]

MYDON (Lat.), n. m. *Mid(mu'd')-on(on)*. Gen., *-on'os(-is)*. Gr., *μυδών*. Fr., m. Of old writers, a fungus-like growth of flesh in a fistula. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

MYDRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi'd(mu'd')-ri'a'a'(-is)*. Gen., *-a's'eos(-is)*. Gr., *μυδρίασις*. Fr., *mydriasis*. Ger., *Pupillenerweiterung*. Persistent dilatation of the pupil due to paralysis of the sphincter iridis. [F.]—**Dyspnœic m.** Ger., *dyspnœische M.*

M. which occurs in dyspnoea as a result perhaps of irritation of the sympathetic. [A. 319 (a, 29).]—**M. paralyticus**. M. from paralysis of the sphincter pupillae. [H. —**M. paralyticus-spastica**. A supposititious form of m. said to result from a paralysis of the sphincter pupillae associated with an abnormal degree of contraction of the so-called dilator pupillae. [A. 319 (a, 29).]—**M. spasmodica**. **M. spastica**. A supposititious form of m. which is said to be the result of an abnormal degree of contraction of the so-called dilator pupillae. [A. 319 (a, 29).]—**Psychic m.** Ger., *psychische M.* M. from fright or other violent emotion. [A. 319 (a, 29).]—**Spinal m.** Lat., *m. spin.* M. caused by irritation of the centre for dilatation of the pupil in the lower cervical part of the cord. [Eichhorst (a, 34).]

MYDRIATIC, adj. $Mi^2d-r^2a^2t^2ik$. Lat., *mydriaticus*, *mydrioticus*. Producing mydriasis; as a n., any substance so acting. [F.]

MYDRUS (Lat.), n. m. $Mid(mu^2d)/ru^2s(ru^2s)$. Gr., *μύδρος*. Of Hippocrates, a small ball or mass of iron which was heated and used as an actual cautery. [A. 325 (a, 48).]

MYECTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. $Mi(mu^2t)^{e2}k-top(tot^2p)^{i2}a^2$. From *mys*, a muscle, and *ectopia* (q. v.). Fr., *myectopie*. Ger., *Myektomie*. See **Muscular ECTOPIA**.

MYEL, n. Mi^2e^1 . From *myelós*, marrow. Of B. G. Wilder, the spinal cord.

MYELEMIA (Lat.), n. f. $Mi(mu^2t)^{e2}l-em^2(a^2e^2m)^{i2}a^2$. Of Eichhorst, myelogenic leucocythemia. [A. 34.]

MYELALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $Mi(mu^2t)^{e2}l-a^2l(a^2l)^{i2}g^2i^2a^2$. From *myelós*, marrow, and *álgos*, pain. Ger., *Rückenmarksschmerz*. Pain in the spinal cord. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

MYELANALOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Mi(mu^2t)^{e2}l-a^2l(a^2n)^{a2}l-os^2i^2s$. Gen., *-os^2eos (-is)*. From *myelós*, marrow, and *ánálosis*, destruction. See **Locomotor ATAXIA**.

MYELOPOPLISIA (Lat.), **MYELOPOPLISIA** (Lat.), n's f. $Mi(mu^2t)^{e2}l-a^2p(p)^{a2}p(o)^{a2}p(e)^{i2}a^2l(a^2l)^{i2}g^2i^2a^2$. From *myelós*, marrow, and *ápōplēgia*, apoplexy. Spinal apoplexy. [G.]

MYELASTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. $Mi(mu^2t)^{e2}l-a^2s(a^2s)-the^2n^2(e)^{a2}$. From *myelós*, marrow, and *ἀσθένεια*, weakness. Ger., *Myelasthenie*. See **NEURASTHENIA spinalis**.

MYELATELIA (Lat.), n. f. $Mi(mu^2t)^{e2}l-a^2t(a^2t)^{e2}l(e)^{a2}$. From *myelós*, marrow, a, priv., and *τέλος*, completion. Imperfect formation of marrow or of the spinal cord. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

MYELATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. $Mi(mu^2t)^{e2}l-a^2t(a^2t)^{e2}l-ro(ro)^{i2}a^2$. From *myelós*, marrow, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. Fr., *myélatrophie*. 1. Atrophy of the spinal cord. 2. Atrophy from spinal paralysis.

MYELAUXE (Lat.), n. f. $Mi(mu^2t)^{e2}l-a^2x(a^2x)^{e2}l(e)^{a2}$. Gen., *-aux^2es*. From *myelós*, marrow, and *αὐξή*, growth. Hypertrophy of the spinal cord. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

MYÉLAXE (Fr.), n. Me-a-lax. From *myelós*, marrow, and *axis*, an axis. Of Milne Edwards, the gray matter around the central canal of the spinal cord. [L. 43 (K).]

MYELENCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. $Mi(mu^2t)^{e2}l-e^2n^2(e^2n^2a^2)-se^2f^2(kc^2f)^{a2}l(a^2l)^{i2}a^2$. From *myelós*, marrow, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *myélenképhalon*. Ger., *Nachgehirn* (1st def.). 1. Of Huxley, the medulla oblongata. 2. The cerebro-spinal axis. The *Myelencephala* of Owen are the *Vertebrae*. [K. L. 843.]

MYELETROESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Mi(mu^2t)^{e2}l-e^2l-e^2r-os^2i^2s$. Gen., *-os^2eos (-is)*. From *myelós*, marrow, and *ἐτέρωσις*, alteration. Ger., *Rückenmarksveränderung*. Any morbid affection of the spinal cord. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

MYELIN, n. $Mi^2e^1l-i^2n$. From *myelós*, marrow. Fr., *myéline*. Ger., *M.* A substance discovered by Virchow in egg yolk, in the nerve substance, and in other animal tissues, characterized by its forms and its peculiar dull lustre. It is round, oval, filamentous, knot- (or club-) like, but for the most part with double contour, sometimes concentrically striated. It swells in water, and dissolves in hot alcohol, ether, chloroform, or oil of turpentine. A myelinic degeneration of the epithelium of the lungs occurs in the desquamative pneumonia of Buhl. [Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med., 1854, vi, p. 562, viii, p. 114 (D, 3).]

MYELINE, n. $Mi^2e^1l-i^2n$. See **NEURILEMMA** (1st def.).

MYELINIC, adj. $Mi^2e^1l-i^2n^2ik$. 1. Medullated. 2. Pertaining to or characterized by the presence of myelin. [D. J.]

MYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Mi(mu^2t)^{e2}l-i^2t^2is$. Gen., *-itis^2idos (-idis)*. From *myelós*, marrow (see also *-itis^2idos*). Ger., *M. Rückenmarksentzündung* (1st def.). 1. Inflammation of the spinal cord. [D. 1; L. 41 (a, 14).] 2. See **OSTEOMYELITIS**.—**Acute bulbar m.** Lat., *m. bulbi acuta*. A form of m. characterized by its sudden onset, and by vomiting, hiccough, dysphagia, dysphonia, etc., soon followed by acute bulbar paralysis and death from asphyxia. [D. 35].—**Acute central m.** A form of m. with symptoms like those of acute ascending paralysis. It begins suddenly with disturbances of sensation, soon followed by anaesthesia and paralysis of the lower extremities, bladder, and rectum, loss of reflex excitability, atrophy of the paralyzed muscles, with loss of faradaic contractility and with the reaction of degeneration. It rapidly advances upward until the muscles of deglutition and finally those of respiration are paralyzed, and death results from asphyxia. [D. 35].—**Acute cervical transverse m.** A form of m. which begins with pain and muscular spasm in the back of the neck, and paralysis of the upper and sometimes of the lower extremities. The inflammatory process usually ascends to the medulla, death resulting from asphyxia. [D. 35].—**Acute diffused m.** Acute m. affecting the entire spinal cord. [D. 34].—**Acute dorsal transverse m.** A form of m. attended by symptoms less severe

than in the other forms of acute transverse m. [D. 35].—**Acute dorso-lumbar transverse m.** A form of m. in which the severer symptoms of paralysis in the lower extremities supervene, sometimes very quickly, and death results from marasmus. [D. 35].—**Acute general m.** See **Acute diffused m.**—**Acute hemilateral m.** A form of m. characterized by hemiplegia and hyperaesthesia, and with elevated temperature on the side corresponding to the lesion and anaesthesia on the opposite side. [D. 35].—**Acute partial m.** M. affecting a restricted area. [D. 34].—**Acute transverse m.** A form of m. affecting the whole thickness of the cord developed after severe injuries of the spinal cord and vertebral column. [D. 35]. See **Acute cervical transverse m.**, **Acute dorsal transverse m.**, and **Acute dorso-lumbar transverse m.**—**Apoplectic m.** M. in which paralysis is developed with unusual rapidity, as in hemorrhagic m. [D. 35].—**Ascending m.** Lat., *q. ascendens*. M. in which the degenerations ascend from the foci of inflammation along the tracts of long fibres in the posterior median columns, the direct cerebellar tracts, and the antero-lateral ascending tracts. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**Bulbar m.** Lat., *m. bulbi rhachitici*. A disease commencing with violent headache, giddiness, vomiting, distressing hiccough, various paresthesiae, dysphagia, and respiratory disturbances. Afterward there are symptoms of bulbar paralysis. It is caused by uncircumscribed centres of softening in the medulla oblongata. [Ross (a, 34).]—**Cavitary m.** Fr., *myélite cavitaire*. Of Joffroy, myelovirginosis. [a. 34].—**Central hemorrhagic m.** See **Hemato-m.**—**Central m.** 1. See **Periosteal m.** 2. See **Acute central m.** and **Chronic central m.**—**Chronic annular m.** See **Annular sclerosis**.—**Chronic bulbar m.** A form of m. usually identical with chronic progressive bulbar paralysis, but sometimes without the distinctly progressive character. [D. 35].—**Chronic central m.** Chronic m. in the central gray column and anterior horns of the spinal cord. [D. 35]. Cf. **Acute central m.**—**Chronic diffused m.** Of Hallopeau, the spinal paralysis of adults of Hammond. [D. 35].—**Chronic interstitial m.** An interstitial m. in which the involvement of the neuroglia progresses slowly. The symptoms are the same as those of chronic m. [a. 34].—**Chronic m.** Lat., *m. chronica*. A transverse, disseminated, focal or diffuse m. in which the inflammation develops slowly, and there is absence of the vascular disturbance seen in acute m., but the pathological features are the same as those of the latter form. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**Chronic peripheral m.** A peripheral m. in which the pathological changes progress slowly. [L. 57 (a, 34).]—**Chronic transverse m.** A chronic m. affecting the whole thickness of the cord. [D. 35].—**Compression m.** Fr., *paraplegie par compression lente de la moelle*. Ger., *Kompressionsm.* A progressive form of m. which may occur with any disease of the vertebral column or spinal membranes (e.g., angular curvatures in Pott's disease, exostoses, blood-clots, and tumors) that causes pressure on the spinal cord. Symptoms of local disease (i. e., softening) are usually present for some time before the development of definite paraplegia, corresponding to the zone of affected nerve-tissue and the part cut off below it. [D. 35].—**Cornual m.** M. in which the inflammation is limited to the anterior or posterior cornu of the spinal cord. [a. 34].—**Cortical m.** Chronic spinal meningitis. [D. J].—**Descending m.** Lat., *m. descendens*. M. in which the degenerations descend from the foci of inflammation along the pyramidal tracts. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**Diffuse m.** An interstitial m. in which there is an extension of the pathological changes throughout the neuroglia of the cord. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**Disseminated m.** Lat., *m. disseminata*. M. in which there is an increase in the interstitial tissue, which becomes dense and rich in nuclei, in small spots scattered through the substance of the cord; the consistence of the latter is often increased. The symptoms are paraplegia associated with spastic symptoms, cystic paralysis, impairment of sensibility, and usually a diminution of the reflex and electric excitability. [Ross (a, 34).]—**Disseminated chronic m.** See **Multiple sclerosis**.—**Dorsal m.** A form of m. commencing with fever, formation of numbness and pain in the lower extremities, and spasmodic movements in the limbs. This latter is soon followed by spastic paralysis and exaggeration of the cutaneous and deep reflexes. Death usually results from marasmus. [Ross (a, 34).]—**Excavating m.** Fr., *myélite cavitaire*. Of Joffroy and Achard, the inflammation of the ependyma of the spinal cord, with obstruction of the vessels supplying the surrounding gray matter and consequent softening that proceeds to excavation; it is found in myelohidrosis and myelovirginosis. [a. 34].—**Focal m.** M. due to an involvement of a small area of the cord. [a. 34].—**Hemato-m.**, **Hemorrhagic (central) m.** M. associated with hematomyelia. It is usually central, is rapidly followed by paraplegia, and is distinguished from uncomplicated hemorrhage into the cord by the presence of fever and other symptoms of an acute inflammatory process. [D. 47].—**Hemilateral m.** M. in which the lesion is limited to one half the cord; the symptoms are those of Brown-Séquard's paralysis. [a. 34].—**Hyperplastic m.** Lat., *m. hyperplastica*. Of Dujardin-Beaumetz, an acute interstitial m. without softening. [a. 34].—**Idiopathic m.** Fr., *myélite idiopathique*. Ger., *spontane M.* M. that originates independently of any infectious disease and of traumatism. [a. 34].—**Interstitial m.** M. caused by pathological changes in the connective tissue of the cord. [a. 34].—**Meningo-m.** See **Spinal meningitis**.—**M. apostematosa**. See **Suppurative m.**—**M. chronica**. See **Transverse m.**—**M. chronica disseminata**. See **Multiple sclerosis**.—**M. circumscripta**. See **Focal m.**—**M. convulsoria**. Of A. Hörstel, electric chorea. [a. 34].—**M. cribrosa**. Of Eichhorst, a form of myelovirginosis in which the cavities give the spinal cord a sieve-like appearance. [a. 34].—**M. dorsalis**. M. limited to the dorsal region of the cord.—**M. exsudativa**. See **Hydro-rachitis**.—**M. generalis**. See **Diffuse m.**—**M. hyperplastica granulosa**. See **Osteitis fungosa**.—**M. insularis**, **M. clustring**. Of Transert, disseminated m. of the spinal cord. [a. 34].—**M. anterior**. Of Seguin, see **Acute anterior poliomyelitis**.—**M. peripherica chronica**. See **Chronic peripheral m.**—**M. petechialis**. See **Cerebro-spinal meningitis**.—**M. segmentalis**,

MYENTASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁶)-e²nt/a²s(a²s)-i²s. Gen., -a²s(e²-ent/a²s). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *έντασις*, a stretching. Fr., *myotense*. Ger., *Muskelanstrengung*. A straining of muscles. [L, 50 (a, 45).]

MYGALE (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*2(g²mu²g²a²l(a²l)-e(a). Gen., *myg²ales*. Gr., *μυγάλη*, the field-mouse. Fr., m. Ger., *Fogelspinne*, *Myrinspinne*. 1. A genus of the *Mygalidae*, which are a family of the *Araneidae*; suborder *Teraphosidae*, including the largest spiders known. Some species are said to be venomous. [L, 80, 41, 49, 116 (a, 14).] 2. See *MYGALE*.—*M. avicularia*. A species found in Brazil, inflicting painful but not dangerous bites. [L, 87 (a, 46).]

MYGINDA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*2(mu²g²i²nd/a²s. Fr., *myginde*. A genus of shrubs, of the *Celastraceae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—*M. gongonha*. A Brazilian shrub doubtfully referred to this genus. The leaves are said to furnish a superior sort of Paraguayan tea (see *Henna*, *manzanilla*) alleged to be diuretic. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*M. rhacomia*. A West Indian species the root of which is a powerful diuretic. [B, 48 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 35).]—*M. uragoga*. Fr., *mygindie uragoga*. A species growing in the West Indies and Colombia. The root is strongly diuretic. The leaves are applied to sores and ulcers. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35); L, 87, 105 (a, 46).]

MYIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁶)i²a²s. Gr., *μῦια*. See *Musca*.

MYIASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁶)-i²(a²s(a²s)-i²s. Gen., -a²s(e²-i²s). From *μῦια*, a fly. Of Hope, the state of being infested with the larvae of dipterous insects. [L, 49 (a, 14); "London Med. Gazette," xx, 287 (a, 48).]—*Cutaneous m.* *M.* produced by the deposition of the eggs of the *Musca vomitoria*, *Musca dermatobia*, or other species of flies in the skin. [a, 34].—*M. aurium*. *M.* affecting the external meatus auditorius. [a, 34].—*M. conjunctivae*. *M.* affecting the conjunctivae. [a, 34].—*M. externa dermatosa*. See *Cutaneous m.*—*M. interna*. *M.* caused by swallowing the larvae of the *Musca domestica*, the *Technomyza fusca*, or a species of the genus *Anthomyia*; they have been discharged in the vomit and more rarely in the feces. [Osler (a, 34).]—*M. muscosa*. A disease caused by flies' eggs (those of the *Sarcophila Wohlfahrti* or the *Sarcophila carnaria*) being deposited upon a mucous or mucocutaneous surface. [G. Joseph, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Dec. 14, 1885, p. 1117].—*M. narium*. *M.* affecting the nasal passages. [a, 34].—*M. vulnereum*. The infection of wounds by the larvae of the blue bottle or the common house-fly. They may be killed by applying chloroform. [a, 34].]

MYIOCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. *Mi*(mu⁶)i²-o(e²-o²-se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a²l)-o²n. From *μῦια*, a fly, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Ger., *Fliegenkopf*. The protrusion of a minute portion of iris through a perforation of the cornea. So called on account of its resemblance to a fly's head. [a, 29].]

MYIODEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁶)i²-o(e²-o²-p²si²a²s. Fr., *myiodopsis*. See *MYIODEPSIA*.

MYIODES (Lat.), adj. *Mi*(mu⁶)i²-o(e²-as). From *μῦια*, a fly, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *myiæux*. Ger., *fliegenartig*, *fliegenähnlich*. Resembling a fly. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MYIODEPSOSIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁶)i²-o(e²-as)-o²p²si²a²s. From *μῦια*, like flies, and *ψῦ*, vision. Fr., *myiodopsie*. Ger., *Myiodopsie*. *Myiodopsie*, *Mückensehen*. That condition of the eye in which muscle volitantes are perceived. [a, 29].]

MYISTOS (Lat.), **MYISTUS** (Lat.), n's m. *Mi*(mu⁶)i²st/o²s, -u²s(u²s). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *ίστος*, a tissue. Muscular tissue. [L, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

MYITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁶)i²-e(t²i²s. Gen., -i²tidos (-idis). Fr., *myite*. See *MYOSITIS*.

MYKOS (Lat.), n. m. *Mi*(mu⁶)ko²s. See *Mucos*.

MYLABRIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*2(mu²l(a²b(a²b)-i²s. Gr., *μυλαβρίς* (from *μύλα*, a mill). Fr., *mylabre*. Ger., *Rieskäfer*, *Cantharide*. 1. Of Diptera, the *Cantharis vesicatoria*. 2. A genus of the *Cantharididae*. [L, 49, 87 (a, 46).]—*M. bifasciata*. A species found in South Africa and used as a vesicant. It yields cantharidin. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 46).]—*M. cichorei*, *M. cichorii*. Ger., *Cichorien-Rieskäfer*, *chinesische Cantharide*. Chinese blistering fly, Telini fly; an Eastern species, yielding cantharidin; used as a vesicant. [B, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 46).]—*M. duodecimpunctata*. Twelve-spot m.; a hairy black species with brick-red elytra marked with six pairs of black points. Native of Hungary, Russia, France, etc. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871 (a, 89).]—*M. fasciatus*, *M. floralis*. Floral m.; a hairy black species with black-blue wings marked with two yellow bands and two spots, indigenous to Germany, Switzerland, and other parts of Europe, where it is employed as a vesicant. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871 (a, 89).]—*M. melanura*. Four-spotted m.; a black species, with four spots on the elytra, indigenous to Spain, Russia, and India. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xx (a, 39) (a, 46).]—*M. octopunctata*. A species sometimes employed as a vesicant in conjunction with cantharides. [L, 49 (a, 39).]—*M. oleae*. Olive-tree m.; a black species with brick-red elytra, common in Algeria, Tangiers, and Morocco. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871 (a, 39).]—*M. proxima*. A species enumerated in the Pharmacopoeia of India as indigenous to that country. It is used as a vesicant. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871 (a, 39).]—*M. phalerata*. Ger., *chinesische Cantharide*. Chinese blistering fly; a species found at the Cape of Good Hope, in China, etc. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xx (a, 46).]—*M. pustulata*. A villous black species with black elytra marked with two spots and two narrow bands of a dark blood-red color. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871 (a, 39).]—*M. side*. A species sometimes used as a vesicant. [L, 49 (a, 39).]—*M. terebrata*. A strongly vesicatory species used in Arabia in rabies. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 46).] See also *DERMOMA*.

MYLACRI (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Mi*2(mu²l(a²l)-a²k(a²k)-ri(re). Gr., *μύλακρος* (from *μύλας*, a millstone). The molar teeth. [L, 80 (a, 14).]

MYLACRIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*2(mu²l(a²l)-a²k(a²k)-ri²s. Gen., -a²c²ris. Gr., *μύλακρος*. See *PAELLA*.

MYLE (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁶)le(a). Gen., *myl²e*. 1. See *MOLY*. 2. See *PAELLA*. 3. A uterine mole. 4. See *MAXILLA*.

MYLIC, adj. *Mi*l²ik. Gr., *μύλας* (from *μύλα*, a mill). Lat., *mylicus*. Fr., *mylëon*, *mylien*. 1. Pertaining to the molar teeth. 2. Pertaining to a uterine mole. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MYLLOS (Lat.), **MYLLUS** (Lat.), adj's. *Mi*(mu⁶)lo²s, -lu²s(-lu²s). Gr., *μύλλος*. 1. The lip. 2. The vulva. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MYLODUS (Lat.), n. m. *Mi*2(mu²)o²d-u²s(u²s). Gr., *μύλοδους* (from *μύλα*, a mill, and *δους*, a tooth). A molar tooth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MYLOGLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. *Mi*(mu⁶)lo²(lo²)-glo²s(glo²s)-su²s(-su²s). From *μύλα*, a grinder, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *myloglosse*. Ger., *Kieferzungennuskel*. 1. Of Riola, a portion of the superior constrictor of the pharynx which arises from the mylohyoid ridge. [L, 2. Of Wood, an anomalous muscular slip arising from the angle of the lower jaw and blending with the styloglossus. [L, 332].]

MYLO-HYOID, **MYLO-HYOIDEAN**, adj's. *Mi*-lo-hi²oid, -hi²-o²d(-e²-a²n. Lat., *mylohyoideus* (from *μύλα*, a grinder, and *υοειδής* [see *HYOID*). Fr., *mylohyoïdien*. Pertaining to or connected with the region of the inferior molar teeth and the hyoid bone or the mylohyoid muscle. [L, 332].]

MYLO-HYOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. *Mi*(mu⁶)lo²(lo²)-hi²(hu²)-o²-i²d(-e²-u²s(u²s). Ger., *Kieferzungennuskel*. (2d def.). 1. See *MYLO-HYOID*. 2. As a n. a muscle which with its fellow of the opposite side forms the floor of the anterior portion of the mouth and fills in the space between the inferior maxilla and the hyoid bone. It arises from the mylohyoid ridge of the inferior maxilla and is inserted into the body of the hyoid bone, its anterior portion uniting in the middle, between the inferior maxilla and the hyoid bone, with that of the opposite side. [L, 31, 142, 332].]

MYLOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. *Mi*(mu⁶)lo²(lo²)-fa²r(fa²r)-i²n(u²n²)/je²(ge²)-u²s(u²s). From *μύλα*, a grinder, and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. Fr., *mylopharyngien*. Ger., *Kieferschlundkopfmuskel*. That portion of the superior constrictor of the pharynx which is attached to the mylohyoid. [Douglas (L, 1).]

MYLOSARQUE (Fr.), n. *Me*-lo-sa²rk. From *μύλα*, a millstone, and *σάρξ*, flesh. A uterine mole. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

MYO-ATROPHIA (Lat.), n. *Mi*(mu⁶)-o(e²-a²t²e²-a²t²-ro(ro²)/fi²a²s. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. Atrophy of muscle. [a, 34].]

MYOBLAST, n. *Mi*o-bla²st. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. 1. An embryonic muscle cell. 2. A striated muscular fibre. [J, 61, 67.] 3. A neuro-muscular cell; also its body or epithelial part. [J, 11; L, 206 (a, 27).]

MYOBROMA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁶)-o(e²)-bro²ma²s. The genus *Vanilla*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—*M. fragrans*. The *Vanilla planifolia*. [B, 311 (a, 35).]

MYOCARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁶)-o(e²)-ka²rd-i²(e²)/ti²s. Gen., -i²tidos (-idis). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *καρδία*, the heart (see also *-itis*). Fr., *myocardite*. Ger., *M. Herzmuskelerkrankung*. Inflammation of the myocardium.—*Segmenting m.* *M.* in which the cement substance is softened so that the muscle cells separate. [Osler (a, 34).]

MYOCARDIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Mi*(mu⁶)-o(e²)-ka²rd-i²-u²m(u²m). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *myocarde*. Ger., *Herzmuskelsubstanz*. The muscular tissue of the heart.

MYOCELE (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁶)-o(e²)-se²(ka²)/le(a). In Eng., *mi'o-sel*. Gen., -cel'es. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *myocèle*. Ger., *Muskelbrüche*. 1. A muscular tumor (see *MYOMA*). 2. An enlargement produced by the dislocation or lateral displacement of a muscle from its normal position, or by muscular hernia. [E, 1; L, 50 (a, 14); a, 17].]

MYOCEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁶)-o(e²)-se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a²l)-i²e(t²i²s. Gen., -i²tidos (-idis). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *κεφαλή*, the head (see also *-itis*). Ger., *Kopf-muskelerkrankung*. Inflammation of the muscles of the head. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MYOCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. *Mi*(mu⁶)-o-se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a²l)-o²n. See *MYOCEPHALON*.

MYOCHORDITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁶)-o(e²)-ko²rd(ch²o²rd)-i²(e²)/ti²s. Gen., -i²tidos (-idis). Inflammation of the laryngeal muscles and the vocal bands. [a, 34].]

MYOCHROME, n. *Mi*o-kro²m. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *χρῶμα*, color. See *MYOCHROMATIN*.

MYOCHRONOSCOPE, n. *Mi*-o-kro²n-o-skop. From *μῦς*, a muscle, *χρόνος*, time, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Of Czerniak, an instrument for measuring the speed of the transmission of a motor nervous impulse. [L, 49 (a, 14).] Cf. *Spring MYOGRAPH*.

MYOCLONIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁶)-o(e²)-klo²n(klo²n)/i²a²s. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *κλῶνος*, a tumult. Fr., *myoclonie*. Ger., *Myoclonie*. A disease in which myoclonus is a prominent symptom, such as paramyoclonus multiplex, electric chorea, Gilles de la Tourette's disease, etc. ["Arch. f. Psych.," 1888, xix, 465 (a, 34).]—*Atastmic m.* Fr., *myoclonie atastmique*. Of Vanlair, m. in which the myoclonus produces a displacement of the affected member. [a, 34].]—*M. congenita*. Of Seeligmüller, paramyoclonus multiplex. [a, 34].]—*Rhythmic m.* Fr., *myoclonie rythmique*. M. in which the contractions are rhythmic. [Vanlair, "Rev. de méd.," Jan. 10, 1889 (a, 34).]—*Stasic m.* Fr., *myoclonie stasique*. Of Vanlair, m. in which there is a muscular tumefaction appreciable to sight, touch, and auscultation. [a, 34].]

MYOCLONUS (Lat.), n. m. *Mi*(mu⁸)-o⁸l⁸o⁸n-u⁸s(u⁸s). A clonic spasm or convulsive movement of a muscle or group of muscles. [a. 34.]—Disseminated m. [Vianlaur], *M. multiplex* [Reinecke], *M. spinalis multiplex* [Löwenfeld]. Paramyoclonus multiplex. [a. 34.]—Rhythmic m. See *rhythmic myoclonia*.

MYOCCELIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁸)-o⁸(o⁸)-sel(ko⁸-e⁸l)-i²a. Gen., -i²l²(e⁸l)-a⁸. From *μῦς*, a muscle, *κοιλία*, the belly, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *myocellalgie*. Ger., *Bauchmuskelschmerz*. Pain in the abdominal muscles. [L. 44, 50 (a. 14).]

MYOCELITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁸)-o⁸(o⁸)-sel(ko⁸-e⁸l)-i²-i(e⁸)-t²s. Gen., -i²l²o⁸(-i²l²s). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *κοιλία*, the belly (see also -itis). Fr., *myocellite*. Ger., *Bauchmuskelenentzündung*. Inflammation of the abdominal muscles. [L. 44, 50.]

MYOCELOME, n. *Mi*-o⁸-sel⁸-om'. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *κοιλία*, a cavity. Ger., *Myocelom*. Of Van Wyhe, the cavity of a myotome or protovertebra. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxxiii, p. 465 (J.).]

MYOCOLPITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁸)-o⁸(o⁸)-ko⁸l²p-i(e⁸)-t²is. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *κόλπος*, the vagina. Ger., *Mutterscheidenmuskelenentzündung*. Inflammation of the muscular wall of the vagina. [a. 34.]

MYOCRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Mi*(mu⁸)-o⁸(o⁸)-kri²z(kri²s)/mu⁸s-(mu⁸s). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *κρίσις*, to creak. Fr., *my crisme*. Ger., *Muskelknacken*. A peculiar cracking sound produced by the motion of a muscle. [L. 50 (a. 48).]

MYOCTONIC ACID, n. *Mi*-o⁸l²ko⁸n-i²qk. Fr., *acide myocetone*. A substance obtained from *Palticourea Marcgrahii*; a yellowish acid oil, of agreeable odor, producing intoxication if inhaled, and actively poisonous internally. [B. 53 (a. 14).]

MYOCTONINE, n. *Mi*-o⁸l²ko⁸n-e⁸n. From *μῦς*, a mouse, and *κτείνω*, to kill. A highly poisonous alkaloid, C₂₇H₃₃N₃O₄, obtained from *Aconitum lycoctonum*; a yellowish bitter amorphous powder, melting at about 144° C., soluble with difficulty in water or ether, easily soluble in alcohol or chloroform. It resembles curare in its action, and acts most energetically when introduced directly into the circulation. ["Lancet," June 6, 1885, p. 1051 (a. 50); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (a. 46).] [B. 270 (a. 38).]

MYOCTONIC ACID, n. *Mi*-o⁸l²ko⁸n-i²n-i²qk. See *Myoctic acid*.

MYOCTONON (Lat.), *MYOCTONOS* (Lat.), n's n. and m. *Mi*(mu⁸)-o⁸l²ko⁸n-o⁸n, -o⁸s. Ger., *Myoctonon*. From *μῦς*, a mouse, and *κτείνω*, to kill. Aconite; the *Aconitum napellus*. According to Pliny, its odor killed mice. [B. 114, 115, 121 (a. 35).]

MYOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁸)-o⁸(o⁸)-si²st(ku⁸st)/i²s. Gen., -cyst⁸(e⁸)-, -cyst⁸i²os. A cystic tumor of a muscle. [a. 34.]

MYOCYTE, n. *Mi*°-sit. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *κύτος*, a cell. See *Muscle-cell*.

MYODEMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁸)-o⁸(o⁸)-de(da)/mi²a⁸. Fatty degeneration of muscle. [A. 301 (a. 34).]

MYODES (Lat.), adj. *Mi*(mu⁸)-od⁸(e⁸z)as. See *Myoid*.

MYODESOPHIA (Lat.), *MYODESOPSIA* (Lat.), n's f. *Mi*(mu⁸)-od⁸-e⁸s(as)-op(o⁸p)/i²a⁸, -o⁸p/si²a⁸. See *Myodesopsia*.

MYODIASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁸)-o⁸(o⁸)-di(di²)-a⁸st(a⁸st)/o⁸-a⁸s(a⁸s)-i²a. Gen., -a⁸s(e⁸)-(-ast)as. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *διαστάσις*, separation. Fr., *myodiasiose*. A separation of the ends of muscles which normally lie together, or of the surfaces of section of a divided muscle. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

MYODIDIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁸)-od⁸-o⁸p/si²a⁸. See *Myodesopsia*.

MYODYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁸)-o⁸(o⁸)-di²n(du⁸n)-a(a⁸)/mi²a⁸. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *δύναμις*, force. Fr., *myodynamie*. Ger., *Muskelkraft*. See *Muscular force*.

MYODYNAMOMETER, n. *Mi*-o⁸di²n-a⁸m-o⁸m²e⁸t-u⁸r. Lat., *myodynamometrum* from *μῦς*, a muscle, *δύναμις*, force, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *myodynamomètre*. Ger., *Muskelkraftmesser*. See *Dynamometer* (1st def.).

MYODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁸)-o⁸(o⁸)-di²n(du⁸n)/i²a⁸. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *myodynée*. Ger., *Myodynée*. See *MYALGIA*.—*M. inflammatoria*. See *MYOSITIS*.—*Puerperal m.* See *Puerperal myalgia*.

MYO-ENDOCARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁸)-o⁸(o⁸)-e⁸nd-o⁸(o⁸)-ka⁸rd-i(e⁸)/ti²s. Gen., -ti²l²o⁸(-i²l²s). Myocarditis and endocarditis occurring together. [a. 34.]

MYO-EPIITHELIAL, adj. *Mi*-o⁸-ep⁸i²-thel²/i²a⁸. Pertaining to muscle epithelium, or to the cells composing it. [J. 1.]

MYO-EPIITHELIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Mi*(mu⁸)-o⁸(o⁸)-e⁸p-i²-thel²/i²a⁸-u⁸m(u⁸m). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *epithelium* (q. v.). See *Muscle epithelium*.

MYOFIBROMA (Lat.), n. n. *Mi*(mu⁸)-o⁸(o⁸)-fi²fe(-bro)/ma⁸. Gen., -om⁸(a⁸)-(-atis). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *fibra*, a fibre (see also -oma⁸). 1. See *Myoma* (3d def.). 2. Fibrous degeneration of muscular tissue. [L. 44.]

MYOGASTER (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁸)-o⁸(o⁸)-ga⁸st(ga⁸st)/u⁸r(ar). Gen., -ga⁸st⁸eros(-is), -ga⁸st⁸ri. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Ger., *Muskelbauch*, *Muskelleib*. The belly of a muscle. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

MYOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁸)-o⁸(o⁸)-je²n(ge⁸n)/e⁸s-i²a. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *γενέσις*, generation. Production or development of muscular tissue. [a. 48.]

MYOGENIC, adj. *Mi*-o⁸-je²n-i²qk. Fr., *myogénique*. 1. Of muscular origin. [a. 17.] 2. Producing muscle. [J.]

MYOGNATHUS (Lat.), n. m. *Mi*(mu⁸)-o⁸g-na⁸th(na⁸th)/u⁸s(-u⁸s). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. Fr., *myognathe*. A double polygnathous monster in which the accessory cephalic

portions are united to the lower jaw of the principal head by muscles and integument. [L. 41, 49 (a. 14).]

MYOGONIC, adj. *Mi*-o⁸g⁸n-i²qk. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *γενέσις*, to come into being. Inherent in muscular tissue (said of contraction of a muscle). [L.]

MYOGRAM, n. *Mi*°-gra⁸m. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *γράμμα*, a writing. A graphic curve traced by a myograph. [Landois (K.).]

MYOGRAMMA (Lat.), n. n. *Mi*(mu⁸)-o⁸(o⁸)-gra⁸m(gra⁸m)/ma⁸. Gen., -gram⁸ma⁸(-atis). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *γράμμα*, a writing. A mark or line upon or in a muscle; in the pl., *m'ta*, see *INSCRIPTIONES tendineae*.

MYOGRAPH, n. *Mi*°-gra⁸f. Lat., *myographum*, *myographium* from *μῦς*, a muscle, and *γράφω*, to write. Fr., *myographe*. Ger., *Muskelbeschreiber*. An apparatus for recording graphically the curve of a muscular contraction. [K.]—*Cardiac m.* Fr., *myographe du cœur*. See *CARDIOGRAPH*.—*Comparative m.* *Double m.* A m. to be used with two different muscles simultaneously. [L. 87 (a. 46).]—*Fall-m.* A m. devised by Harless in which the contraction is registered upon a falling plate. [Landois (K.).]—*Palate m.* A m. for recording the movements of the uvula during deglutition, phonation, etc. It consists essentially of a delicate rod, the free end of which is introduced through the nose and placed against the soft palate, while the other rests upon a revolving drum. [H. Allen, "Trans. of the Coll. of Surgeons of Phila.," vi, 1884 (K.).]—*Pendulum m.* Ger., *Pendel-Myographium*. A m. having a seconds pendulum so arranged that at each half-revolution it discharges an electric current through the nerve of a nerve-muscle preparation. [K. 3.]—*Spring m.* Du Bois-Reymond's m. An instrument for recording graphically the time which elapses between the irritation of the nerve supplying a muscle and the contraction of that muscle.—*Thickness m.* A m. that records graphically the variations of the thickness of a muscle as it contracts or relaxes. [a. 48.]

MYOGRAPHY, n. *Mi*-o⁸g⁸ra⁸f-i². Lat., *myographia* (from *μῦς*, a muscle, and *γράφω*, to write). Fr., *myographie*. Ger., *Muskelbeschreibung*, *Myographie*. 1. The use of the myograph. [a. 17.] 2. See *Myology*.

MYOHÆMATIN, n. *Mi*-o⁸-he⁸m'a⁸t-i²n. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *αἷμα*, blood. A yellow or reddish-yellow pigment found in the striated muscles. ["Trans. of the Roy. Soc.," clvii (1886), p. 289; "Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," Sept., 1886, p. 245.]

MYOID, adj. *Mi*°-oid. Lat., *myoides* (from *μῦς*, a muscle, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *myoïde*, *myode*. Ger., *muskeltähnlich*, *muskelförmig*. Resembling muscle; as a n., a tumor consisting of smooth muscular fibres. [L. 49, 87 (a. 43, 46).]

MYOLEMMA (Lat.), n. n. *Mi*(mu⁸)-o⁸(o⁸)-le⁸m⁸ma⁸. Gen., -lem⁸ma⁸(-atis). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *λέμμα*, a rind. Fr., *myollemme*. See *SARCOLEMMMA*.

MYOLINE, n. *Mi*°-len. From *μῦς*, a muscle. Of Erasmus Wilson, a transparent substance filling the particles which by their juxtaposition end to end were supposed to form the ultimate fibrils of striated muscular fibres. ["Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," v, p. 514 (J.).]

MYOLIPOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Mi*(mu⁸)-o⁸(o⁸)-li²p-o⁸ma⁸. Gen., -om⁸atos(-atis). A tumor made up of muscular and fatty tissue. [a. 34.]

MYOLOGY, n. *Mi*-o⁸l²o⁸-i². Lat., *myologia* (from *μῦς*, a muscle, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *myologie*. Ger., *Muskellehre*. The anatomy, physiology, etc., of muscles. [C.]

MYOM (Ger.), n. *Mu*°-om'. See *MYOMA*.—*Aderhautm'*. See *MYOMA of the chorioid*.—*Columnm'*. A myoma of the cervix uteri.

MYOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Mi*(mu⁸)-om⁸(a⁸). Gen., -om⁸atos(-atis). From *μῦς*, a muscle (see also -oma⁸). Fr., *myome*. Ger., *Myom*, *Muskelgeschwulst*. 1. A tumor consisting of or containing muscular tissue. 2. Of Virchow, a fibro-muscular tumor. [E.]—*Dartoid m.* See *M. of the skin*.—*Eccentric m.* Fr., *myome excentrique*. A m. developing in the muscular wall of a hollow organ and projecting externally from the organ. [a. 34.]—*Endothelioleiom'*. Of Gouley, a malignant myosarcoma. [a. 34.]—*Endotheliorrhombom'*. Of Gouley, a malignant myosarcoma. [a. 34.]—*Inoleiom'*. Of Gouley, a fibromyoma in which the muscular fibres are smooth. [a. 34.]—*Inorrhombom'*. Of Gouley, a fibromyoma in which the muscular fibres are striated. [a. 34.]—*Levicellular m.* Of Ziegler, a leiomyoma. [a. 34.]—*M. cysticum*. Of Billroth, a sarcoma in which there are nests of muscular tissue. [A. 819 (a. 34).]—*M. levicellularis*. See *LEIOMYOMA*.—*M. lymphangectodes*. A m. containing dilated lymphatic vessels. [a. 34.]—*M. of the chorioid*. Fr., *myome de la choriode*. Ger., *Aderhautmyom*. A very rare tumor consisting entirely of hypertrophied or proliferated unstriated muscular fibres in the chorioid. [F.]—*M. of the skin*. A subcutaneous tumor in which smooth muscle-fibres are mixed with the fasciculi of fibrous tissue. The tumor is sometimes multiple. [Cornil and Ranvier (a. 34).]—*M. striolocularis*. See *RHABDOMYOMA*.—*Non-striated m.* A leiomyoma. [A. 510 (a. 34).]

MYOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁸)-o⁸(o⁸)-ma⁸l²(ma⁸l²)/a(a⁸)/si²k(ki²)-a⁸. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *μαλακία*, softness. Fr., *myomalacie*. Ger., *Muskelverweichung*. Of Lobstein, morbid softening of muscle. [Ziegler (a. 34).]

MYOMETOMY, n. *Mi*-o⁸m-a⁸l²ko⁸t²m-i². A more correct form of *myototomy* (q. v.).

MYOMELANOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi*(mu⁸)-o⁸(o⁸)-me⁸l-a⁸n(a⁸n)/o⁸i²s(i²s). Gen., -os⁸eos(-is). From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *μελάς*, black (see also -osis⁸). Fr., *myomelanose*. Ger., *Muskelmelanose*. Of Warren, the formation of a blackish mass within a muscle. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

MYOMERE, n. *Mi*°-mer. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *μέρος*, a part. See *MYOTOMY* (2d def.).

MYOMETRITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)°-o(o)°-me'ti(mat)-ri(re)-ti's*. Gen., *-rit'idōs (-idis)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *μήτρα*, the uterus (see also *-itis**). See *Parenchymatous METRITIS*.

MYOTOMY, n. *Mi°-o-m-o't°-o-mi°*. From *myoma* (q. v.), and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *myotomie*. Ger., *Myotomie*, *Myomiotomie*, *Myomiotomy* (3d def.), *Laparomyomiotomy*, *hysterotomie* (3d def.). 1. The excision of a myoma. 2. The excision of a uterine myoma or fibroma. [a, 18.]

MYON (Lat.), n. n. *Mi(mu)°-o'o'n(on)*. Gr., *μῦων*. A cluster of muscles, a unit of musculature. [Cues [A, 515 [a, 48].]

MYONARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)°-o(o)°-na'r'k-os'is*. Gen., *-cos'eos (-is)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *νάρκωσις*, a benumbing. Fr., *myonarcose*. Ger., *Muskeldruck*. Numbness of the muscles. [L, 50 [a, 48].]

MYONEPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. *Mi(mu)°-o(o)°-ne(ne)°-o(o)°-pla°(plas)°-ma°*. Gen., *-plas'matōs (-atis)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, *πλάσσω*, new, and *πλάσμα*, anything formed. A neoplasm containing muscular tissue. [a, 34.]

MYONEURALGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)°-o(o)°-nu²-ra²l(ras)°-i²(ji²)g'i²-a²*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Muscular neuralgia. [D.]

MYONICITY, n. *Mi°-o'n-i²-i²-i²*. The power of contraction or relaxation which is characteristic of living muscular tissue. [a, 48.]

MYONITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)°-o'o-ni(i)e'ti's*. Gen., *-it'idōs (-idis)*. Fr., *myonite*. See *MYOSITIS*.

MYONOSOS (Lat.), **MYONOSUS** (Lat.), n's f. *Mi(mu)°-o'o-n'°-o²s-o²s*, *-u²s(u²s)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *νόσος*, disease. See *MYOPATHY*.

MYO-GEDEMA (Lat.), n. n. *Mi(mu)°-o(o)°-e'd°(o²-e²d)-e(a)°-ma°*. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *οίδημα*, edema. 1. Muscular edema. 2. Idio-muscular contraction—a phenomenon produced in a muscle when a sudden local stimulus, such as a tap with the finger, is applied to it, causing a nodule to form which soon disappears. ["Canadian Jour. of Med. Sci.," Feb., 1882.]

MYOPACHYNSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)°-o(o)°-pa°k(pa°ch²)-i²-n(u²n)°-si²s*. Gen., *-g'ns'eos (-is)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *παχύνωσις*, a thickening. Ger., *Muskelerdickung*. Muscular thickening, especially in a pathological sense. [D.]—*M. lipomatosa* (Uhde). The muscular hypertrophy with fatty degeneration that occurs in pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis. [D, 49.]

MYOPALMUS (Lat.), adj. *Mi(mu)°-o(o)°-pa°l(pa°l)°-mu²s(mu²s)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *παλμός*, a quivering. Fr., *myopalme*. Ger., *Sehnenhüpfen*. Twitching of the muscles. [L, 41, 44, 50 [a, 14].]

MYOPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)°-o(o)°-pa°r(pa°r)°-a²l(a²l)°-i²(u²i)-si²s*. Gen., *-g'ns'eos (-al'ysis)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *παράλυσις*, paralysis. Fr., *myoparalyse*. Ger., *Muskellähmung*. Paralysis of a muscle or muscles. [L, 41, 44, 50 [a, 14].]

MYOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)°-o(o)°-pa°th(pa°th)°-i(e)°-a²*. See *MYOPATHY*.—*M. propagata*. Of Friedberg, the progressive muscular atrophy which follows a local injury to some of the muscles. [D, 35.]

MYOPATHY (Lat.), n. f. *Mi°-o-p'a°th-i²*. Lat., *myopathia* (from *μῦς*, a muscle, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *myopathie*. Ger., *Muskelleiden*, *Muskelerkrankheit*, *myopathie*. A disease or morbid condition of the muscles. [L, 41, 44, 50 [a, 14].]—*Atrophic m.* A disease in which there is a primary idiopathic atrophy of the muscles. [A, 319 [a, 34].]—*Atrophic progressive m.* Fr., *myopathie atrophique progressive*. See *Progressive muscular atrophy*.—*Primitive progressive m.* Fr., *myopathie progressive primitive*. Simple atrophy of the muscular substance without alteration of the myosin, progressively involving different groups of muscles. [a, 34.]—*Spinal m.* M. due to disease or injury of the spinal cord. [a, 34.]

MYOPE, n. *Mi°op*. A person affected with myopia.

MYOPERICARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)°-o(o)°-pe°r-i²-ka°rd-i(e)°-ti²s*. Gen., *-it'idōs (-itis)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, *περί*, around, and *καρδία*, the heart. Myocarditis and pericarditis occurring together. [a, 34.]

MYOPERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)°-o(o)°-pe°r-i²-to°ni(i)e°-ti²s*. Gen., *-it'idōs (-itis)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *περιτόναιον*, the peritoneum (see also *-itis**). Fr., *myoperitonite*. Inflammation of the abdominal muscles and of the peritoneum. [L, 50 [a, 14].]

MYOPHONE, n. *Mi°o-fon*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *φωνή*, a sound. Ger., *Myophon*. An instrument for rendering audible the sounds accompanying muscular contraction. Boudet's m. consists of an exploring button that traverses a parchment tightly drawn over the opening of a telephone, and of two carbons, one of which rests on the superior end of the exploring button, while the other, which is mobile, is suspended on a yard that can be raised or lowered on a vertical rod. The distance between the two carbons is regulated by a paper spring. The receiving telephone emits a sound for the normal tonus, the acuteness and intensity of which increase at the moment of a voluntary contraction and diminish in paralysis. When contracture exists, the sound is weaker than normal, and is characterized by alternate augmentations and diminutions. [Boudet, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," Feb. 29, 1884, p. 152 (B); L, 88 [a, 27].]

MYOPHONE, n. *Mi°o-fon*. From *μῦς*, a mouse, and *φώνος*, murder. See *MYOTONOS*.

MYOPHONIA, n. *Mi(mu)°-o(o)°-fon'f-a²*. Ger., *Myophonie*. See *MUSCLE-SOUND*.

MYOPHYSICS (Lat.), n. sing. *Mi°o-fis'i²ks*. The science of the physical properties of muscle. [a, 48.]

MYOPIA (Lat.), **MYOPIASIS** (Lat.), n's f. *Mi(mu)°-op(o²p)°-i²-a²*, *-o²p-i²-as(a²s)°i²s*. Gen., *-op'ie*, *-as'eos (-ias'is)*. From *μῦωψ*, short-sighted. Fr., *myopie*, *courte vue*. Ger., *Myopie*, *Kurzsichtigkeit*. Short-sightedness; that condition of the eyeball in which, owing either to the antero-posterior axis of the eye being too long or to the refracting power of the dioptric media being too high, parallel rays are not brought to a focus on the retina, but at a point in front of it. Circles of dispersion are thus produced on the retina, and all objects are seen indistinctly unless they are near enough to produce sufficiently divergent rays to unite in a focus on the retina. [F.]—*Apparent m.* Ger., *scheinbare Kurzsichtigkeit*. M. produced by a tonic contraction of the ciliary muscle in an eye which is anatomically emmetropic or hypermetropic. [F.]—*Axial m.* *Axile m.* M. due to an antero-posterior elongation of the eyeball. [a, 29.]—*Benign m.* M. not accompanied by disease. ["Arch. of Ophthalm.," Oct., 1891, p. 559 (a, 29).]—*Curvature m.* M. due to too great curvature of the cornea and lens. [a, 29.]—*High m.* M. above 6.5 dioptries. [Schmidt-Rimpler (a, 29).]—*Index-m.* Fr., *indice-myopie*. Ger., *Anzeiger-Kurzsichtigkeit*. M. from too high an index of refraction of the media of the eye. [a, 29.]—*Low m.* M. below 2 dioptries. [Schmidt-Rimpler (a, 29).]—*Malignant m.* See *Progressive m.*—*Moderate m.* M. from 2 to 6.5 dioptries. [Schmidt-Rimpler (a, 29).]—*Progressive m.* Axial m. in which the elongation of the eye increases and this increase is accompanied by a series of morbid phenomena which invade the ocular membranes and sometimes involve the ciliary muscle and the motor apparatus of the eye. [Landolt (a, 29).]—*Spasmodic m.* See *Apparent m.*

MYOPIC, adj. *Mi°op'i²k*. Lat., *myopicus*. Fr., *myopique*. Ger., *myopisch*, *kurzsichtig*. Pertaining to or affected with myopia; as a n. (Fr., *myope*; Ger., *Kurzsichtiger*), a myope.

MYOPIESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)°-o²p-i(i)²-e²s-is*. Gen., *-es'eos (-pi'esis)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *πιεσις*, a squeezing. Fr., *myopésie*. Ger., *Muskelpressung*. Massage of the muscles. [L, 50 [a, 14].]

MYOPIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)°-o²p-i²-os'is*. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. See *MYOPIA*.

MYOPLAST, n. *Mi°o-pla°st*. A corpuscle or cell producing muscle. [J.]

MYOPLASTIC, adj. *Mi°o-pla°st'i²k*. Fr., *myoplastique*. Of a corpuscle or cell, producing or serving to produce muscle. [J, 33.]

MYOPODIORTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)°-o(o)°-po°d-i²-orth°-os'is*. See *MYOPODIORTHOSIS*.

MYOPODIORTHOTER (Lat.), **MYOPODIORTHOTICON** (Lat.), n's m. and n. *Mi(mu)°-o(o)°-po°d-i²-orth°-o²-th-u²r(ar)*, *-o²-th-ot'i²k-o²-n*. Gen., *-er'os (-is)*, *-thotici*. From *μῦωψ*, short-sighted, and *ὀρθός*, straightness. Old terms for an apparatus invented by Berthold for the correction of myopia. [F.]

MYOPOLYPLASIASMUS (Lat.), **MYOPOLYPLASMIUM** (Lat.), n's m. and n. *Mi(mu)°-o(o)°-po°la°(u²l)°-pla(pla)°-zi²(sis)°-a²m(a²s)°-mu²s(mu²s)*, *plaz°(pla)²s/mi²-u²m(u²m)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, *πολύς*, many, and *πλάσσω*, to mold. A representation of a composite muscular structure in drawings arranged one above the other, so as to represent the different muscular layers. [L, 50 [a, 14].]

MYOPORTHON (Lat.), n. n. *Mi(mu)°-o²p-o²rth°-o²-n*. From *μῦωψ*, short-sighted, and *ὀρθός*, straight. See *MYOPODIORTHOTICON*.

MYOPORTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)°-o²p-o²rth°-os'is*. Gen., *-thos'eos (-is)*. From *μῦωψ*, short-sighted, and *ὀρθός*, straight. The correction of myopia. [L, 50 [a, 14].]

MYOPORUM (Lat.), n. n. *Mi(mu)°-o²p-o²r-u²m(u²m)*. From *μῦον*, to close, and *πόρος*, a pore. A genus of the *Myoporaceæ* [Fr., *myoporacées*] or *Myoporinæ*, or *Myoporinæ* [Fr., *myoporinées*], which are an order of the *Bicarpellatæ*, cohort *Lamiales*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 [a, 35].]—*M. platycarpum*. Australian sugar-tree, sandalwood or dogwood tree of Australia, a species that exudes a sweet manna used as food. [B, 275 [a, 35].]—"Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii [a, 46].]—*M. tenuifolium*. False sandalwood; indigenous to Tahiti. The heart-wood contains a fragrant essential oil, inferior to sandalwood-oil. [B, 185, 275 [a, 35].]

MYOPRESBYTE (Fr.), adj. *Me°o-pre°s-bet*. Both short-sighted and presbyopic. [a, 48.]

MYOPS (Lat.), adj. and n. *Mi(mu)°-o²p(s)°ps*. Gen., *-op'os (-is)*. Gr., *μῦωψ* from *μῦον*, to close, and *ὤψ*, the eye. See *MYOPIC* and *MYOPE*.

MYOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)°-o²p-si²-a²*. See *MYOIDEOSPIA*.

MYOPSIN, n. *Mi°-o²p-si²-n*. Fr., *myopsine*. Ger., *M.* A principle found by Defresne in pancreatic juice, said to be capable of digesting 104 times its weight of albumin. It forms shining garnet-colored scales, soluble in water. ["Rép. de pharm.," June, 1878, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Aug., 1878, p. 386; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1879, p. 595 (B).]

MYOPY, n. *Mi°o-pi²*. See *MYOPIA*.

MYORHUMATISME (Fr.), n. *Me°o-ru²-ma²-tez-m'*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *ρευματικός*, a rheum. Muscular rheumatism. [B, 74.]

MYORRHEXIA (Lat.), **MYORRHESIS** (Lat.), n's f. *Mi(mu)°-o²r-re²x(rax)°i²-a²*, *-i²s*. Gen., *-rhex'ie*, *-rhex'eos (-is)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *ρῥήνω*, to break. Fr., *myorrhézie*. Ger., *Myorrhézie*. Rupture of a muscle. [L, 41, 43, 44, 50 [a, 43].]

MYOS-EPTUM (Lat.), n. *Mi(mu)°-o(o)°-se²pt°(sa²)°-u²m(u²m)*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *septum* (q. v.). One of the septa between the metamerically arranged muscles, as in fishes, etc. ["Amer. Nat.," 1890, p. 481 (J).]

MYOSALGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)°-o²s-a²l(a²l)°-i²(ji²)g'i²-a²*. See *MYALGIA*.

MYOSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Mi(mu)⁰-o(⁰)-sa²rk-on/a³*. Gen., *-omatos (-atis)*. From *mys*, a muscle, and *sarcoma*, sarcoma containing muscular tissue. [E.]—*M. strio-cellulare*. A m. in which spindle cells with more or less perfect striation are found associated with smooth muscle-fibres. [Ziegler (a, 34).]

MYOSCENOGRAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)⁰-o(⁰)-se²n(skan)-o²g-ra²f(r²f)²-a³*. From *mys*, a muscle, *σκηνογραφία*, scene-painting. A portrayal of the muscles. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MYOSCHILLOS (Lat.), n. m., f., and n. *Mi(mu)⁰-o²s-kil(ch²el)⁰o²s*. Fr., *m., myoschile*. A genus of the *Santalaceae*, tribe *Osyrideae*. [B, 38, 48 (a, 14).]—*M. oblonga*, *M. oblongum*, *M. oblongus*. Fr., *m. (ou myoschile) oblongue*. Chile senna; a shrub growing along the sea-coasts and on sandy hills in Chile, where the leaves are used as a purgative and the stems in amenorrhoea. [B, 42, 168, 173, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi, xxiv (a, 46).]

MYOSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)⁰-o(⁰)-skle²(skla)-ros²i²s*. Gen., *-os²eos (-is)*. From *mys*, a muscle, and *σκληρός*, hard. Ger., *Myosclerose*. Sclerosis of a muscle or of its sheath.

MYOSCLEROTIC, adj. *Mi-o-skle²-o²t¹²k*. Fr., *myoscléro-sique*. Pertaining to induration of muscular tissue. [R. Longuet, "Un méd.," Jan. 30, 1886, p. 157.]

MYOSIN, n. *Mi(o)²-i²n*. From *mys*, a muscle. Fr., *myosine*. Ger., *M.* A gelatinous, semi-transparent albuminous substance distinct from syntonin, which forms the chief constituent of the muscle plasma inclosed in the sarcolemma tubes of muscular fibre. It is insoluble in water, readily soluble in dilute solutions of common salt, in acids, and in diluted caustic alkaline solutions, is precipitated by alcohol, and is converted by hydrochloric acid into syntonin. It curdles somewhat for a time when the muscle contracts, and completely soon after death. The curdling is not a true coagulation. It has also been obtained from the seeds of *Lupinus varius*. [B, 4 (a, 38), 93 (a, 14), 244 (a, 27), 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14).]—*M. peptone*. See *MYOSINOSE*.—*Vegetable m.* M. found in various vegetable substances, such as maize, peas, and almonds. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

MYOSINOSE, n. *Mi-o)²-i²n-os*. Fr., m. Ger., *M.* The product of the peptic digestion of myosin. There are two varieties of *m.*; protomyosinose and deutermiosinose. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Apr., 1889, p. 446 (a, 18).]

MYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)⁰-os²i²s*. Gen., *-os²eos (-is)*. Fr., *m., myose*, *myosie*. Ger., *Augensteinverengerung*, *m. i.* Continuous contraction of the pupil; caused by direct irritation of the motor filament supplying the sphincter, by reflex irritation from the fifth nerve, or by paralysis of the vasoconstrictor-nerve fibres of the iris from a lesion of the nerve-centres or of the cervical sympathetic. [F.] 2. Of Schultz, see *MYOPATHY*.—*Paralytic m.* M. imagined to be due to paralysis of the so-called dilator pupillae. [A, 319 (a, 29).]—*Paralytic-spastic m.* M. imagined to be due to paralysis of the so-called dilator pupillae associated with contraction of the sphincter pupillae. [A, 319 (a, 29).]—*Sleep m.* M. which occurs during sleep. [a, 29].—*Spastic m.* M. due to contraction of the sphincter pupillae. [A, 319 (a, 29).]—*Spinal m.* Lat., *m. spinalis*. M. associated with certain forms of spinal disease. [a, 29.]

MYOSITIC, adj. *Mi-o²s-i²t¹²k*. 1. See *MYOTIC*. 2. Pertaining to myositis. [a, 17.]

MYOSITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)⁰-o²s-i²(e)²i²s*. Gen., *-it²idos (-idis)*. From *mys*, a muscle (see also *-itis*). Fr., *myosite*. Ger., *Muskelentzündung*, *M.* Inflammation of muscular tissue. [D.]

Fibrous m. *Interstitial m.* M. in which there is hyperplasia of the connective tissue, with atrophy of the muscular fibres. [a, 34].—*M. interstitialis lipomatosa progressiva paralytica*. Muscular pseudo-hypertrophy. [a, 34].—*M. ossificans (progressiva)*. Fr., *myosite ossifiante progressive*. A form of *m.* characterized by infiltration of the intermuscular tissue, then fibrous induration and finally true ossification. [Klar (a, Arch. f. Kinderh., "xxi, 4, p. 451 (D).]—*M. ossificans progressiva lipomatosa*. A variety of *m. ossificans progressiva* in which there is fatty infiltration between the muscle fibres. [a, 34].—*M. parenchymatosa*. M. accompanied by molecular or waxy degeneration of primitive fibres. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—*M. trichinosa*. Interstitial m. caused by the migration of the *Trichina spiralis* into the muscle. [a, 34].—*M. typhosa*. A variety of *m.* in which the muscles are softened, the muscular fibres are slightly granular and lose their striation, and there may be a multiplication of young cells in the sarcolemma. It has been observed in typhoid fever, but is not characteristic of that disease. [a, 34].—*Proliferative m.* Fr., *myosite proliferative*. Of Lancereaux, interstitial m. with a tendency to the formation of permanent tissue. [a, 34].—*pyemic m.* M. caused by pyemia. [a, 34].—*Pyretic m.* Fr., *myosite pyretique*. Of Lancereaux, a symptomatology m. due to fever. [a, 34].—*Sclerous m.* An interstitial or osseous m. [a, 34].—*Specific m.* Of Lange, syphilitic m. [a, 34].—*Symptomatic m.* Of G. Hayem, a trophic lesion of the muscular fibres occurring in some constitutional diseases. ["Arch. de physiol. norm. et path.," 1870, iii, pp. 81, 269, 422, 473, 569 (a, 34).]

MYOSOME (Fr.), n. *Me-o-zom*. From *mys*, muscle, and *σώμα*, a body. Of Milne-Edwards, the fundamental and contractile substance of muscle. [a, 28.]

MYOSOTIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)⁰-o²s-ot¹²s*. Gen., *-ot¹²idos (-idis)*. Gr., *μυοσotis* (from *mys*, a mouse, and *οἶς*, an ear. Fr., *m., grémillet*, *scorpionne*. Ger., *Mäuseohr, Leuchte, Vergissmännchen*. Forget-me-not, scorpion-grass; a genus of herbs, of the *Forageae*. The name was applied by the ancients to various other plants resembling the ear of a mouse in shape or in their downy covering. [B, 19, 34, 42, 77, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—*M. annua*. Fr., *myosote des champs, oreille de rat, herbe grasse, ne m'oubliez pas*. Ger., *Feldleuchte*. Common (or field) scorpion-grass; a mucilaginous species rarely if ever

used medicinally. [B, 34, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—*M. arvensis*. See *M. annua* and *M. vernia*.—*M. palustris*. Fr., *myosote des marais*.



Ger., *Vergissmännchen*. Common (or true) forget-me-not, water myosote (or mouse-ear); a blue-flowered perennial plant, growing in marshes. It has mucilaginous properties, and the macerated leaves were formerly used as a cataplasm in ophthalmia. [B, 19, 34, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—*M. perennis*. Fr., *oreille de souris*. 1. See *M. palustris*. 2. A species said to be used in Siberia as an antisyphilitic. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—*M. scorpioides*. 1. An old name for *M. arvensis* and *M. palustris*. [B, 34, 77, 173 (a, 35).] 2. See *M. perennis* (2d def.).—*M. strigulosa*. A smaller-flowered variety of *M. palustris*. [B, 77 (a, 35).]—*M. vernia*. The American forget-me-not; a roughly hirsute species growing in dry fields and on hills. [B, 34, 275 (a, 35).]—*M. versicolor*. Color-changing forget-me-not, a variety of the *M. palustris* with both blue and yellow flowers. [B, 77, 275 (a, 35).]

MYOSPASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)⁰-o²sp/a²s(a²s)²i²s*. Gen., *-spas²eos (-osp²asis)*. From *mys*, a muscle, and *σπασίς*, a drawing in. Ger., *Muskelzusammenziehung* (1st def.), *Zuckung* (2d def.). 1. A muscular contraction. 2. Of Schultz, a convulsion. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MYOSPASM, n. *Mi(o)²-spas²m*. Lat., *myospasmus* from *mys*, a muscle, and *σπασμός*, a drawing). Ger., *Myospasmus, Muskelkrampf*. See *CRAMP* (1st def.).

MYOSPECTROSCOPE, n. *Mi-o)²-sp²k-tro-sko²p*. From *mys*, a muscle (see also *SPECTROSCOPE*). Fr., *m.* A spectroscope devised by Ranvier in which suitably prepared transversely striated muscular fibres serve as a diffraction grating. [J, 31.]

MYOSTYPSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)⁰-o(⁰)-sti²p(stu²p)²i²s*. Gen., *-styps²eos (-is)*. From *mys*, a muscle, and *στυψίς*, a contracting. Fr., *m. Ger., Myostypse, Sticung*. Of Schultz, (1) a muscular contraction, and (2) obstruction of any functional movement. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MYOSURANDRA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)⁰-o²s-u²r(ur)-a²nd(a²nd)²r²a³*. From *mys*, a mouse, *οὐρά*, a tail, and *ἀνδρα*, a man. Of Baillon, a genus of the *Saxifragaceae*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—*M. moschata*. A resinous species found in Madagascar, where it is used as an aromatic and stimulant. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

MYOSURUS (Lat.), n. m. *Mi(mu)⁰-o²s-u²r(ur)-u²s(u²s)*. From *mys*, a mouse, and *οὐρά*, a tail. Fr., *myosure, queue de souris*. Ger., *Müseschwanz*. A genus of plants of the *Myosuroideae*, which are a tribe of the *Ranunculaceae*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—*M. cauda muris*, *M. minimus*, *M. scapousus*. Fr., *queue de souris*. Mouse-tail, blood-strange; a small plant growing often in chalky or gravelly soil. It is astringent, and was formerly official as *cassa murina*, or *herba cauda muris*. [B, 49 (a, 14); B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

MYOSUTURE, n. *Mi(o)-su²t¹²r*. Of Roberts, suture of a muscle. [a, 34.]

MYOSYNIZESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)⁰-o(⁰)-si²n(su²n)-i²z-e(a)²i²s*. Gen., *-es²eos (-is)*. From *mys*, a muscle, and *συνίζεις*, a falling together. Fr., *myosynizée*. Ger., *Muskelverwachsung*. The adhesion of one or more layers of muscular tissue. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

MYOTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Mi(mu)⁰-o²t-a²l(a²l)²i²(gi²)²a³*. See *MYALGIA*.

MYOTASES (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Mi(mu)⁰-o²t/a²s(a²s)-e²z(e²s)*. Gen., *-tase²on*. From *mys*, a muscle, and *τάσις*, a stretching. Fr., *m. Ger., Myotasen, Muskeldehnungen*. 1. Tensions of the muscles. 2. Of Schultz, involuntary tensions in general (e. g., in aneurysm, prolapsus, hernia, angiectasis, etc.). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MYOTATIC, adj. *Mi-o-ta²t¹²k*. Pertaining to tensions, especially to involuntary tensions of the muscles. [a, 48.]

MYOTENOTOMY, n. *Mi-o-te²n-o²t¹²m-i²m*. From *mys*, a muscle, *τένω*, a tendon, and *τέμνω*, to cut. The operation of cutting muscles and tendons.

MYOTHELIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Mi(mu)⁰-o(⁰)-the²tha)²li²u²m(-u²m)*. From *mys*, a muscle, and *θήλη*, the nipple. The cells composing the myotomes or provertebrae. [J, 55.]

MYOTHERMIC, adj. *Mi-o-thu²r¹²m-i²k*. From *mys*, a muscle, and *θερμύς*, heat. Producing heat, or pertaining to the production of heat, by muscular action. [a, 48.]

MYOTIC, adj. *Mi-o²t¹²k*. Producing myosis; as a n., a m. drug. [a, 17.]

MYOTILITY, n. *Mi-o²t¹²i²l(i²)²i²t²*. Lat., *myotilitas* (from *mys*, a muscle). Fr., *myotilité*. Of Chaussier, muscular contractility. [K, 2.]

MYOTOME, n. *Mi(o)-tom*. From *mys*, a muscle, and *τέμνω*, to cut. Fr., *myotome*. Ger., *Myotom*. 1. See *TENOTOME*. 2. One of the metamerically arranged segments of a muscle, either in the adult or embryo, as in the lateral muscular masses in *Amphibia* and fishes. [L, 294.]

MYOTOMY, n. *Mi-o²t¹²o²m-i²m*. Gr., *μυοτομία* (from *mys*, a muscle, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Lat., *myotomia*. Fr., *myotomie*. Ger., *Myotomie, Muskelschnitt, Muskelzergliederung, Muskelzerlegung*. Sec-

tion of a muscle or of muscles.—**Intra-ocular m.** Lat., *myotomie intraoculaire*. Fr., *myotomie intraoculaire*. Ger., *intraoculäre Myotomie*. Durchschneidung der Ciliarmuskel. An operation devised by Hancock in place of iridectomy, on the supposition that the chief factor in exciting glaucoma was contraction of the ciliary muscle. It consists in dividing this muscle with a Beer's cataract knife, which is introduced into the sclera between the rectus externus and rectus inferior muscles, and the sclera and ciliary muscle are divided in a line running from before and upward in a direction downward and backward. The wound should be about an eighth of an inch long. [F.]

MYOTONIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu)⁵-o(o)³-to(to)²/ni²-a³. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *τῶνος*, a stretching. Ger., *Myotonie*. Muscular spasm. [D.]—**Congenital m.** Lat., *m. congenita*. Of Strümpell, see *Thomsen's disease*.

MYOTONUS (Lat.), n. m. Mi(mu)⁵-o(o)²/o²-n-u³-s(u)⁴. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *τείνω*, to stretch. Latin, muscular spasm. [a, 34.]

MYOTRICHODINA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu)⁵-o(o)³-tri²ik(tri²ch²)-o(o)³-di(de)/na³. Fr., *myotrichodina*, a muscle, and *σπῖς*, a hair. Fr., *myotrichodine*. Ger., *Muskelhaarwurm*. Of Owen, see *TACHINA spiralis*.

MYOTYMBE (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu)⁵-o(o)³-ti²-s(b)(tu²rb)²/e(a). Gen., *-tyrb'es*. From *μῦς*, a muscle, and *τυμβή*, disorder. 1. See *CHOREA*. 2. Of Lordat, noncoordination of voluntary muscular movements. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

MYRACOPON (Lat.), **MYRACOPUM** (Lat.), n's n. Mi(mu)⁵-ra²k(rak)²/o(p)-o²-n, -u³ni(u³m). Gr., *μυρακωπον* (from *μύρον*, an unguent, a p²iv, and *αἶμα*, weariness). Of old writers, a certain aromatic salve to relieve fatigue. [A, 322, 325 (a, 45).]

MYRCIA (Lat.), n. f. Mu³(mu)³/r²is²(k)²-a³. Fr., *myrcie*. Ger., *Myrcie*. A genus of the *Myrtaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—*M. acris*. See *PIMENTA acris*.—*M. coriacea*. Ger., *lederige Myrcie*. A shrub found in the Caribbean Islands and South America. The berries and the leaves, and sometimes the flowers, are used in diarrhoea and hæmorrhage, and the seed in calculous affections. [B, 48 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 35).]—*M. pimintoides*. The *Pimenta citrifolia*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*Oil of m.* Lat., *oleum myrcia* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *essence de bay* (ou de *myrcie*). Ger., *Bayöl*, *Myrcienöl*. Oil of bay; a brown oil distilled from the leaves of *M. acris*, an aromatic, clove-like odor and a pungent taste. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]—*Spiritus myrcie* [U. S. Ph.]. Bay-run; made by dissolving 16 parts of oil of m. and 1 part each of oil of orange-peel and oil of pimenta in 1,000 parts of alcohol, adding gradually 782 of water, setting aside in a closed bottle for 8 days, and filtering. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]

MYRIADENUS (Lat.), n. m. Mi²r(mu³)-i²-a²(a)²/e²n²-u³-s(u⁴). From *μυρίος*, countless, and *ἄδην*, a gland. 1. Of Cassini, the genus *Jasonia*. 2. Of Desvauz, the genus *Zornia*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—*M. tetraphyllus*. Sp., *yerba de la vibora* (ó *viperina* [Mex. Ph.]). A species found in Mexico, Jamaica, etc. It furnishes a gum that is used as an antipertic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]

MYRIAGRAMME, n. Mi²r²-i²-a²-gra²m². From *μυρίος*, ten thousand, and *gramme* (g. v.). Fr., m. A weight of 10,000 grammes, equal to 22-046 lbs. av. [a, 48.]

MYRIALITRE, n. Mi²r²-i²-a²-li²tr². From *μυρίος*, ten thousand, and *litre* (g. v.). A measure of 10,000 litres, equal to 2,656 U. S. gallons. [a, 48.]

MYRIAMETRE, n. Mi²r²-i²-a²-metr². From *μυρίος*, ten thousand, and *metre* (g. v.). Fr., m. A length of 10,000 metres, or 10 kilometres, equal to 6-21 English miles. [a, 48.]

MYRIAPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Mi²r(mu³)-i²-a²(a)²/p(o²d)-a². From *μυρίος*, countless, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *myriapodes*. Ger., *Tausendfüsse*, *Tausendfüssler*. A class of the *Arthropoda*, comprising the centipedes and their allies, characterized by their numerous feet. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

MYRICA (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu³)-r²(re)/ka³. Gr., *μυρίκη*. Fr., *cirier*, m. Ger., *Gagel*. Candleberry myrtle; a genus forming the galeworts. The *Myricaceae* (Fr., *myricacees*) of most authors are the galeworts or candleberry-myrtle family. They are undershrubs, shrubs, or sometimes small trees, natives of the temperate and warmer regions, and are tonic and astringent. Most of them yield aromatic secretions, and their fruits are often covered with wax. The *Myricaceae* of Reichenbach are a family of the *Incompletæ*, consisting of the *Casuarinaceae*, *Myricaceae*, and *Styracifluæ*. The *Myricae* and *Myricites* (Fr., *myricites*, Ger., *Myricen*) are the *Myricaceae* as first defined. [B, 19, 34, 42, 104, 121, 170, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—*M. æthiopica*. An Abyssinian species. The fruits yield a wax. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—*M. asplenifolia*. See *CHORONIA asplenifolia*.—*M. brasiliensis*. A species closely related to and used like *M. cerifera*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*M. caracasana*. A New Granada species. The bark is astringent. [B, 267, 311 (a, 35).]—*M. carolinensis*. A shrub growing in swamps from South Carolina to Florida. The fruit furnishes much wax. [B, 34, 185 (a, 35).]—*M. cerifera*. Fr., *cirier de la Louisiane*. Ger., *wachstragender Gagel*, *Lichtmyrte*. Wax myrtle, bayberry, candleberry myrtle, tallow-shrub. Fr., m. A North American shrub, abundant along the seacoasts, and also said to be indigenous to New Granada. Its fruit, a small spherical nut, yields much myrtle wax. The tonic, astringent bark of the stem and root is used in chronic catarrhs of the throat, and, powdered, as an external application to indolent ulcers. The electrics use it in diarrhoea, jaundice, scrofula, etc. In large doses it is emetic. It contains a volatile oil, tannic and gallic acids, resins, myricic acid, etc. [B, 5, 19, 34, 121, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

—*M. cordata*. Fr., m. (*Myrica cordata*). A species of a fungus. A species found at the Cape of Good Hope, where a greenish wax, called *zum beesie*, obtained by boiling the fruits and the branches, is used as food by the Hottentots. [B, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 46).]—*M. faya*. Fr.,

m. faya. A species indigenous to the Azores. The berries yield a wax, and their pulp is edible. [B, 173, 185 (a, 35).]—*M. gale*. Fr., *myrte bâlard* (ou de Brabant, ou des marais), *piment royal*, *romarin du nord*, *thé de Simon-Pauli*. Ger., *gemeiner Gagel*, *brabanter Myrte*, *Heidebeerenmyrte*, *Myrtenheide*. Common candleberry myrtle of Europe. Dutch (or Devonshire, or bog-, or moor-) myrtle, gale, sweet gale, sweet willow, golden osier; a shrub growing in Europe and North America. The entire plant has a strong aromatic odor and a bitter astringent taste. The leaves, *herba* (seu *folia*) *myrti brabantice* (seu *myrica gale*), were formerly used in skin diseases. They are sometimes substituted for hops, and in Norway for tobacco. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—*M. integrifolia*. The *sophoe* of the mountain regions of India. The fruit is eaten by the natives. [B, 185 (a, 35).]—*M. japonensis*. Sp., *árbol de la cera*. A species found in Mexico, where a wax obtained from the fruit is used in diarrhoea and jaundice. [B, 34, 35; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 46).]—*M. laconata*. The *M. quercifolia*. [B, 267 (a, 35).]—*M. nagi*. The *yangmae* of China, a bushy shrub or tree which bears a fine edible fruit. There is a species of the same name in western India, but its fruit is much inferior to that of the *yangmae*, and it may be a distinct species. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—*M. palustris*. See *M. gale*.—*M. pennsylvanica*. Fr., *cirier de Pennsylvanie*. A species having the same properties and uses as *M. carolinensis*, to which it is closely related. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*M. quercifolia*. Fr., m. *à feuilles de chêne*. The oak-leaved candleberry myrtle; a Cape of Good Hope species yielding a green wax. [B, 267, 310, 311 (a, 35).]—*M. rubra*. A small tree or shrub found in China and Japan. The fruit is edible. [B, 314 (a, 35).]—*M. sapida*. A species the bark of which, the *kuephul* of the Hindoos, is used in India as an aromatic stimulant and as a rubefacient and sternutatory. The fruits are eaten. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 46).]—*M. serrata*. A species growing in South Africa and yielding a brittle wax. [B, 314 (a, 35).]—*M. talg* (Ger.), *M. wachs* (Ger.). See *Myrtle wax*.

MYRICARIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi²r(mu³)-i²-ka(a²)/r²i²-a³. From *μυρίκη*, the tamarisk, a genus of tamariscineous plants distinguished from *Tamarix* by its monadelphous stamens. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—*M. dahurica*. A species having the same uses as *M. herbacea*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*M. germanica*. Fr., *petit tamarisc*. Ger., *deutsche Tamariske*. German tamarisk; a shrub growing in Europe and the Caucasus. The bark of the stem and root, *cortex tamarisci* (seu *tamarisci germanici*, seu *tamariscis*, seu *myricis*, seu *myricæ*), is well known for its astringent and deobstruent and in jaundice and skin diseases. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*M. herbacea*, *M. longifolia*. Species the woody lower part of the stem of which is used as a medicine by the priests in Thibet. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

MYRICE (Lat.), n. f. Mi(mu³)-ri(re)/se(ka). Gen., *myric'es*. Gr., *μυρίκη*. 1. The tamarisk (*Tamarix gallica*). 2. The *Myricaria germanica*. [B, 114, 180 (a, 35).]—*Cortex myricis*. 1. The bark of *Tamarix gallica*. 2. The bark of the stem and root of *Myricaria germanica*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

MYRICIC ALCOHOL, n. Mi²r²-i²-s²/ik. See *MYRICYL alcohol*. **MYRICIN**, n. Mi²r²-i²-s². Lat., *myricina*. Fr., *myricine*. Ger., m. 1. A crystalline substance, (C₁₀H₈O₄). C₁₀H₈O₄, derived from beeswax. 2. An alcoholic extract of the bark of *Myrica cerifera*. 3. Myristicil. [B, 5, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

MYRICYL, n. Mi²r²-i²-s²/il. Syn., *melissil*. A univalent hydrocarbon, C₁₀H₈O₄, the radicle of m. alcohol. [B.]—*M. alcohol*. Hydrate or hydrated oxide of m., hydrogen myricylate; a monoatomic alcohol, C₁₀H₈O₄, containing m., and obtained by decomposing beeswax. [B, 2 (a, 35), 93 (a, 14).]—*M. cerifera*. A waxy substance, C₁₀H₈O₄. B. m. Hydrate. See *M. alcohol*.—*M. palmitate*. See *MYRICIN* (1st def.).

MYRICYLATE, n. Mi²r²-i²-s²/il-at. A salt of myricyl.

MYRICYLIC, adj. Mi²r²-i²-s²/il²ik. Of or pertaining to myricyl. [B.]—*M. alcohol*. See *MYRICYL alcohol*.—*M. palmitate*. See *MYRICIN* (1st def.).

MYRINGA (Lat.), n. f. Mi²r(mu³)-i²n²/ga³. See *MEMBRANA tympani*.

MYRINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi²r(mu³)-i²n²/i²(ge)/tis. Gen., *-git'id* (*itis*). Fr., *myringite*. Ger., *Trommelfellentzündung*. Inflammation of the membrana tympani. [L, 41, 44, 49 (a, 14).]

MYRINGODECTOMY, n. Mi²r²-i²n²-go-de²k-to-mi². From *myrinx*, the tympanic membrane, and *τεκνω*, a cutting out. Fr., *myringodectomie*. Ger., *Myringectomie*, *Myringodectomie*. The artificial perforation of the membrana tympani, with excision of a portion, done mainly to make a passage for the waves of sound to the labyrinth in cases where their propagation from the membrana tympani to the stapes is impeded. [F.]

MYRINGOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi²r(mu³)-i²n²-go-pla²-s²/i²(ge). Gen., *-myringomycos'is*. Fr., *myringomycose*. Ger., *Myringomycosis*. Disease of the membrana tympani resulting from the presence of a fungus. [B.]—*M. aspergillina*. Of Wreden, parasitic inflammation of the external auditory canal; produced by various species of *Aspergillus* (*Eurotium* and *Otomycetes*). [B; F.] Cf. *ASPERGILLUS auricularis*.

MYRINGOPLASTY, n. Mi²r²-i²n²-go-pla²-st²-i². From *myrinx*, the tympanic membrane, and *πλαστος*, to mold. Fr., *myringoplastie*. Ger., *Myringoplastie*. A plastic operation for closing persistent perforations of the membrana tympani. In Berthold's operation the margins of a perforation are freshened, and then a skin graft is pushed in as far as the membrana tympani and lightly pressed on the surface of the wound at the edges of the perforation, and the meatus is then closed with antiseptic wadding, which is left undisturbed for several days and then removed, the canal being cleansed and the dressing reapplied. [F, 8.]

MYRINGOTOME, n. $Mi^{2r}i^{2n2}go\text{-}tom$. From *myrinx*, the tympanic membrane, and *τομή*, a cutting. A small sharp knife with a long shaft, used for incising the membrana tympani. [a, 29.]

MYRINGOTOMY, n. $Mi^{2r}i^{2n2}go^{2r}o\text{-}mi^{2}$. From *myrinx*, the tympanic membrane, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *myringotomie*. Ger., *Myringotomie*. Incision of the membrana tympani.

MYRINX (Lat.), n. f. $Mi^{2r}(mu^{2r})i^{2n2}x$. Gen., *-ing'os* (*-ing'is*). See *MEMBRANA tympani*.

MYRIOCARPIN, n. $Mi^{2r}i^{2}o\text{-}ka^{2r}pi^{2n}$. The active principle of the catur (q. v.). [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” xxxvi (a, 46).]

MYRIOFLE (Fr.), n. *Me-re-o-fl'*. See *MYRIOPHYLLON*.

MYRIOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. m. $Mi^{2r}(mu^{2r})i^{2}o\text{-}o^{2r}i^{2}(fu^{2r})\text{-}lu^{2m}(lu^{2m})$. Gr., *μυριοφύλλον* (from *μυριος*, countless, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *miriofle* (*volant d'eau*). Ger., *Federball*. Water milfoil; a genus of onagraceous herbs of the *Myriophylleae*, which are, of Reichenbach, a division of the *Haloragaceae*. The name is sometimes applied to *Schizaea millofolium*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. verticillatum**. A medicinal species found in Chile. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” xxiv (a, 46).]

MYRIOPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Mi^{2r}(mu^{2r})i^{2}o\text{-}p'o^{2d}a^{2}$. A more correct form of *Myriapoda* (q. v.).

MYRISMA (Lat.), n. n. $Mi^{2r}(mu^{2r})i^{2z}(is)ma^{2}$. Gen., *-is'ma-tos* (*-atis*). Gr., *μύρισμα*. Fr., *myrisme*. An anointing. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MYRISTATE, n. $Mi^{2r}i^{2st}at$. A salt of myristic acid.

MYRISTIC, adj. $Mi^{2r}i^{2st}ik$. Belonging to or derived from the genus *Myristica*. [B.]—**M. acid**. Fr., *acide myristique*. Ger., *Myristinsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_{14}H_{26}O_2$, found under the form of its salts in the fruit of *Myristica moschata*, in spermaceti, in cocoa-nut oil, etc. [B, 4; B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]—**M. alcohol**. Fr., *alcool myristique*. A substance, $C_{14}H_{25}O = C_{14}H_{27}.OH$, present in spermaceti. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**M. aldehyde**. Fr., *aldéhyde myristique*. Ger., *Myristaldehyd*. A solid body, $C_{14}H_{25}O = C_{14}H_{27}.CHO$, bearing the same relation to myristic acid that ordinary aldehyde does to acetic acid. [B, 5.]—**M. anhydride**. Fr., *anhydride myristique*. Ger., *Myristinsäureanhydrid*. A body, $(C_{14}H_{25}O)_2O$, obtained by treating potassium myristate with phosphoryl chloride. [B, 4; B, 93 (a, 14).]

MYRISTICA (Lat.), n. f. $Mi^{2r}(mu^{2r})i^{2st}ik\text{-}a^{2}$. From *μυρίσσειν*, to anoint. Fr., *muscadier* (1st def.), *muscade* (2d def.), *noix de muscade* (2d def.), *Muskat* (2d def.), *Muskatnusbaum* (C, 2 def.), *Muskate* (2d def.), *Muskate* (2d def.). It, *noce moscada*. Sp., *nuces moscada* [Mex. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. The genus composing the *Myristicaceae* (Fr., *myristicacées*) (or *Myristicaceae* [Fr., *myristicées*; Ger., *Myristiceen*]), which are the nutmegs, an order of monochlamydeous dicotyledons. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the nutmeg; the kernel of the seed of *M. fragrans* divested of its testa. [B, 5, 19, 42, 104, 121, 168, 170, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**Adeps** (see *Balsamum myristice*). See *Expressed oil of nutmeg*.—**Ceratum myristice** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Balsamum myristice* (2d def.).—**M. acuminata**. A large tree of Madagascar yielding nutmegs the aromatic oil of which is used internally as a stomachic tonic and externally as an embrocation in gout. [B, 19, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. amygdalina**. A Tennessean fruit. The fruit has none of the aroma of the nutmeg. [B, 19, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. aromatica**. *M. fragrans*.—**M. bicuhyba**, *M. bicuhyba*. A species indigenous to Brazil, where its nutmeg, which is black externally with broad furrows, and has a faint aroma and an aromatic bitter taste, is used as a digestive tonic. It yields a fatty substance, *bicuhyba redonda* (*bicuhyba balsam*), used as an embrocation in swelling of the joints, chronic rheumatism, and hemorrhoids. [B, 48 (a, 14); B, 5, 168, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. dactyloides**. See *M. fatua*.—**Myristices adeps** [Br. Ph., 1864]. Expressed oil of nutmeg. [B.]—**M. fatua**. A species found in the Antilles and Guiana, furnishing a nutmeg known as long (or wild, or male) nutmeg, which is longer than the true nutmeg, and lacks, unless fresh, the fragrance and aroma of the latter. The plant is by some identified with *M. malabarica*. [B, 5, 18, 168, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. fragrans**. Fr., *muscadier musqué*. Ger., *ächter Muskatnusbaum*. The true nutmeg-tree, indigenous to the Banda and a few neighboring islands, and cultivated in Singapore, Penang, Bengal, Réunion, Brazil, French Guiana, and the West Indies. The fruit, a pendulous globose drupe, about 2 inches in diameter, splits when ripe into two halves, exposing a crimson fleshy foliaceous aril (mace), enveloping a bony seed, the fragrant kernel of which constitutes the nutmeg (see *Nutmeg* and *M. L*). It contains a singularly carminative volatile oil (see *Oil of nutmeg*), and over 34 per cent. of expressed oil of nutmeg, besides starch, albuminoids, water, etc. Nutmeg is aromatic and in large quantities a narcotic poison. It is chiefly used as an adjuvant and as a condiment. The aril (mace) possesses about the same properties, but is rarely employed medicinally. The pulpy exocarp of the fruit is preserved and eaten. [B, 5, 18, 19, 42, 151, 168, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. insipida**. The Queensland nutmeg-tree. [B, 214, 272 (a, 35).]—**M. luyboldii**. A species the fruits of which are aromatic, but are rarely found in commerce. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. kombo**. Fr., *arbre à suif*. The *kombo* of the Gaboon country, where it is used in cutaneous diseases. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. laurifolia**. The commonest wild nutmeg-tree in the Madras Presidency. Its nutmeg and mace are of no value. [B, 496 (a, 35).]—**M. longifolia**. A species with large oblong-lanceolate leaves, growing in the mountains of Khasia, eastern Bengal, and the Malay peninsula. [B, 214 (a, 35).]—**M. madagascariensis**. A Madagascar species containing a white juice which becomes blood-red on exposure to air. The kernels of the fruits have the properties of the true nutmeg, and in Madagascar are used like it. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. malabarica**. The Malabar nutmeg, identified by some with *M. tomentosa*. Its nutmegs (wild or male nut-

megs), which are larger than the true nutmegs and have but little aroma or taste, are found sometimes mixed with the latter. A yellowish concrete oil obtained from them by boiling is used in India as an embrocation in rheumatism and as an application to indolent ulcers. [B, 172, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. microcarpa**. A species the mace of which is used in Amboyna to color the teeth red. [B, 180 (a, 35).]



MYRISTICA FRAGRANS. [A, 327.]

—**M. moschata**. 1. See *M. fragrans*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod. and the Austr. Belg., Gr., and Hung. Ph.'s, see *M. (2d def.)*.—**M. ocuba**. A species found in northern Brazil. The fruit yields a soft waxy matter called *ocuba-wax*, melting at 35°-5° C., used for candles. [B, 49 (a, 14); B, 121 (a, 35).]—**M. officinalis**. See *M. fragrans* and *M. bicuhyba*.—**M. otoba**. Otoba-wax tree, Santa Fé nutmeg; a species growing in the mountains of Colombia, where an unguent (*otoba-butter*) prepared from the white aril of the fruits is used in itch and other skin diseases. The fruits have a penetrating, disagreeable odor. [B, 48, 49 (a, 14); B, 168, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. punctata**. A species growing in the province of Rio Negro, Brazil. [B, 214 (a, 35).]—**M. salicifolia**. A species indigenous to Borneo, where the entire fruit is used as a spice. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. sebifera**. Fr., *muscadier de Cayenne, porte-suif*. Tallow-nutmeg of Cayenne, yamadou-oil plant; found in the forests of Guiana, northern Brazil, and Panama. The seeds yield a grease (virola tallow) which is made into candles. A reddish, acrid juice obtained from the trunk is applied to ulcers and to decayed teeth. The aroma of the seed is fugacious. [B, 168, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. spuria**. The *dungan* or *gono-gono* of the Philippines, where a red juice obtained from the trunk is substituted for dragon's blood. The seeds are covered with a mace of a yellow color, which eventually changes to a bright red. [B, 19, 121, 168 (a, 35).] Cf. *M. tingens*.—**M. surinamensis**. Molle-tree. The grayish seeds, about as large as cherries and having a ribbed and very fragile shell, have a faint aromatic odor and taste like cocoa-nut oil. They contain myristic and free myristic acid. [B, 5, 275 (a, 35); C. L. Reimer and W. Will, “Ber. d. chem. Ges.” 1885, p. 2011; “Am. Jour. of Pharm.” Feb., 1886, p. 88 (a, 50).]—**M. tingens**. An Amboyna species, perhaps identical with *M. spuria*. It contains a red coloring matter, which the natives chew mixed with lime. [B, 121, 168 (a, 35).]—**M. tomentosa**. Fr., *muscadier tomentosa*; Ger., *flitzer Muskatnusbaum*. Male (or wild) nutmeg; found in the islands of the Indian Ocean, probably identical with *M. malabarica*. The seeds are used in abdominal complaints, diarrhoea, etc., and in Amboyna are considered aphrodisiac. [B, 77, 168, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**Nuces myristiceae**. See *M. (2d def.)*.—**Oleum myristiceae**. 1. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., see *Oil of nutmeg*. 2. Of the Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Norw. Ph., and Swed. Ph., see *Expressed oil of nutmeg*.—**Oleum myristiceae aetherum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Oil of nutmeg*.—**Oleum myristiceae expressum** [Br. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Expressed oil of nutmeg. [B.]—**Semen myristiceae** [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *M. (2d def.)*.—**Semen myristiceae pulveratum**. Nutmeg crushed in a mortar, then ground in a mill, and sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve [Fr. Cod.] (through a 300-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Sentio myristiceae** [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *M. (2d def.)*.—**Spiritus myristiceae** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 3 parts by weight of oil of nutmeg in 97 of alcohol [U. S. Ph.], or 1 part by volume of the oil in 49 parts of alcohol [Br. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum myristiceae compositum** [Swed. Ph.]. An ointment made by melting 10 parts of yellow wax and 50 of expressed oil of nutmeg over the water-bath, straining, and mixing intimately with 1 part of rectified oil of amber, 10 parts each of oil of cloves and oil of lavender, and 5 of balsam of Peru. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

MYRISTICACIN, n. $Mi^{2r}i^{2st}i^{2}ka\text{-}shu^{2n}$. From *μυρίσσειν*, to anoint. Fr., m. The development of nutmeg-liver. [L, 41, 44 (a, 14).]

MYRISTICENE, n. $Mi^{2r}i^{2st}i^{2}ka\text{-}en$. A hydrocarbon boiling at 167° C., obtained from oil of nutmeg; probably a mixture of two or more other hydrocarbons. [B, 2.]

MYRISTICIN, n. $Mi^{2r}i^{2st}i^{2}ka\text{-}in$. Fr., *myristicin*. 1. See *MYRISTICACIN*. 2. See *MYRISTICOL*.

MYRISTICOL, n. $Mi^{2r}i^{2st}i^{2}ka\text{-}ol$. Fr., m. Ger., *M*. A phenol, $C_{10}H_8O_2$ (or $C_{10}H_8O_2$), probably hydroparacymene hydrate, $C_6H_4(C_2H_5)(OH)_2$, isomeric with camphor; an oily body obtained from oil of nutmeg. [B, 2; B, 4 (a, 38); “Am. Jour. of Pharm.”

MYRRH, n. Mu⁸. Gr., *myrra*. Lat., *myrrha* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Gr. Ph., Roum. Ph., Austr. Ph.] (1st def.), *gummi resina myrrhæ* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (1st def.). Fr., *myrrhe* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Ger., *Myrrhe* (1st def.), *Myrrhengummi* (1st def.). It., *Sp. mirra* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A gum resin obtained from *Bala-*

samodendron myrrha and probably from other species of *Balsamodendron*. It consists of resin, gum, and essential oil, and occurs in commerce in irregular roundish masses, varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 2 or 3 inches in diameter. It breaks with a rough or waxy fracture, which presents white streaks. With water it forms a light-brown emulsion, the gum being dissolved, while alcohol dissolves the resin and leaves crystalline particles of gum and fragments of bark. The best quality is of a translucent reddish-brown color, and has a strong and fragrant smell and a bitter and aromatic taste. M. is a stimulant tonic, and appears to have a special action on the mucous membrane. It is usually combined with other medicines, and is used in pectoral complaints with difficult expectoration, and with aloe, in amenorrhoea, etc. An infusion is applied to spongy gums in aphthae, etc. The genus *Myrrhis*. [B, 95 (a, 38); B, 5, 18, 19, 77 (a, 35).]—**Alcoholic extract of m.** See *Extractum MYRRHÆ resinosum*.—**Aqueous extract of m.** See *Extractum MYRRHÆ*.—**Arabian m.** Fr., *myrrhe d'Arabie*. M. from Arabia. One sort, obtained near Shugra and Surena, is thought by Hanbury to be the product of a species distinct from *Balsamodendron myrrha*. It has the taste and odor of true m., but is without whitish marks on its surface of fracture. [B, 18, 77 (a, 35).]—**British m.** See *MYRRHIS odorata*.—**Electuary of m.** A preparation forming an ingredient in Warburg's tincture, composed of 4 drachms each of powdered catechu and calamus, 2 drachms of m., 48 drops of oil of cloves, and 2 oz. of honey of roses. [Drug. Circ. and Chem. Gaz., Feb., 1882, p. 17 (b).]—**Extract of m.** See *Extractum MYRRHÆ*.—**False m.** The *Balsamodendron Rooburghii* or *Rooburghii*. A product occurring in the region of the Indus, in the shape of a dirty reddish-brown, often found in commerce mixed with it. It smells somewhat like m., and has a bitter balsamic taste. [B, 5, 19 (a, 35).]—**Garden m.** See *MYRRHIS odorata*.—**India m.** 1. An inferior kind of m., darker, more opaque, and less fragrant than the best m., and often mixed with impurities. [B, 5 (a, 38).] 2. See *BIRSA BOL.*—**Lesser m.** See *CEROPHYLLUM aureum*.—**Liquid myrrh** Fr., *liquor myrrhe*. A tincture of *Myrrhis* stalks of classical writers; the spontaneous exudation from the tree. [B, 18, 77 (a, 35).]—**Mixture myrrhe Griffithii.** See *Emulsio FERRI composita*.—**M. of the Bible.** 1. See *LADANUM* (1st def.). 2. True m. [B, 77, 185 (a, 35).]—**M. plaster.** A plaster made by triturating together $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. each of m., camphor, and balsam of Peru, adding 32 oz. of melted lead plaster, stirring till cool, and dividing into pills. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Oil of m.** See *OLEUM MYRRHÆ*.—**M. tree.** See *BALSAMODENDRON myrrha*.—**Oil of m.** See *OLEUM MYRRHÆ*.—**Pills of aloe and m.** [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Pills of m. and aloe.** See *PILULÆ ALOES et MYRRHÆ*.—**Tincture of m.** See *TINCTURA MYRRHÆ*.—**Troglodyte m.** True m. See M. (1st def.).—**Turkey m.** A name formerly given to the best variety of m., because it was brought from the Red Sea by way of Egypt and the Levant. [B, 5 (a, 35).]

MYRRHIN (Fr., Ph., Ger., Ph., etc.) (Lat., n. f. *Mu⁹r⁹* (*mu⁹r⁹*)^{ra}). See *MYRRH* (1st def.).—**Acetum myrrhæ.** Fr., *vinagre de myrrhe*. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of myrrh in 16 parts of vinegar, and straining. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Aqua myrrhæ** (Würtemb. Ph., 1798). Fr., *eau (ou hydrole) de myrrhe*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of myrrh with 9 parts of water, and distilling 6 of the mixture. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Electuari-um myrrhæ compositum.** Fr., *electuaire de myrrhe composé (ou gingival)*. An electuary consisting of 8 parts each of tormentilla, cochlearia-seeds, columbine-seeds, and dragon's blood, 4 each of aloe, sage, southernwood, rue, columbine, red rose, pomegranate flowers, Egyptian mummies, and myrrh, 2 each of iris and calcined alum, 7 each of mastic and lac, and the necessary amount of honey of roses. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Emulsio myrrhæ ferrata** (Swed. Ph.). An emulsion made by triturating 2 parts of potassium carbonate, 10 of myrrh, 10 of syrup, 10 of oil of sweet almond, adding a solution of 2 parts of iron sulphate in 50 of water, shaking well, and treating with 80 parts of aromatic tincture of lavender. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Essentia alcoholica myrrhæ.** Ger., *Myrrhenessenz*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of myrrh with from 4 to 10 parts of alcohol, and filtering at the end of a fortnight. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum myrrhæ** (Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.). Fr., *extrait aqueux de myrrhe*. Ger., *wässriger Myrrhenextrakt*. *Myrrhen-liqueur*. A preparation made by macerating (digesting [Gr. Ph.], bringing to boil [Netherl. Ph.]) 1 part of myrrh in coarse powder with 4, 5, or 6 parts of water, filtering, and drying. Various older pharmacopœias have similar preparations. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum myrrhæ alcoholicum.** See *Extractum myrrhæ resinosum*.—**Extractum myrrhæ aquosum (seu fluidum, seu gummosum).** See *Extractum myrrhæ*.—**Extractum myrrhæ resinosum.** A preparation made by treating myrrh with rectified alcohol, distilling off the spirit from the strained tincture, and evaporating. [B, 97 (a, 38).]—**Gummi** (resina [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) *myrrhæ*. See *MYRRH*.—**Liquamen myrrhæ.** Fr., *solution de myrrhe*. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of myrrh with 2 parts of lavender white, of egg, and straining, or by digesting 1 part of myrrh in 4 parts of water or of hydromel, and straining. [B, 119 (a, 38).] Cf. *Extractum myrrhæ*.—**Liquor myrrhæ cum melle.** Fr., *extrait miellé de myrrhe*. A preparation made by digesting 2 parts of myrrh with 8 of water, pressing out, adding water enough to make 8 parts, adding 5 of clarified honey, and evaporating to 8 parts. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**M. alba.** Ger., *weisse Myrrhe*. An inferior, less fragrant sort of myrrh, having a whitish or yellowish, and bitter taste. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**M. cretensis.** The fruit of *Athanasia cretensis*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**M. electa.** Ger., *auserlesene Myrrhe*. The best myrrh. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**M. imperfecta.** See *BEUILLUM* (3d def.).—**M. indica.** See *INDIA MYRRH*.—**M. in sortis.** Fr., *myrrhe en sorte*. Ger., *ungereinigte Myrrhe*. The inferior variety of commercial myrrh, containing many impurities and often adulterated with belladonna. [B, 180 (a, 35).] See also *MYRRH*.—**M. purpurea.** See *Liquamen myrrhæ*.—**M. naturalis.** Ordinary myrrh. m. in sortis. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. pulverata.** Fr., *poudre de myrrhe* [Fr.

Cod.]. Myrrh dried at a temperature of 25° C., triturated in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 80 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.] (sifted through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.], and without residue [Swed. Ph.]).—**M. stacte.** See *Liquid MYRRH*.—**Oleosaccharum myrrhæ.** Fr., *oléosacchar de myrrhe*. A preparation made by mixing intimately 1 part of aqueous solution of myrrh with 4 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Oleum myrrhæ.** Fr., *huile de myrrhe*. A preparation made by distilling 2 parts of myrrh with 3 of washed sand, and purifying and rectifying the oil obtained. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Oleum myrrhæ per deliquium.** See *Liquamen myrrhæ*.—**Pilulæ aloeticæ cum m.** See *Pilulæ RHEI composita*.—**Pilulæ myrrhæ ferratæ** (Swed. Ph., Finn. Ph.). See *Pilulæ FERRI composita*.—**Tinctura alcoholica myrrhæ alcalisatæ.** See *ESSENTIA ANTHISTERICA*.—**Tinctura myrrhæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., etc.]. Fr., *extrait alcoolique de myrrhe*, *teinture de myrrhe* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Myrrhentinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating or digesting 1 part of m. (in No. 40 powder [U. S. Ph.], in coarse powder [Br. Ph.]) with about 5 parts of alcohol (boiling half an hour [Norw. Ph.]), and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura myrrhæ alcalisatæ.** Fr., *teinture de myrrhe alcalisée*. A preparation made by digesting 3 parts of myrrh and 4 of potassium carbonate with 9 of water, evaporating to the consistence of honey, adding 10 parts of alcohol, and filtering after the proper amount of reaction. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

MYRRHÆ [Fr. Cod.] (Fr., n. Mer. See *MYRRH* (1st def.).)—**Baume de m.** See *Balsam of MYRRH*.—**Electuaire de m.** com-
posé (ou gingival). See *Electuarium MYRRHÆ compositum*.—**Élixir de m.** A mixture of 8 parts of tincture of myrrh with 16 of tinctura castorei and 1 part of extract of savin. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extrait alcoolique de m.** See *Tinctura MYRRHÆ*.—**Extrait aqueux de m.** See *Extractum MYRRHÆ*.—**Extrait miellé de m.** See *Liquor MYRRHÆ cum melle*.—**Huile de m.** See *Oleum MYRRHÆ*.—**Hydrolyé de m.** See *Aqua MYRRHÆ*.—**M. d'Abys-
sinie.** See *Bassora gum*.—**M. en larmes.** Myrrh in tears. [a, 38].—**Poudre de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *MYRRHÆ pulverata*.—**Solu-
tion de m.** See *Liquamen MYRRHÆ*.—**Tablettes de m.** Loz-
enges containing 16 grains each of a mixture of half an ounce of myrrh, 1 lb. of sugar, and a sufficient amount of mucilage. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Teinture de m.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura MYRRHÆ*.

MYRRHÆ (Ger.), n. *Mu⁹r⁹* (*mu⁹r⁹*)^{re}. See *MYRRH* (1st def.).—**Auser-
lesene M.** See *MYRRHÆ electa*.—**M. alba.** See *MYRRHÆ alba*.—**Alcali-
colica MYRRHÆ.** Fr., *liquor MYRRHÆ*. See *Extractum MYRRHÆ*.—**M. nöl.** See *MYRRHOL*.—**M. ninctur** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Tinctura MYRRHÆ*.—**Ungereinigte M.** See *MYRRHÆ in sortis*.

MYRRHENOL, n. *Mi⁹r⁹en⁹ol*. See *MYRRHOL*.

MYRRHIC ACID, n. *Mi⁹r⁹ik*. Fr., *acide myrrhique*. Of Ruickoldt, myrrhin made acid by being heated to 168° C. for a short time; a transparent liquid, C₁₀H₁₂O₄. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

MYRRHIN, n. *Mi⁹r⁹in*. Fr., *myrrhine*. A resin, C₁₀H₁₂O₄, obtained from myrrh. It is sparingly soluble in alcohol, freely soluble in ether, and melts at 89° to 94° C. [B, 5, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

MYRRHIS (Lat., n. f. *Mu⁹r⁹(*mu⁹r⁹*)^{is}*). Gen., *myrrhidos* (-idis). Gr., *μυρρίς* (1st def.). Fr., *myrrhede*, *myrde*. Ger., *Myrrhen-
kerbel*. 1. Of the ancients, the *M. odorata*. 2. A genus of um-
belliferous herbs, of the Amineæ. [B, 42, 115, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—
Herba myrrhidis. The herb of *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [a, 35].
—**M. annua.** See *ATHAMANTA cretensis*.—**M. aromatica.** See
CEROPHYLLUM aromaticum (1st def.).—**M. aurea.** See *CEROPHYLLUM
aureum*.—**M. bulbosa.** *M. fatena*. See *CEROPHYLLUM bulbosum*.—**M. foliis trilobatis.** *M. major*. *M. odorata*.
Fr., *cerfeuil musqué*, *myrde odorante*. Ger., *wohlriechender
Myrrhenkerbel*, *Süssdold*, *spanischer Kerbel*, *Aniskerbel*. Garden
(or British) myrrh, (sweet) anise, great (or sweet) chervil, sweet
clover (or fern, or root), pargoreio-root, the *μυρροειδής* of Di-
oscorides; a hairy species often cultivated for its aroma. It is
said to contain a substance identical with glycyrrhizin. The root,
herb, and seed, *radix*, *herba*, et *semen cerefolii hispanici* (seu
myrrhidis majoris, seu *cicutaria odorata*), were formerly used
like *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [B, 19, 121, 180, 185 (a, 35); "Proc. of
the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxxiv (a, 46).]—**M. palustris.** See *CEROPHYLLUM
hirsutum*.—**M. temula.** Fr., *myrrhede tachetée*. See *CEROPHYLLUM temulum*.

MYRRHOÏDE (Fr.), n. Mer-ro-éd. 1. Of Hanchon, a resin
used to adulterate true myrrh. [B, 88, 93 (a, 14).] 2. See *MYRRHIN*.

MYRRHOÏDINE (Fr.), n. Mer-ro-e-den. A colorless bitter
principle contained in myrrhoïde (1st def.), soluble in alcohol,
ether, and in turpentine oil, insoluble in fatty oils. [B, 38, 93
(a, 14).]

MYRRHOL, n. *Mi⁹r⁹ol*. Fr., m. Ger., *Myrrhenöl*. A vola-
tile oil, C₁₀H₁₂O [Ruickoldt] (or C₁₂H₁₄O₂), obtained from myrrh;
a bright-yellow liquid easily soluble in ether, alcohol, and fatty
oils. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

MYRSINATON (Lat.), *MYRSINATUM* (Lat.), n's n. *Mu⁹r⁹*
(*mu⁹r⁹*)^{si⁹n-at}(*at⁹*)⁹n, *u⁹m(*u⁹m*)ⁿ. From *μυρσίνη*, myrtle. A kind
of plaster containing oil of myrtle. [A, 325; L, 41 (a, 14).]*

MYRSINE (Lat.), n. f. *Mu⁹r⁹(*mu⁹r⁹*)^{si⁹n-e-a}*). Gen., *myrsines*.
Gr., *μυρσίνη*. A genus of tropical shrubs or trees, of the *Myrsina-
ceæ* [Fr., *myrsinacées*] (or *Myrsineacæ* [Don] [Fr., *myrsinacées*],
or *Myrsinæ* [Fr. Br., Ph., Ph., *myrsinées*]). A genus of
rhizomorphous dicotyledons, of Lindley's cortical alliance; of Ben-
tham and Hooker, an order of the *Primulales*, including the *Mæ-
seæ*, *Eumyrsinæ*, and *Theophrastææ*. But little is known of their
properties. The *Myrsinæ* of Bartling are a class of the *Gymno-
blastæ*, consisting of the *Ardisiææ* and *Primulacææ*. [B, 19, 42,
104, 170 (a, 35).]—**M. bifaria.** A species growing in Nepal, said to
be cathartic. [B, 197, 31 (a, 35).]—**M. metanaphæa.** A species
found in southern Africa, having astringent leaves. [B, 180 (a, 35).]
—**M. Urvillei.** The mapan of New Zealand, a species having an
astringent bark. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 46).]

MYRSINELÆON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Mu}^{\text{r}}(\text{mu}^{\text{r}})\text{-si}^{\text{2n}}\text{-e}^{\text{2l}}\text{-e}^{\text{2}}(\text{e}^{\text{2}})\text{-o}^{\text{2n}}$. From $\mu\psi\sigma\iota\gamma\alpha$, myrtle, and $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\upsilon\omega$, olive-oil. Fr., *myrsinélæon*. Of Dioscorides, oil of myrtle. [A, 325; L, 41 (a, 14).]

MYRTACEOUS, adj. $\text{Mu}^{\text{r}}\text{-t'}$ -shu's. Lat., *myrtaceus* (from $\mu\psi\sigma\tau\alpha$, myrtle). Fr., *myrtacé*. Resembling or having the characters of the genus *Myrtus*, belonging to the *Myrtaceæ* (see under *MYRTUS*). [A, 35.]

MYRTAL, adj. $\text{Mu}^{\text{r}}\text{-t'}$ l. Lat., *myrtalis* (from $\mu\psi\sigma\tau\alpha$, myrtle). Resembling or having the characters of the myrtles or *Myrtales*, which are: Of Lindley, the m. alliance of the *Eucalyptæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of the *Calyceifloræ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]

MYRTE (Fr.), n. Mert. See **MYRTUS**.—*Feuille de m. Lat.*, *folium myrtinum*. Ger., *Myrtenblatt*. A combination of probe and spatula, shaped like a myrtle leaf, used to clean the edges of a wound or ulcer. [L, 30, 41 (a, 43).]—*Sirop de m.* See *Syrupus de MYRTO*.

MYRTE (Ger.), n. $\text{Mu}^{\text{r}}\text{-t'}$ e. See **MYRTUS**.—**Brabanter M.**, **Brabantische M.**, **Heidelbeerenm.** See *Myrica gale*.—**Lichtm.** See *Myrica cerifera*.—**M'nblat.** See *Feuille de myrte* (Fr.).—**M'nblätter.** The leaves of *Myrtus communis*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M'ndron.** The *Ruscus aculeatus* and *Ilex aquifolium*. [B, 48, 124 (a, 14, 43).]

MYRTIDANUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Mu}^{\text{r}}(\text{mu}^{\text{r}})\text{-t'}$ -id²a²n(a²n)-u²m- (u²m). Gr., $\mu\psi\sigma\tau\iota\delta\alpha\upsilon\omega$ (from $\mu\psi\sigma\tau\alpha$, myrtle, and $\epsilon\delta\omicron\varsigma$, resemblance). 1. Of Hippocrates, (a) a myrtle-like plant, and (b) the seed of the Persian pepper tree. 2. Of Dioscorides, a rough, evergreen growing on the root and branches of *Myrtus communis*. 3. Wine made from the berries of *Myrtus communis*. [A, 311 (a, 17); A, 325; B, 19, 114 (a, 35).]

MYRTIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Mu}^{\text{r}}(\text{mu}^{\text{r}})\text{-t'}$ -i²-flor²/u²s(u²s). From $\mu\psi\sigma\tau\alpha$, myrtle, and *flor*, a flower. Having an inflorescence like that of the myrtles. The *Myrtifloræ* are: Of Reichenbach, a formation of the *Concinnæ*, consisting of the *Melaleuceæ*, *Myrtaceæ*, and *Amnygdalaceæ*; of Endlicher, a class of the *Acramphibryæ*, including the *Melastomaceæ*, *Myrtaceæ*, and *Granateæ*; and of Eichler, an order (cohort) of the *Calycifloræ*, class *Choripetalæ*, comprising the *Onagraceæ*, *Trapaceæ*, *Haloragaceæ*, *Hippuridaceæ*, *Lythraceæ*, *Myrtaceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

MYRTIFORMIS, adj. $\text{Mu}^{\text{r}}(\text{mu}^{\text{r}})\text{-t'}$ -i²-form²/i²s. From $\mu\psi\sigma\tau\alpha$, myrtle, and *form*, form. Fr., *myrtilliforme*. Ger., *myrtillenformig*, *myrtenbeerenformig* (1st def.), *myrtenblattförmig* (2d def.). 1. Formed like the fruit of *Myrtus communis*. 2. Having the shape of a myrtle-leaf. [a, 17.] 3. As a n., see **DEPRESSOR alæ nasi** and **COMPRESSOR nasi**.

MYRTILLUS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mu}^{\text{r}}(\text{mu}^{\text{r}})\text{-t'}$ -i²-l²u²s(lu²s). From $\mu\psi\sigma\tau\alpha$, myrtle. Fr., *myrtille*. The *Vaccinium m.* and *Vaccinium vitis idææ*. The *Myrtillæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Vaccinieæ*. The *Myrtilli* of B. Jussieu are an order of plants including *Diospyros*, *Kalmia*, *Arbutus*, *Styrax*, *Vaccinium*, etc., now referred to the *Ebenaceæ*, *Styracæ*, *Vacciniaceæ*, etc. The *Myrtilloideæ* of Link are a suborder of the *Ericaceæ*, including *Vaccinium* and *Oxycoceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]—**Baccæ myrtillorum siccate** [Fian. Ph. (3d ed.)]. **Fructus myrtilli** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Belg. Ph. (1st ed.). Swed. Ph., **Grana myrtillorum**. Fr., *aïrille myrtille* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *mirtillo arándano* [Sp. Ph. (5th ed.)]. The dried fruit of *Vaccinium m.* [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Infusum myrtillorum**. A preparation made by boiling 3 parts of blueberries and 2 of gum arabic in 48 of boiling water, and sweetening with sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**—**—**—**. A preparation made by crushing 3 parts of blueberries in a mortar, pressing out the juice after some days, and boiling with one part of sugar to the consistency of honey. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus myrtilli** [Norw. Ph.]. A preparation made by crushing fresh blueberries, allowing them to ferment at a temperature of 20° to 25° C., pressing out and boiling the juice, decanting after some days, filtering, adding half as much again of sugar, dissolving over the water-bath, straining, and, when perfectly cooled, bottling in well-dried bottles. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus myrtillorum**. A preparation made by dissolving white sugar in an equal amount, or in about half the amount of fresh blueberry-juice. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

MYRTLE, n. $\text{Mu}^{\text{r}}\text{-t'}$ l. See **MYRTUS**.—**Aquatic m.** The *Myrica gale*. [a, 35].—**Azorean candleberry m.** See *Myrica fayæ*.—**Bastard m.**, **Bog m.** See *Myrica gale*.—**Candleberry m.** The genus *Myrica*. [a, 35].—**Dutch m.** 1. The *Myrica gale*. 2. A broad-leaved variety of *Myrtus communis*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Fringe-m's.** See **CHAMÆLAUCIACEÆ**.—**Fruiting m.** See **MYRTUS ugni**.—**M.-berry.** Lat., *myrtion*, *bacca myrti*. Ger., *Myrtenbeere*. The fruit of *Myrtus communis*. [a, 35].—**M.-tree.** 1. The *Myrtus communis*. 2. The *Fagus obliqua*. [B, 121, 185 (a, 35).]—**M. wax.** See **M. wax**.—**M. wine.** See **MYRTIDANUM** (3d def.).—**Oil of m. Lat.**, *oleum myrti*. Sp., *aceite de arayán* [Sp. Ph.]. A fixed oil made from the leaves and berries or the leaves and flowers of *Myrtus communis*, by bruising, heating with about three times as much olive-oil (sometimes with the addition of vinegar) until the moisture is expelled, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).] For essential oil of m., see under **MYRTUS communis**.—**Sea m.** See **BACCHARIS halimifolia**.—**Water of m.** See **AGUIRRE**.—**Wine of m.** See **MYRTIDANUM** (3d def.).—**Myrica cerifera** and other species of *Myrica*. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**West Indian m.** The genus *Eugenia*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Wild m.** See *Ruscus aculeatus*.

MYRTOCHEILIDES (Lat.), **MYRTOCHILA** (Lat.), **MYRTOCHILIDES** (Lat.), n's f., n. and f. pl. $\text{Mu}^{\text{r}}(\text{mu}^{\text{r}})\text{-t'}$ -o²(a²)-kil-(ch²e²i²)/i²d-ez(e²s), -kil(ch²e²i²)/i²d-ez(e²s). Gr., $\mu\psi\sigma\tau\chi\epsilon\iota\lambda\iota\delta\epsilon\varsigma$, $\mu\psi\sigma\tau\chi\epsilon\iota\lambda\alpha$ (from $\mu\psi\sigma\tau\alpha$, the vulva, and $\chi\epsilon\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, a lip). Fr., *myrtocheilides*. The labia pudendi minora. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

MYRTOL, n. $\text{Mu}^{\text{r}}\text{-t'}$ o²l. The oil obtained by distilling the leaves of *Myrtus communis* (or according to others, the portion of the volatile oil of myrtle that boils between 160° and 170° C.). According to Jahne, it is a mixture of dextrorotatory pinene and of cineol, its medicinal action being due to the latter. It is powerfully

balsamic, acts as a disinfectant and antiseptic, and is used internally as a stomachic and in small doses as a sedative, also in subacute catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract, although here it is said to act as an irritant from the presence of terpene. Externally it is employed in rheumatism and psoriasis. [1st Am. Jour. Pharm., June, 1886, p. 296 (a, 50); Linarix, Brit. Med. Jour., Apr. 10, 1886 (a, 50); "Nouv. rem.," May 24, 1889, p. 240 (a, 50); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (a, 46).]

MYRTON (Lat.), **MYRTUM** (Lat.), n's n. $\text{Mu}^{\text{r}}(\text{mu}^{\text{r}})\text{-t'}$ o²n. Gr., $\mu\psi\sigma\tau\alpha$. 1. See **MYRTLE-berry**. 2. See **CLITORIS**. 3. The vulva. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

MYRTUS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mu}^{\text{r}}(\text{mu}^{\text{r}})\text{-t'}$ u²s(u²s). Gr., $\mu\psi\sigma\tau\alpha$. Fr., *myrte*, *myrthe*. Ger., *Myrte*. Myrtle, a genus of the *Myrtaceæ* (Fr., *Myrtacées*; Ger., *Myrtaceen*) of Lindley, the *Myrtaceæ* (Fr., *myrtiacées*) of Nees, the *Myrtææ* (Fr., *myrtées*; Ger., *Myrteen*) of St.-Hilaire, the *Myrti* (Fr., *myrtis*) of Jussieu, the *Myrtineæ* (Fr., *myrtinées*) of De Candolle, or the *Myrtaceæ* (Fr., *myrtoides*) of Ventenat, an order of calycifloral dicotyledonous trees or shrubs, distinguished among the *Myrtales* by the ovary being inferior, the stamens indefinite in number, the style single, the leaves punctate, rarely stipulate, the fruit capsular or baccate, many-celled and containing numerous exalbuminous seeds. The *Myrtææ* of Bentham and Hooker are a tribe of the *Myrtaceæ*. [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**Bacca myrti**. See **MYRTLE-berry**.—**Grana pseudo-myrti**. The berries of *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. acris**. Of Swartz, the *Pimenta acris*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. arborea** (foliis laurinis, sesu aromaticæ). The *Pimenta aromatica*. [B, 200.]—**M. arragan**. A Mexican species. The leaves are used as a tonic and astringent. [1st Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxiv (a, 46).]—**M. brabanica**. See *Myrica gale*.—**M. camphorata**. A species yielding by distillation an ethereal essence which is used in Chile for the same purposes as oil of cajuput. [B, 267 (a, 35).]—**M. caryophyllata**. Fr., *myrte caryophylle*. 1. Of Jacquin, the *Pimenta officinalis*. 2. Of Linnaeus, the *Syzygium caryophyllaceum*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. caryophyllus**. The *Eugenia caryophyllata*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. cauliflora**. Fr., *myrte cauliflora*. Ger., *stammblühende Myrte*. A Brazilian species. The berries are used for making syrup, wine, etc. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. chekeni**, **M. cheken**. The *cheken*, or *chequen*, of the Chilians; an evergreen shrub. The aromatic and astringent leaves are used in chronic bronchitis. They contain chekenine and an oil resembling that of eucalyptus. [B, 270; B, 5 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 46).]—**M. communis**. Fr., *myrte commun*, *herbe du lauri*, *meurthe*. Ger., *gemeine Myrte*, *Gerbermyrte*. The common myrtle; a bushy evergreen shrub, with small dark-green fragrant leaves, studded with oil receptacles, indigenous to western Asia and naturalized in southern Europe. The leaves and fruits, *folia et bacce myrti* (the latter palpy berries with numerous seeds), were formerly used as a tonic and astringent, and the berries are still used empirically in Greece for biennorrhœa. They contain a volatile oil, *oleum myrti essentielle*, or *myrteum*, on which their properties depend, now used in perfumery. In France a cosmetic and astringent water, *eau d'ange*, is distilled from the flowers and leaves. [B, 19, 121, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 46).]—**M. edulis**. Edible-fruited myrtle; a Uruguay species referred by some to the genus *Eugenia*. [B, 42, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. jambos**. See **JAMBOSA**.—**M. leucadendrum**. See **MELALEUCA leucadendron**.—**M. luma**. Fr., *myrte luma*. A species found in Chile, where the berries are used to make a kind of wine, and the astringent root is used in dysentery. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. mespiloides**. See under *M. orbiculata*.—**M. microphylla**. An aromatic stimulant species growing in Chile, where it is used like *M. ugni*. [B, 267 (a, 35).]—**M. nummularia**. Cranberry myrtle; a species indigenous to the Falkland Islands. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**M. orbiculata**. A large shrub which, with its allies *M. mespiloides*, etc., is referred by some to a section (*Jossinia*) of the genus *Eugenia*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**M. pimenta**. See **PIMENTA officinalis**.—**M. pimentoides**. The *Pimenta citrifolia*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**M. pseudo-caryophyllus**. Fr., *piment du Mexique*, *myrte faux-caryophylle*. A Mexican species. The fruits are used as a condiment and in preparing tonic and stomachic liqueurs; an essential oil is also obtained from them, and from the leaves a cosmetic water. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**M. salutaris**. A species growing on the banks of the Orinoco, where it is known as *ayayao arayán*. Its root-bark is used as a hemostatic. [B, 121, 214, 311 (a, 35).]—**M. silvestris**. See *Ruscus aculeatus*.—**M. tabasco**. A species found in Mexico, where its fruit, Mexican pepper (Fr., *piment du Mexique*), is used as a spice. [B, 104 (a, 35).] Cf. **PIMENTA aromatica**.—**M. ugni**. Fr., *myrte ugni*. Fruiting myrtle; the *myrtilla* of Chile, where the astringent roots are used medicinally, the leaves as tea, and the fruits as a condiment and in the preparation of a stomachic wine. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Oleum myrti**. See **Oil of MYRTLE**.—**Oleum myrti essentielle**. See under *M. communis*.—**Syrupus de myrto**. Fr., *sirop de myrte*. A preparation made by digesting 3 parts of myrtle flowers in 100 of water of myrtle, and dissolving in the colature double its weight of sugar; or by infusing 220 parts of myrtle berries in 1,312 of boiling water, adding 1,312 of sugar, clarifying, and reducing to the consistency of syrup; or by mixing equal parts of juice of myrtle berries and syrup. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum myrti compositum**. Sp., *unguento de arayán compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment made by melting together 30 parts of yellow wax and 845 of oil of myrtle, adding a powder composed of 8 parts each of root-bark of pomegranate, cypress berries, and myrtle berries, 15 of mastic, and 30 each of galls and sumach (*Rhus coriaria*), and stirring till cooled to the proper consistency. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

MYSTOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mi}^{\text{2}}\text{p}(\text{mu}^{\text{2}}\text{s})\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}(\text{a}^{\text{2}})\text{-lo}^{\text{2}}(\text{lo}^{\text{2}})\text{-ji}^{\text{2}}(\text{gi}^{\text{2}})\text{-a}^{\text{2}}$. From $\mu\psi\sigma$, a muscle, and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, understanding. See **MYOLOGY**.

MYSPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Mi}^{\text{2}}(\text{mu}^{\text{2}})\text{-so}^{\text{2}}(\text{so}^{\text{2}})\text{-fo}^{\text{2}}(\text{fo}^{\text{2}})\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}$. From $\mu\psi\sigma\sigma$, uncleanness, and $\phi\omicron\beta\epsilon\iota\alpha$, to fear. Ger., *Mysophobie*. A morbid fear of being polluted by contact with objects or of being unclean. [a, 34.]

MYSTAX (Lat.), n. m. $Mi^2st(mu^2st/a^2x(a^2x))$. Gen., *myst'acos* (-acis). Gr., *μυσταξ*. 1. The upper lip. 2. A mustache. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MYTILOTOXINE, n. $Mi^2t(i^2l-o-to^2x'en)$. Fr., m. Ger., *Mytilotoxin*, *Miesmuschelgift*. From *μυτίλος*, a mussel, and *τοξή*, poisonous. A volatile alkaloid (not a ptomaine), $C_8H_{11}NO_2$, found, especially in the liver, in poisonous mussels; supposed to be the poisonous principle. It is like curare in its action, producing head-drops, dyspnoea, convulsions, and paralysis. In tetanus it has caused a relaxation of the clonic spasms. [L. Brieger, Dtsch. med. Wchnschr., 1885, No. 53; "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," Jan. 22, 1886, p. 54; E. D. Ferguson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 113 (a, 17); "Nature," June 30, 1889, p. 179 (L.).]

MYTILUS (Lat.), n. m. $Mi^2t(mu^2t/i^2l-u^2s(u^2s))$. Gr., *μυτίλος*. Fr., *mytil*. Ger., *Miesmuschel*. A genus of the *Mytilidae*, the mussels, a family of lamellibranchiate molluscs. Many species are edible, but are supposed to cause urticaria. [L., a, 48.]—**M. edulis**. The common edible mussel, found in mud banks which are uncovered at low water. The color of the shell varies from dark-brown to bluish-black in exposed situations, to a light-green or olive-color in more sheltered locations. [L, 227 (a, 39).]

MYUROUS, adj. $Mi^2u^2r-u^2s$. Gr., *μυροῦς* (from *μῦς*, a mouse, and *οὐρά*, the tail). Lat., *myurus*. Fr., *myure*. Ger., *myureschweifartig*. Tapering like a mouse's tail (said of the pulse when the second stroke is weaker than the first, the third weaker than the second, etc.). [L.; J. 49, 50 (a, 14).]

MYXA (Lat.), n. f. $Mi^2x(mu^2x)^2a^2$. Gr., *μύξα* (from *μύσσειν*, to blow the nose). 1. Of the ancients, the *Cordia* m., or its fruit; also the genus *Cordia*. [B, 42, 121, 180 (a, 35).] 2. In birds, the end of the mandible, as far as the symphysis, corresponding to the dextrum of the maxilla. [L, 343.] 3. Nasal mucus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

MYXADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-a^2d(a^2d-e^2n-i^2e)^2tis$. Gen., *-itis* (-idis). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *αδέν*, a gland (see also *-itis*). Of von Recklinghausen's inflammation of a mucous gland. [a, 34.]—**M. fibrosa**. Of von Recklinghausen's m. with hyperplasia of the connective tissue. [a, 34.]

MYXADENOM (Ger.), n. $Mu^2x-a^2d-e^2n-om'$. See **ADENOSARCOMA**.

MYXÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-e^2(a^2e^2)^2mi^2a^2$. From *μύξα*, mucus, and *αἷμα*, blood. Ger., *Myxæmie*. A mucoid dyscrasia attended with accumulation of mucus in the blood, tissues, and secretions. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 26, 1887, p. 353 (a, 17).]

MYXANGEITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-a^2n(a^2n-i^2ge^2)^2tis$. Gen., *-itis* (-idis). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *αγγείον*, a vessel (see also *-itis*). Of von Recklinghausen's inflammation of the ducts of a mucous gland. ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," 1884, p. 423 (a, 34).]—**M. fibrosa**. M. with fibrous hyperplasia. [a, 34.]—**M. hyalinosa**. M. with hyaline degeneration about the ducts. [a, 34.]

MYXEURYSMA (Lat.), n. m. $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-i^2r-i^2z-u^2s/y^2ma^2$. Gen., *-rismatos* (-atis). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *εὐρύς*, to make wide. Of Kluge, a lymphangiomatous cavernosum. [a, 34.]

MYXIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Mi^2x-i^2o-s(i^2s)$. From *μύξα*, nasal mucus. Gen., *-osis* (-osis). A mucous secretion or discharge. [a, 48.]

MYXO-ADENOMA (Lat.), n. m. $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-o^2(a^2o^2)-a^2d(a^2d-e^2n)-o^2ma^2$. Gen., *-omatos* (-atis). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *αδέν*, a gland (see also *-oma*). Fr., *myxo-adenome*. Ger., *Myxadenom*. See **ADENO-SARCOMA**.

MYXOCHONDROMA (Lat.), n. m. $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-o^2(a^2o^2)-ko^2n$ (-chondro)-*dro*-*ma*². Gen., *-dromatos* (-atis). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage (see also *-oma*). An enchondromatous myxoma. [a, 34.]

MYXOCHONDROSARCOMA (Lat.), n. m. $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-o^2(a^2o^2)-ko^2n$ (-chondro)-*dro*-*ma*²-*sa*-*rco*-*ma*². Gen., *-omatos* (-atis). From *μύξα*, mucus, *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *σάρξ*, flesh (see also *-sarcoma*). Of Waldeyer, a rare form of myxosarcoma containing cartilage cells. [a, 34.]

MYXOCYLINDROMA (Lat.), n. m. $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-o^2(a^2o^2)-si^2l(ku^2l)-i^2n$ -*dro*-*ma*². Gen., *-dromatos* (-atis). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder (see also *-oma*). A myxosarcoma. [a, 34.]

MYXODES (Lat.), adj. $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-o^2(e^2as)$. Gr., *μυξώδης* (from *μύξα*, mucus, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *myxoeux*. Ger., *schleimartig*. 1. Mucus-like. 2. Containing mucus, full of mucus. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

MYXODEMA (Lat.), n. m. $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-e^2d(o^2e^2d-e^2a)^2ma^2$. Gen., *-ematos* (-atis). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *οἰδημα*, oedema. Fr., *myxodème*, *cachexie puckydermique*, *edème crétinoïde*. Ger., *Myxidem*, *It.*, *myxodema*. Sp., *pacquidemia cretinoides*. A chronic disease or assemblage of phenomena first described by Sir W. Gull as "a cretinoid state supervening in adult life in women." The name m. was given to it by Ord. It almost always occurs in women, and is characterized by a general swelling, resiliency, and translucency of the integument. This has been thought to be owing to an overgrowth of connective tissue, chiefly of the mucus-yielding cement by which the fibrils of the white elements are held together. M. ultimately leads to grave implication of the nervous system and death. ["Trans. of the Clin. Soc. of London," vii, 1874, "Med. Chir. Trans.," lxi, 1878; "Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," Mar. 9, 1882; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 26, 1887, p. 353.]—**Artificial m.** [Horsley.] **Operative m.** See **CACHEXIA CRETINOÏDE**.

MYXOFIBROMA (Lat.), n. m. $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-o^2(a^2o^2)-(fi^2e)-bro$ -*ma*². Gen., *-romatos* (-atis). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *fibra*, a fibre (see also *-oma*). A fibrous myxoma. [a, 34.]

MYXOGASTEROUS, **MYXOGASTROUS**, adj's. Mi^2x-o -*ga*²*st*-*er*-*u*²*s*. From *μύξα*, mucus, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Belonging to the *Myxogasteres* (or *Myxogastres*, or *Myxogastres*), which are a suborder (Fries) or a section (Endlicher) of the *Tricho-*

spermeæ, a subdivision of the *Trichomyces* (Reichenbach), or a suborder of the *Gasteromycetes* (Lindley); now classed with the *Myxomycetes* (q. v.). [B, 19, 121, 291 (a, 35).]

MYXOGLIOMA (Lat.), n. m. $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-o^2(a^2o^2)-gli$ (gle)-*o*-*ma*². Gen., *-omatos* (-atis). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *γλία*, glue (see also *-oma*). See **GLIOMYXOMA**.

MYXOLIPOMA (Lat.), n. m. $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-o^2(a^2o^2)-li$ ²*p*-*o*-*ma*². Gen., *-omatos* (-atis). From *μύξα*, mucus, and *λίπος*, animal fat (see also *-oma*). A lipomatous myxoma. [a, 34.]

MYXOMA (Lat.), n. m. $Mi^2x(mu^2x)-om^2a^2$. Gen., *-omatos* (-atis). From *μύξα*, mucus (see also *-oma*). Fr., *myxome*. Ger., *Myxom*, *Gallertgeschwulst*. It., *missoma*. An embryonic-tissue tumor consisting of a homogeneous or finely fibrillated, soft, gelatinous basement substance in which are imbedded a variable number of spheroidal, fusiform, branching, and often anastomosing cells. They may contain few or many blood-vessels and nerves. [Prudden (a, 34).]—**Arborescent m.** Of Waldeyer, a m. having polypoid branches. [a, 34.]—**Cartilaginous m.** Lat., *m. cartilagineum*. A m. which either has a firmer consistence than usual or contains cells like those of cartilage. [E.]—**Cystic m.** Cystic m. A m. containing parts so fluid as to resemble cysts. [E.]—**Diffruse m.** Of the same as *diffuse*. Fr., *myxome diffuse*. Ger., *Myxom*, *Gallertgeschwulst*. It., *missoma*. 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NABEL (Ger.), n. Na³b^{e2}. 1. The navel. See UMBILICUS. 2. See HILUM (1st def.).—**Fettn'**. See LIPAROMPHALUS.—**Frucht'n**. See HILUM *carpicum*.—**Körperrn'**. See UMBILICUS.—**N'band** (der Leber). See Round LIGAMENT of the liver.—**N'binde**. 1. A bandage for the navel; the belly-band of a new-born infant. 2. See RHAPHE.—**N'bläschen**. N'blase. See UMBILICAL VESICLE.—**N'blutbruch**. See HEMATOMPHALOCLE.—**N'bluten**. N'blutfluss, N'blutung. See OMPHALORRHAGIA.—**N'darmbruch**. See ENTEROMPHALOCLE.—**N'darmwasserbruch**. See ENTERYDROMPHALUS.—**N'decke**. See STROPHIOLE.—**N'fleck**. See BASE (3d def.) and CHALAZA (2d def.).—**N'fleischbruch**. See SARCOMPHALON.—**N'fleischgewächs**. See SARCOMPHALOCLE.—**N'gerie**. See N'SCHNUR.—**N'geschwulst**. See OMPHALONCUS.—**N'geschwür**. See OMPHALELCOSIS.—**N'grube**. The depression of the navel.—**N'höckerchen**. N'knopf. See TUBERCULUM *chalaizinum*.—**N'kraut**. See ANDROSACA (1st def.), COTYLEDON (3d def.), and COTYLEDON *umbilicus*. The name is also applied to various species of *Omphalodes* and other genera.—**N'mittel**. See EPOMPHALICUM.—**N'öffnung**. The umbilical ring.—**N'schnitt**. See OMPHALOTOMY (2d def.).—**N'schnur**. See the major list.—**N'steinbruch**. See POROMPHALON.—**N'strang**. See the major list.—**N'stück**. The umbilical or funicular portion, as of the umbilical vessels.—**N'vorfall**. See EXOMPHALIA.—**N'wasserbruch**. N'wassergeschwulst. See HYDROMPHALON.—**N'windbruch**. See PNEUMATOMPHALUS.—**Samenn'**. See HILUM (1st def.).—**Wassern'**. See HYDROCOEYLE.

NABELSCHNUR (Ger.), n. Na³b^{e2}-shnur. 1. See UMBILICAL CORD. 2. See PODOSPERM.—**N'bruch**. See Abdominal FISSURE and UMBILICAL HERNIA.—**N'durchschnitt**. See OMPHALOTOMY.—**N'gallerte**. See GELATIN of Wharton.—**N'gefässe**. The umbilical vessels.—**N'geräusch**. See Funicular SOUFFLE.—**N'knoten**. See KNOTS of the umbilical cord.—**N'repositorium**. See FUNIS REPOSITOR.—**N'rest**. See NABEL (1st def.).—**N'scheide**. The amniotic sheath of the umbilical cord.—**N'spiral**. The twist of the umbilical cord.—**N'umschlingung**. That condition in which the umbilical cord is wound around the fetus.—**N'vorfall**. Prolapse of the umbilical cord.—**N'windung**. Torsion of the umbilical cord.

NABELSTRANG (Ger.), n. Na³b^{e2}-straⁿ². See UMBILICAL CORD.—**N'gewebe**. See GELATIN of Wharton.—**N'rest**. See NABEL (1st def.).—**N'scheide**. The investing sheath of the umbilical cord.

NABIAS, n. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there is a saline spring. [L 49, 87 (a, 14, 46).]

NABIT, n. Na³bⁱ². Pulverized white sugar; formerly used in diseases of the eyes. [A, 325; L 41 (a, 14).]

NABOTHIAN, adj. Na³b-othⁱ²-aⁿ. Investigated by or named from Martin Naboth. [a, 48.]

NACASOL, n. In Guatemala, the *Coccolpinia coriaria*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

NACELE (Fr.), n. Na³-se². 1. See CARINA. 2. See FOSSA *navicularis* (1st def.).

NACHBEHANDLUNG (Ger.), n. Na³ch²-be²-haⁿ²-nd-un². See AFTER-TREATMENT.

NACHBILD (Ger.), n. Na³ch²-bi²ld. See AFTER-IMAGE.

NACHBLUTUNG (Ger.), n. Na³ch²-blut-un². Secondary hemorrhage. [A, 521 (a, 17).]

NACHEMPFÄNGNISS (Ger.), n. Na³ch²-e²mp-feⁿ²-ni²s. See SUPERFETATION.

NACHEMPFINDUNG (Ger.), n. Na³ch²-e²mp-fiⁿ²-nd-un². See AFTER-PERCEPTION and AFTER-SENSATION.

NACHFIEBER (Ger.), n. Na³ch²-fie^b-e^r. A febrile movement of brief duration occurring as a relapse or a recrudescence after convalescence from a fever has begun.

NACHFÜLLE (Ger.), n. Na³ch²-fü²-le². See AFFUSION.

NACHGEBOREN (Ger.), adj. Na³ch²-ge²-bor-eⁿ. See POST-HEMUS.

NACHGEBURT (Ger.), n. Na³ch²-ge²-burt. The after-birth. See SECUNDINES and PLACENTA.—**N'geschäfft**. The management of the placental stage of labor.—**N'slängung**. The separation of the placenta from its attachment.—**N'stheile**. See SECUNDINES.—**N'vorfall**. Prolapse of the placenta.—**N'zeit**. The placental stage of labor.

NACHHIERN (Ger.), n. Na³ch²-hern. See METENCEPHALON.

NACHKRANKHEIT (Ger.), n. Na³ch²-kraⁿ²-k-hit. See DEUTEROPATHY and SEQUELA.

NACHLASS (Ger.), n. Na³ch²-la²s. See INTERMISSION and REMISSION.

NACHLASSEND (Ger.), adj. Na³ch²-la²s-seⁿ². See INTERMITTENT.

NACHLASSER (Ger.), n. Na³ch²-la²s-se^r. See LAXATOR.

NACHMILCH (Ger.), n. Na³ch²-mi²lch². See AFTERING.

NACHSTAAR (Ger.), n. Na³ch²-sta²r. See Secondary CATARACT.

NACHSTOFF (Ger.), n. Na³ch²-sto²f. See DEUTERYL.

NACHTEIMER (Ger.), n. Na³ch²-im-e^r. See COPRODOCEUM.

NACHTRIPPER (Ger.), n. Na³ch²-tri²p-pe^r. See GLEET.

NACHTSCHATTEN (Ger.), n. Na³ch²-sha²-teⁿ. The genus *Solanum* and the genus *Phlox*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]

NACHTSEHEN (Ger.), **NACHTSICHTIGKEIT** (Ger.), n. Na³ch²-za-heⁿ, na³ch²-zi²ch²-ig-ik. See NYCTALOPIA.

NACHTVIOLE (Ger.), n. Na³ch²-ve-ol-e². See HESPERIS.

NACHWEHEN (Ger.), n. pl. Na³ch²-va-heⁿ. See AFTER-PAINS.

NACHWIRKUNG (Ger.), n. Na³ch²-verk-un². See AFTER-ACTION.

NACKEN (Ger.), n. Na³-k^{e2}n. See CERVIX (1st def.) and NAPE.—**N'theil**. The cervical portion of the spinal cord. [I, 8 (K).]

NACKT (Ger.), adj. Na³-kt. See ACHLAMYTDEOUS, NAKED, and NUDE.—**N'blumig**. See GYMNAETHOUS.—**N'drüse**. See GYMNA-DENTIA.—**N'fruchtig**. See GYMNOCARPOUS.—**N'keimend**. See ACOTYLEDONOUS.—**N'keimig**. See GYMNOBLASTOUS.—**N'samig**. GYMNOSEPTIMOUS; as a n., in the pl. N'e, the *Gymnospermae*.—**N'vietsamig**. See GYMNOTETRASPERMUS.

NACRE, n. Na³-kr'. Lat., *nacrum*, *nacra* (pl.). Fr., n. See MOTHER-of-pearl.

NACTA (Lat.), n. f. Na³-k(na³)/ta². Of Paracelsus, see *Mammary ABSCESS*.

NADEL (Ger.), n. Na³-d^{e2}. See ACUS (1st def.), AGUILLE, and NEEDLE (1st def.).—**Brenn'n'**. A cauterizing needle.—**Haarsell'n'**. See SETON NEEDLE.—**Heft'n'**. See SUTURE NEEDLE.—**Imph'n'**. See VACCINATOR (2d def.).—**Karlsbader N.** A hare-lip pin.—**Knochen'n'**. See SPICULUM (2d def.).—**N'druck**, **N'drückung**. See ACUPRESSURE.—**N'führer**. See ACUDUCTOR.—**N'halter**. See NEEDLE-HOLDER.—**N'hölzer**. The *Coniferae*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**N'punktirung**. See ACUPUNCTURE.—**N'rüde**. See PARONYCHIA (1st def.).—**N'stechen**, **N'stein**, **N'stich**. See ACUPUNCTURE.—**Näh'n'**. See SUTURE NEEDLE.—**Staa'n'**. See CATARACT NEEDLE.—**Unterbindungen'**. See ANEURYSM NEEDLE.

NADUCEM, n. Of the Persians, a uterine mole. [Avicenna (A, 325).]

NÆVOID, adj. Nev'oid. From *navus* (q. v.), and *ειδος*, resemblance. Resembling a nevus. [E.]

NÆVOLIPOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ne(na³-e²)-vo(wo³)-li²p(lep)-o'-ma². Gen., -om'atos (-atis). See LIPOMA *telegangiectodes*.

NÆVUS (Lat.), n. m. Ne(na³-e²)-vu³s(wu³s). Gr., *σπίλος, σπίλωμα*. Fr., n., *navé, couenne, envie, signe, tache congénitale (ou pigmentaire, ou de naissance)*. Ger., *Mal, Maal, Muttermal, Muttermal, Muttermohl, Mutterfleckchen*. It., *neo (materno), nevo, Sp., nevo, lunar*. Mother's mark, birth-mark, fancy mark; a congenital mark or growth in the skin due to a circumscribed excessive development either of pigment, hair, or fibrous tissue (see MOLE), or of blood-vessels, the latter forming a vascular tumor composed of a collection of capillaries and of tubes freely intercommunicating. [E; G.] See also ANGIOOMA.—**Capillary n.**, **Cutaneous n.** That involves only the superficial capillaries of the skin. [G.]—**N. araneus**. Spider n.; a form of n. vascularis in which dilated blood-vessels are seen radiating from the n. into the surrounding skin, like the legs of a spider. [G.]—**N. cavernosus**. See *N. vascularis tuberosus*.—**N. cerasus**. Of Willan, n. vascularis when rounded and somewhat elevated; so called because of its fancied resemblance to a cherry. [G.]—**N. cuticularis**. See *Capillary n.—**N. fibromatosus**. N. characterized by excessive development of fibrous tissue. [G.] See *N. verrucosus* and *N. mollusciformis*.—**N. flammeus**. Fr., *tache de feu, tache vineuse*. Ger., *Feuermal*. Port-wine mark, claret stain, strawberry mark; n. vascularis forming smooth, flat, irregular patches, of a red, bluish, or purplish color, either vaguely or sharply defined in outline, and with little or no elevation above the surrounding surface. [G.] Cf. *Plexiform ANGIOOMA*.—**N. foliaceus**. Of Willan, a form of n. in which the middle portion is fibrous and striated like a leaf, while its border is red and vascular. [Bateman (G).]—**N. fragarius**. A variety of n. vascularis so called because of its resemblance to a strawberry. [Bateman (G).]—**N. increascens**. A n. that continues to grow after birth. [G.]—**Nevi iridis**. See *MELANOMA iridis*.—**N. lenticularis**. N. pigmentosus occurring in patches of about the size of lentils. [G.]—**N. lipomatodes**. Congenital lipoma; more commonly, a form of n. fibromatosus attended with a local increase of adipose tissue. [G.]—**N. malignus**. Sarcomatous or cancerous degeneration affecting a n. [G.]—**N. maternus**. See *N. mollusciformis*. A protuberant, pedunculated form of n. fibromatosus. It differs from *n. verrucosus* only in its greater projection above the surrounding skin. [G.]—**N. morus***. N. vascularis of a dark-red color and elevated uneven surface, somewhat like the mulberry. [G.]—**N. natus**. A birth-mark. [G.]—**N. pigmentosus**. Fr., n. (ou tache) *pigmentaire*. Ger., *Pigmentmal*. N. characterized by an excessive deposit of pigment, producing dark-colored spots on the skin, especially of the face, neck, or hands, with or without elevation of the surface (see *N. verrucosus*). It is often accompanied with hypertrichosis (see *N. pilosus*). [G.]—**N. pilosus**. N. pilosus. Hypertrichosis localis occurring in situations where commonly only lanugo hairs are present; usually a variety of n. pigmentosus or n. verrucosus. [G.]—**N. planus**. N. pigmentosus without elevation above the surrounding surface. [G.]—**N. rubens**. See *N. flammeus*.—**N. sanguineus**. See *N. vascularis*.—**N. sarcomatodes**. Congenital sar-

coma or a n. fibromatosis undergoing sarcomatous degeneration. [G.]—*N. sigillum*. See *N. pigmentosus*.—*N. simplex*. See *N. flamméus*.—*N. spilus*. See *N. pigmentosus*.—*N. spilus figuratus*. See *N. verrucosus*.—*N. spilus simplex*. See *N. lenticularis*.—*N. tuberculatus*. See *N. verrucosus*.—*N. tuberosus*. See *N. vascularis tuberosus*.—*N. unius lateris*. 1. See *PAPILLOMA neuropathicum*. 2. In the pl. (Ger., *Nerven-Naevus*), of von Büdingsprung, pigmentary nevus which affects only one side of the body, as when occurring along the course of a nerve. [G.]—*N. vascularis*. Fr., *n. vasculaire*. Ger., *Gefäßmal*. Vascular n.; n. due to enlargement and dilatation of the blood-vessels of the skin over a greater or less area, attended with a red or bluish discoloration of the part affected and sometimes with alterations of the contour of the cutaneous surface. [G.] See *N. flamméus* and *N. vascularis tuberosus*.—*N. vascularis lenticularis*. See *N. flamméus*.—*N. vascularis fungosus*. See *N. vascularis tuberosus*.—*N. vascularis simplex*. See *N. flamméus*.—*N. vascularis tuberosus*. Fr., *tumeur érectile*. Ger., *Schwaummal*. A cavernous angioma characterized by the formation of reddish or bluish erectile, sometimes pulsating, tumors, which under pressure may be made to disappear, but return as soon as the pressure is relaxed. [G.]—*N. vasculosus*. See *N. vascularis*.—*N. verrucosus*. Ger., *warzige Pigmentflecke*. A protuberant, wart-like n. more or less deeply pigmented, frequently a n. pilosus, and often tending to increase in size with advancing years. [G.]—*N. vinaceus*. Fr., *vinosus*. See *N. flamméus*.—*Nervenn* (Ger.). See *PAPILLOMA neuropathicum*.—*Non-hypertrophic n.* See *N. pigmentosus*.—*Pulsating n.* See under *N. vascularis tuberosus* and *Cavernous angioma*.—*Spider n.* See *N. oraneus*.—*Subcutaneous n.* See *N. vascularis*. Involving the subcutaneous blood-vessels. [G.]—*Varicose n.* See *N. venosus*. A n. vascularis in which the venous element predominates over the arterial. [E.]

NAFIDA, n. Na²/da². Of old writers, asphalt. [A, 325.]

NAGEL (Ger.), n. Na²g²el. 1. See **NAIL**. 2. In botany, the claw of a petal. [B, 23, 35.]—*N'beere*. Th. gen. *Gompha*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—*N'blüthe*. *N'fleck*. See **LUNULA** (1st def.).—*N'fingung*. See **GOMPHOSIS** (1st def.).—*N'geschwür*. See **PARONYCHIA**.—*N'glied*. A distal phalanx. [L.]—*N'grind*. Onychomycosis. [a, 34.]—*N'krümmung*. See **ONYCHOGYPOSI**.—*N'leistchen*. The trabeculae of the nail. [G.]—*N'möndchen* (Ger.). See **LUNULA**.—*N'mutter*. See **MATRIX**.—*N'räude*. See **PARONYCHIA**.—*N'schwunde*. See **ONYCHOPATHIA**.—*N'wang*. *N'wurm*. See **PARONYCHIA**.—*N'zwang*. See **INGROWING NAIL**.—*N'eldn*. *N'ietn*. See **HANGNAIL**.

NAGELEIN (Ger.), n. Na²g²el'n. The buds of *Eugenia caryophyllata*. [B, 48 (a, 14).] See **CLOVE** and **CARYOPHYLLUS**.

NÄGELKRAUT (Ger.), n. Na²g²el'-kra'-ut. 1. The *Poterium sanguisorba*. 2. The *Hieracium pilosella*. 3. The *Lysimachia nummularia*. 4. The genus *Polycarpon*. [B, 64, 180 (a, 35).]

NAGEOIRE (Fr.), n. Na²-zhwa². See **FIN** (1st def.).

NÄHREND (Ger.), **NAHRHAFT** (Ger.), adj's. Nar'e²nd, na²r'ha²ft. Nutritious, alimentary. [L.]

NÄHRÖSUNG (Ger.), n. Nar'iu²z-un². A liquid containing certain salts and organic substances suitable for the development of micro-organisms. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—*Pasteur'sche N.* A solution of 1 part of ammonium tartrate, the ashes of 1 part of yeast, and 10 parts of sugar candy in 100 of water. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

NÄHRSTOFF (Ger.), **NÄHRSTANZ** (Ger.), n's. Nar'-sto²f, zub-sta²nts. See **NUTRIMENT**.

NAHRUNG (Ger.), n. Na²r'un². Aliment, food, nutriment.—*N'abrei*. See **CHYME** (1st def.).—*N'material*. *N'mittel*. Nutrient.—*N'saff*. A nutrient fluid. [D, 50.] See **CAMBUIUM**, **CHYLE**, and **Nutrient Juice**.

NAHT (Ger.), n. Na²t. See **SUTURE** (2d def.) and **RHAPHE**.—**Blutige N.** See **SUTURA cruenta**.—**Dammn'**. See **Perineal RHAPHE**.—**Doppelreihige N.** A double row of interrupted sutures. [a, 34.]—**Dreieckige N.** See **Lambdoid SUTURE**.—**Entspannungsn'**. See **Relax SUTURE**.—**Falsche N.** See **False SUTURE**.—**Federkieln'**. See **Quill SUTURE**.—**Flockenn'**. See **Clavate SUTURE**.—**Fortlaufende N.** The continuous suture.—**Gaumm'**. 1. See **Palatine SUTURE**. [L, 80.] 2. See **STAPHYLO RHAPHE**.—**Gezähnte N.** See **Serrated SUTURE**.—**Hinterhauptn'**. See **Lambdoid SUTURE**.—**Hodensackn'**. See **RHAPHE of the scrotum**.—**Kellfüßeln'**. See **Quill SUTURE**.—**Kinnn'**. See **SYMPHYSE MENTIS**.—**Klammern'**. See **Clamp SUTURE**.—**Knopfn'**. 1. See **Interrupted SUTURE**. 2. See **Bulbous SUTURE**.—**Knopfapenn'**. See **Quill SUTURE**.—**Kopfn'**. A cranial suture.—**Kranien**. **Kronn'**. **Kronn'**. The coronal suture.—**Kürschnern'**. See **Glover's SUTURE**.—**Lambdan'**. The lambdoid suture.—**Matratzenn'**. A mattress suture. [a, 34.]—**Mittelfleischn'**. See **Perineal RHAPHE**.—**N'knochen**. See **Wormian BONES**.—**N'schleife**. The line formed by a number of sutures. [A, 32.]—**N'ständig**. See **SUTURAL**.—**Perlin'**. A suture which is passed through small glass or metal beads. [L, 319 (a, 34).]—**Pfeiln'**. See **Sagittal SUTURE**.—**Plattenn'**. A metallic plate suture. [a, 34.]—**Quenn'**. See **Transverse SUTURE**.—**Sägen'**. See **Serrated SUTURE**.—**Saumn'**. See **SUTURA limbo**.—**Scheiteln'**. See **Parietal SUTURE**.—**Schlaffen-schuppenn'**. See **Squamosal SUTURE**.—**Schlingenn'**. See **SUTURE à anse**.—**Schuppenn'**. See **True SUTURE**.—**Stirnbein-wagenbeinn'**. See **Fronto-malar SUTURE**.—**Stirnn'**. See **Frontal SUTURE**.—**Stirnnaenn'**. See **Fronto-nasal SUTURE**.—**Symptomatische N.** See **Sero-serous SUTURE**.—**Trockene N.** **Trockenn'**. See **Dry SUTURE**.—**Unächte N.** See **HARMONY** (1st def.).—**Unblutige N.** See **Dry SUTURE**.—**Unterbrochene N.** 1. See **Interrupted SUTURE**. 2. See **Bulbous SUTURE**.—**Uterusn'**. See **Hystero RHAPHE**.—**Versenkte Nähte**. See **Buried SUTURES**.—**Warzen-n'**. See **Occipito-mastoid SUTURE**.—**Wellenförmige N.** See **Continuous SUTURE**.—**Zahn'**. See **Dentate SUTURE**.—**Zapfenn'**. A quill suture. [a, 34.]

NAIL, n. Nal. A-S. na²gel. Gr., *ὄνυξ* (1st def.), *ῥάξ* (2d def.). Lat., *unguis* (1st def.), *clavus* (2d def.). Fr., *ongle* (1st def.), *clou* (2d def.). Ger., *Nagel*. 1. The flat, scale-like corneous growth situated in a fold of the skin on the dorsal surface of the terminal phalanges of the fingers and toes in man, homologous with the hoof, claw, or talons of lower animals. [G.] 2. A small pointed metal rod, usually provided with an enlargement or head at one end, used to fasten structures together by being driven through them. [a, 17.] 3. See **PROCESSUS CLAVATUS**.—**Ingrowing n.** **Ingrown n.** Lat., *incarnatio unguis*, *unguis incarnatus*, *onychosis artura*, *paronychia lateralis*, *onychocryptosis*. Fr., *ongle incarné* (ou ventré dans les chairs), *onyxis incarnée*, *onglade*. Ger., *eingewachsener Nagel*, *Einwachsen des Nagels*, *Nagelzwang*. A condition in which the cutaneous fold of the n. on one or both sides projects over the n. while the borders of the latter press into the flesh, causing ulcerations, fungous granulation, discharge, and pain. It occurs usually on the great toe. [G.] See also **ONYXIS**.—**Keedy n.** **Striated n.** A condition of the n. in which it becomes furrowed longitudinally; said to constitute, together with hardness and brittleness of the n., a sign of gout. [J. M. Fothergill, "Lancet," Nov. 7, 1885, p. 846.]—**Surgical n.** See **ONGLIS chirurgical**.

NAIN (Fr.), adj. and n. Na²na². See **NANUS**.

NAKED, adj. Nak'e²d. Gr., *γυμνός*. Lat., *nudus*. Fr., *nu*. Ger., *nackt*. 1. Of animals, without a protecting envelope (shell or integument). 2. Of plant organs, uncovered, wanting some usual covering or appendage (e. g., of a seed, without a true pericarp; of flowers, without a perianth); of ovules, without a primine or secundine; of leaves, without stipules; of stems, without leaves, bracts, etc.). [B, 19, 34, 123 (a, 35).]

NAKRA, n. A disease epidemic in Bengal, similar to influenza, occurring usually in the rainy season, and mostly affecting natives. [L, 135 (a, 46).]

NALARDOPI, n. Neuritis affecting the forearms, observed in Iceland. It begins with pricking or shooting pains in the fingers and hands, often extending up the forearm and even to the shoulder; there is sensory obtuseness that may go on to complete anesthesia. [Hirsch (a, 34).]

NAMANGELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nam(na²m)-a²n(a²n²)-ji-(ge)²-i²-ie)²ts. Gen., *it'idios* (-idis). From *vāna*, a stream, and *γγειον*, a vessel (see also *-itis*). Lymphangitis. [L, 135 (a, 34).]

NAMMEN (Ger.), n. Na²m'me²n. A place in Westphalia, Germany, where there is a saline spring. [L, 30, 37, 49, 105 (a, 14, 43).]

NANCE BARK, n. A highly astringent Mexican bark, of undetermined botanical origin, considered by Maish a product of *Mulphigia glabra*, by others of *Byronnasia crassifolia*. [B, 121 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (a, 46).]

NANCEIC ACID, n. Fr., *acide nancéique*. Ger., *Nancyäure*. Of Bracconot, the acid (lactic acid) found in the tanneries at Nancy. [B, 3, 38, 93.]

NANCY (Fr.), n. Na²n²-se. A place in the department of the Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, where there are mineral springs. The principal one, called *Saint-Thibault*, contains calcium carbonate and sulphate, and traces of iron and sodium. [L, 30, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

NANDINA (Lat.), n. f. Na²n(na²n²)-di²n-a². Fr., *nandine*. Of Benthams and Hooker, a genus of the *Ericaceae* of other botanists, a genus of the *Nandineeae* (Fr., *nandineae*), which are a tribe of the *Berberidaceae*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—*N. domestica*. Fr., *nandine domestique*. The *nandin* or *nanten* of the Japanese, the sacred bamboo of the Chinese; a species used medicinally in China and Japan. The berries are employed as a refrigerant. ["Ann. di chim. med.-farm. e di farmacol.," Feb., 1885, p. 140 (B); B, 19, 173, 188, 275 (a, 35).]

NANDININE, n. Na²n²/di²n-en. An amorphous white alkaloid, C₁₅H₁₉NO₄, extracted from the root-bark of *Nandina domestica*; homologous with hydroberberine. ["Ann. di med.-farm. e di farmacol.," Feb., 1885, p. 140 (B).]

NANGOUÉ, n. See **KOLA**.

NANISM, n. Nan'izm. Lat., *nanismus* (from *nanus*, a dwarf). Fr., *nanisme*. Ger., *Kleinheit*. The condition of being dwarfed. [a, 17.]

NANNARI, **NANNARY**, n's. In southern India, country saraparilla; the root of *Henidensmus indicus*. A root found in the English market under the name of n., is probably either this root or mudar. [B, 18, 180 (a, 35).]

NANOCEPHALISM, n. Na²n-o²-se²f(a²)-izm. Lat., *nanoccephalia* (from *vānos*, a dwarf, and *κεφαλή*, the head). Fr., *nanoccephalie*. Ger., *Nanoccephalie*. Microcephalia. [a, 18.]

NANOCORMUS (Lat.), n. m. Na²na(na²n²)-ko²m'us(u)s(u)s. From *vānos*, a dwarf, and *κόρυς*, the trunk of a tree. Fr., *nanocorme*. Ger., *Zwergrumpf*. A dwarfed trunk of the body. [L, 41, 50 (a, 43).]

NANOID, adj. Nan'oid. Gr., *νανόεις* (from *vānos*, a dwarf, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *nanodes*, *nanoides*. Fr., *nanoidé*. Ger., *zwerghähnlich*. Dwarf-like. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

NANOMELUS (Lat.), n. n. Na²n(na²n²)-o²m'el-u²s(u)s(u)s. From *vānos*, a dwarf, and *μέλος*, a limb. A person affected with congenital shortness of the extremities. [a, 34.]

NANOPHYES (Lat.), adj. Na²na(na²n²)-o²f'iz(u)s(-ez)as. Gr., *νανοφυής* (from *vānos*, a dwarf, and *φύειν*, to grow). Fr., *nanophyie*. Ger., *zwerghartig*. Stunted, dwarfish. [L, 41, 50 (a, 43).]

NANORRHOPS (Lat.), n. f. Na²n(na²n²)-no²r-rops. Gen., *-rhop'os* (-is). From *vānos*, a dwarf, and *ῥόψ*, a bush. A genus of palms of the *Corypheeae*, the dwarf-palm. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—*N. ritchiana*. Tiger-grass, maryarri; an Asiatic dwarf fan-palm. The young leaves are astringent. [B, 245; B, 42, 185 (a, 35).]

NANOSOMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Na}^2\text{n}(\text{na}^2\text{n})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-soni}^1\text{-a}^2\text{-a}^3$. From *nanos*, a dwarf, and *sōma*, the body. Ger., *Nanosomie*. The condition of having a dwarfed body. [A, 48.]

NANOSOMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Na}^2\text{n}(\text{na}^2\text{n})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-som}^1\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Ger., *Zwergleib*. A person dwarfed in the body.

NANTASKET, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{n-ta}^2\text{s}^2\text{-k}^2\text{et}$. A sea-bathing resort in Norfolk County, Massachusetts.

NANTUCKET, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{n-tu}^2\text{k}^2\text{-e}^2\text{t}$. A sea-bathing resort in N. County, Massachusetts.

NANTWICH, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{nt}^1\text{-i}^2\text{ch}^2$. A place in Cheshire, England, where there are saline springs. [L, 30, 41, (a, 14).]

NANUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Nanina}^2\text{n}^1\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Gr., *νῆανος*. Fr., *naïm*. Ger., *Zwerg*. 1. See DWARF. 2. As an adj., dwarfed or dwarfish. [A, 35.]

NAPA SODA SPRINGS, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{p}^2\text{-a}^2\text{s}^2\text{-od}^2\text{-a}^3$. A place in Napa County, California, where there are alkaline chalybeate springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

NAPELINE, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{p}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-l}^2\text{en}$ Fr., n. Ger., *Napellin*. An alkaloid obtained from crude aconitine; a white, very bitter substance, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{29}\text{NO}_4$, $= \text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_4(\text{OH})_4$, freely soluble in water, in alcohol, and in chloroform, insoluble in ether. Its action is nearly identical with that of aconitine, but less powerful. [B, 2; B, 93 (a, 14).]

NAPELLUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Na}^2\text{p}^2(\text{na}^2\text{p})\text{-e}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. 1. The *Aconitum* n. 2. A section of the genus *Aconitum*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]

NAPE (Ger.), n. Na^2pf . 1. A bowl or cup; in botany, a cupule. [A, 35.] 2. See PATELLA.

NAPHA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Na}^2(\text{na}^2)\text{-fa}^2$. Fr., *naphe*. An old official name for orange-blossoms. [B, 93 (a, 14).] See *CITRUS aurantium*.—**Aqua (florum) naphæ**. Fr., *eau de naphæ*. See *AQUA AURANTII florum* and *ORANGE-flower water*.—**Pomatum florum naphæ**. Fr., *pommade à la fleur d'orange*. Orange-flower pomatum; made with orange-flowers and lard, with or without the addition of a small quantity of suet and starch (or alum), or of wax. [B, 97, 119.]—**Syrupus naphæ**. See *Syrupus AURANTII florum*.

NAPHTADIL, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{-d}^2\text{-il}$. Fr., *naphthadile*. A mixture of paraffin and a resinous substance, found in the island of Tschelken, in the Caspian Sea. It melts at 75° C. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

NAPHTALIN (Ger.), **NAPHTHALINE** (Fr.), n's. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-en}$, $\text{-ta}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-en}$. See NAPHTHALENE.

NAPHTASE (Fr.), n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{-z}$. A fine yellow powder of uncertain composition, obtained by distilling a mixture of 1 part of nitronaphthalene with 6 parts of lime. It is insoluble in water and in alcohol and almost insoluble in ether, and melts above 250° C. [B, 46, 93 (a, 14, 46).]

NAPHTE (Fr.), n. Na^2ft . See NAPHTHA.

NAPHTHA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Na}^2(\text{na}^2\text{fa}^2)\text{-tha}^2$. Gr., *νάφθα*. Ger., N. 1. Petroleum. [B, 2.] Any ethereal substance, especially ethyl ether. [B, 48.]—**Coal** (Lat.) n. Light oil of tar, derived from the distillation of coal-tar; a complex substance containing benzene and other hydrocarbons. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Crude n.** That part of the oil which, in the manufacture of benzene, comes over at a temperature not higher than 210° C. or, according to some, not higher than 170° C. (the oil coming over between 170° and 230° being then called *middle oil*. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**Essign'** (Ger.), N. *aceti*. See *ETHER ACETICUS*.—N. *ferrata*, N. *martiata*. See *Tinctura FERRI chlorati æthereæ*.—N. *nitri*. See *ETHYL nitrite*.—N. *petræ*, N. *petrolæ*. Bitumen. [B, 180 (a, 38).]—N. *vitrioli*. Ordinary ether; so called because prepared by the action of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) on alcohol. [B, 9.]—**vegetabilis**. See *ETHER ACETICUS*.—N. *vitrioli aquosus*. See *LIQVOR anodynus mineralis aquosus*.—N. *vitrioli camphorata*. See *Solutio CAMPHORÆ æthereæ*.—N. *vitrioli diluta*. See *LIQVOR anodynus mineralis aquosus*.—N. *vitrioli martialis*. See *Tinctura FERRI chlorati æthereæ*.—**Oleum naphthæ**. See *OLEUM æthereum*.—**Salpetera'** (Ger.). See *ETHYL nitrate*.—**Schwefeln'** (Ger.). See *ETHYL ETHER*.—**Shale n.** See *LIGNOX*.—**Wood n.** A commercial name for impure methyl alcohol. [B, 9 (a, 38).]

NAPHTHALENE, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-tha}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-en}$. Lat., *naphthalinum*. Fr., *naphthaline*. Ger., *Naphthalen*. *Naphthalin*. *Naphthol*. *Naphthol*. A crystalline substance, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8 = \text{C}_6(\text{H}_4\text{H})_2\text{CH} : \text{CH} :$

$\text{CH} : \text{CH} :$, discovered in coal-tar by Garden in 1830, and also obtained from oil of turpentine. It forms shining colorless leaflets of a penetrating coal-tar odor (masked by oil of bergamot) and a burning, aromatic taste; slightly soluble in boiling water, easily soluble in ether, chloroform, or hot alcohol, volatilizing at ordinary temperatures, melting at 79° C. and boiling at 218° C. It is antiseptic and anthelmintic, and is used in diarrhoea and catarrhal enteritis and as an application in frost-bites and various skin diseases, to expel mites, etc. [B, 4, 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, xxxi, xxxiii, xxxv, xxxvi, xxxvii, (a, 46).]

NAPHTHALENECARBONIC ACID, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-tha}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-en-ka}^2\text{-rb-o}^2\text{-n}^1\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. See NAPHTHOIC ACID.

NAPHTHALENEDICARBONIC ACID, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-tha}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-en-di-ka}^2\text{-rb-o}^2\text{-n}^1\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. Syn. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-tha}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-en-di-ka}^2\text{-rb-o}^2\text{-n}^1\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. A substance, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{O}_4$, obtained by the oxidation of acenaphthene. It forms fine colorless needles, fusible at 266° C., and nearly insoluble in water. [B, 9.]

NAPHTHALENESULPHONIC ACID, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-tha}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-en-di-su}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-f-o}^2\text{-n}^1\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. A dibasic acid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6(\text{SO}_3\text{OH})_2$. [B, 9.]

NAPHTHALENESULPHONIC ACID, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-tha}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-en-su}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-f-o}^2\text{-n}^1\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7(\text{SO}_3\text{OH})$. [B, 9.]

NAPHTHALIC ACID, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-tha}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide naphthalique*. Ger., *Naphthalinsäure*. 1. See NAPHTHALENEDICARBONIC ACID. 2. Phthalic acid. [B, 3, 4, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

NAPHTHALIDINE, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-tha}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-id-en}$. Fr., *naphthalidine*. A substance, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{N} = \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{NH}_2$, known in two isomeric forms: (1) *a-n.*, occurring as fine colorless prisms or needles of disagreeable odor, nearly insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol, fusible at 50° C., and boiling at 300° C.; (2) *β-n.*, crystallizing from hot water in odorless leaflets having a mother-of-pearl lustre, melting at 112° C., and boiling at 294° C. [B, 4, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

NAPHTHALIN, **NAPHTHALINE**, n's. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-tha}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-in}$, -en . See NAPHTHALENE.

NAPHTHALINIC ACID, adj. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-tha}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-in}^1\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. Of, pertaining to, or produced by naphthalene. [B, 9.] See N. CATARACT.

NAPHTHALOL, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-tha}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-ol}$. The *β*-naphthol form of salicylic acid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7(\text{OH})\text{COO.C}_6\text{H}_5$, a tasteless and odorless microcrystalline powder (see also BETOL). [B, 270 (a, 38).]

NAPHTHAZARIN, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-tha}^2\text{-z-a}^2\text{-r-i}^2\text{n}$. Fr., *naphthazarine*. A substance, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_5\text{O}_4 = \text{C}_{16}\text{H}_4\text{O}_4(\text{OH})_2$, forming long red acicular crystals of a golden-green lustre, sparingly soluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 4, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

NAPHTHENE, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-then}$. Fr., *naphthène*, *naphthylène*. A radicle, C_{10}H_8 , found in the diamines derived from the reduction of binitronaphthalenes and in disulphonaphthalic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**N²disulphurous acid**. Naphthalenesulphonic acid. [B, 93.]

NAPHTHENIC ALCOHOL, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-the}^2\text{-n}^1\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *alcool naphthénique*. A substance, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8(\text{OH})_2 = \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{O}_2$, obtained by treating naphthalene with hypochlorous acid; easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, slightly soluble in water, and crystallizing in prisms fusible at a low temperature. [B, 46, 93 (a, 14, 46).]

NAPHTHENIC ACID, **NAPHTHESIC ACID**, n's. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-the}^2\text{-n}^1\text{-i}^2\text{k}$, $\text{-the}^2\text{-n}^1\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. Of Laurent, an acid found to be identical with phthalic acid. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

NAPHTHONIC ACID, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-thi}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-n}^1\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide naphthonique* (ou *naphthyl-sulfamique*). Ger., *Naphthonsäure*. A substance, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{NSO}_3$, obtained by the action of ammonium sulphite on naphthylamine. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

NAPHTHOXYANIC ACID, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-tho}^2\text{-si-a}^2\text{-n}^1\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide naphthoxyanique*. A substance, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_2\text{O}_9$, forming very brilliant lumps of a coppery lustre, insoluble in ether, soluble in alcohol and in water. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

NAPHTHOHYDROQUINONE, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-tho}^2\text{-hi-dro-kwi}^2\text{-n-on}$. Fr., *naphthohydroquinone*. A substance, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$, crystallizing in needles and melting at 176° C. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

NAPHTHOIC ACID, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-tho}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide naphthoïque* (ou *naphthyl-carbonique*). An acid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{CO}_2\text{OH}$, known in two isomeric forms: (1) *a-n.*, crystallizing in colorless needles hardly soluble in boiling water, easily soluble in hot alcohol, and melting at 160° C.; (2) *β-n.*, or *isonaphthoic acid*, melting at 183° C., and boiling at about 300° C. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

NAPHTHOIC ALDEHYDE, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-tho}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *aldéhyde naphthoïque*. A substance, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{O}$, known in two isomeric forms: (1) *a-n.*, a thickish liquid of peculiar odor; (2) *β-n.*, a body forming thin laminar crystals, melting at 59° C. [B, 2.]

NAPHTHOL, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-tho}^2\text{-l}$. Lat., *naphtholum*, *naphtholum*. Fr., *naphтол*. Ger., N., *Naphthol*, *oxyhydrat*. Sp., *naftol*. A substance, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{O} = \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{OH}$, known in two isomeric forms: (1) *a-n.*, crystallizing in shining needles having a smell like that of phenol, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, slightly soluble in hot water, melting at about 95° C., and boiling at about 280° C.; (2) *β-n.*, or *ison*, forming colorless rhombic tables, or a white crystalline powder, melting at 123° C., boiling at about 290° C., having a faint odor of phenol and a burning acid taste, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether, and in 1,000 parts of cold and 75 parts of boiling water. The latter is used internally as an antifermentative and externally in various cutaneous diseases, also in solution as a nasal douche in ozena and purulent rhinitis. [B, 4, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, xxxvii, xxxviii (a, 46); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 17, 1888, p. 308 (a, 50).]—**N²sulphonic acid**. Fr., *acide sulfonaphtholique*. A substance, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{OH.SO}_3\text{H}$, obtained by heating n. with 2 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid. Two varieties are known, obtained from *a-n.* and *β-n.*, respectively. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

NAPHTHOPHTHALIC ACID, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-tho}^2\text{-f}^2\text{-tha}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. Naphthalenedicarboxylic acid. [B, 2.]

NAPHTHOQUINONE, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-tho}^2\text{-kwi}^2\text{-n-on}$. Fr., *naphthoquinone*. A substance, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$, known in two isomeric forms: (1) *a-n.*, forming large rhombic plates, of a sulphur-yellow color and of pungent odor, fusible at 125° C., sublimable below 100° C., and insoluble in cold water, but freely soluble in hot alcohol and ether; (2) *β-n.*, forming orange needles melting at 96° C. [B, 4, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

NAPHTHOXALIC ACID, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-tho}^2\text{-x-a}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide naphthoxalique*. A substance, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5\text{O}_6$, obtained by oxidation of naphthalenic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

NAPHTHOYL, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-tho}^2\text{-yl}$. Fr., *naphthyle*. The univalent radicle, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{O}$ (or $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{CO}$), of naphthoic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

NAPHTHYL, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-thi}^2\text{-l}$. Fr., *naphthyle*. The radicle, C_{10}H_7 , of naphthalene.—**N²carbonic acid**. See NAPHTHOIC ACID.—**N²dithionic acid**. See NAPHTHALENESULPHONIC ACID.—**N²sulphamic acid**. See NAPHTHOIC ACID.—**N²sulphurous acid**. See NAPHTHALENESULPHONIC ACID.

NAPHTHYLAMINE, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-thi}^2\text{-l-a}^2\text{-m-en}$. Fr., *naphthylamine*. See NAPHTHALENE.

NAPHTHYLENE, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{f}^2\text{-thi}^2\text{-l-en}$. Fr., *naphthylène*. See NAPHTHENE.—**N²sulphurous acid**. See NAPHTHALENEDISULPHONIC ACID.

NAPIFORM, adj. *Nap*¹*f*²*o*²*rm*. Lat., *napiiformis*, *napaceus* (from *napus*, a turnip, and *forma*, form). Fr., *napiiforme*, *napacé*. Ger., *rübenförmig*. Turnip-shaped. [B. 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

NAPIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Nap*(*na*¹*p*)²*u*²*m*(*ufm*). The genus *Sinapis*. [B. 78 (a, 14).]

NAPOLEONA (Lat.), n. f. *Na*²*p*²*ol*²*e*²*on*²*a*². From *Napoleon*, a proper name. Fr., *napoléone*. A genus of trees of the *Myrtaceae*. The *Napoleoneae* (Fr., *napoléonées*) are a subtribe of the *Leptochloaceae*. [B. 42 (a, 35).]—**N. imperialis**. An African species having a highly astringent fruit. [B. 19 (a, 35).]

NAPUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. *Nap*(*na*¹*p*)²*u*²*s*(*u*²*s*). 1. The *Brassica* n. 2. Of Tournfort, the genus *Brassica* (in part). [B. 88 (a, 46); B. 121 (a, 35).]

NAR, n. Of the alchemists, fire. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

NARBASAPHAR n. Of the alchemists, orichalcum. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

NÄRBCHEN (Ger.), n. *Narb*¹*ch*²*e*²*n*. See *CICATRÍCULA*.

NARBE (Ger.), n. *Na*²*rb*²*e*². See *CICATRÍCULA* (2d def.), *CICATRIS*, *DISCUS proligerus*, *HILUM* (1st def.), *STIGMA*, and *STIGMA folliculi*.—**Graviditätsn.** Linear atrophy of the skin due to pregnancy. [a, 48].—**Knochen**. See *CALVUS* (3d def.).

NARBEN (Ger.), n. *Na*²*rb*²*e*²*n*. See *CICATRIZATION*.

NARCA (Lat.), **NARCE** (Lat.), n's f. *Na*²*r*²*ca*², *se*(*ka*). Gen., *narces*. Gr., *vápκn*. Of Hippocrates, torpor, numbness.

NARCECPHLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Na*²*r*²*s*(*na*²*r*²*k*)²*e*²*k*²*f*²*loj*(*fo*²*g*)²*p*²*i*²*a*². From *vápκn*, numbness, and *ἐκφλογισμός*, to blaze up. Fr., *narcephlogie*. Small-pox accompanied by a typhoid state. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NARCEIA (Lat.), **NARCEINA** [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.] (Lat.), n's f. *Na*²*r*²*s*(*na*²*r*²*k*)²*i*²(*e*²*i*²)²*a*², *e*²*i*²(*e*²*i*²)²*a*². Sp., n. [Mex. Ph.]. See *NARCEINE*.—**Syrupus narceine** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 gramme of narceine in a few drops of dilute hydrochloric acid, and mixing with 1,000 grammes of syrup. [B. 92 (a, 38).]

NARCEINE, n. *Na*²*r*²*s*(*e*²*i*²)²*e*²*n*. Lat., *narceia*, *narceina* [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.], *narceinum* [Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *narceïne* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Narcein*. An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{29}NO_4$, found in opium and occurring as white interlaced acicular crystals or rhombic prisms of bitter and afterward puckering taste, insoluble in ether, benzene, or petroleum ether, slightly soluble in cold water or in alcohol, more soluble in each when hot, and melting at about 145° C. According to the Fr. Cod., n. contains 2 molecules of water which are lost at 100° C. Subsequently it is nearly as efficient an anodyne as morphine, without the unpleasant after-effects of the latter; its action is of longer duration also, and it causes relaxation of the bowels instead of constipation. [B. 4, 95, 270 (a, 38); B. 93 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxiv, xxv, xxvi (a, 46).]—**N. hydrochloride**. Fr., *chlorhydrate de narceïne*. Ger., *salzsäures Narcein*. An acid substance, $C_{22}H_{29}NO_4 \cdot HCl + 2H_2O$, forming acicular crystals freely soluble in water and in alcohol. [B. 93 (a, 14); B. 270 (a, 38).]—**N. sulphate**. Fr., *sulfate de narceïne*. Ger., *schwefelsäures Narcein*. A substance, $C_{22}H_{29}NO_4 \cdot H_2SO_4 + 10H_2O$, forming colorless prisms. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

NARCEINIC ACID, n. *Na*²*r*²*s*(*e*²*i*²)²*n*²*i*²*k*. A tribasic acid, $C_{21}H_{28}NO_4 + 3H_2O$, obtained by the oxidation of narceine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (a, 46).]

NARCEMA (Lat.), n. n. *Na*²*r*²*s*(*na*²*r*²*k*)²*e*²(*a*²)²*ma*²*s*. Gen., *-em*²*at*²*os* (*-atis*). Gr., *vápκμα*. Fr., *narceïne*. See *NARCEINE*.

NARCEYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. *Na*²*r*²*s*(*na*²*r*²*k*)²*e*²*r*²*i*²(*a*²)²*si*²*p*²(*sep*)²*e*²*i*²*a*²²*s*(*a*²*s*). Gen., *-el*²*at*²*is* (*-atis*). From *vápκn*, numbness, and *ἐρύσιπελας*, erysipelas. Fr., *narceysipèle*. Erysipelas with general torpor. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NARCERTHROPYRA (Lat.), n. f. *Na*²*r*²*s*(*na*²*r*²*k*)²*e*²*r*²*i*²(*u*²)²*th*²*ro*²*p*²*i*²(*u*²)²*a*². From *vápκn*, numbness, *ἐρθερός*, red, and *πύρα*, a fire. Fr., *narceythropyre*. Inflammatory fever accompanied with torpor. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NARCESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Na*²*r*²*s*(*na*²*r*²*k*)²*e*²(*a*²)²*si*²*s*. Gen., *-ces*²*e*²*os* (*-is*). See *NARCOSIS*.

NARCEIN, n. *Na*²*r*²*s*(*e*²*i*²)²*e*²*n*. Fr., *narceïne*. A very bitter substance obtained by boiling a sulphuric solution of narceine with lead dioxide, and slowly adding sulphuric acid. [B. 38, 46, 49 (a, 14, 46).]

NARCISSAL, adj. *Na*²*r*²*s*(*i*²*s*)²*s*²*l*. Lat., *narcissalis*. Of or pertaining to the *Narcissales*, of Lindley an alliance (n. alliance: Lat., *nizus narcissalis*) of the *Endogeneae*, *Amaryllidaceae*, etc. [B. 170 (a, 35).]

NARCISSUS (Lat.), n. m. *Na*²*r*²*s*(*na*²*r*²*k*)²*i*²*s*(*u*²*s*)²*e*²*s*(*u*²*s*). Gr., *vápκισος*. Fr., *narcisse*. Ger., *Narcisse*. It., *Sp. narciso*. 1. The daffodil; a genus of amaryllidaceous plants the most distinguishing feature of which is a cup or coronet springing from the base of the flower segments. 2. The species *N. pseudo-n.* The *Narcisseae* (Fr., *narcissées*) are: (1) The genus *N.* (2) of Salisbury and others, the *Amaryllidaceae*; (3) a tribe or division of the *Amaryllidaceae*. The *Narcissi* of Jussieu are the *Amaryllidaceae* (*Amaryllidaceae*). The *Narcissineae* of Haworth are a sub-order of the *Amaryllidaceae*. The *Narcissoides* of Ventenat are essentially the *Amaryllidaceae*. The *Narcissosae* of Reichenbach are a division of the *Amaryllidaceae*. [B. 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**Extractum narcissi alcoholicum**. Fr., *extrait alcoolique de narcisse*. A preparation made by expressing n. flowers with four times as much alcohol, distilling, and evaporating. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Hoop-petticoat n.** Any one of several species, *N. bulbocodium*, *N. tenuifolius*, *N. citrinus*, etc., sometimes made a distinct genus (*Corbularia*). [B. 77 (a, 35).]—**Mock n.** The genus *Quetta*, including *N. incomparabilis*, *N. montanus*, *N. odoratus*.

etc. [B. 19, 77, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. calathinus**. A species the flower of which are used in perfumery. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**N. incomparabilis**. Ger., *unvergleichliche Narcisse*. A species of mock n. found in southern Europe. The bulb has the properties of *N. pseudo-n.* [B. 77, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. jonquilla**. Fr., *jonquille*. Ger., *Jonquillen-Narcisse*. The common jonquil, jonquils; a species of mock n. indigenous to eastern and southern Europe; the flowers were formerly used in the preparation of an oil. The bulb was, according to Sprengel, the *βίβλος* *herodes* of Dioscorides. [B. 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. odoratus**. 1. See *N. trilobus*. 2. Of Willdenow, see *N. calathinus*. 3. Of Linnaeus, campanelle, large jonquil; used by the Arabians in the preparation of a medicinal oil. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. poeticus**. Fr., *narcisse des poètes* (*ou des jardins*), *cou de chameau*, *jeannette*. Ger., *weisse* (*oder rothrandige*) *Narcisse*. Poet's n., Whitsunlily.

The bulb and flowers were formerly used as medicine. The bulb (the *vapκισος* of Dioscorides) is emetic, and was applied to burns, wounds, and sores. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. polyanthus**. A species found in southern Europe, allied to *N. tazetta*, and formerly used to prepare an oil. [B. 77, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. pratensis**, *N. pseudo-n.*, *N. silvestris*, *N. fana*, *N. aurea*, *narcisse jaune* (*ou sauvage*, *ou des prés*), *marceau*, *clochette des bois*, *chardron*, *aiault*, *coucou*, *jeannette*, *godel*, *cougouleurdou*. Ger., *gemeine* (*oder gelbe*) *Narcisse*, *Märzbecher*, *Hornungsblume*, *Sternblume*. Common daffodil, bellrose, chaliceflower, Lent lily, yellow crow-bells.



NARCISSUS POETICUS. [A, 327.]

The bitter and mucilaginous bulb was formerly used as an emetic. According to Wood, it is diaphoretic. The bitter flowers are employed as an antispasmodic and stimulant. The bulb contains pseudo-narcissine (q. v.). [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 35); "Nouv. rem.," Nov. 8, 1888, p. 495.]—**N. tazetta**. Fr., *narcisse à bouquets* (*ou de Constantinople*). French daffodil, polyanthus n.; considered by some authors to be the rose of Sharon of the Scriptures. The root, the *nargis* of India, is emetic. The flowers were formerly used in the preparation of an oil. [B. 34, 173, 180, 275, 496 (a, 35).]—**N. trilobus**. A European species used like *N. odoratus* (3d def.), of which it is probably a variety. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Pseudo-n.** The *N. pseudo-n.* typifying a number of species (*N. bicolor*, *N. moschatus*, *N. maximus*, etc.); of some authors, the genus *Ajazz*. [B. 19, 34, 77 (a, 35).]—**Syrupus narcissi**. Fr., *sirop de narcisse*. A preparation made by infusing fresh n. flowers with twice as much boiling water, straining, and dissolving in the colature twice its weight of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

NARCITINE, n. *Na*²*r*²*s*(*i*²*s*)²*e*²*n*. Fr., n. See *PSEUDO-NARCISSINE*.

NARCODES (Lat.), adj. *Na*²*r*²*k*²*o*²*d*²*e*²*z*(*as*). Gr., *vápκωδης* (from *vápκn*, numbness, and *ἔδος*, resemblance). Fr., *narceur*. Narcotic.

NARCODEPESIA (Lat.), n. f. *Na*²*r*²*k*²*o*²*d*²*e*²*z*(*o*²)²*pe*²*p*²*s*(*i*²*a*²). See *NARCODEPSIS*.

NARCOGENINE, n. *Na*²*r*²*k*²*o*²*g*²*e*²*n*. Fr., *narcogénine*. Ger., *N.* Of Blyth, an alkaloid obtained as a platinumchloride by boiling narcotine with platinum chloride; perhaps merely a double narcotine and cotarnine platinumchloride. [B. 38, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

NARCOHYPNIA (Lat.), n. f. *Na*²*r*²*k*²*o*²*h*²*i*²*p*²(*hu*²*p*)²*ni*²*a*². From *vápκn*, numbness, and *ἐνύπνιον*, to awake. Ger., *Narcohypnie*, *Eriwachensstarré*. Of A. H. Smith, "waking numbness," a subjective condition in which there is numbness on awakening; it seems to be connected with lowering of the circulation, as it disappears by rubbing or spontaneously. ["Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Apr., 1887, p. 410 (a, 34).]

NARCOLEPSY, n. *Na*²*r*²*k*²*o*²*le*²*p*²*si*. From *vápκn*, numbness, and *ἄψος*, a seizing. Fr., *narcolepsie*. Ger., *Narcolepsie*. Of Gélinau, a rare form of neurosis characterized by an overpowering desire to sleep, of short duration and recurring at intervals. It has been observed in dementia and epilepsy. ["Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," Dec., 1888 (a, 50); Rousseau, "Bull. de la soc. méd. de l'Yonne," 1883, xxiii, 17 (a, 34).] Cf. *INSOMNIA*.

NARCOMA (Lat.), n. f. *Na*²*r*²*k*²*o*²*ma*². Ger., *-om*²*at*²*is* (*-atis*). See *NARCOSIS*.

NARCOPEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Na*²*r*²*k*²*o*²*pe*²*p*²*si*²*s*. Gen., *-peps*²*e*²*os* (*-is*). From *vápκn*, numbness, and *πέψις*, digestion. Fr., *narcopepsie*. Torpid digestion. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NARCORTHOPNEA (Lat.), n. f. *Na*²*r*²*k*²*o*²*r*²*th*²*o*²*p*²*ne*²*a*. From *vápκn*, numbness, and *ὀρθόπνοια*, orthopnea. Fr., *narcorthopnée*. Ger., *Stickfluss*. Orthopnea accompanied by stupefaction. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Na*²*r*²*k*²*o*²*s*². Gen., *-os*²*e*²*os* (*-is*). Gr., *vápκωσις* (from *vápκn*, to benumb). Fr., *narcose*. Ger., *Narkose*, *Betäubung*. The stupefaction or insensibility produced by the action of a narcotic. [L.]

NARCOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Na*²*r*²*k*²*o*²*s*²*pa*²*z*(*spa*²*s*)²*mu*²*s*(*mu*²*s*). From *vápκn*, numbness, and *σπασμός*, spasm. Fr., *narcospasme*. Cramp or spasm accompanied by stupor. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NARCOTIC, adj. Na³rk-o²t¹ik. Gr., *vapakrotós* (from *vapakróō*, to bemb). Lat., *narcoticus*. Fr., *narcotique*. Ger., *narcotisch*. Producing stupor; as a n. (Lat., *narcoticum*; Ger., *Narkoticum*), a n. substance.—**Delirious n's.** Fr., *narcotiques délirants*. Agents, sometimes used medicinally, which tend to produce delirium. [B, 93 (a, 14).—**N. acid.** See **NARCOTIC ACID**.]

NARCOTICO-ÂCRE (Fr.), adj. Na³rk-ko-te-ko-a³kr'. See **ACRO-NARCOTIC**.

NARCOTICUM (Lat.), n. n. Na³rk-o²t¹ik-u³m(u³m). A narcotic.—**N. minerale.** Of Rademacher, zinc acetate. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Oleum of narcoticis** (see **narcoticorum**). See **BALSAMUM TRANQUILLANS**.

NARCOTINE, n. Na³rk-o²t-en. Lat., *narcotinum* [Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] (from *vapakrotós*, narcotic). Fr., n. Ger., *Narcotin*. An alkaloid, C₂₀H₂₃NO₃, discovered in opium by Derosne in 1803, crystallizing in shining transparent prisms or needles without taste, almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol or ether, very soluble in chloroform, melting at 170° C., and decomposing at 230° C. It is narcotic, but not so poisonous as morphine. It is a spinal convulsant, produces contraction of striated muscle, like that produced by veratrine, and decreases the heart-beats. The symbol Nr is sometimes used for it. [B, 4, 95, 270 (a, 38); B, 118; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxiv, xxvi (a, 46).]—**N. sulphate.** A substance obtained by evaporating a solution of it in diluted sulphuric acid, forming a viscous mass which slowly hardens. It is soluble in water without decomposition. [B, 93 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxii (a, 46).]

NARCOTINIC ACID, n. Na³rk-o²t-ik²ik. Fr., *acide narcotique* (ou *narcotique*). Ger., *Narcotinsäure*. An acid, the potassium salt of which is obtained by heating narcotine with a concentrated solution of potash. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

NARCOTISM, n. Na³rk-o²t-ik²ik. Lat., *narcotismus*. Fr., *narcotisme*. Ger., *Narcotismus*. See **NARCOSIS**.—**Voltaic n.** Fr., *narcotisme voltaïque*. N. produced by the cataphoresis of a narcotic. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 27, 1889, p. 449 (a, 34).]

NARCURETHRITIS (Lat.), **NACURETHORRHŒA** (Lat.), n's f. Na³rk-u³r(ur)-e³th(ath)-ri(re)²ik. *ro²e³re²(ro²e³e²a³).* Gen., -rit²idos (-idis), -rha³e³a. From *vapakr*, numbness, *orrhœa*, the urethra (see also -itis), and *poia*, flowing. Fr., *narcurethrite*, *narcurethorrhée*. See **GLEET**.

NARD, n. Na³rd. Gr., *vápōs*. Lat., *nardus*. Fr., n. Ger., *Narde*. 1. See **NARDUS**. 2. See **NARDOSTACHYS**. 3. Of the ancients, apparently any Indian essence, especially that of various aromatic plants (or their roots), mostly species of *Valeriana*. [B, 5, 18, 19, 77, 180, 275, 490 (a, 35).] See **SPIKE-NARD**.—**Common n.** See **NARDUS STRICTA**.—**False Indian n.** Ger., *falsche indische Narde*. The aromatic root of *Andropogon nardus*, *Andropogon warrancusa*, or some related species. [B, 18, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**False n.** Fr., *fauz n.* Ger., *indische Narde*. The *Allium victorale* or its root-stock. [B, 77, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Indian n.** 1. See **NARDUS INDICA** (2d def.). 2. See *Falsch Indian n.*—**N. ointment**, **Ointment of pistic n.** The *unguentum nardinum* (see *foliatum*) of the ancients, a combination of Indian n. (1st def.), juncus, costus, amomum, myrrh, balm, opacium, and balaninum. The leaf of *Cinnamomum pauciflorum* was sometimes added. [B, 77, 496 (a, 35).]—**Pistic n.**, **Syrian n.** See *Nardus indica*.—**Teinture de n.** See *Essentia spicæ indicæ*.—**True n.** See **NARDUS INDICA** (2d def.).—**Wild n.** See **ASARUM EUROPÆUM**.

NARDE (Fr. Ger.), n. Na³rd, na³rd'e². 1. See **NARD**. 2. The genus *Nardostachys*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. de Crète** (Fr.). See **NARDUS CRETICUS**.—**N'wurzel** (Ger.). 1. Spike-nard, the root of *Nardostachys jatamansi*. 2. The root of *Geum urbanum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

NARDOSTACHYS (Lat.), n. f. Na³rd-o²st²a³k(a²ch²)-i³s(u³s). Gen., -stach²yos (-stach²yis). Gr., *vápōstachys* (from *vápōs*, spike-nard, and *stachys*, an ear of corn). Ger., *Nardenähre*, *Narde*. 1. Of the ancients, the *N. jatamansi*. 2. A genus of valerianaceous herbs. [B, 42, 115, 121 (a, 35).]—**N. grandiflora**. Ger., *grossblumige Narde*. A species found in Nepal and Kamaon. The root resembles Indian nard and was probably used by the ancients for the same purposes. [B, 180, 490 (a, 35).]—**N. jatamansi**. Fr., *nard indien*, *n. indigée*. Ger., *ächte Narde*. A species indigenous to Nepal, Bhotan, and other parts of the Himalayas. Its bitter aromatic root, known as nard, or spike-nard (the *vápōs* *induky* of the ancients), formed one of the chief ingredients in nard ointment, and is used in India as a perfume for the hair. It was formerly used largely as a medicine, its properties resembling those of official valerian. A brown Nardine oil contained in the rhizome is employed in epilepsy, hysteria, and convulsions. [B, 5, 18, 77, 121, 173, 180, 183 (a, 35); "Nouv. rem.," Nov. 8, 1888, p. 494 (a, 50).]

NARDUS (Lat.), n. f. Na³rd-i³s(u³s). Gr., *vápōs*. 1. Of the ancients, see **NARDE**. 2. A genus of the *Hordeæ*, constituting the *Nardæ* of Reichenbach, which are a division (tribe) of the *Gramineæ*. The *Nardine* of Link and the *Nardoideæ* of Koch are the same. [B, 5, 19, 42, 121, 496 (a, 35).]—**N. agrestis**. The root of *Valeriana officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. americana**. See *ARALIA nudicaulis*.—**N. celtica**. Celtic nard, the *vápōs* *keltyk* of Dioscorides; the root of *Valeriana celtica* and *Valeriana salicina*; formerly used in the preparation of baths. [B, 5, 77, 121, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (a, 46).]—**N. cretica**. Fr., *narde de Crète*. The *Valeriana phu*. [a, 35].—**N. gangitica**. Gangetic nard, the *vápōs* *ganyitica* of Dioscorides; a n. said to have been collected on mountains near the Ganges, and to have been blackish, with short spikes and an odor resembling that of cyperus. It is usually believed to be the true n., but is referred by some to *Valeriana Hardwickii*. [B, 5, 77, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. indica**. 1. The *Andropogon n.* 2. Indian nard, the *vápōs* *induky* of Dioscorides; the root of *Nardostachys jatamansi*. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. italica**. See *LAVANDULA spica*.—**N. montana**. The *vápōs* *orevri*

of Dioscorides; of Matthæus, the *Valeriana tuberosa*, or its root. [B, 5, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. rustica**, *N. rusticana*, *N. silvestris*. Fr., *nard silvestre*. See *ASARUM europæum*.—**N. stricta**. Common nard, mat-grass; a European species of *N.* (2d def.). It is not aromatic and has no medicinal value. [B, 19, 42 (a, 35).]—**Spica nardi**. See *N. indica* (2d def.).

NAREGAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Na³re-e²g(a³)³mi²a³. 1. A genus of the *Meliaceæ*. 2. The root of *N. alata*. [B, 5, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**N. alata**. Hind., *kapur bhandi*. Mal., *nela-naregam*. A small shrub growing wild in the Travancore forests, India. The root, n. (or Goa, or Goanese) *ipeacanha*, is used as an emetic, expectorant, and cholagogue. In India it is used as a febrifuge and as an embrocation in rheumatism. [B, 5, 172, 496 (a, 35); "Med. and Surg. Reporter," Aug., 1890 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 46).]

NAREGAMINE, n. Na³re-e²g(a³)³m-en. An alkaloid isolated from the root of *Naregama alata*; used as an emetic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 46); B, 270 (a, 38).]

NARES (Lat.), n. Na(na³)³rez(ras). Pl. of *naris* (q. v.).

NARIAL, adj. Nar³i²l. See **NASAL**.

NARIFORM, adj. Nar³i²fo²rm. From *naris*, the nose, and *forma*, form. Shaped like a nostril.

NARIFUSORIOUS (Lat.), adj. Na(na³)³ri²fu²(fu)-sor³i²u³s(u³s). From *naris*, a nostril, and *fundero*, to pour. Of old writers, administered through the nostrils (said of medicines).

NARINE (Fr.), n. Na³re-n. See **NARIS** and **NOSTRIL**.

NARINGENIC ACID, n. Na³re-i²gn²e²n²i²ik. Paracumaric acid; so called from its being one of the decomposition products of naringin. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

NARINGENIN, n. Na³re-i²gn²e²n²i²n. A substance. C₁₅H₁₂O₁₀, forming tasteless, shining, acicular crystals insoluble in water. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

NARINGIN, n. Na³re-i²gn²i²n. Written, also, *narangin*. From *Sp. naranjo*, an orange. A crystalline substance, C₂₀H₂₆O₁₁ + 4H₂O or C₂₀H₂₆O₁₂ + 4H₂O, found in *Citrus decumana*. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

NARIS (Lat.), n. f. Na(na³)³ri²s. 1. A nostril. 2. The nose. 3. Any opening or vent. [L.]—**Anterior** (or **external**) **naris**. Lat., *nares externa*. The two anterior orifices of the nasal cavities. [C.]—**Internal naris**. See **Posterior naris**.—**Nares coalite**. See **ANKYLORRHINIA**.—**Posterior naris**. Lat., *nares interna*. Fr., *arrière-narines*. The openings by which the nasal fossæ connect with the cavity of the pharynx. [C, 3.]

NARRENHAUS (Ger.), n. Na³re²n-ha³u³s. An insane asylum. [L, 80 (a, 43).]

NARTHEIC ACID, n. Na³re-the³i²ik. Fr., *acide narthéique*. An acid found in *Narthecium ossifragum*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

NARTHEIN, n. Na³re-th³e³i²n. Fr., *narthéine*. A very astringent, acid substance obtained from *Narthecium ossifragum*. [B, 46 (a, 46); B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

NARTHECIUM (Lat.), n. n. Na³re-th³e³(a³)³si²(ki²)³u³m(u³m). Fr., *narthéce*. Ger., *Aehrenlitte*. A genus of the *Narthecieæ*, which are a tribe of the *Liliacæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**N. americanum**. American bog asphodel; similar to *N. ossifragum*. [B, 19, 24 (a, 35).]—**N. anthericoides**, *N. ossifragum*. Fr., *trise-o*. Ger., *Sumpf-Aehrenlitte*, *Knochenbrecher*, *Beinbrechgras*. The common bog asphodel of Europe, Lancashire asphodel, maiden-hair, yellow grass; a purgative species growing in wet soils, formerly erroneously supposed to be the cause of rot in sheep (hence its specific name, "bone-breaker"). The herb, *herba graminis ossifragi*, was formerly used as a vulnerary. [B, 19, 121, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

NARTHEX (Lat.), n. f. and m. Na³re-th³e³(ax). Gen., -the³cos (-the³cos). Fr., *vápōthé*. 1. The genus *Ferula*. 2. An ointment-box formerly made from a species of *Ferula*. 3. A leg-splint. Cf. **GLOSSOCOMUM**. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35); L, 50 (a, 14); L, 135 (a, 46).]—**N. asafetida**. See **FERULA**.

NARTINIC ACID, n. Na³re-ti²n²i²ik. Ger., *Nartinsäure*. An orange-red substance, C₂₀H₁₈N₂O₆, derived from narcotine. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

NARU (Pers.), n. See **FILARIA medinensis**.

NASA (Lat.), n. f. Na(na³)³sa³. See **NASTA**.

NASAL, adj. Na³s'l. Lat., *nasalis* (from *nasus*, the nose). Fr., n. Pertaining to the nose or the nostrils; as a n., a vowel, or consonant, such as *m* or *n*, pronounced mainly through the nose. [C.] See also **NASALIS** and **Nasal bone**.—**N. maxillaire** (Fr.). The n. bone (1st def.) in fishes. [L, 14.]

NASALE (Lat.), n. n. Nas(na³)³a³(a³)³le³(le³). See **Nasal bone**.

NASALIS (Lat.), adj. Nas(na³)³a³(a³)³l³is. From *nasus*, the nose. See **NASAL**; as a n., the compressor *naris*; of Henle, the compressor *naris*, depressor *alæ nasi*, depressor *septi mobilis narium*, lateralis *nasi* (of Santorini), and musculus *anomalus*, considered as a group; of Douglas, the pyramidalis *nasi*, a portion of the levator *labii superioris*, and a portion of the depressor *alæ nasi*; of the Ger. Anat. Soc., the outer part of the depressor *alæ nasi*. [A, 5; L.]—**N. brevis labii superioris**. Fr., *nasal de la lèvre supérieure*. See **SUPERMILLO-N. parvus**.—**N. labii superioris**. See **DEPRESSOR septi mobilis narium**.—**N. longus labii superioris**. See **SUPERMILLO-LABIALIS**.—**N. orbitæ**. See **NASAL DUCT**.

NASARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Nas(na³)³a³(a³)³ri²u³m(u³m). From *nasus*, the nose. *Nasal mucus*.

NASCAPHTHON (Lat.), n. n. Na³s(na³)³ka³f(kas³)³tho²n. Gr., *váskapthōn*. See **LACAPHTON**.

NASCENT, adj. Na³s'e²nt. Lat., *nascens* (from *nasci*, to be born). In the act of being born (said especially of a body in the act of being set free from a compound and not yet having entered into a new combination); beginning to exist. [B.]

NASE (Ger.), n. *Naʒ'eʒ*. See *Nose*.

NASEBERRY, n. *Naz'be'r-iʒ*. See *ACHRAS sapota*.

NASEN, adj. *Nas'n*. Pertaining to or connected with the nose or the nasal aspect. [L, 141.]

NASICORNIS (Lat.), adj. *Nas(naʒ)s-iʒ-korn'iʒs*. From *nasus*, the nose, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr. *nasicornie*. Ger. *nasenhornig*. Having a horn on the nose; *Nasicornia* are a group of ungulate mammals including the rhinoceros. [L, 41, 180 (a, 43; a, 48).]

NASI-LABIALIS (Lat.), n. m. *Nas(naʒ)s-iʒ-lab(laʒ'b)-iʒ-a(aʒ)-liʒs*. From *nasus*, the nose, and *labium*, the lip. See *LEVATOR labii superioris aloeque nasi*.

NASILLARD (Fr.), n. *Naʒ-zel-ya'r*. See *DEPRESSOR alae nasi*.

NASION (Lat.), n. n. *Nas(naʒ)s-iʒ-o'n*. Ger., *N*. The point where the median antero-posterior plane cuts the naso-frontal suture. [L]

NASITAS (Lat.), n. f. *Nas(naʒ)s-iʒ-taʒs(aʒ)s*. Gen., *-tat'is*. From *nasus*, the nose, Fr., *nasité*. See *MYCTEROPHONIA*.

NASITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Naz(naʒ)s-iʒ(e)t'is*. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. See *RHINITIS*.

NASTORINE (Fr.), n. *Naʒ-ze-to-ren*. An alkaloid found in the seeds of *Lepidium sativum*. During internally, it causes contraction of the spleen and weakens the heart's action. It has been used in neuralgia. [Nouv. rem., Jan. 8, 1890, p. 23 (a, 50).]

NASO-AURAL, adj. *Nas'o-aʒ-raʒl*. From *nasus*, the nose, and *auris*, the ear. Pertaining to the nose and an ear jointly. [a, 48.]

NASO-BASILAR, adj. *Nas'o-baʒs-iʒ-l-aʒr*. From *nasus*, the nose, and *basis*, the base. Pertaining to or connecting the nasion and basion. [L]

NASO-BREGMATIC, adj. *Nas'o-breʒ-g-maʒt'iʒk*. From *nasus*, the nose, and *bregma* (q. v.). Pertaining to the nasion and the bregma. [a, 48.]

NASO-BUCCAL, adj. *Nas'o-buʒ-k'k'l*. From *nasus*, the nose, and *bucca*, the cheek. Pertaining to the nose and a cheek. [a, 48.]

NASO-BUCCO-PHARYNGEAL, adj. *Nas'o-buʒ-k'ko-faʒr-iʒ'eʒ-aʒl*. Pertaining to the nose, a cheek, and the pharynx. [a, 48.]

NASO-CILIARY, adj. *Nas'o-oʒ-l'iʒ-aʒr*. Lat., *nasociliaris* (from *nasus*, the nose, and *cilium*, an eyelash). Pertaining to or connected with the nose and the ciliary body (said of a nerve distributed to those parts). [L]

NASO-FRONTAL, adj. *Nas'o-frun't'l*. From *nasus*, the nose, and *frons*, the forehead. Pertaining to or connected with the nasal and frontal regions or bones. [L]

NASO-INIAC, adj. *Nas'o-iʒn'iʒ-aʒk*. From *nasus*, the nose, and *intra*, the inion. Pertaining to the nasion and the inion. [a, 48.]

NASO-LABIAL, adj. and n. *Nas'o(oʒ)-lab'iʒ-aʒl*. From *nasus*, the nose, and *labium*, the lip. Lat., *naso-labialis*. Ger., *Niederzieher der Nasenscheidewand* (2d def.). 1. A pertaining to or connected with the nose and the upper lip. 2. As a n., see *DEPRESSOR septi mobilis narium*.

NASO-LACRYMAL, adj. *Nas'o-oʒ-laʒr-iʒ-m'l*. Lat., *nasolacrimalis* (from *nasus*, the nose, and *lacrima*, a tear). Pertaining to or connected with the lacrymal and nasal bones or regions. [L]

NASO-MALAR, adj. *Nas'o-maʒ-l'aʒr*. From *nasus*, the nose, and *mala*, the cheek-bone. Pertaining to the nose and the malar bone. [a, 48.]

NASO-MAXILLARY, adj. *Nas'o-maʒ-x'iʒ-l-aʒr*. Lat., *naso-maxillaris* (from *nasus*, the nose, and *maxilla*, the jaw bone). Fr., *naso-maxillaire*. Pertaining to or connected with the nasal bone and the superior maxilla. [L]

NANNEMENT (Fr.), n. *Naʒ-zo'n-maʒ-nʒ*. See *MYCTEROPHONIA*.

NASO-OCIPITAL, adj. *Nas'o-oʒ-k'iʒ-p'iʒ-t'l*. From *nasus*, the nose, and *occiput* (q. v.). Pertaining to the nose and the occiput jointly. [a, 48.]

NASO-OCULAR, adj. *Nas'o-oʒ-k'uʒ-l'aʒr*. From *nasus*, the nose, and *oculus*, the eye. Pertaining to the nose and an eye jointly. [a, 48.]

NASO-OPISTHIC, adj. *Nas'o-oʒ-p'iʒ-st'h-iʒ-aʒk*. From *nasus*, the nose, and *opisth*, hinder. Pertaining to or connected with the nasion and the opisthion. [L]

NASO-PALATINE, adj. *Nas'o-paʒ-l'aʒt-iʒn*. From *nasus*, the nose, and *palatum*, the palate. Fr., *naso-palatin*. Pertaining to the nose and the palate.

NASO-PALPEBRAL, adj. *Nas'o-oʒ-paʒ-l'eʒ-br'l*. From *nasus*, the nose, and *palpebra*, an eyelid. Fr., *naso-palpebral*. Pertaining to the nose and the eyelids. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

NASO-PHARYNGEAL, adj. *Nas'o-faʒ-r-iʒ'n'iʒ'eʒ-aʒl*. From *nasus*, the nose, and *pharynx*, the pharynx. Fr., *naso-pharyngien*. Pertaining to the nose and the pharynx. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

NASOPHARYNX (Lat.), n. m. f. *Nas(naʒ)s-oʒ-faʒ-r-iʒ'n'iʒ'eʒ-aʒl*. Gen., *-yng'os (-yng'is)*. From *nasus*, the nose, and *pharynx*, the gullet. The upper portion of the pharynx above the level of the palatine arch. [L, 332.]

NASO-SEPTITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Nas(naʒ)s-iʒ-oʒ-seʒ-pt(seʒ-aʒ-pt)-iʒ(e)t'is*. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. From *nasus*, the nose, and *septum*, a fence (see also *-itis*). Inflammation of the septum narium. [a, 47.]

NASO-TRANSVERSALIS (Lat.), n. m. *Nas(naʒ)s-iʒ-oʒ-traʒ-trans(-traʒ)s-vuʒ-rs(i)weʒ-rs(aʒ)-liʒs*. From *nasus*, the nose, and *transversalis* (q. v.). See *TRANSVERSALIS nasi*.

NASO-TURBINAL, adj. *Nas'o-tuʒ-r'b-iʒ-n'l*. From *nasus*, the nose, and *turbo*, a spinning-top. Pertaining to or connected with the nasal and turbinated bones. [L, 153.]

NASTA (Lat.), n. f. *Naʒ(naʒ)s-taʒ*. A fleshy tumor formed on the neck or shoulders. [L, 41, 50.]

NASTURTIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Naʒ(naʒ)s-tuʒ-r(tuʒ'r)shiʒ'tiʒ-iʒm(-uʒm)*. Fr., n. (2d def.). Ger., *Brunnenkresse* (2d def.). 1. Of Matthaeus, the *Lepidium sativum*. 2. The water-cress; a genus of aquatic plants of the *Arabiaceae*. The *Nasturtia* of Reichenbach are a subsection of the *Arabiaceae*. 3. A garden name for the genus *Tropaeolum*. 4. Of the Ph's, *N. officinale*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—*Aqua florum nasturtii*. Fr., *eau de cresson*. A preparation made by distilling off the water from the leaves of equal parts of flowers of *N. officinale* and water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

—**Common garden n.** The *Tropaeolum majus*, *Tropaeolum minus*, and *Tropaeolum atro-sanguineum*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Conserva nasturtii** (Belg. Ph.). Fr., *conservé de cresson*. A preparation made by pounding in a mortar 1 part of *N. officinale* leaves with 2 or 3 parts of sugar and sifting through a hair sieve. [B, 55, 16 389.]—**Extractum nasturtii**. A preparation made by evaporating the juice of *N. officinale* over the water bath, or by boiling *N. officinale* with three times as much water, straining, evaporating, and adding a little distilled water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. amphibium**. Ger., *verschiedenblättrige Brunnenkresse*. Yellow cress, great water-cress, water-radish (or chadlock); a species having the properties of *N. officinale* and growing in similar situations. The root and herb, *radix et herba rhiphoni aquatici*, were formerly used as antiscorbutic. [B, 5, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. armoracia**. See *ARMORACIA rusticana*.—**N. bursa pastoris. See *CAPELSA bursa pastoris*.—**N. hiemale**. See *BARBAREA vulgaris*.—**N. hispanicum**. See *TROPÆOLUM majus*.—**N. hortense**. See *LEPIDIUM sativum* and *TROPÆOLUM majus*.—**N. humifusum**. A Senegambian species having the properties of *N. officinale*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**N. indicum**. Fr., *n. des Indes*. Ger., *indische Brunnenkresse*. 1. A species indigenous to India, Java, China, and the Mascarene Islands. It is antiscorbutic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).] 2. See *TROPÆOLUM majus*.—**N. indicum minus**. The *Tropaeolum minus*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. lacustre**. See *ARMORACIA americana*.—**N. majus amarum**. See *CARDAMINE amara*.—**N. officinale**. Fr., *cresson officinale* (ou d'eau, ou de fontaine, ou de ruisseau), *cailli*, *la santé du corps*. Ger., *Wasserkresse, weisse Kresse, Quellkresse, gebüchliche Brunnenkresse*. Common (or English) water-cress, water-grass, brown cress, the *σύνβριον ἔρπον* of the ancients; a floating perennial plant growing in rivers and brooks, cultivated for salad. It contains a volatile essential oil, C_2H_5NS , boiling at 120° C. Also iodine, iron, and phosphates, and is used in scurvy and in visceral obstructions. [B, 5, 19, 34, 77, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Proc.** of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxi (a, 46).]—**N. palustre**. 1. A species indigenous to India, Java, China, and the Mascarene Islands. It is antiscorbutic. [B, 5, 34, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. petraeum**. See *CHRYSOPTERIS alternifolium*.—**N. pratense**. See *CARDAMINE pratensis*.—**N. rudérale**. See *LEPIDIUM rudérale*.—**N. sativum**. See *LEPIDIUM sativum*.—**N. silvestre**. Fr., *cresson de rivière*. Ger., *wilde Brunnenkresse*. 1. Water rocket, creeping water-cress, wood-cress; a species growing in Europe, Asia, and North America. The herb, *herba erucæ palustris*, was formerly used as an antiscorbutic. 2. The *Senecio coronopus* and *Siumbrum sophia*. [B, 34, 121, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. sinuatum**. See *N. officinale*.—**Succus nasturtii** (Fr. Cod.). See *Suc de cresson*.—**Syrupus nasturtii**. See *Sirap de cresson*.**

NASUS (Lat.), n. m. *Nas(naʒ)s-iʒ-uʒ(s)*. See *NOSE*.—**N. cartilagineus**. The cartilaginous basis of the nose. [L].—**N. externus**. See *External nose*.—**N. internus**. See *Internal nose*.

NASUTE, adj. *Nas'uʒt*. From *nasutus*. 1. Large-nosed. 2. Keen of scent. [a, 48.]

NATA (Lat.), n. f. *Naʒ(naʒ)s-taʒ*. See *NASTA*.

NATALITÉ (Fr.), n. *Naʒ-taʒ-le-ta*. From *natalis*, *natal*. The birth-rate.

NATALOIN, n. *Naʒ-taʒ-l'o-iʒn*. Fr., *nataloine*. A crystalline body, $C_{25}H_{28}O_{11}$ (or $C_{14}H_{18}O_5$), obtained from *Natal* aloes. It is slightly laxative. [B, 5; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 46).]

NATANT, adj. *Naʒ'tnt*. Lat., *natans* (from *natare*, to swim). Fr., *nageant*. Ger., *schwimmend*. Floating on or under the surface of water, as plants or the bodies of animals. The *Natantia* and *Natantia* are various groups of swimming animals. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35); a, 48.]

NATATIO (Lat.), n. f. *Nat(naʒ't)-af(aʒ)shiʒ'tiʒ-o*. Gen., *-on'is*. From *natare*, to swim. See under *ROMAN BATH*.

NATORIAL, adj. *Naʒ-taʒ-oʒ-iʒ-aʒl*. From *natator*, a swimmer. Capable of swimming; belonging to the swimming birds. [L, 343.]

NATIFORM. *Nat'iʒ-f'oʒ-rm*. Buttock-shaped. [a, 48.]

NATES (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *natis*. *Nat(naʒ't)ez(aʒ)*. Fr., *siège*. Ger., *Hinterbacken* (1st def.). 1. The buttocks; the fleshy prominences formed by the glutei muscles and the overlying fat and skin. [L] 2. The corpora quadrigena, especially the anterior pair. [I, 6 (K).]—**N. cerebri**. See *N*. (2d def.).

NATIVE, adj. *Nat'iʒv*. Lat., *nativus* (from *nasci*, to be born). Fr., *natif*. Ger., *gediegen* (2d def.), *eingeboren* (1st def.). 1. Indigenous. 2. In chemistry, found pure in nature; occurring as a natural product or organic constituent. [L, 180.]

NATIVISTIC, adj. *Nat-iʒv-iʒst'iʒk*. From *nativus*, native. Pertaining to the doctrine that the mind has its faculties innate, and does not derive its knowledge exclusively from sensations or experience. [a, 48.]

NATRICO-FERRICUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Na}^2(\text{na}^3\text{t})/\text{r}^2\text{k}-\text{o}(\text{o}^3)-\text{fe}^2\text{r}-\text{r}^2\text{k}-\text{u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^3\text{s})$. Containing both sodium and iron. [B.]

NATRUCUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Na}^2(\text{na}^3\text{t})/\text{r}^2\text{k}-\text{u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^3\text{s})$. Containing sodium; sodic. [B.]

NATRIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Na}^2(\text{na}^3\text{t})/\text{r}^2-\text{u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^3\text{m})$. Ger., N. Sodium. [B.] For subheadings not given here see under the equivalent *natrum*, see the corresponding entries under *Sodium* (e. g., for both *antimonisaurum N.* and *Natriummonat* see *Sodium antimonate*).—**Aetzendes N.** (Ger.). Sodium hydrate. [B.]—**Baldriansaures N.** (Ger.). See *Sodium valerianate*.—**Balnearium aerophorum cum natrio chlorato**. See under *BALENUM*.—**Blausaures N.** (Ger.). Sodium ferrocyanide. [a. 38.]—**Bromn** (Ger.). See *Sodium bromide*.—**Buttersaures N.** (Ger.). See *Sodium butyrate*.—**Doppelkohlenisaures N.** (Ger.). See *Sodium bicarbonate*.—**Essigsäures N.** (Ger.). *Sodium acetate*. [a. 38.]—**Harnsaures N.** (Ger.). See *Sodium urate*.—**Kresolschwefelsaures N.** (Ger.). *Sodium sulphocresylate*. [B.]—**Liquor natrii caustici**. See *Liquor sodæ*.—**Liquor natrii chlorati**. See *Liquor sodæ chlorate*.—**Liquor natrii chlorati volumetricus** [Ger. Ph.]. A solution of 5.85 grammes of dry sodium chloride in water enough to make 1 litre of solution. [B. 305 (a. 38).]—**Liquor natrii hydrici** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Liquor sodæ*.—**Liquor natrii hypophosphorosi**. See *Liquor sodæ chlorate*.—**Liquor natrii hydrici**. See *Liquor natrii Rademacheri*.—**Liquor natrii pyrophosphorici ferrati**. See *Liquor pyrophosphatis natrio-ferrici*.—**Liquor natrii silicii** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *Liquor sodii silicatis*.—**Liquor natrii sulfurati**. See *Lotion sulfurée avec le trisulfure de sodium solide*.—**Liquor natrii thio-sulfurici volumetricus** [Ger. Ph.]. A solution of 24.8 grammes of sodium thiosulphate in water enough to make 1 litre of solution. [B. 205 (a. 38).]—**N. aceticum** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]. 1. *Sodium acetate*. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., also, a test solution of 1 part of sodium acetate in 4 parts of water. [B.]—**N. æthylsulphuricum**. See *Sodium ethylsulphate*.—**N. aluminium sulphate**. See *Soda ALUM.*—**N. arsenicum** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Sodium arsenate*.—**N. benzoicum**. See *Sodium benzoate*.—**N. bicarbonicum** [Ger. Ph.]. *Sodium bicarbonate*. [B.]—**N. bisulfid** (Ger.). *N. bisulfurosum*. *Acid sodium sulphite*. [B.]—**N. boracicum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. *N. borat* (Ger.). *N. boricum*. See *BORAX*.—**N. bromatum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Sodium bromide*.—**N. carbonat** (Ger.). *N. carbonicum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. 1. See *Sodium carbonate*. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., also, a test solution of 1 part of sodium carbonate in 4 parts of water. [B.]—**N. carbonicum crudum** [Ger. Ph.]. Commercial sodium carbonate. [B.]—**N. carbonicum siccum** (Ger. Ph.). Dried sodium carbonate. [B.]—**N. causticum (siccum)**. Caustic soda. [a. 38.]—**N. chloratum** (Ger. Ph.). *Sodium chloride*. [B.]—**N. cholat** (Ger.). *N. choleinicum*. See *Sodium glycolate*.—**N. choleoxyd** (Ger.). See *Sodium peroxide*.—**N. Nelsensyanür** (Ger.). *Sodium ferrocyanide*. [B.]—**N. ferripyrophosphat** (Ger.). See *FERRI et sodii pyrophosphas*.—**N. ferriisaccharat** (Ger.). See *FERRUM oxydatum saccharatum solubile*.—**N. goldchlorid** (Ger.). See *GOLD and sodium chloride*.—**N. goldhyposulfid** (Ger.). See *GOLD and sodium thiosulphate*.—**N. hydricum**. *Sodium hydrate*. [a. 38.]—**N. hydricum solum**. Ger., *Aetznatronflüssigkeit*. See *Liquor sodæ*.—**N. hydrocarbonicum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See *Sodium bicarbonate*.—**N. hydrochloricum**. See *Sodium iodide*.—**N. hydro-sulfat** (Ger.). *Sodium bisulphate*. [a. 38.]—**N. hydrotartaricum**. *N. hydrotartrat* (Ger.). *Sodium bitartrate*. [a. 38.]—**N. hydroxalat** (Ger.). *Acid sodium oxalate*. [a. 38.]—**N. hyperoxyd** (Ger.). See *Sodium peroxide*.—**N. hypophosphit** (Ger.). *N. hypophosphorum*. *Sodium hypophosphite*. [a. 38.]—**N. hyposulfurosum** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Sodium thiosulphate*.—**N. jodatium** [Ger. Ph.]. *Sodium iodide*. [B.]—**N. kaliumborat (Ger.). See *TARTARUS boraxatus*.—**N. kaliumtartrat** (Ger.). See *POTASSI et sodii tartaras*.—**N. kaliumferrotartrat** (Ger.). See *GERM and sodium tartrate*.—**N. milchsäure-Äthylester** (Ger.). See *ETHYL sodioacetate*.—**N. muriaticum**. *Sodium chloride*. [a. 38.]—**N. muriaticum hyperoxygenatum**. *Sodium chlorate*. [B. 119.]—**N. nitrat** (Ger.). *N. nitricum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See *Sodium nitrate*.—**N. nitroborassicum**. *N. nitro-ferricyanid* (Ger.). *N. nitroprussid* (Ger.). See *Sodium ferricyanide*.—**N. oxyuriaticum**. See *Sodium chlorate*.—**N. phosphoricum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. 1. *Sodium phosphate*. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., also, a test solution of 1 part of sodium phosphate in 19 parts of water. [B.]—**N. pyrophosphoricum ferratum**. See *FERRI et sodii pyrophosphas*.—**N. rhodanid** (Ger.). See *Sodium thiocyanate*.—**N. salicylicum** [Ger. Ph.]. *Sodium salicylate*. [B.]—**N. salpeter** (Ger.). See *Sodium nitrate*.—**N. silicicum** [Austr. Ph.] (*liquidum* [Hung. Ph.]). See *Liquor sodii silicatis*.—**N. silvinicum**. See *Sodium abietinate*.—**N. spirat** (Ger.). *N. spiricum*. *Sodium salicylate*. [B. 10.]—**N. subborat** (Ger.). *N. subboricum*. *Sodium subborate*. [B.]—**N. subborum**. See *Sodium thiosulphate*.—**N. sulfocichthiolum**. See *ICHTHYOL*.—**N. sulfobisticum**. See *Sodium thioantimonate*.—**N. sulfovinat** (Ger.). *N. sulfovinicum*. *N. sulfovinylum*. See *Sodium ethylsulphate*.—**N. sulfuricum** [Ger. Ph.]. *Sodium sulphate*. [B.]—**N. sulfuricum siccum** [Ger. Ph.]. Dried sodium sulphate. [B.]—**N. sulfurosum**. 1. *Sodium sulphite*. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., also, a test solution of 1 part of sodium sulphite in 9 parts of water. [B.]—**N. tersulfuret** (Ger.). See *Sodium sulphide*.—**N. thio-sulfuricum** [Ger. Ph.]. *Sodium thiosulphate*. [B.]—**N. vitriolatum**. *Sodium sulphate*. [a. 38.]—**N. wasserglas** (Ger.). See *Sodium silicate*.—**Neutrales N.** (Ger.). *Sodium carbonate*. [a. 38.]—**Oxybenzoesaures N.** (Ger.). See *Sodium salicylate*.—**Pastilli e natrio hydrocarbonico** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (1st ed.)]. *Pastilli natrii bicarbonici* [Swiss Ph.]. See *Trochisci sodii bicarbonatis*.—**Phenolsulfonsaures N.** (Ger.). *Sodium sulphocarbonate*. [B.]—**Phenylschwefelsaures N.** (Ger.). *Sodium sulphocarbonate*. [B.]—**Phenylsulfonsaures N.** (Ger.). *Sodium phenylsulphonate*. [B.]—**Salpetersaures N.****

(Ger.). *Sodium nitrate*. [a. 38.]—**Salpetrigsaures N.** (Ger.). See *Sodium nitrite*.—**Salzsaures N.** (Ger.). *Sodium chloride*. [a. 38.]—**Säuerliches N.** (Ger.). *Sodium bicarbonate*. [a. 38.]—**Sulfarsensaures Schwefel N.** (Ger.). *Sodium thioarsenate*. [B. 48.]—**Sulphuretum natrii et stibii**. *Sodium thioantimonate*. [B. 119.]—**Weinsaures N.** (Ger.). See *Sodium tartrate*.—**Zinnsaures N.** (Ger.). *Sodium stannate*. [B.]

NATRO-EFFERVESCENS [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), adj. $\text{Na}^2(\text{na}^3\text{t})/\text{r}^2\text{k}-\text{o}(\text{o}^3)-\text{fe}^2\text{r}-\text{r}^2\text{k}-\text{u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^3\text{s})$. Effervescent and containing sodium (said of waters).

NATRO-KALI (Lat.), n. n. indecl. $\text{Na}^2(\text{na}^3\text{t})/\text{ro}(\text{ro}^3)-\text{ka}(\text{ka}^3\text{y})$ -lide). A compound of sodium and potassium. [B.]

NATROMÈTRE (Fr.), n. $\text{Na}^2\text{-tro-me}^2\text{tr}$. An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of pure soda contained in alkaline salts. [L. 41, 49 (a. 43).]

NATRON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Na}^2(\text{na}^3\text{t})/\text{ro}^3\text{n}$. Ger., N. 1. Native soda (sodium carbonate or sesquicarbonate, $\text{CO}_3\text{Na}_2 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$), found at the surface of the ground or dissolved in lake-water. [B.] 2. See *SODA*. For subheadings not here given see under *Natrium*, *NATRIUM*, and *SODIUM*.—**Aetzende Flüssigkeit** (Ger.). See *Liquor sodæ*.—**Arsensaure N.lösung** (Ger.). See *Liquor sodii arsenici*.—**Chlorin.lösung** (Ger.). See *Liquor sodæ chlorate*.—**N. lauge** (Ger.). See *Liquor sodæ*.—**N. vitriolatum**. See *Sodium sulphate*.—**Weinsteinsaures N.kali** (Ger.). *Potassium and sodium tartrate*. [a. 38.]

NATRONATUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Na}^2(\text{na}^3\text{t})/\text{ro}^3\text{n}-\text{at}(\text{at}^3)\text{-u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^3\text{s})$. Combined with or containing soda or sodium. [B.]

NATRIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Na}^2(\text{na}^3\text{t})/\text{r}^2\text{u}^3\text{m}(\text{r}^2\text{u}^3\text{m})$. Soda or sodium. [B.] See note under *NATRIUM*.—**Liquor natrii arsenicii**. See *Liquor arsenicis Pearsonii*.—**Liquor natrii carbolic** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. *Russ. Ph.*, *phenol sol. dissous* [Fr. Cod.]. *Sp. fenato sódico líquido* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of sodium carbonate obtained by dissolving 50 parts [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (7 [Sp. Ph., Fr. Cod.]) of carbolic acid, and 10 of solution of caustic soda (sp. gr. 1.33 to 1.334) [Sp. Ph., Russ. Ph., Fr. Cod.] (3 parts of fused caustic soda [Sp. Ph.]) in sufficient water to make 100 by weight [by volume [Fr. Cod.]]. [B. 95.]—**Liquor natrii caustici** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Liquor sodæ*.—**Liquor natrii nitrici Rademacheri** [Swiss Ph.]. A filtered solution of 1 part of purified sodium nitrate in 2 parts of distilled water. [B. 95.]—**N. aceticum** [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Sodium acetate*.—**N. bichloricum**. *N. boricum*. See *BORAX*.—**N. bicarbonicum** [Russ. Ph.]. *N. carbonicum (acidulum* [Ger. Ph.]. *Sodium bicarbonate*. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—**N. causticum**. See *Sodium hydroxide*.—**N. causticum solum** [Russ. Ph.]. *N. chloratum liquidum*. See *Liquor sodæ*.—**N. glaciale**. See *SELENITE*.—**N. hypochlorosolum solum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Liquor sodæ chlorate*.—**N. hyposulfurosum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Sodium thiosulphate*.—**N. muriaticum** [Ger. Ph.]. *N. muratum*. See *Sodium chloride*.—**N. oxyuriaticum**. *Sodium chlorate*. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**N. subboracicum** [Ger. Ph.]. See *BORAX*.—**N. sub-sulfurosum**. See *Sodium thiosulphate*.—**N. vitriolatum**. *Sodium sulphate*. [a. 38.]—**Pulvis natrii carbonici cum acido tartarico**. See *PULVIS aerophorus*.—**Trochisci natrii bicarbonici** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. *Russ. Ph.*. See *Trochisci sodii bicarbonatis*.

NATTA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Na}^2(\text{na}^3\text{t})/\text{ta}^3$. See *NASTA*.

NATTERBLÜMCHEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Na}^2/\text{te}^2\text{-blu}^3\text{m}-\text{ch}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}$. The *Polygala vulgaris* (1st def.). [B. 180 (a. 35).]

NATTERKOPF (Ger.), n. $\text{Na}^2/\text{te}^2\text{-ko}^3\text{pf}$. See *ECHIUM*.

NATTERWURZ (Ger.), n. $\text{Na}^2/\text{te}^2\text{-wur}^3\text{ts}$. The *Polygonum bistorta*. [B. 180 (a. 35).]

NATTERZÜNGLEIN (Ger.), n. $\text{Na}^2/\text{te}^2\text{-tsu}^3\text{n}^2\text{-lin}$. The *Ophioglossum vulgatum*. [B. 180 (a. 35).]

NATULÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Na}^2(\text{na}^3\text{t})/\text{u}^3\text{l}(\text{u}^3\text{l})-\text{e}^3(\text{a}^3)-\text{e}^3$. See *NATES* (2d def.).

NATUR (Ger.), n. Na^2/ur^3 . *Nature*.—**N. heilung**. See *Vis medicatrix naturæ*.—**N. spicil**. See *LUSUS naturæ*.

NATURALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Na}^2(\text{na}^3\text{t})/\text{u}^3\text{r}(\text{ur})-\text{a}^3(\text{a}^3)/\text{li}^2\text{-a}^3$. The genitals.

NATURALISM, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{-nat}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-izm}$. From *naturalis*, natural. The expectant treatment of disease. [a. 34.]

NATURALIZED, adj. $\text{Na}^2/\text{u}^3\text{-r}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-izd}$. Of a plant, growing without cultivation in a country, but not indigenous. [B. 34 (a. 35).]

NATURISM, n. $\text{Na}^2/\text{u}^3\text{-r}^2\text{-izm}$. Fr., *natuisme*. See *NATURALISM*.

NAUCIFEROUS, adj. $\text{Na}^2\text{-i}^2\text{f}^2/\text{e}^2\text{r}-\text{u}^3\text{s}$. Lat., *nauciferus* (from *naucum* (q. v.), and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *naucifère*. Provided with a naucum. The *Naucifera* of Walroth are a division of the *Siliquosæ*. [B. 170 (a. 35).]

NAUCLEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Na}^2(\text{na}^3\text{t})/\text{k}^2\text{-le}^2\text{-a}^3$. Fr., *naclée*. A genus of rubaceous trees or shrubs. The *Naucleaceæ* of Meisner are a subtribe of the *Cinchonaceæ* (*Rubineæ*). The *Naucleæ* are: Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Cinchonaceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Rubineæ*. [B. 42, 121, 170 (a. 35).]—**N. acida**. The *Uncaria acida*. [B. 180, 214 (a. 35).]—**N. cadamba**. A species common about Calcutta. In Malabar the juice of the capsules is used in colic, etc. [B. 172, 180, 496 (a. 35).]—**N. gambir**. The *Uncaria gambir*. [B. 18, 180 (a. 35).]—**N. inermis**. A Senegal species. The bark, known as *koss*, is febrifuge. [B. 121, 173 (a. 35).]—**N. orientalis**. *N. parvifolia*, *N. purpurea*. Fr., *naulcée d'Orléans*. An asstringent species. The leaves are used as a refrigerant. [B. 121, 172, 173, 180, 496 (a. 35).]

NAUCLEIC ACID, **NAUCLEIN**, n's. $\text{Na}^2\text{-kle}^2/\text{Pk}$, $\text{na}^4\text{-kle}^2\text{-Pn}$. Fr., *acide nacléique*, *nacléine*. See *CATECHIN*.

NAUCUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Na}^2/\text{k}^2(\text{na}^3\text{t})/\text{u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^3\text{m})$. Fr., *brou*. Ger., *Schlause*, *Kotte*, *Leife*, *Leifell*. Lit., a trifle. A coriaceous sarcocarp, such as that of the walnut. [B. 1, 123 (a. 35).]

NAUHEIM (Ger.), n. Na³u⁴-him. A place in the grand duchy of Hesse, Germany, where there are gaseous, alkaline, saline, and sulphurous springs. [L, 87, 88, 135 (a, 46).]

NAUMBURG AM BOBER (Ger.), n. Na³u⁴m-burg a³m boh'-e^r. A place in Silesia where there are chalybeate and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 37, 49 (a, 14); L, 135 (a, 46).]

NAUPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Na⁴(na³u⁴)-pa³th(p³th)(e)⁴a³. From *naus*, a ship, and *pathos*, a disease. Fr., *naupathie*. See SEASICKNESS.

NAUSEA (Lat.), n. f. Na⁴(na³u⁴)-se²a³. Gr., *vavria*, *vavria*, *vavriasis* (from *naus*, a boat). Fr., *nausée*. Ger., *Erbrechen*, *See-krankheit*, *Ekel*. 1. Of Hippocrates, seasickness. 2. Sickness at the stomach with desire to vomit. [D, 1.]—Creative n. Of Laycock, a loathing of animal food. [a, 34.]—N. *gravidarum*. N. due to pregnancy. [a, 34.]—N. *marina*, N. *navalis*. See SEASICKNESS.

NAUSEABUNDUS (Lat.), adj. Na⁴(na³u⁴)-se²a³-bu³nd (bu³nd)(u³s)(u³s). Fr., *nauséabond*. See NAUSEOUS.

NAUSEANT, n. Na⁴se²a³-ant. From *nauseare*, to be seasick. Fr., *nauséant*. A drug that causes nausea. [a, 48.]

NAUSEATING, NAUSEOUS, adj's. Na⁴se²a³-at-i²n⁴,-u³s. Lat., *nauseosus*, *nauseus*. Causing nausea. [a, 30.]

NAUSIA (Lat.), **NAUSIASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Na⁴(na³u⁴)-si²a³, na⁴(na³u⁴)-si²-a³(a³s)⁴i²s. See NAUSEA.

NAUSIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Na⁴(na³u⁴)-si²-o³i²s. Gen., -o³e³os (-is). Fr., *nausiose*. Nausea; of Hippocrates, see ECHYMOSIS.

NAUTIA (Lat.), n. f. Na⁴(na³u⁴)-shi²(ti²)a³. See NAUSEA.

NAUTICUS (Lat.), adj. Na⁴(na³u⁴)-i²k-u³s(u³s). Pertaining to a ship or to navigation, nautical; as a n. (*musculus* understood), see TIBIALIS posticus.

NAUTOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Na⁴(na³u⁴)-o³(o³)-ma(ma³)ni²a³. From *naus*, a ship, and *mania*, madness. Fr., *nautomanie*. Ger., *N.*, *Matrosenwuth*. A form of destructive and homicidal mania, occurring especially among sailors. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NAVA (Sp.), n. Na³va³. A gaseous and saline spring in the town of Almagro, province of Ciudad Real, Spain. [A, 255 (a, 14).]

NAVAS (Sp.), n. Na³va³-ha³s. A place in the province of Castellón, Spain, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

NAVALPINO (Sp.), n. Na³v-a³-pe³no. A place in the province of Ciudad Real, Spain, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

NAVEL, n. Nav'e³l. Gr., *ὀμφαλός*. Lat., *umbilicus*. Fr., *ombilic*, *nombril*. Ger., *Nabel*. It., *ombelico*, *bellico*. Sp., *ombigo*. 1. The umbilicus. 2. In botany, a cotyledon. [L.]—*Navel*, n. Ger., *Hautnabel*. The borders of the incompletely united abdominal plates which in the fetus surround the umbilical vesicle. [D, 39.]—N.-ill. Septic inflammation of the n. in infants, affecting the umbilical vessels and causing septicæmia. [*Med. Times and Gaz.*, Nov. 5, 1881, p. 549 (a, 34).]—N'-wort. The genera *Cotyledon* and *Onophalodes*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—*Vascular* n. Ger., *Gefässnabel*. A white glistening cicatrix in the centre of the n., corresponding to the point of union of the three umbilical vessels after the cord has dropped off. [D, 39.]

NAVET (Fr.), n. Na³-va. See BRASSICA napus.

NAVETTE (Fr.), n. Na³-ve³t. 1. The *Brassica rapa oleifera*. 2. The *Ethanthe crocata*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—*Huile de n.* The oil expressed from *Brassica rapa* and *Brassica napus*. [B, 46 (a, 39).]—N. d'été. See BRASSICA præcox.—N. d'hiver. See BRASSICA napus oleifera.

NAVEW, n. Na³-vu³. See BRASSICA campestris.

NAVICULA (Lat.), n. f. Na²(na³)-vi²k(wi²k)(u²)(u⁴)-la³. Dim. of *navis*, a ship. Lit., a small vessel. The fourchette (of the vulva). [L, 332.]

NAVICULAR, adj. Na²v-i²k(u²)-a³r. Lat., *navicularis* (from *navicula*, a small vessel). Fr., *naviculaire*. Ger., *nachensförmig*. See SCAPHOID.

NAVICULARÉ (Lat.), n. n. Na(na³)-vi²k(wi²k)-u²(u⁴)-a(a³)r(-e)ra. See SCAPHOID BONE.

NAVICULARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Na²(na³)-vi²k(wi²k)-u²(u⁴)-a³r(-e)th-ri(re)/ti²s. Gen., -thri²(idos) (-idis). From *navicula*, a little boat, and *arthros*, a joint (see -itis*). See MALADIE naviculaire.

NAVICULO-CUBOID, adj. Na²v-i²k(u²)-o³-ku²b-oid. Pertaining to the scaphoid and the cuboid bones.

NAVICULO-CUNEIFORM, adj. Na²v-i²k(u²)-o³-ku²ne²i²r. Pertaining to the scaphoid and to one or more of the cuneiform bones.

NAVIFORM, adj. Na²v-i²-fo³rm. Lat., *naviformis* (from *navis*, a boat, and *forma*, form). Fr., *naviforme*. See SCAPHOID.

NAVIS (Lat.), n. f. Na(na³)vi²s(wi²s). Gr., *ναῦς*. 1. A ship. 2. The vulva. [A, 312.]

NÉ (Fr.), adj. Na. 1. Born. 2. Arising from (said of muscles, etc.).

NEAR-SIGHT, n. Ner'sit. See MYOPIA.

NEAR-SIGHTED, adj. Ner-sit'e³d. Short-sighted; affected with myopia. [a, 48.]

NEARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne(ne²)-a³rth-ros'i²s. Gen., -thros'e³os (-is). From *neus*, new, and *arthros*, a joint (see -osis*). Fr., *nearthrose*. Ger., *Aftergelenk*. See PSEUDARTHROSIS.

NEBEL (Ger.), n. Nab'e³l. See ACHLYS.

NEBENADER (Ger.), **NEBENBLUTADER** (Ger.), n's. Nab'e³n-a³d-e³r, -blut-a³d-e³r. An accessory vein.

NEBENDRÜSE (Ger.), n. Nab'e³n-dru³'se-e². An accessory gland. [a, 17.]

NEBENEIERSTOCK (Ger.), n. Nab'e³n-i-e³r-sto²k. See EPOPHORON.

NEBENFADEN (Ger.), n. Nab'e³n-fa³d-e³n. An accessory filament.

NEBENFLÖCKCHEN (Ger.), **NEBENFLOCKE** (Ger.), n's. Nab'e³n-flu³k-ch'e³n, -flo³k-e². See ASSOCIATED FLOCCULUS.

NEBENFURCHEN (Ger.), n. pl. Nab'e³n-furch³-e³n. The lateral grooves on each side of the median sulcus of the fourth ventricle. [I, 16 (K).]

NEBENHODEN (Ger.), n. Nab'e³n-hod-e³n. See EPIDIDYMIS.—*Nebenn'*. See PARAFIDYMIS.

NEBENHÖHLE (Ger.), n. Nab'e³n-hu³'le-e². An accessory cavity.

NEBENHORN (Ger.), n. Nab'e³n-ho³r-n. 1. An accessory cornuate structure. 2. The rudimentary horn of a uterus unicornis.—*Laterales hinteres N.* See *Restiform NUCLEUS*.—*Mediales hinteres N.* See *Postpyramidal NUCLEUS*.

NEBENKAMMER (Ger.), n. Nab'e³n-ka³m-me²r. An accessory cavity, especially an auricle. [A, 521 (a, 48).]

NEBENKEIM (Ger.), n. Nab'e³n-kim. See PARABLAST.

NEBENKERN (Ger.), n. Nab'e³n-ke³r-n. See ACCESSORY CORPUSCLE (1st def.), *NUCLEOLUS*, *ACCESSORY NUCLEUS*, and *PARANUCLEUS* (1st def.).—*Gezackter N.* Lit., accessory dentate nucleus: of Meynert, a term for certain central collections of gray matter in the cerebellum. [I, 17 (K).] See *Emboliform NUCLEUS* (1st def.), and *NUCLEUS globosus*.—*Olivenn'*. See *ACCESSORY OLIVARY NUCLEUS*.

NEBENKIEMEN (Ger.), n. pl. Nab'e³n-kem-e³n. See PSEUDO-BRANCHIE.

NEBENKNOSPE (Ger.), n. Nab'e³n-kno³sp-e². See *Adventitious BUD*.

NEBENKREMPE (Ger.), n. Nab'e³n-kre³mp-e². See ANTHELIX.

NEBENKRONE (Ger.), n. Nab'e³n-kron-e². See PARACOROLLA.

NEBENKUCHEN (Ger.), n. Nab'e³n-kuch³-e²n. See PLACENTA succenturiata.

NEBENLAPPEN (Ger.), n. Nab'e³n-la³p-pe²n. An outlying lobe (e. g., the detached lobe of a placenta succenturiata).

NEBENLIEBESFRUCHT (Ger.), n. Nab'e³n-lib-e³s-fruch²t. See EPICYMA.

NEBENMILZ (Ger.), n. Nab'e³n-mil³ts. See ACCESSORY SPLEEN.

NEBENNABELBRUCH (Ger.), n. Nab'e³n-na³b-e³l-bruch². See PAROMPHALOCCE.

NEBENOLIVE (Ger.), n. Nab'e³n-ol-e³-e². See ACCESSORY OLIVARY NUCLEUS.—*Aeusere N.* See *External accessory olivary NUCLEUS*.—*Innere N.*, *Mediale N.* See *Internal accessory olivary NUCLEUS*.—*Obere N.* See *External accessory olivary NUCLEUS*.

NEBENPLATTE (Ger.), n. Nab'e³n-pla³t-te². See MUSCULAR PLATE.—*Obere n.* Of HIS, the upper muscular plate of the blastoderm. [A, 8.]—*Untere n.* Of HIS, the lower muscular plate of the blastoderm. [A, 8.]

NEBENPRODUKT (Ger.), n. Nab'e³n-pro-duk²t. A by-product. [B.]

NEBENSTAUBGEFÄSS (Ger.), n. Nab'e³n-sta³u³b-ge²-fe²s. See PARASTEMON.

NEBENSTEHEND (Ger.), adj. Nab'e³n-sta³-he²nd. See APPENDED.

NEBENTHEIL (Ger.), n. Nab'e³n-till. An accessory part. [a, 33.]

NEBENWEIBIG (Ger.), adj. Nab'e³n-vib-i²g. See PEGIVIGINOUS.

NEBENWIRKUNG (Ger.), n. Nab'e³n-verk-un². A collateral action (as of drugs); a by-effect.

NEBENWULST (Ger.), n. Nab'e³n-wulst. A secondary convolution. [I (K).]

NEB-NEB, n. See BABLAH.

NEBOUED, n. See ACACIA neboueb.

NÉBOUZAT (Fr.), n. Na-bu-zat³. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous, ferruginous, and saline spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 46).]

NEBULA (Lat.), n. f. Ne²b(u²)-la³. Gr., *νεφέλη*. Fr., *bruyillard* (1st def.), *nuage* (1st def.). Ger., *N.*, *Nebel* (1st def.). *Wolke* (1st def.). 1. See ACHLYS and LEUCOMA (4th def.). 2. See INFLAMMATION (3d def.).—N. *cornæ*. Ger., *der Hornhaut*. See LEUCOMA (4th def.).

NEBULIZATION, n. Ne²b-u²l-i²z-a³-shu²n. See ATOMIZATION.

NEBULIZER, n. Ne²b(u²)-l-i²z-u³r. See ATOMIZER.—*Bishop's n.* Fr., *vaporisateur*. Ger., *Bischofscher Verdunstapparat*. An instrument, resembling a Eustachian catheter, for spraying the mouth of the Eustachian tube. It connects with the air-bag by a flexible tube that joins the side of the barrel. [F, 9.]—*Hackley's Eustachian n.* An apparatus for spraying the Eustachian tube. It consists of an air-bag, a Eustachian catheter with a hard-rubber nozzle, a piece of rubber tubing, and a hypodermic syringe. [F.]

NEBULOSE, NEBULOUS, adj's. Ne²b(u²)-ol-o³,-u³s. Lat., *nebulosus* (from *nebula*, a mist). Fr., *nuageux*. Ger., *nebelig*, *wolzig*. Misty, cloudy, having the colors blurred or hazy. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35); a, 48.]

NECK, n. N-ek. A.-S., *hnece*, *hnecca*, *necca*. Gr., *αὐχμή*. Lat., *cervix*, *collum*. Fr., *cou*, *col*. Ger., *Halz*. It., *collo*. Sp., *cuello*. A more or less constricted portion of a structure connect-

ing its parts, especially that part of the body of an animal which connects the head and the trunk. —Derivatives. n. See *GOÏTRE*. —**ANATOMICAL n. of the humerus.** Lat., *collum humeri anatomicum*. Fr., *col anatomique de l'humérus*. The slightly constricted margin of the articular surface to which the capsular ligament of the shoulder joint is attached. [L. 142, 172.] —**N. of a hair follicle.** Ger., *Hals der Haartasche*. The narrowest portion, opposite the orifice of the sebaceous follicle. [G.] —**N. of a hernial sac.** That portion of a hernia that is constricted by the edge of the orifice in the abdominal wall. [a. 34.] —**N. of a rib.** Lat., *collum costae*. Fr., *col de (la) côte*. Ger., *Rippenhals*. The constricted portion between its head and tubercle. [L. 142, 332.] —**N. of a tooth.** Fr., *col du dent*. The constricted part between the crown or body and the root. [C.] —**N. of a uriniferous tubule of the kidney.** A short constricted part at the point where the tubule leaves the capsule. [C.] —**N. of the astragalus.** Lat., *collum tali*. Ger., *Hals am Sprunggelenk*. The constricted portion behind the anterior extremity. [L. 142, 332.] —**N. of the calcaneum.** The constriction in front of the tuberosity. [L. 142.] —**N. of the bladder.** See *N. of the urinary bladder*. —**N. of the femur.** Lat., *cervix (seu collum) femoris*. Fr., *col fémoral (ou du fémur)*. Ger., *Hals des Oberschenkelbeins*. The obliquely directed process which supports the head or articular surface of the bone. [L. 31, 332.] —**N. of the fibula.** Lat., *cervix (seu collum) fibulae*. Fr., *col du péroné*. The portion immediately below the head. [L. 332.] —**N. of the gall-bladder.** Lat., *cervix vesicae felleae*. The S-shaped part which carries the bile from the fundus to the cystic duct. [C.] —**N. of the humerus.** Lat., *cervix (seu collum) humeri*. Fr., *col de l'humérus*. A short portion of bone which supports the head of the humerus. Inferiorly it passes into the shaft of the bone. [C. 3.] —**N. of the inferior maxilla.** —**N. of the lower jaw.** Lat., *collum processus condyloidei*. Fr., *col de la mâchoire (ou l'os maxillaire inférieur)*. The constricted portion immediately beneath the condyle. [L. 332.] —**N. of the malleus.** Lat., *collum mallei*. Ger., *Hals des Hammers*. The constricted portion beneath its head. [L. 332.] —**N. of the os magnum.** Fr., *col du grand os*. Below the head, formed by depressions upon the anterior and posterior surfaces. [L. 142.] —**N. of the radius.** Lat., *collum radii*. Fr., *col du radius*. The cylindrical constricted portion immediately beneath its head. [L. 142, 332.] —**N. of the scapula.** Fr., *col de l'omoplate*. The part which supports its head. [C.] —**N. of the stapes.** Lat., *collum stapedis*. The constriction at the point of its division into the crura. [L. 332.] —**N. of the urinary bladder.** Lat., *collum (seu cervix) vesicae*. Fr., *col de la vessie*. Ger., *Blasen Hals*. The thickened portion just in front of the base, from which the urethra proceeds. As used by some writers, the term embraces also the prostatic urethra. —**N. of the uterus.** See *CERVIX UTERI*. —**Nithsdale n.** See *GOÏTRE*. —**Surgical n. of the humerus.** Lat., *collum humeri chirurgicum*. The constriction just below the tuberosities; so called on account of its being most commonly the seat of fractures when they occur in that neighborhood. [L. 172, 332.] —**Swelled n.** See *GOÏTRE*. —**Wry-n.** See *TORTICOLLIS*.

NECKLACE, n. *Neck'las*. A band, usually an ornamental band, worn round the neck. [a. 48.] —**Anodyne n.** Fr., *collier anodin*. A preparation of soothing substances spread on a strip of cloth and inclosed in a narrow muslin bag so as to be worn about the neck. The muslin has holes in it to allow the anodyne preparation to touch the skin. [a. 38.] Cf. also *COLLIER de Morand*.

NECKWEED, n. *Neck'wed*. 1. The *Cannabis sativa*. 2. The *Veronica peregrina*. [B. 19, 275 (a. 35).]

NECRÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Neck're' (a)²-mi²-a*. From *nekrops*, a corpse, and *aima*, blood. A condition of the blood in which the corpuscles have lost their vitality and do not tend to run together. [D. 1.]

NECREPENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. *Neck're-n' (a)²-ni²-a-se'f* (ke'f) (a)² (a)²-u's (u's). From *nekrops*, a corpse, and *enkephalos*, the brain. See *SOMNEXING of the brain*.

NECROBIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Neck'ro'bi' (a)²-si²-os' (i)a*. Gen., *-o's (i)a*. From *nekrops*, a corpse, and *bios*, life (see also *-osis*). Fr., *Nécrobiose*, *mort vivante*. Ger., *Nekrobiose*. Of Virchow a degenerative process in cells surrounded by living and healthy cells; seen in certain forms of atrophy, fatty degeneration, etc. [D. 4.] —**Putrid n.** A gradual molecular destruction of tissue by putrefactive forces. [D. 4.]

NECROCOMIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Neck'ro' (a)²-kom' (ko'm) (i) (e)²-u'm (u'm)*. Gr., *νεκροκομιον* (from *νεκροκομειν*, to take care of the dead. Fr., *nécrocome*. See *MORGUE*.

NECRODES (Lat.), adj. *Neck'rod' (e)²-as*. Gr., *νεκρόδης* (from *nekrops*, a corpse, and *ēidos*, resemblance. See *CADAVERIC*.

NECRODOCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Neck'ro' (a)²-do'ch' (do'ch'a)² (i) (e)²-u'm (u'm)*. Gr., *νεκροδοχιον* (from *nekrops*, a corpse, and *docheion*, a receptacle. Fr., *nécrodoche*. See *MORGUE*.

NECROGENIC, adj. *Neck'ro-jen' (i)²-k*. From *nekrops*, a corpse, and *γενναω*, to engender. Caused by or originating from dead material. [a. 34.]

NECROLIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Neck'rol' (a)²-i²-u'm (u'm)*. Of old writers, a remedy effective for averting death. [a. 325 (a. 48).]

NECROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. *Neck'ro' (a)²-ma' (ma's) (i)²-a²*. From *nekrops*, a corpse, and *mania*, madness. Mania with a desire for death or a desire to violate a corpse. [a. 34.]

NECROMETER, n. *Neck'ro-m' (e)²-t' (i)²-k*. From *nekrops*, a corpse, and *μετρον*, a measure. Of Oughton, an instrument for ascertaining the weight, volume, and specific gravity of organs in post-mortem examinations. It consists of metal cylinders of several sizes, provided with stopcocks for the escape of water, and a graduated glass measure for receiving the water displaced by immersing an organ. [1st Brit. Med. Jour., 11, 1881, p. 977 (a. 34).]

NECROMIMESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Neck'ro' (a)²-mi²-m' (e)²-a' (i)a²*. Gen., *-e's (i)a*. From *nekrops*, a corpse, and *αμιμω*, imitator. Of Mickle, a morbid mental state in which the patient believes himself to be dead. [a. 34.]

NECRONARCEMA (Lat.), n. n. *Neck'ro' (a)²-na'rs (na'rk' (e)²) (ma'²*. Gen., *-ce'na' (a)²-is*). From *nekrops*, a corpse, and *ναρκεμα*, numbness. See *RIGOR MORTIS*.

NECRONIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Neck'ron' (i)²-u'm (u'm)*. From *nekrops*, a dead body. Ger., *Leichenstoff*. Of Ollivier and Chevalier, a substance developed in corpses as saponification begins. [B. 78 (a. 14).]

NECROPATHY, n. *Neck'ro'p'a'th' (i)²*. From *nekrops*, a corpse, and *πάθος*, a morbid condition. Fr., *nécropathie*. A tendency to necrosis in the bones. [L. 49 (a. 43).]

NECROPHAGUS (Lat.), adj. *Neck'ro'p'a'g' (a)²-g' (a)²-u's (u's)*. Gr., *νεκροφάγος* (from *nekrops*, a corpse, and *φαγειν*, to eat). Fr., *nécrophage*. Subsisting on carrion. The *Necrophaga*, or *Necrophagi*, are the *Clavicornes*. [L. 41, 180 (a. 43).]

NECROPHILIA (Lat.), n. f. *Neck'ro' (a)²-phi² (i)²-a²*. From *nekrops*, a corpse, and *φιλειν*, to love. 1. A desire for death. 2. A form of sexual perversion in which a corpse affords sexual gratification. [a. 34.]

NECROPHILISM, n. *Neck'ro'p'h'i² (i)²-zm*. Fr., *nécrophtilie*. See *NECROPHILIA* (2d def.).

NECROPHILOUS, adj. *Neck'ro'p'h'i² (i)²-u's*. Subsisting on dead matter (said especially of *Fungi*). [a. 48.]

NECROPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. *Neck'ro' (a)²-fob' (fo'b) (i)²-a²*. From *nekrops*, a corpse, and *φοβος*, fear. Ger., *Leichenschau*, *Necrophobie*. A morbid fear of death or of dead bodies. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

NECROPHYTIQUE (Fr.), adj. *Na-kro-fe-tek*. From *nekrops*, a corpse, and *φύτον*, a plant. See *GERMICIDAL*.

NECROPNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. *Neck'ro' (a)²-pnu² (pnu²) mon' (mo'ni) (i)²-a²*. From *nekrops*, a corpse, and *πνευμονία*, pneumonia. Gangrene of the lung. [a. 34.]

NECROPSY, **NECROSCOPY**, n's. *Neck'ro'p-si², neck'ro's' (i)²-kop-si²*. Lat., *nekropsia*, *nekropsis* (from *nekrops*, a corpse, and *σκοπεω*, a view), *nekropsia* (from *nekrops*, a corpse, and *σκοπεω*, to examine). Fr., *nécropsie*, *nécropscopie*. Ger., *Necropsie*, *Nekropsicopie*. See *Post-mortem EXAMINATION*.

NECROSEMEIOTIC, adj. *Neck'ro-se'm'i-o'ti² (i)²-k*. Lat., *ne-crosemeioticus* (from *nekrops*, a corpse, and *σημειω*, a mark). Fr., *nécrosemeiotique*. Pertaining to the signs or indications of death. As a n. sing., n's (Lat., *ne-crosemeiotice*), the science of the signs of death. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

NECROSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Neck'ros' (i)²-s*. Gen., *-ros' (e)²-os (i)a*. Gr., *νεκρωσις* (from *nekrops*, a corpse). Fr., *nécrose*. Ger., *Necrose*, *Nekrotisierung*. 1. Death, mortification, especially (Ger., *Beinbrand*, *Beinfäule*) of bone tissue *en masse*, as distinguished from caries. 2. Spotting; a disease of plants in which the leaves or other soft parts become marked with small black spots, beneath which decay takes place in the tissues. [B. 7; E.] —**Anæmic n.** Ger., *anämische Necrose*. N. due to interference with the circulation of the part. [Ziegler (a. 34).] —**Caseous n.** Of Coats, caseation. [a. 34.] —**Circulatory n.** See *Anæmic n.* —**Coagulation n.**, **Coagulative n.** Fr., *nécrose de coagulation*. Ger., *Coagulations-necrose*. 1. Of Ziegler, fibrinous n. 2. Of Weigert, hyaline n. It occurs in embolic infarction, in waxy degeneration of muscles, and in caseation. [a. 34.] —**Colligative n.** A pathological condition preceding or succeeding coagulative n. The latter form may be preceded by the solution of certain cells contained in the blood, or the coagulated masses may break down and liquefy. [Ziegler (a. 34).] —**Decubital n.** See *Bed-sore*. —**Embolic n.** Anæmic n. caused by an embolus. [a. 34.] —**Engorgement necroses of the skin.** Ger., *Stauungsnecrosen der Haut*. Of Auspitz, a family of "engorgement dermatoses" characterized by vascular stasis with n. of the skin. It includes *decubitus traumaticus*, *gangrena idiopathica*, *asphixia localis cum gangraena symmetrica*, *malum perforans pedum*, and *ainhum*. [G. 4.] —**Exanthematous n.** N. of bone due to an exanthematous fever. —**Fibrinous n.** The formation of granular, fibrinous, or homogeneous coagula in extravasated blood, lymph, etc. The necessary fibrinoplastin and ferment are supplied by the white corpuscles as they dissolve in the plasma, and masses containing a large amount of fibrin are formed in the effusion. The masses may be made up of granules, of delicate fibres, of coarse-meshed trabeculae, or of homogeneous flakes. [Ziegler (a. 34).] —**Hyaline n.** The interfusion of lymph in the segment of an artery in which cellular death has occurred in consequence of arrested nutrition or of the action of chemical or thermal agencies. The fibrinogen in the lymph and fibrinoplastin in the cells produce fibrin, with destruction of the cells and disappearance of their nuclei. [Ziegler (a. 34).] —**Mercurial n.** N. of bones caused by mercurialism. [a. 34.] —**N. atrophicæ.** Of Klebs, a partial cell n. resulting in the atrophy of a part. [a. 34.] —**N. disseminata.** Of Blasius, n. affecting the entire thickness of a bone. [L. 57 (a. 34).] —**N. infantilis.** See *Gangrenous STOMATITIS*. —**N. mycotica typhosa.** Of Eppinger, catarrhal laryngitis occurring in typhoid fever, caused by micro-organisms supposed to be identical with Eberth's bacillus. [a. 34.] —**N. of the teeth.** See *CARIES dentium*. —**N. tubulata.** Of Blasius, n. of a long bone with the formation of a central sequestrum. [L. 57 (a. 34).] —**N. ustilaginea.** See *ERGOTISM*. —**Neuritic necroses of the skin.** Ger., *neuritische Nekrosen der Haut*. Of Auspitz, a suborder of neuritic dermatoses, including *decubitus acutus* and *phlegmones neuriticae*. [G. 4.] —**Phosphorus n.** N. of a bone (especially of the inferior maxilla) due to contact with the fumes of phosphorus. —**Quiet n.** Of Paget, n. of a bone with exfoliation and formation of new bone without any symptom of inflammation. [a. 34.] —**Stomaton'.** See *PEMPHYGUS gangrenosus*. —**Thrombotic n.** Anæmic n. caused by a thrombus. [a. 34.]

NECROSOZOIC, adj. Ne²k-ro-so-zo¹ik. From νεκρός, a corpse, and ζῶειν, to preserve. Used for embalming. [L, 170 (a, 43).]

NECROSTEON (Lat.), n. n. Ne²k-ro-stē²o²stn. From νεκρός, a corpse, and στέον, a bone. Necrosis of bone.

NECROTOMY, n. Ne²k-ro²tō-mi². Lat. necrotomia (from νεκρός, a corpse, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *nécrotomie*. Ger., *Nekrotomie*. See *Post-mortem EXAMINATION*.

NECTANDRA (Lat.), n. f. Ne²kt-a²n(a²n)/dra². From νέκταρ, nectar, and ἀνδρ, a man. 1. A genus of the *Persaeaceae* forming the *Nectandrea*, a division of lauraceous plants made by Nees. [B, 5, 18, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).] 2. See *Nectandra cortex*. —N. *cinnamomoides*. A doubtful South American species. It has a cinnamon-like bark and properties like those of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. The ripe calyx is used like cinnamon in Ecuador and Peru. [B, 18, 267 (a, 35).] —N. *cymbarum*. See *ALSOEAPINE cymbarum*. —*Nectandra cortex* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *écorce de bēbēru*. Ger., *Beberurinde*. Beberur-bark, the bark of the Br. Ph.; the dried bark of *N. Rodiei*. It contains beberine, and is tonic, astringent, and febrifuge. [B, 5, 18, 35].] —N. *leucantha*. Shingle-wood, white (or timber) sweetwood; a species of which *N. Rodiei* is by some considered a variety. [B, 19, 267, 275 (a, 35).] —N. *mollis*. A Brazilian species. Its bark is used as a diuretic, emmenagogue, and carminative. [B, 267 (a, 35).] —N. *puchury*. Pichurim-bean tree, sassafras-nut tree; a doubtful South American species. The beans are used as nutmegs, and the bark is employed as a tonic and febrifuge. An oil obtained from the tree is used as a diuretic in rheumatism and gout. There are two varieties, *N. puchury major* and *N. puchury minor*, the former furnishing the large (or true) pichurim beans (see under *PICHURIM*). [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).] —N. *Rodiei*, *N. Rodiei*. Beberur (or bibiru) tree, greenheart of Guiana, spiri-tree; a Guiana species furnishing *nectandra cortex*. [B, 5, 18, 267 (a, 35).] —N. *sanguinea*. Lowland (or pepper-, or white-, or yellow) sweetwood; the maraguan cinnamomum of Guiana, furnishing a stimulant and aromatic bark. [B, 267, 275 (a, 35).]

NECTANDRINE, n. Ne²k-a²n(dren). Lat. *nectandrina*. Fr., n. A white, amorphous, bitter alkaloid, C₂₇H₃₃O₃N, obtained from the wood of *Nectandra Rodiei*, slightly soluble in ether and melting at 90° to 95° C. [B, 93 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xviii (a, 46).]

NECTAR (Lat.), n. n. Ne²kt-a²r. Gen., *nectaris*. Gr., νέκταρ. Fr., n. Ger., *Nektar*, *Honigsaft*. It., *nettare*. Sp., n. The honey of a flower; the sweetest matter secreted by specialized glands in the flower and on different portions of the leaves of various plants. [B, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

NECTAREOUS, adj. Ne²kt-a²rē²u²s. Lat., *nectareus* (from νέκταρ, nectar). Fr., *nectaré*. Ger., *nectararig*. Having a very pleasant taste. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NECTARIFEROUS, adj. Ne²kt-a²r-i²fē²u²s. Lat., *nectarifer*, *nectariferus* (from νέκταρ, nectar, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *nectarifère*. Ger., *nectarführend*, *honigsaftführend*. Nectar-bearing; of a flower or leaf bearing glands containing honey; of a gland, secreting or containing nectar. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

NECTARIFLIUS (Lat.), adj. Ne²kt-a²r(i²fē²u²s)/li²(u²s). Fr., from νέκταρ, nectar, and *fluere*, to flow. Ger., *honigabsondernd*. Secreting honey or nectar. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

NECTARIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ne²kt-a²r(i²fē²u²s)/i²-fo²rm(i²s). Fr., from νέκταρ, nectar, and *forma*, form. Ger., *honigbehälterförmig*. Having the form of a nectary. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

NECTARILYMA (Lat.), n. n. Ne²kt-a²r(i²fē²u²s)/li²(u²s)/ma². Gen., *-m(atos) (-atis)*. From νέκταρ, nectar, and *elyma*, a covering. Fr., *nectarilyme*, *nectarolyme*. Ger., *Honigdecke*, *Nektardecke*. A part or organ covering the nectary or its honey. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

NECTARINE, n. Ne²kt-a²r-i²n. The *Amygdalus persica* *lævis* or its fruit. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 35).]

NECTARITES (Lat.), n. m. Ne²kt-a²r(i²fē²u²s)/i²(et)/ez(as). Gen., *-itū (-es)*. Gr., νεκταρίτης (from νέκταρ, nectar). 1. See *Vinum ENULE*. 2. Any wine of very pleasant taste. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NECTARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ne²kt-a²(r(i²fē²u²s)/i²-u²m(u²m)). 1. See *NECTARY*. 2. Of Linnaeus, the perigynium of the *Cariceae*. [B, 121.]

NECTAROLYMA (Lat.), n. n. Ne²kt-a²r(i²fē²u²s)/o(o²)-li²(u²s)/ma². See *NECTARILYMA*.

NECTAROSTIGMA (Lat.), n. n. Ne²kt-a²r(i²fē²u²s)/o(o²)-sti²g²-ma². Gen., *-stigm(atos) (-atis)*. From νέκταρ, nectar, and *stigma*, a mark. Fr., *nectarostigmate*. Ger., *Stigmahl*, *Honigstigmahl*. Of Sprengel, a nectar-mark (or guide); a conspicuous mark or spot on a flower, serving as a guide to the nectary. [B, 123, 229 (a, 35).]

NECTAROTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Ne²kt-a²r(i²fē²u²s)/o(o²)-the²(tha)/ka². Fr., from νέκταρ, nectar, and *θήκη*, a chest. Fr., *nectarothèque*. Ger., *Honigbehälter*. A part, such as the spur of certain flowers, inclosing nectar. [B, 1, 19, 121 (a, 35).]

NECTARY, n. Ne²kt-a²r(i²fē²u²s). Gr., νεκταρίον (from νέκταρ, nectar). Lat., *nectarium*. Fr., *nectaire*. Ger., *Honiggefäß*, *Honigkerzeug*, *Nektarium*. 1. The honey repository of a flower, a minute cavity, such as a shallow pit or a conspicuous special receptacle, in which the honey secreted by nectar glands collects. 2. An old name for a supplementary or anomalous (appendicular) organ, such as a spur or crown; so called from some spurs, etc., containing nectar. [B, 1, 19, 34, 77, 121, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

NECTOCALYX (Lat.), n. m. Ne²k(nak)-to²k(a²l(a²l)-i²x(u²x)). Gen., *-calycis*. From νεκτός, swimming, and κάλυξ, a cup. The bell-shaped swimming-disc of a medusa. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

NECUSINE, n. Ne²kt-u²s-en. From νέκυσ, a corpse. Of Farr, the specific poison of a dissecting-worm. [K.]

NEDYIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ne²d(nad)-(u²s)²-a². Gr., νήδεια. The abdominal viscera. [L, 43, 50, 94 (a, 14).]

NEDYS (Lat.), n. f. Ned(nad)²i²s(u²s). Gen., *ned/yos, -yis*. Gr., νήδης. 1. The stomach and intestines collectively. 2. The uterus. [L, 42, 50, 94 (a, 43).]

NEDYUSA (Lat.), n. f. Ne²d(nad)²i²(u²s)-u²(u²)/sa². Gr., νήδυσα (from νή priv., and δύειν, to fill). Of Hippocrates, insatiable thirst. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEDDIAMIEN (Fr.), adj. Ned-ha²-me-a²n². Described by Walter Needham (see *CORPS NEEDHAMIENS*).

NEEDLE, n. Nedl. A-S., *neadl*, *neadl*. Gr., βελόνη. Lat., *acus*. Fr., *aiguille*. Ger., *Nadel*. A metallic instrument used for sewing or puncturing, usually having one end pointed and an opening in the other for a thread. [E.] —**Acupressure** n. Fr., *aiguille à acupressure*. Any form of n. used for acupressure. [a, 34.] —**Acupuncture** n. Fr., *aiguille à acupuncture*. A light, inflexible n. about 4 in. long, used in acupuncture. [E.] —**Adam's n.** 1. See **ADAM'S N.** 2. The *Scandix pecten*. [B, 275 (a, 35).] —**Aneurysm** n., **Artery** n. Lat., *acus pro ligature*. Fr., *aiguille à ligature*. Ger., *Unterbindungsadel*. A blunt curved n. for passing a ligature around a blood-vessel in its continuity. [E.] —**Aspirating n.** A long, hollow n. having a broad base to fit over the aperture of an aspirator or to be connected with a syringe. [a, 34.] —**Cannulated n.** A hollow n. [E.] —**Carlsbad insect-n.** Lat., *acus carolinensis*. Ger., *Carlsbader Insectennadel*. A long, slender n. having a broad lancet point; used in hare-lip surgery. [a, 319 (a, 34).] —**Cataract n.** Lat., *acus ad cataractam* (see *cataractaria*, see *interpunctura*, see *ophthalmica*). Fr., *aiguille à cataracte*. Ger., *Staar-nadel*. A fine steel n., usually with a lance-head and two cutting edges; used in various operations on the crystalline lens, such as opening the capsule, dissection, keratonyxis, depression, and reclination, also in tearing holes through secondary cataracts through films which block the pupil. [a, 34.] —**Couching n.** A n. having a thin, lozenge-shaped point, used in couching. [a, 34.] —**Deschamps's n.** Fr., *aiguille de Deschamps*. A n. for counter-opening, fitted with a handle, and having an eye at the

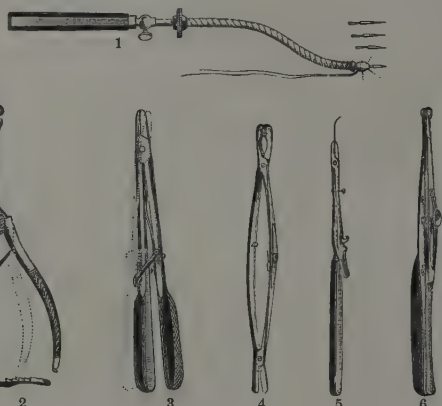


1, Fox's needle for removing superficial hair by electrolysis; 2, hypodermic needle; 3, Wilde's cannulated needle; 4, Keyes's varicoculic needles; 5, straight tissue needle; 6, half-curve suture needle; 7, full-curve suture needle; 8, aneurysm needle; 9, Hagedorn suture needle; 10, open-eye suture needle.

point. [E.] —**Dowell's hernia n.** A sharp, spear-headed n. with a point and eye at each end. [E.] —**Electropuncture n.** Fr., *aiguille à electropuncture* (ou *galvanopuncture*). A long gold, gilded steel, or platinum n. that is insulated for two thirds of its length with hard rubber, collodion, or shellac. The head has a ring for connection with the rheophore of a battery. [a, 34.] —**Exploring n.** Lat., *acus exploratoria*. Fr., *aiguille exploratrice*. Ger., *Nadelsonde*. A grooved n. attached to a handle, to be introduced subcutaneously to determine the character of a swelling. [a, 34.] —**Fistula n.** Fr., *aiguille à fistule*. 1. A combined eyed probe and director for cutting open a fistulous tract or for passing a seton. 2. A trocar for opening a blind external fistula into the rectum. [E.] —**Gruber's curved paracentesis n.** Fr., *aiguille courbée à paracentèse*. Ger., *gekürmmte Paracentesennadel*. A n. for dividing the tendon of the tensor tympani. It is introduced through the membrana tympani in front of the handle of the malleus, and the incision is made upward. [E.] —**Hagedorn's n.** A flat needle curved on the edge, the eye perforating the side and the cutting edge being on the convex side. [a, 34.] —**Hare-lip n.** Fr., *aiguille à bec-de-lièvre*. A long, delicate n., around which the suture is twisted in the operation for hare-lip. [E.] —**Hays's knife-n.** Fr., *operation aiguille*. Ger., *Nadelmesser*. A small n. for performing the operation of scleronyxis. The back is truncated near the point, and the cutting edge is straight. [E.] —**Hutchinson's n.** A long n. with a handle and an eye at the point, for the subcutaneous ligation of external hemorrhoids. [E.] —**Hypodermic n.** Fr., *aiguille à injection hypodermique*. A hollow n., around a wide base to fit over the aperture of a hypodermic syringe. [a, 34.] —**Implantation n.** Of Burns, a n. for introducing a solid medicament into the body of a tumor; a medium-sized hypodermic n. attached to a handle. Through the n. slides a steel bar in the side of which is cut an eye or cup for holding the medicament. [a, 40.] —**Jacob's cataract n.** Fr., *aiguille à cataracte de Jacob*. Ger., *Jacob'sche Staar-nadel*. A-No. 7 cambric n. with the point slightly curved; used to lacerate the capsule of a cataract. [E.] —**Knife-n.**

A n. the cutting point of which is continuous with a sharp cutting edge that runs some distance down the shank; used for performing dissection of membranous cataracts. [B.]—**Ligature n.** See *Aneurysm n.*—**Magnetic n.** Fr., *aiguille aimée*. Ger., *Magnetnadel*. A small magnetized bar or rod, usually mounted so as to move freely about its middle point either horizontally (as in the mariner's compass) or vertically. [a, 43.]—**Nævus n.** A sharp awl for plunging, heated, into nævi. [E.]—**N.-shaped.** Linear and tapering to a point from a narrow base, like the leaf of a pine; acerose. [B, 19, 34 (a, 35).]—**Open-eyed n.** A n. having a hook-shaped end forming the eye, the suture being passed through the aperture of the hook. [a, 34.]—**Paracentesis n.** A n. for performing paracentesis, as of the cornea, the membrana tympani, etc. [B.]—**Paup's n.** See *Deschamps's n.*—**Seton n.** Sheathed n. Lat., *acus pro setaceo* (seu *inaginata*). Fr., *aiguille à seton* (ou *a manche, ou engagée, ou à goïne*). Ger., *Haarsetlnadel*. A sharp-pointed n. used for creating a counter-opening by making a deep puncture and inserting a seton. It has an eye at the heel for carrying the tape, and is covered by a sheath which serves to protect the tissues until a point is reached where the n. is to be thrust beyond the end of the sheath and made to perforate the overlying parts. [A, 313; E.]—**Startin's wire-n.** A hollow n. having a spiral point and a handle through which a wire suture is moved forward by a wheel. [a, 34.]—**Suture n.** Lat., *acus sutoria*. Fr., *aiguille à suture* (ou *chirurgicale*). Ger., *Heftnadel, Nähnadel*. A n. used for suturing. [a, 34.]—**Thermo-electric n.** Fr., *aiguille thermo-électrique*. A very delicate instrument consisting of a n. connected with a galvanometer; used for registering variations of temperature in the deep organs of the body. [D, 79.]—**Whitehead's spiral n.** A n. bent into one turn of a spiral, with an eye at the point; used for sewing up cleft palate. [F.]—**Wordsworth's cautery n.** Fr., *aiguille à cautérisation*. Ger., *Brennadel* (oder *Cautérisationsnadel*). A steel n. bent at a right angle with the shank, and having behind the pointed end a bulb of metal surrounding the n.; used to cauterize small superficial nævi. [F.]

NEEDLE-HOLDER, n. Ned'hold-u'r. Lat., *acutenaculum*. Fr., *porte-aiguille*. Ger., *Nadelhalter*. 1. A forceps or other appa-



1, Bozeman's needle-carrier; 2, Hagedorn's needle-holder; 3, Russian needle-holder; 4, Skene's needle-holder; 5, Stevens's needle-holder; 6, Wyeth's needle-holder.

atus for holding a needle and pushing it through the tissues. [E.] 2. A handle for holding a dissecting needle. [J.]

NEERADIMOOTOO (Tam.), **NEERADIMUTOO** (Tam.), n.s. The seeds of *Hydnocarpus inebrians* or their expressed oil. [E. J. Waring, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Aug., 1885, p. 260; B, 172 (a, 35).]

NEFFIACH, n. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a gaseous, saline, and sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14, 46).]

NEFE (Fr.), n. Ne'f. The fruit of the genus *Mespilus*, especially of *Mespilus germanica*. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

NÉLIER (Fr.), n. Na'-le-a. The genus *Mespilus* (q. v. [3d def.]), especially the *Mespilus germanica*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

NEFERENS (Lat.), adj. Ne'ne'z'fre'2nz (trans). From *ne*, not, and *frender*, to gnash the teeth. Toothless; edentate.

NEGUNDO (Lat.), n. n. Ne'z'u'2n(u'n)do. A genus of sapindaceous trees of the *Acerinae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—*N. aceroides*, *N. fraxinifolium*. Ger., *Eschschorn*. Box-elder, ash-maple; a sugar-yielding tree found in low grounds from Canada to North Carolina and Tennessee. *N. fraxinifolium* is by some made distinct from *N. aceroides*. [B, 18, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

NELEA (Lat.), n. f. Ni(ne'2)2'e'(a'2'e'2)-ra. Gr., *νείαλα*. 1. The abdomen. 2. The colon. [L, 94 (a, 43).]

NEIGUNG (Ger.), n. Nig'un2. See INCLINATION.—**Beckenn'.** See INCLINATION of the pelvis.—**Seitenn'.** See LATEROVERSION.—**Vorwärtsn'.** See ANTEVERSION.

NEILION (Lat.), n. n. Nil'(ne'2)2'i2)-o'n. Gr., *νείλιον*. Ger., *Heilpflaster*. An ancient plaster, probably containing copper acetate. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEISSERIA (Lat.), n. f. Nis-se(se'2)2'ri'2-a. Of Saccardo, a genus of the *Schizomycetes*. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—*N. albicans*. Syn.: *Micrococcus albicans amplius* [Higgle]. A species occurring at times in vaginal secretions in the form of diplococci resembling the cocci of *N. gonorrhoea*, but larger. On gelatin it forms grayish-white lines. [B, 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*N. Babesii*. A species found in diseases affected with a bulæ (*haemoglobinuria bacterica*) prevalent in Roumania. It occurs as twin hyaline cocci having the biscuit form, about 0.5 μ in length. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—*N. citrea*. Syn.: *Micrococcus citreus conglomeratus*. A species discovered by Bumm in pus from gonorrhoea, and occurring also in atmospheric dust. It occurs as twin cocci (diplococci) having the biscuit form, 1.5 μ in length, resembling the gonococcus and forming hyaline, irregularly agglomerated masses. On gelatin it forms citron-yellow colonies with raised margins. The surface, at first moist and slimy, becomes afterward cracked and scaly. Its inoculation on animals is innocuous. [B, 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*N. conglomerata*. Syn.: *Micrococcus conglomeratus*. A species occurring on the valvular vegetations in ulcerative and verrucose endocarditis. The cocci have the roll (biscuit) form, and are usually accumulated into dense, roundish, or irregular masses. On agar-agar plates it forms shining colonies which are sometimes single, but usually conglomerated. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—*N. decipiens*. Syn.: *Micrococcus decipiens*. A non-pathogenic species occurring in the form of twin cocci, of the usual roll or biscuit shape, from 0.8 to 1 μ in length, in atmospheric air. On gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, small brown colonies form. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—*N. Edingtonii*. Syn.: *Diplococcus scarlatinae sanguinis* [Edington]. A micro-organism observed in cultures from the epidermic scales and the blood of scarlet-fever patients. It occurs as hyaline diplococci of the usual biscuit form, from 1 to 1.2 μ in diameter. It develops whitish-yellow colonies on gelatin. It is not pathogenic. [J. L. Smith, B, 316 (a, 35).] Cf. *MONAS scarlatinosus* and *PHLOX scindens*.—*N. Franklandiorum*. Syn.: *Micrococcus Franklandiorum* (seu *caudicans* [Frankland]). A species observed in Great Britain in atmospheric air. The cocci were coupled in the biscuit form and were 1.05 μ long. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—*N. gonorrhoea*. Ger., *Mikrokokkus der Gonorrhoea*. Syn.: *Micrococcus gonococcus* (seu *gonorrhoea*). Neisser's gonococcus; a species occurring in small, irregular heaps in or on the pus-cells in gonorrhoea, and especially abundant in the later suppurative stage of the disease. The coccus is usually in the form of a diplococcus, about 1.25 μ in length, and shows in stained specimens under a high power of the microscope a distinct partition in its middle, which gives it the usual roll or biscuit form of members of the genus. It is from 0.8 to 1.6 μ in its long and 0.6 to 0.8 in its transverse diameter. Moderately firm blood-serum the cocci do not develop on the ordinary nutritive substrata, nutrient jelly, etc., inoculated with the secretions containing cocci, presents on its surface a very thin grayish-yellow layer with moist smooth surface, consisting of closely packed cocci. Inoculations of the cocci on animals produce no effect. The inoculations of the cultivations produce typical gonorrhoea in healthy persons. The cocci become decolorized after treatment with Gram's iodine solution. [B, 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*N. lactea*. Syn.: *Micrococcus lacteus faviformis*. A non-infective micro-organism occurring in vaginal secretions, in the secretion from the cervix uteri, in sputum, etc., in the form of diplococci about 1.25 μ long, each divided by a fissure into two hemispheres and presenting the usual biscuit or roll form of the genus. In preparations from cultivations the cocci lie side by side, presenting a faviform appearance. They develop readily on various soils, forming milk-white confluent colonies. [B, 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*N. lyssee*. Syn.: *Micrococcus lyssee* (seu *rabidus*). A micro-organism very common in the brain, spinal cord, spleen, etc., in rabies. The cocci (diplococci) have the roll form, are hyaline, and are from 0.8 to 1.05 μ in length. It liquefies gelatin readily. On agar-agar it forms whitish-yellow layers, and on potatoes hemispherical colonies of a dirty-white color. It has never been observed outside of the bodies of rabietic patients. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—*N. Micheli*. The *Trachomococcus* of Michel; a micro-organism occurring in conjunctivitis aegyptiaca in the form of hyaline cocci resembling those of *N. gonorrhoea*, from 0.8 to 0.8 μ in their long and from 0.4 to 0.6 μ in their transverse diameter. In gelatin cultivations they become larger, forming yellowish colonies. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—*N. petechialis*. Syn.: *Micrococcus petechialis*. A diplococcus of the biscuit form, from 0.5 to 0.6 μ in length, occurring in the blood and eruptions of typhus-fever patients. It liquefies gelatin, and on potatoes forms very prominent whitish-gray colonies, changing in time to grayish-yellow. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—*N. rebellis*. A micro-organism the cocci of which resemble those of the gonococcus. It occurs in persons with follicular trachoma. It readily liquefies gelatin, and on potatoes forms colonies of white flocci. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—*N. roseacea*. Syn.: *Micrococcus roseaceus* [Frankland]. A species observed in atmospheric air in Great Britain. The diplococci, of the usual biscuit form of the genus, vary in size, the largest being 2.5 μ long. It is apparently non-pathogenic. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—*N. rosea*. Syn.: *Micrococcus roseus*. A saprophytic micro-organism occurring in atmospheric dust on nutrient substrata. The diplococci, which are 1 to 1.5 μ in length, resemble those of *N. gonorrhoea*, but the partition between the hemispheres is broader than in the latter. On gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, it grows luxuriantly, forming round colonies of a beautiful rosy tinge, and on agar-agar and potatoes it forms a smooth, roseate layer. [B, 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*N. subflava*. Syn.: *Micrococcus subflavus*. The yellowish-white diplococcus of Bumm; a species resembling *N. gonorrhoea*, but differing from the latter in retaining the aniline dye after treatment by Gram's method. It has been observed in the lochia, in the urine in some cases of catarrh of the bladder, in the blebs in pemphigus neonatorum, in the pus from an abscess of a mammary gland, and (Frankel) in the vaginal sections in a number of children with inflammation of the vagina without gonorrhoea. The inoculations do not produce gonorrhoea. According to Bumm, a large abscess containing diplococci is formed if the cocci

are injected into the subcutaneous tissue in man. The cocci, which are 0.5 to 1.5 μ in diameter, form on gelatin, which they liquefy, whitish-gray points and, finally, ochre-colored confluent masses. [B. 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*N. tardissima*. Syn.: *Diplococcus albicans tardissima*. A non-pathogenic micro-organism occurring in pus from the urethra. The cocci are morphologically identical with those of *N. gonorrhoea* (Flügge). On gelatin, which it scarcely liquefies, it develops very slowly, forming white colonies, and on blood-serum, at the body temperature, it eventually forms grayish-white spots with jagged edges and a somewhat moist surface. [B. 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*N. Weichselbaumii*. Syn.: *Diplococcus* (seu *Micrococcus*) *intracellularis meningitidis*. The micro-organism discovered by Weichselbaum in the effusion of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and occurring as diplococci with the usual biscuit or roll shape of the genus, sometimes forming minute glomerules. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—*N. Winkleri*. Ger., *Micrococcus* (oder *Mikrokokkus*) *bei Beri-Beri*. Hyaline diplococci having the roll form of the genus, observed in persons suffering with beri-beri. It liquefies gelatin slowly, and on agar-agar forms milk-white colonies. [B. 316 (a, 35).]

NELAVAN, n. Ne²/a⁵-v-n. See *Sleeping Drops*.

NELAPINA, NELIPINA, n's. A place in the county of Beregh, Hungary, where there is a gaseous, saline, and ferruginous spring. [L. 30, 49 (a, 14).]

NELKE (Ger.), n. Ne²/k². See *DIANTHUS* (2d def.). in the pl. N'n. cloves. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—*Federn*. See *DIANTHUS moschatum*.—*Gewürzn*. n. See *CLOVE* (1st def.).—*Gewürznbaum*. See the major list.—*Grasn*. See the major list.—*Königin*. See *CARYOPHYLLUS ramosus*.—*Kreidin*. n. cloves. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—*Lichten*. The genus *Lychnis*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—*N'nbliätterschwamm*. See *MARASMIUS oreades*.—*N'nbraun*. Dark-red. [L. 80 (a, 43).]—*N'nholz*. 1. Clove-stalks. [B. 48 (a, 14).] 2. See *CASIA caryophyllata*.—*N'niköpfe*. Allspice. [B. 180, 180 (a, 35).]—*N'niöl*. See *OIL OF CLOVES*.—*N'nsäure*. Eugenol. [A. 324.]—*N'nwasser*. See *AQUA CARYOPHYLLORUM*.—*Sandn*. 1. See *ARMERIA vulgaris*. 2. See *DIANTHUS arenarius*.—*Würzn*. n. Cloves. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

NELKENPFEFFER (Ger.), n. Ne²/k²-e'n-pfe²-fe². Allspice, pimenta. [B. 18 (a, 24).]—*N'öl*. See *OILUM PIMENTÆ*.

NELUMBU (Lat.), n. n. Ne²/u²-m(u²m)/bi²/u²-m(u²m). Fr., *nélimbo*, *nelumbo*. Ger., *Nelumbo*, *Nelumbé*. Water-beans, nelumbo; a genus of nymphaeaceae herbs constituting the *Nelumbæ* (Fr., *nélimbées*, *nelumbées*) of Reichenbach, a division of the *Nymphaeaceae*; the *Nelumbicæ* of Lindley, an order of the *Nymphales*; or the *Nelumbonæ* (Fr., *nélimbonées*, *nelombonées*), a tribe (De Candolle) or suborder (Bentham and Hooker) of the *Nymphaeaceae*. The *Nelumbæ* of Eichler are the *Nymphaeaceae*. [B. 19, 34, 42, 104, 170 (a, 35).]—*N. codiphyllum*. Of Rafinesque, an American species (probably *N. luteum*); used like *N. speciosum*. [B. 42, 180 (a, 35).]—*N. luteum*. Yellow nelumbo (or water-bean), water chinquapin; a North American species growing in stagnant waters, especially in the southern and western United States. It has the same properties and uses as *N. speciosum*. [B. 34, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. nuceiferum*, *N. speciosum*. Fr., *Œuf d'Égypte*, *Œuf rose du Nil*, *néuphar* de (la) *Chine*, *nélimbo*. Ger., *prachtige Nelumbo*. The *κίλμος αινιππιος*, or *fabia ægyptiaca*, of the ancients, the *ambuj* of the Hindoos; Egyptian lotus, Chinese water-lily, Egyptian (or sacred, or Pythagorean) bean; a widely dispersed species, having an edible and refrigerant root and seed. The flowers have edible carpels. [B. 19, 42, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

NEMATÉLIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ne²m(nam)-a²t(a²)-e²/mi²-a². From *nēma*, a thread, and *ἐλμυς*, a maw-worm. A division of the *Scotoleida*, comprising round worms, thread-worms, etc. [B. 28 (a, 27).]

NEMATÉS (Fr.), n. pl. From *nēma*, a thread. Of Bertillon, the *Hypomyces*. [B. 46.]

NEMATHELMINTHES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ne²m(nam)-a²t(a²)-e²/mi²-th(e²)-e²/mi²-th(e²)-e²/as. See *NEMATÉLIA*.

NEMATOLAST, n. Ne²m/a²-o-bla²st. From *nēma*, a thread, and *θλαστός*, a sprout. See *SEMINAL CELL*.

NEMATOCYST, n. Ne²m/a²-o-sist. From *nēma*, a thread, and *κύστης*, a bladder. The netting, stinging organ or thread (lasso) cell of the jelly-fish, polyp, etc. [L. 206 (a, 27).]

NEMATODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ne²m(nam)-a²t(a²)-od²-a². See *NEMATODEA*.

NEMATODES (Lat.), adj. Ne²m(nam)-a²t(a²)-od²-e²/as. See *NEMATOID*; as a n. m. pl., see *NEMATODEA*.

NEMATOID, adj. Ne²m/a²-t-oid. Gr., *νηματώδης* (from *nēma*, a thread, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *nematodes*. Filamentous, thread-like.

NEMATOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ne²m(nam)-a²t(a²)-o(a²)-i²-d(e²)-e²/a². From *nēma*, a thread, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *nématoides*. Ger., *Rundwürmer*. An order of *Entozoa* having a cylindrical elastic body, an alimentary canal extending from the mouth to the anus, and distinct sexes. The external skin is more or less abundantly furnished with muscular fibres, and is usually transversely striated. [L. 28.]

NEMATODEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ne²m(nam)-a²t(a²)-o(a²)-i²-d(e²)-u²-m(u²m). See *PENTASTOMA*.

NEMATOPODOUS, adj. Ne²m-a²-t-a²-p-o²-d-ugs. From *nēma*, a thread, and *πούς*, a foot. Having thread-like legs. The *Nematopoda* are the *Curripedia*. [a. 48.]

NEMEOUS, adj. Nem²/e²-u²s. From *nēma*, a thread. Filamentous, possessing threads. The *Nemex* or *Nemex* (Fr., *némexes*) of Fries are the *Cryptogamia*. [B. 19, 170 (a, 35).]

NEMOGLOSSATA (Lat.), adj. Ne²m(nam)-o(a²)-glo²s(glos)-sat(a²)-u²s(u²s). Fr., *némoglossate*. Having a filiform tongue. The *Nemoglossata* are a tribe of insects so characterized. [a. 48.]

NEMOMENA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ne²m-o²m-e²n-a². From *νέμεσθαι*, to feed. Corroding ulcers. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

NEMOROSE, adj. Ne²m-o²r-os. Lat., *nemorosus* (from *nemus*, a wood). Fr., *sybatique*. Ger., *hainbewohnend*. Growing in groves or woods. [B. 19, 123 (a, 35).]

NENNENDORF (Ger.), n. Ne²n-do²r-f. A place in Hesse, Germany, where there is an alkaline, saline, and sulphurous spring. [L. 30, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

NENUPAR (Lat.), **NENUPHAR** (Lat.), n's n. Ne²n-u²(u²)-fa²r. Gen., *-u²faris*, *-u²ph²aris*. Fr., *néuphar*. Any one of several species of *Nymphaea*, especially *Nymphaea alba*. [B. 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

NÉNUPHAR (Fr.), n. Na-nu²-fa²r. See *NENUPHAR*.—*Conserve de n*. See *Conserva Nymphaeæ*.—*Eau* (ou *Hydrolat*) *de n*. See *Aqua Nymphaeæ*.—*Infusion de n*. See *Infusum Nymphaeæ*.—*N. blanc* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *rinfea* [Sp. Ph.]. The flowers of *Nymphaea alba*. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*N. jaune* (rhizome) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *rinfea amarilla*, *nenifar* (rhizoma) [Sp. Ph.]. The rhizome of *Nuphar lutea* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *luteum* [Sp. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Sirop de n*. See *Syrupus Nymphaeæ*.

NEOARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne(ne²)-o(o²)-a²-rth-ro²-is. Gen., *-thros'eos* (-is). See *NEARTHROSIS*.

NEOBLAST, n. Ne-o-bla²-st. See *PARABLAST*.

NEOBLASTIC, adj. Ne-o-bla²-st'ik. From *véos*, young, and *θλαστός*, a germ. Constituting or pertaining to a new growth.

NEOCHOMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne(ne²)-o(o²)-ch²-mos'is. Gen., *-mos'eos* (-is). Gr., *νεχχomos* (from *νεχος*, new). Fr., *néochmose*. Ger., *Erneuerung*, *Rückfall*. A renewal or fresh attack (of a disease). [L. 50 (a, 48).]

NEODYMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ne(ne²)-o(o²)-di²m(du²m)/i²-u²m(u²m). From *véos*, new, and *διδυμος*, twin. One of the elementary substances into which, according to C. A. Welsbach, didymium may be decomposed. It forms salts of a rose-red or amethyst-red color. ["Chem. Ztg." in "Nature," June 10, 1885 (B).]

NEOFIBRINE (Fr.), n. Na-o-fe-bren. Of Magendie, the fibrin found in the blood of animals that have been severely and repeatedly bled. It gives a very imperfect clot. [J. 28.]

NEOGALA (Lat.), n. n. Ne(ne²)-o²-ga²(a²)-a². Gen., *-lac'tos* (-is). From *véos*, new, and *γάλα*, milk. The first milk flowing after the colostrum. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

NEOHYMEN, n. m. Ne(ne²)-o(o²)-hi(hu²)/m'e²n(m'an). Gen., *-hym'enos* (-is). From *véos*, new, and *ὑμῆρ*, a membrane. Fr., *néohymène*. Of Laboulière, a neoplastic membrane. [a. 34.]

NEOLEPRA (Lat.), n. f. Ne(ne²)-o²-le²-p-ra². From *véos*, new, and *λεπρά*, leprosy. Of Fuchs, a term for several diseases regarded as forms of leprosy peculiar to summer. It included rose of the Asturias (*N. asturiensis*), pellagra (*N. lombardica*), and acrodermia (*N. parisiensis*). [G.]

NEO-MEMBRANE, n. Ne-o-me²m/bran. From *véos*, new, and *membrana*, a membrane. Fr., *néomembrane*. See *FALSE MEMBRANE*.

NEOMORPHISM, n. Ne-o-mo²r-f'izm. From *véos*, new, and *μορφή*, form. A new development of form or structure. [a. 48.]

NEOPARAFFIN, n. Ne-o-pa²r-a²-fi²n. See *PARAFFIN*.

NEOPHRENIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne(ne²)-o(o²)-fren(fre²n)/i²-a². From *véos*, new, and *φρην*, the mind. Of Kahlbaum, primary psychical debility appearing in early youth. [L. 67 (a, 34).]

NEOPLASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne(ne²)-o(o²)-pla(pla²)/zi²(si²)-a². From *véos*, new, and *πλασσειν*, to mold. Fr., *néoplasie*. Ger., *Neoplasie*. See *HETEROPLASIA*.

NEOPLASM [Burdach], n. Ne-o-pla²zm. Lat., *neoplasma* (from *véos*, new, and *πλασσειν*, to mold). Fr., *néoplasme*. Ger., *Neubildung*. A new formation in an organism; the elements of which differ from those of the part in which it is developed.—**Histioid** n. Of Virchow, a n. in which the structure suggests merely the tissues and elements of which it is composed. [D. 4.]—**Inflammatory fungoid** n. See *MYCOSIS fungoides*.—**Organoid** n. Of Virchow, a n. in which the structure suggests some organ of the body (patterned, e. g., after certain glands). [D. 4.]

NEOPLASTY, n. Ne-o-pla²-st-iz. Lat., *neoplastic* (from *véos*, new, and *πλασσειν*, to mold). Any operation for the formation of a part anew. [E.]

NEOSCYTECHOS (Lat.), **NEOSCYTECHUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ne(ne²)-o(o²)-sit(sku²)-t-ek(ak²)/o²s(-u²s)u²s. From *véos*, new, *σκῆτος*, a skin, and *ἦχος*, an echo. See *BRUIT de cuir neuf*.

NEOSOTE, n. Ne-o-sot. Of Allen, a phenoloid obtained from blast-furnace tar. When freshly made it is almost colorless, has marked antiseptic and disinfectant properties, and is only slightly caustic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 46).]

NEOSSINE, n. Ne-o²s-en. From *νεοσσός*, a young bird. Fr., *neossine*. A jelly-like substance, C₂₂H₁₇N₂O₈, a salivary secretion of certain swifts or swallows used in the construction of their edible nests. [B. 38, 48, 93 (a, 14).] Cf. *HIRUNDO esculenta*.

NEOTOCERSYPHELAS (Lat.), n. n. Ne(ne²)-o²-t-o²s(o²k)-e²r-p²-i²(u²)-si²p(e²)-a²(s). Gen., *-el'atos* (-atis). From *véotos*, new-born, and *ἐρωσιπέλας*, erysipelas. Fr., *néotocéryspèle*. Erysipelas in new-born infants. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

NEOTOCERYTHIASIS (Lat.), **NEOTOCERYTHROSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ne(ne²)-o²-t-o²s(o²k)-e²r-th²i²-as(a²s)/i²s(-th²ro²s)u²s. Gen., *-as'eos* (-is), *-os'eos* (-is). From *véotos*, new-born, and *ερυθρίαν*, to blush. Erythrosis in new-born infants. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

NEOTOCITERUS (Lat.), n. m. Ne(ne²)-o²-t-o²s(o²k)-i²k't(e²)-r-u²s(u²s). From *véotos*, new-born, and *ίκτερος*, jaundice. See *ICTERUS neonatorum*.

NEOTOCO GALACTOZEMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ne}(\text{ne}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{-k-o}^2\text{-k-o}^2\text{-g}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-g}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-z}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *neótokos*, newborn, γάλα, milk, and γάλα, loss. Fr., *neotocogalactozémie*. The secretion of colostrum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEOTOCOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ne}(\text{ne}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-k-o}^2\text{-f-tha}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *neótokos*, newborn, and οφθαλμία, ophthalmia. Fr., *neotocophthalmie*. Ophthalmia in infants. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEOTIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ne}(\text{ne}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-shi}^2\text{-ti}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *neottia*, a nest. Fr., *neottie*. Ger., *Neottie*. A genus of leafless orchids. The *Neottia* of Lindley (*Neottia* of A. Richard, *Neottia* of Reichenbach, *Neottia* of Benth and Hooker) are a division (tribe) of orchids, including *N. Vanilla*, *Spiranthes*, etc. [B, 19, 38, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—*N. nidus avis*. Ger., *gemeine Nestwurz*, *Vogelwurz*, *nackte Staudelorchis*, *Wurmwurzel*. The bird's-nest orchis, crow's-nest, goose-nest; a species formerly considered vulnerary. The root, on account of its vermiform threads, was used as a vermifuge. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

NEP, n. *Nep*. See *NEPETA cataria*.—**Wild** n. See *BRYONIA dioica*.

NEPALINE, n. $\text{Ne}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-en}$. Ger., *Nepalin*. Of Flüeliger, pseudaconitine. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

NEPENTHE, **NEPENTHES** (Lat.), n's f. and n. $\text{Ne}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-nap-e}^2\text{-nth}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-a}$, $\text{-ez}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-es}$. Ger., *Nepenthe* (from *vi neg*, and *éinthe*, grief). Fr., *népenthés*. 1. Of the ancients, an undetermined plant which was mixed with wine and used as an exhilarant. Royle identifies it with *Cannabis sativa*; others suppose it to be the poppy. 2. Indian pitcher-plant; a genus of the *Nepentaceae* (Fr., *népenthacées*), an order of monochlamydeous dicotyledons of Lindley's euphorbal alliance. The *Nepenthes* (Fr., *népenthées*) of Reichenbach are a division of the *Aroidae* containing *Peltandra*, *N. Sarra-cenia*. The *Nepenthes* of Dumortier and the *Nepenthes* of Link are the *Nepentaceae*. [B, 19, 42, 114, 121, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. destillatoria*. Fr., *népenthés des Moluques*. Ger., *Destillierschlauch*. Chinese pitcher-plant, monkey-cup; growing in China, Ceylon, the Moluccas, etc. The roots are astringent and the leaves refrigerant. [B, 19, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. gracilis*. A species the irritated glands of which have properties like those of *N. phyllanthora*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxv (a, 46).]—*N. phyllanthora*. Ventrifuge pitcher-plant; a species the glands in the petioles of which, when irritated by the entrance of an insect, secrete, like those of other species of the genus, an acid fluid containing a true vegetable pepsin. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxv (a, 46).]

NEPETA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ne}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-a}^2$. Fr., *catatre*. Ger., *Katzenminze*. 1. Catnep, ground ivy; a genus of labiate plants. The *Nepetaria* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Leioschizocarpaceae*, including the *Menthae*, *Origanaceae*, and *Nepetaceae*. The *Nepetaceae* are; Of Sprengel, an order of the *Labiatae*; of Benth and others, a tribe of the *Labiatae*; of Endlicher, a subtribe (in error for *Lavanduleae*) of the *Osimoideae*. The *Nepetidae* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Osimoideae*. 2. The species *N. cataria*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*N. cataria*. Fr., *herbe au chat*, *menthe de*



NEPETA CATARIA. [A, 327.]

chat, *catatre*. Ger., *gemeine Katzenminze*. Common catnep (or catnip, or catmint), nep, nepps; an erect hoary-tomentous herb growing about old buildings, fences, etc., in Europe and in the United States, where it is perhaps naturalized. The herb, *herba nepetæ*, which has a strong odor and a pungent, aromatic, bitter, and slightly camphoraceous taste, was formerly used as an excitant, tonic, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. It is now rarely used except empirically in amenorrhoea, chlorosis, hysteria, and the flatulent colic of infants. It contains a volatile essential oil. [E, 5, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. citriodora*. A species having a balm, lemon-like odor; used externally in stimulating baths and internally as an emmenagogue. [B, 180 (a, 35); L, 105 (a, 46).]—*N. glechoma*. Fr., *couronne de terre*, *herbe terrestre*. Ger., *Gundermann*, *Grundgundelrebe*, *gemeine Gundelrebe*, *Hundkrankenkraut*. Ground ivy, ale-

hoof, blue runner, devil's candlesticks, gill-go-by-ground; a small, creeping species growing about walls and along fences, hedges, etc. Its herb, *herba hederæ terrestris*, has a peculiar unpleasant odor and a bitterish, slightly aromatic taste. It is a mild stimulant and tonic, and was formerly used in chronic pulmonary and vesical affections and as a vulnerary. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. lavandulacea*. Ger., *lavendelartige Katzenminze*. A species growing in mountains in Siberia, where its leaves are used in leucorrhoea and externally in baths. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*N. nepetella*. Small (or lesser) catmint; a species growing in the Swiss Alps and in southern Europe. The herb is used in poultices for contusions. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*N. scordotis*. A species growing in Candia and northern Africa. The root smells like onions, and the entire plant has a bitterish, aromatic, and mildly astringent taste. In Candia the herb is employed in chronic cough and as a diaphoretic and emmenagogue. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

NEPHALISM, n. $\text{Ne}^2\text{-f}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-zm}$. Gr., *νηφαλισμός* (from *νήφειν*, to be sober). Abstemiouism. [a, 34.]

NEPHELA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ne}^2\text{-f}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gr., *νεφέλη* (from *νέφος*, a cloud). 1. See *LEUCOMA*. 2. A cloudy appearance of the urine. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEPHELIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Ne}^2\text{-f}^2\text{-el}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-um}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-um}$. Gr., *νεφέλιον* (from *νέφος*, a cloud). Fr., *nephélium* (ist def.). 1. (2d def.). Ger., *Wolkchen* (ist def.). *Zwillingssflaume* (3d def.). 1. See *MACCUM corneae* and *LEUCOMA* (4th def.). 2. A genus of the *Sapindaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 35); L, 87 (a, 46).]—*N. lappaceum*. Fr., *n. à bardane*, *ramboutan*. Ger., *klettenartige Zwillingssflaume*, *Rambutan*, *Rambutan*. Rambutan (or rampostan)-tree; a species cultivated in southern China and tropical Asia for its fruits, which are eaten and used as a refrigerant in fevers. The seeds have a bitter, repugnant taste. [B, 19, 172, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. litchi*. Ger., *Litchibaum*. The litchi-tree; indigenous to China. The fruit, about 1½ in. in diameter with a dark-brown, brittle shell covered with rough wart-like protuberances, is filled with a jelly-like pulp which has a delicious subacid flavor, and is eaten fresh and dried, and used in fevers. [A, 496; B, 19, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—*N. longanum*. Ger., *Longanbaum*. Longan-tree, dragon's-eye; a species growing in southern China and southern Asia. The fruit, smaller than litchi, quite globular, and nearly smooth, is used like litchi, but is of a less agreeable flavor. [A, 496; B, 19, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—*N. pinnatum*. A lofty tree growing in islands of the southern Pacific. Its fruits, which are about as large as a walnut and contain a glutinous honey-like pulp, are eaten by the Fijians. [B, 185 (a, 35).]

NEPHELOID, adj. $\text{Ne}^2\text{-f}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-oid}$. Gr., *νεφελώδης* (from *νέφος*, a cloud, and *ειδός*, resemblance). Lat., *nepheloides*, *nephelodes*. Fr., *nepheloïde*. Turbid (said of urine).

NEPHRE-MORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ne}^2\text{-f}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-r-ra}^2\text{-g}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *νεφρός*, the kidney, *αιμα*, blood, and *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth. Ger., *Nierenblutung*. Hemorrhage from the kidney. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEPHRALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ne}^2\text{-f}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-g}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *néphralgie*. Ger., *Nierenschmerz*, *Nierenweh*, *Nephralgie*. See *RENAL COLIC*.—*N. arenosa*. Of Bonet, n. caused by gravel. [a, 34.]—*N. arthritica*. Ger., *gichtischer Nierenschmerz*. Of Sauvages, lumbago due to gout. [a, 34.]—*N. calculosa*. N. caused by a renal calculus. [a, 34.]—*N. febrilis*. See *FEBRIS quotidiana nephralgia*.—*N. hæmaturia*. N. associated with hæmaturia.—*N. hæmorrhoidalis*. Of Sauvages, n. caused by suppression of the menses. [a, 34.]—*N. hysterica*. Of Sauvages, lumbago of hysterical origin. [a, 34.]—*N. mesenterica*. Of Sauvages, n. caused by mesenteric abscess. [a, 34.]—*N. plethorica*. See *N. hæmorrhoidalis*.—*N. purulenta*. Of Sauvages, lumbar pain associated with pyuria. [a, 34.]—*N. rheumatica*. Ger., *rheumatischer Nierenschmerz*. Of Sauvages, lumbago. [a, 34.]—*N. spuria*. Ger., *falscher Nierenschmerz*. See *N. hæmorrhoidalis*.

NEPHRANURIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ne}^2\text{-f}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *νεφρός*, the kidney, a priv., and *ουρον*, urine. Fr., *néphranurie*. Suppression of urine. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEPHRAPOSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ne}^2\text{-f}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-s-t}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-s}$ (a³)-i²s. Gen., *-tas'oes* (-ost'asis). From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *ἀποστασις*, a standing away from. Renal suppuration. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEPHRAPRAGMOMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ne}^2\text{-f}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{-g}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *ἀπραγμία*, free from business. Fr., *néphrapragmomie*. Inaction of the kidneys. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEPHRARCTIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ne}^2\text{-f}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *ἀρκερε*, to shut up. Fr., *néphrarcie*. See *NEPHROSTEGOSIS*.

NEPHRATONIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ne}^2\text{-f}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *ἄτονα*, slackness. Fr., *néphratonie*. Ger., *Nierenlähmung*, *Nierenerschläpfung*, *Nierenschwäche*. Renal atony. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEPRAUXESIA (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Ne}^2\text{-f}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-x}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$ (a³). Gen., *-raux'es* (-a³). From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *αὔξη* or *αὔξις*, growth. Morbid enlargement of the kidney. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEPHRECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ne}^2\text{-f}^2\text{-re}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *ἔκτασις*, extension. Fr., *néphrectasie*. Ger., *Nierenausdehnung*. Renal dilatation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEPHRECTOMY, n. $\text{Ne}^2\text{-f}^2\text{-re}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-i}^2$. From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Fr., *néphrectomie*. Ger., *Nierenschnitt*, *Nephrektomie*. Excision of the kidney. [E.]

NEPHELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ne}^2\text{-f}^2\text{-re}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-s}$. Gen., *-cos'eos* (-is). From *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *ἄκος*, an ulcer. Fr., *néphrelcose*, *néphrelosis*. Ger., *Nierenverschrüfung*. Ulceration of the kidney. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEPHREMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne²f-ro³m-fra²x(fra²x)¹/i²s. Gen., -phraz²eos (-ia). From νεφρός, the kidney, and ἐμφραξις, a stoppage. Fr., *néphremphraxie*. Obstruction of the renal vessels. [L., 41, 50 (a, 14).]

NÉPHRÉSIE (Fr.), n. Na-fra-ze. From νεφρός, the kidney. Any disease of the kidney. [A., 301 (a, 21).]

NEPHRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne²f-r'i²a². From νεφρός, the kidney. Fr., *néphrie*. See NEPHRITIS.

NEPHRIC, adj. Ne²f-r'i²k. Of or pertaining to the kidney. [B.]

NEPHRIDUM (Lat.), n. f. Ne²f-r'id²/i²-u²m(u²m). Ger., *Nephridium*. 1. See Segmental ORGAN (1st def.). 2. In the pl., nephridia, the organs of Bojanus. [a., 39.] 3. See Suprarenal CAPSULE.

NEPHRINA (Lat.), n. f. Ne²f-r'i(re)/na². From νεφρός, the kidney. Fr., *néphrine*. See CYSTINE.

NEPHRISM, n. Ne²f-r'i²zm. From νεφρός, the kidney. The condition produced by any disease of the kidney. [a., 34.]

NEPHRITE, n. Ne²f-r'i²t. From νεφρός, the kidney. Lat., *lapis nephriticus*. Ger., *Nephrit, Nierenstein, Nierenstein, Zade*. Jade; a very tough compact variety of amphibole (hornblende), found in China, Egypt, New Zealand, and western America; formerly worn as an amulet against epilepsy and used internally in lithiasis. [a., 35.]

NÉPHRITE (Fr.), n. Na-fret. See NEPHRITIS.—N. **albumineuse primitive**. Of Rayer, albuminuria that is consequent upon a moderate fever, the removal of the renal pelvis occurring in conditions of systemic impoverishment, such as chlorosis, etc. [L., 87 (a, 34).]—N. **albumineuse secondaire**. Nephritis secondary to cold or fever. [L., 87 (a, 34).]—N. **thébaïque**. Nephritis caused by acute or chronic opium poisoning. [a., 34.]

NEPHRITIC, adj. Ne²f-r'i²t¹/i²k. Gr., *νεφριτικός* (from νεφρός, the kidney). Lat., *nephriticus*. Fr., *néphritique*. Ger., *nephritisch*. 1. Pertaining to or affecting the kidneys. 2. Due or pertaining to nephritis. 3. Efficacious in any kidney disorder. [D.]

NEPHRITIDOCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. Ne²f-r'i²t(re)/i²d-o(o²)/kol²/i²k-a². From νεφρίτις, nephritis, and καλκίς (see COLIC). Fr., *néphritidocolique*. Renal colic. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

NEPHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne²f-r'i(re)/i²s. Gen., -rit'idis (-idis). Gr., *νεφρίτις* (from νεφρός, the kidney). Fr., *néphrite*. Ger., *N. Nierenentzündung*. Inflammation of the kidney. [D., 41.]—N. **desquamative**. Lat., n. *desquamans acuta*. Fr., *néphrite aiguë desquamative*. Ger., *acute parenchymatöse N.* Of Johnson, acute n. characterized by desquamation of the epithelial lining of the tubuli uriniferi. [D.]—**Acute n.** Fr., *néphrite aiguë*. An inflammation affecting the epithelial, vascular, and intertubular tissues of the kidney; it is caused by exposure, the poisons of the specific fevers, tuberculous, and some chemical agents; it may complicate pregnancy. The kidneys are congested, swollen, and dark, pale, or mottled; the capsule strips off readily; the pyramids have an intense beefy-red tint and the glomeruli are sometimes pale, sometimes congested. The capillaries of the glomeruli become filled with cells and thrombi, or there is involvement of the epithelium of the tuft and of Bowman's capsule, the cavity of which contains leucocytes and red blood-corpuscles. The disease is initiated by chilliness or rigors; fever is often present; the urine is scanty, and contains blood, albumin, and tube-casts. [Osler (a, 34).]—**Acute productive n.** Of Delafeld, n. characterized by proliferation of the connective-tissue stroma and of the cells of the Malpighian tufts. [a., 34.]—**Albuminous n.** Fr., *néphrite albumineuse*. Of Rayer, a term for several varieties of chronic n. His third, fourth, and fifth forms of albuminous n. correspond to the large white kidney, 25. [a., 34.]—**Arteriole n.** Fr., *néphrite artérielle*. N. caused by atheroma of the arteries. [Lancereux, "Union méd.," Apr. 11, 1885, p. 589 (a, 34).]—**Ascending n.** N. secondary to disease of the lower urinary organs or to cateterism or other operations upon the urethra or bladder. [Gouley, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 19, 1891, p. 678 (a, 34).]—**Blennorrhagic n.** Suppurative ascending n. caused by the micro-organism of gonorrhea. [a., 34.]—**Calculus n.** See NEPHROLITHIASIS.—**Catarrhal n.** A form of n., usually suppurative, affecting principally the straight tubules and the papillae. [D., 1.]—**Chronic desquamative n.** A form of n. associated with granular kidney.—**Chronic interstitial n.** Inflammation of the intertubular connective tissue of the kidney, producing the pale granular or contracted kidney. Arteriosclerosis is generally associated with it. [a., 34.]—**Chronic non-desquamative n.** Of Johnson, a form of n. corresponding to the large white kidney. [D.]—**Chronic parenchymatous n.** Chronic inflammation of the parenchyma of the kidney following acute n. The pathological changes produce the large or small white kidney. The urinary symptoms are the same as those in acute n., and there are dropsy, uræmic symptoms, and vascular changes. [a., 34.]—**Chronic tubal (or tubular) n.** ("Form Med. Jour.," April, 1880, p. 193 (a, 34).) Consecutive n. Pyelitis. [a., 34.]—**Croupous n.** See *Parenchymatous n.*—**Descending n.** N. secondary to disease of some organ foreign to the urinary apparatus, or to the ingestion of medicinal agents or of poisons. [Gouley (a, 34).]—**Desquamative n.** Of G. Johnson, parenchymatous n. in which there was supposed to be desquamation of the epithelial cells. Cornil and Ranvier state that there is cell proliferation instead. [a., 34.]—**Diffuse hæmorrhagic n.** [Traube]. Lat., n. *hæmorrhagica diffusa*. Acute parenchymatous

n. in which there are numerous blood-corpuscles in the urine. [a., 34.]—**Diffuse n.** Acute or chronic n. in which the kidneys are enlarged, the capsules are not adherent, and there may be an intense congestion of the entire organ or of the pyramids only. The epithelial cells of the tubes are swollen, granular, and detached, and the tubes contain tube-casts. There is an increase in the cells lining the capillaries of the Malpighian bodies, and the stroma of the kidney is infiltrated with leucocytes and blood-corpuscles. The urine is scanty, containing albumin, blood, epithelial cells, and hyaline, granular, epithelial, or blood casts. [Delafeld (a, 34).]—**Diphtheritic n.** Glomerular or parenchymatous n. due to the micro-organism of diphtheria or its ptomaine. [a., 34.]—**Embolie n.** See *Metastatic suppurative n.*—**Epithelial n.** See *Parenchymatous n.*—**Glomerular n.** See the major list.—**Gouty n.** Gouty interstitial or parenchymatous n. in which there are striated concretions of sodium urate at the lower part of the pyramids. The deposit is in the cells and fibres of the intertubular connective tissue as well as in the cells and interior of the tubes. [Cornil and Ranvier (a, 34).]—**Hæmatogenous n.** Any n. in which the existing cause reaches the kidney by way of the circulation. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Hæmorrhagic n.** Of Traube, acute parenchymatous n. [L., 50 (a, 34).]—**Indurative n.** Of Ziegler, chronic interstitial n. [a., 34.]—**Infectious n.** See *Metastatic suppurative n.*—**Interstitial n.** See *Chronic interstitial n.*—**Intertubular n.** The form of n. associated with the small granular contracted kidney. [D., 42.]—**Lymphomatous n.** Of Wagner, infiltration of numerous small areas of the kidney with round cells having the appearance of lymphoma. It has been observed as a late change in typhoid fever. [a., 34.]—**Metastatic n.** A form of n. due to hæmorrhagic renal infarctions. [D., 70.]—**Metastatic suppurative n.** Suppurative n. involving the interstitial connective tissue after the lodgment of an embolus in an afferent renal arteriole. [D., 70.]—**N. acetonica**. Of Albertoni and Pisenti, albuminuria and degeneration of the epithelium of Henle's tubes produced experimentally by the administration of acetone. ["Ctbl. f. d. Med.," Aug. 8, 1885 (a, 34).]—**N. acido-urica**. N. arthritis. [a., 34.]—**N. arthritica**. *lusa interstitialis primaria*. Acute n. caused by micro-organisms. ["Ctbl. f. klin. Med.," Mar. 10, 1888, p. 190 (a, 34).]—**N. calculosa**. See NEPHROLITHIASIS.—**N. caseosa**. See *Tubercular n.*—**N. chirurgica**. N. caused by surgical operation. [a., 34.]—**N. diphtherica primitiva**. Of Levi, acute n. possibly due to the diphtheria micro-organism in children who had been exposed to diphtheria, but who presented no other symptoms of that disease. ["Sperimentale," Nov., 1885, p. 485 (a, 34).]—**N. epithelioides**. N. in which there are many renal epithelial cells in the urine. [a., 34.]—**N. gravidarum**. See *Puerperal n.*—**N. papillaris mycolica**. Of Orth, n. affecting the renal papillae. [a., 34.]—**N. parotidica**. N. caused by the specific poison of mumps. [a., 34.]—**N. purulenta**. See *Suppurative n.*—**N. rheumatica**. N. due to rheumatism. [a., 34.]—**N. saturnina**. A form of interstitial n. caused by chronic lead-poisoning. [a., 326 (a, 21).]—**N. uratica**. See *Gouty kidney*.—**Parasitic n.** N. caused by micro-organisms. [a., 34.]—**Parenchymatous n.** Acute n. in which the inflammation involves the parenchyma of the kidney primarily. It is usually of sudden onset and is attended by general dropsy. The kidneys may be of natural size or swollen; the urine is dense, high-colored and scanty, and contains albumin, tube-casts and blood. [a., 336 (a, 34).]—**Paludal n.** Of Kiener and Kelsch, acute or chronic parenchymatous n. occurring in the course of malarial fever. [a., 34.]—**Puerperal n.** Acute parenchymatous n. developed during pregnancy. [a., 34.]—**Purulent n.** See *Suppurative n.*—**Scarlatinal n.** Acute diffuse or parenchymatous n. occurring during scarlet fever or after it as a sequela. [L., 20 (a, 34).]—**Septic n.** See *Metastatic suppurative n.*—**Suppurative n.** Lat., *nephritis*. Fr., *néphrite suppurée*. A form of n. catarrhal, parenchymatous, interstitial, accompanied with the production of pus, which collects in the interstitial connective tissue between the vessels of the medullary substance or the veins of the cortical substance. [D., 1, 70.] See also *Metastatic suppurative n.*—**Systematic n.** Of Cornil, a n. in which the changes are systematically and regularly distributed from the renal tissue first affected. [a., 34.]—**Tubal n.** See *Parenchymatous n.*—**Tubercular n.** Renal tuberculosis.—**Typhoid n.** Lat., *nephrotyphus*. Fr., *néphrite ou albuminurie typhoïde, néphrotyphoïde*. Typhoid fever with marked renal lesions. [R. Longuet, "Union méd.," Nov. 3, 1885, p. 733.]

NEPHRO-ABDOMINAL, adj. Ne²f-ro³-a²b-do²m/i²-n¹. From νεφρός, the kidney, and *abdomen*, the abdomen. Starting from the kidney and opening on the abdominal wall (said of a fistula). [E.]

NEPHROBLASTS, n. pl. Ne²f-ro³-bla²sts. From νεφρός, the kidney, and βλαστός, a sprout. Cells which give rise to the nephridia of earth-worms, etc. ["Jour. of Morph.," liii, p. 423 (J.).]

NÉPHROCATARTICON (Fr.), n. Na-fro-ka²-ta²r-te-ko²n². From νεφρός, the kidney, and κατάρτις, fit for cleansing. An old name for a cathartic remedy. [L., 41 (a, 14).]

NEPHROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Ne²f-ro³-se(ha)/e(la). In Eng., *nefro-sel*. Ger., -cel²e. From νεφρός, the kidney, and ἑλῆς, tumor. Fr., *néphrocele*. Ger., *Nierenbruch*. Hernia of the kidney. [a., 34.]

NEPHROCHALAZOSIS (Lat.). **NEPHROCOCCOSIS** (Lat.). n's f. Ne²f-ro³-ka²z¹(ch²a²z¹)-a²z¹(a²z¹)-os/i²s. Gen., -os²eos (-is), -os²eos (-is). From νεφρός, the kidney, and χολάσιος, tuberculousness, or κόκκος, a grain (see also -osis*). Fr., *néphrochälazose, nephrococcose*. Ger., *körnige Nierenkrankheit*. See *Granular kidney*.

NEPHROCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. Ne²f-ro³-kol²/i²k-a². From νεφρός, the kidney, and καλκίς (see COLIC). See *Renal colic*.

NEPHROCYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne²f-ro³-k'i²st¹/i²s(k'i²st¹)/e(l)-i²s. Gen., -it'idis (-idis). From νεφρός, the kidney, and κύστις, sack. Of Bourneville, inflammation of the bladder, ureters, and kidneys. [a., 34.]

NEPHROCYSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne²f-ro(ro³)-si²st(ku⁶st)-os-¹is. Gen., -*ios/eos* (-is). From νεφρός, the kidney, and κύστις, the bladder (see also -osis*). The formation of a cystic condition of the kidney. [A, 34.]

NEPHRODES (Lat.), adj. Ne²f-rod'ez(as). Gr., νεφρώδης (from νεφρός, the kidney, and εἶδος, resemblance). Kidney-shaped.

NEPHRODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ne²f-rod(ro²d'y)¹u²m(u²m). A genus of ferns. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—N. felix mas. See ASPIDIUM felix mas.

NEPHRODYNEURIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne²f-ro(ro³)-di²s(du⁶s)-nu²r²a². From νεφρός, the kidney, and dyneuria (q. v.). Fr., *nephrodysneurie*. 'A morbid condition of the renal nerves. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEPHROEDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ne²f-re²d(ro²e²d)e(a)¹ma². Gen., -*em/atos* (-atis). From νεφρός, the kidney, and οἰδῆμα, edema. Edema of the kidneys. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEPHROGENOUS, adj. Ne²f-ro²j'e²n-u²s. From νεφρός, the kidney, and γεννᾶν, to beget. Fr., *néphrogène*. Due to a morbid state or action of the kidney. See N. ALBUMINURIA.

NEPHROID, adj. Ne²f'roid. Gr., νεφρώδης (from νεφρός, a kidney, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *nephroideus*. Kidney-shaped.

NEPHROLITH, n. Ne²f-ro-lith. Lat., *nephrolithos*, *nephrolithus* (from νεφρός, the kidney, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *néphrolithe*. See Renal CALCULUS.

NEPHROLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne²f-ro(ro³)-li²th-i²a(a²)f-sis. Gen., -*as/eos* (-as-is). From νεφρός, the kidney, and λιθιασμός, lithiasis, Fr., *nephrolithiase*. Ger., N., *Nierensteinkrankheit*. Renal lithiasis.

NEPHROLITHOCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. Ne²f-ro(ro³)-li²th-o(o²)-kol'ik-a². From νεφρός, the kidney, λίθος, a stone, and κωλικός (see COLIC). Renal colic. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEPHROLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ne²f-ro²l²i²th-u²s(u²s). Fr., *néphrolithe*. Ger., *Nierenstein*. See Renal CALCULUS.

NEPHROLITHOTOMY, n. Ne²f-ro-li²th-o²t'o-mi². Lat., *nephrolithotomia* (from νεφρός, the kidney, λίθος, a stone, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *nephrolithotomie*. Ger., *Nephrolithotomie*, *Nierensteinschnitt*. Sp., *nephrolitotomia*. Nephrotomy for the removal of a renal calculus.

NEPHROLOGY, n. Ne²f-ro²l'o-j²i². Lat., *nephrologia* (from νεφρός, the kidney, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *néphrologie*. The anatomy, physiology, etc., of the kidney. [L, 43 (a, 43).]

NEPHROMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne²f-ro(ro³)-ma²l(ma²l)-a(a²)f-sis(ki²f)-a². From νεφρός, the kidney, and μαλακία, softness. Softening of the kidney. [A, 34.]

NEPHROMÉGALIE (Fr.), n. Na-fro-ma-ga²le. From νεφρός, the kidney, and μέγας, large. Hypertrophy of the kidney. [A, 34.]

NEPHROMER, n. Ne²f-ro-mu²r. From νεφρός, the kidney, and μέρος, a part. The part of the mesoblast that gives rise to the kidney. [J, 1.]

NEPHROMETRÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ne²f-ro(ro³)-me²tr(mat)'re(ro²e²). Gr., νεφρομέτρα. A classical term for the muscles of the loins. [L, 94.]

NEPHROMIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne²f-ro(ro³)-mi(me)-os¹i²s. Gen., -*os/eos* (-is). From νεφρός, the kidney, and μίωσις, to make smaller (see also -osis*). Atrophy of the kidney. [A, 34.]

NEPHRONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Ne²f-ro²n'ku²(u²s)(u²s). From νεφρός, the kidney, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Ger., *Nierengeschwulst*. Enlargement or a tumor of the kidney. [A, 34.]

NEPHROPATHY, n. Ne²f-ro²pa²th-i². From νεφρός, the kidney, and πάθος, a disease. Any disease of the kidneys. [A, 34.]

NEPHROPEXIE (Fr.), n. Na-fro-pe²x-e. From νεφρός, the kidney, and πηγνύω, to fix. Ger., *Nephropexie*. Fixation of the kidney by suture. [A, 18.]

NEPHROPHLEGMASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne²f-ro(ro³)-fle²g-ma(ma²3)'zhi²(si²)a². From νεφρός, the kidney, and φλεγμασία, inflammation. Fr., *nephrophlegmasie*. See NEPHRITIS.

NEPHROPTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne²f-ro(ro³)-pt²(thi²s)-i²s. Gen., -*phth/iseos* (-oph'thisis). Renal tuberculosis.

NEPHROPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne²f-ro(ro³)-pt²-os¹i²s. From νεφρός, the kidney, and πτῶσις, a falling. Fr., *néphropose*. Prolapse of the kidney.

NEPHROPYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne²f-ro(ro³)-pi(pu²)-e²l(i'e)-ti²s. Gen., -*itidos* (-idis). From νεφρός, the kidney, and πύελος, trough (see also -itis*). See PYELITIS.

NEPHROPYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne²f-ro(ro³)-pi(pu²)-os¹i²s. Gen., -*os/eos* (-is). From νεφρός, the kidney, and πύω, pus (see also -osis*). Fr., *néphropyye*, *néphropyosie*. Ger., *Niereneiterung*. Suppuration of the kidney. [E, 1.]

NEPHRORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne²f-ro²r-ra²(ra²g)'i²a². From νεφρός, the kidney, and ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth. Fr., *néphrorrhagie*. Ger., *Nephrorrhagie*. See NEPHRÆMORRHAGIA.

NEPHRORRHAPHY, n. Ne²f-ro²r-ra²f-i². From νεφρός, the kidney, and ῥάφειν, a seam. Fr., *néphrorrhaphie*. Ger., *Nephrorrhaphie*. The operation of fixing a floating kidney by stitching its capsule to the posterior wall of the abdomen. [E, 1.]

NEPHROS (Lat.), n. m. Ne²f-ro²s. Gr., νεφρός. See KIDNEY.

NEPHROSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne²f-ro(ro³)-ske²(skla)-ros¹i²s. Gen., -*os/eos* (-is). From νεφρός, the kidney, and σκληρός, hard (see also -osis*). Sclerosis of the kidney. [A, 34.]

NEPHROSTEGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne²f-ro(ro³)-ste²g-nos¹i²s. From νεφρός, the kidney, and στεγνύω, to cover closely (see also

-osis*). The condition of the kidney in which there is contraction and cirrhosis. [A, 34.]

NEPHROTOMY, n. Ne²f-ro²om-i². Lat., *nephrotomia* (from νεφρός, the kidney, and τέμνειν, to cut), *sectio renalis* (see renis). Fr., *néphrotomie*, *taille du rein*. Ger., *Nierenschnitt*, *Nephrotomie*. The operation of cutting into the kidney. [E, 1.]

NEPHROTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ne²f-ro(ro³)-tif(tu²f)'n²s(u²s). From νεφρός, the kidney, and τυφός, stupor. Fr., *néphrotyphe*. See Typhoid NEPHRITIS.

NEPHROZYMASE (Fr.), n. Na-fro-ze-ma²z. From νεφρός, the kidney, and ζύμην, to leaven. Of Béchamps, an albuminoid substance acting as a diastatic ferment, obtained from urine by the addition of alcohol. [1st Comp. rend. hebdom., 11 1865, 1891 (K, a, 50).]

NEPHRUS (Lat.), n. m. Ne²f-ru²s(ru²s). See KIDNEY.

NEPHRYDIPS (Lat.), n. m. Ne²f-ri²d(ru²d)'r²ops(ro²p), ne²f-ri²d(ru²d)'ros¹i²s. Gen., -*rop/os* (-rop'is), -*ros/eos* (-is). More correct terms for *hydronephrosis* (q. v.).

NEPHRYPERTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne²f-rip(ru²p)-u²r(e²r)-tro(tr²3)'fi²a². From νεφρός, the kidney, ὑπερ, excessive, and τροφή, nourishment. Hypertrophy of the kidney. [A, 322.]

NEPONES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ne²p-on'ez(as). See BARONES.

NEPTUNIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ne²pt-u²(u)²i²n²i²-u²m(u²m). From *Neptunus*, Neptune. A chemical element, named after Neptune. It belongs to the tantalum group, obtained in small quantities from columbite. Its atomic weight is 114. The symbol Np was assigned to it. Its existence is not, however, generally admitted. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 46).]

NERF (Fr.), n. Ne²r²f. 1. See NERVE. 2. See TENDON.—Cinquième n. zygomatique. See NERVUS jugalis quintus.—N's abdominaux antérieurs (ou internes). See Anterior abdominal NERVES.—N. abducteur. See Abducens (oculi) NERVE.—N. accessoire (de Willis). See Spinal accessory NERVE.—N. alvéolaire inférieur. See Inferior dental NERVE.—N's alvéolaires supérieurs (postérieurs). See Posterior dental NERVES.—N. antagoniste. N. arrestateur. See Inhibitory NERVE.—N. auriculaire d'Arnold. See NERVE of Arnold.—N. auriculaire postérieur (ou profond). See Posterior auricular NERVE.—N. auriculaire profond postérieur. See Deep posterior auricular NERVE.—N. auriculo-occipital. See Posterior auricular NERVE.—N. axillaire. See Circumflex NERVE.—N. brachial cutané externe. See Musculo-cutaneous NERVE of the arm.—N. brachial cutané interne. See NERVE of Wrisberg and Internal cutaneous NERVE of the arm.—N. brachial cutané moyen. See Internal cutaneous NERVE of the arm.—N. brachial cutané postérieur. See NERVUS cutaneus brachii posterior.—N. bucco-labial. See Buccal NERVE (1st def.).—N. cardiaque épais (ou inférieur). See Inferior cardiac NERVE.—N. cardiaque moyen. See Middle cardiac NERVE.—N. cardiaque premier. See Superior cardiac NERVE.—N. cardiaque quatrième. 1. See NERVUS cardiacus crassus. 2. See NERVUS cardiacus quartus.—N. cardiaque superficiel. See Middle cardiac NERVE.—N. cardiaque superficiel. See Superior cardiac NERVE.—N. cardiaque troisième. See Inferior cardiac NERVE.—N's catabans. Efferent nerves. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—N's céphaliques. See Cranial NERVES.—N. cervical superficiel. See Superficial cervical NERVE.—N's ciliaires courts. See Short ciliary NERVES.—N's ciliaires longs. See Long ciliary NERVES.—N. clitoridien. See Dorsal NERVE of the clitoris.—N's coliques moyens. See Nervi colici medii.—N's constricteurs (vasculaires). See Vaso-constrictor NERVES.—N. cubital (antérieur). See Anterior cubital NERVE.—N. cubital. See Ulnar NERVE.—N. cubito-cutané. See NERVE of Wrisberg.—N. cubito-dorsal de la main. See NERVUS dorsalis manus ulnaris.—N. cubito-dorsal du ponce. See NERVUS dorsalis ulnaris pollicis.—N. cutané long de la jambe et du pied. See Short saphenous NERVE.—N. cutané margino-radial. See Internal cutaneous NERVE of the forearm.—N. cutané postérieur (ou supérieur) de l'humerus. See NERVUS cutaneus brachii posterior.—N. d'arrêt. See Inhibitory NERVE.—N. de bœuf. A whip or cane consisting of the dried penis of the bull. [H, 1.]—N's de la cloison des fosses nasales. See Nervi nasales mediales.—N. de la fenêtrée ovale. See NERVUS ad foramen ovale.—N. dentaire grand. See Anterior dental NERVE.—N's dentaires supérieurs. See Posterior dental NERVES.—N's de relâchement. N's de resserrement. See Vaso-dilator NERVES.—N. descendant grand. A branch of the pneumogastric nerve given off nearly on a level with the bifurcation of the carotid artery. It descends into the chest to aid in forming the cardiac plexuses. [L, 7.]—N. descendant petit. A branch of the pneumogastric nerve given off somewhat lower than the n. descendant grand, and having the same distributions. [L, 7.]—N. de sensation. See Sensory NERVE.—N. diaphragmatique. See Phrenic NERVE.—N's dilateurs. See Vaso-dilator NERVES.—N's du ligament coronaire du foie. See Nervi ligamenti rotundi hepatis.—N. du Himaon. See Nerve of the scapula.—N's entobas. See ENTALOMONES.—N's érecteurs. See Nervi erigentes.—N. fémoral cutané interne. See Internal cutaneous NERVE of the thigh.—N. fémoral cutané postérieur commun. See NERVUS cutaneus femoris posterior.—N. fémoral. A contusion or wound on the posterior tendon of a horse's foreleg. [L, 41 (a, 48).]—N. fessier inférieur. See Small sciatic NERVE.—N. fessier supérieur. See Superior gluteal NERVE (1st def.).—N. frénateur. See Vaso-motor NERVE and Inhibitory NERVE.—N. frontal externe. See Supra-orbital NERVE.—N. frontal interne. See Supra-orbital NERVE.—N. fronto-palpébral. See Frontal NERVE.—N. grand hypoglosse. See Hypoglossal NERVE.—N. grand sympathique. See Sympathetic NERVE.—N's gris. See Nervi molles.—N. honteux. See Pudic NERVE.—N. honteux commun. See NERVUS pudendus communis.—N. honteux externe. See Dorsal NERVE of the penis.—N. honteux interne. See Perineal NERVE.—N. honteux su-

pevère. See *Dorsal nerve of the penis*.—*N. hypogastrique ganglionnaire.* See *FASCICULUS ganglionarius hypogastricus*.—*N. inframaxillaire.* See *Inferior maxillary NERVE*.—*N. inguinal externe.* See *External cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—*N. inguino-cutané.* See *Genito-crural NERVE*.—*N. intermédiaire de Wrisberg.* See *NERVE of Wrisberg*.—*N. interosseus brachial postérieur.* See *Posterior interosseous antibrachial NERVE*.—*N. interosseus externe.* See *Posterior interosseous NERVE of the arm*.—*N. interosseus interne.* See *Anterior interosseous NERVE of the arm*.—*N. interosseus profundus.* See *Anterior interosseous antibrachial NERVE*.—*N. lacrymo-palpébral.* See *Lacrymal NERVE*.—*N. laryngé inférieur (ou récurrent).* See *Recurrent laryngeal NERVE*.—*N. iliacien.* See *Cochlear NERVE*.—*N. lombaires.* See *Lumbar NERVES*.—*N. longitudoaux de Lancisi.* See *STRIA longitudinalis medialis*.—*N. malaires.* See *Malar NERVES*.—*N. mammaires externes.* See *Posterior thoracic NERVES*.—*N. marginal de l'omoplate.* See *Long subscapular NERVE*.—*N. mixte.* See *Mixed NERVE*.—*N. modérateurs.* See *Vaso-dilator NERVES*.—*N. moteur oculaire commun.* See *Oculo-motor NERVE*.—*N. moteur oculaire externe.* See *Abducens NERVE*.—*N. mous.* See *NERVI molles*.—*N. occipital petit.* See *Small occipital NERVE*.—*N. oculaire.* See *Optic NERVE*.—*N. oculo-musculaire commun.* See *Oculo-motor NERVE*.—*N. oculo-musculaire externe.* See *Abducens NERVE*.—*N. oculo-musculaire interne (ou supérieur).* See *Trochlear NERVE*.—*N. orbitaire.* See *Temporo-malar NERVE*.—*N. orbito-frontal.* See *Ophthalmic NERVE*.—*N. paralyseurs (des vaisseaux).* See *Vaso-dilator NERVES*.—*N. parotidiens postérieurs.* See *NERVI parotidæ posteriores*.—*N. parotidiens.* See *Muscular NERVES*.—*N. perforant de Casser*. See *Muscular cutaneous NERVE of the arm*.—*N. péronier.* See *External popliteal NERVE and Middle-cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—*N. péroniers cutanés.* See *NERVI cutanei cruris peronei*.—*N. petit hypoglosse.* See *Gustatory NERVE*.—*N. pétéreux superficiel externe.* See *NERVUS petrosus superficialis tertius*.—*N. pétéreux superficiel grand.* See *Great superficial petrosal NERVE*.—*N. pharyngien supérieur.* See *Superior pharyngeal NERVE*.—*N. pharyngo-glossien.* See *Glossopharyngeal NERVE*.—*N. principal du corps.* See *Pneumogastric NERVE*.—*N. ptérygo-palatin.* See *Naso-palatine NERVE*.—*N. quatrième zygomatique.* See *NERVUS jugalis quartus*.—*N. radio-cutané.* See *Musculo-cutaneous NERVE of the arm*.—*N. récurrent du trijumeau.* See *NERVUS sphenoidalis*.—*N. respiratoire supérieur.* See *Portion of the spinal accessory nerve that has its origin in the spinal cord*.—*N. rhachiens.* See *Spinal NERVES*.—*N. rotulien.* See *NERVUS patellaris*.—*N. sacculaire.* See *NERVUS sacularis major*.—*N. saphène interne.* See *Long saphenous NERVE*.—*N. scapulaire postérieur.* See *NERVUS dorsalis scapulae*.—*N. scapulo-huméral.* See *Circumflex NERVE*.—*N. sensibiles spéciaux.* The nerves of the special senses. [L.]—*N. sensitifs.* See *Sensory NERVES*.—*N. sous-cutané malin.* See *Temporo-malar NERVE*.—*N. sous-pubien.* See *Obturator NERVE*.—*N. sphéno-palatin.* See *Naso-palatine NERVE*.—*N. splanchnique inférieur.* See *Smallest splanchnic NERVE*.—*N. splanchnique moyen.* See *Small splanchnic NERVE*.—*N. stylien.* See *Stylohyoid NERVE*.—*N. sympathique grand.* See *Sympathetic NERVE*.—*N. tibial.* See *Internal popliteal NERVE*.—*N. trachéodorsal.* See *Spinal accessory NERVE*.—*N. trifacial.* See *Trigeminal NERVE*.—*N. trisplanchnique.* See *Sympathetic NERVE*.—*N. tympanique supérieur.* See *Jacobson's NERVE*.—*N. vague.* See *Pneumogastric NERVE*.

NERIANTIN, *n.* Ne^r-i^a-ntⁱ²n. A substance resembling digitatin chemically, found in the leaves of *Nerium oleander*. It has no physiological action. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

NERIN, *n.* Ne^r-i^a-i²n. A glucoside obtained from *Nerium oleander*. It produces cessation of the heart's action, and is probably identical with digitalein. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

NERINE (Lat.), *n. f.* Ne^r(na)-ri(re)ne(na). A genus of plants of the *Amaryllidaceae*. [a, 48.]—*N. sarniensis.* Fr., *amaryllis du Japon*, *lis de Guernesey (ou du Japon)*. Ger., *Guernseyllilie*. A species having cherry-red flowers and a poisonous bulb. [B, 173.]

NÉRIS (Fr.), *n.* A place in the department of the Allier, France, where there are thermal saline springs. [A, 368 (a, 21).]

NERIUM (Lat.), *n. n.* Ne(na)-ri(re)ne(na). Gr., *νέριον*. Fr., *néron*. Ger., *Oleander*. *Oleander*, a genus of erect glabrous apocynaceous shrubs, of the *Echitideæ*. [B, 34, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*N. antidysentericum.* See *HOLARRHENA antidysenterica*.—*N. obesum.* See *ADENIUM obesum*.—*N. odoratum.* *N. odorum*. Ger., *ostindischer Rosenlorbeer*, *wohlriechender Oleander*. The *kunaree* of the East Indies, sweet-scented oleander; closely allied to *N. oleander* (with which some identify it) and having the same poisonous properties. In India the root-bark is made into a paste and applied externally in ringworm, boils, eruptions, and leprosy. [B, 5, 172, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. oleander.* Fr., *laurier-rose, oléandre, laurelle, rosigne, laurouse, fleur de Saint Joseph*. Ger., *gemeiner Oleander (oder Rosenlorbeer)*, *Lorbeerrose*. Common oleander, rosebay, South-sea rose of Jamaica, the *νέριον* and *ποδοδάκτυλον* of the ancients, who used it against snake-bites; a fragrant-flowered evergreen shrub, with thick lanceolate leaves, which exude a milky juice when punctured, and is indigenous to the Levant and naturalized in southern Europe. The plant is a local irritant and an active general poison, resembling digitals in its action. The root contains nerin, and a powerful cardiac poison, oleandrin. An extract of the root is said to be useful in the treatment of valvular cardiac disease; under its influence, according to Pouloux, the heart-beats become regular and the pulse grows full and hard, and in some cases the secretion of urine is increased and the oedema reduced. Its long-continued use is said to reduce the frequency of epileptic attacks. The leaves are used in decoction as an external application in various cutaneous complaints. [B, 5, 42, 121, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv.]

NÉROLI (Fr.), *n.* Na-ro-le. Oil of orange-flowers. [a, 48.] See under *ORANGE*.—*Esprit de n.* [Fr. Cod.] See *Spiritus AURANTII*.—*Essence de n.* See *N. bigarade*. The second best quality of n., obtained from the flowers of *Citrus bigaradia*. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—*N. petale.* The finest quality of n., obtained from the flowers of *Citrus aurantium* and imported from Nice. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—*Teinture de n.* [Fr. Cod.] See *Spiritus AURANTII*.

NEROLIN, *n.* Ne^r-o^l-i²n. A white crystalline powder, prepared artificially to imitate neroli camphor. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

NERONIAN, adj. Ne-roⁿ-i²-aⁿ. Fr., *néronien*. Ger., *Neronisch*. Pertaining to Nero, a Roman emperor; cruel (said of the excessive practice of venesection). [A, 322, 325 (a, 48).]

NEROTHAL (Ger.), *n.* Na-ro-ta^l. A place in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, where there are bathing establishments. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

NERPRUN (Fr.), *n.* Ne^r-pruⁿ. The genus *Rhamnus*, especially *Rhamnus cathartica*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—*Rob de n.* See *Zob SPINE cervinz*.—*Sirap de n.* See *Syrupus SPINÆ VINÆ*.—*Sirap de n. composé.* A preparation made by dissolving 960 grammes of sugar in 600 of the juice of *Rhamnus cathartica*, adding 11 each of anise and mastic, and 6 each of ginger, cinnamon, and cloves, boiling and straining; or by digesting 23 grammes each of ginger and allspice in 473 of the rhamnus juice for four hours, filtering, and adding 1,572 grammes of sugar and 74 of rhamnus juice, boil down to one half. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Suc de n.* [Fr. Cod.] See *RHAMNI SUCUS*.

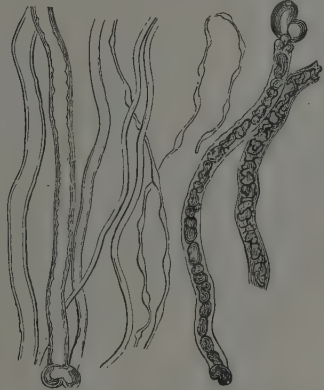
NERV (Ger.), *n.* Ne^rf. See *NERVE*.—*Abweichender N.* See *Pneumogastric NERVE*.—*Abziehender N.* des Auges. See *Abducens NERVE*.—*Accessorischer N.* des Willis. See *Spinal accessory NERVE*.—*Achseln*. See *Circumflex NERVE*.—*Aechte Hirnn'en.* See *Cranial NERVES*.—*Aeusserer Augenmuskeln*. See *Abducens NERVE*.—*Aeusserer Flügelmuskeln*. See *External pterygoid NERVE*.—*Aeusserer Fusssohlenn*. See *External plantar NERVE*.—*Aeusserer Gaumen*. See *External palatine NERVE*.—*Aeusserer Hautn* des Armes. See *NERVUS cutaneus antibrachii medius*.—*Aeusserer Leistenn*. See *External cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—*Aeusserer Schamm*. See *External spermatic NERVE*.—*Aeusserer Sohlenn*. See *External plantar NERVE*.—*Antilitzn*. See *Facial NERVE*.—*Armhaufn*. A cutaneous nerve of the arm. [L.]—*Augenbrennender N.* See *Oculo-motor NERVE*.—*Augenbrennen*. See *Palpebral NERVES*.—*Augenhasenn*. See *Naso-ciliary NERVE*.—*Augenn*. See *Optic NERVE and Ophthalmic NERVE*.—*Backenmuskeln*. See *Buccal NERVE and NERVUS buccinatorius*.—*Backenn*. See *Buccal NERVE*.—*Beinn*. See *Spinal accessory NERVE*.—*Bewegungs'n.* See *Motor NERVE*.—*Blutleitern*. See *NERVUS tenorios*.—*Brustmuskeln'en.* See *Anterior thoracic NERVE*.—*Brustwirbeln'en.* See *Intercostal NERVES*.—*Cerebraln'en.* See *Cranial NERVES*.—*Cervicaln'en.* See *Halsn'en*.—*Dammn*. See *Perineal NERVE*.—*Dicker Herz'n.* See *NERVUS cardiacus crassus*.—*Dreilästiger N.*, *Dreifacher N.*, *Dreigetheilter N.*, *Drillingsn*. See *Trigeminal NERVE*.—*Dritter N.* des Schenkels. See *Obturator NERVE*.—*Drüsenn'en.* Nerves supplying glands. [L.]—*Eigentlichler Unterkeifern*. See *Inferior maxillary NERVE and Inferior maxillary NERVE*.—*Elftes Hirnn'enpaar.* See *Spinal accessory NERVE*.—*Eingeweidenn'en.* Nerves distributed to the viscera. [L.]—*Ellenbogenn*. See *Ulnar NERVE*.—*Empfindungs'n.* See *Sensory NERVE*.—*Erstes Paar Gehirnn'en.* See *Olfactory NERVE*.—*Felsenbeinn*. A petrosal nerve. [L.]—*Fingern'en.* The digital nerves of the hand. [L.]—*Flügelgaumen*. See *Naso-palatine NERVE*.—*Flügeln*. See *Palpebral NERVE*.—*Fünftes Hirnn'enpaar.* See *Trigeminal NERVE*.—*Fussröhrenn*. See *External popliteal NERVE*.—*Fusszehenn'en.* The digital nerves of the foot. [L.]—*Ganglienn*. See *Sympathetic NERVE*.—*Gaumenkeilbeinn*. See *Naso-palatine NERVE*.—*Gefässhemmungsn'en.* *Gefässerschlaefende N'en.* *Gefässweiternde N'en.* See *Vaso-dilator NERVES*.—*Gefässenn*. See *NERVI vasorum*. A nerve distributed to the cerebral dura. [L.]—*Gehirnmarskn'en.* Cerebro-spinal nerves. [L.]—*Gehirnn'en.* See *Cranial NERVES*.—*Gehirn-Rückenn'en.* See *Cerebro-spinal NERVES*.—*Gehörangsn'en.* See *NERVI meatus auditorii externi*.—*Gehörn*. See *Auditory NERVE*.—*Gelenkn'en.* See *Articular NERVES*.—*Geniechter N.* See *NERVUS mixtus*.—*Geruchsn*. See *Olfactory NERVE*.—*Geschmacksn*. See *Gustatory NERVE*.—*Giechten*. See *Facial NERVE*.—*Giechten*, *Grosser Beinn*. See *Great sciatic NERVE*.—*Grosser Eingeweidenn*. See *Great splanchnic NERVE*.—*Grösserer Hautn* des Armes. See *Internal cutaneous NERVE of the arm*.—*Grösserer Hüftenn*. See *Great sciatic NERVE*.—*Grosser Herz'n.* See *Middle cardiac NERVE*.—*Grosser Hinterhaufn*. See *Great occipital NERVE*.—*Grosser oberflächlicher Felsenbeinn*. See *Great superficial petrosal NERVE*.—*Grosser Ohrr*. See *Great auricular NERVE*.—*Grosser Rosenn*. See *Long saphenous NERVE*.—*Grosser tiefer Felsenbeinn*. See *Great deep petrosal NERVE*.—*Gröster Körpern*. See *Great sciatic NERVE*.—*Halsn'en.* The nerves of the neck. [L.]—*Harter Gehörn*. See *Facial NERVE*.—*Hauptn*. See *Median NERVE* (2d def.).—*Hautmuskeln* des Armes. See *Musculo-cutaneous NERVE of the arm*.—*Hautn* des Armes. See *Musculo-cutaneous NERVE of the arm*.—*Hautn* des Brust. See *Lateral thoracic cutaneous NERVES*.—*Hautn'en des Bauches.* See *Abdominal cutaneous NERVES*.—*Hemmungsn*. See *Inhibitory NERVE*.—*Herumschweifender N.* See *Pneumogastric NERVE*.—*Hintere Hautn'en* des Gesässes. See *NERVI cutanei clunium medi*.—*Hintere Hodensackn'en.* See *NERVI scrotales posteriores*.—*Hintere Gaumenn*. See *Posterior palatine NERVE*.—*Hinterer Hautn* des Oberschenkels. See *NERVUS cutaneus femoris posterior*.—*Hinterer N.* des Schenkels. See *Obturator NERVE*.—*Hinterer (tiefer) Ohrr*. See *Posterior auricular NERVE* (1st def.).—*Hintere Zahn'n'en.* See *Posterior dental NERVES*.—*Hinzukommender N.* See *Afferent NERVE*.—*Hirnn'en.* See

neln'. See *Nervus cranial nerve*. — **Schliffenn'**. See *Temporal nerve*. — **Schleimhautn'en**. Nerves distributed to mucous membranes. [L.] — **Schlundkopfn'**. See *Pharyngeal nerve*. — **Schneckenackern'**. See *Cochlear nerve*. — **Sechter Gehirnn'**. See *Ackuens nerve*. — **Sehn'**. See *Optic nerve*. — **Seitenn'en der Nase**. See *Nervi nasales laterales*. — **Sensibler N.** See *Sensory nerve*. — **Siebenter N.** See *Facial nerve*. — **Sinnesh'**. See *Sensory nerve*. — **Sinneshaarn'**. See *Sensory nerve*. — **Sixter N.** See *Trigeminal nerve*. — **See Coccygeal nerve**. — **Stimm'n**. See *Pneumogastric nerve* and *Spinal accessory nerve*. — **Stirn'n'**. See *Frontal nerve*. — **Tast'n**. See *Gustatory nerve*. — **Thränen'n'**. See *Lacrimal nerve*. — **Tiefer hinterer N. des äusseren Ohres**. See *Posterior auricular nerve*. — **Tiefer Hohlhand'n'**. See *Nervus ulnaris varior profundus*. — **Tiefer Speichenn'**. See *Nervus radialis proferens*. — **Wadenbein'**. See *Fibular nerve*. — **Wimperhaarn'**. **Tiefe Schliffenn'en**. The anterior and posterior deep temporal nerves. [L.] — **Triisplanchnischer N.** See *Sympathetic nerve*. — **Umherschweifender N., Umherschweifender N.** See *Pneumogastric nerve*. — **Unterangenhöhlenn'**. See *Infra-orbital nerve*. — **Untere Hautn'en des Gesässes**. See *Nervi subcutanei glutae*. — **Untere Lufttröhren'n'**. See *Nervi tracheales inferiores*. — **Unterarm'ner N.** See *Median nerve*. — **Unter Herz'n**. See *Inferior cardiac nerve*. — **Unterer Kehlkopfn'**. See *Recurrent laryngeal nerve*. — **Unterer Mastdarm'n'**. See *Inferior haemorrhoidal nerve*. — **Unterer Ohr'n'**. See *Inferior auricular nerve*. — **Unterer Schamn'**. See *Perineal nerve*. — **Unterer Zahn'n'**. See *Inferior dental nerve*. — **Unterhautn'en des Halses**. See *Nervus subcutaneus colli superior*. — **Unterhautn'en des Unterarms**. See *Nervus subcutaneus brachii inferior*. — **Unterkefern'**. See *Inferior maxillary nerve*. — **Vad'ner N.** See *Infraorbicular nerve*. — **Unterschlüsselbeinn'**. See *Nervus subclavius*. — **Unterschulterblatt'n'**. See *Subscapular nerves*. — **Vager N.** See *Pneumogastric nerve*. — **Verspoffender N.** See *Obturator nerve*. — **Vidianischer N., Vidi'scher (Flügel-) N.** See *Vidian nerve*. — **Vierter Hirnn'**. See *Trochlear nerve*. — **Vorderarmknoskenn'**. See *Anterior median nerve*. — **Vordere Hodenackenn'**. See *Nervi scrotales anteriores*. — **Vordere Intercostaln'en**. See *Lateral thoracic cutaneous nerves*. — **Vordere Ohr'n'**. See *Anterior auricular nerves*. — **Vorderer äusserer Hautn' des Oberschenkels**. See *External cutaneous nerve of the thigh*. — **Vorderer (innerer) Hautn' des Oberschenkels**. See *Middle cutaneous nerve of the thigh*. — **Vorderer Nasenn'**. See *Nervus nasalis anterior*. — **Vorderer Nasenknoskenn'**. See *Nervus nasalis anterior*. — **Vorhofsn'**. See *Ventricular nerve*. — **Wadenbeinn'**. See *Fibular nerve*. — **Wadenbeinn'**. See *External popliteal nerve*. — **Wadenn'**. See *Short saphenous nerve*. — **Wangenhautn'**. See *Temporo-malar nerve*. — **Wangenn'en**. See *Malar nerves* and *Nervi zygomatici*. — **Wärmenn'en**. See *Caloric nerves*. — **Weicher Gehörn'**. See *Auditory nerve*. — **Zehen'en**. See *Digital nerves*. — **Zehenrückenn'**. See *The dorsal digital nerves of the foot*. — **Zehnhäng'gubinn'**. See *Superficial ilio-hypogastric nerve*. — **Zungenfleisch'n'**. See *Hypoglossal nerve*. — **Zungenn'**. See *Gustatory nerve* and *Lingual nerve*. — **Zungenschlundkopfn'**, **Zungenschlund'n'**. See *Glossopharyngeal nerve*. — **Zurücklaufender Kehlkopfn'**. See *Recurrent laryngeal nerve*. — **Zweiter N. des Zehns**. See *Plantar nerve*. — **Zweiter N. des Zwerchfells**. See *Phrenic nerve*. — **Zwischenknochenbande des Unterschenkels**. See *Interosseous band of the lower leg*. — **Zwölfter Gehirnpenn'en'**. See *Intercostal nerves*. — **Zwölfter (Gehirn-) N.** **Zwölftes Gehirnn'ennaar**. See *Hypoglossal nerve*.

NERVE, n. Ger., *Nerv*. Gr., *νεῖρον*. Lat., *nervus*. Fr., *nerf*. *nerf* (2d def.). Ger., *Nerv*. *Grapp* (2d def.). Sp., *nerfio*. 1. A definite tract of living substance, usually in the form of a white cord, by which molecular changes in one part of an organism influence some other part. Ordinarily the n's are composed of bundles of n-fibres joined together by connective tissue, which constitute a definite n. 2. A tract of living substance, usually bounded by connective tissue constitute a n., or nervous cord. The whole is bound together by one or several outer sheaths. [A. 12; C.] For other and earlier uses of the word see *NERVUS* (2d def.). 2. In botany, a nerve; in general, any vein or thread of fibro-vascular tissue in a leaf or other phylline structure; in a special sense, an unbranched thread of a leaf as distinguished from those which divide (veins). [B. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35] — *Abdominal nerves*, *nerfs*, *nerf*. Ger., *Abdominalnerven des Bauches*. Branches of the lower five intercostal n's distributed to the integument of the umbilac and lateral abdominal regions. [L. 332.] — **Abdominal intercostal n's.** Lat., *nervi intercostales abdominales*. The lower six of the intercostal n's. [C; L. 31, 142, 172, 332.] — **Abducens (oculi) n.** Lat., *nervus abducens (oculi)*. Fr., *nerf abducteur*. Ger., *Abducens, äusserer Augenmuskelnerv*. The sixth cranial n., distributed to the lateral rectus of the eye. It is composed of n's, and is by several filaments from the constricted part of the corpus pyramide, close to the pons, or from the lower border of the pons itself. The deep origin has been traced between the fasciculi of the corpus pyramide to the posterior part of the medulla. Stillinger has shown its connection with a nucleus common to the facial n. It passes forward by the side of the body of the sphenoid bone, between the cavernous sinus, lying on the side of the sphenoid, and the carotid artery, and passes through the foramen ovale, and the foramen spinosum, lying above the ophthalmic vein. It then passes between the two heads of the external rectus muscle, and is distributed to the lateral

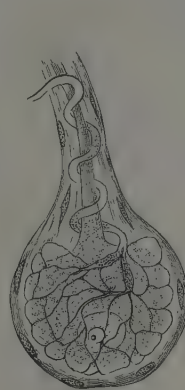
muscle on the ocular surface. [F; L.]-**Accelerator n's of the heart.** Lat., *nervi accelerantes cordis*. See *Augmentor fibres*.—**Accessorial n.** [E. Coues], *Accessory n. (of Willis)*. See *Spinal accessory n.*—**Accessory obturator n.** Lat., *nervus obturatorius accessorius*. A small anomalous branch of the obturator n. or of the lumbar plexus which descends along the inner margin of the psoas to a point behind the pectineus, where it divides into branches distributed to the hip, the knee, and the adductors of the thigh. [L. 31, 142.]—**Acoustic n.** See *Auditory n.*—**Afferent n.** A n. which conveys impressions from the periphery toward the centre of the nervous system. [C.]—**Anococcygeal n's.** Lat., *nervi anococcygei*. Branches of the coccygeal plexus distributed to the coccyx, the levator ani, and the integument over the coccyx and adjacent parts. [L. 332.]—**Anterior abdominal n's.** Fr., *nervi abdominales anteriores* (ou *internes*). The anterior cutaneous branches of the lower intercostal n's. [L. 7.]—**Anterior auricular n's.** Lat., *nervi auriculares anteriores*. Fr., *nervi auriculaires antérieurs*. Ger., *vordere Ohrnerven*. Branches of the auriculo-temporal n. distributed to the skin of the tragus and of the superior and anterior part of the pinna. In the sing., the auriculo-temporal n. [C; L.]—**Anterior cranial n.** Lat., *nervus cranialis (anterior)*. Fr., *nerf crural antérieur*. Ger.,

torales major and minor and the clavicular portion of the deltoid. [L. 332.]—**Anterior tibial n.** Lat., *nervus tibialis anterior*. Fr., *nerf tibial antérieur*. Ger., *tiefer Wadenbeinernerv*. One of the terminal divisions of the external popliteal n. which passes beneath the extensor digitorum pedis longus between the heads of the peroneus longus to the anterior surface of the interosseous membrane, external to the anterior tibial artery. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Articular n's.** Lat., *nervi articulares*. Fr., *nervi articulaires*. Ger., *Gelenknerven*. Small n's distributed to the ligaments and interner structures of the articulations. [L.]—**Auditory n.** Lat., *nervus auditorius* (sen *acusticus*). Fr., *nerf auditif* (ou *acoustique*). Ger., *Hörnerv*, *Gehörnerv*. The eighth cranial n. of Sömmerring; of Willis, the portio mollis of the seventh n., the special n. of the sense of hearing. It arises from numerous white lines or striæ which come from the posterior median fissure in the anterior wall or floor of the fourth ventricle. It is also connected with the gray matter of the medulla. The roots are connected, on the lower surface of the middle peduncle, with the gray substance of the cerebellum, with the floculus, and with the gray matter at the border of the calamus scriptorius. The n. winds around the restiform body, from which it receives fibres, and passes forward across the border of the crus cerebelli in company



NERVE-FIBRES FROM THE HUMAN SUBJECT.

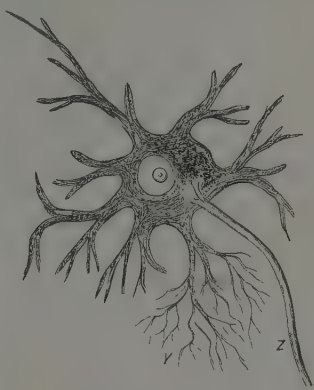
MAGNIFIED 350 DIAMETERS. (KÖLLIKER.)
Four small fibres of which two are varicose, one medium-sized fibre with borders of single contour, and four large fibres. Of the latter, two have a double contour, and two contain granular matter.



UNIPOLAR NERVE-CELL WITH A SPIRAL FIBRE. (LANDOIS.)



BIPOLAR NERVE-CELL. (LANDOIS.)



MULTIPOLAR NERVE-CELL FROM THE SPINAL CORD. (LANDOIS.)
Z, axis-cylinder prolongation; Y, protoplasmic branches.

Schenkelnerve. A large n. derived from the lumbar plexus, having its origin from the third and fourth lumbar n's and in part from the second. It passes downward between the iliacus and psoas magnus muscles, behind the external iliac artery and the iliac fascia, into the thigh, where it lies on the outer side of the femoral vessels, to a point below Poupart's ligament, where it divides into two portions, the cutaneous and muscular. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Anterior deep temporal n.** Lat., *nervus temporalis anterior profundus*. Fr., *nerf temporal profond interne*. Ger., *vorderer tiefer Schläfennerv*. A branch of the upper portion of the inferior maxillary n. which passes up close to the bone into the temporal fossa, and is distributed to the anterior portion of the temporal muscle. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Anterior dental n.** Lat., *nervus dentalis (superior) anterior*. Fr., *nerf dentaire grand*. Ger., *oberer vorderer Zahnerv*. A branch of the superior maxillary n. given off posterior to the infra-orbital foramen which divides into branches supplying the incisor, canine, and bicuspid teeth and the mucous membrane of the inferior meatus of the nose. [L. 31, 332.]—**Anterior ethmoidal n.** Lat., *nervus ethmoidalis anterior*. Fr., *nerf ethmoïdal antérieur*. Ger., *Riechenerv*. A branch of the naso-ciliary n. which passes through the anterior ethmoidal foramen to the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, through which it passes into the cavity of the nose, to the mucous membrane of which it is distributed. [L. 332.]—**Anterior interosseous antibrachial n.** (or n. of the forearm). Lat., *nervus interosseus anterior* (sen *antibrachii internus*). Fr., *nerf interosseux interne*. A branch of the median n. which supplies the deep muscles of the front of the forearm. It arises just below the elbow, and ends in the pronator quadratus. It supplies the flexor longus pollicis, the outer half of the flexor profundus digitorum, the interosseous membrane, and the bones of the forearm. [C.]—**Anterior palatine n.** Lat., *nervus palatinus anterior* (sen *major*). Fr., *nerf palatin antérieur*. A branch from the sphenopalatine ganglion which passes through the palato-maxillary canal and divides into branches to supply the inner side of the gums, the glands and mucous membrane of the hard palate, the middle and lower turbinated bones, and the mucous membrane of the lower turbinated bone. [C.]—**Anterior pulmonary n's.** Branches of the pneumogastric n. which assist in forming the anterior pulmonary plexus. [L.]—**Anterior superior dental n.** See *Anterior dental n.*—**Anterior temporal n.** See *Auriculo-temporal n.*—**Anterior thoracic cutaneous n's.** The terminal branches of the intercostal n's which end in the integument of the breast over the pectoralis major. [L. 31, 142.]—**Anterior thoracic n's.** Lat., *nervi thoracici anteriores*. Ger., *vordere Brustkastenerven*. Branches of the fifth and sixth cervical n's distributed to the pec-

toralis major and minor and the clavicular portion of the deltoid. [L. 332.]—**Anterior tibial n.** Lat., *nervus tibialis anterior*. Fr., *nerf tibial antérieur*. Ger., *tiefer Wadenbeinernerv*. One of the terminal divisions of the external popliteal n. which passes beneath the extensor digitorum pedis longus between the heads of the peroneus longus to the anterior surface of the interosseous membrane, external to the anterior tibial artery. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Articular n's.** Lat., *nervi articulares*. Fr., *nervi articulaires*. Ger., *Gelenknerven*. Small n's distributed to the ligaments and interner structures of the articulations. [L.]—**Auditory n.** Lat., *nervus auditorius* (sen *acusticus*). Fr., *nerf auditif* (ou *acoustique*). Ger., *Hörnerv*, *Gehörnerv*. The eighth cranial n. of Sömmerring; of Willis, the portio mollis of the seventh n., the special n. of the sense of hearing. It arises from numerous white lines or striæ which come from the posterior median fissure in the anterior wall or floor of the fourth ventricle. It is also connected with the gray matter of the medulla. The roots are connected, on the lower surface of the middle peduncle, with the gray substance of the cerebellum, with the floculus, and with the gray matter at the border of the calamus scriptorius. The n. winds around the restiform body, from which it receives fibres, and passes forward across the border of the crus cerebelli in company

O, no; O^o, not; O^s, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U³, blue; U⁴, hui; U⁵, full; U⁶, urn; U⁷, like ü (German).

nerv. 1. A branch of the superior cervical ganglion which ascends behind the internal carotid artery to the carotid canal, where it divides into two portions, the outer of which aids in forming the carotid plexus, and the inner the cavernous plexus. It furnishes filaments to the internal carotid artery and some of its branches. 2. A branch of the Vidian n. which unites with the carotid n. (1st def.) on the outer side of the carotid artery. 3. In the pl., branches of the glosso-pharyngeal n. which unite on the internal carotid ar-

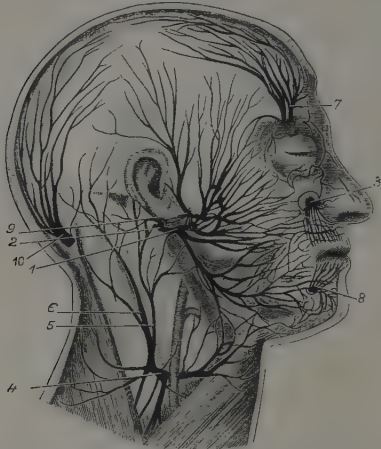


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE SUPERFICIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE FACIAL, TRIGEMINAL, AND OTHER NERVES OF THE HEAD.

1, the facial nerve; 2, its posterior auricular branch; 3, the infra-orbital; 4, the superficial cervical; 5, the small occipital; 6, the great auricular; 7, the supra-orbital; 8, the mental; 9, the auriculo-temporal; 10, the great occipital.

tery in the neck with branches of the pneumogastric and sympathetic n's. [L. 37, 142, 332.]—**Catabolic n's.** N's whose influence increases the functional activity of a part or organ. [J.]—**Centrifugal n.** See *Efferent n.*—**Centripetal n.** See *Afferent n.* and cf. *Centripetal fibres* (2d def.).—**Cerebral n's.** See *Cranial n's.*—**Cerebro-spinal n's.** Lat., *nervi cerebro-spinales*. Ger., *Gehirnrückenerven, Hirnrückenmarksnerven*. N's which spring from the cerebro-spinal centres; the cranial and spinal n's. [C.]—**Cervico-facial n.** Lat., *nervus cervico-facialis*. The lower and smaller of the two primary divisions of the facial n. It passes obliquely through the parotid gland, and gives off the buccal, infra-maxillary, and supra-maxillary n's. [L. 142.]—**Ciliary n's.** Fr., *nerfs ciliaires*. Ger., *Ciliarnerven*. The sensitive and motor n's of the uveal tract and of the whole eyeball. They are composite n's, coming from the third, fifth, and sympathetic n's, and include the long and short ciliary n's. They all perforate the sclera near the optic n. entrance and run forward between the sclera and choroid. They supply sensation to the whole eyeball and motion to the ciliary muscle and the sphincter muscles of the iris. [F.]—**Circumflex n. (of the arm).** Lat., *nervus brachii circumflexus*. Fr., *nerf circumflex*. Ger., *Kranznerf des Armes*. A sensori-motor n. which springs from the posterior cord of the brachial plexus, occasionally connected with or springing from the three lower cervical n's. It lies at first behind the axillary artery, then turns backward, at the lower border of the subscapularis in the interval between the teres major and the long head of the triceps, to divide into three diverging branches distributed to the deltoid, the teres minor, the capsular ligament of the shoulder joint, and the integument in the vicinity of the shoulder. [L. 31, 142, 332.] Cf. *Nervus cutaneus brachii posterior*.—**Coccygeal n.** Lat., *nervus coccygeus*. Ger., *Steissnerv, Steissbeinnerv*. The lowermost of the spinal n's, which emerges from the spinal canal between the second and third coccygeal vertebrae. Its anterior portion unites with the lower sacral n., and the posterior is distributed to the integument over the coccyx. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Cochlear n.** Lat., *nervus cochleæ* (seu *cochlearis*). Fr., *nerf cochléaire* (ou *cochléen, ou du limaçon*). Ger., *Schneckennerv*. A branch of the auditory n. which runs along the internal auditory meatus to the base of the modiolus, where it divides into numerous filaments that ascend along the canals of the modiolus, and then, bending outward, pass between the plates of the lamina spiralis ossea close to its tympanic surface. Between the plates of the spiral lamina the n's form a plexus which contains ganglion cells; and from the margin of the osseous zone branches from this plexus are distributed to the membranous part of the septum, where they are arranged in parallel conical bundles. [F. 2.]—**Common motor n. of the eye.** See *Oculo-motor n.*—**Cranial n's.** Lat., *nervi cerebrales*. Fr., *nerfs céphaliques* (seu *crâniens*). Ger., *Hirnnerven*. The n's which have their origins in different portions of the cerebrum, the medulla oblongata, or the upper end of the spinal cord, and emerge through fissures and foramina in the base of the skull. By Sommering they were divided into twelve pairs, and by Willis into nine, the latter regarding the facial and auditory n's as the seventh, the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory n's as the eighth, and the hypoglossal n. as the ninth. Both authors make the olfactory n. the first, the optic n. the second, the oculo-motor n. the third,

the trochlear n. the fourth, the trigeminal n. the fifth, and the abducens n. the sixth. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Cranial n.** See *Anterior cranial n.*—**Cubital n.** See *Ulnar n.*—**Cutaneous n's.** Lat., *nervi cutanei*. Ger., *Hautnerven*. N's distributed to the integument. [L.]—**Deep petrosal n.** See *Great deep petrosal n.*—**Deep posterior auricular n.** Fr., *nerf auriculaire profond postérieur*. Ger., *tiefer hinterer Nerv des äusseren Ohrs*. See *Posterior auricular n.* (1st def.).—**Deep temporal n's.** Lat., *nervi temporales profundi*. Ger., *tiefe Schläffenerven*. The anterior and posterior deep temporal n's.—**Depressor n.** See *Inhibitory n.*—**Descendens noni n.** See *DESCENDENS noni*.—**Diaphragmatic n.** See *Phrenic n.*—**Digastric n.** Lat., *nervus digastricus* (seu *biventricus*). Fr., *nerf digastrique*. Ger., *zweibäuchiger Nerv*. A branch of the posterior auricular n. distributed to the posterior belly of the digastricus. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Digital n's.** Lat., *nervi digitales*. Ger., *Fingernerven, Zehennerven*. The n's of the fingers and toes. In the hand they consist of branches of the median n. on the palmar lateral margins of the thumb, the index finger, the middle finger, and the palmar radial margin of the ring finger, and branches of the ulnar n. on the palmar ulnar margin of the ring finger and both palmar lateral margins of the little finger. On the dorsal surfaces branches of the radial n. are distributed to both margins of the thumb, the index finger, the middle finger, and the radial margin of the ring finger, and branches of the ulnar n. to the ulnar side of the ring finger, and both sides of the little finger. The palmar n. to the contiguous sides of the ring and middle fingers unites with the corresponding n. of the dorsal surface. The plantar n's of the toes are derived from the external and internal plantar n's, the former supplying the contiguous margins of the fourth and fifth toes and the outer margin of the latter, while the branches to the inner margin of the fourth and both margins of the other toes are branches of the internal plantar n. The internal branch of the musculo-cutaneous n. is distributed to the inner side of the great toe and the contiguous sides of the second and third toes; the external saphenous n. supplies the outer side of the little toe; the external branch of the musculo-cutaneous n. supplies the contiguous borders of the third, fourth, and fifth toes, and the internal branch of the anterior tibial n. supplies contiguous sides of the great and second toes. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Dorsal n. of the clitoris.** Lat., *nervus dorsalis clitoridis*. Fr., *nerf clitoridien*. Ger., *Kitzlernerv*. A branch of the pudic n. distributed to the clitoris and prepuce of the clitoris and adjacent portions of the labia minora. It is similar to the dorsal n. of the penis, but smaller. [L. 175.]—**Dorsal n. of the penis.** Lat., *nervus dorsalis penis*. Fr., *nerf dorsal de la verge*. Ger., *Ruthennerv, oberer Schannernerv*. The smaller of the two divisions of the pudic n., which passes through the suspensory ligament of the penis to its dorsal surface as far as the glans, where it divides into branches distributed to the prepuce, the glans, and the surrounding tissues. It also furnishes branches to the upper and lateral surfaces of the penis and the corpora cavernosa. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Dorsi-lumbar n.** Lat., *nervus dorsolumbalis*. A small, inconstant n. connecting the lumbar plexus and the last dorsal n. [L. 142.]—**Dorsodigital n's of the foot.** Ger., *Zehenrückennerven*. The digital n's on the dorsum of the foot (see under *Digital n's*).

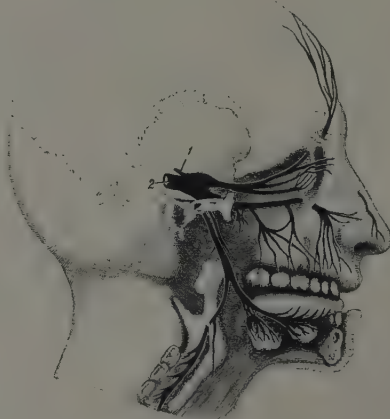


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE FIFTH CRANIAL NERVE.

1, the small root of the fifth nerve; 2, its large root.

[L.]—**Efferent n.** A n. which conveys impression from the centre toward the periphery of the nervous system. [C.]—**Eighth cranial n., Eighth pair of n's.** Of Sommering the auditory n. or n's; of Willis, the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory n's combined. [C. L.]—**Ejaculatory n's.** Fr., *nerfs éjaculateurs*. Ger., *ejakulatorische Nerven*. Nervous branches from a ganglion observed by Remy in the guinea-pig, lying upon the vena cava at the level of the renal veins, irritation of which causes a rapid vermicular contraction of the seminal vesicle, followed by an emission of semen without erection of the penis.

[Remy, "Comptes rend. hebd. des séances de la soc. de biol.," No. 30, 1884; "Ctbl. f. klin. Med.," Dec. 27, 1884, p. 825.]—**Eleventh cranial n.**, **Eleventh pair of n's** [Sömmering]. See *Spinal accessory n.*—**Ethmoidal n.** Lat., *nervus ethmoidalis*. Fr., *nerf ethmoïdal*. See *Naso-lacrimal n.* and *Anterior ethmoidal n.*—**External cutaneous n. of the arm.** See *Musculo-cutaneous n. of the arm.*—**External cutaneous n. of the thigh.** Lat., *nervus cutaneus femoris externus* (seu *lateralis*). Fr., *nerf fémoral cutané antérieur externe*. Ger., *lateral Hautnerv des Oberschenkels, äusserer Leistenerv*. A n. arising from the loop between the second and third or first and second sacral n's, which pierces the psoas magnus, and, crossing over the iliacus, passes beneath Poupart's ligament close to the anterior superior spine of the ilium, and divides into a posterior branch, which is distributed to the skin of the outer surface of the thigh nearly half way to the knee, and an anterior branch to the outer part of the front of the thigh nearly to the knee. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**External frontal n.** See *Supra-orbital n.*—**External hæmorrhoidal n.** See *Inferior hæmorrhoidal n.*—**External inguinal n.** See *External cutaneous n. of the thigh.*—**External interosseous antibrachial n.** See *Posterior interosseous antibrachial n.*—**External laryngeal n.** Lat., *nervus laryngeus superior externus*. The external branch of the superior laryngeal n., which passes backward to the lower part of the pharynx and upper part of the larynx, furnishing branches to the constrictor pharyngis inferior and crico-thyroides, and unites with the pharyngeal plexus and the motor cardiac n. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**External n. of the eye.** See *Superior orbital n.*—**External nasal n.** Lat., *nervus concharum* (seu *nasalis anterior externus*). Fr., *nerf nasal externe*. A branch of the anterior ethmoidal n. which passes between the lower edge of the nasal bone and the lateral cartilage of the nose, to be distributed to the lower lateral portions of the nose. [L. 142, 332.]—**External oculomotor n.** See *Abducens n.*—**External palatine n.** Lat., *nervus palatinus externus*. Fr., *nerf palatin externe*. Ger., *äusserer Gaumen-nerv*. A branch from the sphenopalatine ganglion which passes through the external palatine canal to be distributed to the tonsil and the outer portion of the soft palate. [O.]—**External plantar n.** Lat., *nervus plantaris externus*. Fr., *nerf plantaire externe*. Ger., *äusserer Sohlenerv*. The smaller of the two terminal divisions of the internal popliteal n. It passes forward from the point of division in company with the external plantar artery to the interval between the digitum pedis brevis and digitorum minimi digiti, where it divides into a superficial branch, distributed to the outer and inner sides of the little toe and the outer side of the fourth toe, and a deep branch supplying the interossei, lumbricales, and other muscles of the sole of the foot. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**External popliteal n.** Lat., *nervus popliteus externus*. Fr., *nerf poplité externe*. Ger., *Wadenbeinernerv, Fussrückennerv*. The outermost of the two terminal divisions of the sciatic n. It passes down obliquely along the outer side of the popliteal space, close to the biceps, then between it and the outer part of the gastrocnemius, to a point below the head of the fibula, where it turns around the bone, between it and the peroneus longus, to divide into the anterior tibial and musculo-cutaneous n's. During its course it furnishes cutaneous offshoots and branches to the knee joint. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**External pterygoid n.** Lat., *nervus pterygoideus externus*. Fr., *nerf pterygoïde externe*. Ger., *äusserer Flügel-muskelnerv*. A branch of the inferior maxillary n. which arises with the buccal n. (or a branch of it) and extends to and supplies the inner surface of the external pterygoid muscle. [O; L.]—**External pudendal n.** See *Genito-crural n.*—**External respiratory n. (of Bell).** See *Posterior thoracic n's.*—**External saphenous n.** See *Short saphenous n.*—**External spermatic n.** Lat., *nervus spermaticus externus*. Ger., *äusserer Schammernerv*. The inner division of the genito-crural n., which, after giving off branches along the external iliac artery, descends in the inguinal canal to be distributed to the cremaster and dartos in the male and the labium majus in the female, and to the integument over the external abdominal ring. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**External superficial petrosal n.** Lat., *nervus petrosus superficialis externus*. A small twig from the sympathetic plexus on the middle meningeal artery, which unites with the facial n. just beyond the geniculate ganglion. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Facial motor n.** See *Facial n.* (2d def.).—**Facial n.** Lat., *nervus facialis*. Fr., *nerf facial*. Ger., *Anlitznerv*. 1. Of Willis, the motor n. of the muscles of the face and the auditory n. regarded as one. 2. Of Sömmering, and as most commonly used, the motor n. of the muscles of the face. It has its origin in a nucleus situated deep in the pons Varolii, at about the same level as the nucleus of the abducens oculi n., with its upper end close to the motor nucleus of the trigeminal n. Some of its fibres cross to the opposite side of the medulla, but most of them pass backward, inward, and upward to the depression between the olivary body and the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum, having on their outer side the auditory n., with which they are connected by a separate fasciculus, the *pars intermedia*. It then courses outward to the internal auditory meatus, to enter the aqueduct of Fallopius, through which it passes to emerge through the stylo-mastoid foramen. At the point where it turns in the canal it enlarges, forming the geniculate ganglion. After leaving the canal, it passes forward into the substance of the parotid gland. Behind the ramus of the inferior maxilla it separates into its two terminal branches, the cervico-facial and the buccal n's. In the anterior division the buccal n. gives off the chorda tympani, a branch to the stapedius, and twigs which unite with the auditory and small superficial n's. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Femoro-cutaneous n.** See *External cutaneous n. of the thigh.*—**Femoro-genital n.** See *Genito-crural n.*—**Fibular communicating n.** See *Peroneal communicating n.*—**Fibular n.** See *External popliteal n.*—**Fifth n.** 1. See *Trigeminal n.* 2. Of some of the writers, the facial n. is regarded as one. [L. 7.]—**First cranial n.** See *Ophthalmic tract.*—**First dorsal n.** The spinal n. which passes out between the first and second dorsal vertebrae. Its anterior division runs for-

ward to aid in forming the brachial plexus, and furnishes the first thoracic intercostal n. [L. 31, 142, 172.]—**Fourth cranial n.** See *Trochlear n.*—**Frenator n.** Fr., *nerf frenauteur*. See *Vasomotor n's* and *Inhibitory n.*—**Frigorific n.** Fr., *nerf frigorigère*. Ger., *Kälternerv*. 1. Of Claude Bernard, the sympathetic n.; so called because its stimulation results in a fall of temperature, and its section or paralysis to an increase of body heat. 2. In the pl., the vaso-constrictor n's, so called because their stimulation leads to contraction of the arterioles and local diminution of temperature. [a, 18; K. 31.]—**Frontal n.** Lat., *nervus frontalis*. Fr., *nerf frontal*. Ger., *Stirnennerv*. The largest of the three branches of the ophthalmic branch of the fifth n. It runs along the roof of the orbit, and about midway divides into the supra-orbital and supratrochlear n's. [F; L.]—**Fronto-nasal n.** See *Supratrochlear n.*—**Ganglionic n.** See *Sympathetic n.* and cf. *Ganglionic fibres*.—**Gastric n's.** Lat., *nervi gastrici*. Fr., *nerfs gastriques*. Ger., *Magenerven*. Branches of the pneumogastric n's distributed to the stomach. [L.]—**Genital n.** See *External spermatic n.*—**Genito-crural n.** Lat., *nervus genito-cruralis*. Fr., *nerf génito-crural*. Ger., *Schamlenntennerv*. A n. derived from the second lumbar n. and the loop between it and the first. It passes through the psoas major to its anterior surface at a point near Poupart's ligament, where it divides into the external spermatic and lumbinguinal n's. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Glossopharyngeal n.** Lat., *nervus glossopharyngeus*. Fr., *nerf glosso-pharyngien*. Ger., *Zungenschlundkopf-nerv*. The ninth cranial n. of Sömmering and the eighth of the eighth of Willis. It arises from a collection of n.-cells between the highest portion of the pneumogastric nucleus and the lower portion of the internal auditory nucleus, and

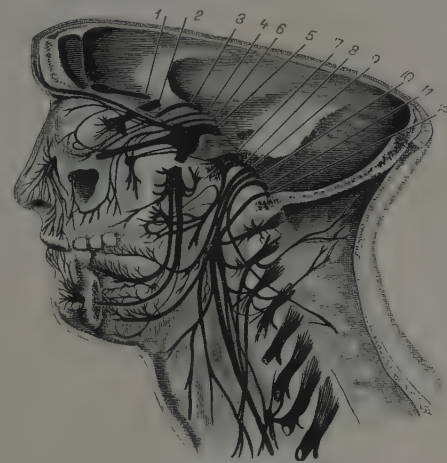


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RELATIVE POSITION OF THE CRANIAL NERVES AS THEY EMERGE THROUGH THEIR FORAMINA.

1, the olfactory nerve; 2, the optic; 3, oculomotor; 4, the trochlear; 5, the trifacial; 6, the abducens; 7 and 8, the facial and auditory; 9, the glossopharyngeal; 10, the pneumogastric; 11, the spinal accessory; 12, the hypoglossal.

emerges from the restiform body by a vertical cord of fasciculi to pass outward to the jugular foramen, through which it passes. At the upper part of the foramen it is connected with the jugular ganglion, which is situated on the outer side of the n., a small fasciculus of which passes over the ganglion, to unite with the main portion of the n. below. After emerging from the skull it passes downward over the internal carotid artery, beneath the styloid process of the temporal bone and the structures attached to it, to the lower border of the stylohyoid muscle, on which and the constrictor pharyngis inferior it passes inward beneath the hyoglossus to break up into its terminal branches. On the lower border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone it enlarges to form the petrous ganglion, into which all the fibres of the n. enter. From the petrous ganglion are given off the tympanic n. and filaments, which unite with the pneumogastric n. and the superior ganglion of the sympathetic n., and the neck branches to the carotid artery, the pharyngeal plexus, the constrictor muscles, the tonsil, and the mucous membrane of the dorsum and lateral surfaces of the tongue. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Great auricular n.** Lat., *nervus auricularis magnus*. Fr., *nerf auriculaire grand*. Ger., *grosser Ohrnerv*. A n. arising from the superficial ascending branches of the second and third cervical n's, which passes round the outer border of the sterno-cleido-mastoid, and runs up beneath the platysma myoides to unite with the carotid plexus, the constrictor muscles, the tonsil, and the mucous membrane of the dorsum and lateral surfaces of the tongue. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Great deep petrosal n.** Lat., *nervus petrosus profundus major*. Fr., *nerf pétreux profond grand*. Ger., *grosser tiefer Felsenbeinerv*. A branch of the carotid plexus which enters the tympanum by a small canal between the carotid canal and the osseous portion of the Eustachian tube, to unite with the carotid plexus. [L. 332.]—**Great ischiadic n.** See *Great sciatic n.*—**Great occipital n.** Lat., *nervus occipitalis magnus* (seu *major*). Fr., *nerf occipital grand*. Ger., *grosser Hinterhauptnerv*. The internal branch of the second cervical spi-

nal n. It gives branches to the complexus, and, ascending in company with the occipital artery, supplies the back of the head, communicating with the small occipital n. [C].—**Great sciatic n.** Lat., *nervus ischiadicus (major)*. Fr., *nerf sciatique grand*. Ger., *größerer Hüftnerv*. The continuation downward of the sacral plexus through the great sacro-sciatic foramen. It passes down between the great trochanter of the femur and the tuberosity of the ischium beneath the gluteus maximus, lying above upon the gemelli, obturator internus, and quadratus femoris, and below upon the adductor magnus. At a varying point in the thigh it divides into two terminal branches, the external and internal popliteal n's. In its course it gives off small branches to the hip joint and the adjacent muscles. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Great splanchnic n.** Lat., *nervus splanchnicus major*. Fr., *nerf splanchnique grand*. Ger., *grosser Eingeweidenerv*. A n. resulting from the union of branches from a varying number of the thoracic ganglia of the sympathetic n. (usually six or seven, between the fifth and tenth), which passes inward over the bodies of the lower dorsal vertebrae to pierce the crus of the diaphragm and unite with the semilunar ganglion. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Great superficial petrosal n.** Lat., *nervus petrosus superficialis major*. Fr., *nerf pétreux superficiel grand*. Ger., *grosser oberflächlicher Felsenbeinnerv*. A branch of the Vidian n. running through the fibrous cartilaginous tissue of the foramen lacerum anticum into the cerebral cavity, and thence through a furrow of the petrous portion of the temporal bone to the hiatus canalis Falloppii, where it unites with the geniculate ganglion. [L, 115 (a, 50)].—**Great sympathetic n.** See *Sympathetic n.*—**Gustatory n.** Lat., *nervus gustatorius*. Fr., *nerf petit hypoglosse*. Ger., *Geschmacksnerv*, *Tastnerv*. A branch of the inferior division of the inferior maxillary n., which passes along the inner side of the internal maxillary artery between the pterygoideus internus and the inferior maxilla (being joined by the chorda tympani at an acute angle), and above the submaxillary gland to the side of the tongue to near its apex. It gives off branches to the submaxillary ganglion, to the hypoglossal n., to the mucous membrane of the mouth, and to the conical and fungiform papillae and mucous membrane of the anterior two thirds of the tongue. It communicates tactile sensibility and the sense of taste to the tongue. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Hu-**

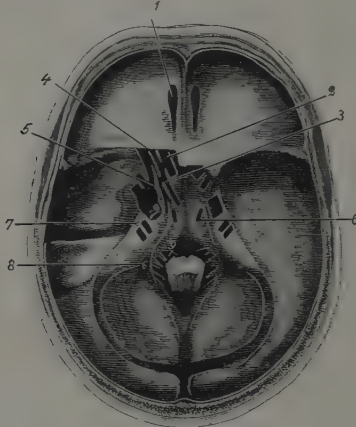


DIAGRAM OF THE BASE OF THE SKULL SHOWING THE RELATIVE PLACES OF EXIT OF THE CRANIAL NERVES.

1, the olfactory; 2, the optic; 3, the oculo-motor; 4, the trochlear; 5, the trifacial; 6, the abducent ocular; 7, the facial and auditory; 8, the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory; 9, the hypoglossal.

meral n. See *Circumflex n.*—**Hypoglossal n.** See *Hypoglossal n.*—**Hypaxial n's.** N's which pass above the vertebral axis. [E. Coles, "Med. Record," July 23, 1887 (L)].—**Hypogastric n.** Lat., *nervus hypogastricus*. Fr., *nerf hypogastrique*. One of the terminal branches of the ilio-hypogastric n. which passes forward between the transversus and obliquus abdominis externus muscles to a point above the inguinal canal, where it reaches the integument, to be distributed above the pubes. [L, 142, 332].—**Hypoglossal n.** Lat., *nervus hypoglossus*. Fr., *nerf (grand) hypoglosse*. Ger., *Zungenfleischnerv*. The ninth cranial n. of Willis and the twelfth of Sömmering; a motor n. distributed to the muscles of the tongue and to some of the muscles of the neck. Its nucleus is situated in front of and close to the central canal of the medulla oblongata, just above the decussation of the pyramids, from which its fibres pass through the olivary body. The fibres are condensed into two bundles, which pass through the anterior condylar foramen of the occipital bone, and unite just outside of it to form the n. It descends on the internal and posterior sides of the pneumogastric n. and the internal jugular vein, between the latter and the internal carotid artery, to the lower border of the digastric muscle, close to which it crosses the external carotid artery and curves forward and upward, beneath the digastricus and above the greater cornu of the hyoid bone, to the anterior border of the hyoglossus muscle, from which point it extends to the apex of the tongue. It communicates with the gustatory, pneumogastric, sympathetic, and upper one or two cervical n's, and gives off the descendens noni and branches

to the hyoglossus, the thyro-hyoideus, and the intrinsic muscles of the tongue. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Ilio-hypogastric abdominal n.** See *Hypogastric n.*—**Ilio-hypogastric n.** Lat., *nervus ilio-hypogastricus*. Fr., *nerf ilio-hypogastrique*. Ger., *Hüftbeckenerv*. A branch of the first lumbar n., which pierces the psoas major muscle and passes outward and downward upon the quadratus lumborum, and thence between the transversus and obliquus abdominis internus to the crest of the ilium, where it divides into the iliac and hypogastric n's. [L, 142, 332].—**Ilio-inguinal n., Ilio-scrotal n.** Lat., *nervus ilio-inguinalis*. Fr., *nerf ilio-inguinal*. Ger., *Hüftleistenerv*. A n. arising from the first lumbar n. or the loop between the first and second, which pierces the psoas major muscle, descends across the quadratus lumborum, passes through the transversalis abdominis (internal to the anterior superior spine of the ilium), between which muscle and the obliquus abdominis internus it runs to and through the inguinal canal, to make its exit at the external abdominal ring. It is distributed to the integument of the groin, penis, and scrotum, and that of the labium majus in the female. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Incident n.** An afferent n.—**Incisive n.** Lat., *nervus incisivus*. Fr., *nerf incisif*. A branch of the inferior dental n. furnishing branches to the incisor and canine teeth. [L, 142].—**Inferior auricular n.** Lat., *nervus auricularis inferior*. Ger., *unterer Ohrnerv*. A branch of the great auricular n. which passes up toward the back of the ear, and is distributed to the muscles of the helix, the skin behind and on the posterior surface of the ear, the lobe of the ear, and the lower part of the concha. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Inferior cardiac n.** Lat., *nervus cardiacus inferior (seu parvus)*. Fr., *nerf cardiaque épais (ou inférieur)*. Ger., *unterer Herznerf*. A branch of the inferior thoracic or upper dorsal ganglion of the sympathetic n. which passes down behind the subclavian artery (on the right side sometimes behind the innominate artery) to the deep cardiac plexus. On the left side it often unites with the middle cardiac n. [L, 142, 172, 332].—**Inferior dental n.** Lat., *nervus dentalis inferior*. Fr., *nerf dentaire inférieur*. Ger., *exigittlicher Unterkiefernerf*. The largest of the branches of the inferior maxillary n. It passes between the ramus of the inferior maxilla and the internal lateral ligament of the temporo-maxillary articulations to the inferior dental canal, through which it runs to the mental foramen, where it bifurcates into the mental n. and the nervus alveolaris maxillae inferioris. It also furnishes branches to the mylo-hyoideus and to the molar teeth. [L, 31, 332].—**Inferior gluteal n.** Lat., *nervus gluteus inferior (1st def.)*, *nervi clunium inferiores (2d def.)*. 1. See *Small sciatic n.* 2. In the pl., branches of the small sciatic n. to the lower part of the gluteus maximus. [L, 142, 332].—**Inferior hæmorrhoidal n.** Lat., *nervus hæmorrhoidalis inferior (seu imus)*. Fr., *nerf hæmorrhoidal inférieur*. Ger., *unterer Mastdarmnerv*. A branch of the pudic n. or of the sacral plexus which passes through the small sacro-sciatic notch to be distributed to the lower portion of the rectum. [L, 142, 172, 332].—**Inferior laryngeal n.** See *Recurrent laryngeal n.*—**Inferior maxillary n.** Lat., *nervus maxillaris inferior*. Fr., *nerf maxillaire inférieur*. Ger., *Unterkiefernerf*. The lower and larger of the divisions of the trigeminal n. formed by the union of the motor root and a branch from the Gasserian ganglion at their exit from the foramen ovale. Beneath the pterygoideus externus it divides into two branches, upper and lower. From the upper are given off the anterior and posterior deep temporal n's and the masseteric, buccal, and external and internal pterygoid n's. From the lower branch spring the auriculo-temporal, gustatory, and inferior dental n's. [L, 142, 332].—**Inferior nasal n's.** Branches of the anterior palatine n. distributed to the mucous membrane covering the inferior turbinated bones. [L, 142].—**Inferior palpebral n's.** Lat., *nervi palpebrales inferiores*. Fr., *nerfs palpébraux inférieurs*. Ger., *untere Augenlidnerven*. A number of small branches of the infra-orbital n. distributed to the lower eyelid and the portions of the nasal integument near the inner canthus of the eye. [L, 332].—**Inferior pudendal n.** Lat., *nervus pudendus inferior*. Fr., *nerf pudendal inférieur*. 1. A branch of the small sciatic n. which passes beneath the tuberosity of the ischium to the perineum to be distributed to the front and outer part of the scrotum in the male and to the labium majus in the female. 2. The pudic n. [L, 142, 332].—**Inferior vesical n's.** Lat., *nervi vesicales inferiores*. Branches of the middle hæmorrhoidal n's distributed to the fundus of the bladder. [L, 332].—**Infraglabial n.** See *Inferior gluteal n.*—**Inframaxillary n.** Lat., *nervus inframaxillaris (1st def.)*. Fr., *nerf inframaxillaire (1st def.)*. 1. See *Inferior maxillary n.* 2. In the pl., branches of the cervico-facial n. situated below the inferior maxilla. [L, 142].—**Intra-occipital n.** See *Suboccipital n.*—**Intra-orbital n.** Lat., *nervus intra-orbitalis*. Fr., *nerf sous-orbitaire*. Ger., *Unter-Augenhöhlennerv*. 1. See *Temporo-malar n.* 2. In the pl., branches of the superior maxillary n. situated beneath the levator labii superioris, distributed to the lower eyelid, the integument of the side of the nose, and the integument, mucous membrane, labial glands, and muscles of the upper lip. [L, 142].—**Infratrochlear n.** Lat., *nervus infratrochlearis*. Fr., *nerf sous-trochléaire*. Ger., *Untertrochlernerv*. A branch of the nasociliary n. which passes along the inner surface of the orbit, beneath the obliquus oculi to the inner angle of the eye, where it divides into branches distributed to the orbicularis palpebrarum, the lacrimal sac, and the integument of the side of the nose. [L, 142, 332].—**Inguinal n.** Lat., *nervus inguinalis*. Fr., *nerf inguinal*. Ger., *Hem-mungsnerv*. A n. (which lessens or stops the action of the part which innervates, J, 12). Cf. *Inhibitory n.*—**Intercostal n's.** The fifth pair of cranial n's. [L, 1 (a, 29)].—**Intercostal n's.** Lat., *nervi intercostales*. Fr., *nerfs intercostaux*. Ger., *Inter-costalnerven*, *Zwischenrippennerven*. The anterior branches of the dorsal spinal n's, eleven in number, which emerge from the intervertebral foramina, and pass forward in the intercostal spaces (except the lowest, which runs along the lower border of the last rib). They are divided according to their distribution into abdomi-

nal and thoracic intercostal n's. [L, 142, 172].—**Intercosto-humeral n.** Lat., *nervus intercosto-humeralis*. Fr., *nerf intercosto-huméral*. Ger., *kleiner Hautnerv des Armes*. The lateral cutaneous branch of the second intercostal n., which crosses the axilla to be distributed to the integument of the inner and posterior surface

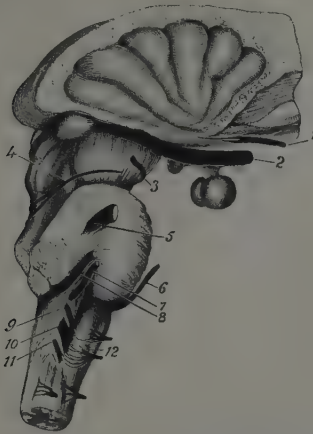


DIAGRAM SHOWING IN LATERAL VIEW THE CONNECTION OF THE CRANIAL NERVES WITH THE BRAIN.

1, the olfactory nerve; 2, the optic; 3, the oculo-motor; 4, the trochlear; 5, the trigeminal; 6, the abducens; 7, the facial; 8, the vestibulocochlear; 9, the glossopharyngeal; 10, the pneumogastric; 11, the spinal accessory; 12, the hypoglossal.

of the arm and communicates with the musculo-spiral n. and the n. of Wrisberg. [L, 31, 142].—**Intermediate n. of Wrisberg.** See N. of Wrisberg.—**Internal abdominal n's.** See *Anterior abdominal n's.*—**Internal cutaneous n. of the arm.** Lat., *nervus cutaneus brachii internus*. Fr., *nerf brachial cutané interne (ou moyen)*. Ger., *grosserer Hautnerv des Armes*. A branch of the inner cord of the brachial plexus, situated on the inner side of the axillary artery. It passes down to about the middle of the arm, where it becomes cutaneous and divides into two portions, the anterior of which descends to the anterior aspect of the arm as far as the wrist, and the posterior to about the middle of the posterior surface of the forearm. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Internal cutaneous n. of the thigh.** Lat., *nervus cutaneus femoris internus*. Fr., *nerf fémoral cutané interne*. Ger., *innerer Hautnerv des Oberschenkels*. A branch of the anterior cord of the brachial plexus, which passes beneath the fascia lata over the upper part of the femoral artery, where it divides into an anterior and an inner branch. The anterior branch pierces the fascia lata in the lower portion of the thigh and is distributed to the skin over the anterior and outer surface of the patella; the inner branch passes down behind the posterior border of the sartorius, pierces the fascia lata, and is distributed to the integument of the lower inner thigh and the inner portion of the leg. [L, 31, 142].—**Internal frontal n.** Ger., *innerer Stirnnerv*. See *Supratrochlear n.*—**Internal inguinal n.** See *Genito-crural n.*—**Internal interosseous antibrachial n. (of the forearm).** Lat., *nervus interosseus antibrachii anterior*. Fr., *nerf interosseux profond*. See *Anterior interosseous antibrachial n.*—**Internal laryngeal n.** Lat., *nervus laryngeus superior internus*. The internal branch of the superior laryngeal n., which pierces the thyro-hyoid membrane, and divides into branches distributed to the frenulum epiglottidis and the mucous membrane of the epiglottis and of the lateral and posterior surfaces of the larynx. [L, 142, 332].—**Internal orbital n.** See *Supratrochlear n.*—**Internal plantar n.** Lat., *nervus plantaris internus (seu medialis)*. Fr., *nerf plantaire interne*. Ger., *innerer Schienennerv*. The internal and larger of the two terminal branches of the posterior tibial n. It passes along the outer side of the internal plantar artery, between the adductor hallucis and flexor digitorum pedis brevis, and divides at about the middle of the foot into branches distributed to both sides of the three inner toes and to the inner side of the fourth toe. [L, 31, 84, 142, 332].—**Internal popliteal n.** Lat., *nervus popliteus internus*. Fr., *nerf poplité externe*. Ger., *Schienbeinnerv*. 1. The larger of the two terminal divisions of the great sciatic n., which passes down the middle of the popliteal space to the lower border of the popliteus, below which point it is known as the posterior tibial n. It gives off the short saphenous n. and branches distributed to the knee joint and the muscles in its vicinity. 2. The same, together with the posterior tibial n., regarded as one. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Internal pterygoid n.** Lat., *nervus pterygoideus internus*. Fr., *nerf pterygoïdien interne*. Ger., *innerer Flügelmuskelnerv*. A branch of the inferior maxillary n., closely connected with the otic ganglion, which is distributed to the inner surface of the pterygoideus internus, the tensor palati, and the musculus mallei. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Internal saphenous n.** See *Long saphenous n.*—**Interosseous n's of the foot.** Lat., *nervi interossei metatarsi dorsales*. Branches of the anterior tibial n., which are situated in the second, third, and fourth intermetatarsal spaces, and are distributed to the

tarsometatarsal ligaments and the interossei muscles. [L, 332].—**Internal saphenous n. of the leg.** Lat., *nervus saphenus internus*. A branch of the internal popliteal n. situated on the posterior surface of the tibio-fibular interosseous membrane, to which and to the fibula and tibia it is distributed. [L, 332].—**Intervertebral n's.** The spinal n's. [L].—**Ischiadic n.** See *Great sciatic n.*—**Jacobson's n.** The tympanic branch of the glosso-pharyngeal n. It arises from the petrous ganglion and enters a small bony canal at the base of the petrous bone. It ascends to the tympanum, enters this cavity by an aperture in its floor close to the inner wall, and divides into three branches which are distributed to the fenestra rotunda, the fenestra ovalis, and the lining membrane of the tympanum and Eustachian tube. It anastomoses with the carotid plexus, the great superficial petrosal n., and the otic ganglion. [F, 2].—**Labial n.** See *Mental n.*—**Labial n's of the infraorbital.** See the different *Nervi labiales*.—**Labial mental n.** See *Mental n.*—**Labyrinthine n's.** Lat., *nervi labyrinthici*. The external branches of the olfactory n. [L, 7].—**Lacrimal n.** Lat., *nervus lacrimalis*. Fr., *nerf lacrymal*. Ger., *Thrännennerv*. The smallest of the three branches of the ophthalmic branch of the fifth n. It enters the orbit through the narrowest part of the sphenoidal fissure and runs along the upper border of the external rectus muscle. Within the lacrimal gland it gives off several filaments which supply the gland and the conjunctiva. It finally pierces the palpebral ligament and terminates in the integument of the upper eyelid. [F].—**Large cavernous n.** See *Nervus cavernosus major*.—**Large hypoglossal n.** See *Hypoglossal n.*—**Large palatine n.** See *Anterior palatine n.*—**Large petrosal n.** See *Great superficial petrosal n.*—**Lateral thoracic cutaneous n's.** Lat., *nervi cutanei pectorales*. Ger., *Hautnerven der Brust*. Branches of the intercostal n's distributed to the integument of the lateral thoracic region. [L, 142, 332].—**Leaf n's.** See under N. (2d def.).—**Lesser inferior dental n.** A branch of the inferior maxillary n., which unites with the inferior dental n. [L, 142].—**Lesser internal cutaneous n.** See N. of Wrisberg.—**Lesser petrosal n.** See *Small superficial petrosal n.*—**Lesser sciatic n.** See *Small splanchnic n.*—**Lesser splanchnic n.** See *Small splanchnic n.*—**Lingual median (or motor) n.** See *Hypoglossal n.*—**Lingual n.** Lat., *nervus lingualis*. Fr., *nerf lingual*. Ger., *Zungen-nerv*. 1. See *Gustatory n.* 2. The branches of the glosso-pharyngeal n. distributed to the tongue. 3. The branches of the hypoglossal n. distributed to the tongue. [L, 7, 142, 332].—**Lingual n. of the eighth pair.** See *Glossopharyngeal n.*—**Lingual n. of the fifth pair (or of the trigeminal n.).** See *Gustatory n.*—**Long ciliary n's.** Lat., *nervi ciliares longi*. Fr., *nerfs ciliaires longs*. Branches of the naso-ciliary n., which perforate the sclerotic and are distributed to the ciliary muscle, the cornea, and the iris. [L, 31, 142].—**Long saphenous n.** Lat., *nervus saphenus internus (seu major)*. Ger., *grosser Schienennerv*. A branch of the anterior crural n., which accompanies the femoral vessels through Hunter's canal, passes beneath the sartorius to the inner side of the knee, and below this accompanies the saphenous vein to the ankle, where it gives off branches to the inner side of the foot. It communicates with branches of the internal cutaneous and obturator n's at about the middle of the thigh, beneath the fascia lata, and assists in supplying the integument in front of the patella. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Long scrotal n's.** The superficial branches of the peri-

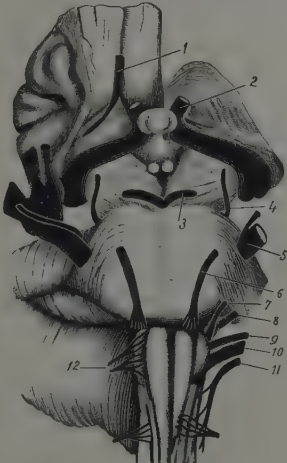


DIAGRAM SHOWING FROM BELOW THE CONNECTION OF THE PRINCIPAL CRANIAL NERVES WITH THE BRAIN.

1, the olfactory nerve; 2, the left optic nerve; 3, the oculomotor; 4, the trochlear; 5, the trigeminal; 6, the abducens; 7, the facial; 8, the vestibulocochlear; 9, the glossopharyngeal; 10, the pneumogastric; 11, the spinal accessory; 12, the right hypoglossal.

neal n. and the inferior pudendal n. (1st def.). [L, 142].—**Long subscapular n.** A branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus which passes along the lower border of the subscapularis to be distributed to the latissimus dorsi. [L, 142].—**Lower intercostal n's.** See *Abdominal intercostal n's.*—**Lumbar n's.** Lat.,

nervi lumbales (seu *lumbares*). Fr., *nerfs lombaires*. Ger., *Lendennerven*. The spinal n's which pass out beneath the lumbar vertebrae. [L. 304.]—**Lumbo-inguinal n.** Lat., *nervus lumbos-inguinalis*. Fr., *nerf lombo-inguinal*. Ger., *Lendenleiste-nerve*. A branch of the genito-crural n. which passes beneath Poupart's liga-



DIAGRAM SHOWING SOME OF THE MORE SUPERFICIAL NERVES OF THE NECK.

1, the superficial cervical nerve; 2, the great auricular; 3, the small occipital; 4, the supraclavicular; 5, the spinal accessory; 6, the facial; 7, the great occipital.

ment to supply the integument of the upper part of the thigh. [L. 142, 332.]—**Lumbo-sacral n.** Lat., *nervus lumbosacralis*. Ger., *Lendenkreuz-nerve*. The portion of the sacral plexus formed by the fifth lumbar n. and a portion of the fourth. [L. 142, 332.]—**Magnisciatric n.** See *Great sciatic n.*—**Malar n's.** Lat., *nervi malares*. Fr., *nerfs malaire*. Ger., *Wangen-nerven*, *Jochbein-nerven*. Branches of the facial and temporo-malar n's distributed to the outer portions of the eyelids and the tissues over the malar bone. [L. 142, 332.]—**Marginal n. of the lower jaw.** Lat., *nervus marginalis maxillae inferioris*. Fr., *nerf labio-mental*. A branch of the facial n. running along the lower border of the inferior maxilla. [L. 142, 332.]—**Marginal n. of the scapula.** See *Long subscapular n.*—**Masseteric n.** Lat., *nervus massetericus*. Fr., *nerf masséterin*. Ger., *Kau-muskel-nerve*, *Kiefer-muskel-nerve*. A branch of the anterior division of the inferior maxillary n. which extends through the sigmoid notch of the inferior maxilla to supply the masseter muscle and also the temporo-maxillary articulation. [C.]—**Masticatory n.** Lat., *nervus masticatorius*. Fr., *nerf masticateur*. Ger., *Kau-nerve*, *Kau-muskel-nerve*. The anterior or superior (and chiefly motor) division of the inferior maxillary n. [L. 332.]—**Mastoid n.** Lat., *nervus mastoideus* (seu *auricularis posterior superficialis*). Ger., *oberflächlicher hinterer Ohr-nerve*. A branch of the great auricular n. which ascends over the mastoid process of the temporal bone to be distributed to the integument behind the ear. [L. 142, 332.]—**Maxillo-mandibular n.** See *Inferior maxillary n.*—**Median n.** Lat., *nervus medianus* (2d def.). Fr., *nerf médian*, *nerve médiale* (ou *mediane*) (2d def.). Ger., *Mittelarm-nerve* (1st def.), *Mittelnerv* (2d def.), *Haupt-nerve* (2d def.). 1. A n. formed by the union of two branches, the one from the outer and the other from the inner end of the brachial plexus. It passes down the arm, at first on the outer side of the brachial artery, crossing it near the lower part of the arm, to lie on its inner side. Below the bend of the arm it lies beneath the pronator radii teres, and descends between the flexores digitorum manus profundus and sublimis to the palm of the hand, where it divides into an external and an internal branch. The external branch is distributed to the abductor and opponens pollicis and the outer head of the flexor brevis pollicis, and divides into the digital n's of the thumb and of the index finger. The internal branch supplies in part the digital n's of the middle, index, and ring fingers (cf. *Digital n's*). In the forearm it gives off the anterior interosseous n. of the arm and branches to all of the muscles of the anterior surface of the forearm, except the flexor carpi ulnaris, and it supplies cutaneous branches to the palm of the hand. [L. 7, 31, 142, 332.] 2. The principal vein of a leaf; the midrib. [B. 1, 133 (a, 35).]—**Meningeal n's.** Lat., *nervi meningei*. Unimportant branches of the trigeminal, pneumogastric, and sympathetic n's distributed to the meninges of the brain. [L.]—**Mental n.** Lat., *nervus mentalis*. Fr., *nerf mental* (ou *mentonnier*). Ger., *Kinn-nerve*. A branch of the inferior dental n. which makes its exit by the mental foramen, to be distributed to the skin, mucous membrane, and muscles of the lower lip. [L. 142, 332.]—**Middle cardiac n.** Lat., *nervus cardiacus magnus* (seu *medius*). Fr., *nerf cardiaque moyen* (ou *second*). Ger., *mittlerer* (oder *grosser*) *Herz-nerve*. A branch of the middle cervical ganglion which on the left side passes down into the chest between the left carotid and subclavian arteries and

on the right side behind the common carotid artery, to join the deep cardiac plexus. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Middle cutaneous n. of the thigh.** Lat., *nervus cutaneus femoris medialis* (seu *anterior*). Fr., *nerf fémoral cutané antérieur moyen interne*. Ger., *vorderer Haut-nerve des Oberschenkels*, *kleiner Rosen-nerve*. A branch of the anterior crural n. which perforates the sartorius and fascia lata a little below Poupart's ligament to supply the integument of the forepart of the thigh. [L. 142, 332.]—**Middle hemorrhoidal n's.** Lat., *nervi hemorrhoidales medii*. Ger., *mittlere Mastdarm-nerven*. Branches of the sacral plexus distributed to the rectum, the levator ani, the posterior portion of the bladder, and the vagina in the female. [L. 332.]—**Middle superior dental n.** Lat., *nervus dentalis superior medius*. Ger., *mittlerer oberer Zahn-nerve*. The most anterior of the posterior dental branches of the superior maxillary n. It is distributed to the gums of the upper jaw and the buccinator muscle, and unites with the anterior dental n. [L. 142, 332.]—**Mixed n.** Lat., *nervus mixtus*. Fr., *nerf mêlé* (ou *mixte*). Ger., *gemischter Nerv*. A n. containing both motor and sensory fibres. [C.]—**Motor n.** Lat., *nervus motorius*. Fr., *nerf moteur*. Ger., *Bewegungs-nerve*. A n. containing motor fibres only. [L.]—**Musculo-cutaneous n. of the arm.** Lat., *nervus musculo-cutaneus brachii*. Fr., *nerf musculo-cutané du bras*. Ger., *Muskelhaut-nerve des Armes*. A branch of the external cord of the brachial plexus which perforates the coraco-brachialis to pass between the biceps brachii and the brachialis anticus. Piercing the fascia of the arm a little above the elbow, it takes its course between the supinator longus and the tendon of the biceps, and beneath the median cephalic vein divides into two branches, the one distributed to the anterior and the other to the posterior surface of the forearm. It furnishes branches to the brachialis anticus, coraco-brachialis, and biceps brachii and to the anterior and posterior radial aspects of the forearm as far as the wrist. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Musculo-cutaneous n. of the leg.** Lat., *nervus peroneus superficialis*. Ger., *oberflächlicher Wadenbein-nerve*. One of the two terminal branches of the external popliteal n., given off behind the head of the fibula. It winds around the fibula, descends between the peronei muscles and the extensor digitorum pedis longus to the lower anterior part of the leg, where it divides into two branches, internal and external, the nervi cutanei dorsi pedis medius and medialis, respectively. It also supplies branches to the peronei muscles and cutaneous twigs to the lower part of the leg. [L. 142, 332.]—**Musculo-spiral n.** Lat., *nervus musculo-spiralis*. Fr., *nerf musculo-spiral*. 1. A branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus which passes down the musculo-spiral groove of the humerus, beneath the triceps, to the external intermuscular septum, which it pierces, and descends between the supinator longus and the brachialis anticus to about the level of the external condyle of the humerus, where it divides into the posterior interosseous and the radial n's. It furnishes branches to the triceps and a cutaneous branch to the inner side of the arm. [L. 31, 142, 332.] 2. See *Radial n.*—**Mylo-hyoid n.** Lat., *mylo-hyoideus*. Fr., *nerf mylo-hyoïdien*. Ger., *Zungenbein-keifer-nerve*, *Kieferzungen-nerve*. A branch of the inferior dental n. which lies in the mylo-hyoid groove of the inferior maxilla and is distributed to the mylo-hyoides and the anterior belly of the digastricus. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Nasal n.** Lat., *nervus nasalis*. Fr., *nerf nasal*. Ger., *Nasen-nerve*. 1. See *Naso-ciliary n.* 2. In the pl., branches (a) of the superior maxillary n. distributed to the

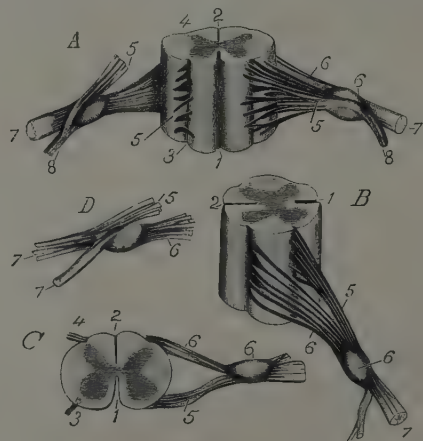


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE ROOTS OF THE SPINAL NERVES IN THE CERVICAL REGION.

A, the anterior surface of the cord with the anterior nerve-roots divided; B, view of right side; C, view of the left side; D, view of the posterior surface of the cord with the posterior nerve-roots divided; 1, the anterior roots passing over the ganglion; 2, the anterior root divided; 3, the posterior root; 4, the anterior, and 7, the posterior primary division of the nerve.

side of the nose; (b) of the sphenopalatine ganglion distributed to the mucous membrane of the nose; and (c) of the Vidian n. distributed to the mucous membrane of the nose. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Naso-ciliary n.** Lat., *nervus naso-ciliaris*. Fr., *nerf naso-ciliaire* (ou *oculaire*). Ger., *Nasenaugen-nerve*. A branch of the ophthalmic n., given off in the wall of the cavernous

ing with fibres from the left n. to form the œsophageal plexus, unite into a single cord which passes down behind the œsophagus to the posterior surface of the stomach, where it divides into a number of branches. It gives off the superior and recurrent laryngeal n's and branches to the integument of the posterior portion of the outer ear, to the pharyngeal plexus, and to the lungs, heart, stomach, and trachea. It communicates with the facial, the hypoglossal, the glossopharyngeal, and a varying number of the cervical n's, and

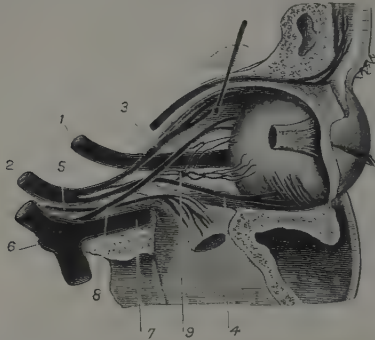


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NERVES OF THE ORBIT FROM THE OUTER SIDE.

1, the optic nerve; 2, the third nerve; 3, its upper division; 4, its long lower branch; 5, the sixth nerve; 6, the ciliary ganglion; 7, the ophthalmic nerve; 8, its nasal branch; 9, the ophthalmic ganglion.

with the sympathetic n. and several of its ganglia, and assists in forming the œsophageal, pulmonary, gastric, hepatic, and splenic plexuses. [L. 7, 31, 142, 332.]—*Posterior auricular n.* Lat., *nervus auricularis posterior*. Fr., *nerf auriculaire postérieur*. Ger., *hinterer (tiefer) Ohrnerv* (1st def.). 1. A branch of the facial n. situated close to the stylomastoid foramen, which is distributed to the structures behind the ear and to the posterior occipital region. 2. A branch of the pneumogastric n. distributed to the integument of the back of the ear. 3. A branch of the great occipital n. distributed to the back of the ear. 4. A branch of the small occipital n. distributed to the upper posterior portion of the external ear. [L. 7, 31, 142, 332.]—*Posterior deep temporal n.* Lat., *nervus temporalis profundus externus*. Fr., *nerf temporal profond externe*. A branch of the upper portion of the inferior maxillary n., occasionally of the buccal or masseteric n's, distributed to the posterior portion of the temporal muscle, beneath which it lies. [L. 31, 332.]—*Posterior dental n's.* Lat., *nervi dentales superiores*. Fr., *nerfs dentaires supérieurs*. Ger., *obere Zahnerven*. Branches of the superior maxillary n. which are distributed to the gums of the upper jaw and to the buccinator muscle, and unite with the anterior dental n. [L. 142, 332.]—*Posterior interosseous antibrachial n. (of the arm).* Lat., *nervus antibrachii interosseus posterior*. Fr., *nerf interosseus brachial postérieur*. The larger of the terminal divisions of the musculo-spiral n., which pierces the supinator brevis muscle, descends on the posterior surface of the interosseous membrane of the forearm, and terminates in an enlargement on the posterior surface of the carpus. It gives off branches to the surrounding muscles and to the carpal structures. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—*Posterior palatine n.* Lat., *nervus palatinus posterior*. Fr., *nerf palatin postérieur*. Ger., *hinterer Gaumennerv*. A branch of Meckel's ganglion distributed to the uvula, the azygos and levator uvulae muscles, and the tonsils. [L. 142, 332.]—*Posterior superior dental n.* Lat., *nervus dentalis superior posterior*. Ger., *oberer hinterer Zahnerv*. The posterior of the dental branches of the superior maxillary n., distributed to the upper molar teeth and the mucous membrane of the maxillary sinus. [L. 142, 332.]—*Posterior thoracic n's.* Lat., *nervi thoracici posteriores*. A n. formed by the union of branches of the fifth and sixth cervical n's distributed to the serratus magnus. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—*Posterior tibial n.* Lat., *nervus tibialis posticus*. Fr., *nerf tibial postérieur*. The continuation of the internal popliteal n. below the lower margin of the popliteus. It descends on the deep muscles of the leg, at first on the inner side of the posterior tibial artery and afterward on the outer, to a point between the heel and the internal malleolus, where it divides into the external and internal plantar n's. It furnishes branches to the tibialis posticus, the flexor digitorum pedis longus, and the hallucis longus, and also the calcaneo-plantar cutaneous n. [L. 7, 142, 332.]—*Pressor n.* A n. conveying impulses to a vaso-motor centre which increase its activity. [J. 19, 57.]—*Primary n.* Lat., *nervus primarius*. Fr., *nerve primaire*. See *Median n.* (2d def.). [B. 121, 123 (a, 35).]—*Pterygo-palatine n.* See *Nasopalatine n.*—*Pudic n.* Lat., *nervus pudendus*. Fr., *nerf pudique (ou honteux)*. Ger., *Schamernv*. The largest branch of the sacral plexus. It passes out through the great sacro-sciatic foramen, and enters the pelvis through the small sacral-sciatic foramen, just inside of which or in which it divides into the perineal n. and the dorsal n. of the penis. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—*Pulmonary n's.* Lat., *nervi pulmonales*. Ger., *Lungenerven*. The branches of the pneumogastric n. distributed to the lungs. [L. 142.]—*Radial n.* Lat., *nervus radialis*. Fr., *nerf radial*. Ger., *Speichenerv*. 1. The direct continuation of the musculo-spiral n. below the level of the external condyle of the humerus. It lies beneath the supinator longus, a little external to the radial artery, and near the lower end of the

radius runs back beneath the tendon of that muscle to the dorsum of the hand, where it divides into the digital n's. 2. The musculo-spiral n. and the radial n. (1st def.) regarded as one. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—*Recurrent laryngeal n.* Lat., *nervus laryngeus recurrens*. Fr., *nerf laryngé récurrent*. Ger., *zurücklaufender (oder unterer) Kehlkopfnerve*. A branch of the pneumogastric n. which curves around the subclavian artery on the right side (the arch of the aorta on the left), and passes up between the trachea and œsophagus to the lower border of the cricoid cartilage, where it divides into branches distributed to the muscles of the larynx (except the crico-thyroid) and to its mucous membrane. It also furnishes branches to the trachea and œsophagus and to the deep cardiac plexus. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, July 9, 1887, p. 29.]—*Renal n's.* Lat., *nervi renales*. Fr., *nerfs rénaux*. Ger., *Nierenerven*. Branches of the renal plexus which follow the distribution of the renal artery. [L. 142.]—*Secondary n.* Lat., *nervus secundarius*. Fr., *nerve secondaire*. Ger., *Nebenerv*. A n. or vein branching from the midrib of a leaf. [B. 123 (a, 35).]—*Second cranial n.* See *Optic n.*—*Secretory n.* Lat., *nervus secretorius*. Fr., *nerf sécrétoire*. Ger., *Absonderungsnerve*. A n. consisting of or containing secretory fibres. [K.]—*Sensori-motor n.* A n. that is both sensory and motor.—*Sensory n.* Lat., *nervus sensorius*. Fr., *nerf de sensation*. Ger., *Sinnesnerv*, *Empfindungsnerve*, *Gefühlnerv*. A n. which conveys sensory impressions only. [L.]—*Seventh cranial n.* See *Facial n.*—*Short ciliary n's.* Lat., *nervi ciliares breves*. Fr., *nerfs ciliaires courts*. Ger., *kurze Blendungsnerven*. Branches of the ophthalmic ganglion which pierce the posterior portion of the sclerotic, pass forward between the sclerotic and choroid, and pierce the ciliary muscle, to be distributed to the iris. Some fibres pass to the cornea and to the ciliary muscle. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—*Short saphenous n.* Lat., *nervus saphenus brevis*. Fr., *nerf saphène court*. Ger., *Wadenerv*. A n. composed of branches of the external and internal popliteal n's. The branch of the internal popliteal n. descends upon the groove on the posterior surface of the gastrocnemius, about half-way between the knee and the foot, where it unites with the branch from the external popliteal n. The n. then passes down close to the outer side of the tendo Achillis to the external malleolus, beneath which it turns and divides into branches distributed to the outer side of the foot and little toe. [L. 142, 332.]—*Sixth cranial n.* See *Abducens n.*—*Small cavernous n's.* Lat., *nervi cavernosi minores*. Small branches of the cavernous plexus of the penis (or of the clitoris) distributed to the crura and corpora cavernosa. [L. 332.]—*Smallest splanchnic n.* Lat., *nervus splanchnicus minimus (seu tertius)*. Fr., *nerf splanchnique inférieur*. Ger., *kleinster Eingeweidenerv*. A n. which arises from the lower thoracic ganglion or the lower two ganglia of the sympathetic n. It pierces the diaphragm, to end in the celiac and renal plexuses. [L. 7, 142, 332.]—*Small internal cutaneous n. of the arm.* See *N. of Wrisberg*.—*Small ischiadic n.* See *Small sciatic n.*—*Small occipital n.* Lat., *nervus occipitalis parvus*. Fr., *petit nerf occipital*. Ger., *kleiner Hinterhauptsnerv*. A branch of the second cervical n. or of the loop between the second and third cervical n's, which passes up along the posterior border of the sternocleidomastoid, and, after crossing the mastoid process of the temporal bone, ends in branches distributed to the skin of the anterior occipital region. [L. 142, 332.]—*Small palatine n.* See *Posterior palatine n.*—*Small sciatic n.* Lat., *nervus ischiadicus minor (seu parvus)*. Fr., *petit nerf sciatique*. Ger., *unterer Gesässnerv*.

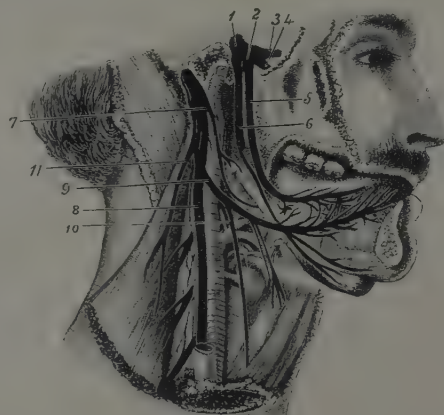


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SUBLINGUAL NERVES.

1, the fifth nerve; 2, the Gasserian ganglion; 3 to 11, branches and anastomoses of the fifth nerve.

A n. derived from the lower lateral portion of the sacral plexus which passes out below the pyriformis through the greater sacro-sciatic foramen to the lower surface of the gluteus maximus, which it supplies. It also furnishes cutaneous branches to the buttock, the posterior surface of the thigh, and the upper part of the calf of the leg. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—*Small splanchnic n.* Lat., *nervus splanchnicus minor*. Fr., *nerf splanchnique moyen*. Ger., *kleiner Eingeweidenerv*. A n. made up of branches from the lower four or five

thoracic ganglia of the sympathetic n. It pierces the diaphragm, sometimes in company with the great splanchnic n., and blends with the coeliac plexus. [L. 142, 332.]—**Small superficial petrosal n.** Lat., *nervus petrosus superficialis minor*. Fr., *petit nerf pétrosus superficiel*. Ger., *kleiner oberflächlicher Felsenbeinnerv*. A small n. which unites the otic and petrosal ganglia. It passes through the sphenoid and temporal bones, and communicates by small twigs with the tympanic and middle meningeal plexuses and the geniculate ganglion. [L. 7, 31, 142, 332.]—**Spheno-palatine n.** See **Naso-palatine n.**—**Spinal accessory n.** Lat., *nervus accessorius spinalis*. Fr., *nerf spinal accessoire*. Ger., *Rückenmarksnerv*. The eleventh cranial n. of Sömmerring. It arises by a number of roots, the upper from a nucleus in the medulla oblongata close to the central canal, and the others from the gray matter of the anterior cornu of the spinal cord as low as the sixth or seventh cervical n. The lower roots ascend between the anterior and posterior roots of the spinal n., and unite with those from the medulla into one trunk, which enters the skull through the foramen magnum, and emerges, in company with the pneumogastric n., through the jugular foramen. At or a little after its exit from the foramen it divides into the accessory portion, which unites with the pneumogastric n. just below its inferior ganglion, and a branch which pierces the sterno-cleido-mastoideus, to which it furnishes branches, and passes across the suboccipital triangle to the lower surface of the trapezius, which it supplies. [L. 7, 142, 172, 332.]—**Spinal n's.** Lat., *nervi spinales*. Fr., *nerfs spinaux* (ou *rachidiens*). Ger., *Rückenmarksnerven*. The n's which have their origin in the spinal cord opposite its anterior and posterior cornua. The posterior and larger root is connected with a ganglion placed in the intervertebral foramen, except in the case of the first and second cervical n's, where the ganglia are situated opposite the laminae of the vertebrae, and the sacral and coccygeal n's, where they lie within the vertebral canal. The two roots unite within the foramina and divide immediately on their exit into an anterior and posterior branch. The posterior branches of each n., except the first cervical, the fourth and fifth sacral, and the coccygeal, divide into an external and an internal branch, which are distributed to the muscles and skin in the immediate vicinity of the spinal column. The internal division of the second cervical n. is known as the great occipital n., and the fourth and fifth sacral n's do not divide into the internal and external branches. The anterior divisions of the spinal n's form the cervical, brachial, lumbal, and sacral plexuses, and in the dorsal region constitute the intercostal n's. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Stapedial n.** Lat., *nervus stapedius*. A

See **NERVUS SUBCAPULARIS MEDIUS**. **NERVUS SUBCAPULARIS SUPERIOR**, and **Long subscapular n.**—**Superficial cardiac n.** See **Superior cardiac n.**—**Superficial cervical n.** Lat., *nervus cervicalis superficialis*. Fr., *nerf cervical superficiel*. Ger., *oberflächlicher Halsnerv*. A superficial branch of the cervical plexus derived from the second and third cervical n's, which passes over the outer surface of the middle of the sterno-cleido-mastoid, and divides between it and the platysma myoides into two branches, ascending and descending, which supply the last-named muscle and the skin between the lower jaw and the clavicle on the lateral and anterior aspects of the neck. [L. 7, 142, 332.]—**Superficial large petrosal n.** See **Great superficial petrosal n.**—**Superficial nasal n.** See **External nasal n.**—**Superficial petrosal n.** See **Great superficial petrosal n.**—**Superficial temporal n.** Lat., *nervus temporalis superficialis*. Fr., *nerf temporal superficiel*. Ger., *oberflächlicher Schläfennerv*. The terminal branch of the auriculo-temporal n. distributed to the skin of the temporal region. [L. 7, 31, 142, 332.]—**Superior car-**

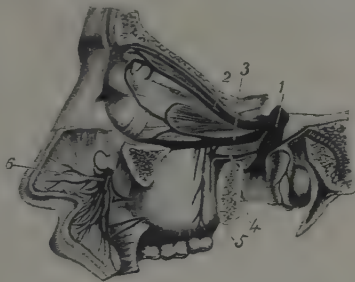


DIAGRAM OF THE SUPERIOR MAXILLARY NERVE AND SOME OF THE ORBITAL NERVES.

1, the Gasserian ganglion; 2, the lacrimal nerve; 3, the superior maxillary; 4, the Vidian; 5, the posterior dental, 5, the infra-orbital.

diac n. Lat., *nervus cardiacus superior* (seu *primus*). Fr., *nerf cardiaque supérieur* (ou *premier*). Ger., *oberer Herznerv*. A branch of the lower end of the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic n. which passes down upon the longus colli to the upper part of the thorax, where the n's of the two sides differ in their course, the n. of the right side passing behind or in front of the subclavian artery and the aorta, while the n. of the left side accompanies the left carotid artery to the arch of the aorta, where it terminates in the deep or superficial cardiac plexus. [L. 7, 142, 332.]—**Superior dental n's.** See **Posterior dental n's.**—**Superior gluteal n.** Lat., *nervus gluteus superior*. Fr., *nerf fessier supérieur*. Ger., *oberer Gesässnerv*. 1. A branch of the lumbosacral cord which passes out of the pelvis through the great sacro-sciatic foramen and divides into branches distributed to the glutei medii and minimi and the tensor fasciae latae. [L. 31, 142, 332.] 2. See **Small sciatic n.**—**Superior hemorrhoidal n's.** Lat., *nervi hemorrhoidales superiores*. Fr., *nerfs hémorrhoidiens supérieurs*. Ger., *obere Mastdarmnerven*. Small branches of the inferior hypogastric plexuses which are distributed to the upper half of the rectum. [L. 142, 332.]—**Superior labial n's.** Lat., *nervi labiales superiores*. Fr., *nerfs labiaux supérieurs*. Ger., *Oberlippennerven*. Branches of the infra-orbital n. which pass behind the levator labii superioris to the skin and mucous membrane of the upper lip and the lower margin of the ala of the nose. [L. 332.]—**Superior laryngeal n.** Lat., *nervus laryngeus superior*. Fr., *nerf laryngien supérieur*. Ger., *oberer Kehlkopfnerf*. A branch from the inferior ganglion of the pneumogastric n. which descends through the larynx, to divide, beneath the internal carotid artery, into the *nervi laryngei superiores externus et internus*. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Superior maxillary n.** Lat., *nervus maxillaris superior*. Fr., *nerf maxillaire supérieur*. Ger., *Oberkiefernerv*. The second division of the trigeminal n., which passes out from about the middle of the Gasserian ganglion and runs forward through the foramen rotundum into the sphenomaxillary fossa, after crossing which it passes through the infra-orbital canal and out upon the face. In the sphenomaxillary fossa it gives off the temporo-malar, sphenopalatine, and posterior dental n's; in the infra-orbital canal the anterior dental n.; and upon the face the labial, nasal, and palpebral n's. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Superior nasal n's.** Lat., *nervi nasales superiores posteriores Mickelii*. Branches of the sphenopalatine ganglion which pass through the sphenopalatine foramen into the nasal fossae, to be distributed to the mucous membrane of the upper and posterior portion of the nasal septum, and of the superior and middle turbinated bones. [L. 142.]—**Superior pharyngeal n.** See **Superior laryngeal n.**—**Superior vesical n.** Lat., *nervi vesicales superiores*. Branches of the vesical plexus to the upper portion of the bladder. [L. 332.]—**Supra-acromial n.** A branch of the cervical plexus distributed to the clavicular foramen of the trapezius and to the integument of the outer and back part of the shoulder. [L. 142.]—**Supraclavicular n's.** Lat., *nervi supraclaviculares*. Fr., *nerfs supra-claviculaires*. Ger., *Oberschlüsselbeinnerven*. 1. Superficial branches of the cervical plexus which pass down between the sterno-cleido-mastoid and the trapezius to be distributed in the region above the clavicle and to the shoulder. See also the various *Nervi supraclaviculares*. 2. In the region, one of the above-defined n's distributed to the deltoid and upper portion of the pectoralis major. [L. 31, 142, 332.] Cf. **Supra-acromial n.** and **Suprasternal n.**—**Supragluteal n.** See

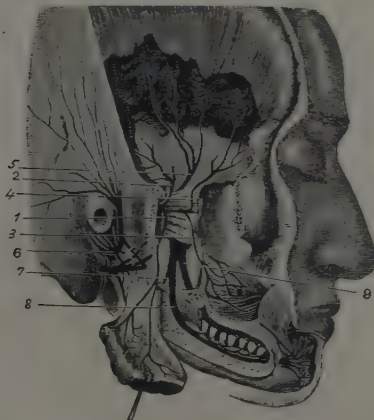
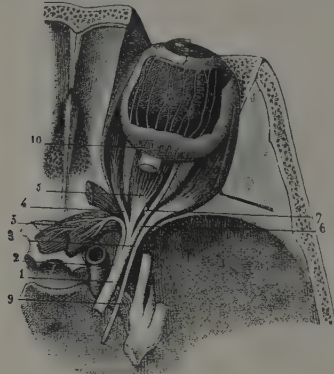


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE BRANCHES OF THE INFERIOR MAXILLARY NERVE FROM THE OUTER SIDE.

1, the masseteric nerve; 2, the posterior deep temporal; 3, the buccal; 4, the anterior deep temporal; 5, middle deep temporal; 6, branches of the auriculo-temporal; 7, mylohyoid; 8, the inferior dental; 9, the lingual.

branch of the facial n. situated within the aqueduct of Fallopius, distributed to the belly of the stapedius. [L. 142, 332.]—**Stylohyoid n.** Lat., *nervus stylohyoideus*. Fr., *nerf stylo-hyoïdien*. A branch of the facial n. distributed to the stylohyoid muscle. [L. 7.]—**Subcostal n's.** See **Intercostal n's.**—**Sublingual n.** Lat., *nervus sublingualis*. Fr., *nerf sous-lingual*. A branch of the lingual n. distributed to the sublingual gland. [L. 31.]—**Suboccipital n.** Lat., *nervus suboccipitalis*. Fr., *nerf sous-occipital*. Ger., *unterer Nerv des Hinterhauptes*. The anterior division of the first cervical n. It passes forward in a groove in the atlas, and unites with the second cervical n. to assist in forming the cervicohumeral plexus. [L. 31, 142.]—**Subscapular n's.** Lat., *nervi subscapulares*. Fr., *nerfs sous-scapulaires*. Ger., *Unterschulterblattnerven*.

Superior gluteal n.—**Supra-orbital n.** Lat., *nervus supra-orbitalis*. Fr., *nerf sus-orbitaire*. Ger., *Oberaugenhöhlennerv, düs-serer Stirnnerv*. A branch of the ophthalmic n. which passes out through the supra-orbital foramen or notch on to the forehead, where it furnishes branches to the integument, the occipito-frontalis, the corrugator supercilii, the orbicularis palpebrarum, the

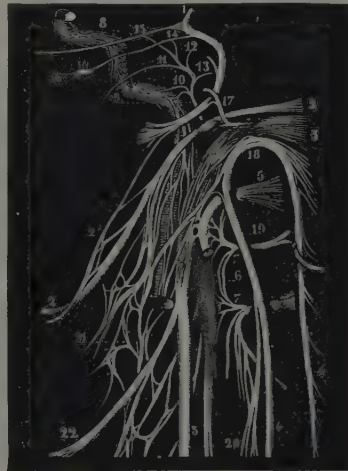


DISTRIBUTION OF THE MOTOR OCULI EXTERNUS. (HIRSCHFELD.)

1, trunk of the motor oculi communis, with its branches (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7); 8, motor oculi externus, passing to the external rectus muscle; 9, filaments of the motor oculi externus, anastomosing with the sympathetic; 10, ciliary nerves.

pericranium, and the upper eyelid. [L. 31, 141.]—**Suprascapular n.** Lat., *nervus suprascapularis*. Fr., *nerf sus-scapulaire*. Ger., *Oberschulterblattnerv*. A n. arising from the fifth and sixth cervical n's, which passes down beneath the trapezius to enter the supraspinous fossa through the suprascapular notch, where it divides into two branches, distributed respectively to the supraspinatus and the infraspinatus. [L. 7, 142, 332.]—**Suprasternal n.** A branch of the cervical plexus distributed to the integument over the inner half of the clavicle. [L. 142.]—**Supratrochlear n.** Lat., *nervus supratrochlearis*. Fr., *nerf sus-trochléaire*. Ger., *Oberrollnerv*. One of the two terminal branches of the frontal n. which passes forward in the orbit above the obliquus oculi superior to the supra-orbital notch, through which it passes out on to the forehead, where it sends sensory filaments to the frontalis, the corrugator supercilii, the orbicularis palpebrarum, and the skin and pericranium of the frontal and anterior parietal regions. [L. 7, 142, 332.]—**Sympathetic n.** Lat., *nervus sympathicus*. Fr., *nerf grand sympathique*. Ger., *sympathischer Nerv*. A system of ganglia and intercommunicating fibres so called on account of the belief that it established a sympathy between remote organs, especially in cases of disease. It consists of a series of ganglia on each side of the spinal column, those of one side intimately connected with each other by ascending and descending branches, and less intimately with those of the opposite side, also the ophthalmic, otic, Meckel's, and the submaxillary ganglia and the various offshoots from all the ganglia and their branches to the nervous plexuses, spinal and cerebral n's, blood-vessels, and viscera. The two chains of ganglia are united in front of the coccyx by the ganglion impar, and upon the anterior communicating artery of the brain by the ganglion of Ribes. The intercommunicating n's are both gray and white, those running from the ganglia to the n's are gray, those from the n's to the ganglia are white, and those to the viscera, plexuses ganglia, and blood-vessels are both gray and white. In the cervical region there are 3 pairs of ganglia, in the dorsal 12, in the lumbar 4, in the sacral 5, and in the coccygeal 1. In the cervical region the chain or cord is situated behind the carotid sheath and contains the superior, middle, and inferior cervical ganglia. In the thorax it lies beneath the pleura, about on a line following the heads of the ribs, and from its ganglia are given off branches to the vertebrae, the thoracic aorta, and the splanchnic n's. In the lumbar region it is placed along the inner margin of the psoas magnus and furnishes branches principally to the spinal n's and the abdominal, aortic, and hypogastric plexuses. In front of the sacrum it is diminished in size and converges toward its fellow to unite in the ganglion impar. From the sacral ganglia branches are furnished to the sacral n's and the hypogastric plexus. [L. 7, 31, 142, 332.]—**Temporal n.** Lat., *nervus temporalis*. Fr., *nerf temporal*. Ger., *Schläfennerv*. 1. A branch of the temporo-malar n. which passes into the temporal fossa between the bone and the temporalis muscle, which it pierces, to be distributed in the skin of the temple and of the lateral portion of the head. 2. See *Superficial temporal n.* 3. Branches of the temporo-facial n. distributed to the atrahens aurem, the skin of the temple, the orbicularis palpebrarum, the corrugator supercilii, and the occipito-frontalis. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Temporo-facial n.** Lat., *nervus temporo-facialis*. The upper and larger of the two terminal divisions of the facial n. It and its connections form a network on the side of the face. It gives rise to the malar, temporal, and infra-orbital n's. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Temporo-malar n.** Lat., *nervus temporo-malaris*. Fr., *nerf orbitaire*. Ger., *Wangenhaut-nerv, Jochaugennerv*. A branch of the superior maxillary n. which enters the orbit through the speno-maxillary fissure, and divides into the malar and temporal n's, which pass through the

malar bone to be distributed to the orbicularis palpebrarum and the adjacent parts of the face. [F.; L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Tenth cranial n.** Of Sömmerring, the pneumogastric n. [L.]—**Thermic n's.** See *Caloric n's*.—**Third cranial n.** The oculo-motor n. [L.]—**Thoracic intercostal n's.** Lat., *nervi costales* (seu *thoracici intercostales*). Fr., *nerfs intercostaux thoraciques*. The six upper intercostal n's, which are situated posteriorly between the pleura and the intercostalis externus and laterally between the intercostales externus and internus, and at the outer extremities of the costal cartilages lie between the pleura and the intercostalis internus. Near the sternum they pass to the integument and terminate in the anterior cutaneous thoracic n's. [L. 142, 172, 332.]—**Thyroid n's.** Branches of the middle cervical ganglion distributed to the thyroid gland. [L. 142.]—**Tibial communicating n.** Lat., *nervus communicans tibialis*. 1. The cutaneous branch of the short saphenous n. which descends between the heads of the gastrocnemius to the middle of the leg. 2. A branch of the internal tibial n. which assists in forming the short saphenous n. [L. 142, 332.]—**Tonsillar n's.** Lat., *nervi tonsillares*. Fr., *nerf tonsillaires*. Branches of the glossopharyngeal n. which form a plexus on the tonsil. [L. 142.]—**Trifacial n.** **Trigeminal n.** Lat., *nervus trifacialis* (seu *trigeminus*, seu *sensorius*). Fr., *nerf trifacial* (ou *trijumeau*). Ger., *Drillingsnerv, dreigetheiliger* (oder *dreistiger*, oder *dreifacher*) *Nerv*. The fifth and largest of the cranial n's, resembling a spinal n. in having a motor and a sensory root. The motor and smaller root arises from a collection of large n-cells near the antero-lateral margin of the fourth ventricle, and emerges from the side of the pons Varolii at the point where the middle crus of the cerebellum begins. The sensory root arises from the superior, middle, and inferior sensory nuclei of the fifth nerve, and emerges from the pons a little below and behind the motor root. The two portions pass forward together through an oval opening in the dura, near the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where the fasciculi of the sensory root diverge to form the Gasserian ganglion. The smaller root runs below and to the inner side of the ganglion, and unites with fibres from it to form the inferior maxillary n. From the ganglion are also given off the ophthalmic and inferior maxillary n's. [L. 7, 31, 142, 332.]—**Trochlear n.** Lat., *nervus trochlearis*. Fr., *nerf trochléaire*. Ger., *Rollmuskelnerv, Rollnerv, Fathetikusnerv*. The fourth cranial n. It arises from the upper part of the valve of Vieussens, and divides beneath the corpora quadrigemina into two fasciculi, the anterior one arising from a nucleus of gray matter close to the middle line of the floor of the Sylvian aqueduct, and the posterior one from a gray nucleus at the upper part of the floor of the fourth ventricle, close to the origin of the fifth n. The two fasciculi are connected by a transverse band of white fibres. The n. winds round the outer side of the crus cerebri, above the pons, pierces the dura near the posterior clinoid process, and passes for-



ANASTOMOSES OF THE PNEUMOGASTRIC. (HIRSCHFELD.)

1, facial nerve; 2, glossopharyngeal nerve; 3, anastomoses of the glossopharyngeal with the facial; 4, 3, pneumogastric, with its two ganglia; 5, 3, spinal accessory; 6, sublingual nerve; 7, superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic; 8, anastomotic arcade of the first two cervical nerves; 9, carotid branch of the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic; 10, nerve of Jacobson; 11, branches of this nerve to the sympathetic; 12, branch to the Eustachian tube; 13, branch to the fenestra ovalis; 14, branch to the fenestra rotunda; 15, external deep petrosal nerve; 16, internal deep petrosal nerve; 17, otic ganglion; 18, auricular branch of the pneumogastric; 19, anastomosis of the pneumogastric with the spinal accessory; 20, anastomosis of the pneumogastric with the sublingual; 21, anastomosis of the spinal accessory with the second pair of cervical nerves; 22, pharyngeal plexus; 23, superior laryngeal nerve.

ward through the outer wall of the cavernous sinus. It enters the orbit through the sphenoidal fissure, passes inward, and divides into the orbital surface of the superior oblique muscle. It receives filaments from the carotid plexus of the sympathetic n. [F.]—**Trophic n.** Lat., *nervus trophicus*. Fr., *nerf trophique*. Ger., *trophischer Nerv*. A n. the function of which is to promote or modify the nu-

trition of the part to which it is distributed.—**Twelfth cranial n.** Of Sömmerring, the hypoglossal n. [L.]—**Tympani-chordal n.** See **CHORDA tympani**.—**Tympanic n.** See **Jacobson's n.**—**Ulnar collateral n.** Lat., *nervus collateralis ulnaris*. A branch of the musculo-spiral n. given off at the lower border of the axilla, which descends in the sheath of the ulnar n. to the lower fibres of the triceps brachii. [L. 442, 332.]—**Ulnar n.** Lat., *nervus ulnaris*. Fr., *nerf ulnaire*. Ger., *Ellenbogennerve*. A branch of the inner division of the brachial plexus which passes down on the inner side of the axillary and brachial arteries to about the middle of the arm, where it turns backward to the space between the olecranon and the internal condyle of the humerus. It then passes between the two heads of the flexor carpi ulnaris, behind which it passes to the middle of the forearm, descending thence on the inner side of the ulnar artery to the level of the pisiform bone, where it divides into a deep and a superficial palmar branch. The superficial palmar branch is distributed to the palmaris brevis, to the outer side of the little finger, and to the adjacent sides of the ring and little fingers; the deep branch follows the course of the deep palmar arch and is distributed to the muscles of the little finger, the dorsal and palmar interossei, the two inner lumbricals, the adductor pollicis, and the inner head of the flexor pollicis brevis. From the n. branches are given off above the wrist to the elbow joint, the flexor carpi ulnaris, the flexor digitorum profundus, the integument of the forearm, the wrist joint, and the dorsal surfaces of the outer side of the little finger and the adjacent surfaces of little and ring fingers. [L. 7, 31, 172, 332.]—**Upper cardiac n's.** See **Superior cardiac n's.**—**Upper intercostal n's.** See **Intercostal n's.**—**Vaginal n.** Lat., *nervus vaginalis*. Ger., *Mutterscheidennerve*. Branches of the large hæmorrhoidal n's distributed to the vagina. [L. 332.]—**Vagus n.** See **Pneumogastric n.**—**Vaso-constrictor n's.** Fr., *nerfs constricteurs (vasculaires), nerfs de resserrement*. Ger., *Gefäßhemmungsnerven*. N's derived from the vaso-motor nervous centres which induce contraction of the blood-vessels. [L.]—**Vaso-dilator n's.** Fr., *nerfs dilateurs (ou de relâchement)*. Ger., *Gefäßerschleppner*. *Gefäßerweiterer*. N's derived from the vaso-motor nervous centres which induce dilatation of the blood-vessels. [L.]—**Vaso-hypertonic n's** [Landolt]. See **Vaso-constrictor n's.**—**Vaso-inhibitory n's.** See **Vaso-dilator n's.**—**Vaso-motor n's.** Fr., *nerfs vaso-moteurs*. Branches of the vaso-motor centres which control the contraction and dilatation of the blood-vessels. [L.]—**Vestibular n.** Lat., *nervus vestibularis* (seu vestibularis). Fr., *nerf de l'oreille interne*. One of the smallest branches of the auditory n.; distributed to the ampullæ and the sacculus ellipticus. [L. 332.]—**Vidian n.** Lat., *nervus vidianus*. Fr., *nerf vidien*. Ger., *vidianischer (oder Vidi'scher) Nerv*, *Flügelnerve*. A branch of the posterior portion of Meckel's ganglion which passes through the Vidian canal, in which it gives off nasal branches to the back part of the nose, and divides into the large superficial petrosal and carotid n's. [L. 31, 142, 332.]

NERVE (Fr.), adj. *Ne'r-va*. See **NERVED**.

NERVE-BULB, n. *Nu'r-v'bu'lb*. See **END-BULB** and **Motorial nerve END-PLATE**.—**Terminal n.-b's** of Krause. Ger., *Krause'sche Nerven Endbolben*. Small nodular endings of cutaneous nerves found in the papillæ of the lip, glans penis, and clitoris. According to Thinn, they represent simple forms of the tactile corpuscles. [G.]

NERVE-CURRENT, n. *Nu'r-v'ku'r'ent*. Fr., *courant du nerf*. Ger., *Nervenstrom*. Of Du Bois-Reymond, an electric current believed to be constantly present in normal living muscles and nerve. [K.]—**Natural n.-c.** The current which passes through a nerve or muscle when in a state of rest. [K.]

NERVED, adj. *Nu'r-v'd*. Lat., *nervatus*. Fr., *nervé*. Ger., *benervt*, *nervig*, *nervert*, *nervert*. Having nerves, nervate, nervose, nervigerous (usually said of leaves with prominent nerves [ribs] as distinguished from those with reticulated threads [veins]). [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

NERVE-ENDINGS, n. pl. *Nu'r-v'end'ig'z*. Fr., *terminaisons nerveuses*. Ger., *Nervenendigungen*. The terminations of nerve-fibres. They are: (a) the central termination or origin, in the axis-cylinder process of nerve-cells, in the central nervous system (brain and myelon), and perhaps also in the peripheral ganglia; and (b) the peripheral terminations in the various tissues and organs, in which the fibres either divide into axis-fibrillæ and form an anastomosing network or terminal plexus, or form specialized bulbs or swellings, or end in terminal modified epithelial cells (neuro-epithelia), as in the organs of sense. [J.]

NERVE-FIBRES, n. pl. *Nu'r-v'f'bz*. Lat., *fibræ nervæ*, *fila nervæ*, *tubuli nervi*. Fr., *fibres nerveuses*. Ger., *Nervenfasern*, *Nervenfasern*, *Primitivfasern*, *Primitivföhren*. The elongated thread-like elements of the nervous system. Each n.-f. consists of an axis-cylinder, and in most cases of a neurilemma and a medullary sheath. According to the presence or absence of the latter, the fibres are divided into two groups, the white, or medullated, and the pale, or non-medullated, n.-f. The peripheral n.-f., except near their termination, are combined into bundles of various sizes by means of connective tissue. [J. 10, 30, 31, 35.]—**Medullated n.-f.**, *Myelinic n.-f.* Fr., *fibres nerveuses médullaires (ou à myéline)*, *tubes nerveux à myéline (ou à double contour, ou de la vie animale, ou blancs)*. Ger., *Doppelconturirte Nervenfasern*, *Markfasern*. N.-f. with a sheath of myelin inclosing the axis-cylinder. They are found only in the vertebrates, with the possible exception of some *Crustacea*. In the peripheral medullated n.-f. there is present also a neurilemma, so that they consist of at least three parts, a central axis-cylinder, inclosed by the medullary sheath, which in turn is inclosed by the neurilemma. In these nerves the medullary sheath is partly or completely interrupted at regular intervals, with a corresponding interruption of the neurilemma, forming the nodes of Ranvier. In the medullated nerves of the central nervous system and of the optic nerve the pres-

ence of a distinct neurilemma is denied by most authors, although affirmed by others. Nodes of Ranvier have not, however, been demonstrated in the medullated nerves of the central nervous system. The medullated n.-f. lose their medullary sheath before terminating centrally in a nerve-cell or peripherally in any form of nerve-ending. They rarely divide except near their peripheral terminations, and a division is always at a node of Ranvier. [J. 26, 30, 31, 35.]—**Non-medullated n.-f.** Fr., *fibres de Remak*, *fibres nerveuses grises (ou gélatineuses, ou nutritives, ou sympathiques, ou végétatives, ou sans moëlle, ou sans myéline)*, *tubes nerveux à simple contour (ou sans myéline)*. Ger., *Gallertnervenfasern*, *Knötchenfibrillen*, *gangliöse (oder gelatinöse, oder rauhe, oder marklose, oder organische, oder Remak'sche) Nervenfasern*. N.-f. in which the axis-cylinder is not inclosed in a sheath of myelin. They form the larger part of the sympathetic nerves, and are found in small numbers associated with the medullated n.-f. Except in some *Crustacea*, only non-medullated n.-f. are found in the invertebrates. A non-medullated nerve-fibre in its highly developed form consists of a fibrillated axis-cylinder, or essential part, inclosed in a sheath corresponding to the neurilemma, on the ental surface of which are irregularly placed nerve-corpuscles. Non-medullated nerves frequently divide and anastomose throughout their entire course, thus differing from medullated fibres, which divide only at their termination. In their embryonic condition all nerves are non-medullated; and even in the adult all n.-f., whether medullated or non-medullated, are non-medullated at their origin in the axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell and at their peripheral termination. [J. 10, 30, 31, 35.]—**Opaque optic n.-f.** Fr., *fibres nerveuses optiques à double contour*. Ger., *Opake optische Sehnervenfasern*. N.-f. instead of losing their medullary sheaths as they pass through the openings in the lamina cribrosa, retain them as they debouch into the eye, and spread out on the retina, and hence appear under the ophthalmoscope as an opaque white patch on the red background. [F.]—**Organic n.-f.**, **Pale n.-f.** See **Non-medullated n.-f.**—**Primitive n.-f.** See **N.-f.**—**Remak's n.-f.** See **Non-medullated n.-f.**—**Syncretic n.-f.** Fr., *fibres nerveuses glandulaires*. Ger., *syncretische Nervenfasern*. N.-f. distributed to a gland and determining the amount or quality of the secretion. [J. 57, 124.]—**T-form n.-f.** Fr., *tubes nerveux en T*. Ger., *T-förmige Nervenfasern*. 1. Two n.-f. arising by a division of the nerve-fibre of a unipolar spinal ganglion-cell at the first or sometimes at a more distant node of Ranvier. The two fibres usually extend approximately at right angles with the original fibre, like the top of the letter T. [J. 10, 30.] 2. A single nerve-fibre formed at a node of Ranvier by the union of two n.-f. each of which originates from a distinct nerve-cell; also called T-formed n.-f. [Ranvier, "Compt. rend.," 1875; J. 31.]—**Trophic n.-f.** Fr., *fibres nerveuses trophiques*. Ger., *trophische Nervenfasern*. Special n.-f. distributed to the tissues and controlling their growth and nutrition. The end-organ is unknown, and the existence of special trophic fibres apart from the vaso-motor nerves is denied by many physiologists. [J. 19, 37, 67.]—**Tubular n.-f.** See **Medullated n.-f.**—**Varicose n.-f.** 1. N.-f. destitute of a neurilemma, with varicosities due to the accumulation of fluid between the medullary sheath and axis cylinder. [L. 351.] 2. See **Varicose NERVE-FIBRILS**.—**White n.-f.** See **Medullated n.-f.**

NERVE-FIBRILS, n. pl. *Nu'r-v'f'bz*. See **Primitive FIBRILS**.—**Varicose n.-f.** Ger., *varicose Nervenfibillen*. The beaded, naked axis cylinders at their peripheral termination, as in the cornea. [J. 33, 55.]

NERVEUS (Fr.), adj. *Ne'r-vu's*. See **NERVOUS**.

NERVIDUCT, n. *Nu'r-v'iz-du'kt*. An opening in a bone for the passage of a nerve. [A. 515 (a, 48).]—**Fallopian n.** See **AQUEDUCT of Fallopius**.

NERVIG (Ger.), adj. *Ne'r-v'ig*. See **NERVATE**.

NERVIGEROUS, adj. *Nu'r-v'iz'e'r-u's*. Lat., *nervigerosus*. See **NERVED**.

NERVIMOTION, n. *Nu'r-v'iz-mo'shu'n*. Lat., *nervimotio*. Fr., n. Ger., *N*. Of Dutrochet, reflex movement in the nervous centres due to external impulses. [K.]

NERVIMOTOR, adj. *Nu'r-v'iz-mot-o'r*. Fr., *nervimoteur*. An excitant of nervimotion. [K.]

NERVINE, n. *Nu'r'ven*. Lat., *nervinum*. Fr., n. 1. Nervous substance. 2. A remedy which mainly affects the nervous system. [L. 343 (a, 17).] 3. The *Cypripedium pubescens* and other species of *Cypripedium*. [B. 293 (a, 35).]—**Antithermic n.** A medicine which acts as a nervous sedative, and at the same time reduces the temperature. [a. 18.]

NERVO-SANGUINE, adj. *Nu'r-v'o-sa'n'gu'w'in*. At once excitable and hopeful (said of temperament). [Bartholow, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 26, 1884, p. 169 (D).]

NERVOSE, adj. *Nu'r-v'o's*. Lat., *nervosus*. See **NERVED**.

NERVOUSISM, n. *Nu'r-v'o's'iz'm*. Fr., *nervosisme*. A theory which refers all diseases to variations in the nerve-force. [K.]

NERVOUSISME (Fr.), n. *Ne'r-v'o-zez-m'*. 1. See **NERVOUSISM**. 2. See **NERVOUSNESS**.

NERVOUSISMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Nu'r'(ne'r)-vos(wos)-iz'iz'm*. Fr., *nervosisme*. Of Bouchut, neurasthenia. [A. 319 (a, 34).]

NERVOUS, adj. *Nu'r-v'u's*. Lat., *neruosus*. Fr., *nerveux*. Ger., *nervös*. 1. Pertaining to a nerve or to the nervous system. 2. Affected with nervousness.

NERVOUSNESS, n. *Nu'r-v'u's-ne's*. Fr., *nervosisme*. Ger., *Nervosität*. Excessive excitability of the nervous system, especially as manifested by a proneness to mental excitement and oversensitiveness to sensory impressions. The condition sometimes borders on hysteria or insanity.

NERVULE, n. *Nu'r-v'u'l*. Lat., *nervulus* (from *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., n. A small nerve or nervure. [a. 48.]

NERVURE, n. *Nervur* (2d def.). 2. In the pl. of, vaillant, the lamellæ or gills of the agarics. 3. A vein of an insect's wing. [B. 28 (a. 27).]—*Nr's fausses* (Fr.). Of Cassini, the median nerves or central threads observed in the corollas of some composite plants. [B. 1 (a. 85).]

NERVUS (Lat.), n. m. *Nür* (neür/vu's (wü's)). 1. See NERVE. 2. Of old writers, a tendon or ligament, or other cord-like structure in the body. Cf. *Nerv de beef*.—*Nervi abdominales musculo-cutanei externi*. The lateral cutaneous branches of the lower intercostal nerves. [L. 7.]—*N. abducens* (oculi). See *Abducens* NERVE.—*Nervi accelerantes cordis*. See *Augmented* FIBRES.—*N. accessorius spinalis* (seu *vagi*, seu *Willisii*). See *Spinal accessory* NERVE.—*N. acusticus*. See *Auditory* NERVE.—*N. ad divisionem arteriæ carotidis*. Fr. *nerf pour la division de l'artère carotide*. A branch of the pneumogastric nerve which, after uniting with twigs from the sympathetic nerve, is distributed to the bifurcation of the carotid artery. [L. 7.]—*N. ad foramen ovale*. Fr. *nerf de la fenêtre ovale*. A branch of the facial nerve distributed to the membrane covering the fenestra ovalis. [L. 7.]—*Nervi ad tentorium cerebelli missi*. Fr. *nerfs de la tente du cervelet*. Branches of the deep petrosal, the trigeminal, or the trochlear nerves or of the superior cervical ganglion which pass back between the folds of the dura to the tentorium. [L. 7.]—*Nervi alveolares majores*. See *Posterior dental* NERVES.—*N. alveolaris anterior*. See *Anterior dental* NERVE.—*N. alveolaris anterior minor*. See *Middle superior dental* NERVE.—*N. alveolaris inferior*. See *Inferior dental* NERVE.—*N. alveolaris maxillæ inferioris*. Ger. *unterer Zahnnerve*. The branch of the inferior dental nerve which supplies the molar and bicuspid teeth of the lower jaw. [L. 332.]—*N. alveolaris superior anterior*. See *Anterior dental* NERVE.—*N. alveolaris superior medius*. See *Middle superior dental* NERVE.—*N. alveolaris superior posterior*. See *Posterior superior dental* NERVE.—*N. am- bulatorius*. See *Pneumogastric* NERVE.—*Nervi ampullares*. Fr. *nerfs ampullaires*. Ger. *Ampullarnerven*. Branches of the vestibular nerve distributed to the ampullæ of the semicircular canals. [L. 332.]—*Nervi anococcygei*. See *Anococcygeal* NERVES.—*N. anterior sæpti nasi*. A branch of the anterior ethmoidal nerve to the mucous membrane of the anterior portion of the nasal septum. [L. 332.]—*N. antibrachii interosseus posterior*. See *Posterior interosseous* NERVE of the arm.—*N. apicis nasi*. A branch of the external nasal nerve distributed to the integument of the apex of the nose. [L. 332.]—*Nervi arteriam subclaviam circumnecantes*. Branches of the inferior cervical ganglion which embrace the subclavian artery. [L. 7.]—*Nervi articulares*. See *Articular* NERVES.—*Nervi articulares genu inferiores et superiores*. Branches of the external popliteal nerve distributed to the capsular ligament of the knee joint. [L. 332.]—*N. aschialis*. The first cervical nerve. [L. 332.]—*N. auditorius*. See *Auditory* NERVE.—*Nervi auriculares anteriores*. See *Anterior auricular* NERVES.—*N. auricularis inferior*. See *Inferior auricular* NERVE.—*N. auricularis magnus*. See *Great auricular* NERVE.—*N. auricularis posterior*. See *Posterior auricular* NERVE.—*N. auricularis posterior profundus*. See *Posterior auricular* NERVE (1st def.).—*N. auricularis posterior superficialis*. See *Mastoid* NERVE.—*N. auricularis profundus*. See *Posterior auricular* NERVE.—*N. auricularis profundus inferior*. See *Posterior auricular* NERVE.—*N. auriculo-temporalis*. See *Auriculo-temporal* NERVE.—*N. axillaris*. See *Circumflex* NERVE.—*N. bicipitis*. N. *bi-radiatus*. The second sacral nerve. [L. 332.]—*N. biventricus*. See *Digastric* NERVE.—*Nervi brachiales*. Ger. *Armnerven*. The nerves of the arm. [L. 332.]—*N. brachii circumflexus*. See *Circumflex* NERVE (of the arm).—*N. buccalis*. See *Buccal* NERVE.—*N. buccinatorio-labialis*. See *N. buccinatorius*.—*Nervi buccinatorio-pharyngei*. Fr. *nerfs bucco-pharyngiens*. Branches of the n. buccinatorius distributed to the upper part of the pharynx. [L. 7.]—*N. buccinatorius*. Fr. *nerf buccinateur*. Ger. *Backen-muskelnerve*. A branch of the inferior maxillary nerve going to the buccinator muscle. [L. 332.]—*Nervi bucco-labiales superiores*. Fr. *nerfs bucco-labiaux supérieurs*. Terminal branches of the tempo-facial nerve distributed to the region of the cheek and upper lip. [L. 31.]—*N. bucco-labialis inferior*. See *Buccal* NERVE (2d def.).—*N. cardiacus crassus*. Fr. *nerf cardiaque quadrême*. Ger. *dicker Herznerve*. A nerve formed by the union of the left inferior and middle cardiac nerves which terminates in the deep cardiac plexus. [L. 142, 332.]—*N. cardiacus inus* (seu *inferior*, seu *infimus*). See *Inferior cardiac* NERVE.—*N. cardiacus longus*. See *Superior cardiac* NERVE.—*N. cardiacus magnus* (seu *medius*). See *Middle cardiac* NERVE.—*N. cardiacus parvus*. See *Inferior cardiac* NERVE.—*N. cardiacus primus*. See *Superior cardiac* NERVE.—*N. cardiacus profundus*. See *Middle cardiac* NERVE.—*N. cardiacus quartus*. Fr. *nerf quatrième cardiaque*. A branch of the superior thoracic ganglion which is connected with the plexus situated below the arch of the aorta. [L. 7.]—*N. cardiacus secundus*. See *Middle cardiac* NERVE.—*N. cardiacus superficialis* (seu *superior*, seu *supremus*). See *Superior cardiac* NERVE.—*N. cardiacus tertius*. See *Inferior cardiac* NERVE.—*N. carnalis*. Ger. *Kiehnerv*. In botany, a nerve running along or forming a carina. [B. 132 (a. 35).]—*Nervi carotidis externi*. See *Nervi molles*.—*Nervi carotico-tympanici inferiori*. Fr. *nerf carotico-tympanique inférieur*. A branch of the carotid plexus uniting in the tympanum with the tympanic plexus. [L. 332.]—*N. carotico-tympanicus superior*. See *N. petrosus profundus minor*.—*N. caroticus*. See *Carotid* NERVE.—*N. caroticus ascendens*. N. *caroticus cerebri* (seu *internus*). See *Carotid* NERVE (1st def.).—*N. catabans*. An efferent nerve. [L. 50 (a. 14).]—*Nervi cavernosi clitoridis*. Branches of the cavernous plexus of the clitoris. [L. 7.]—*Nervi cavernosi minores*. Branches of the cavernous plexus distributed to the crura and corpus cavernosum of the penis or clitoris. [L. 7, 332.]—*N. cavernosus major*. A branch of the cavernous plexus of the penis or clitoris which runs between the dorsal artery and vein. [L. 332.]—*Nervi cere-*

brales. See *Cranial* NERVES.—*Nervi cerebro-spinales*. See *Cerebro-spinal* NERVES.—*N. cervicalis descendens*. See *DESCENDENS noni*.—*N. cervicalis superficialis*. See *Superficial cervical* NERVE.—*N. cervico-facialis*. See *Cervico-facial* NERVE.—*Nervi ciliares breves*. See *Short ciliary* NERVES.—*Nervi ciliares longi*. See *Long ciliary* NERVES.—*N. ciliaris longus externus*. An occasional branch of the lacrymal nerve, distributed with the long ciliary nerves. [L. 332.]—*N. circumflexus* (brachii, seu humeri). See *Circumflex* NERVE.—*N. clitoridis*. See *Dorsal* NERVE of the clitoris.—*Nervi clunium inferiores*. See *Inferior gluteal* NERVE (2d def.).—*N. coccygeus*. See *Coccygeal* NERVE.—*N. cochleæ*. N. *cochlearis*. See *Cochlear* NERVE.—*Nervi colici dextri inferiores*. Fr. *nerfs coliques inférieurs droits*. Branches of the superior mesenteric plexus distributed to the ileum, the cæcum, the vermiform appendix, and the lower portion of the ascending colon. [L. 7.]—*Nervi colici dextri superiores*. Fr. *nerfs coliques supérieurs droits*. Branches of the superior mesenteric plexus distributed to the upper portion of the ascending and the right portion of the transverse colon. [L. 7.]—*Nervi colici medii*. Fr. *nerfs coliques moyens*. Branches of the right mesocolic plexus distributed to the transverse colon. [L. 7.]—*N. collaterales ulnaris* (nervi radiales). See *Ulnar collateral* NERVE.—*N. communicans cum nervo auriculo-temporalis*. A branch connecting the auriculo-temporal nerve and the otic ganglion. [L. 332.]—*N. communicans facialis*. A branch uniting the auriculo-temporal and facial nerves. [L. 332.]—*N. communicans faciei*. 1. A branch of the auriculo-temporal nerve which passes across the parotid gland to unite with the temporo-facial nerve. [L. 31.] 2. See *Facial* NERVE.—*N. communicans fibularis cutaneus*. See *Peroneal communicating* NERVE.—*N. communicans tibialis*. See *Tibial communicating* NERVE.—*Nervi communicantes cum nervo glosso-pharyngeo*. One or more branches (irregularly disposed) uniting the petrosal ganglion and the glosso-pharyngeal nerve. [L. 31.]—*Nervi communicantes cum nervo hypoglosso* (seu *cum ramo linguæ nervi trigemini*). One or more branches uniting the gustatory and hypoglossal nerves. [L. 31, 332.]—*N. concharum*. See *External nasal* NERVE.—*N. consensorius* [Andersch]. See *Trigeminal* NERVE.—*N. coraco-brachialis*. See *Musculo-cutaneous* NERVE of the arm.—*N. coronarius curvatura minoris*. Fr. *nerf coronaire de la petite courbure*. A branch of the pneumogastric nerve, supplying the lesser curvature of the stomach. [L. 7.]—*N. coronarius pancreatis*. Fr. *nerf coronaire du pancréas*. A branch of the hepatic plexus which runs along the right half of the upper border of the pancreas. [L. 7.]—*Nervi costales*. See *Thoracic intercostal* NERVES.—*N. crotaphitico-buccinatorius*. See *Masticatory* NERVE.—*N. cruralis* (anterior). See *Anterior crural* NERVE.—*N. cruralis internus* (seu posterior). See *Obturator* NERVE.—*N. cubitalis*. See *Nervi cutanei*.—*Nervi cutanei*. See *Cutaneous* NERVES.—*Nervi cutanei abdominis* (seu *abdominales*). See *Abdominal cutaneous* NERVES.—*Nervi cutanei clunium inferiores*. See *Nervi subcutanei glutiei*.—*Nervi cutanei clunium medii*. Ger. *hintere Hautnerven des Gesäßes*. Two or three branches of the posterior divisions of sacral nerves distributed to the skin of the buttocks. [L. 332.]—*Nervi cutanei clunium posteriores*. The nervi cutanei clunium medii et superiores.—*Nervi cutanei clunium superiores*. Ger. *obere Hautnerven des Gesäßes*. Branches of the posterior divisions of the sacral nerves distributed to the upper portion of the buttocks. [L. 332.]—*N. cutanei cruris anteriores*. Branches of the long saphenous nerve distributed to the integument of the internal and anterior aspects of the thigh. [L. 332.]—*Nervi cutanei cruris peronei*. Fr. *nerfs péroniers cutanés*. The cutaneous branches of the external popliteal nerve. [L. 7.]—*Nervi cutanei pectorales*. See *Lateral thoracic cutaneous* NERVES.—*Nervi cutanei pectorales*. See *Planter* NERVE.—*Nervi cutanei superioris*. See *Cutaneous* NERVES.—*Nervi cutanei antibrachii externi*. See *Musculo-spiral* NERVE and *N. cutaneus antibrachii medius*.—*N. cutaneus antibrachii externus superior*. N. *cutaneus antibrachii medius*. Ger. *mittlerer Hautnerv des Vorderarmes*. A branch of the musculo-spiral nerve which passes down between the olecranon and the external condyle of the humerus, and is distributed to the integument of the posterior surface of the forearm. [L. 332.]—*N. cutaneus brachii externus*. See *Musculo-cutaneous* NERVE of the arm.—*N. cutaneus brachii internus* (major, seu *medius*). See *Internal cutaneous* NERVE of the arm.—*N. cutaneus brachii internus minor*. See *Nerve of Wrisberg*.—*N. cutaneus brachii internus posterior*. A branch of the nerve of Wrisberg running to the posterior and inner side of the arm. [L. 332.]—*N. cutaneus brachii lateralis*. See *N. cutaneus brachii posterior*.—*N. cutaneus brachii major*. See *Internal cutaneous* NERVE of the arm.—*N. cutaneus brachii medialis* (seu *medius*). 1. See *Nerve of Wrisberg*. 2. See *Nerve of Wrisberg*.—*N. cutaneus NERVE of the arm*.—*N. cutaneus brachii minor*. See *Nerve of Wrisberg*.—*N. cutaneus brachii posterior* (lateralis). Fr. *nerf brachial cutané postérieur*. A branch of the circumflex nerve distributed to the integument of the upper dorsal surface of the arm. [L. 31, 332.]—*N. cutaneus brachii posterior medialis*. See *N. cutaneus brachii internus posterior*.—*N. cutaneus brachii superior*. See *N. cutaneus brachii posterior*.—*N. cutaneus brachii Wrisbergii*. See *Nerve of Wrisberg*.—*N. cutaneus cruris*. See *Short saphenous* NERVE.—*N. cutaneus cruris et pedis longus*. See *External saphenous* NERVE.—*N. cutaneus cruris externus* (seu *lateralis*). N. *cutaneus cruris posterior*. See *Peroneal communicating* NERVE.—*N. cutaneus cruris posterior externus*. Fr. *nerf péronier cutané postérieur externe*. A branch of the external popliteal nerve distributed to the integument of the upper external portion of the posterior surface of the leg. [L. 175.]—*N. cutaneus cruris posterior medius*. A branch of the long saphenous nerve in the lower third of the leg, supplying the integument over the internal malleolus and the parts below it. [L. 332.]—*N. cutaneus cruris posterior medius internus*. Fr. *nerf péronier cutané postérieur moyen interne*. A branch of the musculo-cutaneous nerve distributed to the integu-

ment of the internal and posterior surface of the leg. [L, 175].—*N. cutaneus dorsalis pedis internus*. See *N. cutaneus dorsi pedis internus*.—*N. cutaneus dorsalis pedis medius*. See *N. cutaneus dorsi pedis externus*.—*N. cutaneus dorsi pedis communis*. See *Musculo-cutaneous NERVE of the leg*.—*N. cutaneus dorsi pedis externus*. See *Musculo-cutaneous NERVE of the leg*. The cutaneous nerve of the leg, distributed to the outer side and dorsum of the foot. [L, 332].—*N. cutaneus dorsi pedis internus*. The internal branch of the musculo-cutaneous nerve of the leg, distributed to the inner side and dorsum of the foot. [L, 332].—*N. cutaneus dorsi pedis lateralis*. See *N. cutaneus dorsi pedis externus*.—*N. cutaneus dorsi pedis medialis*. See *N. cutaneus dorsi pedis internus*.—*N. cutaneus dorsi pedis medius*. See *N. cutaneus dorsi pedis externus*.—*N. cutaneus externus superior*. See *N. cutaneus antibrachii medius*.—*N. cutaneus femoris anterior*. See *Middle cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—*N. cutaneus femoris anterior externus*. See *External cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—*N. cutaneus femoris anterior internus* (seu medius). See *Middle cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—*N. cutaneus femoris externus*. See *External cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—*N. cutaneus femoris internus*. See *Internal cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—*N. cutaneus femoris lateralis*. See *External cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—*N. cutaneus femoris medialis*. See *Middle cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—*N. cutaneus femoris posterior*. Fr., *nerf fémoral cutané postérieur commun*. Ger., *hinterer Hautnerv des Oberschenkels*. A branch of the sacral plexus which passes beneath the pyriformis, the gluteus medius, and the gluteus minimus, giving off a branch to the gluteus maximus, the nervi subcutanei glutei inferiores, and the n. pudendus longus inferior, terminates in the integument of the inner and upper portion of the thigh. [L, 7, 332].—*N. cutaneus humeri posterior superior*. See *N. cutaneus brachii posterior*.—*N. cutaneus longus cruris et pedis*. See *Short saphenous NERVE*.—*N. cutaneus marginalis*. See *Ilio-inguinal cutaneous NERVE of the arm*.—*N. cutaneus palmaris longus*. Fr., *nerf cutané palmaire long*. A branch of the median nerve given off near the wrist and distributed to the integument of the palm of the hand. [L, 332].—*N. cutaneus perinei*. A branch of the n. cutaneus femoris posterior running forward in the middle of the perineum. [L, 115 (a, 50)].—*N. cutaneus plantaris proprius*. Fr., *nerf cutané plantaire propre*. A branch of the external saphenous nerve distributed to the integument of the sole of the foot. [L, 332].—*N. cutaneus posterior*. See *N. cutaneus brachii posterior*.—*N. cutaneus posterior inferior*. See *N. cutaneus antibrachii medius*.—*N. cutaneus posterior superior*. See *N. cutaneus brachii posterior*.—*Nervi dentales superiores*. See *Posterior dental NERVES*.—*N. dentalis anterior*. See *Anterior dental NERVE*.—*N. dentalis inferior*. See *Anterior dental NERVE*.—*N. dentalis major*.—*N. dentalis superior anterior*. See *Anterior dental NERVE*.—*N. dentalis superior medius*. See *Middle superior dental NERVE*.—*N. dentalis superior posterior*. See *Posterior superior dental NERVE*.—*N. depressor*. A branch of the superior laryngeal nerve in dogs, uniting with the cardiac plexuses. It is believed to control the action of the heart. [L, 37].—*N. descendens colli*. A branch from the second or third cervical nerve which unites with a branch of the hypoglossal nerve to form the ansa hypoglossi. [L, 31].—*Nervi diaphragmatici superiores*. Fr., *nerfs diaphragmatiques supérieurs*. Branches of the coeliac ganglion distributed to the lower surface of the diaphragm. [L, 7].—*N. diaphragmaticus*. See *Phrenic NERVE*.—*N. diaphragmaticus secundarius*. Fr., *nerf diaphragmaticus secondaire*. 1. The descendens noni or one of its terminal branches which unites with the phrenic nerve. 2. *N. phrenicus secundarius*.—*N. digastricus*. See *Digastric NERVE*.—*Nervi digitales*. See *Digital NERVES*.—*Nervi digitales manus dorsales*. The dorsal digital nerves of the hand. [L].—*Nervi digitales manus volares*. The palmar digital nerves. [L].—*Nervi digitales pedis dorsales*. The dorsal digital nerves of the foot. [L].—*Nervi digitales pedis plantares*. The plantar digital nerves. [L].—*N. digitus annularis et digiti medii*. A terminal branch of the ulnar nerve distributed to the adjacent margins of the ring and middle fingers. [L, 37, 332].—*N. divinus* [Rosenmüller]. See *Trigeminal NERVE*.—*N. dorsalis clitoridis*. See *Dorsal NERVE of the clitoris*.—*N. dorsalis manus ulnaris*. Fr., *nerf cubito-dorsal de la main*. Ger., *Rückenellenbogen-nerv*. The branch of the ulnar nerve given off on the dorsal aspect of the forearm a little above the wrist, to be distributed to the ulnar side of the dorsum of the wrist and hand and outer side of the little finger and the adjacent surfaces of the ring and middle fingers. [L, 332].—*N. dorsalis penis*. See *Dorsal NERVE of the penis*.—*N. dorsalis scapulae*. Fr., *nerf scapulaire postérieur*. A branch of the brachial plexus distributed to the rhomboidi major and minor, levator scapulae, and serratus posticus superior. [L, 332].—*N. dorsalis ulnaris*. Fr., *nerf cubito-dorsal*. See *N. dorsalis scapulae*. A branch of the radial nerve running to the dorsal surface of the thumb. [L, 7].—*N. dorso-lumbalis*. See *Dorsi-lumbar NERVE*.—*Nervi encephali*. See *Cranial NERVES*.—*Nervi encephalo-spinales*. See *Cerebro-spinal NERVES*.—*Nervi erigentes*. Fr., *nerfs erecteurs*. Branches of the first and second (sometimes also of the third) sacral nerves which pass downward to the base of the bladder and the sides of the prostate gland, where they see themselves in the hypogastric plexus. Their stimulation gives rise to erection of the penis. [K, a, 18].—*N. ethmoidalis anterior*. See *Anterior ethmoidal NERVE*.—*N. ethmoidalis posterior* (seu superior). See *N. sphenothmoidalis*.—*Nervi faciales inferiores*. See *Nervi subcutanei maxillae inferioris*.—*Nervi faciales medii*. See *Buccal NERVE* (3d def.).—*Nervi faciales superiores*. 1. The malar nerves derived from the facial nerve. [L, 332]. 2. See *Temporal NERVE* (1st def.).—*N. facialis*. See *Facial NERVE*.—*N. facialis inferior*. See *Inferior maxillary NERVE*.—*N. facialis magnus* (seu secundus). See *Superior maxillary NERVE*.—*N. facialis superior*. See *Ophthalmic NERVE*.—*N. fa-*

cialis tertius. See *Inferior maxillary NERVE*.—*N. femoralis*. See *Anterior crural NERVE*.—*N. femoro-cutaneus* [Sappey]. See *External cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—*N. fibularis*. See *External popliteal NERVE*.—*N. frontalis*. See *Frontal NERVE*.—*N. frontalis major*. See *Supra-orbital NERVE*.—*N. frontalis minor*. See *Supra-orbital NERVE*.—*N. furcularis*. The fourth cranial nerve. [L].—*Nervi gangliosi uteri*. The uterine ganglia. [L].—*N. gangliosis*. See *Sympathetic NERVE*.—*Nervi gastrici*. See *Gastric NERVES*.—*N. genio-hyoideus*. Fr., *nerf génio-hyoïdien*. A branch of the hypoglossal nerve going to the genio-hyoideus muscle. [L, 7].—*N. genio-cruralis*. See *Genio-crural NERVE*.—*N. glossopharyngeus*. See *Glossopharyngeal NERVE*.—*N. gluteus inferior*. See *Small sciatic NERVE*.—*N. glutaeus superior*. See *Superior gluteal NERVE*.—*Nervi gustatorii radices linguae*. Fr., *nerfs gustatifs de la base de la langue*. Branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve distributed to the mucous membrane of the base of the tongue. [L, 7].—*N. gustatorius*. See *Gustatory NERVE* and *Trigeminal NERVE*.—*N. gustatorii linguae*. See *Gustatory NERVE*.—*Nervi hæmorrhoidales medii*. See *Middle hæmorrhoidal NERVES*.—*N. hæmorrhoidales superiores*. See *Superior hæmorrhoidal NERVES*.—*N. hæmorrhoidalis imus* (seu inferior). See *Inferior hæmorrhoidal NERVE*.—*N. harmonicus magnus*. See *Sympathetic NERVE*.—*Nervi hepatici*. Fr., *nerfs hépatiques*. Branches of the hepatic plexus distributed to the liver. [L, 7].—*Nervi hepatici posteriores*. Fr., *nerfs hépatiques postérieurs*. Branches of the hepatic plexus distributed to the vena cava. [L, 332].—*Nervi hypoglossales superiores superficiales*. Fr., *nerfs hypoglossales superficiels*. Branches of the superior mesenteric plexus distributed to the duodenum and pancreatic duct. [L, 7].—*N. hyothyreoides*. Fr., *nerf hyothyroïdien*. A branch of the hypoglossal nerve running to the thyrohyoides. [L, 7].—*N. hypogastricus*. See *Hypogastric NERVE*.—*N. hypoglossus*. See *Hypoglossal NERVE*.—*N. ilio-hypogastricus*. See *Ilio-hypogastric NERVE*.—*N. ilio-inguinal*. See *Ilio-inguinal NERVE*.—*N. indignatorius*. See *Abducens NERVE*.—*N. infra-maxillaris*. See *Inferior maxillary NERVE*.—*N. infra-orbitalis*. See *Suborbital NERVE*.—*N. infra-orbitalis*. See *Infra-orbital NERVE*.—*Nervi infratonsillares*. Fr., *nerfs sous-tonsillaires*. Branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve distributed to the mucous membrane of the pharynx below the tonsil. [L, 7].—*N. infratonsillares superiores superficiales*. Fr., *nerfs infratonsillaires supérieurs superficiels*. Branches of the inferior mesenteric plexus distributed to the mesentery of the sigmoid flexure. [L, 7].—*N. inguinalis*. See *Genito-crural NERVE*.—*N. inguinalis externus* [Crüveilhier]. See *External cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—*N. inguino-cutaneus*. See *Genito-crural NERVE*.—*Nervi intercostales*. See *Intercostal NERVES*.—*Nervi intercostales abdominales*. See *Abdominal intercostal NERVES*.—*Nervi intercostales anteriores*. See *Lateral thoracic cutaneous NERVES*.—*N. intercosto-brachialis*. See *Intercostal NERVE*.—*N. intercosto-brachialis primus*. The first intercostal nerve. [L].—*N. intercosto-brachialis*. See *Intercostal NERVE*.—*N. intercosto-humeralis*. See *Intercostal NERVE*.—*N. intermedius Wrisbergii*. See *NERVE of Wrisberg*.—*Nervi intermesenterici superficiales*. Fr., *nerfs intermésentériques superficiels*. Branches of the inferior mesenteric plexus. [L, 7].—*Nervi interosseus metatarsi dorsales*. See *Interosseous NERVES of the foot*.—*N. interosseus anterior*. See *Anterior interosseous NERVE of the arm*.—*N. interosseus antibrachii anterior*. See *Anterior interosseous antibrachial NERVE*.—*N. interosseus antibrachii dorsalis* (seu externus). The lower portion of the posterior interosseous nerve of the forearm. [L, 332].—*N. interosseus antibrachii internus* (seu volaris). See *Anterior interosseous antibrachial NERVE*.—*N. interosseus carpi*. 1. See *N. ligamentarius*. 2. See *Interosseous NERVE of the wrist*.—*N. interosseus externus*. See *Posterior interosseous NERVE of the forearm*.—*N. interosseus internus*. See *Anterior interosseous antibrachial NERVE*.—*Nervi intervertebrales colli*. The cervical nerves. [L, 7].—*Nervi intestinales*. Fr., *nerfs intestinaux*. Branches of the sympathetic nerve or its ganglia which pass between the layers of the mesentery to the intestines. [L, 7].—*N. ischiadicus major*. See *Great sciatic NERVE*.—*N. ischiadicus minor* (seu parvus). See *Small sciatic NERVE*.—*N. Jacobsonii*. See *Jacobson's NERVE*.—*N. jugalis quartus*. Fr., *nerf quatrième zygomatique*. The fourth (from above downward) of the malar nerves. [L, 7].—*N. jugalis quintus*. Fr., *cinquième nerf zygomatique*. The fifth (from above downward) of the malar nerves. [L, 7].—*N. jugalis secundus*. The second from above downward of the malar nerves. [L, 7].—*N. jugalis tertius*. See *Auriculo-temporal NERVE*.—*N. jugularis*. A filament uniting the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic nerve and the jugular ganglion of the hypoglossal nerve. [L, 332].—*Nervi labiales anteriores*. Branches of the ilio-inguinal nerve distributed to the labia majora. [L, 332].—*Nervi labiales inferiores*. Branches of the mental nerve distributed to the mucous membrane, infra-orbital muscles of the lower lip, and skin. [L, 332].—*Nervi labiales posteriores*. Branches of the perineal nerve distributed to the labia majora and minora, the vestibule, and the urethra. [L, 332].—*Nervi labiales superiores*. See *Superior labial NERVES*.—*N. labialis*. See *Mental NERVE*.—*N. labii inferioris externus*. Fr., *nerf labial externe*. The most external of the labial branches of the inferior maxillary nerve. [L, 7].—*N. labii inferioris internus*. Fr., *nerf labial interne*. The internal of the labial branches of the inferior maxillary nerve. [L, 7].—*N. labio-mentalis*. See *Marginal NERVE of the lower jaw*.—*Nervi labyrinthici*. See *Labyrinthic NERVE*.—*N. lacrimalis*. See *Lacrimal NERVE*.—*Nervi Lancisii*. See *Stria longitudinalis medialis*.—*N. laryngeus inferior* (seu recurrens). See *Recurrent laryngeal NERVE*.—*N. laryngeus superior*. See *Superior laryngeal NERVE*.—*N. laryngeus superior externus*. See *External laryngeal NERVE*.—*N. laryngeus superior internus*. See *Internal laryngeal NERVE*.—*Nervi laterales narium*. See *Nervi nasales laterales*.—*N. lateralis aortæ abdominalis exterior* (seu major). Fr., *nerf latéral externe de l'aorte abdominale*. A nerve

uniting the aortic and inferior mesenteric plexuses. [L. 7.]—*N. ligamenti interossei cruris*. Ger. *Zwischenknochenbandnerv des Unterschenkels*. A branch of the posterior tibial nerve which passes down between the two layers of the interosseous ligament of the leg and terminates on the anterior surface of the ligament in branches to the inferior tibio-fibular articulation. [L. 332.]—*N. ligamenti rotundi hepatis*. Fr. *nerf du ligament coronaire du foie*. Nervous filaments which surround and pierce the round ligament of the liver, into which they enter. [L. 7.]—*N. linguae sensilis*. See *Glossopharyngeal NERVE*.—*N. linguae papillares*. Fr. *nerfs linguales papillaires*. The branches of the gustatory nerve which terminate in the papillae of the tongue. [L. 7.]—*N. lingualis*. See *Lingual NERVE*.—*N. lingualis medius*. See *Hypoglossal NERVE*.—*N. lingualis parvi octavi* (seu noni, seu pneumogastrici). See *Glossopharyngeal NERVE*.—*N. lingualis trigemini*. See *Gustatory NERVE*.—*N. loquens*. See *Hypoglossal NERVE*.—*N. lumbales* (seu lumbares). See *Lumbar NERVES*.—*N. lumbo-inguinalis*. See *Lumbo-inguinal NERVE*.—*N. lumbo-sacralis*. See *Lumbo-sacral NERVE*.—*N. major anastomoseos Jacobsonii*. See *Jacobson's NERVE*.—*N. nervi malares*. See *Malar NERVES*.—*N. malaris inferior*. See *N. jugalis quintus*.—*N. mandibularis*. The inferior dental nerve. In the pl. *nervi mandibulares*, branches of the gustatory nerve distributed to the floor of the mouth near the frenum linguae. [L. 332.]—*N. marginalis mandibularis* (seu maxillae inferioris). See *Marginal NERVE of the lower jaw*.—*N. marginalis scapulae*. See *Long subscapular NERVE*.—*N. massetericus*. See *Masseteric NERVE*.—*N. masticatorius*. See *Masticatory NERVE*.—*N. maxillaris inferior*. See *Inferior maxillary NERVE*.—*N. maxillaris superior*. See *Superior maxillary NERVE*.—*N. nervi meatus auditorii externi*. Ger. *Gehörorgansnerv*. Branches of the auriculo-temporal n. distributed to the integument of the external auditory meatus. [L. 332.]—*N. medianus*. See *Median NERVE*.—*N. membranae tympani*. A branch of the auriculo-temporal nerve running to the upper margin of the membrana tympani. [L. 332.]—*N. meningei*. See *Meningeal NERVES*.—*N. meningeus posterior*. A branch of the hypoglossal nerve running to the occipital sinus and its vicinity. [L. 332.]—*N. mentalis*. See *Mental NERVE*.—*N. mixtus*. 1. A mixed nerve. 2. See *Trigeminal NERVE*.—*N. nervi molles*. Fr. *nerfs gris* (ou *mous*). Branches from the cervical ganglia which supply the walls of the external carotid artery and most of its branches. [C.]—*N. motorius*. See *Motor NERVE*.—*N. motorius linguae*. See *Hypoglossal NERVE*.—*N. motorius opticus*. See *Oculo-motor NERVE*.—*N. multivagus*. See *Facial NERVE*.—*N. musculares abdominales*. Ger. *Muskelnerven des Bauches*. Branches of the abdominal intercostal nerves to the muscles of the abdomen. [L. 332.]—*N. musculi mallei externi*. A branch of the otic ganglion running to the tensor tympani. [L. 7.]—*N. musculi mallei interni*. A branch of the otic ganglion running to the internal malleus. [L. 332.]—*N. musculi tensoris veli palatini*. A branch of the otic ganglion running to the abductor of the Eustachian tube. [L. 332.]—*N. musculo-auricularis posterior*. Fr. *nerf musculo-auriculaire*. A branch of the posterior auricular nerve distributed to the posterior surface of the external ear and the adjoining portions of the integument. [L. 7.]—*N. musculo-cutaneus brachii*. See *Musculo-cutaneous NERVE of the arm*.—*N. musculo-cutaneus femoris*. See *Anterior crural NERVE*.—*N. musculo-spiralis*. See *Musculo-spiral NERVE*.—*N. mylo-hyoidens*. See *Mylo-hyoid NERVE*.—*N. myoglossus*. See *Hypoglossal NERVE*.—*N. nervi nasales anteriores interni*. Branches of the anterior ethmoidal nerve distributed to the anterior portions of the mucous membrane covering the nasal septum. [L. 332.]—*N. nervi nasales laterales*. Ger. *Seitennerven der Nase*. Two or three branches of the infra-orbital nerve distributed to the integument of the lateral aspects of the upper portion of the nose. [L. 332.]—*N. nervi nasales laterales inferiores*. Ger. *untere laterale Nasennerven*. Branches of Meckel's ganglion distributed to the mucous membrane of the maxillary sinus and of the middle and lower portions of the nose. [L. 332.]—*N. nervi nasales mediales*. Ger. *Nasenscheidewandnerven*. Branches from the sphenopalatine ganglion distributed to the mucous membrane of the nasal septum. [L. 332.]—*N. nervi nasales posteriores*. See *N. nervi nasales laterales inferiores*.—*N. nervi nasales septi-narium* (seu superiores anteriores). See *N. nervi nasales mediales*.—*N. nervi nasales superiores posteriores*. Ger. *obere hintere Nasennerven*. Several small branches of the sphenopalatine ganglion distributed to the mucous membrane of the turbinated bones and the adjacent parts. [L. 332.]—*N. nervi nasales superiores anteriores*. See *Superior nasal NERVES*.—*N. nasalis*. See *Nasal NERVE*.—*N. nasalis anterior*. See *Anterior ethmoidal NERVE* and *N. opus nasalis*.—*N. nervi nasalis posterior*. See *External nasal NERVE*.—*N. nasarius*.—*N. naso-ciliaris*. See *Naso-ciliary NERVE*.—*N. naso-dentalis*. See *Anterior dental NERVE*.—*N. naso-ocularis*. See *Naso-ciliary NERVE*.—*N. naso-palatini* (Scarpae). See *Naso-palatine NERVE*.—*N. nervi nervorum periphericorum*. Of Prus. a network of nervous filaments in the perineurium and endoneurium of nerve-trunks. Their irritation is said to give rise to the painful points found in neuralgia. [Lancet, Jan. 8, 1887, 87.]—*N. nervi oaricus externus*. See *DORSAL NERVE of the penis*.—*N. oaricus inferior* (seu internus). See *Perineal NERVE*.—*N. oaricus superior*. See *Dorsal NERVE of the penis*.—*N. obturatorius*. See *Obturator NERVE*.—*N. obturatorius accessorius*. See *Accessory obturator NERVE*.—*N. occipitalis*. See *Occipital NERVE*.—*N. occipitalis anterior* (seu externus). See *Small occipital NERVE*.—*N. occipitalis magnus* (seu major). See *Great occipital NERVE*.—*N. occipitalis minor* (seu parvus). See *Small occipital NERVE*.—*N. oculus externus*. See *Ocular NERVE of the penis*.—*N. oculus profundus*. A branch of the posterior auricular nerve (of the facial nerve) distributed to the posterior portion of the occipito-frontalis and the overlying integument. [L. 7.]—*N. oculus externus*. See *Abducens NERVE*.—*N. oculi-motorius*.—*N. oculo-motorius*. See *Oculo-motor NERVE*.—*N. oculo-muscularis communis*. See *Oculo-motor NERVE*.—*N. oculo-muscularis exter-*

nus. See *Abducens NERVE*.—*N. oculo-muscularis minimus*. See *Trochlear NERVE*.—*N. oculo-muscularis posterior*. See *Abducens NERVE*.—*N. oculo-muscularis superior*. See *Trochlear NERVE*.—*N. oculo-nasalis*. See *Naso-ciliary NERVE*.—*N. olfactorii externi*. The external branches of the olfactory bulb (see under *Olfactory NERVE* [3d def.]).—*N. nervi olfactorii interni*. The internal branches of the olfactory bulb. [L. 7.]—*N. olfactorius*. See *Olfactory NERVE*.—*N. ophthalmicus*. See *Ophthalmic NERVE*.—*N. opticus*. See *Optic NERVE*.—*N. orbitalis*.—*N. orbitarius*. See *Temporo-malar NERVE*.—*N. palatinus anterior*. See *Anterior palatine NERVE*.—*N. palatinus externus*. See *External palatine NERVE*.—*N. palatinus internus*. See *Posterior palatine NERVE*.—*N. palatinus lateralis*. See *External palatine NERVE*.—*N. palatinus major* (seu maximus). See *Anterior palatine NERVE*.—*N. palatinus medialis* (seu medius). See *Posterior palatine NERVE*.—*N. palatinus minimus*. See *External palatine NERVE*.—*N. palatinus parvus*.—*N. palatinus posterior* (minor). See *Posterior palatine NERVE*.—*N. palpebrales inferiores*. See *Inferior palpebral NERVES*.—*N. palpebrales superiores*. Branches of the supra-orbital nerve distributed to the upper eyelid and eyebrow. [L. 332.]—*N. parotidæ*. See *Parotid NERVES*.—*N. parotidæ posteriores*. Fr. *nerfs parotidiens postérieurs*. Branches of the facial nerve distributed to the substance of the parotid gland. [L. 7.]—*N. patellaris*. Fr. *nerf rotuleux*. A branch of the anterior cutaneous nerve distributed to the lower anterior portion of the thigh and the region of the patella. [L. 7.]—*N. patheticus*. See *Trochlear NERVE*.—*N. pectorales anteriores*. See *Nervi thoracici anteriores*.—*N. pectorales interni*. See *Anterior thoracic NERVES*.—*N. pectorales posteriores*. See *Posterior thoracic NERVES*.—*N. penis dorsalis*. See *Dorsal NERVE of the penis*.—*N. perforans brachii* (seu Casserii). See *Musculo-cutaneous NERVE of the arm*.—*N. perineus* (seu perineus). See *Perineal NERVE*.—*N. peroneus*. See *External popliteal NERVE* and *Musculo-cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—*N. peroneus muscularis* (seu profundus). See *Anterior tibial NERVE*.—*N. peroneus profundus externus*. The external division of the anterior tibial nerve. [L.]—*N. peroneus profundus internus*. The internal division of the anterior tibial nerve. [L.]—*N. peroneus superficialis*. See *Musculo-cutaneous NERVE of the leg*.—*N. petrosus profundus major*. See *Great deep petrosal NERVE*.—*N. petrosus profundus minor*. Fr. *petit nerf pétrosus profond*. A branch of the carotid plexus or of the tympanic n. which enters the tympanum and unites with the tympanic plexus. [L. 7.]—*N. petrosus superficialis externus*. 1. See *External superficial petrosal NERVE*. 2. See *N. petrosus superficialis tertius*.—*N. petrosus superficialis infimus*. See *N. petrosus superficialis tertius*.—*N. petrosus superficialis major*. See *Great superficial petrosal NERVE*.—*N. petrosus superficialis medius* (seu minor). See *Small superficial petrosal NERVE*.—*N. petrosus superficialis tertius* (seu vascularis). A branch of the superficial petrosal nerve which occasionally unites it with the middle meningeal plexus. [L. 7, 332.]—*N. pharyngeus*. See *Pharyngeal NERVE*.—*N. pharyngeus superior* (seu supremus). See *Superior laryngeal NERVE*.—*N. phrenici superiores*. 1. Microscopic branches of the lower intercostal nerves distributed to the outer margin of the diaphragm. [L. 332.] 2. See *Nervi diaphragmatici superiores*.—*N. phrenico-abdominales*. Branches of the phrenic nerve which pierce the diaphragm and unite with the phrenic plexus. [L. 332.]—*N. phrenicus*. See *Phrenic NERVE*.—*N. phrenicus secundarius*. Fr. *nerf diaphragmatique secondaire*. A filament proceeding from the fifth and sixth cervical nerves or from either. It unites with the phrenic nerve near the thorax. [L. 31.]—*N. plantaris externus*. See *External plantar NERVE*.—*N. plantaris internus*. See *Internal plantar NERVE*.—*N. plantaris lateralis*. See *External plantar NERVE*.—*N. plantaris medialis*. See *Internal plantar NERVE*.—*N. pneumogastricus*. See *Pneumogastric NERVE*.—*N. popliteus*. The upper portion of the internal popliteal nerve. [L. 332.]—*N. popliteus externus*. See *External popliteal NERVE*.—*N. popliteus internus*. See *Internal popliteal NERVE*.—*N. post cariem*. A syphilitic chancre. [G. 84.]—*N. primarius*. See *Median NERVE* [3d def.].—*N. prostatici*. Branches of the prostatic plexus distributed to the prostate. [L. 7.]—*N. pterygoideus*. See *Vidian NERVE*.—*N. pterygoideus externus*. See *External pterygoid NERVE*.—*N. pterygoideus internus*. See *Internal pterygoid NERVE*.—*N. pterygoideus internus inferior*. Fr. *nerf pterygoidien interne inférieur*. An inconstant branch of the lingual nerve running to the internal pterygoid muscle. [L. 7.]—*N. pterygopalatinus*. See *Naso-palatine NERVE*.—*N. pudendo-hæmorrhoidalis*. The inferior hæmorrhoidal nerve when it is a branch of the pudic nerve. [L. 332.]—*N. pudendus*. See *Pudic NERVE*.—*N. pudendus communis*. The pudic nerve when the inferior hæmorrhoidal nerve arises from it. [L. 332.]—*N. pudendus externus*. See *Dorsal NERVE of the penis*.—*N. pudendus inferior*. 1. See *Perineal NERVE*. 2. See *Inferior pudendal NERVE*.—*N. pudendus internus*. See *Perineal NERVE*.—*N. pudendus longus inferior*. A twig of the n. cutaneus femoris posterior joining the pudic nerve. [L. 7, 332.]—*N. pulmo*. See *Pulmonary NERVE of the penis*.—*N. pulmonales*. See *Pulmonary NERVES*.—*N. quintus*. See *Trigeminal NERVE*.—*N. radialis*. See *Radial NERVE*.—*N. radialis profundus*. Ger. *tiefer Speichennerv*. The superior portion of the posterior interosseous nerve of the arm. [L. 332.]—*N. radialis superficialis*. See *Radial NERVE* (1st def.).—*N. recurrens*. See *Recurrent laryngeal NERVE*.—*N. recurrens inframaxillaris*. A branch of the lower division of the inferior maxillary nerve given off in the foramen ovale. It aids in forming the middle meningeal plexus. [L. 332.]—*N. recurrens ophthalmici*. See *N. tentorii*.—*N. recurrens rami secundi nervi trigemini*. See *N. recurrens supramaxillaris*.—*N. recurrens rami tertii nervi trigemini*. See *N. recurrens inframaxillaris*.—*N. recurrens secundus rami tertii nervi trigemini*. A branch of the gustatory nerve

which enters the skull through the anterior condylar foramen and is distributed to the posterior occipital region. [L, 332].—*N. recurrens supramaxillaris*. A branch of the superior maxillary nerve distributed to the dura of the middle fossa of the skull. [L, 332].—*N. respiratorius*. See *Road nervus*.—*N. nalis posterior (superior)*. See *Smallest splanchnic NERVE*.—*N. respiratorius Bellii*. See *Posterior thoracic NERVES*.—*N. respiratorius colli*. A branch of the superior cervical ganglion which unites with the hypoglossal nerve. [L, 7].—*Nervi respiratorii externi (inferiores)*. See *Posterior thoracic NERVES*.—*N. respiratorius externus superior*. See *Spinal accessory NERVE*.—*N. respiratorius internus (Bellii)*. See *Phrenic NERVE*.—*N. sacularis major*. A branch of the vestibular nerve distributed to the sacculus ellipticus and to the macula acustica. [L, 332].—*N. sacularis minor*. A branch of the cochlear nerve distributed to the macula acustica. [L, 332].—*Nervi sacrales*. See *Sacral NERVES*.—*Nervi septi narium*. See *Nervi nasales mediales*.—*N. septi transversi*. See *Phrenic NERVE*.—*N. saphenus*. See *Long saphenous NERVE*.—*N. saphenus brevis (seu externus, seu inferior)*. See *Short saphenous NERVE*.—*N. saphenus internus (magnus, seu major)*. See *Long saphenous NERVE*.—*N. saphenus minor*. See *Short saphenous NERVE*.—*N. saphenus superior*. See *Middle cutaneous NERVE of the thigh*.—*N. scapularis (superior)*. See *Suprascapular NERVE*.—*Nervi scrotales anteriores*. Ger., *vordere Hodensacknerven*. Branches of the ilio-inguinal nerve distributed to the integument of the root of the penis of the male. [L, 332].—*Nervi scrotales posteriores*. Ger., *hintere Hodensacknerven*. Branches of the perineal nerve distributed to the posterior surface of the scrotum. [L, 332].—*N. secretorius*. See *Secretory NERVE*.—*N. secundarius*. See *Secondary NERVE*.—*N. sensorius*. See *Sensory NERVE*.—*N. sensorius (seu sensualis) linguae*. See *Glossopharyngeal NERVE*.—*N. sinuialis*. See *N. tentorii*.—*N. sinuvertebralis*. A branch of the spinal nerve which enters the vertebra, its venous sinuses, and the adjacent spinal dura and pia. [L, 332].—*N. spermaticus communis*. See *Pudic NERVE*.—*N. spermaticus externus*. See *External spermatic NERVE*.—*N. spermaticus inferior (seu internus)*. See *Perineal NERVE*.—*N. spermaticus superior*. See *Dorsal NERVE of the penis*.—*N. spheno-ethmoidalis*. *N. sphenoidalis*. Fr., *nerf sphenoidal*. A branch of the ophthalmic nerve which enters the eye. A branch of the sphenopalatine ganglion and is distributed upon the posterior ethmoidal artery. [L, 332].—*N. spheno-palatinus*. See *Naso-palatine NERVE*.—*Nervi spinales*. See *Spinal NERVES*.—*Nervi spinales costales*, *Nervi spinales dorsales*. See *Intercostal NERVES*.—*Nervi spinales lumbales (seu lumbares)*. See *Lumbar NERVES*.—*Nervi spinales thoracici*. See *Intercostal NERVES*.—*N. spinalis accessorius*. See *Spinal accessory NERVE*.—*N. spinosus*. See *N. recurrens*.—*N. spiralis*. See *Radial NERVE*.—*N. splanchnicus imus*. See *Smallest splanchnic NERVE*.—*N. splanchnicus inferior*. See *Small splanchnic NERVE* and *Smallest splanchnic NERVE*.—*N. splanchnicus major*. See *Great splanchnic NERVE*.—*N. splanchnicus medius*. See *Small splanchnic NERVE*.—*N. splanchnicus minimus*. See *Smallest splanchnic NERVE*.—*N. splanchnicus primus*. See *Small splanchnic NERVE*.—*N. splanchnicus tertius*. See *Smallest splanchnic NERVE*.—*N. stapediatus*. See *Stapedial NERVE*.—*N. stylo-glossus*. Fr., *nerf stylo-glosse*. A branch of the hypoglossal nerve distributed to the stylo-glossus muscle. [L, 7].—*N. stylo-hyoideus*. See *Stylo-hyoid NERVE*.—*N. stylo-pharyngeus*. Fr., *nerf stylo-pharyngien*. A branch of the lingual or of the glossopharyngeal nerve distributed to the stylo-pharyngeus muscle. [L, 7, 8].—*N. subclavius*. Ger., *Unterschulterbeinnerv*. A branch of the fifth cervical nerve distributed to the subclavius muscle. [L].—*Nervi subcostales*. See *Intercostal NERVES*.—*Nervi subcutanei glutei (inferiores)*. Fr., *nerfs cutanés inférieurs de la fesse*. Ger., *untere Hautnerven des Gesäßes*. Branches of the n. cutaneus femoris posterior distributed to the integument of the anterior and external upper portion of the gluteal region. [L, 7, 332].—*Nervi subcutanei maxillae inferioris*. Ger., *Unterhautnerven des Unterkiefers*. Terminal branches of the facial nerve distributed to the region along the lower margin of the inferior maxilla. [L, 31].—*Nervi subcutanei nasi*. See *Nervi nasales laterales*.—*N. subcutaneus colli*. See *Superficial cervical NERVE*.—*N. subcutaneus colli inferior (seu infimus)*. The superficial cervical nerve 2. Its inferior or descending division. [L, 332].—*N. subcutaneus colli medius*. The ascending branch of the superficial cervical nerve. [L, 332].—*N. subcutaneus colli superficialis (seu superior)*. Fr., *nerf sous-cutané supérieur du cou*. Ger., *Unterhautnerv des Halses*. A terminal branch of the facial nerve distributed to the vicinity of the sterno-cleido-mastoid and subcutaneus colli. [L, 31].—*N. subcutaneus male*. See *Temporo-malar NERVE*.—*N. sublingualis*. See *Sublingual NERVE*.—*N. suboccipitalis*. See *Suboccipital NERVE*.—*N. subscapularis inferior (seu longus)*. See *Long subscapular NERVE*.—*N. subscapularis medius*. Ger., *mittlerer Unterschulterblattnerv*. A branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus distributed to the inner portion of the subscapularis and the teres major. [L, 142, 332].—*N. subscapularis superior*. Ger., *oberer Unterschulterblattnerv*. A branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus distributed to the upper portion of the subscapularis. [L, 142, 332].—*Nervi supraclaviculares*. See *Supraclavicular NERVES*.—*Nervi supraclaviculares anteriores*. Fr., *nerfs sus-claviculaires antérieurs*. Branches of the cervical nerves distributed to the skin of the sternal and mammary regions. [L, 332].—*Nervi supraclaviculares medii*. Fr., *nerfs sus-claviculaires moyens*. Branches of the cervical nerves distributed to the infra-clavicular fossa and the axilla. [L, 332].—*Nervi supraclaviculares posteriores*. Fr., *nerfs sus-claviculaires postérieurs*. Branches of the cervical nerves distributed to the skin over the anterior margin of the latissimus dorsi and the upper portion of the scapula. [L,

332].—*N. supra-orbitalis*. See *Supra-orbital NERVE*.—*N. supratrochlearis*. See *Supratrochlear NERVE*.—*N. suralis (magnus)*. See *Short saphenous NERVE*.—*N. sympathicus cervicalis*. The cervical portion of the sympathetic nerve. [L].—*N. sympathicus magnus (seu major)*. See *Sympathetic NERVE*.—*N. sympathicus medius*. See *Trigeminal NERVE*.—*N. sympathicus minor (seu parvus)*. See *Facial NERVE*.—*N. temporalis*. See *Temporal NERVE*.—*N. temporalis anterior*. See *Auriculo-temporal NERVE*.—*N. temporalis anterior profundus*. See *Anterior deep temporal NERVE*.—*N. temporalis cutaneus*. See *Superficial temporal NERVE*.—*N. temporalis profundus externus*. See *Anterior deep temporal NERVE*.—*N. temporalis profundus internus*. See *Anterior deep temporal NERVE*.—*N. temporalis subcutaneus (seu superficialis)*. See *Superficial temporal NERVE*.—*N. temporo-facialis*. See *Temporo-facial NERVE*.—*N. temporo-malaris*. See *Temporo-malar NERVE*.—*N. tentorii (cerebelli)*. Ger., *Blutleiternerv*. A branch of the ophthalmic nerve distributed between the folds of the tentorium. [L, 332].—*Nervi thoracici anteriores*. See *Anterior thoracic NERVES*.—*Nervi thoracici cutanei*. See *Anterior thoracic cutaneous NERVES*.—*Nervi thoracici tercostales*. See *Thoracic intercostal NERVES*.—*Nervi thoracici posteriores*. See *Posterior thoracic NERVES*.—*N. thoraco-brachialis*. A nerve uniting the nerve of Wrisberg and the intercosto-humeral nerve. [L, 332].—*N. thoraco-dorsalis*. See *Long subscapular NERVE*.—*N. thoracicus lateralis*. The most external of the anterior thoracic nerves. [L, 332].—*N. thoracicus longus*. See *Long subscapular NERVE*.—*N. tibialis anterior*. See *Tibialis anterior NERVE*.—*N. tibialis posterior*. See *Posterior tibial NERVE*.—*N. timidus*. See *Abducens NERVE*.—*Nervi tonsillares*. See *Tonsillar NERVES*.—*Nervi tracheales inferiores*. Ger., *untere Luftröhrennerven*. Branches of the pneumogastric nerve distributed to the lower portion of the trachea and the anterior surface of the bronchi. [L, 332].—*Nervi tracheales superiores*. Ger., *obere Luftröhrennerven*. Branches of the inferior laryngeal nerve distributed to the upper portion of the trachea. [L, 332].—*N. trifacialis*, *N. trigeminus*. See *Trigeminal NERVE*.—*N. tritridatus*. See *N. furcatus*.—*N. trochlearis*. See *Trochlear NERVE*.—*N. trophicus*. See *Trophic NERVE*.—*N. tube (eustachianae)*. A branch of the tympanic plexus distributed to the mucous membrane of the Eustachian tube. [L, 332].—*N. tympanicus*. See *Tympanicus (superior)*. See *Jacobson's NERVE*.—*N. ulnaris*. See *Ulnar NERVE*.—*N. ulnaris dorsalis*. See *N. dorsalis manus ulnaris*.—*N. ulnaris volaris*. Ger., *Hohlhandellenbogenmerv*. The ulnar nerve just before its division into its deep and superficial palmar branches. [L, 332].—*N. ulnaris volaris profundus*. Ger., *tiefer Hohlhandnerv*. The deep palmar branch of the ulnar nerve. [L, 332].—*N. ulnaris volaris superficialis*. Ger., *oberflächlicher Hohlhandnerv*. The superficial palmar branch of the ulnar nerve. [L, 332].—*N. vagus*. See *Pneumogastric NERVE*.—*Nervi vasorum*. Ger., *Gefässnerven*. The nerves distributed to the coats of blood-vessels. [L].—*Nervi vesicales inferiores (seu infimi)*. See *Inferior vesical NERVES*.—*Nervi vesicales superiores*. See *Superior vesical NERVES*.—*N. vestibularis*, *N. vestibuli (auris)*. See *Vestibular NERVE*.—*N. vidianus*. See *Vidian NERVE*.—*N. vidianus superficialis*. See *Great superficial petrosal NERVE*.—*Nervi zygomatici*. Fr., *nerfs zygomatiques*. Ger., *Wangen-nerven*. Branches of the facial nerve distributed over the malar bone. [L, 332]. See also *Malar NERVES*.

NES/EA (Lat.), n. f. Ne's(nas)-e'(a')e'-a³. From Νησαίη, the name of a Nereid. Fr., *nésee, nésée*. 1. A genus of the *Lythraceae*. 2. An old name for *Lithrum salicaria*. [B, 34, 98 (a, 35); L, 87 (a, 43)].—**N. salicifolia**. 1. See *HEMIA salicifolia*. 2. A Mexican species used as a laxative, diuretic, and sudorific. [a, 14].—**N. syphilitica**. See *Limnaea salicifolia*.—**N. verticillata**. A swamp loosestrife; a North American species growing in swamps; said to be injurious to cows about to calve. [B, 19, 34 (a, 35)].

NESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne(na)/si's. Gen., *nes'oes, nes'is*. Gr., *νήσις* (from *νήν*, to spin). A suture. [L, 50 (a, 30)].

NESPEL (Ger.), **NESPELN** (Ger.), **NESPLIER** (Fr.), **NESPOULIER** (Fr.), n's. Ne'sp'e'l, e'n, ne's-ple-a, ne's-pu-le-a. See *MESPILUS germanica*.

NESSEL (Ger.), n. Ne's'se². See **URTICA**.—**N'ausschlag**, **N'-brand**. See **URTICARIA**.—**N'fieber**. See **URTICARIA** and **URTICARIA acuta**.—**N'friesel**. See **URTICARIA** and **URTICARIA tuberosa**.—**N'staude**. The genus *Prasium*. [B, 48 (a, 14)].—**N'sucht**. See **URTICARIA** and **URTICARIA chronica**.—**Todte**. See **LAMium album**.

NEST, n. Ne'st. A.-S., n. Gr., *νεστίς*. Lat., *nidus*. Fr., *nid*. Ger., *N*. 1. A place in which eggs (especially of birds) are laid and hatched and young are reared. 2. Any structure resembling a bird's nest, or serving a like purpose. 3. A set or cluster of boxes, weights, etc., constructed so that each fits into the one outside it. [a, 48]. 4. Of M. Duncan, see **COCTVEUSE**.—**Edible** n. Lat., *nidus esculentus*. A certain bird's nest used as food, especially that of certain swifts of the genus *Collocalia*, which is eaten in China. [a, 48].—**Swallows' n's**. See **NOCTA HIRUNDINUM**, under **HIRUNDO**.

NEST (Ger.), n. Ne'st. 1. See *N* (Eng.) and *NIDUS*. 2. The decidua. [A, 70].—**Brut'n**. See **GONOTOPHIUM**.—**N's des moteurs**. Then **Feld der Motoren**. Of Meyer, groups of motor nerve-cells, especially those in the stratum lenticell. [L, 11 (K)].—**N'sack**. The decidua. [A, 46].—**N'sackwasser**. The hydropertone. [A, 46].—**Zell'n**. See **CELL-nest**.

NESTEIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne'st(nast)-i'(e')e'-a³. Gr., *νηστεία* (from *νηστεύειν*, to fast). 1. The act of fasting. 2. The jejunum. 3. Of Empedocles, water. [L, 50 (a, 14)].

NESTERN (Ger.), n. pl. Ne'st'e'r'n. See **Lateral RECESS**.

NESTIATRA (Lat.), n. f. Ne'st(nast)-i'2-a't(a')e'-ra⁴. From *νήστις*, fasting, and *ιατρός*, a physician. Treatment by fasting. [L, 50 (a, 14)].

NESTIS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Nest(nast)'i's. Gen., *nest'ios*, *nest'idos* (idis). Gr., *νήστις*. Fasting. [A, 311, 322 (a, 21).]

NESTOPOSIA (Lat.), n. f. Nest(nast)-o(o)'-po-po³/zi²(si²)-a². Gr., *νήστοπος*. From *νήστις*, fasting, and *πόσις*, a drinking. Fr., *nestoposie*. Drinking with the stomach empty of food. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NESTOTHERAPIA (Lat.), n. f. Nest(nast)-o(o)'-the-r-a²(a²)-pi(pe)a². From *νήστις*, fasting, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. Fr., *nestothérapie*. Treatment by fasting. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NETRANEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Ne^t(na)-raⁿ(raⁿ)-u-r-i²-z(u²)'ma³. Gen., -*rys*'matoes (-atis). From *νέτρον*, a spindle, and *aneurysma*, an aneurysm. Fr., *nétraneurysme*. A fusiform aneurysm. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NETTLE, n. Ne^tl. A-S., *netl*, *netele*. Gr., *κνίκη*. Fr., *ortie*. Ger., *Nessel*. Sp., *ortiga* [Mex. Ph.]. The genus *Urtica* and its allies; also any one of various other plants, species of *Lamium*, etc. [B, 5, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Blind** n. Any one of various alabiate plants (*Lamium album*, etc.) with leaves resembling those of the genus *Urtica*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Chile** n. The genus *Lonsa*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Dead** n., **Deaf** n., **Dee** n. 1. The genus *Galeobdolon*. 2. The genus *Lamium*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).] See also **DEAD** n.—**Deyo** n. The *Galeopsis tetrahit* and *Stachys silvatica*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Dog** n. The genus *Lamium*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Dumb** n. See **LAMUM album**.—**Dwarf** n. The *Urtica urens*. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**Extract** of n. See **EXTRACTUM urticae**.—**False** n. The genus *Boehmeria*. [B, 34 (a, 35).]—**Hedge** n. The genus *Stachys*, especially *Stachys silvatica*. [B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 35).]—**Hemp** n. The genus *Galeopsis*. [B, 19, 34 (a, 35).]—**Small** n. See **URTICA urens**.—**Spurge** n. The genus *Cnidiosolus*. [B, 34 (a, 35).]—**Stinging** n. The genera *Urtica* and *Laportea*; also other *Urticeae*. [a, 35].—**Stingless** n. The genus *Pilea*. [B, 34, 275 (a, 35).] See also **BOEHMERIA**.—**Tree** n. The *Laportea gigas*; also other arborescent species. [B, 185 (a, 35).]

NETTLE-TREE, n. Ne^tl'tre. 1. See **CELTIS**. 3. See **Tree** **NETTLE**.—**American** n.-t. See **CELTIS occidentalis**.—**Australian** n.-t. See **Tree** **NETTLE**.—**European** n.-t. See **CELTIS australis**.—**Jamaica** n.-t. See **CELTIS micrantha**.

NETTORHYNCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ne^t(nat)-to²-ri²-n² (ru²)'ku²(chu²). From *νήττω*, a duck, and *ῥύγχος*, a snout. Of De Blainville, a pseudoparasite ascertained to be the decomposed remains of *Bothrioccephalus claviceps* of the salmon, found in human faeces. [L, 16.]

NETWORK, n. Ne^tw'urk. Fr., *réseau*. Ger., *Netzwerk*. A net-like substance or texture; a structure or surface marked by intersecting lines. [a, 48].—**Extranuclear** n. See **INTRACELLULAR** n.—**Gerlach's** n. Syn.: *nerve-fibre* n. Fr., *réseau de Gerlach*. The n. of fibres in the gray substance of the spinal cord; believed by Gerlach to be formed largely by the processes of the nerve cells, especially in the posterior horn. [J.]—**Haller's** n. See **RETE testis**.—**Intracellular** n. Fr., *réseau protoplasmique, réticulum chromatique* (ou *plasmatique*). Ger., *intracelluläres Netz, Plasmanetz, Protoplasmanetz, Zellnetz*. Of Klein, the n. formed by the fibrils of the cell body. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Soc." 1878, p. 315; Jena. Zeit., 1884, p. 1 (J); J, 26, 32.] See also **NUCLEAR** **FIBRILS**.—**Intranuclear** n., **Nuclear** n. Fr., *réseau nucléaire*. Ger., *intranucleäres Netz*. Of Klein, the n. formed by the nuclear fibrils. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Soc." 1878, p. 315 (J).]—**Peripheral** n. Any n., as of vessels or nerves, at their peripheral extremities. [J.]

NETZ (Ger.), n. Ne^ts. See **OMENTUM**, **PLEXUS**, and **RETICULUM**.—**Fasern'**. A network of fibres.—**Gastro-hepatisches** n. See **Gastro-hepatic** **OMENTUM**.—**Gefässn'**. Cf. *rete vasculosum*.—**Glian'**. See **CAPELLITUM**.—**Grosses** n. See **Greater** **OMENTUM**.—**Haarn'**. See **CAPELLITUM** (3d and 4th def's).—**Kleinn'**. See **Germ** **RETICULUM**.—**Kerinn'e**. See **Nuclear** **FIBRILS**.—**Kleines** n. See **Lesser** **OMENTUM**.—**Kleines** n. der **Leber**. See **Gastro-hepatic** **OMENTUM**.—**Kniogelenkn'**. See **RETICULARE** **GENU**.—**Knochen'**. Osseous tissue. [L.]—**Leberzellenn'e**. The network formed by the liver cells. [L, 115.]—**Lymphgefässn'**. See **Lymphatic** **PLEXUS**.—**Lymphn'**. See **Adenoid** **TISSUE**.—**Magen-** and **Dickdarmn'**. See **Great** **OMENTUM**.—**Magen-** and **Lebern'**. See **Gastro-hepatic** **OMENTUM**.—**N'entzündung**. See **EPILOITIS**.—**N'flügelig**. See **NEUROPTEROUS**.—**N'haut**. See the major list.—**Plasman'**. See **RETICULUM**.—**N'vorfalt**. See **EPIPOCELE**.—**Plasman'**. **Protoplasman'**. See **INTRACELLULAR** **NETWORK**.—**Schwelln'**. See **Cavernous** **TISSUE**.—**Wundern'**. See **CHORIOT** **PLEXUS**.—**Zelln'**. See **INTRACELLULAR** **NETWORK**.

NETZCHEN (Ger.), n. Ne^ts'ch'p'n. See **RETICULUM**.—**Klebn'**. See **RETICULUM glutinosum**.

NETZHAUT (Ger.), n. Ne^ts'ha²-u²t. See **RETINA**.—**Gefigerte** n. See **Tiger** **RETINA**.—**N'abhebung**, **N'ablösung**. Detachment of the retina.—**N'bild**. See **Retinal** **IMAGE**.—**N'blutung**. See **Retinal** **APoplexy**.—**N'entzündung**. See **RETINITIS**.—**N'erschütterung**. See **COMMOITIO** **RETINAE**.—**N'erweichung**. Softening of the retina. [a, 29].—**N'fältchen**. See **PLICE** **centrales**.—**N'gliom**. See **GLIOMA** **RETINAE**.—**N'grübchen**. See **FOVEA** **centrales** **RETINAE**.—**N'incongruenz**. See **INCONGRUENCE** of the **retina**.

NEUBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Noⁱ'bi²ld-un². 1. See **NEOPLASM**. 2. Regeneration of tissue. 3. The restoration of a part by a plastic operation. [a, 17.]

NEUDORF (Ger.), n. Noⁱ'do²r'f. A climatic resort in Bohemia, Austria, where there are alkaline and saline springs containing iron, manganese, etc. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

NEUENAU (Ger.), n. Noⁱ'e²n-a²r. A place in the district of Coblenz, Prussia, where there are hot alkaline and gaseous springs and bathing establishments. [L, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

NEUENHEIM (Ger.), n. Noⁱ'e²n-him. A place in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 80, 49 (a, 14).]

NEUGEWÜRZ (Ger.), n. Noⁱ'ge²-vu²r'ts. See **PIMENTA** and **CALYCANTHUS**.

NEUGLIEDERUNG (Ger.), n. Noⁱ'gled-e²r-un². In embryology, the segmentation of the mesoblast around the notochord to form the permanent vertebrae. It is subsequent to the muscular segmentation (i. e., the formation of protovertebrae, hence the designation of secondary segmentation). [J, 23, 30.]

NEUGRÜN (Ger.), n. Noⁱ'gru²n. 1. See **IMPERIAL GREEN**. 2. See **Chrome** **GREEN**.

NEUHAUS (Ger.), n. Noⁱ'ha²-u²s. 1. A place in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, where there are gaseous and saline springs. 2. A place in Lower Styria, Austria, where there is a hot alkaline and gaseous spring. [L, 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

NEUHOF (Ger.), n. Noⁱ'ho²f. A place in Temes County, Hungary, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 105 (a, 14, 43).]

NEUMARKT (Ger.), n. Noⁱ'ma²rkt. 1. A place in the Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. 2. A place in the district of Eger, Bohemia, and another in Styria, Austria, where there are mineral springs. [L, 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

NEURAD, adv. Nu^r'a²d. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Toward the neuraxis. [J, 14.] Cf. **HEMAD**.

NEURADYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^r-a²d(a²)-i²n(u²)-a²m-(a²)'m'i²-a². From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *δυναμία*, debility. Fr., *neuradynamie*. See **NEURASTHENIA**.

NEURAL, adj. Nu^r'l. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Pertaining to a nerve or to nervous matter; connected with or affecting the nervous system. [L, 343.]

NEURALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^r-a²l(a²)'ji²(gi²)-a². From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *névralgie*. Ger., *N.*, *Neuralgie*, *Nervenschmerz*. A nervous disorder characterized solely by pain, due either to functional disturbance of the central or peripheral extremities or to inflammation in some portion of its course. The pain for each particular form of n. is usually confined to a particular nerve, and is generally spasmodic and lancinating. [D, 25; a, 34].—**Arthro-** n., **Articular** n. See **ARTHRALGIA**.—**Cardiac** n. Lat., *n. cordis*, *n. cordiacus*. See **ANGINA pectoris**.—**Cerebral** n. Lat., *n. cerebri*. Of Romberg, hemiancrista; so called because thought to be due to hyperesthesia of the brain. [D, 35, 70.]—**Epileptiform** n., **Epileptoid** n. Of Trousseau, n. affecting the fifth nerve, in which the pain paroxysms are violent and lightning-like, succeeding each other with great rapidity for a few seconds or minutes, and attended by mimetic reflex convulsions. The paroxysms vanish suddenly for hours, days, or weeks. [L, 20 (a, 34).]—**General** n. Of Vallex, a variety of nervous exhaustion in which there are vague pains in the head, viscera, and limbs, as well as facial, intercostal, crural, lumbal, abdominal, or sciatic, either associated or succeeding each other. [a, 34].—**Hysterical** n. 1. N. associated with hysteria; often developed in the left hypochondrium. 2. A simulation of n. by an hysterical person. It is less intense than true n., is diffused in area, and is without painful spots. [D, 35].—**Lead** n. N. caused by saturnism; it is a toxic neuritis. [a, 34].—**Lumbo-abdominal** n. Lat., *n. lumbi-abdominalis*. Fr., *névralgie lombo-abdominale*. Of Vallex, abdominal n. seated in the hypogastrium a little to one side of the median line. Other tender points are outside the first or second lumbar vertebra and immediately above the middle of the crest of the ilium. It is most common among women, and with them there may also be a painful point in the middle of the cervix uteri. [D, 25.]—**N. cordis**. See **ANGINA pectoris**.—**N. tympanica**. See **OTALGIA tympanica**.—**N. urethralis**. Pain in the urethra independent of inflammation. [a, 34].—**N. uteri**. See **HYSTERALGIA** (2d def.).—**N. ventriculi**. See **CARDIALGIA**.—**Obturator** n. Lat., *n. obturatoria*. Fr., *névralgie obturatrice*. A form of femoral n. seated along the inner side of the thigh as far as the knee joint; associated by Romberg with obturator hernia. [D, 35].—**Solar** n. Fr., *névralgie solaire*. N. which prevails during the day-time, but is absent at night. [D, 72.]

NEURALWARD, adv. Nu^r'l-w'd. See **NEURAD**.

NEURAMIE (Ger.), n. Noⁱ-a-me'. See **NEURASTHENIA**.

NEURANAGENEMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu^r-a²n(a²)-a²-je²n-(ge²)-ne(na)'ma³. Gen., -*nem*'atos (-atis). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *ἀνά*, again, and *γένεσις*, that which is produced. Fr., *neuraganénème*. Ger., *Nervennarbe*. A renewed or regenerated portion of a nerve. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEURANAGENESIS (Lat.), **NEURANAPHYSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Nu^r-a²n(a²)-a²-je²n-(ge²)-ne(na)'si²s, -a²f(a²)'si²(u²)-i²s. Gen., -*nes*'eos (-gen'esis), -*phis*'eos (-aph'ysis). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *ἀνά*, again, and *γενεσις*, an engendering. Fr., *neuraganénèse*. The regeneration or renewal of nerve tissue. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEURAPOPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^r-a²p(a²)-o²f'i²s(u²)-i²s. Gen., -*phis*'eos (-oph'ysis). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot. Ger., *Neurapophyse*. The lateral portion of the neural arch; represented in all except the cranial vertebrae by the laminae, in the occipital bone by the lateral piece on each side of the foramen magnum, in the parietal bone by the greater wing of the sphenoid bone, in the frontal bone by the lesser wing of the prephenoid bone, and in the nasal bone by the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone. [L.]

NEURARKTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^r-a²rt-(a²)'ri²-a². From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ἀρτηρία*, an artery. Of A. Dugès, a blending of the minutest nerves with the minutest arteries. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

NEURASTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^r-a²s(a²)-the²n-(e)'a². From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *ἀσθένεια*, weakness. Fr., *neurasthénie*, *névrasthénie*. Ger., *Neurasthenie*, *Nervenschwäche*. It., *neurastenia*. Nervous exhaustion (or prostration, or debility); a condition appearing in the early and middle periods of adult life, presenting objective symptoms of deranged function of the nervous

system, slight in degree but definite in character, and persisting for months, for years, or for life. There are inability to walk more than a short distance without fatigue; a variable increase of myotatic irritability; headache, aching, or pain in the back and legs; and spontaneous sensations of tingling, formication, heat, and cold. Dyspepsia, constipation, and other derangements of the functions may result in anemia. There is a mental phase in the condition, the patient being irritable, unable to pursue a consecutive train of thought; or there may be a cheerful, egotistical resignation to the invalidism. It may be caused by emotional or mental strain, worry, fright, etc. [a, 34.]—**Cerebro-brain** n. Lat., n. *cerebro-brain*. A functional disease with well-marked but variable symptoms, which supervene simultaneously and successively when the nervous system is subjected to severe strain from overexertion. Beard declared that it was especially common among Americans. [D, 35.]—**Cerebro-cardiac** n. Of Krisaber, n. with a predominance of cerebral and cardiac symptoms. [a, 34.]—**Cerebro-gastric** n. Of Leven, n. with a predominance of cerebral and gastric symptoms. [a, 34.]—**Cerebro-spinal** n. Lat., n. *cerebro-spinal*. N. Of cerebro-spinal origin. [D, 18.]—**Gastric** n. Lat., n. *gastrica*. See **NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA**.—**Genito-urinary** n. See **N. sexualis**.—**Neuralgic** n. Of Huchard, general neuralgia. [a, 34.]—**N. cerebri**, n. *cordis*. See **Cerebro-cardiac** n.—**N. retine**. See **ASTHENOPALIA**.—**N. sexualis**. N. caused by masturbation or excessive venery and associated with an absence of sexual desire, or of the power of erection, or of the power of ejaculation, or of the pleasure during copulation, and sometimes with the various forms of sexual perversion. [a, 34.]—**N. spinalis**. See **Spinal** n.—**Spasmodic** n. Of Huchard, n. in which oesophageal, pharyngeal, gastric, intestinal, anal, bronchial, or other local or general spasm is prominent symptom. [a, 34.]—**Spinal** n. N. referable to depression of the functions of the spinal cord. [D, 35.]—**Vasomotor** n. A vaso-motor paresis associated with irritable heart in n. [a, 34.]

NEURATAXIA (Fr.), n. Nu^r-ra³-ta³-x-a. From *νῆρ*, a nerve, and *τάξις*, derangement. Of Huchard, *neurasthenia*. ["Union méd.," June 15, 1883, p. 978 (a, 34).]

NEURATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^r-a³-tro³-ph³-ia. From *νῆρ*, a nerve, and *τροφία*, atrophy. See **NEURASTHENIA**.

NEURATROPHIC, adj. Nu^r-a³-tro³-ph³-ik. Pertaining to defective nutrition of the nervous system. [C. H. Hughes, "Allen and Neurol.," Oct., 1885 (a, 34).]

NEURAXIS (Lat.), n. m. Nu^r-a³-x³-is. Gen., -a³-is. See **Cerebro-spinal** AXIS.

NEURECTASY, n. Nu^r-e³-kt³-a³-s-ia. From *νῆρ*, a nerve, and *ἔκτασις*, a stretching. The operation of nerve-stretching. [a, 34.]

NEURECTOMY, n. Nu^r-e³-kt³-om-ī. From *νῆρ*, a nerve, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Fr., *névrectomie*. Ger., *Neurektomie*, *Nervenausschneidung*. Excision of a portion of a nerve. [a, 34.]—**Optico-ciliary** n. Fr., *névrectomie optico-ciliaire*. Ger., *Resektion der Ciliarnerven und Sehnerven*. An operation in which portions of the optic nerve and of the ciliary nerve are excised, the other steps being identical with those in optico-ciliary neurotomy. In Meyer's operation the tendons of the external and internal recti are divided, also the two oblique muscles. The fibrous capsule of the globe is then completely detached, and the optic and ciliary nerves are divided and excised. [F.]

NEURECTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^r-e³-kt³-om-ī. From *νῆρ*, a nerve, *ἐκ*, forth from, and *τόμος*, a place. Fr., *névrectomie*. Ger., *abnorme Nervenneige*. Displacement or abnormal situation of a nerve. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEUREMPODISM, n. Nu^r-e³-m³-po³-d-ī-zm. From *νῆρ*, a nerve, and *ἐμποδισμός*, an impeding. Fr., *névrempodisme*. Obstruction of nervous action. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEURENTERIC, adj. Nu^r-e³-nt³-er-īk. From *νῆρ*, a nerve, and *ἔντερον*, an intestine. Pertaining to the medullary tube and the intestine. [a, 48.]

NEURÉPINE (Fr.), n. Nu³-ra-pen. See **NEURAPOPHYSIS** (2d def.).

NEURIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu^r-ī-a³. From *νῆρ*, a nerve. A fine nervous tissue, such as that of the retina. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEURIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^r-ī-a³-s-ia. Gen., -a³-e³-os (-is). Of Radcliffe, hysteria associated with hypochondriasis. ["Lancet," 1873, i, p. 474 (a, 34).]

NEURICITY, n. Nu^r-ī-s-ī-t-ī. From *νῆρ*, a nerve. Nerve-force. [L, 14 (a, 48).]

NEURIDINE, n. Nu^r-ī-d-en. Ger., *Neuridin*. A non-poisonous base, C₁₂H₁₇N₃, isomeric with sarranine, found in brain-substance, putrefying egg-albumin, and human cadavers. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B).]

NEURILEMMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu^r-ī-le³-m³-ma³. Gen., *lem³-m³-atos (-atis)*. From *νῆρ*, a nerve, and *λεμμα*, a husk. Fr., *névrilemme*, *névrième*. Ger., *Neurillemm*. Syn., *sheath of Schwann*. 1. The elastic, hyaline, apparently structureless sheath inclosing a nerve-fibre; composed (in the medullated nerve-fibre) of segments conjoined at the nodes of Ranvier, and each containing on the ental surface a cell-like body (nerve-corpusele). See also **INTERNODE of Ranvier**. By some authors the term n. is restricted to the peripheral medullated nerves, whereas others describe the non-medullated nerves as possessing a n. but without nodes of Ranvier. A n. is also ascribed to the medullated nerve-fibres of the central nervous system by Gerlach and Heitzmann. [J, 10, 26, 30, 32, 35.] 2. See **PERINEURIUM**.

NEURILEMMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^r-ī-le³-m³-mi(me)³-t-īs. Gen., -m-ī-t-ōs (-idis). Fr., *névrilemite*. Inflammation of the neurilemma.

NEURILITY, n. Nu^r-ī-t-ī-t-ī. From *νῆρ*, a nerve. Fr., *neurilité*, *névrité*. The faculty by which the nerves transmit impulses or impressions. [L, 41, 49, 88 (a, 14).]

NEURILYMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu^r-ī-l-ē(-i)-ma³. Gen., -ym³-a³-ton (-atis). From *νῆρ*, a nerve, and *εἶλυμα*, a wrapper. See **NEURILEMMA**.

NEURIN, n. Nu^r-ī-n. Fr., *neurine*, *névrine*, *albumine cérébrale*. Ger., N. 1. See **NEURINE**. 2. A proprietary effervescent beverage containing various alkaline bromides the taste of which is almost entirely masked. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 24, 1888 (a, 50).]—**Gray** n. Of Owen, the gray matter of the central nervous system. [L, 14 (K).]—**Vesicular** n. Of Owen, the embryonic gray nerve substance, so called because it contains numbers of multipolar vesicles, or primitive ganglion-cells. [L, 14 (K).]—**White** n. The embryonic white substance of the central nervous system. [L, 14 (K).]

NEURINE, n. Nu^r-ē-n. Syn.: *trimethylvinylammonium hydrate*. A highly poisonous alkaloid, C₈H₁₃NO = (CH₃)₃N(CH₂)₃OH, produced by the chemical decomposition of protoxide, and occurring in putrefying meat and in the putrefaction by which certain esculent fungi are rendered poisonous. Its action is physiologically intermediate between that of muscarine and curare, producing dilated pupils, profuse secretions, acceleration followed by paralysis of respiration, and general convulsions preceding death. Atropine antagonizes its effect on the heart and the glandular system only. The n. of commerce consists of a mixture, in varying proportions, of choline and n., and the term n. is sometimes applied to the former base. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 983 (B); "Lancet," Aug. 29, 1885 (a, 50).]

NEURIORRHADIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Nu^r-ī-ō-r³-ra³-b³-di³-a³. From *νῆρ*, a little nerve, and *ρῆσις*, a little rod. Fr., *neuriorrhadiations*. The rod-like bodies of the retina. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEURISCHIAS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^r-ī-s³-k³-i³-as³ (a³s). Gen., -i³-ados (-adis). From *νῆρ*, a nerve, and *ἰσχίος*, pain in the loins. Ger., *nervöses Hüftweh*. Lumbar neuralgia. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEURISM, n. Nu^r-ī-zm. From *νῆρ*, a nerve. Fr., *névrisme*, *neurisme*. See **NEUROVISM**.

NEURISTOS (Lat.), n. m. Nu^r-ī-st³-ōs. From *νῆρ*, a nerve, and *ιστός*, a tissue. Nervous tissue. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEURITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu^r-ī-t-īs. Gen., -r-īt-ī-d-ōs (-idis). From *νῆρ*, a nerve (see also -itis*). Fr., *névrite*, Ger., *Nervenentzündung*. Inflammation of a nerve or group of nerves. [D.]

Acute n. Lat., n. *acuta*. Fr., *névrite aiguë*. An affection marked by hardness of the inflamed tissue, pain on pressure, spasms, paralysis, and in some cases an eruption or bullous eruption in the overlying skin. [a, 34.]—**Acute progressive** n. [Eichhorst]. See **Progressive multiple** n.—**Adventitious** n. N. in which the inflammation affects the adventitious connective tissue of a nerve. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**Alcoholic** n. Multiple n. caused by free indulgence in alcoholic beverages. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**Ascending** n. Lat., n. *ascendens*. Fr., *névrite ascendante*. N. which appears to spread along the affected nerve to the spinal cord or the brain. [D, 66.]—**Cachectic** n. N. in which the degeneration of the nerve begins at the periphery where the vitality is lowered in consequence of some cachexia. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**Cancerous** n. N. caused by the infiltration of the nerve by cancerous tissue. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**Chronic** n. Sclerosis with atrophy of the nerve-tubes; an idiopathic disorder, a sequela of acute n. or a result of a cerebral or spinal affection. [a, 34.]—**Degenerative** n. Lat., n. *degenerativa*. Of Leyden, n. of the chymatus n. [a, 34.]—**Descending** n. Lat., n. *descendens*. Fr., *névrite descendante*. N. propagated from a cerebro-spinal centre to the periphery. [a, 34.]—**Diabetic** n. Lat., n. *diabetica*. A symmetrical parenchymatous multiple n. apparently caused by some toxic product formed in the perverted metabolism of diabetes. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**Diffuse** n. N. in which there is an infiltration of lymphoid corpuscles in the septa and in the substance of the fasciculi between the nerve-fibres along a considerable tract of the nerve. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**Disseminated** n., **Focal** n. Lat., n. *disseminata*. N. in which the inflammation is marked at foci, the intervening portions of the nerve appearing normal to the naked eye. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**Interstitial** n. Lat., n. *interstitialis*. Fr., *névrite interstitielle*. N. involving the connective tissue between the bundles of nerve-fibres. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**Leprous** n. A perineuritis and interstitial n. that may be isolated or multiple, apparently due to the direct action of *Bacillus leprose* on the affected tissue. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**Lipomatous** n. Of Leyden, a formation of fat in the new connective tissue in the chronic form of interstitial n. [a, 34.]—**Malarial** n. A peripheral or multiple n. caused by *Haematozoon malarie* or its products. [a, 34.]—**Migrating** n. Lat., n. *migrans*. See **Ascending** n.—**Mixed** n. N. affecting a mixed nerve or the mixed n. of the extremity. Lat., n. *mixta*. N. affecting many nerves, either simultaneously or in rapid succession, and especially intense at the peripheral distribution. It is due to a morbid state of the blood, directly influencing the nerve tissue, produced by a metallic or non-metallic substance, a micro-organism or rheumatism, a cachexia or senility. There are motor weakness, sensory disturbance, and incoordination. The onset may be acute or subacute. There are disturbances of the fibres and trophic changes. Death may occur from palsy of the respiratory muscles or of the heart or from the cause of the n. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**Multiple peripheral** n. Fr., *névrite multiple périphérique*. Ger., *multiple N.* An affection of the peripheral nerves in which paralytic phenomena occur as the result of a true n. which, if it becomes chronic, leads to an excessive formation of connective tissue in the substance of the nerves, with atrophy of their fibres. Baelz imputes the disease to malarial poisoning, and traces its connection with beri-beri. [Baelz, "Zischr. f. klin. Med.," iv, 4, "Gazz. degli ospit.," June 25, 1882, p. 405.]—**N. axialis**. Of Förster, a form of optic n. in which those fibres of the optic nerve are diseased which supply the central part of the

retina. The result of this is a central scotoma. [A, 326 (a, 29).]—**N. fascians**, **N. interstitialis proliferans**. See *Interstitialis* n.—**N. migrans**. See *Ascending* n.—**N. nodosa**. N. in which the thickening of the nerve takes place in the form of swellings at regular or irregular intervals. Pressure upon one of the swollen portions produces eccentric pains and formication. [D, 35.]—**N. optica acuta**. Acute optic n.; usually of the choked disc type, though it may be due to injury. [F.]—**N. optica ascendens**. A rather rare form of optic n., in which the inflammatory process does not stop at the lamina cribrosa, but continues upward along the nerve trunk. [F.]—**N. optica chronica**. A chronic form of optic n., slow in onset and gradually progressive; usually due to some blood dyscrasia or of sympathetic origin. [F.]—**N. optica descendens**. An optic n. which begins somewhere in the trunk of the nerve, usually within the orbit, involves the sheath especially, and extends downward toward the intra-ocular end of the nerve. [F.]—**N. optica fulminans**. A form of optic n. in which loss of vision comes on with great rapidity. [F.]—**N. optica interstitialis**. Optic n. characterized by cellular infiltration and hypertrophy of the fibres of the connective-tissue framework of the optic-nerve trunk. These swell enormously, while the nerve-fibres themselves are but little or not at all affected. It is usually accompanied by perineuritis. [F.]—**N. optica intra-ocularis**. Optic n. within the eyeball; choked disc. [F.]—**N. optica medullaris**. Optic n. characterized by marked hyperemia of the medullary fibres, with small hemorrhages at the ends of these fibres, and subsequent hypertrophy of the connective-tissue fibres of the framework. [F.]—**N. optica retrobulbaris**. Fr., *névrite optique rétrobulbaire*. Ger., *retrobulbäre Sehnervenzündung*. An inflammation of the trunk of the optic nerve behind the eyeball; characterized by a sudden loss of sight in one or both eyes, without at first any ophthalmoscopic evidence of disease, but followed later by either a marked ischemia of the disc and retina or by all the signs of "choked disc." [F.]—**N. optica syphilitica**. 1. Simple papillitis due to the presence of a gumma in the cranial cavity. 2. A syphilitic optic n. affecting the trunk of the nerve. [F.]—**Optic n.** Lat., *n. optica*. Fr., *névrite optique*. Ger., *Sehnervenzündung*. Inflammation of the optic nerve, either of the optic disc alone or of the trunk of the nerve; characterized by an infiltration of the connective-tissue framework with the products of inflammation and by the proliferation of the connective-tissue cells. Vision is almost always seriously affected, owing to the presence of a scotoma. [F.]—**Parenchymatous n.** Lat., *n. parenchymatosa*. N. involving the nervous parenchyma. [D.]—**Peri-axillary segmental n.** See *Segmental n.*—**Peripheral n.** N. affecting a peripheral nerve.—**Primary multiple n.** N. in which many nerve-trunks are primarily affected. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**Progressive multiple n.** N. beginning as an acute affection involving several nerve-trunks and their areas of distribution, and associated with decided sensory and motor disturbances. It becomes chronic, and before recovery occurs some of the affected muscles may become paralyzed and permanently disabled. It may prove fatal by involving the intercostal and bulbar nerves. It is especially apt to attack the ulnar nerve. [D, 35.]—**Puerperal n.** A localized n. accompanying or following a puerperal disease, with or without prodromal pains, especially apt to involve the sensory and motor fibres of the median or the ulnar nerve or both, and usually in the right arm alone. It generally issues in recovery. [P. J. Möbius, "Münchener med. Wochenschr.," "Ctbl. f. klin. Med.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 10, 1887, p. 664 (a, 17).]—**Radicular n.** A variety of brachial n. in which the nerve-roots are the seat of the inflammation, and there is pain about the spine. [a, 34.]—**Retrobulbar n.** See *N. optica retrobulbaris*.—**Secondary n.** N. arising from inflammation in the neighborhood of the nerves or caused by changes in the nervous centres. [L, 58 (a, 34).]—**Segmental n.** Fr., *névrite segmentaire*. A variety of parenchymatous n. in which the segment lying between two of the nodes of Ranvier is diseased, while those on each side of it remain healthy. Several segments may be affected in the course of one fibre. It has been induced experimentally by chronic lead poisoning. [Ross (a, 34).]—**Segmental peri-axillary n.** A rare form of n. involving segments of nerve-fibres bounded by Ranvier's nodes, contiguous segments being healthy. The axis-cylinder may not be involved for a long time, if at all, the disease affecting the medullary sheath and the protoplasm. [Gombault, "Arch. de neurol.," 1880, 1881, pp. 11, 175 (D, 35).]—**Subacute multiple n.** See *Beri-beri*.—**Sympathetic n.** A variety of ascending n. in which the nerves of the opposite sides of the spinal cord are affected, without any indication of an affection of that centre. [Gowers (a, 34).]

NEURO-ANATOMY, n. Nu²/ro-a²n-a²r²om-i². The anatomy of the nervous system.

NEUROBLACIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²r-o(o²)-bla(bla²)/si²(ki²)-a². From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *βλάξ*, stupid. Fr., *névrolacie*. Nervous insensibility. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEUROBLASTS, n. pl. Nu²r-o-bla²sts. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Ger., *Neuroblasten*. The elements forming the nervous system. [Haeckel, "Jena. Zeit.," 1884, p. 206 (J).]

NEUROCANAL, n. Nu²r-o-ka²n-a²l. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *canalis*, a canal. See *Central canal of the spinal cord*.

NEUROCARPUM (Lat.), n. n. Nu²r-o(o²)-ka²r/p²m(u²m). A section of the genus *Clitoria*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**N. ellipticum**. See *Clitoria truxillensis*.

NEUROCHONDROUS, adj. Nu²r-o-ko²n/dru²s. Lat., *neurochondros* (from *νεῦρον*, a cord, and *χονδρός*, cartilaginous). Fr., *névrochondreux*. Ger., *festknorpelig*. Fibro-cartilaginous.

NEUROCELE, n. Nu²r-o-sel. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *κεῖλον*, a cavity. Of Wilder, the cavity of the central nervous system (central canal and brain ventricles). [J, 55.]

NEURODALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²r-o-d-e²-a²l(a²l)/ji²(gi²)-a². From *νεῦροδῶς* (see *NEURODES*), and *δαλγος*, pain. Excessive sensibility of the retina. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEURODEATROPHY, n. Nu²r-o-d-e²-a²t²/ro-fi². Lat., *neurodeatrophia* (from *νεῦρος*, [see *NEURODES*], and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy). Fr., *névrodeatrophie*. Atrophy of the retina. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEURODERMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²r-o(o²)-du²r²m(de²r²m)-a²t(a²)-os-i²s. Gen., *-os/eos* (-is). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *δέρμα*, the skin. A neurosis of the skin.

NEURODERMATOPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²r-o(o²)-du²r²m(de²r²m)-a²t(a²)-ro(o²)/fi²-a². From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. A white, linear, atrophic and anæsthetic streak or spot in the skin caused by disturbed nerve influence. [a, 34.]

NEURODERMTHEIL (Ger.), n. Noir²-o-de²r²m-til. The epiblast. [L.]

NEURODES (Lat.), adj. Nu²r-o-d'e²z(as). Gr., *νευροδῶς* (from *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Neuroid; as a n., the retina. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

NEURODIASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²r-o(o²)-di²(di²)-a²st(a²st)/-a²s(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *-stas/eos* (-ast/asis). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *διάστασις*, separation. Fr., *névrodiasétase*. 1. Separation of nerves. [L, 50.] 2. Nerve-stretching. [Bianchi, "Gazz. d. ospit.," May 21, 1882, p. 321.]

NEURODICTORYTIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²r-o(o²)-di²k-ti²(tu²s)-i(e)/-ti²s. Gen., *-it/idos* (-idis). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *δίκτυον*, a net. See *NEURORETINITIS*.

NEURODYNAMIA (Lat.), **NEURODYNAMIS** (Lat.), n's f. Nu²r-o(o²)-di²n(du²n)-a²(a²)/mi²-a², -di²n(du²n)/a²m(a²m)-i²s. Gen., *-am/ia*, *-am/eos*, *-dyn/amis*. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *δύναμις*, power. Fr., *névrodynamie*. Ger., *Nerventhätigkeit*. Nervous energy. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEURODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²r-o(o²)-di²n(du²n)/i²-a². From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *δύνην*, pain. Ger., *anhaltender Nervenschmerz*. Continuous neuralgia. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEURODYSENTERY, n. Nu²r-o-di²s/e²n-te²r-i². From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *δυσεντερία*, dysentery. Fr., *névrodysentérie*. Ger., *névrose Ruhr*, *typhöse Ruhr*. See *TYPHOID DYSENTERY*.

NEURO-EPIBLASTIC, adj. Nu²r-o-e²p-i²-bla²st/i²k. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve (see also *EPIBLAST*). Of an embryonic structure, originating from the epiblast and taking part in the development of the nervous system.

NEURO-EPITHELIUM (Lat.), n. n. Nu²r-o(o²)-e²p-i²-the(thi)/li²-n(u²m). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve (see also *EPITHELIUM*). 1. See *NERVE EPITHELIUM* and *Sensory cell* (2d def.). 2. Of Beard, the ectodermic cells of the embryo which form the proper cellular elements of the central nervous system. ["Nature," Jan. 10, 1889, p. 260 (J).]

NEUROFIBROMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu²r-o(o²)-fi(fe)-bro²/ma². Gen., *-rom/atos* (-atis). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve (see also *FIBROMA*). Fr., *névrofibrome*. A hyperplasia of the connective tissue of a nerve, unassociated with any multiplication of its nerve-fibres. This condition may occur in a single tumor, or in fibroma. [Ziegler (a, 34).]

NEURO-FRONTAL, adj. Nu²r-o-fru²n-t'l. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *frontis*, the forehead. Fr., *névro-frontal*. Pertaining to the brain and the frontal bone. [a, 48.]

NEUROGAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²r-o(o²)-ga²(ga²)/mi²-a². From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *γάμειν*, to marry. Fr., *névrogamie*. See *Animal MAGNETISM*.

NEUROGANGLIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²r-o(o²)-ga²n²(ga²n²)-gli²(e)/ti²s. Gen., *-it/idos* (-idis). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *γάγλιον*, a tumor. Fr., *névroganglité*. Ger., *Nervenknotenentzündung*. Inflammation of a nervous ganglion. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEUROGLIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²r-o²g/li²-a². From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *γλία*, glue. Fr., *névroglie*. Ger., *Glianetz*. Hornspinosia, Nervenkitz, poröse Bindegewebe, spongiöse Bindesubstanz. Syn.: *nerve-cement*, *gelatinous (molecular, or fused) ganglion-cell substance*, *spongy connective substance of the nerve centres*. Of Virchow, the horny framework (q. v.). It consists of a dense network of fine fibres, agreeing in general character with elastic fibres, of n. cells (q. v., under *CELL*), and of a homogeneous or granular ground-substance agreeing in chemical reaction with cell-cement. [J, 10, 30, 32, 35.]—**N.-matrix**. 1. The ground-substance of the n. 2. The n.; so called because it forms a matrix for the nervous elements. [J, 30.]

NEUROGLIOMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu²r-o(o²)-gli(gli²)-o²ma². Gen., *-om/atos* (-atis). From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *γλία*, glue. Of Klebs, a tumor composed of nervous and gliomatous tissue. [a, 34.]

NEUROGRAPHY, n. Nu²r-o²g/ra²f-i². From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *γράφειν*, to write. Fr., *névrogaphie*, *névrogaphie*. See *NEUROLOGY*.

NEURO-HUMORAL, adj. Nu²r-o-hu²-mo²-r'l. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *humor* (q. v.). Fr., *névro-humoral*. Of a combined neurotic and humoral origin.

NEURO-HYPNOLOGY, **NEURO-HYPNOTISM**, n's. Nu²r-o-hi²p-no²l-i²-ji², -hi²p-no²l-i²zm. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, *ύπνος*, sleep, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *névro-hypnologie*, *névro-hypnotisme*. See *HYPNOTISM*.

NEUROID, adj. Nu²r-old. Gr., *νευροῖδης* (from *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *neuroides*. Fr., *névroide* (1st def.). 1. Abounding in nerves or nervous substance. 2. Resembling a nerve or a nervous system. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEUROKERATIN, n. Nu²r-o-ke²r-a²t-i²zn. From *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *κέρας*, a horn. Fr., *névrokératine*. Ger., *N.* A substance analogous to keratin, forming one of the principles of the gray matter of the brain. It is a hard, yellowish, pulverulent mass, not attacked by reagents, containing 2.93 per cent. of sulphur, also

nitrogen. When heated it gives out an odor of burnt horn, and burns with a bright flame. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

NEUROKINESIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²-o(0²)-kī²n(ken)-es(as)²/i²s. From *neûpov*, a nerve, and *κίνησις*, movement. See *NEURV-STRETCHING*.

NEUROLÆNA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²-o(0²)-le²(la²)-e-na². Halbert-weed; a genus of composite plants, of the *Senecionideæ*. [B, 42, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. lobata*. West Indian halbert-weed (or golden-rod); a West Indian species called in Cuba *salvia cimarrona*, on account of its bitter taste. The leaves and flowers are stomachic and tonic, and are sometimes used as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

NEUROLEMMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²-o(0²)-le²m-ma²t-(ma²)-h(e)²/i²s. Gen., -it²idos (-idis). From *neûpov*, a nerve, and *λεμμα*, a husk (see also -itis²). Fr., *névrolemmatite*. Retinitis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEUROLIC ACID, n. Nu²-o(0²)-lī²k. Fr., *acide névroligue*. A reddish pitch-like substance, C₂₀H₃₀PO₁₁, of rancid odor, analogous to oleophosphoric acid and to cerumen, obtained by decomposing myeloidin. [B, 46, 93 (a, 14).]

NEUROLOGIST, n. Nu²-o(0²)-o-jīst. Fr., *névrologue*. Ger., *Neurolog*, *Nervenzarzt*. One who is versed in neurology.

NEUROLOGY, n. Nu²-o(0²)-o-jī. Lat., *neurologia* (from *neûpov*, a nerve, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *névrologie*. Ger., *Nervenlehre*. The anatomy, physiology, pathology, etc., of the nervous system.

NEUROLYMPH, n. Nu²-o(0²)-lī²m. See *Cerebro-spinal FLUID*.

NEUROLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²-o(0²)-lī²si²s. Gen., -ly²es, -al²ysis. From *neûpov*, a nerve, and *λύσις*, a losing. Fr., *névrolyse*. Ger., *Neurolyse*. Exhaustion of a nerve by prolonged over-stimulation. [K.]

NEUROMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu²-o-ma². Gen., -om²atos (-atis). From *neûpov*, a nerve, Fr., *névrome*. Ger., *N.*, *Neurom*, *Nervenschwamm*. A tumor of or connected with a nerve. [E.]—**Amputative** n. A club-shaped enlargement of a severed nerve-end occasionally met with in amputation stumps. It contains new nerve-fibers as well as connective tissue. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Amylemic** n. A n. containing non-medullated fibers. [E, 4.]—**Cellular** n. Lat., n. *cellulare*. Ger., *ganglionäres Neurom*. A n. made up of nerve-cells. [A, 319 (a, 21).]—**Central** n. 1. A n. situated in the brain. 2. A n. situated in the centre of a nerve. [Virchow (a, 34).]—**Cicatricial** n. See *Amputation* n.—**Cystic** n. A cystic tumor formed in connection with a nerve. [a, 34.]—**Diffuse** n. A general formation of neuromata unattended by pain, in which there are paralysis and asthenic symptoms that resolve finally. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**False** n. A myxoma fibroma, or myxo-sarcoma of the nerve-sheaths or intrafascicular connective tissue, but containing no nervous tissue. [a, 34.]—**Fasciculated** n. **Fibrillar** n., **Fibron**, **Fibrous** n. General terms for myelinic and amyelinic neuromata. [a, 34.]—**Ganglionated** n., **Ganglionic** n. See *Cellular* n.—**Gliomatous** n. See *NEUROGLIOMA*.—**Hyperplastic** n. A n. in which there is hyperplasia of the various elements of nerve tissue. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**Lateral** n. See *Peripheric* n.—**Medullated** n. Of Virchow, a myelinic n. [a, 34.]—**Medullated** n., **Myelinic** n. A n. composed of medullated fibres. [E, 4.]—**Myxomatous** n. A tumor composed of myxomatous and nervous tissue. [a, 34.]—**N. cutis**. A tumor of the skin due to hyperplasia of tissue pertaining to a cutaneous nerve. The term has often been loosely applied to various nerves as fibromata, sarcomata, myxomata, etc., in which cutaneous nerves are secondarily involved, or which by their arrangement upon the skin, show their dependence upon nerve influence. [G.]—**N. papillare**. A n. having a papilliform structure. [G.]—**N. peripheric**. See *Peripheric* n.—**N. teleangiectodes**. A n. in which there is a considerable development of the vascular portion of the interstitial tissue. [Virchow (a, 34).]—**Peripheric** n., **Periphric** n. N. situated about the circumference of a nerve. [a, 34.]—**Plexiform** n. The pachydermatous of V. Mott. [Verneuil, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," Mar. 15, 1882, p. 215; Gowers (a, 34).]—**Sarcomatous** n. A sarcoma developing in the course of a nerve. [a, 34.]—**White** n. A myelinic n. [a, 34].

NEUROMALACIA (Lat.), **NEUROMALAXIS** (Lat.), n's f. Nu²-o(0²)-ma²l(ma²)-a(a²)/si²k(i²)-a², -a²x(a²)/i²s. Gen., -ac²is, -ax²es (-is). From *neûpov*, a nerve, and *μαλακία*, softness, or *μαλαξίς*, a softening. Fr., *névromalacie*. Ger., *Nervenerweichung*. Softening of the nerves. [L, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

NEUROMAST, n. Nu²-o-ma²st. From *neûpov*, a nerve, and *μαστός*, a breast. Ger., *Nervenhügel*, *Nervenknopf*, *Nerventeiste*. 1. Of Wright, one of the sensory hill-like masses especially abundant in the lateral line of fishes and amphibia, consisting partly of ordinary and partly of neuro-epithelial cells. N's are generally similar to taste-buds, but tend to withdraw from a free surface or to be inclosed by a projecting cuticular tube. [J, 11, 12.] 2. See *Moterial nerve END-PLATE*.

NEUROMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. dim. of *neuroma*. Nu²-o-ma²t-(ma²)/i²o²n. Of Craglie, a small neuroma. [Seutehauer (A, 319).]

NEUROMATOID, adj. Nu²-o-ma²t-oid. Lat., *neuromatoides* (from *neuroma* [a, v.], and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Resembling neuroma. [E.]

NEUROMERE, n. Nu²-o-mer. From *neûpov*, a nerve, and *μέρος*, a part. A segment of the cerebro-spinal axis. [a, 48.]

NEUROMETABOLIC, adj. Nu²-o-me²t-a²-bo²lī²k. From *neûpov*, a nerve, and *μεταβολικός*, changeable. Pertaining to the metabolism of the nervous system. [T. W. Mills, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 22, 1888, p. 673.]

NEUROMETADRASIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²-o(0²)-me²t-a²-dra-(dra²)/i²s. Gen., -dras²es (-is). From *neûpov*, a nerve, *μετά*, between, and *δράω*, to do. Ger., *Nervenüberwirkung*. See *Animal MAGNETISM*.

NEUROMETASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²-o(0²)-me²t-a²st(a²st)²-a²s(a²s)/i²s. Gen., -stas²es (-ast²/asis). From *neûpov*, a nerve, *μετά*, between, and *ιστίνα*, to place. Fr., *névrométastase*. Metastasis to the nervous system. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

NEUROMETORES (Lat.), **NEUROMETRÆ** (Lat.), n's m. and f. pl. Nu²-o(0²)-me²t(ma²)/o²r-ez(e²)-a², -me²t(ma²)/re(ra²)-e². The psoas muscles. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEUROMIMESIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²-o(0²)-mī²m(e)-me²(ma²)/i²s. Gen., -es²es (-is). From *neûpov*, a nerve, and *μιμῆσθαι*, to mimic. Fr., *névromimésie*. A neurosis characterized by simulation of organic diseases. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

NEUROMUSCULAR, adj. Nu²-o-mu²sk'u²l-a²r. From *neûpov*, a nerve, and *musculus*, a muscle. Fr., *névromusculaire*. 1. Of a medicament, affecting at once nervous and muscular action. [B, 38 (a, 14).] 2. See *MYO-EPITHELIAL*.

NEUROMYALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²-o(0²)-mī²(mu²)-a²l(a²l)/i²jī²(gī²)-a². From *neûpov*, a nerve, *μύς*, a muscle, and *ἀλγος*, pain. Fr., *névromyalgie*. Of Dupuy, articular rheumatism. [a, 34.]

NEUROMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²-o(0²)-mī²(mu²)-e²l(i²e)/i²tī²s. Gen., -it²idos (-idis). From *neûpov*, a nerve, and *μυελός*, marrow. Fr., *névromyélie*. Ger., *Nervenmarkentzündung*. See *MYELITIS*.

NEUROMYOPATHIC, adj. Nu²-o-mī²-o-pa²th²/i²k. From *neûpov*, a nerve, *μύς*, a muscle, and *πάθος*, a disease. Pertaining to a morbid condition both of the nerves and of the muscular system. [D.]

NEUROMYXOMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu²-o(0²)-mī²x(mu²)-o-ma². Gen., -om²atos (-atis). From *neûpov*, a nerve, and *μύξα*, mucus. See *MYXONEUROMA*.

NEURON (Lat.), n. n. Nu²-o(0²)-n. Fr., *neurone*. 1. See *Cerebro-spinal AXIS*. 2. In arthropods, the nervous part of the eye. [J.]

NEURO-NASAL, adj. Nu²-o-na²s/l. From *neûpov*, a nerve, and *nasus*, the nose. Fr., *n.-n.* Pertaining to a neural arch and to the nose. [a, 48.]

NEURONEOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu²-o(0²)-ne(ne²)-o(0²)-pla²z(pla²s)/ma². Gen., -plas²matos (-atis). From *neûpov*, a nerve, *εὖος*, young, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. A neuroma. [a, 34.]

NEURONEPHRIC, adj. Nu²-o-ne²ph²/i²k. From *neûpov*, a nerve, and *νεφρός*, the kidney. Relating to the nervous and renal systems. [J.]

NEURONEPHRIOBLASTS, n. pl. Nu²-o-ne²ph²ri²-o-bla²sts. From *neûpov*, a nerve, *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Of Whitman, cells (in some worms) giving rise to the renal organs and to the central nervous system. ["Jour. of Morph.," 1, p. 155 (J.).]

NEURONOSUS (Lat.), n. Nu²-o(0²)-o²s(u²s)/i²s. From *neûpov*, a nerve, and *νόσος*, disease. Fr., *névrose*. Ger., *Neurose*, *Nervenkrankheit*. A neurosis. [G.]—**Neuronosis** of the skin. Ger., *Neuronosen der Haut*. In Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, the third order of the *Dermatosis*, comprising *Dermatoposis*, *Dermatologia*, and *Anæsthesia*. [G, 5.] Cf. *Neuropathic DERMATOSIS*.

NEURONYGMA (Lat.), **NEURONYGME** (Lat.), **NEURONYGMUS** (Lat.), **NEURONYXIS** (Lat.), n's n., f., m., and f. Nu²-o(0²)-ni²g(mu²)/ma², -me²ma², -mī²s(mu²), -ni²x(mu²)/i²s. Gen., -nyg²matos (-atis), -nyg²mes, -nyg²mī, -nyx²es (-is). From *neûpov*, a nerve, and *νύσσειν*, to prick. Fr., *névronygie*. Ger., *Nervenschwunde*. A punctured wound of a nerve. [E.]

NEURO-OCCIPITAL, adj. Nu²-o(0²)-o²k-pā²/i²t-l. From *neûpov*, a nerve, and *occiput* (q. v.). Pertaining to a neural arch and to the occiput. [a, 48.]

NEUROPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²-o(0²)-pa²r(pa²r)-a²l(a²l)/i²s(u²s)/i²s. Paralysis of a nerve, as in a trophic neurosis. [a, 34.]

NEUROPARIAL, adj. Nu²-o-pa²r-i²a²-l. From *neûpov*, a nerve, and *paries*, a wall. Fr., *neuropariétal*. Pertaining to a neural arch and to the parietal bone (applied to the mesencephalic arch on account of the parietal bone forming the larger portion of it). [L; a, 48.]

NEUROPATH, n. Nu²-o-pa²th. From *neûpov*, a nerve, and *πάθος*, a disease. One who regards nervous affections as the chief or sole cause of disease. [a, 48.]

NEUROPATHOLOGY, n. Nu²-o-pa²th-o²l²-o-jī². From *neûpov*, a nerve, *πάθος*, a disease, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *névropathologie*. Ger., *Neuropathologie*. The pathology of the nervous system. [D.]

NEUROPATHY, n. Nu²-o-pa²th²-i². From *neûpov*, a nerve, and *πάθος*, a disease. Fr., *névropathie*. Ger., *Neuropathie*. *Nerventeileiden*. Any disease of the nervous system. [D.]—**Cerebro-cardiac** n. A nervous affection of the heart dependent on disorder in the cardiac centres in the medulla oblongata and cortex cerebri, especially the disordered action of the heart observed at the menopause. [D.]

NEUROPHLEGMON (Lat.), n. f. Nu²-o(0²)-fle²g²m(o²)-e(a). Gen., -phleg²mones. From *neûpov*, a nerve, and *φλεγμονή*, inflammation. Fr., *névrophlegmon*. See *NEURITIS*.

NEUROPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²-o(0²)-fle²g²-os²/i²s. Gen., -os²es (-is). From *neûpov*, a nerve, and *φλόγωσις*, inflammation. Fr., *névrophlogose*. Ger., *Neurophlogose*. Of Schönlein, septic inflammation of the skin.

NEUROPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²-o(0²)-fon²/i²a². From *neûpov*, a nerve, and *φωνή*, to produce a sound. Fr., *névrophonie*. See *DÉLIRE DES abouyeuses*.

NEUROPHYSIOLOGY, n. Nu²-o(0²)-fī²z-i²-o²l²-o-jī². From *neûpov*, a nerve, *φύσις*, nature, and *λόγος*, understanding. The physiology of the nervous system. [a, 17.]

NEUROPLASIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²-o(0²)-pla²s(pla²s)/i²a². From *neûpov*, a nerve, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Of Virchow, a neuromatous diathesis. [a, 34.]

NEUROPLASTY, n. Nu'r-o-pla'st-i-2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and πλάσσειν, to mold. Ger., *Neuroplastik*. The plastic surgery of the nerves. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

NEUROPLOCA (Lat.), n. f. Nu'r-o-plō'k-a-2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and πλοκή, a twisting. A nervous ganglion. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEUROPOLOONARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu'r-o-pō'lon-ark-ō's-i-2. Gen., -cos'eos (-is). From νεῦρον, a nerve, πλοκή, a twisting, and νάρκωσις, a numbing. Fr., *névroplooonarcose*. Insensibility of a nervous ganglion. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEUROPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Nu'r-o-pō'di-2. Gen., -pō'di-2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and πούς, a foot. The ventral division of the foot-tubercle of an annelid. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

NEUROPROSOPALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu'r-o-pō's-pro's-op-a-2. Gen., -pō's-op-a-2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and πρὸς ὄψιν, the face, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *névroprosopalgie*. Trigeminal neuralgia.

NEUROPTEROUS, adj. Nu'r-o-pt'e-rō's. Lat., *neuropterus* (from νεῦρον, a nerve, and πτερόν, a wing). Fr., *névroptère*. Ger., *nervenflügelig*, netzflügelig. Nerve-winged. The *Neuroptera* are an order of insects in which the surface of the wings is finely reticulated. [L, 80, 41 (a, 14); "Am. Nat.," i, p. 270; v, p. 708.]

NEURORETINITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu'r-o-pō'ti-s. Lat., *neuroretinitis*. Gen., -itidis (-idis). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and rete, a net. Fr., *névro-rétinite*. Optic neuritis with retinitis. [a, 18.]—N. descendens. N. due to retro-bulbar inflammation of the optic nerve. [L, 20 (a, 29).]—N. duplex. N. of both eyes. [a, 29.]

NEUORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu'r-o-r-rhēu'm-a-2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ῥέυμα, a flow. Gen., -r-rhēu'm-atos (-atis). Of white, nervous energy. [a, 34.]

NEUORRHAPHY, n. Nu'r-o-r-rhā'f-y. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ῥάφειν, a suture. Fr., *névorrhaphie*. Ger., *Nervennaht*. Suture of a divided nerve. [a, 34.]

NEUROSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu'r-o-s-ir-rhūs. Lat., *neuroscirrhus*. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and σκίρσις, an induration. Fr., *névroscirrhe*. Ger., *Nervenkrebs*. A neuroma. [a, 34.]

NEUROSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu'r-o-s-klē'rō's-i-2. Gen., -ros'eos (-is). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and σκληρός, hard. Sclerosis of nervous tissue. [a, 34.]

NEUROSE (Ger.), n. Noir-oz'e-2. See **NEUROSIS**.—*Gefässen*. See **ANGIO-NEUROSIS**.

NEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu'r-o-s-i-2. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *névrose*. Ger., *Neurose*. A functional affection, such as neuralgia, of the nervous system unattended by inflammation or any ascertainable structural lesion. [D, 5.]—*Acrone*. A n. of an extremity. [C. L. Dana, "Med. Record," July 18, 25, 1885.]—*Alcoholic*. A n. due to alcoholic excess. [D.]—*Epileptic*. A n. due to or associated with epilepsy. [D.]—*Hysterical*. A n. due to or associated with hysteria. [a, 17.]—*Milk*. n. Ger., *Milchneurose*. An old term for a n. attributed to milk metastasis.—N. *optica sympathetica*. See **AMAUROSIS sympathetica**.—N. *substantiva*. See **IDIO-NEUROSIS**.—N. *traumatica*. See **RAILWAY SPINE**.—*Psychone*. Of Krafft-Ebing, one of the ordinary forms of insanity developed in children without a degenerative taint. [D, 36.]—*Reflex*. A n. due to reflex action.—*Secretory*. n. Fr., *névrose sécrétorie*. A n. causing supersécrétion by glands. [a, 18.]—*Thyreoxophthalmic*. n. Fr., *névrose thyroexophthalmique*. Of Corlieu, exophthalmic goitre. [G.]—*Vascular*. n. See **ANGIO-NEUROSIS**.

NEUROSITY, n. Nu'r-o-s-i-2. From νεῦρον, a nerve. Nerve-force. [Clerise (A, 84).]

NEUROSKELETON, n. Nu'r-o-s-klē't-2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and σκελετός, dried. See **ENDOSKELETON**.

NEUROSOLYMPHATIC, adj. Nu'r-o-s-ol-imp-a-ti'2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and lympha, water. Fr., *névrosolymphatique*. Nervous and lymphatic (said of a temperament). [L, 41 (a, 14).]

NEUROSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu'r-o-s-pa's-mūs. Lat., *neurospasmus*. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and σπᾶν, to draw. Fr., *névrosme*. Nervous twitching. [a, 34.]

NEUROSPONGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Nu'r-o-s-pō'n-i-2. Gen., -s-pō'n-i-2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and σπῆγξ, a sponge. Ger., *Punksubstanz*. Of Hickson, the network of fine anastomosing nerve-fibrils in the interior of nerve ganglia in insects. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1886 (J).]

NEUROSTEARIC ACID, n. Nu'r-o-s-te-a-r-i'2. Fr., *acide névro-stéarique*. Ger., *Neurostearinsäure*. A fatty acid formed by the decomposition of phrenosin, found in cerebral tissue, isomeric with stearic acid, but melting at 84° C. [Thudichum, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Sept. 15, 1883, p. 524 (B).]

NEUOSTREMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu'r-o-s-tre-ma-2. Gen., -strem-atos (-atis). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and στρεμα, a thread. A nervous ganglion. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEUOTABES (Lat.), n. f. Nu'r-o-ta-b-2. Gen., -tab-2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and tabes (q. v.). An assemblage of sensory and motor troubles, resembling those caused by posterior spinal sclerosis, that is due to peripheral neuritis. [a, 34.]—*Peripheral*. The peripheral neuritis connected with tabes and causing the localized areas of anesthesia and hyperesthesia. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 22, 1884, p. 547 (D).]

NEUROTHELE (Lat.), n. f. Nu'r-o-the-le-2. Gen., -thel-2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and θέλη, the breast. Fr., *névrothèle*. Ger., *Nervenzwarze*. A nerve papilla. [J.]

NEUROTHELEITIS (Lat.), **NEUROTHELITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Nu'r-o-the-le-it-2. Gen., -thel-2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and θέλη, the breast. Fr., *névrothélite*. Ger., *Nervenzschwellung*. Inflammation of the neurothèle. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEUROTHELIC, adj. Nu'r-o-the-2. Lat., *neurothelicus*. Fr., *névrothèle*. Nervous and papillary (said of the entire skin considered as the organ of touch). [K.] Cf. N. APPARATUS.

NEUROTHELION (Lat.), **NEUROTHELIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Nu'r-o-the-le-2. Gen., -thel-2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and θέλη, the breast. Fr., *névrothélium*. Ger., *kleine Nervenzwarze*. A small nerve papilla. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEUROTHÉRAPIE (Fr.), n. Nu'r-o-thē-ra-2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. Therapeutics of the nervous system. [V. Laschewitz, "Rev. de méd.," Oct., 1885, p. 865.]

NEUROTHLIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu'r-o-thl-i-2. Gen., -thl-i-2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and θλίβειν, to press. Fr., *névrothlipsis*. Ger., *Nervendruck*. Pressure on or irritation of a nerve. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NEUROTIC, adj. Nu'r-o-ti'2. Lat., *neuroticus* (from νεῦρον, a nerve). Fr., *névrosique*, *névrotique*. Ger., *nevrotisch*. 1. Pertaining to or dependent on a neurosis. [D.] 2. Having a tendency to nervous disease.

NEUROTISATION (Fr.), n. Nu'r-o-ti-sa-2. From νεῦρον, a nerve. Infiltration of a tissue with neoplastic nerve fibrillae. [Vanlair (a, 34).]

NEUROTOME, n. Nu'r-o-tōm-2. Lat., *neurotome* (from νεῦρον, a nerve, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *névrotome*. Ger., *Neurotom*. A knife for dividing nerves, specially a small knife for the subcutaneous division of a nerve. [E.]

NEUROTOMY, n. Nu'r-o-tōm-i-2. Lat., *neurotomy*, *neurotomy*. Fr., *névrotomie*. Ger., *Neurotomie*, *Nervenschchnitt*. The operation of cutting through a nerve.—**Optico-ciliary**. n. Lat., *neurotomy optico-ciliaris*. Fr., *névrotomie optico-ciliaire*. Ger., *Durchschneidung der Ciliarnerven und Sehnerven*. The operation of cutting all the ciliary nerve-trunks and the trunks of the optic nerve immediately behind the eyeball. The conjunctiva oculi is divided over the course of the external or internal rectus muscle, and this muscle is then divided as in strabismus. A pair of enucleation scissors is then introduced as far back as the apex of the orbit, and the optic nerve is divided. The globe is turned decidedly in or out until the posterior aspect is visible, and the ciliary nerves are carefully divided. The divided muscle is then re-attached and the conjunctival wound closed. In Abadie's operation the conjunctiva is opened on the temporal side of the cornea, the tendon of the external rectus is divided, the eye is rotated inward, and the optic and ciliary nerves are divided with great care. The eye is then replaced, and the divided muscle re-attached. In Dianoux's operation the conjunctiva and the capsule of Tenon are divided between the internal and inferior recti muscles. The little finger is then introduced through the wound until it touches the optic nerve, and this nerve and the ciliary nerves are divided on the finger as a guide. The posterior part of the eye is then denuded with scissors, and a simple dressing applied. [F.]

NEUROTIPSIS, n. Nu'r-o-ti-pi-si-2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and τριβειν, to rub. Crushing of a nerve. [a, 34.]

NEUROTROMA (Lat.), n. f. Nu'r-o-tro-ma-2. Gen., -trom-atos (-atis). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and τρομα, a festering wound. Ger., *Nervennarbe*. A wound of a nerve. [E.]

NEUROTROPHASTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu'r-o-tro-phas-tē-ni-2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, τροφή, nourishment, and ἀσθένεια, weakness. Of Hughes, defective nutrition of the nervous system. [D.]

NEUROTROPHIC, adj. Nu'r-o-tro-ph-i'2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and τροφειν, to nourish. Pertaining to the nutrition of the nervous system. [T. W. Mills, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 22, 1888, p. 673.]

NEUROTROSIS (Lat.), **NEUROTROSISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Nu'r-o-tro-s-i-2. Gen., -tro-s-i-2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, and τροσις, a wounding. Ger., *Nervennarbenbildung*. The wounding of a nerve. [E.]

NEUROTROTOSUS, adj. Nu'r-o-tro-tō's. Gr., *νευρότροτος* (from νεῦρον, a nerve, and τροτῶν, to wound). Lat., *neurotrotosus*. Fr., *névrotrote*. Suffering from a wounded nerve. [L, 50, 84 (a, 14).]

NEURYMEN (Lat.), n. m. Nu'r-i(u)-me-n-2. Gen., -ym-e-nos (-is). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ὑμῆν, a membrane. See **NEURILEMMA**.

NEURYMENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu'r-i(u)-me-n-i-2. Gen., -itidis (-idis). From νεῦρον, a nerve, and ὑμῆν, a membrane. See **NEURILEMMATITIS**.

NEURYPNOLOGY [Braid], n. Nu'r-i-pn-ol-2. From νεῦρον, a nerve, ὕπνος, sleep, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *neurypnologie*. See **HYPNOTISM**.

NEUSALZWERK (Ger.), n. Noi'za's-lts-ve'r-k. A place in Westphalia, Prussia, where there are a gaseous and saline spring and a bathing establishment. [L, 80 (a, 14).]

NEUSILBER (Ger.), n. Noi'zā'lb-er. Argenta. [B.]

NEUSOHL, n. A place in Sohl county, Hungary, where there are sulphurous springs. [L, 49, 105 (a, 43).]

NEUSTADT AN DER DONAU (Ger.), n. Noi'sta'dt a'n de'r don'a-2. U-2. See **GÖSSING**.

NEUSTADT BEI STOLPEN (Ger.), n. Noi'sta'dt bi stōlp-2. A place in the district of Dresden, Saxony, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

NEUSTADT-EBERSWALDE (Ger.), n. Noi'sta'dt ab'eb-2. A place in the province of Brandenburg, Prussia, where there is a saline and chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 105 (a, 43).]

NEUSTADT-HARZBURG (Ger.), n. Noi'sta'dt ha-rs'ts-burg. See **JULIUSHALE**.

NEUSTADT IN HOLSTEIN (Ger.), n. *Noi'sta'dt i'n ho'st-lin*. A sea-bathing resort in the province of Holstein, Prussia. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14).]

NEUTER, adj. *Nu't'ér*. Gr. *οὐδέτερος*. Lat., n. Fr. *neutre*. Ger., *geschlechtslos* (1st def.). Not fully developed sexually; of a flower, neutral, without sex; having both androecium and gynoecium suppressed; as a n., a person who lacks some part of the organs of generation (cf. *HERMAPHRODITE*), also an animal of undeveloped sex. [A, 100; B, 28 (a, 27); a, 35.]

NEUTRAL, adj. *Nu't'r'l*. Gr. *οὐδέτερος*. Lat., *neuter*. Fr., *neutre*. Ger., n. 1. Possessing neither of two opposite qualities. [B.] See *N. REACTION*, *NEUTER*, and *N. ZONE*.

NEUTRALIZATION, n. *Nu't'-ra-l-i-z'e-shun*. The act or process of rendering neutral (i. e., of annulling a positive quality in such a manner that neither it nor the quality opposed to it shall exist). Thus, acidity is neutralized by reducing it to a condition in which neither an acid nor an alkaline reaction is present, and the combining capacity of an atom is neutralized by uniting it with other atoms until a saturated compound is formed. [B, 6.] **Partial n.** Ger., *theilweise Sättigung*. A method of separating a mixture of two acids by partially neutralizing the mixture with an alkali, which combines with a large part of the less volatile acid and a small part of the more volatile acid. All the free acid being distilled off, the remaining saline compound is again decomposed into a mixture of free acids by the addition of sulphuric acid; the mixture so resulting evidently contains a much larger proportion of the less volatile acid. By a continued repetition of the process a liquid may at last be procured which will contain only the less volatile acid. By a similar treatment of the distillate the latter may be at last brought to contain only the more volatile acid. [B, 3, 4.]

NEUTRIFLOUS, adj. *Nu't'-ri-flor-u's*. Lat., *neutriflorus* (from *neuter* [q. v.], and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *neutriflore*. Ger., *neutralblühig*. Composed of neuter flowers (said of the calathidium or of the crown). [B, 1 (a, 35).]

NEUTROPHILE [Ehrlich], adj. *Nu't'-ro-fil*. From *neuter* (q. v.), and *phile*, to love. Staining readily by means of neutral dyes (said of anatomical elements, such as leucocytes). [E, 16.]

NEUVICTORIAGRÜN (Ger.), n. *Noi'v'ik-tor-i-a-grün*. See *Ethyl GREEN*.

NEUVILLE-LEZ-LA-CHARITÉ (Fr.), n. *Nu's-vel-la-lá-shá'-ré-tá*. A place in the department of the Haute-Saône, France, where there is a saline and gaseous spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

NEUVILLE-SUR-SAÔNE (Fr.), n. *Nu's-vel-su'r-sá-on*. A place in the department of the Rhône, France, where there is a warm gaseous chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

NEUVIOLETT (Ger.), n. *Noi'fe-ol-et'v'*. Hoffmann's violet. [B.]

NEVR-. For words so beginning, not here given, see the corresponding words in *neur-*. [a, 48.]

NÉVRAGMIE (Fr.), n. *Na-vra'g-me*. Experimental ligation or division of certain nerves. [L, 41, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

NÉVRAXE (Fr.), n. *Na-vra's*. From *veipos*, a nerve, and *axis*, an axis. The cerebro-spinal axis. [L, 49 (a, 14).] **N. blanc**. The white peripheral substance of the cerebro-spinal axis. [L, 49 (a, 14).] **N. gris**. The gray central substance of the cerebro-spinal axis. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

NÉVREUX (Fr.), adj. *Na-vru's*. See *NEUROID* (1st def.).

NÉVRITE (Fr.), n. *Na-vret*. See *NEURITIS*.

NÉVROSE (Fr.), n. *Na-vroz*. See *NEUROSIS*.

NÉVROSINE (Fr.), n. *Na-vro-zen*. See *NERVINE*.

NÉVROSIQUE (Fr.), adj. *Na-vro-zek*. Neurotic.

NEW ALMADEN VICHY SPRINGS. *Nu's a'l-má-dan'vesh*¹². A place in Santa Clara County, California, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, saline, and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

NEWBOULDIA (Lat.), n. f. *Nu-boldi'*^{12-a}. A genus of biognoniaceous trees, of the *Tecomae*. [B, 121 (a, 35).] **N. laevis**. A species found in eastern Africa; a febrifuge, astringent, tonic, and oxytocic. [Nouv. rem., July 8, 1890, p. 318 (a, 50).]

NEWBURY SPRING, n. *Nu'b'-r-i*. A place in Orange County, Vermont, where there is an alkaline, saline, and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

NEW-FORMATION, n. *Nu's-fó-rm-a'shun*. Ger., *Neubildung*. See *NEOPLASM*.

NEW LONDON ALUM SPRING, n. *Nu's h'n'd'n a'l-u'm*. A place in Campbell County, Virginia, where there is a chalybeate and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

NEWPORT, n. *Nu'p'ort*. A sea-bathing resort in N. County, Rhode Island. [L, 30, 37.]

NEWSOM'S ARROYO GRANDE SPRINGS, n. *Nu's'mz a'r-ro-yo gra'n'da*. A place in San Luis, Obispo County, California, where there are gaseous, alkaline, ferruginous, saline, and sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

NEXUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ne'x-u's(u's)*. Gen., *nex'us*. From *necere*, to bind. A tying, a binding together. [A, 312 (a, 21).] **N. nervorum**. A tic-torum. See *CHIASM*. **N. stamineus oculi**. See *Ciliary BODY*.

NEXRAC (Fr.), n. *Ne'e-ra'k*. A place in the department of the Ardèche, France, where there is a hot gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 41, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

NEZ (Fr.), n. *Na*. See *Nose*.

NICANDRA (Lat.), n. f. *Ni'k-a(n'dra)*¹. 1. Of Adanson, a genus of the *Solanaceae*. 2. Of Schreber, the genus *Potalia*. [B, 34, 121 (a, 35).] **N. physaloides**. Ger., *schlutenartige N.* Apple-of-Peru; a species the fruit of which is used as a diuretic. [B, 19, 34, 180 (a, 35).]

NICARION (Lat.), n. n. *Ni'k-a(n's)/ri'-o'n*. Gr., *νικάριον*. Of Aetna, a certain collyrium. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

NICCOLIC, adj. *Ni'k-o-l'i'k*. Lat., *niccolicus*. Fr., *niccolique*. Containing nickel. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

NICCOLUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ni'k'ko'l-u'm(u'm)*. See *NICKEL*.

NICE (Fr.), n. *Nes*. A climatic winter resort in the department of the Alpes-Maritimes, France. [L, 30, 87 (a, 14).]

NICKAR-NUTS, n. pl. *Ni'k-a'r-nu'ts*. See *BONDCULLAE semina*.

NICKED, adj. *Ni'kt*. See *EMARGINATE*.

NICKEL, n. *Ni'k'e-l*. Lat., *niccolum*. Fr., n. Ger., *N.* A metallic element discovered by Cronstedt in 1757. It occurs in nature, usually associated with cobalt, in various minerals and also in meteorites. It is a hard, tough metal, of silvery whiteness and susceptible of a high polish, and can readily be rolled, welded, and drawn into wire. It is slightly magnetic. It is not readily oxidized, and is hence used for plating iron and steel. In composition, n. acts as a bivalent, and sometimes as a quadrivalent, element. Symbol, Ni; atomic weight, 58.6. [B, 3.] **Ammoniated n. chloride**. A compound of ammonia and n. chloride, $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming a white powder or blue octahedral crystals, readily soluble in water. [B, 3.] **Ammoniated n. sulphate**. Fr., *sulfate den. ammoniacal*. A compound of n. sulphate and ammonia. Two such compounds occur: (1) a violet-tinted white powder, $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$; and (2) a body, $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming transparent blue prismatic crystals. [B, 3.] **Fleur den. n.** (Fr.). See *N. oxide*. **Kupferi** (Ger.). False copper ore. [B.] See under *N. arsenide*. **N. acetate**. Fr., *acétate de n.* Ger., *essigsäures N. oxydul*. A salt of n. and acetic acid. It has been used medicinally. [Da Costa, "Med. News," Sept. 22, 1883 (B).] **N. ammoniosulphate**. Ger., *schwefelsäures N. oxydul ammoniak*. A substance, $\text{NiSO}_4(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, formed by dissolving n. in sulphuric acid and precipitating with ammonium sulphate. It forms short prismatic crystals soluble in about 20 parts of water. [B, 3.] **N. and ammonium chloride**. Fr., *chlorure double de n. et d'ammonium*. A double salt, $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, of a white color tending toward violet. [B, 270 (a, 38).] **N. and ammonium sulphate**. See *N. ammonio-sulphate*. **N. and potassium cyanide**. Ger., *Kalium'cyanür, Kaliumcyan'.* A substance, $\text{K}_2\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4\text{K}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurring as prismatic crystals, obtained by evaporating a solution of n. cyanide in a solution of potassium cyanide. [B.] **N. and potassium nitrite**. Ger., *salpêtresäures N. oxydulalkali*. A substance, $4\text{KNO}_2 \cdot \text{Ni}(\text{NO}_2)_2$, forming dark-red octahedral crystals. [B, 3.] **N. antimonate**. Fr., *antimoniate de n.* Ger., *antimonisches N. oxydul*. The compound, $\text{Ni}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_3 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B, 2.] **N. arsenate**. Fr., *arséniate de n.* Ger., *arsensäures N. oxydul*. Nickelous arsenate, $\text{Ni}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_3$, an apple-green crystalline powder. [B, 2.] **N. arsenide**. Fr., *arsénure de n.* A compound of arsenic and n. Several n. arsenides exist, the most important of which is the ore *AsNi* (Ger., *Kupfererz*), which forms copper-colored crystalline masses. [B, 3.] **N. bisulphide**. See *N. disulphide*. **N. bromide**. Lat., *niccoli bromidum*. Fr., *bromure de n.* Ger., *N. bromür*. Nickelous bromide, NiBr_2 . The anhydrous salt forms golden-yellow scales which readily deliquesce. The hydrated salt, $\text{NiBr}_2 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forms deliquescent green acicular crystals. This salt has been employed in epilepsy. [Da Costa, "Med. News," Sept. 23, 1883 (B).] **N. calcium, and potassium nitrite**. A yellow crystalline substance, $2\text{KNO}_2 + \text{Ca}(\text{NO}_2)_2 + \text{Ni}(\text{NO}_2)_2$, formed by adding potassium nitrite to a solution containing salts of n. and calcium. [B, 3.] **N. carbonate**. Fr., *carbonate de n.* Ger., *kohlensäures N. oxydul*. Nickelous carbonate, NiCO_3 or $\text{NiCO}_3 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B, 3.] **N. chlorate**. Lat., *niccolum chloratum*. A substance, $\text{Ni}(\text{ClO}_3)_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurring as dark-green hygroscopic octahedral crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38).] **N. chloride**. Fr., *chlorure de n.* Ger., *N. chlorid, N. chlorür*. A substance, NiCl_2 , occurring in the anhydrous state as a yellow earthy mass or as golden-yellow scales, turning green on exposure to the air. The anhydrous salt is an energetic antiseptic. [Schultz, "Dtsch. med. Wechnscr.," 1882, No. 52 (B); Da Costa, "Med. News," Sept. 22, 1883 (B); B, 3.] **N. cyanide**. Fr., *cyanure de n.* Ger., *Cyann'*. A substance, $\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_2$, obtained by the addition of hydrocyanic acid or potassic cyanide to a n. salt. [B.] **N. disulphide**. An iron-gray powder, NiS_2 . [B, 3.] **N. ferri-cyanide**. Fr., *cyanoferrique de n.* Ger., *Ferri-cyann'*. A yellow powder, $\text{Ni}_2\text{Fe}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_6$, insoluble in water and in dilute hydrochloric acid. [B.] **N. ferrocyanide**. Ger., *Ferrocyan'*. A greenish-white powder, $\text{Ni}_2\text{Fe}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_6$. [B.] **N. fluoride**. Fr., *fluorure de n.* Nickelous fluoride; a substance, $\text{NiF}_2 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming bluish-green crystals. [B, 3.] **N. gallate**. Fr., *gallate de n.* A green basic salt, obtained by neutralizing gallic acid with n. hydroxide or n. carbonate. [B, 46 (a, 14).] **N. hexamethylphosphoride**. A yellow, somewhat magnetic metallic compound of the composition Ni_3S_2 . [B, 270 (a, 38).] **N. hydrate**. **N. hydroxide**. Ger., *N. oxydulhydrat*. Nickelous hydroxide, $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$; an apple-green crystalline substance. It forms a blue solution in aqueous ammonia. [B, 3.] See also *N. sesquihydroxide*. **N. iodide**. Fr., *iodure de n.* Ger., *N. jodür*. Nickelous iodide, NiI_2 ; iron-black scales which, when combined with water of crystallization, appear as deliquescent bluish-green prismatic crystals. [B, 3.] **N. isocyanide**. See *ARSENIC n. monosulphide*. **N. monosulphide**. Fr., *monosulfure de n.* A body, *NiS*, occurring as bronze-yellow crystals and masses or as a black amorphous substance. [B, 3.] **N. monoxide**. Fr., *monoxyde de n.* Ger., *N. oxydul*. Nickelous oxide; a substance, NiO , forming olive-green crystals. [B, 3.] **N. nitrate**. Fr., *azotate de n.* Ger., *salpêtresäures N. oxydul*. A substance, $\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming green tabular efflorescent crystals. [B, 3.] **N. nitrite**. Fr., *nitrite de n.* Ger., *salpêtresäures N. oxydul*. The substance $\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_2)_2$. [B, 3.] **N. oxide**. Fr., *fleur (ou oxyde) de n.* See *N. monoxide* and *N. sesquioxide*. **N. oxyd** (Ger.). See *N. sesquioxide*. **N. oxydul** (Ger.). See *N. monoxide*. **N. perhydroxide**. **N. peroxide**. Fr., *peroxyde de n.* Ger., *N.*

oxyd. See *N. sesquioxide*.—*N. phosphate*. Fr. *phosphate de n.* Ger., *phosphorsäures N.* (oder *N'oxydul*). Nickelous phosphate; a green precipitate obtained by the action of boiling phosphoric acid on *n.* and in other ways. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in the mineral acids, and has been used in medicine. [Da Costa, "Med. News," Sept. 29, 1883 (B. 3).]—*N. phosphide*. A compound of *n.* and phosphorus. Three occur: (1) P_2Ni_3 , a black precipitate; (2) P_2Ni_4 , a gray crystalline mass; and (3) PNi_3 , a brittle silvery crystalline substance. [B. 3.]—*N. sesquihydroxide*. Ger., *N'oxydhydrat*. A black substance, $Ni_2(OH)_2$. [B. 3.]—*N. sesquioxide*. Fr., *sesqui-oxyde de n.* Ger., *N'oxyd*. A black powder, Ni_2O_3 . [B. 3.]—*N. silicate*. Fr., *silicate de n.* A salt of *n.* and silicic acid. Various such salts occur in nature, of which the chief are rewdansite, an earthy mineral consisting principally of $(NiFeMg)_2Si_2O_7 + 2H_2O$; and noumaite, having the composition $2(NiMg)_2SiO_{11} + 2H_2O$, and containing 24 per cent. of *n.* [B. 3 (a, 38).]—*N. sulphate*. Lat., *niccoli sulphas*. Fr., *sulfate de n.* Ger., *schweifelsäures N'oxydul*. Nickelous sulphate; a substance, $NiSO_4 + 7H_2O$, occurring ordinarily in green prismatic crystals. This form has been recommended as a hypnotic when opiates are contra-indicated. It also occurs in the form of bluish-green pyramidal crystals, $NiSO_4 + 6H_2O$, which, when heated to $100^\circ C.$, are deprived of all but one of their molecules of water and are reduced to a white powder. When heated above $280^\circ C.$, it becomes completely anhydrous. It is soluble in about 3 times its weight of water. [B. 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii, 225 (a, 50).]—*N. sulphide*. Fr., *sulfure de n.* See *N. monosulphide* and *N. disulphide*.—*N. thiocyanide*. A yellowish crystalline powder, $Ni(SCN)_2$, soluble in alcohol and ammonia. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—*N. vitriol*. Native *n.* sulphate, $NiSO_4 + 7H_2O$. [B.]

NICKELÉ (Fr.), adj. Nek-e²-la. Nickel-plated. [B.]

NICKELIC, adj. Ni²k-e²l²k. Fr., *nickélique*. Containing nickel as a quadrivalent radicle. [B.]

NICKELIFEROUS, adj. Ni²k-e²l²i²f'e²r-u²s. Fr., *nickélifère*. Producing or containing nickel. [B. 3.]

NICKELINE (Fr.), n. Nek-a-len. A compound of nickel and arsenic. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

NICKELOUS, adj. Ni²k-e²l-u²s. Containing nickel as a bivalent radicle. [a, 48.]

NICKER-NUTS, n. pl. Ni²k-u²r-nu²ts. See *BONDUCELLE* semina.

NICKHAUT (Ger.), n. Ni²k'ha²-u²t. See *MEMBRANA nictans*.

NICOLUM (Lat.), n. Ni²k'o²l-u²m(u²m). See *NICKEL*.

NICOTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne-ko²-shi²(ti²)-a². See *NICOTINE*.

NICOTIANOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ne-ko-shi²(ti²)-a(a²)/no(a²)-ma(ma²)/ni²-a². A mania for tobacco. [a, 34.]

NICOTIANA (Lat.), n. f. Ne-ko-shi²(ti²)-a(a²)/na². From *J. Nicot*, who is said to have sent the plant from Portugal to France. Fr., *nicotiane, tabac, Ger., Tabak*. It, *tabacco*, Sp., *tabaco*. The tobacco-plant; a genus of herbs (rarely shrubs) belonging (Bentham and Hooker) to the *Cestreeae*, or (Don and others) to the *Nicotianee* (Fr., *nicotianées*), which are a subdivision of the *Salicaceae*. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**Acetum nicotianae**. A preparation made by treating 30 grammes of tobacco and 6 cloves with 360 grammes of vinegar for 4 days and filtering. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Enema nicotianae**. See *ENEMA* FACIOL.

Extractum nicotianae (Fr. Ph., 6th ed., Finn. Ph.). (**Rademacheri** [Swiss Ph.]). A thick alcoholic (Fr. Ph., Finn. Ph.) or aqueous (Swiss Ph.) extract made from the leaves of *N. tabacum* and, according to the Fr. Ph., of *N. rustica*. The Swiss preparation is much weaker than the others. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Folia nicotianae** (Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., 3d ed.), Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.). **Herba nicotianae** Tabac. See *TABACUM*.—**Infusum nicotianae** (Russ. Ph.). A preparation made by infusing dry tobacco in boiling water and straining. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. americana**. See *N. tabacum*.

N. angustifolia. Fr., *nicotiane à feuilles étroites*. A variety of *N. frutescens*. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**N. attenuata**, **N. Bigelowii**. Species which, with *N. trigonophylla*, are used as tobacco by the Indians of the southwestern United States. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii (a, 50).]—**N. chilensis**. A variety of *N. tabacum*, by some authors considered a distinct species. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Nicotiana folia** (Gr. Ph.). See *TABACUM*.—**N. frutescens**, **N. frutesca**. Fr., *nicotiane arbrisseau*. Shrubby tobacco-plant; indigenous to China, by some considered a variety of *N. tabacum*. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. glauca**. A species abundant in the temperate regions, said to have the same properties as *N. tabacum*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, 772 (a, 50).]—**N. latissima**. A cultivated species, used in the manufacture of *N. tabacum*. [B. 19 (a, 35).]—**N. macrophylla**. Ger., *grossblättriger Tabak*.

A species having the same habitat and uses as *N. tabacum*. One variety, *N. macrophylla gigantea*, is known as the giant tobacco-plant. [B. 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. paniculata**. Fr., *nicotiane paniculée, tabac tube* (ou *d'Asie*, ou *de Vérine*, ou *de Brésil*). Ger., *Rispentabak, Jungferrtabak*. A cultivated species, less narcotic than *N. tabacum*. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. persica**. Persian (or Shiraz) tobacco-plant; one of the sources of a commercial tobacco known as Tumbek, or Shiraz, tobacco. [B. 5, 13, 104, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. pinnatifida**. Fr., *nicotiane à feuilles de pin*. [B. 186, 1866; "Ann. Jour. de Pharm.," May, 1886, p. 251.]—**N. pusilla**. Fr., *petite nicotiane*. A low-growing Chilean species resembling *N. tabacum*. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**N. quadrivalvis**. Fr., *nicotiane à quatre valves*. A species used as tobacco by the Indians about the Missouri and Columbia Rivers. [B. 5, 18, 19 (a, 35).]—**N. repanda**. Havana tobacco-plant; a species said to be used in Cuba in the manufacture of a cigar of fine quality. Some, however, say that *N. tabacum* is the source of all Cuban tobacco. [B. 5, 18, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. rustica**. Fr., *nicotiane rustique, petit tabac, tabac du Mexique* (ou *femelle*, ou *sauvage*, ou *à feuilles rondes*), *priapee*.

Ger., *Bauerntabak, türkischer* (oder *kleiner*) *Tabak*. Wild (or Syrian, or Latakia) tobacco-plant; a species said to have been the first introduced into Europe, where it is now cultivated. It is found naturalized on the borders of some of the lakes in the northern United States, and is thought to be the species cultivated by the aborigines of America. In the United States it yields a tobacco inferior in quality to that of *N. tabacum*, though it is regarded, as some of its popular names imply, as the source of the very superior tobacco known as Turkish and Latakia. As a medicine, it has the properties of *N. tabacum*. In Greece its empyreumatic liquid, separated in the pipes, is popularly employed in exanthematic diseases. [B. 5, 19, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—"Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, p. 116 (a, 50).]—**N. tabacum**. Fr., *tabac (mâle*,



NICOTIANA TABACUM. [A, 327.]

ou *vrai*, ou *à larges feuilles*, ou *de la Floride*), *grand tabac, herbe à l'ambassadeur* (ou *à la reine*, ou *à tous maux*, ou *de Sainte-Croix*, ou *du grand prieur*), *jusquiamme du Pérou*. Ger., *gemeiner* (oder *virginischer*) *Tabak*. Virginian tobacco-plant; a species indigenous to tropical America, now widely cultivated in both hemispheres. It has a simple unbranched stem, sometimes 6 feet high, bearing at the top a panicle of pink flowers. The leaves are alternate, simple, oblong, lanceolate, and at the lower part of the stem somewhat stalked and of larger size, sometimes 2 feet long. The herbaceous parts of the plant are covered with soft hairs exuding a glutinous fluid. When fresh, the leaves have a very narcotic odor and a bitter, nauseous taste. The dried leaves, the *tabacum* of the U. S. Ph., have a peculiar penetrating odor wanting in the fresh plant. They contain nicotine, nicotianine, a very small percentage of essential oil, malic, citric, acetic, oxalic, and pectic acids, and a small proportion of sugar, cellulose, albuminoids, and of fats and other bodies extractable by ether. Tobacco-smoke is very complex in composition, but, if nicotine (which does not occur, according to Vohl and Eulenberg) is excepted, the only constituents found in appreciable quantities are numerous basic substances of the picolinic series. A dark-brown, acrid, highly poisonous empyreumatic oil is obtained from tobacco by distillation. Tobacco used in moderation causes in those accustomed to its use a gentle exhilaration or a state of quietude and repose. Its excessive use produces dyspepsia, general anaemia, amblyopia from neuritis, and cardiac distress. Its active principle, nicotine, is a powerful sedative poison which has a depressant action on the motor-nerve trunks. Tobacco was formerly much used as a relaxant, but its use is attended with danger, as its poisonous principle is easily absorbed by the skin. [B. 5, 18, 19, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. trigonophylla**. See under *N. attenuata*.—**N. viridiflora**. See *N. paniculata*.—**Oleum nicotianae**. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of tobacco in 2 parts of olive-oil until the moisture is dissipated, expressing, and filtering; recommended for scabies, chilblain, paralysis, and indolent tumors. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Oxymel nicotianae**. A preparation made by boiling a mixture of 1 part of vinegar of tobacco and 2 parts of honey to the consistence of syrup. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus nicotianae**. A preparation made by digesting for 2 or 3 days a mixture of 720 grammes of tobacco-juice, 540 of hydromel, and 120 of oxymel, adding 1,080 of sugar, and bringing to the consistence of a syrup; or by boiling 1 part of tobacco in 12 parts of water, and either adding 2 of licorice and 24 of water to the residue after rejecting the liquid, boiling for a short time, straining, and adding 16 parts of honey, or adding 6 of sugar to the colature, reduced to somewhat less than one third, and in either case bringing to the consistence of a syrup. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura nicotianae aetherenae**. A preparation made by treating 1 part of tobacco in a percolator with 4 parts of ether. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura nicotianae** (Fr. Ph., 6th ed.). (**Rademacheri**). A preparation made by macerating for 4 days a mixture of equal parts of the fresh leaves of *N. rustica*, bruised in a stone mortar, and alcohol (Fr. Ph.); or by macerating 5 parts of the leaves with 6 of alcohol for 8 days, expressing, and filtering. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Vinum nicotianae**. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of tobacco in 12 parts of white wine for 8 days, and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

NICOTIANE (Fr.), n. Ne-ko-she-a²n. Of the Fr. Cod., the leaves of *Nicotiana tabacum*. [a, 38].—**Cigarettes de n.** (Fr. Cod.). Tobacco cigarettes, each containing one gramme of the

dried leaf. [B.]—**Poudre de n.** [Fr. Cod.]. A powder made by exposing tobacco-leaves for a few minutes to a temperature of 409° C., pounding in an iron mortar, and straining through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 113 (a, 38).]

NICOTIANIC ACID, n. $\text{Ni}^2\text{k-o-shi}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide nicotinique*. See NICOTINIC ACID.

NICOTIANIN, n. $\text{Ni}^2\text{k-o-shi}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}$. Fr., *nicotianine*. A volatile crystalline substance, not yet well investigated, resembling camphor; obtained by distilling tobacco with water. It is soluble in liquor potassae, insoluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 46, 93 (a, 14).]

NICOTIANISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ne-kosh(kot)-i²-a²n²(a²n)²-i²z- (i²z)/mu²s(mu²s). Ger., *Tabakvergiftung*. See NICOTINISM.

NICOTIANUS (Lat.), adj. Ne-kosh(kot)-i²-an(a²n)/u²s(u²s). Due to the action of tobacco.

NICOTIC ACID, n. $\text{Ni}^2\text{k-o}^2\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide nicotique*. See MALONIC ACID.

NICOTINE, n. $\text{Ni}^2\text{k-o}^2\text{t}^2\text{-en}$. Lat., *nicotina, nicotinum* [Russ. Ph.], *nicotia*. Fr., n. Ger., *Nicotin*. An alkaloid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2$ (or $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{N}_2$), found in tobacco. It is highly poisonous. [B, 2.]—**N. hydrochloride**. A substance, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2 \cdot 2\text{HCl}$. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

NICOTINIC ACID, n. $\text{Ni}^2\text{k-o}^2\text{-i}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide nicotinique* (or *nicotique*). Ger., *Nicotinsäure*. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{COOH})\text{N}$, isomeric with pyridinecarboxylic and picolinic acids, prepared by the action of various oxidizing agents on nicotine, etc. [B, 79; B, 93 (a, 14).]

NICOTINISM, **NICOTISMS**, n's. $\text{Ni}^2\text{k-o}^2\text{t}^2\text{-en-i}^2\text{zm}$, $\text{ni}^2\text{k-o}^2\text{t}^2\text{-i}^2\text{zm}$. Tobacco poisoning.

NICTATING, adj. $\text{Ni}^2\text{kt}^2\text{-at-i}^2\text{n}^2$. Fr., *clignotant*. Winking. [a, 30.]

NICTATION, **NICTITATION**, n's. $\text{Ni}^2\text{k-ta}^2\text{-shu}^2\text{n}^2$, $\text{-ti}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{-shu}^2\text{n}^2$. Lat., *nictatio* (from *nictare*, to move the eyelids). Fr., *nictation, clignotement*. Ger., *Blinzeln*. Winking; a rapid and repeated opening and closing of the eyelids. [F.]

NID (Fr.), n. Ne. 1. See NEST and NIDUS. 2. Of Velpeau, that variety of nidamentum constituted by open cavities or cellules. [A, 45.]—**N. de lièvre**. See *LANGSCIA cuminoides*.—**N. de pigeon**, **N. d'hirondelle**. See *EDIBLE NEST*.

NIDAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Ni}^2\text{d}(\text{ned})\text{-a}^2\text{-me}^2\text{n}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From *nidus*, a nest. 1. Of Burdach, the decidua. 2. Of Velpeau, the protective envelope in which an ovum undergoes development, whether within the mother's body or elsewhere. [A, 45.] See *Nid*, *Masse à nid*, and *Ménstrue à nid*.

NIDAMENTAL, adj. $\text{Ni}^2\text{d-a}^2\text{-me}^2\text{n}^2\text{-t}^2\text{l}$. Pertaining to a nest or egg-sac. [L, 206 (a, 27).]

NIDATION, n. $\text{Ni}^2\text{d-a}^2\text{-shu}^2\text{n}^2$. From *nidus*, a nest. The formation of a nest. [a, 34.]—**Uterine n.** Of Aveling, the periodical development of the uterine mucosa in the form of a decidua membrane that would serve to receive the ovule detached from the ovary. [L, 88 (a, 34).] Cf. *DEIDATION*.

NIDIFICATION, n. $\text{Ni}^2\text{d-i}^2\text{-fi}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{-shu}^2\text{n}^2$. From *nidus*, a nest, and *facere*, to make. Fr., n. Nest-building. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

NIDOR (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Nid}(\text{ned})\text{-o}^2\text{r}$. Gen., *-oris*. 1. Vapor, steam; the odor of roasted or burned meat. 2. The putrid substance into which food is converted in some varieties of dyspepsia. [B, 114 (a, 30); B, 117.]

NIDULANT, adj. $\text{Ni}^2\text{d-a}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-nt}$. Lat., *nidulans* (from *nidulari*, to make a nest). Fr., n. Ger., *nistend* (1st def.), *eingebettet* (2d def.). 1. Nestling, lying together like eggs in a nest. 2. Imbedded; sunken into a mass, usually without order (said of seeds in a fruit pulp). [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

NIDULARION (Lat.), **NIDULARIUM** (Lat.), n's n. $\text{Ni}^2\text{d}(\text{ned})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{u}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{g}^2\text{-r}(\text{r})\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From *nidulus*, a little nest. Of Noullet and Dasser, the mycelium of *Fungi*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

NIDUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Nid}(\text{ned})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Fr., *nid, nid de pigeon* (ou d'hirondelle) [4th def.]. 1. See NEST. 2. A focus of development or growth; the seat of a germ. [a, 43 (a, 3).] The nucleus of a nerve. 4. A fossa in the cerebellum situated between the uvula and nodules posteriorly and the posterior medullary velum anteriorly. [I, 6 (K).]—**N. esculentus**. See *EDIBLE NEST*.—**N. facialis**. See *Facial NUCLEUS*.—**N. of Westphal**. See *Westphal's NUCLEUS*.

NIEDELBAD (Ger.), n. $\text{Ned}^2\text{-e}^2\text{l-ba}^2\text{d}$. A place in the canton of Zürich, Switzerland, where there is a chalybeate and alkaline spring. [L, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

NIEDERBRONN (Ger.), n. $\text{Ned}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r-br}^2\text{on}$. A place in Alsace-Lorraine where there are saline, ferruginous, and gaseous springs. [L, 30, 37, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

NIEDERDRÜCKUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Ned}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r-dr}^2\text{u}^2\text{k-un}^2$. See DEPRESSION and EPIPSMA.

NIEDERFALLEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Ned}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r-fa}^2\text{l-le}^2\text{n}$. See CATAPOTISIS.

NIEDERFÜHREND (Ger.), adj. $\text{Ned}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r-fu}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{nd}$. See DEFERENT.

NIEDERGEBOGT (Ger.), adj. $\text{Ned}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r-ge}^2\text{-boigt}$. See RECLINATE.

NIEDERGEBOGEN (Ger.), adj. $\text{Ned}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r-ge}^2\text{-bog-e}^2\text{n}$. See DECLINAL.

NIEDERGEDRÜCKT (Ger.), adj. $\text{Ned}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r-ge}^2\text{-dr}^2\text{u}^2\text{kt}$. See DERESSED.

NIEDERGESCHLAGENHEIT (Ger.), n. $\text{Ned}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r-ge}^2\text{-shla}^2\text{g-e}^2\text{n-hit}$. See DEJECTION (1st def.).

NIEDERHÄNGEND (Ger.), adj. See INVERTENS (1st def.).

NIEDERKUNFT (Ger.), n. $\text{Ned}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r-kun}^2\text{ft}$. 1. Parturition. 2. Difficult labor. 3. Natural labor.—**Schnelle N.** Precipitate labor. [L, 80 (a, 43).]

NIEDERLANGENAU (Ger.), n. $\text{Ned}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r-la}^2\text{n}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-na}^2\text{-u}^2$. A place in the province of Breslau, Prussian Silesia, where there are 3 gaseous and ferruginous spring and mud-bath and whey-cure establishments. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14).]

NIEDERLEGEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Ned}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r-lag-e}^2\text{n}$. See DEPOSITION.

NIEDERLEGEND (Ger.), adj. $\text{Ned}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r-leg-e}^2\text{nd}$. See PRO-CUMBENT.

NIEDERNAU (Ger.), n. $\text{Ned}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r-na}^2\text{-u}^2$. A place in the Black Forest, Germany, where there is a gaseous spring containing magnesium sulphate. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14); L, 135 (a, 50).]

NIEDERSCHLAG (Ger.), n. $\text{Ned}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r-shla}^2\text{g}$. See DEPOSIT and PRECIPITATE, n.

NIEDERSCHLAGEND (Ger.), adj. $\text{Ned}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r-shla}^2\text{g-e}^2\text{nd}$. Depressant; sedative.

NIEDERSCHLUCKEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Ned}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r-shluk-e}^2\text{n}$. See DEGLUTITION.

NIEDERSELTERS (Ger.), n. $\text{Ned}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r-ze}^2\text{lt-e}^2\text{rz}$. See SELTERS.

NIEDERSINKEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Ned}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r-zi}^2\text{-nk-e}^2\text{n}$. See PRO-LAPSE.

NIEDERURNEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Ned}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r-urn-e}^2\text{n}$. A place in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

NIEDERWILDUNGEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Ned}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r-wi}^2\text{ld-un}^2\text{-e}^2\text{n}$. A place in Waldeck, Germany, where there are saline and alkaline springs. [L, 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

NIEDERWYL, n. A place in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

NIEDERZIEHER (Ger.), n. $\text{Ned}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r-tse-he}^2\text{r}$. See DEPRESSOR (1st def.).—**Langer N. des Schweifs**. See *SACRO-COCYGEUS INFECTOR*.—**N. der Nase**. See *DEPRESSOR alae nasi*.—**N. der Nasen-scheidewand**. See *DEPRESSOR septi mobilit narium*.—**N. des Armbelns**. See *ADDUCTOR of the arm*.—**N. des Mundwinkels**. See *DEPRESSOR anguli oris*.—**N. des Oberarmelns**. See *ADDUCTOR of the arm*.—**N. des Penis**. See *ISCHIO-CAVERNOSUS*.

NIERATZ (Ger.), n. $\text{Ner}^2\text{-a}^2\text{ts}$. A place in Württemberg, Germany, where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

NIERCHEN (Ger.), n. pl. $\text{Ner}^2\text{-ch}^2\text{-e}^2\text{n}$. The pyramids of Malpighi. [L, 80 (a, 43).]

NIERE (Ger.), n. $\text{Ner}^2\text{-e}^2$. See KIDNEY.—**Amyloidn.** See *Lardaceous KIDNEY*.—**Beckenn.** See *Intrapelvic KIDNEY*.—**Bright'sche N'krankheit**. See NEPHRITIS.—**Fett'n.** See *Fatty KIDNEY*.—**Geburtsn.** Puerperal kidney.—**Gicht'n.** See *Gouty KIDNEY*.—**Hufelenn.** See *Horseshoe KIDNEY*.—**Kopfn.** See *KIDNEPHOS*.—**Nebenn.** See *Suprarenal CAPSULES*.—**N'nausschnitt**. 1. See *HILUM of the kidney*. 2. See NEPHRECTOMY.—**N'nentzündung**. See NEPHRITIS.—**N'ngeschwulst**. See NEPHRONCUS.—**N'nkind**. The equivalent of an ancient term for the fleshy or sanguineous mole. See under MOLE.—**N'nnküel**. A glomerulus of the kidney. [B, 1.]—**N'nnmittel**. A renal remedy. [A, 521.]—**N'nschmerz**. See *Renal COLIC*.—**N'nschnitt**. See NEPHRECTOMY.—**N'nnschmuck**. Contraction of the kidney.—**N'nnstücker**. See *PYRAMIDS of Malpighi*.—**N'nnstichtig**. Nephritic. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**N'nnverleterung**. See NEPHRELCOSIS.—**N'nnvergrößerung**. Hypertrophy of the kidney. [a, 48.]—**N'nnverhärtung**. Induration of the kidney. [A, 521.]—**N'nnverstopfung**. Obstruction of the kidneys. [a, 48.]—**N'nnweh**. See *Renal COLIC*.—**Obern'n**. See *Suprarenal CAPSULES*.—**Primordial'n.** See *MESONEPHROS*.—**Sack'n.** See *CONTRACTOPHROS*.—**Schrumpf'n.** See *Contracted KIDNEY*.—**Stauungs'n.** Passive congestion of the kidney. [a, 18.]—**Urn'n**. See *MESONEPHROS*.—**Wandern'**. See *Floating KIDNEY*.—**Wassern**. See *HYDRONEPHROS* (1st def.).

NIESEMITEIL (Ger.), n. $\text{Nez}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-mi}^2\text{-te}^2\text{l}$. See ERRHINE.

NIESEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Nez}^2\text{-e}^2\text{n}$. The act of sneezing. [I, 3 (K).]

NIESWURZ (Ger.), n. $\text{Nes}^2\text{-wur}^2\text{ts}$. 1. See *ACHILLEA ptarmica*. 2. See *HELLEBORUS* and *HELLEBORUS viridis*. 3. *The Veratrum nigrum*. 4. *The Actaea spicata*. 5. *The Sedum acre*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**N'extrakt**. See *Extractum HELLEBORI* (1st def.).

NIESWURZEL (Ger.), n. $\text{Nes}^2\text{-wur}^2\text{ts-e}^2\text{l}$. Hellebore, especially black hellebore-root. [a, 35.]—**N'tinctur** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Extractum HELLEBORI viridis*.—**Weisse N.** [Ger. Ph.]. White hellebore (the root of *Veratrum album*). [B, 18 (a, 35).]

NIETNAGEL (Ger.), n. $\text{Net}^2\text{-na}^2\text{g-e}^2\text{l}$. See PARONYCHIA.

NIGELLA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ni}^2\text{[i]ni}^2\text{g-e}^2\text{l-la}^2$. From *niger*, black. Fr., *nigelle*. Ger., *Schwarzkümmel*. Fennel-flower; a genus of ranunculaceae herbs. The *Nigellarie* of Reichenbach are a subsection of the *Isopyreae*. his *Nigellae* are a subdivision of the *Helleboreae*, and the *Nigellinae* of Spach are a section of the *Helleboreae*. [B, 34, 43, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. arvensis**. *Herbae des champs, bouquet, fleur de Sainte-Catherine, gith (ou nielle) sauvage, gith bâtarde, nielle bâtarde, poivre commune*. Ger., *Ackerschwarzkümmel, Feldschwarzkümmel, wilder Schwarzkümmel*. Wild fennel-flower; a species growing in central and southern Europe. The seeds have similar properties to those of *N. sativa*, though the taste and smell are milder. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. damascena**. *Herbae de Damas (ou de jardina), herbe aux barbes (ou herbe de capucin, cheveu de Vénus, herbe toute épice, patte d'araignée*. Ger., *damascener (oder türkischer, oder französischer) Schwarzkümmel, Gretchen im Busch, Braut in den Haaren, Jungfer im Grünen, Kapuzinerkraut, Devil-in-a-bush, Jack-in-prison, Katharine's (or St. Katharine's) flower, lady-in-the-bower,*

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

See AMMONIUM nitrate.—*N. argenticus* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. See *Fused silver nitrate*.—*N. argenticus bis mitigerus* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See ARGENTY nitras dilutus.—*N. argenticus cristallissatus* [Fr. Cod.] (*seu fusus* [Fr. Cod., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]). See *Fused silver nitrate*.—*N. argenticus mitigerus* [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See ARGENTY nitras dilutus.—*N. baryticus* [Fr. Cod.]. See BARIUM nitrate.—*N. bihydrargyrosus* [Fr. Cod.]. Mercury subnitrate. [B.]—*N. bismuthosus basicus*, Bismuth subnitrate. [B.]—*N. cupricus*. See Copper nitrate.—*N. hydrargyricus acido nitrico solutus* [Fr. Cod.]. *N. hydrargyri liquidus* [Belg. Ph.]. See *Liquor hydrargyri nitratis*.—*N. hydrargyroso-ammoniacus basicus*. See MERCURY and ammonium nitrate.—*N. hydrargyrosus* [Fr. Cod.]. Mercury protonitrate. [a, 38.]—*N. kaieus* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. Potassium nitrate. [B, 93.]—*N. natricus*, Sodium nitrate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*N. pilocarpinus* [Fr. Cod.]. See Pilocarpine nitrate.—*N. plumbicus* [Fr. Cod.]. See LEAD nitrate.—*N. potassicus* [Fr. Cod.]. See POTASSIUM nitrate.—*N. sodicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Sodium nitrate. [B.]—*N. stibicus*. Antimony nitrate. [Booth (B).]—*N. strychninus* [Fr. Cod.]. See STRYCHNINE nitrate.—*N. subbismuthicus*. Bismuth subnitrate. [B, 97.]—*Solutio nitratis hydrargyri* [Dan. Ph.]. See *Liquor hydrargyri nitratis oxydulati*.—*Unguentum nitratis hydrargyrici* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis*.

NITRATE, *n.* Nit'rat. Lat., *nitratus*. Fr., *azotate*, *n.* Ger., *Nitrat*, *salpetersaures Salz*. A salt of nitric acid. [B.]—*Ferrie n.*, Ferrous n. See under IRON n.—*N. ammoniaco-mercurieux* (Fr.). See MERCURY and ammonium n.—*N. de Chili* (Fr.). Chile saltpetre, sodium n. [B.]

NITRATED, adj. Nit'rat-ed. Lat., *nitratus*. Fr., *nitré*. United with nitric acid or with nitre. [a, 38.]

NITRATION, *n.* Nit-ra'shu'n. Ger., *Nitirung*. The act or process of treating with nitric acid. [B, 4.]

NITRE, *n.* Nit'r. Gr., *νίτρον*. Lat., *nitrum*. Fr., *n.* Potassium nitrate. [B.] Cf. NITRUM.—*Alcali de n.* (Fr.). See POTASSIUM carbonate.—*Ammoniacal n.* Ammonium nitrate. [B, 91.]—*Antimoniated n.* See NITRUM anodynum.—*Argillaceous n.* Aluminium nitrate. [B, 91.]—*Cubic n.* Lat., *nitrum cubicum*. Fr., *n. cubique*. Sodium nitrate. [B.]—*Eau de n.* Of Valentin nitric acid. [B, 88 (a, 14).]—*Esprit de n.* (Fr.). See *Spirit of n.*—*Esprit de n. dulcifié* (Fr.). See *Spiritus ætheris nitrosi* and ACIDE AZOTIQUE alcoolisé.—*Esprit de n. fumant* (Fr.). See *Fuming nitric acid*.—*Martial n.* Iron nitrate. [B, 91.]—*N. alcalisé* (Fr.). See POTASSIUM carbonate.—*N. ammoniacal* (Fr.). Ammonium nitrate. [B, 93.]—*N. antimoné de Stahl* (Fr.). Nitrum antimoniatum. [B, 92.]—*N. barotique* (Fr.). Barium nitrate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*N. cubique* (Fr.). Sodium nitrate. [B, 93.]—*N. de Saturne*. See LEAD nitrate.—*N. des mers du Sud* (Fr.). Sodium nitrate. [B, 93.]—*N. de terre pesante* (Fr.). Barium nitrate. [B, 93.]—*N. du Chili* (Fr.). *N. du Pérou* (Fr.). Sodium nitrate. [B, 93.]—*N. fixe* (Fr.). See POTASSIUM carbonate.—*N. fixe de Schaefer* (Fr.). Potassium sulphate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*N. fixe par les charbons* (Fr.). Potassium carbonate prepared by means of charcoal. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*N. fixe par le tartre* (Fr.). Potassium carbonate prepared by means of cream of tartar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*N. fixe par lui même* (Fr.). See POTASSIUM carbonate.—*N. inflammable* (Fr.). See AMMONIUM nitrate.—*N. lunaire*. See Silver nitrate.—*N. magnésien* (Fr.). Magnesium nitrate. [B, 93.]—*N. of Venus*. Copper nitrate. [B, 91.]—*N. perlé* (Fr.). Nitrum perlatum.—*N. plombique* (Fr.). Lead nitrate. [B, 93.]—*N. quadrangulaire* (Fr.). Sodium nitrate. [a, 38.]—*N. régénéré* (Fr.). See NITRUM regeneratum.—*N. rhomboidal* (Fr.). Sodium nitrate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*N. saturnin* (Fr.). 1. Lead nitrate. [B, 93.] 2. See NITRUM saturninum.—*N. with base of mineral alkali*. Sodium nitrate. [B, 91.]—*N. with base of potash*. Potassium nitrate. [B, 91.]—*Prismatic n.* See POTASSIUM nitrate.—*Quadrangular n.* Sodium nitrate. [B, 91.]—*Saturnine n.* Lead nitrate. [B, 91.] Cf. NITRUM saturninum.—*Sel de n.* (Fr.). Potassium nitrate. [B, 93.]—*Spirit of n.* Lat., *spiritus nitri acidus*. Fr., *esprit de n.* A commercial term for a variety of nitric acid much stronger than double aqua fortis. (To be distinguished from *sweet spirit of n.*) [B, 2.]—*Sweet spirit of n.* See *Spiritus ætheris nitrosi*.—*Wall-n.* The saline efflorescences formed on walls. [B, 2.]

NITREUX (Fr.), adj. Ne-tru'. Nitrous. [B.]

NITRIC, adj. Nit'ri'k. Lat., *nitricus*. Fr., *azotique, nitrique*. Containing nitrogen as a pentad radicle. [B.]—*N. anhydride*. Ger., *Salpetersäure-anhydrid*. Nitrogen pentoxide. [B.]—*N. monohydric*. N. acid. [B, 2.]—*N. oxide*. See NITROGEN dioxide.

NITRIC ACID, *n.* Nit'ri'k. Lat., *acidum nitricum* (*seu azoticum, seu septicum*), *aqua fortis*. Fr., *acide nitrique* (*ou azotique, ou nitreux blanc*). Ger., *Salpetersäure*. Syn.: *spirit of nitre, hydrogen nitrate*. A monobasic acid, HNO₃; a colorless liquid of peculiar odor and fuming on contact with the air. It has a strong affinity for moisture, and is a powerful and corrosive agent, attacking organic tissues with great energy and fermenting fever, in diarrhoeal diseases, in whooping-cough, and as a tonic, especially in syphilis, and typically as a caustic. [B.]—"Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii, p. 76, x, p. 140 (a, 50).]—*Alcoholic n.* a. Lat., *acidum nitricum alcoholisatum* (*seu alcoholisatum* [Fr. Cod.]) (q. v.). A distillate of 1 part of n. a. with 3 parts of alcohol. [B.] See *Spiritus ætheris nitrosi* and ACIDE AZOTIQUE alcoolisé.—

Anhydrous n. a. Fr., *acide azotique anhydre*. Ger., *wasserfreie Salpetersäure*. Nitrogen pentoxide; so called because combined with water it forms nitric acid. [B.]—*Chloride of n. a.* Nitroxyl chloride. [B.]—*Commercial n. a.* Lat., *acidum nitricum crudum* (*seu venale*). Syn.: *aqua fortis*. An impure kind of n. a., colorless or of a pale-yellow color. It is found in two varieties, the stronger (double aqua fortis) having a sp. gr. of 1.37, the weaker (single aqua fortis) being half as strong with a sp. gr. of 1.21. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—*Dilute n. a.* Lat., *acidum nitricum dilutum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *acide azotique dilué*. Ger., *verdünnte Salpetersäure*. N. a. diluted with 6 times as much water [U. S. Ph.], or with water enough to make an imperial pint when added to 2,400 grains of the acid. The U. S. preparation contains 10 per cent. of the pure acid (14 per cent. of the official acidum nitricum), and has a sp. gr. of 1.099. The Br. preparation contains 17.5 per cent. of the pure acid (about 25 per cent. of the official acidum nitricum), and has a sp. gr. of 1.105. The dilute acid of the U. S. Ph. of 1870 contained 13 per cent. of the pure acid. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—*Fuming n. a.* Lat., *acidum nitricum fumans* [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *rauchende Salpetersäure*. N. a. containing nitrogen acid and emitting copious brownish vapors of nitrogen tetroxide. [B.]—*Monohydrated n. a.* Fr., *acide azotique monohydraté*. Pure n. a.; so called because it is regarded as anhydrous n. a. (nitrogen pentoxide) united with 1 molecule of water, N₂O₅ + H₂O = 2HNO₃. [B.]—*Official n. a.* Lat., *acidum nitricum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *acide azotique officinal* [Fr. Cod.]. A liquid containing 70 per cent. of the pure acid [Br. Ph.] (69.4 per cent. [U. S. Ph.]), and having a sp. gr. of 1.42. The Fr. preparation contains 63.6 per cent. of the pure acid, and has a sp. gr. of 1.39. The preparation of the Ger. Ph. contains 30 per cent. of the pure acid, and has a sp. gr. of 1.185. An acid containing over 90 per cent. of the pure acid and having a sp. gr. of 1.5 was formerly official in the Br. Ph. [B.]

NITRICUM (Lat.), *n.* Nit'ri'k-u'm(u'm). Of Berzelius, a supposed element of which he assumed nitrogen to be the oxide. [B, 3.] Cf. NITRIUM.

NITRICUS (Lat.), adj. Nit'ri'k-u's(u's). 1. Nitric; containing nitric acid. 2. Used with the name of a base, the nitrate of that base.

NITRIDE, *n.* Nit'ri'd(trid). Ger., *Nitür*. A compound of an element or a radicle directly with nitrogen. [B.]

NITRIFICATION, *n.* Nit'ri-fi'k-a'shu'n. From *nitrum*, native soda, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *n.* The process, constantly going on in nature, of the conversion of ammonia into nitric acid, thought to be due to the presence of certain bacteria. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

NITRIGENIUM (Lat.), *n.* Nit(nit'ri-ri-2-jen(ge'n)'i-2-u'm(u'm). Nitrogen monoxide. [a, 38.]

NITRILE, *n.* Nit'ri'l. A compound of cyanogen with an alcoholic radicle in which the nitrogen is trivalent. Similar compounds in which the nitrogen is univalent are called *ison's* or *carblylamines*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—*Acidyl n.* See ACIDYL'.

NITRILBASE (Ger.), *n.* Net-re'l'ba'z-e's. A tertiary amine or amide. [Brockhaus (B).]

NITRITE, *n.* Nit'rit. Lat., *nitris*. Fr., *n.*, *azotite*. Ger., *Nitrit*. A salt of nitrous acid.

NITRIUM (Lat.), *n.* Nit'ri-ri-2-u'm(u'm). The hypothetical radicle of nitrogen, which would thus be an oxide. [B, 48 (a, 14).]

NITROACETIC ACID, *n.* Nit-ro-a'se-et(e'2)'i'k. Fr., *acide nitroacétique*. Ger., *Nitroëssigsäure*. A 1-molecule nitride substitution product, CH₃(NO₂).CO.OH, of acetic acid. [B, 3.]

NITROACETONITRILE, *n.* Nit'ro-a's'e-(e't-o-n)'i'ri'l. Ger., *Nitroacetnitril*. A substitution derivative, C(NO₂)H₂CN=C₂H₂. N₂O₂ of acetoneitrile. It has not yet been isolated, but various substitution compounds of mercury and silver have been formed, which constitute the so-called *fuminales*, n. being regarded as the dibasic fulminic acid. [B, 4.]

NITROACRIDINE, *n.* Nit'ro-a'k'ri'd-i'en. A substitution product formed by the action of acridine on nitric acid. a-n., C₁₂H₉(NO₂)N, β-n., a form isomeric with a-n., and dim', C₁₂H₇(NO₂)₂N, are known. [B, 2.]

NITROALIZARIN, *n.* Nit-ro-a'l'i'z-a'n'i'n. Ger., *N. Alizarin orange*, C₁₄H₇(NO₂)O₄, prepared by the action of nitrous acid or nitrobenzene on alizarin. [B, 49.]

NITROAMIDOBENZENE, *n.* Nit-ro-a'm'i'd-o-be'n'z'en. Ger., *Nitroamidobenzol*. Nitraniline. [B.]

NITROAMYLENE, *n.* Nit-ro-a'm'i'l'en. An oily substance, C₆H₄(NO₂). [B, 270 (a, 38).]

NITROAMYLUM (Lat.), *n.* Nit(nit'ri-to-ro(ro's)-a'm(a'm)'i'l-(u'l)-u'm(u'm). Xyloidin. [a, 38.]

NITROANTHRACQUINONE, *n.* Nit-ro-a'n-thra's'kwi'n'on. Ger., *Nitroanthracchinon*. The compound C₁₄H₇(NO₂)O₂. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

NITROBENZENE, *n.* Nit-ro-b'e'n'z'en. Fr., *nitrobenzine*. Ger., *Nitrobenzin*. A substance, C₆H₅NO₂, a derivative of nitric acid and benzene; a light-yellowish oily liquid, which crystallizes at a low temperature to large needles melting at 30° C. and boiling at 208° C. It is slightly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, in ether, in benzene, and in strong nitric acid, is poisonous, especially when its vapor is inhaled, and is used in the preparation of the aniline colors. As prepared from pure benzene it is known as *light n.* or *n. for blue or black*; as prepared from a mixture of benzene and toluene it is known as *heavy n.* or *n. for red*. A very heavy n., consisting chiefly of orthonitrotoluene and paranitrotoluene, is also used. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]—*N. sulphonic acid*. Fr., *acide nitrobenzène sulfonique*. An acid, C₆H₄(NO₂).SO₃OH, or benzene in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by nitryl and the sulphuric acid residue (—SO₃OH). Only one of the three pos-

sible isomeric varieties has been obtained pure—*metan'sulphonic acid*, $C_6H_4(NO_2)H.SO_3.OH.H.H$, which crystallizes in large flat deliquescent tables. [B; B, 3 (a, 38).]

NITROBENZOIC ACID, *n.* Nit-ro-be'nz-o-i'k. Fr., *acide nitrobenzoïque*. Ger., *Nitrobenzoesäure*, *Nitrobenzinsäure*. An acid, $C_6H_4(NO_2)CO.OH$, known in three isomeric forms: (1) *orthon'* *a.*, crystallizing from hot water in large colorless needles, from a spontaneously evaporated alcoholic solution in asymmetric tablets or prisms, and melting at 147° C.; (2) *metan'* *a.*, crystallizing from water in small plates, from dilute alcohol in monoclinic tablets melting at about 141° C.; (3) *paran'* *a.*, crystallizing in shining, yellow-white plates, somewhat soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol, and melting at 238° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

NITROBENZOL, *n.* Nit-ro-be'nz-o'i. Lat., *nitrobenzolum*. Fr., *nitro-benzol*. Ger., *N.* See NITROBENZENE.

NITROBENZONITRIL, *n.* Nit'-ro-be'nz-o-ni'tri'l. A substance, $C_6H_4(NO_2)CN$, known in three isomeric forms: (1) *orthon'*, forming needles easily soluble in alcohol and in hot water and melting at 109° C.; (2) *metan'*, forming needles melting at about 118° C.; (3) *paran'*, crystallizing in plates subliming when heated. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

NITROBENZOYL, *n.* Nit-ro-be'nz-o-i'l. A crystalline powder, C_6H_4N , a decomposition product of oil of bitter almonds. [B, 93.]—*N'acetic acid*, A nitril substitution product of nitroacetic acid. *Metan'acetic acid*, $C_6H_4(NO_2)CH_2.CO.OH.H.H$. [$C_6H_4(NO_2)CH_2.CO.OH.H.H$] = $C_6H_4(NO_2)$, is a crystalline substance readily soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether. [B, 2.]

NITROBENZYL, *n.* Nit-ro-be'nz-i'l. Fr., *nitrobenzyle*. Ger., *N.* A univalent radicle, $C_6H_4(NO_2)CH_2$, a nitril substitution derivative of benzyl. Two isomeric varieties are known: (1) *metan'*, $C_6H_4(H.H.NO_2)H.CH_2$; (2) *paran'*, $C_6H_4(H.H.NO_2)H.H.CH_2$. [a, 38.]—*N. alcohol*. Fr., *alcool nitrobenzyle*. Ger., *Nitrobenzylalkohol*. A substance, $C_6H_4(NO_2)CH_2.OH$, known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *orthon' alcohol*, crystallizing in long, fine needles, slightly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, and melting at 74° C.; (2) *metan' alcohol*, a thick, oily liquid decomposing when heated; (3) *paran' alcohol*, crystallizing from boiling water in fine shining needles melting at 93° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—*N. chloride*. A substance, $C_6H_4(NO_2)CH_2.Cl$. *Orthon' chloride*, $C_6H_4(H.NO_2)CH_2.Cl$, used in the preparation of orexine, crystallizes from petroleum ether in large rhomboedra, melting at about 49° C.; *metan' chloride* crystallizes from hot petroleum ether in long light-yellow needles melting at about 47° C.; and *paran' chloride* crystallizes from boiling alcohol in fine white needles, or in nacreous plates, melting at 76° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—*N'formanilide*. A substance, $C_6H_4(NO_2)CH_2.N(CO.H)C_6H_5$. *Orthon'formanilide*, $C_6H_4(H.NO_2)CH_2.N(CO.H)C_6H_5$, derived from *orthon' chloride*, is a yellow crystalline body which by reduction forms phenyl dihydroquinazoline. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 41 (B).]

NITROBROMOCAMPHOR, *n.* Nit-ro-brom-o-ka'm'fo'r. A substance, $C_{10}H_{14}Br(NO_2)O$, occurring in large rhombic prisms, insoluble in alkalies, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, and melting at about 105° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

NITROBROMOFORM, *n.* Nit-ro-brom'o-f'o'r-m. Ger., *N.* An oily liquid, $CB_2(NO_2)$, solidifying at 10° C. [B, 4.]

NITROCAMPHOR, *n.* Nit-ro-ka'm'fo'r. A substance, $C_{10}H_{14}Cl(NO_2)$, obtained by R. Schiff from camphor. It crystallizes from alcohol in rhombic prisms, melting at about 101° C. ["Jahresb. der rein. Chem.," 1880, p. 400 (B); B, 3 (a, 38).]

NITROCARBOL, *n.* Nit-ro-ka'r'b'o'l. Fr., *n.* Ger., *N.* Of Kolbe, nitromethane. [B, 2.]

NITROCARBOLSÄURE (Ger.), *n.* Nit-ro-ka'r'b-o'l'zoi'r-e'. Nitrophenol. [a, 38.]

NITROCELLULIN, **NITROCELLULOSE**, *n's.* Nit-ro-se'l'i-u'i'-p'n.-os. Ger., *N.* A substitution compound of cellulose. *Monon'*, $C_6H_7(NO_2)O$, *din'* (pyroxilin), $C_6H_7(NO_2)_2O$, and *trin'* (gun-cotton), $C_6H_7(NO_2)_3O$, are known. [B.]

NITROCHLOROCAMPHOR, *n.* Nit-ro-klor-o-ka'm'fo'r. A substance, $C_{10}H_{14}Cl(NO_2)O$, crystallizing from alcohol in long needles melting at about 94° C. An isomeric variety is known, a camphor-like mass, of bitter aromatic taste, melting at 83° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

NITROCHLOROFORM, *n.* Nit-ro-klor'o-f'o'r-m. See CHLOROPICRIN.

NITROCODEINE, *n.* Nit-ro-kod-e'n. Fr., *nitrocodéine*. A substance, $C_{18}H_{20}NO_2$, forming silvery foliate crystals, or fine light-yellow and silky needles, sparingly soluble in boiling water and in ether, freely soluble in alcohol, fusible at 212° to 214° C. and decomposing with effluvia at a higher temperature. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

NITRODIMETHYLANILINE, *n.* Nit-ro-di-me'th-i'l-a'n'i'l. en. Fr., *nitrodiméthylaniline*. Ger., *Nitrodimethylanilin*. The substance $C_6H_4(NO_2)N(CH_3)_2 = C_6H_4.N_2O_2$. [B, 4.]

NITROETHANE, *n.* Nit-ro-e'th'an. Fr., *nitrothane*. Ger., *Nitroäthan*. A colorless inflammable liquid, $C_2H_5NO_2 = C_2H_5.N$. Isomeric with ethyl nitrite ($C_2H_5.O.N$); of fragrant odor, boiling at about 113° C., and giving off explosive vapors. It acts internally like nitromethane. [B.]—*Sodium N.* A white amorphous inflammable and explosive powder, $C_2H_5.NaNO_2$. [B.]

NITROFORM, *n.* Nit-ro-f'o'r-m. Ger., *N.* An acid body, $CH(NO_2)_3$, analogous in composition to chloroform and iodoform. It occurs in colorless cubical crystals, which form at 15° C. a strong-smelling oily liquid. *N.* is prepared by the action of nitric acid on the biliary acids and in other ways. [B, 4.]

NITROGEN, *n.* Nit-ro-jen'. From *nitro*, nitre (see *nitrum*), and *γεννᾶν*, to produce. Fr., *azote*. Ger., *Stickstoff*. Syn.: *azote*. A non-metallic element discovered by Priestley in 1772. It was then called "mephitic air" and "phlogisticated air." Lavoisier pointed out its elementary character and called it *azote*; and Chappe gave it its present name. It occurs in the free state in the atmosphere. Combined with carbon, it gives rise to the group of cyanogen compounds, and united with hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon, it forms a constituent of the alkaloids, of nearly all the organic compounds found in the animal body (including the proteids, albumins, and coloring principles), and of many inorganic substances. It is a colorless, odorless, and tasteless gas, liquefiable under very great pressure and at a low temperature. (Sp. gr., 0.9713. *N.* combines directly with only a few elements. The compounds of this class (called *nitrides*) being ammonia and the oxides of *n.*, and does not enter into combination energetically; hence it does not give rise to the phenomena of combustion, as oxygen does, and it is not inflammable itself. The compounds formed by its indirect union with many elements are very numerous and important. Associated with hydrogen, it forms ammonia, and this is the starting-point of a vast number of derivatives called *amides* and *amines*. Associated with oxygen, it forms *nitrous acid* and *nitric acid*, and enters into the composition of the salts of these acids. The fact that in an atmosphere of *n.* the violet rays of the spectrum disappear before the blue and green has led to the supposition that *n.* is a compound body, and indications have been discovered of an active allotropic *n.*, analogous to ozone. In composition, *n.* acts usually as a trivalent radicle, replacing 3 atoms of hydrogen. Often, however, it is quinquivalent and replaces 5 atoms of hydrogen. Symbol, *N*; atomic weight, 14.01. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xiv, p. 168, xxx, p. 262 (a, 50).]—*Ethylated n. chloride*. See DICHLORETHYLAMINE.—*N. benzoide*. Of Mitscherlich, azobenzene. [B, 3].—*N. binoxide*. See *N. dioxide*.—*N. bromide*. Fr., *bromure d'azote*. A compound of *n.* and bromine, of uncertain composition; a dark-red oily liquid, very volatile, highly explosive, and having a powerful odor. [B, 3].—*N. chloride*. Fr., *chlorure d'azote*. Ger., *Stickstoffchlorid*. Syn.: *azotum*. A compound of *n.* and chlorine whose exact constitution is not known. It is a thin yellowish oily liquid, very volatile, and emitting acid vapors of a peculiar pungent odor. It explodes very readily, and with great violence. [B, 3].—*N. dioxide*. Fr., *dioxyde d'azote*. Ger., *Stickstoffoxyd*. Nitric oxide; a colorless gas, *NO*, so called because in proportion to the amount of *n.* it contains twice as much oxygen as *n. monoxide*. In contact with air it exhales reddish vapors of *n. tetroxide*. It has been used as a colorant. [B, 3].—*N. iodide*. Fr., *iodure d'azote*. Ger., *Stickstoffjodid*. A black powder formed by the action of iodine on a solution of ammonia in water or alcohol. It decomposes readily, frequently (especially if exposed to bright light or when heated gradually to 58° C.) with explosive violence. Its composition appears to vary according to the method of its preparation, being either *NI* or *NIH*. The former body combines with ammonia to form compounds NH_3NI and NH_3NI_2 . [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, 509, xxiv, 208 (a, 50).]—*N. monoxide*. Fr., *monoxyde d'azote*. Ger., *Stickstoffmonoxyd*. Nitrous oxide, laughing-gas; a colorless gas, N_2O , of agreeable odor and sweetish taste. By the application of cold or of suitable pressure it may be reduced to a liquid boiling at 87° C., and by still further reduction of temperature to a crystalline solid. When inhaled together with oxygen it produces an exhilarant and intoxicating effect; when inhaled by itself it produces complete anesthesia, long, however, for a brief period only, and not always associated with loss of consciousness. It has been used in pulmonary affections, for general debility, etc., and is often used as an anesthetic, especially in minor surgical operations. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xii, 134 (a, 50).]—*N. oxide*. Fr., *oxyde d'azote*. See *N. monoxide*.—*N. dioxide*, *N. trioxide*, *N. tetroxide*, and *N. pentoxide*.—*N. pentoxide*. Nitric anhydride, anhydrous nitric acid; a white crystalline substance, highly volatile and deliquescent, and as a powerful oxidizing agent. United with water, it forms nitric acid. [B, 2].—*N. peroxide*. See *N. tetroxide*.—*N. protoxide*. Fr., *protoxyde d'azote*. See *N. monoxide*.—*N. selenide*. An orange-colored substance, N_2Se . [B, 3].—*N. sulphide*. Fr., *sulfure d'azote*. Ger., *Stickstoffschwefel*. A substance, N_2S , occurring as a yellow powder, in yellowish-red crystals, which emit acid vapors when heated, and melt at 158° C. It forms various double compounds with sulfur chloride. [B, 3].—*N. terhydride*, *N. terhyduret*. Ammonia. [B, 98, 199].—*N. tetroxide*. A liquid which at temperatures below 0° C. is colorless, but which above this point becomes yellow and gradually deepens in color till it attains a dark-orange hue. It boils at 22° C., giving off vapors of disagreeable odor and of reddish-brown color, but almost black when the temperature is raised still higher. The composition of liquid *n. tetroxide* is probably N_2O_4 , while the gas consists of a mixture of this substance with another having the composition NO , the proportion of the latter constituent increasing as the temperature is elevated. It is a powerful antiseptic. [B, 3].—*N. trioxide*. Fr., *trioxyde d'azote*. A dark-blue liquid, N_2O_3 , readily decomposing at ordinary temperatures and combining with water to form nitrous acid. [B, 3.]

NITROGENOUS, adj. Nit-ro-jen'-e'n-us. Fr., *nitrogéné*. Ger., *stickstoffhaltig*. Containing nitrogen. [K.]

NITROGLYCERIN, *n.* Nit-ro-gli'se'r-i'n. Lat., *nitroglycerinum* from *nitro*, nitre, and *glycis*, sweet, *nitrogleum*. Fr., *nitroglycérine*. Ger., *N.* Syn.: *trinitrin*, *glonoin*. A colorless, oily, explosive liquid, $C_3H_5(O.NO_2)_3$, prepared by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerin and subsequent precipitation with water. It is insoluble in water and in glycerin, sparingly soluble in alcohol, readily soluble in ether, in chloroform, in glacial acetic acid, and in carbolic acid. It is odorless when cold, has a sweet but burning taste, is poisonous, and crystallizes in long

needles at 20° C. In minute doses it causes acceleration of the heart's action through dilatation of the arterioles, with violent headache and subsequent prostration. Medicinally, it is used in solution for lowering the blood-pressure, and in uræmia, asthma, migraine, albuminuria, etc. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 20, 1886, p. 219.]

NITROGLYCERINUM (Lat.), n. n. Nitro- $\text{gl}^{\text{u}}\text{c}^{\text{e}}\text{-in}(\text{en})^{\text{u}}\text{m}(\text{u})\text{m}$. See **NITROGLYCERIN**.—**Tablette nitroglycerini** [Br. Ph.]. Two-and-a-half-grain chocolate lozenges containing each $\frac{1}{16}$ of a grain of pure nitroglycerin. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID, n. Nitro-hid-ro-klor¹/2k. Lat., *acidum nitrohydrochloricum* (seu *nitromuriaticum*, seu *chloronitrosium*, seu *regalinum*), *aqua regia* (seu *regia*). Fr., *acide nitrohydrochlorique*, *eau régale*. Ger., *Salpetersäure, Königswasser*. A mixture of 1 part of nitric acid and 3 or 4 parts of hydrochloric acid; a liquid having a strong odor of chlorine and fuming on contact with air. It is a powerful corrosive, dissolving gold and platinum. It contains free chlorine (whence its solvent powers) and nitrosyl chloride, produced by the interaction of the two acids. The n. a. (Lat., *acidum nitrohydrochloricum*) of the U. S. Ph. is made by adding 4 parts of nitric acid to 15 of hydrochloric acid. The Fr. preparation, *eau régale* [Fr. Cod.], is the same, but, before mixing, the nitric acid is diluted with 1 part of distilled water. The preparation of the U. S. Ph. of 1870 contained 9 parts of nitric acid to 15 of hydrochloric acid. N. a. is used internally and externally as a hepatic stimulant and in dyspepsia with deficiency of acid secretion. [B.]—**Dilute n. a.** Lat., *acidum nitrohydrochloricum dilutum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. N. a. diluted with water. The U. S. preparation contains 20 per cent. by weight of the combined nitric and hydrochloric acids; the Br. preparation has over 28 per cent. of the combined acids and an amount of nitric acid (15 per cent.) largely in excess of the quantity necessary to produce the peculiar action which takes place between the two acids. [B.]—**N. a. bath.** A bath containing n. a. usually in the proportion of 1 to 2 oz. of the acid to 1 gallon of water. Is used as a sponge-bath and pediluvium in hepatic disorders. [B, 254.]

NITROLACTIC ACID, n. Nitro-la- a^{t} /2k. Fr., *acide nitrolactique*. Ger., *Nitrolactsäure, Nitratmilchsäure*. A thick oily liquid, $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}(\text{NO}_2)-\text{CO}_2\text{H} = \text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{NO}_4$, formed by the substitution of nitryl for hydrogen in lactic acid. It has a sweet pungent taste, is unstable, is sparingly soluble in water and freely soluble in diluted acids, in alcohol, and in ether, boils at 178° C., and has a sp. gr. of 1.35 at 18° C. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4; B, 93 (a, 174).]

NITROLEUM (Lat.), n. n. Nitro- $\text{le}^{\text{u}}\text{-um}$ (Lat., *nitro-leum*). See **NITROGLYCERIN**.

NITROLIC ACID, n. Nitro- li^{c} /2k. Fr., *acide nitrolique*. Lat., *Nitrolisäure*. An acid of the general formula $\text{C}_x\text{H}_y\text{NO}_z$, derived from the corresponding primary nitroparaffin, $\text{C}_x\text{H}_{2x+1}\text{NO}_2$, by the action of nascent nitrous acid. [B.]

NITROLINE, n. Nitro- $\text{li}^{\text{e}}\text{-en}$. An explosive consisting of nitrosaccharose, nitre, and cellulose. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

NITROMALONYL UREA, n. Nitro-ma- $\text{al}^{\text{u}}\text{-on}^{\text{u}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}$. Lat., *Nitromalonylharnstoff*. Diluic acid. [B.]

NITROMANNITAN, n. Nitro-ma- $\text{an}^{\text{u}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}$. A substance prepared by adding mannitan to a mixture of concentrated sulphuric and fuming nitric acids. It is insoluble in water, is soluble in alcohol and in ether, and detonates violently on percussion. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 33).]

NITROMANNITE, n. Nitro-ma- $\text{an}^{\text{u}}\text{-it}$. Syn.: *α-hexone hexanitrate, mannite nitrate*. A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8(\text{NO}_3)_6$, forming shining acicular crystals insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol or ether, and exploding violently upon rubbing or percussion. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

NITROMETHANE, n. Nitro-me- $\text{th}^{\text{a}}\text{-an}$. Ger., *Nitromethan*. A nitryl substitution compound of methane, $\text{CH}_3\text{NO}_2 = \text{CH}_3-\text{N}(\text{O})$; a liquid of agreeable odor, boiling at about 100° C. In small doses it acts as an analgesic. [B.; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, 488 (a, 50).]—**Mercuric n.** A highly explosive body, probably $\text{NO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{HgCH}_2\text{NO}_2$, formed by the action of mercuric chloride on sodium n. [B.]—**Sodium n.** Ger., *Natriumnitromethan*. A crystalline body, CH_3NaNO_2 , + 1 molecule of alcohol of crystallization, formed by the action of an alcoholic solution of caustic soda on n. [B.]

NITROMURIATIC ACID, n. Nitro-ro-mu- $\text{ri}^{\text{a}}\text{-a}^{\text{t}}$ /2k. Lat., *acidum nitromuriaticum*. Fr., *acide nitromuriatique*. See **NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID**.

NITRONAPHTHALENE, n. Nitro-na- p^{h} /2a¹. Fr., *nitronaphtaline, nitronaphtalide*. The substance $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7(\text{NO}_2)$; a-n. occurs in long, yellow shining needles, easily soluble in alcohol, melting at 58° C., and boiling at about 300° C. [B, 4, 270 (a, 38).]—**N¹ulphonic acid** Fr., *acide nitronaphtylsulfureux*. A substance, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7(\text{NO}_2)\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, obtained by the action of hot sulphuric acid on n., and forming microscopic rhomboidal spangles. *Din¹ sulphonic acid*, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6(\text{NO}_2)_2\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, is also known. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

NITRONAPHTHOL, n. Nitro-na- p^{h} /2ho¹. Fr., *nitronaphtol*. A substance, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7(\text{NO}_2)\text{OH}$, known in two isomeric forms, one forming bright-yellow prisms, soluble in alcohol, acetic acid, and acetone, and melting at 144° C., the other forming greenish-yellow plates melting at 128° C. A *nitronaphtol* is known, melting at 96° C. [B, 4 (a, 38).] See also **DIN¹**.

NITROPAPAVERINE, n. Nitro-pa- $\text{p}^{\text{a}}\text{-a}^{\text{v}}\text{-e}^{\text{r}}$ /2r-en. Fr., *nitropapavérine*. Ger., *Nitropapaverin*. A crystalline reddish-yellow base, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4\text{NO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, prepared by the action of nitric acid on paverine. It is insoluble in cold alcohol and in ether, and fuses at 163° C. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

NITROPARAFFIN, n. Nitro-pa- $\text{r}^{\text{a}}\text{-a}^{\text{f}}$ /2r-en. Ger., *N. A paraffin* in which nitryl replaces hydrogen. [B, 2.]

NITROPHENIC ACID, n. Nitro-fe- n^{e} /2k. Fr., *acide nitrophenique*. Nitrophenol, especially trinitrophenol (picric acid). [B.]

NITROPHENOL, n. Nitro-fe- n^{e} /o¹. Fr., *nitrophénol*. Ger., *N. Nitrocarbolsäure*. A nitryl substitution compound of phenol. Monon¹, din¹, and trin¹ (picric acid) are known. [B.]—**N¹ulphonic acid**. A nitryl substitution compound of phenolsulphonic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{NO}_2)(\text{OH})\text{SO}_3\text{H} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SNO}_3$. Two isomeric bodies, $\text{C}_6(\text{OH})\text{SO}_3\text{OH}(\text{H}_2\text{NO}_2)(\text{H}_2\text{H})$ and $\text{C}_6(\text{OH})\text{NO}_2(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3)(\text{H}_2\text{H})$, are known. [B, 2.]

NITROPHENYL, n. Nitro-fe- n^{e} /2l. Fr., *nitrophényle*. Ger., *N. Radicle*, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NO}_2)$, a nitryl substitution compound of phenyl. [a, 38].—**N¹acetic acid**. Fr., *acide nitrophénylacétique*. Ger., *Nitrophénylessigsäure*. An acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NO}_2)\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, known in three isomeric forms: (1) *orthon¹acetic acid*, forming bundles of needles melting at about 117° C.; (2) *metan¹acetic acid*, crystallizing from hot water in long, thin needles melting at 120° C.; (3) *para¹acetic acid*, crystallizing from hot water in long, brittle yellowish needles melting at about 152° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**N¹acetotriethyl**. A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NO}_2)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *orthon¹acetotriethyl*, crystallizing from glacial acetic acid in large rhombic prisms melting at 84° C.; (2) *metan¹acetotriethyl*, large monosymmetric crystals melting at 61° C.; (3) *para¹acetotriethyl*, crystallizing from boiling alcohol in compact colorless needles melting at 116° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**N¹propionic acid**. Fr., *acide nitrophénylpropionique*. Ger., *Nitrophénylpropionsäure*. A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NO}_2)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, known in three isomeric varieties: (1) *orthon¹propionic acid*, crystallizing from hot water in nearly colorless needles decomposing at about 158° C., and poisonous if injected subcutaneously; (2) *para¹propionic acid*, forming yellow needles, or a silky yellow mass, melting at 188° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

NITROPHOSPHENYLIC ACID, n. Nitro-ro-fo- s^{e} -fe- n^{e} /2l¹/2k. A dibasic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NO}_2)\text{PO}_3\text{H}_2$, crystallizing from ether in white needles, from evaporated aqueous solution in white cauliflower-like masses, melting at 132° C., and exploding at 200° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

NITROPICRIC ACID, n. Nit-ro-pi- c^{r} /2k. Picric acid. [B.]

NITROPYROMUCIC ACID, n. Nit-ro-pi-ro-mu- s^{e} /2k. Fr., *acide nitro-pyromucique*. Ger., *Nitrobenzschleimsäure*. A crystalline acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NO}_2)\text{O.CO.OH}$, occurring in transparent yellow prisms or tablets, little soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, and melting at 183° C. [B, 3; a, 38.]

NITRORESORCIN, n. Nit-ro-re- z^{e} -o-r- s^{e} /2n. Fr., *nitrorésorcine*. Ger., *N. A compound of resorcin and nitryl*. Monon¹ and dibromn¹ are known. [B.]

NITROSACCHARIC ACID, n. Nit-ro-sa- c^{h} -a-r¹/2k. Fr., *acide nitrosaccharique*. Ger., *Leimstissäure, Leimsäure*. A substance formed by the action of nitric acid on gelatin sugar. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

NITROSACCHAROSE, n. Nit-ro-sa- c^{h} -a-r¹-os. An explosive compound produced by the action of nitric acid on saccharose; a white transparent resin, insoluble in water, and melting at about 30° C. [B, 9; B, 38 (a, 14).]

NITROSALICYLIC ACID, n. Nit-ro-sa- l^{y} -i- s^{e} /2l¹/2k. Fr., *acide nitrosalicylique*. Ger., *Nitrosalicylsäure*. A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NO}_2)(\text{CO}_2\text{OH})\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, known in two isomeric varieties: (1) *α-n. a.* $\text{C}_6(\text{CO}_2\text{OH})(\text{OH})(\text{H}_2\text{H})(\text{NO}_2)(\text{H}_2\text{H})$, crystallizing in long needles somewhat soluble in water, more soluble in alcohol, and melting at 228° C.; (2) *β-n. a.*, or *anilotic acid*, $\text{C}_6(\text{CO}_2\text{OH})(\text{OH})(\text{NO}_2)(\text{H}_2\text{H})(\text{H}_2\text{H})$, crystallizing in long needles containing a molecule of water, somewhat soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, and melting at 144° C. after becoming anhydrous. Indogotic acid is a mixture of the two forms of n. a. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

NITROSAURE (Ger.), n. Nit-ro-zo- r^{e} -e². See **NITRO-ACID**.

NITROSINAPIC ACID, n. Nit-ro-si- n^{a} -a-p¹/2k. Fr., *acide nitrosinapique*. A yellow amorphous, resinous mass, readily fusible, and soluble in water; obtained by the action of nitric acid on mustard oil. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

NITROSOCONINE, n. Nit-ro-s-o-kon¹-en. See **AZOCONYDRINE**.

NITROSO-NITRIC, adj. Nit-ro-s¹-o-nit¹/2k. Lat., *nitroso-nitricus*. Containing nitrogen both as a triad and as a pentad. [B.]—**N-n. acid**. Lat., *acidum nitroso-nitricum*. Fuming nitric acid. [B.]

NITROSTYROL, n. Nit-ro-sti- r^{e} /o¹. Syn.: *α-phenylnitroethylene*. A substance, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{NO}$; CHNO_2 , crystallizing from alcohol in yellow rhombic prisms having a strong cinnamon-like smell and taste and melting at 58° C. N. blisters the skin and its vapor attacks the eyes and nose violently. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

NITROSULPHONIC, adj. Nit-ro-sul- f^{e} -o-n¹/2k. Sulphonic (sulphuric) and containing nitrosyl. [B.]—**N. acid**. Fr., *acide azotosulfurique*. Ger., *Nitroschwefelsäure, Salpeterschwefelsäure*. Nitrosyl sulphate, a crystalline acid, $\text{SO}_3\text{N}(\text{O})\text{NO}_2 = \text{HSNO}_3$, a nitrosyl substitution derivative of sulphuric acid, formed in the process of manufacture of sulphuric acid, and constituting the crystals of the lead-chambers; recommended as a disinfectant. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, 244 (a, 50).]—**N. chloride**. A white crystalline substance, $\text{SO}_3\text{N}(\text{O})\text{NO}_2\text{Cl}$. [B, 3.]

NITROSULPHURIC ACID, n. Nit-ro-sul- f^{e} -u-r¹/2k. See **NITROSULPHONIC ACID**.

NITROSYL, n. Nit-ro-si- l^{y} . Fr., *nitrosyle*. Ger., *N. A univalent (or trivalent) radicle, NO¹ (or NO³), found in nitrous acid*. [B.]—**N. bromide**. Ger., *N¹bromur*. An unstable brownish or black liquid, NO.Br. On warming, it is converted into n. tribromide. [B.]—**N. chloride**. Fr., *acide chloronitrique*. Ger., *N¹chlorür*. An

orange-yellow gas. NO_2Cl readily condensed to an orange-colored liquid, boiling at -8°C . It occurs in nitrohydrochloric acid (q. v.). [B. 3; B. 270 (a, 38).]—**N. dichloride**. Fr. *dichlorure de nitroyle, gas chloro-azotique*. A transparent red fuming liquid, NOCl_2 , boiling at -7°C to form a lemon-colored gas; formed in the preparation of nitrohydrochloric acid. [B. 38, 81.]—**N. hydroxide**. Nitrous acid. [B.]—**N. schwefelsäure** (Ger.). **N. sulphate**. See NITROSULPHONIC ACID.—**N. tribromide**. A dark reddish-brown liquid, NO_2Br_3 . [B.]

NITROTHEINE, n. Nit-ro-the'ine. Fr. *nitrothéine*. Ger. *Nitrothein*. Cholestrophane; formerly so called because first prepared by the action of nitric acid on theine (caffeine). [B. 3.]

NITROUS, adj. Nit-ro'us. Lat., *nitrosus* (from *nitro-*, sodium chloride). Fr. *nitreux, azotéux*. Ger., *salpêtrig*. Containing nitrogen as a trivalent radicle. [B.]—**N. acid**. Lat., *acidum nitri imperfectum, acidum nitrosum*. Fr., *acide azoteux* (ou *nitreux*). Ger., *Salpêtrigsäure*. A monobasic acid, HNO_2 , known only in an unstable aqueous solution, prepared by dissolving nitrogen trioxide in water. Its salts are the nitrites. [B. 3.] For bromide and chloride of *n. acid*, see NITROSYL bromide and NITROSYL chloride.—**N. ether**. See ETHYL nitrite.—**N. oxide**. Fr., *oxyde nitreux* (ou *azoteux*). Ger., *Stickstoffoxydul*. Nitrogen monoxide. [B.]

NITROXANTHIC ACID, n. Nit-ro-za'n'th'ik. Fr., *acide nitroanthique*. Picric acid. [B.]

NITROXIDE, n. Nit-ro'x'id. A nitrate. [a, 38.]

NITROXYL, n. Nit-ro'x'yl. Ger., *N*. A univalent radicle, $(\text{NO}_2)^{\cdot}$, occurring in nitric acid. [B. 3.]—**N. chloride**. Fr., *acide chloronitrique*. Ger., *Nitroxylchlorür, Nitrylchlorür*. The acid chloride of nitric acid, NO_2Cl , an unstable yellow liquid, boiling at 5°C . [B. 3; B. 270 (a, 38).]—**N. hydroxide**. Nitric acid. [B.]

NITRUM (Lat.), n. Nit (nitr'um) m (ru'm). Gr., *νίτρον*. Nitre: a name applied originally to natural sodium carbonate (afterward called natron), potassium nitrate being called at first *sal petre*, subsequently *sal nitri*, and finally *n*. [B. 3.]—**Acidum nitri**. Nitric acid. [B.]—**Alkali nitri**. See POTASSIUM carbonate.—**Naphtha nitri**. Nitrous ether. [B.]—**N. alcalisatum**. See POTASSIUM carbonate.—**N. ammoniacale**. See AMMONIUM nitrate.—**N. anodynum**. **N. antimoniatum**. Ger., *Antimonsalpetzer*. Syn.: *anodynum minerale*. A mixture of potassium sulphate, nitrate, and nitrite, obtained by crystallization from the mother liquor from which antimony trioxide (diaphoretic antimony) has been prepared; used as an aperient and in the treatment of various febrile disorders. [B. 48, 200.]—**N. commune**. Potassium nitrate. [B. 88 (a, 50).]—**N. cubicum**. Sodium nitrate. [B.]—**N. depuratum**. See POTASSIUM nitrate.—**N. fixatum**, **N. fixum**. See POTASSIUM carbonate.—**N. flammans**. See AMMONIUM nitrate.—**N. lunæ**, **N. lunare**. Crystallized silver nitrate. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**N. papaveratum**. Potassium nitrate dissolved in decoction of poppy. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**N. perlatum**. Fr., *nitre perlé*. A preparation made by mixing 8 parts of nitre with 1 part of mother-of-pearl. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**N. prismaticum**, **N. purificatum**. Potassium nitrate. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**N. quadrangulare**. Sodium nitrate. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**N. regeneratum**. Fr., *nitre régénéré*. Potassium nitrate prepared by dissolving potassium carbonate with nitric acid, filtering, evaporating, and crystallizing. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**N. rhomboidale**. Sodium nitrate. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**N. rosatum**. Potassium nitrate dissolved in a saturated infusion of red roses. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**N. saturatum**. Fr., *nitre saturatum*. A preparation made by dissolving 3 parts of nitre and 2 of lead acetate in rose-water, evaporating to the consistency of a thick broth, drying, and powdering. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**N. semivolatile**. Ammonium nitrate. [B. 98.]—**N. stibiatum**. See *N. anodynum*.—**N. tabulatum**. See *Sel de PRUNELLE*.—**N. vitriolatum**. Potassium sulphate. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**N. vulgare**. Potassium nitrate. [B. 88 (a, 50).]—**Pulvis nitri compositus**. Of H. V. Knaggs, gunpowder. [Therap. Gaz., Nov., 1888, p. 745.]—**Pulvis nitri tartaricus** (Finn. Ph. Swed. Ph.). A powder consisting of 1 part each of potassium nitrate and purified tartar with 3 parts of sugar (Finn. Ph.), or of 2 parts of tartaric acid, 1 part of magnesium carbonate, 10 parts of potassium nitrate, and 30 of sugar (Swed. Ph.). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Sal nitri**. Potassium nitrate. [B.]—**Spiritus nitri acidus**. See *Spirit of NITRE*.—**Spiritus nitri bezoarticus**. A variety of aqua regia made by distilling antimony trichloride with nitric acid. [B. 250.]—**Spiritus nitri bezoarticus**. Fuming nitric acid. [B.]—**Spiritus nitri tenuis** (seu *tenuior*). Dilute nitric acid. [B.]

NITRUR (Ger.), **NITRURE** (Fr.), n's. Ne-tru'r', -tru'r'. A nitride. [B.]

NITRYL, n. Nit'r'yl. A univalent radicle, $\text{NO}_2 = (\text{N} : [\text{O} - \text{O}])^{\cdot}$, existing in the free state as nitric peroxide. [B.]—**Allyl nitri**. Ger., *Allylnitriol*. An oily liquid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2$. [B. 4.]—**N. benzol**. Nitrobenzene. [B.]—**N. chloride**. See NITROXYL chloride.

NITRILIDE, n. Nit'r'il'id (id). A compound of a radicle with nitryl. [B. 2.]

NIVALIS (Lat.), **NIVEALIS** (Lat.), adj's. Niv'-va(wa)'l'is, -ve(wa)'a'z'l'is. From *niv*, snow. Fr., *neigeux*. 1. Growing in or near snow. 2. Appearing at a season when snow is on the ground. [Gray (B. 1, 19 [a, 35]).]

NIVELÉ (Fr.), adj. Ne-v'la. Terminating at the same level (said of the branches of the peduncle of a flower-head). [B. 1 (a, 35).]

NIVÉOLE (Fr.), n. Ne-va-ol. 1. See LUCICORUM (2d def.). 2. The *Galanthus nivalis*. [B. 88 (a, 50).]

NIX (Lat.), n. f. Nix'x. Gen., *niv'is*. Gr., *νίφα*. Snow.—**N. alba**. Lit., white snow. Of the alchemists, the snow-like zinc oxide obtained by calcination. [B. 3.]—**N. fumans**. Quick-lime. [B. 200.]

NIXDORF (Ger.), n. Nex'dor'f. A place in Bohemia where there are a chalybeate spring and bathing establishments. [L. 30, 37 (a, 14).]

NIXUS (Lat.), n. m. Nix'x(nex)'u's(u's). Gen., *nix'us*. From *niti*, to strive. A tendency; in botany, of Lindley, an alliance. For *N. campanalis*, etc., see under *Campanales*, *Coriales*, etc. [a, 35; a, 8.]

NJIMO, **NJIMO-WOOD**, n's. A yellow, bitter stem wood, of musk-like odor, from Central Africa; said to have digestive properties. It yields a resinous extract. [B. 5 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, 471 (a, 50).]

NOASTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. No-a's(a's)-the-n'ie(a's). From *nois*, the mind, and *asthēna*, weakness. Fr., *noasthénie*. Ger., *Gemüthsschwäche, Geistesschwäche*. Mental debility. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

NOCARODES (Lat.), adj. Nok-a'r(a'r)-od'ez(as). Gr., *νωκαρῶδης* (from *νωκαρ*, lethargy, and *ειδος*, resemblance). Affected with lethargy. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

NOCERA (It.), n. No-cha'ra. A place in Italy where there are a warm alkaline spring and a ferruginous spring with bathing establishments. [L. 30, 37 (a, 14); L. 49, 105 (a, 43).]

NOCTAMBULATION, n. No'kt-a'm-bu'l-a'shu'n. Lat., *noctambulatio, noctambulismus* (from *nox*, night, and *ambulare*, to walk). Fr., *noctergie, noctambulisme*. See SOMNAMBULISM.

NOCTIDIAL, adj. No'kt-id'ial. Lat., *noctidialis* (from *nox*, night, and *dies*, day). Fr., *n*. Lasting for a night and a day (i. e., for twenty-four hours). [A, 325 (a, 48).]

NOCTILUCA (Lat.), n. f. No'kt-il-lu's(lu')ka. From *nox*, night, and *luc*, light. 1. An old name for phosphorus. [B. 7.] 2. A genus of *Protozoa* giving rise to the phosphorescent light in sea water. [L.]

NOCTISURGIUM (Lat.), n. n. No'kt-il-su'rj(su'rj)'i-a-u'm (u'm). From *nox*, night, and *urgere*, to rise. See SOMNAMBULISM.

NOCTIVAGANT, **NOCTIVAGOUS**, adj's. No'kt-i-v'a'g-a'nt, -u's. Lat., *noctivagus* (from *nox*, night, and *vagare*, to wander). Fr., *noctivague*. Ger., *nachtitrend*. Of animals, nocturnal. [L. 41, 180 (a, 43).]

NOCTURNAL, adj. No'kt-u'r'n'l. Gr., *νυκτερινός* (from *νύξ*, night). Lat., *nocturnus* (from *nox*, night). Fr., *nocturne*. Ger., *nächtlich*. Pertaining to or occurring in the night, as opposed to day; of animals, active by night and torpid by day; of flowers, opening during the night and closed during the day. [B. 1 (a, 35); B. 28 (a, 27); a, 30.]

NODE, n. Nod. Lat., *nodus*. Fr., *nœud*. Ger., *Knoten*. Lit., a knot. 1. A knot-like swelling. 2. In botany, a ring-shaped swelling of an articulation. 3. The portion of a plant-axis from which a leaf or branch springs, whether such portion is swollen or not. [B. 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]—**Fruit n**. Ger., *Fruchtknoten*. The ovary. [B. 123 (a, 35).]—**Lymphatic n**, **Lymph n**. See LYMPHATIC GLAND.—**N's of Ranvier**. Fr., *étranglements annulaires*. Ger., *Ranvier'sche Einschnürungen* (oder *Schnürringe*). Ring-like constrictions in peripheral medullated nerve-fibres. At these *n's* the medullary sheath is absent or nearly so, and the neurilemma of the neighboring internodes comes nearly in contact with the axis cylinder. According to some authors, the neurilemma is in tubular segments, the ends of the segments being at the *n's*. According to others, the neurilemma is continuous, and is simply constricted at the *n's*. [J, 30, 30, 31.]—**N's of the corpus cavernosa**. See SCROTUM of the *corpus cavernosa*.—**Syphilitic n**. Lat., *nodus* (seu *tophus*) *syphiliticus*. A circumscribed bony elevation due to syphilitic periostitis, usually on the crest of the tibia, on the cranium, or on the sternum. During its inflammatory stage it is attended with extreme sensitiveness and severe pain, especially at night. [G.] Cf. *Dolores osteopici*.—**Vital n**. Lat., *nodus vitalis*. Fr., *nœud vital*. The point of junction of the plumule and the root of a plant. [B. 121 (a, 35).]

NODIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Nod-il'flor'u's(u's). From *nodus*, a knot, and *flor*, a flower. Fr., *nodiflore*. Bearing flowers at the nodes. [B. 1 (a, 35).]

NODOSE, adj. Nod'os. Lat., *nodosus* (from *nodus*, a knot). Fr., *nouveau*. Ger., *knötig*. Knotty, knobby; of roots, swollen at intervals; of the culms of grasses, jointed; of the surface of tumors, bosselated. [B. 1, 19, 34, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

NODOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nod-os'is. Gen., *-os'eos* (-is). From *nodus*, a knot. The formation of nodes in rheumatic, rheumatoid, and gouty arthritis. [L. 50 (a, 34).]

NODOSITAS (Lat.), n. f. Nod-os'is(-a's) (-a's). Gen., *-tat'is*. See NODOSITY.—**N. pilorum**. Fr., *cheveux moniliaires*. Ger., *Ringelhaare*. A morbid condition of the hair in which nodular enlargements of the shaft occur; sometimes associated with grayness of the hair in intermittent segments, producing the condition known as ringed hair. [G; Lesser, "Ann. de dermat. et de syph.," Jan., 1886, p. 36.] Cf. *Noduli laqueati pilorum*.

NODOSITÉ (Fr.), n. No-do-se-té. See NODOSITY.—**N. rhumatismale souscutané**. A subcutaneous nodosity attached to the tendons and fasciae, not necessarily associated with arthritis but showing an arthritic tendency. [Troisier, "Prog. méd.," Dec. 1, 1883, p. 966 (D); a, 34.]

NODOSITY, n. Nod-os'is(-i) (-i). Lat., *nodositas* (from *nodus*, knotty). Fr., *nodosité*. 1. A knot, a node (see also *Nodus*), a nodule (q. v., 2d def.). 2. In botany, a woody swelling of any sort. [B. 1, 19, 34, 35.]—**Hesperides' nodosities**. Hard nodules that develop gradually at the sides of the distal phalanges of the fingers in middle age. The nodules may be associated with gout, neuralgia, or digestive troubles, or they may occur in perfect health, may increase in size, and be associated with changes in the articular cartilages and the bone. [a, 34.]

NODOUS, adj. Nod'u's. Lat., *nodosus*. See NODOSE.

NODOUS, adj. *Nod'us*. Gr. *νόδος* (from *νῆ- neg.*, and *δόος*, a tooth). Lat., *nodus*. See **EDENTATE**.

NODULAR, adj. *Nod'ul-a'r*. From *nodulus*, a little knot. Fr., *nodulaire*. See **NODOSE**.

NODULE, n. *Nod'ul*. Lat., *nodulus* (dim. of *nodus*, a knot). Fr., n. 1. A small node or knot. 2. In cerebral anatomy, a small projection on the inferior vermiciform process of the cerebellum at its anterior extremity, in front of the uvula. It encroaches slightly on the fourth ventricle. [L. 47 (K); a. 17.]—**Lymphangial n's**, *Lymphatic n's*, *Lymphoid n's*. Fr., *taches lymphatiques*. Syn.: *lymphangial tracts*. Small masses of adenoid tissue composed of branched, interconnected, nucleated corpuscles, the spaces between which are filled by lymphoid cells. They are situated in various parts of the body, and are developed either around lymphatic vessels (perilymphangial n's) or within them (endolymphangial n's). [J.]

NODULOSE, **NODULOUS**, adj's. *Nod'ul'os-us*. Fr., *noduleux*. Irregularly moniliform (said of roots in which the fibrils enlarge only at certain points). [B. 19, 34, 77 (a. 35).]

NODULUS (Lat.), n. m. *Nod'ulus* (*nod'ul-us* (u's)). 1. See **NODULE**. 2. In the pl., *nodulus* of Hoboken, see **GENUINUS Hobokeni**.—**Noduli Albini**. Small fibrous nodules occurring normally in infants, occasionally in adults, on the free margins of the auriculo-ventricular valves of the heart. [L. 332.]—**Noduli Arantii**. See **CORPORA Arantii**.—**N. cerebelli**. See **NODULE** (2d def.).—**Noduli corporum quadrigemorum**. Fr., *nodules des tubercles quadrigemini*. Small elevations upon the sides of the cerebral nates (cf. *Corpora quadrigemina*). [L.]—**Noduli laqueum pilorum. Ger., *Schürzknoten des Haares*. Knot-like anomalous formations in the hairs, either of the head or of the beard, especially when very long, sometimes capable of inclosing foreign bodies, feathers, etc. [A. 319 (a. 50).]—**N. Malacarni**. An anterior portion of the vermis inferior adjoining the fourth ventricle of the brain and joining the velum medullare inferior. [L. 115 (a. 50).]—**Noduli Morgagnii**. See **CORPORA Arantii**.**

NODUS (Lat.), n. m. *Nod'us* (*nod'us* (u's)). 1. See **KNOT**, **NOB**, and **NODULE**. 2. A bond or bond. 3. Of Hoboken, a valve of the umbilical vessels. 4. Of Haller, an enlargement of the umbilical vessels in the vicinity of one of their valves. 5. A knot in the umbilical cord. [A. 19.] 6. A joint (lit., a knot-like swelling of or on a joint).—**Digitum nodi**. Of Heberden, enlargements of the digital joints due to chronic inflammation, rheumatic or gouty.—**N. arthriticus**. A tophus formed in articular urates. [A. 326 (a. 34).]—**N. articularis**. A swelling of a joint.—**N. atrio-ventricularis**. See *Nodi valvulae mitralis*.—**N. cerebelli centralis**. See **NODULE** (2d def.).—**N. cerebri**. See **PONS Varolii**.—**N. chirurgicus**. See *Surgeon's knot*.—**N. cursorius**. Of Nothnagel, a certain part of the corpus striatum injury of which in rabbits causes them to run in a straight line. [K. 3.]—**N. encéphalique**. See *Pons Varolii.—**N. extensorius humeri**. Fr., *extensus (humeri)*. N. *flexorius*. See *External cordyle of the humerus*.—**Nodi gelatinosi**. See *False knots of the umbilical cord*.—**N. gutturalis** (seu *gutturis*). See *POMUM Adami*.—**N. hæmorrhoidalis**. A node produced by the coagulation of blood in one of the hæmorrhoidal veins. [a. 34.]—**N. hystericus**. See *GLOBUS hystericus*.—**N. internus (humeri)**. See *Internal cordyle of the humerus*.—*N. inguæ*. See *FEMUR of the tongue*.—**N. osseus**. A node developing from a bone. [a. 34.]—**N. pugionis**. See *MANUBRIUM sterni*.—**Nodi spurii**. See *False knots of the umbilical cord*.—**N. syphiliticus**. 1. See *Syphilitic node*. 2. See *Tubercular syphiloderma*.—**N. thalami internus**. See *Median centre of Luys*.—**N. thalami superior**. See *Anterior nucleus of the optic thalamus*.—**Nodi umbilici**. See *Knots of the umbilical cord*.—**Nodi valvulae mitralis**. Small nodules upon the fibrous ring surrounding the mitral opening of the heart. [L. 322.]—**N. varicosus**. A varicosity occurring in a vascular loop. [A. 326 (a. 34).]—**Nodi venæ umbilicalis**. Ger., *Aderkropfe* (Osiander). Of Harvey, varicosities of the umbilical vein. [A. 19.]—**Nodi veri**. See *True knots of the umbilical cord*.—**N. vitalis**. 1. See *Respiratory centre*. 2. See *Vital node*.*

NOEMATACHOGRAPH, n. *No-e'm-a-t'a'k'o-gra'f*. From *νόημα*, a perception, *ταχύς*, swift, and *γράφω*, to write. An instrument devised by Donders for determining and registering the duration of a mental act. It consists essentially of a revolving cylinder, attached to which is a tuning-fork which acts as the time-keeper. [G. F. Barker, "Pop. Sci. Monthly," Oct., 1880, p. 758 (B); K.]

NOEMATACHOMETER, n. *No-e'm-a-t'a'k'o-m'e't'r*. Lat., *noematachometrum* (from *νόημα*, a perception, *ταχύς*, swift, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *noematachomètre*. An apparatus invented by Donders for estimating the time taken in recording a simple sensation. [K.]

NOERA, n. The cover of an alembic. [Ruland, Johnson (A. 325).]

NEUD (Fr.), n. *Nu't*. See **KNOT** and **NODE**.—**N. de l'encéphale**. See *Pons Varolii*.—**N. d'emballeur**. A bandage used chiefly for compressing the temporal artery after taking blood from it. [E.]—**N's du cordon (ombilical)**. See *KNOTS of the umbilical cord*.—**N. vital**. 1. See *Respiratory centre*. 2. See *Vital node*.

NOHÈDES (Fr.), n. *No-e'd*. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L. 49, 87 (a. 50).]

NOINTOT (Fr.), n. *Nwa'n2-to*. A place in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L. 87 (a. 50).]

NOIR (Fr.), adj. and n. *Nwa'r*. See **BLACK**.—**N. animal** (*putréscent*). See *Animal charcoal*.—**N. de fumée**. See *LAMP-BLACK*.—**N. d'os**. See *Animal charcoal*.

NOISTIER (Fr.), n. *Nwa'z-t'e-a*. See **CORYLUS** and **CORYLUS avellana**.

NOISETTE (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.), n. *Nwa'z-zet'*. See **HAZEL-nut**.—*Huile de n.* [Fr. Cod.]. See **OLEUM AVELLANE**.—**N. d'Inde**. The nut of *Arca catechu*. [B. 173 (a. 35).]—**N. purgative**. The seed of *Jatropha multifida*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 35).]

NOISETTIA (Lat.), n. f. *Nwa'z-zet'i'a*. A genus of violaceous plants. [B. 121 (a. 35).]—**N. longifolia**. A tropical American species. The roots are used in Cayenne as an emetic. [B. 94 (a. 14).]—**N. pyrifolia**. The *Anchieta salutaris*. [B. 267 (a. 35).]

NOIX (Fr.), n. *Nwa'*. See **NUT**.—**Alcoolé de brou de n. See *Teinture de brou de n.*—**Décoction de brou de n. composée**. See *Decoction JUGLANDIS*.—**Huile de n. See *OLEUM JUGLANDIS*.—**Infusion de brou de n. A preparation made by infusing green walnut-bark in 10 times as much boiling water and straining. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**N. américaine**. See *Barbados nuts*.—**N. d'eau**. The *Trapa natans* or its fruit. [B. 173 (a. 35).]—**N. de Bancoul**. The fruit of *Aleurites triloba*. [B. 173 (a. 35).]—**N. de Banda**. The nutmeg. [B. 173 (a. 35).]—**N. de Bengale**. See *Citrus MYROBALANS*.—**N. de gorra**, **N. de gourou**. See **KOLA**.—**N. de marais**. The nut of *Semecarpus anacardium*. [B. 173 (a. 35).]—**N. de médecine** (ou *médicinal*). See *Barbados nuts*.—**N. de Paris**. The Pichurin bean. [B. 173 (a. 35).]—**N. des Moluques**. See under *ALEURITES moluccana*.—**Teinture de brou de n. A preparation made by digesting green walnut-bark in 4 times its weight of brandy for 4 days and filtering. [B. 119 (a. 38).]********

NOIX VOMIQUE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. *Nwa'v-om-ek*. See **NUX VOMICA**. For the *extrait de n. v.*, *poudre de n. v.*, and *teinture de n. v.* of the Fr. Cod., and other compounds, see the subheadings under *Nux vomica*.

NOLA (Lat.), n. f. *No(n)'la*. See under **ANEMONE pulsatilla**.

NOLI-ME-TANGERE (Lat.), n. n. *Nol'f(e)-me(ma)-ta'z-na(-ta'z'n)'je'r(ge'r)(e'a)*. See **IMPATIENS noli-me-tangere**. 2. An old term for a malignant ulcer, especially when occurring on the face. [G.] 3. See **ANAPHE**.

NOM (Lat.), n. f. *No(n)'ma*. Gr., *νόμος* (from *νέμω*, to feed). See **GANGRENOUS SCROFULA**.—**N. pudendi**. N. valve. A gangrenous inflammation of the vulva, called also *cancer aquilus*, occurring mostly in young children, leading to foul ulceration, accompanied by great constitutional depression, and prone to end early in death unless promptly checked: considered by some to be a specific disease. [Purefoy, "Brit. Med. Jour.," June 3, 1882, p. 821.]

NOMBRI (Fr.), n. *No'n-brel*. See **UMBILICUS**.

NOME (Lat.), n. f. *No(n)'me(ma)*. See **NOMA**.

NOMOCACOSTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Nom(n)'m(o)-o(s)-ka'k-(ka'k)-o'st-o(o's)m'i'a*. From *νόμος*, a corroding ulcer, *κακός*, evil, and *στόμα*, the mouth. See **CANCER aquilus**.

NOMOLOG, n. *Nom-o'lo-jist*. Lat., *nomologia* (from *νόμος*, a law, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *nomologie*. Ger., *Nomologie*, *Naturgesetzkunde*. That part of botany which treats of the laws regulating the organization and functions of plants and variations in their parts. [B. 1, 19 (a. 35).]

NONA, n. *No'n-a*. An alleged new form of disease reported in 1890 from northern Italy, Bavaria, and Russia. It appears, however, that there is no foundation for the supposition that there is any such new disease, and that the reports are founded on cases of comatose typhoid fever, somnolence following influenza, and small-pox of an irregular and severe development. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 17, 1890, p. 551 (a. 48).]

NONAN, adj. *No'n-an*. From *nonus*, the ninth. Fr., *nonane*. Of a fever, having an exacerbation every ninth day. [L. 41 (a. 43).]

NONANE, n. *Non'an*. Ger., *Nonan*. A hydrocarbon of the paraffin series, C_9H_{20} . Three isomeric varieties are known: (1) *isobutylisomyl*, $(CH_3)_2CH-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_3$, a liquid boiling at $182^\circ C$; (2) *propylenedisopropyl*, $(CH_3)_2CH-CH_2-CH(CH_3)-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_3$, a liquid boiling at $130^\circ C$; and (3) *normal n.* $CH_3-(CH_2)_7-CH_3$, a liquid boiling at $148^\circ C$, is supposed to exist in petroleum. [B.]

NONATELIA (Lat.), n. f. *No'n-a-te'l'i'a*. Fr., *azier*. A genus of rubaceous plants, by Bentham and Hooker referred to the genus *Palicourea*. [B. 42 (a. 35).]—**N. officinalis**. Fr., *azier à l'asthme*. Asthma-plant: a Cayenne species. The leaves are used in asthma. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a. 35).]

NONDECATOIC ACID, n. *No'n-de'k-a't-o'i'k*. From *nonus*, ninth, and *décaos*, tenth. Syn.: *nondecylic acid*. A monobasic acid, $C_{19}H_{38}O_2$, of the series of fatty acids: so-called as containing 19 atoms of carbon in the molecule. [B. 3.]

NON-DECIDUATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *No'n(non)-de'ci-da(-si'd)-(p'd)-u'(-u's)-a(-a's)*. From *non*, not, and *decidua*, falling off. Of Huxley, a division of the Mammalia, comprising those in which the placental tufts are only loosely adherent to the uterine mucous membrane, so that the latter is not shed at the time of birth. [B. 20.]

NONDECYLIC ACID, n. *No'n-de's-i'l'i'k*. See **NONDECATOIC ACID**.

NONETTE (Fr.), n. *No-ne't*. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and ferruginous spring. [L. 49, 87 (a. 14).]

NONYL, n. *No'n'i'l*. Fr., *nonyle*. The hypothetical radicle, C_9H_{19} , of the nonylic compounds. [B. 93 (a. 14).]

NONYLIC, adj. *No'n-i'l'i'k*. Of or pertaining to nonyl. [B.]—**N.-acid**. Ger., *Nonylsäure*. See **PELAGONIC ACID**.

NOOSPHALES (Lat.), adj. *No(n)'o-s'ph'a'l(a'l)-e'z(as)*. Gr., *νοοσφαλῆς* (from *νοῦς*, the mind, and *σφαλλέω*, to overthrow). Demented. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

NOOSTÉNIQUE (Fr.), adj. No-o-sta-nek. From *noûs* the mind, and *sténos*, strength. Pertaining to intellectual activity. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

NOOSTERESIS (Lat.), n. f. No(n)o²-o(o)-ste'r-e(a)/si²s. Gen., -*es* (a) (-is). From *noûs*, the mind, and *stérēsis*, deprivation. Fr., *noostérese*. See DEXESTIA.

NOPAL, n. No/p'l. The *Opuntia cochinellifera* and *Opuntia vulgaris*. [B, 5, 19, 121, 173, 185 (a, 35).]

NORA, n. Ar., al-núrah. Of the alchemists, quick-lime. [B, 52.]

NORDERNEY (Ger.), n. No'r'd'e'r-ni. A sea-bathing resort in Hanover, Prussia. [L, 49, 133 (a, 43).]

NÖRDLINGEN (Ger.), n. Nu'r'd'li:n'2'e'n. A place in Suabia, Bavaria, where there is a saline and ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14).]

NORM, n. No'r'm. Gr., κανών, γνῶμων. Lat., *norma*. A model or standard. [a, 48.]

NORMA (Lat.), n. f. No'r'm'a². See NORM.—**N. frontalis**. The contour of the face viewed from in front. [L, 150.]—**N. inferior**. The contour of the base of the skull. [L, 149, 150.]—**N. lateralis**. The contour of the skull in profile. [L, 150 (a, 50).]—**N. occipitalis**. 1. The profile of the skull from behind, the skull being on a level with the eye. [L, 332.] 2. A line tangent to the occipital bone and parallel to the facial line. [L, 150 (a, 50).]—**N. parietalis**. See *N. verticalis*.—**N. posterior**. See *N. occipitalis*.—**N. sagittalis**. The contour of an antero-posterior section of the skull in the median line. [L, 150.]—**N. temporalis**. See *N. lateralis*.—**N. verticalis**. The contour of a horizontal plane through the glabella. [L, 149.]

NORMAL, adj. No'r'm'l. Gr., κανονικός. Lat., *normalis* (from *norma*, a rule). Fr., n. n. 1. Corresponding to the perfect type in all respects. 2. Conforming to the ordinary standard. 3. Of the salts of polybasic acids, having all the hydrogen of the latter replaced by a metal; of hydrocarbons and their derivatives (alcohols, ethers, aldehydes, acids, etc.), having no carbon atom directly connected in their structural formulae with more than two other carbon atoms. [B, 28 (a, 27); D.]

NORMALSICHTIGKEIT (Ger.), n. No'r-ma²'zi'ch't'2-i'g-k'it. See EMMETROPIA.

NORMOBLAST, n. No'r'm'o-bla'st. Of Ehrlich, a nucleated red blood-corpucle having a small deeply stained nucleus. [Osler (a, 34).]

NOROPIANIC ACID, n. No'r-o-p'i-a²-a²n'i'k. See OPIANIC ACID.

NORWEGUM (Lat.), n. n. No'r-we'g(w'e'g)/i²-u²m(u'm). A new element said by Dahl to exist in certain Norwegian minerals. Its atomic weight is 218.9, and its symbol Ng. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

NOSACERUS (Lat.), adj. No²s'a²s(a'h)/e'r-u²s(u's). Gr., νοσακερός (from *nosos*, disease). Sickly. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NOSÉTIOLÓGIA (Lat.), n. f. No²s-e'ti(a²-e't'i)-i²-o(o²)-lo(l'o²)-ji²'gi²-a². From *nosos*, disease, *aíria*, a cause, and *lógos*, understanding. See ÉTIOLOGIA (1st def.).

NOSANTHROPOCHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. No²s-a²n(a²-th'n)-o(o²)-ke'm(ch'm)-i'e(a²). From *nosos*, disease, *ánthrōpos*, a man, and *khēmia*, chemistry. Fr., *nosanthropochémie*. Ger., *nosologische* (oder *pathologische*) *Anthropochémie*. The application of chemistry to human pathology. [L, 50 (a, 49).]

NOSAZONTOLOGY, n. No²s-a²z-o²n'to²-o²-j'i². From *nosá-zōs*thai, to fall ill, and *lógos*, understanding. Fr., *nosazontologie*. See ÉTIOLOGY (1st def.).

NOSE, n. Noz. Gr., ῥίς. Lat., *nasus*. Fr., nez. Ger., *Nase*, *Geruchsorgan*. It., *naso*. Sp., *nariz*. An organ serving for the passage of air in the functions of respiration and phonation, for the distribution of the olfactory nerves, and for conveying away superfluous secretions from the eyes; in man, a prominent median feature of the face made up of a bony and cartilaginous framework covered externally with skin, and lodging the nasal passages, which open externally by the nostrils and posteriorly into the pharynx.—**External n.** Lat., *nasus externus*. Ger., *äussere Nase*. The osseous, cartilaginous, muscular, and cutaneous tissues constituting the visible portion of the n. [L.]—**Internal n.** Lat., *nasus internus*. Ger., *innere Nase*. The nasal cavities and those accessory to them. [L, 332.]—**N²bleed**. 1. Nasal hemorrhage. [a, 48.] 2. See *ACHILLEA millefolium*.—**N²-piece**. In a microscope, an arrangement for connecting an objective to the tube in the proper position for observation; most frequently some apparatus for rapidly changing objectives. In the swinging or revolving forms (revolvers) successive objectives are brought into position by revolving the apparatus, and it is designated from the number of objectives. [J, 200, 210.]—**Tench's n.** See *Ovis uteri externum*.

NOSEGAY, n. Noz'ga. A bunch of flowers, especially of sweet-smelling flowers. [a, 48.]—**Riolan's n.** The group of muscles arising from the styloid process of the temporal bone. [Winslow (L).]

NOSELEIA (Lat.), **NOSELIA** (Lat.), n's f. No²s-e²li(al)-i'(-e²)/i²-a², -i(e²)a². Gr., νοσῆλεια (from *nosálein*, to tend the sick). Fr., *nosétie*. Attendance on and nursing of the sick. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NOSEMA (Lat.), n. f. No²s-e(a²)ma². Gen., -*em'atos* (-atis). Gr., νόσμη (from *noséiv*, to be sick). 1. Disease, sickness. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. A genus of Schizomycetes. [a, 35.]—**N. bombycis**. See *COMPLEXUS of Cornidia*.

NOSECEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. No²s-e'n(e²n²)-se'ff(ke'ff)-a²li(a²)u²g(u's). From *nosos*, disease, and *kephalós*, the brain. Of Geoffroy St. Hilaire, a monster in which the brain is represented only by a vascular tumor, the cranium being open in the region of the frontal sinus and the occipital opening distinct. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

NOSEPHOROUS, adj. No²s-e²f'o²r-u²s. Lat., *nosephorus* (from *nosos*, disease, and *phóros*, bearing). Fr., *nosephore*. Causing disease or pain. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NOSÉSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. No²s-e²st'ar)-e²s(a²-e²s)-the(th'a)/zi²(si²)u²a². From *nosopós*, diseased, and *αἰσθησις*, a perception. Perverted sensation. [D, 52.]

NOSEROCHEMA (Lat.), **NOSEROPHETRON** (Lat.), **NOSEROPHETRUM** (Lat.), n's n. No²s-e²st'ar)-o(o²)-ke(ch'a)/ma², -fe'r'e't-ro'n, -ru'n(ru'm). Gen., -*chem'atos* (-atis). From *nosopós*, diseased, and *ὄχημα*, a carriage, or *φάετρον*, a litter. Fr., *nosérocheme*. A litter. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NOSEROUS, adj. No²s-e²ru²s. Gr., νοσρός (from *nosos*, disease). Lat., *noseros*. Unhealthy, diseased. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NOSEUMA (Lat.), n. n. No²s-u²ma². Gen., -*eum'atos* (-atis). Gr., νόσευμα. See NOSEMA.

NOSEUX (Fr.), adj. No-zu². See NOSODES.

NOSISTORIA (Lat.), n. f. No²s-i²st-o(o²)/ri²a². Gr., From *nosos*, disease, and *ιστορία*, history. Fr., *nosistoire*. Ger., *Krankheitsgeschichte*. The history of disease in general or of a particular disease. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

NOSOCARYA (Lat.), n. f. No²s-o(o²)-ka'r(ka'r)/i²(u²)a². Of Fée, ergot of rye. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

NOSOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. No²s-o(o²)-se'ff(ke'ff)/a²li(a²)u²s(u's). From *nosos*, disease, and *κεφαλή*, the head. See NOSENCEPHALUS.

NOSOCHOLOGIA (Lat.), **NOSOCHTHONOGRAPHIA** (Lat.), **NOSOCHTHONOGRAFIA** (Lat.), n's f. No²s-o(o²)-kor(ch'a)-o(o²)-lo(l'o²)/ji²gi²-a², -o²k(o²ch'a)-tho'n-o(o²)-gra'ff gra'ff/i²-a², -lo'f(lo²g)/i²-a². From *nosos*, disease, *χῶρος*, a piece of ground, and *lógos*, understanding, or *χῶμα*, the earth, and *γράφειν*, to describe, or *lógos*, understanding. Fr., *nosochthographie*, *nosochthologie*. Ger., *Nosochthographie*, *geographische Medicin*. Medicine in its geographical aspects or relations. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

NOSOCOMESIS (Lat.), **NOSOCOMIA** (Lat.), n's f. No²s-o(o²)-ko'm-e(a²)si²s, -ko'ko'z'mi²a². Gen., -*es'cos* (-is), -*co'mia*. Gr., νοσοκομῆσις, νοσοκομία (from *nosos*, disease, and *κομῆν*, to take care of). Fr., *nosocomiese*. Nursing of the sick. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NOSOCOMIAL, adj. No²s-o-kom'i²-l. Pertaining to a hospital; of a disease, caused or aggravated by residence in a hospital. [a, 48.]

NOSOCOMIUM (Lat.), n. n. No²s-o(o²)-ko'm-i(e²)u²m(u'm). Gr., νοσοκομῖον. See HOSPITAL.—**N. leprosum**. See LEPROSY.

NOSOCRATIC, adj. No²s-o-kra't'i'k. From *nosos*, disease, and *κρατεῖν*, to be strong. Fr., *nosocratique*. Specific (said of disease). [A, 385 (a, 48).]

NOSODES (Lat.), adj. No²s-o'd'e'z(as). Gr., νοσώδης (from *nosos*, disease, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *noseux*. Affected with disease. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NOSODOCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. No²s-o(o²)-do'k(do'ch'i²)-(e²)u²m(u'm). Gr., νοσοδοχεῖον (from *nosos*, disease, and *δέχεσθαι*, to receive). See HOSPITAL.

NOSOGENESIS (Lat.), **NOSOGENIA** (Lat.), n's f. No²s-o(o²)-je'n(ge'n)/e²s'i²s, -je'ge'n'i²a². Gen., -*es'cos* (-gen'is), -*gen'ia*. From *nosos*, disease, and *γενεσθαι*, to be born. Fr., *nosogenie*. Ger., *Krankheitsentstehung*, *Nosogenie*, *Krankheitslehre*. The origin of diseases; their aetiology and development. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14, 48).]

NOSOGRAPHY, n. No²s-o'g'ra'f'i². From *nosos*, disease, and *γράφειν*, to write. Ger., *Nosographie*. 1. See NOSOLOGY. 2. The description of disease. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

NOSOLOGISME (Fr.), n. No-zo-lo-zhe'z-m'. A system of medicine in which diseases are regarded as forming species like those of animals and plants. [A, 301 (a, 48).]

NOSOLOGY, n. No²s-o'li'o'-ji². Lat., *nosologia* (from *nosos*, disease, and *lógos*, understanding). Fr., *nosologie*. Ger., *Nosologie*, *Krankheitskunde*. The definition, nomenclature, and classification of diseases. [D, 1.]

NOSOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. No²s-o(o²)-ma(ma²)/ni²a². From *nosos*, disease, and *mania*, madness. Fr., *nosomanie*. Ger., *Nosomanie*. 1. Of Guislain, an insane form of disease, considered by Spitzka a symptom of hypochondriacal insanity. 2. A delusion that one is ill. [D; a, 18.]

NOSOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. No(n)o²-so(so²)-mi(m'i²)-ko'si²s. Gen., -*cos'cos* (-is). From *nosos*, disease, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *nosomycose*. A mycotic disease. [a, 34.]

NOSONOMY, n. No²s-o'n'o-mi². From *nosos*, disease, and *νόμος*, a law. Lat., *nosonomia*. Fr., *nosonomie*. See NOSOLOGY.

NOSOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. No²s-o(o²)-fo'b(f'o'b)/i²a². From *nosos*, disease, and *φόβος*, panic fear. Fr., *nosophobie*. Ger., *Nosophobie*. A morbid fear of disease. [a, 18.]

NOSOPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. No²s-o'p'i²(u²)-ta². From *nosos*, disease, and *φύτιν*, a plant. Fr., *nosophytes*. Properly, the morbid vegetable parasites; as commonly used, diseases of the skin caused by vegetable parasites. [G.]

NOSOPOETIC, **NOSOPOIETIC**, adj's. No²s-o-po-e't'i²ik, -poi-e't'i²ik. Gr., νοσοποιητικός, νοσοποιός (from *nosos*, disease, and *ποιεῖν*, to make). Lat., *nosopoieticus*, *nosopoeus*. Fr., *nosopoiétique*. Pathogenic. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

NOSOS (Lat.), n. f. Nos(n)o²s/o'a. Gr., νόσος. See DISEASE.

NOSOTROPIC, **NOSOTROPHOUS**, adj's. No²s-o't-ro'p'i²ik, -o't-ro'fu²s. Gr., νοσοτρόφος (from *nosos*, disease, and *τρέφειν*, to nourish). Lat., *nosotrophos*. Fr., *nosotrophe*. Promoting disease. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NOSTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. No²st-a²(a²l)/j²(gi²)-a². Gr., *νοσταλγία* (from *νόστος*, a return home, and *ἄλγος*, pain). Fr., *nostalgie*, *mal du pays*. Ger., *Nostalgie*, *Heimweh*. Homesickness; melancholy caused by absence from one's home or country. [D.]—*N. complicata*. Of Sauvages, n. complicated by paludal fever. [s, 34.]—*N. simplex* [Sauvages]. See *N*.

NOSTOC (Lat.), n. n. indecl. No²st-o²ok. Fr., n. Ger., *Zitteralge*. A genus of plants usually classed with the *Algae*, belonging to the *Nostocaceae* (Fr., *nostocacées*; Ger., *Nostocaceen*, *Gallertalgen*), which are (1) an order of the *Cyanophyceae*, consisting of the n's proper (*Nostocaceae*), common in ponds and sluggish streams and occurring as greenish or brownish masses in which are imbedded rows of moniform serpentine threads; and (2) an order of the *Cyanophyceae*, including the *Nostocaceae* (1st def.), the *Oscillatoriceae*, the *Scytonemaceae*, and the *Rivulariaceae*. The *Nostocaceae* of Nägeli correspond nearly to the *Nostocaceae* (2d def.). The *Nostochinae* and *Nostochinae* (Fr., *nostochinées*) are the *Nostocaceae* in either sense. The *Nostochinoideae* of Trevisan are a suborder of the *Ulvaceae*. The *Nostocoidae* of Meneghini are a subtribe of the *Nostochinae*. [B, 19, 121, 170, 173, 180, 391 (a, 35).]—*N. commune*. Fr., *n. commun* (ou de *Paracelse*), *beurre magique* (ou de *terre*), *crachet de lune* (ou de *mail*), *fleur de soleil* (ou de *ciel*, ou de *terre*), *purification des étoiles*, *regalgar de l'air*, *vitriol végétal*. Ger., *gemeine Zitteralge*, *Sternschnuppe*, *Kukuckspeichel*. Star-jelly, falling (or fallen) stars, fairies' butter, will-o'-the-wisp; an olive-green species often observed as round patches on gravel walks after rain. It was formerly held in esteem by the alchemists, and was used medicinally in gangrenous sores, cancer, etc., and in gout. In Siberia it is applied in ophthalmia and in oedema of the feet. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—*N. edule*. A Chinese species rich in bassorin. [B, 19, 186 (a, 35).]

NOSTOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. No²st-o²(a²l)-ma(na²)/ni²-a². From *νόστος*, a return home, and *μανία*, mania. Fr., *nostomanie*. Nostalgia bordering on mania. [B, 41, 50 (a, 43).]

NOSTOSITE, n. No²st-o²-sit. From *νόστος*, a return home, and *σίτος*, nourishment. A parasite located in or on its permanent host or part. [L.]

NOSTRATE (Fr.), adj. No²s-tra²t. Lat., *nostratus* (lit., of our country, from *noster*, our). See *ENDEMIC* (1st def.).

NOSTRIL, n. No²st-r²il. Gr., *ῥίς*, Lat., *nares*. Fr., *narine*. Ger., *Nasenöffnung*, *Nuster*. One of the two external apertures of the nose. [C.]

NOSTRUM (Lat.), n. n. No²st-r²u(m)-ru(m). From *noster*, our. An empirical or proprietary medicine. [a, 17.]

NOTA (Lat.), n. f. No²(no²)/ta². From *noscere*, to know. A mark. [A, 312 (a, 31).]—*N. congenita*, *N. infantum*, *N. materna*. See *NAVUS*, *MOTHER'S MARK*, and *BIRTH-MARK*.—*N. primitiva*. See *PRIMITIVE STREAK*.

NOTEAUX (Lat.), n. n. Not-e²(a²l)-u²(a²m). Gr., *νωταίον* (from *νωτον*, the back). The upper part of the body proper of a bird, extending from the neck to the beginning of the tail-feathers. [L, 221.]

NOTAL, adj. No²t-l. From *νωτον*, the back. See *DORSAL*.

NOTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Not-a²(a²l)/ji²(gi²)-a². From *νωτον*, the back, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *notalgie*. Ger., *Rückenschmerz*, *Notalgie*. Pain in the back. [L, 41, 49, 50 (a, 43).]

NOTANENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Not-a²n(a²n)-e²n(e²n)-se²f(ke²f)-a²(a²l)/ji²(gi²)-a². From *νωτον*, the back, a priv., and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Ger., *Rückenencephalie*. A variety of exencephalia in which the brain forms a tumor in the posterior cervical or dorsal region. [a, 34.]

NOTCH, n. No²ch. O. E., *nocke*. Ger., *ἐγκομή*. Lat., *incisura*. Fr., *échancre*. Ger., *Ausschnitt*. A rather deep and narrow gap in a border.—*Acetabular n.* Lat., *incisura acetabuli*. The gap in the margin of the acetabulum close to the obturator foramen. [L, 332.]—*Acromio-clavicular n.* Lat., *fossa interclavicularis*, *incisura semilunaris* (seu *sternalis*). A rounded n. at the top of the manubrium of the sternum, between the surfaces with which the clavicles articulate. [C; L.]—*Intercondylar n.* See *INTERCONDYLAR FOSSA*.—*Interlobar n. of the liver*. Lat., *incisura interlobaris* (seu *umbilicalis*) *hepatis*. The n. in the anterior margin of the liver, separating the left and right lobes. [L, 332.]—*Intervertebral n'es*. Lat., *fossae intervertebrales*. The cavities on the upper and lower vertebrae of the pedicles of the vertebrae. By their apposition in contiguous vertebrae they constitute the intervertebral foramina. [C] Cf. *INCISURA vertebralis inferior* and *INCISURA vertebralis superior*.—*Jugular n.* Lat., *incisura jugularis*. Ger., *Drosselausschnitt*. A n. on the margin of the jugular process of the occipital bone which forms the posterior and middle portions of the jugular foramen. [C] See also *INCISURA jugularis anterior* and *INCISURA jugularis posterior*.—*Lacrimal n.* See *SULCUS lacrimalis*.—*Lesser ischiadic (or sciatic) n.* Lat., *incisura iliaca inferior* (seu *ischiadica minor*). Fr., *petite échancreur ischiatique* (ou *sciaticque*). A n. below the spine of the ischium, lodging the tendon of the ob-

turator internus muscle. [C, 3.]—*Nasal n.* Fr., *échancreur nasale*. A deep excavation at the inner margin of the facial surface of the superior maxilla. Its sharp edge is prolonged below into the anterior nasal spine. [C.]—*Nasal n. of the frontal bone*. Lat., *incisura nasalis*. Ger., *Naseneinschnitt*. The serrated crescentic n. on the lower border of the frontal bone in the centre of which is the nasal spine. [L.]—*N. of Rivinus*. Lat., *incisura tympanica*. The n. in the upper and anterior portion of the osseous ring to which the tympanic membrane is attached. [L, 142, 332.]—*N. of the cerebellum*. Fr., *échancreur perpendiculaire moyen*. The interval between the hemispheres of the cerebellum. [L, 142.]—*N'es of the vertebrae*. See *INTERVERTEBRAL N'ES*.—*Popliteal n.* A shallow depression which separates the tuberosities of the head of the tibia posteriorly. [L, 172 (a, 29).]—*Posterior n. of the cerebellum*. Fr., *échancreur postérieure*. Ger., *beutelförmiger (oder hinterer) Ausschnitt des Cerebellums*. See *INCISURA cerebelli posterior*.—*Pterygoid n.* The interval between the lower ends of the pterygoid plates of the sphenoid bone. [C.]—*Pterygo-palatine n.* Fr., *échancreur pterygopalatine*. See *FISSURA pterygopalatina*.—*Scapulo-sciatic n.* See *Great sciatic n.* and *Lesser ischiadic n.*—*Scapular n.* Lat., *incisura scapularis*. The grooved surface upon the scapula, behind its neck, which connects the infraspinous and supraspinous fossae. [L.]—*Semilunar n.* Lat., *incisura semilunaris*. Fr., *échancreur en croissant*, *échancreur en croissant*, *échancreur en croissant* (2d def.). See *INCISURA semilunaris*.—*Sigmoid n.* Lat., *incisura mandibulae*. A n. between the condyle and the coronoid process of the ramus of the inferior maxilla. [C.]—*Spheno-palatine n. of the palate bone*. Lat., *incisura palatina*. A n. which separates the two sphenoidal processes. It is closed above by the body of the sphenoid, and thus converted into the canal of the same name. [C.]—*Supra-orbital n.* Lat., *incisura supra-orbitaria*.—*Suprascapular n.* Lat., *incisura unata* (seu *semilunaris*) *scapulae*. Fr., *échancreur coracodienne*. A n., sometimes converted into a foramen by a ligament or bony process, in the upper border of the scapula just behind the coracoid process, through which the suprascapular nerve passes. [L, 142.]—*Suprasternal n.* See *INTERCLAVICULAR n.*

NOTE, n. Not. Lat., *nota* (from *noscere*, to know). Fr., n. A musical sound; a sound of definite pitch. [B.]—*Head-n.* In singing, a n. produced by the contemporaneous vibration of the cavities of the nose and head. [a, 34.]—*Metallic percussion n.* A variety of tympanitic sound in which a high overtone produces a sound of a metallic character. It may be obtained with a rod-pleasimeter or in percussion-auscultation over a moderately small, smooth-walled, regular open or closed cavity; as in the normal stomach or intestines, pneumothorax, etc. [Vierordt (a, 34).]—*Second-register n.* *Supralaryngeal n.* A n. supposed to be formed in the pharynx instead of in the larynx. [C.]

NOTELEA (Lat.), n. f. Not(no²)-e²le-e²(a²e²)-a². From *νωτός*, the south or southwest, and *ἄλγος*, the olive-tree. A genus of oleaceous trees or shrubs. The *Noteleae* of G. Don are a tribe of the *Oleinae*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—*N. ligustrina*. New South Wales (or Tasmanian) ironwood; a species the wood of which has been used in medicine. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]

NOTENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Not-e²n(e²n)-se²f(ke²f)-a²(a²l)/ji²(gi²)-a². From *νωτον*, the back, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *notencephalie*. Ger., *Rückenhirnbruch*, *Notencephalie*. Of Larger, exencephalia affecting the occipital region. [A, 15.]

NOTENCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Not-e²n(e²n)-se²f(ke²f)-a²(a²l)-u²s(u²s). From *νωτον*, the back, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *notencephale*. Affected with notencephalia; as a n., a foetal monster so characterized. [a, 34.]

NOTH (Ger.), n. Not. Need: trouble, difficulty. [a, 14.]—*Athemn'*, *Athungs'*. See *BESOIN de respirer*.—*Kindesn'*. Labor pains.—*N'wendigkeit*. See *ANANCE*.

NOTHOCHLÆNA (Lat.), n. f. No²th-o²(a²l)-kle²(ch²la²/e²a²)-na². From *νόθος*, spurious, and *χλαίνα*, a cloak. A genus of ferns closely allied to *Polypodium*. The *Notochlenae* of Klotzsch are a tribe of the *Polypodiaceae*. [B, 19, 170 (a, 35).]—*N. piloselloides*. An East Indian species, used in syphilis and measles. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

NOTHROUS, adj. Noth-r²u²s. Gr., *νωθρός*. Lat., *nothros*. Slow, languid, torpid. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NOTHUS (Lat.), adj. Noth(no²th)/u²s(u²s). Gr., *νόθος*. Fr., *bâtard*. Ger., *falsch*, *undecht*. Spurious, abnormal. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

NOTHZUCHT (Ger.), n. Not'zucht²t. See *RAPE*.

NOTIS (Lat.), n. f. Not(no²th)/i²s. Gen., *not'idus* (-idis). Gr., *νῆσις*. 1. Humidity. 2. Rust. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NOTOCHORD, n. No²th-ko²rd. From *νωτον*, the back, and *χορδή*, a cord. Lat., *chorda dorsalis* (seu *vertebralis*). Fr., *noto-corde*, *corde dorsale*. Ger., *Rückenmarks*. The primary axis of the fetus, the rudimentary spinal column; a cellular column formed between the cerebro-spinal and visceral tubes of vertebrates and below the medullary tube at an early stage of embryonic development, occupying the place of the centres of the succeeding bodies of the vertebrae and the base of the cranium. In some of the lower vertebrates it becomes jointed and cartilaginous or fibro-cartilaginous, and remains as a permanent substitute for the true vertebral column. [A, 6; L, 12 (a, 27).]

NOTOGLLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Not-o²(a²l)-glo²s(glo²s)/su²s(su²s). From *νωτός*, the back, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. See *LINGUALIS superficialis*.

NOTOMELUS (Lat.), n. m. Not-o²m(e²l)-u²s(u²s). From *νωτον*, the back, and *μέλος*, a limb. Fr., *notomèle*. A monster having one or two accessory members on the back. [L, 41, 49 (a, 43).]

NOTOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Not-o²(a²l)-mi(m²)-e²li(-e²l)/ti²s. Gen., *-it'idus* (-idis). From *νωτον*, the back, and *μυελός*, the spinal marrow. Fr., *notomyélite*. Ger., *Rückenmarksentzündung*. Inflammation of the spinal cord. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

NOTONIA (Lat.), n. f. Not-on'î-a³. A genus of composite undershrubs, of the *Senecionideae*. [B. 42 (a, 35).]—*N. corymbosa*, *N. grandiflora*. Species (by some considered distinct) growing in southern India. The juice of the fresh stems is recommended by Gibson in rabies. [A. 498; B. 172 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii, p. 119, xxiv, p. 141 (a, 50).]

NOTOPHORUS (Lat.), n. m. Not-ôf'ô-r-u³s(u³s). From *notôphôros*, carrying on the back. Fr., *notophore*. (Ger., *Rücken-träger*. A monster having a dorsal pouch. [L. 41, 49 (a, 43).]

NOTOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Not-o(o)-pôd(pô)-u³-u³m(u³m). From *notôros*, the back, and *podê*, the foot. The dorsal "oar" or division of one of the foot tubercles of an annelid. [B. 28 (a, 27).]

NOTOPS (Lat.), adj. Not-ôps(ops). Gen., -ôp'os(-ôp'is). From *notôros*, the back, and *ôps*, the eye. Fr., *n*. Having spots resembling eyes on the back. [L. 41, 180 (a, 43).]

NOTORRHIZAL, adj. Not-ô-rhî-z'z'l. Lat., *notorrhizus* (from *notôros*, the back, and *rhîza*, a root). Of the embryo of the *Cruciferae*, incumbent. The *Notorrhizeæ* (Fr., *notorrhizées*) of De Candolle are a suborder of the *Cruciferae*. [B. 1, 19, 170 (a, 35).]

NOUAGE (Fr.), n. Nu-a³zh. See RHACITIS.

NOUË (Fr.), adj. Nu-a. 1. Knotted; as a n., a knotted bandage. 2. Of an ovule, fecundated. 3. Rhachitic. [A. 301 (a, 48); L. 41 (a, 14).]

NOURISHMENT, n. Nu³r'îsh-m'nt. See ALIMENT.

NOURURE (Fr.), n. Nu-u³r. 1. A knotting. 2. Rhachitis. [A. 537 (a, 21).]

NOUVEAU-NÉ (Fr.), adj. Nu-vo-na. See NEONATUS.

NOVACULA (Lat.), n. f. No(v)o-â-va³k(wa³k)/u²(u²)-la². From *novare*, to make new. A sharp knife, razor, surgeon's knife. [A. 325; L. 50, 94 (a, 43).]

NOVELDA, n. A place in the province of Alicante, Spain, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

NOVOSSELJA, n. A place in the district of Tver, Russia, where there is a gaseous spring containing calcium and iron bicarbonates. [L. 49, 135 (a, 14).]

NOYAU (Fr.), n. Nwa³yo. 1. See NUCLEUS. 2. Of Pander, the cumulus of the cicatricula. [A. 4.] 3. A liqueur flavored with bitter almonds, or, according to some, with the kernels of *Prunus occidentalis*, *Convolvulus dissectus*, and probably also *Prunus cerasus*; used chiefly to flavor confectionery. [B. 19, 185 (a, 35).] Cf. *Ipomea sinuata*. Eau de n³. A water distilled from bitter apricot kernels. It contains hydrocyanic acid. [B.]—*Essence de n*. A compound used for flavoring liquors. A pint contains 75 grains of a mixture of benzoic acid and benzoin aldehyde. The latter is said to produce, even when only inhaled, headache, vertigo, nausea, profuse perspiration, precordial distress, and tremor. [Laborde, "Union méd.," Oct. 18, 1888, p. 549.]—*Grand N. pyramidal*. See NUCLEUS PYRAMIDALIS.—*N. accessoire de l'olive*. See Accessory olivary NUCLEUS.—*N. amygdalien*. See NUCLEUS AMYGDALIS.—*N. antérieur accessoire de l'hypoglosse*. See Accessory hypoglossal NUCLEUS.—*N. antérieur du nerf auditif*. See Anterior auditory NUCLEUS.—*N. blanc*. See WHITE NUCLEUS.—*N. cellulaire*. See NUCLEUS (1st def.).—*N. central des couches optiques*. Of Gratiolet, the optic thalamus. [I. 35 (K).]—*N. commun de l'oculo-moteur commun*. The nucleus common to the third and fourth cranial nerves. [I. 28 (K).]—*N. commun du moteur oculaire externe*. See Common NUCLEUS of the motor oculi.—*N. commun du nerf pathétique*. See Common NUCLEUS of the third and fourth cranial nerves.—*N. de l'acrotique*. See NUCLEUS of the spinal accessory nerve.—*N. de l'acoustique*. See Auditory NUCLEI.—*N. de l'arboratio* (Ranvier). See GEISTKERNE.—*N. de l'hypoglosse*. See Hypoglossal NUCLEUS.—*N. de l'oculo-moteur et du pathétique*. See Common NUCLEUS of the third and fourth cranial nerves.—*N. de l'œuf*. See Egg-nucleus.—*N. de névrogie* (Huguenin). A mass or collection of neuroglia in the central nervous system. [I. 28 (K).]—*N. dentelé*. See Corpus denticulatum.—*N. dentelé de l'olive*. See Corpus denticulatum (2d def.).—*N. x dentelés accessoires*. See Accessory olivary NUCLEUS.—*N. denticulé*. See Corpus dentatum (2d def.).—*N. des cellules*. See NUCLEUS (1st def.).—*N. des cordons grêles*. See Postpyramidal NUCLEUS.—*N. des poils*. The medulla of the hair. [G.]—*N. des pyramides postérieures*. The gray matter of the posterior pyramids. [I. 64 (K).]—*N. x des racines antérieures*. See NUCLEI of the anterior roots.—*N. de Stilling*. See NUCLEUS of the tegmentum.—*N. d'origine de l'acoustique*. See Auditory NUCLEUS.—*N. d'origine du trijumeau*. See Trigeminal NUCLEUS.—*N. du cervelet*. See Corpus denticulatum.—*N. du corps restiforme*. See Restiform NUCLEUS.—*N. du cristallin*. See NUCLEUS of the crystalline lens.—*N. du nerf acoustique*. See Auditory NUCLEUS.—*N. du nerf glosso-pharyngien*. See Glossopharyngeal NUCLEUS.—*N. du nerf hypoglosse*. See Hypoglossal NUCLEUS.—*N. du nerf oculaire externe*. See External NUCLEUS of the motor oculi.—*N. du nerf vague*. See Vagus NUCLEUS.—*N. du pneumogastrique*. See Vagus NUCLEUS.—*N. du toit* (de Stilling). See NUCLEUS of the tegmentum.—*N. du trijumeau*. See Trigeminal NUCLEUS.—*N. extra-ventriculaire du corps strié*. See Lenticular NUCLEUS (2d def.).—*N. femelle*. See NUCLEUS of the ovum.—*N. x filles*. See Daughter NUCLEI.—*N. x fondamentaux*. Of Ranvier, see Sohlenkerne.—*N. gris*. See Gray NUCLEUS.—*N. gris d'enroulement du cornet pétreux*. Of Gratiolet, the tuber cinereum. [I. 35 (K).]—*N. gris de l'olive*. See Corpus dentatum olivæ.—*N. interne de la couche optique*. See Median CENTRE of LUYA.—*N. interne de l'acoustique*. See Internal acoustic NUCLEUS.—*N. mâle*. See Male PRONUCLEUS.—*N. mère*. See Mother NUCLEUS.—*N. moteur antérieur de l'accessoire*. See Anterior NUCLEUS of the spinal accessory nerve.—*N. moteur latéral du glosso-*

pharyngien, *N. moteur latéral pneumogastrique*. See Motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal NUCLEUS.—*N. x musculaires*. See Muscle CORPUSCLES, GEISTKERNE, and SOHLENKERNE.—*N. x olivaires*. See Corpus dentatum olivæ.—*N. opto-strié de Luyas*. See Median CENTRE of LUYA.—*N. restiforme*. See Restiform BODY and Restiform NUCLEUS.—*N. rouge* (de la calotte, ou de Stilling). See NUCLEUS of the tegmentum.—*N. spermatique*. See Male PRONUCLEUS.—*N. x vaginaux* (Ranvier). See GEISTKERNE.—*Petit n. du lobe centrale du cervelet*. See NUCLEUS of the tegmentum.

NOYEMENT (Fr.), n. Nwa³y'-ma³n². See DROWNING.

NOYER (Fr.), n. Nwa³ya. The genus *Juglans*, especially *Juglans regia*. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—*Écorce de n. gris*. See JUGLANS (2d def.).—*Extrait d'écorce de n. gris*. See Extractum JUGLANDIS.—*Feuilles de n. commun* (Fr. Cod.). See Folia JUGLANDIS.—*N. blanc*. See Carya alba.—*N. écailloux*. See Carya porcina.—*N. vénéneux*. See HIPPOMANE manicinella.—*Suc de n*. (Fr. Cod.). Walnut-juice, prepared by bruising the leaves in a marble mortar till reduced to a pulp, adding one fifth of their weight of water, expressing, and filtering. [B. 113 (a, 38).]

NUBECULA (Lat.), n. f. Nu³b(nub)-e²k(u²)(u²)-la². Dim. of *nubes*, a cloud. Fr., *nubécule*. A cloudy deposit; an opacity. [B.] See under ENOEEMA.

NUBES (Lat.), n. f. Nu³b(nub)/ez(as). See ALBEO (1st def.) and LEUCOMA (4th def.).

NUBILE, adj. Nu³b'îl. Lat., *nubilus* (from *nubere*, to wed). Fr., *n*. Ger., *mannbar*. Marriageable; capable of fertilizing or of being fertilized. [B. 198; B. 123 (a, 35).]

NUCACEOUS, **NUCAMENTACEOUS**, adj's. Nu³k-a'shu³s, -a³-me²nt-a'shu³s. Lat., *nucaceus*, *nucamentaceus* (from *nux*, a nut). Fr., *nucamentacé*, *nucamenteux*. Ger., *nussartig*. Nut-like in hardness, etc. The *Nucamentaceæ* (Fr., *nucamentacées*) are: Of Linnaeus, a natural order of plants (a division of the *Compositæ*) comprising *Artemisia*, *Ambrosia*, *Filago*, etc.; a division (suborder) of cruciferous plants in which the fruit is a one-celled silicle often containing a single seed; a suborder (Lindley) or a series (Bentham and Hooker) of the *Proteaceæ* in which the fruit is a nut or indehiscent drupe. [B. 19, 42, 104, 123, 170 (a, 35).]

NUCAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Nu³k(nu³k)-a³-me²nt(u²m)(u²m). From *nux*, a nut. Ger., *Nusschale* (3d def.). 1. An endosperm or catkin. 2. The nut-like fruit of the division (suborder) *Nucamentaceæ* (2d def.); a silicle in which the valves are indistinct or indehiscent. [B. 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

NUCELLUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu³s(nu³k)-e²l'lu³s(lu³s). Dim. of *nux*, a nut. Fr., *nucelle*. In botany, the nucleus or essential part of the ovule (the body included within the coats), in which the embryo is engendered. [B. 121, 229, 291 (a, 35).]

NUCES (Lat.), n. f. Nu³s(nu³k)/ez(as). Pl. of *nux* (q. v.).

NUCHA (Lat.), n. f. Nu³(nu³)/ka²(ch²a³). 1. In the middle ages, the thorax. [E. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.] 2. See NAFR.

NUCHAL, adj. Nu³'k'l. Lat., *nuchalis*. Fr., *n*. Pertaining to the nucha. [L. 341 (a, 27).]

NUCHALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu³k(nu³ch²)-a²(a²l')a²(a²l')-jî²(jî²)-a². More properly written *nuchalgia*. Pain in the back of the head and neck radiating over a region corresponding to the attachment of the ligamentum nuchæ; a symptom of incipient melancholia. [S. G. Burnett, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 2, 1891, p. 498 (a, 17).]

NUCIFEROUS, adj. Nu³s'îf'e²r-u³s. Lat., *nuciferus* (from *nux*, a nut, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *nucifère*. Ger., *nussragend*. Bearing nuts. The *Nuciferae* of Batsch are an order of the *Incompletæ*, consisting of the *Thymelææ*, *Elaeagnæ*, and *Protearicæ*. [B. 170 (a, 35).]

NUCIN, n. Nu³s'î²n. See JUGLONE.

NUCISTA (Lat.), n. f. Nu³s(nu³k)-îst'a². From *nux*, a nut. See NUTMEG.—*Adeps nucistæ*. See *Expressed oil of NUTMEG*.—*Balsamum nucistæ* (Ger. Ph.). Syn., *ceratum myrridica* (Russ. Ph.) (3d def.). 1. See *Expressed oil of NUTMEG*. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., a mixture of 1 part of yellow wax, 2 parts of olive-oil, and 6 of expressed oil of nutmeg, straining, and turning into paper capsules. [B. 95.]—*Nucistæ oleum* (Gr. Ph.). *Oleum nucistæ* (Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.). See *Expressed oil of NUTMEG*.—*Oleum nucistæ æthereum*. See *Oil of NUTMEG*.—*Oleum nucistæ expressum*. Expressed oil of nutmeg. [B.]—*Syrupus nucistæ*. Fr., *sirap de muscade*. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of nutmeg in 8 parts of wine, expressing, and adding 8 parts of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 35).]

NUCITE, n. Nu³s'ît. Ger., *Nucit*. A sugar, C₁₂H₁₂O₆ + 4H₂O, resembling inositol, obtained from the leaves of *Juglans regia*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, 530 (a, 50).]

NUCITANNIC ACID, **NUCITANNIN**, n's. Nu³s'ît-a²n'îk, -î²n. Fr., *acide nucitannique*. A glucoside occurring in the epispem of walnuts. [B. 46, 98 (a, 14, 50).]

NUCLEAR, adj. Nu³'kle²a²r. Lat., *nuclearis*. Fr., *nucéaire*, *nucéat*. Ger., *kernähnlich* (2d def.). 1. Pertaining to a nucleus. 2. Nucleiform. [J.]

NUCLEARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Nu³(nu³a)-kle²a²(a²l')ri²-u²m(u²m). From *nucleus* (q. v.). Of Tittemann, in plants the analogue of the blastoderm (Fr., *membrane interne de la graine*). [A. 45.]

NUCLEATE, **NUCLEATED**, adj's. Nu³'kle²a²-at, -e²d. Lat., *nucleatus*, *nucleiferus*. Fr., *nucéé*, *nucéifère*. Ger., *mandelig*, *kerntragend*. Containing a nucleus. [J.]

NUCLEIFORM, adj. Nu³'kle²-î²fo²rm. Lat., *nucleiformis*. Fr., *nucéiforme*. Ger., *kernförmig*, *kernähnlich*, *kernartig*. Like a nucleus (said especially of cells with a large nucleus and a com-

paratively small cell-body); shaped like a rounded tubercle (said of the apothecia of lichens). [B, 77 (a, 35).]

NUCLEIN, *n.* Nu²/kle²/n. Fr., *nucléine*. Ger., *N.* 1. A complex body found in yolk of egg and in the nuclei of pus-corpules, and probably present in all cell nuclei. It is soluble in water and in alkalies, and has a xanthoprotein reaction. [K.] 2. Of Strasburger, chromatin. [B, 229, 291 (a, 35).]

NUCLEOCHYLEMA (Lat.), *n.* Nu²/kle²-o-(o²)-kil(chu²o²)-e(a²/ma². Gen., -em(a²-atis). From *nucleus* (q. v.), and *χυλός*, juice. Ger., *Kernsaft*. Of Strasburger, the nuclear juice filling the space in the nucleohyaloplasm. [a, 32.] See also **NUCLEOCHYME**, **ACHROMATIN**, **CARYOPLASM**, and **NUCLEOPLASM**.

NUCLEOCHYME, *n.* Nu²/kle²-o-kim. Lat., *nucleoichyme* (from *nucleus* [q. v.] and *χυμα*, a liquid). Fr., *caryenchyme*. Ger., *Nucleoichyme*, *Kernsaft*. The more fluid, hyaline substance of a cell-nucleus. [Arch. f. mikr. Anat., 1884, p. 246 (J.).] See **ENCHYLEMA** and **CYTOCHYLEMA**.

NUCLEO-HYALOPLASM, *n.* Nu²/kle²-o-hi/a²l-o-pla²zm. Lat., *nucleo-hyaloplasm* (from *nucleus* [q. v.], *υαλος*, a transparent substance, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold). Ger., *Nucleo-hyaloplasma*. 1. The hyaline ground-substance forming the fibrils of a nuclear network. In it are imbedded the chromatic granules. [Arch. f. mikr. Anat., 1884, p. 246 (J.).] 2. The hyaline ground-substance of the nucleus inclosing the nuclear fibrils. [Journ. of the Roy. Micr. Soc., 1886 (J.).]

NUCLEO-DIOPLASMA (Lat.), *n.* Nu²/kle²/kle²-o-(o²)-id-i²-o-(o²)-pla²(pla²s)/ma². Gen., -plas²ma² (-atis). From *nucleus* (q. v.), *δίορ*, special, and *πλάσμα*, plasma. Ger., *Kern-dioplasma*, *Nucleo-dioplasma*. The dioplasma of the nucleus in contradistinction to that in the cell-body. [J.]

NUCLEOLAR, adj. Nu²-kle²-o-la²r. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a nucleolus. [B.]

NUCLÉOLE-NOYAU (Fr.), *n.* Nu²-kla-o-nwa²-yo. Of Carnoy, a nucleolus formed by a concentration of the nuclear fibrils in a central mass which is surrounded by a membrane. [J, 15.]

NUCLEOLID, *n.* Nu²-kle²-o-lid. Ger., *N.*, *Kernsteck*. A nucleolus-like body. The n's are found in the nucleus, like true nucleoli, but their outline is rather indefinite. [Arch. f. mikr. Anat., 1888 (J.).]

NUCLEOLINUS, *n.* **NUCLEOLULUS** (Lat.), *n.* Nu²-(nu²)-kle²-o-li(en)/u²su²(u²), -o-li²(u²li)-u²su²(u²). Dim., of *nucleolus* (q. v.). Fr., *nucleolule*. A small, highly refracting portion of the nucleolus of a cell, sometimes regarded as a distinct body, related to the nucleolus as that is to the nucleus. [B, 106.]

NUCLEOLUS (Lat.), *n.* Nu²-(nu²)-kle²(kle²)/o²li-u²s(u²s). Dim., of *nucleus* (q. v.). Fr., *nucléole* (1st def.), *corps nucléolaire* (1st def.), *nucléolule* (2d def.). Ger., *Kernsteck* (1st def.), *Kernkörperchen* (1st def.), *Kernchen des Cytoplasten* (1st def.), *Nebenkernel* (3d def.), *Kernchen* (3d def.). 1. The small body or group of bodies situated within a nucleus. Its nature and function are still uncertain, but in certain *Infusaria* believed to give rise to bodies resembling spermatozooids. The name was given, apparently independently, by Valentin and Schleiden. [C; J, 30, 32, 15, 37; Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci., 1878-79, pp. 125, 315 (J.).] 2. In botany, an opaque body in the nucleus of a cell (see under **NUCLEUS**). [B, 229, 291 (a, 35).]—**Prickle-n.** A n. connected to the nucleus in which it is contained by fine protoplasmic or nucleoplasmic fibrils. [Quart. Jour. f. Micr. Sci., 1879, p. 125 (J.).]

NUCLEOMICROSOMES, *n. pl.* Nu²/kle²-o-mi²k²-ro-somz. Lat., *nucleomicrosoma*, *nucleomicrosoma* (fr. *nucleus*, a little nut, *μικρός*, small, and *σώμα*, a body). Ger., *Nucleomikrosomen*. The chromatic granules of the nucleohyaloplasm. [J, 15.]

NUCLEOPETAL, adj. Nu²/kle²-o-p²e²-t²l. From *nucleus* (q. v.), and *petere*, to seek. Seeking or moving toward a nucleus (said of a male pronucleus). [Journ. of Morph., 1, p. 236 (J.).]

NUCLEOPLASM, *n.* Nu²/kle²-o-pla²zm. Lat., *nucleoplasma* (from *nucleus*, a little nut, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold). Fr., *nucléoplasme*, *protoplasme nucléaire*. Ger., *Kernprotoplasma*, *Kernplasma*, *Kerngerüst* (3d def.), *Kernsaft* (4th def.), *Kernsubstanz*. 1. Of Van Beneden, the substance forming the fibrils of the germinal vesicle (nucleus) of an ovum. [Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci., 1876, p. 153.] 2. See **IDIOPASM**. 3. The more solid substance forming the reticulum and membrane of a cell nucleus. [J, 30.] 4. See **CARYOPLASM**. 5. See **ENCHYLEMA**.—**Germinal n.** See **GERM PLASMA** (1st def.).—**Histogenetic n.** See **HISTOGENETIC PLASMA**.—**Ovogenous n.** Histogenetic n. in the ovum which controls the formation of egg-membranes, yolk, etc., in contradistinction to the germ plasma. [J, 62.]—**Nature, xxx (J.).**—**Somatic n.** See **HISTOGENETIC PLASMA**.—**Spermogenous n.** N. in the spermatozoid which controls the development of the tail, etc., in contradistinction to the proper generative or germ plasma. [J, 62; "Nature," xxx (J.).]

NUCLEOPLASMATIC, **NUCLEOPLASMIC**, adj's. Nu²-kle²-o-pla²z-ma²t²/ik, -pla²z²/mi²k. Pertaining to or containing nucleoplasm. [J.]

NUCLEOPLAST, *n.* Nu²/kle²-o-pla²st. See **Nucleoplasmic body**.

NUCLEOPLASTIC, adj. Nu²-kle²-o-pla²st²/ik. See **NUCLEOPLASMIC**.

NUCLEUS (Lat.), *n. m.* Nu²-(nu²)/kle²-u²s(u²s). Gr., *κάρυον*, *καρύων*. From *nux*, a nut. Fr., *nucleus*, *noyau* (*cellulaire* (1st def.)), *Kern*, *Kernbläschen* (1st def.), *Zellenkern* (1st def.), *Zellkern* (1st def.). 1. The comparatively large body within and usually near the centre of any typical cell and forming an integral part of it. Its significance as an integral part of the cell was first recognized by B. Brown, who gave the name in 1831 ("Linn. Soc. Trans.," 1833, p. 710). The latest researches into the nature and

functions of the n. confirm, but enlarge and modify, the ideas originally promulgated by Schleiden, Schwann, and especially Martin Berry ("Philos. Trans.," 1841, p. 207), that the n. is a special agent in cell-multiplication. According to Hofer, the n. is a regulating centre for protoplasmic movement and has a direct influence on digestion. [J, 30, 32, 36, 37; "Jour. of the Royal Micr. Soc.," 1890, p. 310 (a, 32).] See also **CELL**, **NUCLEOPLASM**, **Intranuclear network**, and **Free nucleus**. 2. In chemistry, the elements of a radicle which give the latter its characteristic form and about which all the other elements of the radicle are considered to be grouped (e. g., the nitrogen in nitril, —N=O, or the oxygen in hydroxyl, —O—H); specifically, in the chemistry of the hydrocarbons, the carbon skeleton apart from the hydrogen atoms united to it. [B, 3, 4.] 3. In botany: (a) of an ovule, see **NUCLEUS**; (b) of a seed (Ger., *Samenkern*, *Fruchtkern*), the kernel, consisting of the albumen (if this substance is present) and the embryo; (c) in pyrenomycetous *Fungi* (Ger., *Kernpilze*), the mass of asci or spores in the perithecia; (d) in lichens, the contents, or inner portion, of the conceptacles (spermatogones), consisting of sterigmata, spermata, and a gelatinous matter (spermatic gelatin) which aids, by imbibing water and swelling, in the expulsion of the spores; (e) in the vegetative parts of a rounded, granular, refractive body in which the process of cell-division begins, imbedded in the protoplasm, and in a fully formed and active cell connected by threads or bands of protoplasm with the primordial utricle. This n. is denser than the rest of the protoplasm, and is supposed to contain a substance rich in phosphorus. It contains a single nucleolus or several nucleolar granules differing much in shape and size. [B, 1, 19, 94, 77, 104, 121, 83 (J.).] 4. The modulus or scale of the cerebellum. [J, 349.] 5. In one of the separate masses of gray matter in the medulla oblongata, the floor of the fourth ventricle, and the aqueduct of Sylvius that represent the gray cornua of the spinal cord in its intracranial portion (see also under **GANGLION** [2d def.]). 6. As applied to the central nervous system, a more or less clearly defined mass of cinerea, or gray or ganglionic matter. Instead of n., the terms *nidus*, *nidulus*, *nest* of the centre are sometimes used. In the cerebellum, a nucleolus, unless otherwise stated, these are usually symmetrical or paired, appearing on the two sides. 7. Formerly, any circumscribed mass or bundle of medullary substance or alba, when seen in sections, was called a white or medullary n. This use is not so common at present. [J, 19, 140, 198.]—**Abducens**—(**facialis**) *n.* **Abducent n. Lat., *n. abducens*. Ger., *Abducens-Facialiskern*. A gray n. in the lateral wall of the floor of the fourth ventricle, near the trigeminal n., and extending close up to the anterior stria medullaris. [F.]—**Accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.** See **Motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.** and **Sensory accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.**—**Accessory auditory n.** Lat., *n. cochlearis*, *nidus cochlearis*, *n. acusticus inferior*. A ganglionic mass on the latero-ventral aspect of the restiform body at the convergence of the two divisions of the auditory nerve. The ganglion resembles the ganglion of the dorsal roots of spinal nerves, and in some animals is on the dorsal or cochlear part of the auditory and separated from the oblongata. [J, 19, 55, 198.]—**Accessory hypoglossal n.** Lat., *n. hypoglossi accessorius*. Fr., *noyau antérieur accessoire de l'hypoglosse*. A group of nerve-cells on the ventral aspect of the proper n. which re-enforce the roots of the hypoglossal nerve. [L, 142.]—**Accessory n.** Ger., *Anhangskern*, *Belegkern*, *Ern. ganglion accessorium*. 1. The of the spinal accessory nerve. See **Secondary n.**—**Accessory n. of the medulla oblongata.** The ganglionic mass in the postoblongata at the deep origin of the spinal accessory nerve. It is directly continuous with nuclei of the vagus and glossopharyngeus. [J, 19, 198.] See **Motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.** and **Sensory accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.**, and cf. also the **Accessory olivary nuclei**.—**Accessory olivary n.** Lat., *n. olivaris*, *noyau olivaris*. Fr., *noyau olivaire* (ou *dentelle*) *accessoire*, *noyau accessoire des olives*. Ger., *Nebenolive*, *gezackter Nebenkernel*, *Olivennebenkern*. A n. made up of two small masses of gray matter, an outer and an inner, in the medulla oblongata, situated just above and to the inner side of the corpus dentatum (2d def.). [I, 24.]—**Amygdaloid n.** A mass of gray matter forming the anterior extremity of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle, and connected with the claustrum. [I, 1 (K).]—**Anterior accessory n. of the hypoglossal nerve.** Lat., *n. hypoglossi antero-externus*. See **Accessory hypoglossal n.**—**Anterior auditory n.** See **Large-celled auditory n.**—**Anterior hypoglossal n.** Ger., *vorderer Kern des Hypoglossus*. See **Accessory hypoglossal n.**—**Anterior n. of the optic thalamus.** Lat., *n. anterior thalami optici*, *n. thalami anterior*, *nodus thalami superior*. Fr., *centre (ou noyau) antérieur de la couche optique*. Ger., *oberer Kern des Thalamus*. The dorsal and cephalic n. of the three divisions of the thalamus, the part which appears to project into the paracelle or lateral ventricle. [J, 19, 55, 198.]—**Anterior n. of the spinal accessory nerve.** Fr., *noyau moteur antérieur* (ou *latéral* de l'*accessoire*). The accessorius part of the motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n. [J.]—**Arciform n.** Lat., *n. arciformis*. Ger., *Kern der Gärteleiche*. One of the collections of ganglion cells in the medulla oblongata included between the fibres of the pyramidal tracts and the arciform fibres. [I, 29 (K).]—**Arcuate n.** Lat., *n. arcuatus triangularis*, *n. pyramidalis anterior*. Ger., *vorderer Pyramidenkern*. The largest of the masses of cinerea in the arciform fibres of the pyramids on the ventral side. It is well shown in sections of the oblongata at the level of the exit of the twelfth nerve. [J, 198.]—**Cerebello-motor n.** Lat., *noyau cérébello-moteur*. Fr., *Acustiskern*, *Gehörkerne*. Nests of nerve-cells in the oblongata from which the auditory nerve arises. [J.] Cf. **Chief auditory n.**, **Accessory auditory n.**, and **Large-celled auditory n.**—**Bony n.** Lat., *n. osseus*. Ger., *Knochenkern*. See **CENTRE OF OSSIFICATION** and **OSTEOGENESIS**.—**Burdach's n.** See **Cuneate n.**—**Caudal n.** See **Oculo-motor n.**—**Caudate n.** Lat., *n. caudatus*. Fr., *noyau caudé*, *corps strié supérieur*. Ger., *geschwänzkern*, *Kern, geschwänzförmiger Kern*, *Schwänzkern*. The intraventricular portion of the ganglion of the corpus striatum, a pyramidal body on the floor of the an-**

terior cornu of the third ventricle, composed mainly of gray matter traversed by white fibres from the internal capsule. Microscopically it is made up of multipolar nerve-cells, which are probably connected with the surrounding fibres. According to Meynert, this n. is connected with the cerebral cortex and peduncles. [I, 15 (K).]—**Caudo-ventral n.** See *Oculo-motor n.*—**Cellar-form nuclei.** The red blood-corpuscles of mammals, from their being supposed to be modified nuclei of the white ones. [Bosk and Huxley (J, 24).]—**Cell-n.** See **NUCLEUS** (1st def.).—**Central gray n. of the optic thalamus.** Fr., *noyau gris central de la couche optique*. Of Leuret and Gratiolet, a large mass of gray matter in the central part of the optic thalamus. [I, 38 (K).]—**Central gray n. of the spinal marrow.** See **SUBSTANTIA gelatinosa centralis**.—**Central n.** Of Henle, see **CORPUS denticulatum**.—**Central n. of Roller.** Lat., *n. centralis inferior*. A ganglionic mass in the oblongata near the rhaphé and between the lemniscus on the ventral side and the fasciculus longitudinalis posterior on the dorsal side. [J, 198.]—**Central n. of the anterior corpus quadrigenum.** Ger., *mittleres Mark des vorderen Vierhügels*. The ganglionic mass in the anterior corpus quadrigenum. [J, 19, 198.]—**Central n. of the peduncle.** Fr., *noyau central des pédoncules*. See **SUBSTANTIA nigra**.—**Cervical n.** Ger., *Cervicalkern*. Of Stilling, a collection of nerve-cells at a point in the spinal cord opposite the third and fourth cervical nerves and occupying a position corresponding with Clarke's column. [I, 15 (K).]—**Chief auditory n.** Ger., *innerer Acusticus Kern*. A ganglionic mass in the oblongata giving rise to part of the fibres of the auditory nerve. It appears as one of the striæ medullares acusticæ, near the dorsal part of the oblongata in the floor of the metacelle or fourth ventricle. At first it is lateral to the chief nuclei of the glossopharyngeal and vagus nerves, but farther cephalad reaches the rhaphé, and finally disappears in the region of the abducens n. [J, 19, 55, 198.]—**Chief hypoglossal n.** See under *Hypoglossal n.*—**Chromatic n.** The principal n. of a cell as distinguished from the accessory n. or corpuscle. [J., Clarke's glossopharyngeal n. See **Glossopharyngeal n.**—**Cleavage n.** See **Seminal n.**—**Common n. of the third and fourth cranial nerves.** **Common oculo-motor n.** Fr., *noyau de l'oculomoteur et du pathétique*, *noyau oculomoteur commun*. A collection of ganglion-cells in the floor of the aqueduct of Sylvius. [I, 28 (K).]—**Cuneate n.** Lat., *n. cuneatus*. Ger., *laterales Nebenhorn*. Syn.: *Burdach's n.* The elongated mass of ganglionic substance appearing in the external posterior column of the postoblongata at the level of the established pyramids and extending nearly to the pons. [J, 19, 198.]—**Cuneiform n.** See **ALA cinerea**.—**Daughter nuclei.** Fr., *noyaux filles*. Ger., *Tochterkerne*. The nuclei (usually two) produced by the division of a mother nucleus. [J.]—**Dental n.** Lat., *n. dentis*. Ger., *Zahnkern*. See **Dental PAPILLA**.—**Dentate n.** See **CORPUS denticulatum**.—**Dentated n. of the olive.** Ger., *gezähnter Kern der Olive*. See **CORPUS denticulatum olive**.—**Dorso-cephalic thalamic n.** See **Anterior n. of the optic thalamus**.—**Ectoblastic n.** A n. in one of the cells of the epiblast. [J., "Four of Morph." i, p. 452 (J).]—**Egg n.** See **Egg n.**—**Emboliform n.** Lat., *n. emboliformis*, *embolus*. Fr., *noyau emboliforme*. Ger., *Propfkern*. A small mass of gray matter lying to the inner side of the corpus denticulatum. [I, 1 (K).]—**Endothelial n.** Fr., *noyau endothélial*. Ger., *Endothelkern*. One of the nuclei of connective-tissue corpuscles in serous membranes. [J, 31.]—**Entoblastic n.** A n. in a hypoblast cell. [J., "Four of Morph." i, p. 452 (J).]—**External accessory olivary n.** Fr., *noyau juxtaposé olivaire postéro-externe*, *seconde noyau juxtaposé olivaire externe*. Ger., *düssere (oder obere) Nebenholive, düsserer Olivenebenkern*. A small collection of gray nerve matter on the dorsal aspect of the olivary n. [I, 31, 142.]—**External acoustic (or auditory) n.** Lat., *n. auditorius externus*, *n. acusticus lateralis*. Fr., *noyau auditif externe*. Ger., *düsserer Acusticus Kern*. See **Large-celled auditory n.**—**External n.** See **Extraventricular n.**—**External n. of the motor oculi.** Fr., *noyau externe du nerf oculo-moteur*. One of the lateral cell groups of the n. of the motor oculi. [J.]—**Oculo-motor n.**—**Extramedullary n.** See **Accessory olivary n.**—**Extraventricular n.** Of Sappey, the lenticular n. [a, 34.]—**Facial n.** Lat., *n. facialis*. Fr., *noyau du facial*. Ger., *Facialiskern*. The ganglionic mass forming the origin of the seventh cranial nerve. It is in the formatio reticularis on the mesal side of the ascending root of the trigeminus, almost exactly on the level of the point of exit of the seventh. It is in relation cephalad with the motor n. of the fifth, and caudad with the motor glossopharyngeal and vagus n., all these nuclei being supposed to be continuations of the anterior horn of the myelic cinerea. This single n. of the seventh on each side is sometimes designated as the inferior facial n., as it was supposed by some that the abducens n. also gave rise to facial nerves. [J, 19, 55, 198.] [I, 29 (K).]—**Free nuclei.** Ger., *freie (oder nackte) Kerne, rudimentäre Zellen*. Cell nuclei without a cell-body, so called in accordance with the original conception of cell-genesis advanced by Schwann and Schleiden in which it was supposed that the n. was developed before the cell-body, and in many cases independently of it, and that it might exist for a time before the cell-body was developed around it. It is now believed that what appear to be free or naked nuclei are cells, the cell-body being very small in proportion to the n., and from its delicacy, difficult of detection. [J, 21, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38.]—**Fronto-ventral n.** See **Oculo-motor n.**—**Gelatinous n.** Lat., *n. gelatinosus*. Ger., *Gallertkern*. A n. in the substantia gelatinosa of the oblongata. [J, 214.]—**Germinal n.** Ger., *Keimkern, Furchungskern*. The n. resulting from the fusion of the male and female pronuclei. [B, 77, 279 (a, 35).]—**Gingival n.** Fr., *noyau gingival*. Of Leuret and Gratiolet, a process on the cerebellum of the human foetus (at three months and a half) which resembles the gums. [I, 35 (K).]—**Glossopharyngeal n.** The n. of the glossopharyngeal nerve; continuous with the nuclei for the pneumogastric and spinal accessory nerves. [B.] See **Motor accessory olivary n.**—**Glossopharyngeal n.** Lat., *n. motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal*.—**Gracile n.** Lat., *n. postpyramidalis*. Ger., *mediales Nebenhorn*. A slender elongated gan-

glionic mass appearing in the median posterior column of the postoblongata and extending cephalad nearly to the pons. [J, 19, 198.]—**Gray central n.** See **SUBSTANTIA gelatinosa centralis**.—**Gray n.** Lat., *n. cinereus* (2d def.). Fr., *noyau gris*. Ger., *grauer Kern*. 1. The central gray matter of the spinal cord. [I, 304.] 2. See **LAMINA cinerea**. 3. See **Gray TUBERCLE** of Rolando. 4. The gray n. of the optic thalamus, a group of masses of gray matter scattered about at irregular intervals, distinguished as the external and internal nuclei. [I, 17 (K).]—**Great auditory n.** Ger., *Hauptkern des Acusticus*. See **Large-celled auditory n.**—**Great intramedullary n.** Of Spitzka, the combined internal and external auditory nuclei. ["Journ. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," Apr., 1880, p. 208 (K).]—**Gustatory n.** The sensory glossopharyngeal n. [J.]—**Hypoglossal n.** Lat., *n. hypoglossi*, *fasciculus teres*. Fr., *noyau de l'hypoglosse*. Ger., *Hypoglossuskern*. Either of two nuclei, one of which, the large-celled n., chief or main hypoglossal n., is situated in the postoblongata somewhat ventrad of the central canal and very close to the meson. It extends as far caudad as the olive and cephalad to the auditory n. After the opening of the central canal in the metacelle it is in the floor of the metacelle and alongside the sulcus longitudinalis. This main n. is composed of large cells and is the only part of the central gray matter left in union with the anterior horn by the decussation of the pyramids. The second n. is the small-celled n. of Roller. This is an indistinctly circumscribed, round clump of small nerve-cells lying close against the ventral side of the main n. [J, 19, 55, 198.]—**Inferior facial n.** See **Facial n.**—**Inferior trigeminal n.** Ger., *unterer Trigeminalkern*. A group of nerve-cells in the gelatinous substance of Rolando from which arises the ascending root of the fifth nerve. [I, 31 (K).]—**Insular n.** Of Spitzka, a n. completely separated from adjoining masses of gray matter (e. g., the facial and trigeminal nuclei). [K.]—**Internal accessory olivary n.** See **Median internal accessory olivary n.**—**Internal acoustic (or auditory) n.** Fr., *noyau interne de l'acoustique*. Ger., *innerer Kern des Auditorius (oder des inneren)*. See **Chief auditory n.**—**Internal geniculate n.** The gray matter of the internal geniculate body, continuous with that of the optic thalamus. [I, 29.]—**Internal n. (of the corpus striatum).** Of Sappey, the caudate n. [a, 34.]—**Internal n. of the optic thalamus.** See **Median CENTRE of Luys**.—**Intramedullary auditory n.** [Spitzka]. See **Great intramedullary n.**—**Intraventricular n.** See **Caudate n.**—**Large-celled auditory n.** A mass of large nerve-cells situated mesad of the restiform body. They are supposed by most recent authors to be connected with the auditory nerve, especially the ventral root or vestibular part. [J, 19, 55, 198.]—**Large-celled hypoglossal n.** See under *Hypoglossal n.*—**Laryngeal n.** Lat., *n. laryngeus*. Of Spitzka, the inner and lower part of the accessory division of the combined accessory-vago-glossopharyngeal n., as it is supposed to give origin to fibres connected with the larynx. ["Journ. Nerv. Ment. Dis.," 1880, p. 62 (J).]—**Lateral accessory olivary n.** An extended ganglionic mass in the formatio reticularis on the dorsal side of the olive. [J, 19, 198.]—**Lateral auditory n.** See **Large-celled auditory n.**—**Lateral motor n. of the glossopharyngeal (or pneumogastric) nerve.** Fr., *noyau moteur latéral du glossopharyngien*. See **Motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.**—**Lateral nuclei.** Ger., *laterale Kerne*. The nuclei of the lateral column. [J.]—**Lateral n. of the lemniscus.** The ganglionic mass in the lateral bundles of the lemniscus or fillet. [J, 19, 55, 198.]—**Lateral n. of the thalamus.** The lateral or scial of the three divisions of the thalamus. It is separated from the striatum by the internal capsule. [J, 19, 55, 198.]—**Laura's n.** See **External auditory n.**—**Lenticular n.** Lat., *n. lenticularis*, *corpus lenticulatum* (2d def.), *discus lentiformis* (2d def.). Fr., *noyau lenticulaire (ou extra-ventriculaire du corps strié)* (2d def.). 1. See **N. lentis**. 2. In the corpus striatum, the gray matter of its extraventricular portion. [I, 6 (K).]—**Lentiform n.** See **Lenticular n.** (2d def.).—**Main n.** [Spitzka]. The larger or principal of the ganglionic oculo-motor nuclei. [J.]—**Median internal accessory olivary n.** Lat., *n. pyramidalis*. Fr., *noyau accessoire interne de l'olive*. Syn.: *anterior olive*. A ganglionic mass situated at the mesal or inner side of the olive, and dorsad of the anterior pyramid. [J, 19, 198.]—**Median n.** A n. where two nuclei are present the median of the two. [J.]—**Median nuclei of the lemniscus.** Small clumps of nerve-cells in the mesal or median part of the lemniscus. [J, 19, 198.]—**Medullary n.** Lat., *n. medullaris*. Fr., *noyau médullaire*. A more or less clearly outlined mass of nerve-fibres (white or medullary substance) in the central nervous system. [J, 140, 198.]—**Mesencephalic n. of the trigeminal nerve.** Of Spitzka, a group of large nerve-cells in the gray matter which surrounds the aqueduct of Sylvius. The nerve-fibres which arise from them join the motor root of the fifth nerve. [K.]—**Mesoblastic n.** A n. belonging to a cell of the mesoblast. ["Journ. of Morph." i, p. 452 (J).]—**Mother n.** Fr., *noyau mère*. Ger., *Mutterkern*. A cell that is in course of division into two or more parts called *Daughter nuclei*. [J.]—**Motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal n.** A large-celled n. of origin for motor fibres of the accessorius, vagus, and glossopharyngeus nerves. It is in the substantia reticularis grisea of the postoblongata, and extends from a point just before the opening of the central canal into the metacelle nearly to the striæ acusticæ. It is situated ventro-laterad of the sensory n. about midway between the lateral surface and the central canal; it extends nearly as far cephalad, but not so far caudad. It is also lateral to the hypoglossus n. [J, 19, 55, 198.]—**Motor n.** A ganglionic mass in the central nervous system from which motor nerve-fibres arise. [J, 19, 198.]—**Motor n. of the fifth nerve.** Ger., *motorischer Kern des Trigenimus*. A group of nerve-cells situated in front of the facial n. and to the inner side of the sensory n. of the fifth nerve, beneath the lateral wall of the fourth ventricle. [I, 31 (K).]—**Motor trigeminal n.** See **Trigeminal n.**—**Muscle nuclei.** See **Muscle CORPUSCLES**, *Gedächtnisse*, and *Wahrnehmungen*.—**Naked nuclei.** See **Free nuclei**.—**N. abducens.** See **Abducent n.**—**N. accessorii.** See **N. of the spinal accessory nerve**.—**N. acusticus.** See **Auditory n.**—**N. acusticus**

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

pharyngeal part of the sensory accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeus l. [J.]—**Sensory n. of the fifth nerve.** Ger., *Gefühlkern des Facialis*. A group of small nerve-cells lying to the outer side of the motor n. of the nerve. [I, 31 (K).]—**Spermatic n.** Fr., *noyau mûle*. Ger., *Spermakern, Samenkern*. A spermatozoid after it has given off the counterpart of the extrusion-globule in the ovum. [J.] Cf. **Male PRONUCLEUS**.—**Spheroidal n.** Ger., *Kugelkern*. 1. A cell-n. of rounded form. 2. A rounded ganglionic mass or nidus in the central or peripheral nervous system. [J.]—**Stilling's diffused nuclei pyramidalis.** Ger., *gestreute Pyramidaliskerne von Stilling*. Groups of ganglion cells lying on the inner side of the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata. They are connected with fibres of the stratum zonale and also with the longitudinal fibre net of the raphae. [I, 31 (K).]—**Stilling's n. (tegmeniti).** See **N. of the tegmentum**.—**Styloid n.** A small bony nodule found in the cartilages uniting the lesser (styloid) cornua and the body of the hyoid bone. [L.]—**Subependymal n.** The internal n. of the auditory nerve; so called because it lies just beneath the ependyma of the fourth ventricle. [I, 27 (K).]—**Subthalamie n.** Lat., *corpus subthalamicum*. Ger., *unterer Kern des Thalamus*. A lenticular mass of gray substance in the subthalamie region, containing many pigmented ganglion cells and surrounded by a layer of white matter. [I, 29 (K).]—**Superior n. of the auditory n.** See **Large-celled auditory n.**—**Superior n. of the fifth nerve.** See **Trigeminal n.**—**Superior n. of the optic thalamus.** Lat., *n. thalamus superior*. Ger., *oberer Kern (des Thalamus)*. See **Anterior n. of the (optic) thalamus**.—**Superior olivary n.** Lat., *n. olivaris superior*. Fr., *corps de Stilling*. Ger., *Anhang des unteren Trigeminskerns*. A body imbedded in the pons Varolii similar to the lower olivary body of the medulla oblongata, but smaller and extending from the lower border of the pons to the level of the point of exit of the facial nerve. [Henle (a, 18).]—**Tectorial cerebellar n.** [Spitzka], *Tegmental n.* See **N. of the tegmentum**.—**Three-grouped n.** **Trifacial n.** **Trigeminal n.** Lat., *n. trigeminus*. Fr., *noyau du trijumeau (ou du nerf trigeminal)*. Ger., *Trigeminuskern, Vagusker n.* A made up of two or three groups of nerve-cells, situated in front of the facial n., below the lateral angle of the fourth ventricle. [I, 29 (K).]—**Triple n.** See **Oculo-motor n.**—**Trochlear n.** Lat., *n. trochlearis*. Ger., *Trochlearkern*. The ganglionic mass of the gray aqueduct, giving origin to the fibres of the fourth nerve. It is caudad of and directly continuous with the n. of the motor oculi, and its caudal end extends as far as the postgeminum. It is in part on the dorsal side and in part in a groove of the posterior longitudinal bundle. A second, or posterior, trochlear n. is sometimes described. [J, 19, 55, 198.]—**Upper n. of the thalamus.** See **Anterior n. of the (optic) thalamus**.—**Vagal n.** See **Vagus n.**—**Vago-accessory n.** [Spitzka]. A small group of nerve-cells on the inner side of the nuclear column (q. v.). [I, 1 (K).]—**Vagus n.** The portion of the accessorio-glossopharyngeal nuclei giving origin to the pneumogastric nerve.—**Vesicular n.** A n. having a membrane and one or more nucleoli. [Lang (a, 34).]—**Vitelline n.** Fr., *noyau vitellin (ou de Balbiani), vésicule embryogène*. Ger., *Dotterkern*. 1. A body formed by the union of the male and female pronuclei within the vitellus. 2. See **Yolk n.**—**Westphal's n.** See **Posterior trochlear n.**—**White n.** Fr., *noyau blanc*. 1. See under **N. (7th def.)**. 2. The central white substance of the corpus dentatum of the olive. [I, 35 (K).]—**Yellow n. of the corpus striatum.** Of Lays, the terminal expansion of the superior cerebellar peduncle in the corpus striatum, which gives the latter a yellowish color. [I, 56 (K).]—**Yolk n.** Fr., *noyau de Balbiani, vésicule embryogène*. Ger., *Dotterconcrement, Dotterkern*. A peculiar body, often composed of concentric layers, found beside the germinal vesicle in the ova of arachnoids, amphibians, and some other animals. [J, 1, 23, 35.]

NUCULANA (Lat.), NUCULANUM (Lat.), n's f. and n. Nu^k(nu^k)u²(u⁴)-a(a³)na³-ni²-u²m(u²m). From *nucula*, a little nut. Fr., *nuculaine*. Ger., *Nusspfauwe, Steinbeere*. 1. Of Richard, a drupaceous or baccate fruit containing several stony seeds. 2. Of Lindley, a pulpy thick-skinned and stony-seeded berry, such as the grape. [B, 1, 19, 77, 123 (a, 35).]

NUCULE (Lat.), Nu^ku²l. Lat., *nucula* (dim. of *nux*, a nut). Fr., *n.* Ger., *Nüsschen* (1st and 2d defs.). 1. A nutlet, a small nut or seed. 2. See **GLANS**. 3. The female organ in the *Characeæ*. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

NUDE, adj. Nu²d. Gr., *γυμνός*, Lat., *nudus*. Fr., *découvert, nu*. Ger., *nackt*. Naked, without hairs or wanting some usual covering. The *Nudæ* of Batsch are on order of the *Monopetaleæ*, comprising the *Jasminæ*, *Gentianæ*, *Contortæ*, *Colubrinæ*, and *Sapotæ*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

NUDIFLOREOUS, adj. Nu²d-i²-flor²n's. Lat., *nudiflorus* (from *nudus*, naked, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *nuflore*. Ger., *nacktblumig*. Naked-flowered, gymnanthous. The *Nudifloræ* are: Of Fries, a class of the *Incompleteæ*, consisting of the *Calitrichinæ*, *Ceratophylleæ*, and *Characeæ*; of Baillon and of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the *Monopetaleones* including the *Pandaneæ*, *Cyanthaceæ*, *Typhaceæ*, *Ardeæ*, and *Lemnaceæ*; of Vines, a class, including the *Spadicifloræ* and the *Glimifloræ* (restricted by Bastin to the *Spadicifloræ*). [B, 42, 77, 121, 170, 291 (a, 35).]

NUDISEXE (Fr.), adj. Nu²d-de-se²x. From *nudus*, naked, and *sexis*, sex. Of flowers, gymnanthous. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

NUDUSCULUS (Lat.), adj. Nu²d(nud)-i²-u²sk(u²sk)'u²(u⁴)-u²s(u²s). Fr., *nuduscul*. Ger., *fast nackt*. With but few hairs, nearly naked. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

NUHAR, N. Of the alchemists, brass or copper. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

NULLIPARA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²(nu²)-li²p-a²-ra. Fr., *nullipare*. Sp., *nullipara*. A nulliparous female.

NULLIPAROUS, adj. Nu²-li²p-a²-r-u²s. Lat., *nullipara* (from *nullus*, none, and *parere*, to bring forth). Fr., *nullipare*. Having

never brought forth young (sometimes restricted to one that has not been pregnant).

NUMB, adj. Nu²m. Fr., *engourdi*. Ger., *erstarrt*. Affected with impairment of sensation, torpid. [L, 56 (a, 43).]

NUMBNESS, n. Nu²m-ne²s. Fr., *engourdissement*. Ger., *Erstarrung*. The condition of being numb. [A, 48.]

NUMMULAR, adj. Nu²m-u²-a²r. From *nummus*, money. 1. Coin-like (said of sputa). [A, 48.] 2. Pertaining to nummulation. [J.]

NUMMULATION, n. Nu²m-u²-a²-shu²n. From *nummus*, money. The aggregation of red blood-corpuscles into rolls, like coins placed face to face. [J.]

NUOLEN (Ger.), n. Nu-ol-e²n. A place in the canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, where there is a saline and feebly ferruginous spring. [L, 30, 87 (a, 14).]

NUPHAR (Lat.), n. f. and n. Nu²(nu²)'fa²r. Gen., *nupharis*. Gr., *νύμφα*. Fr., *nénuphar*. Ger., *Seekandl, Nixblume*. The pond-lily; a genus of the *Nymphaeaceæ*. The *Nupharæ* (Fr., *nupharées*), or *Nupharidæ*, or *Nupharinæ*, are a tribe of the *Nymphaeaceæ* (see under *Nymphaeæ*). [B, 34, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. advena**. Yellow pond-lily, frog-lily; a North American species. The pods are used as food by the Indians. [B, 34, 185 (a, 35).]—**N. lutea**, **N. luteum**. Fr., *nénuphar jaune, petit nénuphar, petit d'eau, ribier*. Ger., *gelber Nuphar, Nixblume*. Yellow water-lily, can-dock, bobbins, brandy-bottle, clot, cambie-leaf, the *νυμφα τριπα* of the ancients. The root-flower and seed were formerly used like those of *Nymphaea alba*. The leaves and leaf-stalks are slightly bitter and astringent. The flowers, which emit the perfume of brandy, are made into cooling drinks in Turkey. The roots, infused in milk, are said to be destructive to cockroaches, and are used medicinally in Japan. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

NUPTIALITY, n. Nu²p-shi²-a²l-i²-t-i². From *nuptiae*, nuptials. Fr., *nuptialité*. The ratio of the number of marriages to population in a community. [Rev. d'hyg., 1888, p. 61 (a, 18).]

NUPTIOMANIE (Ger.), n. Nu²-tse-o-ma²-nie. Of Morselli, a variety of delusional insanity in which the predominant idea is the expectation of marriage with some one of higher social station. [a, 34.]

NUQUE (Fr.), n. Nu²k. See **NAPE**.

NURSE, n. Nu²rs. Ger., *pflege* (1st def.). Lat., *nurtia* (1st def.). Fr., *nourrice* (1st def.), *bonne* (1st def.), *garde-malade* (2d def.). Ger., *Amme* (1st def.), *Wärter* (2d def.), *Wärterin* (2d def.), *Pflege* (2d def.), *Pflegein* (2d def.). 1. A person (especially a woman) that has the care of children. 2. One that attends the sick or persons under medical treatment. [a, 48.]—**Dry-n.** Fr., *nourrice sèche*. A woman that has charge of an infant but does not suckle it. [a, 48.]—**Mechanical n.** See **COUVEUSE**.—**Monthly n.** Fr., *gerde-couches*. Ger., *Hebamme*. 1. A n. that waits on a lying-in woman. [a, 48.]—**Wet-n.** Fr., *mère nourrice*. A n. that has charge of an infant and suckles it. [a, 48.]

NURSING, n. Nu²rs-i²z. Fr., *téte* (2d def.). 1. Lactation (q. v.). 2. The act of giving suck. 3. The act of taking the breast. 4. Attention to the sick.

NUSS (Ger.), n. Nuss. See **NUT** (1st def.).—**Amerikanische Nüsse.** See **Brazil nuts**.—**Aromatischer N.** See **NUTEMEG**.—**Indischer N.** See **COCOA-NUT**.—**N'baum.** 1. See **JUGLANS** (1st def.). 2. See **CARYA**.—**N'61.** See **Oleum JUGLANDIS**.

NUSTUM (Lat.), n. n. Nu²st(nu²st)'u²m(u²m). 1. Cream. 2. A creamy scum on urine. [Paracelsus (A, 325) (a, 48).]

NUT, n. Nu²t. Gr., *καρύον*. Lat., *nux*. Fr., *noix*. Ger., *Nuss*. It., *noce*. Sp., *nuez*. In botany, a glans (q. v., 1st def.), the putamen of the drupe, the kernel of the seed of various plants, and the tuber of certain plants. [B, 1, 19, 34, 123 (a, 35).] For varieties not here given, see the major list, or under the qualifying words.—**Bagn.** See **BLADDER-n.**—**Barbadoes n's.** Lat., *nucis barbadenses* (sen cathartice). Fr., *noix de Barbadoes* (ou américaine, ou de médecine, ou de médicinier), *ignons d'Inde*. Ger., *Furginüsse, Pulguerwüsse*. The seeds of *Jatropha curcas*. [B, 5, 19 (a, 35).]—**Betta n's.** Bastard myrobalsans. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Bezoar n.** The fruit of *Cassipinia bonduc*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Bitter-n.** See **CARYA amara**.—**Bonduc n.** The seed of *Cassipinia bonduc*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Brazil n's.** Ger., *amerikanische* (oder brasilianische) *Nüsse*. The seed of *Bertholletia excelsa*. [B, 5, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**French n.** The walnut. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Lambert's n's, Large bond-n's.** Lat., *nucis Lambertianæ*. Ger., *Lambertnüsse*. The n's of *Corylus toba*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Levant n.** See **COCOS nucifera**.—**Marking n.** **Marany n.** **Marsh n.** The seed of *Semecarpus anacardium*. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Monkey-n.** 1. The *Arachis hypogæa*. 2. The seeds of various species of *Anacardium*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**N-tree.** See **CORYLUS avellana**.—**Oil n.** 1. The *Pyralaria oleifera* or its fruit. 2. The seed of *Ricinus communis*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Pean'-n.** See the major list.—**Physic n's.** See *Barbadoes n's*.—**Poisson n.** The *Strychnos nux vomica* or its seed. [B, 19, 172 (a, 35).]—**Purgings n's.** See *Barbadoes n's*.—**Quandang n.** The *Eusson acuminatus* or its fruit. [B, 19, 27 (a, 35).]—**Snake n.** The *Opheocaryon paradoxum* or its seed. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Suwarrow n.** The *Caryocar nuciferum* and *Caryocar butyrosium* or their seed. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Vomit-n.** The *Strychnos nux vomica* or its seed.—**Water-n.** The fruit of various species of *Trapa*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Welsh n.** See **JUGLANS regia**.

NUtATION, n. Nu²-a²-shu²n. Lat., *nutatio* (from *nutare*, to nod). Fr., *n.* 1. A nodding or oscillating movement. [a, 48.] 2. See **CIRCUMN.**—**N. of the sacrum.** A partial rotation of the sacrum on its transverse axis, whereby either its upper or its lower extremity recedes from the anterior wall of the pelvis, so as to give greater space for the passage of the fetus. [A, 99.]

NUTATOR (Lat.), n. m. $Nu^2(nut)-a(a^3)^{to}r$. Gen., -or'is. Fr., *nutateur*. A muscle acting to flex the head forward.—**N. capitis**. See STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS.—**N. capitis anterior** (seu *anticus*). See STERNO-MASTOIDEUS.—**N. capitis externus**. Fr., *nutateur externe de la tête*. See CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS.—**N. capitis internus**. Fr., *nutateur interne de la tête*. See STERNO-MASTOIDEUS.—**N. capitis posterior**. See CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS.—**N. cleido-mastoideus anterior**. See STERNO-MASTOIDEUS.—**N. cleido-mastoideus posterior**. See CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS.

NUTATORY, adj. $Nu^2(a^3)^{to}-ri^2$. Of the nature of nutation. [A, 99.]

NUT-GALL, n. $Nu^2t(ga^1)$. Gr., *κέκισ*. Lat., *galla* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *galles* [Ger. Ph.], *galles aleppenses* (seu *turcicae*). Fr., *galle de chène* (ou *noix de galle*) d'Alep [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Galäpfel*, *levantische* (oder *aleppische*) *Gallen*. Galls, oak (or Aleppo, or Turkey) galls, n. g's; the hard, brittle, spherical excrescences, from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, produced on *Quercus lusitanica* infectoria and allied oaks by the punctures of *Cynips gallæ tinctoriæ* (q. v. under GALLS) and other insects. They have a smooth surface, marked on the upper half with small pointed knobs or tuberosities. Before the escape of the insect they are of a dark olive-color, but afterward become yellowish-brown and much lighter in weight (see *White GALLS*). They contain from 60 to 70 per cent. of tannic or gallo-tannic acid, and 3 per cent. of gallic acid, sugar, resin, and protein substances. They have an astringent and acidulous taste and little odor. They are used chiefly in dyeing and in making inks. In modern medicine they are seldom used internally, though in India they are employed as an astringent. Their infusion is sometimes used as an antidote to tartar emetic. [B, 5, 18, 77, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. ointment**. See *Unguentum GALLÆ*.—**Tincture of n.** See *Tinctura GALLÆ*.

NUTMEG, n. $Nu^2t(me^2)$. Lat., *myristica* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *muscade* [Fr. Cod.], *noix muscade*. Ger., *Muskatnuss*, *aromatische Nuss*. The kernel or nucleus of the seed of various species of *Myristica*, especially *Myristica fragrans* (officialis).—**American n.** The *Monodora myristica*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Balsam of n.** See *Expressed oil of n.*—**Brazilian n.** The aromatic fruit of *Cryptocarya moschata*; used like pichurim beans. [B, 185, 267 (a, 35).]—**Cultivated n.** The nut of *Myristica officinalis*. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**Ethereal oil of n.** See *Oil of n.*—**Expressed oil of n.** The *N. oleum myristica expressum* [Br. Ph.], *oleum nucisæ* [Ger. Ph.], *oleum concretum e semine myristicæ moschate* [Fr. Cod.], *butyrum* (seu *adeps*) *nucisæ*, *adeps* (seu *balsamum*) *myristicæ*. Fr., *beurre de muscade* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Muskatbutter*, *Muskatenbutter*, *Muskatöl*, *Muskatennusschmalz*, *Muskatbalsam*. N. butter; a concrete oil obtained by heat and expression from n's. It is a solid, unctuous, orange-brown substance, more or less moved, of an agreeable nut-like odor and fatty and aromatic taste. It contains the volatile oil of n. (over 4 per cent.), myristicin (70 per cent.), and other fatty bodies. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Female n.** The nut of *Myristica officinalis*. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**Long n.** See under *MYRISTICA FATUA*.—**Madagascar (clove) n.** The kernel of the fruit of the *Agathophyllum aromaticum*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Male n.** See under *MYRISTICA FATUA*. *MYRISTICA MALABARICA*, and *MYRISTICA TOMENTOSA*.—**N. butter**. See *Expressed oil of n.*—**N. flower**. The *N. gella sativa*. [B, 5, 34 (a, 35).]—**N. tree**. The genus *Myristica*, especially *Myristica officinalis*. [a, 35].—**N. wood**. The wood of *Borassus flabelliformis*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**Oil of n.** Lat., *oleum myristice* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *oleum nucisæ æthereum*. Fr., *essence* (ou *oléum*, ou *huile volatile*) *de muscade*. Ger., *ätherisches Muskatöl* (oder *Muskatnussöl*). A pale straw-colored or colorless oil distilled from n. It consists of a mixture of myristicin and the crude oil contains myristicin. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Peruvian n.** The *Laurelia sempervirens* or its fruit. [B, 185 (a, 35).]—**Spirit of n.** See *Spiritus MYRISTICÆ*.—**Stinking n.** The *Torreya californica* (*myristica*). [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]—**True n.** The n. of *Myristica officinalis*. [a, 35].—**Wild n.** See under *MYRISTICA FATUA*, *MYRISTICA MALABARICA*, and *MYRISTICA TOMENTOSA*.

NUTRIENT, adj. $Nu^2t(ri^2)-e^{nt}$. From *nutrire*, to nourish. See *NUTRITIVUS*.

NUTRIMENT, n. $Nu^2t(ri^2)-m^{nt}$. Lat., *nutrimentum*, *nutrimentum* (from *nutrire*, to nourish). Fr., n. Ger., *Nahrung*, *Nahrungsmittel*. See *ALIMENT* and *NOURISHMENT*.

NUTRITION, n. $Nu^2t(ri^2)-shu^n$. Gr., *θρεψις*. Lat., *nutritio*, *nutritus* (from *nutrire*, to nourish). Fr., n. Ger., *Ernährung*. 1. The function possessed by living organisms of repairing tissue waste by the absorption and assimilation of new alimentary materials; also the state of general well-being kept up by that function. 2. See *NUTRIMENT*. [K.]

NUTRITIOUS, **NUTRITIVE**, adj's. $Nu^2t(ri^2)-shu^n$, $nu^2t(ri^2)-ti^2v$. Lat., *nutritivus* (from *nutrire*, to nourish). Ger., *nährhaft*, *nährend*. Furnishing nourishment, subserving the function of nutrition. [A, 48.]

NUTROLACTIS, n. $Nu^2t-ro-lak^t$ 'is. From *nutrire*, to nourish, and *lac*, milk. A proprietary galactagogue preparation, containing *Galega officinalis*, *Galega tephrosia*, and *Tephrosia apollinea*. [Therap. Gaz., 7 Oct. 15, 1890.]

NUX (Lat.), n. f. $Nu^2x(u^3)$. Gen., *nucis*. Gr., *κάρπov*. 1. See *NUT*. 2. See *WALNUT*. [a, 35].—**Balsam nucis moschate [Gr. Ph.]. See *MACE*.—**Balsam nucis moschate**. See *Expressed oil of NUTMEG*.—**Extractum nucum**. Fr., *extrait de brou de noix*. A preparation made by boiling the green bark of walnut-shells in water, straining, and evaporating; or by evaporating the juice of the green bark to a pilular consistence. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**N. amara**. See *CARYA amara*.—**N. aquatica**. See *Water NUT*.—**N. cathartica**. See *Barbadoes NUTS*.—**Nuces cathartice americanæ**. 1. See *Barbadoes NUTS*. 2. The seeds of *Croton tiglium*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. coccos**. *Coccolut*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. indica**. 1. An old term for the cocoa-nut. 2. See *NUX VOMICA*. 3. See *ARECA nut*.—**N. insana**. See *DATURA stramonium*.—**N. juglans**. The fruit of *Juglans regia*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**N. medica**. See *Barbadoes NUTS*.—**N. metel**. Of *Clusius* and others, a species of *Datura*, perhaps *Datura metel*. [B, 18, 121 (a, 35).]—**N. metella**. 1. See *N. metel*. 2. Of Fuchs and others, see *N. vomica*.—**N. moschata**. The fruit of *Myristica officinalis*. [B, 5, 121 (a, 35).]—**N. myristica**. See *MYRISTICA fragrans*.—**Nuces ponticae**. The unripe fruit of *Juglans regia*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. purgans**. 1. See *Barbadoes NUTS*. 2. The seed of *Croton tiglium* and of *Jatropha multifida*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Nuces regia**. See *Nuces ponticae*.—**N. St. Ignatii**. See *Saint Ignatius's BEAN*.—**Nuces unguitarie**. See *BEHEN nut*.—**N. vesicaria**. The *Staphylea pinnata*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**Oleum nucis moschate**. Austr. Ph. Hung. Ph. Netherl. Ph.]. See *Expressed oil of NUTMEG*.—**Oleum nucum coryli**. See *Oleum AVELLANÆ*.—**Pulvis nucis moschate** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *poudre de muscade* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Semen MYRISTICÆ pulveratum*.—**Rob nucum**. Fr., *rob de noix*. Rob of nuts, official in many of the older pharmacopœias; made by boiling together equal parts of the juice of green walnuts and despumated honey. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Spiritus nucis moschate**. Fr., *esprit (ou alcoolat) de muscade*. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of nutmeg with 8 parts of alcohol and distilling. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Viride nucis putamen**. Fr., *brou de noix*. Ger., *Nusschale*. The green hull of the nut of *Juglans regia serotina*, from which a liquor is made. [L, 49.]**

NUX VOMICA (Lat.), n. f. $Nu^2x(nu^2+)-vô-mi(wô^2m)^{12}k-a^2$. Fr., *noix vomique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Brechmuss*, *Krähenauge*. Sp., *nuez vomica* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *nucia vomica* [Roum. Ph.]. Russ., *nuces vomica* [Gr. Ph.], *semen* (seu *semina*) [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *nucis vomica* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph.], *semen* (seu *semina*) [Russ. Ph.], *strychni* [Ger. Ph.]. Of the U. S., Br., Austr., Belg., Swiss, Hung. (2d ed.), and Netherl. Ph's, the seed of *Strychnos n. v.* It is a light-grayish, irregularly orbicular seed, less than 1 inch in diameter, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, slightly depressed toward the centre, and in the superior varieties covered by a thin, grayish, shining, and somewhat leathery due to a covering of appressed radiating hairs. The seed has a bitter taste, but is without odor, though its powder has a faint sweetish smell. It shows on section a mass of translucent horny albumin, divided into 2 parts by a fissure containing the embryo, which is about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long, and has a clavate radicle and a pair of delicate heart-shaped cotyledons. N. v. contains, besides a yellow coloring matter, a concrete, a gum, starch, bassorin, and several inorganic phosphates, and two poisonous alkaloids, strychnin and brucin combined with igasuric acid. According to Desnoix, it also contains a crystallizable base, igasurine, separated by Schutzenberger into nine alkaloids; but this is doubted by most investigators. The properties and uses of n. v. are those of its chief alkaloid, strychnine. [B, 5, 18, 172, 180 (a, 35); B, 95 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vol. 40.]—**Abstractum nucis vomice. [U. S. Ph.]. An abstract made by moistening 300 parts of n. v. in No. 60 powder with 100 of a mixture of 8 parts of alcohol and 1 part of water, macerating for 48 hours, exhausting in a percolator with more of the menstruum, reserving the first 170 parts, distilling off the alcohol from the remainder, mixing the two portions, adding 50 parts of sugar of milk, drying at or below 50° C., bringing up to 100 parts with sugar of milk, and reducing to a fine uniform powder. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Alcoholic extract of n.** See *Extractum nucis vomice*.—**Aqua nucum vomicarum** [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Syn., *aqua strychni Rademacheri* [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating for 24 hours 1,000 parts of n. v. in coarse powder with 51 [Belg. Ph.] 100 [Swiss Ph.], 187½ [Russ. Ph.] of alcohol, and the necessary amount of water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Aqueous extract of n. v.** See *Extractum strychni aquosum*.—**Essence of nuxvomica**. See *Essence of NUXVOMICA*.—**Extractum nucis vomice [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *alcoholicum* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de noix vomique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Strychnosamenextrakt*, *Krähenaugenextrakt*. Sp., *extracto alcohólico de nuez vomica* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum nucis vomice spirituosum* [Swiss Ph.], *extractum strychni* [Ger. Ph.], *spirituosum* [Russ. Ph.], *extractum nucum vomice spirituosum* (seu *alcoholicum*). 1. A preparation made by macerating or digesting n. v. with from 1½ to 6 times as much alcohol. The U. S. Ph. directs that 100 parts of n. v. in No. 60 powder be moistened with 100 parts of a mixture of 8 of alcohol with 1 part of water, macerated for 48 hours, and treated in a percolator with more alcohol and water, the alcohol being distilled off and the residue evaporated to a pilular consistence. The Br. Ph. directs that 1 lb. of n. v. be softened with steam, dried quickly, powdered, boiled several times with rectified spirit, and strained, the spirit distilled, and the residue evaporated to a soft extract. Several of the older pharmacopœias ordered the extract to be prepared by distilling off most of the alcohol from tincture of n. v. and evaporating. 2. Of the Hung. Ph., see *Extractum nucis vomice spirituosum pulveratum*.—**Extractum nucis vomice aquosum** [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *Extractum strychni aquosum*.—**Extractum nucis vomice fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de noix vomique*. Ger., *flüssiges Strychnosamenextrakt*. A preparation made by moistening 100 parts of n. v. in No. 60 powder with 100 of a mixture of 8 parts of alcohol and 1 part of water, digesting for 48 hours, treating in a percolator with more alcohol and water, reserving the first 60 c. c. of percolate, distilling off the alcohol from the remainder, evaporating the residue to a soft extract, dissolving the reserved portion, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum nucis vomice spirituosum** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Extractum nucis vomice*.—**Extractum nucis vomice spirituosum pulveratum** [Finn. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum nucis vomice* [Hung. Ph.], *extractum strychni spirituosum cum extracto* [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing with tincture of n. v. twinned as above, and evaporating to a soft extract, dissolving as much of a mixture of licorice and sugar of milk [Finn. Ph.], and powdering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Fluid extract of n. v.** See *Extractum nucis vomice fluidum*.—**Nuces vomice legitime**.****

See *Saint Ignatius's* BEAN.—N.-v. tree. See *STRYCHNOS* n. v.—**PALVIS nucis vomice** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr. *poudre de noix vomique* [Fr. Cod.]. N. v. washed, softened by steam, ground in a steel mill, powdered in a covered iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 130 silk sieve. [B. 118 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura nucis vomice** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr. *alcool (ou teinture) de noix vomique*. Sp. *tintura alcohólica de nuez vomica* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *tinctura strychni* [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by digesting or macerating powdered n. v. in 5, 6, or 10 times as much diluted alcohol. The U. S. Ph. directs that 20 parts of n. v. in fine powder be macerated 1 day, and then exhausted in a percolator with a mixture of 8 parts of water and 1 part of alcohol, the first 90 parts of percolate reserved, the rest evaporated to 10 parts and mixed with the 90, a portion weighed and dried, the rest weighed and the amount of dry extract contained in the whole thus calculated, the dried portion dissolved again in the rest, and alcohol added till 100 parts of tincture contain 2 of dry extract. The Br. Ph. directs that 133 grains of extract of n. v., containing 20 of the alkaloids of n. v., be dissolved in 20 fl. oz. of alcohol so diluted that 1 fl. oz. of the tincture shall contain 1 grain of the alkaloids. The *tinctura nucum vomicarum* (seu *strychni*) *Rademacheri* of the Swiss and Russian Ph's is essentially this preparation. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura nucum vomicarum Rademacheri** [Swiss Ph.]. See under *Tinctura nucis vomice*.

NYADELIA (Lat.), n. f. Ni(nu)*-ad(a)*-el(ei)*2-a*. A genus of trees referred by Baillon to *Milnea*. [B. 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**N. racemosa**. A Malabar tree of undetermined botanical position. The flesh of the fruit is used as food. A syrup is prepared from the juice of the unripe fruit, and employed in Malabar in coughs, asthma, etc. The seeds are purgative. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

NYCHTHEMERUS (Lat.), adj. Ni*2k(nu)*ch2-the*2m(tham)*-e2r-u*2s(u)*8. Gr., νυχθημερος from νύξ, night, and ἡμέρα, day). Fr., *nychthemère*. Ger., *Nycthemerisch*. 1. Pertaining to night and day; lasting a night and a day; ephemeral; as a n. in the poet. *nycthemeron*, the space of a night and a day. 2. Being of white and black colors in vivid contrast. [A. 48.]

NYCTAGO (Lat.), n. f. Ni*2k(nu)*k(t)*a(a)*2-go. Gen., -ag*inis. From νύξ, night. The genus *Mirabilis*. The *Nyctaginaceæ* (Fr., *nyctaginacées*), or *Nyctagineæ* (Fr., *nyctaginées*; Ger., *Nyctagineen*), or *Nyctagines*, are the marvelworts, an order of monochlamydeous dicotyledons, chiefly tropical, having purgative properties. [B. 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. hortensis**. See *MIRABILIS jalapa*.

NYCTALOPIA (Lat.), **NYCTALOPIASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ni*2k(nu)*k(t)*a*2(al)*op(o)*p12-a*. Gen., -op*iae, -as*eo(-is). From νύξ, night, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *nyctalopie*, *vue nocturne*, *aveuglement du jour*. Ger., *Nyktalopie*, *Nachtssehen*, *Tagblindheit*. Day-blindness; a form of retinal hyperesthesia in which there is distinct vision only at night or by a feeble illumination; said to be caused by long exposure to glistening surfaces. It also occurs in tobacco amblyopia and in central opacities of the cornea or lens, because vision is then better when the pupil is dilated. [B; F.]

NYCTAMBLYOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Ni*2k(nu)*k(t)*a*2m(a)*m-bli-2(blue)*op(o)*p12-a*. From νύξ, night, and ἀμβλυωπία, dim-sightedness. See *HEMERALOPIA* (1st def.).

NYCTANTHES (Lat.), n. f. and n. Ni*2k(nu)*k(t)*a*2nth(a)*nth(-ez)(as). From νύξ, night, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *n.* A genus of oleaceous plants, of the *Jasminaceæ*. [B. 42, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**N. arbor tristis**. Fr., *arbre triste*. Ger., *Tristebaum*, *indische Nachtblume*. Indian mourner, night jasmine, sad-tree, night-scented tree-of-sadness, the *singhar* of the Bengalees, the *hursinghar* of the Hindoos; a species the bitter flowers of which, together with the seed, are used in India as a cardiac tonic. The root is said to be used in asthma, cough, and phthisis, and the leaves in fevers, rheumatism, and sciatica. The flowers furnish a dye, and a distilled water is used as an eye-wash. [A. 493; B. 19, 172, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 126 (a, 50).]

NYCTEOSMA (Lat.), **NYCTEUTERPE** (Lat.), n's f. Ni*2k(nu)*k(t)*u*2-o*2(z)*s3/ma*2. -tu*2r(p)(te*2r)p(a). From νύξ, night, and εὐσμοειν, to be fragrant, or εὐτερπής, charming. Fr., *nycteosme*. See *MIRABILIS jalapa*.

NYCTIPOLUS (Lat.), **NYCTIPOROS** (Lat.), n's m. Ni*2k(nu)*k(t)*i*2-o*2(u)*s(u)*4. Gr., νυκτιπόλος from νύξ, night, and πορεύω, to go about, and νυκτιπόρος from νυκτοπορεύω, to travel by night). See *SOMNAMBULIST*.

NYCTOBADIA (Lat.), **NYCTOBASIS** (Lat.), **NYCTOBATESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ni*2k(nu)*k(t)*o(-o)*3(-ba)*ba*3/di*2-a*. -o*2b(a)*2(a)*s3(-is), -o(-o)*3(-ba)*2(a)*2(-e)a/s3(-is). Gen., -bad*ie(-bas*eo)s, (-ob*usis), -as*eo(-is). Gr., νυκτοβασία from νύξ, night, and βαίω, to walk). See *SOMNAMBULISM*.

NYCTOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ni*2k(nu)*k(t)*to(-to)*3(-fob)(fo*2b)/i*2-a*. From νύξ, night, and φόβος, fear. A morbid dread of night. [A. 34.]

NYCTOPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ni*2k(nu)*k(t)*o(-o)*3(-fon)*i*2-a*. From νύξ, night, and φωνή, to produce a sound. Fr., *nyctophonie*. Ger., *Tagstimmlosigkeit*. Of Knaif, loss of voice during the day-time. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

NYCTOTYPHLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ni*2k(nu)*k(t)*o(-o)*3(-ti)(tu)*-flo(-si)*2. Gen., -los*eo(-is). From νύξ, night, and τυφλόω, to make blind. Fr., *nyctotyphlose*. Hemeralopia. [F.]

NYDELBAD (Ger.), n. Nu*d-e'l-ba*d. A place in the canton of Zürich, Switzerland, where there are a sulphurous spring and a bathing and whey-cure establishment. [L. 30, 37, 49, 135 (a, 14, 50).]

NYGMA (Lat.), n. n. Ni*2(nu)*g/ma*2. Gen., *nyg*matos* (-atis). Gr., νύγμα, νύγμα (from νύσσειν, to prick). A punctured wound. [E.]

NYGMATICUS (Lat.), adj. Ni*2g(nu)*g/ma*2(t)(ma*2t)/i*2k-u*2s(u)*4. Of a plaster, used for punctured wounds. [L. 50.]

NYMPH, n. Ni*2mf. Gr., νύμφα, νύμφη. Lat., *nympha*. Fr., *nymphe*. See *CHRYSLIS*.

NYMPHA (Lat.), n. f. Ni*2m(nu)*m/fa*2. Gr., νύμφα, νύμφη (lit., a bride). Fr., *nymphe*. Ger., *Nymphe*. 1. See *CHRYSLIS*. 2. A fanciful name for the labium pudendi minus. Various reasons for the term have been suggested.—**Nymphe pendula**. Elongated, pendulous labia minora.

NYMPHÆA (Lat.), n. f. Ni*2m(nu)*m-fe/(fe*2e)*a*2. Gr., νυμφαία (from νύμφη, a nymph). Fr., *nymphea*. Ger., *Serosee*. The typical genus of the *Nymphaeaceæ* (Fr., *nympheacées*; Ger., *Nymphaeaceen*), which are the water-lilies, an order of thalamifloral dicotyledons including (for most authors) the genera of the *Nymphaeæ* (see below). In this sense they are aquatic herbs with petate or cordate fleshy leaves growing from a prostrate root-stock. The stems are bitter and astringent and contain a fecula which, when properly prepared, may be used as food. Some of the species are said to be sedative. In some classifications the *Nymphaeaceæ* include the *Cabombææ* and *Nelumboneæ* as well as the *Nymphaeæ* (genera *Nuphar*, *N. Barlaya*, *Euraya*, and *Victoria*). The *Nymphaeaceæ* of Planchon are the *Nymphaeaceæ* in this latter sense. The *Nymphaeoidææ* of Meissner are a class of the *Diplochlamydeæ* comprising the *Nelumboneæ*, *Hydropheltideæ*, *Nymphaeaceæ* (*Nymphaeæ*), and *Sarraceniaceæ*. [B. 1, 19, 34, 42, 121, 176, 180 (a, 35).]—**Aqua nymphaeæ** [Palat. Disp., 1764; Sard. Ph., 1773; Tur. Ph., 1893]. Fr., *eau (ou hydrolate) de nympha*. A preparation made by distilling half of a mixture of 1 part of the flowers of *N. advena* with 4 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Conserva nymphaeæ**. Fr., *conserva de nympha*. A preparation made by triturating together 1 part of the flowers of *N. advena* and 3 parts of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Infusum nymphaeæ**. A preparation made by infusing flowers of *N. advena* in four times as much boiling water, and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**N. advena**. See *NUPHAR advena*.—**N. alba**. Fr., *nymphea blanc, baratte, lis d'eau, lunette d'eau*. Ger., *weisse Serosee*, *Wasserlilie*, *Keulwurz*, *Wasserrose*, *weisse Nymphetium*. White water-lily, can-dock,



NYMPHÆA ODORATA. [A. 337.]

bobbins. The flowers, root, and seed were formerly used as refrigerants and astringents, and by the ancients were considered antaphrodisiac. In France the root-stock is used in the preparation of a beer. [B. 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. cærulea**. Fr., *nymphea bleu*. Blue lotus of the Nile; a species having similar properties to those of *N. alba*. In Senegal the roots and the farina of the seed are used as food. [B. 19, 173 (a, 35).]—**N. candida**. Ger., *böhmische Serosee*. A Bohemian species resembling in appearance and properties *N. alba*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**N. citrina**. See *NUPHAR luteum*.—**N. cyanea**. 1. Blue Indian water-lily. The flowers are used in Bengal as an astringent and refrigerant. 2. The *N. cærulea*. [A. 496; B. 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. dentata**. Tooth-leaved water-lily, considered by some a variety of *N. lotus*. [A. 496; B. 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**N. edulis**, *N. esculenta*. Edible water-lily, the *chota soondhi* of the Hindoos; an East Indian species. The starchy roots are used as food and medicinally. The capsule and seed are ground and mixed with flour to make cakes, or are pickled. [A. 496; B. 172, 180 (a, 35).]—**N. gigantea**. Australian water-lily; a species having an edible root-stock. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**N. lotus**. Fr., *lotier d'Egypte (ou aquatique)*. Ger., *ägyptische Serosee*. Egyptian lotus (or water-lily); the *lauré atyrras* of Dioscorides. The seeds, roots, leaves, and leaf-stalks are eaten. It was a sacred plant with the ancient Egyptians, and is still a fetich in the Gaboon country, where it is known as *haro-aro-aro*. The Arabs employ it in jaundice. [B. 19, 121, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**N. lutea**. See *NUPHAR lutea*.—**N. malabarica**. Fr., *nymphea du Malabar*. A species found in Malabar, where the flowers are used in coughs and in gastrorrhagia. [B. 173 (a, 35).]

Casuarina. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Shingle-o.** The *Quercus imbricaria*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Swamp-o.** 1. The *Quercus prinus*. 2. In Australia, the genus *Casuarina*. 3. The *Viminaria denudata*. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]—**Tincture of o-bark.** See *Tinctura corticis quercus*.—**Truffle-o.** The *Quercus pubescens*, *Quercus robur*, and *Quercus lanuginosa*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Turkey-o.** The *Quercus cerris*. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Water-o.** The *Quercus aquatica*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**White-o.** The *Quercus alba* and *Quercus sessiliflora*. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**Willow-o.** The *Quercus phellos* and *Quercus salicina*. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Yellow-o.** The *Quercus castanea* and *Quercus lutea*. [B, 19, 71 (a, 14, 35).]

OAK ORCHARD SPRINGS, n. Ok a^or^hch a^or^d. A place in Genesee County, New York, where there are chalybeate springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

OKUM, n. Ok u^am. Shreds of tarred rope; used as a substitute for lint. [E.]

OMAMA (Lat.), n. n. O-a-m(a)m/ma^s. Gen., -am/matos (-atis). Gr., ὀμμα (from o^s, the ear). 1. Audition. 2. The ear. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OVARIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. O-a(a^s)-ri²a²(a²)/i²(g²)-a². Ovarian neuralgia. For other words in *Oari*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Ouari* or *Oophor*.

OARIULE [Robin] (Fr.), n. O-a^s-re-u^l. See *CORPUS luteum*.

OAT, n. Ot. Fr., *avoine*. Ger., *Hafer*. The genus *Avena*, especially *Avena sativa*. In the pl. o's, the seeds of *Avena sativa*. [B, 5, 19, 121, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Animal o.** Animated o. See *AVENA sterilis*.—**False o.** See *ARRHIZANTHUS avenaceum*.—**Husked o's.** See *AVENA exorticata*.—**O. flour.** A flour made from pearled o's. See *AVENA exorticata*. [a, 21.]—**O-meal.** See *AVENA farina*.—**Pearled o's.** See *AVENA exorticata*.—**Skinless o.** See *AVENA nuda*.—**Water-o.** The *Zizania aquatica*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Wild o.** See *AVENA fatua* and *BROMUS secalinus*.

OBADUITO (Lat.), **OBADUITUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. O²b-a²d(a²-u²d)²(e²)/shi²(ti²)-o, -it(e²)/u²s(u²s). Gen., -ion'is, -it'us. From ob, against, and *audire*, to hear. An old term for partial deafness. [F.]

OBCLAVATE, adj. O²b-klav'at. Lat., *obclavatus*, *obclavus* (from ob, against, and *clava*, a club). Fr., *obclavé*. Ger., *verkehrt-kolbig*. In botany, inversely clavate, like a club reversed. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

OBCOMPRESSED, adj. O²b-ko²m-pre'st'. Lat., *obcompressus* (from ob, against, and *comprimere*, to compress). Fr., *obcomprimé*. Flattened antero-posteriorly; of a fruit, compressed so that the two sutures are brought into contact. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

OBCONICAL, adj. O²b-ko²n-i²l. Lat., *obconicus* (from ob, against, and *conicus*, cone-shaped). Fr., *obconique*. Ger., *verkehrt-kegel'förmig*, *umgekehrt-kegelig*. Conical, but with the point of attachment at the apex. [B, 1, 19, 291 (a, 35).]

OBCORDATE, adj. O²b-ko²r'd'at. Lat., *obcordatus* (from ob, against, and cor, the heart), *obcordiformis*. Fr., *obcordé*, *obcordiforme*. Ger., *umgekehrt-herz'förmig*. Inversely heart-shaped; of a leaf, cordate with the narrow end toward the base instead of at the apex. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

OBDORMITION, n. O²b-do²rm-i²sh'u'n. Lat., *obdormitio* (from *obdormire*, to fall asleep). Fr., o. Ger., *Einschlafen*. The tingling numbness known as "sleeping" produced in a limb by pressure on the nerve trunk supplying it. [a, 48.]

OBDOUCTION (Fr., Ger.), n. Ob-du²k-se-on'2. ob-duk-tse-on'. A post-mortem examination.—**O²befunde** (Ger.). Post-mortem appearances.

OBEIN (Ger.), n. O'bin. See *GENU varum*.

OBELEA (Lat.), n. f. Ob(e²b)-e²l-e'(a²)-e²-a². From ὀβελός, a spit. The sagittal suture of the cranium. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OBELEON (Lat.), n. n. O²b-e²l-i²-o'n. From ὀβελός, a spit. Fr., *obéleon*. The point in the median line where a line running between the two parietal foramina intersects the sagittal suture. [L, 149.]

OBERTAUCH (Ger.), n. Ob'e²r-ba²-u'ch². See *EPGASTRIUM*. For other words in *Ober*, not here given, see under the other constituents of the compounds.

OBERRBIN (Ger.), n. Ob'e²r-bin. See *EXOSTOSIS*.

OBERRBINDE (Ger.), n. Ob'e²r-bi²nd-e². See *FILLET*.

OBERGESEICHT (Ger.), n. Ob'e²r-go²-zi²ch²t. The upper part of the face. [a, 14.]

OBERHAND (Ger.), n. Ob'e²r-ha²nd. See *CARPUS*.

OBERHAUT (Ger.), n. Ob'e²r-ha²-u²t. See *EPIDERMIS*.

OBERHÄUTCHEN (Ger.), n. See *ENDOTHELIUM*.

OBERRHODEN (Ger.), n. Ob'e²r-ho²d-e²n. See *EPIDIDYMIS*.

OBERRIRDISCH (Ger.), adj. Ob'e²r-erd-i²sh. See *EPIC²EAL*.

OBERKEIM (Ger.), n. Ob'e²r-kim. See *EPIBLAST* (1st def.).

OBERKIEFER (Ger.), n. Ob'e²r-kef-e²r. See *Superior MAXILLA*.

OBERLAPPEN (Ger.), n. Ob'e²r-la²p-pe²n. A superior lobe, a parietal lobe of the brain. [I, 3 (K.).]

OBERLIB (Ger.), n. Ob'e²r-lib. The upper portion of the body, the thorax. [I, 80.]

OBERLIPPE (Ger.), n. Ob'e²r-li²p-pe². See *LABIUM superius*.

OBERSALZBRUNN (Ger.), n. Ob'e²r-za²l's-brun. A place in Silesia, Prussia, where there are gaseous mineral springs and bathing, milk-cure, and whey-cure establishments. [L, 30, 37, 57, 135 (a, 14).]

OBERSCHENKEL (Ger.), n. Ob'e²r-she²n²k-e²l. See *THIGH* and *FEMUR*.

OBERTIEFENBACH (Ger.), n. Ob'e²r-tef-e²n-ba²ch². A place in Bavaria where there is an alkaline and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

OBERWINKELSTÄNDIG (Ger.), adj. Ob'e²r-vi²n²k-e²l-stand-i²g. See *SUPRA-AXILLARY*.

OBERWURM (Ger.), n. Ob'e²r-vurm. See *Superior vermiform process*.

OBESE, adj. O²b-es'. Lat., *obesus* (from *obedere*, to eat up). Fr., *obèse*. Ger., *fettleibig*. Affected with obesity. [D.]

OBESESITAS (Lat.), n. f. O²b-e²s(as)/i²t-a²s(a²s). Gen., -at'is. See *OBESITY*.—**O. cordis.** See *PATTY HEART* (1st def.).

OBESSITY, n. Ob-e²s/i²-t². Fr., *obésité*. Ger., *Fettleucht*. A condition in which there is a superabundance of adipose tissue in different parts of the body.

OBEEX (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ob'e²x. Gen., -ob'icis. From *obicere*, to throw before. Fr., *barre, barrière*. Ger., *Riegel*. Lit., a bar; of Quain, a slight thickening at the lower part of the endothelial membrane covering the fourth ventricle. [I, 15 (K.).]

OBFUSCATION (Lat.), n. f. O²b-fu²s(fu²s)-ka(k'a²)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., -on'is. From *obfuscare*, to darken. See *AMBYOPIA*.

OBIMBRICATE, adj. O²b-i²m-bri²-kat. Lat., *obimbricatus* (from ob, against, and *imbricare*, to cover with tiles). Fr., *obimbriqué*. Reversely imbricate; successively overlapping downward. [Gray (a, 35).]

OBITOIRE (Fr.), **OBITUAIRE** (Fr.), n's. O-be-twa²r, -tu²-a²r. See *MORQUE*.

OBJECTIVE, adj. O²b-je²kt'i²v. Of symptoms, revealed by physical examination, as opposed to those that are subjective (q. v.).

OBJECTIVE, n. O²b-je²kt'i²v. From *obicere*, to throw before. Fr., *objectif*. Ger., *Objektiv*. A lens or combination of lenses in an optical instrument which is next the object and serves to form a real image of it. With the microscope and telescope this real image is then observed with an ocular (q. v.). [J, 200.]—**Dry o.** An o. in which the space between the front lens and the object is filled with air. [J, 200.]—**Homogeneous immersion o.** An o. in which the immersion fluid has the same refractive index as crown glass; frequently designated as oil-immersion o., as thickened cedar-oil is the most common homogeneous immersion fluid. [J, 200.]—**Immersion o.** A microscope o. in which the space between the front lens and the object or the cover-glass is filled with some liquid. [J, 200.]

OBLESIO (Lat.), n. f. O²b-le/(la²e²)-zhi²(si²)-o. Gen., -on'is. See *OBLESION*.

OBLANCEOLATE, adj. O²b-la²ns-e²-o²-at. Lat., *oblanceolatus* (from ob, against, and *lanceola*, a small lance). Fr., *oblanceolé*. Ger., *verkehrt-lanzettlich*. Inversely lance-shaped; lanceolate but tapering more toward the base than toward the apex. [B, 291 (a, 35).]

OBLESTON, n. O²b-le'zhu²n. Lat., *oblæstio* (from ob, toward, and *laedere*, to injure). Fr., *oblesion*. Ger., *Verstümmelung*. Of Galen, loss or impairment of some natural function. [L, 84 (a, 43).]

OBLIGATION (Lat.), n. f. O²b-li²g-a(a²)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., -on'is. From *obligare*, to tie around. See *DRESSING*.

OBLIGULATE, adj. O²b-li²g-u²-at. Lat., *obligulatus* (from ob, against, and *ligula*, a little tongue). Fr., *obligulé*. Inversely ligulate; of the corolla of a composite plant having the limb extending in the form of a tongue from the interior to the anterior side. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

OBLINATION, n. O²b-li²n-i²-shu²n. From *oblينere*, to besmear. See *INUNCTION*.

OBLIQUE, adj. O²b-lek'. Lat., *obliquus* (from *obliquare*, to bend). Fr., o. Ger., *schief* (1st and 3d def's), *schräg* (2d def.), *schieflich* (2d def.), *ungleichhöftig* (3d def.). 1. Slanting, directed between the horizontal and vertical; as a n., an o. muscle. 2. Of a leaf or other expanded portion, so twisted as to bring one border above and the other below the horizontal. 3. Of a leaf, unequal (i. e., having the parenchyma developed asymmetrically on either side of the midrib). [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35); L, 343.]—**External o. of the abdomen.** See *OBLIQUUS abdominis externus*.—**Great o.** Fr., *grand o.* See *OBLIQUUS abdominis externus*.—**Inferior o.** See *OBLIQUUS oculi inferior*.—**Internal o. of the abdomen.** See *OBLIQUUS abdominis internus*.—**O. de la tête petit (ou supérieur)** (Fr.). See *OBLIQUUS capitis superior*.—**O. de l'œil grand** (Fr.). See *OBLIQUUS oculi superior*.—**O. de l'œil inférieur (ou petit)** (Fr.). See *OBLIQUUS oculi inferior*.—**O. de l'œil supérieur** (Fr.). See *OBLIQUUS oculi superior*.—**O. de l'oreille** (Fr.). See *OBLIQUUS auriculæ*.—**O. inférieur de la tête** (Fr.). See *OBLIQUUS capitis inferior*.—**O. inférieur de l'œil** (Fr.). See *OBLIQUUS oculi inferior*.—**O. supérieur de l'œil** (Fr.). See *OBLIQUUS oculi superior*.—**O. supérieur de la tête** (Fr.). See *OBLIQUUS capitis superior*.—**Small o.** See *ILIO-ABDOMINALIS*.—**Superior o.** See *OBLIQUUS oculi superior*.

OBLIQUITAS (Lat.), n. f. O²b-li²l(e)/kw²i²-t-a²s(a²s). Gen., -at'is. See *OBLIQUITY*.—**O. uteri quoad figuram.** Ger., *Schiefheit der Gebärmutter*. Obliquity of the uterus associated with a deviation from its normal shape, including the retort shape and saciform dilatation. [A, 88.]—**O. uteri quoad situm.** Ger., *Schiefheit (oder Schiefstellung) der Gebärmutter*. Anterior or lateral obliquity of the uterus without change of shape. [A, 88.]

OBLIQUITY, n. O²b-li²k'w²i²-ti². Lat., *obliquitas* (from *obliquus*, slanting). Fr., *obliquité*. Ger., *Schiefstellung*, *Schiefheit*. The condition of being oblique. [a, 48.]—**Biparietal o. of the**

fetal head, Lateral o. of Nägele. See *Nägele's o. of the fetal head*.—**Lateral o. of the fetal head.** Ger., *laterale Obliquität*. The entrance of the head into the pelvic inlet with its antero-posterior diameter coincident with an oblique diameter of the pelvis. [A, 91].—**Lateral o. of the pelvis.** Ger., *seitliche Schiefstellung des Beckens*. That condition of the pelvis in which its antero-posterior median plane deviates from the general antero-posterior median plane of the trunk.—**Nägele's o. of the fetal head.** Fr., *obliquité de Nägele*. Ger., *Neigung des Kopfes gegen die Schulter*. That o. by which, in vertex presentations, the head undergoes a lateral turn toward the back of the mother, so that it enters the brim of the pelvis with the anterior parietal bone somewhat in advance of the posterior.—**O. of the fetal head.** Fr., *présentation inclinée du sommet* (2d def.). Ger., *Seitenlage* (oder *Schieflage*) *des Kopfes* (2d def.). 1. A position of the head in which its long diameter coincides more or less with one of the oblique diameters of the pelvis; the o. of Saxtorph and Solayrès. [A, 60.] 2. Flexion of the fetal head to one side when it presents at the brim of the pelvis. 3. Nägele's o. (q. v.).—**O. of the uterus.** Lat., *obliquitas uteri*. Fr., *obliquité utérine*. Ger., *Schiefheit* (oder *Schieflage*) *der Gebärmutter*. The state in which its antero-posterior median plane is not coincident with that of the trunk.—**Occipito-frontal (or Röderer's) o. of the fetal head.** Ger., *occipito-frontale Obliquität*. Exaggerated flexion of the head. [A, 91].—**Solayrès's o. of the fetal head.** See *Lateral o. of the fetal head*.

OBLIQUUS (Lat.), adj., and n. m. O²b-l(i)k'wus(kwus). See *Oblique*.—**Obliquus internus.** Lat., *obliquus internus*.—**O. abdominis descendens** (seu *transversus*). Fr., *oblique du bas-ventre externe descendant* (ou *grand*). Ger., *absteigender Bauchmuskel*. The most external of the muscles covering the lateral surface of the abdomen by its muscular portion and the anterior surface by its aponeurosis. It arises from the outer surfaces of the eight lower ribs by muscular slips which interdigitate with the origins of the serratus magnus and latissimus dorsi. The fibres from the lower ribs descend almost vertically to be inserted into the anterior half of the outer edge of the crest of the ilium. The remaining fibres pass downward and forward and terminate in a broad aponeurosis which, when it reaches the outer border of the rectus abdominis, fuses with its aponeurosis and the united structures to blend in the middle line with those of the opposite side, extending from the os pubis to the xiphoid cartilage. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**O. abdominis externus ascendens**. An additional rudimentary muscle arising from the posterior third of the cartilage of the tenth rib, passing obliquely downward and inward, to be inserted into the sheath of the rectus abdominis 7 cm. below a horizontal line drawn through the umbilicus and 13 cm. above the pubic bone. [N. Y. Med. Jour., June 2, 1888, p. 612.]—**O. abdominis externus minor** (seu *secundus*). An anomalous muscle between the obliquus abdominis externus and internus arising from the outer side of the tenth or eleventh rib, and inserted into the fascia of the rectus abdominis. Poupart's ligament, or the crest of the ilium. [L, 332.]—**O. abdominis internus** (seu *profundus*). Fr., *oblique du bas-ventre interne ascendant* (ou *petit*). Ger., *aufsteigender Bauchmuskel*. A broad, irregularly quadrilateral muscle having its fibres directed obliquely upward from behind forward and situated beneath the o. abdominis externus. It arises from the posterior surface of Poupart's ligament, the anterior superior spine of the ilium, the anterior two thirds of the crest of the ilium, and the lumbar fascia. The portion arising from Poupart's ligament arches over the spermatic cord (over the round ligament in the female) to be inserted through the conjoined tendon into the crest of the pubes and the pectineal line. Those fibres arising from the anterior portion of the crest of the ilium run upward and inward, and terminate on the anterior surface of the abdomen in a broad aponeurosis which unites in the middle line with that of the opposite side, while those arising from the posterior portion of the crest of the ilium and the lumbar fascia pass nearly vertically upward to be inserted into the inferior borders of the cartilages of the lower three or four ribs. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.] See also *ILIO-ABDOMINALIS*.—**O. abdominis superficialis. See *O. abdominis externus*.—**O. auriculæ.** O. auris. Fr., *oblique de l'oreille*. Ger., *schräger Muskel des äusseren Ohres*. A muscle consisting of a few fibres on the convex surface of the auricle and extending from the upper and back part of the concha to the convexity immediately above it. [F, 2.]—**O. capitis anticus**. See *ATLANTO-STYLOIDEUS*.—**O. capitis inferior** (seu *major*). Fr., *oblique de la tête grand* (ou *inférieur*). Ger., *unterer* (oder *grosser*) *schiefer Kopfmuskel*. A small muscle which arises from the apex of the spinous process of the axis and is inserted into the apex of the transverse process of the atlas. [L, 31, 172, 332.]—**O. capitis minor** (seu *superior*). Fr., *oblique de la tête petit* (ou *supérieur*). Ger., *oberer* (oder *kleiner*) *schiefer Kopfmuskel*. A small muscle which arises from the apex of the transverse process of the atlas and is inserted into the lower surface of the occipital bone, near the foramen magnum. [L, 31, 172, 332.]—**O. colli inferior**. The portion of the longus colli which arises from the three lower cervical vertebrae. [L, 332.]—**O. colli superior**. The portion of the longus colli arising from the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebrae. [L, 332.]—**O. externus** (abdominis). See *O. abdominis externus*.—**O. inferior longissimus**. O. inferior (oculi). See *O. oculi inferior*.—**O. inferior longissimus** (abdominis). Fr., *oblique interne*. See *O. abdominis internus*.—**O. inferior major. See *ATLANTO-STYLOIDEUS*.—**O. oculi accessorius**. See *COMES obliqui superioris*.—**O. oculi inferior** (seu *minor*). Fr., *oblique inférieur* (ou *petit*) *de l'œil*. Ger., *unterer schiefer Augenmuskel*. A short muscle which arises from the orbital plate of the superior maxilla, close to the outer border of the lacrymal groove, and passes outward and backward beneath the rectus oculi inferior to be inserted into the posterior surface of the surface of the eyeball. [F, 31, 142, 332.]—**O. oculi major** (seu *superior*). Fr., *oblique supérieur de l'œil*. Ger., *oberer schiefer Augenmuskel*. A long, narrow muscle****

which arises close to the inner margin of the optic foramen and passes forward to terminate in a tendon which is reflected around the trochlea of the frontal bone to be inserted into the sclerotic about half way between the cornea and optic nerve between the recti oculi superior and inferior. [L, 142, 332.] Cf. *O. oculi inferior*.—**O. superior** (longissimus, seu *oculi*). See *O. oculi superior*.

OBLOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. O²b-lob(l)h-i²u²m(u²m). See *ANTI-TRAGUS* (1st def.).

OBMUTESCENCE, n. O²b-mu²t-e²s'e²ns. From *obmutescere*, to become dumb. See *APHONIA*.

OBNUBIATIO (Lat.), n. f. O²b-nu²b(au)b-i²u²(a²)sh-i²(ti²)²-o. From *obnubilare*, to cover with clouds. Fr., *obnubilation*. Ger., *O. Cloudiness of the intellect*.

OBOLARIA (Lat.), n. f. O²b-o²l(a²)r(i²)a². From *ὀβολός*, a small coin. Ger., *Hellerkraut*. A genus of the *Gentianeae*, tribe *Suetteae*. The *Obolarica* of D. Don are a section of the *Orbanaceae*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**O. virginica**. Pennywort; a North American herb common in the woods about Lake Erie. It probably has the bitter and tonic properties of the gentianworts. [B, 19, 34, 42 (a, 35).]

OBOVAL, **OB OVATE**, adj's. O²b-o²v'l, -vat. Lat., *obovalis*, *obovatus* (from *ob*, against, and *ovum*, an egg). Fr., *oboval*, *obové*. Ger., *verkehrt-eirund*. Inversely ovate; ovate with the broader end toward the apex of the organ. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

OPYRAMIDAL, adj. O²b-pi²r(a²m'i²)d'l. From *ob*, against, and *pyramis*, a pyramid. Having the form of a reversed pyramid. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

OB RANG, n. A plant found in Guinea, said to resemble licorice; used in decoction to bathe swollen testicles. [B, 121 (a, 35); L, 105 (a, 43).]

OB RINGENT, adj. O²b-ri²n'je²nt. Lat., *obringens* (from *ob*, against, and *ringi*, to gape). Fr., o. Of a corolla, inversely ringent; personate, but with the upper lip prominent and pressed against the lower and the latter archer. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

OB RITUM (Lat.), n. n. O²b-ri²t-u²m(u²m). An old name for copper. [A, 325.]

OB RIZUM (Lat.), **OB RYZUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ob-ri²(rez)'u²m(-u²m), -ri²zu²(ry²)u²m(u²m). Gr., *ὀβριζον*. Pure gold. [A, 311, 325.]

OBSESSION, n. O²b-se²sh'i²u²n. From *obsidere*, to sit. Fr., o. In psychiatry, the delusion of being possessed by demons. [L, 6 (a, 34).]—**O. anxieuse** (Fr.). O. émotive (Fr.). See *DELIRIE émotif*.

OBSCOLESCENCE, n. O²b-so-le²se²ns'e²ns. From *obsclescere*, to fall into disuse. Fr., o. Ger., *Obsclescenz*. The condition of passing into disuse; simple atrophy. [D, 3.]

OB SOLETE, adj. O²b-so-le²t. From *obsclescere*, to fall into disuse. 1. Disused. 2. Imperfectly marked or imperfectly developed. [a, 48.]

OB STETRIC, OB STETRIC AL, adj's. O²b-ste²t-ri²k, -ri²k'l. Lat., *obstetricus*. Fr., *obstétrical*. Ger., *geburtshilflich*, *geburtshilflich*. Pertaining to obstetrics.

OB STETRICATIO (Lat.), n. f. O²b-ste²t-ri²k(rek)-a(a²)sh-i²(ti²)²-o. Gen., -on'is. Obstetrics. [A, 88.]

OB STETRICIAN, n. O²b-ste²t-ri²shu²n. Lat., *obstetricans*. Fr., *accoucheur*. Ger., *Geburtshelfer*. A practitioner of obstetrics.

OB STETRICIUS (Lat.), adj. O²b-ste²t-ri²shu²(rek)'i²u²s(u²s). Obstetrical; as a n., in the n. sing., *obstetricium*, and in the n. pl., *obstetricia* (officia understood), obstetrics. [A, 88, 312 (a, 21).]

OB STETRICS, n. sing. O²b-ste²t-ri²shu². Gr., *μαευτική*. Lat., *ars obstetricia* (seu *obstetricaria*), *ostetricia*, *ostetricium*. Fr., *obstétrique*, *accouchement*. Ger., *Geburtshilfe*, *Geburtshilfe*, *Geburtskunde*, *Accouchiren*. It., *ostetricia*, *arte ostetrica*. Sp., *arte de partear*, *obstetricia*. The medical and surgical management of pregnancy, parturition, and the puerperium.

OB STETRICY, n. O²b-ste²t-ri²shu²-si². Fr., *obstétricie*. Of Blundell, obstetrics.

OB STETRIX (Lat.), n. f. O²b-ste²t-ri²shu²(rex). Gen., -ric'is. From *obstare*, to stand before. A midwife.

OB STIPATION, n. O²b-sti²p-a'shu²n. Lat., *obstipatio* (from *ob*, toward, and *stipare*, to crowd). Fr., o. Ger., *O. Leibesverstopfung*, *Hartleibigkeit*. Intestinal obstruction, especially obstruction of a severe type than constipation. [B, 5; a, 48.]

OB STIPITAS (Lat.), n. f. O²b-sti²p(i)ste²(p)'i²u²s(a²s). Gen., -tat'is. From *obstipus*, bent. Fr., *obstipité*. Ger., *Obstipität*. Curvature of any form; more particularly, torticollis. [E.]—**O. colli**, **O. spasmodica**. See *TORTICOLLIS*.

OB STRUCTIO (Lat.), n. f. O²b-stru²kt'i²shu²(ti²)²-o. Gen., -cti'us. From *obstruere*, to build before. See *OBSTRUCTION*.—**Fellis o.** See *ICTERUS*.—**O. alvi**. See *OBSTIPATION*.—**O. recti** *spastica*. Spasmodic stricture of the rectum. [E.]

OB STRUCTION, n. O²b-stru²kt'i²shu²n. Lat., *obstructio* (from *obstruere*, to build before). Fr., o. Ger., *O. Verstopfung*. A stopping or blocking up, especially the blocking up of any organ or any tubular tract so as to prevent the normal free flow of its contents. [a, 48.]—**Albuminous o.** Ger., *albuminöse Verstopfung*. An old term for amyloid degeneration. [D, 3.]—**Systemic o.** O. to or interference with the free flow of the systemic circulation; a result of aortic o. [D.]

OB STRUCTUS (Lat.), adj. O²b-stru²kt'i²shu²(kt'i²)u²s(u²s). From *obstruere*, to obstruct. Fr., *obstrué*. Ger., *verstopft*. Obstructed; of the throat of the corolla, furnished with hairs, scales, or other appendages closing the entrance to it. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

OBSTRUENS (Lat.), adj. O²b'stru²(stru²)-e²nz(ans). From *obstruere*, to obstruct. Obstructing, retarding; as a n., an astrigent. [a, 48.]

OBSTUPEFACIENT, adj. O²b-stu²p-e²-fa'sh'nt. Lat., *obstupefaciens* (from *obstupefacere*, to astonish). Fr., *obstupefacient*. See NARCOTIC.

OBSTUPESCENCE, n. O²b-stu²p-e²s'e²ns. Lat., *obstupescencia* (from *obstupescere*, to become senseless). Fr., o. Ger., *Bestürzung*. See ECPLIXIS.

OBSTUTURAL, adj. O²b-su²t'u²-r'l. Lat., *obstuturalis* (from *ob*, against, and *sutura*, a seam). Fr., o. Of the placentarium (trophosperma), applied against the sutures of the pericarp; of dissepiments, having the border simply applied against the sutures instead of engaged between the margins of the contiguous valves. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

OBTECTED, adj. O²b-te²kt'e²d. Lat., *obtectus* (from *obtegere*, to cover over). Fr., *obtecté*. Ger., *bedeckt, überdeckt*. Covered, concealed. [L, 206 (a, 27).]

OBTECTO-VENOSE, adj. O²b-te²kt'v-o²-ven'os. Lat., *obtectovenosus*. Ger., *bedeckt-geadert*. Of a leaf, having the longitudinal veins bound together by cross-veins. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

OBTEXTUS (Lat.), adj. O²b-te²xt'u²s(u)s. From *obtexere*, to weave over anything. Ger., *überwebt*. Covered with numerous interlaced fibres. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

OBTUNDENT, adj. O²b-tu²nd'e²nt. From *obtundere*, to strike against. Fr., *obtondant*. Ger., *abstumpfend*. Serving to lessen the sensibility of a part or to reduce irritability. [L, 50, 56, 94 (a, 14, 45).]

OBTURATION, n. O²b-tu²r'at-shu²n. Lat., *obturatio* (from *obturare*, to stop up). Fr., o. Ger., *Verschliessung, Versopfung*. The closure or stoppage of an opening or passage. [a, 17.]

—**O. of the teeth**. The filling of cavities produced by caries in teeth with a substance capable of resisting the destructive action of fluids or the force of mastication. [a, 51.]—**Progressive o.** The gradual dilatation of a canal or cavity by the successive introduction of tampons of increasing sizes. [¹N. Y. Med. Jour., Jan. 8, 1888, p. 23 (a, 17).]

OBTURATOR (Lat.), n. m. O²b-tu²r'at-shu² in Eng., *ob'tu-rat-o-r*. Gen., *-tor-is*. From *obturare*, to stop up. Fr., *obturateur*. 1. That which closes an opening or cavity or which pertains to a structure that effects such closure (see *O. CANAL*, *O. FORAMEN*, *O. MEMBRANE*, *O. NERVE*, etc.); specifically, in anatomy, a muscle (Ger., *verschlüssender [oder verstopfender] Muskel*) which closes an opening (see *O. externus* and *O. internus*). [a, 17 (a, 48).] 2. See *Artificial PALATE*. 3. In botany, an organ of variable form, well developed in the *Euphorbiaceae*, arising from the wall of the ovary and eventually covering more or less completely the micropyle and penetrating its interior. Its tissue is parenchymatous and it disappears almost entirely in the fruit. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**External o.** See *SUBPUBIO-TROCHANTERIS externus*.

—**Internal o.** See *SUBPUBIO-TROCHANTERIS internus*.—**O. externus**. Fr., *obturateur externe*. Ger., *düsserer Hüftlochmuskel*. 1. A muscle which arises from the anterior portion of the outer surface of the o. foramen, the anterior portion of the outer border of the o. foramen, and the outer surfaces of the body and ramus of the os pubis and the ramus of the ischium, and converges to a tendon which passes between the acetabulum and the tuberosity of the ischium, to be inserted into the trochanteric fossa of the femur. [L, 81, 124, 332.] 2. See *MARSUPIALIS*.—**O. internus**. Fr., *obturateur interne*. Ger., *innerer Hüftlochmuskel*. A muscle which arises from the internal borders of the o. foramen, the o. membrane, the fibrous arch over the o. vessels and nerves, and the o. fascia, and converges to issue from the pelvis through the lesser sacro-sciatic notch and to be inserted into the great trochanter. As it is reflected over the superior ramus of the ischium, it is separated from the bone by a synovial bursa. [L, 142, 332.]—**O. internus cum gemellis**. See *MARSUPIALIS*.

OBTURATO-COCYGEUS (Lat.), n. m. O²b-tu²r'at-shu² in Eng., *ob'tu-rat-o-coc-yge-us* (kt'g'e²-u²s(u)s). The posterior portion of the levator ani. [L, 81.]

OBUSANGULUS (Lat.), adj. O²b-tu²s(tus)-a²n²(a²n²)-gu²l-(gu²l)-u²s(u)s. Ger., *stumpfkanlig*. Obtusely angled. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

OBVALLATE, adj. O²b-va²l'at. Lat., *obvallatus* (from *obvallare*, to wall round). Fr., *obvallé*. Ger., *umschanzt*. Surrounded as if by a wall, protected on every side as if from attack. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

OBVERSE, adv. O²b-vu²r's. From *obvertere*, to turn against. Ger., *verkehrt, umgekehrt*. In compounds, inversely (e. g., o. cordate is inversely cordate or obcordate). For subheadings not here given, see the corresponding words beginning with *Ob*. [a, 35.]—**O. lunate**. Lat., o. *lunatus*. Inversely lunate; crescent-shaped with the horns of the crescent projecting forward. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

OBVOLUTE, adj. O²b-vo²-lu²t. Lat., *obvolutus* (from *obvolvere*, to wrap round). Ger., *zwischengerollt*. 1. Of aestivation, convolute. 2. Of vernation, having half of one leaf covering half of another. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

OCA, n. In Peru, the *Oxalis crenata* and *Oxalis tuberosa* or their farinaceous tubers. [B, 19, 185, 275.]

OCAB, n. Sal ammoniac. [B.]

OCCECATIO (Lat.), n. f. O²k-se²kt'(ka²-e²kt)-a(a²)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *occecare*, to make blind. Blindness. [F.]

OCCIDENS (Lat.), n. m. O²k-si²d-e²ns(ans). Vinegar. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

OCCIPITAL, adj. O²k-si²p'i²-t'l. Lat., *occipitalis*. Fr., o. Ger., o. Pertaining to the occiput.

OCCIPITALIS (Lat.), adj. O²k-si²p(ki²p)-i²-t-a(a²)/li²s. See OCCIPITAL; as a n. m. (Fr., *occipital*), the occipital portion of the occipito-frontalis; as a n. n., *occipitale*, see *O*s *occipitale*. [L.]—**O. minor**, **O. teres**. Fr., *peauciers sous-occipitaux*. Anomalous transverse subcutaneous muscular fibres stretching across from the tendons of the trapezius and sterno-cleido-mastoides to the region of the occiput, having their insertions and origins in the fascia of that region. [L, 81, 332.]

OCCIPITO-DORSO-CLAVI-SUS-ACROMIEN (Fr.), n. Ok-se-pe-te-do²r-so-kia²-ve-su²-z-a²-kro-me-a²n². See TRAPEZIUS.

OCCIPITO-ATLANTAL, OCCIPITO-ATLANTOID, adj's. O²k-si²p'i²-t-o-a²-t-la²n't'l. -oid. Lat., *occipito-atloideus* (from *occiput* [q. v.], *atlas*, the atlas, and *elōs*, resemblance). Fr., *occipito-atloïdien*. Pertaining to the occiput and the atlas. [C.]

OCCIPITO-AXIAL, OCCIPITO-AXOID, adj's. O²k-si²p'i²-t-o-a²x'i²l. -oid. Lat., *occipito-axoideus* (from *occiput* [q. v.], and *axis*, an axis). Fr., *occipito-axoïdien*. Pertaining to the occiput and the axis. [C.]

OCCIPITO-BREGMATIC, adj. O²k-si²p'i²-t-o-bre²g-ma²t'i²l²k. From *occiput* [q. v.] and *bregma*, the bregma. Fr., *occipito-bregmatique*. Pertaining to the occiput and the bregma. [a, 48.]

OCCIPITO-CERVICAL, adj. O²k-si²p'i²-t-o-su²rv'i²l²k. From *occiput* [q. v.] and *cervix*, the neck. Pertaining to the occiput and the neck. [a, 48.]

OCCIPITO-COTYLOID, adj. O²k-si²p'i²-t-o-ko²t'i²l²oid. From *occiput* [q. v.], *coty²la*, a cup, and *elōs*, resemblance. Fr., *occipito-cotyloïdien*. Of a fetal position, having the occiput lying toward the mother's acetabulum.

OCCIPITO-FRONTAL, adj. O²k-si²p'i²-t-o-fru²n't'l. From *occiput* [q. v.] and *frons*, the forehead. Pertaining to or extending between the occiput and the forehead. [a, 17.]

OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS (Lat.), n. m. O²k-si²p(ki²p)-i²-t-o(o²)-fro²-nt-a(a²)/li²s. Fr., *occipito-frontal, épica²rien, peaucier du crâne*. Ger., *Schädelmuskel, grosser Augenbrauenmuskel*. A muscle arising from the superior curved line of the occipital bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. Passing forward, it becomes tendinous on the vertex of the skull, and, after becoming muscular again in the frontal region, blends with the fibres of the orbicularis palpebrarum, corrugator supercilii, and pyramidalis, and muscles of the ear. It is an elevator of the skin in the frontal portion of the head, and moves the scalp backward and forward. By some anatomists this muscle is divided into the frontalis and the occipitalis. [L.]

OCCIPITO-HYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. O²k-si²p(ki²p)-i²-t-o(o²)-hi(hn²)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)²/e²-u²s(u)s. From *occiput* [q. v.] and *hyoideus* [q. v.]. The posterior belly of the digastricus. [L, 332.]

OCCIPITO-LATERAL, adj. O²k-si²p'i²-t-o-la²t'e²-r'l. Lat., *occipito-lateralis* (from *occiput* [q. v.] and *latus*, the side). Fr., *occipito-latéral*. Ger., o-l. See OCCIPITO-COTYLOID.

OCCIPITO-MASTOID, adj. O²k-si²p'i²-t-o-ma²st'oid. From *occiput* [q. v.], *ma²st²ois*, the breast, and *elōs*, resemblance. Pertaining to the occiput and the mastoid process. [a, 48.]

OCCIPITO-MENINGEAL, adj. O²k-si²p'i²-t-o-me²n-i²n'je²a²l. Lat., *occipito-meningeal* (from *occiput* [q. v.] and *μ²ν²γ²ε²*, membrane). Fr., *occipito-méningien*. Ger., *occipito-meningisch*. Pertaining to the occiput and to the meninges of the brain. [C, 4.]

OCCIPITO-MENTAL, adj. O²k-si²p'i²-t-o-me²n't'l. From *occiput* [q. v.] and *mentum*, the chin. Fr., *occipito-mentonnier*. Extending from the occiput to the chin. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

OCCIPITO-ODONTOID, adj. O²k-si²p'i²-t-o-o²d-o²nt'oid. From *occiput* [q. v.], *odō²ns*, a tooth, and *elōs*, resemblance. Pertaining to or connected with the occipital bone and the odontoid process of the atlas. [a, 17.]

OCCIPITO-PARIETAL, adj. O²k-si²p'i²-t-o-pa²r-i'e²-t'l. Lat., *occipito-parietalis* (from *occiput* [q. v.] and *paries*, a wall). Fr., *occipito-pariétal*. Ger., o-p. Pertaining to the occipital and parietal bones. [C.]

OCCIPITO-PETROSAL, adj. O²k-si²p'i²-t-o-pe²t-ro²s'l. Lat., *occipito-petrosus* (from *occiput* [q. v.] and *petra*, a rock). Fr., *occipito-pétreux*. Ger., o-p. Pertaining to the occipital bone and the petrous portion of the temporal bone. [C, 4.]

OCCIPITO-PHARYNGEAL (Lat.), n. m. O²k-si²p(ki²p)-i²-t-o(o²)-fa²r'(fa²r)-i²n(u²n²)-je²(ge²)-u²s(u)s. From *occiput* [q. v.] and *φ²α²ρυ²γ²ε²*, the throat. Fr., *occipito-pharyngien*. An anomalous portion of the stylo-pharyngeus arising from the basilar portion of the occipital bone. [L, 332.]

OCCIPITO-POSTERIOR, OCCIPITO-SACRAL, adj's. O²k-si²p'i²-t-o-post-e²-ri²-o²r, -sa²kr'l. Fr., *occipito-sacré*. Of a fetal position, having the occiput lying toward the mother's sacrum.

OCCIPITO-SCAPULARIS (Lat.), n. m. O²k-si²p(ki²p)-i²-t-o(o²)-ska²p'(ska²p)-u²l(u²l)-a(o²)/ri²s. From *occiput* [q. v.] and *scapula*, the shoulder-blade. See RHOMBOLDEUS *occipitalis*.

OCCIPITO-STYLOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. O²k-si²p(ki²p)-i²-t-o(o²)-stil(stu²l)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)²/e²-u²s(u)s. From *occiput* [q. v.] and *σ²τυ²λος*, a pillar, and *elōs*, resemblance. In the lower mammals, a muscle extending between the hyoid process of the occipital bone and the posterior borders of the hyoid bone. It carries the inferior extremity of the hyoid bone backward and downward. [L, 13.]

OCCIPITO-TEMPORAL, adj. O²k-si²p'i²-t-o-te²mp'o²-r'l. From *occiput* [q. v.] and *tempora*, the temples. Pertaining to the occipital and temporal regions. [a, 48.]

OCCIPUT (Lat.), n. n. O²k-si²p(ki²p)-u²t(u²t). Gen., *-cip'itis*. From *ob*, against, and *ciput*, the head. Fr., o. Ger., *Hinterkopf*. The posterior inferior portion of the head. [L.]

OCREA (Lat.), n. f. $O_2k're_2a^3$. From *ocrea*, a prominence. Fr., o. Ger., *Tüte* (1st def.). 1. A sheath formed by the coalescence of the stipules around the stem of a plant. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 291 (a, 35); L, 84 (a, 43)]. 2. Of Günther, see *HIPOCAMPUS minor*.

OCREOUS, adj. $O_2k're_2u^3s$. Fr., *ocreux*. Resembling ochre. [L, 41 (a, 14)].

OCTAGONAL, adj. $O_2k't-a_2g'o_2n'l$. From *oktá*, eight, and *gonia*, an angle. Fr., *octogone*. Ger., *achteckig*. Having eight sides and eight angles. [L, 56 (a, 43)].

OCTAMEROUS, adj. $O_2k't-a_2m'er_2u^3s$. Lat., *octamerus* (from *oktá*, eight, and *meros*, a part). Fr., *octa-mer*. Having eight parts in each whorl (said of plant-organs). [B, 291 (a, 35)].

OCTAN, adj. $O_2k't'n$. Lat., *octanus* (from *oktá*, eight). Fr., *octane*. Recurring every eighth day. [a, 48].

OCTANDRIAN, **OCTANDRIC**, **OCTANDROUS**, adj's. $O_2k't-a_2nd'r_2i-a_2n$, $-r_2i^3k$, $-ru^3s$. Lat., *octander*, *octandrus*, *octandricus* (from *oktá*, eight, and *andros*, a man). Fr., *octandre*, *octandrique*. Ger., *achtmännig*, *achtandrisch*. Having eight stamens. The *Octandria* (Fr., *octandrie*) are a Linnæan class of plants so characterized. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35)].

OCTANE, n. $O_2k'tan$. From *oktá*, eight. Ger., *Oktan*. A hydrocarbon, C_8H_{18} , of the paraffin series. [B].

OCTAPOTETRAMORPHINE, n. $O_2k't-a_2p-o_2t-et-ra_2-mo_2r^3f'e$. Fr., *octapotetramorphine*. Ger., *Octapotetramorphin*. A base, $C_{13}H_{13}N_4O_4$, polymeric with apomorphine, having the constitution of 4 molecules of morphine less 8 molecules of water. [B, 2].

OCTARIUS (Lat.), n. m. $O_2k't-a_2(a^3)r_2i^2-u^3s(u^4s)$. A pint. Symbol, O. [B].

OCTAVUS (Lat.), adj. $O_2k't-a_2(a^3)v_2u^3s(wu^4s)$. From *oktá*, eight. Eighth; as a n., the eighth of a series of muscles. [a, 48.]—O. *humeri* (Placentin). See *TERES minor*.

OCTOACETATE, n. $O_2k't-o_2a^3s'e_2t-at$. A compound of a base with 8 molecules of the radicle of acetic acid. [B].

OCTOFERRIC, adj. $O_2k't-o_2fe^3r_2i^3k$. Containing eight atoms of iron in the molecule. [B].

OCTOFIDUS (Lat.), adj. $O_2k't-o_2f_2i^2d-u^3s(u^4s)$. From *octo*, eight, and *findere*, to split. Fr., *octofide*. Eight-parted. [a, 35].

OCTOGYNOUS, adj. $O_2k't-o_2g_2i^2n-u^3s$. Lat., *octogynus* (from *oktá*, eight, and *gyné*, a woman). Fr., *octogyne*. Eight styled. The *Octogynia* (Fr., *octogynie*) is the eighth order in certain Linnæan classes, characterized by flowers with eight styles. [B, 1, 34, 291 (a, 35)].

OCTOIC ACID, n. $O_2k't-o_2i^3k$. See *CAPRYLIC acid*.

OCTOMOLYBDATE, n. $O_2k't'o_2mo_2i^2p^3b-dat$. A molybdate containing eight atoms of molybdenum in the molecule. [B].

OCTONUS (Lat.), adj. $O_2k't-on^3u^3s(u^4s)$. From *oktá*, eight. Fr., *octoné*. Ger., *achtstündig*. In eights; of leaves, forming around the stem a whorl of eight rays. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35)].

OCTOPUS (Lat.), n. m. $O_2k't-o_2p^3u^3s(u^4s)$. Gr., *oktápus* (from *oktá*, eight, and *pous*, the foot). A monster having eight lower extremities; one of the eight-armed *Cephalopoda*. [a, 84].

OCTOSPOROUS, adj. $O_2k't-o_2sp'o_2r_2u^3s$. From *oktá*, eight, and *sporós*, a seed. Provided with eight spores. The *Octosporidei* are the *Discomycetes*. [B, 61, 121 (a, 35)].

OCTYL, n. $O_2k't'i^3l$. Fr., *octyle*. Ger., *O*. A univalent radicle, C_8H_{17} ; also called *capryl*. [a, 48.]—**Hydrated o. oxide**. See *O. alcohol*.—**O. acetate**. Fr., *acétate d'octyle*. Ger., *Essigsäure-O-ester*, *Octacet*. An oily body, $C_8H_{17} \cdot OC_2H_5 = C_{10}H_{20}O_2$, isomeric with capric acid and with hexyl butyrate. It occurs in conjunction with the latter in the oil of *Heracleum giganteum*, and alone in the oil of *Heracleum sphondylium*. [B, 4.]—**O. alcohol**. A monatomic alcohol, $C_8H_{17}O$. Seven isomeric modifications are known, three of which (1, 2, and 3) are normal, while two (1 and 4) are primary, three (2, 3, and 5) secondary, and two (6 and 7) tertiary: (1) *primary normal o. alcohol*, *heptylcarbinol*, $CH_3-(CH_2)_6-CH_2OH$, a liquid having a peculiar pungent odor and boiling at 190° to 192° C., occurring under the form of its acetate in the oil of *Heracleum sphondylium* and *Heracleum giganteum*; (2) *secondary normal o. alcohol*, *methylheptylcarbinol*, $CH_3-(CH_2)_5-CH(OH)CH_3$, an oily liquid obtained in the distillation of castor-oil with caustic potash, boiling at 180° C.; (3) *second secondary normal o. alcohol*, *ethylheptylcarbinol*, $CH_3-CH_2-CH(OH)-(CH_2)_4-CH_3$, a liquid boiling at 180° C.; (4) *primary isoctylalcohol*, $(CH_3)_2CH-CH_2-CH_2-CH(CH_3)-CH_2OH$, a liquid having an odor of oranges and boiling at about 180° C.; (5) *secondary isoctylalcohol*, *ethylisooamylcarbinol*, $CH_3-CH_2-CH(OH)-CH_2-CH(CH_3)-CH_3$, a liquid boiling at about 180° C.; (6) *tertiary isoctylalcohol*, *diethylpropylcarbinol*, $CH_3-CH_2-CH(OH)-CH_2-CH_3$, a tertiary alcohol occurring as a liquid boiling at about 150° C.; (7) *isodibutyl trimethylcarbinol*, $CH_3CH_2C(CH_3)_2COH$, a thick liquid, having an odor of camphor, and boiling at about 147° C. [B.]—**O. amine**. Ger., *Octylamin*. Primary o. amine, $N(C_8H_{17})_2$. Two varieties are known: (1) *normal o. amine*, a liquid derived from normal o., boiling at 185° C.; (2) *isooctylamine*, or *caprylamine*, a liquid derived from isooctyl, and boiling at 165° C. [B.]—**O. benzene**. A liquid, $C_8H_7 \cdot C_6H_5$, of pleasant odor and sweetish, burning taste, boiling at about 264° C., and solidifying at -7° C. to a crystalline mass. [B, 3 (a, 38)].—**O. benzoic acid**. An acid, $C_8H_7 \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot COOH$, crystallizing from alcohol in small plates or needles slightly soluble in hot water and melting at 139° C. [B, 3 (a, 38)].—**O. bromide**. Fr., *bromure d'o*. Ger., *O-bromür*. A substance, $C_8H_{17}Br$, known in isomeric forms: (1) *primary o. bromide*, a liquid boiling at 200° C.; (2) *isooctyl bromide*, *capryl bromide*, a liquid boiling at 190° C. [B, 3.]—**O. butyric ether**. Ger., *Obuttersäureester*. A substance, $C_8H_7 \cdot COOC_4H_9$, forming the chief constituent of the ethereal oil obtained from *Heracleum gigan-*

teum. [B, 270 (a, 38)].—**O. chlorhydrate**. A mobile liquid, $C_8H_{17} \cdot Cl(OH)$, of camphor-like odor and burning taste, insoluble in water. Sp. gr., 1.003. [B, 3 (a, 38)].—**O. chloride**. Fr., *chlorure d'octyle*. Ger., *O-chlorür*. A substance, $C_8H_{17}Cl$, known in two isomeric forms: (1) *primary normal o. chloride*, a liquid boiling at 180° C.; (2) *capryl chloride*, *isooctylchloride*, a liquid boiling at 175° C. [B.]—**O. hydrate**. Fr., *hydrate d'octyle*. See *O. alcohol*.—**O. hydric acid**. Fr., *hydrure d'octyle*. See *OCTANE*.—**O. iodide**. Ger., *O-jodür*. A substance, $C_8H_{17}I$, known in two varieties: (1) *normal o. iodide*; (2) *capryl iodide*, *isooctyl iodide*. Both are liquids boiling at about 120° C. Sp. grs., 1.138 and 1.133. [B.]—**O. isosulphocyanate**, **O. isothiocyanate**, **O. mustard oil**. Ger., *O-isothiocyanat*, *O-senöl*. The substance $C_8H_{17}N : C : S$. The compound derived from secondary o. (capryl) is known as a liquid boiling at 234° C. [a, 30.]—**O. nitrite**. Ger., *O-nitrit*. A liquid, $C_8H_{17} \cdot NO$, boiling at about 176° C. [B.]—**O. sarsure**. See *CAPRYLIC acid*.—**O. sulphate**. See *CAPRYLSULPHURIC acid*.—**O. sulphocyanate**. See *O. thiocyanate*.—**O. thiocarbimide**. See *O. isosulphocyanate*.—**O. thiocyanate**. Ger., *O-thiocyanat*, *thiocyansäures O*. The compound $C_8H_{17} \cdot S-C \equiv N$. The thiocyanate of secondary o. (capryl) is known. [B.]

OCTYLENE, n. $O_2k't'i^2l'en$. Fr., *octylène*. A colorless liquid, C_8H_{16} . [L, 87 (a, 50)].—**O. alcohol**, **O. glycol**. Ger., *Octylenglycol*. A diatomic alcohol (glycol), $C_8H_{16} \cdot (OH)_2$, derived from octylene by the addition of 2 molecules of hydroxyl and occurring as a colorless oily liquid of burning taste, and boiling at about 240° C. [B, 3 (a, 38)].—**O. oxide**. A mobile liquid, $C_8H_{16}O$, of agreeable aromatic odor, boiling at 145° C. [B, 3 (a, 27, 38)].

OCTYLIC, adj. Fr., *octylique*. Containing octyl.—**O. acid**. See *CAPRYLIC acid*.

OCULAR, adj. $O_2k't'i^2l-a^3r$. Lat., *ocularis* (from *oculus*, the eye). Fr., *oculaire*. Ger., o. Of or belonging to the eye; conducted by means of the sense of sight (said of an examination); as a n., an eye-piece; the part of a compound optical apparatus, such as a telescope or microscope, into which the observer looks. It is usually composed of two or more lenses or systems of lenses, and its general function is to give an enlarged virtual image of the real image formed by the objective. [I; J, 2, 55, 94, 113, 156, 185.]—**Achromatic o.** Fr., *oculaire achromatique*. Ger., *achromatisches O*. An o. in which the chromatic aberration is wholly or nearly eliminated. [J, 200, 210.]—**Anamorphic o.** Fr., *oculaire anamorphe*. Ger., *aplanatisches O*. An o. corrected for spherical aberration, with the chromatic aberration usually eliminated. [J, 200, 210.]—**Binocular stereoscopic o.** Fr., *oculaire binoculaire stéréoscopique*. Ger., *stereoskopisches Doppel-O*. An o. composed of two o's about as far apart as the two eyes and connected with a single tube which is put in place of the o. of a unocular microscope. By an arrangement of prisms the image-forming rays are divided, half being sent to each eye through the corresponding part of the double ocular. That of Tolles is also erecting. [J, 200, 210.]—**Compensating o.** Fr., *oculaire de compensation*. Ger., *Compensations-o*. An o. especially constructed for use with apochromatic objectives and serving to correct or compensate for aberrations in the objectives outside the axis. [J, 210.]—**Erecting o.** Fr., *oculaire redresseur*. Ger., *Bildumkehrer*. An o. with which an erecting prism is connected so that the image in the compound microscope appears erect as with a simple microscope; it is mostly used for dissecting microscopes. [J, 200.]—**Goniometer-ocular**, *goniometrisches O*. A goniometer. Fr., *Goniometer-O*. An o. with a goniometer for measuring the angles of microscopic crystals. [J, 156, 200.]—**High o.** An o. that magnifies the real image from ten to twenty times. [J, 200, 210.]—**Huygenian o.**, **Huygens's o.** Fr., *oculaire d'Huygens*. Ger., *Huygens'sches O*. A negative o. designed by Huygens for the telescope, now very largely used for the compound microscope. It consists of two plano-convex lenses with the convex surface of each looking toward the objective. The lower and larger is the field lens, or collector; it serves to make the image formed by the objective somewhat smaller, while the upper, smaller, or eye lens magnifies the real image. The two lenses of this o. serve to compensate for each other's defects and thus give a final very satisfactory image. [J, 200, 205, 210.]—**Low o.** An o. magnifying the real image from two to eight times. [J, 200.]—**Micrometer o.**, **Micrometric o.** Fr., *oculaire micrométrique*. Ger., *Micrometer-O*, *Mess-o*. An o. with which is connected a micrometer for the purpose of measuring the real image of objects, their actual size being found by multiplying the spaces of the o. micrometer required to measure the real image by the valuation of the o. micrometer determined with a stage micrometer. [J, 200, 205.]—**Microscopic o.**, **Microscopical o.** Fr., *microscopique*. Ger., *mikroskopisches O*. An o. consisting of one or more converging lenses or lens systems, the combined action of which is like that of a simple microscope, magnifying the real image formed by the objective. [J, 200, 210.]—**Negative o.** An o. in which the real image is formed some distance between the two lenses or lens systems of the o. The lower (or field) lens in this case called a collector, as it serves to make the real image smaller than it would otherwise be. As the field lens acts in the formation of the real image, it is sometimes considered a part of the objective. The upper (or eye) lens of a negative o. magnifies the real image. A negative o. may readily be distinguished from a positive one, as it can not be used as a simple microscope if the field lens is turned toward an object. [J, 200, 210.]—**Orthoscopic o.** Fr., *oculaire orthoscopique*. Ger., *orthoskopisches O*. An o. with an eye lens like one of the combinations of an objective, and a double convex field lens in the focus of the eye lens. It gives a large, flat field. [J, 205, 206, 210.]—**Par-focal o's.** Of Penneck, o's so mounted or so constructed that they may be interchanged without the microscopic image getting out of focus. With high powers, it is usually necessary to focus for the greatest clearness, but even with these the image remains nearly in focus on changing o's. [J, 200; "Mirr. Bull.", iii, 1886, pp. 9, 31.]—**Periscope o.** Fr., *oculaire périscopique*. Ger., *periskopisches O*. A positive o.

devised by Gundlach. It has a double convex field lens and a triplet eye lens. [J, 200.]—**Positive o.** An o. in which the real image formed by the objective is below the o.; in this case the entire o. acts like a simple microscope to magnify the real image. A positive o. may be readily distinguished, as it may be used as a simple microscope when the lower end is turned toward the object. [J, 200, 210.]—**Projection o.** Fr., *oculaire de projection*. Ger., *Projektionso.* An o. especially designed for projecting the image formed by a microscopic objective on a screen for class demonstration or for photography. [J, 200, 210.]—**Kamden's o.** A positive o. formerly much used for micrometry, consisting of two plano-convex lenses with the convex surfaces facing and very close together. [J, 200, 210.]—**Searching o., Seeker o.** Fr., *oculaire d'orientation*. Ger., *Sucher o.* A low o., used especially with high objectives, for the purpose of finding or locating minute objects or parts for study with the working o's. [J, 200.]—**Solid o.** Fr., *oculaire holostère*. Ger., *holostisches o., Vollglass o.* A negative o. devised by Tolles, consisting of a solid piece of glass with a moderate curvature at one end for a field lens and a much greater curvature at the other for an eye lens. Opposite the level of the real image a groove is cut and filled with some dark material to serve as a diaphragm. It is especially adapted for use when a high o. is desired. [J, 200.]—**Spitzeno' (Ger.).** A micrometer o., now little used, in which two needle-points connected with projecting screws serve to indicate separation the size of the real image of an object. The actual size is then obtained by means of a stage micrometer. [J, 156.]—**Working o.** Fr., *oculaire de travail*. Ger., *Arbeits o.* An o. used for ordinary microscopical observation, in contradistinction to a searching o. (q. v.). [J, 200.]

OCULARIS (Lat.), adj. O²k-u¹(u¹l)-a²(a²)r'i²s. See OCULAR; as a n. m., a muscle connected with the eye. [L.]—**O. communis.** See MOTOR OCULI COMMUNIS.

OCULIST, n. O²k-u¹l-i²st. Lat., *oculista* (from *oculus*, the eye). Fr., *oculiste*. Ger., *Augenarzt*. A person occupied chiefly with the study and treatment of diseases of the eye. [F.]

OCULO-FRONTAL, adj. O²k-u¹l-o-fru²n't'l. From *oculus*, the eye, and *frons*, the forehead. Pertaining to the region of the eyes and the forehead. [A, 48.]

OCULO-MOTOR, adj. O²k-u¹l-o-mot'o²r. From *oculus*, the eye, and *movens*, to move. Moving the eye; as a n., the oculomotor nerve.

OCULOMOTORIUS (Lat.), n. m. O²k-u¹l(o¹l)-o(o³)-mot-or'i²u²s(u²s). From *oculus*, the eye, and *movens*, to move. Fr., *oculomoteur*. Ger., *O.* See MOTOR OCULI COMMUNIS.

OCULOMUSCULARIS (Lat.), adj. O²k-u¹l(o¹l)-o(o³)-mu²sk-(mu²sk)-u²l(u¹l)-a²(a²)r'i²s. From *oculus*, the eye, and *musculus*, a muscle. Fr., *oculo-musculaire*. Connected with the muscles of the eye; as a n. m., a nerve so connected.—**O. communis.** See OCULO-MOTOR NERVE.—**O. externus.** Fr., *oculo-musculaire externe*. See ABDUCENS NERVE.—**O. internus, O. superior.** Fr., *oculo-musculaire interne*. See TROCHLEAR NERVE.

OCULO-NASAL, adj. O²k-u¹l-o-na's'l. From *oculus*, the eye, and *nasus*, the nose. Distributed or pertaining to the eye and the nose. [L.]

OCULOPUPILLARY, adj. O²k-u¹l-o-pu²p'i²l-a-r'i². From *oculus*, the eye, and *pupilla*, the pupil. Fr., *oculo-pupillaire*. Ger., *oculopupillar*. Pertaining to the pupil of the eye. [L, 57.]

OCULOZYGMATIC, adj. O²k-u¹l-o-zig-o²m-a²t'i²k. From *oculus*, the eye, and *zygma*, the zygoma. Pertaining to the region of the eye and to the zygomatic arch. [A, 48.]

OCULUS (Lat.), n. m. O²k-u¹l(u¹l)-u²s(u²s). See EYE.—**O. bovinus, O. bovis, O. bubulus.** See HYDROPTHALMIA.—**O. cæsius.** See GLAUCOMA.—**O. Christi.** See *Aster amellus*, *Hieracium pilosella*, and *INULA o. Christi*. [B, 121, 180 (A, 35).]—**O. duplex.** See BINOCULUS.—**O. elephantinus.** See HYDROPTHALMIA.—**O. genui.** See PATELLA.—**O. laetmans.** See EPIPHORA.—**O. leoninus.** See *ÆTHIOPIA* (1st def.).—**O. leporinus.** See LAGOPHTHALMIA.—**Oculi marmarogodes.** See METAMORPHOSIA.—**Oculi nocturni.** Owl's eyes, gray or blue eyes. [F.]—**O. ovi.** See CICATRICA (2d def.).—**O. purulentus.** See HYPOPYON.—**O. scapulae.** The glenoid cavity of the scapula. [L, 349.]—**O. simplex.** See MONOCULUS.

OCYUM (Lat.), n. n. O²s(ok)'i²m(u²m)-u²m(u²m). Gr., *ὀκυμν*. See OCIMUM.

OCYODINIC, adj. O²s-i²o²d-i²n'i²k. Lat., *ocyodinicus* (from *ocys*, swift, and *odis*, pain). Fr., *ocyodinique*. See OXYTIC.

OCYPHONIC, OCYPHONOUS, adj's. O²s-i²fo²n'i²k, -i²f-o²n'u²s. Lat., *ocypophonus* (from *ocys*, swift, and *phōnos*, slaughter). Killing speedily. [L, 50 (A, 14).]

OCYTOCEOUS, OCYTICOC, adj's. O²s-i²fo²-os'e²-u²s, -o²s'i²k. Gr., *ὀκυτοκεός, ὀκυτοκόος* (from *ocys*, swift, and *τίκειν*, to bring forth). Lat., *ocytoceus, ocytoceus*. Fr., *ocytocique*. A preferable form of *oxytocic* (q. v.).

OD, n. O²d. Of Reichenbach, a force supposed to produce the phenomena of mesmerism. [L, 30 (A, 14).]

ODAXEMUS (Lat.), n. m. O²d-a²x(a²s'x)-e²z(a²s)'mu²s(mu²s). Gr., *ὀδάξωμς* (from *ὀδᾶξω*, to feel a stinging pain). Fr., *odaxisme*. Ger., *Zahnstichbrennen*. The pain of difficult dentition. [L, 41, 50 (A, 14).]

ODERMENNIG (Ger.), n. Od'e²r-me²n'i²g. See AGRIMONIA.

ODESSA, n. Od'e²s-a²s. A sea-bathing resort in the government of Kherson, Russia. [B, 88 (A, 80).]

ODINA (Lat.), n. f. A genus of anacardiaceous trees. [B, 42 (A, 35).]—**O. woderi.** Goompany (or woderi) tree, the wood of the Tamils, the *jeval* of the Bengalees; a large tree much cultivated in India. It yields a gum, known locally as *mooi cha goud* or *shimptee*, which occurs partly in yellowish tears and

partly in colorless angular fragments like gum arabic. It has a disagreeable taste, is said not to be astringent, and is used in asthma, etc., and as an application to sprains and bruises. The very astringent bark, pulverized and mixed or boiled with oil, is applied to wounds and ulcers, and its decoction is used as a lotion in impetiginous eruptions and chronic ulcerations. The leaves are also boiled in oil and applied to bruises. [A, 496; B, 19, 172 (A, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (A, 50).]

ODINAGOGUE, adj. O²d-i²n-a²g-g'o²g. Lat., *odinagogus* (from *ὀδᾶς*, pain, and *ἄγω*, to lead). Fr., *o.* See OXYTIC.

ODINOLYTOUS, adj. O²d-i²n-o²l-i²z-o²nt'u²s. Lat., *odinolytus* (from *ὀδᾶς*, pain, and *λύω*, to loose). Fr., *odinolyonte*. Anodyne. [L, 50 (A, 14).]

ODINOPEAN, adj. O²d-i²n-o-pe'a²n. Lat., *odinopæus* (from *ὀδᾶς*, pain, and *ποιέω*, to make). Of remedies, inducing pain. [L, 50 (A, 14).]

ODMYL, n. O²d'm'i²l. Fr., *odmyle*. Ger., *O.* A hypothetical body C₄H₁₀, a decomposition product of the fatty oils, known only in the sulphide. [B, 33, 48, 93 (A, 14).]

ODONTACANACTESIS (Lat.), n. f. O²d-o²nt-a²g(a²g)-a²n(a²n)-a²kt(a²kt)-e²a²s'i²s. Gen., *-tescos (-is)*. From *ὀδᾶς*, a tooth, and *ἀναγκάω*, physical pain and irritation. Fr., *odontacanactese*. See ODONTOCNESIS.

ODONTAGMA (Lat.), n. n. O²d-o²nt-a²g(a²g)-ra²m²a. Gen., *-ag'matos (-atis)*. From *ὀδᾶς*, a tooth, and *ἀγνῖναι*, to break. Fr., *odontagme*. See ODONTOLARIS.

ODONTAGOGUM (Lat.), n. n. O²d-o²nt-a²g(a²g)-og'u²m(u²m). Gr., *ὀδονταγωγόν* (from *ὀδᾶς*, a tooth, and *ἄγω*, to lead). Fr., *odontagogue*. A preferable form of *dentagogum* (q. v.).

ODONTAGRA (Lat.), n. f. O²d-o²nt-a²g(a²g)-ra². Gr., *ὀδοντάγρα* (from *ὀδᾶς*, a tooth, and *ἄγρα*, a seizure). Fr., *odontagrie*. Toothache.

ODONTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. O²d-o²nt-a²l(a²l)'ji²(g'i²)-u²s. Gr., *ὀδονταλγία* (from *ὀδᾶς*, a tooth, and *ἄλγος*, pain). Fr., *odontalgie*, *mal de dent* (ou d'amour, ou de Saint-Médard). Ger., *Odontalgie, Zahnschmerz, Zahnweh*. Neuralgia of a tooth, toothache. [D, 70; E, 1.—**O. cariosa.** O. due to caries of the teeth. [L, 50 (A, 14).]

ODONTAPOTRIE (Lat.), n. f. O²d-o²nt-a²p(a²p)-o²tr'i²p(e)-a². Gen., *-ot'ribes, -trip/see(-is)*. From *ὀδᾶς*, a tooth, *ἀρά*, from, and *τρίβειν*, to crush. Fr., *usure des dents*. Of Lobstein, the wearing away of the surface of the teeth. [L, 50 (A, 14).]

ODONTATROPHY, n. O²d-o²nt-a²t'ro-fi². Lat., *odontatrophia* (from *ὀδᾶς*, a tooth, and *τροφή*, atrophy). Fr., *odontatrophie*. Ger., *Zahnschwinden*. Atrophy of the teeth. [L, 50 (A, 14).]

ODONTELEPHAS (Lat.), n. m. O²d-o²nt-e²l(e²f-a²s(a²s)). Gen., *-phant'os (-is)*. From *ὀδᾶς*, a tooth, and *ἐλέφας*, ivory. Fr., *odontéléphas*. See DENTIN.

ODONTERISMUS (Lat.), n. m. O²d-o²nt-e²r-i²z(i²s)'mu²s(mu²s). From *ὀδᾶς*, a tooth, and *ἔρις*, strife. See ODONTOSYNERISMUS.

ODONTEUROS (Lat.), n. m. O²d-o²nt-u²r'o²s(os). Gen., *-ot'os (-is)*. From *ὀδᾶς*, a tooth, and *εὔρος*, decay. See CARIES DENTIS.

ODONTHEMODIA (Lat.), n. f. O²d-o²nt-the²m(th²a'e²m)-od'i²-j²a². From *ὀδᾶς*, a tooth, and *ἐμῶς*, a scorbatic affection of the gums. Fr., *odontémie*. See HÆMODIA.

ODONTIARPA (Lat.), n. f. O²d-o²nt-the²rp'a²g(a²g)-a²s. From *ὀδᾶς*, a tooth, and *ἀρᾶναι*, to snatch away. See DENTAGRA.

ODONTHERCOS (Lat.), n. n. O²d-o²nt-thu²r'ko²s. Gen., *-her'cos*. From *ὀδᾶς*, a tooth, and *ἔρκος*, a fence. A set of teeth. [L, 50 (A, 14).]

ODONTIHALOPHTHORA (Lat.), n. f. O²d-o²nt-thi(thu²)-a²l(a²l)-o²f(tho²)-a²s. From *ὀδᾶς*, a tooth, *ἅλως*, glass, and *φθᾶναι*, to destroy. Ger., *Zahnschmelzerstörung*. Destruction of the enamel of the teeth. [E.]

ODONTIHALUS (Lat.), n. m. O²d-o²nt-thi(thu²)-a²l(a²l)-u²s(u²s). From *ὀδᾶς*, a tooth, and *ἅλως*, glass. See ENAMEL.

ODONTIHYPERÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. O²d-o²nt-thip(thu²)-u²r'e²st(a²s)-e²st-the²th'a²s'i²s. Gen., *-thes'os (-is)*. From *ὀδᾶς*, a tooth, *ὑπερ*, excessive, and *αἰσθῆσις*, perception. See HÆMODIA.

ODONTIA (Lat.), n. f. O²d-o²nt-shi²i²(i²)-a²s. From *ὀδᾶς*, a tooth. See ODONTALGIA.—**O. excrecens.** See EPLUIS.

ODONTIASIS (Lat.), n. f. O²d-o²nt-i²a²s(a²s)'i²s. Gen., *-as'eos (-is)*. Gr., *ὀδοντίασις* (from *ὀδοντία*, to cut teeth). Fr., *odontiase*. See DENTITION (2d def.).

ODONTIATER (Lat.), ODONTIATRUS (Lat.), n's m. O²d-o²nt-i²at(a²t)'u²r(ar), -a²t(a²t)'ru²s(ru²s). Gen., *-er'os (-is)*. From *ὀδᾶς*, a tooth, and *ίατρος*, a surgeon. See DENTIST.

ODONTIC, adj. O²d-o²nt'i²k. Lat., *odonticus*. See DENTAL.

ODONTINOID, n. O²d-o²nt'i²n-oid. A preferable form of *dentinoid* (q. v.).

ODONTITIS (Lat.), n. f. O²d-o²nt-i²e(-ti²s). Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. From *ὀδᾶς*, a tooth. Fr., *odontite*. Ger., *Zahnentzündung*. Inflammation of a tooth. [E.]

ODONTO-ATLANTAL, adj. Od-o²nt'u²-o-a²t-la²nt'a²l. See ATLANTO-AXIAL.

ODONTOBLAST, n. Od-o²nt'o-bla²st. From *ὀδᾶς*, a tooth, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Fr., *odontoblaste*. Ger., *O., Elfenbeinzelle*. Of Bell, one of the cylindrical cells supposed to give rise to dentin. They form a layer between the dentin and the tooth pulp, and send prolongations into the dental canals. [J, 32, 35; "Arch. f. mik. Anat.," 1868, p. 79 (J.).]—**O'enschicht (Ger.).** See MEMBRANA EBORIS.

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

ODONTOBOTHRION (Lat.), n. n. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^3)\text{-}bo^2th\text{-}ri^2\text{-}o^2n$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\beta\omicron\theta\rho\iota\omega$, a small trench. Fr., *odon-tobothrie*. See ALVEOLUS (1st def.).

ODONTOBTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^3)\text{-}bo^2th\text{-}ri\text{-}(re)^2tis$. Gen., *-rit'idus (-idis)*. Ger., *Zahnhöhlenentzündung*. Inflammation of the dental alveoli. [E.]

ODONTOCHALIX (Lat.), n. m. and f. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o^2k(o^2ch)^2\text{-}a^2l(a^2l)^2ix$. Gen., *-chal'icos (-icis)*. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\chi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, gravel. Fr., *odontochalices*. Ger., *Zahncement, Zahnkitt*. Dental cement. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTOCHIRURGICAL, adj. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o^2k\text{-}ir\text{-}u^2r\text{-}g\text{-}i^2k\text{-}l$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\chi\epsilon\upsilon\rho\omicron\upsilon\gamma\iota\alpha$, surgery. Pertaining to dental surgery.

ODONTOCLASIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o^2k\text{-}la^2s(la^2s)^2is$. Gen., *-clas'eos (-oc'lasis)*. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\nu$, to break. Ger., *Zahnbruch*. The breaking of a tooth. [E.]

ODONTONECROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^2k)\text{-}ne(na)^2si^2s$. Gen., *-nec'seos (-is)*. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu$, to scrape. Fr., *odontoc-nèse*. The itching sensation in the gums accompanying dentition.

ODONTOCOMIUM (Lat.), n. n. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}kom(ko^2m)^2i^2u^2m$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\kappa\omicron\mu\iota\varsigma$, to take care of. Fr., *odontocomie*. Ger., *Zahnheilungsanstalt*. A dental hospital. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTODERMEOUS, adj. $Od\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o\text{-}du^2r\text{-}m\text{-}e^2u^2s$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\delta\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha$, the skin. Fr., *odontoderme*. Ger., *zahn-häutig*. Having a toothed skin (hymenium). The *Odontodermei* of Person are a division of *Fungi* corresponding to the *Hydnei*. [L, 41 (a, 43); B, 121 (a, 35).]

ODONTODES (Lat.), adj. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}od\text{'ez}(as)$. 1. See ODONTOID. 2. See DENTATE.

ODONTODESMION (Lat.), **ODONTODESMIUM** (Lat.), n's n. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}de^2s^2mi^2o^2n$, $-u^2m(u^2m)$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\mu\iota\varsigma$, a bond. Fr., *ligament de dent*. Ger., *Zahnband*. A term apparently coined by Kraus for the ligamentous dentis of P. B. Goddard, said to consist of ligamentous fibres holding a tooth attached to its alveolus and to be the chief seat of the pain in the extraction of a tooth. ["Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Nov., 1888, p. 253.]

ODONTODIARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. $Od\text{-}o^2nt\text{'o}(o^2)\text{-}di(di)^2a^2r\text{-}(a^2r)^2re^2(ro^2e^2)^2a^2$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\delta\iota\alpha\rho\epsilon\iota\iota$, to flow through. Fr., *odontodiarrhée*. Ger., *Zahndurchfall, Zahnruhr*. Diarrhœa due to dentition. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}di^2n(du^2n)^2i^2a^2$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\delta\omicron\delta\upsilon\nu$, pain. See ODONTALGIA.

ODONTOGENY, n. $Od\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o^2j\text{'e}n^2i^2$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu$, to engender. Fr., *odontogénie*. Ger., *Zahnzeugung*. The embryology of the teeth.

ODONTOGLYPHANON (Lat.), **ODONTOGLYPHIS** (Lat.), **ODONTOGLYPHON** (Lat.), **ODONTOGLYPHUM** (Lat.), n's n. f. n. and n. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}gli^2p(glu^2f)^2a^2n(a^2n)^2o^2n$, $-o^2j\text{'e}n^2i^2$, $(du^2f)^2is$, $-o^2n$, $-u^2m(u^2m)$. Gen., *-lyph'ani, -glyp'hidos (-idis), -og'lyhi*. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\gamma\lambda\upsilon\phi\alpha\nu\omicron\varsigma$, a chisel. See DENTISCALYPIUM.

ODONTOGRAPHY, n. $Od\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o^2g\text{'ra}^2t\text{'i}^2$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\epsilon\upsilon$, to write. Fr., *odontographie*. See ODONTOLOGY.

ODONTOID, adj. $Od\text{-}o^2nt\text{'oid}$. Lat., *odontoides* (from $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, resemblance). Tooth-like. [C.]

ODONTOLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o^2l\text{'i}^2th\text{-}u^2s(u^2s)$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\lambda\iota\theta\omicron\varsigma$, a stone. Fr., *odontolithe*. See SORDES (1st def.).

ODONTOLOGY, n. $Od\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o^2l\text{'o}j\text{'i}^2$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, understanding. Fr., *odontologie*. Ger., *Odontologie, Zahnlehre*. The anatomy, etc., of the teeth.

ODONTOLOXIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^3)\text{-}lo^2x\text{'i}^2a^2$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, slanting. Ger., *Zahnschiefstand*. Obliquity of the teeth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTOMA (Lat.), n. n. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}om\text{'a}^2$. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth. Fr., *odontome*. Ger., *Odontom*. A tumor composed of tooth-like tissue, occasionally growing from a tooth, consisting of dentin covered by enamel. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Cement o.** An o. due to the abnormal production of osseous tissue at the level of the dental roots. ["Union méd.," 1868, p. 629 (a, 34).]—**Coronary o.** Fr., *odontome coronaire*. An o. which arises while the crown is forming. [E, 1.]—**Embryoplastic o.** Fr., *odontome embryoplastique*. Syn., *encysted fibroma*. A tumor arising before the dental pulp has developed odontoblastic cells and before the enamel organ has acquired special enamel-forming cells. [E. Lagrange.]—**Fibrous o.** A tumor composed of fibre-cellular embryoplastic tissue arising from the alveolar portion of the inferior maxilla. ["Union méd.," 1868, p. 765 (a, 34).]—**Odontoplastic o.** A tumor which arises after the special dentin and enamel-forming cells have been developed, but prior to the formation of the coronal cap of dentin. [E, 1.]

ODONTOMERION (Lat.), n. n. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}me(me)^2ri^2\text{-}o^2n$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\mu\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, a part. The *Tenia dentata*. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTOMYS (Lat.), n. m. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{'o}m\text{'i}^2s(u^2s)$. Gen., *-om'yos (-is)*. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, a mouse. The pulp of a tooth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTONECROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}ne^2k\text{'ros}^2is$. Gen., *-ros'eos (-is)*. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\nu\epsilon\kappa\rho\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, death. Fr., *odontonecrose*. Caries of the teeth. [E.]

ODONTOPERIOSTEUM (Lat.), n. n. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{'o}(o^2)\text{-}pe^2r\text{'i}^2\text{-}o^2st\text{'e}^2u^2m(u^2m)$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota$, around, and $\delta\omicron\tau\epsilon\omicron\nu$, a bone. See PERIODONTIUM.

ODONTOPHATNE (Lat.), n. f. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^3)\text{-}fa^2t(fa^2t)^2ne(na)$. Gen., *-phat'nes*. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\phi\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\eta$, a feeding-trough. See ALVEOLUS (1st def.).

ODONTOPHATNITIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^3)\text{-}fa^2t(fa^2t)^2ni(ne)^2tis$. Gen., *-nit'idus (-idis)*. See ODONTOBTHRITIS.

ODONTOPHLEGMONES (Lat.), n. f. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^3)\text{-}fle^2g\text{'mo}^2n\text{-e}(a)$. Gen., *-phleg'mones*. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\phi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\omicron\nu\eta$, fiery heat. See ODONTITIS.

ODONTOPHORE, n. $Od\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o\text{'for}$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\phi\omicron\rho\epsilon\iota\nu$, to bear. The lingual ribbon of the higher molluscs, consisting of a band of teeth rolled up in the mouth. [L, 206 (a, 21).]

ODONTOPHYIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^3)\text{-}\beta\text{'i}(fi)^2a^2$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\phi\upsilon\epsilon\iota\nu$, to grow. Fr., *odontophyie*. See DENTITION (2d def.).

ODONTOPHORE (Lat.), n. m. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^3)\text{-}\pi\text{'i}^2\text{-}e^2st(u^2r)^2ar$. Gen., *-ter'os (-is)*. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\pi\iota\epsilon\sigma\tau\eta\rho$, a squeezer. Fr., o. Ger., *Zahnklemmer, Zahnpresse*. An instrument for relieving odontalgia by pressure. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTOPRISIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o^2p\text{'ri}^2s\text{'is}$. Gen., *-pris'eos (-op'risis)*. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\pi\rho\iota\epsilon\nu$, to saw. See BRYGOS.

ODONTORRHAGE (Lat.), n. f. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o^2r\text{'ra}^2t\text{'i}^2a^2g\text{'e}(a)$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\rho\upsilon\rho\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\alpha\iota$, to burst forth. Fr., *odontorrhagie*. Dental hemorrhage.

ODONTORRAMPHOUS, adj. $Od\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o^2r\text{-}a^2m\text{'fu}^2s$. Lat., *odontorramphus* (from $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\omicron\varsigma$, the crooked beak of birds). Fr., *odontorramphé*. Ger., *zahnschnabelig*. Having a toothed beak. [L, 41, 50 (a, 43).]

ODONTORRHEUMALGY, n. $Od\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o^2r\text{-}ru^2m\text{'i}^2j\text{'i}^2$. Lat., *odontorrheumalgia* (from $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, $\rho\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\mu\alpha$, a flow, and $\lambda\gamma\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, pain). Lat., *odontorrheumalgia*. Rheumatic toothache. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTORRHINE (Lat.), n. f. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o^2r\text{-}rin(ren)^2e(a)$. Gen., *-rhin'os (-is)*. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\eta$, a file. Fr., *odontor-rhine*. See DENTISCALPITUM.

ODONTORRHIZOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o^2r\text{-}ri^2z\text{-}o^2t(o^2f)^2is(thi^2s)^2is$. Gen., *-phthis'eos (-oph'thisis)*. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, $\rho\acute{\iota}\zeta\alpha$, a root, and $\phi\theta\iota\varsigma$, decay. Fr., *odontorrhizophtisis*. Ger., *Zahnwurzelzschwinden*. Decay of the root of a tooth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTORHOSIE (Fr.), n. $O\text{-}do^2n^2\text{-}to^2r\text{-}to^2ze$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\delta\phi\theta\omega\varsigma$, a straightening. The rectification of dental irregularities. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ODONTOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o^2s\text{'ki}^2z(ch^2i^2)^2is$. Gen., *-schis'eos (-osch'isis)*. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\sigma\chi\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, to split. Fr., *odontoschisme*. The splitting of a tooth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTOSCHISMA (Lat.), n. n. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}ski^2z(ski^2s)^2ma^2$. Gen., *-schis'matos (-atis)*. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\sigma\chi\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, a cleft. Fr., *odontoschisme*. Ger., *Zahnsplatt*. A fissure in a tooth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTOSEISIS (Lat.), **ODONTOSEISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}sis(se^2)^2is$, $-mu^2s(mu^2s)$. Gen., *-seis'eos (-is)*. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\sigma\tau\epsilon\iota\nu$, to shake. Ger., *Zahnwackeln*. Looseness of the teeth. [E.]

ODONTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}os\text{'is}$. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth. Fr., *odontèse, odontose*. See DENTITION (2d def.).

ODONTOSMEGMA (Lat.), n. n. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^3)\text{-}sme^2g\text{'e}(smag)^2ma^2$. Gen., *-smeg'matos (-atis)*. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\sigma\mu\gamma\mu\alpha$, an unguent. Fr., *odontosmegma*. See DENTIFRICE.

ODONTOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}spa^2z(spa^2s)^2mu^2s(mu^2s)$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\sigma\pi\alpha\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$, a spasm. Fr., *odontospasme*. Ger., *Zahnkrampf*. Convulsions due to difficult dentition. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTOSPHACELIS (Lat.), **ODONTOSPHACILISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}sfa^2s(sfa^2k)^2e^2l\text{'i}^2a^2$, $-sfa^2s(sfa^2k)^2i^2l\text{'i}^2a^2$, $-mu^2s(mu^2s)$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\sigma\phi\alpha\kappa\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, to mortify. Caries of the teeth. [E.]

ODONTOSTEOPHYTON (Lat.), n. n. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o^2st\text{'e}^2-oph\text{'i}^2t(u^2t)^2o^2n$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, $\sigma\tau\epsilon\omicron\nu$, a bone, and $\phi\upsilon\epsilon\iota\nu$, to grow. Fr., *odontostéophyte*. Ger., *Zahnosteophyt*. An osseous outgrowth on a tooth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTOSTERESIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^3)\text{-}ste^2r\text{'e}(a)^2is$. Gen., *-es'eos (-is)*. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\nu$, to deprive. Fr., *odontostérèse*. Ger., *Zahnverlust*. Loss of teeth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ODONTOSYNERISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}sin^2(su^2n)^2e^2r\text{'i}^2z(i^2s)^2mu^2s(mu^2s)$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\sigma\upsilon\nu\rho\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, to contend together. Fr., *odontosynérisme*. 1. See BRYGOS. 2. See CLAQUEMENTS.

ODONTOECHNY, n. $Od\text{-}o^2nt\text{'o}\text{-}te^2k\text{'ni}^2$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\tau\epsilon\chi\eta\nu$, art. See DENTISTRY.

ODONTOHECA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}the(th)^2a^2ka^2$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\theta\acute{\eta}\kappa\eta$, a chest. Fr., *odontothèque*. See DENTAL FOLLICLE.

ODONTOTHERAPIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^3)\text{-}the^2r\text{'a}^2p\text{'a}(a^2p)\text{'i}^2e^2a^2$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\theta\epsilon\rho\alpha\pi\epsilon\iota\alpha$, medical treatment. Ger., *Odontotherapie*. The therapeutics of dentistry. [a, 43.]

ODONTOTHRYPNIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}thri^2p(thru^2p)^2is$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\theta\rho\upsilon\psi\iota\varsigma$, comminution. Decay of the teeth by attrition. [a, 48.]

ODONTOTRIMMIA (Lat.), n. n. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}tri^2m\text{'ma}^2$. Gen., *-trim'matos (-atis)*. Fr., *odontotrimme* (from $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\tau\rho\iota\beta\epsilon\iota\nu$, to rub). Fr., *odontotrimme*. See DENTIFRICE.

ODONTOTRYPHY, **ODONTOTRYPHY**, n's. $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{-}o^2t\text{'ri}^2p\text{'i}^2$, $O^2d\text{-}o^2nt\text{'ri}^2p\text{'i}^2$. From $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\tau\rho\iota\beta\epsilon\iota\nu$, to bore. The drilling of a tooth to reach pus in the cavity of the pulp. [E.]

ODORAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. *Od(o)²-d(o)-ar-a²(a³)-me²nt(u³)m-* (u³m). From *odorare*, to perfume. Fr., *odorament*. A medicinal employed because of its odor. [L. 57 (a, 43).]

ODORATUS (Lat.), n. m. *Od(o)²-d(o)-or-at(a²t)u³s(u³s)*. Gen., *-atus*. From *odorari*, to examine by smelling. See *OLFACTION*.

ODORIFERANT, ODORIFEROUS, adj's. *Od-o²-rif-er-a²(e²r)-a²nt, -u³s*. Lat., *odoriferus* (from *odor*, an odor, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *odorifère*. Ger., *riechend*. Emitting an odor, especially an agreeable one. [L. 41, 43, 50, 107 (a, 43).]

ODORINE, n. *Od-o²r-en*. From *odor*, an odor. Fr., o. Ger., *Odorin*. See *PICOLINE*.

ODOROSCOPE, n. *Od-o²r-o-skop*. From *odor*, an odor, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. An apparatus for testing odors. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

ODYLE, n. *Od¹²l*. See *Op*.

ODYNEPHATOUS, adj. *Od¹²n-e²f(a²t)-u³s*. Gr., *δύνηφατος* (from *δύνη*, pain, and *φένειν*, to slay). Lat., *odynephatus*. See *ANODYNE*.

ODYNEPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. *Od¹²n-e²f(a²t)-ob(fob)¹²-a²*. From *δύνη*, pain, and *φοβέειν*, to fear. Fr., *odynéphobie*. Ger., *Schmerzschob*. Dread of an effusion of watery fluid into the tissue of a part. Subcutaneous *o*, diffused over the body at large, is called *anasarca*.—*Acute circumscribed o*, (of the skin). A disease characterized by the occurrence of circumscribed, isolated or disseminated, nodular, oedematous swellings, frequently upon the face, but sometimes in other parts of the body. The swellings may be slightly reddish or purplish, but usually show little or no difference in color from the surrounding integument. They appear rather suddenly, disappear in a few hours or after a day or two, are attended with but slight abnormal sensations, and tend to recur. It is generally regarded as a neuropathic affection and is sometimes associated with arthritis. ["N. Y. Med. Jour." Sept. 3, 1887, p. 268; Quincke, "Mitsch. f. p. Derm.," July, 1882, p. 129 (G).]—*Acute malignant o*, *Acute purulent o*. Ger., *akute malignes Oedem*. See *ACUTE INFLAMMATORY GANERNE*.—*Acute retrobulbar o*. *O* of the retrobulbar region of the eye; it causes exophthalmia, conjunctival and palpebral *o*, protrusion of the papilla of the eye, cerebral vomiting, and diminution of the pulse. [a. 34.]—*Blue o*. Of Charcot, an indurated *o*, in which the affected region is of a blue color, there is local lowering of temperature, and there are sensory or motor disturbances of hysterical origin. It is a vaso-motor derangement. ["Progr. méd.," Oct. 11, 1890 (a, 34).]—*Brown o*, of the lung. *O* of the lung which there are scattered hemorrhagic patches and brown spots. It occurs in mitral disease of long standing in which there is hypertrophy of the right ventricle with a permanent increase of pressure in the pulmonary vessels. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—*Cardiac o*, of the kidney. The alterations which the kidneys undergo in consequence of the passive congestion resulting from heart disease. [Hortoles, "Am. Med. Sci.," July, 1889, p. 157.]—*Central o*. *See* *HYDROCEPHALUS*.—*See* *CEPHALOEDEMA*.—*Col-lateral o*. *O* caused by transudation of serum accompanying arterial hyperemia and due to increased lateral pressure in the capillaries. [D. 3.]—*Compact o*, of infants. See *SCLEREMA oedematousum*.—*Cretinoid o*. See *MYXEDEMA*.—*Febriile pur-puræ o*. A variety of purpura in which there are localized *o*, a general eruption of purpura urticaria about the joints, and rheumatic fever. [Osler (a, 34).]—*Hereditary angio-neurotic o*. A condition in which there are local swellings in various parts of the body or extremities, associated with gastro-intestinal disturbance; it affects several generations in a family. It is a vaso-motor neurosis. ["Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Apr., 1888, p. 363 (a, 34).]—*Hydremic o*. Of Cohnheim, *o*, resulting from hydræmia. ["Phys. u. f. Med. u. a. 34.]—*Hypostatic o*. *O* caused by hypostasis. [Cohnheim (a, 34).]—*Infectious o*. See *Malignant o*.—*Inflammatory o*. A serous exudation into an inflamed tissue. [D. 3.]—*Laryngeal o*. *O* originating in the larynx or propagated from some inflammatory process in the laryngeal tract. The transudation of serum into the submucous tissue may produce such tumefaction that life is threatened. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 1, 1886, p. 973 (a, 34).]—*Malignant o*. *See* *Malignant o*.—*Neuritic o*. A variety of malignant pustule manifesting itself by firm gelatinous *o*, in various parts, especially the eyelids, but without the presence of the typical pustule. [E. 25.]—*Malignant o*. Lat., *o. malignum*, *o. carbunculosum*. Fr., *oedème malin* (ou *charbonneau*). Ger., *Milzbrandödem*. A form of contagious anthrax affecting the skin, and characterized by great oedematous infiltration. Cf. *Malignant pustule* and *Contagious anthrax*.—*Myo-o*. See the major list.—*Neuritic oedemata of the skin*. Ger., *neuritische Oedeme der Haut*. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, a suborder of neuritic dermatoses including *Urticaria neuritica*. [G. 4.]—*Neuro-paralytic o*, *Neuropathic o*. *O* following neuro-paralytic congestion or due to paralysis of the vaso-motor nerves. [a. 18.]—*O. acutum*. See *O. calidum*.—*O. albidum*. See *SCLEREMA neonatorum*.—*O. articulare*. See *HYDRANTHRO-SIS*.—*O. calidum*. Ger., *heisses Oedem*. *O* due to serous exudation that appears suddenly and resembles acute inflamma-

tion. [L. 135 (a, 50).]—*O. capitis*. See *HYDATONCUS*.—*O. carbunculosum*. See *Malignant o*.—*O. cruentum*. See *HÆMATOEDEMA*.—*O. ex vacuo*. 1. A quick recollection of fluid in a serous cavity after a dropsical effusion has been removed. 2. Hydrocephalus secondary to atrophy of the brain, the exudation taking the place previously occupied by cerebral tissue. 3. Hydro-pericardium secondary to a diminution of the size of one or of both lungs. [D. 3.]—*O. frigidum*. Fr., *oedème algide*. Ger., *kalttes Oedem*. A chronic, painless oedematous swelling, cold to the touch. [L. 135 (a, 50).] Cf. *O. calidum*.—*O. frigidum palpebrarum*. An old term for an *o* of the skin of the eyelid. [F.]—*O. fugax*. *O* that is readily provoked, as by sudden atmospheric changes, especially common in children and chlorotic patients. [D. 3.]—*O. gravidarum*. See *ANASARCA gravidarum* and *DROPSY of pregnancy*.—*O. induratum*. Of Sigmund, *o*, with induration. [a. 34.]—*O. neonatorum*. See *SCLEREMA neonatorum*.—*O. oculi*. See *HYDROPHALMIA*.—*O. oedematodes*. See *O. frigidum*.—*O. of the glottis*. Lat., *o. glottidis*. Fr., *oedème de la glotte*. Ger., *Glottisödem*. A serous, sero-purulent, or sanguineous infiltration into the laryngeal submucosa, either unilateral or bilateral, that may extend to the epiglottis or the muscles and tissues of the neck. It is accompanied with alteration or loss of voice, dyspnoea, painful irritative or spasmodic cough, and a sense of suffocation. [a. 34.]—*O. of the womb*. Of Whitehead, a condition of which he says: "The cellular structure of the cervix during pregnancy is often more or less loaded with serum, which may make its escape either slowly and constantly or by sudden considerable quantities."—"The cellular structure of the vaginal membrane had been ruptured."—*O. of trichiniasis*. A peculiar feature of the disease, marking the distinct beginning of its second stage. It appears in the eyelids first, extends over the face, and thence may involve the arms, legs, and back, and even the trunk and extremities. It is not associated with albuminuria, and is often followed by acne and ecthyma. It is caused by destruction of the cellular structure of the muscles by trichinae. [D. 25.]—*O. puerperarum*. See *PHLEGMASIA alba dolens*.—*O. sanguinolentum*. A sero-sanguinolent *o*, occurring in malignant pustule. [A. 319 (a, 34).]—*O. scleroticum*. Of Pick, *o*, with induration. [a. 34.]—*O. scroti aquosum*. See *OSCHYRÆDEMA*.—*O. scroti cruentum*. See *OSCHEMATEDEMA*.—*O. scroti purulentum*. See *OSCHEPHYGEDEMA*.—*O. scroti urinale* (see *urinum*).—*O. urinale*. (See *urine*).—*O. urinale*. See *PHLEGMASIA alba dolens*.—*O. vulvæ*. See *STAPHYLODEMA*.—*Paroxysmal pulmonary o*. A rare form of acute *o*, of the lungs characterized by a sudden onset, excessive dyspnoea with threatened asphyxia, and abundant albuminous expectoration. The attacks last from a few minutes to several days and may terminate fatally or the symptoms may disappear. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 10, 1890, p. 130 (a, 34).]—*Pulmonary o*, *hydropulmonum* (see *pulmonum*) *cellulosus*. Fr., *oedème du poumon*. Ger., *Lungenödem*. Transudation of serum into the pulmonary air-vesicles, accompanied by dyspnoea and expectoration of frothy serum, and giving rise to fine bubbling sounds and crepitation diffused over both lungs. It may be due to sudden congestion, as after injuries of the brain, or to irritation of the vagus nerve, or may be secondary to an acute disease of the lung. It also occurs, especially when associated with *o*, elsewhere, as a symptom of chronic disease of the heart, liver, or kidneys. [D. 25.]—*Purulent o*. See *Purulent INFILTRATION*.—*Retinal o*. Fr., *oedème de la rétine*. Ger., *Netzhautödem*. A peculiar development, in advanced life, of irregular spaces, filled with clear fluid, at the periphery of the retina. It may cause marked thickening. [F.]—*Rheumatic o*. Fr., *oedème rhumatismal*. 1. *O*, due to the rheumatic diathesis. 2. Of Potain, the suppurative form of rheumatism of Verneuil. ["Gaz. heb. de méd. et de chir.," Oct. 20, 1882, p. 687.]

ODEMATISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. *E²d(o²-e²d)-e²m(am)-at(a²t)-¹²s(ke²)²(ch²e²)-¹²s*. Gen., *-es²(eus)-¹²sch²(es)is*. From *oîdema*, *oedema*, and *ισχύνω*, to check. Fr., *o*. A checking of oedema. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

ODEMATOSCHOECELE (Lat.), n. f. *E²d(o²-e²d)-e²m(am)-a²t(a²t)-o²s(ke²)-¹²s(ch²e²)-¹²s(se²ka)¹²le(l)a*; in Eng., *e²d-e²m-a²t-o²s(ke²)-o²s-el*. Gen., *-cel²(eus)*. From *oîdema*, *oedema*, *σχῆλη*, the scrotum, and *κύηλη*, a tumor. Ger., *odematischer Hodensackbruch*. Oscheocele with oedema of the scrotum. [E.]

ODEMATOSTROPHE (Lat.), n. f. *E²d(o²-e²d)-e²m(am)-a²t(a²t)-o²st(ro)¹²s-fe(fa)*. Gen., *-roph²(eus)*. From *oîdema*, *oedema*, and *στρέφω*, to turn. Fr., *odematosrophe*. Ger., *Zurücktreten eines Oedems*. The subsidence of oedema. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

ODEMATOUS, adj. *E²d-e²m-a²t-u³s*. Gr., *οἰδηματώδης*. Lat., *oedematus*, *oedematodes*. Fr., *oedémateux*. Ger., *oedematös, oedematisch*. Affected with or pertaining to oedema. [D.]

ODEME (Fr.), n. A-de²m. See *CEDEMA*.—*O. blanc et douloureux*. See *PHLEGMASIA alba dolens*.—*O. charbonneux*. See *Malignant OEDEMA*.

ODEMERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. *E²d(o²-e²d)-e²m(am)-e²r-¹²(u³)-¹²s¹²p(sep)¹²e²l-a²s(a³)s*. Gen., *-clatus* (-*atis*). From *oîdema*, *oedema*, and *εἰσσίπτελα*, erysipelas. Fr., *odemérysipèle*. Ger., *odemato-se Rose*. See *ERYSIPELAS oedematodes*.

ODEMOSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. *E²d(o²-e²d)-e²m(am)-o(o²)-sa²rk-om(a²)*. Gen., *-om²(a³)-at²is*. From *oîdema*, *oedema*, and *σάραξ*, flesh. Ger., *hartes* (oder *fleischiges*) *Oedem*. Of Severin, a tumor partly oedematous and partly sarcomatous. [E.]

OEFFNEND (Ger.), adj. *U²f²ne²nd*. Aperient, laxative. [A. 521 (a, 48).]

OEFFNUNG (Ger.), n. *U²f²nun²*. See *OPENING*, *ORIFICE*, *APERTURE*, *FORAMEN*, and *ECSTOMOSIS*.—*Ader²*. Bloodletting. —*Aeus²ere Leisten²*. See *External abdominal ring*.—*After²*. *Anal²*. See *ANUS*.—*Atem²*. The outlet of a respiratory passage. [F.]—*Geburts²*. *Genital²*. An opening for the discharge of genital products. [L.]—*Haar²*. See *FISTULA*.—*Ingestion²*.

ODEMERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. *E²d(o²-e²d)-e²m(am)-e²r-¹²(u³)-¹²s¹²p(sep)¹²e²l-a²s(a³)s*. Gen., *-clatus* (-*atis*). From *oîdema*, *oedema*, and *εἰσσίπτελα*, erysipelas. Fr., *odemérysipèle*. Ger., *odemato-se Rose*. See *ERYSIPELAS oedematodes*.

ODEMOSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. *E²d(o²-e²d)-e²m(am)-o(o²)-sa²rk-om(a²)*. Gen., *-om²(a³)-at²is*. From *oîdema*, *oedema*, and *σάραξ*, flesh. Ger., *hartes* (oder *fleischiges*) *Oedem*. Of Severin, a tumor partly oedematous and partly sarcomatous. [E.]

OEFFNEND (Ger.), adj. *U²f²ne²nd*. Aperient, laxative. [A. 521 (a, 48).]

OEFFNUNG (Ger.), n. *U²f²nun²*. See *OPENING*, *ORIFICE*, *APERTURE*, *FORAMEN*, and *ECSTOMOSIS*.—*Ader²*. Bloodletting. —*Aeus²ere Leisten²*. See *External abdominal ring*.—*After²*. *Anal²*. See *ANUS*.—*Atem²*. The outlet of a respiratory passage. [F.]—*Geburts²*. *Genital²*. An opening for the discharge of genital products. [L.]—*Haar²*. See *FISTULA*.—*Ingestion²*.

ODEMERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. *E²d(o²-e²d)-e²m(am)-e²r-¹²(u³)-¹²s¹²p(sep)¹²e²l-a²s(a³)s*. Gen., *-clatus* (-*atis*). From *oîdema*, *oedema*, and *εἰσσίπτελα*, erysipelas. Fr., *odemérysipèle*. Ger., *odemato-se Rose*. See *ERYSIPELAS oedematodes*.

ODEMOSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. *E²d(o²-e²d)-e²m(am)-o(o²)-sa²rk-om(a²)*. Gen., *-om²(a³)-at²is*. From *oîdema*, *oedema*, and *σάραξ*, flesh. Ger., *hartes* (oder *fleischiges*) *Oedem*. Of Severin, a tumor partly oedematous and partly sarcomatous. [E.]

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OEFFNUNG (Ger.), n. *U²f²nun²*. See *OPENING*, *ORIFICE*, *APERTURE*, *FORAMEN*, and *ECSTOMOSIS*.—*Ader²*. Bloodletting. —*Aeus²ere Leisten²*. See *External abdominal ring*.—*After²*. *Anal²*. See *ANUS*.—*Atem²*. The outlet of a respiratory passage. [F.]—*Geburts²*. *Genital²*. An opening for the discharge of genital products. [L.]—*Haar²*. See *FISTULA*.—*Ingestion²*.

ODEMERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. *E²d(o²-e²d)-e²m(am)-e²r-¹²(u³)-¹²s¹²p(sep)¹²e²l-a²s(a³)s*. Gen., *-clatus* (-*atis*). From *oîdema*, *oedema*, and *εἰσσίπτελα*, erysipelas. Fr., *odemérysipèle*. Ger., *odemato-se Rose*. See *ERYSIPELAS oedematodes*.

ODEMOSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. *E²d(o²-e²d)-e²m(am)-o(o²)-sa²rk-om(a²)*. Gen., *-om²(a³)-at²is*. From *oîdema*, *oedema*, and *σάραξ*, flesh. Ger., *hartes* (oder *fleischiges*) *Oedem*. Of Severin, a tumor partly oedematous and partly sarcomatous. [E.]

OEFFNEND (Ger.), adj. *U²f²ne²nd*. Aperient, laxative. [A. 521 (a, 48).]

OEFFNUNG (Ger.), n. *U²f²nun²*. See *OPENING*, *ORIFICE*, *APERTURE*, *FORAMEN*, and *ECSTOMOSIS*.—*Ader²*. Bloodletting. —*Aeus²ere Leisten²*. See *External abdominal ring*.—*After²*. *Anal²*. See *ANUS*.—*Atem²*. The outlet of a respiratory passage. [F.]—*Geburts²*. *Genital²*. An opening for the discharge of genital products. [L.]—*Haar²*. See *FISTULA*.—*Ingestion²*.

An opening for the ingestion of food. [L.]—**Innere Leisten**°. See *Interni abdominalino*.—**Mutterkammer**°. See *Ovis uteri externum*.—**Oberkiefer**°. See *Hiatus maxillaris*.—**O'reizung**. Lit., opening stimulus. The stimulus applied to a muscle by the sudden breaking of a constant current which has been passing through it. [Gruenhagen (K.).]—**Vorkammer**°. One of the openings into the auricles of the heart. [L.]

OEHRCHEN (Ger.), n. U³r/ch²e'n. See **AURICLE**.

OEIL (Fr.), n. U³-y'. 1. See **OCULUS**. 2. A name for numerous plants, or parts of plants. [B., 121 (a, 35).]—**OE. de bœuf**. 1. The *Anthemis tinctoria*, the *Adonis autumnalis*, and various species of *Buphthalmum*. [B., 121, 173 (a, 35).] 2. See **OCULUS BOVINUS**.—**OE. de bourrique**. The seed of *Mucuna pruriata* and *Mucuna urens*. [B., 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**OE. de chat**. 1. See **CAT'S EYE**. 2. The seed of *Oscopha pinnatifida*. [B., 121 (a, 35).]—**OE. de chien**. 1. The *Plantago psyllium*. 2. The *Gnaphalium dioicum*. 3. The *Conyza squarrosa*. [B., 88, 121, 173 (a, 35, 50).]—**OE. de corneille**. The *Agaricus umbratilis*, and many other poisonous agarics. [B., 105, 121 (a, 35).]—**OE. de dragon**. The *Nephelium longanum* or its fruit. [B., 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**OE. d'éléphant**. See **HYDROPTHALMIA**.—**OE. de lièvre**. See **LAGOPHTHALMIA**.—**OE. de loup**. **OE. de mauvais garçon**. See **ETHIOMMA** (1st def.).—**OE. de perdrix**. The *Scobiosa columbaria*, the *Adonis vernalis*, and the genus *Scilla*. [B., 121 (a, 35).]—**OE. de pie**. See **CLAVUS** (2d def.).—**OE. de vache**. See *MARUTA cotula* and *ANTHEMIS arvensis*.—**OE. double**. See **BINOCULUS**.—**OE. pinéal**. A single, medial eye, completely developed in certain lizards, of which the pineal gland of most animals is a relic. ["Sem. méd.," Feb. 13, 1889, p. 53 (a, 18).]—**OE. simple**. See **MONOCULUS**.

OEILLET (Fr.), n. U³-ya. 1. The genus *Dianthus*. [B., 121, 173 (a, 35).] 2. See **EYELET**.—**Acétolé d'oe**. See **ACEETUM TUNICAE**.—**Conserve d'oe**. See *Conserva forum TUNICAE*.—**Sirop d'oe**. See *Syrupus CARYOPHYLLORUM*.—**Sirop d'oe. rouge** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 5 parts of flowers of clove pink with 75 of boiling water, expressing, clarifying, adding 9 parts of sugar for each 5 of sugar, boiling up quickly, and straining. [B., 95 (a, 38).]—**Vinaigre d'oe**. See **ACEETUM TUNICAE**.

OEILLETTE (Fr.), n. U³-ye't. See *PAPAVER somniferum*.

OEL (Ger.), n. U³l. See **OIL**.—**Aetherisches O.** A volatile oil. [B.]—**Akustisches O.** See **OLEUM acusticum**.—**Berg's**°. Petroleum. [B., 81 (a, 38).]—**Fette O's**. See **FIXED OILS**.—**Flüchtige O's**. See **VOLATILE OILS**.—**Höllens**°. 1. An impure and malodorous oil obtained from the residue after olive-oil is expressed. [B., 270 (a, 38).] 2. See *JATROPHA oil*.—**O'artig**. See **OLEAGINOUS**.—**O'baum**. See the major list.—**O'bildend**. Olefant. [B.]—**O'drüse**. See **AMURCA**.—**O'tett**. See **ELEERIN** and **OLEIN**.—**O'harz**. 1. An oleoresin. [B.] 2. See **ELEMI**.—**O'milch**. See **EMULSION** (2d def.).—**O'nüsse**. See *BEHEN nuts* and cf. **OIL-NUT**.—**O'same**, **O'same**. The seed of oleaceous plants (e. g., *Brassica napus* and various species of *Sesamum* and *Cilicaria*). [B., 48 (a, 14).]—**O'säure**. See **OLEIC ACID**.—**O'stoff**. See **OLEIN**.—**O'süss**. See **GLYCERIN**.—**O'weiss**. White lead rubbed with oil. [B., 270 (a, 38).]—**Oxydirte O's**. See *Blown oils*.—**Salzö**. See **HALEAON**.—**Sauerstofffreie O's**. Oils containing no oxygen. Such are a few of the volatile oils and all the mineral oils. [B., 270 (a, 38).]—**Sauerstoffhaltige O's**. Oils which contain oxygen. Such are all the fixed oils and most of the volatile oils. [B., 270 (a, 38).]—**Schwefelhaltige O's**. Volatile oils which contain sulphur. Such are the oils of allium, sinapis, nasturtium, etc. [B., 270 (a, 38).]—**Steinö**. Petroleum. [B., 81 (a, 38).]—**Trocknende O's**. Drying oils. [a, 38].

OELBAUM (Ger.), n. U³l/ba³u'm. 1. The genus *Olea*. 2. In the East Indies, the *Bassia butyram*. [B., 180 (a, 35).]—**Aechter O.**, **Europäischer O.**, **Gemeiner O.** See *OLEA europaea*.—**O'frucht**. See **OLIVE** (1st def.).—**O'gummi**, **O'harz**. See **ELEMI**.

OELGLÄNZEND (Ger.), adj. U³l'gle²nts-e'nd. See **INUNC-TUS**.

OELPALME (Ger.), n. U³l/pa³l-me². The genus *Elais*, the *Cocos butyragraea*, and other palms yielding fixed oils. [B., 180 (a, 35).]—**Afrikanische O.**, **Güineische O.** See *ELAIS guineensis*.—**Südamerikanische O.** See *ALFONSLIA oleifera*.—**Wahre O.** See *ELAIS guineensis*.

ENANTHAL, **ENANTHALDEHYDE**, n's. E²n-a²n'th'l, -a²n'th-a²l'de²-hid. See **ENANTHOL**.

ENANTHAMIDE, n. E²n-a²n'th'a²m-i'd(id). See **ENANTHYLAMIDE**.

ENANTHATE, n. E²n-a²n'th'at. A salt of enanthylic acid. [B.]

ENANTHE (Lat.), n. f. E²n(o²-e²n)-a²n'th(a²n'th'e(a). Gen., -anth'es. From *oēs*, wine, and *an̄th*, the full bloom of a flower. Fr., *enanthe* (3d def.). Ger., *Rebendolde* (3d def.). 1. Of Matthaeus, the *Carum butyraceum*. 2. The *Spiraea filipendula*. 3. A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the *Seselinæ*. The *Enanthe* of Theophrastus and Hooker are a subtribe of the *Seselinæ*. [B., 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**OE. apiifolia**. Fr., *enanthe à feuilles d'ache*. Parsley water-dropwort; a poisonous species growing in France. [B., 173 (a, 35).]—**OE. approximata**. Fr., *enanthe voisine*. A species found in France. The tuberous roots are eaten. [B., 173 (a, 35).]—**OE. chærophyllo foliis**, **OE. cicutæ facie lobellii**, **OE. crocata**. Fr., *enanthe safranée*, *pain-pain*, *pin-pin*, *parsacra*, *persil luteux*. Ger., *safranartige* (oder *psyllium*) *Rebendolde*, *Safranölde*, *Hemlock* (or water) dropwort, dead tongue, beider-root, ben-dock; a European species growing in wet places. The parsnip-like roots act as a narcotic poison, producing irritation of the stomach, giddiness, convulsions, and coma. Externally they are irritant, and have been used in piles and certain skin diseases, and applied in the form of poultices to ulcers. They were formerly official under the name of *radix ananthes cum succo crocei*, in allusion to their

safron-colored and milky juice. [B., 5, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**OE. fistulosa**. Fr., *enanthe fistulose*, *chervi des marais*, *gousse*, *jonc odorant*, *persil des marais*. Ger., *röhrichte Rebendolde*. Hemlock (or water) dropwort; a European species with very poisonous fibrous roots, containing ananthin. Some identify this with the *olivar* of Dioscorides. It was formerly used as a diuretic. [B., 5, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**OE. inebrians**. A species used by the Hottentots in the preparation of an intoxicating drink. [B., 180 (a, 35).]—**OE. peucedanifolia**. Fr., *enanthe à feuilles de peucedan*. A species said by some to be poisonous, though, according to Winkler, the roots are eaten in France. [B., 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**OE. phellandrium**. Fr., *fenouil* (ou *ciguë*) *aquatique* (ou *d'eau*), *milfeuille à feuilles de coriandre*. Ger., *fenchelsame* *Rebendolde*, *Wasserfenchel*, *Rosfenchel*, *Pferde-fenchel*, *Peersaat*. Water-fennel, edge-weed, horse-bane, five-leaved water-hemlock; a species growing in wet places in Europe and northern Asia. The yellowish-brown, ovate-oblong seeds, *semen phellandri* (aquatici, seu *fencheli aquatici*, seu *feniculi caballini*), *fructus ananthes phellandri*, have a strong unpleasant smell and an acid aromatic taste, contain a volatile and aromatic oil and probably a volatile alkaloid analogous to conine, and have been used in phthisis, bronchitis, asthma, etc., and also in intermittent fever, obstinate ulcers, etc., and dyspepsia. The fresh leaves are poisonous, producing a sort of paralysis in cattle, but lose their noxious properties in drying. [B., 5, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**OE. pimpernelloides**. Fr., *enanthe à feuilles de boucaye*. Ger., *überallertliche psyllium*. Parsley water-dropwort, meadow-parsley, the *olivar* of Dioscorides; a tuberous-rooted species formerly used as a diuretic under the name *radix et herba ananthes* (seu *filipendula tenuifoliae*). The roots are eaten. [B., 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

ENANTHENE, n. E²n-a²n'th'en. See **DIBENYL ketone**.

ENANTHIC, adj. E²n-a²n'th'ik. Pertaining to the genus *Enanthe* or to wine. [a, 48].—**OE. acid**. Fr., *acide enanthique*. Ger., *Enanthsäure*. A substance, C₇H₁₂O₂, much resembling pelargonic acid, with which it is isomeric. [B., 98, 93 (a, 14).] "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, p. 156 (a, 50).]—**OE. aldehyde**. See **ENANTHOL**.—**OE. ether**. Fr., *ether enanthique*. Ger., *Enanthäther*. A colorless liquid of strong disagreeable odor, consisting of a mixture of ethyl butyrate, caprate, and caprylate with isomyl alcohol and free capric and caprylic acid. It is used in making artificial cognac, and to give wines an aromatic odor. [B., 270 (a, 38).]

ENANTHIN, n. E²n-a²n'th'in. Fr., *enanthine*. Ger., *O'harz* (2d def.). 1. A light-colored viscous substance of acid composition, to which the "velvety" quality of Bordeaux wines is due. It is probably formed during fermentation. Haul a grain produced in an adult long-continued irritation of the fauces and hoarseness; a grain produced occasional vomiting. [B., 5 (a, 38).] 2. A resinous substance of narcotic odor extracted from the herb of *Enanthe fistulosa*, soluble with difficulty in ether, easily soluble in warm alcohol, insoluble in water. [B., 270 (a, 38).]

ENANTHOL, n. E²n-a²n'th'ol. Fr., *enanthol*, *α*, *aldehyde enanthylrique*. Ger., *Enanthäldehyd*, *Enanthäl*. *α*, *heptaldehyde*, heptylidene an oily colorless liquid, C₇H₁₂O, of aromatic pungent odor and of sweetish and afterward acid taste, obtained by the dry distillation of castor-oil. It is slightly soluble in water, but freely soluble in all proportions in alcohol and in ether, and boils at 154° C. It bears the same relation to enanthic acid that ordinary aldehyde does to acetic acid. By heating *α*, a crystalline body, C₇H₁₂O₂, is obtained. Meteo' is an isomeric modification of *α*, obtained by shaking the latter with nitric acid at a temperature of 0° C. and allowing it to settle. It forms inodorous crystals solidifying at 5° to 6° C., soluble in boiling alcohol, melting at ordinary temperatures, and boiling at 280° C. Other polymorphic varieties have been obtained with solid potassium or potash, one of which melts at about 52° C. and boils at about 170° C. [B., 46, 93 (a, 14); B., 4; B., 3, 270 (a, 38).] "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 501 (a, 50).]

ENANTHON, n. E²n-a²n'th'on. Ger., *Enanthon*. See **DIBENYL ketone**.

ENANTHONITRIL, n. E²n-a²n'th'o-nit'ri'l. Heptonitril, hexyl cyanide; a liquid, C₇H₁₃N = C₆H₁₃CN, of slightly aromatic odor, and boiling at about 178° C. [B., 4; B., 3 (a, 38).]

ENANTHOYL, n. E²n-a²n'th'o-yl. Syn.: *heptyl*. The radical, C₇H₁₃O, of enanthic compounds. [B., 3 (a, 38).]

ENANTHYL, n. E²n-a²n'th'yl. Fr., *enanthyle*. Ger., *Enanthyl*. 1. See **HEPTYL**. 2. See **ENANTHOYL**.—**Hydrated α. oxide**, **α. alcohol**. See **HEPTYL ALCOHOL**.—**α. chloride**. The substance C₇H₁₃OCl. [B., 93 (a, 14).]—**α. hydrate**. See **HEPTYL ALCOHOL**.—**α. wasserstoff** (Ger.). See **HEPTANE**.

ENANTHYLAMIDE, n. E²n-a²n'th'yl'a²m-i'd(id). Syn.: *heptamide*. A 1-molecule enanthyl substitution product, C₇H₁₃ONH₂, of ammonia. [B., 3 (a, 38); B., 4.]

ENANTHYLENE, n. E²n-a²n'th'yl-en. See **HEPTYLENE**.

ENANTHYLIC, adj. E²n-a²n'th'yl'ik. Pertaining to enanthyl. [B.]—**OE. acid**. Fr., *acide enanthique* (ou *azolétique*, ou *aboliétique*). Ger., *Enanthylsäure*, *Enanthylsäure*. A monobasic acid, C₇H₁₂O₂, of which several isomeric varieties are known. [B., 3 (a, 38); B., 4; B., 93 (a, 14).]—**OE. alcohol**. See **HEPTYL ALCOHOL**.

ENANTHYLIDENE, n. E²n-a²n'th'yl'i'd-en. See under **HEPTENE**.

ENAREA (Lat.), n. f. E²n(o²-e²n)-a²(a²)'re²-a². Gr., *olivarén*. Of Hippocrates, the ashes of vine-twigs. [A., 325 (a, 48).]

ENAS (Lat.), n. m. En'(o²-e²n)-a²s(a²s). Gen., *en'ados* (-adis). A genus of coleopterous insects or oil-beetles. [L., 40 (a, 14).]—**OE. afer**. A species found in Spain, recommended as a vesicant by Armengeu, who states that it acts without appreciable pain, is as powerful as cantharis, is inodorous, and has not been found to

affect the genito-urinary system. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," May 20, 1882, p. 769; "Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Aug., 1882, p. 118.]

ENELÉON (Lat.), n. n. $E^{2n}(o^{2-e}n^{2n})-e^{2l}-e^{2l}(a^{2e}e^{2n})-o^{2n}$. Gr., *οινέλαιον* (from *οἶνος*, wine, and *ἐλαιον*, olive-oil). Fr., *enéléon*, *enéléum*. Ger., *Weinöl*. Of Galen, a medicament made of oil and wine. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ENCHLORIDE (Fr.), n. A-ne-klo-red. See CHLORMESTITYL.

ENOCARPUS (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2n}(o^{2-e}n^{2n})-o(o^{2e}a^{2l}p^{2u}u^{2s}(u^{2s}))$. From *οἶνος*, wine, and *καρπός*, fruit. Fr., *enocarbe*. A genus of tropical American palms of the *Areceae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**CE. bacaba**. The *bacaba*, growing about Santarem in the region of the Amazon. It yields a colorless sweetish oil which is used in Pará to adulterate olive-oil. From the fruits the Indians prepare an agreeable, somewhat aperient beverage. [B, 19, 173, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**CE. batava**. The *patava*, or wine-palm of Guiana and Brazil. It furnishes an oil similar to that of *CE. bacaba* and a fermented drink called *yukissé*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 35).]—**CE. catuna**. A species yielding an oil. The fruit is edible. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

ENOCYANIN, n. $E^{2n}-o-si^{2a}n^{2n}$. Fr., *enocyanine*. See ENOLIN.

ENODES (Lat.), adj. $E^{2n}(o^{2-e}n^{2n})-o^{2l}-e^{2l}(as)$. Gr., *οινώδες* (from *οἶνος*, wine, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). See VINOUS.

ENOFLAVIN, n. $E^{2n}-o-flav^{2n}$. The coloring matter of white wines. It exists also in red wines along with enolin, and varies their shade. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

ENOHALA (Lat.), n. n. $E^{2n}(o^{2-e}n^{2n})-o^{2l}g^{2l}(a^{2l})-a^{2l}$. Gen., *-actos* (*-actis*). Gr., *οινώγλα* (from *οἶνος*, wine, and *γάλα*, milk). Fr., *enohale*. Ger., *Weinmilch*, *einmolkhen*. Of Hippocrates, milk mixed with wine. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

ENOGARUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^{2n}(o^{2-e}n^{2n})-og(o^{2l}g^{2l}a^{2l}(a^{2n})-u^{2m}(u^{2m}))$. Gr., *οινώγαρον* (from *οἶνος*, wine, and *γάρον*, garum made of brine and small fish). Of Aetius, a mixture of wine and garum. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

ENOKRINE, n. $E^{2n}-o-krin$. From *οἶνος*, wine, and *κρίνειν*, to judge. A test paper prepared by saturation with lead acetate, used to distinguish genuine red wines from those colored by fuchsine, etc. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 267 (a, 50).]

ENOL (Fr.), n. A-nol. See MESITYLENE.

ENOLATURE, n. $E^{2n}-o^{2l}a^{2l}n^{2n}$. Lat., *enolatura* (from *οἶνος*, wine, and *latum*, supine of *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *ce*. Ger., *Weinanzug*, *Arzneiwein*. A vinous extract or preparation, especially for medicinal use. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

ENOLÉ (Fr. Cod.), A-nolo. A medicated wine. [B.]—**CE. arsenical cuivreux**. See MIXTURE *cathérétique*.—**CE. ferrugineux**. See *Vinum ferrici citratis*.

ENOLIN, n. $E^{2n}-o^{2l}n^{2n}$. Fr., *enoline*. Syn.: *enocyanin*. A substance, $C_{25}H_{22}O_{10}$, forming the coloring matter of grapes and red wine. [B, 38, 39 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

ENOLOTIF (Fr.), n. A-nolo-tef. Of Bérail, a vinous lotion. [L, 41, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

ENOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2n}(o^{2-e}n^{2n})-o(o^{2l})-man^{2n}(ma^{2n})^{2l}a^{2l}$. From *οἶνος*, wine, and *μανία*, mania. Fr., *enomanie*. Ger., *Wein-tollheit* (1st def.), *Singfarrn* (2d def.), *Enomanie* (2d def.). 1. The dipsomania of Hufeland. 2. Delirium tremens. [L, 50 (a, 14, 48).]

ENOMEL (Lat.), **ENOMELI** (Lat.), n's n. $En^{2n}(o^{2-e}n^{2n})-o^{2m}e^{2l}-e^{2n}(o^{2-e}n^{2n})-o^{2m}e^{2l}-i^{2l}(i^{2l})$. Gen., *-melis*, *-melitos* (*-itis*). From *οἶνος*, wine, and *μέλι*, honey. Fr., *enommelle*. Ger., *Weinmethyl*, *Honigwein*. A mixture of wine and honey. [L, 30, 41, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

ENOMETER, n. $E^{2n}-o^{2m}e^{2l}-u^{2r}$. From *οἶνος*, wine, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *enomètre*. See VINOMETER.

ENOPHYLGIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2n}(o^{2-e}n^{2n})-o(o^{2l})-fi^{2l}j^{2l}(lu^{2l}g^{2l})^{2l}a^{2l}$. Gr., *οἰνοφυλία* (from *οἶνος*, wine, to be drunk). Fr., *enophylgie*. Of Greek writers, drunkenness. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

ENORGANIN, n. $E^{2n}-o^{2r}g^{2l}a^{2l}n^{2n}$. See ENOLIN.

ENOSTAGMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^{2n}(o^{2-e}n^{2n})-o(o^{2l})-sta^{2l}g^{2l}(sta^{2l}g^{2l})^{2l}ma^{2l}$. Gen., *-stagmatos* (*-atis*). From *οἶνος*, wine, and *στάγμα*, a drop. Fr., *enostagme*. Ger., *Weinglat*. Spirit of wine. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENOTANNIN, n. $E^{2n}-o-ta^{2n}n^{2n}$. The tannin contained in red wine. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

ENOTHERA (Lat.), n. f. $En^{2n}(o^{2-e}n^{2n})-o(o^{2l})-the^{2l}(tha^{2l})^{2l}ra^{2l}$. Fr., *enothera* (*-the*). Eng., *or* (*tree*)-primrose; a genus of orangeaceous herbs. The *Ethoværa* of Necker and the *Ethoværa* (Fr., *enotherées*) of Endlicher are the *Onagraceae* (*Onagraceae*). The *Ethoværa* of Reichenbach and others (the *Ethoværa* of Spach) are a division of the *Onagraceae*. The *Ethoværa* of Brongniart are a class of perigynous *Dialypetalae*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 64, 170 (a, 35).]—**CE. berteriana**. A Chile species, applied to wounds, contusions, and felonies. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi, p. 198 (a, 50).]—**CE. biennis**. Fr., *enothera communis*, *jambon*, *onagre*, *mache rouge*, *onagraise*. Ger., *gemeine Nachtkerze*, *Gartenrapunzel*, *Rapontik*. Common evening-primrose, large rampion; a species growing in Europe and America. The bark, which has a mucilaginous taste, but leaves a slight smarting sensation in the throat, is supposed to contain the medicinal principle of the plant. A decoction of the young branches and leaves, and especially of the cortex has been used as an external application in eczema, etc. The root, *radix enotheræ* (*seu rapunculi*), was formerly used as a laxative and alternative. [B, 19, 34, 64, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**CE. hirta**. See *Jussiaea hirta*.—**CE. latifolia**. Fr., *enothera à larges feuilles*. A North American species having an edible root. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**CE. primuloides**. A medicinal species found in California. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix, p. 30 (a, 50).]—**CE. pumila**. Sp., *yerba del porro* (*6 del golpe*) [Mex. Ph.]. Dwarf evening-primrose. The decoction

is used in Mexico as a resolvent. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]

ENOTHIONIC, adj. $E^{2n}-o-thi^{2n}-i^{2l}k$. Fr., *enothionique*. See SULPHOVINIC.

ENYL IODIDE, n. $En^{2n}-i^{2l}-i^{2l}-od^{2l}(id)$. See METHYL iodide.

OESE (Ger.), n. $U^{2e}e^{2l}$. The platinum loop with which micro-organisms are manipulated on culture media; a familiar term in the German laboratories. [Cruikshank (a, 53).]

OESEL, n. An island in the Baltic where there is sea-bathing, with saline mud-baths at the capital. [L, 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

OSOPHAGALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2s}(o^{2-e}s^{2n})-o^{2l}f-a^{2l}g^{2l}(a^{2l}g^{2l})-a^{2l}(a^{2l})^{2l}j^{2l}(g^{2l})^{2l}a^{2l}$. From *οισοφάγος*, the gullet, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *œsophagalgie*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenschmerz*, *Schlundschmerz*. Pain in the œsophagus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OSOPHAGEAL, adj. $E^{2s}-o^{2l}f-a^{2l}g^{2l}e^{2l}a^{2l}$. Lat., *œsophagæus*. Fr., *œsophagé*. Pertaining to the œsophagus. [C.]

OSOPHAGECIESMUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^{2s}(o^{2-e}s^{2n})-o^{2l}f-a^{2l}g^{2l}(a^{2l}g^{2l})-e^{2l}k-pi^{2l}-e^{2l}z(e^{2s})^{2l}mu^{2s}(mu^{2s})^{2l}$. From *οισοφάγος*, the gullet, and *ἐκπνέω*, a squeezing out. Ger., *Speiseröhrenverschiebung*. Displacement of the œsophagus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OSOPHAGECTOMY, n. $E^{2s}-o^{2l}f-a^{2l}g^{2l}e^{2l}kt^{2l}om^{2l}$. Ger., *Oesophagektomie*. Resection of the œsophagus.

OSOPHAGECTOPY, n. $E^{2s}-o^{2l}f-a^{2l}g^{2l}e^{2l}kt^{2l}o-pl^{2l}$. From *οισοφάγος*, the gullet, and *ἐκτομος*, away from a place. Fr., *œsophagectomie*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenverschiebung*. Displacement of the œsophagus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OSOPHAGEMESIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2s}(o^{2-e}s^{2n})-o^{2l}f-a^{2l}g^{2l}(a^{2l}g^{2l})-e^{2m}e^{2s}i^{2s}$. Gen., *-es* (*-em*, *-esis*). From *οισοφάγος*, the gullet, and *ἐκπνέω*, vomiting. Fr., *œsophagémèse*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenverschiebung*. Regurgitation of food from the œsophagus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OSOPHAGEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^{2s}(o^{2-e}s^{2n})-o^{2l}f-a^{2l}g^{2l}(a^{2l}g^{2l})-u^{2r}-i^{2l}z(u^{2r}y^{2l}ma^{2l})$. Gen., *-yrsmetos* (*-itis*). From *οισοφάγος*, the gullet, and *εὐρύσσω*, to make broad. Fr., *œsophagEURYSME*. A morbid dilatation of the œsophagus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OSOPHAGEUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^{2s}(o^{2-e}s^{2n})-o^{2l}f-a^{2l}g^{2l}(a^{2l}g^{2l})-e^{2l}u^{2s}(u^{2s})$. From *οισοφάγος*, the gullet. Of the older anatomists, any one of the constrictors of the pharynx. [L.]

OSOPHAGIEN (Fr.), adj. A-zo-fa-zhe-a-ni². **Osophagien**, pertaining to the œsophagus; as a n., the inferior constrictor of the pharynx. [L.]

OSOPHAGISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^{2s}(o^{2-e}s^{2n})-o^{2l}f-a^{2l}g^{2l}(a^{2l}g^{2l})-i^{2z}(i^{2s})^{2l}mu^{2s}(mu^{2s})^{2l}$. From *οισοφάγος*, the gullet. See DYSPHAGIA *spasmodica*.—**CE. arthriticus**. Of Elchhorst, œ. caused by gouty œsophagitis. [A, 34.]

OSOPHAGITIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2s}(o^{2-e}s^{2n})-o^{2l}f-a^{2l}g^{2l}(a^{2l}g^{2l})-i(e)^{2l}ti^{2l}s$. Gen., *-itidis* (*-idis*). From *οισοφάγος*, the gullet. Fr., *œsophagite*. Ger., *Entzündung der Speiseröhre*. Inflammation of the œsophagus. [D, 1.]—**CE. corrosive** œ. **CE.** resulting from the necrosis and destruction of tissues caused by swallowing a corrosive poison. [a, 34.]

OSOPHAGOCELE (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2s}(o^{2-e}s^{2n})-o^{2l}f-a^{2l}g^{2l}(a^{2l}g^{2l})-o(o^{2l})-se^{2l}ka^{2l}(le^{2l})a^{2l}$. In Eng., *e^{2s}-o^{2l}f-a^{2l}g^{2l}-o-sel*. Gen., *-celæ*. From *οισοφάγος*, the gullet, and *κύημα*, a tumor. Fr., *œsophagocèle*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenbruch*. General or partial dilatation of the œsophagus forming a diverticulum. [a, 34.]

OSOPHAGODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2s}(o^{2-e}s^{2n})-o^{2l}f-a^{2l}g^{2l}(a^{2l}g^{2l})-o(o^{2l})-di^{2n}(du^{2n})^{2l}a^{2l}$. From *οισοφάγος*, the gullet, and *δύσιν*, pain. See CESOPHAGALGIA.

OSOPHAGOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2s}(o^{2-e}s^{2n})-o^{2l}f-a^{2l}g^{2l}(a^{2l}g^{2l})-o(o^{2l})-ma^{2l}(ma^{2l})^{2l}a^{2l}(a^{2l})^{2l}si^{2l}ki^{2l}a^{2l}$. From *οισοφάγος*, the gullet, and *μαλακία*, softening. Ger., *Speiseröhrenweichung*, *Oesophagomalacia*. Softening of the œsophagus. [L, 57.]

OSOPHAGOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2s}(o^{2-e}s^{2n})-o^{2l}f-a^{2l}g^{2l}(a^{2l}g^{2l})-go^{2l}(go^{2l})-mi^{2l}(mu^{2l})^{2l}kos^{2l}i^{2s}$. Gen., *-cosis*. From *οισοφάγος*, the gullet, and *μύκωσις*, a fungus. Mycotic disease of the œsophagus. [a, 34.]

OSOPHAGOPATHY, n. $E^{2s}-o^{2l}f-a^{2l}g^{2l}o^{2l}p^{2l}a^{2l}th^{2l}$. Lat., *œsophagopathia* (from *οισοφάγος*, the gullet, and *πάθος*, a disease). Fr., *œsophagopathie*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenleiden*. Any disease of the œsophagus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OSOPHAGOPLÉGIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2s}(o^{2-e}s^{2n})-o^{2l}f-a^{2l}g^{2l}(a^{2l}g^{2l})-o(o^{2l})-ple^{2l}(pla^{2l})^{2l}j^{2l}(g^{2l})^{2l}a^{2l}$. From *οισοφάγος*, the gullet, and *πληγή*, a blow. Fr., *œsophagoplégie*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenlähmung*. Paralysis of the œsophagus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OSOPHAGORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2s}(o^{2-e}s^{2n})-o^{2l}f-a^{2l}g^{2l}(a^{2l}g^{2l})-o^{2l}r-ra^{2l}(ra^{2l})^{2l}j^{2l}a^{2l}$. From *οισοφάγος*, the gullet, and *ῥήγναι*, to burst forth. Fr., *œsophagorrhagie*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenblutung*. Hemorrhage from the œsophagus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OSOPHAGORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. $E^{2s}(o^{2-e}s^{2n})-o^{2l}f-a^{2l}g^{2l}(a^{2l}g^{2l})-o^{2l}r-re^{2l}(ro^{2l})^{2l}a^{2l}$. From *οισοφάγος*, the gullet, and *ῥέειν*, to flow. Fr., *œsophagorrhée*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenschleimfluss*. A discharge from the œsophagus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OSOPHAGOSCOPE, n. $E^{2s}-o^{2l}f-a^{2l}g^{2l}-o-skop$. From *οισοφάγος*, the gullet, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Ger., *Oesophagoskop*. An instrument, constructed on the plan of the endoscope, for inspecting the interior of the œsophagus by reflected light. [Baratoux, "Progr. méd.," May 27, 1882, p. 399.]

OSOPHAGOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^{2s}(o^{2-e}s^{2n})-o^{2l}f-a^{2l}g^{2l}(a^{2l}g^{2l})-o(o^{2l})-spa^{2l}z(spa^{2l})^{2l}mu^{2s}(mu^{2s})^{2l}$. From *οισοφάγος*, the gullet, and *σπασμ*, to draw. See CESOPHAGISMUS.

OSOPHAGOSTENOMA (Lat.), **CESOPHAGOSTENOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. $E^{2s}(o^{2-e}s^{2n})-o^{2l}f-a^{2l}g^{2l}(a^{2l}g^{2l})-o(o^{2l})-ste^{2n}-o^{2l}ma^{2l}-os^{2l}i^{2s}$. Gen., *-omatos* (*-atis*), *-oes* (*-is*). From *οισοφάγος*, the gullet, and *στενός*, a constriction. Fr., *œsophagosténose*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenverengerung*. An œsophageal constriction. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

CESOPHAGOSTOMY, n. $E^2s\text{-}o^2f\text{-}a^2g\text{-}o^2st\text{-}om\text{-}i^2$. From $\alpha\iota\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, the gullet, and $\sigma\tau\omicron\mu\alpha$, an aperture. The operation of making a permanent cesophageal fistula for the relief of stricture of the cesophagus. [*Brit. Med. Jour.*, July 15, 1882, p. 101.]

CESOPHAGOTOME, n. $E^2s\text{-}o^2f\text{-}a^2g\text{-}o\text{-}tom$. From $\alpha\iota\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$,



SANDS'S CESOPHAGOTOME.



MACKENZIE'S INTERNAL CESOPHAGOTOME.

the gullet, and $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\iota\nu$, to cut. An instrument for cutting a stricture of the cesophagus. [a, 48.]

CESOPHAGOTOMY, n. $E^2s\text{-}o^2f\text{-}a^2g\text{-}o^2t\text{-}om\text{-}i^2$. From $\alpha\iota\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, the gullet, and $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\iota\nu$, to cut. Fr., *cesophagotomie*. Ger., *Speiseröhrenschnitt*. The operation of cutting into the cesophagus. [B.]

CESOPHAGUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2s(o^2\text{-}e^2s)\text{-}o^2f\text{-}a^2g(a^2g)\text{-}u^2s(u^2s)$. Gr., $\alpha\iota\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$. Fr., *cesophage*. Ger., *Oesophagus*, *Speiseröhre*, *Schlund*. The gullet; the tube extending between the lower pharynx and the cardiac end of the stomach, lying on the anterior surface of the spinal column. It begins about opposite the sixth cervical vertebra, and curves antero-posteriorly to accommodate itself to the cervical and thoracic curvatures of the spinal column. Near the lower part of the neck it is inclined toward the left and, after returning to the middle line again, passes in the lower part of the thorax to the left. In the lower third of the thorax it is in front of the aorta, and pierces the diaphragm to blend with the tissues of the stomach. In the neck and upper part of the thorax it lies close behind the trachea, and, except near the diaphragm, is on the right side of the aorta. It consists of circular and longitudinal muscular fibres enveloping a coat of mucous membrane. [L.]—*C. succenturiatus*. See PHARYNGOCELE.

CESTRIAS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2st(o^2\text{-}e^2st)\text{-}ri^2\text{-}as(a^2s)\text{-}i^2s$. Gen., *-n's/eos* (*-n's/is*). From $\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\varsigma$, a gad-fly. Myiasis caused by the larvae of the *Cestrus*. [a, 34.]

CESTRIDE (Lat.), n. pl. $E^2st(o^2\text{-}e^2st)\text{-}ri^2\text{-}d\text{-}e(a^2\text{-}e^2)$. From $\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\varsigma$, a gad-fly. Fr., *mouches nuisibles*. A family of dipterous insects having the appearance of large flies, usually with hairy bodies ornamented with bands of various colors. There are many varieties (e. g., *Tabanus bovinus*, *Cestrus equi*, *Cestrus bovis*, *Cestrus ovis*, etc.). They deposit their eggs, the larvae from which are known as "bots," on the surface of or beneath the skin. Their presence is sometimes attended with phlegmonous or gangrenous inflammation. [G.]

CESTROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2s(o^2\text{-}e^2st)\text{-}ro(ro^2)\text{-}ma(ma^2)\text{-}ni^2\text{-}a^2s$. From $\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\varsigma$, a sting, and $\mu\alpha\upsilon\iota\alpha$, madness. Fr., *cestromanie*. 1. See CESTRUATION. 2. See NYMPHOMANIA.

CESTRO-MENSTRUATION, n. $E^2st\text{-}ro\text{-}me^2n\text{-}stru^2\text{-}a\text{-}shu^2n$. From $\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\varsigma$, frenzy, and *menstruare*, to menstruate. The function of menstruation together with whatever concomitant phenomena there may be analogous to the heat or rut (estrus) of the lower animals. [A. Wiltshire, "*Brit. Med. Jour.*," Mar. 3, 1883, p. 395.]

CESTRUAL, adj. $E^2st\text{-}ru^2\text{-}l$. From $\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\varsigma$, a gad-fly. Pertaining to or connected with estrus.

CESTRUATION, n. $E^2st\text{-}ru^2\text{-}a\text{-}shu^2n$. From $\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\varsigma$, to goad to madness. Fr., *chaleur*. Ger., *Brunst*. Syn.: *rutting*. A periodical congestion and heightened functional activity of the female generative organs, accompanied by more or less sexual desire (usually applied only to the lower animals). [a, 54.]

CESTRUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2st(o^2\text{-}e^2st)\text{-}ru^2m(ru^2m)$. From $\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\varsigma$, a gad-fly. 1. See CLITORIS. 2. The sexual orgasm.—*C. venerum*, *C. Veneris*. See O. (2d def.).

CESTRUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2st(o^2\text{-}e^2st)\text{-}ru^2s(ru^2s)$. Gr., $\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\varsigma$. Fr., *cestre*. Ger., *Dase*, *Dassel*, *Dasselfliege*. The gad- (or bot-) fly; a genus of dipterous insects typical of the *Cestridae*. [G.]—*C. bovis*. A species which deposits eggs on the backs of cattle. The larvae penetrate the skin and live there in open sores. [L, 28, 196 (a, 39).]—*C. equi*. See *GASTROPHILUS equi*.—*C. hominis*, *O. humanus*. See *DERMATOMA NOZIALIS*.—*O. ovis*. The sheep bot-fly; a species of a dirty ash-color with an ash, banded, and obscurely spotted thorax. The abdomen is marked with yellowish and white flecks, and is hairy at its end. The larva lives during April, May, and June, in the frontal sinus of the sheep and also in the nasal cavity, whence it falls to the ground. It changes to a pupa in twenty-four hours and the fly appears during the summer. [L, 196 (a, 39).]

CESTRUS (Lat.), **CESYRUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. $E^2s(o^2\text{-}e^2s)\text{-}p'u^2p(u^2m)\text{-}u^2s(u^2s)$. Fr., $\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\varsigma$, $\alpha\iota\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\varsigma$. Fr., *cestre*, *suint*. Ger., *Wolffteig*. The natural fat of wool: used anciently by the Greeks as an emollient and healing ointment, by the Romans as a cosmetic, and in the seventeenth century as a basis for emollient and resolvent plasters. According to Dioscorides, its ash was used in ocular affections. [A, 311; "*N. Y. Med. Jour.*," Dec. 24, 1887 (a, 50).] Cf. LANOLIN.

CEUF (Fr.), n. U²f. See OVUM, OVULE, and OOSPHERE.—*Blanc d'oie*. See ALBUMEN.—*Blanc d'oie alumineux*. See ALBUMEN ALUMINOSUM.—*Emulsion de jaune d'oie*. See LAIT DE POULE.—*Huile d'oie* [Fr. Cod.]. See OIL OF EGGS.—*Jaune d'oie*. See YOLK.—*Looch d'oie mercuriel*. See *Emulsion de SUBLIME COR-*

rosif.—*Ce's de Graaf*. The Graafian follicles.—*Ce's de Naboth*. See *NABOTHIAN FOLLICLES*.—*Ce's de poule* [Fr. Cod.]. Hens' eggs. [B.]—*Ce. ovarien*, *Ce. ovarique*, *Ce. primitif*. See *OVARIAN OVUM*.—*Ce. végétal*. 1. The oosphere of a cryptogam. 2. The fruit of *Solanum esculentum*. 3. The fruit of *Achras mammosa*. 4. Any one of various agarics (*Amanita*) with an ovoid volva. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

OEYNHAUSEN, n. A place in the province of Westphalia, Prussia, where there are hot saline springs and inhalation establishments. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

OFEN, n. $O^2f\text{-}e^2n$. The capital of Hungary, also called *Buda*, where there are hot springs, the principal ones containing sodium sulphates, chlorides, and carbonates and free carbon dioxide. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

OFFA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2f\text{-}fa^2$. A morsel, a mass. [A, 312 (a, 48).]—*O. alba*, *O. Helmontii*. Of the old chemists, the precipitate obtained by adding alcohol to an aqueous solution of ammonium carbonate. [B, 7.]

OFFENAU (Ger.), n. $O^2f\text{-}fe^2n\text{-}a^2u^2$. A place in Württemberg where there is a gaseous saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 41, 49, 135 (a, 14).]

OFFICIAL, adj. $O^2f\text{-}i^2\text{-}sh'l$. From *officium*, an office. 1. Pertaining to office or to an authorized officer. 2. Accredited by one holding office or from a recognized authoritative source, authorized. 3. Specifically, of medicines, authorized by holding a place in a pharmacopoeia. (The word official in this sense is incorrect). [a, 48.]

OFFICINA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2f\text{-}fi^2s(fi^2k)\text{-}i(e)\text{-}na^2s$. From *offex*, a worker, workshop, a laboratory; specifically, an apothecary's shop. [a, 48.]

OFFICIAL, adj. $O^2f\text{-}i^2s\text{-}i^2n\text{-}l$. Lat., *officinalis* (from *officina*, a workshop). Fr., *o. Ger. officinell*. 1. Pertaining to a workshop, especially to an apothecary's shop; of medicines, kept ready for use (opposed to *magistral* [q. v.]). [a, 48.] 2. As sometimes improperly used, official [q. v., 3d def.].

OFFIUM, n. See AFFIUM.

OFFSET, n. $O^2f\text{-}se^2t$. See PROPAGULUM.

OFFUSCATION (Lat.), n. f. $O^2f\text{-}fu^2sk(fu^2sk)\text{-}a(a^2)\text{-}shi^2(t)^2\text{-}o$. Gen., *-io^2nis*. See AMBLYOPIA.

OGMOMELE (Lat.), n. f. $O^2g\text{-}mo(mo^2)\text{-}me(ma)\text{-}le(la)$. Gen., *-mel'es*. From $\gamma\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha$, a furrow, and $\mu\acute{\eta}\lambda\eta$, a probe. Fr., *sonde cannelée*. Ger., *Hohlsonde*. A grooved probe. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OGNON (Fr.), n. On-yo^2n^2. See OIGNON.—*O. commun* [Fr. Cod.]. See ALLIUM CEFRA.

OHM, OHMAD, n's. Om, om^2ad. From G. S. Ohm, a German professor of physics. In electro-physics, the unit of resistance. The legal ohm, as defined by the Congress of 1884, is the resistance at 0° C. of a column of mercury 106 ctm. in length and 1 millimetre in cross-section. [a, 48.]

OHNMACHT (Ger.), n. On/ma^2ch^2t. Syncope, swooning; great weakness. [D, 66.]

OHR (Ger.), n. O^2hr . See EAR (1st def.).—*Acusseres O*. See *EXTERNAL EAR*.—*Ger'schen*. See *HERZOG*. The auricles of the heart. [L.]—*Innere O*. See *INTERNAL EAR*.—*Judas O*. See *EXPIA auricula Jude*.—*Mittleres O*. See *TYMPANUM*.—*O'anzieher*. See *ARTICULARIS anterior*.—*O'bad*. 1. An ear-bath. 2. An auricle.—*O'blutfluss*. Hemorrhage from the ear. [L.]—*O'blutgeschwulst*. See *HEMATOMA auris*.—*O'bock*. See *TRAGUS*.—*O'brausen*. See *TINNITUS aurium*.—*O'enarzt*. An aurist.—*O'enbeulen*. See *MUMPS*.—*O'enbreite*. The blue-auricular discharges. [L.]—*O'endrissengeschwulst*. See *MUMPS*.—*O'entleerung*. Purulent otorrhoea. [L, 57.]—*O'entzündung*. See *OTITIS*.—*O'entfluss*. See *OTORRHEA*.—*O'enheilkunde*. See *OTOLOGY*.—*O'enklingen*. See *TINNITUS aurium*.—*O'enlaufen*. See *OTORRHEA*.—*O'enläuten*. See *BOMBUS*.—*O'enrauschen*, *O'ensausen*. See *TINNITUS aurium*.—*O'enschmerz*. See *OTALGIA*.—*O'entönen*. See *TINNITUS aurium*.—*O'enweh*. See *OTALGIA*.—*O'enzischen*. See *TINNITUS aurium*.—*O'enzwang*. See *OTALGIA*.—*O'fluss*. See *OTORRHEA*.—*O'futsche*. See *INCISURA trago-helicina*.—*O'heber*. See *ATTOLERS aurem*.—*O'kingen*. See *TINNITUS aurium*.—*O'krempe*. See *HELIX* (2d def.).—*O'lage*. An ear presentation.—*O'laufen*. See *OTORRHEA*.—*O'leiste*. See *HELIX* (2d def.).—*O'muschel*. 1. The external ear. 2. See *CONCHA auriculae*. 3. See *CARTILAGE of the ear*.—*O'sand*. See *OTOLITH*.—*O'schmerz*. See *OTALGIA*.—*O'speicheldrüsen-entzündung*. See *MUMPS*.—*O'stein*. See *OTOLITH*.—*O'tönen*. See *TINNITUS aurium*.—*O'trichter*. An ear-trumpet. [a, 48.]—*O'trommel*. See *TYMPANUM*.—*O'trompete*. 1. See *EUSTACHIAN TUBE*. 2. See *EAR-TRUMPET*.—*O'wachs*. See *CERUMEN*.—*O'wasser-sucht*. See *HYDROPS*.—*Verschlossenes O*. See *ANXYLOTIA*.

OIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. $O^2(i^2)\text{-}i^2d\text{-}i^2u^2m(u^2m)$. A genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi* the species of which are now considered transitional forms of other well-known *Fungi*. The *Oideae* of Link are a family of the *Mucedines*. The *Oidei* (Fr., *oidées* of Lévillé) are a tribe of arthroporous *Fungi* of the *Hormicini*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—*O. abortifaciens*. See *CLAVICEPS purpurea*.—*O. albicans*. Fr., *champignon du muguet*. Cotton fungus, fungus of thrush; a species the filaments and spores of which make up the flakes and patches characteristic of stomatitis parasitica (q. v.). According to Gratz, it is a transitional form of *Mycoderma vini*. [Solis-Cohn (a, 35).]—*O. fructigenum*. A pale-spored species forming patches of small concentric tufts on apples, pears, etc. It is not determined whether it excites decomposition or is merely contingent to it. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—*O. lactis*. A species of *Erysiphe* that forms a white film on milk, bread, manure, etc. [A, 396 (a, 21).]—*O. pulmonaire* (Fr.). A species found in the sputa in pneumothorax. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—*O. Tuckeri*. The conidial stage of *Erysiphe Tuckeri* (q. v.). [a, 35.]

in an earthen vessel, adding gradually 1 lb. of red lead, and finally stirring in 1 drachm of oil of turpentine and 1 drachm of lead acetate. [¹ Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xv (a, 39).]—**Kirkland's neutral o.** See **Kirkland's CERATE**.—**Mercurial o.** [U. S. Ph.] See **Unguentum HYDRARGYRI**.—**Neapolitan o.** See **Unguentum HYDRARGYRI**.—**Nutritive o.** Lat., *unguentum nutritivum*. A preparation, similar to the *unguentum nutritivum* of the Fr. Cod., containing 300 grains of litharge, 3 fluidrachms of vinegar, and 13 fluidrachms of olive-oil. For the olive-oil some authorities substitute lard. [¹ Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., 1857, in "Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," May, 1858, p. 73 (B.).] Cf. **Unguentum LITHARGYRI**.—**O. pencil.** See **STYLIS unguens**.—**Ophthalmic o.** See **Unguentum ophthalmicum** and **Marshall's CERATE**.—**Pagenstecher's o.** See **Unguentum HYDRARGYRI oxidii flavi**.—**Scott's absorbing o.** See **Unguentum HYDRARGYRI compositum** (2d def.).—**Simple o.** [Br. Ph.] See **Unguentum** (2d def.).—**Suppurative o.** See **Unguentum suppurans**.

OJO CALIENTE (Sp.), n. O'ho ka³-le-en'ta. A place in Taos County, New Mexico, where there are warm mineral springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

OKRA, OKRO, n's. O²k'ra³, o²k'to. See under **ABELMOSCHUS esculentus**.

OLANINE, n. O²l'a²n-en. A salifiable base obtained from bone-oil. [B, 38 (a, 14).] See **ANIMINE**.

OLAX (Lat.), n. f. Ol(o²l')a²x(a²x). Gen., ol'acis. Fr., o. Ger., *Stinkholz*. A genus of trees or shrubs, belonging to the olacads (the *Olacaceae* [Fr., *olacées*) of Lindley, the *Olacineae* of R. Brown, the *Olacineae* [Fr., *olacineae*; Ger., *Olacineen*] of Mirbel, which are an order of dicotyledonous plants, characterized (Cavendish) by the albuminous seed, and by the free one-celled ovary with one, two, or four pendulous anatropal ovules. Le Maout and De Caisne and others join this order to the *Santalaceae*, from which it differs, according to them, only in the ovary being free. In the system of Benthams and Hooker, who make it an order of the *Olacales*, it is divided into the *Olaceae* (distinguished by the ovules being pendulous from the apex of a central placenta), *Opiliaceae*, *Isocarpaceae*, and *Phytocercaceae*. Their medicinal properties are but imperfectly known. [B, 19, 43, 104, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. zeylanica**. Fr., o. de Ceylan. Ger., *ceylonisches Stinkholz*, *Kothholz*. The malla or mala-hola of Ceylon, where the leaves are eaten as a salad, and the wood, which has a salish taste and a fetid odor not unlike that of human faeces, is used in putrid fevers. [B, 19, 121, 180 (a, 35).]

OLDENLANDIA (Lat.), n. f. O²ld-e²n-la²nd'i²a². From *Oldenlandia*, a Danish botanist. Fr., *oldenlandie*. Ger., *Oldenlandie*. A genus of rubiaceous tinctorial plants. The *Oldenlandieae* (Fr., *oldenlandieae*) of Ballon are a series of the *Rubiaceae*. [B, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. alata**. Ger., *gefingelte Oldenlandie*. A species found in the East Indies, where the root is used in skin diseases and the leaves as an expectorant. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. corymbosa**. Fr., *oldenlande en corymbe*. A tropical American species of which the flowers, tops, and seeds are used in the West Indies as a vermifuge. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**O. globosa**. Dysentery-plant, the *kacheis* of Liberia; a species said to have properties like those of ipecac. [B, 121, 267 (a, 35).]—**O. herbacea**. A species growing in sandy places in the East and West Indies. In Malabar its decoction, combined with yellow sandalwood and honey, is used in putrid fevers, with caraway as an antispasmodic. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. umbellata**. See **HELVOTIS umbellata**.

OLD POINT COMFORT, n. Old point ku²m'fu²rt. A Virginian sea-side resort much frequented during the winter season. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

OLD SWEET SPRINGS, n. Old sweet. A place in Monroe County, West Virginia, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

OLEA (Lat.), n. f. Ol(o²l')e²a-a². From *olaia*, the olive-tree. Fr., *olivier*. Ger., *Oelbaum*. A genus of oleaceous trees or shrubs distinguished by 4 subovate corolline segments and by the 1-seeded drupe. The *Oleaceae* (Fr., *oléacées*) are the oliveworts, an order of gamopetalous dicotyledons, consisting of trees or shrubs, natives chiefly of the temperate regions, with bitter, tonic, and astringent properties. Some of them differ from other oil-plants in containing the oil in the sarcocarp of their fruits instead of in the seed or kernels. The *Oleaceae* of Benthams and Hooker are an order of the *Gentianales*, and are characterized as follows: Stamens 2 (rarely 4), alternate with the corolline segments; corolla 4 to 5 or many-parted; style simple with a terminal stigma; ovary 2-celled with the ovules fixed to the septum; and stipules wanting. The order includes the *Jasminaceae*, *Syringaceae*, *Fraxinaceae*, and *Oleaceae*. The *Oleae* (Fr., *oléés*) are a tribe of the *Oleaceae*, distinguished by the fruit being a fleshy drupe or berry, by the presence of the corolla, and by the simple leaves (as in *O. Osmanthus*, *Phillyrea*, etc.). The *Oleinae* and *Oleinae* (Fr., *oléinées*) are (1) the *Oleaceae* and (2) the *Oleae*. [A, 496; B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 104, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Fructus oleae**. See **OLIVE** (1st def.).—**O. cuspidata**. A tree growing in Afghanistan, Beloochistan, and Western Sind, by some regarded as a wild form of the *O. europaea*. Its fruit is capable of yielding a good oil. [A, 496; B, 18 (a, 35).]—**O. dioica**. Indian olive, the *karavetti* of Malabar; a tree growing in Chittagong, Silhet, and Malabar. The fruit resembles an English sole in color and size. [B, 172 (a, 35).]—**O. europaea**. Fr., *olivier d'Europe*, *olier*. Ger., *echter* (oder *gemeiner*) *Oelbaum*. Lat., *Ol. olivo*. 1. The (European) olive; an evergreen tree abundantly cultivated in the Mediterranean regions and to a less extent in California, southern Australia, and other warm countries. The ripe fruit, which is an oval deep-purplish drupe from half an inch to an inch or more long, contains in its sarcocarp nearly 70 per cent. of olive-oil. The immature fruits are hard and extremely acid, but after being soaked in an alkaline solution and pickled they form an esteemed article of diet. All parts of the plant (except the ripe fruits) con-

tain mannite, the unripe fruits especially, from which it disappears as they ripen, being apparently transformed into olive-oil. The leaves and bark are tonic, and are used as a febrifuge. In France a hydro-alcoholic extract of the leaves is used as an antiperiodic. [A, 496; B, 5, 15, 19, 77, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]

"Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, xi, xv, xvi, xxv, xxvi (a, 50).] See also **OLIVENIN** and **OLIVE-free gum**. 2. Of Thuiberg, see *O. verrucosa*.—**O. fragrans**. Fr., *olivier odorant*. Ger., *wohlriechender Oelbaum*. See **OSMANTHUS fragrans**.—**O. latifolia**. Fr., *olivier à larges feuilles*. A broad-leaved variety of *O. europaea*, cultivated in Spain. The fruit is larger than that of *O. longifolia*, but its flesh is more bitter and the oil less esteemed. [B, 5, 77, 173 (a, 35).]—**O. malabarica**. A Malabar species. The juice of the leaves is used as an emetic. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. microcarpa**. A Cochinchina species. The leaves are used as a diuretic and discutient. [B, 180 (a, 50).]—**O. oleaster**. Oleaster, wild olive; a small thorny tree or bush, having a smaller fruit and a harder and thinner pericarp than the cultivated olive. [B, 77, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. sativa**. See *O. europaea*.—**O. undulata**. Iron-wood; a South African species. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. verrucosa**. A Cape-of-Good-Hope species. The fruits are used in diarrhoea. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

OLEACEOUS, adj. Ol-e²a-a²shu²s. Pertaining to the olive or to the *Oleaceae*. [A, 35.]

OLEAGINOUS, adj. Ol-e²a²l'i²n-u²s. Lat., *oleaginosus* (from *olea*, an olive). Fr., *oléagineux*. Ger., *ölig*, *öligartig*. Oily. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

OLEAL, adj. Ol-e²a-a²l. Lat., *olealis* (from *olea*, an olive). Pertaining to the *Oleales*, which are Lindley's o. alliance of the *Dicarpae*, consisting of the *Oleaceae* and *Jasminaceae*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

OLEANARIUS (Lat.), adj. Ol(o²l')e²a-a²n(a²n)-a(a²)/ri²-u²s-a². From *olea*, an olive. Fr., *oléanaire*. Of plants, emitting an oily odor. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

OLEANDER, n. Ol-e²a-a²nd-u²r. Fr., *oléandre* (2d def.). Ger., *O.* (2d def.). 1. The genus *Nerium*. 2. The *Nerium o.* [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 35).]

OLEANDRINE, n. O²l-e²a-a²ndren. Lat., *oleandrina*, *oleandria*. Fr., *oléandrine*, *oléandrin*. Of Leukowsky a poisonous alkaloid discovered in *Nerium oleander*, forming a very bitter yellow amorphous or resinous mass, slightly soluble in water, more easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, softening at 56° C., and melting into a green oil at about 75° C. Schmiedeberg denies that it is an alkaloid. Taken internally, it causes vomiting, diarrhoea, and convulsions. It forms uncrystallizable salts. [B, 5, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

OLEASTER (Lat.), n. m. Ol(o²l')e²a-a²st(a²st)/u²r(a²er). Gen., -ast'eros (-is). 1. See *OLEA o.* 2. The genus *Elaeagnus*. In the pl., o's, the *Elaeagnaceae*. [B, 19, 77, 121, 275 (a, 35).]—**Bohemian o.** See *ELAAGNUS angustifolia*.—**O. plum.** The fruit of *Elaeagnus conferta*. [A, 496 (a, 35).]

OLEATE, n. Ol'e²a-at. Lat., *oleatum* [U. S. Ph.] (2d def.). Fr., *oléate*. Ger., *Oleat*. 1. A salt of oleic acid. 2. A solution of an oxide in oleic acid. [B.]

OLECRANAL, adj. Ol'e²k'ra²n-a²l. Pertaining to the olecranon. [L.]

OLECRANARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ol-e²k-ra²n(ra²n)-a²rth-r'i(re)/ti²s. Gen., -rit'idis (-idis). From *olecranon*, the point of the elbow, and *arthron*, a joint. Ger., *Ellenbogenentzündung*. Inflammation of the elbow joint. [L, 50.]

OLECRANARTHROCEAE (Lat.), n. f. Ol-e²k-ra²n(ra²n)-a²rth-r'i(re)-a²k'-a²se(ka). Gen., -throce'acae. From *olecranon*, the point of the elbow, *arthron*, a joint, and *akós*, evil. Ger., *Ellenbogenlenkerderbnis*. Inflammation of the articular surfaces of the elbow joint. [E.]

OLECRANOCACE (Lat.), n. f. Ol-e²k-ra²n(ra²n)-o²k'-a²se(ka). Gen., -oc'acae. From *olecranon*, the point of the elbow, and *akós*, bad. See **ANCONAGRA**.

OLECRANON (Lat.), n. n. Ol-e²k-ra²n(ra²n)/o²n; in Eng., o²l'e²k'ra²n-o²n. Gr., *ώλεκρον* (from *ώλελη*, the elbow, and *κρανιον*, the skull). Fr., *olécrâne*. Ger., *Ellenbogenkopf*, *Ellenbogenfortsatz*. The thick hook-shaped process forming the upper extremity of the ulna. It is broad above, and terminates there in the process forming the upper portion of the great sigmoid cavity and behind in a quadrangular subcutaneous surface. [L, 31, 142.]—**O. mobile**. See **FATELLA**.

OLEDINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ol-ad-en'zoir-e². Palmitic acid. [A, 324.]



OLEA EUROPEA. [A, 327.]

OLÉÈNE (Fr.), n. O-la-e'n. See **HEXYLENE**.

OLEFIANT, adj. Ol-e'f'i²-a'nt. From *oleum*, oil, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *oléifiant*. Ger., *ölbildend*. Lit., oil-making. [B.] See O. GAS.

OLEFINES, n. pl. Ol-e'f'i²-nz. The hydrocarbons of the ethylene series; general formula, C_nH_{2n} . The o. containing 4 carbon atoms or less are gaseous at ordinary temperatures, those containing from 5 to 16 atoms of carbon are liquids, and the others are crystalline solids. The o. are produced in the preparation of the paraffins, by dissolving cast-iron in dilute acids, and also in the destructive distillation of various organic compounds. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

OLEIC, adj. Ol-e'f'i²-k. Lat., *oleicus* (from *oleum*, oil). Fr., *oléique*, *oléique*. Pertaining to, derived from, or present in oil. [B.]—**O. acid**. Lat., *acidum oleicum* (see *oleinicum*). Fr., *acide oléique*. Ger., *Oelsäure*, *Ölensäure*, *Eläinsäure*. 1. A monobasic acid, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, obtained by the saponification of glyceryl trioleate (olein). It is a colorless and tasteless oily liquid which solidifies at 0° C., and then does not melt again till heated up to 14° C. It is a constituent of nearly all volatile and fixed oils. *Metao' acid* (Fr., *acide métaloéique*) is an oily substance, insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether. 2. In the pl. (Ger., *Oel-säurem*), the acrylic acids (q. v.). [B, 4; B, 46, 93, 125 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

OLEIDIC ACID, n. Ol-e'f'i²-d'i²-k. Fr., *acide oléidique*. See **ELAIIDIC ACID**.

OLEIFEROUS, adj. Ol-e'f'i²-f'e'r-o-u's. From *oleum*, oil, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *oléifère*. Ger., *öltragend*. Yielding oil. [L, 180 (a, 43).]

OLEIN, n. Ol-e'f'i²-n. Fr., *oléine*. Ger., O. Glyceryl trioleate; a substance, $C_{54}H_{104}O_2$ = $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, forming a constituent of most of the natural liquid fats and oils. It occurs in commerce as a yellow liquid (at 20° C.), thickening at 15° C., and congealing at 5° C. It is soluble in 85-per-cent. alcohol and in benzene. [B.; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 642 (a, 50).]—**O. hypophosphite**. A compound proposed by C. G. Folk, said to be identical in chemical constituents with the triglyceride of the brain, made by mixing 24 oz. of olive-oil, 6 oz. of lard-oil, and 2 oz. of beef extract, heating, saturating with phosphorus, and then slowly introducing dry oxygen until the phosphorus is entirely oxidized. Two oz. of this preparation may be added to 14 oz. of cod-liver oil, and used in pulmonary tuberculosis. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, p. 388 (a, 50).]—**O'säure** (Ger.). Oleic acid.—**O'sulphuric acid**. A substance obtained by the action of an impure state by dissolving oleic acid in concentrated sulphuric acid. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**Trilo'**. See O.

OLENE (Lat.), n. f. Ol(ol)'e'n-e(a). Gen., *ol'enes*. Gr., *ὀλένη*. The ulna. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

OLEOCERATUM (Lat.), n. n. Ol(ol)'e-o-(ol)'-se-r'(kar)-at(at)'-u'm(u'm). From *oleum*, oil, and *ceratum*, a cerate. See **CERATE**.

OLEOIAT (Fr.), n. O-la-o-la³. An essential oil. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

OLÉOLÉ (Fr.), n. O-la-o-la. A pharmaceutical preparation for external use, consisting of one or more medicinal substances dissolved in oil.

OLÉOLITE (Fr.), n. O-la-o-lé. A medicament having an oil as its excipient. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

OLEOMARGARIN, n. Ol-e'f-i-ma'rg'a'r-i²-n. From *oleum* and *margarin* (q. v.). Artificial butter made from animal fat with the addition of some milk and other substances. [L, 56 (a, 43).]

OLÉOMÈTRE (Fr.), n. O-la-o-me't'r'. See **ELÉOMETER**.

OLEONE, n. Ol-e'f-i-on. From *oleum*, oil. Fr., *oléone*. A neutral, non-saponifiable, oily liquid, obtained by distilling 2 parts of oleic acid with 3 of lime. It is probably the acetone corresponding to oleic acid. [B, 38, 46, 93 (a, 14).]

OLEOPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. Ol-e'f-i-o-f'o's-f'o'r'i²-i²-k. Of Fremy, the phosphorylated fat found in the substance of the brain. [B, 3 (a, 38).] Cf. **CEREBRIN**.

OLEOPTENE, n. Ol-e'f-i-o'p'ten. See **ELÉOPTENE**.

OLEORESIN, n. Ol-e'f-i-o-re's'i²-n. Lat., *oleoresina* (from *oleum*, oil, and *resina*, resin). Fr., *oléorésine*, *extraît étheré* (ou *oléorésineux*). Ger., *Öelharz*. A pharmaceutical compound of a volatile oil and a resin; usually prepared by extraction from the crude drug with ether. [B, 81 (a, 38).]

OLÉO-RÉSINE (Fr.), n. O-la-o-ra-zen. 1. A resinous substance containing more ethereal oil than resin. Planchon distinguishes as o-r-s turpentine, copaiba balsam, etc., from Peru balsam, Tolu balsam, etc., which contain cinnamic or benzoic acid. [B, 270 (a, 38).] 2. See **OLEORESIN**.

OLEORICINIC ACID, adj. Ol'e'f-i-o-ri's'i²-i²-n-i²-k. See **RICINOLEIC ACID**.

OLEOSACCHAROSE, n. Ol'e'f-i-o-sa'k'a'r-a-s. From *oleum*, oil, and *σάκχαρον*, sugar. A compound of saccharose with a volatile oil. [B, 5.]

OLEOSACCHARUM (Lat.), **OLEOSACCHARUTUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ol(ol)'e-o-(ol)'-sa'k'a'k'i'ka'r'(ch'a'z'a'r)-u'm(u'm). -sa'k'a'k'i'ka'r'(ch'a'z'a'r)-u'r'(ur)-et(at)'(u'm(u'm)). From *oleum*, oil, and *σάκχαρον*, sugar. Fr., *oléosaccharum*, *oléo-sucré*. See **ELÉOSACCHARUM**.

OLEOSULPHURIC ACID, n. Ol'e'f-i-o-sul'f'u'r'i²-k. Fr., *acide oléosulfurique*. An uncrystallizable bitter substance obtained by mixing cold olive-oil gradually with half its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid, when a mixture of o. a. sulpholipidic acid, and sulphoglyceric acid is formed, the last remaining in solution, while a mixture of the others is precipitated. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

OLEOSUS (Lat.), adj. Ol(ol)'e-o'-os'u's(u's). From *oleum*, oil, Oily.

OLERACEOUS, adj. Ol'e-r-a'shu's. Lat., *oleraceus* (from *olus*, an herb). Fr., *oléacé*. Of a plant, suitable for a potherb. The *Oleraceae* (Fr., *oleracées*) are: Of Batsch, a family of plants including the genera *Phytolacca*, *Cela*, *Chenopodium*, *Atriplex*, etc.; of Meissner, a class of the *Monochlamydeae*, consisting of the orders *Petteriaceae*, *Polygonaceae*, *Eriogonaceae*, *Nyctagineae*, *Chenopodiaceae*, *Amarantaceae*, and *Phytolaccaceae*. [B, 1, 19, 170 (a, 35).] Cf. **HOLERACEOUS**.

OLETE (Fr.), n. O-le'té. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there are hot mineral springs. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57, 87 (a, 14).]

OLÉULE (Fr.), n. O-la-u'l. Of Bérail, a medicine produced by the solution or maceration of certain substances in essential oils. [A, 301 (a, 48).]

OLEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ol(ol)'e-u'm(u'm). Gr., *έλαιον* (from *elaia*, the olive-tree). 1. See **OL**. 2. An old name for fuming sulphuric acid. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Cicinum** o. See **O. CINICUM**.—**O. acusticum**. Ger., *Brackelmann's Gehöröl*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of oil of camphor with 8 parts of olive-oil, and adding 80 drops each of oil of capnut, oil of cassia, and oil of St. John, for each 100 grammes of the mixture; used for deafness. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**O. agrinum**. See **O. populeum**.—**Olea atherea sine terpino**. Of Schweisinger, concentrated volatile oils obtained by the removal of the non-fragrant hydrocarbon. They represent from two to thirty volumes of the ordinary essential oils. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 589 (a, 50).]—**O. aetherum**. Fr., *huile éther*. See **ELIHER** o. 2. The U. S. Pharmacopoeia defines the term made by distilling 9 parts of sulphuric acid with 4 of alcohol, washing the distilled oil with water, and adding to the product an equal volume of stronger ether. It is a yellowish oily liquid, having an ethereal, aromatic odor and a pungent taste. It differs from the ethereal oil formerly official by the addition of ether. 3. A volatile oil. [B, 5, 95.]—**O. aetherum animale empyreumaticum**.—See **O. animale cruidum**.—**O. Alchitri**. Oil of juniper. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. ammonium**. See **LINIMENTUM CAMPHORIS**.—**O. animale aetherum**. See **Dippel's animal oil**.—**O. animale cruidum** [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.]. Sp., *aceite pirogenado de cuerno de ciervo* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *o. animale empyreumaticum* [Belg. Ph.]. (*cruidum* [Russ. Ph.]), *o. animale fetidum* [Gr. Ph.], *pyroleum animale cruidum* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. A thick, opaque, brown oil, of very disagreeable odor and taste, obtained by dry distillation of nitrogenous animal substances (Belg. Ph., *huile animale de Dippel*, [Swed. Ph.] (*hartshorn* [Sp. Ph.]). The Sp. Ph. orders the product to be distilled again with twice as much calcined bone, to obtain a purer oil. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**O. animale empyreumaticum depuratum** [Netherl. Ph.] (see *rectificatum* [Russ. Ph.]). See **Dippel's animal oil**.—**O. animale fetidum**. See **O. animale cruidum**.—**O. balatum**. See **BERNUT OIL**.—**O. betulinum**. See **O. beza**.—**O. beza**. Fr., *huile de beza*. Fr., *huile bécarrade de Wedel*. A mixture of 4 parts of camphor, 2 of almond-oil, and 1 part of oil of bergamot, colored with a little alkanet; formerly used in inflammatory and malignant diseases. [B, 119.]—**O. bubulum**. See **NEAT-FOOT OIL**.—**O. cadinum** [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See **OIL OF CADE**.—**O. camphoratum** [Fr. Cod. Gr. Ph., Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Hung. Ph., Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., U. S. Ph., 1880]. See **LINIMENTUM CAMPHORIS**.—**O. cantharidatum** [Ger. Ph.]. See **O. CANTHARIDIS** (under **CANTHARIS**).—**O. carbollatum** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving with the aid of gentle heat 1 part of pure carbolic acid in 9 parts of olive-oil. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**O. carminativum**. Fr., *huile carminative*. Of the Norw. Ph., a preparation containing 45 parts of o. chamomilla, 2 of oil of crisped mint, and 1 part each of the oils of caraway, cummin, and fennel. ["Drug. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Apr., 1882, p. 55 (B); B, 95 (a, 38).]—**O. carpathicum**. See **HUNGARIAN TURPENTINE**.—**O. catharticum**. See **OIL OF JUNIPER**.—**O. cetaceum**. Whale-oil. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. Chaberti**. Ger., *Chabertsöl*. Syn.: *o. anthelminticum*. An old remedy for tapeworm; made by distilling 3 parts of a mixture of 1 part of Dippel's animal oil and 3 parts of oil of turpentine. [B, 48, 124, 270.]—**O. chinensis**. A preparation, official in many of the old pharmacopoeias, made by boiling or digesting 1 part of chamomile flowers with from 3 to 6 parts of olive-oil and expressing or filtering. It is stimulant, carminative, and anodyne, and was employed in enematia, embrocations, and frictions. [B, 97, 200 (a, 14).] See also **Huile de CAMOMILLE**.—**O. cheirinum**. An essential oil obtained from the flowers of *Cheiranthus cheiri*. [L, 94 (a, 17).]—**O. cinereum**. 1. See under *Jatropha curcas*. 2. See **O. cinereum** (under **DEF.**).—**O. cinereum**. An ointment made by triturating mercury to extinction with oil or liquid paraffin, varying in the amount of mercury from 1 to 3 per cent. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**O. cinereum benzoatum**. Of Neisser and Hasting, a preparation made by triturating 20 parts of mercury with 5 of a mixture of 40 parts of ether, 20 of benzoin, and 5 of oil of sweet almond, until the ether has evaporated, adding 40 parts of fluid paraffin, and triturating again. [B, 270 (a, 38).] "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 385 (a, 50).—**O. cinereum fortius**. A preparation made by shaking together 30 parts of lanolin (dissolved in from 100 to 200 of chloroform) with 60 of mercury, triturating until all the chloroform has evaporated and the mercury is completely divided, and adding an equal amount of olive-oil. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 385 (a, 50).]—**O. contra teniam** (Chaberti) [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.]. Russ., *Chaberti's O.*, *o. corymbosum*. A very bitter empyreumatic oil distilled from the wood of *Corylus avellana*; formerly used as a vermifuge. [B, 119 (a, 38); B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. de Senega**. See **PALM-OIL**.—**O. destillatum**. A volatile oil. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**O. Dippelli**. See **Dippel's animal oil**.—**O. empyreumaticum a ligno fossilis**. A yellowish-brown or reddish-brown substance, having a tar-like smell and the consistency

of butter, obtained by dry distillation from brown coal. It was formerly used in rheumatism. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**O. galbanum.** See **MALTA**.—**O. lactate linsare** [Lemery]. Antinor trichloride obtained with the aid of silver chloride (horn silver). [Parr (B).]—**O. heracleoticum, O. heracinum, O. hieracinum.** See **O. coriolum.**—**Olea infusa.** Ger., *infundirte Oele*. A preparation made by mixing 10 parts of a powdered drug with 8 of alcohol, and 50 each of lard-oil and cotton-seed oil. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, p. 255 (a, 50).]—**O. irinum.** See **O. IRIDIS** (under **IRIS**).—**O. irritans anglicum.** A mixture of 1 part each of powdered euphorbium and powdered cantharides with 50 parts each of olive-oil and oil of turpentine, digested one day and filtered when cooled. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**O. kervinum.** See **CASTOR-OIL** (1st def.).—**O. lateritium.** A thick, brown, tarry oil, of unpleasant, pungent odor, obtained by heating brick dust saturated with a fixed oil. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**O. laurinum** [Netherl. Ph.]. See **LAUREL-OIL** (1st def.).—**O. lithaenicum, O. lithanicum.** Birch tar. [B. 180 (a, 35).] See under **BETULA alba**.—**O. lucii piscis.** See under **ESOX lucius**.—**O. mastichinum.** A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of mastic in 4 parts of olive-oil over the water bath; formerly prescribed to stop vomiting and diarrhoea. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**O. morphinatum** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of morphine hydrochloride, till it is dissolved, with 1,000 parts of oil of sweet almonds. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**O. moscoviticum.** Birch tar. [B. 180 (a, 35).] See under **BETULA alba**.—**O. mucilaginum.** A preparation made by boiling together 28 parts each of marsh-mallow root, lily bulbs, and fenugreek seeds and 664 each of water, olive-oil, and oil of lilies, adding 338 each of chamomile flowers and lily flowers, macerating for 24 hours, and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**O. myrrinum.** See **OIL OF MYRTLE**.—**O. nigrum.** A black empyreumatic oil obtained by putting into a perforated earthen pot the seeds of *Celastrus paniculata*, with benzoin, cloves, nutmegs, and mace, and distilling the oil into another pot below; used in India as a stimulant and diaphoretic. [A. 496; B. 172 (a, 35).]—**O. omphacinum.** See **OMOTRIBES**.—**O. parafinosum.** Liquid paraffin. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**O. petre.** See **PETROLIUM**.—**O. phiosphosum.** See **O. lateritium**.—**O. phosphoratum** [U. S. Ph. Cod., B. Ph. Cod. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *huile phosphorée* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *aceite fosforado* [Sp. Ph.]. Phosphorated oil; a clear, nearly colorless oil having the odor of phosphorus and becoming luminous in the dark. The U. S. preparation is made up of 1 part of phosphorus dissolved by the aid of heat in 90 parts of filtered almond-oil, with the addition of 9 parts of stronger ether. The Br. preparation contains 3 grains (1/4 of one part) of phosphorus dissolved in a fluidounce (98 parts) of almond-oil. The French preparation is like that of the U. S. Ph., except that 95 parts of the oil and 4 of ether are taken. The other preparations consist of 1 part of phosphorus dissolved in 100 [Belg. Ph.] (36 [Sp. Ph.]) parts of olive-oil or in 80 [Gr. Ph.] (48 [Gr. Ph.], 80 [Swiss Ph.], 100 [Russ. Ph.]) of almond-oil. [B. 7, 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *Huile phosphorée aromatique* and *Huile phosphorée au millième*.—**Olea pinguis.** See **FIXED OILS**.—**O. populeum.** A preparation made by digesting 1 part of poplar buds cut fine with 3 parts of olive-oil, expressing, and straining. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**O. provinciale.** See **PROVENCE OIL**.—**O. purgans.** Fr., *huile purgative*. A solution of 1-27 parts of scammony in 30 of olive-oil. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**O. pyro-animale.** Fr., *huile animale empyreumatique*. See **O. animale crudum**.—**O. pyro-animale depuratum.** See **Dippel's animal OIL**.—**O. pyrocarbonicum.** See **O. empyreumaticum e ligno fossil.**—**O. rosaceum, O. rosatum.** In the London Ph. of 1721, an infusion of roses in olive-oil. [B. 18 (a, 24).]—**O. russicum.** Birch tar. [B. 180 (a, 35).] See under **BETULA alba**.—**O. rutaceum.** See **ROSE OIL**. See **CINCERATUM**.—**O. septem florum.** Fr., *huile des sept fleurs*. A preparation made by boiling 1 part each of the fresh flowers of chamomile, violets, roses, lilies, elder, hollyhock, and great mullein in 12 of olive-oil until the moisture is dissipated, and expressing; applied by rubbing in muscular contraction. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**O. sulphurato-terebinthinum** [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See **O. TEREBINTHINE SULFURATUM**.—**O. sulphuratum.** See **BALSAMUM SULPHURIS simplex**.—**O. templinum.** Fr., *essence de templine* (3d def.). 1. See **O. PINTI pumilionis**. 2. Of the Swiss Ph., a variety of oil of turpentine distilled from the cones of *Abies pectinata*. [B. 5, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi (a, 50).]—**O. terre.** Petroleum. [B. 180 (a, 50).]—**O. vesicans** [Belg. Ph.]. Of the veterinarians, a preparation made by digesting 3 parts of powdered euphorbium and 6 of powdered cantharides with 100 of cod-liver oil, straining, treating the remainder again with 100 parts of cod-liver oil, and mixing the two. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**O. vesicans duplex** [Belg. Ph.]. Of the veterinarians, a preparation made like the preceding, but with 6 parts of euphorbium and 12 of cantharides. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**O. vulpium.** A mixture of olive-oil with 1 per cent. each of oil of thyme and oil of dill. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**O. wittnebianum.** See **OIL OF CAJUPUT**.—**Unguentum ex oleis volatilibus, balsamo peruviano et camphora compositum.** See **BALSAMUM nervinum** (2d def.).

OLEYL, n. Ol'e2-i2l. The radicle of oleic acid, C₁₈H₃₃O₂. [B.]—**O-säure** (Ger.). See **OLEIC ACID**.

OLFACTION, n. Ol'fa2'k'shu3n. Gr., ὀσφρῶσις. Lat., *olfactus* (from *olfacere*, to smell at). Fr., *o.*, odorat. Ger., *Riechen*, Geruch. The act or function of smelling. [K.]

OLFACTIVE, adj. Ol'fa2'kt'i2v. Fr., *olfactif*. See **OLFACTORY**.

OLFACTOMETER, n. Ol'fa2'kt-o2'm'e2-tur. Fr., *olfactomètre*. From *olfactare*, to smell at, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An apparatus for measuring the acuteness of smell. That of Zwaardemaker consists of two tubes—one of rubber covered on its inner surface with an odorous substance, and the other of glass sliding in the rubber tube. The glass tube fits into the nostril, and the outer tube is drawn out till so much of the rubber surface is exposed that the odor is perceived by inhalation through the inner

tube, the graduation on which at this position indicates the minimum of small perception. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," 1888, ii, p. 1236 (a, 34, 48).]

OLFACTOR, n. Ol'fa2'kt'o2r. From *olfacere*, to smell at. The unit of olfactory sensitiveness. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 7, 1889, p. 631 (a, 48).]

OLFACTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ol'fa2'kt(fa2'kt)-or'i2-u3m(u4m). From *olfacere*, to smell. A smelling-bottle.

OLFACTORIUS (Lat.), adj. Ol'fa2'kt(fa2'kt)-or'i2-u3s(u4s). See **OLFACTORY**; as a n., see **OLFACTORY NERVE**.—**O'knäuel** (Ger.). See **GLOMERULUS o.**

OLFACTORY, adj. Ol'fa2'kt'o2r-i2. Lat., *olfactorius* (from *olfacere*, to smell). Fr., *olfactoire*. Ger., *olfactorisch*. Pertaining to the sense of smell. [C.]

OLIBAN (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.), n. O-le-ba2'n2. See **OLIBANUM**.—**Poudre d'o.** [Fr. Cod.]. See **OLIBANUM pulveratum**.

OLIBANUM [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Ol(2)-i2-Pha2n(a2)-u3m(u4m). Gr., ὀλίβανον. Fr., *oliban*, *oliban*, *oliban*. Wehrh. It., *olibano*. Sp., *olibano*, *incienso* [Mex. Ph.] Roum., o. [Roum. Ph.]. Ar., *luban*, Heb., *lebnan*. Syn.: *thus*, Frankincense; a gum-resin obtained by incision from the stem of *Boswellia Carteri* and other species of *Boswellia* which grow in eastern Africa, near Cape Gardafui, and on the southern coast of Arabia. It occurs in commerce in translucent tears or in irregular lumps, having a dull waxy fracture, and a yellowish or brownish color, though the purer varieties have a greenish tinge or are nearly colorless. It has a terebinthinous, bitterish, but agreeable taste, and a balsamic odor, especially when burnt. It contains a large proportion of gum (believed to be identical with gum arabic), from 55 to 72 per cent. of a resin soluble in alcohol but insoluble in alkalis, and from 5 to 8 per cent. of a colorless volatile oil containing olibene. O. is chiefly used as an incense, though it is probably equal to other balsamic medicines as a stimulant to the mucous membranes, and its use as a fumigatory in bronchitis and chronic laryngitis is recommended. The ancients used it in febrile complaints, dysentery, fevers, etc., and in China it was employed internally in leprosy and scrofula. In the East it is still used for gangrenous sores, etc., and internally in gonorrhoea. [B. 5, 18, 19, 77, 121, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).] See also **FRANKINCENSE** and **LUBAN**.—**AMERICAN o.** Ger., *amerikanischer Weihrauch*. See **Brazilian ELEMI**.—**ARABIAN o.** Lat., *o. arabicum*. Ger., *arabischer Weihrauch*. The *luban* of the Arabs, an o., considered inferior to African o., collected in southern Arabia from a variety of *Boswellia Carteri*. The quantity produced is comparatively small, and some authorities assert that its collection in Arabia has ceased altogether, and that the term Arabian o. is applied to African o. [A. 496; B. 5, 18, 77, 180 (a, 35).] See **LUBAN maheri**.—**FEMALE o.** Lat., *o. femineum*. Ger., *Weibleinweihrauch*. O. occurring in tears agglutinated in pairs so as to resemble the female breasts; considered by Pliny the purest in quality. [A. 496; B. 77, 180 (a, 35).]—**GUMMI-resina o.** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See **INDIAN o.** Lat., *o. indicum*. Ger., *indischer Weihrauch*. The o. of commerce; so called because Bombay is the chief emporium for the drug. It was for a long time erroneously identified with the product of *Boswellia serrata* (see **INDIAN FRANKINCENSE**), and is still described by many authors as differing from Arabian or African o. especially in being more staccatitic in shape. It is probable that an inferior *luban mayeti* has been described under this name, which, according to Garcias da Horta, is often applied by the Arabs to a dark-colored variety of o. Birdwood asserts that it is o. produced in India. [A. 496; B. 5, 18, 77, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**MALE o.** Lat., *o. masculum*. Ger., *Männlein-weihrauch*. O. occurring in globular drops. The term is now applied in commerce to Arabian o. to distinguish it from East Indian o., which is said to occur in more staccatitic forms. [A. 496; B. 77, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. electum, O. in granis.** Ger., *auserlesener Weihrauch, Weihrauch in Körnern*. The purest kind of o.; o. in tears and roundish pieces of a clear, bright color. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**O. in sortis.** Ger., *ordrindrer (oder gemeiner) Weihrauch, Weihrauch in Sorten*. O. as it often occurs in commerce, in pieces of various shapes mixed with fragments of bark. [B. 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. masculum.** See **MALE o.**—**O. pulveratum** [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre d'oliban* [Fr. Cod.]. O. dried at a temperature of 25° C. pounded in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 80 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.], or a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.] (without residue [Swed. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**O. silvestre.** Ger., *gemeine Weihrauch* (1st def.), *Waldrauch* (1st def.), *Ameisen-Weihrauch* (3d def.), *Waldweihrauch* (3d def.). 1. The resin of *Abies excelsa* when harmed into grains and lumps. 2. In America, a common frankincense (q. v.). 3. The resinous parts of the nests of the wood-ant (*Formica rufa*). [B. 180 (a, 35, 50).]—**O. terrestre.** See **O. silvestre** (3d def.).

OLIBENE, n. Ol'i2b-en. A hydrocarbon, C₁₁H₁₆, found in oil of olibanum. [B. 5 (a, 38).]

OLIDINIC ACID, n. Ol-i2d-i2n'i2k. Fr., *acide olidinique*. A crystalline acid, C₁₂H₁₄O₄HO=C(C₁₂H₁₃O₂), produced by the action of potassium hydrate on oleic acid. [B. 46 (a, 50); B. 93 (a, 14).]

OLIGÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ol-i2g(i2g)-em(a2-e2m)-i2-a2. From ὀλίγος, little, and αἷμα, blood. Ger., *Öligämie*. Poverty of the blood in the sense of diminution in the volume of the whole blood of the body. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**O. serosa.** See **HYDREMIA**.—**O. sicca.** O. caused by thickening of the blood. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**O. vera.** O. resulting from a sudden loss of blood. [A. 326 (a, 21).]

OLIGÆMYDRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ol-i2g(i2g)-e2m(a2-e2m)-i2d(u4d)-i2-a2. From ὀλίγος, little, αἷμα, blood, and ὕδωρ, water. Fr., *oligémie*. See **HYDREMIA**.

OLIGANTHOUS, adj. Ol-i2g-a2nth'u2s. Lat., *oliganthus* (from ὀλίγος, few, and ἄνθος, a flower). Fr., *oliganthe*. Of a capit-

lum, few-flowered. The *Oligantheae* of Schultz are a subdivision of the *Euvernoniaceae*. [B, 36, 42, 170 (a, 35).]

OLIGIDRIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o^2(i^2)g\text{-}i^2d(ed)/ri^2a^2$. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, little, and $\acute{\iota}\delta\rho\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, sweat. Fr., *olidrie*. See ISCHIDROSIS.

OLIGOBLENNIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o^2(o^2)\text{-}bl\acute{e}n^2ni^2a^2$. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, little, and $\beta\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha$, mucus. Fr., *oligoblennie*. Ger., *Schleim-mangel*. Defective secretion of mucus. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14, 43).]

OLIGOCARPOUS, adj. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}ka^2rp^2u^2s$. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, few, and $\kappa\alpha\rho\acute{\rho}\iota\varsigma$, fruit. Fr., *oligocarpe*. Having few seeds or fruits: of soil, having few spore-cases. [B, 19 (a, 35); L, 41, 107, 180 (a, 43).]

OLIGOCHOLIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o^2(o^2)\text{-}kol(ch^2o^2l)^2i^2a^2$. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, little, and $\chi\omicron\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, bile. Fr., *oligocholie*. See ACHOLIA (1st def.).

OLIGOCROM-EMIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o^2(o^2)\text{-}krom(ch^2rom)^2em(a^2e^2m)^2i^2a^2$. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, little, $\chi\rho\acute{o}\mu\alpha$, color, and $\alpha\iota\mu\alpha$, blood. Ger., *Oligochromämie*. Deficiency of hematin in the blood. [D.]

OLIGOCHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o^2(o^2)\text{-}kro(ch^2ro)^2si^2s$. Gen., *-chros^2eos (-is)*. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, little, and $\chi\rho\acute{o}\sigma\iota\varsigma$, a coloring. Diminution of hemoglobin in the individual blood-corpuscles. [L, 20 (a, 34).]

OLIGOCHYLIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o^2(o^2)\text{-}kil(ch^2u^2l)^2i^2a^2$. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, little, and $\chi\upsilon\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, chyle. Fr., *oligochylie*. See ACHYLIA (2d def.).

OLIGOCHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o^2(o^2)\text{-}ki^2m(ch^2u^2m)^2i^2e^2a^2$. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, small, and $\chi\upsilon\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, juice. Fr., *oligochymie*. See ACHYMOSIS.

OLIGOCOPRIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o^2(o^2)\text{-}ko^2p^2ri^2a^2$. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, little, and $\kappa\omicron\pi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, excrement. Fr., *oligocoprie*. See ACOPROSIS.

OLIGOCYTH-EMIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o^2(o^2)\text{-}si^2th(ku^2th)^2em(a^2e^2m)^2i^2a^2$. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, small, $\kappa\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, a cell, and $\alpha\iota\mu\alpha$, blood. Fr., *oligocythémie*. Ger., *Oligocythämie*. Deficiency of red blood-corpuscles. [D, 3.]

OLIGODACRYA (Lat.), n. pl. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o^2(o^2)\text{-}da^2k(da^2k)^2ri^2a^2$. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, little, and $\delta\alpha\kappa\rho\upsilon\alpha$, a tear. Fr., *oligodacrie*. See ADACRYA.

OLIGOGALACTIA (Lat.), **OLIGOGALIA** (Lat.), n's f. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o^2(o^2)\text{-}gal^2(a^2l)^2a^2k(a^2k)^2shi^2(t)^2i^2a^2$, $gal^2(a^2l)^2i^2a^2$. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, slight, and $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha$, milk. Fr., *oligogalie*. See AGALACTIA.

OLIGOGLLOBULIE (Fr.), n. f. $O\text{-}le\text{-}go\text{-}glo\text{-}bu^2le$. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, slight, and $globulus$, a small globe. See OLIGOCYTH-EMIA.

OLIGOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o^2(o^2)\text{-}man^2(ma^2n)^2i^2a^2$. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, slight, and $\mu\alpha\nu\acute{\iota}\alpha$, madness. Fr., *oligomanie*. A form of insanity which, although potentially affecting all the mental faculties and operations, apparently involves only a part, such as the emotions, the intellect, or the will, or certain manifestations only of a faculty of the mind. [N. Y. Med. Jour., 1887, p. 701 (a, 34).] Cf. MONOMANIA.—**Abulic** o. See ABOLLOMANIA.—**Affective** o. See MANIA sine delirio.—**Agoraphobic** o. See AGORAPHOBIA.—**Claustrophobic** o. See CLAUSTROPHOBIA.—**Intellectual** o. See INTELLECTUAL MONOMANIA.—**Mysophobic** o. See MYSOPHOBIA.

OLIGOMEROUS, adj. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o^2m^2e^2r^2u^2s$. Lat., *oligomerus*. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, few, and $\mu\epsilon\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, a part. Fr., *oligomère*. Ger., *armgliedrig*. Of a flower, having few members. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

OLIGOPEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o^2(o^2)\text{-}pe^2ps^2i^2a^2$. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, slight, and $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\psi\iota\varsigma$, digestion. Enfeeblement of gastric digestion. [a, 34.]

OLIGOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o^2p^2o^2r^2u^2s(u^2s)$. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, little, and $\phi\omicron\phi\epsilon\iota\tau$, to bear. Fr., *oligophore*. Ger., *wenigtragend*. Bearing but little fruit. [a, 14.]

OLIGOPIONIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o^2(o^2)\text{-}pi^2pe^2-on^2i^2a^2$. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, slight, and $\pi\acute{\iota}\omega\upsilon$, fat. Fr., *oligopionie*. See EMACIATION.

OLIGOPSYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o^2(o^2)\text{-}si^2(su^2)^2ki^2(ch^2i^2)^2i^2a^2$. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, slight, and $\psi\upsilon\chi\eta$, the soul. Fr., *oligopsychie*. 1. See IMBECILITY. 2. Of Hippocrates, syncope. [A, 311 (a, 30).]

OLIGOTIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o^2r^2i^2a^2$. Gr., *ολιγοτία*. Of Snell, an apathetic condition observed in various forms of mental disease, in which there is defective susceptibility to external influences. [N. Lond. Med. Rev. and Rec., 1879, p. 244 (a, 34).]

OLIGOSTIALIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o^2(o^2)\text{-}si^2(st)^2a^2l^2i^2a^2$. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, slight, and $\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\alpha\lambda\omicron\nu$, saliva. Fr., *oligostalie*. See APTALIA.

OLIGOSPERMIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o^2(o^2)\text{-}spu^2rm(spe^2rm)^2i^2a^2$. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, slight, and $\sigma\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\mu\alpha$, seed. Fr., *oligospermie*. See ASPERMATISM.

OLIGOSPONDYLOUS, adj. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}spo^2nd^2i^2u^2s$. Lat., *oligospondylus* (from $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, few, and $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\nu\delta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, a vertebra). Fr., *oligospondyle*. Ger., *armwirbelig*. Having few vertebrae. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OLIGOSTEATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}ste^2a^2t^2o^2s^2i^2a^2$. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, few, and $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau$, fat. Of Eichhorst, a diminution of the sebaceous secretion. [a, 34.]

OLIGOTRICHIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o^2(o^2)\text{-}tri^2(tri^2ch^2)^2i^2a^2$. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, few, and $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\chi\eta$, a hair. Fr., *oligotrichie*. Ger., *Oligotrichie*. See ALOPECIA and ALOPECIA congenita.

OLIGOTROPHOUS, adj. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}tro^2ph^2o^2u^2s$. Lat., *oligotrophus* (from $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, slight, and $\tau\rho\acute{\phi}\acute{o}\varsigma$, to nourish). Fr., *oligotrophe*, *oligotrophique*. Innutritious. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

OLIGOZOOSPERMIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}o\text{-}zo\text{-}o\text{-}spu^2rm(spe^2rm)^2i^2a^2$. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, few, $\zeta\omega\omicron\nu$, an animal, and $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, resemblance. Of De Sinéty, a variety of sterility in the male in which the spermatozooids are diminished in number and activity. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

OLIGURESIA (Lat.), **OLIGURESIS** (Lat.), **OLIGURIA** (Lat.), n's f. $O^2l\text{-}i^2g\text{-}u^2r(ur)^2e(a)^2li^2z^2i^2a^2$, si^2z^2e , $u^2(u)^2ri^2a^2$. Gen., *-res^2eos (-is)*. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, little, and $\acute{\omicron}\upsilon\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, urine. Fr., *oligurésie*. Ger., *Oligurie*. An abnormally diminished secretion or discharge of urine. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

OLIGYDRIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2l\text{-}i^2j(i^2j)^2i^2d(u^2d)^2ri^2a^2$. From $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, little, and $\acute{\iota}\delta\rho\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, sweat. Fr., *olidyrie*, *oligohydrie*. See ISCHIDROSIS.

OLIM, n. See *Solutio CUPRI ammoniacalis*.

OLINIC ACID, n. $O^2l\text{-}i^2n^2ik$. Fr., *acide olinique*. An acid the glyceride of which is present in drying oils, as that of oleic acid is in non-drying oils. [B, 46, 93 (a, 14, 50).]

OLISTHEMA (Lat.), **OLINTHESIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. $O^2l\text{-}i^2s\text{-}the^2tha^2ma^2$, $-si^2s$. Gen., *-thent^2os (-atis)*, *-es^2eos (-is)*. Gr., $\omicron\lambda\iota\sigma\theta\eta\mu\alpha$, $\omicron\lambda\iota\sigma\theta\eta\varsigma$ (from $\omicron\lambda\iota\sigma\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\iota\upsilon$, to slip). See DISLOCATION.

OLIVA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2l\text{-}i^2e^2(v\acute{a})^2wa^2$. Gr., $\acute{\omicron}\lambda\iota\alpha$. 1. The olive-tree or its fruit. [a, 35.] 2. See *OLIVARY BODY*.—**Fructus olivæ**. See *OLIVE* (1st def.).—**Oleum olivæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **O. olivarium** [Ger. Ph.]. See *OLIVE-OIL*.—**Oleum olivarium commune**. Ger., *gemeines Baumöl*. See *HUILE commune*.—**Oleum olivarium virginæ**. See *Virgin-Oil*.—**Oleum olivarium viride** [Ger. Ph.]. See *HUILE fermentée*.—**O. inferior**. See *Inferior olivary body*.—**O. superior**. See *Superior olive*.

OLIVACEOUS, adj. $O^2l\text{-}i^2v\text{-}a^2shu^2s$. Lat., *olivaceus*. Ger., *olivengrün*. Olive-green, brownish-green. [B, 10, 123 (a, 35).]

OLIVARY, adj. $O^2l\text{-}i^2v\text{-}a^2ri^2a$. Lat., *olivaris* (from *oliva*, an olive). Fr., *olivaire*. Pertaining to olives, olive-shaped; as a n., see *OLIVARY BODY*. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

OLIVE, n. $O^2l\text{-}i^2v$. Gr., $\acute{\omicron}\lambda\iota\alpha$. Lat., *oliva*. Fr., o. Ger., O. Sp., *olivo* [Mex. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. The fruit of *Olea europæa*; also an o.-bearing tree. [B, 173 (a, 35).] 2. Any o.-shaped body, especially the olivary body. [a, 17].—**California o.** The *Oreodaphne californica*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Chinese o.** The oil-producing shrub of *Cassia tor*, common. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Common o.** See *Olea europæa*.—**Cultivated o.** See *Olea sativa*.—**External accessory o.** See *External accessory olivary nucleus*.—**Grosse O.** (Ger.). See *Corpus dentatum olivæ* and *Corpus dentatum cerebelli*.—**Huile d'o.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *O.-oil*.—**Inferior o.** See *Inferior olivary body*.—**Inner (or internal) accessory o.** See *Internal accessory olivary nucleus*.—**Mesial accessory o.** See *Internal accessory olivary nucleus*.—**Obere O.** (Ger.). See *Superior olivary body*.—**O. accessoire externe** (Fr.). See *External accessory olivary nucleus*.—**O. accessoire interne** (Fr.). See *Internal accessory olivary nucleus*.—**O. cérébelleuse** (Fr.). See *Corpus dentatum olivæ*.—**O. du cerveau** (Fr.). See *Corpus dentatum olivæ*.—**O. lees bath.** A bath in the preparation of which the lees of olive-oil are used. [a, 48.]—**O'-negrin** (Ger.). See *OLIVACEOUS*.

O'-oil. Lat., *oleum olivæ* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. (seu *olivarum* [Ger. Ph.]). Fr., *huile d'o.* (ou *d'olivier*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Ölöl, Baumöl*. Sweet-oil, salad-oil; a pale-yellow or greenish-yellow non-drying oil of feeble odor and bland taste, obtained by expression from the pulp of the ripe fruits of *Olea europæa*. Its sp. gr. at 17° C. is about 0.916. It consists chiefly of a liquid portion (olein) and a concrete portion composed mainly of tripalmitin, and is separable by pressure at a temperature a few degrees above 7° C. It also contains an acid, regarded as arachic acid, and traces of cholesterol and chlorophyll. O.-oil is used as a very mild laxative, as a vehicle for stronger drugs, and as an external protective application to irritated or denuded surfaces. It is chiefly used, however, as a nutritious article of diet, and in pharmacy as a constituent in cerates, ointments, liniments, etc. [B, 18, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O.-tree**. The green *Olea europæa*. [a, 35.]—**O.-tree gum**. Fr., *gomme d'olivier*. Lecca (or Lucca) gum; a substance resembling a gum-resin, exuding from the bark of o.-trees, especially of old trees. It contains resin, a small proportion of benzoic acid, and olive. Anciently it was used medicinally. It is used in Italy as a perfume. [B, 5, 7, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O.-wood**. 1. The yellowish wood of *Olea europæa*. 2. In New South Wales, the *Elaeodendron australe* and *Elaeodendron integrifolium*. 3. In the East Indies, the *Elaeodendron orientale*. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Outer accessory o.** See *External accessory olivary nucleus*.—**Sand-o.** See *Dodonæa thumbergia*.—**Spurge-o.** 1. See *CNEORUM tricoctum*. 2. See *DAPHNE mezereum*.—**Superior accessory o.** Ger., *obere Nebeno*. See *Superior accessory olivary nucleus*.—**Superior o.** 1. See *Corpus dentatum olivæ*. 2. See *NUCLEUS of the trapezium*.—**Superior o. of Lays**. See *NUCLEUS of the tegmentum*.—**Sweet-scented o.** The *Osmanthus fragrans*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Untere O.** (Ger.). See *Inferior olivary body*.—**Upper o.** See *NUCLEUS of the trapezium*.—**Wild o.** The *Olea oleaster*, *Elaeagnus angustifolia*, *Daphne thymelæa*, *Rhus cotinus*, and other species of *Olea*, *Bucida*, etc. [B, 18, 177, 275 (a, 35).]

OLIVELLA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2l\text{-}i^2e^2(v\acute{e})^2l^2(we^2l)^2a^2$. See *CNEORUM tricoctum*.

OLIVERIN, n. $O^2l\text{-}i^2v^2e^2r\text{-}i^2n$. A substance prepared from the bark of *Olea europæa*; used as a substitute for quinine. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxv, 188, 189 (a, 50).]

OLIVETIER (Fr.), n. *O.-lev-te-a*. 1. Of Lamarck, the genus *Elaeodendron*. 2. The *Elaeodendron indicum*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

OLIVIER (Fr.), n. *O.-le-ve-a*. See *Olea*.—**Gomme d'o.** See *OLIVE-tree gum*.—**Huile d'o.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *OLIVE-OIL*.—**O. de sable**. See *DODONÆA angustifolia*.—**O. nain**. See *CNEORUM tricoctum*.—**Petit o.** The *Cneorum tricoctum*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

OLIVIFORM, adj. $O^2l\text{-}i^2v\text{-}i^2fo^2rm$. Lat., *oliviformis*, *oliviformis* (from *oliva*, an olive, and *forma*, form). Fr., *oliviforme*. Ger., *olivienförmig*. Olive-shaped. [L, 41, 180 (a, 43).]

OLIVIL, n. $O^2l\text{-}i^2v\text{-}i^2l$. A crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{11}O_5$, forming a constituent of the resin of wild olives and crystallizing

from alcohol as white needles having a sweetish and bitter taste but no odor, melting at 120° C. and solidifying to an amorphous mass which melts at 70° C. It crystallizes from hot water in star-shaped groups of prisms containing 1 molecule of water. Its vapor is used for fumigating sick-rooms in Italy. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

OLIVILE (Fr.), n. O-le-vel. A substance (of the doubtful formula $C_{14}H_{11}O_5$) extracted from olive-tree gum. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

OLIVIN, n. Ol'iv-īn. From *oliva*, an olive. Fr., *olivine*. Ger., O. 1. A dark-green variety of chrysolite. 2. A resinoid substance (of the doubtful formula $C_{14}H_{11}O_5$), probably an impure salicrhetin, obtained by heating salicin with sulphuric acid. [B, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

OLIVITE, n. Ol'iv-ī-tē. Fr., o. Ger., *Olivit*. A substance obtained by Landner by treating the leaves or unripe fruit of the olive-tree with hydrochloric or sulphuric acid and precipitating with water. [B, 38, 48 (a, 14).]

OLLAR, adj. Ol'lar. Lat., *ollaris* (from *olla*, a jar). Fr., *ollaire*. Gr., *kopartia*. Of plant-organs, kettle-shaped. 2. Plastic; easily molded into vessels.

OLMÜTZ, n. Ol'm'ut-z. A place in Moravia, Austria, where there is a sulphurous spring; also a bathing establishment. [L, 135 (a, 50).]

OLOPHYCTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ol(ol')-o(ol')-H(ik)(u)(k)'ti's. Gen., *-phyctidos (-idis)*. Gr., *ὀλοφύκτις*. Fr., *olophyctide*. Of Allbert, a term for all forms of herpes (2d def.) except zoster, together with the strophulus volutatus of Willan and certain forms of miliaria. [G, 7.]—**O. hydroica**. Fr., *olophyctide hydroïque*. Of Allbert, see *MILIARIA rubra* and *MILIARIA crystallina*.—**O. labialis**. Fr., *olophyctide labiale*. See *HERPES facialis*.—**O. miliaris**. Fr., *olophyctide miliaire*. Of Allbert, the herpes iris and herpes circinatus of Willan. [G, 7.]—**O. progenialis**. Fr., *olophyctide progenital*. Of Allbert, see *HERPES progenitalis*.—**O. probialis**. Fr., *olophyctide probiale*. Of Allbert, see *HERPES facialis*.—**O. volatica**. Fr., *olophyctide volatile*. Of Allbert, see *STROPHULUS volutatus*.

OLOPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ol'o(o')-fon'ī'a. From *ὄλος*, whole, and *φωνή*, the voice. Congenital malformation of the vocal organs. [E.]—**O. labii lobata**. See *HARELIP*.—**O. lingue frenata**. See *ANKYLOGLOSSUM* (1st def.).

OLUS (Lat.), n. n. Ol(o')-u's(u's). Gen., *ol'eris*. Ger., *Küchengewächs*. Written also *holus*. A culinary plant, a pot-herb. [B, 116, 121 (a, 35).]—**O. album**. The *Valerianella olitoria*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**O. aureum**. The *Atriplex hortense*.

OLVERA (Sp.), n. Ol-va-ra'. A place in the province of Cadiz, Spain, where there is a cold sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

OLY, n. The oily scum on a melted metal. [Ruland (A, 325 [a, 48]).]

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS, n. Ol'īmp'p'z. A place in Bath County, Kentucky, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

OMACEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Om'ac(om)-a(a')-se'f(ke'f)-a'zī. [a]l'ī-a'zī. Fr., *omacéphalie*. The condition of an omacephalus. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

OMACEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Om'ac(om)-a(a')-se'f(ke'f)-a'zī. [a]l'ī-a'zī(u's). From *ὄμος*, the shoulder, *ἀκέφαλος*, without a head. Fr., *omacéphale*. Gr., *Omacephale*. Of C. St. Hilaire, a monster having a large but badly shaped head and with only the face distinct, with rudimentary sensory organs and no thoracic members. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

OMAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Om'ac(om)-a(a')-g(a'g)-ra'. From *ὄμος*, the shoulder, and *ἀγρα*, a seizure. Fr., *omagre*. Ger., *Schultergicht*. Gout in the shoulder. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OMALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Om-a(a')-l'jī-zī-a'. From *ὄμος*, the shoulder, and *ἀλγος*, pain. Fr., *omalgie*. Ger., *Omalgie*. Pain in or about the shoulder. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

OMARTHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Om-a(a')-rthi(re)'ti's. Gen., *-thritidos (-idis)*. From *ὄμος*, the shoulder, and *ἀρθρον*, a joint. Fr., *omarthrite*. Ger., *Schultergelenkentzündung*. Inflammation of the shoulder joint. [E.]

OMARTHROACE (Lat.), n. f. Om-a(a')-rth-ro'k'a'-se(ka). Gen., *-thro'aces*. From *ὄμος*, the shoulder, *ἀρθρον*, a joint, and *κακός*, evil. Fr., o. Ger., *Schultergelenkübél*. Disease of the articular surfaces of the shoulder joint. [E.]

OMASSUM (Lat.), **OMASUM** (Lat.), n's n. Om(o'm)-a's(a's)-su'm(su'm). -a's(a's)-su'm(u'm). Ger., *Faltenmagen*. The manyplies, psalterium, or third stomach of ruminants; the pouch into which their food passes after having been masticated a second time. Its internal surface consists of many folds of the mucous membrane, studded on the edges with hard papillae. Between these folds the food is grasped and still further triturated before passing into the abomasum. [L.]

OMATEAL, adj. O-ma't'e'al. Pertaining to the omateum. [J.]

OMATEUM (Lat.), n. n. Om'a't'e(a't)-e'u'm(u'm). Of Lankester and Bourne, all the soft structures of the eyes of arthropods, as distinguished from the cuticular lens. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xiii, p. 177 (J).]

OMBELE (Fr.), n. n. Om'be-lē. See *UMBEL*.

OMBILIC (Fr.), n. Om'be-lek. See *UMBILICUS*.—**O. abdominal**. The umbilicus.—**O. amniotique**. The line of union of the folds of the amnion on the dorsal aspect of the embryo.—**O. eutané**. The navel.—**O. de la caduque**. The point at which the fecundated ovum within the uterus still remains for a time uncovered by the uterine mucous membrane in which it is imbedded, and by which, until the latter closes over it, it communicates with the

general cavity of the uterus. [A, 18.]—**O. intestinal**. The region of communication between the umbilical vesicle and the intestine at an early period of embryonic development; it afterward becomes narrowed to the form of a pedicle, and is then called the vitello-intestinal duct. [A, 18.]—**O. postérieur**. See *O. amniotique*.—**O. ventral**. The umbilicus.

OMBILICATION (Fr.), n. Om'be-le-ka'-se-o'nē. From *umbilicus*, the navel. See *UMBILICATION*.

OMBILIQUE (Fr.), adj. Om'be-le-ka. See *UMBILICATE*.

OMBRAGE (Fr.), n. Om'bra-zh. See *ALBUGO* (1st def.).

OMBREUX (Fr.), adj. Om'br-u's. See *UMEROSE*.

OMELYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Om-el(al)'i(u')-si's. Gen., *-ys'eos (-el'ysis)*. Gr., *ὀμέλυνσις*. Fr., *omélyse*. Bruised meal of raw grain, especially barley or wheat, used chiefly for poultices. [A, 811 (a, 21).]

OMÈNE (Fr.), n. O-mē'n. A place in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland, where there is a saline spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

OMENTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Om-e(ol)'nt(i-e)'ti's. Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. Fr., *omentite*. Ger., *Netzentzündung*. Inflammation of the omentum. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

OMENTOCLE (Lat.), n. f. Om-e(ol)'nt(o's)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., om-e'nt-o'sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. From *omentum* (q. v.), and *κλῆν*, a tumor. See *EPIPOLECE*.

OMENTULUM (Lat.), n. n. Om-e(ol)'nt(u'l)(u'l)-u'm(u'm). Dim. of *omentum*. Fr., *omentule*. The lesser omentum. [L.]—**Omentula intestini crassi**. A number of short, irregularly rounded, fatty, tassel-like epiploic appendices of the tænia coli lateralis of the large intestine. [L, 115 (a, 50).]

OMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Om-e(ol)'nt(u'm)(u'm). Fr., o. Ger., *Netz*. A double fold of the peritonæum connecting one abdominal viscus with another. [L.] See *Great o.*—**Gastric o.**, **Gastrocolic o.** See *Great o.*—**Gastro-hepatic o.** See *Lesser o.*—**Gastro-splenic o.** See *Gastro-splenic LIGAMENT*.—**Greater o.**, **Great o.**, Lat., o. majus. Ger., *grosse Netz*. A duplication of the peritonæum which descends from the lower border of the stomach in front of the intestines to the level of the pelvis, where it turns and ascends to the colon, which, after separating, it includes between its two layers. Above the colon it consists of two layers, and below it of four. The layers are separable in the young, but not in the adult. It contains more or less adipose tissue, and on the left side is continuous with the gastro-splenic o. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Hepato-gastric o.**, **Lesser o.**, Lat., o. minus. Ger., *kleines Netz*. A double layer of the peritonæum which extends between the transverse fissure of the liver and the lesser curvature of the stomach. On the left side the two layers include the œsophagus, but on the right they form a free margin, and inclose the hepatic vessels and nerves and the ductus choledochus communis. Its superior layer is continued on to the inferior surface of the liver and the lesser curvature of the stomach, and the inferior layer on to the posterior surface of the stomach and the lower posterior aspect of the liver. Posterior to it lies the foramen of Winslow. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**O. arietinum**. Sp., *redón del carnero* (Sp. Ph.). The o. of the sheep. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Omenta cerebri**. An old term for the cerebral meninges. [L.]—**O. colicum**. That portion of the great o. in fetal life which becomes in the adult the hepato-colic ligament. [L.]—**O. gastro-colicum**. See *Great o.*—**O. gastro-hepaticum**. See *Lesser o.*—**O. majus**. See *Great o.*—**O. minus**. See *Lesser o.*—**O. osseum**. See *PERIOSTEUM*.

OMGUELER, n. An undetermined root of Senegal, used as an antidyenteric. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

OMICHESES (Lat.), n. f. Om(o'm)-i'k(ech')-e(a)'si's. Gen., *-es'eos (-is)*. From *ὀμχω*, to urinate. Fr., *omichèse*. Ger., *Harnen*. Urination. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OMICHEMA (Lat.), n. n. Om(a'm)-i'k(ech')-ma'. Gen., *-ich'matos (-atis)*. Gr., *ὀμχμα*. See *URINE*.

OMICHYMYL, n. Om'o-i'k'mi'l. Fr., *omichmyle*. Ger., O. A radicle supposed to occur in urine. Its composition is not known. [L, 41 (a, 43).]—**O. oxide**. Of Scharling, a resinous substance contained in the ethereal extract of urine; easily soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkalies. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

OMICHOIC ACID, n. Om'o-i'k-o'i'zīk. A red resinous substance. $C_5H_2NO_4$. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 715 (a, 50).]

OMICHOLIN, n. Om'o-i'k-ol'īn. A red resinous substance, having approximately the composition $C_{14}H_{19}NO_5$; one of the substances which compose urine in its solid state. [B, 92 (a, 14).] ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 714 (a, 50).]

OMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Om(i'e)'ti's. Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. From *ὄμος*, the shoulder. Fr., *omitite*. Ger., *Schultergelenkentzündung*. Inflammation in or about the shoulder joint. [E.]

OMMA (Lat.), n. n. Om'ma'. Gen., *om'matos (-atis)*. Gr., *ὀμμα*. See *EYE* (1st def.).

OMMATIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Om'ma'ti(m'a')-i'di'p-i'm(u'm). Gr., *ὀμματίδιον* (dim. of *ὀμμα*, the eye). One of the numerous segments of which the compound eye of a crustacean is made up. [L.]

OMNIVOROUS, adj. Om-ni'v-or'u's. From *omnis*, all, and *vovare*, to devour. Fr., *omnivore*. Ger., *allesfressend*. Feeding indiscriminately on all sorts of food. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

OMO-ATLANTICUS (Lat.), n. m. Om(o'o')-a'ti(e't)-la'ti(n'a')-ti'k-u's(u's). From *ὄμος*, the shoulder, and *ἀτλας*, the atlas. See *LEVATOR anguli scapulae*.

OMOBRACHIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Om(o'o')-bra'k(i-bra'ch')-i'a(a')-l'i's. Fr., *omobrachial*. See *CORACO-BRACHIALIS*.

OMOCEACE (Lat.), n. f. Om-o'k'a'-se(ka). Gen., *-oc'aces*. From *ὄμος*, the shoulder, and *κακός*, evil. Fr., *omocace*. Ger.,

Schulterübel. Of Lobstein, a disease affecting the shoulder. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OMO-CERVICALIS (Lat.), n. m. Om-o-(o³)-su²r-(ke²r)-vi²k-(wek)-u¹(u¹)-a³/ri²s. From *omos*, the shoulder, and *cervix*, the neck. See *LEVATOR anguli scapuli*.

OMOCLAVICULAR, adj. Om'o-²klav-i²k-u¹l-a³r. From *omos*, the shoulder, and *clavicula*, the clavicle. Fr., *omo-claviculaire*. See *CORACO-CLAVICULAR*.

OMOCLAVICULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Om-o-(o³)-kla(kla²)-vi²k-(w¹ik)-u¹(u¹)-a³/ri²s. See *CORACOCLAVICULARIS*.

OMOCLEIDOHYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Om-o-(o³)-klid(kle²-i²d)-o-(o³)-hi(hu²)-o-(o³)-i²d(ed)²e-u³s(u³s). From *omos*, the shoulder, *kleis*, the clavicle, and *voeids*, hyoid. An anomalous portion of the omohyoid muscle arising from the clavicle. [L, 332.]

OMOCOTYLE (Lat.), n. f. Om-o-(o³)-ko²t²i²l(u¹)-e(a). Gen., -cotyles. From *omos*, the shoulder, and *κοτύλη*, a cup. Fr., *omocotyle*. Ger., *Schultergelenkspfanne*. The glenoid cavity of the neck of the scapula. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OMODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Om-o-(o³)-di²m(du²n)²i²a³. From *omos*, the shoulder, and *δύνη*, pain. Ger., *Omodynise*. See *OMALGIA*.

OMO-HYOID, adj. Om'o-hi²oid. From *omos*, the shoulder, v, upslon, and *είδος*, resemblance. Pertaining to or connected with the hyoid bone and the scapula; as a n., the omohyoides. [L.]

OMO-HYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Om-o-(o³)-hi(hu²)-o-(o³)-i²d(ed)²e-u³s(u³s). From *omos*, the shoulder, and *voeids*, hyoid. Fr., *omo-(ou) omoplat-, ou scapulo-* hyoidien. Ger., *Schulterblatzenbeinmuskel*, *Schulterzungenbeinmuskel*, *Rabenschnabelfortsatz-zungenbeinmuskel*. 1. A diaphragic muscle attached to the upper border of the scapula, and inserted into the lower border of the body of the hyoid bone. Behind the sterno-mastoides it becomes tendinous, and passes through a reflection of the deep cervical fascia. It acts as a depressor and retractor of the hyoid bone. 2. The analogue of the o. m. found in most quadruped mammals, except the *Carnivora*. [L.]

OMOIDEUM (Lat.), n. n. Om-o-(o³)-i²d(ed)²e-u³m(u³m). From *omos*, the shoulder, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *omoide*. The pterygoid bone of a bird's skull. [A, 515 (a, 48).]

OMOLINON (Lat.), n. n. Om-o-(o³)-lin(len)²o²n. Gr., *ώμολινον*. Fr., *omolin*. Crude or raw flux. [A, 325.]

OMOLITA (Lat.), n. f. Om-o²l-i(e)²ta³. From *omos*, the shoulder. See *SUPRASCAPULAR BONE*.

OMOPHAGOUS, adj. Om-o²f-a²g-u³s. Lat., *omophagus* (from *omos*, raw, and *φαγέιν*, to eat. Fr., *omophage*. Subsisting on raw food. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

OMOPLATA (Lat.), n. f. Om-o²p-la²(la²)-ta³. From *omos*, the shoulder, and *πλάτη*, a flat surface. See *SCAPULA*.

OMOPLATE, n. Om'o-plat-. From *omos*, the shoulder, and *πλάτη*, a flat surface. Fr., o. 1. See *SCAPULA*. 2. See *Supraclavicular BONE*.—**O. alile** (Fr.). A "winged shoulder-blade," an indication in children of a predisposition to pulmonary phthisis. [L, 88 (a, 50).]

OMOPLATOHYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Om-o-(o³)-pla(pla²)-to-(o³)-hi(hu²)-o-(o³)-i²d(ed)²e-u³s(u³s). Fr., *omo-plat-hyoidien*. See *OMOHYOIDEUS*.

OMOSTERNAL, adj. Om-o-su²r'n¹l. Pertaining to or connected with the omosternum or the sternum and the scapula. [L, 153.]

OMOSTERNUM (Lat.), n. n. Om-o-(o³)-stu²r'aiste²m'u³m(u³m). From *omos*, the shoulder, and *στέρνον*, the sternum. See *EPISTRERNUM* (2d def.).

OMOSTROPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Om-o-(o³)-stro²f-os²i²s. Gen., -os²eos (-is). From *omos*, the shoulder, and *στρέφω*, to turn about. Fr., *omostrophose*. Ger., *Schulterverrenkung*. Dislocation of the shoulder. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OMOTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Om-o-(o³)-to(to²)/shi²(ki²)-a³. Gr., *ώμοτοκία* (from *ώμος*, untimely, and *τόκος*, childbirth). Fr., *omotocie*. Miscarriage, premature delivery. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OMO-TRACHÉLIEN (Fr.). n. O-mo-tra²-ka-le-a³n². From *omos*, the shoulder, and *τράχηλος*, the throat. See *LEVATOR CLAVICULAE*. [L, 87 (a, 30).]

OMOTRAPEZIAL, adj. Om'o-tra²p-e²zi²l. Fr., *omo-trapézien*. Pertaining to or situated between the trapezius and the omohyoides. [L.]

OMOTRIβES (Lat.), n. n. Om-o²t²ri²b-ez(e²s). Gr., *ομοτριβές*. Of Galien, a refrigerant and astringent oil expressed from unripe olives. [A, 325.]

OMYODES (Lat.), n. m. Om-o-(o³)-i(u³)-od²ez(as). See *OMOHYOIDEUS*.

OMPHACIUM (Lat.), n. n. O²m-f-a²(a²)/shi²(ki²)-u³m(u³m). Gr., *ομφάκιον* (from *ομφα*, an unripe grape). Verjuice; an old preparation consisting of the expressed juice of unripe grapes made into a syrup with sugar. It was used in epilepsy, etc. [B, 45; B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]

OMPHACOMEL, n. O²m-f-a²k-o²m-e²l. Gr., *ομφακόμηλι* (from *ομφα*, an unripe grape, and *μέλι*, honey). Of old writers, a potion of verjuice and honey. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

OMPHALEA (Lat.), n. f. O²m-f-a²(a²)/le-a³. From *ομφαλός*, the navel. Fr., *omphalier*. Ger., *Grüthling*. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants of the *Crotonaceae*. [B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. cordata**, **O. diandra**. Fr., *omphalier à feuilles ovales*, *liane porpae* (ou à l'arce). One oil plant; a species indigenous to Guiana and the West Indies. The seeds are edible after extracting the embryo, which is purgative. The leaves are used as a detergent for wounds and chronic ulcers. The plant yields caoutchouc. [B, 19, 173, 180,

275 (a, 35).]—**O. nucifera**, **O. triandra**. Fr., *noisetier de Saint Dominique*. Cob-nut of Jamaica, nut-tree of the Antilles; a caoutchouc-yielding tree growing in the West Indies and on the Magdalena River. The edible seeds contain a fatty oil which is used in thoracic and abdominal inflammations. The slightly astringent flowers are used as a diuretic. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

OMPHALECTOMY, n. O²m-f-a²-e²kt²om-i². From *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *έκτομή*, a cutting out. Excision of the umbilicus. [a, 84.]

OMPHALELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O²m-f-a²(a²)-e²lk-os²i²s. Gen., -cos²eos (-is). From *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *έλκος*, ulceration. Fr., *Nabelgeschwür*. Ulceration or an ulcer of the umbilicus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OMPHALEXOCHE (Lat.), n. f. O²m-f-a²(a²)-e²x-o²(o²)-ke(-ch²a). Gen., -ex²oches. From *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *έξοχή*, a prominence. See *EXOMPHALOS*.

OMPHALIC, adj. O²m-f-a²i²ik. Gr., *ομφαλικός* (from *ομφαλός*, the navel). Lat., *omphalicus*. Fr., *omphalique*. See *UMBILICAL*.

OMPHALISTER (Lat.), n. m. O²m-f-a²(a²)-ist²u³r(a). Gen., -er²os (-is). Gr., *ομφαλιστήρ* (from *ομφαλός*, the navel). Fr., *omphalístère*. Ger., *Nabelschürmesser*. A knife for cutting the umbilical cord. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OMPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. O²m-f-a²(a²)-i(e)²tis. Gen., -it²idos (-idis). From *ομφαλός*, the navel. Fr., *omphalite*. Ger., *Nabelentzündung*. Inflammation of the umbilicus. [L, 49, 50 (a, 14, 43).]—**O. neonatorum**. See *FUNGUS umbilicalis*.

OMPHALOBIMUM (Lat.), n. n. O²m-f-a²(a²)-ob(o²b)²i²-u³m(u³m). A genus of trees and shrubs, of the *Connaraceae*, referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Connarus*. [B, 19, 42 (a, 33).]—**O. pinatum**. An East Indian tree with a black bark of blood-red color on the inner side. The fruits, an oil prepared from them, and the leaves are used as discutients. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

OMPHALOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. O²m-f-a²(a²)-o-(o³)-ka²rp²-u³s(u³s). Gr., *ομφαλοκαρπός* (from *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *καρπός*, fruit). Of the ancients, the *Galium aparine*. [B, 88 (a, 50); B, 114, 115, 121 (a, 35).]

OMPHALOCELE (Lat.), n. f. O²m-f-a²(a²)-o-(o³)-se(ka)²le(la). In Eng., *o²m-f-a²-o-sel*. Gen., -cel²es. From *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *έκχη*, a tumor. See *UMBILICAL HERNIA*.

OMPHALODES (Lat.), adj. O²m-f-a²(a²)-od²ez(as). Gr., *ομφαλώδης* (from *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *είδος*, resemblance). Navel-like.

OMPHALODIUM (Lat.), n. n. O²m-f-a²(a²)-od²i²-u³m(u³m). From *ομφαλώδης*, navel-like. Fr., *omphalode*. Ger., *Nabelgrund*, *Grubengrund*. A protuberant mark (navel) on the hilum of a seed through which pass vessels to the chalazae or raphe. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

OMPHALO-ENTERIC, adj. O²m-f-a²-o-e²nt²-e²r²i²k. Lat., *omphalo-entericus* (from *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *έντερον*, the intestine). Pertaining to or connected with the umbilicus and the intestines. [L.]

OMPHALOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. O²m-f-a²(a²)-o²i²(u³)-si²s. Gen., -ys²eos (-ol²ysis). From *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *λύσις*, a loosening. Fr., *omphalolyse*. Ger., *O*. See *OMPHALOTOMY* (2d def.).

OMPHALO-MESARIC, **OMPHALO-MESENERGIC**, adj^s. O²m-f-a²-o-me²s-a²r-a²i²k, -me²s-e²ne²-e²r²i²k. From *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *μεσάρικον*, the mesentery. Fr., *omphalo-mésarique*, *omphalo-mésentérique*. Ger., *omphalo-mesenterisch*. Pertaining to or connected with the mesentery and the umbilical vesicle. [L.]

OMPHALOMONODIDYMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. O²m-f-a²(a²)-o-(o³)-mo²n-o-(o³)-di²d²i²m(u³m)-i(e). From *ομφαλός*, the navel, *μόνος*, alone, and *δίδυμος*, twin. Ger., *Nabelzwillinge*. Twins united at the umbilicus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OMPHALOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. O²m-f-a²(a²)-o²m²i²(u³)-sez(-kas). Gen., -et²os (-is). From *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Any one of various species of agarics having a navel-shaped pileus. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

OMPHALONCUS (Lat.), n. m. O²m-f-a²(a²)-o²m²ku²s(u³s). From *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *δγκος*, a tumor. Fr., *omphalonicie*. Ger., *Nabelgeschwulst*. A tumor or swelling of the navel. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

OMPHALONEURON (Lat.), n. n. O²m²'fa²(fa²)-o-(o³)-nu²r²-o²n. From *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *νεύρον*, a cord. The umbilical cord. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OMPHALONEURORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. O²m-f-a²(a²)-o-(o³)-nu²r²-o²r-re²x(rax)²i²s. Gen., -rhe²x²eos (-is). From *ομφαλός*, the navel, *νεύρον*, a cord, and *ρήξις*, a bursting. Fr., *omphaloneurorrhéxis*. Laceration of the umbilical cord. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OMPHALONEUROSTREPSIS (Lat.), n. f. O²m-f-a²(a²)-o-(o³)-nu²r²-o-(o³)-stre²p²si²s. Gen., -stre²p²s²eos (-is). From *ομφαλός*, the navel, *νεύρον*, a cord, and *στρέψω*, a turning round. Ger., *Nabelschnurverdréhung*. Torsion of the umbilical cord. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OMPHALOPAGUS (Lat.), n. m. O²m-f-a²(a²)-o²p-a²g²(a²g²)-u³s(u³s). From *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *πυγνύω*, to make fast. A double monstrosity the bodies of which are united at the umbilicus. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

OMPHALOPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. O²m-f-a²(a²)-o-(o³)-fle²b²-i(e)²tis. Gen., -it²idos (-idis). From *ομφαλός*, the navel, and *φλέψ*, a vein. Fr., *omphalophlébite*. Ger., *Nabelvenenentzündung*. Inflammation of the umbilical veins. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]—**O. purulenta**. Of Boilinger, a purulent inflammation of the umbilical vein in new-born calves, followed by secondary abscesses in the liver. [Uffreduzzi, "Arch. p. i. sci. med.," viii, 16; "Ctbl. f. klin. Med.," Mar. 21, 1885, p. 201.]

OMPHALOPHLEGMONÉ (Lat.), n. f. $O^2mf-a^2(a^3)-o(o^3)-fle^3g'mo^2n-e(a)$. Gen., *-phleg'mones*. From *omphalós*, the navel, and *phlegmon*, inflammation. See **OMPHALITIS**.

OMPHALOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. $O^2mf-a^2(a^3)-o(o^3)-fi(fu^6)-ma^3$. Gen., *-phym'atos (-atis)*. From *omphalós*, the navel, and *phúma*, a growth. See **OMPHALONCUS**.

OMPHALOPROPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2mf-a^2(a^3)-o(o^3)-pro^3pt-os'^2s$. Gen., *-tos'eos (-is)*. From *omphalós*, the navel, and *proptosis*, prolapse. See **UMBILICAL HERNIA**.

OMPHALORRHAGE (Lat.), n. f. $O^2mf-a^2(a^3)-o^2r-ra^3g(-ra^3g-e)a$. Gen., *-or'rhages*. From *omphalós*, the navel, and *orrhínnas*, to burst forth. Fr., o. Ger., *Nabelbruch*. Rupture of the umbilical cord. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OMPHALORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2mf-a^2(a^3)-o^2r-ra^3g(-ra^3g-f)a^3$. From *omphalós*, the navel, and *orrhínnas*, to burst forth. Fr., *omphalorrhagie*. Ger., *Nabelblutung*, *Omphalorrhagie*. Hemorrhage from the umbilical cord or region. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

OMPHALORRHÆXIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2mf-a^2(a^3)-o^2r-re^3x(-rax)^2s$. Gen., *-rhe'xios (-is)*. From *omphalós*, the navel, and *orrhínnas*, to burst forth. See **OMPHALONCUBERHEXIS**.

OMPHALORRHEEA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2mf-a^2(a^3)-o^2r-re^3e(-ro'u-e^3-a^3)$. From *omphalós*, the navel, and *reiv*, to flow. Fr., *omphalorrhée*. Ger., *Nabelblutfluss*. A watery discharge from the umbilicus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OMPHALOS (Lat.), n. m. $O^2mf-a^2(a^3)-o^2s$. Gr., *ὀμφαλός*. Fr., *ombilic*. Ger., *Nabel*. See **UMBILICUS**.

OMPHALOSITE (Fr.), adj. $O^2n^2fa-3o-zet$. From *omphalós*, the navel, and *ositos*, food. Receiving nourishment by the navel; the o's of G. St. Fairs are his second order of single monisms, characterized by the absence of the heart and other important organs, receiving nourishment by the umbilical cord alone, and therefore being incapable of extra-uterine life. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

OMPHALOSOTER, n. $O^2mf-a^2(a^3)-o(o^3)-sot'u^6r(ar)$. From *omphalós*, the navel, and *σωτήρ*, a preserver. Schöller's term for a funis-repositor invented by him. [A, 18.]

OMPHALOTACTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. $O^2mf-a^2(a^3)-o(o^3)-ta^3kt(ta^3kt)-e(a)^2r^2-u^6m(u^6m)$. From *omphalós*, the navel, and *τάσσειν*, to arrange. Neugebauer's term for a funis-repositor invented by him. [A, 15.]

OMPHALOTAXIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2mf-a^2(a^3)-o(o^3)-ta^3x(ta^3x)^2s$. Gen., *-tax'eos (-is)*. From *omphalós*, the navel, and *τάσσειν*, to arrange. The replacement of a prolapsed umbilical cord. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

OMPHALOTOMY, n. $O^2mf-a^2-o^2m-i^2$. Gr., *ὀμφαλοτομία* (from *omphalós*, the navel, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Ger., *Omphalotomie*, *Nabelschnitt* (2d def.), *Nabelschnurdurchschnitt* (2d def.). 1. An old term for obstetrics. [A, 88.] 2. Section of the umbilical cord. [E.]

OMUM (Tam.), n. Also written *omam*. The *Carum ajowan* or the *Ptychotis coptica*. [B, 18, 121, 172.]—**O. oil**. *Ajowan* oil, a volatile aromatic oil obtained from the fruits of *Carum ajowan*. It smells like oil of thyme, and contains thymol. [B, 18 (a, 33).]—**O. water**. Of the pharmacopœia of India, a carminative water distilled from o. fruits; it is used as a vehicle. [B, 18, 172 (a, 35).]

ONAGE, n. In the Gaboon country, an arrow-poison obtained from the seeds of *Strophanthus kombé* and *Strophanthus hispidus*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (a, 50); B, 5 (a, 35).]

ONAGRA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2n^2a^2g(a^3g)^2-ra^3$. From *ὄναγρος*, a wild ass. 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Epilobium angustifolium*. 2. Of Spach, the genus *Eriothera*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).] See **LYSIMACHIA vulgaris**.

ONAGRACEOUS, adj. $O^2n^2a^2g-ra^3shu^6s$. Lat., *onagraceus*. Fr., *onagracé*. Pertaining to or having the characters of the onagrad (the *Onagraceæ* [Fr., *onagracées*] of Lindley, *Onagræ* [Ger., *Onagreen*] of Jussieu, *Onagariaceæ* [Fr., *onagariacées*] of Bailon, *Onagariæ* of Jussieu, *Onagariæ* of Cambessy, *Onagraceæ* [Fr., *onagrées*] of Humboldt, Kunth, and Bonpland), which are an order of calcifloral dicotyledonous herbs, shrubs, or trees, distinguished chiefly (Bailon) by the inferior ovary, and natives generally of temperate regions. Some yield edible fruits, roots, or seeds, and some are mild astringents. The *Onagraceæ* of De Candolle are a tribe of the onagrad. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 173, 190 (a, 35).]

ONANISM, n. $On^2a^2n-i^2zm$. Lat., *onanismus* (from *Onan*, the son of Judah, who first practised masturbation). Fr., *onanisme*. Ger., *Onanie*. 1. See **MASTURBATION**. 2. The practice of incomplete sexual intercourse, the semen of the male being deposited elsewhere than within the genital passages of the female. [J. Friedrich, "Documenta ad illustrandum Concilium Vaticanum anni 1870," Nördlingen, 1871.]—**Conjugal o.** Lat., *onanismus conjugalis*. Fr., *onanisme conjugal*. 1. See **O** (2d def.). 2. Any deviation from natural and complete coitus in wedlock.

ONCHIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. $O^2n^2-k^2i^2d(ch^2i^2d)^2-u^6m(u^6m)$. Fr., *onchidium*. Of Henschel, the invisible potential portion of a bud; the central nascent mass from which the tissue elements are developed. [L, 180 (a, 43).]

ONCOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. $O^2n^2k-o(o^3)-ka^3rp'u^6s(u^6s)$. A genus of the *Annonaceæ*, very closely related to *Semecarpus*, with which Bailon identifies it. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**O. vitiensis**. The itch-tree, or itchwood-tree, of the Fiji Islands. All parts of the plant, especially the juice of the bark, are intensely irritating to the skin, and the juice of the peculiar corky fruit, which has been used by the natives in leprosy, acts like a caustic. In the case related of a man who sat upon the trunk and peeled off the bark, the whole body became inflamed, and broke out in pustules which discharged a fetid yellow matter. [B, 42, 185, 275 (a, 35); Skottowe, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan. 18, 1889, p. 1 (a, 30).]

ONCODES (Lat.), adj. $O^2n^2k-o^2d(-ez)^2s$. Gr., *ὄγκωδης* (from *ὄγκος*, a tumor, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *oncœur*. Swollen. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

ONCOGRAPH, n. $O^2n^2k-o^2gra^2f$. From *ὄγκος*, a tumor, and *γράφειν*, to write. A form of manometer used for registering the increase in volume of an organ (especially the kidney or spleen) resulting from its increased blood-supply. It consists of a chamber filled with oil, which communicates with the cavity of the omeometer. Any variation of pressure in the latter is at once indicated on the o., and registered by means of a writing lever. [K, 19; Landois (K).]

ONCOLOGY, n. $O^2n^2k-o^2l(-o^2ji)^2$. Lat., *oncologia* (from *ὄγκος*, a tumor, and *λόγος*, understanding). Ger., *Onkologie*, *Geschwulstlehre*. The pathology of tumors. [a, 48.]

ONCOMETER, n. $O^2n^2k-om^6e-u^6r$. From *ὄγκος*, a tumor, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An apparatus devised by Roy for measuring the increase in size of the kidney during secretion. Two closely fitting hemispheres inclose the kidney, and a delicate membrane that closes a tube transmits every variation of air-pressure to a manometer column. ["Jour. of Phys.," 1882, iii, p. 203 (K).]

ONCOS (Lat.), n. m. $O^2n^2k-o^2s$. Gr., *ὄγκος*. See **TUMOR**.

ONCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2n^2k-os'^2s$. Gr., *-os'eos (-is)*. Gr., *ὄγκωσις* (from *ὄγκωσις*, to distend). Ger., *Geschwulstkrankheit* (3d def.). 1. Tumefaction. 2. A tumor. 3. A disease due to a tumor. [E.]

ONCOTHLIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2n^2k-o(o^3)-thl^2p(thlep)^2s'^2s$. Gen., *-thlipsis (-is)*. From *ὄγκος*, a tumor, and *θλίψις*, pressure. Fr., *oncothlipsis*. Ger., *Geschwulstdruck*. Pressure caused by a tumor. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ONCOTOMY, n. $O^2n^2k-o^2om-i^2$. Lat., *oncotomia* (from *ὄγκος*, a tumor, and *τομή*, a cutting). Ger., *Oncotomie*, *Geschwulstöffnung*, *Geschwulstschchnitt*. The opening of an abscess or tumor. [E.]

ONDE (Fr.), n. O^2n^2d . A wave. [a, 48.]—**O. musculaire**. See **CONTRACTION WAVE**.—**O. pulsatile**. The pulse-wave. [L, 88 (a, 50).]

ONEIRODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2n^2-i(e^2i^2)-ro(ro^3)-di^2n(du^6n)^2-i^2a^3$. From *ὄνειρος*, a dream, and *δύνη*, a pain. Fr., *oneirodynie*. Painful dreaming. [L, 50 (a, 43).]—**O. activa**. Somnambulism.—**O. gravis**. See **INCUBUS** (2d def.).

ONEIROGUMUS (Lat.), n. m. $O^2n^2-i(e^2i^2)-ro^2g(rog)^2mu^6s(mu^6s)^2s$. Fr., *oneirogumus*. Fr., *onirogme*. 1. A vivid dream. 2. Exoneirosis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ONEIROGONORRHEA (Lat.), **ONEIROGONOS** (Lat.), n's f and m. $O^2n^2-i^2(e^2i^2)-ro(ro^3)-go^2n-go^2n-o^2r-re(ro^2e^2a^3)-ro^2g(o^2n-o^2s)$. From *ὄνειρος*, a dream, *γόνος*, semen, and *ρεiv*, to flow. Fr., *onirogone*. See **EXONEIROGONOS**.

ONEIRONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2n^2-i^2r(e^2i^2)-o^2n(o^2s-u^6s-u^6s)^2s$. From *ὄνειρος*, a dream, and *νόσος*, a disease. Fr., *oneironose*. Morbid dreaming. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ONGLADE (Fr.), n. $O^2n^2-gla^2d$. 1. See **PARONYCHIA**. 2. Of Astruc and others, a chronic inflammation of the matrix of the nails attributed by them to syphilis. [G.] Cf. *ONCHIA siphilitica*. 3. See **INGROWING NAIL**.

ONGLE (Fr.), n. $O^2n^2-gl^2$. 1. See **NAIL** (1st def.). 2. See **HOOF**.—**O. chirurgical**. A metallic contrivance to be worn on the finger, for increasing the power of the finger in enucleation, etc.—**O. incarné**, **O. rentré dans les chairs**. See **INGROWING NAIL**.

ONGLÉE (Fr.), n. O^2n^2-gla . The painful tingling sensation, with numbness at the ends of the fingers, produced by exposure to intense cold. [G.]

ONGLET (Fr.), n. O^2n^2-gla . 1. See **PTERYGIUM**. 2. In botany, see **UNGUIS**.

ONGLON (Fr.), n. $O^2n^2-glo^2n^2$. See **HOOF**.

ONGUENT (Fr.), n. $O^2n^2-ga^2n^2$. Lat., *unguentum*. An ointment. In the last edition of the Fr. Cod. the term has been generally replaced by *pommade*. [B.]—**O. acre**. An ointment made by triturating together 1 part each of corrosive sublimate and antimony chloride and 4 parts of ointment of cantharides. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**O. adoucissant**. See *Unguentum refrigerans Galeni*.—**O. ægyptiac** [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 1 part each of vinegar and verdigris and 2 parts of honey, corresponding thus to linimentum ærginis. Nearly the same, but with somewhat less verdigris, is the *oximiel de cobre* of the Sp. Ph. [B, 95.]—**O. anodin**. 1. An ointment made by boiling together till the moisture is dissipated 30 parts each of the fresh leaves of hyoscyamus, chamomile, mallow, melilot, dill, and great mullein, 60 of marsh-mallow root, 11 each of fenugreek and linseed, and 720 of olive-oil, and melting in the colature 128 parts of yellow wax. 2. An ointment consisting of 30 grammes of unguentum populeum, about 15 grammes each of opium and saffron, the yolk of an egg, and 30 grammes of either litharge ointment or cerate of lead acetate. Recommended especially for hemorrhoids. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**O. antihémorrhoidal**. 1. An ointment consisting of 140 parts of henbane-seeds, 440 of litharge ointment, 25 of camphor, and 18 of saffron. [B, 119 (a, 38).] 2. See *Unguentum hæmorrhoidale*. 3. See *Unguentum ad hæmorrhoides*.—**O. antipsorique**. See *Pommade de Cirillo*.—**O. antipsorique de Zeller**. See *Unguentum hydrargyri ammoniaci*.—**O. à pignon**. The *Jacarana procera*. [B, 121 (a, 37).]—**O. aromatique ammoniac**. An ointment made of 12 parts each of melted stag's suet and oil of laurel, 2 of oil of turpentine, and 1 part each of sal ammoniac and rectified oil of amber; or of 10 parts of lard, 5 of oil of laurel, and 2 each of oil of rosemary and aqua ammoniac. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**O. aromatique camphré**. See *Unguentum ad perriones*.—**O. arsénical**. See *Ceratum ARSENICI*.—**O. basilicum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum basilicum*.—**O. blanc**. See *Ceratum CETACEI*.—**O. blanc camphré**. See *Unguentum al-*

bum camphoratum.—**O. blanc de Rhazès.** See *Unguentum PLUMBI carbonatis.*—**O. blanc mercuriel.** See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI ammoniaci.*—**O. brun.** 1. See *Unguentum fuscum.* 2. See *EMPLÂTRE brun.*—**O. canel.** An ointment made by melting together 3 parts each of simple plaster, compound litharge plaster, and yellow wax, and 2 of olive oil, adding 3 of red iron oxide triturated with 1 part of olive oil, and stirring till cold. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**O. carminatif.** An ointment made by macerating together for some days 90 grammes of chamomile, 30 each of melilot, southernwood, rue, crisped mint, and tansy, and 360 each of olive oil and lard, boiling till the moisture is dissipated, and adding 60 grammes of yellow wax, 4 each of the oils of anise, peppermint, and caraway, and 60 of lavender oil; or by boiling till the moisture is dissipated, a mixture of 15 grammes of laurel-berries, a handful each of melilot, southernwood, crisped mint, tansy, and ground ivy, 2 handfuls of chamomile, 7 grammes each of lovage-seeds and cumin, 360 of oil of chamomile, and 15 each of the oils of rue and dill, and adding 60 grammes of yellow wax, 22 of liquid styrax, and 4 each of the oils of anise, caraway, and peppermint; or by melting 4 grammes of yellow wax with 22 of lard, and adding 4 of oil of laurel, 18 drops of oil of anise, and 12 of oil of caraway. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**O. citrin.** See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI nitratis.*—**O. contre les brûlures.** 1. See *Unguentum ad ambusta.* 2. An ointment made by mixing 30 parts of cerate of lead acetate with 4 each of unguentum basilicum and unguentum elemi. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**O. d'Arceus** (Fr. Cod.). See *Unguentum ELEMII compositum.*—**O. de la mère.** See *Unguentum matris.*—**O. de mère blanc** (ou Thiele). See *EMPLÂTRE blanc de Thiele.*—**O. de Canel.** See *EMPLÂTRE brun.*—**O. des douze apôtres.** See *DOCEPHARMACUM.*—**O. désopilatif.** An ointment made by boiling together till the moisture is dissipated, 345 parts each of the leaves of water-hemlock, celery, dwarf elder, parsley, and savin, 172 each of the roots of caper-bush, bryony, and blue flag, and 2,670 of olive oil, and adding 518 of yellow wax and 57 each of gum ammoniac and long black-root. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**O. dissolvant.** See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI crocicatum.*—**O. de Tomamira.** See *Unguentum PLUMBI carbonatis.*—**O. de Zeller.** See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI ammoniaci.*—**O. digestif.** See *Unguentum digestivum.*—**O. digestif animé.** See *Unguentum digestivum aloeticum.*—**O. digestivum aninatum.** See *Unguentum digestivum myrrhatum.*—**O. émilient.** 1. See *Unguentum altheæ.* 2. See *Unguentum flavum de Zuccar.* 3. See *Unguentum lenitive.*—**O. emplastique.** See *PLASTER.*—**O. épispastique.** **O. exutoire.** See *Unguentum CANTHARIDIS.*—**O. fondant** (Fr. Cod.). A veterinary ointment made by mixing 1 part of powdered mercury bichloride with 12 parts of Bordeaux turpentine. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**O. gris.** 1. Gray ointment. *The pommade mercurielle faible* of the Fr. Cod. [B.] See under *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI.*—**O. marin.** See *Unguentum zinci iodati.*—**O. martiatum.** An ointment made by boiling together, until the moisture is dissipated, 240 parts of laurel-leaves, 150 of rue-leaves, 120 of sweet-marjoram leaves, 90 of rosemary-leaves, 30 each of myrrh, dwarf-elder leaves, peppermint-leaves, and sweet-basil leaves, 120 of white wine, 360 of olive oil, and 22 each of fresh butter, bear's grease, chicken fat, and stag's marrow, and adding 240 of yellow wax, 19 of powdered styrax, 15 of powdered mastich, and 11 of powdered frankincense. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**O. mercuriel.** See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI.*—**O. mercuriel animé.** See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI fortius.*—**O. mercuriel de Boecking.** See *Unguentum fuscum* (2d def.).—**O. mercuriel double.** *The pommade mercurielle faible* of the Fr. Cod. [B.] See under *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI.*—**O. mercuriel simple.** See under *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI.*—**O. mondificatif.** See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI.*—**O. napolitain.** See *O. mercuriel double.*—**O. narcotique.** See *Unguentum sedativo-narcoticum.*—**O. nitrique.** See *ADEPS oxygenatus.*—**O. noir de Fricke.** An ointment consisting of 120 parts of lard, 16 each of zinc oxide and balsam of Peru, and 5 of melted silver nitrate. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**O. nutritive.** **O. nutritif.** Cf. *Nutritive ointment.*—**O. ophthalmique.** 1. See *Unguentum zinci iodati.* 2. See *Unguentum thalictum.*—**O. ophthalmique vert.** See *Unguentum oculare Kliseri.*—**O. oxigéné.** See *ADEPS oxygenatus.*—**O. paralytique.** See *O. sulfurique.*—**O. pommadin.** See *Unguentum rosatum.*—**O. populeum.** See *POMATUM populeum.*—**O. résolutif** (Fr. Cod.). See *O. vésicatoire mercuriel.*—**O. rosat.** See *Unguentum rosatum.*—**O. rosat composé.** An ointment made by digesting for three days 6 parts of rose-water ointment with 1 part each of mallow-leaves and black nightshade-leaves, and expressing. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**O. simple.** See *CERATUM RESINÆ.*—**O. splénétique.** An ointment consisting of 1 part each of caper-bush-bark, French tamarisk-bark, common spleenwort, cumin-seeds, gum ammoniac, and bdellium, with 4 parts each of yellow wax and the oils of capers, chamomile, and dill. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**O. stomacal.** See *Unguentum stomachicum* (1st def.).—**O. stomachique.** See *Unguentum stomachicum* (2d def.).—**O. sulfurique.** A preparation made by adding slowly, with constant trituration, 5 parts of sulphuric acid to from 8 to 15 of olive oil, and washing after 24 hours; or by mixing 62 parts of unguentum nervinum, 11 of sulphuric acid, and 4 of oil of mace. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**O. suppuratif.** See *Unguentum basilicum.*—**O. vermifuge.** See *Unguentum anthelminticum.*—**O. vert.** 1. See *Unguentum viride potabile.* 2. See *Unguentum tertiensis.* 3. See *DOCEPHARMACUM.*—**O. vésicatoire.** See *Unguentum vésicatorium cum euphorbio.* 2. See *Unguentum CANTHARIDIS.*—**O. vésicatoire mercuriel** (Fr. Cod.). A veterinary ointment consisting of a mixture of equal parts of pommade mercurielle faible and o. vésicatoire. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

ONGULE (Fr.), n. O^{2n2} -gwel. See *Hoof*.

ONGULE (Fr.), adj. O^{2n2} -gu²-la. 1. Hoof-shaped. 2. Ungulate. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

ONION. n. $O^{2n}yu^{2n}$. Gr. $\sigma\kappa\omicron\upsilon\omicron\nu$. Lat. *cepa*. Fr. *ognon commun* (Fr. Cod.). Ger., *Zwiebel*. It. *cipolla*. Sp. *cebolla*. The genus *Allium*, especially *Allium cepa*; also the bulb of *Allium cepa*. [B. 5, 19, 34, 77, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Bog-o.** The *Osmoda*

regalis. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**Bulbless o.** See *ALLIUM fistulosum.*—**Pearl-o.** The *Allium ameloprasum*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**Potato-o.** See under *ALLIUM CEPA.*—**Sea-o.** The *Scilla maritima* and *Scilla verna*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Stone-o.** See *ALLIUM fistulosum.*—**Top-o.** **Tree-o.** See under *ALLIUM CEPA.*

ONIS (Lat.), n. f. $On(o^{2n})^{2}s$. Gen., *on'idis* (-idis). Gr., $\acute{\omicron}\nu\iota\varsigma$, (from $\acute{\omicron}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, the ass). Asses' dung; formerly used medicinally. [A. 325.]

ONISCU (Lat.), n. m. $O^{2n}i^{2}sk^{2}u^{2}s(u^{2}s)$. Gr., $\acute{\omicron}\nu\iota\sigma\kappa\omicron\varsigma$. Fr., *cloporte*. (Ger., *Assel*, *Kellerwurm*). The wood-louse; a genus of the *Oniscidea* (Fr., *oniscides*; Ger., *Landasseln*), which are an order of isopod *Crustacea*, living in damp places under stones, decaying wood, etc. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**O. asellus.** **O. asellus.** Church louse; of Linnaeus, see *ARMADILLO officinalis* (1st def.); of Schaffer, see *O. murarius.*—**O. murarius.** Ger., *Mauerassl*. A European species, brownish gray, glistening on the upper side. Dried, it formerly formed a part of the *millepedes gallica* (see under *MILLEPEDES*). [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**O. zonatus.** A species of wood-louse now referred to the genus *Glomeris*, so called because the posterior borders of the rings (*terga*) have a narrow orange-yellow edge. It formed an important part of *Millepedes* (q. v.). It loses its color on drying. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

ONOBRYCHIS (Lat.), **ONOBRYCHIS** (Lat.), n. s. m. and f. $On(o^{2n})^{2}b^{2}ru^{2}k^{2}(ru^{2}ch^{2})^{2}u^{2}s(u^{2}s)$. Gr., $\acute{\omicron}\nu\beta\rho\chi\iota\varsigma$. Fr., *bruch'idis* (-idis). Gr., $\acute{\omicron}\nu\beta\rho\chi\iota\varsigma$. Fr., *o. saintfoin*. Ger., *Esparselte*. 1. Of *Discozoides*, probably *O. sativa*. 2. Hen's-bill, medicinally; a genus of leguminous herbs or undershrubs of the *Hedysarea*. The *Onobrychis* herbs or undershrubs are a subdivision of the *Hedysarea*. [B. 42, 64, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. sativa.** **O. spicata.** **O. vicifolia.** **O. vulgaris.** Fr., *o. cultivé*, *bourgogne*, *esparcette*, *herbe éternelle*, *sainfoin des prés*, *tête de coq*. Ger., *Esparselte*, *Süsskele*. *Sainfoin*, *sainfoin*, *esparcette*, *cock's-head*, *fodder-grass*, *French grass*; a perennial deep-rooting herb of Europe and central Asia, grown especially in marshy places. It is identified with the *bruch'idis* of *Discozoides*, and was formerly official as *herba o.*, and used in retention of urine. [B. 19, 173, 180, 185, 314 (a, 35).]

ONOMATOLOGY. n. $On(o^{2n})^{2}m^{2}a^{2}t^{2}o^{2}l^{2}o^{2}j^{2}$. Lat., *onomatologia* (from *ὄνομα*, a name, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *onomatologie*. Ger., *Namenlehre*, *Wortbildungslehre*. The science of nomenclature; that branch of any science which relates to the methods and rules to be adopted for the formation of names. [B. 1, 19 (a, 35).]

ONOMATOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. $On(o^{2n})^{2}m^{2}a^{2}t^{2}(a^{2}t^{2}o^{2})^{2}$. Lat., *onomatomania*. Fr., *onomatomanie*. 1. That condition of an insane person in which the mention of a particular word or the impression produced by a particular chance occurrence habitually awakens memories that lead to an exacerbation of the disease. [Charcot and Magnan, "Arch. de neurol." Sept., 1885, p. 157; "N. Y. Med. Jour." Dec. 12, 1885, p. 675.] 2. A functional derangement of the speech centres occurring in certain nervous and mental diseases as a result of which the patient is possessed by an agonized effort to recall some particular word, by an irresistible impulse to repeat a given word continually, or by a dread of some commonplace word on account of some meaning attached to it or of its associations. ["Lancet," Jan. 9, 1892, p. 97 (a, 50); a, 34.]

ONONIN, n. $On(o^{2n})^{2}n$. A glucoside, $C_{23}H_{34}O_{13}$, obtained from the root of *Ononis spinosa*. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

ONONIS (Lat.), n. f. $On(o^{2n})^{2}s$. Gen., *on'idis* (-idis). Gr., $\acute{\omicron}\nu\omega\nu\iota\varsigma$ (1st def.). Fr., *ononide*. Ger., *Hauhechel*. 1. Of the ancients, *O. antiquorum*. 2. Rest-harrow; a genus of leguminous herbs or undershrubs of the *Trifoliceæ*. [B. 42, 64, 114, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**Aqua ononidis.** Fr., *eau de bugrane*, *hydrolat d'arête de cheu*. An old preparation made by distilling the fresh herb of *O. arvensis* with twice its weight of water. [B. 119.]—**O. antiquorum.** Tall rest-harrow; a small-flowered, stiff-thorned species found in southern Europe. It is probably the *ononidis* of the ancients, often identified with *O. spinosa*. [B. 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. arvensis.** **O. fetens.** **O. hircina.** Fr., *ononide des champs*. Ger., *stinkende Hauhechel*. Common rest-harrow, land- (or petty) whin, cammock, wild licorice; a European species having a nauseous, goat-like odor, said to be imparted to cheese made from the milk of cows that have eaten the plant (whence the term cammock applied to tainted cheese). The root is used like that of *O. spinosa*. The *O. arvensis* of Smith is *O. repens*. [B. 19, 64, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. natrix.** Fr., *ononide natrix*, *giard*, *mache blanche*. Fram (or yellow-flowered shrubby) rest-harrow, goat-root; a European species. The root, *radix natrix*, *Pinid*, is substituted for that of *O. spinosa*. [B. 121, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. procreans.** **O. repens.** Fr., *arête-bœuf*. Ger., *kriechende Hauhechel*. Rooting-branched rest-harrow, cammock, petty whin; a species growing in sandy places throughout Europe, used like *O. spinosa*. [B. 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. spinosa.** Fr., *agaron*, *ononide épineux*, *bugrane* (*épineuse*), *arête-bœuf*, *mache noir*. Ger., *dornige* (oder *gemeine*) *Hauhechel*, *Weiberkrieg*, *Öchsenbrech*, *Stallkraut*, *Hechelkraut*, *Harnkraut*, *Agerkraut*. Thorny rest-harrow, cammock; a European species. The root, *radix ononidis* (*spinose*), *radix alopecurioides* (see *urinaria*, see *resta bovis*, see *arreste bovis*, see *remora arati*), is used as a diuretic. It has a mucilaginous taste at first, then a somewhat sweetish, and finally a salty and acid-herbaceous taste. It contains extractive, starch, and, according to some, a resin. [B. 64, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

ONOPORDON (Lat.), **ONOPORDUM** (Lat.), n. s. m. $On(o^{2n})^{2}o^{2}p^{2}o^{2}r^{2}d^{2}o^{2}n$, $On(o^{2n})^{2}o^{2}p^{2}o^{2}r^{2}d^{2}u^{2}$. Gr., $\acute{\omicron}\nu\omega\pi\omicron\rho\delta\omega\nu$ (from $\acute{\omicron}\nu\omega\varsigma$, an ass, and $\rho\omicron\rho\delta\omega$, a breaking of wind). Fr., *onoporde*. Ger., *Eeelsdistel*, *Krebsdistel*. A genus of composite plants, of the *Cynaroideæ*. The *Onopordeæ* of Schultz are a subdivision of the *Serratuleæ*. [B. 42, 64, 170 (a, 35).]—**O. acanthium.** Fr., *onoporde à feuilles d'acanthé*, *artichaut sauvage*, *chardon bataré* (ou *velu*), *pidane*. Ger., *gemeine Krebsdistel*, *Wegdistel*, *Eeelsdistel*, *Wolldistel*,

A, ape: A², at: A³, ah: A⁴, all: Ch, chin: Ch², loch (Scottish): E, he: E², ell: G, go: I, die: I², in: N, in: N², tank:

ONYXITIS (Lat.), n. f. On(o²n)-i²x(u²x)-i(e)ti's. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). See ONYCHIA.

OOLAST, n. O'o-la²st. From *ówon*, an egg, and *λαστός*, a sprout. Fr., *ooblaste*. A cell that develops into an ovum; a germinal epithelium giving rise to ova. [J.]

OODOO-WAIOO, n. Of the Gentoos of the coast of Bengal, beriberi. [N. Chevers, "Med. Times," April 5, 1884, p. 448.]

OOCALMIA (Lat.), **OOCALYPTRON** (Lat.), n's n. O-o(o²)-ka²l(m²)-i²ma²m/ma², -i²p(u²p)/tro²n. Gen., -ym/ma²o², -atis. From *ówon*, an egg, and *καλνμα*, a head-covering, or *καλύπτρα*, a woman's veil. See OOCALMIA.

OOCESIS (Lat.), n. f. O-o(o²)-si(ku²)-e(a)si's. Gen., -es'eos(-is). From *ówon*, an egg, and *κύσις*, conception. See Ovarian GESTATION.

OOCYST, n. O'o-si²st. From *ówon*, an egg, and *κύστις*, a cyst. A sac containing one or more ova or the eggs of polyzoids. [J.]

OODECELE (Lat.), n. f. O-od-e²o(o²)-se(k'a)le²da; in Eng., o-od'e²o-sel. Gen., -cel'es. From *oodeis*, like an egg, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *oodecèle*. See Obiturator HERNIA.

OODES (Lat.), **OODEIDES** (Lat.), adj's. O-od'e²es/as, o-o(o²)-d'i(-e²i²d)-ez/as. Gr., *φώδα* (from *ówon*, an egg, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). See OVOP; as a n. m., see CORPUS VITREUM and AQUEOUS HUMOR.

OOGALA (Lat.), n. n. O-o²g'a²l(a²)-a². Gen., -galact'os (-act'is). Gr., *φώγαλα* (from *ówon*, an egg, and *γάλα*, milk). Cf. old writers, a posset made of milk and eggs. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OOGAMY, n. O-o²g'a²m-i². From *ówon*, an egg, and *γαμεῖν*, to marry. The sexual process in which the gametes are dissimilar (e. g., when a large non-motile female cell [oosphere] is fertilized by a small motile male cell [antherozoid]). [B, 77, 279, 291 (a, 35).]

OÖGEMME (Fr.), n. O-o-zhe²m. The oblong or ellipsoidal oogonium (female organ) in the *Characeae*. At first a single cell, it divides transversely in the course of its development, the apical cell becoming a germ-cell, which is soon inclosed by a layer of cells coiled spirally around it, and by a crown of cellulose originating from the others by transverse division. At fertilization, an opening takes place between the cells at the apex, and the wall of the germ-cell is converted into mucilage at its apex, permitting the entrance of the antherozoids. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

OÖGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. O-o(o²)-je²n(ge²n)'e²s-i²s. Gen., -e'seos (-gen'esis). From *ówon*, an egg, and *γενέσις*, an origin. The origin and development of ova. [J, 30, 89.]

OÖGONIUM (Lat.), n. n. O-o(o²)-gon(ge²n)'i²-a²(u²m). From *ówon*, an egg, and *γενέσις*, generation. Fr., *oögonie*. The female reproductive organ in certain plants. In *Fungi* (see OöMYCES) it is a globular, swollen cell attached to a thread of the mycelium; in *Algae* it is the female sporangium, containing usually one oosphere (sometimes, as in the *Fuaceae*, many). It is larger than the antheridium (male organ), and is usually formed by the enlargement of one or more cells of the filament. The antherozoids penetrate the o. through an opening in its wall, and fertilize the oospheres. [B, 76, 77, 238, 291 (a, 35).]

OÖID, adj. O'oid. Gr., *φωιδής*. Fr., *oöide*. Ger., *etförmig*. Egg-shaped.

OÖINE (Fr.), n. O-o-en. See ALBUMIN.

OÖKNESIS (Lat.), n. f. O-o(o²)-ki²n(ken)-e(a)si's. Gen., -es'eos(-is). From *ówon*, an egg, and *κύσις*, movement. The active phenomena occurring in an ovum during maturation, fertilization, and segmentation, especially the active changes of the vitellus. ["Jour. of Morph.," 1, 228 (J).]

OÖLECITHYMEN (Lat.), n. m. O-o(o²)-le²s(le²k)-i²th-in(u²y)-me²n(man). Gen., -y'menos(-is). From *ówon*, an egg, *λέκθος*, the yolk of an egg, and *κύημα*, a membrane. Fr., *oölecithymen*. See Vitelline MEMBRANE.

OÖLEMA (Lat.), n. n. O-o(o²)-le²m/ma²s. Gen., -lem'matos (-atis). From *ówon*, an egg, and *λέμμα*, a husk. Fr., *oölème*. Ger., *Oölem*. An egg membrane, such as the membrana vitellina. [J.] — **O. pelliculum**. See ZONA PELLICULA.

OÖLEUCON (Lat.), n. n. O-o(o²)-lu²k'o²n. From *ówon*, an egg, and *λευκός*, white. See ALBUMEN.

OÖOLOGY, n. O-o²l'o²-i². Lat., *oölogia* (from *ówon*, an egg, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *oölogie*. Ger., *Eierlehre*. The science of birds' eggs. [L, 343 (a, 43).]

OÖLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. O-o²l'i²(i²)-si's. Gen., -ys'eos(-ol'ysis). From *ówon*, an egg, and *λύσις*, a loosing. Abnormal development of ovules in plants. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

OÖMETRA (Lat.), n. f. O-o(o²)-me²t(mat)'ra². From *ówon*, an egg, and *μήτρα*, the uterus. Fr., *oömatrice*. Ger., *Eigebärmutter*. The ovary of phanerogams. [L, 41, 180 (a, 43).]

OÖMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. O-o(o²)-mi²m(u²)-et(kat)'ez(e²s). From *ówon*, an egg, and *μύκης*, a fungus. A subdivision of *Fungi* (*Phycomycetes*) in which the sexual process is one of fertilization. [B, 78, 77, 121 (a, 35).]

OÖN (Lat.), n. n. O'o²n. Gr., *ówon*. See OVUM.

OÖNIN, n. O'o²n-i²n. Lat., *oonina* (from *ówon*, an egg). Fr., *oonine*. See ALBUMIN.

OÖPHORALGIA (Lat.), n. f. O-o²ph'o²r-a²l(a²)-i²(gi²)-a². From *ówon*, an egg, *φόρος*, bearing, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *oöphoralgie*. Ger., *Eierstockschmerz*. Neuralgia of the ovary. ["Sem. méd.," Dec. 26, 1888 (a, 18).]

OÖPHORAUXE (Lat.), n. f. O-o²ph'o²r-a²x(a²)-u²x(-e)a. Gen., -aux'es. From *ówon*, an egg, *φόρος*, bearing, and *αὔξη*, growth. Ger., *Eierstockvergrößerung*. A morbid enlargement of the ovary. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OÖPHORE, n. O'o-for. From *ówon*, an egg, and *φόρος*, bearing. In botany, the oophyte; the stage in the development of the moss-plants (*Bryophyta*) and vascular cryptogams (*Pteridophyta*) in which the sexual organs are borne. [B, 77, 291 (a, 35).] Cf. OOPHYTE.

OÖPHORECTOMY, n. O-o²ph'o²r-e²kt'om-i². From *ówon*, an egg, *φόρος*, bearing, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Fr., *oöphorectomie*, *ovulectomie*. Ger., *Oöphorektomie*, *Oöphorektomie*, *Eierstocksentfernung*. Excision of the ovary, especially as conventionally distinguished from *ovariotomy* in which the removal is less than the existence of an ovarian tumor.

OÖPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. O-o(o²)-fo²(o²)-ri²-a². From *ówon*, an egg, and *φόρος*, bearing. Of Barnes, see HYSTERIA.

OÖPHORIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. O-o(o²)-fo²r-i²d-i²-u²m(u²m). Fr., *oöphoride*. In some lycopods (e. g., *Selaginella* and *Isotetes*), the macrosporangium (q. v.). [B, 19, 77, 121 (a, 35).]

OÖPHORITIS (Lat.), n. f. O-o(o²)-fo²r-i²e(-ti²s). Gen., -it'idos (-idis). Fr., *ovarite*. Inflammation of the capsule or of the tissues composing the stroma of the ovary. [a, 34.] — **Follicular o.** Ger., *folliculäre O.* Inflammation of the Graafian follicles. [a, 34.] — **Menstrual o.** O. secondary to the congestion, etc., of menstruation. [L, 49 (a, 14).] — **Lymphatic inflammation (Ger.).** O. due to puerperal infection. [L, 49 (a, 14).] — **Peritoneal o.** See PERIOÖPHORITIS.

OÖPHORO-EPILEPSY, n. O-o²ph'o²r-o²-e²p'i²le²p-si². From *ówon*, an egg, *φόρος*, bearing, and *ἐπιληψία*, epilepsy. Epilepsy of reflex origin caused by ovarian disease. [a, 34.]

OÖPHOROMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. O-o²ph'o²r-o(o²)-ma²l(ma²)-i²-a²(a²)-si²(ki²)-a². From *ówon*, an egg, *φόρος*, bearing, and *μαλακία*, softness. Fr., *oöphoromalacie*. Ger., *Eierstockverweichung*. Softening of the ovary. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OÖPHOROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. O-o²ph'o²r-o(o²)-ma²(ma²)-ni²-a². From *ówon*, an egg, *φόρος*, bearing, and *μανία*, madness. Syn.: *utero-mania*. Of Skae, a form of insanity connected with the genital organs in women, commonly accompanied by delusions as to sexual intercourse. [Wiglesworth, "Jour. of Ment. Sci.," Jan., 1885, p. 509.]

OÖPHORON (Lat.), n. n. O-o²ph'o²r-o²n. From *ówon*, an egg, and *φόρος*, bearing. See OVARY.—**O. masculinum**. See TESTICLE.

OÖPHOROPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. O-o²ph'o²r-o(o²)-pa²th(pa²th)-i²e(-a²). From *ówon*, an egg, *φόρος*, bearing, and *πάθος*, disease. Fr., *oöphoropathie*. Any ovarian disease.

OÖPHORO-SALPINGECTOMY, n. O-o²ph'o²r-o²-sa²l'p-i²-z-je²kt'om-i². From *ówon*, an egg, *σάλπυξ*, a trumpet, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. The excision of the ovary and the Fallopian tube of the same side. [a, 34.]

OÖPHORRHAPHY, n. O-o²ph'o²r-ra²ph-i². From *ówon*, an egg, *φόρος*, bearing, and *ράφή*, a seam. An operation for prolapse of the ovary, consisting in stitching its hilum to the infundibulo-pelvic ligament near the brim of the pelvis. [Imlach, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Nov. 5, 1888; "Maryland Med. Jour.," Jan. 2, 1886, p. 190.]

OÖPHYTE, n. O'o-fit. From *ówon*, an egg, and *φύτον*, a plant. 1. In the higher cryptogams (*Bryophyta* and *Pteridophyta*) the oophore. 2. Any plant characterized by direct fertilization, the female organ (oosphere) becoming an oospore by contact with antherozoids from another part of the same or from another plant. [B, 229, 279 (a, 35).]

OÖPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. O-o(o²)-pla²z(pla²s)/ma²s. Gen., -plas'matos (-atis). From *ówon*, an egg, and *πλάσμα*, anything molded. See VITELLUS.

OÖSPERM, n. O'o-spu²m. From *ówon*, an egg, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. 1. Of T. J. Parker, a zygote formed by the union of ovum and sperm. ["Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1890, 19 (a, 32).] 2. A fertilized ovum. [J.]

OÖSPERMOSPORE, n. O-o-spu²m-o²-spor. From *ówon*, an egg, *σπέρμα*, a seed, and *σπόρος*, a sowing. See ZYGOSPORE.

OÖSPHERE, n. O'o-sfer. From *ówon*, an egg, and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere. Fr., *oosphère*. An unfertilized germ-cell, especially the body constituting the female organ formed in the oogonium of certain *Algae* and *Fungi*. The term is also applied to the ova of higher plants (e. g., in angiosperms, to the naked nucleated protoplasmic mass situated at the upper extremity of the embryo-sac, which, under the influence of the pollen-tube, passes through a series of changes and becomes an oospore; in gymnosperms to the corpusculum; in the higher cryptogams to the central cell in the archegone). [B, 104, 121, 279, 291 (a, 35).]

OÖSPORANGIUM (Lat.), n. n. O-o(o²)-spo²r-a²n(a²n)-i²-i²(ge²i²)-u²m(u²m). From *ówon*, an egg, *σπόρος*, a seed, and *ἀγγείον*, a vessel. Fr., *oösporange*. The sac containing the oospore. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

OÖSPORE, n. O'o-spor. From *ówon*, an egg, and *σπόρος*, a sowing. Fr., o. Ger., *Eispor*. In certain *Fungi*, a spore formed by the fusion of the originally distinct contents of two different cells, offering an example of elementary sexual reproduction. It may be a thousand times as large as the ordinary spore, and is formed only when the growth of the fungus is on the wane. The *Oöspore* (Fr., *oöspore*; Ger., *Eisporangium*, *Oöspore*), in Sachs's classification of the *Thallophytes*, are those cryptogams that are destitute of vascular structure and of any differentiation into leaves, axis, and root, and that multiply by the fructification of a female cell (*oögonium*) by numerous bodies analogous to spermatozooids, emitted from the antheridium. [B, 29, 35.] Cf. OöMYCES.

OÖSTEGITE, n. O-o²st'e²-i²t. From *ówon*, an egg, and *στέγειν*, to cover. In certain female crustaceans, lamellar plates upon the thoracic appendages which form a pouch in which the mature ova are carried. [L, 353.]

OOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. O-o(ō)-the(thā)'ka. From *φῶν*, an egg, and *θήκη*, a box. The sporangium of a fern. [L, 180 (a, 43).]

OOZOAN (Lat.), n. n. O-o(ō)-zo'ā'n. From *φῶν*, an egg, and *ζῶον*, an animal. See under *Protozoa*.

OPACITY, n. Op-a'si'ti-tē. Lat., *opacitas* (from *opacus*, darkened). Fr., *opacité*. Ger., *Undurchsichtigkeit*. 1. The property or condition of being opaque. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14, 43).] 2. An opaque area or spot. [B.]

OPALINE, adj. Lat., *opalinus*. Fr., *opalin*. Ger., *opalfarbig*. Having the iridescence or bluish-white tint of the opal. [a, 48.]

OPAQUE, adj. Op-ak'. Lat., *opacus*. Fr., *o*. Ger., *undurchsichtig* (1st def.), *matt* (2d def.), *glanzlos* (2d def.). 1. Impervious to light. 2. Of a dull color. [a, 48.]

OPE (Lat.), n. f. Op(o)p'y(e)a. Gen., *op'es*. Gr., *ὀπή*. See *FORAMEN*.

OPENING, n. Op'n'i'n-tē. Lat., *orificium* (2d def.). Fr., *ouverture*. Ger., *Öffnung*. 1. The act of laying open (e. g., by making an incision or puncture); also the act of breaking an electrical current. 2. An orifice, a gap, a perforation. [a, 43.] Cf. *APERTURE*, *APERTURA*, *FORAMEN*, *OSTIUM*, and their subheadings.—**ABDOMINAL o.** of the female. Lat., *ostium abdominale tubæ Falloppii*. The fibriated extremity of the Falloppian tube by which it communicates with the peritoneal cavity and applies itself to the surface of the ovary.—**Anotal o.** See under *ANODAL*.—**Aortic o.** Ger., *Aortenloch*. The o. in the diaphragm which transmits the aorta. [L.]—**Cathodal o.** Ger., *Kathodenöffnung*. The opening of a galvanic circuit attended with some phenomenon (e. g., muscular contraction) taking place at the cathode. Symbol, *CaO* or *KaO*. [B.] Cf. *ANODAL opening*.—**Genito-urinary o.** See *UROGENITAL*.—**Gill o's.** O's leading to or from the branchiae. [L, 341 (a, 27).]—**Œsophageal o.** Ger., *Speiseröhrenloch*. The o. in the diaphragm which transmits the Œsophagus. [L.]—**Saphenous o.** Lat., *foramen saphenæ*. An oval o. in the fascia lata, slightly below and external to the inner extremity of Poupert's ligament, which transmits the lateral internal saphenous vein. To the upper border are applied the terms femoral, Burns's, or Hey's ligament, falciform process or border, and superior cornu. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Uro-genital o.**, **Uro-genital o.** Ger., *Genitalhöhle*. Syn.: *genito-urinary* (or *urino-genital*, or *uro-genital*) *aperture*. The external o. of the genito-urinary tract.

OPŒCELE (Lat.), n. f. Op(o)p'e-ē(o)Œ-se(ka)'le(l)a; in Eng., *op'eo-sel*. Gen., *cel'es*. Gr., *ὀπή*, an opening, and *κύηλα*, a tumor. See *HERNIA*.

OPERABLE, adj. Op'yr'a-ē-b'l. From *operari*, to work. Admitting of the performance of an operation (said of tumors, etc.). [a, 43.]

OPERATION, n. Op'yr'a-shu'n. Lat., *operatio* (from *operari*, to work). Fr., *opération*. Ger., *O.*, *It.*, *operazione*, *Sp.*, *operación*. The performance of any act; in surgery, of a manual act upon the body, generally with instruments; also the act thus performed. [E; a, 48.] Cf. *METHOD* and its subheadings.—**Adams's o.** See *ADVANCEMENT of the round ligaments*.—**Adams's o. for bony ankylosis of the hip.** Section of the neck of the femur with a key-hole saw through a very small external wound. [A, 530 (a, 25).]—**Adams's o. for Dupuytren's contracture.** Multiple subcutaneous incisions of the fibrous bands with a sharp-pointed tenotome. [A, 530 (a, 29).]—**Adams's (Sir W.) o. for ectropium.** The o. of excising a triangular piece of the lid through its entire thickness, and then bringing the edges of the gap together with fine hare-lip pins, to shorten a morbidly elongated lid. [F.]—**Agnew's o.** 1. An o. for chalazion, in which the lid is opened with a narrow knife along its ciliary margin, in the line of the openings of the ducts of the Meibomian glands, the knife being carried well up into the tarsus. Then the conjunctiva can be squeezed out between the thumb and finger, or can be removed with a small spoon or curette. 2. An o. for destruction of the lacrimal sac, in which the canaliculi are slit up into the sac, and the outer wall of the sac is opened through the conjunctival cul-de-sac by a vertical incision, either in front of the caruncle or behind it. The lips of the wound are then held wide apart by small elevators or sharp shields, and the wall of the sac is cauterized with nitric acid or by the galvanic cautery. No external scar is left. 3. An o. for salivary fistula, in which a fine probe is inserted into the opening of the duct on the inside of the cheek, and one or two threads are passed by means of a needle between the external surface of the cheek and the duct at a distance above the orifice. This seton directs the flow of saliva into the mouth, and when this is accomplished the fistulous opening may be closed by caustics. 4. An o. for secondary cataract, in which a needle is thrust from the nasal side through the cornea, about a line from the sclerotic, into the middle of the opaque membrane. An incision is made in the outer side of the cornea, and a small sharp hook is thrust into the opening in the membrane made by the needle. The membrane is fixed by the needle. The hook is then rotated so as to tear and roll the membrane upon itself, which is then withdrawn on the hook through the opening in the cornea. [E; F.]—**Alexander's o.** See *ADVANCEMENT of the round ligaments*.—**Allarton's o.** See *Medicin cystotomy*.—**Allingham's o. for hemorrhoids.** The ligature of the tumors after partially dividing their bases with scissors, so as to leave as little to be tied off as possible, except the vessels supplying them. [E.]—**Amussat's o.** 1. See *Amussat's colotomy*. 2. The establishment of an anus in the perineal region in cases of imperforate rectum, by drawing down the end of the rectum and suturing it to the skin. It sometimes involves excision of the coccyx for the sake of additional room. 3. A method of uniting a completely divided intestine by passing both the ends over a piece of cork till they are invaginated and tying them upon it, the cork having a groove or constriction. [E.]—**Anagnostaki's o.** 1. An o. for entropion in which a

horizontal incision is made through the skin of the upper lid for its whole length, parallel to the ciliary margin, and 7 to 8 mm. above it. From the ends of this incision vertical incisions are made downward not quite to the lid margin, and the long quadrangular piece of skin thus inclosed is excised. The wound is then closed with sutures, and the ciliary margin is thus drawn upward. 2. An o. for trichiasis, in which the cilia that are to be excised are included between two vertical incisions which diverge somewhat above. The cilia having been excised, a portion of the flap of skin lying between the incisions is resected, drawn down until it reaches about half a line beyond the margin of the lid, and attached by a suture at each corner. Shortening of the external lip of the lid margin is thus avoided. [“Ann. d'ocul.” 1867 (F).]—**Anaplastic o.** See *ANAPLASTY*.—**Anel's o.** 1. Ligation of an artery close to an aneurysm on the cardiac side. 2. An o. for stricture of the lacrimal duct, consisting in the introduction of a gold probe, as large as a pig's bristle, with a small olive-shaped end, through the upper canaliculus into the sac, and then downward through the nasal duct into the nose. The probe is then withdrawn, and, by means of Anel's syringe, some astringent fluid is injected through the lower canaliculus into the sac. [E; F.]—**Annandale's o.** See *ANNANDALE'S OSTEOATOMY*.—**Antyllus's o.** An o. for aneurysm. [B.]—**Arlt's o.** 1. A modification of Gallard's o. for entropion, in which the lid is marked off into three equal parts, about 1 cm. apart. In the middle the skin of the lid is raised into a horizontal fold, and a strong ligature is passed with a curved needle through the base of the fold, in the line of the innermost mark. The needle is then reversed, and brought out 3 to 4 mm. from the point of entrance. The same is next done in the line of the outermost mark. The respective ligatures are then brought over a small roll of charpie and tied. At the end of 48 hours the ligatures are cut and withdrawn. [F.] 2. An o. for ectropion following caries in the lower lid, in which an incision is made through skin and muscle from the inner canthus downward and outward to a point just below the middle line of the lid. A second incision is made from the end of this incision upward and outward to a point beyond the edge of the scar. From this point a short incision is made perpendicular to the lid margin, through the entire thickness of the margin. From this point to the outer canthus the lid is completely scalped. The skin is then dissected up around the scar, and the irregular triangle included in the first incision is separated from the fascia tarso-orbitalis as far as the orbital margin of the tarsus. The lid is then replaced in its proper position and held in place by sutures, and is shortened according to the amount of ciliary margin removed. The raw triangular surface left by the reposition of the lid may then be considerably lessened by dissecting up the skin on both sides and using suture pins and twisted sutures. [“Wiener med. Ztschr.” 1858, No. 51, 1860, No. 27 (F).] 3. An o. for entropion, in which the lid is put on the stretch with a hard-rubber spatula, and the skin of the lid is pulled upward so as to evert the ciliary margin slightly. Then with a double-edged scalpel or a Beer's cataract knife the lid is split from the external canthus to the vicinity of the lacrimal punctum, into an anterior and a posterior layer. In the former lie skin, orbicular muscle, hair-bulbs, and in the latter are tarsus, Meibomian glands, and conjunctiva. This incision is about 3 mm. deep. The skin of the lid is then put transversely on the stretch, and a transverse incision is made from the end of the lid to the outer canthus, parallel to the margin, and 3 to 4 mm. from it, through the skin and down to the tarsus. Then the skin of the lid is again put vertically on the stretch, and a curved incision through the skin is made from one end of the transverse incision to the other, the convexity being upward, and varying in curvature according to the size of the piece of skin to be removed. This irregularly oval piece of skin is then removed with curved scissors, leaving the muscular fibres intact. This space is then closed by bringing the edges of the skin together by five or six sutures. The needles are first passed through the bridge of skin just over the cilia, and include some of the fibres of the orbicular muscle, but at the upper margin of the wound they pass through the skin only. The result is a horizontal cicatrix, the previously inverted cilia being turned outward and sometimes upward. The sutures are to be cut off short and left in for 3 to 4 days, and then carefully removed. 4. An o. for stricture of the lacrimal duct, in which the internal canthus is put on the stretch by dragging the lids outward and upward, and a vertical incision is made in a plane that runs through the middle of the internal commissure and just beneath the canthal ligament. The point of a knife is introduced at right angles to the plane of the ligament for 4 to 5 mm., the handle is raised vertically, and an incision 5 to 7 mm. long is made downward. This opens the anterior wall of the sac, the pus is removed, and a sound is passed into the duct. 5. An o. for symblepharon, in which the pterygium-like process of thickened conjunctiva is seized with a forceps near its point, a cataract knife is introduced beneath it, and it is then separated from the globe. The incision is somewhat inclined to the inner side of the triangle instead of being parallel to it. The other steps of the o. are the same as in Dieffenbach's o. 7. An o. for enucleation of the eye, in which the conjunctiva is first seized with a strong Blömer's forceps between the margin of the cornea and the insertion of either the rectus externus or rectus internus, and divided vertically. The incision is then prolonged with straight probe-pointed scissors downward and upward close to the corneal margin for 3 to 4 mm., and the conjunctiva is pushed backward. The

muscle is next seized with the same forceps and divided a short distance back of its insertion, so as to leave a stump as fixation point for the forceps. This opens the sheath of the eyeball. The same scissors, introduced through this opening, are swept round close to the sclera, beneath the tendon of the inferior rectus muscle, and this is divided. The same is done with the rectus superior. Then the stump of the first muscle divided is grasped with the forceps, and the eyeball is turned inward or outward until the entrance of the optic nerve is brought forward almost in a plane with the canthi. The optic and ciliary nerves are then divided with the same scissors, or a much stronger pair curved on the flat. Then by a strong pull forward the eyeball is brought into the palpebral aperture, so that it can be grasped by the fingers. The remaining muscles and conjunctiva are then divided close to the globe. [F.] —**Assalini's o.** An obsolete o. for artificial pupil, devised by Assalini in 1787, consisting in separating the iris from its peripheral attachment with a forceps passed through an incision in the cornea. [F.] —**Atypical o.** An o. not performed after the usual method. [F.] [3.] —**Ayer's o.** An o. for exstrophy of the bladder, in which one flap obtained from the umbilical region is turned down, its raw surface outside, and two additional tegumentary flaps are dissected from the sides of the abdominal wall and drawn together over the first. [E.] —**Badal's o.** Elongation and stretching of the intraocular nerve for the relief of glaucoma. [A. 34.] —**Bader's o.** 1. An o. for removing a small, or all, of the cornea, or the cornea opposite the pupil is removed with a narrow knife. 2. A form of sclerotomy in which the incision is made and completed in the scleral margin with a narrow knife, but the overlying conjunctiva is left undivided. The iris prolapses under the conjunctiva, and remains as a small swelling. [F.] —**Bartisch's o.** An old (1589) o. for entropion, in which the entire ciliary margin of the lid from one end to the other is cut through, or brought up to the whole thickness from skin to mucous membrane, for a width of about 2 to 3 mm. [F.] —**Barton's o.** 1. The removal of a V-shaped piece of bone, base forward, from just above the condyle of the femur, for ankylosis of the knee. 2. A form of resection of the hip, in which a crucial incision is made over the great trochanter, the soft parts are dissected from the neck of the bone, a retractor is passed beneath it, and it is divided almost completely with a saw, and finally removed. [E.] —**Barwell's o.** See **Barwell's o.** —**Batley's o.** See **OOPHORECTOMY**. —**Baudens's o.** See **Baudens's o.** —**Beclard's o.** See **Beclard's o.** —**Beer's o.** 1. An o. for artificial pupil, in which an incision was made in the cornea with a narrow lance-knife, the iris was seized with a sharp hook, drawn out of the wound, and cut off close to the cornea with curved scissors. In cases of closed pupil, Beer made a flap in the cornea, pulled the cornea out with a hook, and cut off the apex of the pouch, thus leaving a round pupil. 2. Iridotomy by introducing a narrow lance-knife or Beer's cataract-knife through the margin of the cornea into the anterior chamber, and dividing the iris transversely for a distance of 3 or 4 mm. The divided radial fibres cause a gaping of the wound, and thus an elongated pupil is formed. [F.] —**Berlinghieri's o.** An o. for entropion and trichiasis, in which the lid is pulled out with a hook, a horn spatula, and a horizontal incision is made through the skin and orbicular muscle, 1 mm. above the anterior lid-margin, and from one end to the other. From the ends of this incision vertical incisions 3 to 4 mm. long are made through the skin and orbital muscle toward the orbital margin. Skin and muscle are then dissected up and drawn back toward the orbital margin. The individual hair bulbs are extirpated, and the flap is replaced and held in position by adhesive plaster. [Pisa (F.).] —**Berlin's o.** 1. An o. for entropion, in which the lid is fixed with a Desmarre's lid-forceps, and an incision is made through the entire thickness of the lid, parallel to the ciliary margin and 3 to 5 mm. above it. Then the margin of the tarsal wound is seized with a forceps, the skin and muscular fibres are pushed aside, and a piece 2 to 3 mm. wide is cut from the entire length of the tarsus and conjunctiva. The wound is closed as in Streethorn's o. [Pisa (F.).] —**Bilroth's o.** 1. An o. for revival of the o. of excision of the lacrimal sac originally proposed by Platner in 1724, in which the anterior wall was opened in the usual way for destruction of the sac, and then the sac-wall is itself dissected out entire and removed. ["Ann. d'Ocul." lxi, p. 63 (F.).] —**Bigelow's o.** See **Bigelow's LITHOLAPAXY**. —**Bilateral o.** See **Bilateral LITHOTOMY**. —**Bilroth's o.** See **Bilroth's o.** —**Bismuth's o.** 2. A form of blepharoplasty, in which a triangular piece of skin is excised as in Dieffenbach's o. and the horizontal incision is begun several mm. on the temporal side of the canthus instead of at the canthus. From the beginning of this incision another incision is made downward, which, after a distance of several mm., meets the outer incision of the triangular space. Another incision downward on the temporal side is then made, parallel to the second incision. The flap is then pulled up by the spur and the flap is held in position by adhesive plaster. [Pisa (F.).] —**Blandin's o.** An o. for symblepharon, in which the cicatricial adhesions are dissected from above downward, free from the cornea, and as far as the cul-de-sac. This dense cicatricial tissue is then turned inward so as to form a substitute for the palpebral conjunctiva, and doubled down to form a hernia, which the iris may be pushed by the glover's suture. The two extremities of the thread are carried horizontally to the right and left and fixed to the temples. ["Gaz. méd." 1846 (F.).] —**Blasius's o.** See **Blasius's CHEILOPLASTY**. —**Bloodless o.** Fr., *opération à blanc*. An o. performed with the use of Esmarch's bandage, ligatures, and haemostatic forceps so as to prevent the loss of blood. [A. 34.] —**Bonzel's o.** An attempt to form an artificial pupil by separating the iris from its periphery by the glover's suture. The two extremities of the thread are carried horizontally to the right and left and fixed to the temples. ["Gaz. méd." 1846 (F.).] —**Borelli's o.** An o. for strabismus in which two needles are passed crucially through the base, and a ligature is twisted behind the needles and firmly tied. The needles are then either withdrawn or cut off at the ends. ["Giorn. d'ottalmologia ital." i, 1858 (F.).] —**Bowman's o.** 1. See

Von Ammon's o. 2. An o. for fistula of the lacrimal gland, in which one of two curved needles with which a stout silk suture is provided at its ends is passed through the fistulous opening, and then above the tarsus through the wall of the fistula into the conjunctiva; the second needle is introduced in the same way, but brought out through the conjunctiva 4 to 5 mm. from the first needle; the threads are then tied, passed along the outer canthus, and allowed to remain (from 8 to 14 days) until the conjunctival opening of the fistula becomes permanent. Then an attempt is made to close the external fistula, by freshening the edges of the opening and introducing fine sutures. [F.] [Ophth. 1856 (F.).] 3. An o. for iridodesis, which consists in incising the iris radially from the pupillary margin toward the periphery with a very narrow flat knife having a blunt end and one cutting edge. This is introduced through the cornea and passed between the iris and lens; the edge is then turned forward and the iris incised. The slit so made in the iris is subsequently caused to gape by the action of the muscular tissue of the iris. (Carter (F.).) 4. An attempt, in cases of ptosis arising from insufficient action of the levator palpebrae superioris, to diminish the relatively excessive action of the orbicular muscle by passing a subcutaneous ligature beneath the tarsal portion and drawing it tight. [F.] 5. An o. for stillitidium lacrimarium, which may be done on either one or both lids. If on the lower lid, the lid is drawn outward and slightly opened, and a small punctum is made in the conjunctiva. Then, into this, passed through the canaliculus into the sac, and then withdrawn, and with a Bowman's or Weber's knife, or with a pair of scissors, the canaliculus is slit up as far as the sac, so that the incision faces toward the eyeball. The next day a probe is to be run along the wound, in order to prevent the cut edges from reuniting. If the upper canal is to be slit, the upper lid is to be drawn outward and upward, and a small punctum is made in the conjunctiva, for stricture of the lacrimal duct, in which the lower canaliculus is slit up as in the o. for stillitidium. A small Bowman's probe is passed horizontally through the canaliculus until its point strikes the inner wall of the sac. The probe is raised vertically, still keeping its point carefully against the wall of the sac, until in its vertical position it points in the direction of the duct. It is then to be pressed slowly but steadily downward and somewhat backward in the course of the duct, far as possible, through the duct. If this succeeds, on the next day a larger probe is introduced, which after 15 to 20 minutes is carefully withdrawn. This probing is to be continued, each time with a larger probe, till No. 7 or No. 8 has been introduced. The probes are introduced at increasing intervals until the epiphora ceases. [F.] [Ophth. Hosp. Rep., Oct., 1857 (F.).] —**Brainard's o.** An o. for ectropion, in which the lid is dissected up from its adhesion and placed in its normal position. To fill the space, a flap is formed behind the external angle of the eye, of corresponding form but somewhat larger, with its base or pedicle over the anterior part of the zygoma. This is turned on its base, fitted into the space, and retained in place by interrupted sutures. The sides of the wound left by the removal of the flap are then brought together and retained by sutures. [Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci., Oct., 1846 (F.).] 2. The same as the o. for ectropion of a broken bone to cause irritation and union of the bone. —**Brown's o.** See **CLITORIDECTOMY**. —**Buchanan's o.** 1. An o. in which a neoplasm of the lip is removed by an elliptical incision from the centre of which two incisions are made downward, outward, and upward, forming flaps that are detached and form a new lip. [A. 34.] 2. Lithotomy with the rectangular staff, the incision being excepted in cases of large stone, when the right half of the prostate is cut, as in Dupuytren's lithotomy. —**Buck's o.** See **Buck's o.** —**Burrow's o.** 1. An o. for covering a loss of substance in the eyelids, by transplanting a more or less irregularly triangular piece of adjacent healthy skin. [F.] 2. See **Burrow's CHEILOPLASTY**. —**Busch's o.** 1. An o. for contracture of the palmar fascia by making a V-shaped incision with a scalpel at the fold of the affected finger and palm, and its apex reaching toward the wrist, and then drawing down the contracting band. [A. 520 (A. 29).] 2. An o. for entropion of the lower lid, in which the external canthus is split and two incisions are made from the ends of the lower wound margin downward, as sides of an equilateral triangle. The piece of skin is then excised, and the lateral edges of the space united by sutures. [Arch. f. Ophth., iv, 2, p. 107 (F.).] —**Buttonhole o.** Fr., *boutonnière*. Ger., *Knopflocheroperation*. External urethrotomy. [A. 319 (A. 34).] —**Buzzi's o.** An obsolete o. for artificial pupil by separating the iris from its peripheral attachment by means of a needle pushed through the cornea. [F.] —**Byrd's o.** 1. An o. for closure of an artificial anus, essentially the same as Dupuytren's. The forceps for destroying the spur is not so strong, and the opening is closed by dissecting up a circular flap of skin all around the artificial anus, and pulling it far downward into the opening, to act as a plug. The skin adjacent to the incision is loosened and drawn together over the opening. 2. The establishment of an anus in the perineum in cases of imperforate rectum, after previous colotomy. A guide is passed into the terminal extremity of the rectum through the artificial opening in the abdomen, and cut down upon from the perineum. The abdominal opening is closed after the anus is established. [F.] —**Caesarean o.** Lat., *sectio caesarea* (seu *caesaria*), *laparohysterotomia*, *partus caesareus*. Fr., *enfantement césarien*, *opération césarienne*, *ovotomie abdominale* [Baudin]. Ger., *Kaiserschnitt*. It., *taglio cesareo*. Sp., *operación cesárea*. Syn.: *Caesarean section* (or *hysterotomy*), *laparo-hysterotomy*. The operation of cutting open the gravid uterus through an incision in the abdominal wall and removing its contents; so called from the tradition that Julius Caesar had the surname given him from his having been cut out from his mother's womb. [A. 34.] —**Callisen's o.** See **Callisen's COLOTOMY**. —**Carden's o.** See **Carden's AMPUTATION**. —**Carnochan's o.** Ligation of the main artery of a limb for elephantiasis. [E.] —**Caron du Villard's o.** An o. for shortening the skin of the lid in a transverse direction for ectropion by excision of two elliptical

pieces with their long axes vertical and closing the wounds with sutures. [F.]—**Carter's o.** An o. for artificial pupil, in which a small opening is made through the cornea in front of the plane of the iris, and Wecker's scissors are introduced with closed blades, which are permitted to expand as soon as their blunt extremities reach the pupillary area. As the blades expand an escape of aqueous humor lifts a fold of iris between their edges, and this fold is excised as they are closed, and then drawn out of the wound with the scissors. [F.]—**Cassel's o.** An o. for the removal of pedunculate exstoses situated near the external orifice of the ear by cutting away the base of the growths with a gouge and mallet. [F.]—**Celsian o.** See **Celsian CHEILOPLASTY**.—**Chassaiguac's o.** 1. See **ECERASEMENT lindeke**. 2. Excision of the rectum with scissors, knife, and écaraseur. [c. 34.]—**Cheselden's o.** An o. for artificial pupil, which consists in introducing a small single-edged knife or needle through the temporal side of the sclerotic and through the iris into the anterior chamber. Then the cutting edge is turned toward the iris, and, in withdrawing the knife, the iris is divided transversely, and the incision so made gapes and forms a pupil. [Philos. Trans., xxxv, p. 45 (F).]—**Chiene's o.** See **Chiene's OSTOMY**.—**Chopard's o.** See **Chopard's AMPUTATION** and **Chopard's CHEILOPLASTY**.—**Civiale's o.** See **Civiale's LITHOTOMY** and **Civiale's LITHOTOMY**.—**Cock's o.** See **Cock's external URETHROTOMY**.—**Colles's o.** An o. for hare-lip in which all the parings are made use of to avoid loss of substance. [E.]—**Colley's o.** See **Davies-Colley's o.**—**Collis's o.** Excision of the tongue by a method like Page's, except that the sublingual tissues are divided with the écaraseur instead of the knife, and the cheek is laid open from below the angle of the mouth, for additional room. [E.]—**Cooper's o.** Excision of a portion of the membrana tympani for the relief of deafness and tinnitus in chronic aural catarrh. [E.]—**Craunton's o.** An o. for entropion, in which the lid is divided with scissors vertically for a quarter or half an inch close to its temporal end. A similar incision is made at the nasal end of the lid, avoiding the canaliculus. The eyelid is kept on the stretch away from the eyeball by a broad spatula, and the incisions are allowed to heal by granulation, this tending to do away with the inversion. [F.]—**Cripps's o.** Dissection of the rectum from the neighboring tissues and excision of the diseased portion. The wound is allowed to heal by granulation. [c. 34.]—**Critchett's o.** 1. Iridodesis in which a small incision is made through the cornea near its margin with a broad needle; the iris is then seized with the cannula-forceps between its ciliary and sphincter margins, and is drawn through a small loop of fine silk for a sufficient distance, then the loop is drawn tight, and the ends are cut off close. In a few days the ligatured piece of iris sloughs off, and the pupil remains dilated in its new position. [Ophth. Hosp. Rep., i, p. 220 (F).] 2. An o. for keratoconus, performed with a knife consisting of two Chassaignac's blades, the back of which touch, the point of one being a little broader than that of the other, and both being set on one handle. They are hinged together, so that they can be set and fixed at any required angle. The blades being so fixed, the points are made to pierce the cornea at the point of the cone to which the excision is to reach, and, passed steadily on through the anterior chamber, are brought out at the opposite point of the cone, and pushed on until they have cut their way out. An elliptical piece will thus be excised. 3. An o. for staphyloma, in which the eyeball is transfixed behind the ciliary region by two or three semicircular threaded needles. The portion in front of these needles is cut off, the needles are drawn through, and the sutures are tied, so as to unite the gaping wound in a horizontal line. The sutures are passed through the retina, choroid, sclerotic, and conjunctiva. This o. has been almost entirely given up, on account of the danger of producing sympathetic ophthalmia. [F.] 4. An o. for stillicidium lacrimarum, which consists in cutting out a portion of the posterior wall of the canaliculus, the canaliculus being carried farther inward toward the caruncle, forming a reservoir into which the tears may run to prevent reunion of the parts. [Lancet, 1863, ii, p. 697 (F).] 5. A modification of von Graefe's o. for strabismus, consisting in the subconjunctival division of the tendon of the muscle. A hook is introduced beneath the tendon, and the latter is divided by blunt-pointed scissors curved on the flat, one blade being introduced between muscle and conjunctiva and the other between muscle and sclera. [F.]—**Davies-Colley's o.** The removal of a wedge-shaped piece of the tarsus for talipes, regardless of the articulations. [E.]—**Decé's o.** The dissection of a fold of skin from the base to the commissure of the web for syndactylism, the fingers being kept apart. The retraction of the tongue of skin by cicatrization forms a new commissure. [c. 34.]—**Delore's o.** See **REDRESSEMENT forcé**.—**Del Toro's o.** An o. for keratoconus, in which, about two weeks after a preliminary iridectomy, the vertex of the conical cornea is destroyed with a very fine knife heated to white heat. [Ophth. Hosp. Rep., May 12, 1881 (F).]—**Denand's o.** A method of uniting the serous surfaces of a divided intestine by means of three metallic tubes, one of which is secured within each end, and the third inserted between them as a support. [E.]—**Desault's o.** 1. An o. for preternatural anus, which consists in the introduction of a plug into the openings of the two segments of the injured intestine. The middle of the plug should rest upon the spur of hypertrophied mesentery between the two segments, a thread being carried around it and secured externally. By degrees the spur will be obliterated, and the openings of the two segments of intestine brought more and more into apposition. When this has been sufficiently accomplished, the plug is permanently removed, and an external obturator bandage applied. [Guyon (D, 92).] 2. An o. for stricture of the lacrimal duct, which consists in introducing a thin probe through the sac to the bottom of the nasal duct, and over that a silver tube. The probe is then withdrawn, a long thread carried through this tube to the nose, and its lower end seized and drawn out. To this end are fastened a number of cotton threads, soaked in some astringent or cauterizing fluid, and these are then drawn up into the duct. [Chir. Nachlass., ii, 13 (F).]—**Desmarre's o.** A form of iridectomy in which the lids are

held open with elevators, the eyeball is fixed with a forceps, and a Beer's knife is inserted precisely at the junction of the sclerotic and cornea, and pressed forward into the anterior chamber in a direction parallel to the plane of the iris until an incision about 1 inch long is made. The knife is then withdrawn, and the cannula forceps introduced and the blades opened. The iris prolapses between them and is lacerated, and the prolapsed part is cut off with scissors. [F.]—**De Wecker's o.** 1. An o. for artificial pupil, by making a hole in the cornea opposite the point to be incised, introducing De Wecker's scissors, allowing them to expand when they reach the pupillary margin, and then pushing them forward so as to include the iris between their blades. The iris is then divided by closing the blades. 2. An o. for ptosis, in which an oval piece of skin is excised from the lid by an incision parallel to the ciliary margin, and 4 to 5 mm. above it. A needle armed with an antiseptic silk suture is then introduced at a point above the eyebrow, passed downward beneath the skin and orbicular muscle, and brought out at the upper border of the wound below the orbicular muscle. It is again introduced below the orbicular muscle, near the inferior wound, and brought out again in the middle of the bridge of skin. A bridge of 5 to 16 mm. being then formed, the needle is again introduced beneath the skin and muscle, is brought out in the wound, again passes beneath skin and muscle, and is finally brought out through the skin above the eyebrow, 0.5 cm. from the point of entrance. A second similar suture is placed alongside the first, and at a distance of 1 cm. from it. Gentle traction on the ligatures closes the wound, and then the ends of the ligatures are tied over a little roll of kid. [Ann. d'ocul., July-Aug., 1882 (F).] 3. An o. for retinal detachment, by introducing a loop of very fine gold wire through the sclera and choroid and leaving it *in situ*, thus providing for a constant draining of the subretinal fluid. 4. See **Capsular ADVANCEMENT**. 5. Abcision of a corneal staphyloma, a modification of Knapp's o., consisting in dissecting up the conjunctiva from the corneal margin all round and as far back as the equator. Four sutures are then introduced, two on the nasal side and two on the temporal. The staphyloma is split horizontally, and the two halves are removed with scissors close to the corneal margin. The lens is then removed, and the sclera is sutured with a fine gold wire. [Ann. d'ocul., July-Aug., 1882 (F).] 6. The pharyngoplasty by a modification of Reverdin's o., applicable in cases of burns of the eyelids or loss of substance from disease, in which small pieces of true skin (instead of epidermis merely), 6 to 8 mm. in diameter, are employed, covered with gold-beater's skin. [Ann. d'ocul., lxxvii, p. 62 (F).] 7. Iridotomy for small, central, stationary corneal or lenticular opacities. The eyeball is fixed with forceps close to the corneal margin in the prolongation of that meridian in which the division of the sphincter iris is to be made. An incision 4 mm. long is made in the cornea midway between centre and periphery, and perpendicular to this meridian. Through this wound the closed forceps-scissors are introduced. At the pupillary margin they are opened, and one blade is passed behind the iris (the other in front), the blades are closed, and the sphincter is thus divided. The gaping of the wound makes a pear-shaped pupil. [F.] 8. Sclerotomy, in which a narrow cataract knife is used, the points of entrance and exit being exactly as in the o. for extraction of cataract. The knife is withdrawn without completing the incision, and the middle undivided portion of sclera prevents the prolapse of the iris. [Ann. d'ocul., lxxvii, p. 182 (F).] 9. Corneal trephining for glaucoma, in which the ordinary corneal trephine is employed to remove a circular piece from 1 to 1.5 mm. in diameter at the edge of the cornea. The cutting cylindrical blade is inclosed in a tube from which it is made to protrude by pressing a spring. [F.]—**Dianoux's o.** An o. for entropion, in which Snellen's or De Wecker's lid-clamp is applied, and an incision is made parallel to the free margin of the lid, about 4 mm. from it, extending the whole length of the lid, and penetrating to the tarsus. The ciliary portion of the lid thus marked off is detached from the tarsus by an incision on the intermarginal portion of the lid. An incision through the skin alone is then made about 3 mm. above the first incision, and parallel to it, but extending about 2 mm. beyond it at each extremity. The skin-flap is separated from the underlying muscle, except at the ends. The underlying portion of the muscle is then dissected up from the tarsus and allowed to retract upward. A pair of forceps is then passed beneath the ciliary flap, the skin-flap is seized and drawn down into the position of the former, and made fast by three sutures to the margin of the tarsus. The ciliary flap is drawn up and carefully stretched upon the cartilage bared of the orbicular muscle, the latter is drawn back with a strabismus hook, and the flap is secured in place with sutures to the tarsus. [F.]—**Didot's o.** An o. for syndactylism, in which an incision is made along the middle of the palmar surface of one finger, reaching from the base to the tip of the web, and is continued at each end by transverse incisions which reach to the middle of the opposite finger. The same process is repeated on the dorsum of each finger, except that the flap runs in the opposite direction. After these skin flaps are made, the remaining tissues of the web are divided and the flaps are made to cover the denuded surfaces. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Dieffenbach's o.** 1. See **Dieffenbach's CHEILOPLASTY**. 2. See **Dieffenbach's URANOPLASTY**. 3. An o. for ectropion of the lower lid, in which the external canthus is divided horizontally by an incision from 6 to 8 mm. long. Two converging incisions are made downward, and the triangular piece of skin is excised; then for a distance of 6 to 8 mm. from the external canthus the edge of the lid is excised; the sides of the triangular space are then united with sutures, which draws the everted lid outward, and the raw surface on the edge of the lid is united to the base of the triangle. 4. An o. for ectropion by excising all the cicatricial tissue by a triangular incision, its apex downward and its base parallel to the lid margin, and then bringing the free edges of the adjacent skin together with pins. 5. An o. for ectropion in which any cicatricial tissue present is removed by a triangular incision, the base of which is directed toward the ciliary margin and the apex downward. The incision

which forms the base of the triangle is then extended on each side, and the skin forming the sides of the triangular space is dissected up from the subjacent parts for some distance. Then these two lateral edges are brought together into a vertical line and united by sutures, while by the lateral extensions of the incision above they can be fastened to the base of the triangular space formed by the removal of the cicatrix. 6. An o. for ectropion in which an incision is made through the skin and the orbicularis muscle nearly parallel to the edge of the lid, beginning two or three lines from one angle and ending at an equal distance from the other. The small flap of skin thus made is turned up, the lid is divided through to the conjunctiva, and the latter is divided to the extent of the external wound. The external edge of the divided conjunctiva is then drawn into the wound in the skin and united by sutures which pass through the conjunctiva as well as the skin. [Zeiss (F.).] 7. An o. for symblepharon, by folding the lid inward and placing the cuticle against the eyeball. A vertical incision along the side of the nose is made from the internal angle of the eye, and another from the external angle to the corresponding border of the orbit. The lid is detached from the globe, the cilia are cut off, and the quadrilateral piece is then turned inside to rest against the margin of the orbit and is secured by sutures which are carried from within outward and *vice versa*, tied together, and the skin of the orbit is then closed. The external wound on the globe is sufficiently cicatrized, the temporary entropion is removed. The lid is released and carried back to its original position, and there retained by the twisted suture. 8. A form of blepharoplasty on the lower lid, in which all defective or cicatricial tissue in and below the lower lid is removed by excising an equilateral triangle of skin, the base of which is the edge of the lateral incision, and the apex is directed toward the canina region upward, and their ends are connected by a transverse incision through the palpebral conjunctiva from one canthus to the other. The cicatricial tissue thus circumscribed is to be excised, but only through the skin, so as to avoid dividing the orbicular muscle. An incision is then made from the external canthus outward 6 to 8 mm. longer than the base of the triangle. The outer end of this incision is then curved and made downward upon the cheek and parallel to the outer side of the triangle, and of the same length or longer. This flap is carefully dissected free from fat and connective tissue. The surface of the triangular space is cleansed of all coagula, and the flap is laid in this space, so that its inner edge coincides with the inner edge of the triangular space and its base with the edge of the lid. It is fastened in place with sutures, beginning at the inner canthus and following toward the nasal side. The conjunctiva is united with the skin. The raw surface from which the flap was taken is covered with vaseline and borated cotton, and allowed to heal by granulation. [Casper's "Wehnschr.," 1835; Zeiss (F.).]—**Dolbeau's o.** An o. for artificial pupil, in which a falciform needle is plunged through the sclerotic, and the iris separated at its periphery for a certain extent and then divided from its circumference toward its centre. [F.]—**Dowell's o.** An o. for the radical cure of hernia consisting in occlusion of the inguinal canal by passing several silver sutures and drawing its sides together. [E.]—**Drausart's o.** An o. for retinal detachment by making a large iridectomy upward, then keeping the patient in a horizontal posture with a compressive bandage for a number of days, and injecting small doses of pilocarpine subconjunctively. [F.]—**Local.** May-June, 1883 (F.).—**Duplay's o.** An o. for hypospadias, in which the penis is first separated from the scrotum, and its arching destroyed to allow of erection and coition. A new urethra is then made from the abnormal perineal opening to the glans penis. [E.]—**Dupuytren's o.** 1. See **Dupuytren's AMPUTATION**. 2. See **Dupuytren's CHIROPLASTY**. 3. See **Dupuytren's LITHOTOMY**. 4. An o. for closure of a fistula in the scrotum, consisting in the removal of the spur by compression with a clamp followed by closure of the opening in the skin by a plastic o. [E.] 5. An o. for contracture of the palmar fascia by a transverse incision or incisions through the skin and aponeurosis where the band is most prominent. [A. 520 (a. 29).] 6. An o. for stricture of the lacrimal duct, in which the anterior wall of the lacrimal sac is incised, and a thin tube of gold or silver introduced (and even hammered into the duct when the stricture is tight) as a means of dilating the canal and carrying off the tears. It has never proved very satisfactory. [Sabatier (F.).]—**Elective o.** An o. which the patient chooses to have done, but which is not absolutely required; also one in which the procedure is a matter of choice with the operator. [a. 34.]—**Ely's o.** Fr., *greffe dermique dans l'oreille*. Ger., *Hautpfropfen im Trommelfell*. Skin-grafting for chronic suppurative otitis media, in which the first thorough cure is followed by a tympanic canal and tympanic cavity, and then covering the granulating surface with small bits of skin taken from the forearm. The canal is then packed with borated cotton, which is not changed until it is seen to be colored by the discharge. ["Arch. of Otol.," ix, 4, p. 343 (F.).]—**Emmett's o.** 1. Uterine trachelorrhaphy. 2. The procedure of converting a sessile submucous tumor of the uterus into a peduncle by the use of the ligature, and then removing it. 3. An o. for the repair of lacerated perineum. (See under **PERINEORRHAPHY**.) 4. An o. for vaginal cystocele with urethrocele by the removal of a triangular band of mucous membrane from the anterior vaginal surface and coaptation and suture of the sides of the triangle. [A. 45 (a. 34).] 5. An o. for procidentia uteri, in which the uterus is anteverted, the neck kept out of the way by a sponge probang, and two points are located about half an inch from the cervix on either side and a little behind the anterior lip. The surfaces of these points are freshened, as well as that of the vaginal surface in front of the uterus, and the three surfaces are brought together with sutures. [A. 45 (a. 34).]—**English o.** See **English LITHOTOMY** and **English RHINOPLASTY**.—**Esmarch's o.** An o. for ankylosis of the jaw in which an incision about 2 in. long is made along the lower border of the jaw, in front of the masseter

muscle, and a wedge-shaped piece of bone removed with a narrow saw and a bone forceps. Passive movements are practised during healing. [a. 34.]—**Fergusson's o.** 1. See **Fergusson's AMPUTATION**. 2. See **Fergusson's LITHOTOMY**. 3. See **Fergusson's STAPHYLORRHAPHY**. 4. See **Fergusson's URANOPLASTY**. 5. A form of excision of the jaw in which the external incision begins in the median line at the free border of the upper lip, extends into the nostril on the affected side, curves around the ala of the nose, runs upward to the inner canthus of the eye, and then follows the lower margin of the orbit out as far as is necessary. [F.]—**Fischer's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrimal duct identical with Schmalz's, except that a loop of twisted silk is used on the end of a catgut string. [F.]—**Flap o.** 1. See **FLAP AMPUTATION**. 2. Cataract extraction with a curved incision so as to form a corneal flap. 3. A plastic o., made by means of a sliding or twisted flap. [B.]—**Flarer's o.** An o. for entropion, in which a broad horn spatula is placed beneath the lower lid, and the lid is put on the stretch; the ciliary margin of the lid is pressed firmly against the spatula, and with a scalpel an incision is made in the intermarginal space between cilia and tarsus, 1.5 to 2 mm. deep, from the lacrimal punctum to the external canthus, the strip of tissue containing the cilia being thus separated from the tarsus; a transverse incision is made through the skin of the lid, parallel to the ciliary margin and 2 mm. from it, from the outer canthus to the inner canthus. The inner canthus, containing all the cilia, is cut off with scissors, and the raw surface heals without sutures. [F.]—**French's o.** An o. for carbuncle the distinctive feature of which is the making of a subcutaneous incision. [E.]—**Freund's o.** Abdominal hysterectomy for uterine cancer in which the uterus is drawn out of the abdomen, the broad ligaments are tied in three portions, the lowest being the ovarian uterine artery, and the upper two the remaining attachments are divided. The vaginal wound is closed by suturing its edges to the peritoneum above. [a. 34.]—**Fricke's o.** A form of blepharoplasty on the upper lid, in which an incision is made through the skin from the inner canthus to beyond the outer canthus, parallel to the lid-margin, and as far above it as the linear scar allows. A second similar incision is made above the scar, and the entire lid is dissected out. Then the subcutaneous cicatricial bands are divided, and the necessary fascial and orbital attachments are divided. The lid is then brought down into place, and the size of the space to be filled by transplantation is measured. The flap may be taken from the temple, cheek, or forehead, and is usually tongue-shaped or lance-shaped, and 5 to 7 mm. larger in all directions than the space to be filled. The flap is marked out and dissected free as far as its base. The bridge over which it is to be turned or twisted is then simply cut through, and a narrow piece is excised, in order to make room for the flap. The latter is adapted to the vacant space in the lid, its edges being carefully trimmed. The space from which the flap was taken is then united by dissecting up the edges and uniting them by sutures. Then the apex of the flap is stitched in place, next the upper margin, and finally the lower. Both eyes are then to be bandaged and the patient is kept in bed for some days. [F.]—**Fritsch's o.** See **Fritsch's STAPHYLORRHAPHY**.—**Furnari's o.** See **Furnari's PERITOMY**.—**Gaillard's o.** An o. for entropion, in which the two needles at either end of a stout ligature are introduced through the orbicularis near the inner canthus, and brought out 2 cm. lower down. The ligature is then tied, and shortens the skin of the lid. A similar ligature is introduced and tied near the outer canthus. A third ligature, between the two, is then introduced, and these three ligatures tend to turn the edge of the lid outward and upward. ["Bull. de la soc. méd. de Poitiers," 1844 (F.).]—**Arch. f. Ophth.**, i, 1, p. 176 (F.).—**Galezowski's o.** 1. An o. for pterygium, in which the apex of the growth is seized with a forceps, separated from its corneal adhesions, and dissected up to its base. When the pterygium is entirely free a thread armed at each end with a curved needle is taken, and both needles are passed around the base of the growth, as to include the growth. The needles are then turned inward and brought out at the base of the growth. The two ends are then tied in a knot, and thus the apex of the pterygium is turned inward toward the base, is strangulated, and atrophies. 2. A crucial sclerotomy in which the sclera and cornea are divided with a narrow knife for the distance of 0.5 cm. [F.]—**Gant's o.** Osteotomy of the femur below the trochanter minor for bony ankylosis of the hip. [A. 520 (a. 29).]—**Garretson's o.** See **Garretson's STAPHYLORRHAPHY**.—**Gély's o.** See **Gély's SUTURE**.—**Gensoul's o.** 1. See **Laforest's o.** 2. A form of excision of the lower jaw in which the incision begins at the angle of the mouth, extends vertically upward nearly to the margin of the orbit, and is joined about at its middle by a horizontal incision running from the condyle of the jaw to the ala of the nose. [E.]—**Gerdy's o.** 1. Scalping; an o. for entropion by removing the external margin of the eyelid, following the excision between the bulbs of the eyelashes, and removing a strip 3 to 4 mm. wide. ["Jour. de chir.," 1854 (F.).] 2. An o., now obsolete, for stricture or obliteration of the lacrimal duct by making two vertical parallel incisions by means of a bistoury introduced into the duct, and then cutting out a quadrilateral piece of bone from the inner wall. [Himly (F.).] 3. An o. for the radical cure of hernia by plugging the mouth of the sac with its invaginated fundus, and then fixing the sac and the means of two sutures. [E.]—**German o.** See **German RHINOPLASTY**.—**Gibson's o.** An o. for artificial pupil almost identical with Beer's, but modified according to the different states of the eye. [F.]—**Giraud's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrimal duct, in which the probe and silver tube are introduced as in Desault's o., and the probe is withdrawn; a very fine spiral spring, with a knob at one end and an eye at the other, is then introduced, and the knobbed end drawn out at the nose; a thread is fastened in the eye, and the spiral drawn out through the nose; by means of the thread, meshes of various thickness may then be drawn through the nasal duct. [Himly and Schmidt (F.).]—**Goyrand's o.** for contracture of the palmar fascia. A longitudinal incision in the skin along the prominent band, and (after dissecting the latter free) transverse incisions enough to permit of extension of the

ingers. [A. 580 (a, 29).]—**Graefe's o's.** See *Von Graefe's o's.*—**Green's o.** 1. An o. for entropion, in which the lid is everted and held securely by the fingers, and an incision is made through conjunctiva and tarsus from one end of the lid to the other, in a line parallel to and generally about 2 mm. from the openings of the Meibomian ducts. A strip of skin, 1 to 2 mm. wide and tapering to a point at each end, is removed from the lid, its lower boundary being $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. above the line of the cilia. The orbicular fascia and muscle should be left intact. The suture needle employed is a No. 13 gloves' needle, bent to an arc of about a third of a circle, and is threaded with fine silk. The needle is first introduced a little to the conjunctival side of the row of eyelashes, and is brought out just within the wound made by the excision of the strip of skin; it is then drawn through, inserted again in the wound near its upper margin, and passed deeply backward and upward, so as to graze the front of the tarsus and emerge through the skin of the eyelid 1 cm. or more above its point of entrance. On tying the two ends of the thread together, the skin wound is closed, and the loosened lid margin is at the same time everted and brought into a correct position. ["Trans. of the Am. Ophth. Soc.," xvi, 1880 (F).] 2. An o. for readjustment of the levator palpebrae, in which an incision an inch or more long is made through the skin along the upper border of the lid, and the dissection extended through the subcutaneous fatty tissue nearly backward, so as to avoid opening the conjunctiva. The upper surface of the eyeball is then reached, and the broad thin tendon of the superior rectus exposed. Between this and the roof of the orbit the tendon of the levator may be found, and three sutures are then passed through the aponeurosis, the muscle, and the tarsus of the lid, drawn tight, and tied. The wound is then closed by simple sutures, with the ends of the deep sutures hanging outside. ["Trans. of the Am. Ophth. Soc.," viii, 1871 (F).]—**Gryffith's operation** for strabismus. The eye is closed for retinal detachment, in which the effused subretinal fluid is aspirated with a very fine hypodermic syringe, and then the intra-ocular pressure is increased by a very slow injection of some indifferent fluid (e.g., a warm saline solution) into the vitreous. ["Ophth. Rev.," Oct., 1883 (F).]—**Guérin and Brodhurst's o.** An o. for congenital dislocation of the hip in which the stronger muscles connecting the femur and pelvis are divided subcutaneously. Continuous extension is then maintained for some weeks. [A. 520 (a, 29).]—**Guérin's o.** See *French's o.*—**Guthrie's o.** See *Guthrie's amputation.*—**Hahn's o. of supracondylar osteotomy.** An o. in which a section is made above the condyles on both the inner and the outer side of the leg. [A. 520 (a, 29).]—**Halpin's o.** An o. for extirpation of the lacrimal gland in which a curved incision is made along the superior orbital margin, just beneath the eyebrow or exactly through its middle, and the upper and lower lids are reflected. Both upper and lower glands with their aponeurotic covering are then dissected out, and free drainage is allowed. ["Ann. d'ocul.," xix, p. 159 (F).]—**Hancock's o.** See *Hancock's amputation and intra-ocular myotomy.*—**Hay's o.** 1. An o. for strabismus in which a vertical incision is made with scissors in the conjunctiva, midway between the cornea and the caruncle. The conjunctiva is dissected from the sclerotic, and a strabismus hook passed into the wound and beneath the tendon, which is then stretched and divided close to the sclerotic. 2. An o. for stricture of the lacrimal duct consisting of the introduction of a thin cylindrical sound, with a hook-shaped prominence on its upper end, through the undivided lower canaliculus. [Mackenzie (F).]—**Heaton's o.** The injection of irritating and astringent fluids over the crural canal and the neck of the sac for the radical cure of hernia. [E.]—**Hegar's o.** Oophorectomy for restraining the growth of uterine fibroids. [A. 34.]—**Heinicke's o.** An o. for exstrophy of the external meatus which consists in the careful but rapid removal of the exstrophy by mallet and gouge. [F.]—**Herzenstein's o.** 1. An o. for inverted cilia, in which a spatula is introduced beneath the lid to protect the eyeball from injury, and a needle, armed at the point with a double silk thread, is introduced on the margin of the eyelid at a point on one side of the group of hairs to be destroyed, and carried vertically upward till it emerges through the skin about two lines above its entrance. It is re-introduced at this second puncture, carried horizontally for a sufficient distance, and again brought out at a third point. Re-introduced at this third puncture, it is carried vertically downward, and made to emerge at the tarsal margin, where the silk is seized and retained. The two ends of the silk are then knotted together, and a subcutaneous loop is formed, which includes the bulbs of the misdirected hairs, and soon destroys them by the inflammation excited. [Carter (F).] 2. Forecible dilatation of a stricture of the lacrimal duct on the principle of Holt's dilatation of stricture of the urethra. [F.]—**Hey's o.** See *Hey's amputation.*—**High o.** 1. See *Suprapubic cystotomy.* 2. The use of the long obstetrical forceps.—**Himly's o.** 1. An o. for artificial pupil, by separation of the iris, through the cornea, from its peripheral attachments by means of a curved needle. 2. An o. for symblepharon, in which a suture or ligature was introduced behind a partial adhesion, which did not reach to the fornix. On the ends of this thread weights were fastened, which in the case of the lower lid passed over specially arranged rollers to the forehead. These pulled the adhesion continuously from behind forward and from below upward, and tended to cause its rupture. 3. Another o. for symblepharon, involving the use of simple ligatures and leaden wires. A bundle of silk threads is passed by means of a curved needle with a large eye, through the entire thickness of the symblepharon. The needle is then cut off and the threads allowed to remain for several days. Then they are removed, and a leaden wire introduced in their place. After several weeks this is replaced by a larger wire, and this again by a still larger one, until it is thought that the canal is large enough, and is entirely lined by epithelium. The last wire is then withdrawn, and the tissue in front of the canal divided with the scissors. The lid is thus loosened from its adhesion to the eyeball. [F.]—**See Cooper's o.**—**Horner's o.** 1. An o. for ectropion of the lower lid adapted to aggra-

vated cases of eversions from burns, in which an incision 2 inches long, down to the periosteum, is made parallel with the orbicularis muscle and at its inferior margin. The whole thickness of the lid is then dissected up from the subjacent bones. From the middle of this incision another is then made, 1 inch long, downward toward the angle of the jaw, and at the end of the latter another of the same length toward the roof of the nose. These last two incisions define an angle of skin which is to be dissected up as far as its base extends into the beginning of the first incision, and united by pins and sutures. ["Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Nov. 1837 (F).] 2. Excision of a round portion of the cheek, including the fistulous tract, with a shoemaker's punch, and suture of the external wound for salivary fistula. [a, 34.]—**Horn's o.** See *Horn's cheiloplasty.*—**Hotz's o.** An o. for entropion, in which the skin of the eyebrow is fixed firmly against the orbital margin by an assistant. The centre of the ciliary margin of the lid is then drawn tightly downward, and a horizontal incision is made through the skin and orbicularis muscle across the entire length of the lid, 2 mm. above the level of the canthi. A strip of muscular fibres is excised, 3 mm. wide, from end to end of the lid. Four sutures are then introduced through the skin of the lid, 2 mm. below the border of the incision, passed through the aponeurosis on the upper third of the tarsus and then through the upper cutaneous border, and tied firmly. ["Arch. of Ophth.," i, 1873 (F).]—**Huguer's o.** See *Huguer's o.*—**Hulke's o.** [a, 34.]—**Hulke's o.** An o. for fistula of the lacrimal gland, in which the two ends of a silk ligature, each armed with a needle, are passed through the external fistulous opening, so as to penetrate the conjunctiva of the upper lid one above the other. Both ends of the ligature are thus brought out in the cul-de-sac, and, being drawn tight, grasp a triangular piece of the upper lid, the apex of which is at the fistula and the base in the conjunctiva. The ends are then cut off, and the fistula soon heals. [F.]—**Hunter's o.** Ligation of an artery on the cardiac side of an aneurysm, and at some distance from it. [E.] 2. An o. for trichiasis which consists in puncturing the hair bulbs of the inverted lashes with a lance or iris-knife to the depth of an eighth of an inch. When the bleeding has ceased, the dulled end of a darning needle, slightly moistened and dipped in some irritant, is inserted into the puncture, and held there for some moments. The cilia are then pulled out. [F.]—**Indian o.** See *Indian anastomosis.*—**Italian o.** See *Median cystotomy and Tagliacozzi's rhinoplasty.*—**Jacobs's o.** An o. for trichiasis which consists in scalping the edge of the lid together with the cilia and their hair bulbs. [F.]—**Jaeger's o.** 1. An o. for ectropion, which consists in detaching the everted lid from the cheek or superciliary ridge, leaving it connected at the angles only. A triangular portion of the lid is then removed, if deemed advisable. The detached lid is fixed accurately and firmly in contact with the eyeball, and the skin of the cheek drawn up, or the skin of the forehead drawn down toward the eye, and maintained in this position by adhesive plaster, compresses, and a bandage. [Juengken (F).] 2. An o. for ectropion of the upper lid, in which an incision is made parallel to the edge of the lid and 5 to 7 mm. from it, through its entire thickness from skin to conjunctiva; a knife is introduced through that part of the wound nearest the orbital margin, and all adhesions of the skin to the bone are freely divided; then from the bridge of tissue between the natural and the artificial palpebral fissures a piece of tissue is excised, as long as the difference in length of the two lids; the inner portion of this bridge is united by sutures to the outer portion, which brings the bridge transversely across the globe, and the lid-margin into its normal position. The horizontal incision is then united by sutures. 3. An o. for entropion, in which a horn spatula is introduced beneath the lid, and a slightly curved incision is made through the skin down to the tarsus, beginning near the punctum at the lid-margin, curving slightly upward toward the middle, and then descending toward the external angle at the lid-margin. This piece, together with the cilia and hair bulbs, is then excised, and the raw surface allowed to heal. 4. An o. for trichiasis consisting of the paring away of the edge of the inverted lid, the hair bulbs of the lashes being thus removed as well as the apertures of the Meibomian glands. 5. An o. for trichiasis which consists in removing that portion of the skin under which lie the bulbs of the cilia. A spatula is introduced beneath the lid, and the skin put on the stretch. The skin and orbicular muscle are then divided by a transverse incision parallel to the cilia. The spatula is then withdrawn, the ciliary edge of the wound is seized at one end with forceps, and the outer margin of the lid with all the hair bulbs is dissected off in a narrow strip. [F.]—**Jaesche's o.** An o. for trichiasis, in which the upper lid is pulled upward and slightly outward, and an incision is made in the conjunctival surface and parallel with it, exactly behind the position of the faultily directed lashes, and this is prolonged somewhat on both sides. Then a piece of skin 5 to 6 mm. wide is removed from the external surface of the lid, of the same length as the incision in the conjunctiva. A knife is then introduced through the conjunctival wound, and pushed out through the wound in the skin at one end, and then carried along the whole length of the wound, so that the ciliary margin of the tarsus is removed and the lid at its two ends only. The upper cut surface of this quadrangular segment of the tarsal margin is then drawn upward on the anterior surface of the tarsus by uniting the edges of the space in the skin surface by sutures. [F.]—**Janin's o.** An o. for artificial pupil in which the lower half of the cornea is opened, as in a flap-extraction. The flap is raised, and a pair of curved scissors with one sharp point is introduced, the iris is punctured a line from its periphery, the ciliary margin of the tarsus is cut and lifted from the original pupil toward the external angle, and the iris is then divided by the scissors. [F.]—**Jobert's o.** A method of reuniting a divided intestine by invaginating the upper part within the lower in such a manner as to bring the serous surfaces into contact. See also *Jobert's suture.*—**Jones's o.** An o. for ectropion, in which the eyelid is loosened from its adhesions by incisions made in such a way that when the eyelid is brought back into its natural position the gap which is left may be closed by sutures. Two straight in-

cisions are made from the edge of the lid, converging toward each other, and including the cicatrix between them. The flap is then pressed upward, and the edges of the wound below the apex of the flap are to be united by two twisted sutures. The edges of the flap are then united in their new position by sutures. [F.]—**Keher's o.** An o. for depressed nipples consisting in the excision of a ring of skin, or of a portion of the ring of skin, and suturing the nipple so that, in the healing of the denuded surface, the approximation of the internal and external edges of the ring or crescent may so pull upon the skin immediately surrounding the nipple and forming the cup in which it lies as to obliterate this cup and render the nipple accessible to the child. [Lancet, July 6, 1889, p. 12 (a, 50).]—**Key's o.** See *Key's Lithotomy*.—**Knapp's o.** 1. An o. for cleft lobule of the ear, in which the auricle and posterior part of the cleft lobule are put on the stretch, and a von Graefe's cataract knife or narrow scalpel being thrust through the auricle part near the lower end of the slit, a thin slice of skin is severed along its edge. At the other end of the slit the slice is made a little broader, its end being left connected with the auricle. Then the knife is turned and an incision is made backward, and the detached slice there cut across, thus forming a small flap. The long portion of the slice is then seized with a pair of forceps, and its other end divided by a slightly curved incision. The edges of the wound are then united by three interrupted sutures. [Arch. of Otol., iii, 1 (F).] 2. A combination of simple union and blepharoplasty for coloboma palpebræ. The edges of the coloboma are first freshened and carefully united by sutures. The outer canthus is then divided, and the adjacent skin toward the temple, above or below the canthus, is detached for half an inch or more. The outer portion of the lid is then drawn toward the nose so as to obviate any shortening of the palpebral fissure. A part of the wound in the outer corner may be covered by stitching the conjunctiva and skin together, as in canthoplasty. [Arch. of Ophthalm., v, 1, p. 18 (F).] 3. An o. for strabismus divergens, employed in high degrees of divergent squint for causing the eye to roll inward as far as possible. A suture is passed forward close to the cornea, being introduced through the conjunctiva, close to the cornea and 3 or 4 mm. above the horizontal meridian, from above downward, and brought out in the horizontal meridian, the other needle being introduced in a corresponding way from below upward. Both needles are then passed through the inner canthus. By drawing on the ligatures and uniting their ends in front of the canthus, the globe is rolled inward. The external rectus muscle is then divided in the usual way. 4. Abcision of a corneal staphyloma by removing the entire base of the staphyloma by an elliptical incision in the scleral margin, and then closing the wound by sutures through the conjunctiva instead of through the sclera. Two needles and two long sutures are used. Three mm. above the sclero-corneal margin, and on the nasal side of the vertical meridian, a needle is passed through the conjunctiva, passed forward close to the cornea, and 5 mm. under the conjunctiva toward the nose, and then brought out. The same needle is then introduced below the cornea into the conjunctiva at a point corresponding to the point above, pushed forward 4 or 5 mm. toward the temple, and again brought out. The two ends of the suture are turned upward and downward, while the intervening free piece is turned toward the nose. In the same manner a suture is introduced through the outer conjunctiva on the temporal side, and the ends turned back. The ends of the inner and afterward of the outer suture are drawn tight, closing the wound completely. 5. Blepharoplasty on the lower lid by a method adapted for cases of tumors or neoplasms, following the excision of these by rectangular incisions in healthy tissue. The horizontal incisions are extended toward the nose, and a quadrangular flap is dissected up. At the external canthus an incision is made outward, slightly curved, and the flap is turned back. The lower margin of the wound is also prolonged outward, curving downward on the side of the cheek. This flap is also dissected up, and after hemorrhage has ceased its vertical margin is united by sutures with the vertical margin of the nasal flap, the two being slid toward each other. The upper and internal angle is then united by a suture to the inner edge of the upper lid. [See *Euthyphora*.]—**Kocher's o.** An o. for excision of the ankle joint, in which the foot is held at a right angle, and an incision is made just below the external malleolus from the tendo Achillis to the extensor tendons; the peroneal tendons are dissected out, secured by sutures, and then divided; the capsule above the anterior and posterior surfaces of the tibia is cut, and the joint opened; the foot is dislocated inward, and the diseased parts removed. The foot is then replaced in the proper position, the peroneal tendons are united, and the wound is closed. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Koberlé's o.** The o. of securing adhesion of the fundus uteri to the anterior abdominal wall for the cure of retroflexion of the uterus.—**Kolomnin's o.** Ignipuncture or cauterization of the diseased tissues in hip-joint disease. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Kister-Dolbeau o.** Paraprostatic section of the urethra with subsequent dilatation of the incised urethra and neck of the bladder to allow of the introduction of the fingers. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Sept. 21, 1899, p. 323 (a, 34).]—**Labioplastic o.** See *Cheiloplasty*.—**Laforest's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, consisting in the introduction of an S-shaped hollow probe into the nasal opening of the duct and the injection of various astringent solutions. [F.]—**Landolt's o.** A form of blepharoplasty on the lower lid, in which the conjunctiva of the lid is freshened and detached as far as possible from the subjacent tissue up to the cul-de-sac; the upper lid is then divided into its external and internal leaves, and the conjunctiva of the lower lid is inserted between them and carefully united by sutures passing from within outward through the external leaf of the upper lid. At the end of several months the interpalpebral aperture may be re-established through the upper lid. [Arch. d'ophth., Nov.-Dec., 1880 (F).]—**Langenbeck's o.** 1. See *Langenbeck's Ostratomy*. 2. See *Langenbeck's Rhinoplasty*. 3. An o. for artificial pupil, which consists in opening the cornea, detaching the iris by means of a hook intro-

duced into the anterior chamber, drawing the detached portion through the corneal wound, and leaving it there as a prolapsus to become adherent to the wound. [F.] 4. A form of excision of the elbow, in which the forearm is slightly flexed, and a longitudinal incision about 3½ inches long is made a little to the inner side of the median line of the triceps and ulna, and is carried down to the bone throughout its entire length; the joint is added to the divided periosteum is raised from the ulna with care to preserve the connection between the periosteum, the muscular attachments, and the internal lateral ligaments; the humerus is dislocated backward and sawed off where necessary; the heads of the radius and ulna are removed if necessary. The wound is then closed, and the joint fixed in a right-angled position. [A, 520 (a, 29).] 5. A form of excision of the wrist joint, in which an incision down to the bone is made from the centre of the ulnar border of the metacarpal bone of the index finger, upward to the middle of the dorsal surface of the epiphysis of the radius; the sheaths of the tendons are lifted with the periosteum, and carried to the radial side; the hand is flexed, and the articular surfaces of the upper row of carpal bones are exposed. The ends of the radius and ulna may be denuded, thrust through the wound, and sawed off. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Langenbeck's o.** See *Crochacryotomy*.—**Langer's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, now long abandoned, recommended in cases where the duct had become obliterated, and where it was deemed necessary to make an artificial opening. It consisted in perforating the wall of the duct into the maxillary sinus, in order to drain off the tears into the antrum. [Arch. gén. de méd., 1834 (F).]—**Larrey's o.** See *Larrey's Amputation*.—**Lateral o.** See *Lateral Cystotomy*.—**Lawrence's o.** 1. Dissection of the face, in which the face is placed in the supine position, the removal of growths from the nasal fossæ. [Med Times and Gaz., Nov. 8, 1862 (F).] 2. An o. for extirpation of the lacrymal gland, in which an incision is made through skin, muscle, and fascia over the upper and outer third of the orbit, to the extent of an inch. The external commissure is divided horizontally, so as to meet the outer end of the first incision. A triangular flap is thus formed, and is turned upward, and the lacrimal gland is exposed with a strong hook, drawn out, and carefully excised. The wound is closed by sutures. [Ophth. Rev., No. 12, p. 361 (F).]—**Lawson's o.** A form of blepharoplasty, in which the cicatrix causing the ectropion is detached from its adhesions on all sides, and then the edges of the wound dissected up until the lid is brought into its proper position. In order to avoid a recurrence of contraction two pins are used, one 15 mm. wide, and an excised piece of the tendon and placed on the raw surface as soon as it is covered with granulations. [Berl. klin. Wchnsch., Mar., 1871 (F).]—**Ledran's o.** See *Ledran's Suture*.—**Lee's o.** 1. See *Lee's Amputation*. 2. An o. for varicocele consisting in the employment of two pins with figure-of-8 ligatures over each to arrest the flow of blood, and the subcutaneous division of the veins between them. [F.]—**Le Fort's o.** See *Le Fort's Amputation*. 2. An o. for prolapse of the vagina by denudation and coaptation of a tract on the anterior and posterior surfaces. [Pozzi (a, 34).]—**Liebreich's o.** An o. for strabismus, in which the conjunctiva is raised in a fold at the lower edge of the insertion of the muscle, and incised with scissors. The points of the scissors are then entered at the opening between the conjunctiva and capsule of Tenon, and these two tissues carefully separated from each other as far as the settling fold. The sclera and the cornea are relaxed by bending the hand backward. Then the insertion of the tendon is divided close to the sclerotic, and the vertical cut in the sheath is extended upward and downward so as to produce considerable effect. The conjunctival wound is then closed. [Arch. f. Ophth., xii, 2, p. 298 (F).]—**Lisfranc's o.** See *Lisfranc's Amputation*.—**Lister's o.** A form of excision of the wrist, in which an incision is made commencing at the middle of the dorsal aspect of the wrist, and extending to the middle of the first metacarpal bone, and then curved inward to the middle of the second metacarpal bone, whence it is carried downward for half the length of the bone; the soft parts are detached from the bones, and the radial artery is thrust somewhat outward; the soft parts on the ulnar side are dissected up as far as practicable, while the extensor tendons are relaxed by bending the hand backward; another incision is then commenced two inches above the end of the ulna, and carried downward in a straight line to the middle of the fifth metacarpal bone on its palmar aspect; the tendon of the extensor carpi ulnaris is cut at its insertion into the fifth metacarpal bone, and dissected from its groove in the ulna; the anterior surface of the ulna is cleared, the anterior ligament of the wrist joint cut, and the junction between carpus and metacarpus divided. If the hand is everted the bones may be protruded, and what is necessary cut away, while the carpus is entirely removed. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Liston's o.** 1. See *Liston's Cheiloplasty*. 2. A form of excision of the jaw in which the incision is a curve with its convexity downward, extending from the malar process to the angle of the mouth. [F.]—**Littre's o.** See *Littre's Colotomy*. 3. Excision of the lower end of a divided intestine and attachment of the upper end in the wound, so as to establish an artificial anus.—**Loreta's o.** Laparotomy, exposure and incision of the stomach, and dilatation of the pylorus with a finger or an instrument, for cancer of the pylorus. [a, 34.]—**Lubbock's o.** An o. for lacrymal fistula, which consists in using a grooved knife, 2½ inches long, with a double-cutting edge, opening the lacrymal sac in front, passing the knife through close to the sclerotic. [F.]—**Landolt's o.** Removal of the astragalus for talipes. [F.]—**MacCormac's o.** Division of the femur from the outer side in cases of genu valgum, making the section just above and parallel with the articular surface.—**Mac-**

ewen's o. 1. A modification of Chiene's o., the wedge being removed in the line of incision employed in Ogston's o. 2. Section of the shaft of the femur above the epiphyseal line for genu valgum. —**Madelung's o.** A form of colotomy where the lower end of the rectum is involved, which consists in making the incision usual for sigmoid colotomy, pulling down a loop of intestine, dividing with scissors, tying bleeding points, folding in the edges of the lower segment, closing with a modified Lambert suture, and returning to the abdomen, and finally suturing the orifice of the upper segment into the edges of the abdominal wall by interrupted sutures passing through all the structures. [*"Brit. Med. Jour.,"* Apr. 20, 1889, p. 893 (a, 50).] —**Malgaigne's o.** See *Malgaigne's CHEILOPLASTY*. —**Margary's o.** An o. for congenital dislocation of the hip, in which an acetabulum is made in the normal situation by chiseling the bone, the head of the femur is placed in it, and a capsule is formed of periosteum. [*A. 520 (a, 29).*] —**Mason's o.** See *Mason's URANOPLASTY*. —**Mathewson's o.** An o. for extropies of the external auditory meatus which consists in the removal of the growths with the drill. Elliott's suspension dental engine is employed to propel the drills. The integument over the long prominence is removed by a scaler, and then the bone is perforated at several points near its centre with a drill about 1.5 mm. in diameter. Larger drills are used to enlarge the perforations and cause them to run together, and lateral pressure is employed to ream out the meatus. [*F.*] —**Maunier's o.** A o. for artificial pupil, like Cheeseman's, except that the iris is divided with scissors instead of a scalpel. [*F.*] —**Maury's o.** An o. for extrophy of the bladder, in which a large convex flap of integument is dissected from the groin, perineum, and scrotum. A small slit is cut in it through which the penis is slipped, and it is turned up over the opening; a short flap is next raised from the margin and lateral portions of the opening, beneath which is slid the margin of the first, the two being connected by sutures. [*F.*] —**McBurney's o.** An o. for the radical cure of hernia, in which the hernial sac is exposed, the anterior wall of the inguinal canal is incised, the sac is ligated and excised at the internal ring, and the edges of the skin are inverted and sutured to the ligamentous and tendinous tissue. The wound heals by cicatrization. [*a, 34.*] —**McCraik's o.** An o. for entropion, which consists in excising, from within the lid, a horizontal strip of the middle of the tarsus, leaving the skin and the upper and lower portions of the tarsus intact, and removing only the crown of the arch of incurvature. [*F.*] —**McJeehan's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrimal duct, which consisted in the introduction of a probe without a head, somewhat thicker than Anel's, with an eye armed with a thread, through the upper canaliculus into the nose. Its end was seized and drawn out through the nose. A tuft of cotton fibres was fastened to the thread, soaked in various medicaments, and drawn through the duct. [*Louis (F.).*] —**Meloplastic o.** Fr., *meloplastic*. A plastic o. on the cheek. [*F.*] —**Mercier's o.** See *Prostaphylomy*. —**Meyer's o.** 1. See *Meyer's OSTEOTOMY*. 2. An o. for sympathetic ophthalmia. The conjunctiva and subconjunctival tissue are incised over the painful portion of the ciliary region, and a strabismus hook is inserted under the tendon of the nearest rectus muscle so that the eye may be steadied. The sclerotic is then divided at the painful point by an incision parallel to the edge of the cornea. This divides the ciliary nerves in this region. The hook is then withdrawn and the conjunctival wound closed by sutures. [*"Ann. d'ocul.,"* Sept., 1867, p. 129 (F.).] —**Mikulicz's o.** See *Wladimiroff's o.* —**Mirault's o.** An o. for hare-lip in which one edge of the cleft is freshened in its whole extent and the other is slit down rather more than half the distance from the angle above to the border of the lip. By opening out this slip a small flap is made to apply itself to the lower part of the other side of the cleft, and the upper portions of both sides are brought together. [*E.*] —**Morgan's o.** See *Morgan's ENTROPION*. —**Morton's o.** Excision of a portion of the nerve-trunk supplying the affected limb in elephantiasis. [*E.*] —**Müller's o.** See *Müller's CHEILOPLASTY*. —**Nélaton's o.** 1. See *Nélaton's PROCTOTOMY*. 2. An o. for hare-lip by an incision representing a reversed V made around the upper angle of the cleft, separating the red edge from the two halves of the lip, excepting at each corner. By bringing down the red edge the wound becomes diamond-shaped and the cut edges are sutured. [*a, 34.*] —**Nicoladoni's o.** An o. for talipes calcaneus, caused by paralysis of the calf muscles while the peronei are intact. The tendo Achillis is divided and the peroneal tendons are stretched to it. [*A. 520 (a, 29).*] —**Norton's o.** An o. for syndactylism, in which small, rounded anterior and posterior flaps are made at the clefts between the fingers, with their bases opposite the heads of the metacarpal bones; the web is then divided and the flaps are joined. [*A. 520 (a, 29).*] —**Noyes's o.** 1. See *Cataract LACERATION*. 2. An o. for the amputation of the lower lid, in which the external canthus is divided for about 3 mm., and the cantal ligaments of both lids are cut; the conjunctiva is loosened from its attachments; a narrow tongue of skin is then formed by making incisions upward toward the temple, just beyond the end of the eyebrow, constructing a small flap with its base below and its apex upward. This is loosened, turned downward, and inserted between the edges of the wound. The wound from which the flap was taken is closed by sutures, and the amputation of the lower lid is in its new position to the conjunctiva. The remaining sutures are then inserted. [*"Trans. of the Fifth Intern. Congr. of Ophth.,"* 1876 (F.).] 3. An o. for staphyloma corneæ by incision of the limbus, as in iridectomy, followed by total avulsion of the iris by a blunt hook or by forceps. 4. Tenotomy on "the elongated tendon of the antagonistic muscle," instead of on the squinting muscle in strabismus. The shortening necessary to correct the squint is made by lapping the ends of the tendon in, and making them in position by two sutures passed through the conjunctiva and lapped ends of the tendon above and below and tied tightly. [*"Trans. of the Am. Ophth. Soc.,"* 1874, p. 273 (F.).] 5. Blepharoplasty by a bucco-temporal flap; a modification of the o. by sliding flaps, recommended for remedying defects about the inner portion of the lower lid, as in epithelioma. It consists in removing the diseased mass and then sliding the whole cheek, together with the remaining portion of the shortened

lid, inward and upward. One of the incisions runs perpendicularly downward in the furrow alongside the nose as far as the ala nasi, and the other is made horizontally outward across the temple toward the ear. [*"Trans. of the Am. Ophth. Soc.,"* 1879 (F.).] 6. Blepharoplasty by a naso-buccal flap, applicable only to the lower lid. The incisions are made down the side of the nose and cheek as far as the upper lip, the free end being below and the base above. When this flap is twisted on its base upward, and laid in position, there is left a large gap in the face, which is filled by sliding the cheek in toward the median line, and uniting the edges by pins and figure-of-8 sutures. [*"Trans. of the Fifth Intern. Ophth. Congr.,"* 1876 (F.).] 7. An o. on dense secondary membranes, in which a narrow knife is entered at the centre of the outer margin of the cornea, passed across the anterior chamber, and brought out at a corresponding point on the opposite side. The knife is then partially withdrawn until its point is opposite the middle of the iris, when it is plunged backward through the false membrane into the vitreous, making the wound as large as possible. The knife is then withdrawn; a small blunt hook passed in through each corneal wound is caught in the wound made in the false membrane, and traction is made in opposite directions, so as to drag out a portion of tissue at each corneal wound, where it is to be snipped off. [*"Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp. Rep.,"* vi, 3, p. 200 (F.).] —**Nunneley's o.** A form of excision of the tongue in which a sharp-pointed curved knife is introduced between the base of the jaw and the hyoid bone, and brought out in the mouth at the frænum. Through this opening a wire éraseur is introduced, so as to surround the tongue. The éraseur is held in place by strong pins passed vertically through the tongue behind the diseased tissue. [*E.*] —**O'Dwyer's o.** See *INTUBATION of the larynx*. —**Ogston's o.** An o. for genu valgum, in which the internal condyle of the femur is sawed off, the shaft is slid up until the two condyles are upon the same plane. The tibia may then be swung forward. 2. An o. for talipes valgus, adapted to the most severe cases, in which the surfaces of the astragalo-scapoid articulation are refreshed, and the bones are nailed together in a corrected position. [*A. 520 (a, 29).*] —**Ollier's o.** 1. See *Ollier's OSTEOTOMY*. 2. A form of excision of the elbow joint, in which the incision is commenced two inches above the top of the olecranon at the outer side of the arm, involving the skin, is brought down to the epicondyle and then turned downward and inward to the olecranon, and, carrying the knife to the bone, is carried downward along the inner side of the posterior aspect of the ulna for one or two inches. In other respects this o. resembles Langenbeck's. [*A. 520 (a, 29).*] 3. A form of excision of the shoulder joint in which an incision is made from the anterior border of the acromion close to its articulation with the clavicle downward from 2 to 4 inches. A cross incision is thus made outside the joint, the top of the longitudinal incision downward and outward. The periosteum is elevated, the head of the bone thrown out of the wound and sawed off, the wound closed, and the arm fixed in position. [*A. 520 (a, 29).*] —**Open o.** An o. in which the field of o. is freely exposed to the action of the air. [*B.*] —**O. of election.** See *Elective o.* —**Pagenstecher's o.** 1. An o. for entropion, in which the external canthus is divided, the horizontal wound is stretched into a vertical one, the opposed surfaces of skin and conjunctiva are united by sutures, the lid is everted, and several ligatures are inserted as follows: the loose skin of the lid and the orbicular muscle are lifted up in a horizontal fold with forceps, and a curved needle armed with strong waxed thread is passed through the base of the fold close to the tarsus; the point of the needle is then brought out at the edge of the lid; the two other ligatures are then inserted, one on each side of the first. All three are tied and left to suppurate out. 2. A modification of Crichect's o. for trichiasis, consisting in making the incision through the sclera with a broad needle or a narrow lance knife. [*"Arch. f. Ophth.,"* vi, p. 73; viii, p. 192 (F.).] 3. An o. for obliteration of the lacrimal sac, in which the canaliculi are slit up by incisions that meet in front of the caruncle. When hæmorrhage has ceased, a small bit of chloride-of-zinc paste is introduced into the sac and covered with a thick layer of charpie or cotton. This obliterates the sac by adhesive inflammation. 4. An o. for stricture of the lacrimal duct employed in cases of closure of the canaliculi. A No. 3 Bowman's probe is introduced slowly and steadily through the obstruction in the canaliculus into the sac. The canaliculus and the anterior wall of sac are then cut through with scissors, and this wound is kept open as long as necessary by daily passage of a sound. —**Paget's o.** A form of excision of the tongue like Nunneley's, except that, instead of the submental puncture, the tongue is freed by dividing all the soft parts that hold it to the floor of the mouth, close to the bone, with a knife. [*E.*] —**Panas's o.** See *Panas's PROCTOTOMY*. 5. An o. for phosia by cutting a quadrangular pedicle out of the skin of the upper lip, carrying this up beneath the skin of the eyebrow and bringing it through an incision made above the latter, where it is attached by sutures. [*B.*] —**Pancoast's o.** 1. See *Pancoast's AMPUTATION*. 2. An o. for extrophy of the bladder, in which two flaps are raised, one from each inguinal region, and brought together in the median line and secured by sutures, the skin being inward. 3. An o. for facial paralysis, in which the superior division of the nerve sought for is exposed by dissection. [*E.*] —**Parker's o.** 1. Crystotomy through the perineum for the relief of chronic cystitis in the male. [*E.*] 2. The o. of opening a perityphilitic abscess. —**Passavant's o.** An o. for corelisis, which consists in detaching the adhesions by traction with forceps, made in a direction toward the ciliary region. A small incision is made in the sclero-corneal region, on the same side as the adhesion. An iris forceps without sharp

teeth is then introduced, and a fold of iris seized behind the adhesion and drawn toward the wound. As soon as the adhesion yields, traction is stopped, and atropine at once instilled. [F.]—**Petit's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrymal sac, consisting in laying open the anterior wall of the sac with a bistoury or scalpel by making an incision through the skin and wall of the sac just below the internal canthal ligament. At first the incision was subconjunctival, with the convexity toward the bony prominence; but subsequently Petit made a straight incision downward. This o. had previously been recommended by Stahl and Monro. [*Mém. de l'Acad. des Sci.*, 1784, 1740 (F.).]—**Pétréquin's o.** An o. for symblepharon, in which a double thread is passed at one spot through the adhesions, one strand is tied close to the sclerotic with great firmness, and the other is tied less firmly at a point nearer the lid. The strangulation and sloughing occurring earlier at the constriction next the eyeball, that part heals before the other, and the cicatrization becomes too advanced to admit of a new adhesion with the outer part. [*Ann. d'Ocul.*, iii, p. 66 (F.).]—**Phelp's o.** An o. for the relief of club-foot, in which the skin of the inner side of the foot is divided from the top of the malleolus to the inner edge of the first metacarpal bone; the other toes are cut, including the insertion of the libialis tendon. The plantar fascia is then divided, and the foot is brought into a normal position and placed in plaster of Paris. [a. 34.]—**Pirogoff's o.** See **Pirogoff's AMPUTATION**.—**Plastic o.** An o. that has for its object the construction of absent parts, or the replacement or removal of deformed parts. [a. 34.]—**Politzer's o.** 1. For artificial aperture of the membrana tympani; a crucial incision of the membrane, and the application of a speculum, by which the middle ear is exposed. The galvanic cautery is now used for the purpose. [a. 34.] 2. For atrophied membrana tympani and otitis media catarrhalis; an o. which consists in the repeated incision of the tissue of the membrana tympani by means of a double edged paracentesis needle, midway between the handle of the malleus and the periphery of the membrane. The o. should be performed four or five times, at intervals of 3 or 4 days. [a. 34.] 3. Division of the ligament of the malleus done with a small, narrow, slightly curved knife, cutting at its point and at its concave edge. This is inserted (after dividing the anterior fold of the membrana tympani to the depth of 2 mm. toward the tympanic cavity) close in front of the short process, and the ligament is divided by an incision made upward to the Rivinian segment. [F.]—**Pope's o.** 1. An o. for artificial pupil, with a circular incision in the cornea, in which the iris is dividing the sphincter pupillae. An incision is made with a long, narrow lance-knife in the sclera or sclero-corneal margin, and the aqueous humor is gradually evacuated. The iris is then seized behind the most transparent part of the cornea with a fine forceps, drawn out of the small wound, and cut off, the sphincter being carefully avoided. [*Arch. of Ophth.*, i, p. 57 (F.).] 2. An o. for entropion by excising a portion of the tarsus, in which an incision is made in the posterior flap along its free margin between the tarsus and the conjunctiva, and the latter is carefully dissected up. The tarsus is then removed piecemeal. After completion of the dissection there remains only the upper rim of the tarsus, which is beveled off from above downward and backward. [*Arch. of Ophth.*, i, p. 10 (F.).]—**Porro-Müller o.** A modification of Porro's o. (*Cesarean*), by means of which the uterus is drawn out of the body through a long abdominal incision before it is opened. —**Porro's o.** See **Cesarean HYSTERECTOMY**.—**Post's o.** See **Post's RHINOPLASTY**.—**Pouteau's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct; a modification of Petit's o. which consists in making the incision inside the internal canthus through the conjunctiva and the wall of the sac, between the caruncle and the lower lid. [F.]—**Power's o.** An o. for excision of the cornea which consists in removing a portion of the opaque cornea with a sharp punch, obtaining by the same means an exactly corresponding portion of a healthy rabbit's cornea, and transferring it to the space in the human eye. The lids are then to be sutured together until union has occurred. [*Méd. Times and Gaz.*, Aug. 10, 1872 (F.).]—**Prévôt's o.** Removal of the uterus and the ovaries by laparotomy on account of rupture of the uterus. —**Quaglin's o.** A form of sclerotomy, in which an incision is made in the scleral margin with a broad lance-knife, and prolapse of the iris, if it threatens to occur, is prevented with a small spatula. [*Ann. di ottalm.*, 1871, p. 200 (F.).]—**Ramdohr's o.** An o. for uniting a divided intestine by inserting the proximal within the distal end and suturing. [a. 34.]—**Rau's o.** An o. for artificial pupil, in which an incision is made at the margin of the cornea with a narrow knife, and at the same time the iris is perforated. A hook is introduced through the cornea and through the hole in the iris into the posterior chamber as far as the point where the artificial pupil is desired. The iris is then seized from behind, drawn out through the wound, and cut off. [*Arch. f. Ophth.*, i, p. 186 (F.).]—**Ravaton's o.** See **Ravaton's AMPUTATION**.—**Récamier's o.** Vaginal hysterectomy. [M. Nicolis, Thèse de Paris, "Bull. gén. de l'Acad. de Médecine," 1887, p. 388.]—**Reverdin's o.** See **Reverdin's OSTEOPLASTY**.—**Regnoli's o.** A form of excision of the tongue, in which the external incision is made from the hyoid bone to the chin, and two lateral cuts are made from the anterior extremity of the first incision, along the lower border of the jaw, dividing through to the mouth all the tissues that connect the tongue with the lower jaw at the symphysis. [E.]—**Reverdin's o.** An o. for symblepharon, which consists in detaching the lower lid, and turning the raw surface on the globe with small pieces of skin or buccal mucous membrane. 2. A form of blepharoplasty, which consists in removing all cicatricial tissue and bringing the lid into its proper position, where it is maintained by stitching it to the other lid. Then, as soon as granulations appear upon the raw surface, this surface is to be covered with small bits of epidermis, kept in place by strips of adhesive plaster. [*Gaz. méd. de Paris*, 1886, No. 36 (F.).]—**Keyward's o.** A procedure for securing the union of a divided intestine by invaginating the upper end into the lower one with the aid of two sutures; the latter are first attached opposite each other above

the wound, and then passed through the lower portion, when, by traction, the invagination is accomplished and the sutures are tied. [Morris (A. 63).]—**Richards's o.** An o. for extrophy of the bladder, resembling Roux's o., except that the abdominal flap is turned down with the skin inward, and its raw surface covered with the scrotal flap. [E.]—**Richter's o.** An o. for ectropion of the lower lid from scars, in which the cicatrix is excised by three curved incisions, the first made beneath it along the orbital margin, and the second above the scar, while the temporal ends of both these incisions are united by the third curved incision. The lid is then replaced in its normal position. The edges of the two lids are next united by a provisional tarsorrhaphy. The third incision is then extended toward the cheek in one direction and on the upper lid in the other direction, thus forming a flap ward the first incision. From the point of union between its lower and middle thirds a slightly curved incision is made upward toward the temple. This forms a flap which is intended to be transplanted into the vacant space. By drawing upward the lower flap the defect in the temple is filled in. The parts are then united by numerous fine sutures. [Meyer (F.).]—**Richter's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, consisting in opening the sac and introducing catgut, bougies or strings of different sizes successively into the duct, and allowing them to swell by absorption of moisture, and thus dilate the canal. [F.]—**Robertson's o.** An o. for ectropion of the lower lid, in which the entire thickness of the lid is perforated at a point 1 line from its ciliary margin and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the outer side of the centre of the lid, by a long curved needle, to which is attached a waxed silk ligature, 15 inches long. This ligature is armed with a similar needle at the other end. The curved needle is then introduced into the tarsus, is passed directly downward, over the conjunctival surface of the lid, till it meets the fold of transmission, through which it is thrust and pushed steadily downward under the skin of the cheek, until a point is reached about 1 or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below the edge of the lid, when the needle is caused to emerge and the ligature is pulled through. The other needle is in like manner thrust through the edge of the lid at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the ciliary margin, and is then introduced into the tarsus of the lid, then passed over the conjunctival surface of the lid, through the fold of transmission, and downward under the skin till the point emerges at a spot $\frac{1}{2}$ inch inward from the point of emergence of the first needle. The ligature is kept slack enough to permit of the introduction under the loops that pass over the conjunctival surface of a piece of sheet lead 1 inch long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, with the ends of the ligatures at its extremities and the tarsus. This piece of lead should be bent with the fingers to a curve corresponding to that of the eyeball. Then a piece of fine india-rubber tubing is slipped under the loop at the edge of the lid. The free ends of the ligature are then drawn tight and tied over the lower part of the rubber tube, and the excess of the latter is cut off below the ligature. By this procedure the edge of the lid is turned upward over the upper edge of the piece of lead, while the tarsus is caused to mold itself to the curve of the lead. The apparatus need not be recurved for 5 to 7 days. [*Ophth. Rev.*, Feb., 1884 (F.).]—**Roonhuysen's o.** See **Horn's CHEILOPLASTY**.—**Roux-Sédillot o.** A form of excision of the tongue, which consists in making a vertical incision in the median line and a transverse incision along the jaw. The lower jaw is divided in the median line with a saw, and the segments torn down side to side to expose the parts. [Verneuil, "Gaz. des Hôp.", July 5, 1883 (F.).]—**Roux's o.** See **Roux's AMPUTATION**. 2. See **Roux's CHEILOPLASTY**. 3. An o. for extrophy of the bladder, in which two flaps are raised, one from the scrotum and another from the abdominal wall above the opening. The scrotal flap is turned with its cutaneous surface inward, and attached above to the abdominal flap. [E.]—**Scarpa's o.** 1. An o. for stricture of the lacrymal duct, in which the lacrimal sac and the conjunctival sac is incised, the sac opened, and a lens-like style or cylinder, somewhat curved and with a small knob or plate at the upper end, is introduced into the duct and pushed to the bottom. This is allowed to remain for some time. 2. A form of iridodialysis, which consisted in introducing Scarpa's slender, curved cataract needle into the eye, 2 lines behind the corneal margin on the temporal side, behind the iris, until its point had reached the upper and inner part of the ciliary margin, which was then perforated. The needle was then carried downward and outward, so as to detach a portion of the iris. [F.]—**Schede's o.** See **Schede's OSTEOPLASTY**.—**Schmalz's o.** An o. (soon abandoned) for stricture of the lacrymal duct, which consisted in the introduction of stout double silk threads, twisted and waxed, into the sac, and as far down through the nasal duct as possible. [F.]—**Schmidt's o.** See **Scarpa's o.** (2d def.).—**Schmidt's o.** Ogston's o. for genu valgum performed through a larger wound. [A. 520 (a. 29).]—**Schücking's o.** Hysteropexia in which a retroverted uterus is sewed to the tissues between the bladder and the vagina. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, May 19, 1888, p. 551 (a. 34).]—**Sédillot's o.** 1. See **Sédillot's AMPUTATION**. 2. A form of excision of the tongue, like Syme's, except that the jaw is divided irregularly to facilitate subsequent union. [E.]—**Semiramis's o.** An o. for tetanus proposed by Semiramis, the Greek and Semiramis was the first to perform the operation. [*Méd. News*, Jan. 31, 1885, p. 131.]—**Serres's o.** 1. See **Serres's CHEILOPLASTY**. 2. A form of blepharoplasty, like the earlier o. of Knapp. [Duval (F.).]—**Sexton's o.** Removal of the membrana tympani and ossicles for the relief of chronic catarrhal or purulent otitis media. [B.]—**Sims's o.** See **Sims's CHOLECYSTOTOMY**.—**Sims's o.** 1. See **Sims's AMPUTATION**. 2. A form of excision of the mass, and cauterization of the stump. [a. 34.]—**Snellen's o.** 1. An o. for ectropion of the lower lid; an attempt to replace the everted tarsus without any external incision. At two or three points along the prolapsed and thickened retro-tarsal fold a suture armed with two needles is introduced, passed behind the lid, and brought out through the skin close to the orbital margin. Small glass beads are then passed over the needles upon the threads, and the sutures are then drawn tight and tied. [*Klin. Monatsbl. f. Augenheilk.*, Jan., 1882 (F.).] 2. An o. for entropion, in which the lid is everted, and two needles

attached to the ends of a silk ligature are passed from within outward through the whole thickness of the lid, so that one needle pierces the upper margin of the tarsus and the other passes a little above it. The needles are then re-introduced at the points of exit, passed down to the interior surface of the tarsus and along it, beneath the orbicularis, toward the edge of the lid, and brought out in front of the cilia close to each other. The upper edge of the tarsus is thus inclosed in a sling, and by tying the ligatures near the ciliary border the edge of the lid is everted. ["Congr. d'ophthal., 1862, p. 236 (F)."] 3. An o. for entropion, in which the lid is fixed with a blepharostat: parallel to the ciliary margin and 3 mm. above it. An incision is made through the skin for the entire length of the lid; the skin is then dissected up both sides, and a piece of the orbicular muscle, about 2 mm. wide, is excised; the skin and muscle are then pushed upward, and a wedge-shaped piece cut out of the tarsus throughout its whole length. Three sutures, each armed with two needles, are then passed through the middle and both ends of the wound in the tarsus, near its upper margin, in such a way that the loops are upward. The two ends of each suture are then passed beneath the skin of the lid margin and brought out on the margin just above the line of the lashes. They are then drawn tight and tied. The closing of the wound in the skin of the lid is not necessary. The edge of the lid is thus drawn outward and upward. The sutures may be removed on the third or fourth day. ["Klin. Monatsbl.," 1892, p. 34 (F)."] 4. An o. for trichiasis, in which the two free ends of a silk thread are drawn through the eye of a curved needle, so that a sling is formed on the other side. The point of the needle is inserted in the free margin of the lid, as close as possible to the misplaced eyelash, and is brought out in a line with the normal cilia, at the external part of the lid about a line from its margin. The faulty eyelash is then placed in the sling by the aid of forceps, and the two drawn completely through, so that the lash lies in the tract of the needle wound. [F.]—**Spence's o.** See **Wharton's AMPUTATION** and **Spence's AMPUTATION**.—**Sperino's o.** An o. for cataract by paracentesis, based on the theory that the impairment of vision in cataract is partly dependent on a temporary disturbance in the intra-ocular circulation and partly on opacity of the lens. It consists in making a small puncture with a broad needle at the edge of the cornea or slightly in the sclerotic. A blunt probe is then inserted between the lips of the wound, and the aqueous humor slowly evacuated. The evacuations by the same opening may be made repeatedly during a single sitting, followed by an interval of several days, or singly at an interval of a day or two. They must be repeated many times. ["Ophth. Rev.," ii, p. 294 (F).]—**Steino's** (Ger.). See **LITHOTOMY**.—**Stevens's o.** Partial tenotomy or advancement of one of the ocular muscles undertaken especially for the relief of the symptoms of muscular asthenopia and reflex nervous disturbances; advocated by G. T. Stevens. [B.]—**Stillings's o.** An o. for stricture of the lacrimal duct, in which the punctum and canaliculus are incised, and a probe is passed down into the duct to find the exact seat of the stricture. The probe is then withdrawn, and the stricture is divided in three or four directions with Stillings's knife. A large probe is passed at intervals to prevent reunion. [F.]—**Stokes's o.** 1. See **Stokes's AMPUTATION**. 2. The removal of a wedge from the inner side of the neck of the astragalus for talipes valgus. [A. 520 (a, 29).]—**Streitfeld's o.** 1. An o. for atresia of the punctum lacrimale, in which the normal punctum and canaliculus are divided, and a fine director, suitably bent, is passed by this aperture into the other canaliculus, and, if possible, through the obliterated punctum. If this can not be done, the canaliculus can readily be laid open upon it. ["Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp. Rep.," iii, 4 (F)."] 2. An o. for corelipsis, consisting in making a puncture with a cutting needle through the cornea, midway between centre and margin, and at a point opposite the adhesion to be detached. The needle should be withdrawn without loss of aqueous humor. The corelipsis hook, a fine and narrow spatula with a notch on one side, is introduced through the puncture, and carried between the iris and the lens. The adhesion is engaged in its notch, and broken or cut by traction across the pupil toward the puncture. 3. An o. for entropion, in which an incision is made transversely through the skin from one end of the lid to the other, parallel to the lid margin, and 2 mm. above it; the lips of the wound are then widened, the orbicularis fibres are pushed aside, and a wedge-shaped piece, with the base 2 mm. wide and directed forward and the apex backward, is cut out of the tarsus, throughout the entire length of the lid; the wound is then united by deep sutures. ["Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp. Rep.," 1858, p. 121 (F)."] 4. An o. for secondary cataract, in which two needle-hooks are employed, made of two cataract needles bent at their ends into two small hooks. The hook part is $\frac{3}{16}$ cm. in extent. The sharp parts of the hooks are placed on the inner side of the cornea near its margin, are pressed through the cornea into the anterior chamber, and are then turned down into the membranous septum and drawn slowly in opposite directions. ["Trans. of the Fourth Intern. Ophth. Cong.," 1872 (F).]—**Subcutaneous o.** An o. in which either there is no external wound or the external wound is made at a distance from the seat of o. and in such a way as not to expose the field of o. to the action of the air. [B.]—**Syme's o.** 1. See **Syme's external URETHROTOMY**. 2. See **Oval tegumentary flap AMPUTATION**. 3. See **Syme's AMPUTATION**. 4. See **English RHINOPLASTY**. 5. A form of excision of the tongue, in which the lower lip and jaw are divided in the median line to give room for reaching the whole organ. [E.]—**Szymonowsky's o.** 1. An o. for ectropion of the lower lid, which consists in excising a triangular piece of skin at the external canthus by an incision made from the external canthus upward and outward until the upper end lies 8 mm. higher than the canthus, by an incision similar but twice as long, made downward and outward from the canthus, and by a vertical incision uniting the ends of the other two. The flap of skin being removed, the outer end of the lower lid is dissected up, and the ciliary margin, with the lashes, removed for a certain distance. The lid is then drawn up and replaced in position.

and the parts maintained in apposition by sutures. 2. A form of blepharoplasty by a modification of the canthotemporal and temporogonion incisions. The first of these is made obliquely upward and outward, the second obliquely downward and inward. This admits, after the transplantation of the flap into place, of the insertion of sutures at the external canthus so as to prevent the sinking of the flap. [F.]—**Tait's o.** See **SALPINGO-OPHOURECTOMY**.—**Tagliacotian o.** See **Tagliacotian RHINOPLASTY**.—**Taylor's o.** See **Taylor's OSTEOTOMY**.—**Teale's o.** 1. See **Teale's AMPUTATION**. 2. An o. for lacrymal stricture, in which the lower canaliculus is slit as far as its opening into the sac, and probes of different sizes, with olive-shaped ends, are introduced into the duct. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," Jan. 1860 (F)."] 3. An o. for symblepharon, in which an incision is made through the adherent lid in a line corresponding to the margin of the concealed cornea, and the lid is then dissected from the eyeball until the latter moves freely. Then a flap of conjunctiva, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, is marked out, with its base at the sound conjunctiva bounding the inner extremity of the raw surface, and its apex passing toward the upper surface of the eyeball. This flap is then dissected from the globe, until it can be stretched across the chasm without great tension, care being taken to leave a sufficient thickness of tissue near its base. A second flap is made on the outside of the eyeball in the same manner. The inner flap is stretched across the raw surface of the eyelid, being fixed by its apex to the healthy conjunctiva at the outer edge of the wound. The outer flap is fixed across the raw surface of the eyeball, its apex being stitched to the conjunctiva near the base of the inner flap. After the two flaps are thus dovetailed into the wound, if there is any undue tension the conjunctiva may be incised in any direction near its base. There is another form applicable only to the lower lid. The lid is separated from the corneal margin backward as far as the retrotarsal fold. A band-shaped strip of ocular conjunctiva, 2 to 3 mm. wide, is dissected up from the globe above the cornea, and left attached at either end. This is then brought down over the cornea and made to fill up the raw surface on the globe where the lower lid was adherent to it, and is held in place by fine sutures. ["Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp. Rep.," iii, p. 253 (F).]—**Graefe and Saemisch** (F.).—**Thomas's o.** See **LAPAROTOMY**.—**Thomson's o.** The establishment of a permanent vesical fistula over the pubes for the relief of cystitis in cases of hypertrophy of the prostate. [E.]—**Trélat's o.** An o. for Dupuytren's contracture, like Adams's, except that the attachments between the skin and the fibrous band are divided with a blunt-pointed tenotome before the band is divided. [A. 520 (a, 29).]—**Trippier's o.** See **Trippier's mediotarsal AMPUTATION**.—**Vaginal cesarean o.** Fr. *opération césarienne vaginale*. The o. of incising the cervix uteri or that portion of the uterus which projects into the vagina, to facilitate delivery. [A. 96.]—**Van Buren's o.** Linear cauterization of the mucous membrane within the anus with Paquelin's cautery for prolapsus ani. [E.]—**Velpeau's o.** An o. for preternatural anus, which consists in removing the adventitious tissue on either side of the cutaneous opening of the preternatural anus, to the extent of an inch or more, avoiding the deep or intestinal contour of the fistula, and then bringing the sides of the wound together with sutures, and applying a loose dressing. [Guyon (D. 72).]—**Verneuil's o.** See **Verneuil's AMPUTATION**.—**Verneuil's o.** See **Verneuil's PROCTOTOMY** and **Verneuil's PROCTOPLASTY**.—**Von Ammon's o.** 1. An o. for cicatricial ectropion, in which, the integument to the distance of an inch from the place of adhesion being put on the stretch, so that the adhesion of the lid to the orbit is brought completely into view, an incision is made parallel to the edge of the orbit and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from it, somewhat longer than the adhesion. From the ends of this incision two smaller incisions are carried to the edge of the orbit. The orbit is then disinfected, and care being taken to avoid wounding the canaliculi or cutting through the adhesion. The sutures are then applied, and the raw space is left to granulate. ["Ztschr. f. Ophth.," i, p. 47 (F)."] 2. An o. for destruction of the lacrymal sac, which consists in opening and excising a portion of the anterior wall of the sac, taking care to avoid cutting the muscular fibres in the vicinity. This sets up an adhesive inflammation which closes the calibre of the sac. ["Ann. d'ocul.," xxvii, p. 32 (F)."] 3. An o. for ectropion from causes applicable for version with adhesion of the cicatrix to the outer surface of the edge of the orbit. The deeply depressed cicatrix is surrounded by an incision, leaving it adherent to the bone, and the neighboring integument all round is detached, the lid set at liberty, and the eyelids closed. The external wound is then closed over the cicatrix. ["Ztschr. f. Ophth.," i, 49 (F)."] 4. An o. for symblepharon (suitable only for narrow adhesions), in which, by two converging incisions through the entire thickness of the lid from lid margin to orbital margin, the lid is divided into two lateral and a central portions and a central wedge-shaped adherent portion. The fresh edges of the lateral portions are then brought together in front of the central adherent wedge, and united by firm sutures. When the line of adhesion between these portions has become firm, the wedge-shaped piece is detached from the eyeball and the conjunctival cul-de-sac. ["Ztschr. f. Augenheilk.," iii, p. 235 (F)."] 5. A form of blepharoplasty (more applicable to the lower lid than to the upper), in which all the cicatricial tissue is removed, and the remains of the lid liberated by incisions, which incisions leave a triangular space with the base parallel to the tarsal edge of the lid. An incision is then carried in the same direction with the base from its external angle toward the zygoma, while from the end of this another incision is continued downward and forward toward the apex of the triangle. The flap thus marked out is raised from the subjacent parts, except at its lower portion, and moved into the space to be filled up, where it is secured by sutures. The space left by its removal is treated as an open wound. [F.]—**Von Barrow's o.** An o. for entropion, in which the lid is everted, and the point of a knife is pushed through the tarsus near its outer end a line or more from the cilia, and carried along between the tarsus and the muscle from the outer to the inner end. If the tarsus is much thickened, a wedge-shaped piece is cut from the

upper side of the incision. A narrow strip of skin is then excised from the length of the lid, sutures are inserted in the skin, and the external wound is closed. ["Berl. klin. Wchnschr.," 1873, 24 (F).]—**Von Graefe's o.** 1. See *German RHINOPLASTY*. 2. An o. for dacryops in which a fine thread, armed with a curved needle, is passed through the aperture of the duct, and carried along the anterior wall of the cyst to a distance of about 2 mm. at which point it is again brought out, so that a bridge of the anterior cyst wall is included within the thread, which is tied in a loose loop. The intermediate bridge may either be allowed to slough through or may be divided after a few days. ["Arch. f. Ophth.," vii, 2, p. 2 (F).] 3. An o. for ectropion of the lower lid, in which a wedge-shaped portion of the eyelid is cut out, and the edges of the wound united by means of the hare-lip suture, but before the thread is twisted round the pins the skin of the cheek is divided, to the extent of 1½ inch, by an incision concentric with the edge of the orbit. The threads are then twisted, and their ends drawn upward and fixed to the forehead by adhesive plaster, so that the edge of the lower lid may be raised sufficiently. 4. An o. in which the lid is split in the intermarginal line into two leaves, anterior and posterior, from the lower lacrimal punctum to the external canthus. From the ends of this incision two vertical incisions, from 17 to 21 mm. long, are made through skin and muscle down upon the cheek, and the circumscribed quadrilateral flap is dissected up. The upper edge of this flap is then drawn strongly upward toward the forehead, and held in this position until the vertical incisions have been reunited in their new position by sutures. The upper angles of the flap, being much too short, are cut off by a diagonal incision, and securely attached to their proper position by sutures. The horizontal intermarginal wound is finally united by sutures, which are drawn up and fastened to the forehead by plaster. ["Archiv f. Ophth.," x, 2, 228 (F).] 5. An o. for entropion, in which two vertical sections, 4 mm. long, are made, extending from the anterior lid margin upward through the skin and orbicularis muscle, and meeting proximally at the right angle, so that the lid is split vertically into an anterior and a posterior leaf, and the cutaneous leaf is stitched 2 mm. higher up along the vertical incisions. In order to lift the cutaneous leaf with the hair bulbs away from the posterior lid margin, an oval piece of skin may be removed above, or two or three upward-drawing sutures may be introduced. 6. An o. for entropion, in which a horizontal incision is made through the skin of the upper eyelid parallel to the ciliary margin, and a triangular piece of skin, base downward, is removed. The triangular incision is then made through the fibres of the orbicular muscle close to the edge of the lid, and the muscle pushed aside so as to expose the tarsus. A triangular portion of the latter is then excised, with the base upward and close to the upper edge of the tarsus, and the apex downward close to the margin of the lid. Three horizontal sutures are introduced so as to close the wound in the skin, the middle one passing through the edges of the excision of the tarsus. 7. A radical o. for fistula of the lacrimal gland, consisting in extirpation of the gland. ["Arch. f. Ophth.," viii, 1, p. 279 (F).] 8. An o. for ptosis, in which an incision is made in the skin of the upper lid from end to end, parallel to the margin and 5 to 6 mm. above it. The orbicularis is laid bare by slight dissection and forcing apart of the edges of the wound. The muscular fibres are then in part excised with forceps and scissors along the upper edge of the wound, and for a width of 4 to 5 mm., and the central part of the muscle wound united by three sutures, which also close the wound in the skin. The ends of the wound in the skin are then closed by additional sutures. ["Arch. f. Ophth.," ix, 2, p. 57 (F).] 9. An o. for retinal detachment, in which a double-edged cutting needle is introduced through the sclerotic 4 to 5 lines from the edge of the cornea, and in the middle corresponding to the site of the detachment. The needle is placed perpendicularly behind the lens into the vitreous chamber for about 6 lines, and then by a simple lever movement of the handle the retina is incised. ["Arch. f. Ophth.," ix, 2, p. 85 (F).] 10. An o. for staphylococci of the cornea, which consists in passing a stout double ligature, in a direction parallel to the cornea, through the coats of the eyeball and vitreous humor, so as to include them within a suture to an extent of 4 or 5 lines. The threads are to be left loosely tied, and the ends cut off short. This sets up purulent panophthalmitis, and the ligature is then to be removed. ["Arch. f. Ophth.," ix, 2, p. 105 (F).] 11. An o. for shortening the lower eyelid for prolapse, in which 3 mm. below the anterior lid margin and parallel with it, an incision as long as the tarsus is made through the skin. From the ends of the middle third of this incision two incisions are made which converge toward the orbital margin, and the triangular piece of skin included between them is excised. The skin is then dissected up on both sides, and the wound closed in a vertical direction by sutures. ["Arch. f. Ophth.," x, 2, p. 223 (F).]—**Voro's (Ger.).** A preliminary o.—**Walsham and Willett's o.** An o. for talipes calcaneus, in which the tendo Achillis is divided obliquely from above downward, and from before backward, and the cut ends are slid past each other, until the desired shortening is effected, and very firmly stitched together in that position with catgut or kangaroo tendon. Several sutures are also taken through the skin, uniting it to the tendon. [A, 530 (a, 29).]—**Walton's o.** An o. for lacrimal stricture, which consists in slitting the upper canaliculus as far as the sac, and then introducing pure silver pins or styles through the sac into the duct, where they are allowed to remain for a varying period. ["Practitioner," Apr., 1883 (F).]—**Wardrop's o.** An o. for entropion, which consists in shortening the skin of the lid by a ligature introduced for a distance of 2 ctm. under the skin of the lid and tied tightly, inclosing a fold of skin in the bight. [F.] 2. An o. for aneurysm, in which a ligature is applied to one branch of an artery affected with aneurysm so as to diminish the force of the circulation in the aneurysm. [Gross (a, 34).]—**Watson's o.** An o. for trichiasis, in which a strip of skin containing the inverted lashes is dissected up in the form of a long flap, while a flap similar in shape, but running in the opposite direction, is dissected from the skin above the first flap. Then the two

flaps are slid past each other so as to change places, and are secured in their new position by sutures. [B.]—**Weber's o.** 1. A modification of Bowman's o. for lacrimal stricture. The upper canaliculus is slit with a Weber's knife passed into the sac, the canthal ligament is divided from the inside subcutaneously, and a conical silver sound is passed through the stricture, followed by the introduction of catgut elastic bougies, to effect dilatation. Subsequently bougies of laminaria were used, which were introduced and allowed to swell, and thus dilated the canal. ["Klin. Mon.," 1865, p. 110 (F).] 2. An o. for secondary cataract, in which a two-edged, lance-shaped knife, 4 mm. wide, is plunged through the cornea and obstructing membrane on the temporal side, passed behind the obstruction, and brought out on the nasal side. Then, with a pair of Weckel's forceps-scissors, the membrane is cut through above and below, and a quadrilateral piece excised. [F.]—**Wells's o.** 1. See *Wells's cataractotomy*. 2. An o. for entropion, in which the edge of the lid is split into an anterior and a posterior leaf; a fold of skin is excised as in Ait's o. for trichiasis, and a longitudinal incision is made through the fibres of the orbicular muscle so as to lay bare the tarsus, from which a wedge-shaped piece is cut as in Streetfield's o. The wound is then united by deep sutures, which include the muscular fibres. A slight modification of von Graefe's o. for strabismus. The conjunctiva is divided with straight blunt-pointed scissors, and then, after the hook has been pushed under the tendon, instead of pushing off the conjunctiva, the tendon is divided subconjunctivally, and close to its insertion. 4. A form of blepharoplasty on the upper lid, in which the cicatrix is included between the horizontal incisions which are made in the skin of the upper lid, and the skin is cut somewhat at the temple. The diseased portion of lid is dissected away from the subjacent tissue, and the lid drawn into its normal position. A corresponding flap to fill the vacant space is dissected from the temple, twisted upon its base, fitted into the wound, and fastened there by suture. [F.]—**Wenzel's o.** An o. for artificial pupil which consists in piercing the cornea with a cataract knife, and drawing a fine silver wire between the edges of the cornea, contracted pupil, and carrying the knife onward, both ends of the wire being divided at once. A small pair of scissors is then introduced through the corneal incision, and the flap of iris is cut off. [F.]—**Wharton's o.** See *Wharton's amputation*.—**Wheelhouse's o.** See *Wheelhouse's external trephotomy*.—**Whitehead's o.** Separation of the hemorrhoidal mucous membrane around and within the anus, excision, and excision of the affected membrane, and suture of the membrane to the anal wound. [F.]—**Wickham's o.** An o. for scleritis, in which the conjunctiva is divided freely over the scleral inflammation, so as to expose the diseased part. Then with a small sharp spoon the soft, spongy, vascular, infiltrated tissue of the sclera is removed, until healthy tissue is reached. Ice compresses are then applied, and an antiseptic bandage. [F.]—**Widde's o.** See *Widde's excision*.—**Williams's o.** An o. for lacrimal stricture, similar to Walton's o. for lacrimal stricture, but the probe of considerable size are used, or for dense strictures silver probes 2 mm. in diameter at the end but increasing to 5 mm. at 7 or 8 mm. from the end. ["Arch. of Ophth.," i, 1, p. 78 (F).]—**Wladimiroff's o.** Osteoplastic resection of the bones of the tarsus, as far forward as the line of Cleopatra's amputation, and of the articular surface of the tibia. The section of the tarsus passes through the middle of the tarsal and metatarsal spaces. [Sklifosoff's report, 1884, p. 952.]—**Wolfe's o.** An o. for retinal detachment, in which a vertical slit is made with scissors in the conjunctiva and subconjunctival tissue, laying bare the sclera at a point corresponding to the side of the detachment. The lips of the wound are separated by two small strabismus hooks, and the sclerotomy is introduced obliquely into the sac formed by the fluid, so that the edges of the sclera wound overlap. Gentle pressure is made on the eyeball with a fine spatula, in the track of the receding lacer. The lips of the conjunctival wound are united by a fine silk suture, and both eyes are bandaged. ["Practitioner," March, 1883 (F).] 2. An o. for symblepharon, which consists in the transplantation of the conjunctiva of the rabbit. The adhesions of the lid are divided so that the eyeball is freely movable. The external canthus of the rabbit is divided and ligatures are introduced into its conjunctiva to mark the extent of the membrane to be removed. By means of the ligatures it is put on the stretch, and dissected out with strabismus scissors. The membrane is spread out to dry. The flap is cleansed and trimmed, slightly moistened, and removed to its new position, care being taken to keep the epithelial surface outward. It is then stitched to the free border of the lid (which is at the same time strongly retracted), spread out, and secured at the ends by ligatures, which are left in from 4 to 6 days. The portion of rabbit's conjunctiva chosen for transplantation, on account of its vascularity and looseness, is that which lines the inner canthus, covers the membrana nictitans, and extends as far as the cornea. ["Lancet," Apr. 8, 1876 (F).] 3. An o. for tympanic granulations, which consists in scraping off the proliferations from the promontory or from the accessible inferior or posterior wall of the tympanic cavity, by means of a sharp spoon, and the removal of a form of blepharoplasty, consisting in transplantation of a flap without a pedicle, without cutting away any cicatricial tissue in the skin. A horizontal incision is made through the skin of the lid, parallel to the ciliary region and 2 lines from it, and the cicatricial skin dissected up all round. The cicatricial subcutaneous tissue is then pared away till a clean surface is made. Then the two lids are fastened together at their ciliary margins by sutures. A flap of skin, somewhat larger than the space to be filled, is marked out on the chest or forearm where the skin is thin, and excised, and carefully freed from all areolar tissue by sharp scissors curved

on the flat. It is then transferred to the lid and molded into position. No sutures are applied to keep it in place, for fear of supuration. Lint soaked in hot water is held upon the flap for five or ten minutes, and then a few other pieces of lint or boric cotton wrung out in hot water are laid upon the flap, and the whole covered and secured by an immovable bandage. Carbolic-acid solutions should not be employed. The eye should not be disturbed for three days, after which the dressing should be carefully removed, the parts cleansed with hot water, and then the same dressing reapplied and changed every day. The lids should not be severed for six weeks and then only partially at first. ["Practitioner," Dec., 1882 (F.)].—**Wood's o.** An o. in which consists in invaginating the hernia sac, without the skin, within the inguinal canal, the hinder and inner walls of the inguinal canal being drawn forward by sutures, and fixed to the anterior and outer walls. [E.] 2. An o. for extrophy of the bladder, in which a lid of integument is turned down from the abdomen above the opening with its skin surface inward, and this flap is covered by two others taken from the inguinal region. [E.] 3. An o. for varicocele, in which the veins are surrounded subcutaneously by a double wire noose, and the pressure on the wire is maintained by a metallic spring till the division is accomplished. [E.] 4. See **Wood's RHINOPLASTY**.—**Woolhouse's o.** An o. for artificial pupil, which consists in attempting to divide with a needle, introduced through the sclerotic, the whitish fibres of plastic deposit which bind down the iris and close the pupil. [F.]—**Wutzer's o.** An o. for the radical cure of hernia, by plugging the mouth of the sac with its invaginated fundus by a cylindrical wooden plug passed into the inguinal canal in the hollow of the invaginated structures, up to its neck, a grooved wooden pad being applied externally to hold the parts in position. The two wooden instruments are held together by a needle (inclosed in the cylindrical one, and made to pass through the internal ring and external tissues) and a screw. [E.]—**Zeller's o.** An o. for synchysis, in which a triangular flap is dissected out and reflected at the base of the web; on the dorsal aspect the web is divided; the flap is carried forward between the fingers, and fixed to the palmar surface between the clefts. In this way a commissure of sound skin is provided. [A, 520 (a, 29).]

OPÉRATION (Fr.), n. O-pa-rä'-se-on-ä. See **OPERATION**.—**O. à blanc.** See **Bloodless o.**—**O. à ciel ouvert.** See **Open OPERATION**.—**O. d'attente.** A tentative operation.

OPERATIVE, adj. Op-u'-at-iv. Lat., *operativus* (from *operari*, to work). Fr., *opératif*. Ger., *wirkend, wirksam*. 1. Having the power of acting; effective. [E.] 2. Pertaining to operations. [a, 48.]

OPERATOR, n. Op-u'-at-or. Lat., o. (from *operari*, to work). Fr., *opérateur*. Ger., *Operateur*. It., *operatore*. Sp., *operador*. One who operates; especially, in surgery, one who performs manual operations. [a, 48.]

OPERATORY, n. Op-u'-at-or-ri. From *operari*, to work. An old term for a laboratory. [L, 56 (a, 43).]

OPERCLE, n. Op-u'-er-kl'. See **OPERCULUM**.

OPERCULAIRE (Fr.), adj. O-pe-rä'-ku'-lä-r. See **OPERCULAR**; as a n., see **Sphenical bone**.

OPERCULAR, adj. Op-u'-er-kl'-ä-r. Lat., *opercularis* (from *operculum*, a cover). Fr., *operculaire*. Ger., *deckend, deckelartig*. 1. Pertaining to an operculum. 2. Covering as with a lid. [B, 1 (a, 35); B, 198.]

OPERCULATE, adj. Op-u'-er-kl'-at. Lat., *operculatus*. Fr., *operculé*. Ger., *bedeckelt*. Furnished with an operculum. The Operculate are the *Musci*. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 170 (a, 35).]

OPERCULE (Fr.), n. O-pe-rä'-ku'-l. See **OPERCULUM**.—**O. de l'héon.** Of Varolius, the ileo-cæcal valve. [C. Debiebre, "Lyon méd.," Nov. 8, 1885.]—**O. du lobe supérieur.** See **OPERCULUM** (1st def.).

OPERCULUM (Lat.), n. n. Op(o)p-ur-kl(e)g(u)l(u)l(u)-u'm-(u)m. From *opere*, to cover. Fr., *opercule*, *plateau strié* (2d def.). Ger., *Klappe* (1st def.), *ringförmiger Lappen* (1st def.), *cuticulärer Rahmen* (2d def.), *Deckel* (3d def.), *Deckelchen* (5th def.). Syn.: *bright border* (2d def.). Lit., a lid or flap. 1. A group of small convex scales situated at the angle formed by the two limbs of the Sylvian fissure and concealing the insula. [L, 6.] 2. Of Engelmann, the highly refractive portion of the free end of a ciliated cell, composed of the pedicles connecting the cilia with the intracellular fibres. Everth, Marchi, and others consider it merely a differentiated portion of the cell through which the cilia project. [I, J.] See also **Cuticular layer**. 3. In fishes, the chain of flat bones covering the gills, consisting of the interopercular and the opercular, preopercular and subopercular bones. [B, 28 (a, 27); L, 14, 307.] 4. In the *Mollusca*, a horny or shelly plate developed on the hinder part of the foot, serving to close the aperture of the shell when the animal is retracted within it. [B, 28 (a, 27).] 5. A lid, such as that of the pitcher-plant; especially the top of a capsule that separates transversely by an even line. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).] See **Opercular bone**.—**O. cutis.** See **Epidermis**.—**O. ilei.** See **Ileo-cæcal valve**.—**O. laryngis.** See **Epiglottis**.—**O. lobi superioris.** See **O.** (1st def.).—**O. naris.** In birds, the nasal scale. [L, 349.] Of roofing of the external nostrils. [L, 343.]—**O. occipitale.** Of Gratiolet, a detached portion of the occipital lobe in apes. [I, 17 (K).]—**O. oculi.** The eyelid. [F.]—**O. sellæ.** See **DIAPHRAGMA hypophysæ**.

OPERIMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Op(o)p-ur-kl(e)g(u)l(u)l(u)-u'm-(u)m. From *opere*, to cover. The membrana tympani. [L, 349.]

OPERIKT (Ger.), n. Op-e'r-ert'. A patient who has been subjected to an operation.

OPERRIWUTH (Ger.), n. O-pa-ter'-vut. See **ERGASIMOMANIA**.

OPERMEN (Ger.), n. Op-e'r-me'n't'. See **ORPIMENT**.

OPHELIC ACID, n. O-f-el'-ik. An amorphous viscid yellow substance, $C_{17}H_{30}O_{10}$, of a faint gentian-like odor and acidulous bitter taste, obtained from *Chiretta*, soluble in ether, alcohol, and water. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]

OPHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. O-f-iä'-as(a)g(u)l's. Gen., -as'eos (-is). Gr., *ὀφίασις* (from *ὀφis*, a serpent). 1. Alopecia of the vertex extending toward the ears, sometimes toward the forehead, the denuded area being suggestive of a serpent's trail. 2. Of Sauvages, a circumscribed form of alopecia attended with desquamation. 3. Leprosy. 4. Any seriginous disease of the skin. [G, 13, 17].—**O. leuce.** See **White leprosy**.—**O. sordida.** See **Black leprosy**.

OPHIDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. O-f-iä'-id-ä-s. From *ὀφίδιον*, a little snake. An order of the *Reptilia*; the snakes or serpents. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

OPHIDOMONAS (Lat.), n. f. O-f-iä'-o-m'o'n-a's-a's(a)s. Gen., -mon'ados (-adis). From *ὀφis*, a serpent, and *μονάς*, single. A genus of *Schizomycetes*, by Zopf considered identical with *Beggiatoa*. [a, 35].—**O. jenensis.** The *Spirillum jenense*. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—**O. sanguinea.** The *Spirillum sanguineum*. [B, 288, 316 (a, 35).]

OPHIOCARYON (Lat.), n. n. O-f-iä'-o-o's-ka'r'i(ka)g(u)l(u)l(u)-o'n. From *ὀφis*, a serpent, and *κάρυον*, a nut. A genus of trees of the *Sabiaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**O. paradoxum.** Snake-nut (or seed), indigenous to Guiana. The spirally twisted embryo is said to be used by the Indians as an antidote to the poison of serpents. [B, 19, 42, 185 (a, 35).]

OPHIOGLOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. O-f-iä'-o-o's-glo's(glos)'su'm-(su)m. From *ὀφis*, a serpent, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *ophioglosse*. Ger., *Natterzunge*. Adder's-tongue; a genus of cryptogams distinguished by its spicate fructification, typical of the *Ophioglossaceæ* (Fr. *Ophioglossaceæ*), which are, of Fries, an order of the *Filicinae*; of Gray, a division of the *Filices*. Other authors, distinguishing them from ferns by their ringless sporangia, their straight venation, and especially their subterranean chlorophyllous prothallium, regard them either as a distinct class of cryptogams or as a division of the *Stipulatæ*. The *Ophioglossæ* and the *Ophioglossæ* (Fr. *ophioglossées*; Ger., *Ophioglossen*) are the same. [B, 1, 19, 34, 104, 180, 291 (a, 35).]—**O. bulbosum.** Fr., *ophioglosse bulbuse*, a species growing in wet pine barrens in Louisiana and Georgia, and southward to Chile. The root, a subglobose bulb, is eaten. [B, 24; B, 173 (a, 35).]—**O. vulgatum.** Fr., *ophioglosse commune*, herbe à daveine (ou sans couture), lance de Christ, langue de Christ (ou de serpent). Ger., *gemeine Natterzunge*, *Natterzünglein*, *Otterzunge*, *Schlängenzunge*, *Ahrenfarren*. Common adder's-tongue, adder's-spear, dragons, cock's-comb; a widely dispersed species with a sweetish mucilaginous taste. The herb, *herba ophioglossi* (see *ophioglossi*, see *lingua serpentaria*), was formerly official and used as an application to wounds, tumors, sores, etc., and as a mild astringent. Its mucilaginous fronds are still employed in the preparation of salves. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

OPHIOGRAPHY, OPHIOLOGY, n's. O-f-iä'-o-g'ra'f-iä'-o-l'-o-j'iä. See **HERPETOLOGY** (1st def.).

OPHIOPHAGOUS, adj. O-f-iä'-o-f'o-g(u)l(u)l(u)-u's. Lat., *ophiophagus* (from *ὀφis*, a serpent, and *φαγείν*, to eat). Fr., *ophiophage*. Ger., *schlangenfressend*. Serpent-eating (said of birds). [L, 41, 180 (a, 48).]

OPHIPOGON (Lat.), n. m. O-f-iä'-o-o's-pog'o'n(on). Gen., -on'os (-is). From *ὀφis*, a serpent, and *πῶγων*, a beard. Ger., *Schlangenbart* (2d def.). 1. Of Kunth, the genus *Liriope*. 2. Of Ker, a genus of ferns of the *Ophiopogonæ*, which are, of Endlicher, a family related to the *Smilacæ*; of Benth and Hooker, a tribe of the *Hemodioraceæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**O. japonicus.** Ger., *japanischer Schlangenbart*, *japanische Maibume*, Japanese snake's-beard; a species found in China and Japan, where the tubercles of the root are used as a demulcent and pectoral. They contain calcium oxalate, starch, a variety of gum, and levulose, and have a slightly bitter, astringent taste. The drug is said to be used in China as a tonic and narcotic. [A, 486; B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, xxviii (a, 14, 50).]

OPHIORRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. O-f-iä'-o-r'i(ri)g(u)l(u)l(u)-ä-s. From *ὀφis*, a serpent, and *ῥίζα*, a root. Fr., *ophiorrhizé*. Ger., *Schlängenzwurzel*. Snake-root; a genus of the *Rubiaceæ*. The *Ophiorrhizæ* of Reichenbach are a division of the *Contortæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**O. mitreola.** A species used in India in snake-bites; by Wood identified with the *Mitreola petiolata* of North America. [B, 34, 173 (a, 35).]—**O. mungos.** Fr., *ophiorrhizé mungo*. Ger., *dichte Schlängenzwurzel*. East Indian snake-root, the earth-gall of the Malays; an intensely bitter species. The root, *radix mungos* (see *serpentinum*, see *serpentina indica*, see *ophiorrhizæ mungos*, see *mitreola*), was formerly used against snake-bites, putrid and nervous fevers, and hydrophobia, and as an anthelmintic. [B, 19, 172, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

OPHIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O-f-iä'-o's-iä-s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *ὀφis*, a serpent. Of Sauvages, a form of circumscribed baldness attended with desquamation; probably either seborrhoea capillitii or trichophytia capitis. [G, 17.]

OPHIOSYLIN, n. O-f-iä'-ox'yl-in. Fr., *ophiosylène*. An active, very pungent, yellow crystalline principle, $C_{15}H_{13}O_8$, somewhat resembling juglone, extracted by means of chloroform from the root of *Ophioclyon serpentinum*. The solution colors the skin first yellow and then brown. O. is purgative and anthelmintic. ["Merck's Bul.," June, 1888, p. 19; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii, 704 (a, 50); "Nouv. rem.," July 8, 1890, p. 814 (a, 50).]

OPHIOSYLON (Lat.), n. n. O-f-iä'-o-s'yl(u)l(u)l(u)-o'n. From *ὀφis*, a serpent, and *ῥίζων*, wood. Fr., o. Ger., *Schlängenhholz*. Serpentine-wood; a genus of the *Ophioclyæ* (Fr. *ophioclyées*) of Endlicher, which are a suborder of the *Apocynaceæ*. [B, 19, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. serpentinum**, **O. trifoliatum**. Fr., o. (ou arbre, ou racine)

des serpens, bois (ou racine) de couleuvre. Ger., *ähtes Schlangenholtz*. The *harkai* of Bombay, *chandra* of Bengal, East Indian snakewood; a twining plant or erect shrub growing in Ceylon and British India. The root (by Gubior confounded with coptic-root) is very bitter, and has an acrid odor when fresh. It contains much starch and a crystalline principle (see OPHIOXYLIN). In India it is used as a febrifuge and antelmintic and against dysentery and snake-bites. In very large doses it is a drastic purgative. It is used externally in scabies. The milky juice is used for leucoma. [A. 496; B. 172, 180, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14, 50); "Nouv. rem.," April 24, 1889, pp. 213, 215.]

OPHLYCTIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2f \cdot li^2(k)u^2k'tis$. Gen., *-lyct'idōs* (-idis). Fr., *ophlyctide*. Of Alibert, see APHTHÆ.

OPHRYA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2f \cdot ri^2(ru^2)a^2$. From *ōphrys*, the eyebrow. An old term for *ophrys* (see SUPERCILIUM). [F.]

OPHRYO-ALVEOLO-AURICULAR, adj. $O^2f \cdot ri^2-o-a^2-ve'o-lo-a^2-ri^2-k'u^2-la^2r$. From *ōphrys*, the eyebrow, *alveolus*, a small cavity, and *auricula*, the external ear. Pertaining to the ophryon, the alveolar part, and the auricular part. [L.]

OPHRYO-INIAC. $O^2f \cdot ri^2-o-i^2n'i^2-a^2k$. Connecting the ophryon and the inion. [A. 48.]

OPHRYON (Lat.), n. n. $O^2f \cdot ri^2(ru^2)o^2n$. From *ōphrys*, the eyebrow. Fr., *point sub-orbitaire* (on *sub-nasal*). In craniometry, the median point of the inferior frontal bone. [L. 149, 150 (a, 50).]

OPHRYO-OPISTHIAC, adj. $O^2f \cdot ri^2-o-o^2p-i^2st'h'i^2-a^2k$. From *ōphrys*, the eyebrow, and *ōpisthōs*, hinder. Connecting the ophryon and the opisthion. [A. 48.]

OPHRYOTHEIRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2f \cdot ri^2(ru^2)f \cdot thi^2(the^2-i^2-ri^2-a^2s'i^2s$. Gen., *-as'eos* (-ias'is). From *ōphrys*, the eyebrow, and *theiriasis*, pthieriasis. Fr., *ophrythiriasis*. Pthieriasis of the eyebrows and eyelashes. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

OPHRYS (Lat.), n. m. and f. $O^2f \cdot ri^2s(ru^2)s$. Gen., *-oph'ryos*, *oph'ryis*. Gr., *ōphrys*. Ger., *O*. (2d def.). 1. See SUPERCILIUM. 2. Of Matthæus, the *phrygia* of Asia. 3. A tribe of orchids, the tubers of which are used as saleg. The *Ophrydineæ* of Koch are the same. [A. 35.] —**Herba ophrydis**. See under *LISTERIA ovata*. —**O. apifera**. Ger., *bienenartige* *O.* Bee- (or honey-) flower (or orchid); a species found in central and southern Europe. The bulbs are used like saleg. [B. 180, 275 (a, 35).] —**O. arachnites**. Black (or late) spider-orchid, used like saleg. [B. 180, 275 (a, 35).] —**O. arifera**. Common (or early) spider-orchid. [B. 180, 275 (a, 35).] —**O. myodes**. Ger., *fliegenartige* *O.* A European species, used like *O. apifera*. [B. 180 (a, 35).] —**O. ovata**. See *LISTERIA ovata*.

OPHTHALMAGRA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2f \cdot tha^2(th^2)l \cdot ma^2g$ (ma^2g'-ra). From *ōphthalmos*, the eye, and *agrapa*, a catching. Fr., *ophthalmagre*. Gout of the eye. [L. 50 (a, 34).]

OPHTHALMALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2f \cdot tha^2(th^2)l \cdot ma^2l$ (ma^2l'-ji^2(gi^2)-a^2s). From *ōphthalmos*, the eye, and *algos*, pain. Fr., *ophthalmalgie*. Ger., *Ophthalmalgie*, *Augenschmerz*. Pain or neuralgia in the eye; ciliary neuralgia. [F.]

OPHTHALMICRANIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2f \cdot tha^2(th^2)l \cdot me^2m$ (mam)-i^2-kran(kra'ni)^2-a^2s. From *ōphthalmos*, the eye, *hau-*, half, and *cranium*, the skull. Fr., *ophthalmicranie*. Ger., *Augenmigräne*. See *Epileptoid AMAUROPSIS*.

OPHTHALMEMPASMA (Lat.), n. n. $O^2f \cdot tha^2(th^2)l \cdot me^2m$ (pa^2s) (pa^2s)'ma^2s. Gen., *-pas'natos* (-atis). From *ōphthalmos*, the eye, and *εμπασσεν*, to sprinkle. Ger., *Augenstreupulver*. An old term for a dry collyrium. [F.]

OPHTHALMENTOZOON (Lat.), n. n. $O^2f \cdot tha^2(th^2)l \cdot me^2nt$ (o^2)zo^2on. From *ōphthalmos*, the eye, *έντρος*, within, and *ζώον*, an animal. Fr., *ophthalmentozaire*. A parasite in the eye. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

OPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2f \cdot tha^2(th^2)l \cdot mi^2-a^2s$. Gr., *ὀφθαλμία* (from *ōphthalmos*, the eye). Fr., *ophtalmie*. Ger., *Ophthalmie*, *Augenentzündung*, *Augenübel*. 1. Any inflammation of the eye or its appendages. 2. In later use, any inflammation of the conjunctiva. [F.] For subheadings not here given, see the corresponding entries under CONJUNCTIVITIS. —**Aphthous**. See CONJUNCTIVITIS *phlyctenulosa maligna*. —**Army o.** See *BLINERAGIE*. —**Dry o.** See XEROPHTHALMIA. —**Egyptian o.** See *PURULENT CONJUNCTIVITIS*. —**Catarrhal o.** Ger., *Augenschuppen*. Catarrhal conjunctivitis. [A. 213.] —**Contagious o.** Fr., *ophtalmie de contagion*. See *O. contagiosa* and *O. consensualis*. —**Dry o.** See XEROPHTHALMIA. —**Egyptian o.** See *PURULENT CONJUNCTIVITIS*. —**Electric o.** Observed in workmen obliged to stand near arc lights, and supposed to be caused by the electric light. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 11, 1888, p. 165 (a, 35).] —**Fungous o.** Lat., *mycophthalmia*. Ger., *schwammige Augenentzündung*. Inflammation of the eye caused by fungi. [A. 34.] —**Gonorrheal o.** See *GONORRHEAL CONJUNCTIVITIS*. —**Gouty o.** See *ARTHRITICA*. —**Humid o.** See *CHROMOSIS*. —**Intermittent o.** An acute form of conjunctivitis which recurs at intervals of several days. [A. 34.] —**Jequiritic o.** Jequirity o. A purulent o. produced by the action of jequirity (for the cure of granular conjunctivitis). [B. 1, L. 88 (a, 60).] —**Leprous o.** Ger., *Augenausatz*. Leprosy of the conjunctiva, eyelid, or iris. [A. 34.] —**Leucorrhoeal o.** Of Wilde, o. occurring in a person affected with leucorrhoea, and supposed to be caused by direct infection. [A. 34.] —**Malignant o.** An acute form of conjunctivitis which rapidly destroys life in extension of the inflammatory process to the brain. [A. 34.] —**Mercurial o.** Lat., *o. mercurialis*. O. supposed to be caused by the administration of mercury. [A. 34.] —**Metastatic o.** See *CHORIOMYXIS embolica*. —**Migratory o.** Lat., *o. migratoria*. See *SYPHILITIC o.* —**Military o.** Purulent o.; so called because it is common among soldiers. [A. 34.] —**Milk o.** Ger., *Milchophthalmie*. An old term for a form of o. attributed to milk metastasis. —**Mixed o.** O. of external nature associated with o. interna. [L. 135 (a, 50).] —**Abdominalis**. An old term for a conjunctivitis supposed to be intimately con-

nected with some disease of the abdominal organs. [F.] Cf. *O. hæmorrhoidalis*. —**O. angularis**. See *CANTHITIS*. —**O. arida**. See *XEROPHTHALMIA*. —**O. arthritica**. Ger., *arthritische Augenentzündung*. O. due to gout. [A. 34.] —**O. bellica**. See *MILITARY o.* —**O. biliosa**. Ger., *gallige Augenentzündung*. O. supposed to be due to hepatic disease. [F.] —**O. blennorrhoea**. See *GONORRHEAL CONJUNCTIVITIS*. —**O. blennorrhoea senilis**. See *O. senilis*. —**O. brasiliana**. Of Gama Lobo, a disease occurring in Brazil among ill-nourished negroes, in which the conjunctiva is whitish-gray, with a dry, tallow-like surface, over which the tears run without moistening it. This extends to the ocular conjunctiva, and then the cornea is involved, and sloughs. [Graefe and Saemisch (F.) Cf. XEROPHTHALMIA. —**O. cachectica**. O. supposed to be due to some cachexia. [L. 135 (a, 34).] —**O. cacochymica**. An old term for an o. supposed to be due to a dyscrasia. [F.] —**O. cancrum**. Of Sauvages, cancer of the eye. [A. 34.] —**O. catarrhalis pustularis**. Of Arlt, a form of ocular conjunctivitis characterized by an injection of the blood-vessels, usually near the outer canthus, with edema and swelling of the surrounding conjunctiva and the formation of a small pustule. [F.] —**O. chemosis**. Of Sauvages, chemosis. [A. 34.] —**O. chorioides**. Of Sauvages, chorioiditis. [A. 34.] —**O. consensualis**. O. transferred from distant organ. [L. 135 (a, 50).] —**O. contagiosa**. See *SYMPHILITIC o.* and *PHLEBOTIC o.* (1st def.). —**O. contagiosa**. Fr., *ophtalmie contagieuse*. Ger., *ansteckende Ophthalmie* (oder *Augenentzündung*). Granular or purulent conjunctivitis; so called because of the contagious character of the secretion. [F.] —**O. epiphora**. See *HYGROPHthalmia*. —**O. erethica**. O. attended by pain or some other affection of the nervous system. [A. 34.] —**O. erysipelatos. 1. O. of the eye, in form of catarrhal conjunctivitis, accompanied by great swelling of the tarsal and retrotarsal portions and numerous small ecchymoses. [F.] 2. See *ERYSIPALATOUS CONJUNCTIVITIS*. —**O. externa**. See *CONJUNCTIVITIS*. —**O. febricosa**. See *FEBRIS quotidiana ophthalmica*. —**O. fetalis**. O. occurring during fetal development and causing akyloblepharon. [A. 319 (a, 34).] —**O. gallica**. See *VENEREAL o.* —**O. gangrenosa**. 1. A very acute and extensive o. in which gangrene, moist necrosis of the entire eye, consecutive to malignant mixed o., and occurring especially after violent contusions and gunshot wounds, or after badly treated erysipelatos conjunctivitis. [L. 135 (a, 50).] —**O. gastrica**. O. supposed to be caused by gastritis. [A. 34.] —**O. glandularis**. Ger., *Augendrüseneentzündung*, *Augendrüseneentzündung*. Inflammation of the Meibomian glands. [L. 135 (a, 50).] Cf. *Glandular conjunctivitis* and *ADENOPHTHALMIA*. —**O. hæmorrhoidalis**. An old term for o. supposed to be due to a lessened amount of the fibrin in the blood. [F.] —**O. hæmorrhoidalis**. An old term for o. supposed to be due to the suppression of a hæmorrhoidal flux. [F.] —**O. hydatomeningica**. Inflammation of Descemet's membrane. [A. 34.] —**O. impetiginosa**. Chronic o. consensualis or o. metastatica associated with impetigo capitis. [L. 135 (a, 50).] —**O. interna**. 1. O. of the eye, in which the inflammation extends to the iris, choroid, retina, or other parts of the bulb of the eye. [L. 135 (a, 50).] —**O. interna chorioidalis**. Chorioiditis. [L. 135 (a, 50).] —**O. interna hyaloidalis**. Hyalitis. [L. 135 (a, 50).] —**O. lymphatica**. See *O. cachectica* and *O. torpida*. —**O. melanotica**. An old term supposed to be synonymous with general melanosis of the eyeball. [F.] —**O. membranarum**. Of Cullen, chemosis. [A. 34.] —**O. menstruelle**. See *menstruelle Ophthalmie*. An old term for o. supposed to be due to suppression of the menses. [F.] —**O. metastatica**. See *CHORIOMYXIS embolica*. —**O. migratoria**. See *SYPHILITIC o.* —**O. morbillosa**. Ger., *morbillöse Augenentzündung*. The conjunctivitis of measles. [F.] —**O. mucosa**. See *CONJUNCTIVITIS*. —**O. neonatorum**. Fr., *ophtalmie des nouveau-nés*. Ger., *Augenentzündung des Neugeborenen*. See *NEONATORUM o.* —**O. purulenta**. Purulent o. occurring in new-born children; generally due to infection from the genital canal of the mother. —**O. neuroparalytica**. O. caused by paralysis of the fifth nerve. [A. 34.] —**O. notha**. Of Sennertus, catarrhal o. [A. 34.] —**O. periodica**. See *PERIODIC o.* —**O. periorbitalis**. O. from extension of inflammation of the circum-orbital tissues. [L. 135 (a, 34).] —**O. phlegmonosa**. Purulent o. [L. 135 (a, 50).] —**O. phlyctenulosa**. Of Sauvages, phlyctenul o. [A. 34.] —**O. pruriginosa**. *O. psorica*. Fr., *ophtalmie psorique*. Ger., *krätzartige* (oder *psorische*) *Ophthalmie*. See *BLEPHARITIS ulcerosa*. —**O. pura**. See *O. phlegmonosa*. —**O. purulenta mitior**. Pink-eye; a mild form of contagious conjunctivitis. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 28, 1890, p. 712 (a, 34).] —**O. pyrrhoea**. See *PURULENT CONJUNCTIVITIS*. —**O. scarlatiosa**. Fr., *ophtalmie scarlatineuse*. Ger., *schleimartige Ophthalmie*. See *SCARLATINOSA o.* —**O. scorbatica**. The conjunctivitis and keratitis occurring with or after scurvy. [F.] —**O. scorbutica**. The keratitis, iritis, or chorioiditis, or all three combined, sometimes associated with scurvy. [F.] —**O. serofulosa torpida**. O. associated with scrofula. [A. 34.] —**O. senilis**. Fr., *ophtalmie sénile*. Ger., *Ophthalmie des hohen Alters*. *Alteravageneentzündung*. Of Arlt, catarrhal conjunctivitis in old people. [F.] —**O. sicca**. See *XEROPHTHALMIA*. —**O. specific. Any disease of the eye due to specific virus. [L. 135 (a, 50).] —**O. sthenica**. *O. syphilitica*. See *O. phlegmonosa*. —**O. syphilitica**. See *SYPHILITIC TRITIS*. —**O. taraxis. Of Aetius, catarrhal o. [A. 34.] —**O. tarsal**. Fr., *ophtalmie tarsale*. Ger., *Entzündung der Tarsalbindehaut*. See *Palpebral conjunctivitis*. —**O. tenebrosa**. See *GUTTA serena*. —**O. torpida**. Chronic o. —**O. toxica**. O. due to any toxic agency. [F.] —**O. trachomatosa**. See *GRANULAR conjunctivitis* (3d def.). —**O. trichiasis. Of St. Yves, trichiasis. [A. 34.] —**O. trichomatosa**. An old term for an insidious iritis supposed to be of trichomatous origin. [F.] —**O. tuberculosa**. Of Sauvages, chlamydia. [A. 34.] —**O. universalis**. See *PANOPHTHALMITIS*. —**O. uvæ**. Of Sauvages, o. caused by displacement of the crystalline lens into the anterior chamber. [A. 34.] —**Periodic o.** Lat., *o. periodica*. 1. A disease of the eye met with in horses, which appears to be of constitutional origin and terminates in loss of vision. [A. 22.] 2. An o. which recurs at periodical********

intervals. [B.]—**Phlebitic o.** Fr. *ophthalmie phlébétique* (2d and 3d def's). 1. An old term for o. due to a secondary deposit from "a sharp humor contained in the veins," which was "carried upward and settled in the head." [A. 69.] 2. Of Mackenzie, o. phlegmonous secondary to purulent phlebitis or to pyemia. See *Fuerperal o.*—**Phlyctenular o.** An o. affecting either the cornea or the conjunctiva, characterized by the formation of what are apparently small vesicles or pustules. [F.] Cf. *CONJUNCTIVITIS phlyctenulosa*.—**Puerperal o.** Ger. *Augenentzündung der Wöchnerinnen*. See *Phlebitic o.* (2d def.).—**Rheumatic o.** Fr. *ophthalmie rhumatismale*. Ger. *rheumatische Augenentzündung*. Of Wardrop, scleritis, keratitis, iritis, or panophthalmitis associated with and apparently caused by rheumatism. [a. 34.]—**Subconjunctival o.** Of von Ammon, a localized scleritis. [F.]—**Sympathetic o.** Inflammation of one eye occurring as the result of injury to the other. It may appear as a malignant irido-cyclitis, as an irido-chorioiditis, as a posterior chorioido-retinitis, or as a neuro-retinitis. [Bull. (a. 34).]—**Varietose o.** See *CIRSOPTHALMIA*.—**Veneral o.** Of the older writers, syphilitic iritis or keratitis. [a. 34.]

OPHTHALMIATRICS, n. sing. Oph-tha'l-mi-ä't-ri'zks. Lat., *ophthalmiatria* (from *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *ιατρική*, surgery), *ophthalmiatrotechnica*. Ger., *Ophthalmiatrik*. See *OPHTHALMOLOGY*.

OPHTHALMIC, adj. Oph-tha'l-mi'k. Fr., *ophthalmique* (from *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye), *lat.*, *ophthalmicus*. Ger., *ophthalmisch*. See *Ocular*; as a n., a remedy for certain eye diseases.

OPHTHALMIE (Fr.), n. Of-ta'l-mie. See *OPHTHALMIA*.—**O. algérienne**. A form of chronic contagious conjunctivitis occurring among the residents in Algeria, especially European soldiers, in which the vesicular granulations were formerly regarded as true neoplasms, distinct from the papillary hypertrophy. [F.]—**O. des neiges**. Snow-blindness. [L. 88 (a. 50).]—**O. profonde**. Panophthalmitis. [a. 34.]

OPHTHALMIE (Ger.), n. Of-ta'l-me'. See *OPHTHALMIA*.—**Krätzartige O.** See *BLEPHARITIS ulcerosa*.—**Reflectorische O.** See *Phlyctenular CONJUNCTIVITIS*.

OPHTHALMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Oph-tha'l-(tha'l)-mi(me)'tis. Gen., *-mit'idōs (-idīs)*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Inflammation of the entire eyeball. [a. 20.]

OPHTHALMOBIOTIC, adj. Oph-tha'l-mo-bi-ō'ti'k. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *βίωσις*, to live. Of E. S. Bartsch, pertaining to the development and physiology of the eye. [a. 34.]

OPHTHALMOBLENNORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Oph-tha'l-(tha'l)-mo(mō)-ble'n-no'r-re('ro'z'e)-ä. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *βλένω*, mucus, and *ρῆσις*, to flow. Fr., *ophthalmoblemmorrhée*. See *Purulent CONJUNCTIVITIS*.—**O. gonorrhoeica**. Of Lohmeyer, gonorrhoeal ophthalmia. [a. 34.]

OPHTHALMOBRACHYTES (Lat.), n. f. Oph-tha'l-(tha'l)-mo(mō)-brach'ytes ('tē'tē)-ez(as). Gen., *-ef'os (-ef'is)*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *βραχυτης*, shortness. Fr., *ophthalmobrachyte*. Ger., *Augenachsenverkürzung*. A shortening of the axis of the eye; also, an abnormally short eye-axis. [L. 50 (a. 14, 48).]

OPHTHALMOCACE (Lat.), n. f. Oph-tha'l-(tha'l)-mo(mō)-k(a)-ä-se(ka). Gen., *-mo'caces*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *κακός*, evil. See *CACOPHTHALMIA*.

OPHTHALMOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Oph-tha'l-(tha'l)-mo(mō)-ka'r-si'nō(ki'n)-ō-mä. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *καρκίνωμα*, a cancer. Fr., *ophthalmocarcinome*. Ger., *Augenkrebs*. Cancer of the eyeball or eyelids. [F.]

OPHTHALMOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Oph-tha'l-(tha'l)-mo(mō)-se(ka)'le(la): in Eng., Oph-tha'l-mo-sel. Gen., *-cel'es*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *κύηλ*, a tumor. Fr., *ophthalmocèle*. Ger., *Augenbruch*. See *EXOPHTHALMIA*.

OPHTHALMOCHOLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Oph-tha'l-(tha'l)-mo(mō)-ko'l(chō'l)-ōs'i's. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *χολος*, bile. See *OPHTHALMIA biliosa*.

OPHTHALMOCHROITES (Lat.), n. f. Oph-tha'l-(tha'l)-mo(mō)-kro(chō'rō'tē)-it(et)'ez(as). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *χρῶσις*, to color. Fr., *ophthalmochroïte*. The black pigment of the eye. [L. 50 (a. 48).]

OPHTHALMOCONJUNCTIVITIS (Lat.), n. f. Oph-tha'l-(tha'l)-mo(mō)-ko'n-jun'k-ti-vi'ti's. Gen., *-it'idōs (-idīs)*. See *OPHTHALMIA* and *CONJUNCTIVITIS*.

OPHTHALMOCOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Oph-tha'l-(tha'l)-mo(mō)-kop(kō'p)'i's. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *κόπος*, fatigue. See *COPOPSIA* and *ASTHENOPSIA*.

OPHTHALMODESMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Oph-tha'l-(tha'l)-mo(mō)-de's-mi(me)'tis. Gen., *-mit'idōs (-idīs)*. See *CONJUNCTIVITIS*.

OPHTHALMODESMON (Lat.), n. n. Oph-tha'l-(tha'l)-mo(mō)-de's-mō'n. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *δεσμός*, a bond. The conjunctiva. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

OPHTHALMODESMOXEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Oph-tha'l-(tha'l)-mo(mō)-de's-mō(mō)-zer(xar)'os'i's. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *δεσμός*, a bond, and *ξηρός*, dry. Fr., *ophthalmodesmoxérose*. Ger., *Vertrocknung der Bindehaut*. Excessive dryness of the conjunctiva; xerophthalmia. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

OPHTHALMODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Oph-tha'l-(tha'l)-mo(mō)-di'n(dū'n)'i's. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *ophthalmodynie*. Ger., *Augenschmerz*. Neuralgia of the eye. [F.]

OPHTHAMEDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Oph-tha'l-(tha'l)-me'd-(mō-e'd)-e(a)'mä. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis)*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *οἰδημα*, oedema. Fr., *oedème de la conjonctive*. Ger., *Bindehautödem*. An old term for chemosis. [F.]

OPHTHALMOGRAPHY, n. Oph-tha'l-mō'g-ra'f-i's. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *γράφειν*, to write. See *OPHTHALMOLOGY*.

OPHTHALMOHYDRORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Oph-tha'l-(tha'l)-mo(mō)-hid(hi'ē'd)-ro'r-re(ra)'ä. See *OPHTHALMOHYDRORRHEA*.

OPHTHALMOLITH, n. Oph-tha'l-mo-li'th. Lat., *ophthalmolithus* (from *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *ophthalmolithe*. Ger., *O. Augapfelverhärtung*. A stony concretion in the eye. [L. 41, 50 (a. 48).]

OPHTHALMOLOGY, n. Oph-tha'l-mo'lō'i-jē. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *ophthalmologie, oculistique*. Ger., *Augenlehre, Augenheillehre, Augenheilkunde, Augenkrankheitslehre, Ophthalmologie*. The anatomy, physiology, pathology, etc., of the eye. [F.]

OPHTHALMOLYMA (Lat.), n. f. and n. Oph-tha'l-(tha'l)-mo(mō)-li(lu's)'mä. Gen., *-ym'ae, -ym'atos (-atis)*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *λύω*, destruction. Fr., *ophthalmolyme*. Deterioration or destruction of the eyeball. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

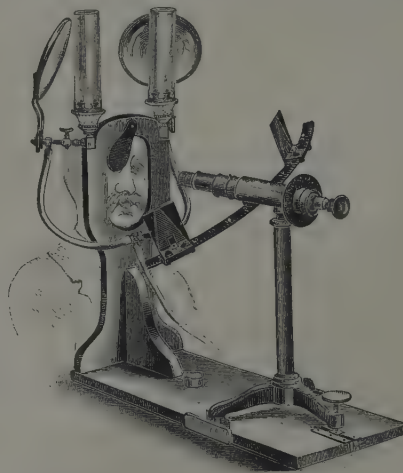
OPHTHALMOMACROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Oph-tha'l-(tha'l)-mo(mō)-ma'k(mä'k)-ros'i's. Gen., *-cros'eos (-is)*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *μάκρως*, an enlarging. Ger., *Augapfelvergrößerung*. Enlargement of the eyeball. [L. 80.]

OPHTHALMOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Oph-tha'l-(tha'l)-mo(mō)-ma'l(mäl)'a(a's)'si(ki'ä)-ä. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *μαλακία*, softness. Fr., *ophthalmomalacie*. Ger., *Augapfelverweichung, Ophthalmomalacie*. A condition of the eye, independent of any inflammatory process, characterized by diminished tension and size. [F.]—**O. intermittens**. A form of o. in which the diminution of tension appears suddenly, remains for a few hours or days, and then disappears, to reappear again and again at irregular intervals. [F.]—**O. simplex**. A form of o. in which the diminution of tension and size of the eyeball remains unchanged for a length of time. [F.]

OPHTHALMOMELANOMA (Lat.), n. n. Oph-tha'l-(tha'l)-mo(mō)-me'l-a'n(a'n)-om'ä. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *μέλας*, black. Fr., *ophthalmomélanome*. Ger., *Augenmelanom*. Melanoma of the eyeball. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

OPHTHALMOMELANOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Oph-tha'l-(tha'l)-mo(mō)-me'l-a'n(a'n)-ōs'i's. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. Fr., *ophthalmomelanosia*. 1. The formation of an ophthalmomelanoma. [L. 50 (a. 14).] 2. See *OPHTHALMOMELANOMA*.

OPHTHALMOMETER, n. Oph-tha'l-mō'mē't-ü'r. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *ophthalmomètre*. Ger., *O. Augenmesser*. 1. An instrument invented by Petit for measuring the capacity of the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye. 2. An instrument for determining the refraction of an eye by ophthalmoscopic examination of the fundus. 3. Of Helmholtz, an instrument for measuring linear dimensions of the eye (see *Helmholtz's o.*). [F.]—**Coccius's o.** An o. consisting of a bi-refracting crystal and a very fine dichroscope, the angle of deviation of which is accurately known. As an object, two lamps, movable along a graduated scale, are used, the reflection images of which are observed on the cornea of the eye through the double spar. [Graefe and Saemisch (F.).]—**Helmholtz's o.** An instrument consisting of two exactly similar plane-glass plates, stand-



THE JAVAL-SCHIÖTZ OPHTHALMOMETER.

ing the one over the other. If these are perpendicular to the line of union between the object and the macula of the eye examined, they exert no influence on the course of the rays of light; but if they are rotated on an axis perpendicular to this line, in the opposite direction, every ray on entering the first plate is deflected toward the perpendicular, and on its exit is deflected equally away from the perpendicular. The same result occurs in the second plate, but toward the other side. Thus two rays enter the eye from every object, which the eye therefore sees double. The distance

of the double images is dependent on the index of refraction, on the thickness of the plates, and on the angle of incidence or rotation. If the first two are known, then, in order to find the diameter of an object, the plates are rotated until the opposite edges of the double images touch each other, and the angle on the vernier of the instrument is read off. By a screw arrangement both plates may be rotated simultaneously the same number of degrees. If they are rotated 360°, there are four positions in which the object appears double, and in this way the measurements are mutually controlled. In order to observe small and distant objects accurately, a Galilean telescope is so placed, close behind the plates, that the transverse diameter of its opening coincides in all positions of the plates with their plane of division. In using this instrument, neither the distance nor the movement of the object influences the measurement. It is especially employed in measuring the reflection images of the cornea and the anterior and posterior surfaces of the lens by means of their radii of curvature. [F.]—Javal-Schiotz o. A much modified Helmholtz's o. designed for the rapid measurement of the curvature of the cornea in different meridians, and so serving for the determination of corneal astigmatism. [B.]

OPHTHALMOMETRY, n. O²-tha²l-mo²m'e²t-r². Measurement or examination of the eye by means of the ophthalmometer. [Javal (B).]

OPHTHALMOMYITIS (Lat.), **OPHTHALMOMYOSITIS** (Lat.), n. f. O²-tha²l(th²a²l)-mo²(mo²)-m(mu²)-i(e²)/t²s, -os(-i)/t²s. Gen., *it'idios* (-idis). From *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *mys*, a muscle. Ger., *Augenmuskelerkrankung*. Of old writers, inflammation of the muscles of the eyeball. [F.]

OPHTHALMOTOMY, n. O²-tha²l-mo²-m'i-o²t/-om-i². From *ophthalmos*, the eye, *mys*, a muscle, and *tomē*, a cutting. Ger., *Augenmuskelschnittung*. Section of the muscles of the eye. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPHTHALMONCUS (Lat.), n. m. O²-tha²l(th²a²l)-mo²n²k/-u²s(u²s). From *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *ōncos*, a tumor. Fr., *ophthalmomancie*. Ger., *Augengeschwulst*. Swelling of the eye. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

OPHTHALMONEUROMENIX (Lat.), **OPHTHALMONEURYMEN** (Lat.), n. f. m. O²-tha²l(th²a²l)-mo²(mo²)-n²u²r(-o²)-e²-m(e²n)-i²n²x, -i(u²s)/m(e²n)-i²n²x. Gen., *ing'os* (-ing'is). *ym'enos* (-is). From *ophthalmos*, the eye, *neurōn*, a nerve, and *meninx*, a membrane. The retina. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPHTHALMONOLOGY, n. O²-tha²l'/'mo-no²s-o²l/-o²-j². Lat., *ophthalmologia* (from *ophthalmos*, the eye, *lógos*, disease, and *lógos*, understanding). Fr., *ophthalmologie*. Ger., *Augenkrankheitslehre*. The pathology of the eye. [a, 48.]

OPHTHALMOPARACENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. O²-tha²l-(th²a²l)-mo²(mo²)-p²a²r(-p²a²r)-a²s-se²nt(k'e²nt)-e²a/si²s. Gen., *-es'eos* (-is). From *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *paracentesis*, a tapping. 1. Incision of the conjunctiva, as in chemosis. [a, 34.] 2. Paracentesis of the cornea or sclera. [B.]

OPHTHALMOPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. O²-tha²l(th²a²l)-mo²(mo²)-p²a²r(-p²a²r)-a²l(-a²l)/i²s(-i²s). Gen., *ys'eos* (-par'alyis). From *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *parálusis*, a loosening. See **OPHTHALMOPLÉGIA**.

OPHTHALMOPÉRIHERITIS (Lat.), n. f. O²-tha²l(th²a²l)-mo²(mo²)-p²e²r(-i²e²r)-i²e²/t²s. Gen., *-it'idios* (-idis). From *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *periheria*, a circular line. Fr., *ophthalmopériphérite*. Inflammation of parts adjoining the eye. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPHTHALMOPHANTOMA (Lat.), n. n. O²-tha²l(th²a²l)-mo²(mo²)-fa²n(fa²n)-to²m'a². Gen., *-tom'atos* (-atis). From *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *phántasma*, a phantom. Fr., *ophthalmophantôme*. Ger., *Ophthalmophantom*. A model for use in practicing operations on the eye. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPHTHALMOPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. O²-tha²l(th²a²l)-mo²(mo²)-ph²e²b(-e²b)-i²t²s. Gen., *-it'idios* (-idis). From *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *phléb*, a vein. See **PHLEBITIS OPHTHALMICA**.

OPHTHALMOPHLEBOTOMY, n. O²-tha²l-mo²-ph²e²b-o²t/-om-i². From *ophthalmos*, the eye, *phléb*, a vein, and *tomē*, a cutting. Ger., *Augenblutfluss*. An old term for either blood-letting or hemorrhage from the vessels of the conjunctiva. [F.]

OPHTHALMOPHTHARSIS (Lat.), n. f. O²-tha²l(th²a²l)-mo²(mo²)-p²h²(p²h²)-a²r-s(th²a²r-s)/i²s. Gen., *-phthars'eos* (-is). From *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *phtharsis*, corruption. Ger., *Augenflüßverderbniss*. An old term for degeneration of the entire eyeball. [F.]

OPHTHALMOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. O²-tha²l(th²a²l)-mo²(mo²)-p²h²(p²h²)-i²s(th²i-s)/i²s. Gen., *-phthis'eos* (-oph'this'is). From *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *phthisis*, decay. Ger., *Augenfäulung*. An old term for atrophic degeneration of the eyeball. [F.]

OPHTHALMOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. O²-tha²l(th²a²l)-mo²(mo²)-f²i(fu²)/y²na². Gen., *-phy'matos* (-atis). From *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *phūma*, a growth. Fr., *ophthalmophyma*. Ger., *Augenpflegeschwulst*. A tumor, especially an oedematous swelling of the eyeball. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14, 43).]

OPHTHALMOPLÉGIA (Lat.), n. f. O²-tha²l(th²a²l)-mo²(mo²)-p²l(e²)/j²i²(g²i²)-a². From *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *plēgē*, a stroke. Fr., *ophthalmoplegie*. Ger., *Augenmuskellähmung*, *Ophthalmoplegie*. Paralysis of one or more muscles of the eyeball. [F.]—**Nuclear o.** Of Blanc, o. caused by a lesion of the centres for the third, fourth, and sixth nerves. ["Arch. gén. de méd." Jan., 1887.—**O. externa.** Paralysis of one or more of the extrinsic muscles of the eyeball. [F.] 2. Of Hutchinson, o. progressive. ["Trans. of the Roy. Med.-Chir. Soc.," 1879; Lewis, "Brain," Apr., 1882, p. 41.—**O. interna.** Paralysis of the muscles of the iris, of the ciliary muscle, or of both. [F.]—**O. partialis.** O. in which only one or two of the ocular muscles are affected. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**O. progressiva.** See **Progressive o.**—**O. totalis.** O. in which all the ocular muscles are affected. [a, 34.]—**Progressive o. O.**

in which many or all of the muscles of both eyes may gradually become paralyzed, producing usually symmetrical immobility of the eyeballs with more or less ptosis. [Ross (a, 34).]

OPHTHALMOPONIA (Lat.), n. f. O²-tha²l(th²a²l)-mo²(mo²)-p²o²p²/ni²-a². From *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *pōnos*, labor. An old term for ophthalmia. [F.]

OPHTHALMOPROSPIS (Lat.), n. f. O²-tha²l(th²a²l)-mo²(mo²)-p²ro²s(-o²p²s)/i²s. Gen., *-ops'eos* (-is). From *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *prosopsis*, appearance. Fr., *ophthalmoprosopie*. Ger., *O.* The power of the eye to adjust itself for both near and distant vision. [L, 50 (a, 14, 48).]

OPHTHALMOPROSTATOMETER, n. O²-tha²l-mo²-prosta²-o²m'e²t/-u²r. From *ophthalmos*, the eye, *προστάται*, to stand before, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *ophthalmoprostatomètre*. Ger., *O.* Of H. Cohn, an instrument for measuring the degree of prominence of the eyes.

OPHTHALMOPTOMA (Lat.), **OPHTHALMOPTOSIS** (Lat.), n. n. and f. O²-tha²l(th²a²l)-mo²-p²to²/ma², -si²s. Gen., *-ptom'atos* (-atis), *-ptos'eos* (-is). From *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *ptōma*, or *ptōsis*, a fall. See **EXOPHTHALMIA**.

OPHTHALMOPYOREHCEA (Lat.), n. f. O²-tha²l(th²a²l)-mo²(mo²)-p²y²o²r(-e²o²r)/e²-a². From *ophthalmos*, the eye, *πύον*, pus, and *ρῆξις*, a flow. Fr., *ophthalmopyorrhée*. Ger., *Augenentferfluss*. See **Purulent conjunctivitis**.

OPHTHALMOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. O²-tha²l(th²a²l)-mo²-p²y²r(-u²r)-a². From *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *πύρ*, a fever. Of Eisenmann, an epidemic form of conjunctivitis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPHTHALMORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. O²-tha²l(th²a²l)-mo²-p²ra²(ra²g)/i²a²-a². From *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *ῥήγναι*, to burst forth. Fr., *ophthalmorrhagie*. Ger., *Augenblutung*. An old term for hemorrhage from the conjunctival blood-vessels. [F.]

OPHTHALMORRHESIS (Lat.), n. f. O²-tha²l(th²a²l)-mo²-p²re²(ra²x)/i²a². Gen., *-rhes'eos* (-is). From *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *ῥῆξις*, a bursting. Fr., *ophthalmorrhézie*. Rupture of the eyeball. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

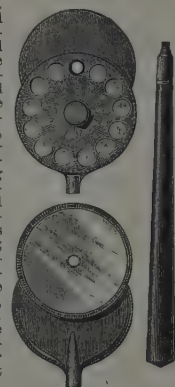
OPHTHALMORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. O²-tha²l(th²a²l)-mo²-p²re²(ro²e²)/e²-a². From *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *ῥοία*, a flowing. Fr., *ophthalmorrhée*. Ger., *Augenfluss*. A discharge of blood or serum from the eye. [L, 50 (a, 48).]—**O. externa.** O. from the eyelids.—**O. interna.** O. from the eyeball.

OPHTHALMOS (Lat.), n. m. O²-tha²l(th²a²l)-mo²s. Gr., *ὀφθαλμός*. The eye.

OPHTHALMOSCOPE, n. O²-tha²l'mo-skop. From *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., o. Ger., *Augenspiegel*, *Ophthalmoskop*. An instrument invented by Helmholtz in 1851 for examining the media and fundus of the eye by illuminating the interior of the organ with light from a lamp placed at one side and a little behind the patient, and reflected from a plane or concave mirror directly through the pupil. The rays are reflected from the pigment-cell layer of the retina through the pupil and strike the mirror of the o. The centre of this mirror is perforated, or has a small circular space at its centre left unilvered, and through this hole or clear portion of glass the rays coming from the patient's eye pass into the eye of the observer placed immediately behind it. [F.]—**Beale's demonstrating o.** An o. in which the reflector and lens are inclosed in a tube, to the side of which is adapted a small lamp with a biconvex plano-convex lens. The lens is inclined a little so as to remove out of the field of vision the reflections upon the retina. [F.]—**Burke's o.** An o. consisting of two concave mirrors, one for illumination and the other for uniting the rays from the patient's eye into a real inverted image. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Carter's o.** An o. consisting of a chin-rest, a perforated concave mirror of large aperture and long focus, and a similar convex glass so arranged that they cast an inverted image of the fundus of the patient's eye. [F.]—**Coccius's o.** An o. consisting of a plane metallic mirror combined with a convex illuminating lens, placed obliquely to the mirror. The mirror is perforated at the centre and mounted on a handle. On the latter is also a transverse arm, in which runs a movable bar or rod, on the upper end of which is the lens. The light is distant from the lens a few inches more than its focal distance. The lateral modification of the instrument has the convex lens fastened by a hinge to a metallic blackened frame. The latter has a large circular opening and two curved borders, so that it can be shoved up over the mirror, and the reflecting surface thus be limited to the opening of the frame. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Coccius's prismatic o.** An o. which consists of a rectangular prism with unequal sides, in which one of the lateral surfaces is inclined for reflection, the hypotenuse surface being turned toward the light. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Cohn's o.** A modification of Loring's o. in which the centre of the disc is not to one side of the mirror, but over it, so that it embraces a greater circumference without coming in collision with the nose of the observer. ["Klin. Mntsl. f. Augenheilk." (F).]—**Desmarre's o.** An o. in which the concave mirror and handle are constructed of one piece of metal. There is a central opening at two centres, one for use by the two eyes. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**De Wecker's and Roger's o. for two observers.** An o. in which a combination of two prisms of 48° and 42°, with their hypotenuse surfaces together, is placed in front of the inverted image cast by a convex lens. A part of the rays coming from the inverted image passes straight through and enters the eye of one observer, while another part, reflected from the hypotenuse surface, enters the eye of the other observer. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**De Wecker's o.** A modification of Loring's o. in which, as in Cohn's o., a disc with 24 glasses or lenses of very small dimensions is so inserted that it can easily be rotated by means of a toothed wheel. [F.]—**Epkins-Donders o.** An o. consisting of a cubical box containing a plane mirror perforated at the centre and movable round its vertical

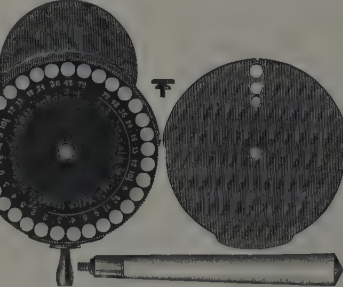
axis. The box is perforated at the side corresponding to the reflecting surface of the mirror, and opens into an addition which is to receive the eye of the patient. A similar opening and addition for the eye of the observer is in the opposite side of the box. The box is prolonged laterally into a blackened tube, and in front of the end of this tube burns a lamp. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Fröbelius's o.** An o. based on the principle of total reflection, consisting of a decent mirror, the reflecting glass plates in Helmholtz's o. being replaced by a rectangular prism. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Gillet de Grand-Mont's o.** An o. consisting of a spectacle-frame which is fastened on the head of the patient. Between the clip for the two eyes, on the root of the nose, is a metallic plate from which a metallic rod projects forward. Upon this rod is set a convex lens, which can be moved in or out or before either eye. Any other o. may be used for illuminating. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Girard-Teulon's auto'.** An o. in which one eye looks through a perforated concave mirror, which reflects the light of a lateral lamp upon a perpendicular plane mirror, inclined at an angle of 45° to the axis of the eye. Thence the light is reflected at the same angle upon a second plane mirror turned toward the first one, which stands in front of the other eye, at an angle of 45° with its axis. This reflects the light into the other eye through a convex lens between it and the eye. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Girard-Teulon's biconvex o.** An o. in which a concave glass mirror of 4 cm. diameter serves to reflect the light, which is placed above the head of the patient if the mirror rotates on a horizontal axis, and laterally if it rotates on a vertical axis. In the centre of the mirror is an unsilvered space 0.55 cm. in diameter, and exactly in the centre of this spot two prisms meet with their sharp edges together. The rays make their exit from the prisms at a very small angle, and hence but little convergence is demanded, though there is complete relaxation of the accommodation. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Girard-Teulon's o.** An o. modified from Lawrence's. A concavo-convex meniscus is placed in a frame or case, and fastened to a standard so as to rotate round two axes vertical to each other. The operator has one hand free, and is thus enabled to bring any lens or prism before the opening of the cylinder, in which the inverted image of the patient's eye is cast. ["Ann. d'ocul." 1867, liv, p. 82 (F).]—**Haasner's o.** 1. An o. which consists of two tubes, one sliding within the other. The light is placed at the side; the mirror reflects the light in the axis of the tube, and the convex-lens end of the tube is brought to within an inch of the patient's eye. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).] 2. An o. which consists of negative menisci the convex surfaces of which are silvered, with the exception of small central spots. [F.]—**Helmholtz's o.** An o. consisting of three parallel plane-glass plates, by which light is reflected at an angle of 56° into the eye of the patient. The light is thus polarized, and the corneal reflex becomes less disturbing. The observer looks obliquely through the plates, which are fixed in a prismatic box with a rectangular, three-cornered base, the plates forming the hypotenuse. The smaller perpendicular surface is perforated and opens into a cup-shaped addition which incloses the eye of the observer. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Heyfelder's o.** An o. consisting of a small concave glass mirror with an unsilvered space at the centre, attached to a handle. [F.]—**Jackson's o.** An o. in which the revolving disc containing correcting glasses is replaced by two vertically moving slides, each containing a few glasses. By the superposition of the slides a great number of combinations can be made. [B.]—**Jäger's o.** 1. An o. consisting of a short cylindrical tube (cut off at one end at an angle of 60°), which can be rotated round its axis in a metallic ring firmly attached to the handle. In the end of the tube toward the patient may be inserted either a perforated plain mirror or a concave mirror. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).] 2. An o. consisting of dispersing menisci with the backs silvered. [F.]—**Javal's o.** An o. in which the reflector is a glass plate, covered by a very thin layer of platinum. The Rekoss's disc with its correcting-glasses is replaced by a small telescope. The refraction of the patient's eye may thus be accurately and rapidly determined. ["Gaz. hebdom." 1870, p. 278 (F).]—**Juler's o.** An o. which consists of a disc, containing two series of spherical lenses, one convex, the other concave. The disc is milled at the edge, and is made to revolve to the right or left by means of two other milled discs. A sector of a similar disc is placed behind this for occasional use. It

paraffin lamp, so that the position of the o. relative to the light is always the same. The rest which supports the patient's chin is independent of the instrument, and is mounted on a separate standard. [Wells (F).]—**Klaunig's o.** An o. which consists of a biconvex lens, silvered on one side. In the centre the silver backing is absent, so that on one side the lens acts as a concave mirror, and on the other as a convex glass. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Knaupp's o.** A modification of the Rekoss system consisting of two detachable revolving discs, one containing concave and the other convex glasses. These are superimposed, so that they rotate past each other, and thus the strength of each glass can be diminished by adding the different glasses of the other disc. ["Trans. of the Am. Ophth. Soc.," 1873 (F).]—**Lawrence's o.** 1. An o. consisting of a convex lens combined with a concave lens of 8 to 10 in. focus, the two being united as closely as possible, and held with the concave lens toward the patient's eye. 2. An o. in which the patient's eye is illuminated by an unperforated concave mirror. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Royal London Ophthal. Hosp. Rep.,"** iv, 1, p. 129 (F).]—**Liebreich's large o.** An o. adapted not only for ordinary ophthalmoscopy, but also for demonstrating and sketching the fundus. It consists of two tubes, sliding one within the other. The smaller has a lateral sector cut out, to permit the lamp-light to fall on the mirror. The latter is concave, perforated at the centre, and hanging in its centre it can be rotated round a vertical axis, and also easily removed. Behind it is a clip for the correcting-glasses. In the opposite end of the larger tube is a convex glass of 2 in. focus, hung in the same manner as the mirror. The tube containing the mirror may be replaced by the tube of a microscope. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Liebreich's small o.** An o. consisting of a metallic concave mirror with a central perforation, attached to a handle. [F.]—**Loring's o.** A form of o. especially



LORING'S TWELVE-LENS
OPHTHALMOSCOPE.

The original instrument was so constructed as to contain the requisite convex and concave glasses in three discs, placed behind the mirror, and their rotation enables the surgeon to obtain the proper lens for examination readily. Each disc is pierced for eight glasses, forming in the aggregate a series of lenses extending with but comparatively slight differences in focal value, from convex $\frac{1}{2}$ to convex $\frac{1}{4}$, and from concave $\frac{1}{2}$ to concave $\frac{1}{4}$. The first disc contains only convex glasses, one hole being left vacant to represent emmetropia without the necessity of removing the disc, and for examination of the inverted image without an eye-piece; the second disc contains concave glasses of moderate focal power; and the third disc contains the strong convex and concave glasses. The o. is contained in a separate mounting, and can be detached from the rest of the instrument, which can then be used as an optometer. Besides the ordinary concave mirror, there is a second mirror to be used with the instrument when employed as an optometer for the determination of astigmatism. It consists of a thin plate with a slit the length of which was equal to the diameter of the perforations in the disc. This was mounted like the mirror, and made to fit in the mirror-frame in which it revolved, so as to allow the slit to correspond with any given meridian of the cornea. This plate was subsequently made with a polished surface in front to serve as a mirror for determining the amount of astigmatism in the principal meridians of the eye. Loring's first modification of his original instrument consists in replacing the detachable discs by a single stationary one, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, in which the lenses are arranged in two concentric circles. The lenses consist of 12 convex and 12 concave, the weaker ones being arranged in the outer circle. The outer or inner circle can be rapidly brought into position by sliding the disc upward or downward on the handle. This instrument has been provided with a cover in the shape of a thin flat ring, which swings on a pivot, and when closed is held in position by sliding under the edge of a second pivot. Loring's o. for determining refraction is one in which the lenses were numbered, according to the metric system, in dioptres. This admits of application to his instrument with twenty-five perforations by mounting in the disc a regular series of whole numbers, and adding a clip behind the mirror, provided with two lenses, +0.5 and -0.5, or half a dioptre. A modification of this instrument by Wadsworth consists in a very small additional circular mirror for use in the upright image. It has a diameter of 15 mm., rotates from right to left, and admits of an inclination of 20°. Loring has himself modified this in two ways. He first cut off a lateral segment of the ordinary circular concave mirror, and swung this on two vertical pins or by a hinge from the mirror case. A second modification consists in cutting off both sides of the ordinary mirror, so as to change the circle to a parallelogram. This is swung on two pivots, and admits of an inclination of 25°. It tilts both ways, and can be used for either the upright or inverted method of examination. In Loring's latest modification the essential points are that the glasses have a diameter of not less than 6 mm., and that their number is sufficiently large. This is effected by a single disc and the segment of a disc, the latter being the quadrant of a circle. The single disc contains 16 glasses on the metric system, and the quadrant contains four glasses. ["Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Apr. 1890, p. 340, Jan. 1874; "Trans. of the Fifth Internat. Ophthal. Congr.," 1876; "Trans. of the Am. Ophth. Soc.," 1878 (F).]—**Metric o.** A single-disc or double-disc o. in which the concave and convex lenses are graduated by the metric scale. [a. 34.]—**Monoyer's o.** An o. made up of a glass concave mirror with a small unsilvered space at the centre set in a



KNAPP'S METRIC SYSTEM OPHTHALMOSCOPE.

contains spherical lenses, and can be moved to the right or left by moving a knob. A small mirror is attached by means of a universal joint, so that it can be placed at any angle. [F.]—**Kilburn's demonstrating o.** A modification of Liebreich's o. It is fixed on a small board supplied with rollers. The standard carries a

simple horn frame, a horn plate with two positive and one negative correcting-glasses set in an arc, and a convex lens. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Monoyer's o. for three observers.** A modification of Siehel's o. for two observers by the addition of a second box or frame. The principal observer looks through the hole in the mirror between the two prisms, while each of the others examines the eye through the eye-piece of one of the boxes. [F.]—**Murray and Heath's binocular o.** An o. in which two prisms are placed behind the fixed perforated mirror so as to divide the light-pencil and reflect it right and left. The reflected portions are then received and again reflected by two adjustable mirrors. The instrument may be passed from hand to hand, and affords a complete rest to the muscular and accommodative apparatus. [Hogg (F).]—**Noyes's o.** A form of o. based on Loring's latest model, with a mechanism for putting at command in rapid succession the full series of glasses which may be required. There is a spring clip on the back of the instrument which will carry a cylindrical glass. It gives command of a complete set of 72 spherical glasses. [F.]—**Parent's o.** A modification of an earlier instrument, which consists in the addition of a ring of 88 mm. diameter, upon which is fixed eccentrically a cone containing ten concave cylindrical glasses. For the determination of myopia and hypermetropia without astigmatism, the cylinders are placed with their axes vertical. [F.]—**Payne's o.** An o. having two discs each provided with seventeen concave and convex lenses. [a, 34.]—**Poncet's o.** An o. used by daylight, in which the lens and the mirror are distinct. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**Refraction o.** An o. provided with a series of concave and convex lenses for determining the degree of refraction. [a, 34.]—**Roseburg's o.** A combination of a plane mirror and a convex lens, used in photographing the fundus. It consists of two tubes arranged at right angles to each other, the one sliding within the other for a thin plane unsilvered glass plate, with a reflector, inclined to both tubes at an angle of 45°. By an arrangement of lenses in the tubes an inverted image of the rays from the patient's eye can be thrown through a glass screen into a dark box. This screen is then moved, and sensitive plates for photography inserted in its place. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Ruete's o.** An o. which consists of a perforated concave mirror, fastened on an adjustable standard. On the foot are two rings, each with a horizontal arm, one carrying two lens-holders for correcting-glasses, the other a black screen for lessening the illumination. The patient's eye is brought in the direction of their axis, and he looks through the lens toward the mirror. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Saemann's o.** A combination of a convex lens and a plane mirror. The lens in its frame is mounted on the end of a portable handle, and is firmly united to a cubical box, which contains the plane mirror. This mirror rotates round its vertical axis, and at the centre the silver backing is removed from an ellipsoidal space. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Siche's o. for two observers.** An o. which consists of a cubical mirror, with a convex lens of the peler, and casts the light of a lamp into the patient's eye. In front of the latter is a convex glass, which focuses the returning rays into a real inverted image. From this point the rays diverge, and pass through the opening in the concave mirror into a box, the opening of which is two thirds covered by a prism, the other third remaining free. The rays passing through the free third enter directly or through a convex glass into the eye of one observer, while the other third suffers total reflection to the other end of the box, into the eye of a second observer. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Sömmerring's mirror-o.** An o. which consists of a mirror affixed to the tube of a microscope above the eye-piece, inclined at an angle of 45° to the axis of the microscope. The observer looks through this mirror toward a distant scale on which the divisions of the micrometer are read off. [F.]—**Stokes's o.** An o. which consists of a peler and concave mirror of 6 in. focus, attached to a handle by a ball-and-socket joint. On this handle is also a parallel arm which carries a Rekoss's disc with eight correcting-glasses. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Ulrich's o.** 1. An o. in which the concave mirror and correcting-lenses are placed in a tube, which opens into a shorter tube, before which a light burns. This light falls into the larger tube at an angle of 40°, and is reflected by a concave mirror. 2. A decentered or prismatic mirror. Two prisms, the sections of which form isosceles right-angled triangles, are so united that two lateral surfaces lie in one surface or plane, while the planes of the hypotenuse surfaces are perpendicular to each other. The principle involved is that of total reflection. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]—**Williams's o.** An o. which consists of two small, perforated concave mirrors so placed in a spectacle-frame that each may be rotated round a vertical axis. [F.]—**Zehender's o.** A combination of a metallic convex mirror with a convex lens. The mirror has a central funnel-shaped perforation, and is mounted on a simple handle, which can be screwed on either side, according to the position of the light. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]

OPHTHALMOSCOPY, n. O²-tha²-mo²-sko-pi². Fr., *ophthalmoscopie*. Ger., *Ophthalmoskopie*, *Augenschau*, *Augenspiegeluntersuchung*. The examination of the media and fundus of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope. [F.]—**Medical o.** See *CEREBROSCOPY* (2d def.).—**Metric o.** O. as applied to the measurement of the refractive power of the eye. [L, 88 (a, 50).]

OPHTHALMOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. O²-tha²-(tha²)-mo²-spa²z(spa²)/mu²-s(mu)s. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. Fr., *ophthalmospasme*. Ger., *Augenkrampf*. Spasm of the eye. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPHTHALMOSPINTHERISM, n. O²-tha²-mo²-spi²-nth(e)s-pi²zm. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *σπινθήρ*, a spark. A visual affection in which numerous sparks or luminous spots are apparently seen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPHTHALMOSTAT, n. O²-tha²-mo²-sta²t. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *ιστάω*, to place. Ger., *Ophthalmostat*, *Augenhalter*. An instrument for fixing the eye and controlling its movements for purposes of examination or operation. [F.]

OPHTHALMOSTATOMETER, n. O²-tha²-mo²-sta²-t-o-m'e²-e²-u²r. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *ιστάω*, to place, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for determining the exact position of the eyes in the orbits, and especially their prominence. [F.]

OPHTHALMOSTEREKESIS (Lat.), n. f. O²-tha²-(tha²)-mo²-(mo²)-ste²-r-e(a)/si's. Gen., *-es'eos (-is)*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *στέρω*, privation. Fr., *ophthalmostérése*. The loss or absence of one or both eyes. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPHTHALMOSYNCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. O²-tha²-(tha²)-mo²-(mo²)-sti²z(su²)/ti's(ch'u's)-i's. Gen., *-chys'eos (-synch'ysis)*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *σύνχυσω*, a mixing together. 1. An effusion into the interior of the eye. 2. A mixture of the fluids of the eye. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPHTHALMOTHERAPEUTICS, n. sing. O²-tha²-mo²-the²-r-a²-pu²-ti'zks. Lat., *ophthalmotherapia* (from *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *θεραπεῖα*, medical treatment). Fr., *ophthalmothérapie*, *ophthalmothérapie*. Ger., *Ophthalmotherapie*, *Ophthalmotherapie*. See *OPHTHALMATICS*.

OPHTHALMOTOMY, n. O²-tha²-mo²-to-m'i². From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *ophthalmotomie*. Ger., *Ophthalmotomie*, *Augenzergliederung*. Of old writers, the anatomical dissection of the eye; also enucleation. [F.]

OPHTHALMOTOMETER, n. O²-tha²-mo²-to-m'e²-o-m'i²-u²r. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *τόμος*, tension, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for the determination of the tension of the eyeball. [F.]

OPHTHALMOTROPE, n. O²-tha²-mo²-tro-p. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *τροπή*, a turning. Fr., o. Ger., *Ophthalmotrop*. Originally, a movable model of both eyes, in which the muscles are represented by correspondingly drawn threads, which are stretched by springs and weights, and the movements of which can be read off on a scale. The artificial eyes rotate around their centres on a ball-and-socket joint. The equator, cornea, and vertical and horizontal meridians are all drawn upon them, and the threads representing the muscles are of different colors. [F.]

OPHTHALMOTROPOMETER, n. O²-tha²-mo²-tro-p-o-m'e²-e²-u²r. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *τροπή*, a turning, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *ophthalmotropomètre*. Ger., O. An instrument for measuring the excursive movements of the eyes from the primary position. [F.]

OPHTHALMOTROPOMETRY, n. O²-tha²-mo²-tro-p-o-m'e²-e²-u²-ri². From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *τροπή*, a turning, and *μέτρον*, to measure. Fr., *ophthalmotropométrie*. Ger., *Ophthalmotropometrie*. The determination and measurement of the movements of the eyes. [F.]

OPHTHALMOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. O²-tha²-(tha²)-mo²-(mo²)-ti²(tu's)/tu's(fu's). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *τύφος*, smoke. Of Eisenmann, epidemic contagious ophthalmia. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

OPHTHALMOMOXEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. O²-tha²-(tha²)-mo²-x-e²-r(ar)-os'i's. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. Fr., *ophthalmomoxérose*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *ξέρω*, dry. See *XEROPHTHALMIA*.

OPHTHALMOXYSIS (Lat.), n. f. O²-tha²-(tha²)-mo²-x-i(u's)/si's. Gen., *-ys'eos (-is)*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *ξύσις*, a polishing. Fr., *ophthalmoxyse*. Scarification of the vessels of the conjunctiva. [F.]

OPHTHALMOXYSTRUM (Lat.), n. n. O²-tha²-(tha²)-mo²-x-i²st(u's)/ru's(mu's). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *ξύστρα*, a scraper. Fr., *ophthalmoxystre*. A small instrument formerly used for scraping the cornea and conjunctiva, or for scarifying the inner surface of the eyelids. [F.] See also *BLEPHAROMYXOSTON*.

OPHTHALMOZYGOMATOGRAMMA (Lat.), n. n. O²-tha²-(tha²)-mo²-(mo²)-zu's, gom-a²z(a²)-t(a²)-o-si's, gram'ma²/na's. Gen., *-gram'matos (-atis)*. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *ζύγμα*, a bolt, and *γράμμα*, a mark. Fr., *ophthalmozygomatogramme*. Ger., *Augenjochbezeichnung*. The oculo-zygomatic line. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPHTHALMULA (Lat.), n. f. O²-tha²-(tha²)-mu²-mu²/la's. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *ὑλή*, matter. Fr., *ophthalmule*. Ger., *Augennarbe*. A cicatrix of the eye. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPHTHALMURIA (Lat.), n. f. O²-tha²-(tha²)-mu²-(mu²)/ri²-a's. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *ούρον*, urine. Fr., *ophthalmurie*. Metastasis of the urine to the eyes. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPHTHALMYALOS (Lat.), OPHTHALMYALUS (Lat.), n's m. O²-tha²-(tha²)-mi²-(mu²)(a²)/a²l(a²)-o's, -u's(u's). From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *ὑάλος*, glass. See *CORPUS VITREUM*.

OPHTHALMYDORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. O²-tha²-(tha²)-mi²-(mu²)-d(r)o²-r(re²)(o's)-a's. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *ὕδωρ*, water, and *ῥέω*, to flow. Fr., *ophthalmodyorrhée*. Ger., *Augenwasserfluss*. A watery discharge from the eye. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPHTHALMYMENITIS (Lat.), n. f. O²-tha²-(tha²)-mi²-(mu²)-me²-ni-ti's. From *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *μηνίς*, a membrane. Fr., *ophthalmyménite*. An old term for inflammation of one or more of the enveloping membranes or coats of the eye. [F.]

OPtACE (Fr.), adj. O-pe-a'sa. Containing opium; as a n., a medicine containing opium. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]—**O. astringent.** See *Électuaire DIASCORIDI*.

OPIAMMON, n. Op-i²-a'm'o²-a²n. An amide, C₂₀H₁₈NO₈, of opianic acid. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

OPIAN (Ger.), n. O-pe-a'n. See *NARCOTINE*.

OPIANIC ACID, n. Op-i²-a'n'i'zks. Fr., *acide opianique*. Ger., *Opiansäure*. A monobasic acid, C₁₆H₁₄O₈ = C₆H₄(OCH₂)₂(COH)CO.OH. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

OPIANINE, n. Op-i²-a'n-en. Fr., o. Ger., *Opianine*. An alkaloid, C₁₆H₁₂N₂O₈, obtained by precipitating an opium solution by means of ammonia, and dissolving the precipitate repeatedly in alcohol. It forms long, very bitter, colorless, transparent, acicular

crystals slightly soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water. Its narcotic action is similar to that of morphine. [B, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

OPIANYL, n. $\text{Op}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-l}$. 1. The hypothetical radicle, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_4$, of opianic compounds. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).] 2. See **MECONIN**.

OPIAT (Fr.), n. O-pe-a^2 . See **ELECTUARY**.—**O. dentifrice**. See **ELECTUAIRE dentifrice** and **ELECTUARIUM dentifricum**.—**O. fébrifuge**. See **Electuaire de quinquina**.—**O. méseintérique**. See **Electuaire d'aloès ammonio-ferré**.—**O. térébenthiné**. See **Confectio TERREBENTHINÆ**.—**O. vermifuge**. See **ELECTUAIRE anthelmintique**.

OPIATA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Op}^2(\text{op}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-t}^2$. From *opium*, poppy-juice. See **ELECTUARY**.—**O. pectoralis**. Fr., *opiat pectoral*. Syn.: *conserva pectoralis*. An electuary made by boiling two handfuls each of dried lungwort and maidenhair with water enough to make 1,992 grammes, adding two handfuls of dried coltsfoot flowers, 2,656 grammes of white sugar, 1,328 of the pulp of marsh-mallow, and 332 each of the pulp of fleabane and Coriarian raised, boiling to the consistence of a conserve, and adding 34 grammes of opium triturated with an equal amount of white sugar. It contains 1 grain of opium to the ounce. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

OPIATE, n. $\text{Op}^2\text{-at}$. A medicine containing opium. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

OPIATUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Op}^2(\text{op}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-at}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. Fr., *opiat*. A name applied to certain electuaries. [B.]

OPIATUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Op}^2(\text{op}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-at}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Containing opium. [B.]

OPIFEX (Lat.), n. comm. $\text{Op}^2(\text{op}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-fe-x}$. Gen., *-ificis*. From *opus*, work, and *faceré*, to make. A maker, a fabricator. [A, 312 (a, 21).]—**O. circumductionis**. See **OBLIQUUS oculi superior**.

OPILATIF (Fr.), adj. $\text{O-pe-la}^2\text{-t}$. See **OPIELLATIVE**.

OPINIC ACID, n. $\text{Op}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-k}$. Fr., *acide opinique*. A by-product, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, formed when hemipinic acid is decomposed by heating with hydriodic acid. [B, 3, 93 (a, 38).]

OPIOKAPNISM, n. $\text{Op}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o-kap}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-zm}$. From *opium*, opium, and *καπνός*, smoke. Addiction to opium-smoking. [a, 34.]

OPIOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Op}^2(\text{op}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-lo-gi}^2(\text{lo}^2\text{g}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *opium*, opium, and *λόγος*, understanding (1st def.), or *λέγειν*, to gather (2d def.). 1. The pharmacology, etc., of opium. 2. The collecting of opium. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPIONIN, n. $\text{Op}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o-n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-n}$. A body obtained from Smyrna opium, forming concentrically grouped, small, colorless, acicular crystals melting at 227° C, soluble in alkalies, freely soluble in alcohol and in ether, almost insoluble in boiling water. It is without action on litmus, and appears to contain no nitrogen. By boiling with milk of lime, it is converted into an acid freely soluble in water and in ether. On fusing o. with potassa, opioninic acid is obtained, which crystallizes from ether in thick prisms, is readily soluble in water, melts at 126° C, and in neutral solutions gives with silver nitrate an amorphous precipitate, becoming crystallized. Both acids, when in alkaline solutions, yield precipitates with lead acetate. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii, p. 348 (a, 50); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1886, p. 250 (a, 50).]

OPIOPHAGISM, n. $\text{Op}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o-ph}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-g}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-zm}$. From *opium*, opium, and *φαγειν*, to eat. Addiction to opium-eating. [a, 34.]

OPISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Op}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-s-m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})/\text{mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$. Gr., *οπισμός* (from *οπισθεν*, to extract juice from). Fr., *opisme*. The gathering and inspissating of plant juices. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPISTHANTHRUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Op}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sth-a}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-th}^2(\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{th})/\text{ru}^2\text{s}(\text{ru}^2\text{s})$. From *οπισθεν*, behind, and *αντρον*, a cavity. Having the head so shaped that a line through the most prominent part of the torus occipitalis upon the radius fixus is from 1 to 6 mm. posterior to a similar line through the nasion. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (L, a, 50).]

OPISTHONAR (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Op}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sth-o}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-r}$. Gen., *-then'aros* (a'ris). Gr., *οπισθοναρ* (from *οπισθεν*, behind, and *οναρ*, the palm of the hand). Ger., *Handrücken*. The back of the hand. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPISTHON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Op}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sth-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-n}$. From *οπισθος*, hinder. A point at the middle of the posterior margin of the foramen magnum. [C.]

OPISTHOBARIS (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Op}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sth-o}^2\text{-b}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-r}^2(\text{a}^2\text{r})/\text{-o}^2\text{-s}^2(\text{e}^2\text{s})$. Gr., *οπισθobaris*. A collyrium formerly used for granular lids. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

OPISTHOBREGMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Op}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sth-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-bre}^2\text{-g}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$. From *οπισθεν*, behind, and *βρέγμα*, the front part of the head. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn between the hornion and the bregma with the radius fixus between 55°5' and 68°. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (a, 50).]

OPISTHOCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Op}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sth-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}^2\text{-f}^2(\text{ke}^2\text{f})/\text{-a}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{a}^2\text{l})\text{-o}^2\text{-n}$. From *οπισθεν*, behind, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *opisthocephale*. See **OCCIPUT**.

OPISTHOCHASMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Op}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sth-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-ka}^2\text{-z}^2(\text{ch}^2\text{a}^2\text{s})/\text{-mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$. From *οπισθεν*, behind, and *χάσμα*, a chasm. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line joining the staphylion and the basion with the radius fixus between 13° and 26°. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (a, 50).]

OPISTHOCELOUS, adj. $\text{Op}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sth-o}^2\text{-se-l}^2/\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2$. From *οπισθεν*, behind, and *κελος*, hollow. Concave behind and convex in front (said of the centrum of a vertebra). Cf. **AMPHICELOUS** and **PROCELOUS**.

OPISTHOCRANION (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Op}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sth-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-kran}^2(\text{kra}^2\text{n})/\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-n}$. From *οπισθεν*, behind, and *κρανιον*, the skull. Fr., *opisthocrané*. See **OCCIPITAL BONE**.

OPISTHOCEPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Op}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sth-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-si}^2(\text{ku}^2)\text{-fos}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-phos'eos* (-is). See **KYPHOSIS**.

OPISTHOGNATHISM, n. $\text{Op}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sth-o}^2\text{-g}^2\text{-na}^2\text{-th}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-zm}$. Lat., *opisthognathia* (from *οπισθεν*, behind, and *γνάθος*, the jaw). Fr., *opisthognathisme*. Ger., *Opisthognathie*. The state of recession of the lower jaw. [L, 49 (a, 14).] Cf. **PROGNATHISM**.

OPISTHOMELOPHOROS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Op}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sth-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-me-l}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-h}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-s}$. From *οπισθεν*, behind, *μελος*, a limb, and *φορειν*, to bear. Fr., *opisthomelophore*. A monster with a limb or limbs projecting from the back. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPISTHOPHALACROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Op}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sth-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-fa-l}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-k}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})\text{-ros}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-s}$. Gen., *-ros'eos* (-is). From *οπισθεν*, behind, and *φαλακρος*, baldness. Baldness of the occipital region. [G.]

OPISTHOPORIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Op}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sth-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-po-r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *οπισθεν*, behind, and *πορεια*, a mode of walking. A going backward when walking forward is attempted. In a case cited by Mazzotti, the patient, who had been a hard drinker and had been affected with giddiness and some scorbutic affection, "on putting his feet to the ground, swayed somewhat from side to side, stretched his legs apart like one afraid of losing his balance and falling, and, when exhorted to walk, moved with great effort, stepping backward." ["Lancet," Sept. 26, 1885, p. 584.]

OPISTHOSYNECHIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Op}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sth-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-si-n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-ek}^2(\text{e}^2ch) /\text{-i}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *οπισθεν*, behind, and *συνεχεια*, continuity. See **POSTERIOR SYNECHIA**.

OPISTHOTENAR (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Op}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sth-o}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-r}$. From *οπισθεν*, behind, and *τενειν*, to stretch. See **ERECTOR spinae**.

OPISTHOTIC, adj. $\text{Op}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sth-o}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-k}$. From *οπισθεν*, behind, and *οσθεις*, Fr., *opisthotique*. Situated behind the osseous structures, including the inner ear. [L.] Cf. **O. BONE**.

OPISTHOTONUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Op}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sth-o}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Gr., *οπισθονότος* (from *οπισθεν*, behind, and *τύνω*, to stretch). Fr., *opisthotonos*. Ger., *Starrkrampf nach Rückenwärts*. A form of tetanus in which the body is bent backward. [D.]

OPIUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Finn. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Op}^2(\text{op}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. Gr., *οπιον*. Fr., o. Ger., o. *Mohnsaft*. It., *Sp. opio* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *opiu* [Roum. Ph.]. Ar., *afyun*. Chin., *o-fu-yung*, *opien*. Pers., *thir-i-kush*. Turk., *afyun*. Mal., *caruppa*. Tam., *apini*. Tel., *abini*. Syn.: o. *crudum* [Swiss Ph.], *laudatum*, *meconium*. The inspissated juice of the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum* and its varieties. In commerce it occurs in various forms and qualities (see the subheadings), but that used in medicine, containing not less than 9 per cent. (U. S. Ph.) or between 9.5 and 10.5 per cent. (Br. Ph.) of morphine, is of a fawn or reddish-brown (in powder, a yellowish-brown) color and of a compact texture, and has the sp. gr. of 1.336. It has a peculiar narcotic odor and a sharp bitter taste. In the interior it is usually soft and tenacious, but on exposure to the air becomes hard and brittle, displaying a shining surface when broken. It is insoluble in ether, but soluble in variable proportions in water, in alcohol, and in diluted acids, and imparts to these a deep brown color. Besides water, resin, fatty matter, gum (distinct from gum arabic), caoutchouc (about 11 per cent.), pectin, a wax (see *O. waz*), glucose, and other substances not yet definitely determined, o. contains numerous alkaloids (see *O. alkaloids*), of which codeine, narcotine, narcine, and especially morphine are found in medicine. These bases occur in combination with meconic and lactic acids. Two neutral principles, meconin and meconoisin, have also been isolated. O. in its effects is a stimulant narcotic, acting directly upon the cerebrum, resembling those of its principal alkaloid, morphine. In sufficient doses it slows the pulse by stimulating the inhibitory nerves of the heart and destroys life by paralyzing the respiratory centres in the medulla. It differs from morphine, however, in being more convulsant, stimulating, diaphoretic, and constipating, and on the other hand in being less hypnotic and anodyne and in causing much less pruritus. O. is chiefly used for the relief of pain, but its diversity of properties (its primarily excitant action, its powerful antispasmodic effect, its calmative influence in nervous irritation and morbid wakefulness, its stimulant action upon the cutaneous secretions while diminishing the nervous energy upon which other excessive secretions depend) gives it a wider range in medicine than that of any other known drug. It is contra-indicated in determination of the blood to the head. An unconquerable longing for o. or one of its alkaloids often leads to its habitual use, which causes emaciation, anamia, headache, vertigo, wakefulness, tremor, and mental disturbance. [A, 496; B, 5, 18, 172, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**Abkari** o. A variety of Bengal o. prepared by exposure to solar heat till it contains but 10 per cent. of moisture, and then formed into square, flat tablets, or into square cakes of 2 lbs. each, wrapped in oil paper. It is not exported, and lacks the aroma of the b. balls. [B, 18, 77 (a, 35).]—**Acetum opii** [U. S. Ph., Swiss Ph., (aromaticum) (Belg. Ph.)]. Fr., *essence noire anglaise* (ou des Quakers [Fr. Cod.]), *vinagre d'o.*, *liqueur de Houtton*. Sp., *vinagre de opio compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *gutte nigre anglise* [Swiss Ph.] (see *britannica* [Fr. Cod.]). Vinegar of o.; made by macerating 10 parts of powdered o. and 3 of nutmeg in No. 30 powder for 24 hours with 50 parts of dilute acetic acid, treating in a percolator with enough additional acid to make 80 parts, adding 20 parts of sugar, and, when this is dissolved, straining [U. S. Ph.]; or by expressing 16 parts of o., 1 part of saffron, and 3 parts of nutmeg with enough pure vinegar to make 100 parts of filtered colature, adding 24 of sugar, and evaporating to 100 [Belg. Ph.]; or by macerating 100 parts of o., 8 of saffron, and 25 of nutmeg for 10 days with 45 parts of dilute acetic acid and 405 of water [Fr. Cod.], (450 of vinegar [Sp. Ph.]), heating half an hour over the water bath, expressing, macerating the residue 24 hours with 15 parts of dilute acid and 135 of water [Fr. Cod.], (450 of vinegar [Sp. Ph.]), expressing, mixing the two liquids, filtering, adding 30 parts [Fr. Cod.] (50 [Sp. Ph.]) of sugar, and evaporat-

ing the solution to 200 parts having a sp. gr. of 1.25 [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]; or by macerating 100 parts of o. 3 of saffron, 25 of nutmeg, and 50 of sugar (all coarsely powdered) for a week with 600 of vinegar, heating half an hour over the water bath, expressing, stirring a little vinegar into the residue, expressing again, allowing the mixed colatures to stand a day, filtering, evaporating to 190 parts by gentle heat, and adding, when cool, 10 parts of dilute alcohol. One part of the soluble part of o. is contained in 3 parts of the Fr. and Swiss preparations, in 6 of the Belg., and in 10 of the U. S. preparation. [B. 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Alcoolé aromunical d'o.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii ammoniata*.—**Alcoolé d'extrait d'o.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii*.—**Alcoolé d'o. balsamique camphré** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii camphorata* (last variety).—**Alcoolé d'o. composé** (Fr.). See *Essentia theriacalis* and *Aqua scoroditis composita*.—**Alcoolé d'o. et d'eau de laurier** (ou d'asurum) composé (Fr.). Syn.: *gouttes anodines anglaises*. A preparation made by digesting 4 parts of ammonium carbonate, 12 of opium, 15 of aloes-wood, and 30 each of saffrafas and asarum in 500 of 85-per-cent. alcohol, and filtering; used in epilepsy and hysteria. [B. 38, 92, 93, 119 (a, 14).]—**American o.** Lat., o. *americanum*. O. produced in different sections of the United States. In Virginia and Tennessee, o's have been produced containing, respectively, 4 and 10 1/2 per cent. of morphine. Good specimens of opium have been obtained from Georgia and Minnesota, and a variety from Vermont yielding, according to Procter, 15.75 per cent. of morphine and 2 per cent. of narcotine.—**Ammoniated tincture of o.** See *Tinctura opii ammoniata*.—**Ammonishes O'elixir** (Ger.). See *ELIXIR ammoniato-opium*.—**Aqua opii** (Ger. Ph. 1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.). Fr., *eau distillée d'o.*, *eau d'o. brut*, *hydrolat d'o.* A preparation made by pouring 10 parts of water into 1 part of opium, and stirring the powder or in dried layers, and distilling 5 parts (6 Gr. Ph.). [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Aqueous extract of o.** See *Extractum opii*.—**Aqueous extract of o. without narcotine**. See *O. denarcotatum*.—**Armenisches O.** (Ger.). See *Smyrna o.*—**Australian o.** A variety coming from Victoria, containing 10 per cent. of morphine when fresh and 11 1/2 per cent. when dry. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Bengal o.** (Ger. opium). Sp., *cerato opio* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *ceratum opium* [Belg. Ph.]. A mixture of 10 parts of opium, 10 of saturated extract of o. and water, with 98 parts of simple cerate [Belg. Ph.]; or of 1 part of dry extract of o., 60 parts of simple cerate, and a little water [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Cereoli cum opio** [Belg. Ph.]. Syn.: *candele opii*. A preparation made by dissolving 30 centigrammes of extract of o. in 125 of syrup, adding 300 of gum arabic, and rolling into 4 sticks each 40 cm. long. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Chekeang o.** A variety of Chinese o. occurring in British India, extract put up in jars containing 2 to 4 lbs. each. [Holmes (a, 35).]—**Chinese o.** O. produced in China, chiefly in the provinces of Szechuen, Yunnan, and Kweichow. It is usually dark-colored and pasty, and is often adulterated with jelly, sea-weed, and oil. It is said to induce annoying cutaneous eruptions. The Chinese mix it with the Indian drug for smoking. The plant chiefly cultivated is the white-flowered o. [B. 38, 77 (a, 38).]—**Chinese o. (Beking o., Shensi o., and Yunnan o.)**—**Cinnabarin extract of o.** See *Extractum opii cinnabarinum*.—**Compound powder of o.** See *Pulvis opii compositus*.—**Confectio opii** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *electuarium opiace*, *thériaque*. Ger., *Olatwerge* [2d def.], *Theriak*. Syn.: *electuarium opii compositum* [3d def.]. 1. Of the Br. Ph., a mixture of 192 grains of compound o. powder with 1 fl. oz. of syrup. 2. Of various older pharmacopœias, a preparation containing 1 per cent., more or less, of o., mixed with numerous spices, aromatic roots, etc. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).] Cf. *Électuaire thériacal*.—**Constantinople o.** Lat., o. *constantinopolitanum*. A variety of o. resembling Smyrna o., though, according to Merck, it often differs from the latter in being without the minute portions of poppy capsules and the small shining tears. It occurs in lumps weighing from 1 lb. to 24 lbs., and yields as much as 15 per cent. of morphine. [B. 5, 18, 173, 180 (a, 35, 38).]—**Corrector opii**. See *Sapo starker anis*.—**Crocated extract of o.** See *LAUDANUM opium*.—**Crude o.** See *O.*—**Cydoniated extract of o.** See *Extractum opii cydoniatum*.—**Denarcotized o.** See *O. denarcotatum*.—**Deodorized tincture of o.** See *Tinctura opii deodorata*.—**East Indian o.** Lat., o. *indicum* (see *ostindicum*). Fr., o. *de l'Inde*. Ger., *Indisches oder ostindisches O.* O. of inferior variety of o., occurring in hard, round, flattish cakes weighing from 1 oz. to 1 lb., and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. It is usually redder than Smyrna o., and is hard and brittle even to the centre of the cake. It has a porous, dark, waxy fracture, with imbedded shining particles of quartz or gum and reddish-yellow points (perhaps of resin) and sometimes granules of starch. The cakes are covered with the remnants of poppy leaves, but not with rumex chaff. It is said to contain usually less than 4 per cent. of morphine. [B. 5, 18, 180 (a, 35, 38).]—**Electuarium aromaticum cum opio** [Aust. Ph., 1869; Hung.

Ph., 1871]. Syn.: *electuarium anodynum* (see *theriacum* [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.]). A mixture of 120 parts of electuarium aromaticum with 1 part of powdered o. [B. 95 (a, 14).]—**Electuarium opii**. See *Confectio opii*.—**Electuarium opii compositum**. See *Confectio opii* [2d def.].—**Elisir of o.** See *Tinctura opii deodorata*.—**Emplastrum opii** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. [aromaticum] (Belg. Ph., 1st ed.). Fr., *emplâtre d'o.* (ou *céphalique*, *ou temporale*, *odontalgique*, *ou caducé*). Syn.: *emplâtre, flaxplaster*. Sp., *emplastro con extracto de opio* [Mex. Ph.]. Roum., *emplastru opiati* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *emplastrum cephalicum* (see *odontalgicum*, seu *opium*) [Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.). A plaster made by melting together 76 parts of litharge plaster and 18 of Burgundy-pitch plaster, adding 6 of extract of o. previously triturated with 8 of water, and heating and stirring till the moisture is dissipated [U. S. Ph.]; or by melting 18 parts of resin plaster, and adding 1 part of powdered o. [Br. Ph.]; or by melting together 32 parts of litharge plaster and 5 of Burgundy-pitch plaster [Belg. Ph., 1st ed.] (4 parts of elemi and 10 of larch turpentine [Belg. Ph., 2d ed.], 2 of elemi and 12 of larch turpentine [Finn. Ph.], 5 of yellow wax, 8 of elemi, and 15 of common turpentine [Ger. Ph.], 2 of yellow wax, 9 of elemi, and 6 of larch turpentine [Swiss Ph.], 2 of elemi and 12 of common turpentine [Roum. Ph.], or by melting 48 parts of larch turpentine and 1 part of o., adding to these resinous constituents 2 parts of o. and 1 of olive oil [Belg. Ph., 1st ed.] (2 parts of o., 6 of benzoin, and 8 each of mastic and oilbanum [Belg. Ph., 2d ed.], 4 each of o. and benzoin, 8 each of mastic and oilbanum, and 2 of camphor [Finn. Ph.], 2 of o., 4 of benzoin, and 8 of oilbanum [Ger. Ph.], 3 of o., 6 of benzoin, and 9 each of mastic and oilbanum [Swiss Ph.], 4 each of o. and benzoin and 8 each of mastic and oilbanum [Roum. Ph.], 15 parts of o. and 15 parts of oilbanum [Netherl. Ph.]). All these substances except the olive-oil are first powdered. The Belg. Ph., 2d ed., also adds 2 parts, the Ger. Ph. 1 part, and the Netherl. Ph. 3 parts of balsam of Peru. Several of the older pharmacopœias had similar preparations. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Emplâtre d'extrait d'o.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A plaster made by melting together 1 part of elemi and 2 parts of compound turpentine, and adding 4 parts of extract of o. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Enema opii** [Br. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *lément anodin*. Ger., O., *Klystier*. Syn.: *enema sedativum*. A mixture of 4 fl. drachm (4) (4 drachm [Finn. Ph.], 2 grammes [Swed. Ph.]) of tincture of o. with 2 fl. oz. [Br. Ph.] (about 34 drachms [Finn. Ph.], about 130 grammes [Swed. Ph.]) of starch mucilage. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**European o.** O. not inferior to Turkey o., produced in Italy, Greece, and Egypt. The seeds of the herb are obtained from French o. (o. *indigène*) 28 1/2 per cent. of morphine. [B. 18, 173 (a, 35).]—**Extractum opii** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Hung. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Gr. Ph., Austr. Ph.] (*aquosum*). Fr., *extrait d'o.* [Fr. Cod.] (*indigène d'Auberger*), *extrait aqueux* (ou *gonmeux*) d'o., *extrait thébaïque*, o. *gonmeux*. Ger., *Oextrakt*. Sp., *extracto acoso* (6 *gonmo*) d'o., *opio* [Mex. Ph.], *extracto de opio* [Sp. Ph.], *extracto de opio* [Norw. Ph.], *extrait d'o.* (*extrait d'o. opium*). Norw. Ph., *extrait d'o.* (*extrait d'o. opium*). A preparation made by extracting o. with from 7 to 15 times as much water (digesting with 4 times as much water [Gr. Ph.], straining or filtering, and bringing to the consistence of a dry thick [Sp. Ph.], solid [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]) extract. The U. S. Ph. evaporates to a pulvaceous consistence, and rubs in 5 per cent. of glycerin with the residue, and prepares a still weaker extract. Several older pharmacopœias have similar preparations. [B. 5, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum opii cinnabarinum**. Fr., *extrait d'o. cinnabariné*. A preparation made by mixing 21 grammes of extract of o. and 11 each of powdered saffron and cinnabar with a little water, and dividing the mass into lozenges. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum opii cydoniatum**. Fr., *extrait d'o. cydonié*. Syn.: *laudanum opium cydoniatum*. A preparation made by digesting 180 grammes of o. in 2 1/2 of quince-juice, decanting, filtering, and evaporating the liquid, then adding 7 decigrammes each of the oils of cinnamon, cloves, and mace, and mixing well. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum opii fluidum**. A preparation made by macerating 8 oz. (Troy) of coarsely powdered o. in a pint of water and expressing, macerating the dregs in a pint of water and again expressing, mixing the residue with 1 pint of alcohol, putting it in a conical percolator, pouring on diluted alcohol till the o. is exhausted, or until 2 pints of percolate are obtained, mixing the expressed liquid with the percolate, evaporating the mixture on a water bath till its bulk is reduced to 10 fl. oz., adding 6 fl. oz. of alcohol, mixing, and filtering. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." (a, 50).]—**Extractum opii glycyrrhizatum**. Fr., *extrait d'o. glycyrrhizé*. Syn.: *laudanum diureticum*. A preparation made by mixing into a mass with a little water 7 grammes of extract of o., 45 of licorice-juice, 15 each of winter-cherry lozenges and Venetian turpentine, 4 of camphor, 5 of saffron, and 2 each of tragacanth and mastic, and dividing into lozenges. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum opii gummatum**. See *Extractum opii*.—**Extractum opii liquidum** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide d'o.* Ger., *flüssiges Oextrakt*. A preparation made by macerating 1 oz. of extract of o. with 16 fl. oz. of water, adding 4 fl. oz. of alcohol, and filtering. [B. 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum opii vinosum**. Fr., *extrait d'o. au vin* (ou *vinex*). A preparation made by macerating 1 part of o. with 4 parts of white wine for 24 hours, repeating the process with 2 parts of wine, mixing the liquids, and evaporating. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Extrait acétique d'o.** (Fr.). Syn.: *extrait d'o. de Lalouette*. A substance prepared by macerating 1 part of o. in 10 parts of vinegar, mixing the liquids, and evaporating, repeatedly, expressing, and evaporating in a water bath. [B. 98 (a, 14).]—**Extrait alcoolico-aqueux d'o.** (Fr.). A preparation made by treating 1 part of o. with 2 parts of water, expressing, infusing the remainder in 1 part of water, then in 1 of alcohol, mixing the liquids, and evaporating; or by digesting 1 part of o. with 4 parts of alcohol, expressing, heating the remainder with 4 parts of water, mixing the liquids, and evaporating. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Extrait aqueux d'o. sans narcotine**. See under *O. denarcotatum*.—**Extrait**

d'o. [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Extractum opii*.—**Extrait d'o. au vin** (Fr.). See *Extractum opii vinosum*.—**Extrait d'o. cinabariné** (Fr.). See *Extractum opii cinabarinum*.—**Extrait d'o. cydonié** (Fr.). See *Extractum opii cydoniatum*.—**Extrait d'o. de Lalouette** (Fr.). See *Extrait acétique d'o.*—**Extrait d'o. glycyrrhizé** (Fr.). See *Extractum opii glycyrrhizatum*.—**Extrait d'o. indigène d'Aubergier** (Fr.). See *Extractum opii*.—**Extrait d'o. privé de morphine**. Of Magendie, the resinous residue of extractum opii. [B. 93 (a. 14).]—**Extrait d'o. privé de narcotine**. See *O. denarcotinatum*.—**Extrait d'o. safrané** (Fr.). See *LAUDANUM opiatum*.—**Extrait d'o. vineux** (Fr.). See *Extractum opii vinosum*.—**Extrait gommeux d'o.** (Fr.). See *Extractum opii*.—**Extrait liquide d'o.** (Fr.). Flüssiges O. (Ger.). See *Extractum opii liquidum*.—**Glycerite o.** Lat. *glyceritum cum extracto opii*. Fr. *glycéré d'extrait d'o.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp. *glicerolado de opio* [Sp. Ph.], *glicerado de extracto de opio* [Mex. Ph.]. A preparation made by softening 1 part of extract of o. with a little water, and mixing carefully with 9 parts of glycerite of starch [Fr. Cod.]; or by dissolving 2 parts of extract of o. in 1 part of water, and adding 15 parts of glycerite of starch [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Glycyrrhized extract o.** See *Extractum opii glycyrrhizatum*.—**Hard extract o.** See *Extractum opii*.—**Huile d'o.** (Fr.). A substance prepared by digesting 4 parts of powdered o. in 500 of oleum hyoscyami, and filtering. [B. 93 (a. 14).]—**Hydrolat d'o.** (Fr.). See *Aqua opii*.—**India o.** Indian o. See *Est Indian o.*—**Kleinasiatisches O.** (Ger.). See *Smyrna o.*—**Kreidepulver mit O.** (Ger.). See *Pulvis cretae cum opio*.—**Latiche o.**—**Latiche o.** Ger. *Latiche*. See *LACTARIUM*.—**Levantisches O.** (Ger.). See *Smyrna o.*—**Liniment d'o. avec le fel de veau** (Fr.). See *UNGUENTUM opiatum*.—**Linimentum ad ambustiones** (seu calcicum) **cum opio**. Fr. *liniment (ou éolole) calcaire opiacé*. Of the Copenh. Mil. Ph., 1808, and the Swed. Ph., 1817, a preparation made by mixing 2 parts each of lime-water and almond-oil and 1 part of Sydenham's laudanum [Fr. Cod., 1837; Persia Ph., 1832]; or 8 parts each of lime-water and limes-oil, 1 part of tincture of o. and 2 parts of oil of turpentine. [B. 119.]—**Linimentum opii** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of equal parts of tincture of o. and soap liniment. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Liquid extract of o.** See *Extractum opii liquidum*.—**Liquor opii sedativus** Battley. See *Tinctura opii deodorata*.—**Macedonisches O.** (Ger.). See *Smyrna o.*—**Magisterium opii**. See *MORPHINE*.—**Malwa o.** Ger. *O. von Malwa*. A variety of *Est Indian o.*, occurring in hard, dry, brittle, flat, round cakes, or rough balls, or rectangular masses (bricks) weighing from 4 to 8 oz., of a light-brown color, and destitute of a covering of poppy trash. It is of less uniform quality than Bengal o. It is said to yield only about one third as much morphine as Turkey o., though from some of the samples over 9 per cent. of the alkaloid has been obtained. According to Royle, it is the product of *Papaver glabrum*. [B. 5, 18, 172, 180 (a. 35, 38).]—**Mozambique o.** Zambé o. o. produced from plants grown in Mozambique from Malwa seed and said to be mixed with a material known only to the cultivators. It occurs in spherical balls resembling Malwa o., and is intended for the Chinese market. One analysis showed 4 per cent. of morphine, 4.3 of narcotine, and 40 of moisture. [B. 5, 18, 77 (a. 35).]—**Enolé d'o.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii*.—**Enolé d'o. aromatisé** (Fr.). Syn. *vin d'o. aromatisé*. A preparation made by infusing 31 grammes of extract of o. (or 63 of crude o.) in 4 each of cinchona and clove in 518 of Spanish wine, and straining. [B. 19 (a. 38).]—**Enolé d'o. safrané** (Fr.). See *LAUDANUM crocatum* and *Tinctura opii crocata*.—**Enolé d'o. safrano-glycyrrhizé** (Fr.). See *ELIXIR PAPAVERIS*.—**Opil pulvis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr. *poudre d'op.* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn. *o. pulveratum* [Swiss Ph.], *pulvis opii* [Fr. Cod., Netherl. Ph.]. O. dried at a temperature not above 85° C. [U. S. Ph.] (at about 40° C. [Fr. Cod.], at from 60° to 70° C. [Swiss Ph.], or at 30° C. [Netherl. Ph.]) and reduced to a No. 50 powder [U. S. Ph.], (sifted through a No. 100 sieve [Fr. Cod.]). The powder must contain from 12 to 16 per cent. [U. S. Ph.] (at least 10 to 12 [Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph.], 9 to 12 [Netherl. Ph.]) of morphine. [B. 5, 95 (a. 38).]—**O. aegyptiacum**. **O. alexandrinum**. See *EGYPTIAN O.*—**O. alkaloids**. Alkaloids found in o. They are 17 in number: codeamine, codeine, cryptopine, gnoscopine, hydrocotarnine, lanthopine, laudanine, laudanosine, meconidine, morphine, narcotine, pseudomorphine, papaverine, protopine, rhedine, and thebaine. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**O. americanum**. See *AMERICAN O.*—**O. bases**. See *O. alkaloids*.—**O. brut** (Fr.). Crude o. **O. colatum**. See *Extractum opii*.—**O. constantinopolitanum**. See *Constantinople O.*—**O. crudum** [Swiss Ph.]. See *O.*—**O. denarcotinatum**. **O. denarcotissatum** [U. S. Ph.]. Denarcotized o.; a preparation made by macerating 100 parts of powdered o. (containing 14 per cent. of morphine) with 500 of ether, decanting, repeating the maceration with 250 parts of ether, and agitating with 250 parts of ether, filtering the residue, drying by a gentle heat (which must not rise above 85° C. as the drying proceeds), and rubbing in enough milk sugar to bring the weight to the original 100 parts. The *extrait aqueux d'o. sans narcotine* of some of the older pharmacopoeias and the *extrait d'o. privé de narcotine* are similar preparations but without the milk sugar. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—**O. depuratum**. See *Extractum opii*.—**O. de Rousseau** (Fr.). See *LAUDANUM de Rousseau*.—**O. Zambé o.** See *LAUDANUM de Rousseau*.—**O. small cakes**. [B. 38 (a. 14).]—**O. extra** (Ger.). See *Extractum opii*.—**O. fermenté de Rousseau** (Fr.). See *LAUDANUM de Rousseau*.—**O. gommeux** (Fr.). See *Extractum opii*.—**O. habit**. The habit of taking o. or some of its preparations. [a. 34.]—**O. indicum**. See *Est Indian o.*—**O. indigène** (Fr.). See *under European o.*—**O. latwerge** (Ger.). See *Confectio opii* (2d ed.).—**O. liquide de Lalouette** (Fr.). A substance prepared by dissolving 3 parts of acetic extract of o. in 80 of Spanish wine. [B. 93 (a. 14).]—**O. lozenges**. See *Trochisci glycyrrhizé et opii*.—**O. meconium**. A weak extract obtained from poppy capsules that have already yielded o. [B. 38 (a. 14).]—**O. metallicum Rademacheri**. Zinc acetate.—**O. of Amasia**. A variety closely resembling o. of Gêvé, but having two poppy-leaves wrapped crosswise

about the cakes and a homogeneous interior mass. [B. 5 (a. 38).]—**O. of Angora**. An inferior variety of Smyrna o., occurring in spherical masses weighing 6 or 8 oz., having only one poppy leaf on the under surface and a homogeneous interior. [B. 5 (a. 38).]—**O. of Asia Minor**. See *Turkey o.*—**O. of Balukhissar**. The most highly prized variety of Smyrna o., occurring in cakes weighing from 4 to 12 oz., having the surface covered with *Rumex*-seeds and poppy-leaves, and forming a mass of light- or deep-colored tears, especially rich in morphine. [B. 5 (a. 38).]—**O. of Cataya**. A variety of Smyrna o., closely resembling o. of Balukhissar, but generally occurring in lumps of bark. [B. 5 (a. 38).]—**O. Cigüsti**. A variety of o., occurring as irregular sheets weighing 6 or 8 oz., wrapped in poppy-leaves and *Rumex*-seeds. It is generally mixed with various forms of Smyrna o. [B. 5 (a. 38).]—**O. of Gêvé** (or Ghêwé). A variety obtained from red poppies, occurring in small rounded cakes weighing 2 or 3 oz., wrapped in poppy-leaves, and having a smooth, shining surface. It contains from 12 to 15 per cent. of morphine. [B. 5 (a. 38).]—**O. of Kara-Hissar**. A variety occurring in balls weighing 6 or 8 oz., flattened on one side and covered with poppy-leaves and *Rumex*-seeds. It is poor in morphine. [B. 5 (a. 38).]—**O. of Kutchina**. A variety closely resembling o. of Gêvé. [B. 5 (a. 38).]—**O. of Magnesia**. An excellent variety occurring in irregular cakes weighing from 1 to 4 oz., covered with a layer of *Rumex*-seeds, and outside of that with poppy and vine leaves, and having an interior of agglutinated tears. [B. 5 (a. 38).]—**O. of Mallatia**. A variety occurring in round or oval cakes weighing 4 or 5 oz., and covered with poppy-leaves. It is generally poor in morphine. [B. 5 (a. 38).]—**O. of Salonica**. See *O. of Kutchina*.—**O. of Taushan** (or Taushanly). A variety rich in morphine, occurring in lumps whose length is twice their breadth and whose weight is from 3 to 5 oz. The interior mass consists of tears and is wrapped in poppy-leaves with a few *Rumex*-seeds. [B. 5 (a. 38).]—**O. ostindicum**. See *Est Indian o.*—**O. persicum**. See *Persian o.*, *plaster*. See *Emplastrum opii*.—**O. purpuratum** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Opil pulvis*.—**O. salt**. Of Derosne, narcotine, erroneously considered by him the active principle of o. [B. 13 (a. 35).]—**O. saure** (Ger.). Papaveric acid. [L. 80.]—**O. smyrnæum**. See *Smyrna o.*—**O. syrup** (Ger.). See *STREPUS opiatum*.—**O. thebaicum**. Fr. *o. thébaïque*. A superior o. produced in the ancient Thebaid, a district of upper Egypt; hence Egyptian o. in general. [B. 18, 180 (a. 35).]—**O. tinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura opii*.—**O. turkestanicum**. See *Turkey o.*—**O. von Benares** (Ger.). Bengal o. produced in the agency of Benares. [a. 35.]—**O. wax**. A crystalline substance consisting of cerotyl palmitate and cerotate (the former in the larger proportion), obtained by exhausting o. refuse with alcohol and lime. [B. 18 (a. 35).]—**Patna garden o.** A superior variety of Bengal o., prepared from unfertilized poppy-juice. [B. 5, 18 (a. 35).]—**Patna o.** See *Bengal o.*—**Persian o.** Lat. *o. persicum*. Fr. *o. de Perse*. Ger. *persisches O.* A liver-bitter, very bitter o. obtained in Persia from *Papaver somniferum album* (*P. officinale*), chiefly from plants cultivated in the central provinces. It occurs in various forms. An inferior variety, in cylindrical sticks 3½ inches long by ½ inch in thickness wrapped in waxed paper, does not contain over 3 per cent. of morphine. Some of it is in flat round cakes, but the most common form is that of broad cones, 6 to 10 oz. or more in weight, of a cheesy appearance, and much firmer and smoother than Turkey o. The best sorts contain from 8 to 10.75 per cent. of morphine. It is said to be produced in two qualities: one pure for the Western market, and one adulterated for the Chinese market. [B. 5, 18, 180 (a. 35, 38).]—**Pilule opii** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr. *pilules d'o. savonneuses*. Syn. *pilula saponis composita* [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870]. A preparation made by beating into a mass with water 100 grains of powdered o. and 25 of soap in fine powder [U. S. Ph.]; or ½ oz. of o. and 2 oz. of hard soap [Br. Ph.]. The U. S. Ph. directs the mass to be divided into 100 pills. The U. S. Ph. of 1870 directed that 60 grains of o. and ½ oz. (Troy) of soap (both in fine powder) be beaten with water into a mass. The *pilules d'o. savonneuses* of some of the older pharmacopoeias were a similar preparation. [B. 5, 119 (a. 38).]—**Pilule ex opio**. Fr. *pilules d'o. glycyrrhizées*. A mixture of 60 centigrammes of powdered o. and 14, 4, or 5 grammes of licorice-juice, or of 1 part of extract of o. and 4 or 6 parts of extract of licorice, made into 80 pills; or a mixture of 1 part of o. with 7 parts of extract of licorice (each heated separately with a little dilute alcohol till softened), to which are added 5 parts of powdered alspice, and the whole made into 5-grain pills. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Pilule opii composæ**. Fr. *pilules d'extrait d'o. (ou d'o. composées)*. A preparation of various old pharmacopoeias essentially resembling the *pilule de cynoglossum* of the Belg. Ph. (q. v., under *CYNOGLOSSUM*). [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Pilules d'o.** (Fr.). A mixture of 4 grammes each of o. and licorice-juice, made into 120 pills. [B. 11 (a. 38).]—**Pilules d'o. balsamiques** (Fr.). See *Edula* and *STORACIS*.—**Pilules d'o. composées** (Fr.). See *Pilula opii composite*.—**Pilules d'o. elléborées** (Fr.). A pillular mass consisting of 15 grammes each of purified o., licorice, white hellebore, and black hellebore, and a sufficient amount of Starkey's soap. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Pilules d'o. glycyrrhizées** (Fr.). See *Pilule ex opio*.—**Pilules d'o. savonneuses** (Fr.). See *Pilule opii*.—**Pilules d'o. valérianiées** (Fr.). A mixture of 90 centigrammes each of o. and castor, 2 parts of camphor, 7 each of ethered o. with white wine, heating it on an earthen platter till dry, repeating the operation till the o. is reduced one half, moistening with vinegar, drying, and powdering; recommended as a hæmostatic and astringent. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Powdered o.** See *Opil pulvis*.—**Provision o.** O. manufactured in India for export. It differs from *Abkari o.* in

containing 20 per cent. of moisture. [A, 496 (a, 35).]—**Pudding o.** See *Boston o.*—**Pulvis opii** (Fr. Cod., [Netherl. Ph.]). See *Opil pulvis*.—**Pulvis opii compositus**. 1. Of the Fr. Ph., finely powdered mixture of 3 parts of o. 1 of tragacanth, 4 of black pepper, 10 of ginger, and 12 of caraway fruit. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).] 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *Pulvis ipecacuanhe et opii*.—**Rhétinolé d'o. composé** (Fr.). A plaster made by triturating together 30 grammes each of tacaamah, elemi, and mastic, and 7 each of o. and Venetian turpentine. [B, 119 (a, 38).] Of *Emplastrum opii*.—**Safranhaltige O'tinctur** (Ger. Ph.). See *Tinctura opii crocata*.—**Salt of o.** See *O. salt*.—**Shells** of the most highly esteemed of the Chinese o. It resembles Patna o., and yields from 85 to 90 per cent. of extract. [B, 18, 77 (a, 35).]—**Sirop de teinture d'o.** (Fr.). See *Sirop d'o. alcoolique*.—**Sirop d'o.** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). See *Syrupus opiatius*.—**Sirop d'o. alcoolique** (Fr.). A mixture of 16 drops of tincture of o. with 30 grammes of syrup. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Sirop d'o. aqueux** (Fr.). See *Syrupus opii aqueus*.—**Sirop d'o. de pavot pourpre** (Fr.). Of Aubergier, a preparation made by dissolving 10 parts of o. of red poppy in 1,000 of water, filtering, and adding 2,000 of syrup. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**Sirop d'o. faible** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). See *Syrupus papyveris*.—**Sirop d'o. succiné** (Fr.). See *Syrupus opii succinatus*.—**Sirop d'o. vineux** (Fr.). See *Syrupus opii vinosus*.—**Smyrna o.** Lat., o. *smyrnæum*, o. *levanticum*. Fr., o. de *Smyrne*. Ger., o. von *Smyrna*, *armenisches* (oder *kleinasiatisches*, oder *levantisches*, oder *maradisches*, oder *smyrnasches*) o. This is the most abundant and best of the Chinese o. It occurs in masses of varying size, usually from 1 lb. to 2 lbs. in weight, originally round but flattened or irregular from mutual pressure in the packing cases. Internally it is moist, coarsely granular, and brown. If a lump of it is cut and then carefully torn, small glistening tears are seen resembling seeds, but distinguished by pressing with the finger. The masses are covered with the remains of purple leaves and stems of the fruit. It is a species of *Rumex* thrown in by the packers to prevent the adhesion of the cakes. The best quality is light brown inside, and has no other impurity than occasional fragments of poppy capsules; on account of its purity, and its large percentage of morphine, it is used chiefly in medicine. Good Smyrna o. yields about 10 per cent. of morphine; the best about 13 per cent. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Syrupus extracti opii debilior** (Fr. Cod.). See *Syrupus extracti opii debilior*.—**Syrupus extracti opii debilior** (Fr. Cod.). See *Syrupus papyveris*.—**Syrupus opii aqueus**. Fr., *sirop d'o. aqueux*. A preparation made by dissolving 5 centigrammes of extract of o. in 127 of water, adding 30 grammes of boiling syrup, and straining. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus opii succinatus** (Belg. Ph.). Fr., *sirop de karabé* (Fr. Cod.) (ou *d'o. succiné*). A preparation made by dissolving 3 parts of opiac acid in 30 of wine, and 877 of cold syrup of o. (Belg. Ph.) by mixing 1 gramme of tincture of amber with 200 of syrup of o. (Fr. Cod.). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus opii vinosus**. Fr., *sirop d'o. vineux*. A preparation made by dissolving 25 grains of extract of o. in an ounce of Malaga wine, and adding 24 oz. of simple syrup, syrup of marsh-mallow, or syrup of licorice. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Teinture désodorisée d'o.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii deodorata*.—**Teinture d'extraît d'o.** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). **Teinture d'o.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii*.—**Teinture d'o. ammoniacée** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii ammoniata*.—**Teinture d'o. aqueuse** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii aquosa*.—**Teinture d'o. balsamique** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii camphorata* (last variety).—**Teinture d'o. camphrée** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii camphorata*.—**Teinture d'o. cinnamomée** (Fr.). A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of aqueous extract of o. in 9 parts of vinous water, or by digesting 1 part of o. in 9 parts of vinous water, or by digesting 1 part of o. in 9 parts of vinous water and 3 parts each of cinnamon water and alcohol, or 5 of each, or 2 of cinnamon water and 4 of alcohol, or 4 of cinnamon water and 6 of alcohol, and straining; or by digesting 1 part of o. with 2 parts of vinous water of cinnamon and 6 of chamomile water, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Teinture d'o. composée** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii anticolica*.—**Teinture d'o. cydoniée** (Fr.). See *Essence de cydonie*.—**Teinture d'o. de benzoate d'ammoniaque** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii ammoniata*.—**Teinture d'o. safranée** (Fr.). See *Tinctura opii crocata*.—**Teinture d'o. savonneuse camphrée** (Fr.). See *Liniamentum saponis et opii* and *Liniamentum camphoratum*.—**Teinture vineuse d'o.** (Fr.). **Tinctura extracti opii** (Fr. Cod.). See *Tinctura opii*.—**Tinctura extracti opii camphorata** (Fr. Cod.). See *Tinctura opii camphorata*.—**Tinctura opii** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Fr. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture*) (Fr. Cod.) *d'extraît d'o.*, *eau anodine* de Langelot, *anolé d'o.*, *teinture* (*vineuse*) *d'o.*, *vin d'o.*, *Ger.*, *einfache* (Ger. Ph.), *oder weingeist* O'tinctur, *Roum.*, *tinctura de opiu simpla* (Roum. Ph.). Syn.: *tinctura opii simplex* (Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Austr. Ph.) (*seu* *vinosa*), *tinctura thebaica* (Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph.), *tinctura extracti opii* (Fr. Cod.), *vinum opii* (Netherl. Ph.), *laudanum* (Fr. Cod.), made in several ways, generally by digesting o. with from 4 to 12 times as much alcohol more or less diluted. The Netherl. Ph. orders 1 part each of powdered o. and 91-per-cent. alcohol and 4 parts of Spanish wine, to be macerated for a week. The U. S. preparation consists of 10 parts of powdered o., macerated for 12 hours with 4 parts of boiling water and 4 of 82-per-cent. alcohol with enough 98-per-cent. alcohol to make 100 parts after the addition of the water. The colorator. The alcohol consists of 14 oz. of powdered o. macerated 7 days with 1 pint or as much more of 92-per-cent. alcohol as is necessary to make 20 fl. oz. The Fr. Cod. simply orders 1 part of extract of o. to be dissolved in 12 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol. Various older pharmacopœias give similar preparations, generally ordering wine instead of (or with) alcohol. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura opii ammoniata** [Br. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolé ammoniacé*, *teinture d'o. ammoniacée* (ou *d'o.* et *benzoate d'ammoniaque*). A preparation made by macerating together for 7 days 100 grains of powdered o., 180 each of saffron and benzoic acid, 1 fl. drachm of oil of anise, 4 fl. oz. of caustic ammonia solution, and 16 fl. oz. of 84-per-cent. alcohol or as much more as will make 20 fl. oz. of filtered tincture

[Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 5 parts of powdered o. with 9 of saffron for 5 days and dissolving in the liquid 9 parts of benzoic acid, 3 of oil of fennel, 96 of caustic ammonia solution, and 884 of 90-per-cent. alcohol or as much more as is necessary to make 500 parts of filtered tincture. The kindred preparation of certain older pharmacopœias, known as *tinctura opii ammoniacata*, or *laudanum liquidum* Warneri, was made by digesting for 10 days and decanting a mixture of 22 grammes each of o. and Alicante soap and 270 of spirit of ammonia with 4 of nutmeg, 7 of camphor, and 24 of saffron. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura opii ammoniacata**. See under *Tinctura opii*.—**Tinctura opii benzoica** (Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph.) (*seu* *camphorata* [U. S. Ph.], Fr., *alcoolé d'o. balsamique camphré* (last variety), *elixir parégorique* [Fr. Cod.], *teinture d'o. balsamique* (last variety) (ou *camphrée* [Fr. Cod.])). Ger., *benzoesäurehaltige O'tinctur*. Syn.: *elixirum pargoricum* (Belg. Ph.), *tinctura thebaica* (Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.) (*seu* *camphora composita* [Br. Ph.], *seu extracti opii camphorata* [Fr. Cod.]), *teinture d'o. balsamique* preparation made by macerating or digesting powdered o. benzoic acid, camphor, oil of anise, and (generally diluted) alcohol. The U. S., Swiss, and Gr. preparations contain equal parts of o., benzoic acid, camphor, and oil of anise, with about 200 parts of alcohol (diluted [Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.]) to 1 part of o., and the U. S. Ph. orders 10 parts of glycerin to be added. The other preparations contain less camphor and oil of anise, the Ger., Finn., and Russ. preparations also more benzoic acid, in proportion to the amount of camphor. The older pharmacopœias ordered 4 parts each of o., benzoic acid, and oil of anise, with 15 of extract of licorice, 82 of honey, 24 of camphor, and 910 of brandy. Others ordered the same amount of o., benzoic acid, and camphor, replacing brandy by alcohol, and omitting the oil of anise and other ingredients. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura opii crocata** (Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. [2d ed.], Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Norw. Ph., Austr. Ph.). Syn.: *laudanum safranée*, *teinture d'o. safranée*, *vin d'o. composé*, Ger., *safranhaltige O'tinctur* (Ger. Ph.), *aromatische O. mit Safran*. Sp., *tintura alcohólica de opio y vino de opio compuesto* [Sp. Ph.], *Roum.*, *tinctura de opiu camphorata* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *laudanum Sydenhami* (Belg. Ph.), *vinum opii aromaticum* [Netherl. Ph.] (*seu* *compositum*, *seu* *crocatum* [Norw. Ph.], *seu* *pargoricum*), *vinum opii aromaticum* [Fr. Cod.], *vinum opii aromaticum* [Swed. Ph.], *Sydenhami*. A preparation made by macerating or digesting for several days 32 parts (Dan. Ph., Fr. Cod., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.) (30 parts [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Sp. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) of o. with 2 each of cloves and either cinnamon or cassia (2 each of cloves and cinnamon [Fr. Cod.]), and 8 parts of saffron with 320 of Malaga wine [Dan. Ph.] (16 of saffron and 192 of vinous alcoholium [Gr. Ph.]), 12 of saffron and 160 each of dilute alcohol and water [Finn. Ph.], 10 of saffron and 150 each of dilute alcohol and water [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.], 15 of saffron, and 270 of stronger white wine [Sp. Ph.]; or 10 of saffron and 300 of Malaga wine [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]; by extracting 10 parts of saffron by maceration with 100 (or a sufficient amount) of cinnamon water, and macerating or digesting dry, coarsely powdered o. eight days with ten times as much of the colature, expressing, and filtering [Austr. Ph.], saffron, 48 of sherry, adding 16 parts of powdered o. and 1 each of coarsely powdered cloves and cassia, and macerating 5 days more [Russ. Ph.]; or by macerating for 4 days 4 parts of chopped saffron with 1 part each of powdered cloves and cinnamon, 8 of alcohol, and 88 of Spanish wine, adding 1 part of powdered o. for each 6 of colature, and macerating for 7 days [Netherl. Ph.]; or by macerating for 48 hours 30 parts of saffron, 90 of cinnamon water, 10 of oil of cloves, 380 of water, and 470 of alcohol (or enough additional to make 933 parts of colature), and dissolving in this 67 of extract of o. [Belg. Ph.]. Various older pharmacopœias give a similar preparation. The Sp. Ph. distinguishes the above-described variety as a vinous tincture, giving directions also for a spirituous tincture, consisting of 30 parts of o., 4 of cassia, 74 of saffron, and 180 each of water and alcohol, digested for 8 days. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura opii deodorata**. Fr., *teinture désodorisée d'o.* Syn.: *liquor opii sedativus* Battley. A preparation made by triturating 10 parts of powdered o. with 40 of water gradually poured on, macerating for 12 hours, expressing, repeating the operation twice on the undissolved part with 40 parts of water, mixing the liquids, evaporating to 10 parts, shaking thoroughly, when cooled, with 30 parts of ether, diluting, decanting, and evaporating all the ether, adding 60 parts of water, filtering, washing with water till 80 parts are obtained, and adding 20 of alcohol. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura opii Ecardi**. A preparation made by digesting for 6 days 60 grammes of o., 4 of cloves, 240 of cinnamon water, and 120 of alcohol, expressing, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura opii muricata**. A preparation made by macerating for 14 days 1 oz. of powdered o., 1 oz. of hydriodic acid, and 2 of Tinctura opii. The water, filtered, and added to make 20 fl. oz. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura opii saponacea**. Sp., *tintura alcohólica de opio jabonosa* (Sp. Ph.). A preparation made by macerating for 8 days 15 grammes of o., 30 of soda soap, 4 of saffron, 24 of camphor, and 520 of alcohol, straining, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura opii simplex** (Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Austr. Ph.) (*seu* *vinosa*). See *Tinctura opii*.—**Tinctura opii Sydenhami**. See *Tinctura opii*.—**Tinctura opii crocata**. See *Tinctura opii*.—**Trochisci opii** [Br. Ph.]. See *Trochisci glycyrrhizæ et opii*.—**Turkey o.** Lat., o. *turcicum*. Fr., o. de *Turquie*. Ger., *türkisches O.* A trade name for Smyrna o. Some restrict the term to the o. produced in the more northern parts of the o. districts of Anatolia and shipped

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

at Constantinople (see *Constantinople o.*), but there seems to be no essential difference between the drugs shipped at Smyrna and at Constantinople. [B, 5, 18, 77, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Vin d'o. (Fr.)**. See *Tinctura opii*.—**Vin d'o. aromatise (Fr.)**. See *Onole d'o. aromatise*.—**Vin d'o. compose**. 1. See *Tinctura opii crocata*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Vinum opii*.—**Vin d'o. de Marabelli (Fr.)**. A preparation made by digesting 55 grammes of o. with 107 of 20-per-cent. alcohol and 335 of white wine for 5 days and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Vin d'o. par la fermentation (Fr.)**. See *Laudanum de Rousseau*.—**Vin d'o. safrano-glycerrhizé (Fr.)**. See *Elixir PAPAVERIS*.—**Vinegar of o.** See *Acetum opii*.—**Vinum opii**. Fr., *laudanum de Sydenham*, *vin d'o. compose* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *laudanum liquidum*, *vinum thebaicum* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., a preparation consisting of 10 parts of powdered o. macerated for 7 days with 1 part of cloves in No. 30 powder, 1 of cinnamon in No. 60 powder, and 90 parts of strongest white wine, filtered and washed with enough more wine to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or macerated for 3 days [Dan. Ph.] (5 days [Swed. Ph.]) with 100 parts of sherry, 5 days with 100 parts of Malaga wine [Norw. Ph.], 7 days with 10 parts of alcohol and 40 of Spanish wine [Netherl. Ph.]; or of 6 parts of extract of o. macerated for 7 days with 1 part each of cloves and cinnamon and 120 parts of sherry [Br. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).] 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., *Tinctura opii*.—**Vinum opii aromatiscum** [Netherl. Ph. (see *compositum*)]. See *Tinctura opii crocata*.—**Vinum opii crocatum**. 1. Of the Norw. Ph., see *Tinctura opii crocata*. 2. Of the Finn. Ph., a preparation made by macerating for a week 1 part each of powdered o. and saffron, 3 parts of inspissated licorice-juice, and 60 of Malaga wine. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Virginia o.** O. made in Virginia from poppies of almost every variety, especially from those with purple spots on the petals. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xiv, 233 (a, 50).]—**Weinstein Opitinctur (Ger.)**. See *Tinctura opii*.—**Wine of o.** See *Vinum opii*.—**Yunnan o.** A variety of Chinese o. produced in the province of Yunnan, ranking next to Shensi o. It occurs in flat cakes wrapped in white paper. [B, 18, 77 (a, 35).]—**Zambezi o.** See *Mozambique o.*

OPOBALSAMUM (Lat.), n. n. Op(o)p(o)-o(o)-ba(l)l(ba'l)/sa'm-(sa'm)-u(m)u(m). Gr., ὀπὸβαλσαμον. Fr., o. Sp., opobalsamo, balsamo verdadero (de la Meca, 6 sirriaco [Sp. Ph.]). Ger., Opobalsam. Opopalsam; a resinous substance obtained in Arabia from *Balsamodendron* and *Balsamodendron gileadense*. Cf. **BALM of Gilead**. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**O. de Tolu (Fr.)**. See **BALM of Tolu**.—**O. germanique (Fr.)**. An alcoholic extract of the sprouts of *Populus alba*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**O. gileadense**. See **MECCA BALSAM**.—**O. liquidum**. See **BALSAM of Peru** (1st def.).—**O. siccum**. Dried white balsam of Peru. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. verum**. See **MECCA BALSAM**.—**Resina opobalsami**. Ger., *tröckner Opobalsam*. Dry white balsam of Peru. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

OPOCALPASUM (Lat.), n. n. Op(o)p(o)-o(o)-ka'l(p)ka'l(p)/a's-(a's)-u(m)u(m). See **GUM of o.** and **Sassa gum**.

OPOCARPASON (Lat.), n. n. Op(o)p(o)-o(o)-ka'r(p)a's(a's)-o(m). Gr., ὀποκάρασον. See **CARPASUS** and **CARPESUM**.

OPODELDOC [Swiss Ph.] (Lat.), **OPODELDOCH** (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Op-o'd-e'd/ok, -o'k(o)ch(d). A quasi-Oriental name, apparently first used and probably invented by Paracelsus. Fr., *opodeldoch*. Ger., *O. Opodeldoch*. See **LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAMPHORATUM**.—**Balsamum o. liquidum** [Belg. Ph.]. See **LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAMPHORATUM liquidum**.—**Balsamum o. solidum** [Belg. Ph.]. See **LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAMPHORATUM**.—**Baume opodeldoch** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See under **BAUME**.—**Baume opodeldoch liquide** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See **LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAMPHORATUM liquidum**.—**Emplastrum o.** Of Paracelsus, a plaster made by melting together 2 oz. each of bellium, ammoniacum, galbanum, saffron, and opopanax, adding 1 lb. of Strassburg turpentine, 4 oz. of bay-oil, and 2 oz. of amber, and stirring well together over a gentle fire; or 1 lb. of litharge, 1 lb. of calamine, 2 lbs. of olive-oil, and 1 lb. of linseed-oil, and, after mixing with the preceding, adding 1 lb. each of yellow wax and colophony, boiling again and stirring till all are incorporated, and adding gradually 1 oz. each of astringent saffron of mars, loadstone, colcothar, oilbanum, myrrh, amber, mastich, sarcocolla, dragon's blood, and camphor, and 2 oz. of round birchwort-root, letting the whole stand over a slow fire till the proper consistence is acquired. [B, 200 (a, 14).]—**Iodized o.** Of W. C. Baker, a preparation made by mixing a solution of 8 oz. of iodide of potassium in 2 pints of 68-per-cent. alcohol with a hot solution of 14 oz. of animal soap in 2 pints of 68-per-cent. alcohol, and adding 2 drachms of oil of lavender to favor. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xv, 156 (a, 50; a, 35).]—**Linimentum o. (Fr.)**. See **LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAMPHORATUM**.—**Linimentum o. (Mex. Ph.)**. See **LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAMPHORATUM**.—**Linimentum o. liquidum**. 1. See **LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAMPHORATUM**. 2. Of the Swiss Ph., see **LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAMPHORATUM liquidum**.—**Liquid o.** See **LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAMPHORATUM liquidum**.—**O. jodatum** [Swiss Ph.]. See **LINIMENTUM POTASSII IODIDI cum sapon.**.—**O. liquidum** [Swiss Ph.]. See **LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAMPHORATUM liquidum**.—**Solid o.** Ordinary o., the linimentum saponis of the U. S. Ph. [a, 38].

OPODIDYMUS (Lat.), **OPODYMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Op-o(o)-di'di'm(u)m, -o'di'm(u)m-u(m)u(m). From ὤψ, the face, and δίδυμος, double. See **OPODIDYME**. A monster with a single head but two faces. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

OPOL (Fr.), **OPOLÉ** (Fr.), **OPOLITE** (Fr.), n's. O-pol, -po-la, -po-let. From ὀρός, juice. Old terms for vegetable juice. [L, 41, 49 (a, 43).]

OPOPANAX [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. m. Op(o)p(o)-a'p(a)n(a's)n-a'z-(a'z). Gen., -an'acos (-an'acis) Gr., ὀπὸπανᾶξ from ὀρός, juice, and πᾶνᾶξ, a plant that yields o.). Written also *opopanaz*. Sp., *opopanaco* [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. 1. A genus of umbelliferous herbs, of the *Peucedaneae*. 2. A hard, brittle, orange-brown gum-resin occurring either in irregular, somewhat angular, separate pieces about the size of a hazel-nut or walnut (*o. in grani*) or in larger

agglutinated masses (*o. in placentis*), formerly used as an antispasmodic and deobstruent. It is usually referred, probably erroneously, to *O. chironium*. Powel considers it a product of Persia. [B, 5, 18, 42, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**English o.** The juice of *Levisticum officinale*.—**Gummi opopanacis** (see *resina o.*). See **O** (2d def.).—**O. chironium**. Ger., *dichte Opflanze*. O. plant, rough parsnip; a species found in southern Europe. It yields a milky juice which hardens into a gum-resin usually identified with o. [B, 5, 18, 185 (a, 35).]—**O. in grani**, **O. in placitis**. See under **O** (2d def.).—**O. persicum**. A species very closely allied to *O. chironium*. It yields a gum-resin which has, however, neither the appearance nor the peculiar odor of o. [B, 42 (a, 35).]

OPORICE (Lat.), n. f. Op(o)p(o)-or'ice(-ka). From ὀπωρίς, made of fruit. Fr., *oporique*. Of Pliny, a medicine made from various autumnal fruits. [B.]

OPOTOMOCATHETER (Lat.), n. m. Op(o)p(o)-o't(o)m-o(o)-ka'th-(ka'th)'e't-u'r(ar). Gen., -er'os (-is). From ὀπν, an opening, τρύα, cutting, and καθήρη, a catheter. The elastic catheter with a stylet. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPPENAU (Ger.), n. Op'pe'n-a'u. A place in the grand duchy of Baden, Germany, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

OPPLATIO (Lat.), n. f. Op(o)p(i)-pel(a)-a'sh'i(t'i)-o. Gen., -on'is. From *opplare*, to stop up. Fr., *opplation*. A stopping up, obstruction. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—**O. tele cellulosa neonatorum**. See **SCLEREMA neonatorum**.

OPPLATIVE, adj. Op'o'p(i)-a't-i'v. Lat., *opplativus*. Fr., *opplatif*. Obstructive.

OPPONERE (Lat.), n. m. Op'o'p(o)-en'z(ans). Gen., -ent'is. From *opponere*, to place against. Fr., *opposant*. Ger., *Entgegensteller*. A muscle that acts as the direct antagonist of another muscle or that opposes one part of the body to another part. [L.]

—**O. digiti minimi pedis**. Fr., *opposant du petit orteil*. Ger., *Gegensteller der kleinen Zehe*. A small muscle arising from the os calcis and inserted into the head and anterior portion and lower surface of the fifth metatarsal bone. [L, 332.] Cf. **FLEXOR digiti minimi pedis brevis**.—**O. digiti quinti**. See **O. minimi digiti**.—**O. hallucis**. A small fasciculus, not often found, usually given off from the adductor pollicis pedis and attached to the metatarsal bone of the great toe. [Quain (J.).]—**O. minimi digiti**. Fr., *opposant du petit doigt* (1st def.), *adducteur oblique du quatrième os du métacarpe* (1st def.), *metacarpian* (1st def.), *carpo-métacarpian du petit doigt* (1st def.). Ger., *Anzieher des kleinen Fingers* (1st def.). 1. In the hand, a muscle rising from the ulnariform bone and the annular ligament and attached to the ulnar border of the fifth metacarpal bone. It acts by adduction of the fifth metacarpal bone to make the hand more hollow. [A, 246.] 2. See **O. digiti minimi pedis**.—**O. pollicis**. Fr., *opposant* (ou *carpo-métacarpian*, ou *metacarpophalangien*) *du pouce*. Ger., *Gegensteller des Daumens*. 1. A muscle arising from the annular ligament of the wrist and the outer side of the ridge on the trapezium, and inserted into the whole length of the first metacarpal bone and also the adjacent palmar surface. It acts, by rotating the metacarpal bone, to oppose the thumb to the fingers. [A, 346 (L).] 2. See **ADDUCTOR pollicis manus**.

OPPOSANT (Fr.), n. Op'o'-za-né. See **OPPONENS**.—**O. du petit doigt**. See **OPPONENS minimi digiti**.—**O. du petit orteil**. See **OPPONENS digiti minimi pedis**.—**O. du pouce**. See **OPPONENS pollicis**.

OPPOSITIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Op'o'-p(o)-z-(po's)-i't-i'-flor'u's-(u's). From *opponere*, to place against, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *oppositiflore*. Having the flowers opposite each other. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

OPPOSITIFOLIUS, adj. Op'o'-p(o)-z-(po's)-i't-i'-fol'i'u's-(u's). Lat., *oppositifolius* (from *opponere*, to place against, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *oppositifolié*. Ger., *blattgegenständig* (1st def.), *paarblättrig* (2d def.). 1. Situated opposite to a leaf. 2. Of leaves, opposite to each other of plants, having the leaves opposite. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

OPPRESSION, n. Op'o'-pre'sh'u'n. Lat., *oppressio* (from *opprimere*, to press against). Fr., *o. Ger.*. O. A morbid sensation of weight or fullness. [A, 45.]—**O. des forces** (Fr.). A condition in which a patient, instead of losing his powers, is embarrassed by their excess, and, so to speak, oppressed by their power. [L, 49 (a, 34).]—**O. of the breast**. Lat., *oppressio pectoris*. Fr., *o. de la poitrine*. Difficult respiration with a sensation of weight in the chest—the predominating symptom of nightmare. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**O. of the heart**. A sensation of weight in the cardiac region, with irregular action of the heart; frequently present in certain neuroses. [a, 34.]—**Precordial o.** O. felt at the precordium. It occurs in hysteria, neurasthenia, and certain functional cardiac and gastric troubles. [a, 34.]

OPS (Lat.), n. f. Op's(ops). Gen., op'os, op'is. Gr., ὤψ. See **EYE**.—**O. metallum**. Of the alchemists, mercury. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

OPSIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Op's-i'a-l(a'l)/i'j(i)g'i'a. From ὤψ, the face, and ἄλγος, pain. See **Trigeminal NEURALGIA**.

OPSIGNEOUS, adj. Op's-i'g'o'n-u's. Gr., ὀψιγνός (from ὤψ, late, and γίγνεται, to come into being). Lat., *opsignous*. Fr., *opsigone*. Late, developing slowly. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPSIDIONTES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Op's-i'-o'd-o'n't(ez)'e(z). From ὤψ, the eye, and ὀδούς, a tooth. The eye-teeth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPSIOMETER, n. Op's-i'-o'm-e't(u)r. Lat., *opsiometrum* (from ὤψ, vision, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *opsiomètre*. Ger., *Schweitemesser*. See **OPTOMETER**.

OPSIONUSI (Lat.), n. f. pl. Op's-i'-o(o)-nu's(nus)/i'e. From ὤψ, vision, and νόσος, disease. An old term for disorders of vision, or of the visual apparatus. [F.]

OPSIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2ps'^{12}s$. Gen., *op'seos*, *op'sis*. Gr., $\delta\psi\epsilon$. 1. See SIGHT and VISION. 2. See FACTS (2d def.).

OPSPITOCIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2ps'^{12}to(t'o)^2si(ki^2)a^2$. From $\delta\psi\epsilon$, late, and $\rho\acute{o}\sigma$, a bringing forth. Fr., *opspitocie*. See PARSUS serotinus.

OPSOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2ps'o(o)^2ma(ma)^2ni^2a^2$. From $\delta\psi\omega$ (see OPSOM), and $\mu\alpha\nu\iota\alpha$, mania. Fr., *opsomanie*. Ger., *Leckerguth*. An uncontrollable desire for dainty or sweet food. [*Lancet*, Jan. 23, 1892, p. 225 (a, 50).]

OPSON (Lat.), n. n. $O^2ps'o^2n$. Gr., $\delta\psi\omega\upsilon$. Cooked food. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPTACTIN (Lat.), n. f. $O^2pt'a^2kt(a^2kt)^{12}n(en)$. Gen., *-in'os*. From $\delta\pi\acute{o}\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, visible, and $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, a ray. The visual axis or line of sight. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OPTIC, OPTICAL, adj's. $O^2pt'^{12}k$, $-i^2k$. Gr., $\delta\pi\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (from $\delta\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu$, to see). Lat., *opticus*. Ger., *optisch*. Pertaining to the eye or to the sight. [L, 343.]

OPTICIAN, n. $O^2pt'^{12}sh'n$. Ger., *Augenglasschleifer*. A maker or vender of optical instruments. [a, 48.]

OPTICO-CILIARY, adj. $O^2pt'^{12}k-o-si^2i^2a-rj^2$. Pertaining to or connected with the ciliary and optic nerves. [L.]

OPTICOCINEREA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2pt'^{12}k-o(o)^2si^2n(ki^2n)-e(e)^2r\acute{e}-a^2$. From $\delta\pi\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (see OPTIC), and *cinerea*, similar to ashes. The gray matter of the optic tract. [K.]

OPTICO-TROCHLEI-SCLEROTICIEN (Fr.), n. $Op-te-ko-tro-kl\acute{e}-e-skla-ro-te-se-a^2n^2$. The oblique oculi superior. [F.]

OPTICS, n. sing. $O^2pt'^{12}ks$. Gr., $\delta\pi\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (from $\delta\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu$, to see). Fr., *optique*. Ger., *Optik*. The science of light and vision. [a, 48.]—**Physiological o.** That branch of o. which treats of and establishes the conditions necessary for the act of vision. It is subdivided into three branches: (a) dioptrics; (b) the consideration of the impressions produced by light, with special reference to the relation of objective light to light-perception; (c) the science of visual perception. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]

OPTICUS (Lat.), adj. $O^2pt'^{12}k-u^2s(u)^2$. See OPTIC; as a n. m., see CHAONIDEUS.—**Infracortical O'entrum** (Ger.). Of Monakow, the corpora quadrigemina, as distinguished from the visual centres in the occipital cortex. [*Arch. für Psych.*, xiv, 1883, p. 697 (K).]—**O'schwind** (Ger.). Phthisis bulbi.

OPTILOI (Lat.), n. m. $O^2pt'^{12}l-o^2s$. Doric Gr., $\delta\pi\tau\iota\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$. See EYE.

OPTOGRAM, n. $O^2pt'o-gra^2m$. From $\delta\psi\phi$, the eye, and $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\mu\alpha$, a writing. Fr., *optogramme*. A faint image, sometimes visible on the retina for a short time after death, of the last object perceived by the retina before death. [W. C. Ayres, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar., 1881, p. 321.]

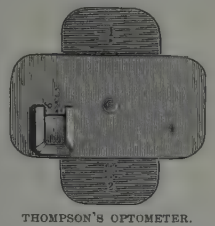
OPTOGRAPH, n. $O^2pt'o-gra^2f$. From $\delta\pi\acute{o}\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, visible, and $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\epsilon\upsilon$, to write. Of Kühne, a photograph of an optogram. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

OPTOMINIX (Lat.), n. f. $O^2pt'o(o)^2me^2n(man)^{12}n^2x$. Gen., *-in'gos* (*-in'gis*). From $\delta\pi\acute{o}\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, visible, and $\mu\epsilon\mu\iota\gamma\iota\varsigma$, a membrane. See RETINA.

OPTOMETER, n. $O^2pt-o^2m'e^2t-u^2r$. From $\delta\pi\acute{o}\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, visible, and $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\upsilon\nu$, a measure. Fr., *optomètre*. Ger., O. 1. An instrument for determining the refraction of an eye, mainly used for detecting and determining the amount of ametropia. 2. Of Portierfeld, an instrument used in measuring the limit of vision in the eye, and in determining with exactness the strength of sight. [F.]—**Burrow's o.** An o. consisting of a tube which can be elongated, in the ocular end of which is a lens of 4-in. focus, while in the other end is a ground-glass plate with test types photographed on it. [F.]—**Donders's and Hasner's o.** An o. consisting of a horizontal rectangular board, 5 feet long and 9 in. wide, which stands on a pedestal. Three grooves run its entire length into which, by suitable manipulation, a bar with a perpendicular wire-o, or a screen with fine openings may be shoved. The distance between the two outside grooves measures 204 lines, and nearly corresponds to that between parallel visual lines. If the object is moved in the middle groove, both eyes strongly converge. At one end of the board is a gap for the nose of the patient, and in front of his eye are two semi-circles for holding the correcting-glasses. Two vertical rods maintain the head in place by pressure on the malar prominences. [F.]—**Holden's o.** An o. consisting of a disc with two perforations in it, 1 mm. in diameter and 4 mm. apart, through which the patient looks at a flame. Before one of the apertures a vertical prism tinted red is placed. Two images of the flame are then seen, which, if the patient is emmetropic, are one over the other, but which, if he is astropic, are oblique. In the latter case the prism is rotated until the lines of vision in the two vertical line, when the degree of rotation indicates the amount of ametropia. [*Ber. d. VII. internat. Ophth. Congr.*, p. 439 (B).]—**Javal's o.** An o. for the rapid determination and correction of astigmatism. It is in the form of a stereoscope, mounted on a stand, and supplied with convex spherical lenses of about 5 in. focus. Two circles are drawn side by side on card-board, as in a stereoscope plate, the distance between the centres corresponding to that between the eyes. In one figure are drawn a series of radiating lines, and at their extremities are placed the figures i to xii. If the visual lines are parallel, the two circles are fused into one image, in the centre of which lie the radiating stripes and at the circumference the figures. By means of a screw, the circles are removed farther and farther from the eyes, until all the radiating lines except one become indistinct. The direction of this one corresponds to the diameter of the highest refraction. Behind the ocular lens of the one eye a series of concave cylindrical lenses are so arranged on a pivot that they can be rapidly rotated in front of the eye until the lens is found which corrects the astigmatism and indicates its degree. [F.]—**Laurence's o.** An o. consisting of a shoemaker's

rule which bears on one of the slides a page with printed letters. [F.]—**Lehôte's o.** An o. consisting of a three-foot rule covered with black velvet. Along its entire length runs a white thread. If one end of the o. is pressed against the lower eyelid in a horizontal direction, the thread at the distance of distinct vision appears single, but on both sides of this double. [F.]—**Perrin and Mascart's o.** An o. consisting of a metallic tube attached to a standard. At one end is a ground-glass plate with parallel black lines for the determination of the visual acuity and astigmatism, and at the other a strong ocular lens. The tube can not be elongated, but between the ocular and objective a powerful concave lens may be inserted, which can be moved along in either direction by a toothed wheel. [F.]—**Smee's o.** An o. consisting of a graduated scale, along which may be moved a board with test types on it. At the ocular end are four convex glasses 1/80, 1/10, 1/5, 1/24. Through one of these the subject may be observed. [F.]—**Stamper's o.** An o. depending on the same principle as Young's o. It consists of a tube which may be elongated, at the ocular end of which are a convex lens of 5 in. focus, and a plate with two slits about 1/2 line wide and 1 line apart. A slit on the other side of the tube, 1/2 line wide, serves as a fixation object; it runs parallel with the other slits, and is covered with ground glass. The distance at which the slide is moved is determined by shoving in and out this lattice. [F.]—**Von Graefe's o.** An o. consisting of a small square steel frame, across which a number of delicate parallel vertical wires are stretched. This frame may be attached to a graduated brass rod, on which it is movable. One end of the rod is placed against the forehead of the patient, and the frame is moved to the nearest point at which the individual wires still look clearly and sharply defined. The distance from this point from the eye is read off from the graduated scale and put down as the near point. The frame is then removed to the greatest distance at which the individual wires still appear sharply defined, and this is noted as the far point. The distance between gives the range of accommodation. [F.]—**Young's o.** An o. consisting of a small ivory plate, 8 in. long and 1 in. wide, with a black stripe along its entire length. At one end there is a vertical metallic plate with parallel vertical slits. While this is held as near as possible to the eye the eye fixes the black line. This appears double for all distances outside the point of accommodation. An index, movable on a scale on the o., marks the point of single vision. [F.]

OPUNTIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2p-u^2n(u^2n)^{12}shi^2(a^2)^2$. From $\delta\pi\acute{o}\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, a town of Locris, Greece. Fr., o., *opontia*. Ger., *Feigendistel*. Prickly pear, Indian (or bastard) fig; a genus of cactaceous shrubs. The *Opuntiaceae* (Fr., *opuntiacées*; Ger., *Opuntiaceen*) are: Of most authors, the *Cactaceae* of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Cactaceae* of Salm-Dyck, his *Opuntioideae*. The *Opuntioideae* of Endlicher are a class of plants consisting of the single order *Cactaceae*. The *Opuntioideae* of Lindley are a tribe of *Cactaceae*. The *Opuntioideae* (Fr., *opuntioïdes*) are: Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Cactaceae*; of Salm-Dyck and others, a tribe of the *Cactaceae*. [B, 1, 19, 42, 121, 170, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. altissima cereiformis**. See *CEREUS GRANDISPINUS*.—**O. coccineifera** (seu *cochinillifera*). Fr., *O. coccineifère*, *O. cochenillifère*. Ger., *cochenillendistel*. The cochineal cactus of the tropics, the *nopal* of Mexico, where it is cultivated for the purpose of rearing the cochineal insect (*Coccus cacti*). It has been introduced into Madeira, Tenerife, and the Canaries. In the West Indies and South America a flour is prepared from the seed and the young shoots are eaten. [B, 1, 19, 180, 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**O. Dillenii**. A Central American species, perhaps used for rearing the cochineal insect. [B, 1, 185, 314 (a, 35).]—**O. hernandezii**. A Mexican species, used for rearing the coccus. [B, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**O. nana**. See *O. vulgaris*.—**O. nopalillo** (Sp.). A Mexican species. The decoction of the root is used against dysentery, diarrhoea, hæmoptysis, and metrorrhagia. [*Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.*, xxiv, p. 775 (a, 50).]—**O. Rafinesquii**. The hardy dwarf prickly pear the most northern species of the genus, extending to Lake Michigan. [B, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**O. robusta**. Fr., *O. robusta*. Ger., *Feigendistel*. A species found in the West Indies, where the milky juice of the branches is used in dysuria and as a vermifuge, and the bark as a purgative and as an external application in toothache and rheumatism. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. tuna**. One of the *tunas* of Spanish America, perhaps the most used of the cochineal plants. Its fruits contain a cooling and juicy pulp, furnishing a beverage known in Mexico as *cochine*. The juice is used in Naples as a water-color, and in the West Indies for coloring confectionery. Sugar has been prepared from them. A tincture made from the plant has been used for the relief of cardiac palpitation. [T. E. Satterthwaite, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 7, 1885, p. 287 (a, 21); B, 19, 173, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**O. vulgaris**. Ger., *gemeine Feigendistel*, *indische Feige*. Common hardy cactus, Barbary (or Indian) fig, prickly pear; a native of tropical and subtropical America. It is cultivated in other countries, like O. tuna, for its juicy edible fruits. The pulp of the ripe fruits contains a mucilage of an acid reaction, a red matter useful as a dye, glucose, etc. The seeds contain over 7 per cent. of an amber-colored fatty oil. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxii (a, 50).]



OR [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). n. Or. See **GOLD**.—**Ammonium** d'o. See **Fulminating gold**.—**Arsénate** d'o. See **GOLD arsenate**.—**Arséniate** d'or dynamisé. See **Potenzated gold arsenate**.—**Arsénure** d'or. See **GOLD arsenide**.—**Baume** d'o. See **Balsam of gold**.—**Bichlorure** d'o. See **GOLD dichloride**.—**Bioxyde** d'o. See **GOLD dioxide**.—**Bisulfure** d'o. See **GOLD disulfide**.—**Bromure** d'o. See **GOLD bromide**.—**Chlorure** d'o. See **GOLD chloride**. The term as used in the Fr. Cod. means gold trichloride. [B.]—**Chlorure** d'o. et d'ammonium. See **AMMONIUM chloraurate**.—**Chlorure** d'o. et de potassium. See **GOLD and potassium chloride**.—**Chlorure** d'o. et de sodium [Fr. Cod.]. See **GOLD and sodium chloride**.—**Cyanure** d'o. See **GOLD cyanide**.—**Cyanure** d'o. et d'ammonium. See **AMMONIUM aurocyanide** and **AMMONIUM aurocyanide**.—**Cyanure** d'o. et de potassium. See **POTASSIUM aurocyanide** and **POTASSIUM aurocyanide**.—**Dichlorure** d'o. See **GOLD dichloride**.—**Dioxyde** d'o. See **GOLD dioxide**.—**Elixir** d'o. See **Elixir AURI** and **Tinctura FERRI chlorati aetherea**.—**Feuille** d'or. See **GOLD leaf**.—**Gouttes** d'o. blanches. See under **Tinctura AURI**.—**Gouttes** d'o. du Général Lamotte. See **Tinctura FERRI chlorati aetherea**.—**Hydrate** d'o. See **GOLD hydrate**.—**Hydrochlorate** d'o. See **GOLD chloride**.—**Hyposulfite** d'o. et de sodium (ou soude). See **GOLD and sodium thiosulfate**.—**Iodure** d'o. See **GOLD iodide**.—**Jaune** d'or. See **JAUNE de Martius** and **NAPHTHALINE yellow**.—**Monochlorure** d'o. See **GOLD monochloride**.—**Monochlorure** d'o. et de sodium (ou soude). See **GOLD monochloride**.—**Monocyanure** d'o. See **GOLD monocyanide**.—**Monodure** d'o. See **GOLD monodide**.—**Monosulfure** d'o. See **GOLD monosulfide**.—**Monoxyde** d'o. See **GOLD monoxide**.—**Muriate** d'o. See **GOLD chloride**.—**Muriate** d'o. et de soude. See **GOLD and sodium chloride**.—**O. blanc**. See **PLATINUM**.—**O. diaphorétique**. See **AURUM diaphoreticum**.—**O. en feuilles**. See **GOLD leaf**.—**O. fulminant**. See **Fulminating gold**.—**O. liné**. **GOLD filing**. [a, 38].—**O. mercurel**. 1. Of Lecoq (1540), a preparation said to be emetico-cathartic and to be useful in syphilis. It was found not to contain gold. 2. Of Ucaj (1693), a medicine formed of red precipitate and finely divided gold; used in syphilis. [B, 88.]—**O. musif** (ou musiff). See **Mosaic gold**.—**O. paradoxal**. See **AURUM paradoxum**.—**O. potable**. 1. A decoction of the wood of *Pistacia lentiscus*; used in gargles and as a remedy for calculus, etc. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35)]. 2. See **AURUM potable** and **Tinctura AURI**.—**O. potable** de Mlle. Grimaldi (ou des pauvres, ou O. prophétique). See under **AURUM potable** and **Tinctura AURI**.—**O. prophétique**. See **AURUM paradoxum**.—**O. spongieux**. See **GOLD sponge**.—**O. végétal**. Safran. [a, 35].—**Oxyde** d'o. See **GOLD oxide**.—**Oxyde** d'o. ammoniacal. See **Fulminating gold**.—**Perchlorure** d'o. See **GOLD trichloride**.—**Percyanure** d'o. See **GOLD tricyanide**.—**Peroxyde** d'o. See **GOLD trioxide**.—**Phosphore** d'o. See **GOLD phosphide**.—**Pilules de chlorure** d'o. A mixture of 65 centigrammes of gold chloride with 12 grammes of licorice and syrup enough to make 150 pills. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—**Poudre** d'o. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of gold leaf with 2 parts of potassium sulphate till the gold is extinguished, treating with boiling water, and drying. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—**Protochlorure** d'o. See **GOLD monochloride**.—**Protoxyde** d'o. See **GOLD monoxide**.—**Sel** d'o. See **GOLD and sodium thiosulfate**.—**Sesquioxide** d'o. See **GOLD trioxide**.—**Sesquisulfure** d'o. See **GOLD trisulfide**.—**Stannate** d'o. Gold oxide obtained by precipitating a solution of the chloride by means of tin chloride; used in cases of scrofula. [B, 119 (a, 38); L, 37 (a, 50)].—**Sulfate** d'o. et d'ammoniaque. See **GOLD and ammonium sulphate**.—**Sulfate** d'o. et de soude. See **GOLD and sodium sulphate**.—**Sulfocyanate** d'o. et de potasse (ou potassium). See **GOLD and potassium thiocyanate**.—**Sulfure** d'o. See **GOLD sulphide**.—**Sulfure** d'o. et de sodium. See **GOLD and sodium sulphide**.—**Teinture** d'o. nervino tonique. See **Tinctura AURI**.—**Tétoxyde** d'o. See **GOLD tetroxide**.—**Thiocyanate** d'o. et d'argent. See **GOLD and silver thiocyanate**.—**Thiocyanate** d'o. et de potasse (ou potassium). See **GOLD and potassium thiocyanate**.—**Thiosulfate** d'o. et de sodium (ou soude). See **GOLD and sodium thiosulfate**.—**Tribromure** d'o. See **GOLD tribromide**.—**Trichlorure** d'o. See **GOLD trichloride**.—**Tricyanure** d'o. See **GOLD tricyanide**.—**Triiodure** d'o. See **GOLD triiodide**.—**Trioxyde** d'o. See **GOLD trioxide**.—**Trisulfure** d'o. See **GOLD trisulfide**.

ORA (Lat.). n. f. Or^a. A border, margin. [A, 312 (a, 30)].—**O. serrata**. The anterior dentated margin of the retina along the edge of the ciliary processes of the chorioid membrane. [L.]—**O. serrata hyaloides**. In adult and especially in old persons the notched or toothed border of the hyaloid membrane. [L, 7 (a, 50)].—**O. serrata retine**. See **O. serrata**.

ORA (Lat.). n. n. pl. of *os* (the mouth).

ORACH, **ORACHE**, n's. Or^aach. The genus *Atriplex*, especially *Atriplex hortensis* and *Atriplex patula*. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35)].—**Common** o. **Delt** o. See *Atriplex patula*.—**Dog's** o. See *Chenopodium vulvaria*.—**Garden** o. See *Atriplex hortensis*.—**Wild** o. Any one of several species of *Atriplex* and *Chenopodium*. [B, 275 (a, 35)].

ORAL, adj. O'r'l. From *os*, the mouth. Pertaining to the mouth.

ORANGE, n. Or^aenj. Lat. *aurantium* (from *aurum*, gold). Fr., o. Ger., o. 1. The genus *Citrus*, especially the *Citrus aurantium*, also its fruit. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35)]. 2. An o.-colored dye-stuff. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35); B, 3, 270 (a, 35)].—**Alcoholic extract** o. See **Extrait alcoolique d'écorce** d'o.—**Alcoholic syrup** o. o.-peel. Fr., sirop d'écorce d'o. alcoolique. Syrupus aurantii prepared with the aid of alcohol. [B, 97.]—**Alcoholat** d'écorce (ou d'huile) d'o. (Fr.). See **Spiritus AURANTII**.—**Alcololature** d'o. (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). See **Tinctura AURANTII dulcis**.—**Alcololé** d'écorce d'o. (Fr.). See **Tinctura AURANTII amari**.—**Alkaline wine** o. o.-peel. See **Elixir AURANTII compositum**.—**Aqueous extract** o. o.-peel. See **Extrait aqueux d'écorce** d'o.—

Aqueous syrup o. o.-peel. Fr., sirop d'écorce d'o. aqueux. Syrupus aurantii prepared without the aid of alcohol. [B, 97.]—**Bergamot** o. See *CITRUS bergamia*.—**Bitter** o. Lat., *aurantium amarum*, *aurantii fructus* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., o. amère, *bigarade* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *bittere O.* (oder *Pomeranze*). Sp., *narajaya agria* [Mex. Ph.]. Serille o., the ripe fruit of *Citrus vulgaris*. Its juice, which contains citric acid, is employed in febrile diseases like lemon-juice. [B, 5, 18, 180, 185 (a, 35)].—**Bitter** o.-peel. Lat., *aurantii amari cortex* [U. S. Ph.], *aurantii cortex* [Fr. Ph.], *cortex fructus aurantii* [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph.], *cortex fructum aurantii* [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *cortex aurantii fructus* [Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *cortex aurantium* [Swiss Ph.], *citrus aurantium* (cortex) [Belg. Ph.], *aurantium* (cortex) [Austri. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *aurantii fructus maturi epidermis* [Gr. Ph., Fr. ecorce (ou zestes) d'o. amère (ou de bigarade) [Fr. Cod.]]. Ger., *Pomeranzenschale*. The rind of the fruit of *Citrus vulgaris*. It contains a crystalline acid, C₁₂H₁₆O₁₄, a non-crystalline resinoid substance, hesperidin, isohesperidin, and aurantiarinin. It is carminative, stomachic, and mildly tonic, but is used chiefly as an adjuvant. [B, 5, 18, 180, 185 (a, 35)].—**Blood** o. See *Malta* o.—*China* o. Fr., o. de *China*. 1. See *Sweet* o. 2. See *CITRUS bigaradia myrtifolia*.—**Chrome** o. Ger., *Chromo*. A mixture of basic lead chromate (chromered) and normal lead chromate (chrome-yellow). [B, 3.]—**Compound elixir** o. o.-peel. See **Elixir AURANTII compositum**.—**Compound infusion** o. o.-peel. See **Infusum AURANTII compositum**.—**Compound wine** o. o.-peel. See **Vinum AURANTII compositum**.—**Confection** o. o.-peel. Fr., *confection d'o.*, conserve d'écorce d'o. See **Confectio AURANTII**.—**Conserve** o. Fr., *conserve d'o.* See **Conserva AURANTII** and **Confectio AURANTII**.—**Conserve** of o.-flowers. See **Conserva florum AURANTII** (under *AURANTII*).—**Conserve** of o.-peel. See **Confectio AURANTII**.—**Curacao** o.-peel. The peel of a bitter o. growing on the island of Curacao. [B, 81 (a, 38)].—**Dimethylaniline** o. See **HELIANTHIN**.—**Double o.-flower** water. See under *Aqua AURANTII florum* (under *AURANTII*).—**Dry essence** of o. See **Oleosaccharum AURANTII**.—**East Indian** o. See *CITRUS pomelos*, also *CITRUS vulgaris*.—**Eau d'écorce** d'o. See *Aqua corticum AURANTII*.—**Ecorce** d'o. (Fr.). See *Sweet* o.-peel.—**Ecorce** d'o. amère [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Bitter* o.-peel.—**Elixir** of o. See **Elixir AURANTII**.—**Esprit d'écorce** d'o. (Fr.). **Esprit** d'o. [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See **Spiritus AURANTII**.—**Essence** d'o. douce (Fr.). The oil of sweet o.-peel. [B, 81 (a, 38)].—**Essence** d'o. sèche (Fr.). See *Oleosaccharum AURANTII*.—**Essential oil** of o.-peel. See **Oil** of o.-peel.—**Extract** of o.-leaves. See **Extractum foliorum CITRI auratii**.—**Extrait alcoolique** d'écorce d'o. (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing 4 parts each of o.-peel and alcohol and 8 of water, expressing, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—**Extrait aqueux** d'écorce d'o. (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 1 part of o.-peel in 6 parts of water once or twice, straining, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—**Fluid extract** of bitter o.-peel [U. S. Ph.]. See **Extrait** of bitter o.-peel. [U. S. Ph.].—**Huile** (essentielle d'écorce) d'o. (Fr.). *Huile amari aurantii*. [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See **Oil** of o.-peel.—**Hydrolat** d'écorce d'o. (Fr.). See *Aqua corticum AURANTII*.—**Infusion** d'écorce d'o. composée (Fr.). See **Infusum AURANTII compositum**.—**Infusion** of o.-peel. See **Infusum AURANTII**.—**Jamaica** (mandarin) o. See *GLYCOSMIS citrifolia*.—**Limonade** à l'o. [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by adding to 900 parts of water 100 of sirop d'acide citrique [Fr. Cod.] to which 2 parts of tinctura aurantii dulcis have been added. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—**Malta o. Fr., o. de *Malte*, o. à suc rouge. See *CITRUS aurantium melitense*. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35)].—**Mandarin** o. Fr., o. noble. See *CITRUS bigaradia myrtifolia*.—**Methyl** o. See **HELIANTHIN**.—**Oil** of o.-flowers. Lat., *oleum aurantii florum* [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *oleum volatile floris citri aurantii* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *esprit* (ou *huile volatile de fleur*) d'orange [Fr. Cod.], *essence de néroli*, *alcoolat des fleurs d'orange*. Ger., *O'nblüthenöl*, *Neroliöl*. A highly aromatic, volatile, bitterish, brownish oil, distilled from o.-flowers, showing a violet fluorescence when mixed with alcohol. It contains a small amount of aurade, but consists chiefly of a volatile liquid hydrocarbon, C₁₅H₁₆. It is frequently adulterated with oil of o.-leaves. Sp. gr., 0.889. [B, 18, 81.]—**Oil** of o.-leaves. Fr., *essence de petit grain*. The volatile oil distilled from o.-leaves; frequently used to adulterate oil of o.-flowers. It contains no aurade. That obtained from the bitter o. is far more fragrant than that from the sweet o. It consists mainly of a hydrocarbon of probably the same composition as that composing o.-flower oil, and is used in perfumery. [B, 18.]—**Oil** of o.-peel. Lat., *oleum aurantii* (cortici) [U. S. Ph.], *ess. aetherium*. Fr., *huile volatile* d'o. (ou de bigarade) [Fr. Cod.], *huile* (essentielle d'écorce) d'o. Ger., *Pomeranzenschalenöl*, *O'n-schalenöl*. Essential (or volatile) oil of o.-peel; an aromatic, bitterish oil, white and clear when obtained by distillation, or darker and less pure (because holding in suspension or solution mucilage and other fixed substances) when obtained by expression. It is isomeric with oil of turpentine, but is distinguished from the latter by its odor and by being dextro-rotary. The oil extracted from bitter o.-peel (*essence* de bigarade) is much more fragrant than that obtained from the sweet o. (*essence* de Portugal). It is used for flavoring and forms a part of the elixir aurantii of the U. S. Ph. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (a, 50)].—**Oleosaccharum** of o. See *Oleosaccharum AURANTII*.—**O. à suc rouge** (Fr.). See *Malta* o.—**O. berries**. See *Fructus AURANTII immaturi* (under *AURANTII*).—**O. douce** (Fr.). See *Sweet* o.—**O.-flower pomatum**. See *Pomatum florum NAPHE*.—**O.-flowers**. See *AURANTII flores* (under *AURANTII*).—**O.-flower water**. See *Aqua AURANTII florum* (under *AURANTII*).—**O.-juice**. See *Succus AURANTII*.—**O.-leaves**. Fr., *feuilles d'oranges* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *O'nblüther*. The leaves of *Citrus aurantium bigaradia*. [B.]—**O'nblüthenöl** (Ger.). See **Oil** of o.-flowers.—**O'nblüthensyrup** [Ger. Ph.]. See **Syrupus AURANTII florum** (under *AURANTII*).—**O'n-schalenöl** (Ger.). See **Oil** of o.-peel.—**O. peas**, **O. berries**. See *Fructus AURANTII immaturi*.—**O.-peel**. See *Bitter* o.-peel and *Sweet* o.-peel.—**O.-peel water**. See *Aqua***

corticum AURANTIIORUM.—O. rool. The *Hydrastis canadensis* or its rhizome. [B. 5, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. roth** (Ger.). Orange-colored, with the red predominating. [B. 123 (a, 35).]—**O. tree.** The *Citrus aurantium*. [B. 275 (a, 35).] See also the various subheads of *O.—O's vertes* (Fr.). See *O. pens.—O. zeste*. See *Flavado corticis AURANTII.—Osage o.* See *MACLURA aurantiaca.—Portugal o.* See *CITRUS aurantium alysipponense*. See *O. of Portugal.—Quadruple o.—flower water.* See under *AQUA AURANTII FLORUM* (under *AURANTII*).—**Seville o.** See *Bitter o.—Sirop d'écorce d'o. alcoolique* (Fr.). See *Alcoholic syrup of o.-peel.—Sirop d'écorce d'o. amère* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Syrupus AURANTII.—Sirop d'écorce d'o. aqueux* (Fr.). See *Aqueous syrup of o.-peel.—Sirop d'écorce d'o. douce* (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing 1 part of chopped *o.-peel* in 5 parts of boiling water and adding 6 of sugar. [L. 37 (a, 50).]—**Sirop d'écorce d'o. vineux (Fr.). See *Vinous syrup of o.-peel.—Sirop de fleurs d'o's* (Fr.). See *Syrupus AURANTII FLORUM.—Sirop de suc d'o. (Fr.).* See *Syrupus de AURANTII.—Sirop de suc d'o. (Fr.).* See *Syrupus et succo AURANTII.—Sirop d'écorce d'o. (Fr.).* A preparation made by aromatizing 1,000 grammes of sirop d'acide citrique [Fr. Cod.] with 20 of tinctura aurantii dulcis [B. 113].—**Spirit of o. (peel).** See *Spiritus AURANTII.—Suc d'o. douce* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Succus AURANTIIORUM.—Sweet o. Lat., aurantium dulce.* Fr. *o. (douce).* Ger., *süsse O.* (oder *Pomeranze*). The *Citrus aurantium* (q. v., 2d def.), or its fruit. [B. 4, 35.]—**Sweet-o.-peel.** Lat., *aurantii dulcis cortex* [U. S. Ph.], *cortex aurantiorum dulcium.* Fr., *écorce d'o. (Fr. Cod.)*. Ger., *süsse O'schalen* (oder *Pomeranzenschalen*). The rind of the sweet o. (see *CITRUS aurantium* [2d def.]). It is aromatic, but has not the tonic properties of *o.-peel*, and is preferred for flavoring only. [B. 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Sweet-o.-tree.** See *CITRUS AURANTIUM* [2d def.].—**Syrup of o.** See *Syrupus AURANTII.—Syrup of o.-flowers.* See *Syrupus AURANTII FLORUM* (under *AURANTIUS*).—**Syrup of o.-juice.** See *Syrupus et succo AURANTIIORUM.—Teinture d'écorce d'o. (Fr.).* See *Tinctura AURANTII amari.—Teinture d'écorce d'o. douce* (Fr.). See *Tinctura aurantii dulcis.—Teinture de fleurs d'o. (Fr.).* A preparation made by macerating 1 part of *o.-flowers* in 3 parts of alcohol.—**Teinture d'essence d'o. (zeste)** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Spiritus AURANTII.—Teinture d'o. amère* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Tinctura AURANTII amari.—Teinture d'o's vertes* (Fr.). See *Tinctura pomorum AURANTIUM immaturorum* (under *AURANTIUS*).—**Tincture of bitter-o.-peel.** See *Tinctura AURANTII amari.—Tincture of fresh o.-peel.* See *Tinctura AURANTII recentis.—Tincture of sweet-o.-peel.* See *Tinctura aurantii dulcis.—Tincture of unripe o.-peel.* See *Tinctura pomorum AURANTIUM immaturorum* (under *AURANTIUS*).—**Triple o.-flower water.** See under *AQUA AURANTII FLORUM* (under *AURANTIUS*).—**Vin d'écorce d'o. (Fr.).** A preparation made by digesting 1 part of *o.-peel* in 6 parts of Spanish wine, and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Vinous syrup of o.-peel.** Fr., *sirop d'écorce d'o. vineux*. A syrup made by digesting *o.-peel* in white wine and adding sugar. [B. 37, 119.]—**Volatile oil of o.-peel.** See *Oil of o.-peel.—Water of o.-leaves* [Bat. Ph., 1805, Bav. Ph., 1822, Turin Ph., 1833]. Fr., *eau de feuilles d'orange*. A distilled water made from *o.-leaves*. [B. 37, 119.]—**West Indian o.** See *CITRUS pomelos*.—**Wine of o.-peel.** See *Essentia corticis AURANTIUM VINOSA*.**

ORANGEADE, n. *O. r'-e-nj-ad'*. Fr. *o.* A beverage made from the juice of the orange. [B. 170 (a, 35).]—**Purgative o.** Fr., *o. purgative*. A lemon, purgative lemonade with the addition of some tincture of fresh orange-peel.

ORANGEAT (Fr.). n. *O.-ra-n'-zha*. A conserve of orange-peel with sugar; the candied peel of *Citrus spataforma*. [Rice (a, 35).] Cf. *Confectio AURANTII*.

ORANGER (Fr.). n. *O.-ra-n'-zha*. See *CITRUS aurantium* (1st def.); as a n. pl., *o's*, the *Aurantieae*. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**Alcoolat des fleurs d'o.** See *Oil of ORANGE-FLOWERS.—Eau de feuilles d'o.* See *Water of ORANGE-LEAVES.—Eau distillée de fleurs d'o.* See *AQUA AURANTII FLORUM* (under *AURANTIUS*).—**Extrait d'o.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oil of ORANGE-FLOWERS.—Extrait de feuilles d'o.* See *Extraction aurantium citri aurantii*.—**Hyrolat de fleurs d'o.** See *AQUA AURANTII FLORUM.—Infusion de feuilles d'o.* A preparation made by infusing 11 grammes of dry orange-leaves in a litre of boiling water and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**O. des bois.** See *CITRUS aurantium rugosum.—O. vrai* [Fr. Cod.]. The *Citrus aurantium*. [B.].—**Pommade à la fleur d'o.** See *Pomatum FLORUM NAPHE.—Poudre d'o. (feuille)* [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis foliorum aurantium* [Fr. Cod.]. The dried leaves of the bitter orange reduced to a powder and passed through a sieve of 120 meshes to the inch (French). [B. 113.]—**Sirop de fleur d'o.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus AURANTII FLORUM* (under *AURANTIUS*).—**Teinture d'essence d'o. (fleur)** [Fr. Cod.]. A solution of 2 parts of volatile oil of orange-flowers in 98 of 90-per-cent. alcohol. [B. 113.] Cf. *Spiritus AURANTII.—Tisane d'o. (feuille)* [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pihana de foliis citri aurantii* [Fr. Cod.]. An infusion of 5 parts of orange-flower leaves in 1,000 of boiling distilled water. [B. 113.]

ORANGE SPRING, n. *O. r'-e-nj*. A place in Marion County, Florida, where there is a mineral spring. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

ORANGETTE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). n. *O.-ra-n'-zhe*. See *Fructus AURANTII immaturum* (under *AURANTIUS*).

ORANGIN (Fr.). n. *O.-ra-n'-zha-n'*. See *CUCURBITA aurantiiformis*.

ORANTIN, n. *O.-ra-n'tin*. A substance obtained by digesting 50 grammes of annatto with 100 of sodium carbonate in 1 litre of water, and evaporating to one half. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii, 174 (a, 50).]

ORB (Ger.). n. Orb. A place in Hesse, Prussia, where there are saline and chalybeate springs. [L. 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

ORBICULAR, adj. *O. r'-b'-ik'-u-l'-a-r*. Lat., *orbicularis, orbiculatus* (from *orbiculus*, a small circle). Fr., *orbiculaire*. Ger., *kreisrund, kreisförmig*. Circular. [B. 1, 123, 201 (a, 35).]

ORBICULARIS (Lat.), adj. *O. r'-b'-ik'-u-l'-a-r* (a. a. s. 'r'is). See **ORBICULAR**; as a n., a muscle that surrounds an opening. [a, 48.]

O. ani. See **SPHINCTER ani.—O. inferior.** See *O. oculi palpebralis inferior*.—**O. internus.** The palpebral portion of the *o. palpebrarum*. [L. 31.]—**O. malaris.** The outer and most inferior part of the palpebral portion of the *o. palpebrarum*. [L. 31.]—**O. oculi** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *O. palpebrarum*.—**O. oculi palpebralis inferior.** The portion of the orbital part of the *o. palpebrarum* lying along the lower margin of the orbit. [L.]—**O. oculi palpebralis superior.** The portion of the orbital part of the *o. palpebrarum* lying along the upper margin of the orbit. [L.]—**O. oculi, pars lacrimalis** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *Tensor tarsi.—O. oculi, pars orbitalis* [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. The orbital portion of the *o. palpebrarum*. [A. 5.]—**O. oculi, pars palpebralis** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. The palpebral portion of the *o. palpebrarum*. [A. 5.]—**O. orbite.** The orbital portion of the *o. palpebrarum*. [L.]—**O. oris.** Fr., *orbiculaire labial* (on des lèvres). Ger., *Kreisförmiger Lippen, Ringmuskel* (oder *Schliessmuskel*) des Mundes, *kreisförmiger Schliessmuskel*. A muscle surrounding the mouth, situated in the substance of the lips, and extending from one labial commissure to the other. It is made up of a facial portion, or stratum externum, continuous with the various surrounding muscles that pass over it to the lips, and a labial or marginal part (stratum internum), underlying the red border of the lips. It draws the lips together, and assists in closing them; the facial portion pouts the lips; and the labial portion assists in compressing the lips upon the teeth. [C. L. 135 (a, 50).]—**O. palpebralis, O. palpebrarum.** Fr., *orbiculaire des paupières*. Ger., *Augenlidenschliesser, runder* (oder *rundlicher*) *Muskel der Augenlider, Kreisförmiger Ringmuskel* (oder *Schliessmuskel*) der *Augenlider*. The sphincter muscle surrounding the circumference of the orbit and eyelids. Its orbital portion arises from the internal angular process of the frontal bone, from the nasal process of the superior maxilla, and from the anterior surface and borders of the internal palpebral ligament. The fibres are directed outward, forming a broad, thin, flat layer which covers the eyelids and surrounds the circumference of the orbit. The palpebral part arises from the bifurcation of the internal palpebral ligament and forms a series of concentric curves, which are united on the outer side of the eyelids at an acute angle by a cellular raphae, some being inserted into the external tarsal ligament and malar bone. [F. L.]

ORBICULO-STAPEDIAL, adj. *O. r'-b'-ik'-u-l'-o-sta-p'-ed'-i-a-l*. From *orbiculus*, a small disc, and *stapes*, a stirrup. Fr., *orbiculo-stapédien*. Pertaining to the orbicular process of the incus and to the stapes.

ORBICULUS (Lat.), n. m. *O. r'-b'-ik'-u-l'-a-r* (u. s. u. s.). Dim. of *orbis*, a circle. Ger., *Kreis, Teller* [2d def.]. 1. A small circle or circular body. 2. The scutelliform or cup-shaped part surrounding the double crown in the flower of certain species of *Stapelia*. [B. 123 (a, 35).] 3. See **TROCHE**.—**O. capsulo-ciliaris.** The zonule of Zinn. [L. 7.]—**O. ciliaris.** See *Ciliary body and LIGAMENTUM pectinatum.—O. gangliosus* (ciliaris). See *CIRCULUS gangliosus ciliaris.—O. ligamentosus* (ciliaris). The ciliary muscle. [L.]

ORBIT, n. *O. r'-b'-it*. Lat., *orbita* (from *orbis*, a circle). Fr., *orbite*. Ger., *Augenhöhle*. The eye-socket; a quadrilateral conical cavity, situated at the upper and anterior part of the face, with its base directed forward and outward and its apex backward and inward. It contains the portions of the orbital sphenoid, ethmoid, superior maxillary, malar, lacrymal, and palate bones. [C. F.]

ORBITAL, adj. *O. r'-b'-it'-al*. Lat., *orbitalis* (from *orbita*, the orbit). Fr., *orbitale, orbitaire*. Ger., *o., orbitar*. Pertaining to the orbit. [F.]

ORBITALIS (Lat.), adj. *O. r'-b'-it'-a-l* (a. a. s. 'l'is). See **ORBITAL**; as a n. m., see **ORBICULARIS oculi, pars orbitalis**.

ORBITOCELE (Lat.), n. f. *O. r'-b'-it'-o-cel'* (se (ka) l'le (la); in Eng., *o. r'-b'-it'-o-sel*). Gen., *-cel'es*. From *orbita*, the orbit, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *orbitocèle*. A tumor protruding from the orbit. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

ORBITO-EXTUS-SCLÉROTICIEN (Fr.). n. *Or-be-to-e-x-tu-s'-skla-ro-te-se-scl'-e-n'*. See *RECTUS oculi externus*.

ORBITO-INTUS-SCLÉROTICIEN (Fr.). n. *Or-be-to-i-n-tu-s'-skla-ro-te-se-scl'-e-n'*. See *RECTUS oculi internus*.

ORBITO-MAXILLI-LABIAL (Fr.). adj. *Or-be-to-ma-xi-l'-le-l'a-bi-a-l*. See *LEVATOR labii superior*.

ORBITO-NASAL, adj. *Orb'-it'-o-na-sal*. From *orbita*, the orbit, and *nasus*, the nose. Fr., *o.-n.* Pertaining to the orbit and the nose. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

ORBITO-OCULI, adj. *O. r'-b'-it'-o-cul'* (s. 'l'is). From *orbita*, the orbit, and *oculus* (q. v.). Pertaining to the orbit and the occiput. [a, 48.]

ORBITO-OCULAR, adj. *O. r'-b'-it'-o-cul'-a-r*. From *orbita*, the orbit, and *oculus*, the eye. Fr., *orbito-oculaire*. Pertaining to the orbit and the eye. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

ORBITO-PALPEBRAL (Fr.). adj. *Or-b'-e-to-pa-l'-pa-bra-l*. From *orbita*, the orbit, and *palpebra*, an eyelid. Pertaining to the orbit and the eyelids; as a n., see *LEVATOR palpebre superioris*.

ORBITO-SPHENOID, adj. *Orb'-it'-o-sfen'-oid*. Lat., *orbito-sphenoidalis* (from *orbita*, the orbit, and *sphenoidalis* (q. v.)). Pertaining to the orbit and the sphenoid bone; as a n., in the pl., the *alae parvæ* of the sphenoid bone. [C.]

ORBITO-SUS-PALPEBRAL (Fr.). n. *Or-be-to-su-pa-l'-pa-bra-l*. See *LEVATOR palpebra superioris*.

ORCANETTE (Fr.). n. *O.-ra-ka-n'-et*. 1. The *Anchusa tinctoria* or its root. 2. The genus *Onosma*. [B. 10, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**O. jaune.** The *Onosma echinoides*, or its root. [B. 19, 173 (a, 35).]

ORCANETTINE (Fr.). n. *O.-ra-ka-n'-et-tin*. See *ANCHUSIC ACID*.

ORCEIC ACID, n. $O^2r-se^1i^2k$. See ORCEIN.

ORCEIN, n. $O^2r-se^2i^2n$. Fr. *orciné*. Ger. *O*. A dark-red-dish derivative of orcin. $C_7H_7NO_3$. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38); B, 4.]

ORCELLE (Fr.), n. O^2r-se^2i . The *Agaricus orcella*, *Roccella tinctoria*, and other tinctorial lichens. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

ORCHANET, n. $O^2rk-a^2n-e^2t$. See ALKANET.

ORCHEA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)e^2a^2s$. Gr., $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\alpha$. See SCROTUM.

ORCHEITIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)e^2i^2(e)^2t^2is$. Gen., *-it^2idos (idis)*. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\alpha$, the scrotum. Fr., *orchéite*. Ger., *Hodensackentzündung*. Inflammation of the scrotum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ORCHELLA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)e^2i^2la^2s$. The *Roccella tinctoria* and other tinctorial species of *Roccella*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

ORCHELLIN, n. $O^2rk-e^2i^2li^2n$. A purple red dye obtained from *Roccella tinctoria*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

ORCHEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)e^2m-fra^2x-(fra^2x)^2is$. Gen., *-phrax^2eos (-is)*. See ORCHIDEMPHRAXIS.

ORCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)e^2o(o^2s)^2se(ka)^2le(la)$; in Eng., $o^2rk^2e^2o-sel$. Gen., *-cel^2es*. See ORCHIOCELE.

ORCHIDESOMAROMA (Lat.), n. n. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)e^2a^2e^2d(o^2e^2d)-em(am)-o(o^2s)^2sa^2rk-am^2a^s$. Gen., *om^2atos (-atis)*. For deriv., see ORCHEA, CEDEMA, and SARCOMA. Elephantiasis of the scrotum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ORCHEOTOMY, n. $O^2rk-e^2o^2t^2om-i^2$. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle, and $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu\epsilon\iota$, to cut. Ger., *Orcheotomie*. See CASTRATION.

ORCHESTROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)e^2st(ast)-ro(ro)^2ma(ma)^2i^2n^2a^2s$. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\mu\alpha$, the orchestra, and $\mu\alpha\nu\iota\alpha$, madness. See CHOREA.

ORCHIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-a^2l(a^2l)^2ji^2(gi^2)a^2s$. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle, and $\alpha\lambda\gamma\alpha\varsigma$, pain. Fr., *orchialgie*. Ger., *Hodenschmerz*, *Orchialgie*. Neuralgia of the testicle. [E.]

ORCHIC, adj. $O^2rk^2i^2k$. Lat., *orchicus*. Pertaining to the testicles. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ORCHICHOREIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-kor(ch^2o^2r)^2i^2-(e^2i^2)a^2s$. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle, and $\chi\omega\epsilon\iota\alpha$, a dance. Fr., *orchichorie*. Ger., *Orchichorie*. Choreiform movements of the testicle in consequence of the cremasteric muscle; the condition is associated with neuralgic pain in the testicle. [a, 34.]—**O. alternans**. O. affecting first one testicle and then the other. [a, 34.]—**O. completa**. O. affecting both testicles.—**O. simplex**. O. affecting only one testicle. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

ORCHID, n. $O^2rk^2i^2d$. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle. Fr., *orchide*. Ger., *Knabenkraut*. Any plant of the order *Orchidaceae*. [a, 35.]—**Butterfly o.** The *Oncidium papilio*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Coral-root o.** The genus *Corallorrhiza*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Purple-lip o.** The *Vanilla claviculata*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]

ORCHIDACEOUS, adj. $O^2rk-i^2d-a^2shu^2s$. Fr., *orchidacé*. Ger., *orchisartig*. Orchid-like; of flowers, having a six-leaved irregular perianth with the lower leaf developed into a lip as in the *Orchidaceae* (Fr., *orchidacées*; Ger., *Orchidaceen*), which are the orchids, an order of monocotyledons belonging to Lindley's orchid alliance. They are herbs, mostly epiphytal, growing in temperate or tropical regions, remarkable chiefly for their grotesque forms and the beauty and fragrance of their flowers. Vanilla and salep are almost the only economic products furnished by the order. [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 170, 291 (a, 35).]

ORCHIDAL, adj. $O^2rk^2i^2d-l$. Lat., *orchidalis*. Resembling the genus *Orchis*; of the o. alliance or *Orchidales*, which are, of Lindley, an alliance (nexus orchidalis) of the *Endogene*, consisting of the *Burmanniaceae*, *Orchidaceae*, and *Apostasiaceae*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

ORCHIDALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-d-a^2l(a^2l)^2ji^2(gi^2)a^2s$. See ORCHIALGIA.

ORCHIDATONIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-d-a^2t(a^2t)-on(o^2n)^2i^2a^2s$. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle, and $\alpha\tau\omicron\nu\iota\alpha$, slackness. Fr., *orchidatonie*. Ger., *Hodenschlaffheit*. Atrophy of the testicles. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ORCHIDATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-d-a^2t(a^2t)-ro(ro)^2i^2a^2s$. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle, and $\alpha\tau\omicron\phi\iota\alpha$, atrophy. Atrophy of the testicles. [E.]

ORCHIDAUXE (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-d-a^2x(a^2u^2x)^2e(a)$. Gen., *-auxes*. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle, and $\alpha\upsilon\gamma\epsilon$, growth. Ger., *Hodenvergrößerung*. Abnormal enlargement of one or both testicles. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ORCHIDE (Fr.), n. O^2r-ked . See ORCHID; in the pl., o's, of Jussieu, the *Orchidaceae*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

ORCHIDECTOMY, n. $O^2rk-i^2d-e^2kt^2om-i^2$. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle, and $\epsilon\kappa\tau\omicron\mu\epsilon\iota$, a cutting out. Excision of the testicle.

ORCHIDEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-d-e^2m-fra^2x-(fra^2x)^2is$. Gen., *-phrax^2eos (-is)*. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle, and $\epsilon\mu\phi\alpha\kappa\iota\varsigma$, a stoppage. Fr., *orchidemphtaxie*. Obstruction of the vessels of the testicles. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ORCHIDENCEPHALOMA (Lat.), n. n. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-d-e^2n-(e^2n)^2se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)^2ji^2a^2s$. Gen., *om^2atos (-atis)*. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, a testicle, and $\epsilon\gamma\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, the brain (cf. ENCEPHALOID). See ORCHIDOMEYLOMA.

ORCHIDEOUS, adj. $O^2rk-i^2d-e^2u^2s$. Lat., *orchideus* (from $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, an orchid). Ger., *orchisartig*. *Orchidaceous*. The *Orchideae* (Fr., *orchidées*; Ger., *Orchideen*) are: (1) the *Orchidaceae* (see under ORCHIDACEOUS); and (2) of Baillon, a tribe (the *Ophrydeae* of other authors) of the *Orchidaceae*. [B, 1, 77, 123, 170 (a, 35).]

ORCHIDION (Lat.), n. n. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-d-i^2o^2n$. Gr., $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\omicron\nu$ (dim. of $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle). Fr., o. A small testicle. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ORCHIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-d-i^2(e)^2ti^2s$. Gen., *-it^2idos (-idis)*. See ORCHITIS.

ORCHIDOCATABASIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-d-o(o^2s)-ka^2t(ka^2t)-a^2b(a^2b)^2a^2s(a^2s)^2is$. Gen., *-as^2eos(-ab^2asis)*. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle, and $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\beta\alpha\iota\varsigma$, a going down. The descent of the testicles from the abdomen into the scrotum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ORCHIDOCELE (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-d-o(o^2s)-se(ka)^2le(la)$; in Eng., $o^2rk^2i^2d-o-sel$. Gen., *-cel^2es*. See ORCHIOCELE.

ORCHIDODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-d-o(o^2s)-di^2n-(du^2n)^2i^2a^2s$. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle, and $\delta\omicron\delta\upsilon\nu\eta$, pain. See ORCHIALGIA.

ORCHIDOMENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-d-o(o^2s)-me^2n(man)-i^2n(i^2n)^2ji^2(e)^2ti^2s$. Gen., *git^2idos (-idis)*. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle, and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\upsilon\gamma\epsilon$, a membrane. Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis.

ORCHIDOMEYLOMA (Lat.), n. n. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-d-o(o^2s)-mi-(mu^2s)-e^2l-o(m)^2a^2s$. Gen., *om^2atos (-atis)*. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle, and $\mu\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, marrow. Fr., *orchidomeyloome*. Ger., *Hodenmarkschwamm*. Medullary sarcoma of the testicle. [E.]

ORCHIDONCUS (Lat.), n. m. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-d-o^2n^2k^2u^2s(u^2s)$. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle, and $\delta\omicron\gamma\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, a tumor. Fr., *orchidonque*. Ger., *Hodengeschwulst*. A tumor or swelling of the testicle. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ORCHIDOPEXIA (Lat.), n. f., **ORCHIDORRHAPHY**, n. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-d-o(o^2s)-pe^2x(pax)^2i^2a^2s$, $O^2rk-i^2d-o^2r-ra^2f-i^2$. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle and $\pi\alpha\gamma\iota\nu\alpha\iota$, to fix, or $\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\epsilon\nu$, to sew. Ger., *Orchidopexie*. Fixation of the testicle by stitching it to some surrounding structure. [c, 34.]

ORCHIDOSCHOECELE (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-d-o^2s-ke^2-(ch^2e^2)-o(o^2s)^2se(ka)^2le(la)$; in Eng., $o^2rk^2i^2d-o^2s-ke^2-o-sel$. Gen., *-cel^2es*. See ORCHIOSCHOECELE.

ORCHIDOSPONGIOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-d-o(o^2s)-spo^2n(spo^2n)^2ji^2(e)^2ti^2s$. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle, and $\sigma\pi\omega\gamma\mu\acute{\alpha}$, a sponge. Tuberculous tumors of the testicle. [E.]

ORCHIDOTOMY, n. $O^2rk-i^2d-o^2t^2om-i^2$. Lat., *orchidotomia* (from $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle, and $\tau\omicron\mu\acute{\epsilon}$, a cutting). Fr., *orchidotomie*. See CASTRATION.

ORCHIDOTUBERCULA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-d-o(o^2s)-tu^2b(tub)-u^2rk(e^2rk)^2u^2l(u^2l)^2a^2s$. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle, and *tuberculum*, a tubercle. See ORCHIDOSPONGIOMATA.

ORCHIDOTYLOMA (Lat.), n. n. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-d-o(o^2s)-ti^2tu^2s-lo^2ma^2s$. Gen., *om^2atos (-atis)*. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle, and $\tau\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, a callus. Fr., *orchidotylome*. A callous tubercle of the testicle. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ORCHI-EPIDIDYMITIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-e^2p-i^2-di^2d-i^2m(u^2m)-i^2(e)^2ti^2s$. Gen., *-it^2idos (-idis)*. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle, and $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\delta\iota\delta\upsilon\mu\iota\varsigma$, the epididymis. Fr., *orchiepididymite*. Orchitis associated with epididymitis. [¹ Sem. méd., May 29, 1889 (a, 18).]

ORCHIL, n. O^2r-ki^2l . See ARCHIL.

ORCHIOCELE (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-o(o^2s)-se(ka)^2le(la)$; in Eng., $o^2rk^2i^2d-o-sel$. Gen., *-cel^2es*. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle, and $\kappa\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta$, a tumor. Fr., *orchiocele*. Ger., *Hodenbruch*, *Hodensackbruch*. 1. A hernia of the testicle. 2. See ORCHIDONCUS.

ORCHIODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-d-o(o^2s)-di^2n-(du^2n)^2i^2a^2s$. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle, and $\delta\omicron\delta\upsilon\nu\eta$, pain. See ORCHIALGIA.

ORCHIOMEYLOMA (Lat.), n. n. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-d-o(o^2s)-mi-(mu^2s)-e^2l-o(m)^2a^2s$. Gen., *om^2atos (-atis)*. See ORCHIDOMEYLOMA.

ORCHIONCUS (Lat.), n. m. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-d-o^2n^2k^2u^2s$. See ORCHIDONCUS.

ORCHIONEURALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-o(o^2s)-nu^2r-a^2l(a^2l)^2ji^2(gi^2)a^2s$. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle, $\nu\epsilon\upsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, a nerve, and $\alpha\lambda\gamma\alpha\varsigma$, pain. See ORCHIALGIA.

ORCHIOSCHOECELE (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-o^2s-ke^2-(ch^2e^2)-o(o^2s)^2se(ka)^2le(la)$; in Eng., $o^2rk^2i^2d-o^2s-ke^2-o-sel$. Gen., *-cel^2es*. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle, $\delta\omicron\gamma\chi\eta$, the scrotum, and $\kappa\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta$, a tumor. A scrotal hernia associated with orchidioncus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ORCHIOSCIRRHHUS (Lat.), n. m. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-o(o^2s)-si^2r-(sk^2i^2r)^2ru^2s(ru^2s)$. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle, and $\sigma\kappa\iota\kappa\acute{\iota}\rho\omicron\varsigma$, an induration. Ger., *Hodenkrebs*. Scirrhus of the testicle. [E.]

ORCHIOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-o^2st-os^2is$. Gen., *-os^2eos (-is)*. From $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle, and $\delta\sigma\tau\epsilon\omega$, a bone. Ger., *Hodenverknöcherung*. Bony induration of the testicle. [E.]

ORCHOTOMY, n. $O^2rk-i^2o^2t^2om-i^2$. Lat., *orchiotomia* (from $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, the testicle, and $\tau\omicron\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\upsilon\epsilon\iota$, to cut). Fr., *orchiotomie*. See CASTRATION.

ORCHIPEDA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2-p^2e^2d-a^2s$. Of Blume, a genus of the *Plumeriaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**O. foetida**. A Java species. The milky juice is used in certain skin diseases. [¹ Nouv. rem., Apr. 24, 1889, p. 212 (a, 50).]

ORCHIKRHAPHY, n. $O^2rk-i^2r-ra^2f-i^2$. See ORCHIDORRHAPHY.

ORCHIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rk(o^2rch^2)i^2s$. Gen., *orch^2ios, orch^2eos*. Gr., $\delta\rho\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$. Fr., o., *orchide*. Ger., *Ragwurz* (2d def.), *Stendelwurz* (2d def.), *Knabenkraut* (2d def.). 1. The testicle. [A, 311.] 2. The typical genus of the *Orchidaceae* (see under ORCHIDACEOUS); so called from the shape of the root. [B, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Bird's-nest-o.** See *NORTIA nidus-vivae*.—**Bog-o.** See *MALAXIS paludosa*.—**Bug-o.** See *O. coriophora*.—**Butterfly-o.** The *Habenaria chlorantha* and *Habenaria bifolia*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Conserve of o.** See *CONDITUM SATYRI*.—**Cuckoo-o.** See *O. mascula*.—**Drone-o.** See *OPHRYS fuscifera*.—**False-o.** The genus *Platanthera*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Fragrant o.** The *Gymnadenia conopsea*, the *Gymnadenia odoratissima*, and various other orchids. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Frog-o.** A species of *Habenaria*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—

Guernsey o. See *O. palustris*.—**Infusum orchidis.** See *Decoctum de radice salep*.—**Man-o.** See *ACERAS anthropophora*.—**March-o.** See *O. latifolia*.—**O. acuminata.** A species resembling *O. variegata*, indigenous to southern Europe and northern Africa. Its roots furnish salep. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**O. angustifolia.** A European species resembling *O. latifolia*. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**O. bifolia.** See *HABENARIA bifolia*.—**O. coriophora.** Ger., *stinkende Ragwurz*, *Wanzenragwurz*. Bug-o.; a European species having a strong bug-like smell; one variety, however, is inodorous and another sweet-scented. The tubers furnish salep. [B. 19, 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**O. galeata.** A species found in southern Europe resembling *O. variegata* and *O. militaris*. Its roots have the properties of salep. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**O. latifolia.** Fr., *o. d'larges feuilles*, *pentecôte*, Ger., *breitblättrige Ragwurz*, *breitblättriges Knabenkraut*. I. Marsilio, male-headed o., meadow-rocket, Cain and Abel, Mount Caper; a European species. The tubers are used as salep, and together with those of *O. angustifolia* and some others with palmate tubers, are known as *radices palmate*. [B. 18, 173, 180, 275 (a. 35).] 2. Of Reichenbach, see *O. angustifolia*.—**O. maculata.** Fr., *o. maculé*, Ger., *geflechte Ragwurz*, *geflecktes Knabenkraut*. Cuckoo- (or hand-, or May-, or spotted) o., bloody-man's finger, the long purples of Shakespeare, bullock- (or adder's) grass, ram's-horns; a species the tubers of which furnish salep. [B. 19, 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**O. majalis.** See *O. latifolia* (1st def.). [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**O. mascula.** Fr., *o. mâle*, *mâle fou*, *testicule de chien*. Ger., *männliche Ragwurz*, *grosses Knabenkraut*. Cuckoo-o., gander-geese, bullock-grass, male o., purple o.; a species growing in central and southern



ORCHIS MASCULA. [A, 327.]

Europe and in the Caucasus and Asia Minor. The tubers are one of the chief sources of the salep of commerce. [B. 18, 19, 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**O. militaris.** Fr., *o. militaire*. Ger., *grave Ragwurz*. Military o.; a species having the same habitat as *O. mascula*. Its tubers furnish salep. [B. 18, 19, 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**O. morio** (ou bouffon, orchide des boutiques, satyrion femelle). Ger., *gemeine (oder weibliche) Ragwurz*, *Triftenragwurz*, *kleines Knabenkraut*, *Anislenbenkraut*. Green-winged (or fool-, or salep-) o., bleeding-willow, goose-and-goslings, nuns; a species indigenous to the same regions as *O. mascula*. Its tubers furnish much of the European salep. [B. 18, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**O. pallens.** Ger., *binse Ragwurz*. Pale-flowered o.; a European species which smells, when dried, like cats' urine. The tubers have the properties of salep. [B. 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**O. palustris.** Ger., *Sumpfragwurz*, *lockerbüthiges Knabenkraut*, *Sumpfstendelwurz*. Loose-flowered o., Guernsey o.; a species growing in Europe and on the Channel Islands. The tubers are very small and scarcely useful as salep. [B. 19, 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**O. rubra.** Ger., *rothe Ragwurz*. Purple butterfly-o., a salep-yielding species growing especially in southern Europe, generally identified with the *oxyis* of Dioscorides. [B. 64, 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**O. saccifera.** A salep-yielding species having the same habitat as *O. maculata*. [B. 18 (a. 35).]—**O. sambucina.** Ger., *hollunderartig-griechende Ragwurz*. Elder-scented o.; a European species the root-tubers of which furnish a good salep. [B. 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**O. spiralis.** The *Spiranthes autumnalis*. [B. 180, (a. 35).]—**O. ustulata.** Ger., *verbranntblüthige Ragwurz*. Dwarf- (meadow-) o.; a species of scorched appearance, having the same habitat as *O. mascula*. Its tubers furnish a good salep. [B. 19, 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**O. variegata.** Fr., *o. panaché*. Ger., *gescheckte Ragwurz*. Ape-o., monkey-o., a species found in southern Europe, related to *O. militaris*. Its tubers are used for salep. [B. 64, 173, 180 (a. 35).]—**Salep o.** See *O. morio* and cf. *O. rubra*, etc.

ORCHITE (Fr.), n. O²r-ket. See ORCHITIS.—**O. déférentielle.** Orchitis with inflammation of the vas deferens. [L. 88 (a. 50).]—**O. des oreilles.** Orchitis accompanied by or secondary to parotiditis. [L. 49 (a. 14).]—**O. par effort.** Orchitis produced by the forcible retraction of the testicle against the external inguinal ring in consequence of excessive physical exertion. [Ter-rillon, "Ann. des mal. des org. gén.-urin." Apr., 1885, p. 230 (a. 34).]—**O. rhumatisme épidémique.** Of Duffey, an epidemic o. observed in Malta, accompanied with fever. [L. 87 (a. 50).]—**O. scéreuse.** The diffuse form of syphilitic orchitis. [G.]

ORCHITIDOCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. O²r-k(o²rch²)-i(e)t²-i²d-o(o²)-kol²[ik²-a. From *oxyis*, the testicle, and *κολικός*, suffering in the colon. Fr., *orchitidocolique*. Ger., *Hodenentzündungskolik*. Colic resulting from orchitis. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

ORCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. O²r-k(o²rch²)-i(e)t²is. Gen., *-it²idos* (-idis). From *oxyis*, the testicle. Fr., *orchite*. Ger., *Hodenentzündung*. Inflammation of the testicle. [E.]—**Blennorrhagie o.** See *Gonorrhoeal epididymitis* and *Gonorrhoeal o.*—**Chronic o.** See *Interstitial o.*—**Disseminated tubercular o.** A variety of tubercular o. generally seen in the course of diffuse miliary tuberculosis and especially of the genito-urinary tract. [E.]—**Ectopic o.** Inflammation of a displaced testicle. [a. 34.]—**Gonorrhoeal o.** Lat., *o. gonorrhoeica*. O. due to gonorrhoea. [E.]—**Gouty o.** Fr., *orchite gouteuse*. O. antecedent to an attack of gout. [a. 34.]—**Interstitial o.** Chronic o. with hyperplasia of the interstitial connective tissue and more or less atrophy of the substance of the testis. [Cornil, Ranvier (a. 34).]—**Malarial o.** Fr., *orchite malarienne*. O. occurring in a person affected with malarial fever. The local inflammatory process sometimes undergoes daily exacerbations and remissions. It is usually followed by atrophy of the testicle. ["Lancet," Oct. 20, 1888, p. 777 (a. 34).]—**O. acuta urethralis.** Acute o. consequent upon urethral inflammation. [a. 34.]—**O. apostematosa.** Suppurative o.—**O. atheromatosa.** Of Rindfleisch, interstitial o. [a. 34.]—**O. blennorrhagique urethralis.** See *Epididymitis*.—**O. caseosa.** See *Tubercular o.*—**O. diffusa.** See *Interstitial o.*—**O. epidemica.** Parotitic o.; so called because it occurs more frequently during an epidemic of mumps. [a. 34.]—**O. gummatosa.** Gummatous o.; the circumscribed form of syphilitic o. [G.]—**O. rheumatica.** Fr., *orchite rhumatismale*. O. due to rheumatism. [L. 88 (a. 50).]—**O. urethralis.** O. secondary to urethritis. [L. 49 (a. 14).]—**Parotitic o.**, *orchite curlienne*. Metastatic o. occurring in mumps.—**Scarlatinal o.** Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis and the epididymis occasionally observed in scarlatina. [a. 34.]—**Strumous o.** See *Tubercular o.*—**Syphilitic o.** Lat., *o. syphilitica* (see *gummatosa*), *morbus syphiliticus testicul.* Fr., *orchite syphilitique* (ou *scéreuse* et *gonneuse*), *abuginite du testicule* (ou *sarocécé*) *syphilitique*. Syphilitic disease of the body of the testicle. It is characterized by moderate enlargement of the organ, accompanied with little or no pain and with a great sensibility to pressure. The surface is usually smooth and uniform, sometimes nodular. It often results in atrophy, rarely in softening. In the latter case perforation occurs, with fungous outgrowths. Two forms have been described: a diffuse form, in which the tunica albuginea is especially involved and becomes thickened and sclerosed; and a circumscribed form, in which gummatous material is deposited in nodular masses. [G.]—**Tonsillar o.** Fr., *orchite amygdalenne*. Of Joel, inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis coincident with inflammation of the tonsils. [a. 34.]—**Tubercular o.** Lat., *o. tuberculosa*. A scrofulous disease of the testicle beginning generally in the epididymis. Caseation and suppuration with thickening of the spermatic cord and enlargement of the vesiculæ seminales are the usual results. [E. 25.]—**Typhoid o.** O. occurring in and caused by typhoid fever; the tubuli are full of embryonal elements, and there is intertubular cellular proliferation. [a. 34.]—**Ulcerogangrenous o.** Of Gosselin, o. in which gangrene occurs, with ulceration of the skin and a fungous state of the tunica vaginalis and the testicle. [a. 34.]—**Vaccinal o.** Of Giraud, o. attributed to vaccination. [a. 34.]—**Varolious o.** An acute unilateral inflammation of the tunica vaginalis occurring in variola. Inflammation of the parenchyma of the testicle rarely occurs. [a. 34.]

ORCHITOMY, n. O²r-k²it²-om²-P. From *oxyis*, the testicle, and *τεμνω*, to cut. Fr., *orchitomie*. See CASTRATION.

ORCHOCELE (Lat.), n. f. O²r-k(o²rch²)-o(o²)-se(ka)²le(la)²; in Eng., *orch²-o-sel*. Gen., *-celēs*. See ORCHITOMY.

ORCHOS (Lat.), n. m. O²r-k(o²rch²)-o²s. Gr., *ὄρχος*. A tarsal cartilage. [L. 50 (a. 48).]

ORCIN, n. O²r²s²in. Fr., *orcine*. Ger., *O*. One of the isomeric varieties of dihydroxytoluene, a hos of *orcine* of resorcin, obtained by the decomposition of various acids derived from different species of lichens, and also prepared synthetically. It forms colorless crystals of astringent sweetish taste, C₇H₆O₂ + H₂O = C₆(OH)₂.H.OH.H.₂ + H₂O. It is easily soluble in water, alcohol, or ether, melts at about 108° C., if deprived of the water of crystallization, and boils at about 290° C. O. is astringent and antiseptic, and has been used to allay the pain of burns. In poisonous doses, it tetanizes the muscles, both voluntary and involuntary, but, after a time, suppresses their functions, especially attacking the muscular fibres of the heart, arresting its movements, and so causing death. [B. 3, 270 (a. 38).] "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, 564, xxxv, 365 (a. 50).]

ORCINOL, n. O²r²s²in-o²l. See ORCIN.—**O. acetate.** A substance, C₆H₅(CH₃)(OC₂H₃O₂), crystallizing from alcohol in needles melting at 25° C. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

ORDEAL TREE, n. Ord-e²al²-tre. 1. In West Africa, the *Erythrophloeum guineense*. 2. Of the Hottentots, the *Toxicophloeum Thunbergii*. 3. In Madagascar, the *Cerbera tanguin*. [B. 19, 185, 275 (a. 35).]

ORDINAIRES (Fr.), n. pl. O²r-de-na²r. Ger., *Ordinäre*. See MENSES.

ORDINAL, adj. O²r-d²in²-l. Lat., *ordinalis* (from *ordo*, an order). Having the taxonomic rank or value of an order. [L. 343.]

ORDINATION (Ger.), **ORDONNANCE** (Fr.), n. s. O²r-de-na²-tion-on, o²r-dn-on-na²n²s. A prescription; a course of treatment ordered.

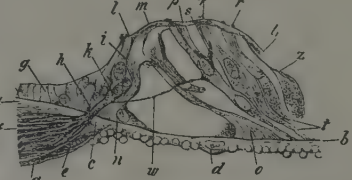
ORDURE, n. Or²du²r. Fr., o. See EXCREMENT.

ORECTIC, adj. O²r-ek²t²ik. Gr., *ὀρεκτικός* (from *ὄρεξις*, desire). Lat., *orecticus*. Exciting an appetite. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

OREILLE (Fr.), n. O-re²il²-y. 1. See EAR (1st def.). 2. A term for numerous plants or parts of plants, so named because of their

1. An organ of prehension. [A. 221 (a, 48).] 2. In plants, a part used for attachment. [a, 35].—**Harno'e** (Ger.). See **Urinary APPARATUS** and **Uropoietic o's.**—**Hauto'** (Ger.). See **CUTIS**.—**Höro'** (Ger.). See **EAR**.—**Jacobson's o.** A canal a few millimetres in

year. Cf. C. Bernard, the liver, so called because it separates glucose from the blood of the portal vein. [K, 30.]—O. *vermiforme*. See MESONEPHROS.



a-b, homogeneous layer of the basilar membrane; v, tympanic layer, with nuclei, granular cell-protoplasm, and connective tissue; a_1 , tympanic lip of the crista spiralis; s, thickened portion of the basilar membrane; d, spiral vessel; b, basal cell; t_1 , bundle of nerves; e, epithelium; t, outer hair cell, with its basal process; t_2 , head of the inner pillar; m, union of the two pillars; n, base of the inner pillar; c, base of the outer pillar; p, q, r, outer hair-cells, with traces of the cilia; t, bases of two other hair-cells; s, Hensen's prot-cell; $l-l_1$, lamina reticularis; w, nerve-fibre passing to the first hair-cell, p.

Of C. Bernard, the liver; so-called because of its storage of glycogen. [K, 30].—**O's dérivés.** See *Accessory organs*.—**O. filtrateur.** Of C. Bernard, the liver; so called because it separates glucose from the blood of the portal vein. [K, 30].—**O. vermiforme.**

ORIFICIAL, adj. $O^2r\cdot i^2\cdot fi^2/si^2\cdot a^2l$. Pertaining to an orifice.

ORIFICIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Or\cdot i^2\cdot fi^2\cdot (fi^2k^2)/i^2\cdot u^2m(u^2m)$. See **ORICE**.—**O. epiloicum**. See **FORAMEN of Monro**.—**O. cutaneum**. The termination of any canal or cavity opening upon the cutaneous surface of the body. [**L**]—**O. externum**. The external opening of a canal or cavity. [**L**]—**O. infundibuli**. See **HELICOTREMA**.—**O. præputii**. The circular opening in the prepuce opposite the external orifice of the urethra. [**L**, **T** (a, 50)].—**O. urethrae**. Ger., *Harnröhrenmündung*. The external opening of the urethra.—**O. uteruli**. See **Os uteri**.—**O. uterinum**. The uterine orifice of the oviduct.—**O. uterinum canalis cervicis**. See **Os uteri internum**.—**O. vaginale canalis cervicis**. See **Os uteri externum**.—**O. ventriculi tertii anticum**. See **ITER ad infundibulum**.—**O. ventriculi tertii posticum**. The entrance to the Sylvian aqueduct. [**I**, 3 (**K**).]

ORIGAN (Fr.), n. $O\cdot re\cdot ga^n2$. See **ORIGANUM** (1st and 2d def's).—**Eau d'o.**, **Hydrolat d'o.** See **AQUA ORIGANI**.—**Hydrolé d'o.**, **Infusion d'o.** See **INFUSUM ORIGANI**.—**Oléule d'o.** See **Oil of ORIGANUM**.

ORIGANUM (Lat.), n. n. $Or(o^2r)\cdot i^2g(eg)\cdot a^n(a^n)\cdot u^2m(u^2m)$. Gr., $\delta\pi\epsilon\gamma\alpha\nu\omega$, $\delta\pi\epsilon\gamma\alpha\nu\omega$. Fr., *origan* (1st and 2d def's) (*vulgaire*) [**Sp.**] [**3d def.**]. Ger., *Dosten* (1st and 2d def's), *wilder Dost* (2d def.). Sp., *origano* (1st and 2d def's). 1. *Marjorana*, a genus of labiate undershrubs or herbs of the *Satureiinae*. The *Origanideæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Satureieæ*. The *Origanaceæ* of Reichenbach are a division of the *Nepetariaceæ*. 2. Of the U. S., Austr.-Hung., and Netherl. Ph's, the herb of *O. vulgare*. 3. Of the Sp. Ph. the herb of *O. vulgare* and that of *O. virens*. [**B**, 5, 42, 95, 121, 180, 275 (a, 35, 38)].—**Ætheroleum origani**. See **Oil of o.** (1st def.).—**Ætheroleum origani cretici** [**Dan. Ph.**, **Norw. Ph.**]. See **OLEUM ORIGANI cretici**.—**Aqua origani**. Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) d'origan*. A preparation made by distilling 5 parts of a mixture of 2 of o. and the necessary amount of water. [**B**, 119 (a, 38)].—**Herba origani** [**Belg. Ph.**, **Dan. Ph.**, **Norw. Ph.**, **Roum. Ph.**, **Russ. Ph.**]. See under *O. vulgare*.—**Herba origani cretici**. The flower-spikes of the *O. creticum*; also the herbaceous parts of other species, such as *O. macrostachyum*, *O. smyrnæum*, *O. megastachyum*, and *O. heracleoticum*. [**B**, 180 (a, 35)].—**Herba origani cum summitatibus florentibus** [**Austr. Ph.**]. The blooming herb of *Origanum vulgare*. [**A**, 319 (a, 31)].—**Infusum origani**. Fr., *hydrolé (ou infusion) d'origan*. A preparation made by infusing 1 part each of o. and licorice in boiling water enough to make 100 parts of infusion. [**B**, 119 (a, 38)].—**Oil of o.** Lat., *ætheroleum origani* (1st def.), *oleum origani* [**Russ. Ph.**] (*vulgaris*) (1st def.). Fr., *huile (ou oléule) d'origan*. 1. The volatile oil of *O. vulgare*; an acrid, stimulating oil, of yellowish color and camphoraceous odor, consisting of a terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, with sometimes small proportions of ordinary camphor. It is used as a caustic by farriers, in toothache from caries, and, mixed with olive-oil, to stimulate the growth of hair, and in microscopy as a clarifying agent. In regular medicine it has been largely superseded by the oil of thyme. 2. In English shops, the oil of *Thymus vulgaris*. [**A**, 496; **B**, 5, 19, 180 (a, 35)].—**OLEUM ORIGANI**. Of the Gr. Ph., *oleum origani cretici*. Of the Russ. Ph., see **Oil of o.**—**OLEUM ORIGANI æthereum**. See **Oil of o.** (1st def.).—**OLEUM ORIGANI cretici**. Ger., *spanischer Hopfenöl*. A volatile oil obtained from the flower-spikes of *O. creticum*. It is sometimes used in toothache from caries. [**B**, 180 (a, 35)].—**ORIGANI HERBA** [**Sp.**]. The flowering herb of *Origanum vulgare*. [**A**, 319 (a, 31)].—**O. ægyptiacum**. A species indigenous to Egypt, Arabia, and Syria, used as an aromatic. It has been identified, probably erroneously, with the hyssop of the Scriptures. [**B**, 180 (a, 35)].—**O. aquaticum**, **O. cervinum**. See **EPICATORUM cannabinum**.—**O. creticum**. Fr., *origan de Crète*. Ger., *cretischer Dosten*, *spanischer Hopfen*. A species (by Koch considered a variety of *O. vulgare*) found in southern Europe, and especially in the island of Candia. The leaves and flower-spikes, *herba origani cretici* (see *herba origani cretici*), *spice cretica*, *origani cretici*, have the aromatic odor and taste of wild marjoram, and were formerly used as a vulnerary, in toothache, in difficult labor, and as a sternutatory. They yield an oil (see *oleum origani cretici*) still sometimes employed medicinally. [**B**, 64, 173, 180 (a, 35)].—**O. decipiens**. See *O. vulgare*.—**O. dictamnus**. Fr., *dictame de Crète* [**Fr. Cod.**]. Ger., *Diptamodosten*, *cretischer Diptam*. Goat's marjoram, dittany of Crete, the *tragoriganum* of the old botanists, the *dictamnus* (Gr., $\delta\iota\kappa\tau\alpha\mu\nu\omega$) of the ancients, which was considered so vulnerary as to cause the arrows to drop from wounded goats as soon as they tasted it; a species found in southern Europe. The leaves have the aromatic properties of *O. vulgare*, and were formerly official as *folia (seu herba) dictamni cretici*. [**A**, 511; **B**, 19, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35)].—**O. heracleoticum**. Ger., *griechischer Dosten*. Winter (sweet) marjoram; a plant resembling *O. vulgare* in habit, indigenous to Dalmatia, Greece, and Turkey, and along the Rhine as a potherb. The flowering tops are used as *herba origani cretici* (see under *O. creticum*). Koch regards it as a short-spiked variety of the *O. hirtum*. It is one of the plants known to the ancients as $\delta\pi\epsilon\gamma\alpha\nu\omega$. [**B**, 64, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35)].—**O. hirtum**. Hairy marjoram; an aromatic plant closely allied to *O. vulgare*, yielding a reddish-yellow volatile oil, used in toothache, etc. The oil is said to contain one or more terpenes, and 0.5 per cent. of a phenol identified with carvacrol, to the presence of which its stimulant properties are perhaps attributable. [**B**, 314 (a, 35)]; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxviii (a, 50)]. Cf. *O. heracleoticum*.—**O. hille**. Fr., *petit marjolaine sauvage*. A French species having the properties of *O. vulgare*. [**B**, 173 (a, 35)].—**O. macrostachyum**. Ger., *langdrüger Dosten*. A Portuguese species. The tops are substituted for those of *O. creticum* and used under the same names. [**B**, 180 (a, 35)].—**O. majorana**. Lat., *amaracus*. Fr., *marjolaine*. Ger., *gemeiner Majoran*, *Gartenmajoran*, *Sommermajoran*, *Wursterkraut*. Sweet (or knotted) marjoram; a species indigenous to Greece and western Asia, growing eastward as far as the East Indies, and cultivated as a seasoning herb. It has a peculiar aromatic odor and a warm, bitterish taste,

and yields tannin and a volatile oil (*oleum majoranae æthereum*), to which the excitant and mildly tonic properties of the plant are due. The herbaceous part (including the tops), *herba majoranae æstiva*, *herba amarici* (seu *origani majoranae*, *seu sampuchi*), is used empirically to hasten the eruption in exanthematous diseases, as a



ORIGANUM MAJORANA. [**A**, 327.]

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Of the U. S., Austr.-Hung., and Netherl. Ph's, the herb of *O. vulgare*. 3. Of the Sp. Ph. the herb of *O. vulgare* and that of *O. virens*. [**B**, 5, 42, 95, 121, 180, 275 (a, 35, 38)].—**Ætheroleum origani**. See **Oil of o.** (1st def.).—**Ætheroleum origani cretici** [**Dan. Ph.**, **Norw. Ph.**]. See **OLEUM ORIGANI cretici**.—**Aqua origani**. Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) d'origan*. A preparation made by distilling 5 parts of a mixture of 2 of o. and the necessary amount of water. [**B**, 119 (a, 38)].—**Herba origani** [**Belg. Ph.**, **Dan. Ph.**, **Norw. Ph.**, **Roum. Ph.**, **Russ. Ph.**]. See under *O. vulgare*.—**Herba origani cretici**. The flower-spikes of the *O. creticum*; also the herbaceous parts of other species, such as *O. macrostachyum*, *O. smyrnæum*, *O. megastachyum*, and *O. heracleoticum*. [**B**, 180 (a, 35)].—**Herba origani cum summitatibus florentibus** [**Austr. Ph.**]. The blooming herb of *Origanum vulgare*. [**A**, 319 (a, 31)].—**Infusum origani**. 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A French species having the properties of *O. vulgare*. [**B**, 173 (a, 35)].—**O. macrostachyum**. Ger., *langdrüger Dosten*. A Portuguese species. The tops are substituted for those of *O. creticum* and used under the same names. [**B**, 180 (a, 35)].—**O. majorana**. Lat., *amaracus*. Fr., *marjolaine*. Ger., *gemeiner Majoran*, *Gartenmajoran*, *Sommermajoran*, *Wursterkraut*. Sweet (or knotted) marjoram; a species indigenous to Greece and western Asia, growing eastward as far as the East Indies, and cultivated as a seasoning herb. It has a peculiar aromatic odor and a warm, bitterish taste,

ORIGIN, n. $O^2r\cdot i^2\cdot i^2n$. Gr., $\alpha\rho\chi\eta$. Lat., *origo* (from *oriri*, to arise). Fr., *origine*. Ger., *Ursprung*. That from which anything arises or takes its beginning; a source; a starting-point. [**C**, a, 17].—**Apparent o. of a nerve**. See **SUPERFICIAL o. of a nerve**.—**Deep o. of a nerve**. That part of the nervous centre where the fibres of a nerve spring from the nerve-cells. [**C**].—**O. of a muscle**. The relatively fixed point of attachment of a muscle; the end opposite the insertion. [**C**].—**O. of a nerve**. That part at which it is attached to the centre of its system. [**C**].—**Real o. of a nerve**. See **Deep o. of a nerve**.—**Superficial o. of a nerve**. That part of the central nervous structure at which the nerve cord first comes in contact with it. [**C**].

ORIGNY (Fr.), n. $O\cdot ren\cdot ye$. A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs. [**L**, 49, 87 (a, 50)].

ORIOI (Fr.), n. $O\cdot re\cdot ol$. A place in the department of the Isère, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [**L**, 49, 87 (a, 50)].

ORISTRY, n. $O^2r\cdot i^2\cdot st\cdot ri^2$. A compound of oral and dentistry. Of J. L. Williams, dental and oral surgery. [**A**, 34].

ORIZA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2r\cdot i^2\cdot (e^2)/za^2$. See **ORYZA**.—**Pisana oriza**. See **Decoctum ORYZÆ**.—**Pulvis orizæ** [**Fr. Cod.**]. Rice powder, prepared by macerating for 24 hours with water, spreading on a cloth, keeping moist till opaque and friable, drying, pounding in a marble mortar, drying at about 49° C., powdering in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 140 silk sieve. [**B**, 113 (a, 38)].

ORIZABA-ROOT, n. $O\cdot re\cdot za^2\cdot ba^2$. See **Male JALAP**.

ORIZABIN, n. $O^2r\cdot i^2\cdot za^2\cdot b\cdot i^2n$. See **JALAPIN**.

ORIZEUM (Lat.), n. n. $O^2r\cdot i^2\cdot ze^2\cdot u^2m(u^2m)$. Of the alchemists, gold. [**A**, 325 (a, 48)].

ORKNEY SPRINGS, n. $O^2rk\cdot ni^2$. A place in Shenandoah County, Virginia, where there are alkaline and chalybeate springs. [**Anderson** (a, 14)].

ORLEANA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rle^2a(a)^3/na^2$. See ANNOTO.—**O. in baculis**. See *Brazilian* ANNOTO.—**O. in foliis**. See *Flag-annoto*.—**O. in ovulis**. See *Lump-annoto*.—**O. in rotulis**. See *ANNOTO roll*.—**O. reducta**. See *English* ANNOTO.—*Solutio orleanse*. See *Extract of ANNOTO*.—**Terra o**. See ANNOTO.

ORMAIZTEGUI (Sp.), n. $O^2rma^2eth^2age$. A place in the province of Guipúzcoa, Spain, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

ORME (Fr.), n. O^2rm . The genus *Ulmus*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]—**Baume d'orme**. A black substance found in autumn, after the death of the insect, in the galls of *Ulmus campestris*, formerly used in pulmonary diseases. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**Décoteé d'o**. See *Decocum ulmi*.—**Eau d'o**. A liquid found in the fresh galls of *Ulmus campestris*; used as a vulnerary and collutory. [B, 38, 88 (a, 14).]—**Écorce d'o**. See *Cortex interior ormi*.—**Écorce d'o champêtre** [Fr. Cod.]. See *ELM-bark*.—**Extrait d'écorce d'o**. [Fr. Cod.]. Extrait d'o. A preparation made by treating powdered elm-bark with alcohol and evaporating to a soft extract. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Hydrolé d'o**. See *Decocum ulmi*.—**Mucilage d'écorce d'o fauve**. See *Mucilago ulmi*.—**O. fauve** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Ulmus fulva*.—**O. pyramidal**. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., the *Ulmus campestris*. 2. The *Guazuma ulmifolia*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

ORMOCARPUM (Lat.), n. n. $O^2rm(o)^2ka^2rp^2u^2m(u^4m)$. Fr., *ormocarbe*. A genus of the *Leguminosae*, tribe *Hedysaraceae*. [B, 42, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. sennoides**. An East Indian species. The root is tonic and stimulant, and is used locally in fevers and rheumatism. The root-bark, ground and mixed with gingelly oil, is used in lumbago and paralysis. [A, 496; B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

ORMUS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rm(u^2s(u^4s))$. See *Ulmus*.—**Cortex interior ormi**. Fr., *écorce d'orme*. The inner bark of *Ulmus effusa*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

ORNAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. $O^2rn(a^2me^2nt^2u^2m(u^4m))$. From *ornare*, to adorn. An ornament.—**O. foliaceum**. See *Morus diaboli*.

ORNE (Fr.), n. O^2rn . See *FRAXINUS ornus*.

ORNITHINE, n. $O^2rn^2i^2th(e^2n)$. A basic substance, $C_6H_5O_2$, $(NH_2)_2$ of burning taste, occurring in ornithuric acid. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

ORNITHOCOPRUS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rn^2i^2th(e^2th)o^2k(o^2p)^2r(u^2s)$. From *ornis*, a bird, and *κόπρος*, dung. Of Buckland, guano. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ORNITHODELPHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $O^2rn^2i^2th(e^2th)o^2k(o^2p)^2de^2l^2f^2(a^2)$. From *ornis*, a bird, and *ὀελφύς*, the womb. See *MONOTREMA*.

ORNITHOGALUM (Lat.), n. n. $O^2rn^2i^2th(e^2th)o^2g^2a^2l(a^2u^2m(u^4m))$. Gr., *ὀρνιθόγαλον* (from *ornis*, a bird, and *γάλα*, milk). Fr., *ornithogale*. Ger., *Milchstern*, *Vogelmilch*. Star-of-Bethlehem; a genus of the *Scitaceae*. The *Ornithogales* of Ritgen are a tribe of the *Spathaceae*. [B, 34, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. havanensis**. The *O. pyrenaicum*. [a, 35].—**O. narbonne**. Narbonne star-of-Bethlehem; a species found in southern Europe. The bulb (*radix ornithogali majoris*), together with that of *O. pyrenaicum*, was formerly used like that of *O. umbellatum*. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. pyrenaicum**. Fr., *épi de lait*, *houblon de montagne*. Bath or French asparagus; a South European species used like *O. umbellatum*. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. stachyoides**. A species indigenous to Greece and western Asia. The *βλάβος ἑτικός* of Dioscorides, used as an emetic and in vesical disorders, has been referred to this species. [Sibthorp (B, 173, 180 (a, 35)).]—**O. umbellatum**, **O. vulgare**. Fr., *ornithogale en ombelles*, *dame de douze* (ou onze) *heures*, *épi blanc* (ou de lait). Ger., *Milchstern*. Common (or white) star-of-Bethlehem, eleven-o'clock lady. Jack-go-to-bed-at-noon; a species indigenous to western Asia and Europe, and naturalized in North America. The bulbs, *radix ornithogali vulgaris*, are mucilaginous and slightly bitter, and were formerly used roasted as a healing application to sores, abscesses, etc. They are supposed to be the dove's dung used as food by the people of Samaria (2 Kings, vi, 25), and are still eaten in Palestine. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

ORNITHOLOGIA, n. $O^2rn^2i^2th(o^2l)^2o^2g^2i^2a$. Lat., *ornithologia* (from *ornis*, a bird, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *ornithologie*. Ger., *Vogelkunde*. The zoology of birds. [a, 48.]

ORNITHOMYZOUS, adj. $O^2rn^2i^2th(o^2m)^2i^2z(u^2s)$. Lat., *ornithomyzus* (from *ornis*, a bird, and *μύζω*, to suck in). Fr., *ornithomysien*. Parasitic on birds. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

ORNITHOPHILE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $O^2rn^2i^2th(e^2th)o^2f^2i^2l(e^2a^2)$. From *ornis*, a bird, and *φίλει*, to love. Diamesogamous plants that are fertilized by the aid of birds. [Müller (a, 24).]

ORNITHOPUS (Lat.), n. m. $O^2rn^2i^2th(e^2th)o^2p^2u^2s(u^4s)$. From *ornis*, a bird, and *πους*, a foot. Fr., *ornithope*, *pie d'oiseau*. Ger., *Vogelfuss*. Bird's-foot; a genus of the *Hedysaraceae*. [B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. compressus**. Hairy bird's-foot; a species indigenous to southern Europe and northern Africa. According to Winkler, it was one of the plants called by Dioscorides *καταάγκη* (of CATANANCE). [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. perpusillus**. Fr., *petit ornithope* (ou *pie d'oiseau*). Ger., *gemeiner Vogelfuss*. Fowl-foot, (common) bird's-foot; a small prostrate herb. The pods resemble the claw of a bird. The entire plant, *herba ornithopodii* (seu *pedis avis*), is said to be aperient and diuretic, and as well as the seeds, *semen pedis avis*, was formerly official. [A, 511; B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

ORNITHOPROPHY, n. $O^2rn^2i^2th(o^2r)^2o^2f^2i^2a$. Lat., *ornithophrophia* (from *ornis*, a bird, and *τρέφω*, to nourish). Fr., *ornithophrophie*. Incubation. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

ORNITHURIC ACID, n. $O^2rn^2i^2th(u^2r)^2i^2c^2e$. Ger., *Ornithurinsäure*. An acid, $C_{12}H_{25}NO_6$, obtained from the excrement of birds fed with benzoic acid. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

ORNUS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rn^2u^2s(u^4s)$. Fr., *orne*. 1. Formerly the *Fraxinus excelsior*. 2. Of Persoon, a section of the genus *Fraxinus*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**O. europaea**. See *FRAXINUS o*.

OROBANCHE (Lat.), n. f. $O^2ro^2b^2a^2n^2ch^2e^2(a)$. Gen., *-banche*. Gr., *ὀροβάνχη*, *ὀροβάνχη* (from *ὀρος*, a vetch, and *ἄνχη*, to choke). Fr., *o*. Ger., *Sommerwurz*. Broomrape; the typical genus of the *Orobanchaceae* (Fr., *orobanchées*; Ger., *Orobanchaceen*), which are the broomraps, an order of gamopetalous dicotyledons consisting of minute-seeded, leafless, chlorophyllless herbs, parasitic (by means of haustoria which penetrate into the vascular system of the host) on the roots of other plants. The *Orobanchae* (Fr., *orobanchées*; Ger., *Orobanchen*) of B. Jussieu, Orobanchaceae of Dumortier, the *Orobanchinae* Link, and the *Orobanchoides* Ventenat are the same. The *Orobanchia* of G. Don are a tribe of the *Orobanchaceae*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Flores orobanches**. See under *O. epithymum*.—**O. americana**. The *Conopholis americana*, a species used like *Epiphegus americana*. [B, 5, 34, 215 (a, 35).]—**O. epithymum**. Ger., *Quend-Sommerwurz*. A parasite on the roots of *Thymus serpyllum* and allied species. The root (the part of the stem arising from the root) and the flowers of this and the other European species were formerly official as *radix* et *flores orobanches*, the former being used in flatulence, in colic, and as a vulnerary, the latter in nervous pains, especially cramps in children. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. galii**. Ger., *Labkraut-Sommerwurz*. A species parasitic on the roots of *Galium verum* and *Galium mollugo*; used like *O. epithymum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. majus**. Ger., *Maiwurz*. A species with a root *reuz*, *pain des lapins* (ou de lièvre), *rave de genêt*. Ger., *Maiwurz*, *Maiwurz*. Great broomrape, New-Chapel-flower; a species with a fleshy stem a foot or more in height growing in the roots of broom and furze. Its flowers and root were used like those of the other European species. [B, 173, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. minor**. Fr., *o mineur*. Lesser broomrape; a species parasitic on clover. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**O. virginiana**. See *EPIPHEGUS americana*.

OROBECCHOS (Lat.), **OROBECCHUS** (Lat.), n. m. $O^2ro^2b^2e^2c^2h^2o^2s(u^4s)$, $O^2ro^2b^2e^2c^2h^2u^2s(u^4s)$. From *ὀρος*, a kind of pulse, and *ἄχος*, a sound. Lat., *sonus siliculosus*. Fr., *orobèche*. Ger., *Schoten-geräusch*. A crackling sound, like the snapping of a pod, sometimes observed in the inner angle of the eye on hard pressure by the finger. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

OROBODES (Lat.), **OROBODES** (Lat.), adj. s. $O^2ro^2b^2e^2c^2h^2o^2s(u^4s)$, $O^2ro^2b^2e^2c^2h^2u^2s(u^4s)$. From *ὀρος*, a kind of pulse, and *ἄχος*, a sound. Lat., *sonus siliculosus*. Fr., *orobèche*. Ger., *Schoten-geräusch*. A crackling sound, like the snapping of a pod, sometimes observed in the inner angle of the eye on hard pressure by the finger. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

OROBUS (Lat.), n. m. $O^2ro^2b^2u^2s(u^4s)$. Ger., *ōros*. Fr., *orobe* (2d def.). Ger., *Waldrebe*. *Wicke*. 1. Of the ancients, the *Vicia ervilia* or its seed. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of leguminous plants, now regarded as a section of *Lathyrus*. [B, 42, 115, 121 (a, 35).]—**O. tuberosus**. See *LATHYRUS macrorrhizus*.

OROGAMO, n. Gold. [Ruland (A, 325).]

ORONGE (Fr.), n. $O^2ro^2n^2g^2e$. The *Agaricus caesareus* and other agarics belonging to *Amanita*. [B, 131 (a, 35).]

ORONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. $O^2ro^2n^2o^2s(u^4s)$. From *oros*, a mountain, and *νόσος*, disease. See *Mountain sickness*.

ORONTIUM (Lat.), n. n. $O^2ro^2n^2i^2sh^2i^2(t^2i^2u^2m(u^4m))$. Fr., *oronce*. 1. An old name for the *Antirrhinum o*. 2. Of Persoon, a section of the genus *Antirrhinum*. 3. Golden club; of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Aroideae*, tribe *Orontieae*. The *Orontieae* (Fr., *orontiees*) of R. Brown are a section of the *Aroideae*. The *Orontieae* of Schott are a tribe of the *Orontieae*; of other authors, a tribe of the *Urticaceae*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**O. aquaticum**. Golden club; a North American aquatic shrub. The seeds and fleshy rootstock are used as food by the Indians, after the dissipation of their acidity by boiling or drying. [B, 34, 42, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. majus**. See under *ANTIRRHINUM majus*.

OROS (Lat.), n. n. $O^2ro^2s(u^4s)$. Ger., *ōros*. 1. A mountain. 2. The upper part of the foot. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OROSLIN, n. $O^2ro^2s^2e^2l^2i^2n$. A substance, $C_{11}H_{14}O_4$, obtained from athamantin. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

OROSELIN, n. $O^2ro^2s^2e^2l^2o^2n$. A substance, $C_{11}H_{14}O_8$, obtained from athamantin. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

OROXYLUM (Lat.), n. n. $O^2ro^2x^2y^2l^2u^2m(u^4m)$. From *oros*, a mountain, and *ξύλον*, wood. A genus of the *Bignoniaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**O. indicum**. A small tree of the East Indies and the Malay Archipelago. The root is used as a drug, and as a vernacular, and the leaves are reputed emollient. [B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

ORPIMENT, n. $O^2rp^2i^2m^2e^2nt$. Lat., *auripigmentum* (q. v.). Fr., *orpim*. Ger., *Königsgelb*, *Gelbgels*. King's (or royal) yellow; a yellow pigment consisting of arsenic trisulphide obtained by precipitation of arsenious acid with sulphureted hydrogen. [B.]-Red o. Fr., *orpim rouge*. See *ARSENIC disulphide*.

ORPINE, n. $O^2rp^2i^2n$. Fr., *orpin*. The *Sedum telephium*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Bastard o**. See *ANDRACHE telephioideae*.—**Evergreen o**. The *Sedum anacampseros*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]

ORRHAGOGUS (Lat.), adj. $O^2rr^2a^2g^2o^2g^2u^2s(u^4s)$. From *ὀρρος*, serum, and *ἄγω*, leading. See *HYDRAGOGUE*.

ORRHOCHEZIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rr^2o^2h^2o^2c^2h^2e^2z^2i^2a^2$. From *ὀρρος*, serum, and *χέω*, to ease one's self. Watery diarrhoea. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

ORRHOCYST, n. $O^2rr^2o^2h^2o^2c^2i^2st$. Lat., *orrhocystis* (from *ὀρρος*, serum, and *κύστις*, a bladder). A serous cyst. [E.]

ORRHOID, adj. $O^2rr^2o^2i^2d$. Lat., *orrhoides*, *orrhodes* (from *ὀρρος*, serum, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *orrhôide*. Serous. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ORRHOPOSTA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rr^2o^2h^2o^2p^2o^2s^2t^2a^2$. From *ὀρρος*, serum, and *ποσις*, a drinking. Fr., *orrhopsie*. Ger., *Molkentrinken*. Whey-drinking. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ORTHOPÆDY, n. $O^2rth-o-ped-i^2$. See **ORTHOPÆDICS**.
ORTHOPHENOLSULPHONIC ACID, n. $O^2rth-o-fe^2n'o^2l$ - $su^2lfo-o^2n'i^2k$. Sulphocarolic acid. [A, 48.]

ORTHOPHONY, n. $O^2rth-o^2sf'o^2n-i^2$. Lat., *orthophonia* (from *ὀρθός*, true, and *φωνή*, the voice). Fr., *orthophonie*. The correction of defective or faulty speech. [L, 41, 50 (a, 50).]

ORTHOPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rth-o^2fo^2fo^2t^2ri^2a^2$. From *ὀρθός*, straight, and *φορέω*, to carry. The state in which the axes tend to remain parallel when the eyes are adjusted for distance, and to converge properly upon the point of fixation for other distances. [G. F. Stevens, "Arch. of Ophthal." 1887, p. 158 (a, 29); B.]

ORTHOPHORISCH (Ger.), adj. $O^2rth-o-for^2i^2sh$. Executing its movements in a normal manner (said of the foetal presenting or engaging part in its progress through the pelvis). [A, 91.]

ORTHOPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. $O^2rth-o-fo^2fo^2r^2i^2k$. Fr., *acide orthophosphorique*. Ger., *Orthophosphorsäure*. Ordinary phosphoric acid. [B.] See **PHOSPHORIC ACID**.

ORTHOPHRENY, n. $O^2rth-o-fren-i^2$. Lat., *orthophrenia*, *orthophrenismus* (from *ὀρθός*, true, and *φρήν*, the mind). Fr., *orthophrénie*. The treatment of mental disorders. [L, 41, 50 (a, 43).]

ORTHOPLOCUS (Lat.), adj. $O^2rth-op(o^2p)-lo^2s(o^2k)^2e^2u^2s$ -(u)s. From *ὀρθός*, straight, and *πλᾶναι*, to twist. Fr., *orthoplocé*. Ger., *geradfaltig*. Of an embryo, having incumbent cotyledons folded around the radicle. The *Orthoplocæ* (Fr., *orthoplocées*) of De Candolle are a suborder of the *Cruciferae* so characterized. [B, 1, 123, 296 (a, 35).]

ORTHOPNEUMATICUS (Lat.), adj. $O^2rth-o(o^2p)-nu^2m-a^2t$ -(a^2t)^2i^2k-u^2s(u)s. Pertaining to orthopnea. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ORTHOPNEA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rth-o^2p-ne^2no^2e^2a^2$. Gr., *ὀρθόπνοια* (from *ὀρθός*, upright, and *πνέω*, to breathe). Fr., *orthopnée*. Ger., *Orthopnoë*. 1. Difficulty in breathing in the recumbent posture. 2. Of Hippocrates, asthma so characterized. [D, 1.]—**O. cynanchica**. See **CROCP**.

ORTHOPNOICUS (Lat.), adj. $O^2rth-o(o^2p)-no^2no^2i^2k-u^2s(u)s$. See **ORTHOPNEUMATICUS**.

ORTHOPRAXY, n. $O^2rth-o-pra^2x-i^2$. Lat., *orthopraxis* (from *ὀρθός*, straight, and *πράσσειν*, to accomplish). The mechanical treatment of deformities.

ORTHOPTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $O^2rth-o^2pt^2e^2r-a^2$. From *ὀρθός*, straight, and *πτερόν*, a wing. Fr., *orthoptères*. An order of insects having straight narrow forewings, including the grasshopper, cockroaches, etc. [L, 206 (a, 27).]

ORTHOPTYGIUM (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rth-o(o^2p)-pi^2(pn^2g)^2i^2u^2m$ -(u)m. From *ὀρθός*, straight, and *πυγή*, the rump. See **COCYX**.

ORTHORRHACHIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rth-o^2r-ra^2k(r^2a^2ch^2i^2)a^2$. From *ὀρθός*, straight, and *ῥάχνη*, the spine. Fr., *orthorrhachie*. The art of correcting irregularities of the spinal column. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

ORTHOSCELE (Fr.), n. $O^2rth-o-se^2l$. From *ὀρθός*, straight, and *σκέλος*, the leg. A surgical instrument for straightening crooked limbs. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

ORTHOSCOPE, n. $O^2rth-o-skop$. From *ὀρθός*, straight, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., o. Ger., *Orthoskop*. An instrument for examining the eye under water, so as to neutralize the refraction of the cornea. [F.]—**Coccus's o.** An o. consisting of a glass bowl the opening of which corresponds to the interpupillary aperture. This is to be filled with water from above, and the eye observed through the anterior wall. It is useful in demonstrating the actual position of the iris. [F.]—**Czernak's o.** An o. consisting of a small glass tube or basket, which is open above and behind, while the lower inner and outer walls are so grooved that they may closely fit the side of the nose and upper and lower orbital margins. In order to make the junction more complete, the edges may be covered with putty or bread-crumbs. The vessel is then filled from above with tepid water which contains some salt, and the eye can be observed through the anterior wall. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]

ORTHOSOL (Fr.), n. $O^2rth-o-se^2l$. See **Normal SALT**.

ORTHOSIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rth-o^2zi^2si^2a^2$. From *ὀρθός*, straight. Fr., *orthosie*, orthosie. Ger., *Aufrechtstellen, Strecken*. The process of straightening. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ORTHOSIPHON (Lat.), n. m. $O^2rth-o(o^2s)-si^2(se)^2fo^2n(fon)$. Gen., -*on's*-(is). From *ὀρθός*, straight, and *σῆμα*, a tube. Fr., o. A genus of the *Ocimoideæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**O. stamineus**. A species found in Japan and the East Indies. The dried leaves are used in gout and in urinary disorders. [B, 5, 121 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (a, 50).]

ORTHOSIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rth-os-i^2sa$. Gen., -*os'eos*-(is). Gr., *ὀρθωσις* (from *ὀρθόω*, to make straight). See **ORTHOSIA**.

ORTHOSPERMOUS, adj. $O^2rth-o-spu^2rm-u^2s$. Lat., *orthospermus* (from *ὀρθός*, straight, and *σπέρμα*, a seed). Fr., *orthospermé*. Having the seed with a straight axis, the chalazæ at the insertion, and the orifice at the opposite end; orthotropical. The *Orthospermae* are: Of De Candolle, a suborder of the *Umbelliferae*, consisting of the tribes *Hydrocotyleæ*, *Mulinæ*, etc.; of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the *Cucurbitaceæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]

ORTHOSTADEN (Lat.), adv. $O^2rth-o^2st^2a^2d(a^2d)^2e^2n(an)$. Gr., *ὀρθοστάδην*. After the manner of one standing upright (i. e., not confined to bed). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ORTHOSTICHY, n. $O^2rth-o^2st^2i^2k-i^2$. From *ὀρθός*, straight, and *στίχης*, a row. A vertical rank (e. g., a straight row of leaves on an axis). [B, 77, 291 (a, 35).]

ORTHOSYNE (Lat.), n. f. $O^2rth-o^2s^2i^2n(u^2n)^2e(a)$. Gen., -*thos-ynes*. Gr., *ὀρθωσύν* (from *ὀρθός*, upright). See **ERECTILITY**.

ORTHOTAST, n. $O^2rth-o-ta^2st$. From *ὀρθός*, straight, and *τάσσειν*, to arrange. An appliance for correcting curvatures of the long bones; also used for compressing the aorta. [Szonn, "Illustr. Monatsschr. d. ärztl. Polytechnik," June, 1882, p. 131.]

ORTHOTENES (Lat.), adj. $O^2rth-o^2t^2e^2n-e^2z(as)$. Gr., *ὀρθοτενής* (from *ὀρθός*, straight, and *τενέω*, to stretch). See **ERECTILE**.

ORTHOTER (Lat.), n. m. $O^2rth-o^2t^2e^2r(ar)$. Gen., -*er'os*-(is). Gr., *ὀρθοτέρ* (from *ὀρθόω*, to make straight). See **ORTHOTERDIST**.

ORTHOTERION (Lat.). **ORTHOTERUM** (Lat.), n's n. $O^2rth-o^2t(o^2t)^2e(a)^2ri^2o^2n$, -*u^2m(u)m*). Gr., *ὀρθοτέριον*, Fr., *orthotérion*. An instrument for straightening diseased or curved limbs. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ORTHOTONUS (Lat.), n. m. $O^2rth-o^2t^2o^2n-u^2s(u)s$. From *ὀρθός*, straight, and *τόνω*, a stretching. Tetanus characterized by an upright posture of the body. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

ORTHOTRICHUM (Lat.), n. n. $O^2rth-o^2t^2ri^2k(r^2i^2ch^2i^2)-u^2m$ -(u)m. From *ὀρθός*, straight, and *τρίχis*, a hair. Fr., *orthotric*. Bristle-moss; a genus of acrocarpous mosses, typical of the *Orthotrichaceæ* of Bruch and Schimper (a family of the *Musci*), of the *Orthotrichæ* of Reichenbach (a section of the *Dicranoidæ*), of the *Orthotrichæ* of Hampe (a family of *Musci*), of the *Orthotrichoidæ* of Arnott (a tribe of *Musci*), of the *Orthotrichoidæ* of Bridel (a family of the *Vaginulati acrocarpi*). [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**O. saxatile**. A species growing in walls, etc., considered by Thénais as perhaps identical with the hyssop of the Bible. [a, 35.]

ORTHOTROPAL, **ORTHOTROPOUS**, adj's. $O^2rth-o^2t^2ro$ -*pal*, -*pūs*. Lat., *orthotropus* (from *ὀρθός*, upright, and *τροπέω*, to turn). Fr., *orthotrope*. Ger., *geradwendig, gewandlung*. Erect, not turned (said of an ovule). [B, 19, 291 (a, 35).] Cf. **ORTHOSPERMOUS**.

ORTHXYBENZOIC ACID, n. $O^2rth-o^2x-i^2-be^2nz-o^2i^2k$. Salicylic acid. [B.]

ORTHURINE, n. $O^2rth-uren$. A derivative of phenylhydrazine, obtained by the action of paraoxybenzoic acid on hydrazine. It is recommended in typhoid fever, pneumonia, and articular rheumatism. Its action is very energetic but uncertain, and it is apt to cause profuse perspiration, collapse, and symptoms of intoxication. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii, 691 (a, 50).]

ORTHYSTEROPTOMA (Lat.), n. n. $O^2rth-i^2st^2(u^2st)^2e^2r-o^2pt$ -*om'a*. Gen., -*tom'as*-(atis). From *ὀρθός*, straight, *στέρμα*, the uterus, and *πτῶμα*, a fall. Fr., *orthystéroptome*. Prolapsus uteri without inversion. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ORTIE (Fr.), n. O^2rte . 1. A nettle; the genus *Urtica*. 2. A name for various plants resembling the nettles. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**Grande o.** The *Urtica dioica*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**O. bâtarde**. See **MERCURIALIS annua** and **MERCURIALIS perennis**.—**O. blanche**. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see **LAMium album**. 2. See **URTICA nivea**.—**O. bleue**. See **CAMPANULA trachelium**.—**O. chanvre**, **O. épineuse**. See **GALEOPSIS tetractis**.—**O. folle**, **O. grièche**. See **URTICA urens**.—**O. morte puante**. See **LAMium purpureum**.—**O. rouge**. 1. See **GALEOPSIS ladanum**. 2. The *Lamium purpureum*. 3. The *Stachys Galadris*. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**Peltite o.**—**Peltite o.** See **URTICA urens**.—**Sirope d'o.** See **Syrupus URTICÆ**.

ORTIÉ (Fr.), adj. O^2rte-a . See **URTICARIAL**.

ORTSINN (Fr.), n. $O^2r^2ti^2n$. See **Tactile SENSIBILITY**.

ORTSVERANDERUNG (Ger.), n. $O^2rts'fe^2r-e^2nd-e^2r-un^2$. See **ECTOPIA** and **LOCOMOTION**.

ORTUGE (Fr.), n. O^2r-tu^2g . See **URTICA dioica**.—**O. folle**. See **URTICA urens**.

ORVALE (Fr.), n. O^2r-va^2l . -1. The *Salvia sclarea*. 2. The *Scrophularia nodosa*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

ORVIETANUM (Lat.), n., n. f. *orvietanus*, of Orvietto. Or-*ve-ta-nu^2m(u)m*. Fr., *orvietan*. An electuary in the preparation of which its inventor, Jerome Ferrante, of Orvietto, used nearly every antidote known in his time. [L, 50 (a, 14, 48).]

ORYCTER (Lat.), n. m. $O^2r-i^2kt(u^2kt)^2e^2r(ar)$. Gen., -*ter'os*-(is). Gr., *ὀρυκτήρ*. Fr., *oryctère*. Ger., *Gräber, Scharrer*. An instrument for digging or scraping. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ORYCTOCHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2r-i^2kt(u^2kt)^2o(o^2s)^2ke^2m$ -(ch^2e^2m)^2e(a)^2sa. From *ὀρυκτός*, dug out, and *χημία*, chemistry. Fr., *oryctochémie*. The chemistry of fossils. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ORYCTOLOGY, n. $O^2r-i^2kt-o^2l-o^2g-i^2$. Lat., *oryctologia* (from *ὀρυκτός*, dug out, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *oryctologie*. Ger., *Oryctologie*. Palæontology; also mineralogy. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

ORYCTOZOLOGY, n. $O^2r-i^2kt-o^2l-o^2g-i^2$. Lat., *orycto-zoologia* (from *ὀρυκτός*, dug out, *ζῷον*, an animal, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *orycto-zoologie*. Ger., *Orycto-zoologie*. Fossil zoology. [L, 41, 50 (a, 48).]

ORYZA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2r-i^2(u^2s)^2za^2$. Fr., *orge*. Fr., *riz*. Ger., *Reis*. The rice-plant; a genus of the *Oryzeæ* (Fr., *oryzées*), which are a tribe of grasses, of the *Panicaceæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Decoctum oryzeæ**. Fr., *decoction* (on eau, ou tisane [Fr. Cod.]) *de riz*. Sp., *coccimiento de arroz* (Sp. Ph.). Syn.: *ptisana oryzeæ*. Rice-water, made by boiling 30 grammes of rice with water enough to make a litre of strained decoction [Fr. Cod.]; or by boiling 30 parts of rice with water, pouring off the water, and boiling the remainder with fresh water enough to make 1,000 parts of decoction [Belg. Ph.]; or by boiling 1 part of rice half an hour with water enough to make 46 parts of decoction after the addition of 2 parts of sugar, and straining [Sp. Ph.]. Various older pharmacopœias had the Fr. preparation, with the addition of 12 grammes of licorice, strained,

sweetened, and aromatized or flavored with milk, lemon-juice, or orange-juice. [B, 95, 119 (a, 35).]—*O. coarctata*.



ORYZA SATIVA. [A, 327.]

etc. The seeds, deprived of their husk, constitute rice. [B, 172, 180 (a, 35).]—*Etilsana oryze*. See *Decoctum oryze*.

ORYZOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^2 - I^2 (u^2)- o^2 ps' I^2 s. Gen., -*ops'eos* (-is). From *ὄρυζα*, the rice-plant, and *ῥιζα*, appearance. Fr., o. Ger., *Reispelze*. (American) mountain rice; a genus of the *Agrostideae*. [B, 43 (a, 35).]—*O. asperifolia*. A sylvan species found in the northern United States and in Canada. The white caryopses, which is of about the size of rice, is farinaceous. [B, 34 (a, 35).]

OS (Lat.), n. n. O^2 s. Gen., *os'sis*. Fr., o. See **BONE**.—**Carbo ossium** (Fr. Cod.). See **Bone charcoal**.—**O. acromioli**. See **Cotyloid bone**.—**O. acromiale**. The acromion when, as is sometimes the case, it is not united to the scapula. [L, 332.]—**O. adductibile**. See **RADIUS** (2d def.).—**O. adjecturium**. See **ADJUTURUM** (2d def.).—**O. alaeforme**. The sphenoid bone. [L, 175.]—**O. alagas**. See **COCYX** (1st def.).—**O. alare**, **O. alatum**. See **Sphenoid bone** and **Alisphenoid bone**.—**O. a moëlle** (Fr.). A medullated bone. [L, 41.]—**O. anche**, **O. ancharum**. See **COCYX** (1st def.).—**O. angulare**. See **Angular bone**.—**O. ani**. See **COCYX** (1st def.).—**O. anonyum**. Fr., o. *anonyme*. See **Innominate bone**.—**Ossa antibrachii**. See **Ossa asseti**.—**O. apicis squamæ occipitalis**. See **O. interparietale** (2d def.).—**O. articulare**. See **Articular bone**.—**Ossa asseti**. The bones of the forearm (the radius and ulna). [L, 349.]—**O. astragale** (Fr.). See **ASTRAGALUS** (3d def.).—**O. asymétriques** (Fr.). See **Asymmetrical bones**.—**O. balliste**. See **ASTRAGALUS** (3d def.).—**O. basilare antérieure** (Fr.). See under **Fresphenoid bone**.—**O. basilare**. See **Basilar bone**.—**O. basilare medium**. Ger., *hintere Keilbein*. See **Basispheonoid bone**.—**O. basioccipitale**. See **Basioccipital bone**.—**O. basispheonoidale**. See **Basioccipital bone**.—**O. basispheonoidale**. See **Basioccipital bone**.—**O. brachii**. See **Humerus** (2d def.).—**Ossa bregmatica**. Ger., *Bogenbeine*. The parietal bones. [L.]—**Ossa brevia**. See **Short bones**.—**O. calamo simile**. The styloid process of the temporal bone. [L, 349.]—**O. calcaneum**. See **CALCANEUM**.—**O. calcinés** (Fr. Cod.). (Fr.). Lat., *ossa calca alba*. The mineral part of bone left by calcination of the latter. It should be perfectly white and completely soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid. [B, 113.]—**O. calcis**. See **CALCANEUM**.—**O. calvæ**. See **CALVARIA**.—**O. canalis nasolacrimalis** (Gruber). See **O. lacrimale laterale**.—**O. canon** (Fr.). See **Canon bone**.—**O. capitatum** (carpi). See **O. magnum**.—**O. carpal primum**. See **TRAPEZIUM**.—**O. carpal quartum**. See **Unciform bone**.—**O. carpal secundum**. See **Trapezoid bone**.—**O. carpal tertium**. See **O. magnum**.—**Ossa carpi**. See **Carpal bones**.—**Ossa carpi accessoria**. Ger., *secundäre Handwurzelknochen*. Anomalous carpal bones formed by the division of the normal ones into two or more portions. [L, 332.]—**O. carpi centrale**. A small anomalous roundish or triangular ossicle between the scaphoid bone and the os magnum and trapezoid bone. [L, 332.]—**O. carpi intermedium**. See **Semilunar bone**.—**O. carpi magnum**. See **O. magnum**.—**O. carpi radiale**. See **Scaphoid bone** (2d def.).—**O. carpi radiale accessorium**. An anomalous carpal bone formed by the non-uniting of the two portions of the scaphoid bone of the hand that have separate centres of ossification. [L, 332.]—**O. carpi ulnare**. See **Pyramidal bone**.—**O. carré** (Fr.). See **Quadrato bone**.—**O. cartilagineux** (Fr.). See **Cartilage bones**.—**O. centrale**. See **O. carpi centrale**.—**O. chalcideum**. A cuneiform bone of the foot. [L.]—**O. clavicular faciel**. See **Lacrymal bone** (1st def.).—**O. clitoridis**. A membrane bone found in the septum of the clitoris of the seal. [L, 224.]—**O. clunium**. See **SACRUM**.—**O. coccygiens** (Fr.). The rudimentary vertebrae composing the coccyx. [L, 7.]—**O. coccygis**. See **COCYX** (1st def.).—**O. coliforme**. See **Ethmoid bone**.—**O. complémentaires** (Fr.). See **Wormian bones**.—**O. condyloideum maxillæ inferioris**. See **Articular bone** (1st def.).—**O. conjugale**. See **O. jugale**.—**O. coracoidium**. See **Coracoid bone**.—**O. coracoidium faciale**. See **Inferior turbinated bone**.—**O. cordis**. A bone found at the base of the heart of some animals. In the ox there are two such bones. A small cross-shaped

bone is found in the sheep, pig, camel, deer (see *O. de corde cervi*), and giraffe, and sometimes in the horse. [L, 13 (a, 39).]—**O. coronale**. Fr., *O. coronaire*. See **Frontal bone**.—**O. coronoide** (Fr.). See **Coronoid bone**.—**Ossa Cortesii**. Sesamoid bones found in the cavernous sinus and other portions of the vascular system. [L, 31.]—**O. costale**. Ger., *Rippenknochen*. A rib. [L, 31.]—**O. courts** (Fr.). See **Short bones**.—**O. coxæ**, **O. coxal** (Fr.). **O. coxendicis**. See **O. innominatum**.—**O. cribbleux** (Fr.). **O. cribroforme**, **O. cribrosum**. See **Ethmoid bone**.—**Ossa cricoide-faciale**. See **Ethmoid bone**.—**O. crotaphitum**. Fr., *crotaphal*. See **Temporal bone** (1st def.).—**O. cubiforme** (Fr.). See **Cuboid bone**.—**O. cubitale**. See **Pyramidal bone**.—**O. cuboides**, **O. cuboideum**. See **Cuboid bone**.—**O. cuneiforme**. 1. See **Pyramidal bone**. 2. See **Unciform bone**. 3. See **Sphenoid bone**.—**O. cuneiforme externum**. See **External cuneiform bone**.—**O. cuneiforme internum**. See **Internal cuneiform bone**.—**O. cuneiforme medium**. See **Middle cuneiform bone**.—**O. cuneiforme primum**. See **Internal cuneiform bone**.—**O. cuneiforme secundum**. See **Middle cuneiform bone**.—**O. cuneiforme tertium**. See **External cuneiform bone**.—**Ossa cylindrica**. See **Long bones**.—**O. de la cuisse** (Fr.). See **FEMUR**.—**O. de la verge** (Fr.). See **Penial bone**.—**O. de l'anche** (Fr.), **O. de l'île** (Fr.). See **ILIUM** (1st def.).—**O. de sèche** (Fr.), **O. de seiche** (Fr.). See **O. sepiæ**.—**O. des îles** (Fr.). An old term for the hip bones. [A, 44.]—**O. du croupion** (Fr.). An old term for the sacrum. [A, 44.]—**O. du talon** (Fr.). See **CALCANEUM**.—**O. en ceinture** (Fr.). See **Sphenoid bone**.—**O. en soc de charrue**. See **Pygostyle**.—**O. entoglossum**. See **Glossohyal bone**.—**O. en V** (Fr.). See **Chevron bones**.—**O. epactale proprium**. See **Bone of the Incas**.—**Ossa epactalia**, **O. épactaux** (Fr.). See **Wormian bones**.—**O. episternale**. See **Episternal bone**.—**O. ethmoidium**. See **Ethmoid bone**.—**O. exoccipitale**. See **Exoccipital bone**.—**O. extrascapulare**. 1. See **Squamosal bone** (1st def.). 2. Of Stannius, the suprascapular bone. [L.]—**Ossa extrematis thoracici**. The suprascapular, epicoracoid, and coracoid bones, the scapula, humerus, radius, and ulna, and the bones of the hand. [L, 14.]—**O. faciel iliacum**. The mastoid process of the temporal bone. [L, 14.]—**O. faciel ischiaie**. See **Tympanic bone**.—**O. faciel scapulare**. See **Postfrontal bone**.—**O. faciel sternale**. See **Nasal bone** (1st def.).—**O. falciforme**. See **Falciform bone**.—**O. femoris**. See **FEMUR**.—**O. fibreux** (Fr.). See **Membrane bones**.—**O. fondamentale** (Fr.). The sacral bone called as forming the base of the vertebral column. [A, 385 (a, 48).]—**O. fonticulaire posterius**. A Wormian bone in the posterior fontanelle. [L, 332.]—**O. foraminulentum**. See **Ethmoid bone**.—**O. frontale**. See **Frontal bone**.—**O. frontale anterius**. 1. See **Anterior frontal bone**. 2. That portion of the primordial frontal bone which is developed in the region of the zygoma.—**O. frontis**. See **Frontal bone**.—**O. frontoparietale**. See **Fronto-parietal bone**.—**O. furcatorium**, **O. furcatum**, **O. furculare**. See **CLAVICLE** (1st def.).—**O. grandinotum**. The cuboid bone; so called from its haistone-like shape. [A, 332.]—**O. gutturis**. See **Hyal bone**.—**O. hamatum**. See **Unciform bone**.—**O. humerale faciel**. See **Labial bone**.—**O. humeri**. See **Humerus** (2d def.).—**O. hyoide-faciale**. The entopterygoid and pterygoid bones. [L, 14.]—**O. hyoides**, **O. hyoideum**. See **Hyoid bone**.—**O. hyoideus**. See **Hyoid bone**.—**O. ilei**, **O. ileum**, **O. iliacum**, **O. iliaque** (Fr.), **O. ilii**. See **ILIUM** (1st def.).—**O. Incæ**. See **Bone of the Incas**.—**O. incisif** (Fr.), **O. incisivum**, **O. incisurum**. The intermaxillary bone.—**O. infraorbitale**. See **Infra-orbital bone**.—**Ossa innominata**. The cuneiform bones of the foot. [L, 349.]—**O. innominatum**, **O. innominé** (Fr.). 1. See **Innominate bone**. 2. See **ILIUM** (1st def.). 3. In the perch, the ento-sphenoid bone. [L, 14.]—**Ossa intercalaria**. See **Wormian bones**.—**O. interpterygoides**. See **Interpterygoid bones**.—**O. interglossum**. See **Glossohyal bone** (1st def.).—**Ossa intermaxillare**. See **Intermaxillary bone**.—**Ossa internasalia**. See **Ossa prenasalia**.—**O. interparietale**. 1. See **Interparietal bone**. 2. The squamous portion of the temporal bone when not united to the other portions of the bone. [L, 332.]—**O. interparietale proprium**. A Wormian bone in the posterior portion of the sagittal suture of the skull. [L, 332.]—**Ossa interspinalis**. See **Interspinous bones**.—**O. ischii**. See **ISCHIUM**.—**O. itnides**, **O. itnides**. See **Ethmoid bone**.—**O. japonicum**. See **O. zygomaticum superius**.—**O. jugale**. 1. See **Zygoma**. 2. See **Jugal bone**.—**O. juguli**. See **CLAVICLE** (1st def.).—**O. labiale**. See **Labial bone**.—**O. lacrimale**. See **Lacrymal bone**.—**O. lacrimale accessorium** (seu anterius). Ger., *Nebenthänenbein*. An ossicle near the upper portion of the lacrymal crest of the lacrymal bone. [L, 332.]—**O. lacrimale externum** (seu laterale). Ger., *äusserer Thränenbein*. An ossicle in the lacrymal groove of the lacrymal bone. [L, 332.]—**O. lacrimale posterius**. A small nodule of bone occasionally separated from the anterior portion of the orbital plate of the ethmoid bone. [L, 332.]—**O. lacrimopalatinum**. A bone formed in some animals by the fusion of the lacrymal and palate bones. [L, 221.]—**O. lambdoideus**. See **Interparietal bone** (1st def.).—**Ossa lata**. See **Flat bones**.—**O. laterale**. See **Parietal bone**.—**Ossa lateralia lingualla**. See **Hypobranchial bones**.—**O. latum**. See **SACRUM**.—**O. latum humeri** (seu scapularium). See **SCAPULA**.—**O. lentiforme**. 1. See **Orbicular bone**. 2. See **Lenticular process of the incus**.—**O. lentiforme** (Fr.). See **Pisiform bone**.—**O. linguae**, **O. linguale**. See **Glossohyal bone**.—**O. linguale medium**. See **Basihyal bone** (1st def.).—**O. linguale pisiforme** (seu superius). See **Cerato-hyal bone** (1st def.).—**O. lithoides**. The petrous portion of the temporal bone.—**Ossa longa**, **O. longa** (Fr.). See **Long bones**.—**O. lunatum**. See **Semilunar bone**.—**O. magnum**. Ger., *Kopfbein, köpfiges Bein*. The largest of the bones of the carpus. Its

proximal extremity is rounded, its distal extremity rectangular, and its shortest diameter is across the carpus. The anterior surface is narrower than the posterior, and the upper extremity or head is separated by an anterior and a posterior depression from the rest of bone. It lies in the second row of the carpus, being the third bone from the radial side of the hand, and articulates with the scaphoid, trapezoid, semilunar, unctiform, and second, third, and fourth metacarpal bones. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—*O. malare*. See *Malar* bone.—*O. malleum* referens. See *MALLEUS* (2d def.).—*O. mandibularum superius*. See *Superior MAXILLA*.—*Ossa marsupialia*, *O. marsupiaux* (Fr.). See *Marsupial* BONES.—*O. mastoideum*. See *Mastoid* bone.—*O. maxillare*. See *Jaw*.—*O. maxillare superioris*. See *Superior MAXILLA*.—*O. maxillare*. Fr., *o. maxillaire*. See *Jaw*.—*O. maxillare inferius*. See *Inferior MAXILLA*.—*O. maxillare secundum*. See *Malar* bone.—*O. maxillare superius*. See *Superior MAXILLA*.—*O. maxillo-temporale*. See *O. zygomaticum inferius*.—*O. mediatino-faciale*. See *VOMER*.—*O. memorie*. See *Occipital* bone.—*O. metacarpum digiti annularis*. The metacarpal bone of the ring finger. [L. 332.]—*O. metacarpum digiti articularis*. The metacarpal bone of the little finger. [L. 332.]—*O. metacarpum digiti medii*. The metacarpal bone of the middle finger. [L. 332.]—*O. metacarpum indicis*. The metacarpal bone of the index finger. [L. 332.]—*O. metacarpum pollicis* (see *primum*). The metacarpal bone of the thumb. [L. 332.]—*Ossa metacarpi*. See *Metacarpal* BONES.—*O. metacarpi digiti medii*. The metacarpal bone of the middle finger. [L. 332.]—*O. metacarpi pollicis* (see *primum*). The metacarpal bone of the thumb. [L. 332.]—*O. metacarpi quartum*. See *O. metacarpum digiti annularis*.—*O. metacarpi quintum*. See *O. metacarpum digiti articularis*.—*O. metacarpi secundum*. See *O. metacarpum indicis*.—*O. metacarpi tertium*. See *O. metacarpum digiti medii*.—*O. metatarsum hallucis*. See *O. metatarsi primum*.—*Ossa metatarsi*. The metatarsal bones.—*O. metatarsi primum*. The metatarsal bone of the great toe. [L. 332.]—*O. metatarsi quartum*. The metatarsal bone of the fourth toe. [L. 332.]—*O. metatarsi quintum*. The metatarsal bone of the little toe. [L. 332.]—*O. metatarsi secundum*. The metatarsal bone of the second toe. [L. 332.]—*O. metatarsi tertium*. The metatarsal bone of the third toe. [L. 332.]—*Ossa mixta*. Fr., *o. mixtes*. See *Irregular* BONES.—*O. multangulum secundum*. See *O. corpi centrale*.—*O. multangulum majus*. See *Trapezium*.—*O. multangulum minus*. See *Trapezoid* bone.—*O. multiformis*. See *Sphenoid* bone.—*Ossa multiformia*. See *Irregular* BONES.—*O. mystaceum*. In fishes, the superior maxilla. [L.]—*O. nasale*, *O. nasi*. See *Nasal* bone.—*O. naviculare*. See *Scaphoid* bone.—*O. naviculare accessorium*. An ossicle sometimes articulating with the posterior end of the tuberosity of the scaphoid bone of the foot. [L. 332.]—*O. occipitale*. See *Occipital* bone.—*O. occipitale basilare*. See *Basioccipital* bone.—*O. occipitale externum*. See *Exoccipital* bone.—*O. occipitale inferius*. See *Basioccipital* bone.—*O. occipitale laterale*. 1. See *Epiotic* bone. 2. See *Exoccipital* bone.—*O. occipitale superius*. See *Supraoccipital* bone.—*O. occipitis*. See *Occipital* bone.—*O. odontoidium*. 1. The odontoid process of the atlas. [L. 332.]—2. See *Odontoid* bone.—*O. operculare* (Fr.). See *Opercular* bone.—*O. orbiculare*. 1. See *Orbicular* bone. 2. See *Pisiform* bone. 3. See *Lenticular PROCESS of the incus*.—*O. orbiculare Sylvii*. See *Lenticular PROCESS of the incus*.—*O. orbitale*. See *O. zygomaticum superius*.—*O. orbitosphenoidale*. See *Orbitosphenoid* bone.—*O. otosphénal* (Fr.). See *Basioccipital* bone.—*O. palatinum*. See *Palatine* bone.—*O. parietale*. See *Ethmoid* bone.—*O. parietale*. See *Parietal* bone.—*O. parietale inferius*. See *Temporal* bone.—*O. patellare*. See *PATELLA*.—*O. paxillare*. See *Sphenoid* bone.—*O. pectinis*. See *O. pubis*.—*O. pectoris*. See *STERNUM*.—*O. pedis*. See *Pedal* bone.—*O. pelvis* (Fr.). *Ossa pelvis*. See *Pelvic* BONES.—*O. pelvis laterale*. 1. See *ILium* (1st def.). 2. See *Innominate* bone.—*O. penis*. See *O. petreus*.—*O. petreus*. See *Petrosal* bone.—*O. petromastoideum*. See *Petiotic* bone.—*O. pétrosal* (Fr.). See *Petrosal* bone.—*O. petroso-mastoideum*. See *Petiotic* bone.—*O. petrosus*. See *Petrosal* bone.—*Ossa pharyngea inferiora*. See *Hypopharyngeal* BONES.—*Ossa pharyngea superiora*. See *Superior pharyngeal* BONES.—*O. pierreux* (Fr.). See *Petrosal* bone (1st def.).—*O. pisiforme*. See *Pisiform* bone.—*Ossa plana*. See *Flat* bones.—*O. planum*. Ger., *papiernes Bein*. A thin smooth lamina of bone on the external aspect of each lateral mass of the ethmoid bone. [C.]—*O. plats* (Fr.). See *Flat* bones.—*O. prénasale*. See *Prenasal* bone.—*Ossa prénasalia*. Ossicles uniting the upper anterior portion of the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone with the nasal bone. [L. 332.]—*O. premaxillare*. See *Intermaxillary* bone.—*O. prètypique* (Fr.). See *Metapterygoid* bone.—*O. Priapi*. See *Penial* bone.—*O. procoracoidium*. See *Procoracoid* bone.—*O. ptéreal* (Fr.). 1. See *Sphenoid* bone. 2. Of G. St.-Hilaire, see *Alisphenoid* bone.—*O. pterygoideum*. 1. See *Pterygoid* bone. 2. See *Entopterygoid* bone.—*O. pubis*. Ger., *Schambein*, *Schlossbein*, *Schoosbein*. The bone which, although united in early life, and some times external to ilium and ischium, forms the pelvis. It is of an irregular shape, and is divided into a body or horizontal ramus, an ascending ramus, and a descending ramus. The outer extremity of the body forms about one fifth of the acetabulum, and the inner unites in the middle line with the corresponding portion of the bone of the opposite side, forming the symphysis pubis. The junction of the articulating and superior surfaces is termed the angle, and some times external to this is a tubercle, projecting forward, the portion between the two being the spine. The portion of the bone which descends downward and outward from the body to unite with the ischium forms the descending ramus, and that passing backward to unite with the ilium and ischium in the acetabulum forms the ascending ramus. On the upper surface is the commencement of the ilio-pectineal line. The descending ramus unites with the ascending ramus of

the ischium to form the inner and lower part of the obturator foramen. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—*O. pubis faciei*. The interopercular, opercular, preopercular, and subopercular bones. [L. 14.]—*O. pubo-ischiadicum*. See *Pubio-ischiadic* bone.—*O. pudicum*. See *Malar* bone.—*O. pyramidalis*. See *Pyramidal* bone.—*O. quadratojugale*. See *Quadrato-jugal* bone.—*O. quadratum*. 1. See *Quadrato* bone. 2. See *O. fonticula posterioris*.—*O. quadrilaterum*. See *ASTRAGALUS* (3d def.).—*O. radiale*. See *RADIUS* (2d def.).—*O. radiale faciei*. See *Intermaxillary* bone.—*O. raphogemina ossis petrosi*. A Wormian bone in the fissura petro-basilaris. [L.]—*O. rhomboides*. See *Trapezium*.—*Ossa Rioli*. See *Ossa Cortesi*.—*O. rotundum*. See *Pisiform* bone.—*O. sacrum*. See *SACRUM*.—*O. sagittale*. See *O. interparietale* (3d def.).—*O. scaphoideum*. See *Scaphoid* bone.—*O. scleroticaux* (Fr.). See *Sclerotal* bones.—*O. scutiforme*. The patella. [Bartholinus, quoted by F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.]—*O. secundum hyoideo-faciale* (Spix). See *Palate* bone (1st def.).—*O. sedentarium*. The seat bone. See *ISCHIIUM*.—*O. semilunare*. See *Semilunar* bone.—*O. splanis*. See under *SEPIA*.—*Ossa sesamoides*. See *Sesamoid* bones.—*O. sincipitis*. See *Parietal* bone.—*O. sous-coracoidien* (Rambaud and Renault) (Fr.). The upper part of the wall of the glenoid cavity. [A. 8.]—*O. sous-ethmoïdal* (Fr.). See *Inferior turbinate* bone.—*O. sous-orbitale* (Fr.). See *Suborbital* bone.—*O. sphenoideum*, *O. sphenoidale*. See *Sphenoid* bone.—*O. sphenoidale anterius*. Ger., *vorderes Keilbein*. See *Presphenoid* bone.—*O. sphenoidale posterius*. See *Posterior sphenoid* bone.—*Ossa sphenoides tarsi*. The external, middle, and internal cuneiform bones (q. v.).—*O. sphenoidium*. See *Sphenoid* bone.—*O. sphenoidum anterius*. See *Presphenoid* bone.—*O. sphenoidum basilare* (see *posterius*). See *Basisphenoid* bone.—*O. spheno-occipitale*. See *Basilar* bone (1st def.).—*O. spongiosa*. See *Spongy* bones.—*O. spongiosum superius*. See *Inferior spongy* bone.—*O. spongiosum inferius*. See *Inferior spongy* bone.—*O. squamosal* (Fr.). See *O. interparietale* (3d def.).—*O. squamosal* bone.—*O. squamosum*. See *Squamosal* bone.—*O. styloide* (Fr.). See *Stylo-hyal* bone.—*O. suborbitale*. 1. See *Suborbital* bone. 2. In the pl., *ossa suborbitalia*, see *Infra-orbital* bones.—*O. subrotundum*. See *Pisiform* bone.—*O. supracapitale*, *O. supracapillare*. See *Superior MAXILLA*.—*O. supra-occipitale*. See *Supraoccipital* bone.—*O. suprasternale*. See *Suprasternal* bone.—*O. surangular* (Fr.). See *Supra-angular* bone.—*O. surorbitaire* (Fr.). See *Surorbital* (Fr.). See *Supra-orbital* bone.—*O. surscapulaire* (Fr.). See *Supra-scapular* bone.—*O. surtemporal* (Fr.). See *Supratemporal* bone.—*Ossa suturarium*. See *Wormian* bones.—*O. Sylvii*. See *Lenticular PROCESS of the incus*.—*O. symplecticum*. See *Symmetrical* bones.—*O. symplecticum*. See *Symplectic* bone.—*O. sincipitis*. See *Parietal* bone.—*O. talare*. See *ASTRAGALUS* (3d def.).—*O. tali*. See *CALCANEUM*.—*O. tarsale primum*. See *Internal cuneiform* bone.—*O. tarsale quartum*. See *Cuboid* bone.—*O. tarsale secundum*. See *Middle cuneiform* bone.—*O. tarsale tertium*. See *External cuneiform* bone.—*Ossa tarsi*. See *Tarsal* bones.—*O. tarsi secundaria*. The second row of tarsal bones. [L.]—*O. temporal* (Fr.). See *Temporal* bone.—*O. temporale*. See *Hymandibular* bone.—*O. temporis*, *O. temporum*. See *Temporal* bone.—*O. terminale*. See *Nasal* bone (2d def.).—*Ossa terna digitorum*. The phalanges of the hand. [L. 349.]—*O. tessere*. See *ASTRAGALUS* (3d def.).—*O. tetragonum*. See *Parietal* bone.—*O. thyreoideo-faciale*. See *Presphenoid* bone.—*O. tibiale*. See *Tibia*.—*O. trapèze* (Fr.). See *Trapezoid* bone in fishes. [L. 207.]—*O. trapèze* (Fr.). See *Trapezium*.—*O. trapezoides*, *O. trapezoideum*. 1. See *Trapezoid* bone. 2. See *Trapezium*.—*O. triangulare*. See *Pyramidal* bone.—*O. tribasilaris* (Virchow). See *Basilar* bone (1st def.).—*O. triquetrum*. Fr., *o. triquetre*. 1. See *Pyramidal* bone. 2. See *Interparietale* (3d def.). 3. In the pl., *ossa triquetra*, see *Wormian* bones.—*O. triquetrum squamæ* (occipitalis). See *O. interparietale* (3d def.).—*Ossa tubulosa*. See *Long* bones.—*O. turbinal* (Fr.). *O. turbinatum inferius*. See *Inferior turbinate* bone.—*O. tympanal* (Fr.). See *Tympanic* bone.—*O. tympani*. See *Metapterygoid* bone and *Tympanic* bone.—*O. tympanicum*. See *Metapterygoid* bone.—*O. ulnare* (Fr.). See *Pyramidal* bone.—*O. ulnare faciei*. See *Superior MAXILLA*.—*O. unciniforme*, *O. uncinatum*. See *Unciform* bone.—*O. undecimum maxillæ superioris*. See *VOMER*.—*O. ungulis*. See *Lacrymal* bone.—*Ossa usta alba* (Lat., Fr. Cod.). See *O. calcinæ*.—*Ossa usta preparata*. See *CORNU CERVI* used.—*O. ustum* (Br. Ph.). Bone ash. [B.] Cf. *O. calcinæ*.—*O. varium*. See *Cuboid* bone.—*O. verticillatus*. The cross bone; an old term for the parietal bone.—*O. vesiforme*. See *Sphenoid* bone.—*O. vomeris*. See *VOMER*.—*Ossa wormiana*, *O. wormiens* (Fr.). See *Wormian* bones.—*O. ypsiloides*. See *Hyoïd* bone.—*O. zygomaticum*. Of Hallman, see *Malar* bone.—*O. zygomaticum accessorium*. See *O. zygomaticum superius*.—*O. zygomaticum anterius*. See *Malar* bone.—*O. zygomaticum inferius* (see *proprium*). The inferior portions into which the malar bone is sometimes divided by a horizontal suture. [L. 332.]—*O. zygomaticum superius*. The superior of the two portions into which the malar bone is sometimes divided by a horizontal suture. [L. 332.]—*Phosphate des os*. [Fr. Cod.] Bone-phosphate; normal calcium orthophosphate. [B.]

OS (Lat., n. n. O's(os). Gen., *-oris*. The mouth; an orifice. [A. 35.]—*Ab ore*. By the mouth (said of an unnatural form of the indigestion, or of medicine to be so taken). [Horand, "Lyon méd.," Nov. 4, 1885, p. 279; L.]—*Clinical o. uteri*, *Mechanical o. uteri*. Of Ebell, the ring of Bandl.—*O. ani*. See *Anal* orifice.—*O. externum*. See *Ostium vaginæ*.—*O. genitale*. See *CLEFT of the vulva*.—*O. internum* (*uteri*). See *O. uteri internum*.—*O. tincæ*. 1. See *O. uteri*. 2. See *O. uteri externum*.—*O. uteri*. Fr., *museau de tanche*. Ger., *Muttermund*. See *O. uteri externum* and *O. uteri internum*, especially the for-

mer.—O. uteri externum. Fr. *orifice externe du col utérin.* Ger., *düsserer (unterer) Muttermund, Muttermundsöffnung.* Syn.: *o. tincae, ostium* (seu *orificum*) *uteri externum.* The transverse external opening of the cervical canal of the uterus. It is bounded anteriorly and posteriorly by two thick lips, the posterior of which is the thinner and longer. In nulliparae they are smooth, but in those who have borne children they are usually slightly rugose or fissured. [L.]—**O. uteri internum.** Fr. *orifice interne du col utérin.* Ger., *innerer Muttermund.* The circular, internal, somewhat constricted opening of the cervical canal into the cavity of the uterus. Some writers think it best to restrict the term to the non-gravid uterus. [Lahs, "Arch. f. Gyn.," xxiii, 2; "Med. Times and Gaz.," Apr. 11, 1885, p. 490.] See also **RING of Bandl**.—**O. vaginae.** See **Ostium vaginae**.—**Tortura oris.** 1. Trifacial neuralgia. 2. A spasmodic contraction of the muscles on one side of the mouth. [B, 117; L.] Cf. **SPASMUS cynicus** and **RISUS sardonius**.—**True o. internum.** See **RING of Bandl**.

OSANI, n. See **LONCHOCARPUS sericeus**.

OSBECKIA (Lat.), n. f. *O's-be'k'i-a*. Fr., *osbeck, osbeckie*. A genus of melastomaceous herbs or shrubs. The *Osbeckia* of De Candolle are a tribe and the *Osbeckieae* of Reichenbach a section of the *Metastomateae*. [B, 42, 191, 170 (a, 35).]—**O. aspera.** The *chata-phookita* of the Bengalees. The fruit is edible, and in Java the leaves are used, in infusion, in the treatment of angina. [B, 172, 267 (a, 35).]—**O. chinensis, O. decora, O. glabrata.** A Chinese species. The branches and emollient leaves are employed in colic and externally in cataplasms. [B, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**O. octandra, O. polycephala, O. virgata.** An astringent species, used in aphthae and angina. [B, 267 (a, 35).]—**O. wrightiana.** A species the leaves of which are used in stomatitis and enteritis. [B, 267 (a, 35).]

OSCEDO (Lat.), n. f. *O's-se(ka)'do*. Gen., *-ced'inis*. From *oscitare*, to gape. Gr., *χαρμωδία*. See **CHASMA** (1st def.) and **YAWNING**.

OSCHEMATEDEMA (Lat.), **OSCHEMCEDEMA** (Lat.), n's n. *O's-ke'm(ch'a)s'e-m*, *-at't(a)t*-e²-d(*o*-e²-d)-e(a)'ma², *o's-ke'm-(ch'a)s'e-m)-ed*(*o*-e²-d)-e(a)'ma². Gen., *-em'atos (-atis)*. From *oschē*, the scrotum, *αἷμα*, blood, and *οἰδημα*, oedema. An effusion of blood into the scrotum. [E.]

OSCHEITIS (Lat.), n. f. *O's-ke'(ch'a)s'e)-i(e)'tis*. Gen., *-it'idōs (-idis)*. From *oschē*, the scrotum. Fr., *oschétie*, 1. Inflammation of the scrotum. [E.] 2. See **ORCHITIS**.

OSCHELEPHANTIASIS (Lat.), n. f. *O'sk(o'sch'2)-e²-l-e²-fa²nt(fa'nt)-i²-a(a²)'si's*. Gen., *-as'eos (-as'is)*. From *oschē*, the scrotum, and *ελεφαντίασις*, elephantiasis. Fr., *oschéléphantiasis*. Elephantiasis of the scrotum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OSCHEOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. *O'sk(o'sch'2)-e²-o(o's)-ka²r-si²nt(ki²n)-om'a²*. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From *oschē*, the scrotum, and *καρκίνωμα*, a cancer. See **CHIMNEY-SWEEPS' CANCER**.

OSCHOCOELE (Lat.), n. f. *O'sk(o'sch'2)-e²-o(o's)-se(ka)'le(la)*. In Eng., *o'sch'2-o-sel*. Gen., *-cel'es*. From *oschē*, the scrotum, and *κύημα*, a tumor. See **ORCHIOCLE**.—**O. aquosa.** See **HYDROSCHOCOELE**.—**O. cruenta.** See **HÆMATOCOELE**.—**O. fluctuans.** See **PHYSCOELE** (3d def.).—**O. hydatidosa.** See **HYDATIDOCOELE**.—**O. oedematosa.** See **EDEMATOSCHOCOELE**.—**O. sanguinea.** See **HÆMATOCOELE**.—**O. seminialis.** See **Seminal cyst**.—**O. urinalis.** See **UROCOELE**.—**O. varicosa.** See **VARICOELE**.

OSCHOCALASIS (Lat.), n. f. *O'sk(o'sch'2)-e²-o(o's)-ka²l-(ch'a²l)'a²s(a's)-i's*. Gen., *-as'eos (-chal'asis)*. From *oschē*, the scrotum, and *χάλασις*, a loosening. Fr., *oschéalasie*. Ger., *Oschalasis*. 1. Hypertrophy of the areolar tissue of the scrotum. 2. A pendulous scrotum. [E, G.]

OSCHEOLITHOS (Lat.), n. m. *O'sk(o'sch'2)-e²-o²-l'i²t(h)-o's*. From *oschē*, the scrotum, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *oschéolithe*. A stony concretion in or on the scrotum. [E, 24.]

OSCHÉOME (Fr.), n. *O's-ka-om*. From *oschē*, the scrotum. See **OSCHONCUS**.

OSCHEON (Lat.), n. n. *O'sk(o'sch'2)-e²-o²n*. Gr., *ὄσχεον*. See **SCROTUM**.

OSCHEONCUS (Lat.), **OSCHEOPHYMA** (Lat.), n's m. and n. *O'sk(o'sch'2)-e²-o²n'k'u's(u's)*, *-o(o's)-f(i'u)'ma²*. Gen., *-om'ci, -phy'm'atos (-atis)*. From *oschē*, the scrotum, and *γκῶς*, a tumor, or *ὄψμα*, a growth. Fr., *oschéoncle*. Ger., *Hodensackgeschwulst*. A tumor of the scrotum, especially elephantiasis of the scrotum. [E.]

OSCHEOPLASTY, n. *O'sk'e²-o-pla'st'i²*. From *oschē*, the scrotum, and *πλαστέω*, to mold. Fr., *oschéoplastie*. Ger., *Hodensackneubildung, Oscheoplastik*. The plastic surgery of the scrotum. [E.]

OSCHEOPYEDEMA (Lat.), n. n. *O'sk(o'sch'2)-e²-o(o's)-pi-(pu')-e²-d(*o*-e²-d)-e(a)'ma²*. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis)*. From *oschē*, the scrotum, *πύον*, pus, and *οἰδημα*, oedema. Purulent infiltration of the scrotum. [E.]

OSCHEOS (Lat.), n. m. *O'sk(o'sch'2)-e²-o's*. Gr., *ὄσχεος*. See **SCROTUM**.

OSCHOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. *O'sk(o'sch'2)-o(o's)-ka²r-si²nt(ki²n)-o'm'a²*. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. See **OSCHEOCARCINOMA**, and for other words in *Oschē*, see the corresponding words in *Oschē*.

OSCHURCEDEMA (Lat.), n. n. *O'sk(o'sch'2)-u²r(ur)-e²-d(*o*-e²-d)-e(a)'ma²*. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis)*. From *oschē*, the scrotum, *ὄσφον*, urine, and *οἰδημα*, oedema. Ger., *Hodensackschürmōdem*. Infiltration of urine into the scrotum. [E.]

OSCHYDROEDEMA (Lat.), n. n. *O'sk(o'sch'2)-id(u'd)-re²-d-(ro'-e²-d)-e(a)'ma²*. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis)*. From *oschē*, the scrotum, *ὄσφον*, water, and *οἰδημα*, oedema. (Edema of the scrotum. [E.]

OSCILLARIA (Lat.), n. f. *O's-si²l(ki²l)-la(la)'ri²-a²*. From *oscillare*, to swing. Fr., *oscillaire*. The typical genus of the Oscil-

lariaceae (Fr., *oscillariaceae*; Ger., *Oscillarien*), which are a division of the *Cyanophyceae*, consisting of filamentous organisms composed of compactly arranged rows of cells separated by delicate transverse partitions. They occur in ponds, ditches, etc. The *Oscillariaceae* of Bory are a tribe of the *Arthrodoceae*. The *Oscillariaceae* of Meneghini are the same. The *Oscillariaceae* of Kützinger comprise the *Oscillariaceae*, *Nostocaceae*, etc. [B, 19, 38, 121, 291 (a, 35).]—**O. alba, O. dulcis.** See **BEGGIATO ALBA**.—**O. malariae.** A species found by Laveran in the blood of persons affected with malarial disease. [Richord, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," Mar. 15, 1882, p. 211.]—**O. tigrina.** See **BEGGIATO tigrina**.

OSCILLATION, n. *O's-l'i'a'shu'n*. Lat., *oscillatio* (from *oscillare*, to swing). Fr., *o. Ger., O. Schwingung*. 1. A swinging motion. 2. Of Boerhaave, see **IRRITABILITY**. 3. Of Charcot, the series of spontaneous transfers following the first one in the practice of metalotherapy. [D, 71.]—**Consecutive o's.** Of Charcot, the transmission, under the influence of a magnet, of various hysterical impressions (e. g., of anaesthesia, paralysis, or contracture) from one side of the body to the other, leaving the side previously affected normal; or a loss of sensibility, muscular force, heat, etc., on the side of the body that is not paralyzed, accompanied by their reappearance at homologous points on the paralyzed side; also the transmission, under the same conditions, of similar nervous phenomena from one patient to another. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 12, 1887, p. 185 (a, 50); "Progr. méd.," Nov., 1879 (a, 34).]—**O's of the pulse.** Fr., *o's du pouls*. Ger., *Puls-schwingung*. The small secondary curves in a pulse-tracing which correspond to single heart-beats. [K.]—**O'sbewegung** (Ger.). The alternate advance and recession or flexion and extension of the foetal head in its passage through the parturient canal. [A, 91.]

OSCITANCY, OSCITATION, n's. *O's'i'ta'n-si², -i't-a'shu'n*. Lat., *oscitas, oscitatio* (from *oscitare*, to open the mouth wide). See **CHASMUS**.

OSCULANT, adj. *O'sk'u²-i²nt*. From *osculari*, to kiss. Inter-osculant, connecting two higher groups by characters common to both. [a, 35.]

OSCULATIO (Lat.), n. f. *O'sk-u²l(u²l)-a(a²)'shi²(ti²)-o*. Gen., *-on'is*. From *osculari*, to kiss. See **ANASTOMOSIS** (2d def.).

OSCULATORIUS (Lat.), adj. *O'sk-u²l(u²l)-a²t(a²)-or'i²-u's* (u's). From *osculari*, to kiss. Fr., *osculatoire*. Concerned in kissing; as a n., see **ORIBICULARIS oris**. [L.]

OSCLUM (Lat.), n. n. *O'sk'u²l(u²l)-u'm(u'm)*. Dim. of *os*, the mouth. Lit., a little mouth. 1. The opening into the hypophysis cerebri. [I, 3.] 2. See **EXHALANT APERTURE**.

OSEILLE (Fr.), n. *O-ze'l'y*. See **ACETOSA** (1st def.) and **DOCK**.—**Eau d'o., Hydrolat d'o.** A preparation made by distilling 8 parts of a mixture of 2 of sorrel with 15 of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**O. de bucheron.** The *Oxalis acetosella*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**O. de Guinée.** See **HIBISCUS sabdariffa**.—**O. longue, O. ordinaire.** The *Rumex acetosa*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**O. sauvage.** 1. The *Begonia macroptera* and other species of *Begonia*. 2. The *Rumex acetosa*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Salt d'o.** See **SALT of sorrel**.—**Sirap d'o.** A preparation made by boiling 20 parts of purified sorrel-juice with 32 of sugar to the consistence of a syrup. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tisane d'o. composée** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *tisane de bouillon blanc* [Fr. Cod.], *bouillon aux herbes*. A preparation made by boiling 40 parts of sorrel-leaves and 20 of lettuce with 1,000 of water, adding 2 of salt and 5 of butter, and straining. Sometimes the decoction contains also 10 parts of cerefolium-leaves. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

OSEUS (Lat.), n. m. *Os'e-u's(u's)*. A corruption of *osceos*, the scrotum. Of Paracelsus, the scrotum. [H.]

OSHA, n. In New Mexico, the root of an unknown umbelliferous plant, probably a species of *Pedicularis*. [B, 66.]

OSHAIC ACID, n. *O'sh-a'i'k*. An organic acid, allied to angelic acid, derived from osha. [H. Haupt, Jr., "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Aug. 1, 1873, p. 347 (B, 66).]

OSMANTHUS (Lat.), n. f. *O's-ma'nth(ma'snth)u's(u's)*. A genus of *Oleaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**O. americana.** The American olive, devil-wood; a small tree growing from Virginia to Florida. [B, 34 (a, 35).]—**O. fragrans.** The fragrant olive; an aromatic evergreen shrub growing in China and Cochinchina. The leaves are used to adulterate tea. [B, 42 (a, 35).]

OSMATE, n. *O'z'mat*. Ger., *osmiumsaures Salz*. A salt of osmic acid. [B.]

OSMATIC, adj. *O'z-ma't'i'k*. From *osmā*, a sense of smell. Fr., *osmatique*. Having a well-developed rhinencephalon with a keen sense of smell. ["Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xxv, p. 106 (a, 32).]

OSMAZOME, n. *O'z-ma'zom*. From *osmā*, an odor, and *ζωμός*, broth. Fr., *osmazome*. Ger., *Osmazome*. An old name for a brown substance, soluble in water or diluted alcohol, obtained by extracting meat and other animal matter. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

OSME (Lat.), n. f. *Os'me(ma)*. Gen., *os'mes*. Gr., *ὀσμῆ*. An odor; also, the sense of smell.

OSMIAMIC ACID, n. *O'z-mi'a'm'i'k*. Fr., *acide osmiumique*. Ger., *Osmiumsäure*. A dibasic acid, $H_2Os_2N_2O_5$, formed by the action of ammonia on osmium tetroxide. [B, 3.]

OSMIATE, n. *O'z-mi'at*. Fr., *o. See Osmate*.

OSMIC, adj. *O'z-mi'k*. Fr., *osmique, osmieux*. Ger., *osmig*. Containing osmium as a hexad or an octad. According to the usage of some, the word in the former sense is replaced by *osmious*. [B.]—**O. acid.** Fr., *acide osmique*. Ger., *Osmiumsäure, Osmigsäure*. Osmium tetroxide; more strictly, an osmium hydride having the composition $OsO_4(OH)_2 = H_2OsO_5$, and acting as a dibasic acid. [B, 3.]

OSMICHLOIDE, n. $O_2^2-mi^2-klor^{12}d^{12}$. A compound of osmium trichloride with the chloride of another element or radicle. [B. 3.]

OSMIDROSI (Lat.), n. f. $O_2^2-mi^2(m)^2-dros^{12}a$. Gen., *-ros'eos* (-is). From *osmū*, an odor, and *idros*, perspiration. Fr., *osmidrose*. The excretion of sweat having a peculiar odor. [G.]

OSMIGSAURE (Ger.), n. *Osmeg-zoir-e*. See *Osmic acid*.

OSMIOCHLORIDE, n. $O_2^2-mi^2-o-klor^{12}d^{12}$. A compound of osmium trichloride, $OsCl_3$, with the chloride of another element or radicle. [B. 3.]

OSMIOCYANIC ACID, n. $O_2^2-mi^2-o-si-a^n^{12}k$. An octobasic crystalline acid, $H_8(Os_2(C_2N_3)_4)$. [B.]

OSMIOCYANIDE, n. $O_2^2-mi^2-o-si-a^n^{12}d^{12}$. A compound of osmium cyanide with the cyanide of another element or radicle; a salt of osmiocyanic acid. [B. 3.]

OSMIOS, adj. $O_2^2-mi^2-u^2s$. Ger., *osmig*. Containing osmium as a dyad, tetrad, or hexad radicle; in the last-mentioned sense often replaced by *osmic*. [B.]

OSMIRIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. $O_2^2-mi^2(me)^2-ri^2d^{12}u^2m(u^2m)$. A native crystalline alloy of osmium and iridium. [B. 3, 270 (a, 38).]

OSMITE, n. $O_2^2-mi^2$. An osmate.

OSMITOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. $O_2^2-mi^2-to^2ps^{12}a$. Gen., *-ops'eos* (-is). Fr., *osmitopse*. Ger., *Kampher-Masste*. Of Benthams and Hooker, a genus of composite shrubs; of Baillon, a section of the genus *Bupththalmum*. [B. 42, 121, 267 (a, 35).]—**Oil of** o. Fr., *huile d'osmitopside*. A yellowish-green essential oil of burning taste and sharp disagreeable odor, extracted from *O. asteriscoides*. Sp. gr., 0.931. [B. 38 (a, 14).]—**O. asteriscoides**, **O. camphorina**. Of Cassini, a South African shrub, used both internally and externally as a calefacient, sudorific, and stimulant. A strong spirit, *spiritus bellidis* (Fr., *essence osmitopsidis*), is distilled from it. [B. 42, 180, 267, 814 (a, 35).]

OSMIUM (Lat.), n. n. $O_2^2-mi^2-u^2m(u^2m)$. From *osmū*, an odor. Fr., o. A metallic element discovered by Tennant in 1804, associated in nature with platinum and iridium, and may be obtained in the form either of an amorphous powder or of hard bluish-white crystals which have not been fused at any temperature yet attainable. It is the heaviest body known, having a sp. gr. of 22.477. In composition it acts as a bivalent, quadrivalent, sextavalent, or octavalent radicle. According to Deville, o. is the most deadly poison known, a thousandth part of a grain, diffused through 100 cubic yards of air, being sufficient to poison all persons inhaling it; and no antidote known. Synon. Os; atomic weight, 184. [B. 3.] "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxiii, 317 (a, 50)."—**O. amide**. An orange-yellow, odorless, crystalline powder, OsO_2NH_2 , discovered by Freny. It colors all animal tissues at first brown and subsequently black. It is recommended in place of osmic acid for histological research. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xix, 211.]—**O. and ammonium chloride**. See *Ammonium osmichloride* and *Ammonium osmichloride*.—**O. chloride**. See *tetrachloride*, *O. trichloride*, *OSMICHLOIDE*, and *OSMIOCHLORIDE*.—**O. cyanide**. A dark-violet substance, $Os(CN)_2$. [B. 3.]—**O. dioxide**. A mass of coppery appearance, OsO_2 . [B. 3.]—**O. monoxide**. A dark-gray powder of the composition OsO . [B. 3.]—**O. oxide**. See *O. monoxide*, *O. sesquioxide*, *O. dioxide*, *O. trioxide*, and *O. tetroxide*.—**O. sature** (Ger.). See *Osmic acid*.—**O. sature** (Ger.). See *Liquor acidi osmici*.—**O. sesquioxide**. A substance, Os_2O_3 , forming a black powder or copper-colored scales. [B. 3.]—**O. sulphite**. A dark-blue substance, $OsSO_3$, capable of receiving a metallic polish. [B. 3.]—**O. tetrachloride**. A red substance, $OsCl_4$, forming with the chlorides of other metals double salts called *osmichlorides*. [B. 3.]—**O. tetrachloride**. A heavy, brown, copper-looking substance, $Os(OH)_4$. [B. 3.]—**O. tetroxide**. Ger., *Ueberosäure*. A substance, OsO_4 , usually called *osmic acid*, or *perosmic acid*, formed by the oxidation of metallic o. either in the air or in a current of steam. It forms transparent, shining, acicular crystals, which become of wax-like consistence on warming. It dissolves in water, forming a solution of caustic taste. It melts at a temperature below that of wax, and is very volatile, giving off, even at low temperatures, highly acrid, irritating vapors of powerful odor. Locally applied, it acts as a caustic. It has the property of staining fatty matters black, and is used as a reagent in microscopy for this purpose and also in examining the micro-organisms of drinking-water, as it kills them without altering their form. It has also been used internally in medicine, and hypodermically in neuralgia. [B. 3.] Wildermuth, "Berl. klin. Wehnschr.," No. 23, 1884. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxi, 251 (B).]—**O. trichloride**. A compound, Os_2Cl_3 . [B. 3.]—**O. trioxide**. A substance, OsO_3 . [B. 3.]—**Schwefeligsäures Oxydul** (Ger.). O. sulphite. [B. 3.]—**Spongy o.** O. obtained by the calcination of ammonium osmichloride, by reducing osmic acid by hydrogen, or by the action of zinc on the solution in hydrochloric acid; a spongy semi-metallic mass or black powder that assumes metallic lustre by rubbing. [B. 87 (a, 50).]

OSMODYSPIRRA (Lat.), n. f. $O_2^2-mo^2(m)^2-di^2s^{12}du^2s^{12}fo^{12}ri^2a^2$. From *osmō*, an odor, and *dyspnoia*, excessive puffing, or *osmodyspnoia*. Intolerance of one or more odors. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

OSMOLOGY, n. $O_2^2-mo^2-o-i^2j^2$. Lat., *osmologia* (from *osmū*, the sense of smell, and *lógos*, understanding). Fr., *osmologie*. See *OSPHRESIOLOGY*.

OSMOMETER, n. $O_2^2-mo^2-mi^2-e^2u^2r$. From *osmū*, the sense of smell, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *osmomètre*. An instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of smell.

OSMONOSLOGY, n. $O_2^2-mo^2-no^2-s-o^2l^2o^2j^2$. Lat., *osmonosologia* (from *osmū*, the sense of smell, *νόσος*, disease, and *lógos*, understanding). Fr., *osmonosologie*. Ger., *Geruchskrankheitenlehre*. The pathology of disorders of the sense of smell. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

OSMORRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. $O_2^2-mo^2-r-i^2(re)^2za^2$. From *osmū*, an odor, and *ρίζα*, a root. Fr., *osmorhiza*. Of Rafinesque, a genus of umbelliferous herbs of the *Aminaceae*. [B. 42 (a, 35).]—**O. longistylis**. Sweet cicely; a species growing in North American woods. The fleshy branching root, known as sweet or paregoric root, or sweet anise, has a pleasant spicy taste and yields by distillation a light-brownish or yellowish oil which solidifies at 3° C. to a crystalline mass resembling oil of anise, with which it is probably identical. It also contains a glucoside, a fatty body, fixed oil, resin, tannic acid, albumin, glucose, starch, and extractive. [B. 6, 34, 42 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxx (a, 50).]

OSMOSE, n. O_2^2-mos . Fr., o. Ger., o. See *OSMOSIS*.

OSMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $O_2^2-mos^{12}mos^{12}a$. Gen., *-os'eos* (-is). From *ωσμός*, a thrusting. Fr., *osmose*. Ger., *Osmose*. The transudation of fluids through a porous septum. If two fluids of different constitution and character are separated by a more or less porous organic membrane, each passes slowly through it and intermingles with the other. See *ENDOSMOSE* and *EXOSMOSE*. [a, 48.]

OSMOTIC, adj. $O_2^2-mo^2-i^2k$. Pertaining to osmosis. [a, 48.]

OSMUNDA (Lat.), n. f. $O_2^2-mu^2nd^2a^2$. Fr., *osmunde*. Ger., *Traubenfarn*. Flowering fern; a genus of ferns typical of the *Osmondaceae* (Fr., *osmondaceae*; Ger., *Osmondaceen*), which are a division of the *Filices*. The *Osmondaceae*, *Osmundinae*, and *Osmondineae* are the same. [B. 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**Extraction radicle osmundae**. See under *O. regalis*.—**Folia** (see *herba*) *osmundae*. The leaves of *Spiraea filipendula*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Medulla radicle osmundae**. See under *O. regalis*.—**O. cicutaria**. Fr., *osmonde ciculaire*, *herbe aux serpens*. A species found in Santo Domingo, where it is applied to snake-bites. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**O. lancea**. Fr., *osmonde dentée en scie*. A species found in the Antilles, where the whole plant is considered a stimulant and the root a purgative. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**O. regalis**. Fr., *osmonde (royale, ou fleurie)*, *fougère aquatique* (ou *royale, ou fleurie*). Ger., *königlicher Traubenfarn*, *Königsfarn*. Royal (or king-, or common flowering, or ditch-) fern, bog-onion, buckhorn-brake, herb Christopher, *Osmond* the Waterman; a species growing in meadows and swamps, with a procreant frond-tops, *fruit osmundae*, and the white pith of the root-stock, *medulla radicle osmundae*, formerly used as astrinents and vulneraries, and the root-stock was employed especially as a tannifuge and in scrofula, gout, hepatic diseases, colic, and rickets. More recently an extract of the root, *extractum radicle osmundae*, has been used in rickets. [B. 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. spectabilis**. Fr., *ansehnlicher Traubenfarn*. A North American species closely resembling *O. regalis*, of which it is probably a variety. The mucilaginous, bitter, astrigent root-stock is used in wasting diseases. [B. 249; B. 34, 180 (a, 35).]—**Radix osmundae**. 1. The root of *Spiraea filipendula*. 2. The rhizome of *O. regalis*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

OSOROR, n. An old term for opium. [B. 121 (a, 35).]

OSPEDALETTI (It.), n. $O_2^2-pa-da^2je^2te^2$. A winter resort on the Riviera, between Bordighera and San Remo. [A. 319 (a, 21).]

OSPHRADIUM (Lat.), n. n. $O_2^2-fra^2d(fra^2d)^2i^2u^2m$. Ger., *osphradium*. A small collection of cells in the *Gastropoda* believed to possess olfactory functions. [L.]

OSPHRESIA (Lat.), **OSPHRESIA** (Lat.), n. f. $O_2^2-fra^2(fra^2)^2-z^{12}(si^2)^2a^2$, *-fre(fra)^2z^{12}(si^2)^2a^2*. Ger., *osphresia*, *osphresie* (from *osphra-verba*, to smell). The faculty of smell. [L. 41 (a, 43).]

OSPHRESIOLOGY, n. $O_2^2-fre^2s-i^2-o^2l^2o^2j^2$. Lat., *osphresiology* (from *osphresis*, the sense of smell, and *lógos*, understanding). Fr., *osphresiology*. Ger., *Geruchlehre*, *Riechlehre*. The study of the odors given off from the body and from the excreta in their relations to disease. ["Med. News," June 20, 1885, p. 696.]

OSPHRESIS (Lat.), n. f. $O_2^2-fre^2(fra^2)^2si^2a^2$. Gen., *-phres'eos* (-phres'is). See *OSPHRESIA*.

OSPHRISTICS, n. sing. $O_2^2-fri^2st^2i^2ks$. Lat., *osphristica*. Fr., *osphristique*. Ger., *Gerucherscheitungslehre*. The science of the phenomena of smell. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

OSPHYALGEMIA (Lat.), **OSPHYALGIA** (Lat.), n. f. $O_2^2-fi^2(fu^2)^2a^2l^2(je^2ga)^2ma^2$, *-a^2l^2(a^2)^2ji^2(gi^2)^2a^2*. Gen., *-gen^2(atos)^2(-atis)*. From *osphū*, the loin, and *ἀλγος*, or *άλγος*, pain. See *COXALGIA*.

OSPHYARTHRIITIS (Lat.), n. f. $O_2^2-fi^2(fu^2)^2a^2rth^2ri^2e^2ti^2s$. Gen., *-thritidis* (-idis). From *osphū*, the loin, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. See *COXITIS*.

OSPHYARTHROCE (Lat.), n. f. $O_2^2-fi^2(fu^2)^2a^2rth^2ro^2k^2a^2$, *-se(ka)*. Gen., *-throc^2(aces)*. From *osphū*, the loin, *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *κακός*, evil. See *MORBUS COXARIUS*.

OSPHYITIS (Lat.), n. f. $O_2^2-fi^2(fu^2)^2i^2e^2ti^2s$. Gen., *-itidis* (-idis). See *COXITIS*.

OSPHYOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. $O_2^2-fi^2(fu^2)^2o^2l^2mi^2(mu^2)^2e^2l^2i^2e^2ti^2s$. Gen., *-itidis* (-idis). From *osphū*, the loin, and *μυελός*, marrow. Myelitis in the lumbar region. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

OSPHYRRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. $O_2^2-fu^2r(fu^2r)^2ru^2ma^2$. Gen., *-rheum^2(atos)^2(-atis)*. From *osphū*, the loin, and *ῥεύμα*, a rheum. Fr., *osphyrrheumatisme*. Rheumatism of the hip joint. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

OSPHYS (Lat.), n. f. $O_2^2-fi^2s(fu^2s)$. Gen., *-osphi^2(yos)*. Ger., *osphū*. The loin. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

OSPHYTIS (Lat.), n. f. $O_2^2-fi^2(fu^2)^2ti^2s$. Gen., *-phyt^2idos* (-idis). From *osphū*, the loin. See *COXITIS*.

OSSEIN, n. $O_2^2-e^2s^2i^2n$. From *os*, a bone. Fr., *osséine*. Ger., *O. Knochenmorpel* (1st def.), *Zahnknochenmorpel* (2d def.), *Knochenstoff*. 1. Bone cartilage; the organic base or matrix of bone. It is so abundant and so intimately connected with the inorganic bony matter that the form of the bone is preserved after the removal of the inorganic part by acid. It is converted into gelatin by boiling. 2. Dental cartilage; the organic base of the teeth. It seems precisely like the o. of bone, but perhaps slightly firmer. [J. 85, 42.]

OSSELET, n. $O^2s^2e^2$ -est. From *os*, a bone. Fr. o. 1. See **OSSEULUM**. 2. The small hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones. [C. 1.]—**O. styloide** (Fr.). See **Stylo-hyal bone**.

OSSEOUS, adj. $O^2s^2e^2$ -u's. Lat., *osseus* (from *os*, a bone). Fr., *osseux*. Ger., *knöchern*, *beinhart* (2d def.), *knochenhart* (2d def.). 1. See **BONY**. 2. Of bony hardness.

OSSICLE, n. $O^2s^2i^2k^1$. Lat., *ossiculum* (dim. of *os*, a bone). Fr., *ossicule*. Ger., *Knochenchen*, *Beinlein*. A small bone. [C.]—**Auditory o's**, *O's of the ear*. See **OSSEULA AUDITUS**.—**Prenasal o.** See **Prenasal bone**.

OSSEICULUM (Lat.), n. n. $O^2s^2i^2k^1u^2(u^1)$ -u'sm(u'tm). Dim. of *os*, a bone. Fr., *osselet*. Ger., *Stein* (2d def.), *Steinkern* (2d def.). 1. A small bone or bony body; also any hard structure of small size. [B. 28 (a. 27).] 2. A fruit in which the seed or kernel is incased in a hard, bony covering (putamen). [B. 1, 123 (a. 35).]—**OSSEICULA AUDITUS** (seu aurium). Fr., *osselets de l'oreille moyenne* (ou de l'ouïe). Ger., *Gehörknöchelchen*. See **INCUS**, **MALLEUS**, and **STAPES**.—**OSSEICULA BERTINI**. See **BONES OF BERTINI**.—**OSSEICULA CALCOIDEA**. The cuneiform bones of the foot. [L.]—**O. carpi supernumerarium**. Of Gruber, a small bone found in the carpo-metacarpal articulation between the unciform bone and the third metacarpal bone. [Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med., 1887, p. 549 (L.).]—**OSSEICULA EPACTALIA**. See **WORMIAN BONES**.—**O. hamuli**. Of Macalister, a separate bony nodule in the trochlea near the anterior border of the lacrimal groove. [Jour. of Anat. and Phys., xxiv, p. 351 (a. 50).]—**O. jugulare**. A small ossicle often found in the foramen lacerum posterius. [L. 332.]—**O. lenticulare** Sylvii, *O. ovale* (de Valsalva), *O. quartum*. See **OS LENTICULARE**.—**OSSEICULA RHAPHOGENIANTIA**. See **WORMIAN BONES**.—**OSSEICULA RIOLANI**. See **OSSA CORTESII**.—**O. semilunare** (Teichmeyer), *O. semilunatum*, *O. Sylvii*. See **OS LENTICULARE**.—**O. tegmenti tympani cuneiforme** (Gruber). An ossicle separated from the cuneiform process of the tegmen tympani. [L.]—**OSSEICULA TRITICEA**. The lesser cornua of the hyoid bone. [L.]—**OSSEICULA WORMIANA**. See **WORMIAN BONES**.

OSSEICULUS (Lat.), n. m. $O^2s^2i^2k^1u^2(u^1)$ -u's(u's). Dim. of *os*, a bone. Fr., *ossicule*. See **OSSEICULUM** (2d def.).

OSSEIFEROUS, adj. $O^2s^2i^2f^2e^2$ -u's. From *os*, a bone, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *ossifère*. Containing or yielding bone. [C.]

OSSEIFIC, adj. $O^2s^2i^2f^2i^2k$. From *os*, a bone, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *ossifique*. Pertaining to or capable of ossification. [J.]

OSSEIFICATIO (Lat.), n. f. $O^2s^2i^2f^2i^2k$ -a(a's)-sh'i^2(t'i^2)o. Gen., -u'i's. See **OSSEIFICATION**.—**O. testicularis**. See **ORCHISTOSIS**.

OSSEIFICATION, n. $O^2s^2i^2f^2i^2k$ -a'shu'sn. Lat., *ossificatio* (from *os*, a bone, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *ossification*. Ger., *Verknöcherung*. 1. The formation of bone. Cf. **OSTEOGENESIS**. 2. Change into a bony substance. [C.]—**Accidental o.** A term incorrectly applied to calcareous degeneration. [a. 34.]—**Intermembranous o.** See **INTRAMEMBRANOUS o.**—**Intracartilaginous o.** Lat., *ossificatio a cartilagine*. Ger., *intracartilaginöse Knochenbildung* (oder *Verknöcherung*). O. from temporary cartilage, the cartilage becoming at first partly calcified and then absorbed by osteoclasts (ist. def.) as the formation of the true bone proceeds from the investing periosteum. [A. 319 (a. 34).] Cf. **INTRAMEMBRANOUS o.**—**Intramembranous o.** Lat., *ossificatio a membrana*. Ger., *intermembranöse Knochenbildung*. 1. The development of bone in connective tissue, without any intermediate formation of cartilage, by the outward growth from the centre of o. of osteogenic fibres around and upon which are arranged the osteoblasts which deposit the bone. [C. 1.] 2. O. within a membranous sac.—**O. directe** (Fr.). See **PERIOSTEAL o.**—**O. of permanent cartilage**. The formation of osteoblasts in permanent hyaline cartilage; it must not be confounded with calcareous or uratic deposits in the cartilage. [a. 34.]—**O. of the choroid**. The formation of bone in the corpus vitreum or, more rarely, in the stroma of the choroid, in consequence of long-continued chorioiditis. [F.]—**O'sgrube** (Ger.). See **ENOCHE D'O.**—**O'spunkt** (Ger.). See **CENTRE OF o.**—**Periosteal o.** Fr., *o. directe* (ou *periostique*). Ger., *periostale Knochenbildung*. O. in the osteogenetic layer of the periosteum. [J.] See **OSTEOGENESIS**.—**Senile o.** A term incorrectly applied to vascular and interstitial calcareous degeneration occurring in old persons. [a. 34.]—**Subperiosteal o.** The projection of osteoblasts from bone into the layer of round or polygonal cells beneath the periosteum. It is identical in character with that observed in the second stage of o. from cartilage. [Cornil and Ranvier (a. 34).]

OSSEIFIED, adj. $O^2s^2i^2f^2i^2d$. From *os*, a bone, and *facere*, to make. Converted into bone; changed from soft material so as to have the hardness of bone; united by bone. [I. L. 343.]

OSSEIFLUE, adj. $O^2s^2i^2f^2i^2u^2$ -e'snt. From *os*, a bone, and *fluere*, to flow. Fr., *o.* Proceeding from or constituting a process involving the disappearance of bone as if by melting away. See **O. ABSCESS**.

OSSEIFYING, adj. $O^2s^2i^2f^2i^2n^2$. See **OSSEIFIC**.

OSSEIVOROUS, adj. $O^2s^2i^2v^2o^2$ -u's. Lat., *osvivorus* (from *os*, a bone, and *vorare*, to devour). Fr., *osvivore*. Ger., *beinfressend*. Subsisting on bones; of medicines or of diseases, eroding or destroying bone tissue. [L. 41, 66 (a. 43).]

OSTEMIA (Lat.), n. f. O^2st -em'(a's'e'm)-i-a's. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *αἷμα*, blood. Ger., *Knochenblutandrang*. Determination of blood to a bone. [L. 50 (a. 48).]

OSTAGRA (Lat.), n. f. O^2st -a'g(a'g)-ra's. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *ἀγρα*, a seizure. See **BONE FORCES**.

OSTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. O^2st -a'g(a'g)-i'a^2(gi'a^2)-a's. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *ἀλγος*, pain. See **OSTEODYNIA**.

OSTALGITIS (Lat.), n. f. O^2st -a'g(a'g)-i'i'(ge)'ti's. Gen., -gi'ti'dos (-idis). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *ἀλγος*, pain. Osteitis accompanied by osteodynia. [L. 50 (a. 34).]

OSTARIUM (Lat.), n. n. O^2st -a'g(a'g)-i'i^2(u'm)-u'm. Gr., *ὀστρίον* (dim. of *ostéon*, a bone). An ossicle, especially of the ear. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

OSTARTHTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. O^2st -a'rth-r'i(re)'ti's. Gen., -thriti'dos (-idis). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *άρθρον*, a joint. Inflammation of the articular surface of a bone.

OSTARTHROACE (Lat.), n. f. O^2st -a'rth-ro'k'a'se(ka). Gen., -thro'aces. From *ostéon*, a bone, *άρθρον*, a joint, and *κακός*, evil. See **SPINA VENTOSA**.

OSTEÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. O^2st -e'm(a's'e'm)-i-a's. See **OSTEMIA**.

OSTEALGIA (Lat.), n. f. O^2st -e'a'g(a'g)-i'i^2(gi'a^2)-a's. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *ἀλγος*, pain. See **OSTEODYNIA**.

OSTEALLOCEOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O^2st -e'a'g(a'g)-i'e'a^2(lo'e'a^2)-os'i's. Gen., -os'e'os (-is). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *ἀλλοίος*, different. Metamorphosis of bone tissue. [L. 50 (a. 48).]

OSTEANAGENESIS (Lat.), **OSTEANAPHYSIS** (Lat.), n's f. O^2st -e'a-a'n(a'n^2)-j'e'n(ge'n^2)-e'na(na'si's, a'p(a'p'i^2)(u's)-si's. Gen., -nes'e'os (-is), -ph'ys'e'os (-ap'ysis). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *ἀνέσθηναι*, *γενεσθαι*, or *ἀνάσθηναι*, a growing again. Fr., *ostéanap'hyse*. Ger., *Knochenneuaufwucherung*. A new formation of bone. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

OSTEAUXE (Lat.), n. f. O^2st -e'a'x(a's'x)-e'a. Gen., -aux'es. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *αὐγή*, growth. Ger., *Knochenanschwellung*. A morbid enlargement of a bone. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

OSTECHE (Lat.), **OSTECHEMA** (Lat.), n's f. and n. O^2st -ek(a'ch^2)(e'a), -ek(a'ch^2)(e'a)-ma's. Gen., -ech'es, -em'atos (-atis). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *ἥχη*, or *ἡχμα*, a sound. Fr., *ostèche*. Ger., *Knochenlaut*. Of Laennec, the sound heard on percussion of the frontal bone. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

OSTECTOPY, n. O^2st -e'kt'-o-pi^2. Lat., *ostectopia* (from *ostéon*, a bone, and *ἐκτομος*, out of place). Fr., *ostectopie*. Ger., *Ostectopie*. Displacement of a bone. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

OSTECTOMY, n. O^2st -e'kt'-om-i^2. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Osteotomy with the removal of a piece of bone. [A. 77.]—**Bicondyloid o.** See **ANNANDALE'S OSTECTOMY**.—**Cuneiform o.** See **Cuneiform OSTECTOMY**.

OSTEIDE, n. O^2st -e'i^2d. From *ostéon*, a bone. Fr., *ostéide*. 1. Of Rousseau, a small bony kernel sometimes occurring in the pulp cavity of a tooth. 2. Any accidental bony formation. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

OSTEIN, n. O^2st -e'i^2n. From *ostéon*, a bone. Fr., *ostéine*. Ger., *O*. 1. See **OSSEIN**. 2. Bony tissue. [C.]

OSTÉITE (Fr.), n. O^2s -ta-et. See **OSTEITIS**.—**O. cario-necrotique**. See **SPINA VENTOSA**.—**O. des nacrés** (ou *tourneurs de nacre*). A form of osteitis or osteopneumonia occurring in workers in mother-of-pearl, attacking several bones successively or even simultaneously and sometimes symmetrically. It is due to the entrance of fine particles of the substance into the blood through the lungs and to obstruction of the terminal arterioles, especially those of the marrow of the bones and of the extremities of the long bones, causing non-purulent inflammation which leaves only a thickening of the periosteum. Its development is slow or subacute. [L. 87 (a. 50); Sem. méd., Aug. 8, 1889 (a. 18).]—**O. osteoporose**. See **Korelying OSTEITIS**.

OSTEITIS (Lat.), n. f. O^2st -e'i^2(ge)'ti's. Gen., -it'i'dos (-idis). From *ostéon*, a bone. Fr., *ostéite*. Ger., *Knochenentzündung*. Inflammation of bone.—**Acute articular o.** Fr., *ostéite aiguë*. Acute o. at the ends of the long bones and affecting the joints. [E. 4.]—**Apophyseal o.** Fr., *ostéite apophysaire*. Inflammation of osseous apophyses. [L. 87 (a. 50).]—**Cavitary o.** Fr., *ostéite cavitare*. O. in which the osseous cavity seems void and contains no liquid, but a layer of fungous excrescences is spread over the walls, sometimes completely filling the cavity. [L. 87 (a. 50).]—**Chronic articular o.** of the hip. See **COXITIS**.—**Condensing o.** Lat., *osteo osteoplastica*. Fr., *ostéite condensante*. A diffuse interstitial form of o. usually attacking the whole of a hollow bone, sometimes several bones simultaneously, and resulting in the complete filling of the medullary cavity with a compact bony mass and generally in the formation of new bone on the surface, so that the whole bone becomes heavier and denser than normal. It is sometimes due to syphilis; often it is without known cause. [E. 15.]—**Epiphyseal o.** Fr., *ostéite épiphysaire*. O. occurring in young persons that begins in the epiphyseal cartilage. [L. 41 (a. 14).]—**Formative o.** See **RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS**.—**Granular o.** Fr., *ostéite granuleuse*. See **O. fungosa**.—**Granular traumatic o.** Traumatic o. in which there is loss of bony substance with infiltration granulations. [L. 87 (a. 34).]—**Gummatous o.** A form of degenerative o. characterized by the formation of syphilomata in the spongy tissue of the epiphysis in the periosteum, or in the shaft of the bone. [A. 530 (a. 39).]—**Internal osteoplastica o.** See **CONDENSING o.**—**Epiphysaire o.** Of Gannet, o. originating in nutritive disturbances between the epiphysis and diaphysis. [L. 88 (a. 34).]—**Necrotic o.** Fr., *ostéite nécrotique*. Of Gosselin, bone necrosis. [a. 34.]—**O. carnea**. See **O. fungosa**.—**O. caseosa**. See **Tuberculous o.**—**O. deformans**. A chronic o. affecting the osseous system in general or attacking several bones at once, beginning with rarefaction and weakening of the bone, and resulting in deformity, in great increase of density, in obliteration of the medullary cavity, and in roughening of the surface from periosteal deposits. [E.]—**O. fungosa**, **O. granulosa interna**. A form of o. in which there is no destruction of the inflammatory new formation, but in which interstitial granulation tissue has grown all through the bone. [E. 15.]—**O. gummatosa**. See **Gummatous o.**—**O. interna**. See **CARIES centralis**.—**O. interna osteoplastica**.

See *Condensing o.*—*O. interna suppurativa circumscripta*. Abscess of bone. [E.]—*O. malacissans*. See *Rarefying o.*—*O. mastoidea*. Inflammation of the muco-periosteal lining of the mastoid cells. [E.]—*O. mercurialis*. O. caused by the deposit of minute particles of mercury beneath the periosteum and in the bone in chronic mercurial poisoning. [a, 34.]—*O. of the spine*. See *Pott's disease*.—*O. ossificans*. *O. osteoplastic*. See *Condensing o.*—*O. spontanea*. O. with no apparent cause. It is probably of tubercular origin.—*O. superficialis*. *Osteoplastic o.* Of Billroth, superficial o. in which osteophytes form on the affected area, producing new bone. [a, 34.]—*Productive o.* Fr. *ostéite productive*. O. attended by a considerable production of new bony tissue. [E.]—*Rarefying o.* Fr. *ostéite ostéoporose* (ou *rarefiante*). O. attended by decrease in the bony substance, especially around the Haversian canals. [E.]—*Recurring multiple o.* O. that disappears and reappears in some other locality. It has been observed in pearl-workers, involving principally the maxillary bones. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 16, 1890, p. 185 (a, 34).]—*Suppurative o.* Fr. *ostéite suppurée*. O. with the formation of granulations which subsequently undergo suppuration. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—*Suppurative rarefying o.* A rarefying o. in which the suppurative process more or less completely destroys the bone [L, 87 (a, 34).]—*Syphilitic o.* See *Gummatous o.*—*Tuberculous o.* A degenerative form of o. with tubercular foci of infiltration. [A, 520 (a, 29).] See also *Fungus ARTHRITIS* and *CARIES sicca*.—*Vascular o.* Of Volkmann, o. in which the vessels in the Haversian canals serve as points of departure for a new formation of vascular canaliculi, which break through the lamellae in various directions. [a, 34.]—*Vertebral o.* See *Pott's disease*.

OSTEMBRYON (Lat.), n. n. *Ost-emb'ri* (ru¹)-o²n. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo. Fr., o. See *LITHOPEDION*.

OSTEMPYESIS (Lat.), **OSTEMPYOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. *Ost-emp'ye-sis* (-*is*), *-os-emp'ye-sis* (-*is*). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *ἐμπύσις*, suppuration. Ger., *Knochenabscess*, *Knochenentzündung*. Suppuration in the substance of the bone. [E.]

OSTEND, n. *Ost-est'*. A sea-bathing resort in Belgium. [L, 30; 41, 49 (a, 14).]

OSTEO-ANEURYSM, n. *Ost'-e-o-a-n'ur-i-z'm*. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *ἀνέυρημα*, an aneurysm. See *Bone ANEURYSM*.

OSTEO-ARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ost'-e-o-(o)-arth-ri-tis* (-*is*). Gen., *-arth-ri-tis* (-*idis*). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Fr., *ostéo-arthritis*. See *Rheumatic ARTHRITIS*.—*Chronic o.-a.* A disease of the joints characterized by pain, stiffness, and deformity and attended by decided changes in structure, such as erosion of the cartilage, atrophy of the bony parts, the formation of osteophytes, and the complete destruction of the joint. [D, 1; E.] Cf. *Rheumatic ARTHRITIS*.

OSTEO-ARTHROTOMY, n. *Ost'-e-o-a-rth-ro-t'om-i*. From *ostéon*, a bone, *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *τέμνω*, to cut. See *Interarticular OSTEOTOMY*.

OSTÉO-ATHÉROME (Fr.), n. *Ost'-e-o-a-th'-e-rom*. A tumor of the bone or of the marrow which has the appearance of pulp. [E, 24.]

OSTEOBLASTS, n. *Ost'-e-o-blast's*. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Fr., *ostéoblastes*, *corpuscules ramifiés*. Ger., *Osteoblasten*, *Knochenbildungszellen*. Of Gegenbaur, the granular cells present in all developing bone. They often cover the surfaces where bone is being deposited, forming an endothelium especially between the periosteum and the bony substance of young bones (see *Periosteum-CELLS*). They are supposed to deposit the bony matter, and becoming inclosed, to form the bone cells. [J, 20, 31, 35, 42.] See also *Marrow-CELLS* (def. F) and *Medullary CELLS* (3d def.).

OSTEOBLASTIC, adj. *Ost'-e-o-blast'ic*. Pertaining to osteoblasts or to whatever forms bone. [J.]

OSTEOCACHEXIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ost'-e-o-(o)-cach'ia* (ka²ch³)-e²-i²-a². From *ostéon*, a bone, and *καχξία*, cachexia. Fr., *ostéocachexie*. Ger., *Osteocachexie*. A depraved condition of the bones. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OSTEOCAMPsia (Lat.), n. f. *Ost'-e-o-(o)-camp'sia* (ka²mp(ka²mp)-si²-a²). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *καμπτείν*, to bend. Fr., *ostéocampsie*. Of Alibert, curvature of the bones by osteomalacia. [a, 34.]

OSTEOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Ost'-e-o-(o)-car'cin-om'a* (ki²n)-o²-ma². Gen., *-om'atos* (-*atis*). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *καρκίνωμα*, carcinoma. Fr., *ostéocarcinome*. Ger., *Osteokrebs*, *Knochenkrebs*. 1. Carcinoma arising from the bone. 2. A carcinoma in which there is calcareous degeneration. [a, 34.]

OSTEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. *Ost'-e-o-(o)-cel'e* (ka²le²). In Eng., *ost'-e-o-sel*. Gen., *-cel'es*. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *κύημα*, a tumor. Fr., *ostéocèle*. 1. A bony hardening of one or both testicles. 2. A hernia with a cartilaginous or bony sac. [E.]

OSTEOCEPHALOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Ost'-e-o-(o)-ceph'alo-m'a* (a²si)-om'as. Gen., *-om'atos* (-*atis*). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Medullary sarcoma arising from a bone. [a, 34.]

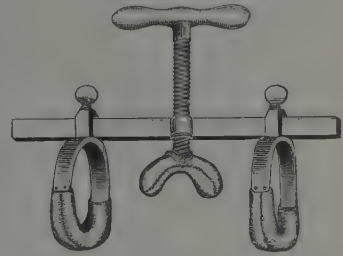
OSTEOCHONDRITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ost'-e-o-(o)-chond'ri-tis* (ch²o²nd)-ri²-tis. Gen., *-rit'idis* (-*idis*). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Fr., *ostéo-chondrite*. Of Wagner, an inflammatory defect in calcification in which there is a layer of soft, yellowish-white tissue between the calcified and cartilaginous portions of a rib. [a, 34.]

OSTEOCHONDROMA (Lat.), n. n. *Ost'-e-o-(o)-chond'ri-tis* (ch²o²nd)-ro-ma²s. Gen., *-drom'atos* (-*atis*). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Fr., *ostéo-chondrome*. Ger., *Osteochondrom*, *Osteochondroma*. A tumor made up of both osseous and cartilaginous tissue. [a, 17.]

OSTEOCHONDROPHYTE, n. *Ost'-e-o-ko²nd-ro-phyt*. Lat., *ostéochondrophyton* (from *ostéon*, a bone, *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *φύων*, a plant). Fr., *ostéo-chondrophyte*. See *Osteoid ENCHONDROMA*.

OSTEOCLASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ost'-e-o-(o)-klas'is* (la²s)-is. Gen., *-clas'eos* (-*o-clasis*). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *κλάσις*, a breaking. Fr., *ostéoclasie*. Ger., *Osteoklasie*. Fracture of a bone, especially intentional fracture in order to remedy a deformity.

OSTEOCLAST, n. *Ost'-e-o-klast*. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *κλάν*, to break. Fr., *ostéoclaste*, *myéloplase* (1st def.), *ostéophage* (1st def.). Ger., *Osteoklast*, *Knochenbrecher* (2d def.), *Knochen-fresser* (1st def.). 1. Of Kölliker, one of the cells, often large and multinucleated, found wherever osseous tissue or calcified cartilage is undergoing absorption, and especially in the marrow, next the osseous tissue, and in Howship's lacunae. They are supposed to be the active agents in effecting resorption. [J.] 2. An instrument for osteoclasis. [E.]—*Collin's o.* An o. for performing Delore's operation. It consists of two semicircular collars to be applied respectively to the middle of the thigh and to the inferior third of the leg from the posterior aspect. They are separated by a frame movable at right angles to their long axes by a lever, by which force is brought to bear on the knee joint. [E.]—*Rizzoli's o.* An o. consisting of a heavy bar through the centre of which another bar, cut with a screw-thread, passes perpendicularly. The end of the upper bar is provided with a crutch for making pressure



RIZZOLI'S OSTEOCLAST.

on the bone. At each end of the horizontal bar is a ring which surrounds the limb and furnishes a point of support on the bone to resist the action of the crutch when screwed down to cause the fracture. [E, 30.]—*Robin's o.* An o. for fracturing the lower end of the femur, consisting of an iron case extending half-way round the thigh on its anterior aspect, from a point above the condyles of the femur to the upper third of the thigh. Two steel collars, one above and one below, bind this to a heavy plank. Each collar is fastened to the plank by a nut and screw. To the upper part of the lower collar is attached a lever. A strong leather strap is passed around both thigh and lever just above the condyles. When the lever is raised, the bone is broken just above the epiphyseal line. [E, 30.]

OSTEOCOLLA (Lat.), n. f. *Ost'-e-o-(o)-colla* (ko²l²la). Gr., *ὀστεκόλλα*. Fr., *ostéocolle*. Ger., *Beinbruchstein*, *Beinbruch*. 1. A mass consisting of calcium carbonate mixed with sand and containing organic remains, which collects about decaying roots and takes on their peculiar form. [B, 2.] See *Lupis osteocolle*.—*Lupis osteocolle*. Ger., *Faeriger*, *Kalkstein* (1st def.), *Kalktuff* (2d def.). Of the old pharmacopoeias, calcium carbonate occurring (1) as a stalactitic or stalagmitic variety of satin spar; and (2) as a cellular or porous limestone (calcareous tufa) of a yellowish-gray, yellowish-brown, or ochreous color. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

OSTEOCOLLON (Lat.), n. n. *Ost'-e-o-(o)-collon* (ko²l²on). A plant believed to be the *Ephedra distachya*; formerly used as a cicatrificant. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

OSTEOCOPIC, adj. *Ost'-e-o-ko²p'ic*. Lit., bone-breaking (said of a type of severe cutting pain occurring in bone). [B.]

OSTEOCOPUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ost'-e-o-ko²p'us* (u²s). Gr., *ὀστεόκοπος*, *ὀστοκόπος*. Fr., *ostéocope*. *Osteo-copia*; especially osteocopic pains. [G, 1.—*O. cancrusus*. Pain in the bones resulting from cancer. [L, 290.]

OSTEOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ost'-e-o-(o)-cyst'is* (ku²st)-is. Gen., *-cyst'eos* (-*is*). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *κύστις*, a bladder. Fr., *ostéocyste*. A cystic tumor with contents of bony hardness. [E.]

OSTEOCYSTOID, adj. *Ost'-e-o-cyst'oid*. From *ostéon*, a bone, *κύστις*, a bladder, and *είδος*, resemblance. Pertaining to or resembling an osteocystis. [E.]

OSTEOCYSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Ost'-e-o-(o)-cyst'oma* (ku²st)-om'as. Gen., *-om'atos* (-*atis*). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *κύστις*, a bladder. A cystic tumor of bone, generally either serous or sanguineous. [E.]

OSTEOCYSTOSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Ost'-e-o-(o)-cyst'sar'com'a* (ku²st)-o-(o)-sar'kom'as. Gen., *-om'atos* (-*atis*). Of Wedl, a cystosarcoma originating from a bone. [a, 34.]

OSTEODENTIN, n. *Ost'-e-o-dent'in*. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *dens*, a tooth. Fr., *dentine vasculaire*, *oséo-dentine*. Ger., *Osteodentin*. Of Owen, a form of dentin resembling both dentin and bone. Blood-vessels ramify in it, and the hard substance is often arranged in lamellae, as in true bone. In the teeth of man it occurs only as a secondary ossification of the tooth pulp, but it normally forms the central part of elephants' tusks. It is the dentin of rodents, cetaceans, and many fishes. [J, 29, 30, 35, 42.]

OSTEO-DERMATOPLASTIC, adj. *Ost'-e-o-du²rm-a²t-o-plast'ic*. From *ostéon*, a bone, *δέρμα*, the skin, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Ger., *osteodermatoplastisch*. Plastic by the employment of both bone and skin (said of a form of partial amputation of the foot). [Rydygier, "Ctbl. f. Chir.," June 16, 1888, Beilage, p. 66; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 4, 1889, p. 502 (a, 50).]

OSTEODIATASIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})di^{2}(di^{2})a^{2}st(a^{2}st)^{1}a^{2}sa^{2}s^{1}i^{2}s$. Gen., *-stas'eos (-ast'asis)*. From *diatēō*, a bone, and *diastasis*, diastasis. Fr., *ostéodiatase*. Ger., *O*. Separation of the fragments of broken bone, or of bones normally joined together, or of an epiphysis of a bone from its shaft. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OSTEOIDICLIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})i^{2}k^{1}i^{2}l^{2}(les)$. Gen., *-di-clidos (-idies)*. From *diōōn*, a bone, and *diaklis*, a folding door. See DICLIDIOSIS.

OSTEODYNIA, n. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})di^{2}n(du^{1}ny)^{1}i^{2}a$. From *diōōn*, a bone, and *dyūny*, pain. Fr., *ostéodynie*. Pain, especially chronic pain, in a bone. [L, 41, 43, 50 (a, 43).]

OSTEO-EPIPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})e^{2}p^{1}i^{2}p^{1}i^{2}(u^{2})si^{2}s$. Gen., *-phus'eos (-iph'yis)*. From *diōōn*, a bone, and *epi'physis*, an epiphysis (1st def.). A bony epiphysis. [B.]—**O. anterior**. An epiphysis forming the apex of the acromion. [L, 31.]—**O. apicis processus coracoides**. An epiphysis near the apex of the coracoid process of the scapula, with which it unites in adult life. [L.]—**O. bicipitalis**. Of Uffelman, the upper part of the wall of the glenoid cavity. [A, 8.]—**O. media**. An epiphysis carrying the surface of the acromion, articulating with the clavicle, and uniting with the scapula in adult life. [L.]—**O. posterior**. An epiphysis lying between the spine of the scapula and the acromion, and uniting with the spine in adult life. [L.]—**O. quadrangularis**. A quadrangular epiphysis near the spine of the scapula, at about the point where its border becomes triangular, which unites with the spine in adult life. [L.]

OSTEOPHIBLOPIOMA (Lat.), n. n. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})fi^{2}(fi^{2})bro^{1}(bro^{1})li^{2}p^{1}om^{1}a^{2}$. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From *diōōn*, a bone, *fibra*, a fibre, and *lipos*, lard. A tumor composed of bony, fibrous, and fatty tissue. [A, 34.]

OSTEOGANGRÆNA (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})ga^{2}n^{2}(ga^{2}n^{2})gre^{1}(gra^{2}e^{2})na^{2}$. From *diōōn*, a bone, and *gáγγraima*, gangrene. Necrosis of bone. [E.]

OSTEOGEN, n. $O^{2st}e^{2}o-o^{3}je^{2}n$. From *diōōn*, a bone, and *gēn-vā*, to engender. Ger., *Osteogenersubstanz*. 1. The soft, transparent substance composing the osteogenic fibres. 2. A tissue or substance giving rise to bone. [J, 30, 35.]

OSTEOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})je^{2}n(je^{2}n)^{1}e^{2}sa^{2}i^{2}s$. Gen., *-es'eos (-gen'esis)*. From *diōōn*, a bone, and *gēnēsis*, generation. Fr., *ostéogénie*. Ger., *Osteogenese*, *Knochenbildung*, *Knochenentstehung*. The formation of bone. This takes place either in cartilage or in connective tissue (see *Intracartilaginous ossification* and *Intramembranous ossification*), but the process is very nearly the same in all situations, and consists of a gradual development of blood-vessels and a proliferation of osteoblasts, which begin to deposit bony matter at some point (centre of ossification), from which it proceeds in all directions. Bone also formed by the ental or osteogenic layer of the periosteum as described for intramembranous ossification. In all forms of o. the bone first formed is spongy, this being due to the channels for the great number of blood-vessels, but, as age advances, bony matter is deposited in these channels, occluding them or greatly reducing their size, thus transforming the spongy into compact bone. [J, 30, 31, 32, 35.]

OSTEOGENY, n. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})je^{2}n^{1}i^{2}$. Lat., *osteo-genia*. From *diōōn*, a bone, and *gēn-vā*, to engender. Fr., *ostéogénie*. 1. See OSTEOGENESIS. 2. The development of the bony system. [C.]

OSTEOGRAPHY, n. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})ra^{2}f^{1}i^{2}$. Lat., *osteographia* (from *diōōn*, a bone, and *graphein*, to write). Fr., *ostéographie*. Ger., *Osteographie*. Descriptive anatomy of the bones. [C, 1.]

OSTEOHELICOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})he^{2}l^{1}ic^{1}os^{1}i^{2}s$. Gen., *-cos'eos (-is)*. From *diōōn*, a bone, and *hēlikos*, an ulceration. Caries of bone. [E.]

OSTEIOD, adj. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})id$. Gr., *ostéoidēs*, *ostéoidēs* (from *diōōn*, a bone, and *eidōs*, resemblance). Lat., *ostéoides*, *ostodes*. Fr., *ostéioide*. Resembling bone; osseous. [A, 17.]

OSTEOLITH, n. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})li^{2}th$. Lat., *osteolithos* (from *diōōn*, a bone, and *lithos*, a stone). Fr., *ostéolithe*. A petrified bone. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OSTEOLOGY, n. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})l^{1}o^{1}i^{2}$. Lat., *osteologia* (from *diōōn*, a bone, and *logos*, understanding). Fr., *ostéologie*. Ger., *Osteologie*. The anatomy, etc., of the bones or of bone tissue. [C.]

OSTEOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})li^{2}(u^{2})si^{2}s$. Gen., *-lys'eos (-ol'yis)*. From *diōōn*, a bone, and *lysis*, a loosening. Fr., *ostéolyse*. Softening and destruction of bone, as in caries. [E.]

OSTEOMA (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})ma^{2}$. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From *diōōn*, a bone. Fr., *ostéome*. Ger., *Osteom*, *Knochenneubildung*, *Knochenaggregat*. A tumor composed of osseous tissue, usually developing in connection with bone, though it may develop elsewhere. The development is effected partly by the agency of osteoblasts, partly by metaplasia of the existing tissue. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Cancellous o.** An o. in which the texture of the tumor is soft and spongy. It consists of thin and delicate trabeculae enclosing large medullary spaces resembling those of cancellous bone. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Dental o.** An excrescence consisting of cement, developing from a tooth. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Ivory o.** Ivory o. Fr., *ostéome éburné*. An o. in which the texture of the tumor is dense, resembling ivory. It consists of compact tissue with narrow nutrient canals, and is similar to the cortical layer of the long bones. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Heteroplastic o.** An o. situated in a tissue or organ in which bone does not normally occur. [a, 34.]—**O. corporis vitrei**. Fr., *ostéome du corps vitré*. A formation of bone in the corpus vitreum, resulting from long-continued and usually suppurative inflammation. [F.]—**O. cutis**. A bony growth in the skin, usually developing from an old cicatrix or sometimes from chondroma or carcinoma of the skin or other abnormal growths. It is said to occur also congenitally in some cases. [G, 75.]—**O. durum**, **O. eburneum**. See *Eburnated o.*—**O. medullarium**. See *Cancellous o.*—**O. of the chorioid**. Fr.,

ostéome de la choroïde. A deposit of true bone in the chorioid after long-continued inflammation, the inner surface of the chorioid being the starting-point from which the bone formation extends in all directions until sometimes it forms a complete and continuous shell between the corpus vitreum and the sclera. [F.]—**O. sclerotica**. Fr., *ostéome de la sclérotique*. Ger., *Skleralostéom*. A form of o. which seems to rest on and cover the sclera rather than to be developed in it. [F.]—**O. subconjunctival**. Fr., *ostéome sous-conjonctivale*. Ger., *Osteom unter der Bindehaut*. A form of o. consisting of a deposit of true bone under the conjunctiva, the latter being firmly united to the bony growth, but unaltered in its structure. [F.]—**Parosteal o.** An o. developing near a bone but not connected with it. [a, 34.]

OSTEOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})ma^{2}l^{1}(ma^{2}l^{1})a^{2}(a^{2})si^{2}(ki^{2})a^{2}$. From *diōōn*, a bone, and *malakia*, softness. Fr., *ostéomalacie*, *ostéomalacie*, *ostéomalacie*, *ramollissement des os*. Ger., *Osteomalacie*, *Knochenweichsamkeit*, *Knochenverweichung*. Softening of the bones occurring in adult life, and especially in elderly persons. The changes closely resemble those of rickets. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**O. apathyro**. That form of o. in which the bones become unnaturally flexible, like wax.—**O. carcinomatosa**. A diffuse cancerous infiltration of the medullary tissue of bones, with softening. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**O. cerea**, **O. coherens**. See *O. apathyro*.—**O. fracturosa**, **O. fragilis**, **O. psathyra**. That form of o. in which the bones become brittle.

OSTEOMALACOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})ma^{2}l^{1}(ma^{2}l^{1})a^{2}k^{1}(a^{2}k^{1})os^{1}i^{2}s$. Gen., *-cos'eos (-is)*. See OSTEOMALACIA.

OSTEOMETABOLE (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})me^{2}t^{1}a^{2}b^{1}(a^{2}b^{1})o^{1}e^{1}a^{2}$. Gen., *-ab'oles*. From *diōōn*, a bone, and *metabola*, a changing. See OSTALLOEISIS.

OSTEOMIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})mi^{2}(mi^{2})o^{1}os^{1}i^{2}s$. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From *diōōn*, a bone, and *miōsis*, diminution. Deterioration of the bony tissues. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OSTEOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})mi^{2}(mu^{2})e^{2}l^{1}(ie^{2})ti^{2}s$. Gen., *-it'idōs (-idies)*. From *diōōn*, a bone, and *myelos*, marrow. Fr., *ostéomyélite*. Ger., *O*, *Knochenmarksentzündung*. Inflammation of the marrow of bone. [E.]—**Gummatous o.** Lat., *o. gummatosa*. Fr., *ostéomyélite gommeuse*. O. caused by gummatous degeneration in the bone. [a, 34.]—**Infectious o.**, **Malignant o.** Lat., *o. infectiosa*. Fr., *ostéomyélite infectieuse*, *ostéite éphyrasite des adolescents*, *ostéite phlegmonneuse*, *ostéopérioste purte-éphyrasite*, *typhus des membres* (Chassignac). Ger., *infektiöse O.* That appears spontaneously or in consequence of traumatism, due to the presence of infective organisms. [A, J. Rodet, "Rev. de chir.", Apr. 1888, p. 273 (a, 34).]—**O. diffusa spontanea**. O. occurring in the course of one of the infectious diseases, and caused by a micro-organism or some ptomaine produced thereby. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**O. malleosa**. O. caused by the *Bacillus malleus*. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**Putrid o.** A traumatic o. in which there is an acute suppurative inflammation in the medullary canal. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**Scrofulous o.** Ger., *scrophulöse O.* O. of scrofulous origin, as in Pott's disease, caries ventosa, or caries occulta. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**Vertebral o.** Of Lannelongue and Courty, acute o. of the vertebrae. [L, 88 (a, 34).]

OSTEOMYELON (Lat.), n. n. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})mi^{2}(mu^{2})e^{2}l^{1}o^{1}n$. From *diōōn*, a bone, and *myelos*, marrow. See MARROW.

OSTEON (Lat.), n. n. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})n$. Gr., *diōōn*. See BONE.

OSTEONCOSIS (Lat.), **OSTEONCUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})n^{2}k^{1}os^{1}i^{2}s$, $-on^{2}k^{1}u^{1}si^{2}u^{1}s$. Gen., *-cos'eos (-is)*. From *diōōn*, a bone, and *tykos*, a tumor. Fr., *ostéoncié*. See EXOSTOSIS.

OSTEONECROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})ne^{2}k^{1}ros^{1}i^{2}s$. Gen., *-cros'eos (-is)*. From *diōōn*, a bone, and *nekrosis*, necrosis. Fr., *ostéonécrose*. Necrosis of bone.

OSTEONOSUS (Lat.), **OSTEONUSUS** (Lat.), n's f. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})n^{2}os^{1}u^{1}s(u^{1}s)$, $-on^{2}u^{1}s(nus)^{1}u^{1}s(u^{1}s)$. Gen., *-nos'eos*, *-nos'eos*. Fr., *ostéonose*, *mal des os*. Ger., *Knochenkrankheit*. Any disease of bone. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OSTEOPÆDION (Lat.), n. n. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})pe^{2}d^{1}(pa^{2}e^{2})i^{2}d^{1}o^{1}n$. From *diōōn*, a bone, and *pædion*, a young child. Fr., *ostéopædion*. Ger., *Beinkind*. An ossified foetus. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

OSTEOPALINCLASIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})pa^{2}l^{1}(pa^{2}l^{1})i^{2}n^{2}(kla^{2}s(kla^{2}s)^{1}i^{2}s)$. Gen., *-clas'eos (-in'clasis)*. From *diōōn*, a bone, *pálin*, again, and *klásis*, a breaking. Ger., *Wiederzerbrechung der Knochen*. Refracture of a bone to correct deformity. [E.]

OSTEOPARECTAMA (Lat.), **OSTEOPARECTASIS** (Lat.), n's. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})pa^{2}r^{1}(pa^{2}r^{1})e^{2}kt^{1}a^{2}m(a^{2}m)^{1}a^{2}$, $-a^{2}(a^{2})s^{1}i^{2}s$. Gen., *-tam'atos (-atis)*, *-ta'seos (-ec'tasis)*. From *diōōn*, a bone, *pará*, beyond, and *ektrema*, extent, or *paréktasis*, extension. Fr., *ostéoparectame*. Undue extension of a bone or of bones. [L, 50 (a, 46).]

OSTEOPATHY, n. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})pa^{2}th^{1}i^{2}$. Lat., *osteopathia* (from *diōōn*, a bone, and *pathos*, disease). Fr., *ostéopathie*. Ger., *Knochenleiden*. Any disease of bone. [E, 24.]

OSTEO-PERIOSTEAL, adj. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})pe^{2}ri^{2}o^{1}ste^{2}e^{2}a^{2}l$. From *diōōn*, a bone, *peri*, around, and *diōōn*, bone. Fr., *ostéopériostéique*. Affecting bony tissue and the overlying periosteum.

OSTEOPERIOSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})pe^{2}ri^{2}o^{1}sti^{2}e^{2}i^{2}(ti^{2}s)$. Gen., *-it'idōs (-idies)*. Fr., *ostéopériostéite*. Inflammation of a bone and the corresponding periosteum. [E, 24.]—**Chronic tubercular o.** See *Tuberculous osteitis*.

OSTEOPHAGE (Fr.), n. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})fa^{2}zh$. From *diōōn*, a bone, and *phagēin*, to eat. See OSTEOCLAST (1st def.).

OSTEOPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})fle^{2}b^{1}(ie^{2})ti^{2}s$. Gen., *-it'idōs (-idies)*. From *diōōn*, a bone, and *phléb*, a vein. Ger., *O*. Of Cruveilhier, infectious osteomyelitis producing septic phlebitis. [a, 34.]

OSTEOPHONIE (Fr.), n. $O^{2st}e^{2}o(o^{3})fo^{1}ne$. From *diōōn*, a bone, and *phōnē*, a sound. See AUDIPHONE.

OSTEOPHONY, n. $O^{2st}e^{2o}f^{1st}on^{1st}$. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *φωνήν*, to produce a sound. Ger., *Osteophonie*. The bone-conduction of sound.

OSTEOPHOR, n. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o$ -for. A heavy forceps with strong teeth for crushing and dividing bone.

OSTEOPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o^{2t}(o^{2t})^{1st}(thi)^{1st}si^{2s}$. Gen., -*is/eos* (-*ophth/isis*). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *φύσις*, a wasting. Fr., *ostéophthysie*. A wasting of the bones. [L. 41, 50 (a, 43).]

OSTEOPHONGE (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o^{2t}tho^{2n}(tho^{2n})^{2s}/je^{2a}$. Gen., -*phthonges*. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *φθγγή*, the voice. See *OSTECHEMA*.

OSTEOPHTHORIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o^{2t}tho^{2n}(tho^{2n})^{2s}/ri^{2a}$. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *φθορία*, corruption. Fr., *ostéophthorie*. Ger., *Knochenverderbnis*. Caries of bone. [L. 41, 50 (a, 43).]

OSTEPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o^{2t}(o^{2t})^{1st}(fu^{2s})^{1st}ma^{2s}$. Gen., -*phymatos* (-*atis*). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *φύμα*, a growth. A prominence on the surface of a bone, whether an exostosis or a soft tumor due to periostitis. [E.]

OSTEOPHYTE, n. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o$ -fit. Lat., *osteophyton* (from *ostéon*, a bone, and *φύον*, a plant). Fr., *ostéophyte*. Ger., *Osteophyt*. Beinknothen. See EXOSTOSIS.—**Puerperal o's**. Fr., *ostéophytes puerpéraux* (ou *crâniens*). Of Rokitansky, lamellar bone-like deposits, chiefly on the inner surface of the cranial bones, particularly the frontal, due to pregnancy. [A. 24.]—**Radiated o**. Lat., *osteophyllum radiatum*. See *ACTINOSTEPHYTE*.

OSTEOPLAQUE (Fr.), n. $O^{2st}e^{2o}a$ -pla^q. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *πλάξ*, a tablet. An osseous plate formed in an abnormal situation, as in muscle. [a, 35.]

OSTEOPLAST, n. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o$ -plast. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Fr., *ostéoplaste*. Ger., *O*. See *OSTEOBLAST* and *BONE CELL*.

OSTEOPLASTY, n. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o$ -plast. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Fr., *ostéoplastie*. Ger., *Osteoplastik*. The plastic surgery of bone. [E.]—**Periosteal o**. Fr., *ostéoplastie périostale*. O. involving the production of new bone from periosteum. [L. 88 (a, 50).]

OSTEOPLEURIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o^{2t}(o^{2t})^{1st}plu^{2r}/l^{2a}$. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *πλευρά*, a rib. See *PLEUROSTIS*.

OSTEOPOROMA (Lat.), n. n. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o^{2t}(o^{2t})^{1st}po^{2r}om^{2a}$. Gen., -*omatos* (-*atis*). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *πόρος*, a passage. Fr., *ostéoporeme*. Ger., *Osteoporum*. The condition produced by osteoporosis. [L. 50 (a, 48).]

OSTEOPOROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o^{2t}(o^{2t})^{1st}po^{2r}os^{1st}is$. Gen., -*os/eos* (-*is*). Fr., *ostéoporose*. Ger., *Osteoporose*, *Knochenauflöckerung*. 1. Of Schwabe (1877), the absorption taking place in the embryonic development of bone, whereby the medullary canals and adjacent medullary spaces are greatly enlarged. It is followed by a lamellar osseous deposit upon the surface of the bone of the osteogenic layer of the periosteum and by a redeposition of osseous lamellae on the walls of the medullary cavity and spaces. [J. 30.] 2. A variety of eccentric atrophy occurring in bones and resulting in a widening of the medullary spaces and an increase of their contents, of which fatty matter forms a very important element. [D. 4.]—**Adipose o**, **Fatty o**. See *O*. (2d def.).

OSTEOPATHY (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o^{2t}(o^{2t})^{1st}po^{2r}os^{1st}is$. Gen., -*os/eos* (-*is*). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *πάθος*, a suffering. Fr., *ostéopathe*. Ger., *Osteopath*. Unnatural brittleness of bone. [E.]

OSTEOPYR (Lat.), n. n. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o^{2t}(o^{2t})^{1st}py^{2r}$. Gen., -*op/yros* (-*is*). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *πύρ*, a fever. Ger., *Knochenbrand*. Gangrene of bone. [L. 41 (a, 43).]

OSTORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o^{2t}rr^{2n}(ra^{2g})^{1st}a^{2s}$. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *ῥήγναι*, to break through. Fr., *ostéorrhagie*. Bleeding from the bones. [L. 50 (a, 48).]

OSTEOSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o^{2t}(o^{2t})^{1st}sa^{2r}k^{2o}m^{2a}$. Gen., -*omatos* (-*atis*). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *σάρκα*, a fleshy excrescence. Fr., *ostéosarcome*. Ger., *Osteosarcom*. A fibrous tumor of bone, usually originating in the periosteum, in which fibrous tissue and bone elements predominate in various degrees. [Gross, "An. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," 1879 (E).]—**Pulsating o**. Fr., *ostéosarcome à forme pulsatile*. See *OSTEOTELANGIECTASIS*.

OSTEOSARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o^{2t}(o^{2t})^{1st}sa^{2r}k^{2o}os^{1st}is$. Gen., -*os/eos* (-*is*). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *σάρξ*, flesh. Fr., *ostéosarcose*. The transformation of bone into a fleshy mass. [E.]

OSTEOSCIRRUS (Lat.), n. m. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o^{2t}(o^{2t})^{1st}si^{2r}(sker)/ru^{2s}$. Gen., -*os/eos* (-*is*). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *σκήρως*, an induration. Fr., *ostéoscirrhe*. Scirrhus of bone. [L. 50 (a, 43).]

OSTEOSCLEROMA (Lat.), **OSTEOSCLEROSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o^{2t}(o^{2t})^{1st}skle^{2s}(skla)/rom^{2a}$, -*os/eos* (-*is*). Gen., -*omatos* (-*atis*), -*os/eos* (-*is*). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *σκληρώσις*, or *σκληρυνσις*, induration. Fr., *ostéosclérome*, *ostéosclérose*. Ger., *Osteosklerose*. Eburnation of bone. [E.]—**O. centralis**. The filling up of the medullary canal of a cylindrical bone with osseous tissue. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

OSTEOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2o}os^{1st}is$. Gen., -*os/eos* (-*is*). Fr., *ostéose*. See *OSTOSIS*.

OSTEOPONGIOMA (Lat.), n. n. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o^{2t}(o^{2t})^{1st}po^{2n}(spo^{2n})^{2s}/j^{2t}(gi^{2t})^{1st}om^{2a}$. Gen., -*omatos* (-*atis*). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *σπγγιον*, a little sponge. Ger., *Osteopongiom*. A spongy or fungous condition of bone. [E.] See also *SPINA VENTOSA*.

OSTEOPONGIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o^{2t}(o^{2t})^{1st}po^{2n}(spo^{2n})^{2s}/j^{2t}(gi^{2t})^{1st}os^{1st}is$. Gen., -*os/eos* (-*is*). Fr., *ostéopongiose*. 1. The formation of osteopongiomata. [E.] 2. See *OSTEOPONGIOMA*.

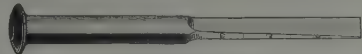
OSTEOSTEOMA (Lat.), n. n. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o^{2t}(o^{2t})^{1st}ste^{2t}(ste^{2t})^{1st}a^{2t}(a^{2t})^{1st}om^{2a}$. Gen., -*omatos* (-*atis*). From *ostéon*, a bone, and *στεῖον*,

stiff fat. Fr., *ostéostéome*. Ger., *Osteostéom*. A steatoma that has undergone calcareous degeneration. [a, 34.]

OSTEOSYNOVITE (Fr.), n. $O^{2st}e^{2o}ta$ -se-no-vit. Synovitis associated with osteitis of the adjacent bones. [L. 88 (a, 50).]

OSTEOTELANGIECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o^{2t}(o^{2t})^{1st}te^{2l}(tal)-e^{2a}a^{2n}(an^{2s})^{1st}(gi^{2t})^{1st}e^{2t}(ek^{2t})^{1st}as^{2s}/is^{2s}$. Gen., -*is/eos* (-*ectasis*). From *ostéon*, a bone, *τέλος*, the end, *σύν*, a vessel, and *εκτασις*, a stretching. Fr., *ostéotélangiectase*. 1. Dilatation of the small blood-vessels in the bones. [L. 50 (a, 14).] 2. Of Wedl, an osteosarcoma containing numerous large blood-vessels. [a, 34.]

OSTEOTOME, n. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o$ -tom. Lat., *osteotomium*, *osteotomus* (from *ostéon*, a bone, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Ger., *Osteotom*. An instrument for cutting bone.



MACEWEN'S OSTEOTOME.

OSTEOTOMIST, n. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o^{2t}om^{2st}$. Lat., *osteotomista* (from *ostéon*, a bone, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Syn.: *bone-pliers* [Davis]. 1. An instrument invented by D. Davis, "combining the principles of a punch and a pair of scissors," for cutting out portions of bone from the fetal skull after the use of the perforator. [A. 29, 42.] 2. One who practices osteotomy.

OSTEOTOMY, n. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o^{2t}om^{2st}$. Lat., *osteotomia* (from *ostéon*, a bone, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *ostéotomie*. Ger., *Osteotomie*, *Knochenzerlegung*. The operation of cutting bone, especially section of a long bone in its continuity for the relief of some deformity. [a, 34.]—**Ancondal o**. Partial excision of both condyles of the femur for the relief of genu valgum. [a, 34.]—**Asymmetrical o**. Cuneiform o. in which the wedge is bone to include the depressed portion of the tarsus to be elevated and the arch of the foot restored in flat-foot. [W. Stokes, "Ann. of Surg.," Oct., 1885, p. 279 (a, 34).]—**Barwell's o**. Section of the shaft of the femur at one operation and of the tibia and fibula at another for the correction of genu valgum. [E.]—**Billroth's o**. Incomplete linear o. of the tibia for the relief of genu valgum. [a, 34.]—**Buck's o**. Cuneiform o. in which the wedge is bone to include the ends of the tibia and fibula as well as the patella. [E.]—**Chiene's o**. The removal of a wedge-shaped piece from the base of the internal condyle of the femur, immediately above the tubercle for the attachment of the adductor magnus, so that the bone can be bent into place. [E.]—**Complete o**. O. in which the whole thickness of the bone is cut through. [E.]—**Cuneiform o**. O. in which a wedge-shaped piece is removed from the bone. [a, 34.]—**Diaphyseal o**. Of Reeves, division of the femur from the outer side at the junction of the middle and lower thirds for the relief of genu valgum. [a, 34.]—**Extra-articular o**. See *CONDYLOMY*.—**Incomplete o**. O. in which the bone is partly cut through and then bent or broken. [E.]—**Interarticular o**. O. in which the section of the bone is wholly or partially within a joint. [a, 34.]—**Langenbeck's o**. O. by perforation of the bone with a drill, through a skin wound in the soft parts and division of the bone with a narrow saw. [E.]—**Linear o**. Fr., *ostéotomie linéaire*. A simple section through a bone. [a, 34.]—**Longitudinal o**. Of Jeannel, longitudinal section of a bone with lateral partial section at either extremity, for lateral correction and lengthening. [a, 34.]—**MacCormac's o**. See *MacCormac's OPERATION OF SUPRACONDYLOID O*.—**MacEwen's o**. The removal of a wedge-shaped piece of bone from the inner surface of the lower end of the femur, below the level of the epiphysis. The bone is cut through until it can be broken or bent, so as to allow the leg to be placed in a straight line with the thigh, to relieve genu valgum. [a, 34.]—**Meyer's o**. Cuneiform o. of the tibia below the tuberosity for genu valgum. If the deformity is severe, the fibula also is divided. [a, 34.]—**Ogston's o**. Oblique division of the internal condyle of the femur, opening into the joint. The leg is forced inward, and the condyle slipped upon the cut surface of the femur. [a, 34.]—**Oblique o**. Section through the epiphyseal cartilage of the femur for the relief of genu valgum. [a, 34.]—**Partial o**. See *INCOMPLETE O*.—**Reeves's o**. 1. Incomplete linear o. through the condyles of the femur with a chisel. 2. Incomplete linear o. of the outer aspect of the femur, above the condyles. 3. Incomplete linear o. of the outer aspect of the femur through the shaft. [E.]—**Rounded o**. O. with the removal of a rounded piece of bone. [a, 101.]—**Schede's o**. Osteotomy of the tibia with a linear complex o. of the fibula for genu valgum. [a, 34.]—**Simple o**. See *LINEAR O*.—**Subtrochanteric o**. Section of the femur below the trochanter, to relieve the ankylosis of the hip. [a, 319 (a, 34).]—**Supracondylar o**. See *MACEWEN'S O*.—**Supramalleolar o**. Linear o. of the tibia and fibula about two inches above the tip of the malleolus for the relief of flat-foot. [N. 34. Med. Jour.," May 24, 1886, p. 556 (a, 389).]—**Taylor's o**. Section of the shaft of the femur from the outer side and a hand's breadth above the joint; used in cases of genu valgum due to femoral curves. [E.]

OSTEOTOPHUS (Lat.), n. m. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o^{2t}o^{2t}u^{2s}(u^{2s})^{1st}$. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *τόπος*, sandstone. Fr., *ostéotophe*. Ger., *Knochenauflöckerung*. A bony excrescence. [L. 50.]

OSTEOTRITE, n. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o$ -trit. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *τέρεν*, to bore. An instrument having a conical point on which there are knife-edges; used for removing carious bone. [a, 34.]

OSTEOTYLOSE (Fr.), n. $O^{2st}e^{2o}ta$ -te-loz. The formation of callus. [E. 24.]

OSTEOTYLUS (Lat.), n. m. $O^{2st}e^{2o}o^{2t}(u^{2s})^{1st}u^{2s}(u^{2s})^{1st}$. From *ostéon*, a bone, and *τύλος*, a callus. See *CALLUS* (1st def.).

OSTERKÄLBCHEN (Ger.), n. *Ost'er-kalb'-chen*. Cochineal. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

OSTERLUZEI (Ger.), n. *Ost'er-luts-i*. See *ARISTOLOCHIA*.—**O'81**. The oil obtained from *Aristolochia clematidis*. [B. 202.]

OSTEULCUM (Lat.), n. n. O²st-e(e²)-u²lk²u²m(u²m). From *ὀστρεόν*, a bone, and *ἔλκευ*, to draw. See *Bone* FORCES.

OSTEULE (Lat.), n. f. O²st-u²l²e(a). Gen., -eul²es. From *ὀστρεύς*, a bone, and *ὑλῆ*, matter. A bony cicatrix. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OSTHELCE (Lat.), n. n. O²sth-e²lk²u²s(u²s). From *ὀστρεόν*, a bone, and *ἔλκευ*, a festering wound. See *CARIES* (1st def.).

OSTHISTOS (Lat.), n. m. O²sth-i²st²o²s. From *ὀστρεόν*, a bone, and *ἱστός*, a tissue. Fr., *tissu osseux*. Osseous tissue. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OSTIAL (Fr.), adj. O²st²-te-a²l. From *ostium*, a mouth. Pertaining to orifices, especially to fistulous orifices. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

OSTIARIUM (Lat.), n. m. O²st-i²a(a²)/r²i²-u²s(u²s). From *ostium*, a mouth. Fr., *ostiaire*. See *PYLORUS*.

OSTOLE, n. O²st²-i²o²l. Lat., *ostiolum* (dim. of *ostium*, a mouth, osculum. Fr., *Ost. Mündung*. A small orifice in the vessels of plants through which pollen, spores, etc., are discharged. [B, 1, 72, 123 (a, 35).]

OSTIOLUM (Lat.), n. n. O²st-i²o²l²-u²m(u²m). Dim. of *ostium*, a mouth. 1. See *OSTOLE*. 2. A valve. [L, 349.]

OSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. O²st-i²e(i²)/t²i²s. Gen., -it²i²dos (-idis). From *ὀστρεόν*, a bone. Ger., *Ost*. See *OSTEITIS*.

OSTIUM (Lat.), n. n. O²st-i²u²m(u²m). A mouth, entrance, aperture, opening. [L, 343.]—**O. abdominale**. The abdominal opening of the oviduct.—**O. aorte**, **O. aorticum**, **O. arteriosum aorticum**. The opening of the aorta into the heart. [L.]—**O. arteriosum pulmonale** (seu *sinistrum*). The opening of the pulmonary artery into the heart. [L.]—**O. atrioventriculare dextrum**. The opening between the right auricle and right ventricle of the heart. [L.]—**O. atrioventriculare sinistrum**. The opening between the left auricle and left ventricle of the heart. [L.]—**O. cutaneum urethrae**. The external aperture of the urethra. [L.]—**O. duodenale**. See *PYLORUS*.—**O. frontale**. The anterior end of the hiatus maxillaris. [A, 319 (a, 48).]—**O. maxillare**. The posterior end of the hiatus maxillaris. [A, 319 (a, 48).]—**O. oesophageum ventriculi**. The opening of the oesophagus into the stomach. [L, 115.]—**O. pharyngeum**. The pharyngeal opening of the Eustachian tube. [L.]—**O. pharyngeum laryngis**. See *GLORIS*.—**O. pharyngeum tube**. See *O. pharyngeum*.

—**O. sinus** (Sancti sand). The orifice by which the ampulla near the brachia opens into the utricle. [L, 7 (a, 50).]—**O. tube abdominale**. See *O. abdominale*.—**O. tube Eustachii pharyngeum**. See *O. pharyngeum*.—**O. tube Eustachii tympanicum**. See *O. tympanicum tube*.—**O. tube uterinum**. The opening of the oviduct into the uterus. [L.]—**O. tubuli**. The orifice by which the ampulla membranacea opens into the semicircular canals. [L, 7 (a, 50).]—**O. tympanicum tube**. The tympanic orifice of the Eustachian tube. [F, 32.]—**O. uretericum**. The opening of the ureter into the bladder. [L, 332.]—**O. uteri**. An old term for the vagina.—**O. vaginae**. Fr., *ouverture vaginale* (ou du vagin). Ger., *Scheidenöffnung*, *Schamöffnung*. Syn.: *vulvo-vaginal ring*. The external orifice of the vagina, marking the boundary between that canal and the vulva.—**Ostea venosa dextra**. The openings of the pulmonary veins into the left auricle. [L.]—**O. venosum sinistrum**. See *O. atrioventriculare sinistrum*.—**O. ventriculi dextrum** (seu *duodenale*). See *PYLORUS*.—**O. ventriculi oesophageum** (seu *sinistrum*). The opening of the oesophagus into the stomach. [L.]

OSTOCOPUS (Lat.), n. m. O²st-o²lk²-o²p-u²s(u²s). See *OSTEOCOPUS*.

OSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. O²st-om²a². Gen., -om²atos (-atis). See *OSTEOMA*.

OSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O²st-o²s²i²s. Gen., -os²eos (-is). Fr., *ostéose*. Of *Chaussier*, see *OSTEOGENESIS*.

OSTRACOSIS (Lat.), n. f. O²st-ra²lk²(ra²lk²)-o²s²i²s. Gen., -os²eos (-is). From *ὀστρεόν*, an oyster-shell. The desiccation and metamorphosis of a bone fragment into a substance resembling oyster-shell. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

OSTRANZ (Ger.), n. Ost-ra²ns²tl. See *IMPERATORIA ostruthium*.

OSTREA (Lat.), n. f. O²st-re²a². Gr., *ὀστρεα*. Fr., *huître*. Ger., *Auster*. The oyster; a genus of lamellibranchs in which the shell consists of two unequal valves united by a single muscle. [a, 35.]—*Conchile ostræum*. See *OYSTER-SHELLS*.—*O. edulis*. Ger., *Gemeine (oder essbare) Auster*. The common European oyster. The shells (see *OYSTER-SHELLS*) are sometimes used in medicine. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*Ostree præparata*. See *TESTA præparata*.—*Testæ ostræum*. See *OYSTER-SHELLS*.

OSTREINE, n. O²st-re²-en. From *ὀστρεον*, an oyster. Fr., *ostreïne*. An imperfectly known nitrogenous substance extracted from the flesh of oysters. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

OSTREIOS (Lat.), n. m. O²st-re²-i²e(o²s). From *ostrea*, an oyster, and *ίός*, poison. Ger., *Austergift*, *Muschelgift*. The poison contained in some mussels and oysters. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OSTRODERMATUM (Lat.), n. n. O²st-re²-o(o²)-du²st²rm-(de²st²rm)²a²(a²t²)-u²m(u²m). From *ὀστρεον*, an oyster, and *δέρμα*, skin. An oyster-shell.—*Aqua ostrodermatum*. See *AQUA CONCHARUM*.

OSTROPHAGOUS, adj. O²st-re²-o²st²-u²g-u²s(u²s). Lat., *ostrophagus* (from *ὀστρεον*, the oyster, and *φάγειν*, to eat). Fr., *ostrophage*. Subsisting on oysters.

OSTROTOXICUM (Lat.), n. n. O²st-re²-o(o²)-to²x²/i²lk²-u²m(u²m). From *ὀστρεον*, the oyster, and *τοξικόν*, poison. See *OSTREIOS*.

OSTREUM (Lat.), n. n. O²st-re²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *ὀστρεον*. See *OSTREA*.—**O. vulgare** (maximum). See *OSTREA edulis*.

OSTRUTHIN, n. O²st²-ru²th-i²n. Fr., *ostruthine*. An odorless and almost tasteless substance, C₁H₁₇O₂, extracted from the root of *Imperatoria ostruthium*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

OSTRUTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. O²st²-ru²th(ruth)/i²-u²m(u²m). Of Link, the genus *Imperatoria*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

OSYRIS (Lat.), n. f. O²s²-i²r(u²r)-i²s. Gen., -yr²idos (-idis). Gr., *ὀσυρίς*. A genus of the *Santalaceæ*. The *Osyridea* (Fr., *osyrides*) are a division (tribe) of the *Santalaceæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—*Herba osyridis* (seu o.). The herb of *Linaria vulgaris*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. arborea**. A Himalayan species. The leaves are used as tea. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**O. compressa**. An astringent South African species. [B, 314 (a, 35).]

OTACOUSPIC, adj. Ot-a²lk²-ust²/i²k. From *otē*, the ear, and *ἀκούειν*, to hear. Fr., *otacoustique*. Ger., *gehörbelaufsch.*. Aiding the sense of hearing; as a n., an old term for an ear-trumpet or any o. instrument or apparatus. [F, 11.]

OTAGRA (Lat.), **OTALGIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ot-a²g²a²g²-ra², ot-a²l²(a²l²)/i²g²(i²)-a². From *otē*, the ear, and *ἀγρα*, a seizure, or *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *otalgie*. Ger., *Ohrschmerz*, *Otalgie*. Pain in the ear, auricular neuralgia. [F, 32.]—**O. rheumatica**. O. due to or associated with rheumatism. [L.]—**O. tympanica**. O. due to inflammation of the tympanic plexus. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**O. tympanica intermittens**. O. tympanica that is intermittent in character and apparently due to malaria. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

OTANTHERA (Lat.), n. f. Ot-a²nth(a²nth)-e(a)/ra². From *otē*, the ear, and *ἀνθήρα*, flowery. Fr., *otanthère*. A genus of melastomaceous shrubs, of the *Osbeckiaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**O. moluccana**. A species found in the Moluccas. The root is used to prevent miscarriage, and the berries are employed in nocturnal incontinence of urine. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

OTECOS (Lat.), **OTECUCH** (Lat.), **OTECUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ot-e(a)/ko²s(ch²o²s), -ku²s(ch²u²s), -ku²s(ku²s). From *otē*, the ear, and *ἦχος*, sound. See *TINNITUS aurium*.

OTEILE (Lat.), n. f. Ot-il²(e²/i²)-e(a). Gen., -teil²es. Gr., *ὠτειλῆ*. See *CICATRIX*.

OTEMPLASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ot-e²m-pla²st(pla²st)/ru²m(ru²m). From *otē*, the ear, and *ἐμπλαστρον*, plaster. An old term for a plaster to be put behind the ears. [F.]

OTENCHYTA (Lat.), n. f. Ot-e²nt²ch²(ch²u²t)-a². From *otē*, the ear, and *ἐχχυν*, poured in. Fr., *otenchyite*. See *EAR SYRINGE*.

OTHEMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Oth-e²m(a²-e²m)-a²(a²t²)-om²a². Gen., -om²atos (-atis). From *otē*, the ear, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *othématome*, *othématome*. Ger., *Othämatom*. See *HEMATOMA auriculare*.

OTHEMORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Oth-e²m(a²-e²m)-o²r-re²(ro²e²)-a². From *otē*, the ear, and *αἷμα*, blood, and *ρῆμα*, a flowing. Fr., *othémorrhée*. A bloody discharge from the ear. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OTHEMORRHOIS (Lat.), n. f. Oth-e²m(a²-e²m)-o²r-ro²(ro²)-i²s. Gen., -rho²idos (-idis). From *otē*, the ear, and *αἱμορροῖς*, a hemorrhoid. Fr., *othémorrhoidé*. Ger., *Othärrhöiden*. A metastasis of the hemorrhoidal flow of blood to the ears. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OTHELCOISIS (Lat.), n. f. Oth-e²lk²-o²s²i²s. Gen., -cos²eos (-is). From *otē*, the ear, and *ἔλκος*, ulceration. Ger., *Ohrverschwürung*. An old term for ulceration or suppuration of the ear. [F, 40.]

OTHONE (Lat.), n. f. O²th-o²n-e(a). Gen., oth²/ones. Gr., *ὀθώνη*. 1. Lint. 2. A linen bandage. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OTHYDROPS (Lat.), n. m. Oth-i²d²(u²d)-ro²ps(rops). Gen., -rop²os (-rop²is). From *otē*, the ear, and *ὕδρωψ*, dropsy. Fr., *othydropisie*. Dropsy of the middle ear. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OTHYGROTES (Lat.), n. f. Oth-ig(u²g²-ro²e²)-as. Gen., -et²os (-et²is). From *otē*, the ear, and *ὕγρωσις*, moisture. See *OTORRHEA*.

OTHYL, n. O²th-i²l. See *ACETYL*.

OTHYPERSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Oth-ip(u²p)-u²r(e²r)-sa²rk-om²a². Gen., -om²atos (-atis). From *otē*, the ear, *ὑπερ*, excessive, and *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy excrescence. Fr., *otyperpsarcome*. A fungous outgrowth in the ear. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OTIATER (Lat.), n. m. Ot-i²a(a²)/t²u²r(tar). Gen., -er²os (-er²is). From *otē*, the ear, and *ιατρίη*, a surgeon. See *AURIST*.

OTIATRICE, adj. Ot-i²a²t²r-i²lk. Lat., *otiatricus*. Fr., *otiatrice*. Ger., *otiatric*. Pertaining to *otiatric* (Lat., *otiatrica*; Fr., *otiatrice*, *otoiatrice*; Ger., *Otiatrie*), which is auricular medicine and surgery. [F.]

OTIC, adj. Ot²/ik. Gr., *ὠτικός*. Fr., *otique*. Ger., *otitisch*. See *AURAL*.

OTICODINOSE (Fr.), n. Ote-ko-de-nos. See *Ménière's disease*.

OTION (Lat.), n. n. O²shi²(ti²)-o²n. Gr., *ὠτίον* (dim. of *otē*, the ear). See *EXTERNAL EAR*.

OTITIC, adj. Ot-i²t²/ik. Of, pertaining to, or produced by otitis. [B.]

OTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ot-i²(e²)/ti²s. Gen., -it²idos (-idis). From *otē*, the ear. Fr., *otite*. Ger., *Ohrenentzündung*. Inflammation of the ear.—*Catarrhal o.* See *O. media catarrhalis*.—*Desquamative o.* See *O. desquamativa*.—*Dry o.* Fr., *otite sèche*. Eczema affecting the external auditory canal and lobe of the ear, in which there is no discharge unless the epidermis is fissured. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—*Furuncular o.* See *O. externa furunculosa*.—*Gonorrheal o.* An unusual o. occurring in an individual suffering with gonorrhea, and supposed to be caused by that disease. As there is no mucous membrane in the external auditory canal, the existence of the disease is doubtful. [Burnett (a, 34).]—*O. desquamativa*. Fr., *otite desquamative*. A marked thickening and increase in bulk of the epidermic layers of the external auditory canal and membrane of the tympanic membrane, the result of chronic morbid processes in the external meatus, or of suppurative, perforating inflammations of the middle ear. The epithelial masses scale off and lie in the canal, often forming thick cerumen-like plugs. [B; F, 32.]—**O. diph-**

therica. Inflammation of the middle and sometimes of the external auditory canal usually in consequence of the extension of diphtheritic inflammation from the throat. [a, 34.]—**O. externa.** Fr. *otite externe*. Ger. *Entzündung des äusseren Gehörganges*. Inflammation of the skin of the external auditory canal, either in the cartilaginous section or in the osseous portion of the meatus, whence it may extend to the membrana tympani. It is characterized by swelling and infiltration of the cutaneous lining, consequent narrowing of the calibre, severe pain and heat of the parts, and sometimes by a slight sero-purulent discharge, deafness, and tinnitus. [F.]—**O. externa circumscripta.** Fr. *otite externe circonscrite*. See **O. externa follicularis**.—**O. externa crouposa.** A rare form of inflammation of the external meatus, characterized by the exudation of fibrin in the form of a membrane, mainly in the membrana tympani. [F.]—**O. externa diffusa.** Fr. *otite externe (aiguë) diffuse*. Diffuse inflammation of the whole external auditory canal. [F.]—**O. externa diphtheritica.** Fr. *otite externe diphthérique*. A rare form of inflammation of the external meatus, usually a complication of scarlatinous diphtheria of the throat and middle ear. [F.]—**O. externa follicularis.** **O. externa furunculosa.** O. with furuncles of the external auditory canal, or follicular inflammation of the external meatus, beginning in a hair follicle, in a gland, or in a number of follicles or glands. [F.]—**O. externa hæmorrhagica.** Fr. *otite externe hémorragique*. A form of diffuse inflammation of the external auditory canal characterized by hæmorrhagic effusions on the membrane, accompanied with more or less well-marked reactive symptoms. The condition is one of superficial inflammation of the cutis with the epidermis raised by the hæmorrhagic exudation. [F.]—**O. externa parasitica.** Fr. *otite externe parasitique*. Inflammation of the external auditory canal due to the presence of parasites, especially of *Aspergillus* and other Fungi. [B; F.]—**O. externa phlegmonosa perforativa.** O. with localized suppurative inflammation. [A, 34; B.]—**O. externa syphilitica.** Fr. *otite externe syphilitique*. A term for various affections of the auricle and external auditory canal due to syphilis. [F.]—**O. interna.** Fr. *otite interne*. Ger. *Entzündung des inneren Ohres*. 1. See **O. media**. 2. See **O. media purulenta chronica**. 3. Inflammation of the membranous structure of the internal ear or labyrinth. [F, 32.]—**O. interna catarrhalis acuta.** Acute catarrhal o. of the middle ear. [A, 33; a, 34.]—**O. interna catarrhalis chronica.** Chronic catarrhal o. of the middle ear. **O. interna catarrhalis chronica.**—**O. interna suppurrativa.** Suppurative o. media. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**O. labyrinthica.** Of Voltolini, inflammation of the labyrinth presenting symptoms resembling those of meningitis but not terminating fatally, though permanent deafness results. [a, 34.]—**O. media (acuta).** Fr. *otite moyenne aiguë* (ou de la caisse). Ger. *acute einfacher Mittelohrkatarrh*. An inflammation of the lining mucous membrane of the middle ear, characterized by the rapid effusion or exudation of a serous or mucoid fluid into the cavity of the drum, by a simultaneous secondary inflammation of the membrana tympani, and by its almost typical definite course of short duration. [F, 32.]—**O. media acuta intermittens.** Acute catarrhal inflammation of the middle ear in which there is intermission of the symptoms. [L, 9, 57, 184 (a, 34).]—**O. media acuta perforativa (seu purulenta).** Fr. *otite moyenne aiguë perforative*. Acute suppurative inflammation of the middle ear, characterized by hyperemia of the mucous membrane, generally beginning with violent febrile symptoms and leading to a rapid exudation of pus and to perforation of the membrana tympani, which is at the same time inflamed. [F, 32.]—**O. media adhesiva lentescens.** See **O. media catarrhalis chronica**.—**O. media catarrhalis.** Inflammation of the middle ear, especially catarrh, as distinguished from serous and purulent inflammation. [F.]—**O. media catarrhalis chronica (seu sicca).** A chronic, insidious, and progressive catarrhal inflammation of the tympanic mucous membrane, with slight secretion, with exudation into the substance of the mucous membrane and the formation of new connective tissue which has a marked tendency to shrink. Two forms are distinguished, the *hypertrophic* and the *sclerosing* (sclerotic o.), according as the tendency is to hypertrophy or to shrinking of the membrane pronounced. Both kinds, but especially the latter, are of unfavorable prognosis, obstinate in resisting treatment, and very apt to be followed by marked and permanent impairment of hearing from ankylosis of the ossicula. [F.]—**O. media crouposa.** O. media characterized by the secretion of a coagulable fibrinous exudation which forms a false membrane. [F.]—**O. media diphtheritica.** O. media characterized by the formation of a membrane of fibrinous tissue on the surface of the mucous membrane and an exudation of the same nature into the meshes of its connective-tissue basis. [F.]—**O. media hæmorrhagica.** O. media characterized by more or less frequent discharge of blood mixed with mucus or muco-pus or by free hæmorrhages from the surface of the membrane without purulent discharge. [F.]—**O. media hyperplastica.** See **O. media catarrhalis chronica**.—**O. media hypertrophica.** Of Gruber, sclerosis of the mucous membrane of the tympanic cavity and adjacent cavities. [F.] See also **Sclerotic o.**—**O. media mucosa.** Fr. *otite moyenne muqueuse*. Ger. *schleimiger Mittelohrkatarrh*. A chronic inflammation of the tympanic mucous membrane accompanied by a mucous exudation into the cavity of the tympanum. [F.]—**O. media perforativa chronica.** See **O. media purulenta chronica**.—**O. media peritotica.** O. with inflammation of the peritotum. [F.]—**O. media pyogenica.** [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**O. media pyrogenica.** See **O. media acuta perforativa**.—**O. media purulenta chronica.** Chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the middle ear and of the membrana tympani, including the Eustachian tube, the mastoid cells, and very commonly the external meatus, the labyrinth, and the osseous walls of the middle ear. [F, 32.]—**O. media purulenta tuberculosa.** Purulent o. media caused by the *Bacillus tuberculosus*. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**O. media pyrogenica.** See **O. media acuta perforativa** and **O. media purulenta chronica**.—**O. media sclerotica.** See **O. media catarrhalis chronica**.—**O. media serosa.** O. media characterized by a more or less serous secretion.

It may be acute or chronic. [F.] Cf. **HYDROTYPANUM**.—**O. media suppurrativa chronica.** See **O. media purulenta chronica**.—**O. myciosa.** **O. parasitica.** Fr. *otite parasitique*. Inflammation of the external and sometimes of the middle ear due to parasites. [B.] See under **OTOMYCOSIS** and **O. externa parasitica**.—**O. phlegmonosa.** Acute o. [L, 88, 25, 62.]—**O. purulenta chronica.** See **OTORRHEA**.—**O. scarlatiosa.** An acute o. media occurring in scarlatina, and caused by an extension of inflammation from the throat to the Eustachian tube. [L, 9, 57, 185 (a, 34).]—**Parasitic o.** See **O. parasitica**.—**Sclerotic o.** Chronic catarrhal inflammation of the ear attended with marked and early developed hardening and shrinking of the tissues. [a, 34.]

OTIYINDIMBA. In Damar, an endemic pustular inflammation of the skin. ["Pop. Sci. Monthly," xxviii, p. 527 (a, 34).]

OTOBA. n. See **MYSTICIA** o.

OTOLENNORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Ot-(o³)-hle²-n-no²-re'-(ro²e²)-a². From *otō*, the ear, *hlēna*, mucus, and *rhēna*, a flowing. Fr. *otolennorrhée*. Ger. *Ohrenschleimfluss*. A mucous discharge from the ear. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OTOCATARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ot-(o³)-ka²h(kat²)-a³-ru²s-(ru²s). From *otō*, the ear, and *catarrhōs*, catarrh. Fr. *otocatarrrhe*. Ger. *Ohrkatarrh*. See **OTORRHEA**.

OTOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Ot-(o³)-se²f(ke²f/a²)(a²)-u²s-(u²s). From *otō*, the ear, and *kephalē*, the head. Fr. *otocephale*. A monster whose ears are united into one or are in contact. [F, 40.]

OTOCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ot-(o³)-kle²s(kle²)(i²s)-i²s. Gen., -clei²-eos (-i²s). From *otō*, the ear, and *kleisis*, a shutting up. Fr. *occlusion des oreilles*. Occlusion of the ear. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OTOCOTONIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. of *otocotomium*. Ot-(o³)-kon(ko²n)-i²a². From *otō*, the ear, and *konía*, dust. Fr. *otocotonies*. Ger. *Otokonten, Otokontenplatte, Ohrsand*. Minute calcareous concretions of the internal ear. [L, 41, 49, (a, 14).] Cf. **OTOLITHS**.

OTOCRANE. n. Ot-o³-kran. Lat., *otocranium* (from *otō*, the ear, and *kranios*, the skull). The cavity containing the organ of hearing. [L, 14.]

OTOCYST. n. Ot-o³-si²st. From *otō*, the ear, and *cystis*, a bladder. Fr. *otocyste*. Ger. *Otokyste*. In the *Hydrozoa*, an organ of hearing situated along the margin of the disc between the tentacles, consisting of an open or closed vesicle containing hair-cells and concretions (otoliths). It is formed by invagination of the ectoderm. [Lankester (a, 35).]

OTODYNE (Lat.), **OTODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o³-d²i²n(u²n)-e(a), ot-(o³)-di²n(du²n)-i²a². From *otō*, the ear, and *dōdynē*, pain. See **OTALGIA**.

OTOGANGLION (Lat.), n. n. Ot-(o³)-ga²n²ga²n²/gli²-o²n². From *otō*, the ear, and *γάνγλιον*, a ganglion. See **OTIC GANGLION**.

OTOLYPTHS (Lat.), **OTOLYPTUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Ot-o³-ly²p(h)u²s, -u²m(u²m). Gen., -ly²p(h)-idos (-i²dis). From *otō*, the ear, and *λύψω*, to scrape. See **EAR-PICK**.

OTOGRAPHY. n. Ot-o³-gra²f-i². From *otō*, the ear, and *γράφω*, to write. Fr. *otographie*. Ger. *Otographie, Ohrenschreibung*. The descriptive anatomy of the ear. [F, 40.]

OTOIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ot-(o³)-i²a²ti(a²)-i²ri²e(a²). From *otō*, the ear, and *iatriā*, medical treatment. Fr. *otioiatrie*. See under **OTIATRIC**.

OTOLITHS. n. pl. Ot-o³-li²ths. Lat., *otolitha* (from *otō*, the ear, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr. *otolithes*. Ger. *Otolithen, Ohrsteine, Flecken*. 1. Small bones suspended in the internal ear of fishes, or concretions in the auditory sac of invertebrates. [L, 206 (a, 27).] 2. In man, two small round bodies consisting of a mass of minute crystalline grains of calcium carbonate, held together in a delicate mesh of fibrous tissue and contained in the wall of the utricle and sacculus opposite the distribution of the nerves. [F, 31.]

OTOLOGY. n. Ot-o³-lo²-ji². Lat., *otologia* (from *otō*, the ear, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr. *otologie*. Ger. *Ohrkunde*. The anatomy, etc., of the ear. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OTOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Ot-o³m²i²(u²)-sez(kas). Gen., -ei²os (-i²s). From *otō*, the ear, and *μύκης*, a fungus. A fungous growth in the ear. [a, 48.]—**O. Hageni.** A fungus with grass-green conidia occasionally met with in the external auditory canal, first described by Hagen. [F.]—**O. purpureus.** A fungous growth of the ear first described by Wreden, with reddish or purple conidia; since found to be identical with *Ascomyces*. ["Arch. f. Ohrenheilk.," iii, p. 1 (F).] Cf. *ASPERGILLUS fumigatus* and *ECROTUM aspergillus flammus*.

OTOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ot-(o³)-mi²(mu²)-kos²i²s². Gen., -os²-eos (-i²s). From *otō*, the ear, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Ger. *Otomycose*. Of Virchow, parasitic inflammation of the external auditory meatus. [F.]

OTONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Ot-o³n²k²(u²s)(u²s). From *otō*, the ear, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. A tumor or swelling of the ear. [a, 48.]

OTONEURALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ot-(o³)-nu²r-a²l²(a²l²)/ji²(gi²)-a². From *otō*, the ear, *νῆρρον*, a nerve, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr. *otónéuralgie*. Ger. *nerwiger Ohrenschmerz*. See **OTALGIA**.

OTOPATHY. n. Ot-o³p²a²th-i². Lat., *otopathia* (from *otō*, the ear, and *πάθος*, a disease). Fr. *otopathie*. Ger. *Otopathie*. Disease of the ear. [F.]

OTOPHLEGMON (Lat.), n. f. Ot-(o³)-fle²g²-mo²n-e(a). Gen., -phleg²-mones. From *otō*, the ear, and *φλεγμονή*, fiery heat. Fr. *otophlegmon*. See **OTITIS**.

OTOPHONE. n. Ot-o³-fon. From *otō*, the ear, and *φωνή*, a sound. Fr. o. Ger. *Otophon, Hörwerkzeug*. 1. See **EAR-TRUMPET**. 2. An apparatus for improving the hearing. It consists essentially of a clamp or of elastic strips of metal which press the auricle out from the head and direct its anterior surface vertically toward sound-waves coming from the front. [F, 32, 33.]

OTOPIESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o(ō)-pi(pi)²/e²s-i²s. Gen., -es'eos (-pi'esis). From oēs, the ear, and πῆσις, a squeezing. Fr., *otopieisis*, *compression auriculaire*. Depression of the membrana tympani by atmospheric pressure, consequent on the formation of a more or less complete vacuum within the tympanum. [Bouche-ron, "Rev. mens. de laryngol., d'otol. et de rhinol.," Jan., 1885, p. 1.]

OTOPLASTY, n. Ot-o-pla²st-i². Lat., *otoplastia*, *otoplastice* (from oēs, the ear, and πλάσσειν, to form). Fr., *otoplastie*, *autoplastie auriculaire*. Ger., *Otoplastik*. Plastic surgery of the ear.

OTOPLEXIMETER, n. Ot-o-ple²x-i²-o²m²/e²t-u²r. Lat., *otopleximetrum* (from oēs, the ear, πλῆξις, percussion, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *plessimètre pour l'oreille*. Ger., *Ohrplessimeter*. An instrument for examining the internal ear by percussion. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

OTOPYORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o(ō)-pi(pi)²/o²r-re'(ro²/e²)-a². From oēs, the ear, πυον, pus, and ροία, a flowing. See OTORRHEA.

OTOPYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o(ō)-pi(pi)²/os'is. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From oēs, the ear, and πυον, pus. Fr., *otopyose*. Ger., *Othreiterung*. Purulent otorrhœa.

OTORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o²r-ra²(r²a²)²/i²-a². From oēs, the ear, and ῥήγναι, to burst forth. Fr., *otorrhagie*. Ger., *Ohrenblutung*, *Ohrenblutfluss*. Hemorrhage from the ear. [F.]

OTORRHEUMATISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ot-o²r-ru²m-a²t(a²t)-i²z²(i²s)²mu²s(mu²s). From oēs, the ear, and ρευματισμός, a flux. Fr., *otorrhumatisme*. Ear-ache due to rheumatism. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

OTORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o²r-re'(ro²/e²)-a². From oēs, the ear, and ροία, a flowing. Fr., *otorrhée*. Ger., *Otorrhöe*, *Ohrfluss*, *Ohrneiterfluss*. A discharge through the external auditory canal, as of blood or of serous fluid, but especially of pus, from the ear. [F.]—**Blue o.** Fr., *otorrhée bleue*. Ger., *blaue Otorrhöe*. A bluish-green purulent discharge from the ear. The color is supposed to be due to a pigment produced by bacteria. [F.]

OTOSALPINX (Lat.), n. f. Ot-o(ō)-sa²l(p²a²l)p²/i²n²x. Gen., -pin'gos (-is). From oēs, the ear, and σάλπιγξ, a trumpet. See *Eustachian tube*.

OTOSCOPE, n. Ot-o-skop. Lat., *otoscopium* (from oēs, the ear, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., o. Ger., *Otoskop*, *Ohrnspiegel*. 1. See *Ear-speculum*. 2. An old term for a mirror, to be held in the hand or worn on the forehead, used in connection with an ear-speculum. [F.]—**Blake's operating o.** An o. consisting of a hard-rubber speculum of the largest size, fitted with a metallic rim, to which are attached a revolving prism and a moving arm bearing a lens at its outer end. The incident face of the prism is armed with a small metal shield having an opening in the centre corresponding in its short diameter to the diameter of the pencil of light falling on it from the lens. In operating, an assistant is required to draw the auricle upward and backward and keep the speculum in position. [F., 34.]—**Bon-nafont's o.** An o. for producing a magnified image of the membrana tympani and meatus. [F., 33.]—**Eysell's binocular o.** An o. for binocular inspection of the membrana tympani. It consists of two prisms, of small refractive angle, inserted between the reflector and the speculum. [F., 32.]—**Lucas's interference o.** Fr., *o. d'entrave*. An o. consisting of a double o., the arms of which are attached by a glass tube to two tubes—one for the ear of the examiner, the other for the resonator, or sound receiver, to which the arms of the tuning-fork are turned. The fork is placed on a stand and caused to vibrate by means of a hammer. [F., 34.]—**Rosse's binocular o.** An o. for facilitating the binocular inspection of the membrana tympani. It consists of a plane-glass plate fixed to a frontal band, from which sunlight is reflected into the external auditory meatus. [F., 32.]—**Toynbee's o.** An o. for auscultation of the middle ear. It consists of an India-rubber tube furnished at its ends with tubular olive-shaped nozzles for insertion—the one into the external meatus of the patient and the other into that of the observer. [F., 32, 35.]

OTOSCOPY, n. Ot-o²s'ko-pi². Fr., *otoscopie*. The use of the otoscope.

OTOSPHÉNAL (Fr.), n. O-to-sfa-na²l. The basi-occipital bone in fishes. [L., 14.]

OTOSTYLIC, adj. Ot-o-stil'i²k. From oēs, the ear, and στῆλος, a pillar. Fr., *otostylique*. Pertaining to the ear and to the styloid process jointly. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

OTOTECHNOS (Lat.), **OTOTECHNUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ot-o(ō)-te²k(te²ch²)²no²s, -nu²s(nu²s). From oēs, the ear, and τέχνη, art. Fr., *ototechnos*. Ger., *Ohrklopfen*. A hammering sensation in the inner ear. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

OTOTOMY, n. Ot-o²t'om-i². From oēs, the ear, and τέμνω, to cut. Fr., *ototomie*. Ger., *Ototomie*. Dissection of the ear; also, preparation of sections of it for purposes of study. [F., 40.]

OTAR, OTTO, n's. O²t'a²r, o²t'o. See **ATTAR**.

OTURY, n. Ot-u²r'i². Lat., *oturia* (from oēs, the ear, and ούρον, urine). Fr., *oturie*. A fancied metastasis of urine to the ear. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

OUABAIN, n. U-a²ba²i²n. Fr., *ouabaine*. A crystalline glucoside, C₂₆H₄₀O₁₂ + 7H₂O, obtained from a concentrated extract of the wood of *Accoutheria ouababa* in warm water. Given subcutaneously, it is a quick cardiac poison, acting like strophanthin; taken internally, it is said to be without action. [B., 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, pp. 447, 728 (a, 50); "Nouv. rem.," Feb. 24, 1889, June 24, 1890, p. 284.]

OUABAIQ, n. An Abyssinian tree from which a very deadly arrow-poison is prepared. It acts by causing respiratory paralysis. [B., 5 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, 447 (a, 50).]

OUATE (Fr.), n. U-a²t. See **WADDING**.

OUÏE (Fr.), n. U-e. See **ADDITION**; in the pl., o's, see **BRANCHLÈ**.

OULACHON, n. U²la²k-o²n. See **EVLACHON**.

OULITIS (Lat.), n. U-li²(e)²ti²s. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). From οὐλίη, a cicatrix. See **ULITIS**. For various words in *Ou-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *U-*.

OUNCE, n. U²u²t'ns. Gr., οὐγκία. Lat., *uncia*. Fr., *once*. Ger., *Unze*. The sixteenth part of the pound avoirdupois = 437½ grains; or the twelfth part of the pound troy (or of apothecaries' weight) = 480 grains. The symbol for both is oz., and for the troy o. also ʒ; and 192 oz. av. = 176 oz. troy. [a, 48.]

OURAQUE (Fr.), n. U-ra²k. See **URACHUS**.

OURARI, n. See **CURARE**.

OURATEA (Lat.), n. f. U-r-a²r'e²-a². A genus of ochraceous plants, by Benthams and Hooker referred to *Gomphia*. The *Ourateæ* (Fr., *ouratées*) of Baillon are a series of the *Ochnaceæ*. [B., 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**O. hircifolia**. A bitter stomachic species found in the Antilles. [B., 267 (a, 35).]

OUTLET, n. U²u²t-le²t. An opening or passage for egress. [a, 48.]—**O. of the pelvis**. Fr., *sortie du bassin*. See *Inferior strait of the pelvis*.

OUTRANCOURT (Fr.), n. U-tra²n²-kur. A place in the department of the Vosges, France, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [L., 49 (a, 14).]

OUTRE (Fr.), n. Utr'. See **ASCIDIUM**.

OUTSCOPING, n. U²u²t-skup-i²n². Removal of a substance from a cavity by means of a scoop (said especially of cataract.) [a, 29.]

OUVERTURE (Fr.), n. U-ve²r-tu²r. See **APERTURE** and **OPENING**.—**O. de Magendie**. See **FORAMEN DE MAGENDIE**.—**O. postérieure du quatrième ventricule**. Of Lemet and Gratiolet, the fetal fourth ventricle (at three months). [L., 35 (K).]

OUVI-LASSA, n. A Madagascar plant having a purgative root and yielding scammony. [L., 67 (a, 43).]

OUVRE-BOUCHE (Fr.), n. Uvr'-bush. An instrument for gradually opening the mouth and keeping it open. [L., 67 (a, 50).]

OVAIRE (Fr.), n. O-va²r. See **OVARY**.

OVAL, adj. O-v'l. Lat., *ovalis* (from ovum, an egg). Fr., *ovale*, *ovalaire*. Ger., o. Symmetrically egg-shaped, oblong and curvilinear; elliptical. [B., 123, 291 (a, 35).] Cf. **OVATE** (2d def.).

OVAR (Ger.), n. O-va²r'. See **OVARY**.

OVARALGIA (Lat.), n. f. O-va²r(wa²r)-a²(a²l)²j²i²(gi²)-a². From ovarium, ovary, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *ovaralgie*. See **OOPHORALGIA**.

OVARIAL (Ger.), adj. O-fa²r-re-a²l'. See **OVARIAN**.

OVARIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. O-va(wa²)-ri²-a²(a²l)²j²i²(gi²)-a². Ger., *Ovarialgie*. See **OOPHORALGIA**.

OVARIAN, adj. Ov-a²ri²-n. From ovarium, ovary. Fr., *ovarien*. Ger., *ovarisch*, *ovarial*. Of or pertaining to an ovum (especially one that has emitted an extrusion globule) or to the ovary. [J.]

OVARIC, adj. Ov-a²r'i²k. Lat., *ovaricus*. Pertaining to or proceeding from the ovaries. [A., 322 (a, 21).]

OVARIETOMY, n. Ov-a²r-i²-e²kt'o²m-i². From ovarium, ovary, and ἐκτομή, a cutting out. Fr., *ovariectomie*. See **OOPHORECTOMY**.

OVARINE (Fr.), n. O-va²-ren. The liquid contained in the ovisac. [L., 41 (a, 14).]

OVARIOCELE (Lat.), n. f. O-va(wa²)-ri²-o(ō²)-se(ka)²le(la)²; in Eng., ov-a²ri²-o-sel. Gen., -cel'es. From ovarium, ovary, and κῆλη, a tumor. Fr., *ovariocele*. Ger., *Eierstockbruch*. A tumor or hernia of the ovary.—**O. vaginalis**. A prolapse of the ovary forming a hernia-like encroachment on the vagina.

OVARIOCENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. O-va(wa²)-ri²-o(ō²)-se²nt(-e²nt)-e(a)²si²s. Gen., -es'eos (-is). From ovarium, ovary, and κέντρον, a pricking. Ger., *Ovariozentese*. The operation of tapping an ovarian cyst. [A., 326 (a, 34).]

OVARIOCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. O-va(wa²)-ri²-o(ō²)-si(ku²)-e(a)²si²s. Gen., -es'eos (-is). From ovarium, ovary, and κύσις, conception. See **OVARIAN GESTATION**.

OVARIO-HYSTÉRECTOMIE (Fr.), n. O-va²-re-o-es-ta-re²k-to-me. See **HYSTERO-OOPHORECTOMY**.

OVARIOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. O-va(wa²)/ri²-o(ō²)-ma²(ma²)-n²-a². From ovarium, ovary, and μανία, madness. See **OOPHROMANIA**.

OVARIQ (Lat.), n. n. O-va(wa²)/ri²-o²n. Gr., ὄβριον (dim. of ὄβρ, an egg [2d def.]). 1. See **BLASTOPHORE** (1st def.) and **OVARY**. 2. See **OVULE**.

OVARIQNCUS (Lat.), n. m. O-va(wa²)/ri²-o²n²k'u²s(u²s). From ovarium, the ovary, and ὄγκος, a tumor. Fr., *ovariancie*. A tumor of the ovary. [L., 107 (a, 43).]

OVARIOPARECTAMA (Lat.), n. n. O-va(wa³)-ri²-o(o³)-pa²r-(pa²r)-e²kt/a²m(a²m)-a². Gen., -am'atos (-atis). From *ovarium*, ovary, and *parectama*, immoderate extension. Fr., *ovarioparectame*. Morbid enlargement of the ovary. [L, 60 (a, 14).]

OVARIOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. O-va(wa³)-ri²-o(o³)-fi(fu³)-ma². Gen., -phym'atos (-atis). From *ovarium*, ovary, and *φύμα*, a growth. Fr., *ovariophyme*. See *OVARIOMYX*.

OVARIORRHESIS (Lat.), n. f. O-va(wa³)-ri²-o²r-re²x(rax)²-i²s. Gen., -rhez'eos (-is). From *ovarium*, ovary, and *ῥήσις*, a bursting. Fr., o. Rupture of the ovary. [L, 60 (a, 14).]

OVARIOSTERESIS (Lat.), n. f. O-va(wa³)-ri²-o(o³)-ste²r-e(a)²-si²s. Gen., -es'eos (-is). From *ovarium*, ovary, and *στέρσις*, a deprivation. Fr., *ovariosterese*. See *OVARIOTOMY*.

OVARIOTOMY, n. Ov-ar-i²-o²st-o²m-i². From *ovarium*, ovary, and *τομή*, a mouth. Fr., *ovariotomie*. Of Tripter, the operation for permanent drainage of an ovarian cyst by making an opening into it with a trocar and cannula, the latter being connected with the negative pole of a battery, so as to cauterize the walls of the opening. [A. Petit, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Jan. 4, 1884.] See also *CAUTERISATION tubulaire*.

OVARIOTOMY, n. Ov-ar-i²-o²t-om-i². From *ovarium*, ovary, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *ovariotomie*. Ger., *Ovariotorie*. Removal of one or both of the ovaries. The term is conventionally restricted to the removal of ovaries that are the seat of manifested tumors, as distinguished from *oophorectomy* (q. v.).—**Abdominal o.** O. by means of an incision through the abdominal wall. [a, 34.]—**Vaginal o.** O. by means of an incision through the vagina. [a, 34.]

OVARISM, n. Ov-a²r-i²zm. Lat., *ovarismus* (from *ovum*, an egg). Fr., *ovarisme*. The doctrine that every animal is developed from an ovum. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

OVARITIS (Lat.), n. f. O-va²r(wa²r)-i(e)²ti²s. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). Fr., *ovarite*. See *OOPHORITIS*.

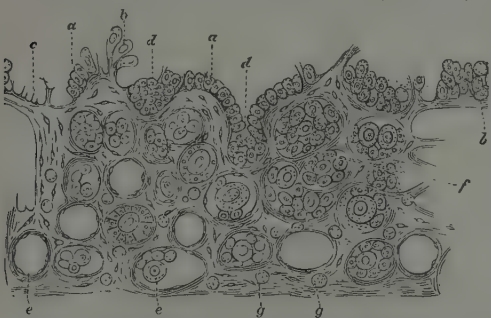
OVARIULE (Fr.), n. O-va²r-re-u¹. See *CORPUS luteum*.

OVARIUM (Lat.), n. n. O-va(wa³)-ri²-u²m(n¹m). Ger., O. See *OVARY*.—**O.** masculinum. Of Fleischl, the testicle. [L.]

OVARIYDRECTASIS (Lat.), **OVARIYDROPS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. O-va(wa³)-ri²-id(u²d)-re²k(ta²s)(ta²s)-i²s, -i(i²)²d(u²d)-ro²p(s). Gen., -tas'eos (-ec'tasis), -rop'os (-is). From *ovarium*, ovary, *ὑδωρ*, water, and *ἔκτρασις*, an extension, or *ὑδρωψ*, dropsy. Fr., *ovariydractase*, *ovariydropisie*. See *OVARIAN CYSTOMA*.

OVARIYPTERTROPHY, n. O-va-r-i²-ip-u²r-tro-f-i². From *ovarium*, ovary, *ὑπερ*, excessive, and *τροφή*, nourishment. Fr., *ovariyptertrophie*. See *OOPHORACE*.

OVARY, n. Ov-a²r-i². Fr., *ovaire*, *ovarium*, a place where eggs are developed. Fr., *ovaire*, *testicule femelle* (1st def.). Ger., *Eierstock*, *Ovarium*, *Ovarie*. 1. The structure in which the ova are developed. In the human species the ovaries are two flattened, oval bodies, one on each side, situated in the posterior layer



VERTICAL SECTION OF AN OVARY OF A HUMAN FETUS THIRTY-TWO WEEKS OLD. [FROM LUSK, AFTER WALDEYER.]

a, e, epithelium; b, b, latest developed epithelial cells, situated in the epithelial layer; c, trabeculae of connective tissue which have penetrated into the epithelial layer; d, e, primordial follicles surrounded by fine connective-tissue cells; f, groups of imbedded epithelial cells, among which may be distinguished certain ones of large size (primordial ova); g, granular cells of Hiss.

of the broad ligament of the uterus, each averaging about 1½ in. long, ½ in. wide, and ¼ in. thick. The organ weighs from 60 to 100 grains. Its two sides and the upper border are free; the lower border (the hilum) is attached to the broad ligament; and to the upper end is attached one of the fimbriae of the oviduct. [L, 1, 2. In botany, the hollow, usually basal, portion of the pistil containing the ovules. [B, 123, 291 (a, 35).]—**Irritable o.** Intermittent and paroxysmal oöphoragia with slight or imperceptible ovarian congestion. [a, 34.]

OVATE, adj. Ov'at. Lat., *ovatus* (from *ovum*, an egg). Fr., *ové* (1st def.), *ovoide* (2d def.). Ger., *eirund* (1st def.), *eiförmig* (2d def.). 1. Of a leaf or other flattened organ, having the shape of the longitudinal section of a hen's egg, with the broad end toward the base. 2. Of solid bodies, egg-shaped. [B, 1, 19, 77, 123, 291 (a, 35).]—**O.-acuminate**. Having a form intermediate between o. and acuminate. [a, 35.]—**O.-lanceolate**. Having a form intermediate between o. and lanceolate. [B, 291 (a, 35).]—**O.-oblong**. Having a form intermediate between o. and oblong. [B, 291 (a, 35).]

OVATO-ACUMINATE, adj. Ov-at'o-a²k-u²-mi²n-at. See *OVATE-ACUMINATE*.

OVELLA (Lat.), n. f. O-ve²l(we²l)²la². Fr., *ovelle*. Of Dunal, a young carphophyll or pistil-leaf. It bears the same relation to the developed carpel as the ovule does to the seed. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

OVENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. O-ve²n²(we²n²)-i²l(ch²u²)-ma². Gen., -chym'atos (-atis). From *ovum*, an egg, and *ἐγχυμα*, an infusion. Oval cellular tissue. [B, 19 (a, 33).]

OVERLAIN, adj. Ov'v²r-lad'. Of a child, lain upon and so smothered by a bedfellow. [a, 18.]

OVER-RIDING, n. Ov'v²r-rid'²i²n². Ger., *Uebereinanderger-schobensein*, *Uebereinandertreten*. The overlapping of the end of a fractured bone beyond the opposite fragment or beyond the normal line of the bone. [a, 34.]

OVER-SIGHTEDNESS, n. Ov-u²r-sit'e²d-ne²s. See *HYPER-METROPIA*.

OVER-TOE, n. Ov'v²r-toe'. Syn.: *lazy toe*. A deformity in which one of the toes overlies the adjoining toe.

OVER-TONE, n. Ov'v²r-ton'. Fr., *timbre*. Ger., *Oberton*, *Klangfarbe*. See *HARMONY* (a.).

OVICAPSULE, n. Ov-i²-kap²-su²l. From *ovum*, an egg, and *capsula*, a capsule. The ovicac; also its internal coat. See also *MEMBRANA GRANULOSA*.

OVICELL, n. Ov-i²-se²l. From *ovum*, an egg, and *cella*, a cell. See *OVISAC*.

OVIDUCAL, adj. Ov-i²-du²-k²l. From *ovum*, an egg, and *ducere*, to lead. Pertaining to an oviduct. [a, 48.]

OVIDUCT, n. Ov-i²-du²kt. Lat., *oviductus* (from *ovum*, an egg, and *ducere*, to lead). Fr., *oviducte*, *trompe de Fallope* (ou *utérine*). Ger., *Ovidukt*, *Eileiter*, *Eiergang*, *Muttertrompete*, *Fallopische Röhre*, *Eiweissstockkanal*. Syn.: *Fallopian tube*. A muscular tube, usually about 4 in. long, passing from a cornu of the uterus in a lateral direction and describing a curve with its concavity backward, inward, and downward, and opening into the peritoneal cavity. It is muscular and lined with mucous membrane showing longitudinal folds and covered with ciliated epithelium. It serves to convey the ovum into the cavity of the uterus. [A, 181.]

—**Fimbriated extremity of the o.** Lat., *infundibulum tubae*, *morsus diaboli*. Fr., *pavillon de la trompe*. The abdominal extremity of the o., which divides into a number of radiating processes (fimbriae) in the middle of which is the abdominal opening of the o. One of these processes is longer than the others and is attached to the upper end of the ovary. [L, 332.]

OVIFEROUS, adj. Ov-i²-fe²r-u²s. Fr., *ovifère*. See *OVIGEROUS*.

OVIFICATION (Fr.), n. O-ve-fe-k²-se-o²n². From *ovum*, an egg, and *facere*, to make. See *OVULATION*.

OVIFORM, adj. Ov-i²-förm. Lat., *oviformis* (from *ovum*, an egg, and *forma*, form). Fr., *oviforme*. See *OVOID*.

OVIGERM, n. Ov-i²-ju²rm. From *ovum*, an egg, and *germen*, a germ. 1. See *PRIMITIVE OVUM*. 2. The rudiment of a primitive ovum: a germ-epithelium cell in process of development into a primitive ovum in the embryo. [A, 5.]

OVIGEROUS, adj. Ov-i²-ge²r-u²s. Lat., *ovigerus* (from *ovum*, an egg, and *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *ovigère*. Ger., *eiertragend*, *eierhervorbringend*. Egg-producing (said of that portion of the ovary which is the seat of the production of ovarian ova).

OVINATION, n. Ov-i²-n²-shu²n. From *ovis*, a sheep. The transmission of sheep-pox by inoculation. [D, 1.]

OVIPARITÉ (Fr.), n. O-ve-pa²-re-ta. See *OVIPAROUS GENERATION*.

OVIPAROUS, adj. Ov-i²-p²-a²-u²s. From *ovum*, an egg, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *eierlegend*. Producing eggs which are developed after their extrusion from the body. [L, 343.] Cf. *VIVIPAROUS*.

OVIPOSIT, **OVIPOSITION**, n's. Ov-i²-po²z-i²t. Ov-i²-po²-sh²u²n. From *ovum*, an egg, and *ponere*, to place. The act of depositing or laying eggs. [a, 48.]

OVIPOSITOR, n. Ov-i²-po²z-i²-to²r. Lat., *aculeus*. An organ, in some insects, by means of which the eggs are placed in a position suitable for their development. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

OVIS (Lat.), n. f. O-i²(vi²)(wi²)s. Gen., *ovis*. The sheep: a genus of hollow-horned ruminant mammals. [a, 45.]—**O. aries**. The domestic sheep. [a, 48.]

OVISAC, n. Ov-i²-sa²k. Lat., *ovisacculus* (from *ovum*, an egg, and *saccus*, a bag). 1. See *GRAAFIAN VESICLE*. 2. The external sac in which certain of the invertebrates carry their eggs after their extrusion from the body. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

OVISM, n. Ov-i²zm. From *ovum*, an egg. Fr., *ovisme*. The doctrine that the ovum contains, in an undeveloped state, all the organs of the future individual. [a, 35.]

OVOGENOUS, adj. Ov-o²-je²n²-u²s. From *ovum*, an egg, and *γεννάν*, to engender. Pertaining to the development or production of ova. [J.]

OVOID, adj. Ov'old. Lat., *ovoideus* (from *ovum*, an egg, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *ovoïde*. Egg-shaped (said of solids having an oval or ovate longitudinal section); as a n., an o. body. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]—**Fœtal o.** Syn.: *fœtal ellipse*, *elliptical ball* [Hodge]. The o. mass into which the fetus is molded by uterine contraction.

OVOLEMMMA (Lat.), n. n. O-vo(wa³)-le²m-ma². The light-colored membrane inclosing the vitellus of the human ovum. [E. Haeckel (a, 32).]

OVO-TESTIS (Lat.), n. m. O'v²o(wa³)-te²st-i²s. From *ovum*, an egg, and *testis*, a testicle. An organ made up of an ovary and

testis, found in the common toad and in many lower vertebrates and invertebrates. [J. B. Sutton, "Lond. Path. Soc. Rep.," 1885 (L.).]

OVOVIVIPAROUS, adj. Ov-o-vi'v-i-pa'r-u's. Apparently a contracted form for *oviparo-viviparous* (from ovum, an egg, vivus, alive, and parere, to bring forth). Producing live young from eggs hatched within the body. [a, 48.]

OVULAR, OVULARY, adj's. O'v-u'l-a'r, -a-ri'. Lat., *ovularis* (from ovum, an egg). Fr., *ovulaire*. Pertaining to an ovule or to an ovum. [J.]

OVULATE, adj. O'v-u'l-at. Lat., *ovulatus* (from ovum, an egg, and latum [supine of ferre, to bear]). Fr., *ovulé*. Ger., *eüg*. Ovuliferous, containing ovules. [Gray, B, 123 (a, 35).]

OVULATION, n. O'v-u'l-a'sh'u'n. From *ovulum*, an ovule. Fr., *o. ponte*. Ger., *o.* The process of the maturation and rupture of an ovicase and the discharge of an ovule.

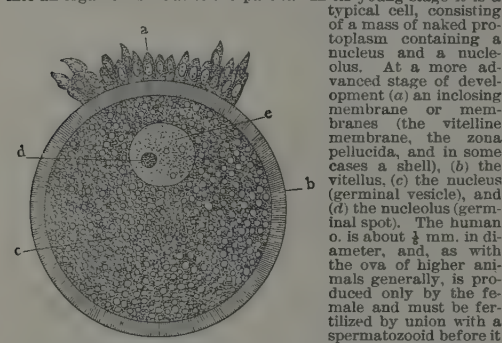
OVULE, n. O'v-u'l. Lat., *ovulum* (dim. of ovum, an egg). Fr., *œuf primitif*. Ger., *Eichen, Eikeim*. 1. See *Ovarian ovum*. 2. Of von Baer, see *Graafian vesicle*. 3. That part of the pistil that contains the embryo-sac; one of the small bodies, situated usually on some part of the ovarian wall or on the ovarian axis, consisting of a nucleus (*nucellus*), with or without a stalk (*funiculus*), often with two integuments (see *PRIMINE* and *SECUNDINE*) attached to each other and to the nucellus at the base (*chalazal*) of the o., and forming at the apex a little opening (*microstyle*) for the reception of the pollen-tube. [B, 1, 123, 223, 291 (a, 35).]—O's of Naboth. See *Nabothian follicles*.

OVULIFEROUS, adj. Ov-u'l-i-f'e-r'u's. Lat., *ovuliferus* (from ovulum, a little egg, and ferre, to bear). Fr., *ovulifère*. See *OVULATE*.

OVULIST, n. O'v-u'l-i'st. A believer in the theory that the ovum was the true animal germ and incased all future generations, and that the spermatozooids acted simply as an excitant. [L, 146.]

OVULUM (Lat.), n. O'v-u'l (wu'l)-u'm (u'm). Dim. of ovum, an egg. See *OVULE* and *OVUM*.—O. Baerli, O. graafianum, O. Graafii. See *Graafian vesicle*.—Ovula Nabothi. See *Nabothian follicles*.—O. stenonianum. See *Graafian vesicle*.

OVUM (Lat.), n. O'v-u'm (vu'm). Gr., *ὄν, ὄν, ὄν, ὄν*. Fr., *œuf*. Ger., *Ei, Keim*. It., *ovo, uovo*. Sp., *huevo*. 1. The large nucleated cell formed in the generative organs which is capable of development into an organism similar to the parent. In its young stage it is a typical cell, consisting



OVUM OF THE RABBIT, FROM A GRAAFIAN FOLLICLE 1/2 OF AN INCH (2MM.) IN DIAMETER. (AFTER WALDEYER.)

a, epithelium of the ovum; b, zona pellucida, with radiating striations (vitelline membrane); c, germinal vesicle; d, germinal spot; e, vitellus.

of a mass of naked protoplasm containing a nucleus and a nucleolus. At a more advanced stage of development (a) an inclosing membrane or membranes (the vitelline membrane, the zona pellucida, and in some cases a shell), (b) the vitellus, (c) the nucleus (germinal vesicle), and (d) the nucleolus (germinal spot). The human o. is about 1/2 mm. in diameter, and, as with the ova of higher animals generally, is produced only by the female and must be fertilized by union with a spermatozoid before it is capable of developing into an organism like its parent. [J, 1, 30, 35.] See also *Egg*. 2. In botany, see *OVULE*, *OOSPHERE*, and *OOSPHERE*. 3. See *EMBRYO*.—*Albor ovi*, *Albumen*.—*Albor ovi*, *Albumen*. White of egg. [A, 236.]—*Blighted o.* Fr., *œuf abortif dégenéré*. A fecundated o. of which the vitality has been destroyed by hemorrhage into the chorion or the cavity of the amnion; it is usually aborted, but may develop into a fleshy mole. [Playfair (a, 34).]—*Apoplectic o.* An o. showing extravasation of blood between the decidua vera and the decidua reflexa, or between the decidua vera and the uterine wall. It generally results in death of the o. and abortion. [Playfair (a, 34).]—*Compound o.* Ger., *zusammengesetztes Ei* [Kölliker]. An o. which does not correspond to a simple cell in structure, but has an additional element termed the secondary vitellus. [A, 8.]—*Female ova*. Embryonic cells in the female which ultimately develop into ova. [J, 55.] Cf. *Male ova* and *Germinal cell*.—*Liquor ovi albus*. See *ALBUMEN*.—*Male ova*. Fr., *ovules mâles*. Embryonic cells found in the blind diverticula of the semiferrous tubules, supposed to be the rudiments of spermatozooids. [A, 15.] See also *Germinal cell*.—*Meroblastic o.* An o. in which a comparatively large amount of food-yolk is present, so that only a portion of the o. is concerned in the direct formation of the embryo. [B.]—*Oleum e vitellis ovorum* (seu e vitello ovi) [Fr. Cod.] *Oleum ovorum*. See *Oil of eggs*.—*Ovarian o.* Fr., *œuf ovarien* (on ovarique, ou primitif), *ovule ovarien*. Ger., *Ovariale*. The primitive o.; the o. while yet it remains within the Graafian vesicle. It consists essentially of the vitellus and the vitelline membrane. —*Ovi albumen*, *Ovi albumentum*, *Ovi albus liquor*, *Ovi candidum*. White of egg. [B, 59.]—*Ovi vitellus* [Br. Ph.]. See *VITELLUS*.—*Ova gallinacea* [Gr. Ph.]. O. gallinaceum [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *œuf de poule* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *huevo del gallina* [Sp. Ph.]. Hens' eggs. [a, 38.]—*O. gemelliferum*. A twin o.; an o. containing two embryos. —*O. graafianum*. See *Graafian vesicle*. —*O. hystericum*. See *CLAVUS hystericus*. —*O. sublimatorium*. See *Bocia*.—*Ova zephyria*. Eggs not impregnated by the cock's tread. [L, 84 (a, 43).]—*Pellicula ovi*. Ger., *Eihäutchen*. The membrane lining the internal surface of the shell of hens' eggs; formerly used in calculus. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*Permanent o.* A primitive o. developed into an o. capable of giving rise to an embryo. [Barnes (a, 34).]—*Primitive o.*, *Primordial o.* Fr., *ovule primordial*. Ger., *Primordialet*. Urei. 1. Of Waldeyer (1870), one of the large clear cells in the germinal epithelium which usually collect into groups and sink into the ovarian stroma, where some become transformed into ova, others into papulum for the ova, and still others into follicular epithelium. 2. Of Semper, one of the primitive sexual cells; so called because they give rise to the generative elements in either sex. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1878, p. 383 (J); J, 1, 30.] 3. See *Ovarian o.*—*Putamen ovi*. Egg-shell. [B.]—*Simple o.* Ger., *einfache Ei*. An o. answering in its structure to a simple cell containing both the formative and the nutritive elements of the vitellus. [A, 8.] See also *Formative vitellus* and *Nutritive vitellus*.—*Testa ovi* (seu *ovorum*). Egg-shell. [B.]—*Testes ovorum præparatæ*. Ger., *bereitete Eierschalen*. Egg-shells, especially shells of hens' eggs, powdered and freed from impurities by agitation with water. [B, 10.]

OWATONNA MINERAL SPRINGS, n. O-a'-to-n'a'-n'a'. A place in Steele County, Minnesota, where there is a spring containing sodium, calcium, and magnesium bicarbonates. [a, 14.]

OWEN'S LAKE, n. O'e'n-z. A lake in Inyo County, California, the waters of which are very rich in sodium chloride, carbonate, and sulphate. [Anderson (a, 14).]

OWOSSO SPRING, n. O-o's-o. A place in Shiawassee County, Michigan, where there is a saline, chalybeate, and alkaline spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

OXACETIC ACID, n. O'z-a's-et(e't)'i'k. See *GLYCOLLIC acid*.

OXALALDEHYDE, n. O'z-a'-a'l-'de'z-hid. Ger., *Oxalaldehyd*. The aldehyde of oxalic acid; glyoxal. [B, 3.]

OXALEMIA (Lat.), n. f. O'z-a'-a'l-'em-(a's'e'm)-i-a'. From *ὄξαλις*, sorrel, and *αἷμα*, blood. A condition due to an accumulation of oxalates in the blood. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

OXALAMIDE, OXALAMMON (Ger.), n's. O'z-a'-a'l-'a'm-i'd-(id), -a'l-'a'm-mon'. See *OXAMIDE*.

OXALAMYLIC ACID, n. O'z-a'-a'l-'a'm-i'l-'i'k. Fr., *acide oxalamylique*. An oily liquid, C₇H₁₂O₄, obtained by heating amylic alcohol mixed with an excess of oxalic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

OXALAN, n. O'z-a'-a'l-'a'n. Fr., *oxalane*. Ger., O. Oxalura-mide. [B.]

OXALANTIN, n. O'z-a'-a'l-'a'n-'ti'n. Fr., *oxalantine*. Ger., O. A body, C₆H₄N₂O₄ + H₂O, obtained by boiling alloxanic acid in watery solution. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4; B, 93 (a, 14).]

OXALAS (Lat.), n. m. O'z-a'-a'l-'(a'l)-a's(a's). Gen., -a'tis. See *OXALATE*.—O. cericus. O. cerosus venalis. See *CERIU oxalate*.—O. ferrosus. See under *IRON oxalate*.

OXALATE, n. O'z-a'-a'l-'at. Lat., *oxalates*. A salt of oxalic acid. [B, 4.]

OXALETHERIC ACID, n. O'z-a'-a'l-'e'th-e'r-'i'k. Acid ethyl oxalate. [B.]

OXALETHYLIN, n. O'z-a'-a'l-'e'th-'i'l-'i'n. Also written *Oxalethylene*. Fr., *oxaléthylène*. Ger., *Oxaläthin*. A basic derivative of diethyl oxamide, C₄H₈N₂O₄ (C₂H₅)₂CN₂. It is a transparent oily liquid, of sp. gr. 0.982, and having a narcotic odor. It boils at about 213° C., burns with a bluish flame, and is soluble in water, in alcohol, and in chloroform. It is poisonous, and acts as a powerful stimulant of the nervous apparatus of the heart, and also increases reflex excitability. [B, 8; B, 93 (a, 14); H. Schultz, "Arch. f. exp. Pathol. u. Pharmak.," xiii, p. 304; xvi, p. 256 (B).]

OXALHYDRIC ACID, n. O'z-a'-a'l-'hid-'i'k. Fr., *acide oxalhydrique*. An old term for saccharic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

OXALHYDROXAMIC ACID, n. O'z-a'-a'l-'hid-ro'z-a'm-'i'k. Fr., *acide oxalhydroxamique*. Syn.: *hydroxyl oxamide*. A dibasic acid, C₂H₄N₂O₄. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

OXALIC, adj. O'z-a'-a'l-'i'k. Lat., *oxalicus* (from *ὄξαλις*, sorrel). Fr., *oxalique*. Ger., *oxalisch*. Derived from or contained in a plant of the genus *Oxalis*. The o. (or succinic) series of organic acids includes acids of the constitution C₂H₂O₄. [B, 2.]—*O. acid*. Lat., *acidum oxalicum*. Fr., *acide oxalique*. Ger., *Oxalsäure*. A dibasic acid, C₂H₂O₄ = CO(OH)—CO(OH), forming colorless prismatic crystals (or, if obtained by sublimation, acicular crystals), which are moderately soluble in cold water and alcohol, and very soluble in boiling water and alcohol. When freshly crystallized, it has probably the composition C₂H₂O₄ + 2H₂O = C(OH)₂—C(OH)₂. It is found under the form of oxalates in the species of *Oxalis* and *Rumex* and in *Salsola salicornia*, in the cells of plants, and in the urine. It is obtained by the oxidation of sugar or of cellulose (saw-dust, etc.). It is caustic, and acts as a corrosive poison when swallowed. It has the strongest acid taste of any of the organic acids. It has been used, well diluted, in asthma, amenorrhœa, etc. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4; Poulet, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir.," May, 14, 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 5, 1886, p. 650 (a, 50).]—*Volumetric solution of o. acid* [U. S. Ph. Br. Ph.]. A solution made by dissolving 690 grains of purified o.-acid crystals in about 6,666 grain measures of water, and diluting with water to 10,000 grain measures. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

OXALIDE (Fr.), n. Ox-a'-le'd. See *OXALIS*.

OXALIS (Lat.), n. f. O'z-a'-a'l-'(a'l)-i's. Gen., -a'l'idis. Gr., *ὄξαλις*, sorrel. Fr., *oxalide*. Ger., *Sauerklée*. Wood-sorrel; a genus of the Geraniaceæ. The *Oxalidaceæ* (Fr., *oxalidacées*) are

the oxalids, an order (Lindley) of the *Geraniaceae*, made in more recent systems (Bentham and Hooker) a tribe (*Oxalideae*; Ger., *Oxalideen*) of the *Geraniaceae*, including *Hypseocharis*, *O.*, *Averrhoa*, and other genera in which the flowers are regular, the sepals imbricated, the glands wanting, the stigmas capitate, and the leaves compound. They are natives of hot and temperate regions. They contain usually an acid juice, and the roots of many species are esculent. [B. 19, 34, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Herba oxalidis**. The herb of *O. acetosella*. 2. The herb of *Rumex acetosa*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**O. acetosella**. Fr., *oxalide acide* (ou des bois), *oseille à trois feuilles* (ou des bois), *surrelle acide*, *trèfle aigre*. Ger., (ge-meinlich) *Sauerklee*, *Amperklee*, *Kuckucksklee*, *Kleesackkraut*, *kleines Dreiblatt*. French (or common wood-) sorrel, cuckoo-bread (or sorrel), hawk-meat, hallelujah; a small caulescent herb growing in shady places in northern Asia, Europe, and North America. It has a pleasant acid taste, and contains potassium binoxalate, which is sometimes obtained from it and sold in the shops as salt of sorrel. The herb, *herba acetosellae* (seu *oxalidis*, seu *hijula*, seu *allehujae*, seu *trifolii acetosi*, seu *oxytriphylly*, seu *panis cuculi*, seu *trifolii minoris*), and the expressed juice were formerly used as refrigerants. An infusion or a whey prepared by boiling the herb in milk forms an agreeable beverage in febrile and inflammatory diseases. The plant, fresh and uncooked, is recommended in scurvy. The expressed inspissated juice, formed into a paste, has been used as a caustic in epithelioma. [B. 5, 19, 180, 185 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxx, p. 214 (a, 50).]—**O. anthelmintica**. The *tschokko* or *habbi-tschoko* of Abyssinia, where it is employed as a tennifuge. [B. 104, 121 (a, 35).]—**O. caprina**, *O. cernua*. Fr., *oxalide pendule*, *herbe de chèvre*; a small umbelliferous plant in the Africa, where it is used as a source of salt of sorrel. [B. 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. compressa**. Fr., *oxalide comprimée*. A Cape of Good Hope species, containing a larger proportion of potassium binoxalate than *O. acetosella*. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. conorrhiza**. A species used in Paraguay and Chile in ardent and bilious fevers. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**O. cordata**. Fr., *oxalide en cœur*. A small undershrub of Brazil, where it is used as a refrigerant in malignant fevers. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. corniculata**. Fr., *oxalide corniculée*, *piéd de pigeon*. Ger., *gehörnter Sauerklee*. Hind., *amrool*. The procumbent yellow-flowered wood-sorrel; a species of Europe, Asia, and North America, by Wood considered a variety of *O. stricta*. It has about the same properties as *O. acetosella*, and in the East Indies the leaves, stalks, and flowers are used as refrigerants, especially in dysentery, and the juice, which contains salts of oxalic acid, is applied externally to remove warts. [B. 34, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. crassicaulis**, *O. crenata*. Ger., *gerkhtblumiger Sauerklee*. Fr., *oxalide crénelée*. One of the species known as *oca*, indigenous to Mexico, Colombia, and Peru. It yields an edible tuberous root, and the juice of the leaves is said to be used in hemorrhages, catarrh, and gonorrhoea. [B. 5, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**O. dodecandra**. Fr., *oxalide à douze échinées*. A native of Peru, where the leaves are used in malignant fevers. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**O. frutescens**. Fr., *oxalide arbrisseau* (ou *arbré*). An undershrub of the Antilles, where it is used in ardent and bilious fevers. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. fulva**. Fr., *oxalide fauve*. A Brazilian species with extremely acid leaves, which are used in malignant fevers. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**O. pratensis**. The *Rumex acetosa*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**O. repens**. Fr., *oxalide rampante*. A species found in Ceylon, Madagascar, southern Africa, and Brazil. It is used as a refrigerant. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. stricta**. Ger., *steifer Sauerklee*. Upright yellow-flowered wood-sorrel; a caulescent species growing in Europe and America, employed like *O. acetosella*. [B. 34, 180 (a, 35).]—**O. tuberosa**. Fr., *oxalide tubéreuse*. Tuberous-rooted wood-sorrel; one of the species called *oca* in South America. It is found in Bolivia and Chile, where the roots are eaten cooked. The leaves yield salt of sorrel. [B. 19, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**O. violacea**. Fr., *oxalide violette*. Violet wood-sorrel; a species having violet-colored petals. It has the same properties as *O. acetosella*. In Mexico the fleshy tuberous roots are eaten. [B. 5, 34, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**Radix et semen oxalidis**. The root and seed of *Rumex acetosa*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

OXALUM (Lat.), n. n. $O_2x \cdot al(a^1l)^2 \cdot u^3m(u^4m)$. Potassium binoxalate. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

OXALME (Lat.), n. f. $O_2x \cdot a^2l(a^1l)^2 \cdot me(ma)$. Gen., *-al'mes*. Gr., *ὀξάλμη* (from *ὀξος*, vinegar). Fr., o. A mixture of vinegar and salt. [L. 50 (a, 14); L. 84 (a, 43).]

OXALMETHYLIN, n. $O_2x \cdot a^2l \cdot me^2th^1l^1 \cdot i^2n$. Ger., o. A basic derivative of dimethyl-oxamide, $C_4H_8N_2 = (CH_3)_2C_2N_2$. It acts on the lower animals to increase reflex excitability. [H. Schultz et J. N. Mayer, "Arch. f. experiment. Pathol.," xvi, p. 256 (B).]

OXALOANTIMONIATE, n. $O_2x \cdot a^2l \cdot o \cdot a^2n \cdot i^2t \cdot mo^2ni \cdot at$. A compound of a base with both oxalic acid and antimonious acid. [B.] See POTASSIUM o.

OXALONITRIL, n. $O_2x \cdot a^2l \cdot o \cdot nit^1r^1l$. Fr., *oxalonitrile*. Free cyanogen, C_2N_2 ; so called because it may be regarded as a nitrogen derivative of the oxalic-acid radicle $\begin{smallmatrix} C \equiv N \\ | \\ C \equiv N \end{smallmatrix}$. [B. 3.]

OXALOPTYSE (Ger.), n. $Ox \cdot a^2l \cdot op \cdot tu^2y^2 \cdot e^2$. From *ὀξάλis*, sorrel, and *πτύειν*, to spit. The excretion of oxalic acid in the saliva. [L. 57 (a, 34).]

OXALOVINIC ACID, n. $O_2x \cdot a^2l \cdot o \cdot vi^2n^1 \cdot i^2k$. Acid ethyl oxalate. [B.]

OXALPROPYLIN, n. $O_2x \cdot a^2l \cdot prop^1l^1 \cdot i^2n$. Ger., o. A basic derivative of dipropyl-oxamide, $C_6H_{12}N_2 = (C_2H_5)_2C_2N_2$. It increases reflex irritability in the lower animals. [H. Schultz et J. N. Mayer, "Arch. f. experiment. Pathol.," xvi, p. 256 (B).]

OXALURAMIDE, n. $O_2x \cdot a^2l \cdot ur^2a^2m \cdot i^2p^1d^1l$. Fr., o. Ger., *Oxaluramid*. A white crystalline powder, $C_4H_8N_2O_3 = NH_2 \cdot CO \cdot NH \cdot CO \cdot NH_2$. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 93 (a, 14).]

OXALURANILIDE, n. $O_2x \cdot a^2l \cdot ur^2a^2n \cdot i^2l^1 \cdot i^2d^1l$. Fr., o. A substance, $C_8H_8N_2O_3$, forming a white crystalline powder. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

OXALURIA (Lat.), n. f. $O_2x \cdot a^2l(a^1l)^2 \cdot ur^2(ur)^1 \cdot i^2a^2$. From *ὀξάλis*, sorrel, and *ὀύρον*, urine. Fr., *oxalurie*. Ger., *Oxalurie*, *Sauerharnen*. A condition characterized by an excessive excretion of calcium oxalate in the urine; the so-called uric-acid diathesis, characterized by dyspepsia and various nervous derangements. [B. 1.]

OXALURIC ACID, n. $O_2x \cdot a^2l \cdot ur^2a^2i^2k$. Fr., *acide oxalurique*. Ger., *Oxalursäure*. A whitish crystalline powder, $C_2H_4N_2O_4 = NH_2 \cdot CO \cdot NH \cdot CO \cdot CO \cdot OH$, having the properties of a monobasic acid. It is soluble with difficulty in water. [B. 4; B. 270 (a, 38).]

OXALYL, n. $O_2x \cdot a^2l \cdot i^2l$. Fr., *oxalylic*. Ger., o. The radicle of oxalic acid, $(C_2O_2)^1$. [B. 3; B. 93.]—**O. diamide**. Ger., *O'diamid*. Oxamide. [B.]—**O. urea**. Fr., *o'urée*. Ger., *O'harnstoff*. See PARABANIC ACID.

OXAMATE, n. $O_2x \cdot a^2m \cdot at$. A salt of oxamic acid. [B.]

OXAMELANILE, n. $O_2x \cdot a^2m \cdot e^2l \cdot a^2n \cdot i^2l$. The compound $C_{15}H_{11}N_3O_6$. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

OXAMETHANE, n. $O_2x \cdot a^2m \cdot me^2th^1an$. Ger., *Oxamethan*. A crystalline substance, $CO(NH_2)_2CO_2(C_2H_5)_2$. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

OXAMIC ACID, n. $O_2x \cdot a^2m \cdot i^2k$. Fr., *acide oxamique*. Ger., *Oxaminsäure*. A fine crystalline powder, $CO(NH_2)_2CO \cdot OH = C_2H_5 \cdot O_2N$, acting as a monobasic acid. [B. 3, 270 (a, 38); B. 4.]

OXAMIDE, n. $O_2x \cdot a^2m \cdot i^2p^1d^1l$. Fr., o. Ger., *Oxamid*. Syn.: *oxalylic diamide*. A diamide of oxalic acid; a body having the composition $CO(NH_2)_2 \cdot CO(NH_2)_2 = C_2O_2N_2H_4$. [B. 3, 270 (a, 38); B. 4.]

OXANILAMIDE, n. $O_2x \cdot a^2n \cdot i^2l \cdot a^2m \cdot i^2p^1d^1l$. Syn.: *monophenylloxamide*. The compound $C_6H_5N_2O_5 = (NH(C_6H_5)_2C_2O_2 \cdot NH_2$. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

OXANILIC ACID, n. $O_2x \cdot a^2n \cdot i^2l \cdot i^2k$. Fr., *acide oxanilique*. Ger., *Oxanilsäure*. Syn.: *phenylloxamic acid*. A substance, $NH(C_6H_5)_2C_2O_2 \cdot OH = C_6H_5 \cdot NO_2$, crystallizing from boiling water as satin-like needles containing a molecule of water, from benzene as long shining needles melting at 150° C. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4; B. 93 (a, 14).]

OXANILIDE, n. $O_2x \cdot a^2n \cdot i^2l \cdot i^2p^1d^1l$. Fr., o. Ger., *Oxanilid*. Syn.: *diphenylloxamide*. A substance, $C_{12}O_2(NH \cdot C_6H_5)_2 = C_{12}H_{10}N_2O_4$, crystallizing from benzene as shining white laminae. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4.]

OXANILINE (Fr.), n. $Ox \cdot a^2n \cdot ne \cdot len$. See PHENOL.

OXANTHRACENE, n. $O_2x \cdot a^2n \cdot thra^1sen$. Fr., *oxanthracène*. A compound, $C_{14}H_8O_2$, obtained by treating anthracene with hot nitric acid. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

OXATOLUIC ACID, n. $O_2x \cdot a^2 \cdot to \cdot u \cdot l^1 \cdot i^2k$. Fr., *acide oxatoluique* (ou *oxatoluique*). A decomposition product, $C_{14}H_{10}O_3$, of vulpic acid. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

OXATYL, n. $O_2x \cdot a^2t \cdot i^2l$. A radicle, $CO \cdot OH$, characteristic of the series of organic acids. [B.]

OXAZOTATE, n. $O_2x \cdot a^2z \cdot o \cdot tat$. Fr., o. An old name for a nitrate. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

OXAZOTIC, adj. $O_2x \cdot a^2z \cdot o \cdot t^1i^2k$. Lat., *oxazoticus*. Fr., *oxazotique*. An old term for nitric. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

OXAZOTITE, n. $O_2x \cdot a^2z \cdot o \cdot tit$. Fr., o. An old name for a nitrite. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

OXELÆUM (Lat.), n. n. $O_2x \cdot e^2l \cdot a^2(e^2s^2) \cdot u^3m(u^4m)$. Gr., *ὀξέλαιον* (from *ὀξος*, vinegar, and *ἐλαιον*, oil). Fr., *oxéléon*. A mixture of oil and vinegar. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

OXÉOLAT (Fr.), n. $Ox \cdot a \cdot o \cdot la^2$. A medicinal vinegar prepared by distillation. [B. 38 (a, 14).]—**O. simple**. Distilled vinegar. [B.]

OXÉOLÉ (Fr.), n. $O_2x \cdot a \cdot o \cdot la$. See ACÉTOLÉ.

OXERONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. $O_2x \cdot e^2r(ar) \cdot o^2n \cdot o^2s \cdot n^2s(u^4s)$. From *ὀξρός*, of vinegar, and *νόσος*, disease. Fr., *oxéronosus*. Ger., *Steinliche Krankheit*. Of Steinheim, a disease caused by an accumulation of acid in the system or in which there is an excessive formation of acid. [L. 50 (a, 34).]

OXETHYL, n. $O_2x \cdot e^2th^1l^1$. Fr., *oxéthyle*. Ger., *Oxéthyl*. The equivalent radicle, C_2H_5O , entering into the composition of the compound ethyl ethers. [B.]

OXHYDRYL, n. $O_2x \cdot hid^1ri^1l$. Fr., *oxhydriyle*. See HYDROXYL.

OXIBASIC, adj. $O_2x \cdot i^2b \cdot a^1si^1k$. Lat., *oxibasicus*. Fr., *oxibasique*. Of salts, having an oxide as a base. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

OXIDATED, adj. $O_2x \cdot i^2d \cdot at \cdot e^2d$. See OXIDIZED.

OXIDATION, n. $O_2x \cdot i^2d \cdot a^2shu^1n$. Fr., o., *oxydation*. Ger., *Oxydation*, *Oxydirung*. It., *ossidazione*. Sp., *oxidación*. 1. The act of combining with oxygen. 2. The process by which this combination is effected. [B.]

OXIDE, n. $O_2x \cdot i^2d^1d^1l$. Lat., *oxidum*. Fr., *oxyde*. Ger., *Oxyd*. It., *ossido*. Sp., *óxido*. A compound of a metal, or of a compound radicle, with oxygen; in the latter case called an ether. According as one or more atoms of oxygen enter into the compound, the latter is designated as a *monoxide* (or *protoxide*), a *dioxide* (or *deutoxide*), a *trioxide*, a *tetroxide*, a *pentoxide*, etc. [B.]—**Acid-forming o.** Acid o. An oxide which, combined with water, produces an acid; an anhydride. [B. 3.]—**Basic o.** An o. containing a relatively small amount of oxygen and possessed of basic properties. The basic o's combine with water to form hydroxides which are often strongly alkaline. They usually contain less oxygen than the acid o's. [B.]—**Hydrated o.** See HYDROXIDE.—**Indifferent o.** Neutral o. An o. composed of two other o's, which does not combine with water to form either an

acid or a base. [B, 9].—Primary o. See HYDRATE.—Saline o. See Neutral o.

OXIDIZED, adj. $O_2x^{12}d$ -izd. Lat. *oxydatus*. Fr., *oxydé*. Ger., *oxydirt*. Combined with or containing oxygen. [B.]

OXIDULATED, adj. $O_2x^{12}d$ -u¹²-at-e¹². See OXYDULATED.

OXIDUM (Lat.), n. n. $O_2x^{12}d$ -u¹²m(u¹²m). See OXIDE.—**Emplastrum oxidi plumbici** [Swed. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum plumbi*.—**O. calcicum** [Swed. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. See under *Quick-lime*.—**O. ferroso-ferricum** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Magnetic iron oxide*.—**O. hydrargyricum** [Swed. Ph. (1st def.), Finn. Ph. (3d def.)]. 1. See *Red Mercury oxide*. 2. See *Yellow Mercury oxide*.—**O. hydrargyricum præcipitatum** [Swed. Ph.]. See *Yellow mercury precipitate*.—**O. hydrargyricum** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Mercury and ammonium nitrate*.—**O. nigrum** [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See *Manganese dioxide*.—**O. plumbicum præparatum** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Lead monoxide*.—**O. zincicum** [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (*crudum* [Finn. Ph.]). See *Zinc oxide*.—**Pomatum cum oxido hydrargyrico ex López**. Sp., *intenciones de López* [Mex. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 6 parts each of mercury binoxide and red lead oxide, thoroughly triturated, with 100 of hog's lard. [A, 447 (a, 38).]

OXIMIDE, n. $O_2x^{12}m$ -i¹²d(i¹²d). An imide consisting of ammonia in which oxygen replaces 2 atoms of hydrogen, $H-N:O$. In composition it acts as a bivalent radicle, = NOH . [B.]

OXINDOL, n. $O_2x^{12}nd$ -o¹²l. Orthoamidophenylacetic anhydride. A substance, $C_8H_7\text{---}\text{CH}_2\text{---}CO = C_6H_5NO$, crystallizing from hot water as long colorless needles or feathery groups melting at 120° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

OXISALT, n. $O_2x^{12}sa$ -lt. Fr., *oxisel*. See *Basic salt*.

OXIDES (Lat.), **OXOIDES** (Lat.), adj's. O_2x -od-(ez)(as), -o(o²)-i²d(ed)(ez)(as). From *ōxēs*, vinegar, and *ōidos*, resemblance. Fr., *oxides*. Ger., *essighähnlich*. Resembling vinegar. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OXONIC ACID, n. $O_2x^{12}o$ -n¹²ik. Ger., *Oxonäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_4H_4N_2O_4$, formed, along with uronic acid, by the oxidation of uric acid. It is known only through its salts, the oxonates. [B, 3.]

OXOS (Lat.), n. m. $O_2x^{12}o$ s. Gr., *ōxos*. Vinegar. [L, 94 (a, 43).]

OXURIC ACID, n. O_2x -u¹²r¹²ik. Fr., *acide oxurique* (ou *urique suroxygénée*). Alloxanic acid, especially one of its impure varieties. [A, 1; B.]

OXYACANTHA (Lat.), n. f. O_2x -i¹²(u¹²)-a¹²k(a¹²k)-a²nth(a²nth)-a². Gr., *ōxakanta* (from *ōxēs*, sharp, and *akantē*, a thorn). 1. Of the ancients, the *Berberis vulgaris* and (of *Theophrastus* and *Dioscorides*) the *Mespilus pyracantha*. 2. The *Mespilus* o. [B, 19, 115, 121, 180 (a, 35).]

OXYACANTHINE, n. O_2x -i¹²a¹²k-a²nth-en. Fr., o., *vinétine*. Ger., *Oxyacanthin*, *Berbin*. 1. An alkaloid of the probable formula $C_{27}H_{48}N_2O_{11}$, found in barberry bark and root. [B, 4, 5 (a, 38).] 2. Of Leroy, see *CRATEGIN*.

OXYACETAL, n. O_2x -i¹²a¹²c-e¹²t-a²l. Syn.: *hydrate diethylate of ethenyl glycol acetal*. A liquid of agreeable odor, $C_6H_{14}O_4 = C_2H_5O\text{---}CH(O\text{---}C_2H_5)_2$. [B, 4.]

OXYACETIC ACID, n. O_2x -i¹²a¹²s-et(e¹²t)¹²ik. Fr., *acide oxyacétique*. Ger., *Oxyessigsäure*. Glycollic acid. [B.]

OXYACID, n. O_2x -i¹²a¹²s¹²i¹²d. See under *Acid*.

OXYACUSIS (Lat.), n. f. O_2x -i¹²(u¹²)-a¹²k(a¹²k)-u¹²(u¹²)-s¹²i¹²s. Gen., -us¹²e¹²os (-is). From *ōxēs*, sharp, and *akousis*, a hearing. See *HYPERACUSIS*.

OXYADENOUS, adj. O_2x -i¹²a¹²d-e¹²n-u¹²s. From *ōxēs*, sharp, and *ādēn*, a gland. Fr., *oxyadéné*. Ger., *scharfdrüsige*. Having sharp-pointed (or stinging) glands. [a, 35.]

OXYADIPIC ACID, n. O_2x -i¹²a¹²d-i¹²p¹²ik. Hydroxyadipic acid. [B.] For various other acids, etc., designated by terms in *Oxy*, see the corresponding terms in *HYDROXY*.

OXYÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. O_2x -i¹²(u¹²)-e¹²s(a¹²s-a¹²e)s-(the)(thai)¹²-i¹²s(a¹²i¹²s)-a². From *ōxēs*, sharp, and *aiōsthōs*, sensation. See *ACROÆSTHESIA*.

OXYALDEHYDE, n. O_2x -i¹²a¹²l-de¹²-hid. Ger., *Oxyaldehyd*. An oxide of acetic aldehyde, $CH_3(OH)\text{---}CHO = C_2H_4O_3$. [B, 4.]

OXYALZARINE (Fr.), n. Ox -e-a¹²-le-zä¹²-ren. See *PURPUREIN*.

OXYAMMONIA, n. O_2x -i¹²a¹²m-mon¹²i¹²a². See *HYDROXYLAMINE*.

OXYAMYGDALIC ACID, n. O_2x -i¹²a¹²m-i¹²g-da¹²i¹²ik. Fr., *acide oxyamygdalique*. A substance, $C_8H_8O_4$, found in urine as a result of acute atrophy of the liver. It occurs in crystalline needles of silky luster, very flexible, fusible at 162° C., and soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

OXYANTHRACENE, n. O_2x -i¹²a¹²n-thra¹²s-sen. See under *ANTHRAPHENOL*.

OXYANTHRAQUINONE, n. O_2x -i¹²a¹²n-thra¹²-kw¹²i¹²n-on. Fr., o. Ger., *Oxyanthrachinon*. A hydroxyl compound of anthraquinone, having in general the formula $C_{14}H_{10}$ - $n(OH)_2$. There are a great many o's, variously designated, according to the number of molecules of hydroxyl entering into their composition, as *mono*'s, *di*'s, *tri*'s, *tetra*'s, and *hexo*'s. When used without qualification, the term o. is applied to one of the isomeric varieties of *mono*', which crystallizes in the form of yellow needles, subliming, without melting, at a temperature above 285° C. [B, 2.] See also *HYDROXYANTHRAQUINONE*.

OXYPHE (Lat.), **OXYPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. O_2x -i¹²(u¹²)-a¹²f(a¹²f)-e(a), -i(u¹²)-a¹²f(a¹²f)-i¹²a². Gen., -y¹²aphes, -yaph¹²e. From *ōxēs*, keen, and *aphē*, a touching. Fr., *oxyphie*. See *HYPERAPHIA*.

OXYARTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. O_2x -i(u¹²)-a¹²r¹²t-e¹²r(ar)-i(e)¹²ti¹²s. Gen., -it¹²idos (-idis). From *ōxēs*, sharp, and *arteria*, an artery. Fr., *oxyartérite*. Acute arteritis. Many similar words with the prefix *oxy* are used to indicate an acute type of the disease specified.

OXYBAPHION (Lat.), **OXYBAPHIUM** (Lat.), **OXYBAPHON** (Lat.), n's n. O_2x -i(u¹²)-ba¹²f(ba¹²f)-i¹²o¹²n, -u¹²m(u¹²m), -i¹²b(u¹²b)-a¹²f(a¹²f)-o¹²n. Gr., *ōxybaphon*, *ōxybaphon* (from *ōxēs*, vinegar, and *baphē*, a dipping). Fr., *acetabule*. 1. A shallow vessel for soaking bandages, etc., in vinegar. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. See *ACETABULUM* (3d def.).

OXYBAPHUS (Lat.), n. f. O_2x -i¹²b(u¹²b)-a¹²f(a¹²f)-u¹²s(u¹²s). From *ōxybaphon*, a shallow earthen vessel. Fr., *oxybaphe*. Umbrellawort; a genus of herbs, of the *Nyctaginaceæ*, found in America and India. The roots are said to be purgative. [B, 24, 121 (a, 35).]

OXYBASE, n. O_2x -i¹²-bas. A basic oxide. [B, 28, 93 (a, 14).]

OXYBENZOIC ACID, n. O_2x -i¹²-be¹²nz-o¹²i¹²k. Fr., *acide oxybenzoïque*. Ger., *Oxybenzoesäure*. Hydroxybenzoic acid. Ortho-o. a. is salicylic acid. [B.]

OXYBENZOL ALCOHOL, n. O_2x -i¹²-be¹²nz-o¹²i¹² a²i¹²ko¹²-ho¹²l. See *HYDROXYBENZYL ALCOHOL*.

OXYBLEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. O_2x -i¹²(u¹²)-ble¹²ps¹²i¹²a². From *ōxēs*, keen, and *blēpsis*, sight. Fr., *oxyblepsie*. See *OXYOPIA*.

OXYBOLIA (Lat.), n. f. O_2x -i¹²(u¹²)-bol(bol)¹²i¹²a². From *ōxēs*, rapid, and *bolē*, a throw. Fr., *oxybolie*. The premature emission of semen. [E.]

OXYBROMIC ACID, n. O_2x -i¹²-brom¹²i¹²k. Fr., *acide oxybromique*. Ger., *Oxybromsäure*. Of Kämmerer, hypobromous acid. [B, 2.]

OXYBROMIDE, n. O_2x -i¹²-brom¹²i¹²d(i¹²d). Fr., *oxybromure*. Ger., *Oxybromür*. A compound containing both oxygen and bromine united to another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

OXYBROMOCHLORIDE, n. O_2x -i¹²-brom-o¹²-klor¹²i¹²d(i¹²d). A compound of oxygen, bromine, and chlorine with the same radicle. [B.]

OXYBUTYL ALCOHOL, n. O_2x -i¹²-bu¹²t¹²i¹²k. Ger., *Oxybutylalkohol*. A diatomic alcohol, $C_4H_9O_2$, conceived to be derived from butyl alcohol by the addition of an atom of oxygen. Three isomeric varieties of this formula are known: (1) *n*-o. a., $C_4H_9(OH)_2 = CH_3\text{---}CH_2\text{---}CH(OH)\text{---}CH_2(OH)$, also called *n-butene glycol* (see *BUTENE glycol*); (2) *β*-o. a., *β-butene glycol*, $CH_3\text{---}CH(OH)\text{---}CH_2\text{---}CH_2(OH)$; (3) *isobutylene glycol*, *α-oxyisobutyl alcohol*, $(CH_3)_2\text{---}C(OH)\text{---}CH_2(OH)$. [B.]

OXYBUTYLIC, adj. O_2x -i¹²-bu¹²-ti¹²i¹²ik. Butylic with an additional atom of oxygen. [B.]

OXYBUTYRALDEHYDE, n. O_2x -i¹²-bu¹²t-i¹²r-a¹²i¹²de¹²-hid. See *ALDOL*.

OXYCAMPHORONIC ACID, n. O_2x -i¹²ka¹²m-fō¹²r-o¹²n¹²ik. Fr., *acide oxy-camphoronique*. Ger., *Oxycamphoronsäure*. A tri-basic crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_6$. [B, 2.]

OXYCANNABIN, n. O_2x -i¹²ka¹²n-a¹²b-i¹²n. Fr., *oxycannabine*. A white crystalline compound, $C_{20}H_{28}N_2O_6$, obtained by treating cannabin with nitric acid and crystallizing from methyl alcohol in large yellowish prisms. [B, 5, 81 (a, 38); B, 93 (a, 14).]

OXYCEDRUS (Lat.), n. f. O_2x -i¹²(u¹²)-se¹²(ke¹²d)¹²ru¹²s(ru¹²s)-a². Gr., *ōxēkedros* (from *ōxēs*, sharp, and *kēdros*, cedar). 1. Of the ancients, the *Juniperus* o. 2. Of Spach, a section of the genus *Juniperus*. [B, 115, 121 (a, 35).]—*Baccæ* (seu *grana*, seu *semen*) *oxycedri*. Juniper-berries. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

OXYCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. O_2x -i¹²(u¹²)-se¹²f(ke¹²f)-al(a¹²l)¹²i¹²a². From *ōxēs*, sharp, and *kephalē*, the head. Fr., *oxy-céphalie*. Ger., *Oxycephalie*. The state of having the head long, with a high vertical index and a narrow transverse diameter. ["*Alien. and Neurol.*" Oct., 1891, p. 561 (a, 34).]

OXYCHLORIC ACID, n. O_2x -i¹²-klor¹²i¹²k. Fr., *acide oxychlorique*. Ger., *Oxychlorsäure*. 1. Of Kämmerer, hypochlorous acid. [B, 2; B, 93]. 2. Perchloric acid.

OXYCHLORIDE, n. O_2x -i¹²-klor¹²i¹²d(i¹²d). Fr., *oxychlorure*. Ger., *Oxychlorür*. Syn.: *aeichloride*, *basic chloride*. A compound of an element or radicle with both oxygen and chlorine. [B.]

OXYCINCHONINE, n. O_2x -i¹²-si¹²n¹²-kon-en. Fr., o. Ger., *Oxycinchonin*. A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_4O_8$, isomeric with quinine. [B, 4 (a, 38); B, 93 (a, 14).]

OXYCINESIS (Lat.), n. f. O_2x -i¹²(u¹²)-si¹²n(ken)-e(a)¹²i¹²s¹²i¹²s. Gen., -es¹²e¹²os (-is). See *ACROGINESIS*.

OXYCOCCUS (Lat.), **OXYCOCCUS** (Lat.), n's m. O_2x -i¹²(u¹²)-ko¹²k¹²ko¹²s, -ku¹²s(ku¹²s). From *ōxēs*, sharp, and *kokkos*, a grain. Ger., *Mooßbeere*. 1. The *Vaccinium* o. 2. A genus of ericaceous plants separated from *Vaccinium*, sometimes made a section of that genus. [B, 215; B, 121 (a, 35).]—*Baccæ oxycoeci*. Cranberries (fruit of *Vaccinium* o.). [B, 119].—*Kob* (*vaccinii*) *oxycoeci*. Fr., *rob de canneberge de marais*. Ger., *eingekochter Moosbeerensaft*. A preparation made by boiling cranberry-juice with one fourth of its weight of sugar to the consistency of honey. [Russ. Ph., 1803 (B, 119).]

OXYCOMENIC ACID, n. O_2x -i¹²-ko¹²m-e¹²n¹²ik. Fr., *acide oxycoménique*. Ger., *Oxycomensäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_8H_8O_4$ ($OH_2\text{---}CO\text{---}OH = C_6H_4O_3$). [B, 3.]

OXYCOPALVIC ACID, n. O_2x -i¹²-ko¹²-pa¹²-ev¹²ik. Fr., *acide oxycopalvique* (ou *oxycopaphique*). Ger., *Oxycopalvisäure*. A substance, $C_{10}H_{12}O_6$, found in the deposit of *Pará copaiba* balsam. It forms colorless rhombic prisms, fusible at 120° C., freely soluble in ether, less soluble in alcohol. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

OXYCOTOIN, n. O_2x -i¹²-ko¹²-to-i¹²n. Cotoin in which hydroxyl replaces hydrogen. [B.]

OXYCRATUM (Lat.), n. n. $O_2x \cdot i_2(ku^k)/ra^b(t) \cdot u^m(u^m)$. From $\delta\epsilon\phi\varsigma$, sharp, and $\kappa\rho\alpha\tau\epsilon\iota\nu$, to mix. Ger., *Oxyerat*. A preparation made by mixing 64 grammes of vinegar with 1 litre of water, or 1 part of acetic acid with 12 parts of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

OXYCROCEUS (Lat.), adj. $O_2x \cdot i_2(u^k) \cdot kros(kr^o)ky^2 \cdot u^s(u^s)$. From $\delta\epsilon\phi\varsigma$, vinegar, and $\kappa\rho\omicron\varsigma$, saffron. Containing vinegar and saffron. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OXYCRONIC ACID, n. $O_2x \cdot i_2(kr^o) \cdot ko^2n^2(k)$. Fr., *acide oxycroconique*. Ger., *Oxykrokonsäure*. A yellowish gummy substance, $C_2H_5O_8$, acting as a tribasic acid. [B, 3.]

OXYCUIMINE ACID, n. $O_2x \cdot i_2(ku^2) \cdot m^2(k)$. Fr., *acide oxycuiminique*. Ger., *Oxycuiminsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_8H_5C_2H_5(OH) \cdot CO \cdot OH = C_8H_5H_3O_3$, isomeric and perhaps identical with phloretic acid. [B, 98 (a, 14).]

OXCYMENE, n. $O_2x \cdot i_2 \cdot i^2 \cdot m^2$. See CARVACROL.

OXYD (Ger.), n. $Ox \cdot u^d$. See OXIDE.—**Blasen-O**. See CYSTINE.

OXYDABLE (Fr.), adj. $Ox \cdot e \cdot da^3 \cdot bl^2$. Oxidizable. [B.]

OXYDATUS (Lat.), adj. $O_2x \cdot i_2(d \cdot u^d) \cdot at(a^b) \cdot u^s(u^s)$. Oxidized; with the name of a base, that one of two oxides which contains the more oxygen; with the name of a base coupled with an adjective denoting an acid, that salt of the acid which contains the more oxygen (and hence relatively less of the basic element). [B.]

OXYDE, n. $O_2x \cdot i_2(d \cdot id)$. See OXIDE.—**Antimoniate d'o**. *antimonique* (Fr.). Of Berzelius, antimony tetroxide. [B.]—**O**. *antimonique* (Fr.). Antimony trioxide. [B, 119.]—**O**. *arsénic blanc* (Fr.). Arsenic trioxide. [B, 119.]—**O**. *azoteux* (Fr.). Nitrous oxide. [B.]—**O**. *azotique* (Fr.). Nitric oxide. [B.]—**O**. *caséux* (Fr.). Of Proust (1818), leucine; so called because first obtained from decomposing cheese. [B, 3.]—**O**. *hydraté* (Fr.). See HYDROXIDE.—**O**. *mercureux* (Fr.). See Black mercury oxide.—**O**. *mercurique* (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). See Mercury binoxide.—**O**. *mercurique jaune* (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). See Yellow mercury oxide.—**O**. *mercurique rouge* (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). See Red mercury oxide.—**O**. *nitreux* (Fr.). Nitrous oxide; nitrogen monoxide. [B.]—**O**. *nitrique* (Fr.). Nitric oxide. [B.]

OXYDE (Fr.), adj. $Ox \cdot e \cdot da$. See OXIDIZED.

OXYDERES (Lat.), adj. $O_2x \cdot i_2(d \cdot u^d) \cdot u^s(e^2) \cdot sez(kas)$. Gr., $\delta\epsilon\phi\epsilon\rho\epsilon\varsigma$ (from $\delta\epsilon\phi\varsigma$, keen, and $\delta\epsilon\rho\alpha\tau\epsilon\iota\nu$, to see clearly). 1. Keen-sighted. 2. Firmness of vision; as a n. in the n. pl., *oxydercea*, remedies for strengthening the sight. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

OXYDERCIA (Lat.), n. f. $O_2x \cdot i_2(d \cdot u^d) \cdot u^s(e^2) \cdot si^2(ki^2) \cdot a^3$. Fr., *oxydercie*. Keeness of sight. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OXYDIMORPHINE, n. $O_2x \cdot i_2 \cdot di \cdot mo^2r^2 \cdot f^n$. Fr., o. A crystalline and very stable base, $C_{12}H_{18}N_4O_4$ (formerly thought to have the composition $C_{12}H_{18}N_4O_4$, or that of oxymorphine), occurring as a pearly powder made up of very fine needles. [B, 98 (a, 14).]

OXYDIPHENYL, n. $O_2x \cdot i_2 \cdot di \cdot fe^2n^2$. Diphenol. [B, 2.]

OXYDIPHENYLDISULPHONIC ACID, n. $O_2x \cdot i_2 \cdot di \cdot fe^2n^2 \cdot u^s$. $i^2 \cdot di \cdot su^2lf \cdot o^2n^2(k)$. A dibasic acid, $C_{12}H_8(SO_2OH)_2$. [B.]

OXYDIPHENYLSULPHONIC ACID, n. $O_2x \cdot i_2 \cdot di \cdot fe^2n^2 \cdot i^2 \cdot su^2lf \cdot o^2n^2(k)$. A monobasic acid, $C_{12}H_9(SO_2OH) \cdot OH$. [B, 2.]

OXYDROID, adj. $O_2x \cdot i_2 \cdot id$. Lat., *oxydroides* (from *oxydum*, an oxide). Fr., *oxydoïde*. Ger., *oxydähnlich*. Resembling an oxide; as a n., an oxide which is neither basic nor acid. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

OXYDORCICUS (Lat.), adj. $O_2x \cdot i_2(d \cdot u^d) \cdot o^2rs(o^2rk) \cdot i^2(k) \cdot u^s(u^s)$. Gr., $\delta\epsilon\phi\omicron\rho\alpha\kappa\epsilon\iota\varsigma$. Fr., *oxydorcique*. See OXYDERCES.

OXYDOSULFURE (Fr.), n. $Ox \cdot e \cdot do \cdot su^2lf \cdot u^r$. An oxy-sulphide. [B, 98.]

OXYSALZ (Ger.), n. $Ox \cdot u^d \cdot za^3 \cdot lts$. See Basic salt.

OXYDULATED, adj. $O_2x \cdot i_2(d \cdot u^d) \cdot at \cdot e^2d$. Lat., *oxydulatus*. Fr., *oxydulé*. Ger., *oxydulirt*. Slightly oxidized. [L, 56 (a, 45).]

OXYDULATUS (Lat.), adj. $O_2x \cdot i_2(d \cdot u^d) \cdot u^2(a^2) \cdot la^2 \cdot u^2s(tu^2s)$. Oxydulated; with the name of a base, that one of two oxides which contains the less oxygen; with the name of a base and an adjective denoting an acid, that salt of the acid which contains the less oxygen (and hence relatively more of the base). [B.]

OXYDULUM (Lat.), n. n. $O_2x \cdot i_2(d \cdot u^d) \cdot u^2(u^2) \cdot u^m(u^m)$. Ger., *Oxydul*. That one of two oxides of an element or basic substance which contains relatively the less oxygen. [a, 38.]—**O**. *cupricum*. See *Squama zaus* (under 43).

OXYDUM (Lat.), n. n. $O_2x \cdot i_2(d \cdot u^d) \cdot u^m(u^m)$. See OXIDE.—**Emplastrum cum oxydo ferrico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplastrum ferric*.—**Emplastrum oxydi plumbici** [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum plumbi*.—**Glyceritum cum oxydo zinco** [Fr. Cod.]. Glycerite of oxide of zinc. [B.]—**O**. *aureum*. Gold oxide. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**O**. *calcium* [Fr. Cod., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.] (*erudum* [Netherl. Ph.]). Calcium oxide; quicklime. [B, 95, 119.]—**O**. *calcium aquosolum* [Fr. Cod.]. Lime-water. [B.]—**O**. *carbonicum*. Carbon monoxide. [B.]—**O**. *cupricum*. 1. Of the Fr. Cod. and Netherl. Ph., copper monoxide. 2. Of some of the old pharmacopoeias, copper dioxide. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**O**. *ferricum crystallinum nativum*. Hematite. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**O**. *ferricum (igne paratum)* [Fr. Cod.]. Iron sesquioxide. [B.]—**O**. *ferroso-ferricum*. See *Magnetic iron oxide*.—**O**. *hydrargyricum* [Fr. Cod.]. Of the Fr. Cod., mercury binoxide. 2. Of the Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., see *Red mercury oxide*.—**O**. *hydrargyricum precipitatum*. Yellow mercury oxide. [a, 38.]—**O**. *hydrargyricum via humida paratum* [Norw. Ph.]. See *Yellow mercury oxide*.—**O**. *hydrargyricum via sicca paratum* [Norw. Ph.]. See *Red mercury oxide*.—**O**. *hydrargyrosium*. See *Mercury and ammonium nitrate and black mercury oxide*.—**O**. *magnesium* [Netherl. Ph.] (*ieve* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]). The magnesia of the U. S. Ph. [B.]—**O**. *magnesium ponderosum* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See *MAGNESIA ponderosa*.—**O**. *manganicum* [Fr. Cod.]. Manganese dioxide. [B.]—**O**. *plumbicum* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See *LEAD monoxide*.

—**O**. *plumbicum fusum* [Fr. Cod.]. Litharge. [B.]—**O**. *plumbicum rubrum* [Fr. Cod.]. Red lead oxide. [B.]—**O**. *plumbicum semivitreum* [Netherl. Ph.]. See *LEAD monoxide*.—**O**. *potassium*. Potassium hydroxide. [B.]—**O**. *stibicum* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. Antimony trioxide. [B, 119.]—**O**. *stibiosum*. See *ANTIMONY ash*.—**O**. *zincicum* [Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph.] (*venale* [Dan. Ph.]). Zinc oxide. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pomatum cum oxydo hydrargyrico [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI oxydi rubri*. [B.]—**Pulvis oxydi plumbici fusi [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de litharge*.—**Solutio oxydi calcici**. Lime-water. [B.]—**Unguentum oxydi hydrargyrici [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI oxydi rubri*.—**Unguentum oxydi hydrargyrici nitrati. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI oxydi rubri*.********

OXYECOTA (Lat.), n. f. $O_2x \cdot i_2(u^k) \cdot e^2k(ak) \cdot o^2(a^2)$. From $\delta\epsilon\phi\varsigma$, keen, and $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\tau\eta$, the sense of hearing. Fr., *oxyécote*. See *HYPERACUSIS*.

OXYETHER, n. $O_2x \cdot i_2 \cdot e^2 \cdot thu^2$. Fr., *Oxyäther*. See under ETHER.

OXYETHYLACETIC ACID, n. $O_2x \cdot i_2 \cdot e^2 \cdot th \cdot i^2 \cdot l \cdot a^2 \cdot et(e^2) \cdot i^2(k)$. Ethylglycolic acid. [B.]

OXYETHYLAMINE, n. $O_2x \cdot i_2 \cdot e^2 \cdot th \cdot i^2 \cdot l \cdot a^2 \cdot m^2 \cdot en$. A base of the composition $C_2H_5 \cdot NH_2 \cdot OH$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

OXYETHYLIDENESUCCINAMIC ACID, n. $O_2x \cdot i_2 \cdot e^2 \cdot th \cdot i^2 \cdot l \cdot id \cdot en \cdot su^2k \cdot si^2 \cdot n \cdot a^2 \cdot m^2 \cdot i^2(k)$. See *Methyltartronic acid*.

OXYETHYLSULPHONIC ACID, n. $O_2x \cdot i_2 \cdot e^2 \cdot th \cdot i^2 \cdot l \cdot su^2lf \cdot o^2n^2(k)$. Isethionic acid. [B.]

OXYFLUORIDE, n. $O_2x \cdot i_2 \cdot flu^2 \cdot o^2r \cdot t \cdot id$ (id). A compound of oxygen and fluorine with the same element or radicle. [B.]

OXYFORMOBENZOIC ACID, n. $O_2x \cdot i_2 \cdot fo^2rm^2 \cdot o \cdot be^2nz \cdot o \cdot i^2l^2(k)$. An acid, $C_8H_5O_4 = C_8H_5(OH)_2O_2$, found in persons suffering from acute yellow atrophy of the liver. [L, 88 (a, 50).]

OXYGALA (Lat.), n. n. $O_2x \cdot i_2(g \cdot u^g) \cdot a^2l^2(a^2) \cdot a^3$. Gen., *-act'os* (*-act'is*). Gr., $\delta\epsilon\phi\upsilon\gamma\alpha\lambda\alpha$ (from $\delta\epsilon\phi\varsigma$, acid, and $\gamma\alpha\lambda\alpha$, milk). Fr., *oxygale*. Sour milk. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

OXYGARUM (Lat.), n. n. $O_2x \cdot i_2 \cdot g \cdot u^g \cdot a^2r \cdot a^2r \cdot u^2m(u^m)$. Gr., $\delta\epsilon\phi\upsilon\gamma\alpha\rho\omicron\nu$ (from $\delta\epsilon\phi\varsigma$, vinegar, and $\gamma\alpha\rho\omicron\nu$, garum). Fr., o. A mixture of garum and vinegar. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

OXYGEN, n. $O_2x \cdot i_2 \cdot je^2n^2$. Lat., *oxygenium* [Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph.] (from $\delta\epsilon\phi\varsigma$, acid, and $\gamma\epsilon\upsilon\upsilon\alpha\tau\eta$, to engender). Fr., *oxygène*. Ger., *Sauerstoff*. A non-metallic element discovered by Priestley in 1774, and Lavoisier and Laplace in 1785. Its present name being given to it by Lavoisier in 1788. It is a colorless, tasteless, and odorless gas, of a sp. gr. of 1.1056 as compared with that of air, and soluble in water, which takes up about 4 per cent. of it by volume. Under the combined influence of a very low temperature (-130°C) and great pressure (475 atmospheres, or about $\frac{3}{4}$ tons to the square inch) o. is liquefied. Under certain conditions it is converted into ozone. It occurs in the free state in the atmosphere, of which it forms more than one fifth by weight. Combined with hydrogen it forms water, and combined with silicon and the metals it forms from 40 to 50 per cent. of the portion of the earth's crust which is accessible to observation. In combination, o. acts as a bivalent radicle. It unites directly with all the elements except fluorine, and also directly with some organic radicles, forming the class of compounds called *oxides* and *simple ethers*. Combined with hydrogen, it unites with many elementary organic radicals and radicles to form (1) the *oxyacids*, comprising the great majority of all mineral and organic acids, and (2) the *hydrates* or *hydroxides* and *alcohols*. It is also a component of the derivatives of these two groups of compounds, called, respectively, (1) the *oxysalts* and *compound ethers*, and (2) the *aldehydes* and *ketones*. It further enters into combination with very many more complex organic radicles, forming the essences, or constituents of nearly every oil of the animal and many of the vegetable organic compounds. The act of combination of o. with another body is called *oxidation*. It takes place continually in living tissues, and is essential to the maintenance of tissue-metamorphosis. A free supply of o. is consequently necessary for the preservation of animal life, and this supply is maintained by the processes of respiration. O. is accordingly denominated a *supporter of respiration*. The process of oxidation is always associated with the evolution of heat, and the development and maintenance of animal heat are secured by the constant oxidation taking place in the tissues of the body. When oxidation takes place rapidly, the amount of heat suddenly developed is sufficient to cause a great elevation of temperature and the luminous phenomena constituting flame. The process is then called *combustion*, and o. is said to be a *supporter of combustion*. It is used therapeutically as a remedy for drinking water saturated with o. It is very useful as an inhalation in bronchitis and pneumonia where there is deficient aeration in consequence of heart-dilatation, in resuscitating persons asphyxiated by coal gas, in chloroform or ether narcosis, and to relieve dyspnoea in phthisis and diabetic coma. The saturated water is used for gastric or intestinal indigestion, nausea, and gastric or neuralgic headache. Atomic weight, 15.96; symbol, O. [a, 34.]—**Active oxygen**. Ger., *activer Sauerstoff*. Nascent o., an allotropic modification of o. containing only one atom in the molecule. It is formed by the action of a palladium plate saturated with hydrogen on ordinary o., and by the reduction or decomposition of ozone, hydrogen peroxide, and many other substances containing o. It can not be isolated. [E. Baumann, Ztschr. f. phys. Chem., v, p. 244 (B).]—**Heavy o. ether**. A term erroneously applied to acetic aldehyde. [B, 46.]—**Light o. ether**. An old term for acetic aldehyde (*q. v.*).—**Respiratory o.** See under **ACID**.—**Polarized o.** Ozone. [B.]—**Respiratory o.** The o., loosely combined with hemoglobin, which is available for respiration. [J.]

OXYGENATED, adj. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot je^n \cdot at \cdot e^2d$. Fr., *oxygéné*. Ger., *oxygениert*, *sauerstoffig*. Supplied with oxygen (said of the blood in the lungs, gills, etc.). [J.]

OXYGENATION, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot je^n \cdot a \cdot shu^n$. Fr., *oxygénation*. Ger., *Oxygenierung*. The act or process of becoming or causing to become oxygenated. [J.] See **ARTERIALIZATION**.

OXYGENIC, adj. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot je^n \cdot i^2k$. From *ôxys*, acid, and *γενής*, producing. Ger., *oxygениsch*. Giving rise to acids. [B, 6.] See **O. ELEMENT**.

OXYGENIRUNG (Ger.), n. $Ox \cdot u^6 \cdot an \cdot ger \cdot un^2$. See **OXYGENATION**.

OXYGENIUM [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. $O^2x \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot jen \cdot (ge^n) \cdot i^2 \cdot u^3m(u^4m)$. See **OXYGEN**.

OXYGENIZED, adj. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot je^n \cdot izd$. See **OXYGENATED**.

OXYGEUSIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2x \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot gu^2 \cdot zi^2(su^2) \cdot a^2$. From *ôxys*, keen, and *γεύω*, the sense of taste. See **HYPERGEUSIA**.

OXYLUTARIC ACID, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot glu^2 \cdot ta^2r \cdot i^2k$. A crystalline acid, $C_6H_4(OH)(CO.OH)_2$, occurring in two isomeric forms, one melting at about $73^\circ C$, the other at $135^\circ C$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

OXYLYCY (Lat.), n. n. $O^2x \cdot i^2g(u^6g) \cdot li^2(u^6) \cdot si^2(su^6)$. Gen., *-lic'eos*. Gr., *ôxylavkû* (from *ôxos*, vinegar, and *γλυκύς*, sweet). Fr., *oxylitique*. A variety of apomeli (q. v.). [A, 325 (a, 48).]

OXYGUANINE, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot gwa^2n \cdot en$. A substance obtained by treating a sodic solution of guanine with potassium permanganate. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

OXYGUMMIC ACID, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot gu^2m \cdot i^2k$. Fr., *acide oxgummique*. An acid, $C_6H_{10}O_{11}$, probably identical with oxalic acid. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

OXYHALOID, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot ha^2i \cdot oid$. A compound of an element or compound radicle with oxygen and a halogen. [B.]

OXYHEPTYLIC ACID, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot he^2p \cdot ti^2l \cdot i^2k$. See **HYDROXY-ANTHOIC ACID**.

OXYHIPPURIC ACID, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot hi^2p \cdot pu^2r \cdot i^2k$. Fr., *acide oxhippurique*. An acid, $C_8H_9NO_4 = C_6H_5(OH)NO_2$, obtained by boiling an aqueous solution of diazohippuric acid sulphate. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

OXYHYDRATE, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot hid \cdot rat$. A compound containing both oxygen and hydroxyl. [B, 4.]

OXYHYDROGEN, adj. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot hid \cdot ro \cdot je^n$. Pertaining to or consisting of a gaseous combination of oxygen and hydrogen. [a, 38, 48.] See **O. BLOW-PIPE**.

OXYHYDROPHYL-CHINOLIN (Ger.), n. $Ox \cdot u^6 \cdot hu^6d \cdot ro \cdot ma \cdot tel \cdot ken \cdot o \cdot len$. Kairine M. [a, 38.]

OXYHYDROPARACUMARIC ACID, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot hid \cdot ro \cdot pa^2r \cdot a^2 \cdot ku \cdot ma^2r \cdot i^2k$. Ger., *Oxyhydroparacumarsäure*. An acid having the constitution, $C_9H_7O_4$, of hydroparacummaric acid with the addition of an atom of oxygen. It appears to be one of the products of the metamorphosis of tyrosine in the animal organism. [E. Baumann, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," vi, 324 (B).]

OXYHYPOGÆIC ACID, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot hip \cdot o \cdot je^2i^2k$. Fr., *acide oxhypogœique*. A white substance, $C_{14}H_{30}O_5$. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

OXYIGASURINE, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot ig \cdot a \cdot s \cdot u^2r \cdot en$. A substance formed by the action of potassium nitrate on igasurine, having a physiological action analogous to that of strychnine. It occurs in nearly needles, decomposing at about $300^\circ C$. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

OXYIODIDE, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot i \cdot o \cdot d \cdot id$. Fr., *oxyiodure*. Ger., *Oxyjodür*. A compound containing both oxygen and iodine united to another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

OXYIODINE (Fr.), n. $Ox \cdot e \cdot o \cdot den$. See **Iodic acid**.

OXYLEPIDINE, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot le^2p \cdot id \cdot en$. Fr., *oxylépîdène*. Ger., *Oxylepidin*. An oxidation compound, $C_{28}H_{44}O_2$, of lepidine. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

OXYLEUCOTEN, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot lu^2 \cdot kot \cdot i^2n$. Fr., *oxyleucotène*. A tasteless substance, $C_{15}H_{22}O_2$, found in paracoto-bark, and occurring as short, colorless acicular crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

OXYLINOLEIC ACID, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot li^2n \cdot o \cdot le^2i^2k$. Fr., *acide oxylinoïque*. An oxidation product, $C_{18}H_{32}O_3$, of linoleic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

OXYLIZARIC ACID, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot li^2z \cdot a \cdot r \cdot i^2k$. Fr., *acide oxylizarique*. Ger., *Oxylizarinsäure*. 1. Purpurin. 2. According to Debus, a distinct substance contained together with lizaric acid and purpurin in the coloring matter of madder. [B, 93 (a, 14).] See also under **LIZARIC ACID**.

OXYMEL (Lat.), n. n. $O^2x \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot me^2l$. From *ôxys*, acid, and *μελί*, honey. Fr., *o. acétomel*, *oxymellite*. Ger., *Sauerhonig*. Of the Br. Ph., a preparation containing 40 oz. av. of clarified honey and 5 fl. oz. each of acetic acid and distilled water. The French preparation (*mellite de vinaigre*) is made up of 1 part of vinegar and 4 of honey. Other preparations are of very different strengths. [B, 10.]—**O. alliatum**. Fr., *o. (ou acétomelle) d'alii*, *oxymellite alliacé*. An old preparation made by boiling to a syrup a mixture of 1 part of acetum allii and 2 parts of white honey. [D, 133.]—**O. cuivreux** (Fr.). See *Linsimentum æRUGINIS*.—**O. eleboratum**. A preparation made by boiling to a syrup 1 part of the vinegar of black hellebore and 2 parts of white honey. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**O. saccharatum**, **O. saccharin** (Fr.). A mixture of equal parts of white vinegar, honey, and syrup, boiled together, skimmed and strained. [B, 119 (a, 38).] See also **O. O. scillitium**, **O. scillitiqué** (Fr.). See *Medicellæ acetatum*.—**O. simplex** (Fr.). **O. simplex** [Fr. Cod.]. See *O. Pectoral* o. Fr., *o. pectoral*, *oxymellite de gomme ammoniacale composé*. Of the Bruns. Ph., a preparation made by mixing 2 parts of elecampane rhizome, 1 part of Florentine iris, and 12 parts of water, boiling till reduced to one third, adding to the strained decoction 12 parts of white honey, 2

of gum ammoniac, and 10 of white vinegar, and boiling to the consistence of honey; used in coughs and moist asthma. [B, 97, 119.]

OXYMELLATED, adj. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot me^2l \cdot at \cdot e^2d$. Lat., *oxymellicus*. Having the form of an oxymel (said of drugs). [a, 38.]

OXYMELITUM (Lat.), n. n. $O^2x \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot me^2l \cdot lit \cdot (le^2) \cdot u^3m(u^4m)$. See **OXYMEL**.

OXYMETHYL, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot me^2th \cdot i^2l$. Fr., *oxyméthyle*. Ger., *O*. A univalent radicle, $CH_3 \cdot O \cdot$, being methyl plus an atom of oxygen. [a, 38.]—**O-benzyl alcohol**. See **ANISIC ALCOHOL**.—**O-phenylformic acid**. An acid, $C_6H_5CO_2 = C_6H_4(CO \cdot OH)$, isomeric with hydroxytoluic acid. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

OXYMETHYLENE, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot me^2th \cdot i^2l \cdot en$. Paramethyl aldehyde. [a, 38.] See under **FORMIC ALDEHYDE**.

OXYMETHYLQUINIZINE, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot me^2th \cdot i^2l \cdot kw \cdot i^2n \cdot i^2z \cdot en$. Fr., *oxyméthylquinizine*. Ger., *Oxymethylchinizin*. A derivative formed from quinizine by replacing two atoms of hydrogen by one atom of oxygen and one atom of hydrogen by a molecule of methyl, $C_6H_4 \begin{matrix} N & -NH \\ & | \\ & C_2H_5 \cdot C \end{matrix} (CH_3) = C_{10}H_{10}N_2O$. O. is prepared by the action of phenylhydrazine on ethyl acetoacetate, and occurs as an oily substance which may be obtained in the crystalline form. [Bericht. d. dtisch. chem. Gesellsch., xvi, p. 2597, in "Annal. di Chim.," Mar., 1885, p. 20 (B).]—**Methylated o. Fr.**, *oxyméthylquinizine méthylée*. Antyryrine. [B.]

OXYMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. $O^2x \cdot i^2m \cdot e^2t \cdot ru^2m(ru^4m)$. From *ôxys*, acid, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *oximètre*. See **ACIDIMETER**.

OXYMORPHINE, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot mo^2r \cdot phen$. See **OXYMORPHINE**.

OXYMURIATE, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot mu^2r \cdot i^2a \cdot t$. An old name for a chloride. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

OXYMURIATIC ACID, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot mu^2r \cdot i^2a \cdot t \cdot i^2k$. Fr., *acide oximuriatique*. An old term for hydrochloric acid; also for chloric acid and for chlorine. [B, 88; a, 14.]

OXYNAPHTHOIC ACID, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot na^2p \cdot tho \cdot i^2k$. Hydro' a. (q. v.). O. acid is used as a disinfectant and antiseptic. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1888, p. 278 (a, 50).]

OXYNAPHTHOL, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot na^2p \cdot tho \cdot l$. A substance, $C_{10}H_8O_2$, known in two isomeric forms: dioxynaphthalene and naphtho-hydroquinone (q. v.). There is besides a dioxynaphthol or trioxynaphthalene, $C_{10}H_6O_3 = C_{10}H_5(OH)_2$, in yellow soluble needles, acting as a powerful reducing agent. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

OXYNAPHTHYLAMINE, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot na^2p \cdot thi^2l \cdot a \cdot m \cdot en$. A base, $C_{10}H_8(NH_2)OH$, forming a red amorphous mass. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

OXYNARCOTINE, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot na^2rk \cdot o \cdot t \cdot en$. Lat., *oxynarcotia*. Fr., *o.* An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{23}NO_8$, obtained in the purification of narcaine by crystallization in water. It forms a soft crystalline mass. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

OXYNEURINE, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot nu^2r \cdot en$. From *ôxys*, acid, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *oxynévrine*. Ger., *Oxynévrin*. See **BETAINE**.

OXYNITROSULPHONIC ANHYDRIDE, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot nit \cdot ro \cdot su \cdot l \cdot f \cdot o \cdot n \cdot i^2k$ a n-hi'dri'di(drid). A crystalline substance having the structure of nitrosulphonic anhydride with the addition of one atom of oxygen: $S_2N_2O_{10} = SO_2 \cdot ONO \cdot O \cdot ONO_2 \cdot SO_2$. [B, 3.]

OXYNTIC, adj. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot nt \cdot i^2k$. Secreting acid. [J, 30.]

OXYNUCLEUS (Lat.), n. m. $O^2x \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot nu^2(nu) \cdot kle^2 \cdot u^3s(u^4s)$. From *ôxys*, acid, and *nucleus*, a nucleus. A nucleus containing oxygen (see **NUCLEUS** [2d def.]). [B, 4.]

OXYOCTOIC ACID, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot o \cdot k \cdot to \cdot i^2k$. See under **HYDROXYCAPRYLIC ACID**.

OXYOPIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2x \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot op \cdot i^2a \cdot s$. Gr., *ὀξύπια* (from *ôxys*, sharp, and *ὥψ*, vision). Fr., *oxypopie*, *oxysphésie*. Ger., *Oxyopie*. An old term for excessive acuteness of the sense of sight. [F.]

OXYOPHRASIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2x \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o \cdot s \cdot fra(fra^3) \cdot zi^2(su^2) \cdot a^2$. From *ôxys*, sharp, and *σφραῖς*, the sense of smell. Fr., *oxysphésie*. Acuteness of the sense of smell. [L, 41, 50 (a, 43).]

OXYPHENIC ACID, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot fe^2n \cdot i^2k$. Fr., *acide oxypénique*, *oxypénol*. Ger., *Oxypénensäure*. See **PYROCATECHIN**.

OXYPHENYL, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot fe^2n \cdot i^2l$. A combination of phenyl and oxygen, C_6H_5O . [a, 38.]—**O'acetic acid**. See **HYDROXY-PHENYLACETIC ACID**.—**O'amidopropionic acid**. Tyrosine. [B.]—**O'phthalamic acid**. A monobasic acid, $C_8H_7NO_4$. The para-derivative, $C_6[H.OH.H.H.NH.CO.C_6H_4.CO.OH.H]$, forms shining prismatic acicular crystals. [A. Piutti, "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Feb., 1887, p. 79 (B).]—**O'phthalimide**. A substance of the constitution $C_6H_4[OH.NH.C_2O.C_2H_4 = C_6[H.OH.H.H.NH.C_2O.C_2H_4]]$, forming shining laminar crystals, melting at 287° to $288^\circ C$. [A. Piutti, "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Feb., 1887, p. 74 (B).]—**O'propionic acid**. See **HYDROXYACETIC ACID** and **HYDROPARACUMARIC ACID**.—**O'sulphuric acid**. Phenol sulphonic acid. [B.]

OXYPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. $O^2x \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot fon \cdot i^2a \cdot s$. Gr., *ὀξυφωνία* (from *ôxys*, sharp, and *φωνή*, the voice). Fr., *oxypnone*. Shrillness of voice. [A, 322, 325 (a, 48).]

OXYPHOSPHIDE, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot fo^2s \cdot fi^2d \cdot id$. Fr., *oxyposphure*. A compound of an element or radicle with oxygen and phosphorus. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

OXYPICRATE, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot pi^2k \cdot rat$. A salt of oxypicric acid. [B, 4.]

OXYPICRIC ACID, n. $O^2x \cdot i^2 \cdot pi^2k \cdot i^2k$. Fr., *acide oxypicrique*. Ger., *Oxypikrinsäure*. Trinitroresorcin; so called because it has the constitution of picric acid plus an atom of oxygen, $C_6H_5 \cdot N_3O_7 + O = C_6H_5N_3O_8$. [B.]

OXYPINITANNIC ACID, n. $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot pin \cdot i^2 \cdot ta^2n \cdot i^2k$. Fr., *acide oxyphénitanique*. Ger., *Oxyphénitansäure*. A substance, $C_{12}H_{10}O_7 + 2H_2O$, obtained from the needles of *Pinus silvestris*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

OXYPODIA (Lat.), n. f. $O_2x \cdot i^2(u^4) \cdot pod(po^2d) \cdot i^2a^2$. From $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, sharp, and $\rho\omega\delta$, the foot. See **TALIPES** EQUINUS.

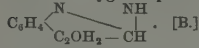
OXYPROPYL ALCOHOL, n. $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot prop \cdot i^2l$. Ger., *Oxypropylalkohol*. A body having the formula C_3H_7O ; so called because it may be regarded as derived from propyl alcohol by the addition of an atom of oxygen. There are two bodies having this formula, both diatomic alcohols: (1) α -o. a., or propylene glycol, and (2) β -o. a., or trimethylene glycol. [B.]

OXYPROTEIN, n. $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot pro \cdot te^2 \cdot i^2n$. A proteid richer in oxygen than ordinary proteins. [B, 4.]

OXYPYRIDINE, n. $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot pyr \cdot i^2d \cdot en$. Ger., *Oxyppyrudin*. An hydroxyl substitution compound, $C_5H_4(OH)N = C_5H_4ON$, of pyridine. There are three isomeric bodies of this formula: (1) α -o., forming colorless acicular crystals melting at 106° to 107° ; (2) β -o., light-yellow crystals, melting at 123.5° ; and (3) γ -o., small granules melting at 148° . [B, 79.]

OXYQUININE, n. $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot kw \cdot i^2n \cdot en$. Fr., o. A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$, obtained by Schützenberger by boiling quinine sulphate with potassium nitrite. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

OXYQUINIZINE, n. $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot kw \cdot i^2n \cdot i^2z \cdot en$. Fr., *oxyquinizine*. Ger., *Oxychinizin*. A derivative of quinine in which an atom of oxygen replaces two atoms of hydrogen: $C_9H_8N_2O =$



OXYQUINOLINE, n. $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot kw \cdot i^2n \cdot o \cdot l \cdot en$. Fr., *oxyquinoléine*. Ger., *Oxychinolin*. A substance having the constitution, $C_9H_7(OH)N$, of quinoline in which hydroxyl replaces an atom of hydrogen. *Parao*, $C_9H_6(OH)N \cdot CH = CH \cdot CH_3$, forms prismatic crystals melting at 183° C. — **O. tetrahydride**. Ger., *Oxychinolinhydrür*, *Oxychinolintetrahydriür*. A substance having the composition $C_9H_7NO = C_9H_8(OH)N$, of o. with 4 atoms of hydrogen added, derived from o. by the action of tin and hydrochloric acid. [B.]

OXYREGMIA (Lat.), n. f. $O_2x \cdot i^2(u^4) \cdot re^2g \cdot m \cdot i^2a^2$. From $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, acid, and $\epsilon\pi\upsilon\mu\alpha\varsigma$, eructation. Fr., *oxyregmie*. An acid eructation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OXYRIA (Lat.), n. f. $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot r \cdot i^2a^2$. From $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, acid. Fr., *oxyrie*. Ger., *Säuerling*. A genus of the *Rumiceae*. [B, 34, 42, 64 (a, 35).] — **O. digyna**, **O. reniformis**. Ger., *nierenblättriger Säuerling*. Mountain sorrel; a low, nearly stemless, alpine herb, of an acid taste, growing in Asia, Europe, and North America. It has properties similar to those of *Rumex acetosella*, and in Poland and elsewhere is eaten as a vegetable and used as an antiscorbutic. [B, 19, 34, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

OXYRRHIN (Lat.), **OXYRRHINUS** (Lat.), adj's. $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot r \cdot i^2n$ (ren), $\cdot i^2r \cdot i^2n$ (r). *rin*(ren), *rin*(ren) $u^4s(u^4s)$. Gr., $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, $\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$ (from $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, sharp, and $\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$, the nose. 1. Having a sharp-pointed nose. 2. Having a keen sense of smell. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

OXYRRHODIN, n. $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot r \cdot o^2d \cdot i^2n$. Gr., $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, $\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$ (from $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, vinegar, and $\rho\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$, a rose). Lat., *oxyrrhodinum*. Fr., *oxyrrhodine*. Ger., *Rosenessig*. An old pharmaceutical mixture of rose-oil and vinegar. [B, 38, 78, 93, 144 (a, 14).]

OXYUS (Lat.), adj. $O_2x \cdot i^2(u^4) \cdot s(u^4s)$. Gen., *oxy'os*. Sharp, keen, acid. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

OXYSACCHARUM (Lat.), n. n. $O_2x \cdot i^2(u^4) \cdot sa^2k(sa^2k) \cdot ka^2r$ (ch^2a^2r) $u^4m(u^4m)$. From $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, vinegar, and $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\chi\alpha\rho\omega$, sugar. A mixture of sugar and vinegar. [B, 93 (a, 38).] — **O. acetium**. See *Sirup de vinaigre*. — **O. scilicium**. A preparation made by dissolving from 1 to 2 parts of sugar in 1 part of vinegar of squills. [B, 119 (a, 38).] — **O. vomitum**. A solution of cerated glass of antimony in a mixture of sugar and vinegar. [B, 93 (a, 38).]

OXYSALT, n. $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot sa^2l$. Lat., *oxysal* from $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, acid, and *sal*, salt. Fr., *oxysel*. 1. See **BASIC SALT**. 2. A salt of an oxy-acid. [B.]

OXYSEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. $O_2x \cdot i^2(u^4) \cdot se^2p(sap) \cdot si^2s$. Gen., $\cdot seps$ ($\cdot is$). From $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, acid, and $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\pi\sigma\iota\varsigma$, putrefaction. Fr., *oxysepsie*. 1. Putrefaction with the development of acidity. 2. Putrefaction that supervenes quickly after death. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OXYSTITIA (Lat.), n. f. $O_2x \cdot i^2(u^4) \cdot si^2t(se) \cdot shi^2(t) \cdot i^2a^2$. Gr., $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, *stia* (from $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, acid, and *stia*, food). Fr., *oxystitie*. A tendency to acidity of the stomach. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OXYSTELMA (Lat.), n. n. $O_2x \cdot i^2(u^4) \cdot ste^2l \cdot ma^2$. Gen., $\cdot ste$ ($\cdot matus$ ($\cdot atis$)). Fr., *oxystelme*. A genus of the *Asclepiadeae*, tribe *Cynanchaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).] — **O. aegyptiacum**, **O. Alpinum**. A species found in Egypt and southern Africa. The juice is purgative and constitutes, when dried, a variety of scammony. [B, 214, B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).] — **O. esculentum**. The *ouril palay* of the Malays; indigenous to India and Java. The decoction is used as a gargle in aphthae and sore throat. According to Roxburgh and Wright, it is not eaten, as its specific name implies. [B, 212; B, 19, 173 (a, 35).]

OXYSTRYCHNINE, n. $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot str \cdot i^2k \cdot nen$. An oxidation product, $C_9H_8N_2O_2$, obtained by the action of boiling potassium nitrite on strychnine sulphate. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

OXYSULFURATES (Lat.), adj. $O_2x \cdot i^2(u^4) \cdot su^2lf \cdot u^2r(u^4r) \cdot at$ (at^2) $u^4s(u^4s)$. From $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, sharp, and *sulfur*, brimstone. Fr., *oxysulfurés*. Containing oxygen and sulphur; with the name of a base, the oxysulphide of that base. [B.]

OXYSULFURE (Fr.), n. **OXYSULFURETUM** (Lat.), n. n. $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot su^2lf \cdot u^2r(u^4r) \cdot at$ (at^2) $u^4s(u^4s)$. See **OXYSULPHIDE**.

OXYSULPHACETYL, n. $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot su^2lf \cdot a^2s \cdot et \cdot i^2l$. Fr., *oxysulfacétyle*. A crystallizable compound, $C_4H_8S_2O$, formed by the action of sulphureted hydrogen on oxychloroacetyl. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

OXYSULPHATE, n. $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot su^2lf \cdot at$. A compound of sulphate and an oxide of the same radicle; a basic sulphate. [B.]

OXYSULPHIDE, n. $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot su^2lf \cdot i^2d \cdot id$. Lat., *oxysulphidum*, *oxysulphuretum*. Fr., *oxysulfure*. A compound of an element or radicle with oxygen and sulphur. [B.]

OXYSULPHOCYANATE, n. $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot su^2lf \cdot o \cdot si^2a^2n \cdot at$. A compound of a sulphocyanate and an oxide. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

OXYSULPHOCYANIDE, n. $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot su^2lf \cdot o \cdot si^2a^2n \cdot i^2d \cdot id$. See **OXYSULPHOCYANATE**.

OXYSULPHURET, n. $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot su^2lf \cdot u^2r \cdot re^2t$. See **OXYSULPHIDE**. **OXYSULPHURUM** (Lat.), n. n. $O_2x \cdot i^2(u^4) \cdot su^2lf \cdot u^2r(u^4r) \cdot u^4m(u^4m)$. See **OXYSULPHIDE**.

OXYTARTARUS (Lat.), n. m. $O_2x \cdot i^2(u^4) \cdot ta^2r \cdot ta^2r(a^2r) \cdot u^2s(u^4s)$. Fr., *oxylartre*. Potassium acetate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

OXYTES (Lat.), n. f. $O_2x \cdot i^2(u^4) \cdot te^2s \cdot ez$ (as). Gen., $\cdot tel$ ($\cdot is$). Gr., $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ (from $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, sharp). Fr., *acidité*. Acidity. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OXYTOIC, adj. $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot to^2s \cdot i^2k$. Lat., *oxytocus* (from $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, rapid, and $\tau\omicron\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, a bringing forth). Fr., *ocytocique*. Hastening parturition, ecbolic. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

OXYTROPIS (Lat.), n. f. $O_2x \cdot i^2(u^4) \cdot tro^2p \cdot i^2s$. Gen., $\cdot trop$ ($\cdot eos$). From $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, sharp, and $\tau\rho\omega\pi\iota\varsigma$, a ship's keel. Fr., *oxytropes*. *Oxytropis*, a genus of leguminous plants, closely allied to *Astragalus*, growing in Europe, Asia, and North America. [B, 42 (a, 35).] — **O. campestris**. A short-stemmed yellow-flowered species found in Europe and California, said to produce loco. [B, 19 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii.] — **O. Lambertii**. A Colorado species, said to cause loco disease. [B, 66.] — **O. multiflora**. A reputed loco plant. [B, 5 (a, 35).]

OXYURIS (Lat.), n. f. $O_2x \cdot i^2(u^4) \cdot u^2r(u^4r) \cdot i^2s$. Fr., *oxyurie*. A genus of the *Ascaridae* of Rudolphi, or of the *Oxyuridae*, which are an order of the *Nematoda* characterized by a fusiform shape, a rounded oval aperture, disparity of the sexes in size, a highly developed nervous system, and a single spiculum for a penis in the male. [L, 16, 18, 27.] — **O. curvula**. Fr., *oxyurie du cheval*. A species found in the caecum and colon of the horse and ass. [Rudolphi (L, 17).] — **O. vermicularis**. Fr., *oxyurie vermiculaire*. Ger., *Darmschabe*, *Friemenschwanz*, *Arsemdade*, *Kinderwurm*, *Mastdarmwurm*, *Madenwurm*. Bot. thread- (or maw-) worm; a species the male of which is about 1 in. and the female nearly 1 in. long. It is found in the sigmoid flexure of the colon and in the rectum. The tail of the female terminates in a three-pointed end, but that of the male is obtuse. The integument around the mouth bulges, presenting in profile the appearance of winged appendages, and is transversely striated and of a silvery white color. [L.]

OXYVALERIC ACID, n. $O_2x \cdot i^2 \cdot va^2l \cdot e^2 \cdot i^2$. Fr., *acide oxyvalérique*. An acid, $C_5H_8O_4$, known in three isomeric forms: (1) α -o. a., or hydroxyisovaleric acid, crystallizing in rectangular tablets or long prisms readily soluble in water, alcohol, or ether, melting at 86° C. and volatilizing at 100° C.; (2) β -o. a., a syrup readily soluble in water, alcohol, or ether; and (3) γ -o. a., a solid, which forms colorless crystals, readily soluble and fusing at 63° C. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 93 (a, 14).]

OYSTER, n. *Oist* u^4r . Gr., $\sigma\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$. See **OXYURIS** VERMICULARIS (FEMALE). **OSTREA**. — **O. plant**. See *MERTENSIA maritima*. — **O. shells**. Lat., *conchæ* (see *testæ*) *ostrea*. Fr., *coquilles* (ou *écailles*) *d'huitres*. Ger., *Austerschalen*. The valves of the shells of the common o. (*Ostrea edulis*), used as a source of calcium carbonate. [B, 119.] — **Prepared o-shells**. See *TESTA preparata*. — **Vegetable o.** The *Tragopogon porrifolius*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]

OZENA (Lat.), n. f. $Oz(o^2z) \cdot en \cdot (a^2e) \cdot en \cdot a^2$. Gr., $\omicron\zeta\alpha\upsilon\alpha$ (from $\omicron\zeta\epsilon\upsilon$, to smell). Ger., *stinkendes Nasengeschwür*. A disease of the nasal passages causing a disagreeable odor; especially chronic atrophic nasal catarrh or an ulcerative nasal catarrh associated with scrofula, syphilis, etc., accompanied with an offensive discharge. [D, 42.] — **Tracheal o.** An inflammation of the trachea with the formation of crusts, resulting from an extension of o. from the nasal cavities. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 26, 1890 (a, 34), p. 460.]

OZENACOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. *Oz(o^2z) \cdot e^2n \cdot (a^2e) \cdot en \cdot a^2 \cdot ko^2k \cdot ku^2s* (ku^2s). From $\omicron\zeta\alpha\upsilon\alpha$, *ozena*, and $\kappa\omicron\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, a grain. See *Micrococcus Loewenbergii*.

OZNIQUE (Fr.), adj. $O \cdot z^2a$ nen . Purifying the breath. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

OZE (Lat.), n. f. $Oz(o^2z) \cdot e(a)$. Gen., $\cdot oz$ ($\cdot es$). Gr., $\omicron\zeta\epsilon\upsilon$ (from $\omicron\zeta\epsilon\upsilon$, to smell). See **OZOSTOMIA**.

OZOCÉRITE (Fr.), n. **O-ZO** sa ref . See **OZOKERITE**.

OZOCHROTOUS, adj. $Oz \cdot o$ $chro^2t$ u^4s . Gr., $\omicron\zeta\chi\rho\omicron\tau\omicron\varsigma$ (from $\omicron\zeta\epsilon\upsilon$, a bad smell, and $\chi\rho\omega\varsigma$, the surface). Lat., *ozochrotus*. Fr., *ozochrote*. Having the skin smelling offensively. [L, 50 (a, 48).]



OZOKERINE, n. Oz-o-ker'ēn. A commercial proprietary article resembling vaseline. [B, 10.]

OZOKERITE, n. Oz-o-ker'it. From *ὄζευ*, to smell, and *κρόσος*, beeswax. Fr. *ozokerite*. A mixture of natural paraffins obtained from Utah and from Galicia, Austria; said to act medicinally like tar; used with glycerin or linseed-oil in skin diseases. [B, 5 (a, 38); B, 10.]

OZON (Ger.), n. Ots-on'. See OZONE.—O'probe. See *Guaiac* TEST for blood.

OZONE, n. Oz'on. From *ὄζευ*, to smell. Fr. *o*, Ger. *Ozon*. An allotropic form of oxygen produced by the discharge of an electric machine in air or in oxygen gas, by the evaporation of water, by the electrolysis of water, by passing cold air into a flame, by the slow oxidation of phosphorus, oil of turpentine and other essential oils, and also in the growth of green foliage. It is constantly present in the atmosphere, but in very small amount. It is a colorless gas of peculiar odor, and, chemically, consists of oxygen so condensed that 3 atoms of the element occupy a molecule instead of two, as in ordinary oxygen gas. Its symbol is therefore O_3 , and its sp. gr. is 1.6684. When liquefied by cold, it boils at -106° C. When condensed, it is dark blue in color. It very readily parts with its extra atom of oxygen and is hence one of the most energetic oxidizing agents, attacking organic substances, such as

caoutchouc, destroying organic tissues, and decolorizing blood. It has accordingly been used as a bleaching and disinfecting material. O. is slightly soluble in water, readily soluble in an aqueous solution of oxalic acid. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv, p. 266; xxi, p. 272; xxiii, p. 238; xxvii, p. 290; xxviii, p. 213; xxxv, p. 186 (a, 50).]—O. carrier. Fr. *porteur d'o*. Ger. *Ozonträger*. The red blood-corpuscle; so called because of its marked affinity for oxygen. [K.]

OZONIZATION, n. Oz-on-i-zā'shū'n. Fr. *o*, Ger. *Ozonisierung*. The process of ozonizing; the process either of impregnating with ozone or of converting oxygen into ozone.

OZONIZED, adj. Oz'on-izd. Containing or impregnated with ozone. [B.]

OZONOMETER, n. Oz-on-ō'm'e't'r. From *ὄζευ*, to smell, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr. *ozonomètre*. Ger. *O*. An apparatus for ascertaining the presence of ozone and measuring its quantity. It consists usually of papers treated with a solution of potassium iodide and starch. On exposure to an atmosphere containing ozone, the potassium iodide is decomposed, and the liberated iodine colors the starch blue. [B, 3.]

OZOSTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Oz(o'z)-o(o's)-stom(stō'm)-i'z-a's. From *ὄζευ*, a bad smell, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fœtor of the mouth or breath. [a, 17.]

P

PAARUNG (Ger.), n. Pa's'r-un'. See ACCOUPLEMENT, COITUS, and GEMINATION.

PABULIN, n. Pa'b'u-lin'. From *pabulum*, food. Of A. Buchanan, a substance contained in the blood, made up of fat emulsified with albumin. Its presence (normally just after digestion) produces a condition resembling leucæmia. It is elaborated in the blood, glands, and lungs before it participates in the processes of nutrition. [D, 1.]

PABULUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa'b(p'a'b)-u'l(u'l)-u'm(u'm). See ALIMENT.

PACAL, n. Of Monardes, an undetermined Peruvian tree growing about Lima. The ashes, prepared as a soap, are said to be used in skin diseases. [Levrault, B, 267 (a, 35); L, 87 (a, 43).]

PACANIER (Fr.), n. Pa's-ka's-ne-a. See *Carya olivæformis*.

PACCHIONIAN, adj. Pa'k-i'z-on'i-a'n. From *Pacchioni*, an Italian anatomist. Named from or investigated by *Pacchioni*. [a, 48.] See P. BODIES and P. ROSSÆ.

PACCIANUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa'k(p'a'k)-si'z(ki'z)-an(a'n)-i'z-m(u'm). Gr. *πακκίανόν*. Of Aetius and Galen, a kind of collyrium. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

PACHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa'k(p'a'k)-ch'ē-m(a's'e'm)-i'z-a's. See PACHYMIA.

PACHANDROUS, adj. Pa'k i'znd'ru's. Lat., *pachandrus*, *pachyandrus* (from *παχύς*, thick, and *άνθρωπος*, a man). Fr., *pachandre*. Having thick stamens. [B, 78 (a, 14).]

PACHEARLEPHAROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa'k(p'a'k)-ch'ē-e'z-a's. ble'f-a'r(a'r)-os'i's. Gen., -os'e'os (-is). See PACHYBLEPHAROSIS.

PACHETOS (Lat.), n. m. Pa'k(p'a'k)-ch'ē-t'os. Gr., *πάχeros*. A bandage in the form of a noose. [B.]

PACHIRA (Lat.), n. f. Pa'k(p'a'k)-ch'ē-i'r-a's. Fr., p., *pachirier*. A genus of the *Bombacæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. aquatica**. A species found in Guiana, with the properties of *P. insignis*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. insignis**. Fr., p. *du maroni*, *châtaignier de la côte d'Espagne*. A species the root-bark of which, in infusion, is applied to ulcerated gums and in toothache. The flowers and leaves are emollient and the fruit-kernels are cooked and eaten. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1891 (a, 50); B, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. macrocarpa**. A species the leaves and flowers of which are mucilaginous. The latter are used as an emollient. The fruits contain edible seeds which yield a saponifiable oil. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1891 (a, 50).]

PACHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa'k(p'a'k)-ch'ē-i'z(i'z)-mu's(mu's). From *παχύς*, thick. Fr., *pachisme*. Ger., *Dichtwerden*, *Dickwerden*. Thickening or condensation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PACHUNA, n. See under *Cocculus cordifolius*.

PACHYACRIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa'k(p'a'k)-ch'ē-i'z(u'z)-a'k(a'k)-ri'z-a's. From *παχύς*, thick. Of Arnold, hypertrophy of a part. [a, 34.]

PACHYEMA (Lat.), n. n. Pa'k(p'a'k)-ch'ē-i'z(u'z)-em(a'e'm)-a's. Gen., -em'a'tos (-atis). From *παχύς*, thick, and *αίμα*, blood. Fr., *pachyème*. Coagulated blood. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PACHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa'k(p'a'k)-ch'ē-i'z(u'z)-em(a'e'm)-i'z-a's. Fr., *pachymie*. Thickening of the blood. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PACHYBLEPHARON (Lat.), **PACHYBLEPHAROSIS** (Lat.), **PACHYBLEPHARUM** (Lat.), n's n., f., and n. Pa'k(p'a'k)-ch'ē-i'z(u'z)-ble'f-a'r(a'r)-ō'n, -ble'f-a'r(a'r)-ō's-i'z, -ble'f-a'r(a'r)-u'm(u'm). Gen., -ble'ph'ari, -os'e'os (-is), -ble'ph'ari. From *παχύς*, thick, and *βλεφάρων*, the eyelid. Fr., *pachyblepharose*. See BLEPHAROPACHYNSIS.

PACHYCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa'k(p'a'k)-ch'ē-i'z(u'z)-se'f(ke'z)-al(a'i)-i'z-a's. From *παχύς*, thick, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *pachycephalie*. The state of being pachycephalous.

PACHYCEPHALOUS, n. Pa'k-i'z-se'f(a'i)-u's. Having the skull broad in the biparietal diameter. [A, 329 (a, 34).]

PACHYCHOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa'k(p'a'k)-ch'ē-i'z(u'z)-kol(ch'ō'āl)-i'z-a's. From *παχύς*, thick, and *χολή*, gall. Fr., *pachycholie*. A morbid state due to inspissation of the bile. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PACHYCHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa'k(p'a'k)-ch'ē-i'z(u'z)-ki'm-(ch'ū'm)-i'z-a's. From *παχύς*, thick, and *χυμός*, the juice of plants. Fr., *pachychymie*. Ger., *Dicksaftigkeit*. A thickened condition of the fluids of the body. [L, 41, 50 (a, 43).]

PACHYDACTYLOUS, adj. Pa'k-i'z-da'k'ti'z-u's. Lat., *pachy-dactylus* (from *παχύς*, thick, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger). Fr., *pachy-dactyle*. Ger., *dickfingerig*. Having thick, fleshy fingers. [L, 41, 50 (a, 48).]

PACHYDERMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pa'k(p'a'k)-ch'ē-i'z(u'z)-du'rm-(de'rm)-a't(a't)-a's. From *παχύς*, thick, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Fr., *pachydermes*. Ger., *Dickhäuter*, *Pachydermen*. The pachyderms; of Cuvier, as order of ungulate *Mammalia* including the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, horse, etc. [B, 28 (a, 87).]

PACHYDERMATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Pa'k(p'a'k)-ch'ē-i'z(u'z)-du'rm(a'd'rm)-a't(a't)-o(o's)-se(k'a'l)-le'is; in Eng., *pach-i'z-du'rm'-a't-o-sel*. Gen., -cel'es. From *παχύς*, thick, *δέμα*, the skin, and *κύλη*, a tumor. See DERMATOLYSIS.

PACHYDERMATOUS, adj. Pa'k-i'z-du'rm'a't-u's. Fr., *pachy-derme*, *pachydermie*. Ger., *dickhäutig*. Thick-skinned. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

PACHYDERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa'k(p'a'k)-ch'ē-i'z(u'z)-du'rm-(de'rm)-i'z-a's. From *παχύς*, thick, and *δέμα*, skin. Fr., *pachy-dermie*. Ger., *Pachydermie*. See ELEPHANTIASIS and ELEPHANTIASIS *arabica*.—**P. cretinoides**. A term used by Gimeus for a case of myxedema, or cachexia pachydermica, occurring in the person of a cretin, on the assumption that there was a relationship between the pachydermatous condition and the cretinism. [G.]—**P. laryngis**. Fr., *pachydermie laryngée*. Diffuse thickening of the laryngeal mucous membrane. [a, 34.]—**P. lymphælectatica**. 1. See ELEPHANTIASIS. 2. Of Rindfleisch, see LEUCOPHLEGMASIA. 3. *P. verrucosa laryngis*. A verrucous thickening of the superficial tissues of the larynx. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 20, 1888, p. 431 (a, 34).]—**P. vulgaris**. Elephantiasis not attended with lymphorrhœa. [G.]—**P. vulvæ**. Elephantiasis of the vulva.

PACHYDERMIE (Fr.), n. Pa's-ke-de'r-me. See PACHYDERMIA.—**P. post-dothienenteric**. Pachydermia following dothienenteritis. [Dujardin-Beaumetz, "Union méd.," May 26, 1883, p. 909 (D).]

PACHYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa'k(p'a'k)-ch'ē-i'z(u'z)-ō's(-is). Gen., -os'e'os (-is). From *παχύς*, thickish. A morbid condition of the skin, especially of that of the legs, in which the epidermis is produced in abnormal quantity, is thick, dry, and harsh, and cracks into scales of irregular form and size. P. often follows eczema, ulcer, etc. [G, 62.]

PACHYMENIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa'k(p'a'k)-ch'ē-i'z(u'z)-men(me'n)-i'z-a's. From *παχύς*, thick, and *μύμη*, a membrane. Fr., *pachyménie*. A thickening of the skin. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PACHYMENINGITIS [Virchow] (Lat.), n. f. Pa'k(p'a'k)-ch'ē-i'z(u'z)-me'n(man)-i'z(n)-i'ti's(-itis). Gen., -git'idōs (-idis). From *παχύς*, thick, and *μηνίγξ*, a membrane. Fr., *pachyménigite*. Ger., *P.* Inflammation (usually chronic) of the cerebral or spinal dura, with thickening and the formation of false membranes. [a, 84.]—**Hæmorrhagic** p. 1. Of Virchow, p. in which there is an inflammatory growth of vascular connective tissue into which a hæmorrhage occurs. 2. A hæmatoma of the dura. [a, 34.]—**P. cervicalis hypertrophica**. An internal p. of the cervical region in which there is a fibrous growth compressing the cord and nerve-roots, causing cervical paraplegia. [a, 34.]

PACHYMENINX (Lat.), n. f. Pa'k(p'a'k)-ch'ē-i'z(u'z)-me'n(man)-i'z(n)-x. Gen., -ing'ōs (-ing'is). From *παχύς*, thick, and *μηνίγξ*, a membrane. See DURA.

PACHYNSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²k(pa²ch²)-i²n(u²n)/si²s. Gen., -ni²seos (-is). Gr., παχυνσις (from παχύνειν, to thicken). Fr., pachynse. See INSPISSATION.

PACHYNTIC, adj. Pa²k-i²nt²/i²k. Gr., παχυντικός (from παχύνειν, to thicken). Lat., pachynticus. Fr., pachyntique. Thickening, inspissating. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PACHYPERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²k(pa²ch²)-i²o(u²e)-pe²r-i²to²n(i²e)-ti²s. Gen., -itidis (-idis). From παχύς, thick, and περιτόνιον, the peritonaeum. Fr., pachypéritonite. Peritonitis with the formation of new membranes and thickening of the peritonaeum. [a, 34.]—**Hæmorrhagic p.** P. with the formation of vessels in the new membrane that rupture easily, causing circumscribed hæmorrhage. [L, 87 (a, 34).]

PACHYPODOUS, PACHYPOUS, adj's. Pa²k-i²p-o²d-u²s, pa²k-i²pu²s. Lat., pachypus (from παχύς, thick, and πούς, the foot). Fr., pachypode. Ger., dickfüßig. Having thick feet or a thick stipes. [L, 41, 180 (a, 43).]

PACHYRHIZUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa²k(pa²ch²)-i²r(u²e)-riz(r²i²z)/u²s(u²s). From παχύς, thick, and ρίζα, a root). Fr., pachyrhizus. A genus of climbing herbs, allied to *Phaseolus*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. angulatus.** The yaka or wayaka of the Fijians; a species growing throughout tropical America, the East and West Indies, Mauritius, and the South Sea islands. The roots (underground stems), which are from 6 to 8 feet long and as thick as a man's thigh, are used as food, and in the East Indies as a refrigerant in fevers. [B, 19, 180, 185, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. trilobus.** A species found in China and Coochin-China. The root is refrigerant and emollient. [L, 180 (a, 35).]

PACHYSTICHIOUS, adj. Pa²k-i²st²/i²k-u²s. From παχύς, thick, and στίχης, a row. Of cells, having thick sides. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

PACHYTES (Lat.), n. f. Pa²k(pa²ch²)/i²u²(t²)-ez(as). Gen., -et²os (-et²is). Gr., παχύτες (from παχύς, thick). 1. Thickness, swelling. 2. Biepharopachynsis.

PACHYVAGINALITE (Fr.), n. Pa²-ke-va²-zhe-na²-let. From παχύς, thick, and vagina, the vagina. Of Reclus, a hæmorrhagic inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis causing hæmatocele. ["Gaz. hebdomadaire de médecine et de chirurgie," Mar. 30, 1888, p. 196 (a, 34).]

PACIFIC CONGRESS SPRING, n. Pa²-i²f²i²k ko²n²g²re²s. A place near San José, Santa Clara County, California, where there are gaseous, saline, and alkaline springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

PACINIAN, adj. Pa²ch-i²n²/i²a-n². Described by or named from Pacini, an Italian anatomist. [a, 48.]

PACK, n. Pa²k. Fr., maillet. Ger., Einpackung. A cloth used to envelop the whole or a portion of the body. [a, 34.]—**Cold p.** A p. in which cold or iced water is used. [a, 34.]—**Dry p.** A procedure in which a sheet is placed about the body, excepting the head, and several blankets are placed about the sheet. [a, 34.]—**Half p.** A p. applied to the trunk only. [a, 34.]—**Wet p.** Fr., procédé du drap mouillé. Ger., Lakenbad. A hydrotherapeutical measure in which a cloth wet with warm or cold water is folded around the bare body or a part and a blanket folded over it. The application is made for a variable time. [a, 34.]

PACKING, n. Pa²k/i²a². 1. The application of a pack. 2. Any material used to surround a wound or injury, or to occlude a wound or cavity. [a, 34.]

PAD, n. Pa²d. Gr., ὑποκαθάρσιον, ὑποκαθυσίον. Lat., pulmaceolus, pulvillus, pulvinulus, pulvinar parvum. Fr., coussinet. Ger., Kissen, Polster. A small flattened bag filled with soft material; used in protecting, supporting, or compressing a part. [E.]—**Dinner p.** A folded napkin or towel placed over the left hypochondriac region in applying a plaster-of-Paris jacket, to allow room for distention of the stomach by food. [a, 34.]

PADERBORN (Ger.), n. Pa²d'er-bo²rn. See INSELBAD.

PADUS (Lat.), n. f. Pad(pa²d)/u²s(u²s)u². The genus *Prunus*, especially *Prunus p.* [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**Baccæ cortex et flores pad.** The fruits, bark, and flowers of *Prunus p.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PEDANCHONE (Lat.), n. f. Pe²d(pa²-e²d)-a²n²(a²n²)/ko²n²-e(-ch²o²n)-e(a). Gen., -anch²ones. From πᾶς, a child, and ἀγχώνη, a throting. See CROUP.

PEDARTHROACE (Lat.), n. f. Pe²d(pa²-e²d)-a²rth-ro²k/a²-se(k²a). Gen., -thro²aces. From πᾶς, a child, ἀρθρον, a joint, and κακός, evil. See SPINA VENTOSA.

PEDATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe²d(pa²-e²d)-a²t(ro²)/ro²(ro²)/fi²a². From πᾶς, a child, and τροφία, atrophy. Fr., Pédatrophie. See TABES MESENTERICA.

PÆDERASTY, n. Pe²d'er-a²st-i². Gr., παιδαστρία (from πᾶς, a child, and ἀστέω, to love). Lat., pæderastia. Fr., pæderastie. Ger., Pæderastie, Knabenliebe, Knabenschändung. Copulation with a child per anum. [G; L.]

PÆDERIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe²d(pa²-e²d)-e(-e²)/ri²a². Fr., pæderie. Ger., Knackbeere, Stinkwinde. A genus of rubiaceous climbing shrubs. The *Pæderies* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Coffeeæ*, corresponding to the *Pæderies* of De Candolle, which are a tribe of the *Eubiacæ* consisting of *P. Lyoniodes*, etc. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. foetida.** Ger., stinkende Knackbeere. Chinese fever-plant, the *gunthalee* of Hindustan; a species giving off a very offensive odor when bruised. In India it is used as a diuretic, febrifuge, etc., the fruit to blacken the teeth and in odontalgia, and the root as an emetic. In the Moluccas all parts of the plant are used as an antispasmodic. [B, 19, 121, 172, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).] "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, 428 (a, 60).]—**P. Gardneri.** A Brazilian shrub with the habit of *P. foetida*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. valli-kara.** A Malabar species. The seeds, boiled with oil and saffron, are used against the bites of mad dogs. [B, 180 (a, 50).]

PÆDIAPHTHA (Lat.), n. f. Pe²d(pa²-e²d)-i²a²p(a²p)/tha². From πᾶς, a child, and ἀφθα, thrush. Fr., pædiaphthe. Ger., Kinderaphthen, Fusch. See APHTHA INFANTILIS.

PÆDIATRICS, PÆDIATRY, n's. Pe²d-i²a²t-ri²ks, pe²d-i²a²-ri². Lat., pædiatria (from πᾶς, a child, and ἰατρικα, medical treatment). Fr., pædiatrie. Ger., Pædiatrik. Kinderheilkunde. The pathology, treatment, etc., of children's diseases. [L, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

PÆDIATIO (Lat.), n. f. Pe²d(pa²-e²d)-i²k(ek)-a(-a²)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., -on²is. From pædiare, to practise unnatural vice. See PÆDERASTY.

PÆICTERUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe²d(pa²-e²d)-i²kt'er-u²s(u²s). From πᾶς, a child, and ἰκτερος, jaundice. See ICTERUS neonatorum.

PÆIDION (Lat.), **PÆIDIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ped²(pa²-e²d)-i²o²n, -u²m(u²m). Gr., παιδιον. A child; also a fœtus, especially a fœtus at term. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PÆDOBAROMACROMETER, PÆDOBAROMETER, n's. Ped-o-bar²o-ma²k-ro²m(-e²t²-u²r, -o²m(-e²t²-u²r). Lat., pædobarometrum (from πᾶς, a child, βαρῆς, heavy, μέτρον, large, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., pædiomètre, pædobaronomètre. See BAROMACROMETER.

PÆDOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ped(pa²-e²d)-o(-o²)-je²n(ge²n)/e²s(is). Gen., -es²eos (-gen²eis). From πᾶς, a child, and γένεσις, a producing. Reproduction by an insect in the form of its preparatory, sexless stages. ["Amer. Nat.," v, p. 67 (a, 32).]

PÆDOLOGICAL, adj. Ped-lo²gi²/i²k-l. From πᾶς, a child, and λόγος, understanding. Pertaining to diseases of children.

PÆDOMETER, n. Ped-o²m(-e²t²-u²r). Lat., pædometrum (from πᾶς, a child, and μέτρον, a measure). See BAROMACROMETER.

PÆDONOSLOGY, n. Ped-o²-no²s-o²/i²-j². Lat., pædonosologia (from πᾶς, a child, νόσος, disease, and λόγος, understanding). See PÆDIATRICS.

PÆDONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²d(pa²-e²d)-o²n(-o²)-u²s(u²s). From πᾶς, a child, and νόσος, disease. Any disease of children. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PÆDOPHLEBOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ped(pa²-e²d)-o(-o²)-fle²to(-o²)-to(-o²)/mi²a². From πᾶς, a child, φλέψ, a vein, and τομή, a cutting. Blood-letting in children. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PÆDOPHLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ped(pa²-e²d)-o²f(i²)/u²s(is). Gen., -phly²eos (-oph²lysis). From πᾶς, a child, and φλύσις, an eruption. Ger., Kinderhitzblättern. Of Fuchs, one of the varieties of the "Uroplanien"; a bullous or pustular eruption in infants. [G, 5.]—**P. bullosa.** Probably the acute pemphigus of infants. [G, 5.]—**P. escharotica.** The rupia escharotica of Willan. [G, 5.]—**P. madecassa.** An affection of infants described as occurring in connection with urinary and digestive disorders and characterized by dirty-red spots on the body upon which vesicles form and break, discharging a fluid said to have a urinous odor. [G, 5.]

PÆDOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ped(pa²-e²d)-o²f(i²)/u²s(thi²)-is. Gen., -phthi²eos (-oph²thsis). From πᾶς, a child, and φθίσις, phthisis. Fr., pædophtisie. Phthisis in children. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PÆDOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Pe²d(pa²-e²d)-o²p(i²)/u²s(-a²). From πᾶς, a child, and πυρ, a fever. Fr., pædopyre. A feverish disease of children. [a, 48.]—**P. americana.** See CHOLERA infantum.

PÆDOSTATHMION (Lat.), n. n. Pe²d(pa²-e²d)-o(-o²)-sta²th(-sta²th)/mi²a²-o²n. From πᾶς, a child, and σταθμίων, the weight for a balance. Fr., pædostathmion. See BAROMACROMETER.

PÆDOTROPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ped(pa²-e²d)-o(-o²)-tro(-tro²)/fi²-u²m(u²m). From πᾶς, a child, and τροφή, to nourish. Fr., pædotrophion. Ger., Waisenhaus. An orphan asylum or foundling asylum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PÆDOTROPHY, n. Ped-o²t-ro²f-i. Lat., pædotrophia (from πᾶς, a child, and τροφή, nourishment). Fr., pædotrophie. The nourishment (especially the hygienic dieting) of infants. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PÆEOSYNE (Lat.), n. f. Pe²(pa²-e²)-e(-a)-o²s(i²n(u²n)-e(a)). Gen., -osyn²is. Gr., παιεωσύν (from παιεύω, to rear). Fr., pæeosyne. Therapeutics. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PÆON (Lat.), n. m. Pe²(pa²-e²)-o²n(o²n). Gen., -on²is (-is). Gr., Παιών, the physician of the gods. A physician. [A, 311 (a, 48).]

PÆONIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe²(pa²-e²)-on²i²a². Fr., pivoine, péonie, pîone. Ger., Pîonie. The peony, or peony; a genus of the Ranunculaceæ. The *Pæoniaceæ* (Fr., pæoniaceæ) of De Candolle are a tribe of the Ranunculaceæ. The *Pæoniariæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the Dilleniæ. The *Pæoniidae* of Dumortier are a family of the Thalamungulæ. The *Pæoniæ* are a tribe of the Ranunculaceæ. [B, 19, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Aqua pæoniæ.** A preparation made by distilling one third of a mixture of 1 part of peony flowers with 2 parts of water. [B, 19 (a, 38).]—**Conserva pæoniæ.** A preparation made by triturating 1 part of peony petals with 2 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Fæcula pæoniæ.** A preparation made by grating fresh peony-root, squeezing through a bag, adding a little water, and after time pouring off the liquid and drying the remainder. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Infusum pæoniæ.** A preparation made by infusing peony flowers in twice their weight of boiling water for some hours and straining. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pæoniæ radix** (Gr. Ph.). See *Radix pæoniæ*.—**P. albiflora.** Fr., pivoine à fleurs blanches. The white-flowered peony, a native of Siberia, where the boiled roots are used as a broth, and the pulverized seeds in infusion as tea. This plant is considered tonic, sedative, and alterative. [B, 19, 42, 173, 275 (a, 35).] "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, 40 (a, 50).]—**P. anomala.** Fr., pivoine anomale. Ger., schiefblättrige Pîonie. A species indigenous to Siberia, where the roots are eaten cooked and are used in intermittent fevers. [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. coralina.** Fr., pivoine mâle. Ger., korallenartige Pîonie, Pfingstrose, Gichtrose. Male (or wild) peony, the *maivava* āpōpō of Dioscorides; a species growing especially in southern Europe, for-

merly used like *P. officinalis*, with which it agrees in properties, though having a more active root. [B, 173, 180, 267 (a, 35).]
—*P. edulis*. The edible-rooted peony; a variety of *P. albiflora*. [B, 173, 275 (a, 35).] —*P. montan*. Fr. *piovine de Chine*. Ger., *chinesische Pöonie*. Chinese tree peony. The root is used by the Chinese and Japanese as a nerve, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. An aromatic ketone, consisting of colorless crystals, has been obtained from an aqueous distillate of the root. [B, 5, 34, 121, 180 (a, 35).] —*P. officinalis*. Fr. *piovine femelle*, *fleur de mai*, *herbe Sainte-Rose*, *rose péone* (ou de Notre Dame). Ger., *gebürschliche Pöonie*, *Eingetrose*, *Gichtrose*, *Königsblume*. Sp., *peonia verdadera* [Mex. Ph.]. Hundred-bladed rose, common (garden) peony, the female peony (*paonia* of Dioscorides); a species said to be indigenous to Switzerland, and cultivated widely as a garden plant. The root, flowers, and seed, *radix*, *flores*, et *semina pæoniae* (seu *pioviae*, seu *rosæ asininae*, seu *rosæ benedictæ*) were formerly used in calculous colic, icterus, epilepsy, convulsions, mania, abscesses, etc. They are now but rarely used in regular medicine, though the petals serve for making a slightly sedative syrup, the root in its fresh state is somewhat astringent and antispasmodic, and the seeds are emetic and cathartic, and, according to some, antispasmodic. Peony-root consists of a caudex furnished with spindle-shaped tubers. It has a nauseous taste and a strong, unpleasant odor, and contains a milky juice which is sometimes prescribed in convulsive disorders, such as pertussis. The smooth shining black oval seeds are, in some parts of Europe, worn as a necklace to facilitate dentition. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).] —*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, June 22, 1889, p. 700 (a, 50).] —*P. peregrina*, *P. promiscua*. A species found in southern Europe, used like *P. officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 35).] —*Radix pæoniae* [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.]. Fr., *piovine officinale* (racine) [Fr. Cod.]. The root of *P. officinalis* and, according to the Sp. Ph., of *P. coralina* also. [B, 95 (a, 38).] —*Syrupus pæoniae*. Sp., *jarabe de peonia* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. A preparation made by boiling 60 grammes of bruised peony-root with water enough to make 600 of colature, dissolving in this 600 of sugar, and bringing to a clear syrup. 2. A preparation made by infusing peony flowers for 12 hours in twice their weight of boiling water and adding to the product twice its weight of sugar. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]

PÆONICUS (Lat.), adj. *Pe*(pa²-e²)-o²n(o²n)²i²k-u²s(u²s). Gr., *παωνικός* (from *παών* [see *Pæon*]). Fr., *péonique*. Medicinal, healing. [L, 50 (a, 30).]

PÆONIN, n. *Pe*(o²n)-i²n. Fr., *péonine*, *coraline*. A substance obtained by heating aurin with ammonia. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

PÆONY, n. *Pe*(o²n)-i². See *Pæonia*.

PÆPALE (Lat.), n. f. *Pe*(p²p²)(pa²-e²p²)-a²(a²)(e-a). Gen., *pæp-ales*. Gr., *παπάλῃ*. Of Gorræus, the finest flour or meal. [A, 326 (a, 48).]

PÆRT'S HOT SPRING, n. Parts ho²t. A place in Mono County, California, where there are hot saline and sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

PAGAPOPLEXIA (Lat.), n. f. *Paq*(pa²g)-a²p(a²p²)(o-o²)-ple²x-(plax)²i²a². From *πάγος*, frost, and *ἀποπληξία*, apoplexy. See *PAGOLEXIA*.

PAGETIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pa*(g²t)-e²t²i²a². A genus of rutaceous trees. [B, 42 (a, 35).] —*P. medicinalis*. A species the oil of the leaves of which is said to be medicinal. [P. L. Simmonds, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Sept., 1890, p. 471 (a, 50).]

PAGINA (Lat.), n. f. *Pa*(g²)(pa²g²)-i²n-a². Fr., *page*. Ger., *Fläche*. The surface of a leaf or other flattened organ. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PAGIORRHEUMATISM, n. *Pa*(g²i²-o²r)-ru²m(a²t²-i²z-m). Lat., *pagiorrheumatismus* (from *πάγος*, firm, and *ρευματισμός*, rheumatism). Chronic rheumatism. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PAGOPLEXIA (Lat.), n. f. *Paq*(pa²g²)-o²(o²)-ple²x-(plax)²i²a². Gr., *παγοπληξία* (from *πάγος*, frost, and *πληξίς*, a stroke). Fr., *pago-plexie*. Frostbite; also stiffness of the limbs resulting from frostbite. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PAGOS (Lat.), n. m. *Paq*(pa²g²)-o²s. Gr., *πάγος*. 1. Frost, ice. 2. The scum on a liquid. 3. The peritonæum. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PAGOSA SPRINGS, n. *Pa*(g²)-so²-a². A place in Conejos County, Colorado, where there are thermal mineral springs. [A, 303 (a, 21).]

PAHO, n. See *Pálo*.

PAICA, n. In Peru, the *Chenopodium ambrosioides*. [B, 121 (a, 35); L, 87 (a, 35).] —*P. julia*. In Peru, the *Galinsoga parviflora*; used as an antiscorbutic and vulnerary. [B, 267 (a, 35).]

PAIN, n. Pan. A-S., *pin*, *pine*. Gr., *δύσιν*. Lat., *dolor*. Fr., *douleur*. Ger., *Schmerz*, *Weh*. A local sensation of distress due to injury or disease, the expression of an abnormally severe impression on a sensory nerve (exclusive of nausea, the feeling of distention, itching, etc., although it may be associated with any of them). [a, 54.] In the pl., the throes of childbirth. —*After-p's*. See the major list. —*Bearing-down p's*. Ger., *Drängen*, *Bauchpresse* (voluntary), *Mitbewegungen*, *Mitpresse* (involuntary), *Wehen*, *entringen*. P's with a sensation of bearing down in the pelvis. [a, 34.] —*Dilating p's of labor*. See *Dolores preparantes*. —*Electric p.* A form of sudden p. affecting the subjects of locomotor ataxia. —*Expulsive p's*. Lat., *dolores ad partum*. Fr., *dolours expulsives*. Ger., *Treibwehen*, *Geburtswehen*. P's caused by uterine contractions and the pressure of the fetal head on the maternal parts during the expulsion of the child. [a, 34.] See, also, *Dolores conquescentes*. —*False p's*. Fr., *mouches*, *dolours préparantes*. The premonitory p's of labor. —*Fulgurant p.*, *Fulgurating p.* See *Electric p.* —*Girdle p.* See *Girdle sensation*. —*Grinding p's*. The p's of labor during the stage of dilatation. [A, 43.] —*Growing p's*. A familiar term for a sense of

numbness and fullness about the groin, with slight p's about the joints, in young persons approaching puberty; supposed to depend on an increased vascularity of the epiphyses of the long bones. —*Intermenstrual p.* P. occurring in the intermenstrual period in persons affected with dysmenorrhœa. [L, 57 (a, 34).] —*Labor p's*. Lat., *dolores ad partum*. Fr., *dolours d'accouchement*. Ger., *Geburtschmerzen*, *Wehen*. P's caused by the uterine contractions during labor. [a, 34.] —*Lightning p.* See *Electric p.* —*Osteocopic p's*. Fr., *dolours ostéocopes*. See *Dolores osteocopes*. —*Shoulder-tip p.* Fr., *douleur de l'épaule*. A p. in the right shoulder where the external division of the spinal accessory nerve enters the edge of the trapezius muscle, in cases of inflammation of the liver. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," 1870, ii, p. 432 (a, 34).]

PAIN (Fr.), n. *Pa*²n². See *BREAD*. —*Cataplasme de mie de p.* See *Cataplasma PANIS*. —*Décoction de mie de p. composée*. See *APozEME blanc*. —*Esprit de p.* [Wirt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by slowly distilling a pulp of wheat biscuit in water from a retort in a sand-bath, gradually raising the heat, separating the spirit from the supernatant oil, and rectifying. [B, 93 (a, 14).] —*Esprit de p. composé* [Wirt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by distilling to one half a mixture of 1 part each of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmegs, 8 parts of the crust of new bread, and 192 parts of white wine. [B, 97 (a, 14).] —*Gélee de p.* A preparation made by boiling 180 parts of biscuit with 3,600 of water, straining, evaporating to 270 parts, and adding 60 parts of Spanish wine, 7 of cinnamon water, 15 of lemon-juice, and 45 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).] —*Mie du p.* See *Mica PANIS*. —*Onguent de p. de pourcean*. See *UNGUENTUM de arthanis*. —*P. azyne*. Unleavened bread. —*P. d'aubier*. The inner bark of several species of *Pinus* and *Abies*. [B, 98 (a, 14).] —*P. de dika*. See *Dika*. —*P. de coucou*. 1. The *Lychnis flos cuculi*. 2. The *Primula elatior*. 3. The *Oxalis acetosella*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 35).] —*P. de disette*. See *BARLEY*. —*P. de gruau*. Bread made from the best flour. [B, 93 (a, 14).] —*P. de poulet*. See *LAMINUM purpureum*. —*P. de pourcean*. 1. The *Alisma maculatum*. 2. The *Alisma plantago*. 3. The *Cyclamen europæum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).] —*P. des gladiateurs*. See *BARLEY*. —*P. de singe*. Monkey-bread (see under *ADANSONIA digitata*). —*P. de sucre*. The pine-apple. [B, 121.] —*P. vin*. 1. See *ARRHENATHERUM avenaceum*. 2. See *Lolium perenne*.

PAINFUL, adj. *Pan*²f²u²l. Fr., *pénible*, *doloureux*. Ger., *peinlich*, *schmerzlich*. Attended with or causing pain. [a, 48.]

PAINGLESS, adj. *Pan*²l²e²s. Fr., *sans douleur*. Ger., *schmerzlos*. Free from or not causing pain. [D.]

PAIRED, adj. *Pa*²r²d. See *CONJUGATE* (2d def.).

PAJANILIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pa*(j²a²-ne²l²i²a²). A genus of the *Bignoniaceæ*, tribe *Tecomeæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).] —*P. Rheedii*. A tree growing in southern India. The leaves and the bark of the root and stem are applied to abscesses and swellings. [B, 212; B, 180 (a, 35).]

PAKU-KIDANG, n. Syn.: *pengharau-djambi*. A styptic drug composed of very soft, long, silky hairs obtained in Sumatra from the rhizomes of different ferns (according to the Russ. Ph., from the *Cibotium barometris*); formerly used in medicine under the name of *agnus scythicus*. [B, 95; B, 5 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (a, 50).]

PALA, n. An Hawaiian term for syphilis.

PALACEOUS, adj. *Pa*(l²a²-a²shu²s). Lat., *palaceus* (from *pala*, a spade). Fr., *palacie*. Ger., *randstielig*. Of a leaf or other flattened organ, having the edges decurrent on the support. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

PALÆONTOGRAPHY, PALÆONTOLOGY, n's. *Pa*(l²e²-o²nt²-o²g²ra²f²-i²z, -o²l²-o²j²i²). Lat., *palæontographia* (from *παλαιός*, old, *εἶναι*, to be, and *γράφειν*, to write, or *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *paléontographie*, *paléontologie*. The study of fossils. [B, 28 (a, 27).] —*Vegetable p.* Fr., *paléontologie végétale*. See *PALÆOPHYTOLOGY* (1st def.).

PALÆOPHYTOLOGY, n. *Pa*(l²e²-o²-o²l²-o²-o²j²i²). Lat., *palæophytologia* (from *παλαιός*, old, *φυτόν*, a plant, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *paléophytologie*, *paléophytographie*. 1. The botany of fossil plant-remains. 2. The botanical science of the ancients. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PALATS (Fr.), n. *Pa*(l²a²-le²a²). See *PALATE*. —*Voile du p.* See *VELUM palati*.

PALAMA (Lat.), n. f. *Pa*(l²a²)(pa²l²i²)-a²m(a²m)-a². Fr., *palame*. Ger., *Schwimmhaut*, *Zehenhaut*. The membrane between the toes of birds. [L, 343 (a, 43).]

PALAMOSYPHILOLEPIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pa*(l²a²)(pa²l²i²)-a²m(a²m)-o²(o²)-siph²(sif²)-o²l²-o²l²-o²j²i². Gen., *lep²ol²is* (-id²i²). Fr., *palamophilolepis*. The palm of the hand, *syphilis*, syphilis, and *areis*, a scale. Fr., *palamosiphilolepis*. A syphilitic squamous eruption of the palm of the hand. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PALAMPISSA (Lat.), n. f. *Pa*(l²a²-a²m)-pi²s(sa²). See *Black PRICH*.

PALAN (Fr.), n. *Pa*(l²a²-la²n²). A kind of tackle used in ancient surgery. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

PALAR, adj. *Pal*²a²r. Lat., *palaris*. Of a root, perfectly continuous with the stem; axial. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PALARI-RAMOSE, adj. *Pa*(l²a²-r²-i²a²-ra²-mo²s). Of a root, palari and producing many branches from its sides. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

PALATAL, adj. *Pa*(l²a²-a²t²-l²). From *palatum*, the palate. Pertaining to the palate; as a n., in the pl., p's, the p. bones. [C; L, 343.]

PALATE, n. *Pa*(l²a²-le²a²). Lat., *palatum*. Fr., *palais*. Ger., *Gaumen*. 1. The roof of the mouth. [C.] See *Hard p.* and *VELUM palati*. 2. A swelling or projection closing more or less the throat of a personate corolla. [B, 1, 123, 291 (a, 35).] —*Artificial p.* Fr., *obturateur du palais*. A plate made of some hard substance, such

as ivory, formed to fit the roof of the mouth and close a fissure in the palate. [E.]—**Cleft** p. Lat., *fissura palatina*, *palatum fissum*. Fr., *division de la voûte palatine*. Ger., *Gaumenspalte*, *Wolfrachen*. A congenital deficiency of the p. in which there is a fissure involving the uvula and the soft p. or hard p., separately or together. [a, 34.] See also under **Complicated HARE-LIP**.—**False** p. See **Artificial p.**—**Fissured** p. See **Cleft p.**—**Hard** p. Lat., *palatum durum*. Ger., *harter Gaumen*. The osseous structures forming the portion of the roof of the mouth posterior to the alveolar arch, consisting of the palatal plates of the superior maxilla and the horizontal plates of the palatal bones. [L.]—**P. plates**. See under **PLATE**.—**Soft** p. Ger., *weicher Gaumen*. See **VELUM PALATI**.—**Stearn's** p. An obsolete complicated instrument used to close a cleft palate. [Kingsley (a, 34).]

PALATINE, adj. Pa²l/a²t/i²n. Lat., *palatinus* (from *palatum*, the palate). Fr., p. Ger., *palatinisch*. Pertaining to the palate; as a n. see **PALATAL BONE**.

PALATINUS (Lat.), adj. Pa²l(pal¹)-a²t(a²t)-in(en)/u²s(u²s). See **PALATINE**; as a n. m., see **PALATO-STAPHYLEUS**.

PALATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²l(pal¹)-a²t(a²t)-i(e)/t²s. Gen., -it²idos (-idis). From *palatum*, the palate. Fr., *palatite*. See **URANISCONTIS**.

PALATOGLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa²l(pal¹)-at(a²t)-o(o²)-glo²s(glos)/su²s(su²s). From *palatum*, the palate, and *glossa*, the tongue. See **GLOSSOPALATINUS** (3d def.).

PALATO-LABIAL, adj. Pa²l-at²-o-lab²/i²-a²l. Lat., *palato-labialis*. Pertaining to the palate and the lips.

PALATO-MAXILLARY, adj. Pa²l-at²-o-ma²x²/i²l-a²l. From *palatum*, the palate, and *maxilla*, the jaw. Pertaining to the palate and the maxilla. [a, 48.]

PALATO-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. Pa²l(pal¹)-at(a²t)-o(o²)-fa²r(fa²r)/i²n(i²n)/e²l(e²l)/ge²s(u²s)/e². From *palatum*, the palate, and *pharynx*, the pharynx. Pertaining to the maxilla and the pharynx; as a n. m. (Ger., *Schlundkopfgaumenmuskel*), a muscle situated in the posterior pillar of the fauces, which arises from the septum of the uvula, from the lower margin of the choanae, and from the lower border of the cartilage of the Eustachian tube, and is inserted into the upper part of the pharynx. [L, 31, 332.]

PALATOPLASTY, n. Pa²l-a²t-o-pla²t²-i². From *palatum*, the palate, and *plassein*, to mold. Fr., *palatoplastie*, *palatoplastique*. Ger., *Palatoplastik*. See **STAPHYLORHAPHY**.

PALATOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²l(pal¹)-a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-ple²(pla)/i²l(i²l)-a². From *palatum*, the palate, and *πλεγή*, a blow. Paralysis of the palate. [Jour. of Anat. and Phys., xxiii, p. 531 (a, 33).]

PALATORRHAPHY, n. Pa²l-a²t-o²r-ra²f-i². Lat., *palatorrhaphia* (from *palatum*, the palate, and *ράφω*, a seam). See **STAPHYLORHAPHY**.

PALATO-SALPINGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa²l(pal¹)-a²t(a²t)/o(o²)-sa²l(sa²l)/pi²n(pi²n)/e²l(e²l)/ge²s(u²s)/e². From *palatum*, the palate, and *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet. See **ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube**.

PALATOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²l(pal¹)-a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-sch²i²(ch²i²)/s²i²s. Gen., -is²o²-sch²i²is. From *palatum*, the palate, and *σχίζω*, a cleaving. Fissure of the palate. [A, 325 (a, 34).]

PALATO-STAPHYLEUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa²l(pal¹)-at(a²t)-o(o²)-sta²f(sta²f)/i²l(i²l)/u²s(u²s)/e². From *palatum*, the palate, and *σταφύλη*, the uvula. The analogue of the zygous uvulae of man, found in the lower animals. [L.]

PALATO-STAPHYLINUS (Lat.), **PALATO-UVULARIS** (Lat.), n's m. Pa²l(pal¹)-at(a²t)-o(o²)-sta²f(sta²f)/i²l(i²l)-in(en)/u²s(u²s), -u²(u)/v²u²l(vu²l)-a²(a²)t². Fr., *palato-staphilin*. See **AZYGOS uvulae**.

PALATUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa²l(pal¹)-at(a²t)/u²m(u²m). See **PALATE**.—**P. durum**. See **HARD PALATE**.—**P. fissum**. See **Cleft PALATE**.—**P. mobile**. **P. molle**. See **VELUM PALATI**.—**P. osseum**. See **HARD PALATE**.—**P. pendulum**. See **VELUM PALATI**.—**P. stabile**. See **HARD PALATE**.

PALAZZO AL PIANO (It.), n. Pa²l-a²t²so² l² pe-a²'no. A place in Tuscany where there is a gaseous, ferruginous, and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14); L, 135 (a, 50).]

PALE, n. Pal. See **CHAFF** (1st and 3d def's).

PALEA (Lat.), n. f. Pal(pal¹)/e²-a². 1. See **CHAFF**. 2. The wattle of a bird. [L, 343 (a, 45).]—**Palea styptica** [Russ. Ph.]. See **Palea CIBOTII**.

PALEACEOUS, adj. Pa²l-e²-a²/shu²s. Lat., *paleaceus* (from *palea*, chaff). Fr., *paleacé*. 1. Furnished with palea. 2. Resembling chaff. [L, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PALEAR (Lat.), n. n. Pa²l(pal¹)/e²-a²-r. Gen., -ar²is. From *palea*, wattles. The dewlap of the ox. [A, 312 (a, 48).]

PALEOLA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²l(pal¹)-e²(e²)/o²-a². Dim. of *palea*, chaff. Fr., *paleole*. Ger., *Spelzchen*. A minute pale or scale: (1) the lodicle in grasses; (2) one of the small scales of the receptacle of composites. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (a, 35).]

PALET, n. Pa²l/e²t. See **CHAFF** (1st and 3d def's).

PALETTE (Fr.), n. Pa²l/e²t. From *pala*, a spade, a board, splint, or shallow vessel. [a, 48.]—**P. à pansement**. A thin splint on which to rest an injured hand, to which the fingers may be bandaged to prevent deformity. [E.]—**P. à saignée**. A flat tin vessel used in venesection to receive and measure the blood. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**P. du genou**. See **PALETTE**.

PALEUR (Fr.), n. Pa²l-in²r. See **PALLOR**.

PALI, n. Pall (or Indian) plague; an adynamic contagious fever met with in India; also called *mahamuri*. [Fayer, "Med. Times and Gaz.," May 20, 1882, p. 617.]

PALICOUREA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²l-i²-kur-e²-a². Fr., p., *palicour*. Written also *palicourea* and *palicourea*. Of Aublet, a genus of tropical American rubiaceous shrubs, of the *Psychotria*. [B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. diuretica**. Fr., p. (ou *palicour*) *diurétique*. The *douradinho* of Brazil, where the leaves are used in dropsy and syphilis and in veterinary medicine. The fruits are poisonous. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. Marcgravii**. A species found in Brazil, where it is used to destroy rats. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xv (a, 50).]—**P. officinalis**. Fr., p. (ou *palicour*) *officinale*. A diaphoretic and diuretic species found in Brazil. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. speciosa**. Fr., p. *éclatant*. Gold shrub; a strongly diuretic species, used especially in syphilis. [B, 121, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. strepens**. Fr., p. *relentissant*. A poison-fruited and diuretic Brazilian species. The leaves are used like those of *P. officinalis*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. tinctoria**. See **PSYCHOTRIA tinctoria**.

PALICOUREATANNIC ACID, n. Pa²l-i²-kur-e²-a²-ta²n/i²qk. Fr., *acide palicoureátannique*. An acid obtained from *Palicourea Marcgravii*. [B, 53 (a, 14).]

PALICOURIC ACID, n. Pa²l-i²-kur/i²qk. Fr., *acide palicourique*. An acid obtained from *Palicourea Marcgravii* (q. v.). It forms a solid dark mass, sublimable in brilliant stellate, odorless needles, of acid taste, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, and without toxic action. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

PALICOURINE, n. Pa²l-i²-kur/en. A crystallizable base obtained from *Palicourea Marcgravii* (q. v.). [B, 93 (a, 14).]

PALILLO (Sp.), n. Pa²l-el/yo. In Peru, the *Campomanesia linearifolia*; in the pl., p's, the fruit of that plant. The leaves are used in infusion for gastralgia and atony of the stomach, and the tincture of them is employed in neuralgia. The oil of the seeds is purgative. [a, 35; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (a, 50).]

PALINCOTENSE (Lat.), n. f. Pa²l(pal¹)-i²n-co²-t-e(a²)/si²s. Gen., -es²eos (-is). Gr., *παλινκότησις* (from *palin*, again, and *κοτειν*, to be angry). Fr., *palincotèse*. Recurrence, reopening (said of a disease, wound, etc.). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PALINDROMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²l(pal¹)-i²n-drom(dro²m)/i²-a². Gr., *παλινδρομία* (from *palin*, again, and *δρομος*, a course). Fr., *palindromie*. Ger., *Rückfall*, *Rückkehr*. A relapse. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

PALINGENESIA (Lat.), **PALINGENESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pa²l(pal¹)-i²n(je²n/ge²n)-e(a²)/zi²(si²)/a²-je²n(je²n)/e²-i²-a². Fr., *palin-génésie*. Ger., *Palingenesis*. That form of evolution in which similar forms are reproduced in each succeeding generation. [L, 146.]

PALINODIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²l(pal¹)-i²n-do(o²d)/i²-a². Gr., *παλινόδια* (from *palin*, again, and *δός*, a way). Fr., *palinodie*. Retraction (of a member of the body). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PALIRRHCEA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²l(pal¹)-i²r-re²(ro²e²/e²)-a². Gr., *παλirrhœa* (from *palin*, again, and *ρῆα*, a flowing). Fr., *palirrhée*. The recurrence of a mucous discharge. [L, 41, 53 (a, 14).]

PALIURUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa²l(pal¹)-i²-u²r(u²r)/u²s(u²s). Gr., *παλιουρος*. Fr., *paluure*. Ger., *Stechdorn*. A genus of the *Zizyphaceæ*. The *Paliurex* of Reiske are a tribe of the *Rhamneæ*. [B, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Bacæ paliuri**. The fruits of *Rhamnus cathartica*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. Aubletii**. A species found in southern China. The fruit is astringent. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. australis**, **P. vulgaris**. Fr., *paluure épineux*, *argalou*, *chapeau d'évêque*, *épine noire* (ou *amélie*), *de Christ*, *porte-chapeau*, *Gr. sudichey* (oder *gemeiner Stechdorn*, *Christdorn*, *Juden-dorn*, *Judenbaum*, *Juden-hüllein*. Christ's thorn, Garland thorn, ram-of-Libya; a native of southern Europe and western Asia, the *παλιουρος* of Dioscorides. The leaves and root were formerly used in dysentery. The fruit was employed as a diuretic and in chronic diarrhoea, and its oily seeds were used as a pectoral and as a dressing for burns. [B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180, 267, 275 (a, 35).]

PALLADAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa²l(pal¹)-la²d(la²d)-a²m-(a²m)-mon/i²-u²m(u²m). A bivalent radicle, Pd.(NH₃)₂. [B, 3.]

PALLADDIAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa²l(pal¹)-la²d(la²d)-di²(di²)-a²m(a²m)-mon/i²-u²m(u²m). A bivalent radicle, Pd.(NH₃)₄. [B, 3.]

PALLADIC, adj. Pa²l-a²d/i²qk. Lat., *palladicus*. Fr., *pal-ladique*. Containing palladium as a quadrivalent radicle. [B.]

PALLADICHLORIDE, n. Pa²l-a²d-i²-klor/i²d(id). A salt of chloropalladic acid. [B, 3.]

PALLADIOCYANIDE, n. Pa²l-a²d-i²-o-si²/a²n-i²d(id). Fr., *palladiocyanure*. A compound of palladic cyanide with the cyanide of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

PALLADIONITRIDE, n. Pa²l-a²d-i²-o-nit²/rit. A compound of palladic nitride with the nitride of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

PALLADIOSULPHITE, n. Pa²l-a²d-i²-o-su²l/i²it. A compound of palladic sulphite with the sulphite of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

PALLADIOUS, adj. Pa²l-a²d/i²-u²s. Lat., *palladiosus*. Fr., *palladioux*. Containing palladium as a bivalent radicle. [B.]

PALLADIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa²l(pal¹)-la²d(la²d)/i²-u²m(u²m). Fr., p. Ger., *P*. A metallic element discovered by Wollaston in 1803. It is found in nature associated with platinum and gold, and occurs either in the form of a coarse powder and small grains or in the crystalline form. In the latter state it is sometimes called *alloy*. It is a white lustrous metal, having a sp. gr. of 11.4, and melting at about the same temperature as wrought iron. It is not oxidized by exposure to the air, but is readily attacked by hot nitric and sulphuric acids. In composition p. acts partly as a dyad, forming palladium salts, and partly as a tetrad, forming palladic salts. Symbol, Pd; atomic weight, 106.2. [B, 3.]—**Chlorp** (Ger.). See **P. chloride**.—**P. and ammonium chloride**. See **AMMONIUM palladio-chloride**.—**P. chlorid** (Ger.). **P. tetrachloride**. [B.]—**P.**

chloride. Ger., *Chlorp*. See *P. monochloride*, *P. dichloride*, and *P. tetrachloride*.—**P¹chlorid** (Ger.). See *P. dichloride*.—**P. cyanide**. Fr., *cyanure de p.* Ger., *Cyanp¹*, *P¹cyanür*. Palladium cyanide; a pale-yellow compound, Pd(CN)₂. [B. 3.]—**P. dichloride**. Ger., *P¹chlorür*. Palladium chloride; a compound forming either garnet-colored crystals, PdCl₂, or brownish-red crystals, PdCl₂·2H₂O. [B. 3.]—**P. dioxide**. Ger., *P¹oxyd*. Palladium dioxide; a black powder, PdO₂. [B. 3.]—**P. disulphide**. Ger., *P¹sulfid*. Palladium sulphide; a dark crystalline powder, PdS₂. [B. 3.]—**P. hemisulphide**. Ger., *P¹soxyd*. A black powder, Pd₂O. [B. 3.]—**P. hemisulphide**. A greenish mass, Pd₂S. [B. 3.]—**P. hydride**. A compound, Pd₂H₄, of p. and hydrogen, formed by the absorption of gaseous hydrogen by hot metallic p. [B. 3.]—**P. iodide**. Fr., *iodure palladium*. Ger., *Jodp¹*, *P¹jodür*. Palladium iodide, PdI₂. [B. 3.]—**P. monochloride**. A reddish-brown crystalline substance, PdCl₂. [B. 3.]—**P. monosulphide**. Palladium sulphide, PdS. [B. 3.]—**P. monoxide**. Ger., *P¹oxyd*. An amber-colored substance of metallic lustre, PdO. [B. 3.]—**P. nitrate**. Fr., *azotate de p.* (ou *palladium*). Ger., *P¹nitrat*, *salpetersaures P¹oxyd*. Palladium nitrate, Pd(NO₃)₂. [B. 3.]—**P. oxide**. See *P. hemioxide*, *P. monoxide*, and *P. dioxide*.—**P¹oxyd** (Ger.). Palladium oxide, p. monoxide; a term used in composition with a qualifying adjective to denote the palladium oxy-salts. [B.]—**P¹oxyd** (Ger.). Palladium oxide, p. monoxide; a term used in composition with a qualifying adjective to denote the palladium oxy-salts. [B.]—**P¹soxyd** (Ger.). See *P. hemioxide*.—**P¹sulfid** (Ger.). See *P. disulphide*.—**P. sulphate**. Ger., *P¹sulfat*, *schwefelsaures P¹oxyd*. Palladium sulphate, PdSO₄·H₂O. [B. 3.]—**P¹sulphide**. Ger., *Schwefelp¹*. See *P. hemisulphide*, *P. monosulphide*, and *P. disulphide*.—**P. tetrachloride**. Ger., *P¹chlorid*. Palladium chloride, PdCl₄. [B. 3.]—**P. salpetersaures P¹oxyd** (Ger.). See *P. nitrate*.—**Schwefelp¹** (Ger.). See *P. sulphide*.—**Schwefelsaures P¹oxyd** (Ger.). See *P. sulphate*.—**Spongy p.** A porous variety of p. [B. 3.]

PALLADOUS, adj. Pa²l'a²d-u²s. See **PALLADIUS**.

PALLATION, n. Pa²l'i²a-shu²n. Lat., *pallatio*. Fr., p. Ger., *Umkühlung*. The act of modifying or moderating without curing radically. [D.]

PALLIATIVE, adj. Pa²l'i²a-ti²v. Lat., *palliativus*. Fr., *palliatif*. Ger., *lindernd* (adj.). Palliative (n.). Tending to moderate a morbid condition without curing it; as a n., a p. agent. [D. 1.]

PALLID, adj. Pa²l'i²d. Lat., *pallidus* (from *pallere*, to look pale). Fr., *pâle*, *blafard*. Ger., *bleich*, *blass*. 1. Pale, wan. 2. In botany, pale, verging toward white. [B. 1, 123 (a, 35).]

PALLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa²l'(pa²l'i²u²m)(u²m). See **MANTLE**.

PALLOR (Lat.), n. m. Pa²l'(pa²l'o²r. Gen., *-loris*. From *pallere*, to be or to look pale. Fr., *pâleur*. Ger., *Blässe*, *bleiche Haut*. It., *pallore*. Sp., *pálidez*. Paleness, especially of the skin.—**P. a defectu sanguinis**. P. from loss of blood. [G. 11.]—**P. chloroticus**. The discoloration of the skin observed in chlorosis. [G. 11.]—**P. cutis**. Paleness of the skin, especially of the face. [G. 11.]—**P. morbosus**. P. due to disease. [G. 11.]—**P. pathematicus**. P. due to fear or fright. [G. 11.]—**P. virginum**. See **CHLOROSIS**.

PALM, n. Pa²m. Gr., *φαῖνξ* (1st def.), *παλμῖν* (2d def.). Lat., *palma*, *palmus* (2d def.). Fr., *palme* (1st def.), *palme* (2d def.). Ger., *Palme* (1st def.), *Hohlpalm* (2d def.), *Handfläche* (2d def.). It., *Sp. palma* (1st def.), *palm* (2d def.). 1. A species of the *Palme* (see under *Palma*); also the *Salix caprea*, *Taxus baccata*, etc. [B. 1, 19, 123, 180 (a, 35).] 2. The upper surface of the hand, except the thumb, superior to a line along the bases of the fingers, when the hand is held with the thumb outward and the arm extended forward. [L.]—**Areca**. p. See *ARECA catechu*.—**Australian feather-p.** The genus *Ptychandra*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**Bamboo p.** The *Rhaphia vinifera*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**Cabbage p.** The *Areca oleracea* and *Livistona humilis*. [B.]—**Club-p.** The genus *Cordylina*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**Coquito p.** See *JUBAEA spectabilis*.—**Fan-p.** See the major list.—**Fern-p.** See *CYCAS*.—**Guinea oil-p.** *Guinea p.* See *ELAEIS guineensis*.—**Ivory nut-p.** *Ivory p.* The *Phytelephas macrocarpa*. [B. 19, 185 (a, 35).]—**Oil p.** See *ELAEIS guineensis*, *ALFONSOIA oleifera*, and *Cocos butyrica*.—**P. butter**. See *P. oil*.—**P. honey**. The miel de *palma* of Chile; the sugary sap of *Jubaea spectabilis*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. of the hand**. See *P. (2d def.)*.—**P. oil**. Lat., *oleum palmarum* (seu *palmarum*). Fr., *huile* (ou *beurre*) de *palme*. Ger., *P¹öl*, *P¹enbutter*. P. butter; a sweetish, orange-colored, fixed oil obtained from the fruits of *Elais guineensis*, composed of tripalmitin and triolein. It has an orris-root odor, whitens by age, and is more readily saponified than other fatty oils. [B. 5, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.** 'xxviii, p. 105, 200. **P. sugar**. Fr., *sucro de palme*. Ger., *Zucker*. Sugar prepared from the sap (toddy) of *Arenga saccharifera*, *Borassus flabelliformis*, *Cocos nucifera*, and other p's, especially the *Phoenix silvestris*. In its crude state it is known as *jaggery*. [B. 5, 19, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. wax**. Fr., *cire de palme*. Ger., *Penwachs*. A substance consisting of resin and wax (the latter having a composition analogous to that of carnauba-wax), exuding from the stems of *Ceroxylon andicola* and *Ceroxylon kloppstockie*. The pure wax, separated by digesting with boiling alcohol, is used for candles. [B. 5, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Toddy p.** See *Wine p.*—**P. wine**. Fr., *vin de palme*. The sap of one of the wine p's (q. v.), which has undergone vinous fermentation. It is a pleasant drink when fresh, but readily undergoes fermentation. Distilled, it forms arrack. [B. 185 (a, 35).]—**Prickly sago p.** See *METROXYLON Rumphii*.—**Sago p.** The *Rhaphia vinifera* and other species of *Rhaphia* (*Sagrus*); also the *Cycas circinalis* and *Cycas revoluta*. [B. 19, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Toddy p.** See *Wine p.*—**Wax-p.** Fr., *palmier à cire*. Ger., *Wachspalme*. See *CEROXYLON andicola* and *COPERNICIA cerifera*.—**Wine p.** A p. yielding a sap, which readily undergoes the vinous fermentation; especially the *Mauritia vinifera* of Brazil, the *Caryota urens*, *Phoenix silvestris*,

and *Borassus flabelliformis* of the East Indies, the *Ænocarpus patava* and *Manicaria saccharifera* of Guiana, the *Arenga saccharifera* of the Moluccas, the *Cocos butyrica* of New Granada, and the *Rhaphia vinifera* of West Africa. [B. 19, 173, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

PALMA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²l'(pa²l'i²ma²). Gr., *φαῖνξ*. See **PALM**. The *Palmeae* are: Of Reichenbach, the *Orchidiflorae* (containing the *Orchideae*, *Scitamineae*, and *Palmeae*); of Lindley and others, the *Palme* (Fr., *palmeiers*; Ger., *Palmen*), which are an order of monocotyledons usually with an unbranched, often cylindrical stem, harder on the outside than at the centre, and often crowned by a tuft of large leaves. The flowers, which are usually dichous on a branched spadix, are composed each of a coriaceous perianth of 6 segments in 2 rows, with 6 hypogynous or perigynous stamens. The ovary is 3 (rarely 1-) celled, or of 3 separate carpels, and the ovules are usually solitary. The fruit is baccate or drupaceous, with large seeds composed of a fleshy or horny albumen, in a depression of which is sunk a relatively minute embryo. They are trees or shrubs, chiefly tropical, and furnish food, building material, cordage, sugar, etc. The *Palmeae* are: Of Dumortier, the *Palme*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Palmeae* containing the *Arecinae* and *Cocoinae*. [B. 1, 19, 34, 42, 104, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Oleum palmarum**. 1. See **PALM oil**. 2. See *Cocca nut oil*.—**P. ady**. See **ADY**.—**P. Christi**. 1. The *Ricinus communis*. 2. The *Orchis maculata*, *Orchis latifolia*, *Gymnadenia conopsea*, and other salep-yielding orchids with lobed or palmate tubers. [B. 121, 180, 275, 307 (a, 35).]—**P. Christi major**. See *GYMNADENIA odoratissima*.—**P. palmiformis**, *P. pilcata*. See *ARBOR VITAE uterina*.

PALMACEOUS, adj. Pa²l'ma'shu²s. Like a palm; of the *Palmeae* (*Palmae*). [a, 35.]

PALMAIRE (Fr.), adj. and n. Pa²l'ma'r. See **PALMAR** and **PALMARIS**.—**Grand p.** See *FLEXOR carpi radialis*.—**P. à l'avant-bras**. See *PALMARIS longus*.—**P. cutané**. See *PALMARIS brevis*.—**P. grêle**. See *PALMARIS longus*.—**Petit p.** See *PALMARIS longus accessorius*.

PALMAL, adj. Pa²l'm'l. Lat., *palmalis*. Resembling the palms, of the *Palmales*, which are the p. alliance of Lindley (Lat., *nixus palmalis*), an alliance of the *Hypogynae* consisting of the *Palme* (*Palmeae*). [B. 170 (a, 35).]

PALMAPINUS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²l'(pa²l'i²ma²pin)(pen)'u²s(u²s). From *palma*, a palm, and *pinus*, a pine-tree. Of Bauhin, the genus *Sagus*. [B. 121 (a, 35).]

PALMAR, adj. Pa²l'ma'r. Lat., *palmaris* (from *palma*, the palm of the hand). Fr., *palmaire*. Pertaining to or situated in the palm of the hand. [L.]

PALMARIS (Lat.), adj. Pa²l'(pa²l'i²ma²ri's. *Palmar*; as a n., a *palmar muscle*. [L.]—**P. brevis**, *P. cutaneus*. Ger., *kurzer Hohlhandmuskel* (oder *Handfechenspanner*). A flat muscle of the palm of the hand, arising from the inner margin of the palmar fascia and the annular ligament of the wrist, and inserted into the skin along the inner border of the hand. [L. 31, 332.]—**P. longus**. Fr., *palmaire long* (ou *grêle*). Ger., *Handsehenspanner*, *langer Hohlhandmuskel*. A long, slender muscle which arises from the inner condyle of the humerus between the flexores carpi radialis and ulnaris, and terminates in a long tendon inserted into the upper part of the palmar fascia. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**P. longus accessorius**. An anomalous muscle accessory to the constant p. longus and varying greatly in its relation to that muscle. [L. 31, 332.]—**P. longus bicaudatus**. The p. longus when it has two tendons of insertion. [L. 31.]—**P. magnus**. See *FLEXOR carpi radialis*.

PALMAROSA, n. Pa²l'ma-ro'za². P. oil or the plant that yields it.—**P. oil**. Fr., *essence de p.* The volatile oil of *Andropogon schenanthus*, and, according to some, of *Andropogon nardus*; used to adulterate attar of rose. Called also oil of geranium (Fr., *essence de géranium*). [B. 18, 121 (a, 35).] Cf. *Turkish essence of GERANIUM*.

PALMATA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *palmatus*. Pa²l'(pa²l'i²ma²ta²). In old pharmacy, palmate-lobed salep. [a, 35.] See **PALMA Christi** (2d def.).

PALMATE, **PALMATED**, adj's. Pa²l'mat, -ed. Lat., *palmatus* (from *palma*, a palm). Fr., *palme*. 1. Of a leaf or other plant-organ, having several (strictly, five) lobes united by a broad expansion of parenchyma like the palm of the hand; also digitate. [B. 1, 19, 77; Gray (a, 35).] 2. Of birds, palmed. [L. 341 (a, 27).]

PALMATIFID, adj. Pa²l'ma²t'i²d. Lat., *palmatifidus* (from *palmatus*, palmate, and *findere*, to cleave). Fr., *palmatifide*, *palmifide*. Ger., *handspaltig*. Palmately cleft (i. e., cut halfway down, like the fingers of a hand). [B. 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PALMATIFLOROUS, adj. Pa²l'ma²t'i²flor'u²s. Lat., *palmatiflorus* (from *palmatus*, palmate, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *palmatiflore*. Having flowers in which the corollas are palmate (said of the calathidium). [B. 1 (a, 35).]

PALMATIFORM, adj. Pa²l'ma²t'i²fo²r'm. Lat., *palmatiformis* (from *palmatus*, palmate, and *forma*, form). Of a corolla, palmate; of a leaf, having the ribs palmately arranged (i. e., radiating from the top of the petiole). [B. 1, 19 (a, 35).]

PALMATILOBATE, **PALMATILOBED**, adj's. Pa²l'ma²t'i²lobat, -mat'ilo²lobd. Lat., *palmatilobatus* (from *palmatus*, palmate, and *lobus*, a lobe). Fr., *palmatilobé*. Ger., *handlappig*, *handförmig gelappt*. Palmately lobed; cut into shallow divisions in a palmate manner. [B. 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

PALMATISECTED, adj. Pa²l'ma²t'i²se²kt'e²d. Lat., *palmatisectus* (from *palmatus*, palmate, and *secare*, to cut). Fr., *palmatiséqué*. Ger., *handförmig geschnitten*, *handschnittig*. Cut deeply in a palmate manner; nearly digitate. [B. 1, 123 (a, 35).]

PALMATURE (Fr.), n. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-ma}^2\text{-tu}^2$. A web or web-like fold of skin. [a, 34.]—*P. des doigts*. See *Webbed finger*.—*P. pénienne*. A congenital web-like attachment of the penis to the scrotum. [*Gaz. hebdomadaire de médecine et de chirurgie*, Aug. 5, 1887, p. 501 (a, 34).]

PALME (Fr.), n. Pa^3lm . See *PALM*.—*Beurre de p.* See *Palm oil*.—*Cire de p.* See *Palm-wax*.—*Huile de p.* See *Palm oil*.—*Lait de p.* A white beverage, of agreeable flavor, obtained from the leaves of *Phoenix dactylifera*. [L, 41 (a, 17).]—*Vin de p.* See *Palm wine*.

PALME (Ger.), n. Pa^3lm^2 . See *PALM* (1st def.); in the pl., *Pn*, the *Palme*.—*Fächerp.* See *BORASSUS*.—*Katechup*. See *ARECA catechu*.—*Kohlp.* The *Euterpe caribaea* and other cabbage palms. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*P-nubiter*. See *PALM oil*.—*P-nistärke*. Arrowroot. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—*P-nwachas*. See *PALM-wax*.

PALMELLA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^3\text{lp}(\text{pa}^3)\text{-me}^3\text{-la}^2$. The typical genus of the *Palmetaceae* (Fr.), *palmetiaces* or *Palmetia* (Fr.), *palmetées* (Ger.), *Palmetellen*, which are a division of chlorophyllaceous cryptogams, regarded by De Caisne as degenerative forms of other *Algae*. In Sachs's parallel scheme of classification they are placed alongside the *Schizomycetes*, and by most recent authors they are made a division of the *Cyanophyceae*. They are composed of globular or elliptic cells aggregated in a gelatinous matrix, and occur as gelatinous or powdery crusts on moist rocks, etc., or in fresh or salt water. [B, 39; B, 19, 121, 168, 170 (a, 35).]—*P. cruenta*. Gory-dew, a species forming the rose-colored gelatinous patches on the sides of damp wells or at the base of walls. [B, 19, 121, 168 (a, 35).] See *PALMELLIN*.—*P. febrilis* [Salisbury]. A filamentous polymorphic alga found on marshes. Its spores, transported by fogs, are said to cause intermittent fever. [L, 164 (a, 27).]—*P. mirifica*, *P. prodigiosa*. See *BACILLUS prodigiosus*, and cf. *Blood-rain*.

PALMELLIN, n. $\text{Pa}^3\text{lm}^2\text{-me}^3\text{-l}^2$. The coloring matter of *Palmetella cruenta*. It closely resembles hemoglobin, consists of a red matter united to an albuminoid substance, contains iron, and is coagulated by alcohol or acetic acid and by heat. P. enters readily into putrefaction, giving off a strong ammoniacal odor. [*Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.*, xxviii, p. 355 (a, 50).]

PALMETTO, n. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-me}^3\text{-to}^2$. The genus *Sabal*, the *Sabal p.*, and other fan-palms. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

PALMIC, adj. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-mi}^2\text{-k}$. Lat., *palmicus*. Fr., *palmique*. 1. Pertaining to pulsation or to palpitation. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. Pertaining to or derived from a palm.—*P. acid*. Fr., *acide palmique*. Ger., *Palminsäure*. See *RICINELAIDIC ACID*.

PALMIER (Fr.), n. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-me}^3\text{-a}$. A palm-tree, especially the *Cocos nucifera*. In the pl., *p's*, the *Palme*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—*Huile de p.* See *PALM oil*.—*P. à cire*. See *Wax-palm*.—*P. d'om*. See *HYDROPHILUM crinita*.—*P. du Japon*. See *METROXYLON Rumphii*.—*P. junc.* The genus *Calamus*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

PALMIGRADE, adj. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-mi}^2\text{-grad}$. Lat., *palmigradus* (from *palm*, the palm of the hand, and *grad*, to walk). Fr., *p.* See *PLANTIGRADE*.

PALMINE (Fr.), n. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-mi}^2\text{-en}$. See *RICINELAIDIN*.

PALMINERVED, adj. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-mi}^2\text{-nu}^2\text{-rvd}$. Lat., *palmīnervia* (from *palm*, a palm, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *palmīnervée*, *palmīnervé*. Ger., *handnervig*. Palmately veined; having veins radiating, like the outspread fingers of the hand, from the base to the margin of the lamina. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PALMIPED, adj. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-mi}^2\text{-pe}^2\text{-d}$. Lat., *palmīpes* (from *palm*, the palm of the hand, and *pes*, the foot). Fr., *palmipède*. Ger., *schnimmhautfüssig*. Web-footed; having the anterior toes full-webbed. The *Palmipedes* of Cuvier are an order of birds characterized by feet and legs formed for swimming (i. e., placed far back on the body, with short and compressed tarsi, and webbed toes). [L, 28, 343 (a, 39).]

PALMIPHALANGIENS (Fr.), n. pl. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-me-fa}^3\text{-la}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-zhe-a}^2\text{-n}^2$. See *LUMBRICALIS manus*.

PALMI-RETICULATE, adj. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-mi}^2\text{-ret}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-l-at}$. Reticulate-veined with the main veins radiating from the base of the leaf to its margin. [a, 35.]

PALMISTE (Fr.), n. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-mest}$. The *Chamaecyparis humilis* and other cabbage palms; also the terminal bud or cabbage of such palms. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—*P. bourré*. See *ARECA crinita*.

PALMITAMIDE, n. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-mi}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-m-id}^2$ (id). Ger., *Palmitamid*. A solid body, melting at 93° to 94° C., and having the composition of ammonia in which 1 molecule of the radicle of palmitic acid replaces 1 atom of hydrogen, $\text{NH}_2(\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2)$. [B, 4.]

PALMITATE, n. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-mi}^2\text{-at}$. A salt of palmitic acid. [B.]

PALMITIC, adj. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-mi}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-k}$. 1. Pertaining to or obtained from palm oil. 2. Derived from or contained in palmitin. [B; L, 56 (a, 43).]—*P. acid*. Fr., *acide palmitique* (ou *éthérique*). Ger., *Palmitinsäure*. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2$, forming acicular or foliate crystals which melt at 52° C. It is colorless, inodorous, insipid, lighter than water, insoluble in that liquid, readily soluble in boiling alcohol and ether. It is found as glyceryl palmitate in almost all the animal and vegetable fats. [B, 4; B, 93 (a, 14).]—*P. aldehyde*. A crystalline solid, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{29}\text{O}$ or $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{27}\text{O}$, bearing the same relation to p. acid that ordinary aldehyde bears to acetic acid. [B, 5.]

PALMITIN, n. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-mi}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-n}$. Fr., *palmitine*. Ger., *P.* A glyceryl alcohol in which one or more molecules of the radicle of palmitic acid replace one or more molecules of hydroxyl; especially tripalmitin. [B, 4.]

PALMITOIC ACID, n. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-mi}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-k}$. Fr., *acide palmitoïque*. Ger., *Palmitolsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{29}\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{27}\text{O}_2$ (or palmitic acid less 4 atoms of hydrogen). [B, 4; B, 93 (a, 14).]

PALMITONE, n. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-mi}^2\text{-on}$. An acetone, $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{50}\text{O}_2$, obtained by distilling palmitic acid with slaked lime. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

PALMITOXYLIC ACID, n. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-mi}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-x-i}^2\text{-k}$. Fr., *acide palmitoxylique*. Ger., *Palmitoxylsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{29}\text{O}_4 = \text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{27}\text{O}_4$, CO_2H (or palmitic acid plus 2 atoms of oxygen). [B, 4; B, 93 (a, 14).]

PALMITYL, n. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-mi}^2\text{-i}^2$. The radicle, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}$, of palmitic acid. [B.]—*P-siure* (Ger.). Palmitic acid. [B.]

PALMOSCOPY, n. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-mo}^3\text{-s}^2\text{-ko-pi}^2$. Lat., *palmoscopyia* (from *palm*, pulsation, and *scopē*, to examine). Fr., *palmoscopie*. Observation of the heart-beats by means of the stethoscope. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PALMOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pa}^3\text{lp}(\text{pa}^3)\text{-mo}^3\text{-s}^2\text{-spa}^2\text{-z}$ ($\text{spa}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-mu}^3\text{-s}^2\text{-mu}^3\text{-s}$). From *palm*, a quivering, and *spasmus*, a convulsion. Ger., *Schüttelkrampf*, *Zitterkrampf*. A strong clonic spasm. [a, 34.]—*Electric p.* Ger., *elektrischer P.* Observed as an electrical reaction in progressive muscular atrophy. [a, 34.]

PALMOSSEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $\text{Pa}^3\text{lp}(\text{pa}^3)\text{-mo}^3\text{-s}^2\text{-se}^2\text{-i}^2$ (e). From *palm*, the palm, and *os*, a bone. See *INTEROSSEI palmares*.

PALMSTEARINSÄURE (Ger.), n. $\text{Pa}^3\text{lm-sta-a}^2\text{-r-en}^2\text{-zoir-e}^2$. Palmitic acid. [A, 324.]

PALMULA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^3\text{lp}(\text{pa}^3)\text{-mu}^2\text{-l}^2$ ($\text{mu}^2\text{-l}^2$). $\frac{1}{2}$. Dim. of *palm*, a palm. The *Phoenix dactylifera* or its fruit. [B, 114, 160 (a, 35).]

PALMURE (Fr.), n. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-mu}^2\text{-r}$. 1. In the *Palmipedes*, the membrane joining the toes. [L, 41 (a, 14).] 2. See *SYNDACTYLISM*.

PALMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pa}^3\text{lp}(\text{pa}^3)\text{-mu}^3\text{-s}^2$ ($\text{mu}^3\text{-s}$). Gr., *παλμὸς* (from *πάλλειν*, to sway). 1. Pulsation. 2. Palpitation. 3. Substultus. [L, 50, 84, 290.] 4. See *PALM* (2d def.).—*P. cordis*. Palpitation of the heart. [L, 290.]—*P. plumbarius*. Lead palsy.

PALO, n. In India, *paho*; a diuretic extract prepared from the stems of *Cocculus cordifolius*. [B, 18, 19, 172 (a, 35).]

PALO (Sp.), n. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-lo}$. Wood; a name for many trees. [a, 35.]—*P. de Campeche* [Mex. Ph.]. See *HÆMATOXYLON* (2d def.).—*P. del Brasil* [Mex. Ph.]. See *CESALPINIA echinata*.—*P. del muerto* [Mex. Ph.]. See *IPOMEA muricoides*.—*P. de saca* [Mex. Ph.]. See *ANDIRA excelsa*.—*P. dulce* [Mex. Ph.]. Licorice. [B.]—*P. santo* [Mex. Ph.]. 1. See *GUAIACU OFFICINALE*. 2. At Quito, a species of *Barnadesia*. 3. In Guiana, the *Svarizia tomentosa*. 4. In the Philippines, the genus *Conarus*. 5. According to Aublet, the Portuguese name of *Robinia pauciflora*. [B, 19, 121, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

PALOMBETTE (Fr.), **PALOMET** (Fr.), **PALOMETTE** (Fr.), n's. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-lo}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-bet}$, -lo-ma , -met . See *AGARICUS amethystinus*.

PALP, n. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-lp}$. Lat., *palpus*. Fr., *palpe*. Ger., *Palpe*, *Bartspitze*, *Mundp* (2d def.). 1. One of the jointed processes supposed to be organs of touch developed from certain of the oral appendages of insects, spiders, and crustaceans. 2. One of the fleshy appendages developed from the sides of the mouth in acephalous molluscs. [L, 147, 353 (a, 39).]

PALPATE, v. tr. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-lp-at}$. Lat., *palpare*. to feel. Fr., *palper*. Ger., *betasten*. To examine by palpation.

PALPATE, adj. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-lp-at}$. Lat., *palpatus* (from *palpus*, a palp). Fr., *palpal*. Having palps.

PALPATION, n. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-lp-a-shu}^2\text{-n}$. Lat., *palpatio* (from *palpus*, to palp, *palper*, to touch). Ger., *Befühl*, *Sn*, *Betasten*, *Untersuchung mittelst des Tastsinnes*, *P.* *palpatione*. Sp., *palpación*, *tocamiento*. In physical examination, the touching or handling of a part or region of the body in order to ascertain its condition or that of subjacent contiguous parts. [D.]—*Abdomino-vaginal p.* An examination of the pelvic contents by means of a finger in the vagina and a hand over the hypogastric region. [a, 34.]—*Bimanual p.* Conjoined p. See *Bimanual EXAMINATION*.

PALPATOMETRY, n. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-lp-at-o-m}^2\text{-et-ri}^2$. A measurement of the highest pressures that can be borne without pain. [*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Nov. 27, 1886, p. 1049 (a, 34).]

PALPEBRA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^3\text{lp}(\text{pa}^3)\text{-pe}^2\text{-bra}^2$. Fr., *paupière*. Ger., *Augenlid*. See *LID*.—*P. flosca*. An old term for a fleshy excrescence on the eyelid, often soft and reddish, but sometimes hard, hanging by a peduncle, and shaped something like a fig. [F.]—*P. inferior extorsum flexa*. Ectropion of the lower eyelid. [F.]—*P. major*. The upper eyelid.—*P. minor*. The lower eyelid.—*P. tertia*. Fr., *troisième paupière*. Ger., *drittes Augenlid*. See *Plica semilunaris conjunctivæ*.

PALPEBRAL, adj. $\text{Pa}^3\text{lp}(\text{pa}^3)\text{-pe}^2\text{-br-l}$. Lat., *palpebralis*. Fr., *palpebral*. Pertaining to the eyelids. [F.]

PALPEBRALIS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pa}^3\text{lp}(\text{pa}^3)\text{-pe}^2\text{-bra}^2$ ($\text{bra}^2\text{-s}$) $\text{li}^2\text{-a}$. From *palpebra*, the eyelid. Fr., *palpebral*. 1. An old term for the orbicularis palpebrarum. [F.] 2. Of E. Coues, see *LEVATOR palpebræ superioris*.—*P. inferior*. 1. The portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum contained in the lower eyelid. [L, 332.] 2. Müller's muscle; a leash of unstriated muscular fibres lying among the fibres of the levator palpebræ superioris and attached to the upper border of the tarsus of the upper lid. [B.]—*P. superior*. 1. The portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum contained in the upper eyelid. [L, 332.] 2. Müller's muscle; a set of unstriated muscular fibres lying on the lower side of the inferior rectus and attached to the tarsus of the lower lid. [B.]

PALPEBRATIO (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^3\text{lp}(\text{pa}^3)\text{-pe}^2\text{-bra}^2$ ($\text{bra}^2\text{-s}$) shi^2 (ti^2)-o. Gen., *-on-is*. From *palpebra*, to wink frequently. See *NYCTATION*.

PALPEBRITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^3\text{lp}(\text{pa}^3)\text{-pe}^2\text{-br-i}^2$ (re) $\text{ti}^2\text{-s}$. Gen., *-itidos* (*-idis*). See *BLEPHARITIS*.

PALPÉBRO-FRONTAL (Fr.), adj. $\text{Pa}^3\text{-lp-bro-fron}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{-l}$. Pertaining to or connected with the brow and the eyelid. [L.]

PALPIFEROUS, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{lp}^1\text{f}^1/\text{e}^1\text{r}^1\text{-u}^1\text{s}^1$. Lat., *palpiferus* (from *palpus*, a palp, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *palpifère*. Ger., *fressspitztragend*. Bearing maxillary palps. [L, 180 (a, 39).]

PALPIGEROUS, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{lp}^1\text{g}^1/\text{e}^1\text{r}^1\text{-u}^1\text{s}^1$. From *palpus*, a palp, and *gerere*, to bear. Bearing labial palps. [L, 41 (a, 39).]

PALPATATIO (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{lp}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{lp}^1)\text{-i}^1\text{-ta}^1(\text{a}^2)/\text{shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{-o}$. Gen., -on/-is. See **PALPATION**.

PALPATION, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{lp}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-ta}^1\text{shu}^1\text{n}^1$. Lat., *palpitatio* (from *palpitare*, to throb). Fr., *p. Ger. Klopfen, Schlagen*. A rhythmic or tumultuous throbbing. — **Arterial p.** Intense arterial pulsation isochronous with that of the heart, observed along the aorta in the epigastric region, especially in young neurotic persons. [B, 1, 88 (a, 50).] — **Cosiac p.** P. of the abdominal aorta. [L, 88 (a, 34).] — **Idiopathic p.** Nervous p. P. of the heart appearing in the course of diseases located in other organs, especially when characterized by alteration of the blood. [L, 87 (a, 50).] — **P. of the heart**. Lat., *palpitatio cordis*. Fr., *p. du cœur*. Ger., *Herzklopfen*. A violent, rapid, and often irregular beating of the heart, caused by emotional excitement, disease, or excessive action of any kind. It is usually functional rather than organic, and is most common in youth and middle life, especially among those engaged in sedentary occupations. Among women it is apt to accompany any disorder of the sexual apparatus. It is considered to be due to abnormal innervation of the heart, and in addition to the causes already mentioned are the action of various poisons (especially tobacco and alcohol), gout, rheumatism, and certain disturbances of the stomach and liver. The condition simulates and is often mistaken for organic disease of the heart. [D, 1.] — **Symptomatic p.** Of Atrial, violent p. of the heart due to the presence of tenia in the intestine. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

PALPOCILES, pl. $\text{Pa}^2\text{lp}^1\text{-o}^1\text{-i}^2\text{z}$. In the *Hydrozoa*, microscopic, hair-like, non-vibratile processes of the ectoderm, probably organs of touch. [L, 193 (a, 39).]

PALFUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pa}^2\text{lp}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{lp}^1)/\text{u}^1\text{s}^1(\text{u}^1\text{s}^1)$. See **PALP**.

PALSY, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{li}^1\text{z}$. See **PARALYSIS**. — **Bell's p.** See **Facial PARALYSIS**. — **Birth p.** Following some injury at birth. ["Lancet," Apr. 14, 1888, p. 709 (a, 34).] — **Cerebral birth p.** Following some injury of the cerebral cortex at birth. ["Med. Chron.," Mar., 1889, p. 471 (a, 34).] — **Creeping p.** An old term for progressive muscular atrophy. [D, 1.] — **Hammer p.**, **Hephestic p.** See **Hammermen's CRAMP**. — **Lead p.** Lat., *paralysis saturnina*. Fr., *paralyse saturnine*. Ger., *Bleilähmung*. The paralytic phenomena due to lead poisoning, especially paralysis of the forearm (see **Wrist-drop**). [D, 1.] — **Local p.** Progressive muscular atrophy. [D, 1.] — **Mimic facial p.** See **Facial PARALYSIS**. — **Night p.** Fr., *paralyse nocturne*. A vaso-motor paresis occurring only at night, and producing coldness and numbness of the affected part. [Da Costa, (a, 34).] — **Partial p.** Progressive muscular atrophy. — **Pen p.**, **Scribe p.**, **Scriveners' p.** See **Writers' CRAMP**. — **Shaking p.** Paralysis agitata. [B, 112.] — **Wasting p.** See **Progressive muscular ATROPHY**.

PALUDAL, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{lu}^1\text{-d}^1\text{-l}$. Lat., *paludosus* (from *palus*, a swamp). Fr., *paludique, paludéen, paludieux, élide*. Pertaining to or originating from swamps; of a fever, prevailing in marshy districts, malarial. [D (a, 18).]

PALUDAPIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{lp}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{lp}^1)\text{-u}^2\text{d}^1(\text{ud}^1)\text{-ap}^1(\text{a}^2\text{p}^1)/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}$ (u²m). From *palus*, a marsh, and *apivum* (q. v.). See **AFICUM gravoletus** and **HEDEA helix**. — **Gummi paludap.** See **IVY-gum**.

PALUDISM, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{lu}^1\text{-d}^1\text{-izm}$. Lat., *paludismus*. Fr., *paludisme*. Intoxication by marsh miasm. [D, 70.]

PALUDOSE, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{lu}^1\text{-d}^1\text{-os}$. Lat., *paludosus*. Fr., *marécageux*. Ger., *sumpfig*. Growing or living in marshes. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PALUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pal}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{lp}^1)/\text{u}^1\text{s}^1(\text{u}^1\text{s}^1)$. One of the small separate pillars or rods between the columella and the septa in the theca or cup of the *Actinozoa*. [L, 353 (a, 39).]

PALUSTER (Lat.), adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{lp}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{lp}^1)\text{-u}^2\text{st}^1(\text{u}^2\text{st}^1)/\text{u}^1\text{r}^1(\text{e}^2\text{r}^1)$. From *palus*, a marsh. Fr., *palustre, marécageux*. Ger., *morastig, sumpfig*. 1. Marshy; pertaining to a marsh. [A, 32 (a, 21).] 2. See **PALUDOSE**.

PALUSTRINE, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{lu}^1\text{-st}^1\text{-r}^1\text{in}$. See **PALUDOSE**.

PAMBOTANO, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{m}^1\text{-bo}^1\text{-ta}^1\text{no}$. An aqueous decoction of the root of *Anneslea grandiflora*, used as a substitute for quinine in malarial disease. ["Rev. sci.," xlvii, p. 317 (a, 33).]

PAMPATHES (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{m}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{m}^1)/\text{pa}^2\text{th}^1(\text{p}^2\text{th}^1)\text{-ez}^1(\text{e}^2\text{s}^1)$. Gr., *παμπαθές*. Of old writers, a cinnaubar plaster for tumors. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

PAMPELMOUSIER (Fr.), n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-pe}^1\text{-mu}^1\text{-ze}^1\text{-a}$. See **CITRUS decumana**.

PAMPHAGOUS, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{m}^1/\text{fa}^2\text{g}^1\text{-u}^1\text{s}^1$. Lat., *pamphagus* (from *pās*, all, and *phagēin*, to eat). Ger., *pamphag*. Omnivorous. [a, 48.]

PAMPHILUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pa}^2\text{m}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{m}^1)/\text{fi}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^1(\text{u}^1\text{s}^1)$. Gr., *πάμφιλος* (from *pās*, all, and *philein*, to love). See **PLASTER** and **EMPLASTRUM**. — **P. chirurgorum**. See **EMPLASTRUM consolidans**.

PAMPINIFORM, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{mp}^1\text{-in}^1/\text{f}^1\text{-o}^1\text{rm}$. From *pampinus*, a vine-shoot, and *forma*, form. Resembling a tendrill; intricately convoluted. [C.]

PAMPINOCELE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{mp}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{mp}^1)/\text{i}^2\text{-n}^1\text{-o}^1(\text{o}^1\text{s}^1)\text{-se}^1(\text{ka}^1)\text{-le}^1\text{la}^1$; in Eng., $\text{pa}^2\text{mp}^1\text{-i}^2\text{n}^1\text{-o}^1\text{-se}$. Gen., *cel/e*. From *pampinus*, a vine-shoot, and *κύημα*, a tumor. A varicose tumor of the pampiniform plexus. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 18, 1888, p. 174 (a, 34).]

PAMPINUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{mp}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{mp}^1)/\text{i}^2\text{-n}^1\text{-u}^2\text{s}^1(\text{u}^1\text{s}^1)$. Fr., *tendron, pampre*. A vine-tendrill. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PAMPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{m}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{m}^1)\text{-ple}^1(\text{pla}^1)/\text{j}^1\text{i}^2(\text{gi}^2)\text{-a}^2$. From *pās*, all, and *πάσχειν*, to strike. Fr., *pamplégie*. Ger., *Pamplégie*. General paralysis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PAN, n. Pa^2n . A-S., *panna*. Ger., *Pfanne*. A broad, flat-bottomed vessel, usually shallow; hence any hollow formation or organ. [a, 48.] — **Brain-p.**, **Head-p.** See **BRAIN-case**. — **Knee-p.** See **PATELLA**.

PANACEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{n}^1)\text{-a}^2\text{s}^1(\text{a}^2\text{k}^1)\text{-e}^1(\text{a}^1)/\text{a}^2$. Gr., *πανάκεια* (from *pās*, all, and *ἄκος*, a cure). Fr., *panacée*. Ger., *Panacee*. 1. A universal remedy; a name given by old writers to various nostrums and also to certain plants (cf. **ALHEAL**). [a, 48.] 2. The genus *Panax*. The *Panaceæ* are: Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Araliaceæ*, containing the *Loganiææ*, *Eryngiææ*, and *Saniculææ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the *Araliaceæ*, including *Panax*, etc. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).] — **P. anglica**. Fr., *panacée anglaise*. A mixture of calcium and magnesium carbonates. [B, 38 (a, 14).] — **P. antimonialis**. Of Glauber (1654), a composition, also known as golden sulphur of antimony, consisting chiefly of antimony pentasulphide. [B, 3.] — **P. Ducis Holstatiæ**, **P. duplicata**, **P. holstiaca**. Potassium sulphate. [A, 358 (a, 48).] — **P. Kornmanni**. See **AURUM horizontale Zwingeri**. — **P. lapsorum**. Arnica-root. [B, 119 (a, 38).] — **P. mercurialis**. Fr., *panacée mercurelle*. See under **MERCURY chloride**. — **P. tartarea**. See **Tinctura TARTARI composita**. — **P. universalis**. Kermes mineral. [a, 38.] — **P. vegetabilis**. See **SAFFRON**.

PANACON, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^1/\text{a}^2\text{k}^1\text{-o}^1\text{n}$. Fr., *panacone*. Ger., *P. Of* Garrigues, a substance, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{17}\text{O}_8$, obtained from the root of *Aralia quinquefolia* as a tasteless crystalline powder. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

PANADA, **PANADO**, n's. $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^1\text{-ad}^1/\text{a}^2$. -o. From *panis*, bread. Fr., *panade*. Ger., *Brodbröi, Brodbrühe, Brodmus*. Bread boiled to a pap. [L, 30, 41 (a, 43).]

PANAIS (Fr.), n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-ne}^1$. See **PASTINACA**. — **P. de loup**, **P. de vache**, **P. sauvage**. See **HERACLEUM sphondylium**.

PANAL (Sp.), n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-na}^1\text{l}$. See **LEPIDIUM virginicum** and, of the Mex. Ph., **LEPIDIUM rudérale**.

PANALETHERS (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{n}^1)\text{-a}^2\text{l}^1(\text{a}^2\text{l}^1)\text{-eth}^1(\text{ath}^1)/\text{ez}^1(\text{e}^2\text{s}^1)$. Gr., *παναληθής* (from *pās*, all, and *ἀληθής*, true). Of Actius, a certain black cephalic plaster. [L, 53, 94 (a, 43).]

PANAQUILON, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^1\text{-a}^2\text{k}^1/\text{wi}^1\text{-o}^1\text{n}$. From *pās*, all, and *aquilo*, the north wind. Fr., *panaquilone*. Ger., *P. Of* Garrigues, a yellow amorphous substance, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{17}\text{O}_{18}$, of bitter and sweet taste, found in the root of *Aralia quinquefolia*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

PANARIS (Fr.), n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-na}^1\text{-re}$. See **PARONYCHIA**. — **P. analgésique**. A form of paronychia that has been observed in connection with a peculiar nervous disease (Morvan's disease) affecting especially the upper extremities. The disease, of which other symptoms are swelling, neuralgic pains, and often paresis of the arms and hands, may give rise to paronychia of one or more of the fingers, resulting often in ulcerations and necrosis and especially characterized by analgesia. [Morvan, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et chir.," 1888, pp. 580, 590, 624; A. Broca, "Ann. de dermat. et de syph.," May, 1888, p. 282 (G).] — **P. anisum**. An aromatic shrub of the East Indian islands. The leaves are used as a spice, and the berries, which have the odor of anise, in the preparation of aromatic salves. [B, 180 (a, 35).] — **P. de la pulpe**. Subcutaneous paronychia. — **P. Colensoi**. A New Zealand species. [a, 35.] — **P. dendroides**. Mountain ash, an Australian species with leaves like those of the elder. [a, 35.] — **P. nerveux**. A neuropathic form of paronychia, described by Quinquaud as beginning with redness and swelling accompanied with pain and a sense of coldness, together with abnormal sensitiveness to cold. Desquamation of the epidermis follows, and the skin becomes adherent to the subjacent structures, with evidences of atrophic change. [G.] — **P. périostique**. A deep-seated paronychia involving the periosteum. — **P. périungueal**. See **PARONYCHIA**. — **P. profond**. Syn.: *ostéomyélite des phalanges* [Lannelongue]. Deep-seated paronychia. [G.] — **P. sec**. Paronychia without suppuration. [G.] — **P. sous-cutané**, **P. sous-dermique**. See **Subcutaneous PARONYCHIA**. — **P. sous-épidermique**. A superficial septic dermatitis of the last phalanx in the vicinity of the nail; a run-round. [L, 49 (a, 14).] — **P. superficielle**. Superficial paronychia. — **P. vésiculaire** (ou *phlycténolide*). A superficial or cutaneous paronychia attended with serous or sero-purulent exudation beneath the epidermis; a run-round. [G.]

PANARITUM (Lat.), **PANARIUM** (Lat.), n's. $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{n}^1)\text{-a}^2\text{r}^1(\text{a}^2\text{r}^1)\text{-i}^2\text{shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$, $\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)/\text{ri}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. See **PARONYCHIA**. — **P. cutaneum**. See **ONYCHIA**. — **P. gangrenosum**. See **P. septicum**. — **P. periostate**. A periostitis of a terminal phalanx. — **P. subunguale**. Fr., *panaris sous-unguéal*. See **ONYCHIA**. — **P. septicum**. Paronychia due to sepsis. [G.]

PANARTHRIITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{n}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{n}^1)\text{-a}^2\text{r}^1\text{th}^1\text{-ri}^1(\text{re}^1)/\text{ti}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-thritidos* (-*idēs*). From *pās*, all, and *arthron*, a joint. Inflammation of all the joints. [a, 34.] — **P. urica**. See **ARTHRITIS urtica**.

PANAX (Lat.), n. m. and n. $\text{Pan}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{n}^1)/\text{a}^2\text{s}^1(\text{a}^2\text{s}^1)$. Gen., *pan/acis*. From *pās*, all, and *ἄκος*, a remedy (cf. **PANACEA**). Fr., *p. Ger. Kraftwurz*. 1. A genus of araliaceous shrubs or trees, distinguished (De Caisne) from *Aralia* by the valvate petals. Bentham and Hooker, following De Caisne, transfer the northern herbaceous species (*P. quinquefolium*, etc.) to *Aralia*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. (1870), *ginseng* (q. v.). [B, 5, 19, 34, 42, 121 (a, 35).] — **Gummi panacis**. See **OPOPANAX** (2d def.). — **P. Chironii**. Of the old pharmacopoeias, the *Laserpitium archangelica*. [B, 121 (a, 35).] — **P. echin** and bark have an aromatic, parsley-like odor and taste. The root is used as a diuretic and diaphoretic, and the leaves, which when young are eaten as a vegetable, are applied in inflammation of the breast. The stem exudes a gum-resin similar to opopanax, but less bitter. [B, 180 (a, 35).] — **P. fragrans**. Of Roxburgh, a Chinese species, used as a tonic and stimulant. [B, 38 (a, 14).] — **P. fruticosum**, **P. fruticosus**. Fr., *p. lacinié*. Ger., *strauwige Kraftwurz*. The *dani dani* of the Fiji Islands, a diuretic species

of the Moluccas, Java, China, Cochinchina, etc., used in dysuria and gonorrhoea, as an emmenagogue, and in dropsy. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. ginseng**. See *ARALIA ginseng* and *GINSENG*.—**P. pinnatus**. Ger., *gefederte Kraftwurzel*. A shrub growing in the Molucca islands; the leaves are used to aromatize baths. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. pseudo-ginseng**. See *ARALIA pseudo-ginseng*.—**P. quinquefolium**, **P. quinquefolius**. See *ARALIA quinquefolia* and *GINSENG*.—**P. trifolium**, **P. trifolius**. See *ARALIA triphylla*.—**Succus panacis**. See *OPOPANAX* (2d def.).

PANCHRESTON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}(\text{pa}^{\text{pn}2})\text{-kre}^{\text{st}}(\text{ch}^{\text{r}}\text{pa}^{\text{st}})\text{-o}^{\text{pn}}$. From $\pi\alpha\varsigma$, all, and $\chi\eta\rho\sigma\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, good. Fr., *panchrestes*. A pancrea. [L. 41, 50 (a, 43).]

PANCHYMAGOGUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}(\text{pa}^{\text{pn}2})\text{-k}^{\text{lm}}(\text{ch}^{\text{m}}\text{u}^{\text{m}})\text{-a}^{\text{2}}(\text{a}^{\text{2}}\text{g}^{\text{m}}\text{-o}^{\text{g}}\text{u}^{\text{m}}\text{u}^{\text{m}})$. Gr., $\pi\alpha\chi\chi\mu\alpha\gamma\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\nu$ (from $\pi\alpha\varsigma$, all, $\chi\mu\alpha$, a fluid, and $\alpha\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu$, to lead). A certain purgative which was formerly supposed to carry off all morbid humors from the system. [L. 50 (a, 43).]—**P. minerale**. Calomel.

PANCENONOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}(\text{pa}^{\text{pn}2})\text{-se}^{\text{n}}(\text{ko}^{\text{r}}\text{-e}^{\text{pn}})\text{-o}^{\text{n}}\text{-o}^{\text{s}}$. From $\pi\alpha\varsigma$, all, $\kappa\alpha\upsilon\sigma\acute{o}\varsigma$, common, and $\nu\omicron\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, a disease. An epidemic disease. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PANCENUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}(\text{pa}^{\text{pn}2})\text{-se}^{\text{n}}(\text{ko}^{\text{r}}\text{-e}^{\text{pn}})\text{-u}^{\text{s}}(\text{u}^{\text{s}}\text{g})$. Gr., $\pi\alpha\kappa\epsilon\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$ (from $\pi\alpha\varsigma$, all, and $\kappa\alpha\upsilon\sigma\acute{o}\varsigma$, common). Epidemic. [L. 50, 94 (a, 43).]

PANCRACE (Fr.), n. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}2}\text{-kra}^{\text{2s}}$. See *PANCRATIUM*.—**P. de mer**, **P. maritime**. See *PANCRATIUM maritimum*.

PANCRATIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}(\text{pa}^{\text{pn}2})\text{-kra}(\text{kra}^{\text{2}})\text{-sbi}^{\text{2}}(\text{ti}^{\text{2}}\text{-u}^{\text{m}}\text{u}^{\text{m}})$. Gr., $\pi\alpha\kappa\rho\alpha\tau\acute{i}\omega\nu$ (1st and 2d defs) (from $\pi\alpha\kappa\rho\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, all, powerful). Fr., *pancrace*, *pancras*, *pancratier*. Ger., *Gilgen* (3d def.). 1. An athletic exercise. 2. Of the ancients, probably the *Scilla maritima*. 3. A genus of the *Amaryllidaceae*. The *Pancreatica* of Kunth are a subtribe of the *Amaryllidaceae*. [B. 45, 114, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35); L. 94 (a, 43).]—**P. maritimum**, **P. monspessulanum**. Fr., *pancrace* (ou *pancratier*) *maritime*, *lis malthiole*, *petite scille*, *scille blanche*. Ger., *Meerstrandigilgen*. Sea-shore daffodil, Mediterranean lily. The mucilaginous bulb, *radix pancratii monspessulani* (seu *hemerocallidis valentinae*, seu *scillae minoris*), was formerly used like squill, especially as an emetic. [B. 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. verecundum**. An East Indian species. The fresh bulb is roasted and used externally as an emollient and maturant in abscesses, and, dried and powdered, is given internally for hæmorrhoids. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. verum**. The *Scilla maritima*. [B. 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. zeylanicum**. A species indigenous to the East Indies and the Moluccas. The leaves are used in a salve, and the bulb like squill. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

PANCREAS (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}(\text{pa}^{\text{pn}2})\text{-kre}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}(\text{a}^{\text{2}}\text{s})$. Gen., *-cre'atos* (-atis). Gr., $\pi\alpha\kappa\rho\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$ (from $\pi\alpha\varsigma$, all, and $\kappa\rho\alpha\varsigma$, flesh). Fr., *pancréas*. Ger., *Pankreas*, *Bauchspeicheldrüse*, *Gekrösdrüse*. A long, reddish, acinuous tubular gland running transversely behind the stomach, about opposite the first lumbar vertebra. Its right and larger extremity, the head, lies in the curvature of the duodenum, while the left and smaller, the tail, is in contact with the spleen. Its anterior surface is covered by the stomach, its posterior is separated from the vertebral column by the aorta, the superior mesenteric vessels, and the pillars of the diaphragm, and the inferior surface rests upon the junction of the duodenum and jejunum, and on the left end of the transverse colon. It consists of a somewhat loose aggregation of lobes and lobules, which empty by canals into a central duct (the canal of Wirsung) which traverses the entire length of the gland a little nearer the upper than the lower border. According to Bernard and others, the human p., as also that of many animals, has normally two ducts, the main duct and the duct of Wirsung, opening into the intestine near or in conjunction with the bile duct, and the lesser, or duct of Santorini, opening independently. [J. 28.] It secretes the pancreatic fluid, and either has an action of modifying the blood or secretes a ferment destructive of glucose, as its extirpation is followed by glycosuria and azoturia. [L.]—**Accessory p.** Lat., *p. succenturiatum*, *p. aberrans*. Fr., *pancréas accessoire*. Ger., *Nebenp.* A small mass of tissue similar to the p. situated close to it and apparently a detached portion of it. [L. 30.]—**Lesser p.**, **Little p.** Lat., *p. parvum*. Ger., *kleines P.* A lobular semi-detached portion of the posterior surface of the head of the p. which sometimes has a separate duct opening into the principal one. [L. 172.]—**Nebenp.** Fr., *p. aberrans*, *P. accessorium*. See *Accessory p.*—**P. Asellii**. Fr., *pancréas d'Aselli*. The mesenteric ganglia of the dog, mistaken by Aselli (in 1697) for the pancreas, or a closely aggregated collection of mesenteric lymphatic glands. [K. 80; L. 332.]—**P. divinum**. Of German authors, a p. divided into two segments connected only by the duct of Wirsung. [L. 87 (a, 50).]—**P. parvum**. See *Lesser p.*—**P. saft** (Ger.), **P. secret** (Ger.). See *Pancreatic juice*.—**P. stein** (Ger.). See *Pancreatic calculus*.—**P. succenturiatum**. See *Accessory p.*—**P. Winslowii**. See *Lesser p.*

PANCRÉAS (Fr.), n. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}2}\text{-kra}^{\text{2s}}$. See *PANCREAS*.—**P. de la matrice**. Of Dulaurens, the placenta. [A. 44.]

PANCREATAGALIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}(\text{pa}^{\text{pn}2})\text{-kre}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}(\text{a}^{\text{2}}\text{t})\text{-a}^{\text{2}}(\text{a}^{\text{2}}\text{l})\text{-ji}^{\text{2}}(\text{gi}^{\text{2}})\text{-a}^{\text{2}}$. From $\pi\alpha\kappa\rho\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, the pancreas, and $\alpha\gamma\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$, pain. Fr., *pancréatagalie*. Pain in the pancreas. [L. 41, 50 (a, 43).]

PANCREATEMPHRASIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}(\text{pa}^{\text{pn}2})\text{-kre}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}(\text{a}^{\text{2}}\text{t})\text{-e}^{\text{2}}\text{m}^{\text{2}}\text{-fra}^{\text{2}}\text{x}(\text{fra}^{\text{2}}\text{x})\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{s}$. Gen., *-phras'is* (-is). From $\pi\alpha\kappa\rho\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, the pancreas, and $\epsilon\mu\phi\rho\alpha\varsigma$, a stoppage. Fr., *pancréatēmphrasie*. Obstruction of the pancreas. [L. 41, 50 (a, 43).]

PANCREATHELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}(\text{pa}^{\text{pn}2})\text{-kre}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}(\text{a}^{\text{2}}\text{t})\text{-th}(\text{ath})\text{-e}^{\text{2}}\text{lic}^{\text{2}}\text{-os}^{\text{2}}\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{s}$. Gen., *-cos'is* (-is). From $\pi\alpha\kappa\rho\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, the pancreas, and $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\theta\epsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, ulceration. Fr., *pancréathecose*. Ulceration of the pancreas. [L. 43, 50 (a, 43).]

PANCREATIC, adj. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}\text{-kre}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{p}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$. Lat., *pancreaticus*. Fr., *pancréatique*. Pertaining to the pancreas. [C.]

PANCREATICO-DUODENAL, adj. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}\text{-kre}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{p}^{\text{2}}\text{k}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-u}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-de}^{\text{2}}\text{n}^{\text{2}}\text{l}$. Pertaining to the pancreas and the duodenum. [C.]

PANCREATICO-SPLENIC, adj. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}\text{-kre}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{p}^{\text{2}}\text{k}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-sple}^{\text{2}}\text{n}^{\text{2}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$. Pertaining to the pancreas and the spleen. [a, 48.]

PANCREATIN, n. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}\text{-kre}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{p}^{\text{2}}\text{n}$. Lat., *pancreatina*, *pancreatium* from $\pi\alpha\kappa\rho\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, the pancreas. Fr., *pancréatine*. Ger., *Pankreatin*. 1. Of Kunne, the active part of pancreatic juice, including all its ferments. The term has also been applied to each of its three ferments—trypsin, amyllopsin, and steapsin. [J.] 2. A digestive extract obtained from the chopped pancreas of an animal by kneading in an aqueous solution of chloroform. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 632. xxvii, p. 256 (a, 50).]

PANCREATITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}(\text{pa}^{\text{pn}2})\text{-kre}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}(\text{a}^{\text{2}}\text{t})\text{-i}^{\text{2}}(\text{c})\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{t}^{\text{2}}\text{s}$. Gen., *-it'idōs* (-idis). From $\pi\alpha\kappa\rho\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, the pancreas. Fr., *pancréatite*. Inflammation of the pancreas. [D. 25.]—**Acute hæmorrhagic p.** Acute p. in which there are hæmorrhages into the inter-acinous tissue. [L. 20 (a, 34).]—**Acute interstitial p.** A rare variety of p. in which there is inflammation of the interstitial tissue. [L. 57 (a, 34).]—**Acute (parenchymatous) p.** Fr., *pancréatite aiguë*. A rare disease in which there is a primary inflammation of the pancreas. It begins with violent colicky pains in the epigastrium, followed by vomiting, a small pulse, and collapse, ending in death. [Strümpell (a, 34).]—**Chronic (interstitial) p.** A disease sometimes primary, as in toppers, but usually secondary to inflammation of neighboring parts. There are hyperplasia of the interstitial tissue and atrophy of the acini. [Strümpell (a, 34).]

PANCRÉATOGENÈ (Fr.), adj. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}2}\text{-kra}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-zhe}^{\text{2}}\text{n}$. Giving rise to pancreatin (said of certain substances produced in the spleen and conveyed to the pancreas). [Corvisart (L. 49 (a, 14)).]

PANCREATOMY, n. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}\text{-kre}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{m}^{\text{2}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}$. From $\pi\alpha\kappa\rho\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, the pancreas, and $\tau\omicron\mu\eta$, a cutting. An incision of the pancreas. [a, 34.]

PANCREATOID, adj. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}\text{-kre}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{id}$. From $\pi\alpha\kappa\rho\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, the pancreas, and $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, resemblance. Of tumors, resembling the pancreas. [E.]

PANCREATONCUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}(\text{pa}^{\text{pn}2})\text{-kre}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}(\text{a}^{\text{2}}\text{t})\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{n}^{\text{2}}\text{k}^{\text{2}}\text{u}^{\text{2}}\text{s}^{\text{2}}\text{u}^{\text{2}}\text{s}$. From $\pi\alpha\kappa\rho\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, the pancreas, and $\gamma\upsilon\kappa\alpha\varsigma$, a tumor. Fr., *pancréatoncie*. A tumor of the pancreas. [L. 43, 50 (a, 43).]

PANCREATORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}(\text{pa}^{\text{pn}2})\text{-kre}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}(\text{a}^{\text{2}}\text{t})\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{r}^{\text{2}}\text{-ra}^{\text{2}}(\text{ra}^{\text{2}}\text{g})\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{a}^{\text{2}}$. From $\pi\alpha\kappa\rho\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, the pancreas, and $\rho\eta\upsilon\nu\eta\varsigma$, to burst forth. Fr., *pancréatorrhagie*. Hæmorrhage from the pancreas. [L. 43, 50 (a, 43).]

PANCREAZYMASE, n. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}\text{-kre}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}\text{-zim}^{\text{2}}\text{as}$. From $\pi\alpha\kappa\rho\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, the pancreas, and $\gamma\upsilon\mu\alpha\varsigma$, heaven. One of the ferments of the pancreas (q. v. under *FERMENT*). ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, p. 368 (a, 50).]

PANCRENE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}(\text{pa}^{\text{pn}2})\text{-kren}(\text{kran})\text{-e}^{\text{2}}(\text{a})$. Gen., *-cre'nes*. From $\pi\alpha\varsigma$, all, and $\kappa\rho\eta\eta\eta$, a fountain. Fr., *pancrène*. Of B. Swabe, the pancreas. [A. 325 (a, 48).]

PANCREOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}(\text{pa}^{\text{pn}2})\text{-kre}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}(\text{o}^{\text{2}})\text{-pa}^{\text{2}}\text{th}(\text{pa}^{\text{2}}\text{th})\text{-i}^{\text{2}}(\text{c})\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{a}^{\text{2}}$. From $\pi\alpha\kappa\rho\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, the pancreas, and $\pi\alpha\theta\omicron\varsigma$, a disease. Any disease of the pancreas. [a, 48.]

PANCRISTALLIE (Fr.), n. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}2}\text{-kres}^{\text{2}}\text{-ta}^{\text{2}}\text{l}^{\text{2}}\text{ie}$. In chemistry, a theory which supposes the origin of crystallization of supersaturated saline solutions to consist in the existence of one crystalline molecule which serves as a nucleus. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

PANDAL, adj. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}\text{-d}^{\text{2}}\text{l}$. Of or pertaining to the *Pandalos* or p. alliance [Lat., *nixus pandalis*], consisting of the *Cyclantheæ* and *Pandaneæ*. [B. 170 (a, 35).]

PANDALFON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}(\text{pa}^{\text{pn}2})\text{-al}(\text{a}^{\text{2}}\text{l})\text{-f}^{\text{2}}\text{o}^{\text{2}}\text{-n}$. A certain large troche, made of different aromatic ingredients and sugar, used by the Arabs for disorders of the chest. [L. 50, 94 (a, 14).]

PANDALITUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}(\text{pa}^{\text{pn}2})\text{-a}^{\text{2}}(\text{a}^{\text{2}}\text{l})\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-sh}^{\text{2}}(\text{ti}^{\text{2}})\text{-u}^{\text{m}}\text{u}^{\text{m}}$. See *PARONYCHIA*.

PANDANUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}\text{-d}^{\text{2}}(\text{pa}^{\text{pn}2})\text{-an}(\text{a}^{\text{2}}\text{n})\text{-u}^{\text{s}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{s}$ (-us). Fr., *vacoua*, *vacouet*, *bacouis*, *vaquois*. Ger., *Pandane*. The screw-pine; a genus of the *Pandanaceæ* (Fr., *pandanacées*), which are an order of the *Arales*, containing the *Pandaneæ* and *Cyclantheæ*. The *Pandaneæ* (Fr., *pandaneés*; Ger., *Pandaneen*) are: Of R. Brown, Reichenbach, and others, the same; of Benth and Hooker, an order of the *Nudiflora*, consisting of *P.* and *Freycinetha*. The *Pandanoideæ* of Brongniart are a class of monocotyledons containing the *Cyclantheæ*, *Freycinetheæ*, and *Pandaneæ*. [B. 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. candelabrum**. A Guiana species called chandelier-tree on account of its mode of branching. [B. 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. carissosus**. A Molucca species. The leaves are used for the abdominal pains, vomiting, disturbed heart-action, etc., of poisoning by eating certain fish. ["Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan. 1869, p. 1 (a, 50); L. 87 (a, 50).]—**P. edulis**. Fr., *vacoua comestible*. A Madagascar species with sweet, juicy, agreeable fruits. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. odoratissimus**, **P. utilis**. Fr., *vacoua odorant*. Ger., *starkriechende Pandane*. The fragrant screw-pine, keora (or pandang) oil-plant, Moreton Bay (or Nichobar) breadfruit tree, caldera ash; a species found in the East. The fragrant flowers yield an oil known as keora-oil; the red fruit, which resembles a pine-apple in shape, is eaten in times of scarcity. The unripe fruit is said to be employed in China and Cochinchina to induce abortion; and its juice is used in the thrush of children. In India the juice of the leaves is given in diarrhoea and dysentery, and is used as a vulnerary. [B. 19, 172, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. unipapillatus**. Of Rheede, a Malabar species. The leaves are used as an astringent, and the fruits are eaten. [L. 87 (a, 50).]

PANDEMIE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}(\text{pa}^{\text{pn}2})\text{-den}(\text{dam})\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}$. Fr., *pandémie*. Ger., *Pandemie*. A pandemic disease. [L. 49, 50 (a, 14).]

PANDEMIC, adj. $\text{Pa}^{\text{pn}}\text{-de}^{\text{2}}\text{m}^{\text{2}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$. Gr., $\pi\alpha\upsilon\delta\eta\mu\omicron\varsigma$ (from $\pi\alpha\varsigma$, all, and $\epsilon\delta\eta\mu\omicron\varsigma$, the common people). Lat., *pandemus*. Fr., *pandémique*. Ger., *pandemisch*. It., *pandemico*. Existing or preva-

lent everywhere; of a disease, wide-spread, epidemic over a wide geographical range. [D. 1; a. 48.]

PANDICULATION, n. Pa²nd-i²-u²-a/shu²n. Lat., *pandiculatio* (from *pandiculari*, to stretch one's self. Fr., p. Ger., *Dehnen*. Stretching of the limbs (especially after a comfortable sleep), generally accompanied by yawning. [L. 41, 50 (a. 14).]

PANDOCHEUM (Lat.), **PANDOCHEUM** (Lat.), n's n. Pa²n-(pa²n)-dō²k(dō²ch²)-e(a)/u²m(u²m). -i(e)/u²m(u²m). Gr., *πανδοχείον*, *πανδοχείον* (from *πάς*, all, and *δοῦναι*, to receive). A general hospital. [L. 50 (a. 48).]

PANDURATE, **PANDURIFORM**, adj's. Pa²nd-u²r-at, pa²nd-u²r-i²-fō²r'm. Lat., *panduriformis* (from *pandūpa*, a three-stringed instrument, and *forma*, form). Fr., *panduriforme*. Ger., *geigenförmig*. See FIDDLE-shaped.

PANG, n. Pa²n. A.-S., *pinan*. An acute sudden pain, either transitory or recurrent. [a. 34.]—**Breast-p**. See ANGINA PECTORIS.

PANGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²n(pa²n)-jē²ngē²n(e²n)/e²s-ī²s. Gen., *-e²cos (-genēsis)*. From *πάς*, all, and *γενεσις*, genesis. Of Darwin, the hypothesis for the provisional explanation of such facts as the inheritance by offspring of both original and newly acquired characters of parents, the appearance of characters belonging to remote ancestors (atavism), and the appearance in metembyronic or even adult life of characters before latent. The hypothesis depends on the assumption that every living cell of the organism at all periods of development throws off gemmules or molecules capable of reproduction. These circulate through the system and become aggregated at more or less definite points, and can give rise to a new individual, as by the buds of plants or by the combined action of distinct sexual elements. In each case the gemmules give rise to cells corresponding to those from which they originated in the parent body. Generally the gemmules develop in the following generation; but they may be permanently lost or may remain quiescent and develop after several generations. [J.]

PANGUIM (Lat.), n. n. Pa²n(pa²n)-jī²(gī²)-u²m(u²m). The typical genus of the pangiards (Lat., *Pangiacae* [Fr., *pangiacées*] or *Pangieae* [Fr., *pangiees*]), which are: Of Lindley, an order of the papaya alliance; of Ballou and of Bentham and Hooker, a division (tribe) of the *Baineae*. [B. 19, 42, 121, 170 (a. 85).]—**P. edule**, **P. Rumphii**. Fr., p. de Rumphii, Ger., *Pangibaum*. The *pangio* or *pangui* of the East Indian Islands. All parts of the tree are antelmintic, and possess powerful narcotic properties, which are due, according to Blume, to an alkaloid analogous to menispermine. The bark and leaves are used for stupefying fish, and the latter also in cutaneous diseases, ulcerations, etc. The kernels of the seed are used to destroy body lice, and are sometimes eaten after being boiled or roasted and subsequently nutured in cold water. A purgative fixed oil is obtained from the seed. [B. 5, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a. 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxx (a. 50).]

PANHISTERECTOMY, n. Pa²n-hī²st-e²r-ō²kt'ō²m-i². From *πάς*, all, *histera*, the womb, and *ἐκτεμνέω*, a cutting out. The removal of the entire uterus. [a. 34.]

PANIC (Fr.), n. Pa²-nek. See PANICUM.

PANICAULT (Fr.), n. Pa²-ne-ko. See ERYNGIUM.

PANICAUT (Fr.), n. Pa²-ne-ko. Of the Fr. cod., see ERYNGIUM *campestre*.—**Conserve de p.** See *Conserva ERYNGII*.

PANICLE, n. Pa²n-i²-kl. Lat., *panícula* (dim. of *panis* [q. v.]). Fr., p., *panicule*. Ger., *Rispe*. A loose, diversely branched cluster with pedicels; also a compound name, especially if irregularly branched; also a cyme. [B. 1, 19, 123, 291 (a. 35).]

PANICLED, adj. Pa²n-i²-kl'd. Lat., *paniculatus*. Fr., *paniculé*. Ger., *Rispi*. 1. Furnished with or terminated by a panicle. 2. Disposed or arranged in a panicle. [B. 1, 123 (a. 35).]

PANICULA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²n(pa²n)-ī²k(u²l)(u²l)-a². Written also *paniculus* and *paniculus*. From *panis* [q. v.]. 1. In bot. any, a panicle. [a. 35.] 2. A swelling, a tumor, a furuncle. [G. 13.]

PANICULATE, **PANICULATED**, adj's. Pa²n-i²k(u²l)-at, -at-e²d. See PANICLED.

PANICUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa²n(pa²n)-ī²k(u²l)(u²l)-a²m(u²m). From *panis*, bread. Fr., *panic*, *panis*. Ger., *Hirse*, *Fennich*. Panic-grass; a genus of the *Panicaceae* (Fr., *panicacées*), which is a division of the *Gramineae* distinguished chiefly by the pedicel being always articulated below the glumes. The *Panicaceae* (*Panicieae*) are a tribe of the *Panicaceae* containing *Paspalum*, *Setaria*, etc. [B. 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 180 (a. 35).]—**Oil of p.** An oil obtained by exhausting the seeds of *P. miliaceum* with ether. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm., Mar., 1888, p. 138 (a. 50).]—**P. amarum**. A species with extremely bitter leaves, growing on sandy shores from Connecticut to Florida and Louisiana. [B. 34 (a. 35).]—**P. capillare**. Old witch-grass; a species growing in the United States and Canada. [B. 34 (a. 35).]—**P. crus galli**. Fr., *crête* (ou *ergot*) de *coq*, *millard*, *panis des marais*, *panic pied-de-coq*. Ger., *Höhnenfüss*. Barn-yard (or cock-shin) grass; a fodder grass probably indigenous to the East, but now found in all warm countries. The nutritious seeds are said to have a more agreeable flavor than buckwheat, and in southern Utah are used as food by the Indians. [B. 173, 275, 314 (a. 35).]—"Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxvii (a. 50).]—**P. decompositum**. Australian millet, umbrella-grass; a species with small millet-like grains which the Australian aborigines make up into cakes. [B. 275, 314 (a. 35).]—**P. frumentaceum**. Deccan grass; a bread-yielding species found in southern Asia. [B. 180, 314 (a. 35).]—**P. germanicum**. Fr., *panis d'Allemagne*, *millet de Hongrie*, *moha*. Ger., *Kolbenhirse*, *Mohar*. German millet, a dwarf variety of *P. italicum*. The small seeds are used in Europe in soups, etc. [B. 64, 77, 173 (a. 35).]—**P. insulare**. A native of Guiana and the West Indies, where the juice is used as a purgative and the leaves and root as a vulnerary. [B. 173, 180 (a. 35).]—**P. jumentorum**, **P. leve**, **P. maximum**. Fr., *panic* (ou *panis*) *très élevé*, *herbe de Guinée*. Guinea-grass; a tall black-seeded species indigenous to Africa, but

cultivated in other warm countries for fodder and for its highly nutritious grains. [B. 34, 77, 173, 314 (a. 35).]—**P. miliaceum**, **P. milium**. Fr., *melle*, *mil commun* (ou *d'Inde*), *millet rond*, *petit mil*, *panic miliacé*. Ger., *dichte Hirse*. Millet-grass, the true millet, the *xypros* of Dioscorides; a species with multi-branched, nodding, bristly panicles, cultivated in India, southern Europe, northern Africa, and other warm countries for its grain, *semen milii* (*esculentis*), which forms a highly nutritious food, and is used as a demulcent in diarrhoea and externally as a poultice. [B. 19, 173, 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**P. molle**. The Scotch-grass of Jamaica, Pará (or Dutch) grass; a rich pasture species found in the warmer parts of America, Africa, and Asia. [B. 275, 314 (a. 35).]—**P. sanguinale**, **P. sanguineum**. Fr., *panis manne* (ou *sanguin*). Ger., *gemeines Fingergras*, *Bluthirse*, *Himmetstau*. Crab (or finger-) grass; a species found in southern Europe, southern Asia, and eastern Australia. The seeds, *semen graminis sanguinalis* (*seu graminis manne*), are used as food and medicinally, like rice. [B. 173, 180, 314 (a. 35).] Cf. *ISCHÆMON*.—**P. virgatum**. Twigg panic-grass, witch-grass; a tall perennial species with a nutritious panicle, growing in North America, southern Asia, and northern Australia. [B. 275, 314 (a. 35).]



PANICUM MILIACEUM.
[A. 327.]

PANIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²n-(pa²n)-ī²(ed)-ros-i²s. Gen., *-os-eos (-is)*. From *πάς*, all, and *ιδρῶς*, perspiration. Fr., *panidrose*. Perspiration of the whole body. [L. 50 (a. 43).]

PANIS (Lat.), n. m. Pan(pa²n)/ī²s. Gen., *pan-ī²s*. See BREAD.—**Carbo p.** Ger., *Brodkohle*. Charcoal made by burning bread. [a. 38].—**Cataplasma crustæ p. acetosum**. See CATAPLASMA *acetatum*.—**Cataplasma micæ p. anodynum**. See CATAPLASMA *potamaceum*.—**Cataplasma micæ p. compositum**. Sp., *cataplasma de miga de pan compuesta* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *cataplasma anodynum* [Sp. Ph.]. A poultice made by boiling 6 oz. of bread-crumbs in 16 cogs' milk to the proper consistency, and adding the yolks of 4 eggs and 1 drachm of powdered saffron. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Cataplasma micæ p. saturninum**. Sp., *cataplasma saturnina de miga de pan* [Sp. Ph.]. A poultice made of 23 parts of bread-crumbs and the proper amount of water with 3 parts of vinegar of lead added. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Cataplasma p. Fr.**, *cataplasme de mie de pain*. A poultice made by boiling bread-crumbs with water. [B. 110 (a. 38).]—**Seletina p.** See *Gélée de pain*.—**Mica p.** [Fr. Ph.], *mie du pain*. Ger., *Brodkrumen*. Bread-crumbs; the soft part of wheat bread, used as an excipient. [B. 81 (a. 21).]—**P. biscoctus**. See BISCUT (1st def.).—**P. furfuraceus**, **P. gregarius**, **P. impurus**. See COLIPHUM.—**P. laxans**. A biscuit painted on its lower side with a solution of jalap resin and then covered with a saccharine mixture. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., x, p. 81 (a. 50).]—**P. porcinus**. See CYCLANUS *europæus*.—**P. rotundus**, **P. fastidius**.—**P. Sancti Johannis**, **P. siliqua**. See under CERATONIA *siliqua*.

PANIS (Fr.), n. Pa²-ne. See PANICUM.

PANMIXIA (Weismann) (Lat.), n. f. Pa²n(pa²n)-mī²x(mex)-ī²a². Indiscriminate intercrossing, as opposed to the careful selection of individuals to perpetuate desired traits in their offspring. [L.]

PANNA, n. In Natal, the *Aspidium athamanticum* or its root. [B. 121 (a. 35).]

PANNE (Fr.), n. Pa²n. See PANNUS.—**P. caratée**. See CARATE (3d def.) and *CHLOASMA endemicum*.—**P. de pore** [Fr. Cod.]. See LARD.—**P. lentulaire** [Alibert]. See LENTIGO.—**P. melanée**. See MELASMA *maculosum*.

PANNEAU (Fr.), n. Pa²n-no. See VALVE (2d def.).

PANNEROTOMY, n. Pa²n-ne²k-ro²t'ō²m-i². Lat., *pannecrotomia* (from *πάς*, all, *nekros*, a dead body, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *pannecrotomie*. Ger., *Pannekrotomie*. The dissection of all dead bodies, recommended by Kraus as the surest means of preventing burial of the living. [L. 50 (a. 49).]

PANNEURITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²n(pa²n)-nu²r-i²(e)(i²ti²s). Gen., *-itidos (-idis)*. From *πάς*, all, and *νέυρον*, a nerve. A general inflammation of the peripheral nerves. [a. 34].—**P. endemica**. Beriberi. [a. 34.]

PANNICLE, n. Pa²n-i²-kl. Lat., *pannicula*, *panniculus* (dim. of *pannus*, a cloth). Fr., *pannicule*. A layer, tissue, or membrane. [L. 41, 50 (a. 14).]—**Fleshy p.**, **Humeral p.** See PANICULUS *carnosus*.

PANNICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa²n(pa²n)-i²kl(u²l)(u²l)-u²s(u²a²). Dim. of *pannus*, a cloth. 1. See PANNICLE. 2. See FLAP. 3. A valve of the heart. [L. 349.] 4. See P. *carosus*. 5. See PANNUS (3d and 3d def's.).—**P. adiposus**. Ger., *Fetthaut*. The subcutaneous layer of connective tissue. It contains large quantities of fat in its meshes. [L. 339.]—**P. carnosus**. A subcutaneous layer of muscular fibres by means of which the skin is moved, covering the sides of the thorax and abdomen of most of the lower mammals. In many instances a condensed portion is inserted into the humerus or blends with the insertion of the latissimus dorsi. [L. 13.]—**P. cordis**. See PERICARDIUM.—**P. subtilis**. See PIA.—**P. transversus**. See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

PANNODIC, adj. Pa²n-o²d'ī²k. See PANTRODIC.

PANNOSE, adj. Pa'n'os. Lat., *pannosus*. Ger., *faserlappig*. Having the appearance or texture of felt. [B, 206 (a, 35).]

PANNUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa'n(p'a'n)'nu's(nu's). Gr., πῆψος. Fr., *p. panne*. Lit., a cloth or garment. 1. See FANON (2d def.). 2. See LEUCOMA (4th def.). 3. Keratitis pannosa with the formation of a neoplastic layer of cells beneath the epithelium, and also perhaps in the layers beneath. It is usually caused by the mechanical irritation of conjunctival granulations. [F.] 4. See CHLOASMA.—**HERPETIC P.** Lat., *p. herpeticus*. P. due to continued herpetic eruption of the lids. [Stellwag (a, 29).]—**P. caratus**. Fr., *panne caratée*. A term under which Alibert includes carate and mal de pinto. [G, 7.]—**P. carnosus**, **P. crassus**. Fr., *p. charnu*. P. in which the cornea is extremely vascular and opaque and assumes a red fleshy appearance. [F.]—**P. hepaticus**. Fr., *panne hépatique*.—**P. lenticularis**. Fr., *panne lenticulaire*. See LENTIGO.—**P. leprosus**. P. caused by leprosy of the conjunctiva of the eyelids. [A, 319 (a, 29).]—**P. lymphaticus**. See *P. phlyctenulosus*.—**P. melanaleus**. See *MACULE NIGRE* and *MELASMA maculosum*.—**P. oculi**. See P. (2d and 3d def's).—**P. phlyctenulosus. Fr., *p. phlycténulaire*. Cloudiness and vascularity of the cornea induced by a phlyctenular inflammation. [F.]—**P. rebellus**. P. with occasional inflammatory exacerbations. [A, vol. xv, p. 155 (a, 29).]—**P. sarcomatosus**. See *P. crassus*.—**P. siccus**. Fr., *p. sec*. In which the tendinous covering of the cornea becomes peculiarly dry with a silky gloss. [Stellwag (a, 29).]—**P. scrophulosus**. See *P. phlyctenulosus*.—**P. tenuis**. P. in which the blood-vessels are few and scattered and the cloudiness of the cornea is slight. [F.]—**P. trachomatous**. P. caused by trachoma. [F.]—**P. vasculosus**. Fr., *p. vasculaire*. See *P. crassus*.—**P. vesicatorius**. See SPARADRAP vesicans.**

PANOCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa'n(p'a'n)'ok(o'ch)'i'2-a'. See VENEREAL BUBO.

PANOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa'n(p'a'n)'o(o's)-fob(f'o'b)'i'2-a'. From *pās*, all, and *phōbos*, fear. Fr., *panophobie*. 1. See DÉLIRIE *panophobique des aliénés gémistes*. 2. Rabies canina. [E.]

PANOPHTHALMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa'n(p'a'n)'of-tha'2-(tha'3)-mit'ne'ti's. Gen., *-it'idōs (-it'id)*. From *pās*, all, and *ophthalmos*, the eye. Ger., *P.* Inflammation of all the tissues of the eyeball. [a, 29, 34].—**P. purulenta**. See ABSCESSUS oculi.

PANOSTEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa'n(p'a'n)'o'st-e'ti'e(-e)'ti's. Gen., *-it'idōs (-it'id)*. From *pās*, all, and *ostēon*, a bone. Of Waldeyer, inflammation involving all the tissues of a bone. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

PANOTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa'n(p'a'n)'ot-i'e(-e)'ti's. Gen., *-it'idōs (-it'id)*. From *pās*, all, and *ōs*, the ear. Otitis in which the middle ear and the labyrinth are affected either simultaneously or in rapid succession. It occurs chiefly in children, either as an idiopathic affection or in the course of scarlatinal diphtheria. [F, 3.]—**P. diphtheritica**. P. in which total deafness sets in after or in the course of scarlatinal diphtheritis, being caused by a coincident small-cell infiltration of the membranous labyrinth. [F, 32.]

PANPHARMACON (Lat.), n. n. Pa'n(p'a'n)'fa'rm'a'k(a'k)-o'n. From *pās*, all, and *phármakon*, a drug. A panacea. [L, 56 (a, 43).]

PANPHLEGMON (Lat.), n. n. Pa'n(p'a'n)'fle'g'mo'n. From *pās*, all, and *phlegmōnē*, fiery heat. See GANGRÈNE *galopante*.

PANPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa'n(p'a'n)'fob(f'o'b)'i'2-a'. See PANOPHOBIA.

PANPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa'n(p'a'n)'ple(-pla)'ji'2(a'2). From *pās*, all, and *πληγή*, a blow. General paralytic.

PANSE (Fr.), n. Pa'n'se. See ROMEN.

PANSEMENT (Fr.), n. Pa'n'se'ma'n'se. See DRESSING.—**P. à découvert**. See *P. ouvert*.—**P. à demeure**. See *Permanent dressing*.—**P. antiseptique**. See *Antiseptic dressing* and *Lister's dressing*.—**P. ouvert**. A dressing that keeps the wound exposed to the air. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

PANSEN (Ger.), n. Pa'n'sen. See ROMEN.

PANSERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa'n(p'a'n)'sper'm(spe'r'm)'i'2-a'. From *pās*, all, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *panspermie*. Ger., *Panspermie*. 1. A mass of morbid matter in the body. 2. The theory of the omnipresence of disease germs. 3. In pharmacy, a mixture of different seeds. [L, 30, 41, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

PANSPERMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa'n(p'a'n)'sper'm(spe'r'm)'i'2-u'm(at'm). Fr., *panspermie*. Ger., *allgemeiner Grundstoff*. The hypothetical elementary principle of matter. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PANSPHYGMOGRAPH, n. Pa'n'sfi'g'mo'gra'f. From *pās*, all, *σπύγμός*, the pulse, and *γράφω*, to write. A notation of the cardiograph, devised by Brondgerst, which also registers the pulse-curves. [K, 19.]

PANSY, n. Pa'n'z'i'2. See *VIOLA tricolor*.

PANTADENODES (Lat.), adj. Pa'n'ta(p'a'n't)-ad(a'd)-e'n'-od'-e'z-as. From *pās*, all, *ἀδών*, a gland, and *ένος*, resemblance. Composed entirely of glandular tissue; as a n., the pancreas. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PANTAGOGUS (Lat.), adj. Pa'n'ta(p'a'n't)-a'g(a'g)-og'u's(u's). From *pās*, all, and *ἀγώγος*, a leading. Fr., *panagogue*. Driving off everything noxious or morbid (said of medicines). [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PANTAMORPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa'n'ta(p'a'n't)-a'mo'r'f'i'2-a'. From *pās*, all, and *μορφή*, form. Fr., *panamorphie*. General deformity. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

PANTACYCLOBLEPHARON (Lat.), n. n. Pa'n'ta(p'a'n't)-a'n(a'n)-si'2(ku'i')-o(o's)-ble'2(a'2)(a'r)-o'n. From *pās*, all, *κύκλος*, a circle, and *βλεφαρον*, the eyelid. Fr., *pancycloblepharon*. See EXTANTCYCLOBLEPHARON.

PANTANENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa'n'ta(p'a'n't)-a'n(a'n)-e'n'e'n'se(-f)(ke'f)-al(a'l)'i'2-a'. From *pās*, all, *πρὶν*, and *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *pantanencephalie*. In a foetal monstrosity, entire absence of the brain. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

PANTATROPHY, n. Pa'n'ta'2't-ro'fi'2. Lat., *panatrophia* (from *pās*, all, and *τροφή*, atrophy). Entire want of nutrition. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

PANTHODIC [M. Hall], adj. Pa'nth-o'd'i'k. Lat., *panthodius* (from *pās*, all, and *ὁδός*, a way). Of nervous impulses, radiating from one point to all parts of the body. [K, 3.]

PANTICES (Lat.), n. m. pl. of *pantex*. Pa'n't(p'a'n't)'i'2-sez-(kas). Gen., *pan'ticum*. The intestines. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

PANTICOSA (Sp.), n. Pa'n-te-ko'sa'. A place in Spain where there are hot sulphurous springs. [L, 49, 57, 87 (a, 14, 50).]

PANTING, n. Pa'n't'i'2-n. See ANHEALING.

PANTEOPERITITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa'n'ta(p'a'n't)-e'2(o'2-e'2)-o(o's)-pe'r-i'ti'tos'i's. Gen., *-tos'eos (-is)*. From *πρωϊος*, of all kinds, and *περιττωσις*, a superfluity. Fr., *pancoopéritose*. General hypertrophy. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PANTOGAMY, n. Pa'n't-o'g'a'm-i'2. Lat., *pantogamia* (from *pās*, all, and *γάμος*, marriage). Fr., *pantogamie*. Ger., *Allehe*. Indiscriminate sexual intercourse. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PANTOANGLIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa'n't(p'a'n't)-o(o's)-ga'n'2-(ga'n'2)-gli'i'te(-e)'ti's. Gen., *-it'idōs (-it'id)*. From *pās*, all, and *γάγλιον*, a tumor. See HODOCANGLIITIS.

PANTOPHAGOUS, adj. Pa'n't-o'f'a'g-u's. Lat., *pantophagus* (from *pās*, all, and *φάγω*, to eat). Fr., *pan-tophage*. Ger., *allesfressend*. Omnivorous. [L, 41, 50, 56 (a, 43).]

PANTOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa'n't(p'a'n't)-o(o's)-fob(f'o'b)'i'2-a'. Ger., *Pantophobie*. See PANOPHOBIA.

PANTOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa'n't(p'a'n't)-o'f-tha'2-(tha'3)'mi'2-a'. See PANOPHTHALMITIS.

PANTOPLETHORA (Lat.), n. f. Pa'n't(p'a'n't)-o(o's)-ple'th-(ple'th)-o'ra'2. From *pās*, all, and *πλεθώρα*, a swelling. Fr., *pan-topléthore*. General hyperemia or plethora. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PANTOOZOTIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa'n't(p'a'n't)-o(o's)-zo-o'shi'2(ti'2)-a'. From *pās*, all, and *ζώον*, an animal. See ERIZOOTIC.

PANULATUS (Lat.), adj. Pa'n(p'a'n)-u'2(u'4)-al(a'st)'u's(u's). From *panus* (q. v.), Fr., *panulé*. Like a weaver's shuttle. See FURCULUS p.

PANUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa'n(p'a'n)'u's(u's). Gr., πῆψος, πῶνος. Lit., the thread wound round the bobbin (in a shuttle); a swelling, a tumor, a furuncle.—**P. inguinalis**. See BURO.

PANYGROUS, adj. Pa'n'ig'r'u's. Gr., πάνυγρος. Lat., *panygryrus*. Fr., *panygre*. Entirely full. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PANZER (Ger.), n. Pa'n't's'e'r. See CURRANS and LORICA.

PANZOOTIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa'n(p'a'n)-zo-o'shi'2(ti'2)-a'. From *pās*, all, and *ζώον*, an animal. See ERIZOOTIC.

PAP, n. Pa'p. 1. A soft food for infants. 2. The nipple. [L, 56.]

PAPALU, n. Of Rheede, a Malabar tree. The fruits are chewed with betel, and the bark is used for biliousness. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

PAPAVER (Lat.), n. n. Pap(p'a'p)-a'a'2(vu'i'2)(we'r). Gen., *av'eris*. Fr., *pavot*. Ger., *Mohn*. 1. The poppy. 2. Agnus dei. The *Papaver* of Adanson are names of plants some of the genera of which are now referred to the *Papaveraceae* and some to other orders. The *Papaveraceae* (Fr., *papavéracées*; Ger., *Papaveraceen*) are the poppyworts, an order of polyetalous, dicotyledonous herbs, rarely shrubs, with a milky or colored, often narcotic juice, distinguished especially by the presence of abundant fleshy and oily albumen, that constitutes the only absolute difference, according to Baillon, between their reproductive organs and those of cruciferous plants. Bentham and Hooker place them in the cohort *parietales*, and divide them into the *Papavereae* (see below) and *Fumariaceae* (made a distinct order by some botanists). The *Papavereae* (Fr., *papavérées*) are: Of Sprengel and others, the *Papavereae* (including the *Fumariaceae*); of Prantl and Kündig, a tribe of the *Papaveroideae* (see below); of Bentham and Hooker, a sub-order of the *Papaveroideae* agreeing nearly with the *Papaveroideae* of Prantl and Kündig. The *Papavereineae* are: Of Spach, the *Papavereae* of Prantl and Kündig; of Brongniart, the *Papavereae* (including the *Fumariaceae*). The *Papaveroideae* of Prantl and Kündig are a suborder of the *Papavaceae*, comprising the *Papavereae* (see above), *Chelidoniaceae*, and *Eschscholtziaceae*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. of 1870, Netherl. Ph., and Rom. Ph., poppy capsules. [B, 1, 5, 19, 34, 42, 104, 121, 180, 245, 287 (a, 33).]—*Acetum papaveris erratici*. A preparation made by infusing 9 parts of red poppy flowers in 50 of red vinegar and expressing. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Adeps papaveris, hyoscyamo, et belladonna medicatus*. See *POMATUM populeum*.—*Aquafiorum papaveris*. See *Aqua papaveris erratici*.—*Aqua papaveris albi* (Tur. Ph., 1838). Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) de pavot*. A preparation made by distilling 2 parts of a mixture of 4 of water and 1 of white poppy flowers. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Aqua papaveris erratici*. Fr., *eau de coquelicot*. A preparation made by distilling 2 parts of a mixture of 2 of red poppy flowers and the proper amount of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Capita (seu capsulae) papaveris (somniaferi)*. Fr., *capsules des pavots*. Poppy capsules. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]—*Confectio ex capitibus papaveris*. See *DIACONION*.—*Conserva fiorum papaveris erratici*. See *Conserva rugosa*.—*Decoctum papaveris albi* (albi, e capsulis (Belg. Ph.)). Fr., *tiame de pavot, décoction de têtes de pavot*. Ger., *Mohnkapseln-absud*. A preparation made by boiling 2 oz. of unripe poppy capsules with 80 of water for ten minutes, straining, and pouring over the residue water enough to make 20 fl. oz. of decoction [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of the capsules for an hour with water enough to make 20 parts of decoction after boiling fifteen minutes and straining [Belg. Ph.]; or by boiling 14 parts of poppy heads in 398 of water for a quarter of an hour, and straining. [B, 95, 119 (a, 35).]—*Elixir papaveris*. A preparation made by macerating 13 parts each of opium and saffron with 600 of Spanish wine and

Deng, pasto. 1. Annual (or peony) poppy, balewort, carnation, Joan silverlin: an annual, 2 to 4 feet high, usually quite glabrous, indigenous probably to southern Europe and western Asia: the *μικρον ἄργυρα* of Dioscorides. It is now extensively cultivated in Persia, Egypt, Turkey, etc., for the opium obtained by scarifying the unripe but fully grown capsules, and in Europe for the seed, which yields oil of poppy (*q. v.*). The dried, nearly ripe capsules, chiefly of *P. officinale* (*q. v.*), constitute the poppy capsules, the *papaveris capsulae* of the Br. Ph., which contain in a mild form the properties of opium, and are employed in decoction as an emollient and anodyne application, and, in extract, syrup, or emulsion, are given internally as a calnative. The following varieties need mention: (1) *P. somniferum album*, or white poppy (see *P. officinale*); (2) *P. somniferum glabrum*, with a subglobular capsule, cultivated chiefly in Asia Minor and Egypt; (3) *P. somniferum*



PAPAYER SOMNIFERUM. [A, 327.]

nigrum (see *P. nigrum*); (4) *P. somniferum setigerum* (*P. setigerum*), a wild form found in the Peloponnesus, Cyprus, etc., having the leaves, petioles, and seeds covered with scattered bristles. [B. 5, 18, 19, 34, 42, 121, 123, 173, 180, 182, 274 (a, 35), 2. Of the Austr. Fr., 2004 capsules. [B. 90, 95, 38].] *P. spinosum*. See *ARGEMONE mexicana*. *P. spurium*. See *LYCHNIS viscaria*.—**Semen papaveris** (Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.) (albi). The seed of *P. officinale*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Succus capsularum papaveris somniferi**, **Succus papaveris**. Opium. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Syrupus capitum papaveris** [Gr. Ph.], **Syrupus cum extracto papaveris albi capitum** [Fr. Cod.], **Syrupus de capitibus papaveris**, **Syrupus fructus papaveris** (Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.), **Syrupus papaveris** [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (albi). Fr., *sirup de pavot blanc*, *sirup diacode*. Ger., *Beruhigungssaft, Diacodiensyrup, weisser Mohnsamen syrup*. Syn.: **syrupus diacodii** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.], **diacodium liquidum**. A preparation made by mac. 3 fl. oz. of boiling water on 36 of poppy capsules. No. 90 powder without the seeds, macerating for 48 hours, treating in a percolator with more boiling water until the poppy is exhausted or 320 fl. oz. are obtained, evaporating to 60, adding, when cooled, 16 of alcohol, filtering at the end of 12 hours, distilling off the alcohol, evaporating to 40 fl. oz., and adding 64 oz. of sugar [Br. Ph.]. The Ger. preparation is made with 10 parts of poppy capsules chopped fine and without the seeds, 5 of alcohol, 50 of water, and 65 of sugar; the Gr. preparation, with 3 parts of the capsules, 15 of boiling water, and twice as much sugar as the colature obtained; the Russ. preparation, with 3 parts of the capsules, 2 of alcohol, 18 of water, and 22 of sugar; and the Netherl. preparation, with 1 part of the capsules macerated with water enough to produce 3 parts of clarified, and evaporate the colature about two thirds of the water, and then add 2 parts of alcohol. Various other pharmacopœias had similar preparations. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus papaveris erratice** (see *rheodis*). See *Syrupus rheodis*.—**Tinctura florum papaveris**. Fr., *teinture de fleurs de pavot*. A preparation made by digesting 15 parts of poppy flowers with 4 of sulphuric acid and 120 of poppy water and filtering. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

PAPAVERACEOUS, adj. Pa²-pa²v-e²r-a'shu³s. From *papa-ver*, the poppy. Fr., *papavéracé*. Ger., *mohnähnlich*. Poppylike; resembling the genus *Papaver*; of the *Papaveraceæ*.
[a, 35.]

PAPAVERALDINE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{p-a}^2\text{v-e}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{ld'en}$. A substance, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_6$, obtained by oxidizing papaverine, occurring as a yellowish, crystalline powder. [B. 270 (a, 38); G. Goldschmidt, "Jour. of the Chem. Soc.," 1886, p. 478; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1886, p. 354.]

PAPAVÉRATE (Fr.), n. Pa².pa³-va-rast. See MECONATE.
PAPAVERCULUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa²p(pa³p)-a²(a³)-vu⁵rk-(we²rk)/u²l(u⁴l)-u³m(u⁴m). Opium. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PAPAVERIC ACID, n. $\text{Pa}^3\text{p}^2\text{v}^2\text{e}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide erratique*. Ger., *Opiumsäure*. An acid, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_7$, obtained from *Papaver rhæas*, occurring as microscopic crystals soluble with difficulty in cold water, ether, or absolute alcohol, soluble in very dilute alcohol, and melting at 238°C . [B, 270 (a, 38).]

PAPAVERINE, n. $\text{Pa}^{\text{a}}\text{p}^{\text{a}}\text{v}^{\text{e}}\text{r}^{\text{e}}\text{en}$. Fr., *papavérine*. Ger., *Papaverin*. An alkaloid, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_4$, found in opium, occurring as colorless prisms. It acts as a narcotic, soporific, and cardiac sedative, and produces muscular relaxation and subsequent convulsions. [B. 2; B. 5, 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii, p. 261; xxvi, p. 277 (a, 50).]

PAPAVEROIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Pa}^2\text{p}(\text{pa}^3\text{p})\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^3)\text{-ve}^2\text{r-}$
 $(\text{we}^2\text{r})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{d}(\text{ed})'\text{e}^2\text{-e}(\text{a}^3\text{-e}^2)$. See under **PAPAYER**.

PAPAVEROLINE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{p-a}^2\text{v}'\text{e}^2\text{r-o}^2\text{l-en}$. A crystalline substance. $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}_4$. [B. 270 (a. 38).]

PAPAW, n. Pa²p-a⁴'. See **CARICA** *papaya*.

PAPAYA (Lat.), n. f. *Pa*³-*pa*³-*ya*³. Fr., *papayer* (1st def.). 1. A section of the genus *Carica*. The *Papayaceae* of Blume (the *Papaye* of Agardh, the *Papayaceae* of Reichenbach) are the papayas, an order of the calycifloras, dicotyledons named by Bentham and Hooker a tribe of the *Possiflorae*. [a. 35.] 2. The *Carica* papaya. [B. 5, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a. 35).]

PAPAYAL, adj. *Pa*³-*pa*³-*ya*³. Lat., *papayalis*. Belonging to the *Papayales*, which are Lindley's p. alliance (Lat., *nizus papayalis*), an alliance of diclinous exogens. [B. 170 (a. 35).]

PAPEL (Ger.), n. *Pa*³-*pe*³. See **PAPULE**.

PAPER, n. *Pa*³-*u*³. Gr., *papyrus*. Lat., *papyrus* (1st def.), *charta* (2d def.). Fr., *papier*. Ger., *Papier*. It., *carta*. Sp., *papel*. 1. A well-known substance made in flexible sheets from various vegetable fibres. [a. 48.] 2. See **CHARTA** (2d def.) and its sub-headings. —**Antirheumatic p.** See **CHARTA piceata** and **CHARTA resinosa** (1st def.). —**Asthma p.** See **CHARTA antasthmatica** and **CHARTA potassii nitratis**. —**Bibulous p.** Unsized p., p. capable of absorbing moisture (e. g., filtering p.). [a. 35.] —**Blistering p.** See **CHARTA CANTHARIDIS**. —**Congo p.** Soaked in a solution of 1 part of Congo red in 7,500 parts of alcohol and 2,500 of distilled water; used as a delicate test for acids. ["Med. News," Mar. 31, 1888, p. 384 (a. 50).] —**Filtering p.** Filter p. Fr., *papier à filtrer*. Ger., *Filterpapier*. A homogeneous unsized p. consisting mainly of cellulose. [a. 319 (a. 21).] —**Fireproof p.** A p. manufactured from 10 parts of asbestos fibre, 80 of asbestos, 2 of alum, and 1 part of borax ground together to a very fine powder. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 121 (a. 50); a. 48.] —**Gout p.** See **CHARTA piceata** and **CHARTA resinosa**. —**Iodogenous p.** A preparation applied to the skin as a revulsive, made up of three superposed sheets of p. separated by gutta percha. The outside sheets consist of blotting p. impregnated respectively with solutions of potassium iodide and potassium iodate and tartaric acid; the middle sheet is thin and uncolored. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 20, 1889, p. 449 (a. 50).] —**Lens p.** Very soft bibulous p. used for cleaning lenses. [J. 200.] —**Oiled p.** A cheap substitute for oiled silk, prepared by saturating thin, strong p. with linseed-oil mixed with a little wax and oil of turpentine, or boiled with from 1 to 2 oz. each of litharge, lead acetate, zinc sulphate, and burnt amber. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," viii, p. 83; x, p. 87 (a. 50).] —**Ozonometric p.** Fr., *papier ozonométrique* (ou amylo-iodé). A p. used for detecting the presence of ozone, especially a p. saturated with a mixture of potassium iodide and starch mucilage. Ozone decomposes the potassium iodide, setting free iodine, which turns the starch blue. [B. 8 (a. 38).] —**Parchment-p.** Fr., *papier parchemin*, *fulminose*. Ger., *Pergamentpapier*. Vegetable parchment; a tough p. resembling parchment, made by dipping unsized p. into a mixture of 1 part of acid and 2 parts of sulphuric acid, washing with water, and treating with a dilute aqueous solution of ammonia. [B. 4.] —**Rice p.** Fr., *papier de riz*. The delicate white pith of *Aralia papyrifera* cut into very thin sheets, supposed erroneously to be made from rice. [B. 121 (a. 35).] —**Scyptic p.** P. saturated with a decoction of 1 lb. each of benzoil and alum in 4 gallons of water, dried, painted with a (neutral) solution of iron chloride, and dried. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, p. 168 (a. 50).] —**Test p.** Lat., *charta exploratoria*. Fr., *papier réactif*. Ger., *Proberpapier*. Bibulous p. containing some coloring matter which serves as a test for special chemical reactions (e. g., litmus p. and turmeric p.). —**Varnished p.** See **CHARTA vernicea**. —**Wax p.** See **CHARTA cerata**.

PAPIER (Fr., Ger.), n. *Pa*³-*pe*³-*a*, *pa*³-*pe*³. See **PAPER**. —**P. amylo-iodé** (Fr.). See **Ozonometric papier**. —**P. arsénical** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *charta arsenicalis*, *charta ad cigarettes arsenicales*. Syn.: *cigarettes arsenicales* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation consisting of filtered paper saturated with a solution of 1 part of sodium arsenate in 20 parts of water. Each paper contains 5 centigrammes (1 grain) of sodium arsenate. [B.] —**P. au gauron**. Paper dipped in a fluid obtained by dissolving in 10 parts of alcohol 3 parts of extractum mezerei setherium, 48 of white wax, 18 of spermaceti, 24 of olive-oil, and 6 of larch-turpentine, and heating till the alcohol is evaporated. [L. 87 (a. 50).] —**P. dit chimique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *charta chimica* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by first rendering a sheet of muslin paper water-proof by sponging with a mixture of oil of turpentine and linseed-oil with powdered red oxide of iron, white lead, and garlic, which have been heated and mixed together, and then, after drying for a fortnight, covering with a mixture made by boiling together 100 parts of olive-oil and 50 of red oxide of lead, and adding 3 parts of yellow wax. [B.] —**P. épistastique** [Fr. Cod.]. See **CHARTA CANTHARIDIS**. —**P. soudronné** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Syn.: *emplâtre de papier sodique*. Paper spread with a mixture of 3 parts of colophony, 2 of purified tar, and 1 part of yellow wax, melted together. [B.] Cf. **CHARTA piceata** and **CHARTA resinosa**. —**P. Joseph**. See **Filtering paper**. —**P. moutarde** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See **MUSTARD leaves**. —**P. nitré** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See **CHARTA potassii nitratis**. —**P. sinapisé** (Fr.). See **CHARTA SINAPIS**. —**P. sparadrapique**. See **CHARTA CANTHARIDIS**. —**P. v.** See **CHARTA CANTHARIDIS**. —**P. emplâtre**. See **CHARTA conglutinata** and **CHARTA emplastica**.

PAPILIONACEOUS, adj. *Pa*³-*pi*³-*li*³-*o*-*na*-*shu*³. Lat., *papilionaceus* (from *papilio*, a butterfly). Fr., *papilionacé*. Ger., *schemmetterlingsartig*. Butterfly-like; of a flower, having a p. corolla; of plants, belonging to the *Papilionaceae* (Fr., *papilionacées*; Ger., *Papilionaceen*, *Schemmetterlingsblüthige*), which are the bean family of Eichler, an order (of the *Caryophyllales*, a suborder) of the *Leguminosae*. [B. 19, 42, 123, 170, 291 (a. 35).]

PAPILLA (Lat.), n. f. *Pa*³-*pi*³-*la*. Dim. of *papula*, a pimple. Fr., *papille*. Ger., *Papille*. 1. Of old writers, the nipple. 2. Any minute soft or fleshy prominent or papiliform projection. [J.] 3. See **Optic disc**. —**Cateiform papillae**. Circumvallate papillae. Ger., *unwallte (oder wallförmige) Papillen*. Papillae of the tongue, situated near the base on the dorsal surface. In man they are from seven to twelve in number, and are arranged like a V

with its point toward the throat. These papillae have the form of an inverted truncated cone, and are surrounded by a depression in the mucous membrane outside of which it forms a slight annular elevation. The papillae bear secondary papillae, invisible from the free surface, on account of the thick stratified epithelium covering the papillae. Imbedded in the epithelium at the sides of the papillae are numerous taste-buds. The body of the p. contains, besides the areolar tissue of the corium of the tongue, numerous blood-vessels, lymph-vessels, and nerves. [J. 30, 35.] —**Clavate papillae**. See **Fungiform papillae**. —**Compound p.** Fr., *papille composée*. A p. that bears several minute secondary papillae, each having the form of a simple p. [J. 24, 33.] —**Conical papillae** of the tongue. Numerous small papillae, both gustatory and tactile, scattered over the whole anterior part of the dorsum of the tongue and arranged near its base in lines parallel to the circumvallate papillae, but in front running transversely across the tongue. They bear the filiform papillae and have a dense network of capillaries in their interior and numerous nerve-fibres, which terminate in end-bulbs. [C.] —**Conoid papillae**. See **Filiform papillae**. —**Circumvallate papillae**. See **Circumvallate papillae**. —**Circumvallate papillae**. See **Papillae cutis**. —**Dental p.** Dentin p. See **Tooth p.** —**Dorsal papillae**. See **CERATA** (2d def.). —**Filiform papillae** (of the tongue). Ger., *Jadenförmige Papillen*. 1. Minute, conical or cylindrical, simple or compound eminences on the dorsum of the tongue, very numerous except near its base. Taste-buds are not found in them, but their denser covering of horny epithelium suggests a mechanical use. [a. 28.] 2. Minute, conical, simple papillae. —**Fungiform papillae**. Fr., *papilles fungiformes*. Ger., *keulenförmige Papillen*, *schwammartige Wärschen*. Numerous small, rounded, deep-red eminences, with narrow bases, situated on the middle and anterior parts of the dorsum and especially along the sides of the tongue. They have numerous secondary papillae. Their general structure is like that of the circumvallate papillae, into which they gradually pass. [J. 24, 33.] —**Gustatory papillae**. [C.] 2. See **Fungiform papillae**. 1. See **Circumvallate papillae**. 2. See **Fungiform papillae**. —**Gustatory papillae**. Lat., *papillae gustativae*. Fr., *papilles gustatives*. Ger., *Geschmackspapillen*, *Geschmackskörner*, *Geschmackswärschen*. Taste-papillae; either (1) all the papillae of the tongue or (2) the circumvallate and fungiform papillae (i. e., those supplied with taste-buds). [J. 21, 24, 33.] —**Hairy p.** Lat., *papilla pilosa*, *hirsuta*, *capitata*. Fr., *papille (ou germe) du poil*. Ger., *Haarpapille*, *Härkeim*. Syn.: *hair germ*. A conical process of the corium projecting upward into a corresponding depression in the end of the hair bulb. It is richly supplied with vessels and nerves, and nourishes the hair. [J. 24, 30, 35; L. 13 (a. 17).] —**Hemispherical papillae**. Very numerous minute papillae situated between the fungiform and circumvallate papillae. [J. 24, 33.] —**Lips papillae**. See **Lippenpapillen**. The papillae cutis of the lips. [J. 2.] In the *Ophiurida*, one of the outer row of mouth papillae. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1853 (a. 39).] —**Lacrymal papillae**. Ger., *Tränenwarzen*. The little elevations in the edge of the lid occupied by the lacrymal puncta. [F.] —**Lenticular papillae**. See **Papillae foliatae**. —**Lingual papillae**. See **Papillae of the tongue**. —**Nerve papillae**. Lat., *papillae nervae* (seu *nervosae*, seu *tactiles*). Fr., *papilles nerveuses* (ou *de corpuscules du tact*). Ger., *Nervenzapfen*, *Nervenzwärschen*. Papillae of the skin containing tactile corpuscles, nervous plexuses, or the terminal nerve-bulbs of Krause, and sometimes blood-vessels. Capillaries are not usually present. These papillae are projections of the dense ectal layer of the corium. They are often branched at the top, forming the so-called capitate papillae. [G.] 3, 24, 30, 35.] Cf. **Tactile corpuscles** and **Schneider's papillae**. —**Optic papillae**. See **Optic disc**. —**Papillae arcuatae**. See **Filiform papillae**. —**Papillae calciformes**. See **Papillae capitatae** (seu *capitatae*, seu *circumvallatae*). See **Circumvallate papillae**. —**Papillae clavatae**. See **Fungiform papillae**. —**Papillae conicae** (seu *conoides*). See **Filiform papillae**. —**Papillae corii**. See **Papillae cutis**. —**Papillae cutis**. Fr., *papilles de la peau*. Conical prolongations of the corium with rounded or blunt tips, sometimes extending into two or more lobes. They are called compound papillae. They sometimes extend into the epidermis. They consist of a framework of fine fibrillated connective and elastic tissue containing nerves (see *Nerve papillae*) or vascular and lymphatic plexuses. Other nerves traverse the papillae to enter the epidermis. [C.] 3; [G.] —**P. duodenalis**. **P. duodeni**. The slight eminence in the duodenum indicating the opening of the ductus duodenocholecus communis. [L. 332.] —**Papillae foliatae** (seu *interoculares*). Ger., *Geschmackleiten*. The oval laminated structures, consisting of several transverse ridges with intervening furrows, situated at the sides of the tongue near its base. Taste-buds are very numerous in these papillae in man, and especially in the rabbit, where they are called the lateral taste-organ. [J. 30, 24, 35.] —**Papillae lenticulares**. See **Papillae foliatae**. —**Papillae linguae**. See **Papillae of the tongue**. —**Papillae linguae majores**. See **Circumvallate papillae**. —**Papillae linguae mediae**. See **Fungiform papillae**. —**Papillae linguae obtusae**. See **Circumvallate papillae**. —**Papillae linguales**. See **Papillae of the tongue**. —**Papillae magnae**. See **Circumvallate papillae**. —**P. mammae**. See **NIPPLE**. —**Papillae maxime**. See **Circumvallate papillae**. —**P. medullaris**. See **CORPUS abicans** (2d def.). —**Papillae minime** (seu *minores*). See **Filiform papillae**. —**Papillae mucosae**. See **Circumvallate papillae**. —**Papillae nervosae**. See **Papillae nervosae**. —**Papillae nervosae**. See **Nerve papillae**. —**Papillae obtusae**. See **Fungiform papillae**. —**Papillae odontoides**. Recurved, filiform papillae, covered with horny epithelium, found on the dorsum of the tongue in many *Carnivora*. In some animals the covering is so dense that the papillae form a horny teeth with which the animal can rasp and tear its food. [J. 38.] —**Papillae mucosae**. Small conical or cylindrical processes of the corium which project toward the general surface of the epithelium, and thus form an elevation on the surface, as in the papillae of the tongue. They contain blood-vessels and nerves, and are covered with epi-

thelium. [C. J.]—**Papillae of the corium.** See *Papillae cutis* and *Papillae of a mucous membrane.*—**Papillae of the chorion.** See *Villi of the chorion.*—**Papillae of the kidney.** See *Papillae renales.*—**P.** of the retina. See *Optic disc.*—**Papillae of the skin.** See *Papillae cutis.*—**Papillae of the tongue.** Ger. *Zungenpapillen.* Small eminences covering the anterior two thirds of the tongue. They include the circumvallate, filiform, fungiform, and conical papillae. [C.]—**P. optica.** See *Optic disc.*—**Papillae palatine.** Small caruncles in the roof of the mouth, posterior to the incisor teeth, in the centres of which are the external apertures of the incisor canals. [L. 33.]—**Papillae petiolate.** See *Circumvallate papillae.*—**P. pili.** See *Hair p.*—**Papillae pyramidales.** See *Circumvallate papillae.*—**Papillae renales** (see *renis*). Fr., *caroncules papillaires, papilles du rein.* Ger., *Nierenwürzchen, Nierenpapillen.* The apices of the pyramids of Malpighi which project into the infundibula of the kidneys. [L. 142.]—**P. salivales buccalis.** See *P. salivales superior.*—**P. salivales inferior.** See *CARUNCULA sublingualis.*—**P. salivales superior.** A p. marking the opening of Stenson's duct into the mouth. [L. 115.]—**P. spiralis.** See *ORGAN of Corti.*—**P. sublingualis.** See *CARUNCULA sublingualis.*—**Papillae tactus.** See *Nerve papillae.*—**Papillae truncatae.** **Papillae vallatae.** See *Circumvallate papillae.*—**Papillae vasculares.** See *Vascular papillae.*—**Papillae villosae.** See *Filiform papillae.*—**Papillae volutae.** See *Circumvallate papillae.*—**Primary p.** A p., either simple or compound, arising directly from the corium. [J. 24.]—**Pyramidal papillae.** See *Filiform papillae.*—**Secondary papillae.** Papillae arising from a primary p. as a primary p. arises from the corium. [J. 24.] See *Compound papillae.*—**Simple p.** An unbranched or undivided p. arising directly from the corium. [J.]—**Stigmatic papillae.** Papillae arising from the stigma of a plant. [A. 35.]—**Tactile papillae.** See *Nerve papillae.*—**Taste papillae.** See *Gustatory papillae.*—**Tooth p.** Fr., *bulbe (ou pulpe) dentaire.* Ger., *Zahnsp.* A process of mucoid connective tissue having the general appearance of the future tooth, which arises from the bottom of the dental groove and extends toward the enamel organ. It is very vascular, and is covered with a layer of approximately columnar cells (odontoblasts) which form the dentin as a kind of shell around the p. In developed teeth the tooth p. is known as the tooth pulp. [J. 30, 32, 35.]—**Vascular papillae.** Ger., *Gefässpapillen.* Papillae of the skin to the tips of which one or more capillary loops extend. The presence of nerves is doubted. [J. 24, 35.]

PAPILLAR, adj. Pa²p¹l²ar. Lat., *papillaris.* Fr., *papillaire.* Ger., p. 1. Papillary, resembling or pertaining to papillae. 2. Papillose. [Gray, B. 1 (A. 35).]

PAPILLARY, adj. Pa²p¹l²ar¹. Lat., *papillaris* (from *papilla*, a papilla). Fr., *papillaire, papilleux.* Ger., *warzig*. 1. Pertaining to or consisting of papillae. 2. Supplied with papillae. [J.]

PAPILLATE, adj. Pa²p¹l²at. Lat., *papillatus.* Fr., *papillé.* See *PAPILLOSE.*

PAPILE (Fr.), n. Pa³-pel-y'. See *PAPILLA.*—**P.** a corpuscule du tact. See *Nerve PAPILLA.*—**P.'s calliciformes.** See *Circumvallate papillae.*—**P. étranglée.** See *Choked disc.*—**P. optique.** See *Optic disc.*

PAPILE (Ger.), n. Pa³-pel'le. See *PAPILLA.*—**Gefässp'n.** See *Vascular.*—**Gefüllsp'n.** See *Nerve PAPILLE.*—**Keulenförmige P'n.** See *Fungiform PAPILLE.*—**Optiscusp', Seh'p'.** See *Optic disc.*

PAPILLEUX (Fr.), adj. Pa³-pel-yu'. See *PAPILLOSE* and *PAPILLARY.*

PAPILIFORM, adj. Pa²p¹l²fo²rm. Lat., *papilliformis* (from *papilla*, a nipple, and *forma*, form). Fr., *papilliforme.* Ger., *warsenformig.* Having the shape or appearance of a papilla. [G.]

PAPILITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²p¹(pa²p¹)l²i(l)e(t)'is. Gen., -it'idis (-idis). Fr., *papillite.* Ger., *P.* Acute inflammation of the optic disc and the immediately surrounding retinal zone, characterized by enormous swelling and minute hemorrhages. [F.]

PAPILLOMA (Lat.), n. Pa²p¹(pa²p¹)l²lom'a³. Gen., -lom'a'tos (-atis). From *papilla*, a teat, Fr., *papillome.* Ger., *Papillom, Papillgeschwulst, Zottengeschwulst.* 1. Any abnormal excrescence having a villous structure. 2. More properly, a tumor of the skin or mucous membrane, either sessile or pedunculated, consisting of hypertrophied or new-formed papillae covered by an envelope of epithelial cells. The epithelium is sometimes spread over the mass of hypertrophied papillae so as to form a smooth tumor, and sometimes it forms a separate envelope to each papilla so as to produce a villous or filiform appearance. [G.] Cf. *P. corneum* and *P. mucosum.*—**Destructive p.** Of Forster, an ulcerative form of p., probably carcinomatous, in which a papillary growth upon the surface extended into and destroyed the subjacent tissues. [G. 73.]—**Inflammatory p. of the skin.** A form of p. attended with inflammation and the formation of intrapapillary abscesses. The papillae are grown together at their summits while the base of the tumor is traversed by suppurating sinuses. It is said to occur upon the face, hands, and feet. [Roser, "Arch. d. Heilkunde," 1866 (G. 34).]—**P. areo-elevatum.** See *Mycosis fungoides.*—**P. corneum, P. durum.** A hard or horny p. (e.g., a corn or wart) attended with a marked development of the corneous layer of the epithelial envelope. [G.] Cf. *P. mucosum.*—**P. epitheliomatousum.** A p. composed of epithelomatous tissue. [a. 34.]—**P. iris.** Of Colmann, a very rare form of papillary growth of the iris, a sort of benign melanoma. ["Klin. Monatschr. f. Aug.," vii. 1.]—**P. molle, P. mucosum.** A p. in which the epithelium covers the enlarged or new-formed papillae in a thin layer, with but little development of the stratum corneum. It may occur in long, single or branched villi or filaments, or as a smooth, rounded or flat, red or bluish excrescence, sometimes inflammatory. It is usually highly vascular, and affects most commonly the mucous membranes. [G.] Cf. *CONDYLOMA acuminatum.*—**P. myxomatodes**

P. A myxomatous p. of the pia. [A. 326 (a. 34).]—**P. neuropathicum.** Fr., *neuro-éoum.* Ger., *Nervenpapille.* Syn.: *nervus unius lateris.* A papillomatous or verrucous growth, usually congenital, occurring on one side of the body along the course of a nerve. [G.] Cf. *VERRUCA congenita.*—**P. pia matris.** A roundish, soft cerebral tumor arising from a papillomatous growth of the pia. [A. 326 (a. 21).]—**Urethral p.** The painful urethral caruncle, carnosity, vegetation, fungosity, or polypus of the older writers, the mucous hypertrophy of A. Guérin, the urethral hemorrhoid of Richet and Dupin and of Hutchinson; a single or multiple, soft, gelatinous or fibro-cellular tumor arising from the urethra. [Troquart, "Jour. de méd. de Bordeaux," Jan. 10, 1886; "Ann. des mal. des org. gén. urin.," Mar., 1886, p. 171 (a. 34).]

PAPILLOMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²p¹(pa²p¹)l²lom-a²(a²t)'os'is. Gen., -os'eos (-is). The formation of papillomata, also the state of being affected with them.—**P. universalis.** Of Lang, a cutaneous disease following severe variola, and characterized by papillomatous or warty growths occurring over almost the entire body, accompanied with excessive pigmentation and eczema. ["Vierteljahrsschr. f. Derm. u. Syph.," 1863, x, 2, p. 377 (G.)]

PAPILLOMATOUS, adj. Pa²p¹l²o²m'a²t-u³s. Pertaining to or resembling a papilloma. [G.]

PAPILLORETINITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²p¹(pa²p¹)l²lo(l'o²)re²t(-rat)-i²n(-ie)'tis. Gen., -it'idis (-idis). Inflammation, usually acute, of the optic disc and retina. [F.] Cf. *NEURORETINITIS.*

PAPILLOSE, adj. Pa²p¹l²os. Lat., *papillosum.* Fr., *papilleux.* Ger., *papillös.* 1. Furnished or covered with papillae. 2. Resembling papillae. [B. 1, 10, 24, 123, 231 (a. 35); a. 48.]

PAPIRACÉ (Fr.), **PAPRACEOUS** (Lat.), adj's. Pa³-pe-ra³-sa, pa²p¹(pa²p¹)l²er(-er)-a(a²)se(k'e²)-u³s(u³s). See *PAPYRACEOUS.*

PAPITA, n. 1. In the East Indies, the *Strychnos Ignatii*. [S. J. Suleman, "Lancet," Apr. 11, 1885, p. 659.] 2. In Chile, the *Oxalis crenata*. [B. 121 (a. 35).]

PAPPEA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²p¹(pa²p¹)pe'a². From *Pappe*, a German botanist. A genus of the *Sapindaceae*. [B. 42 (a. 35).]—**P. capensis.** A South African species. Its fruit, the wild plum of the Dutch colonists, is eaten. The pulp furnishes a vinous beverage and a vinegar, and the edible seeds yield a somewhat purgative oil, used as food and in scald-head and alopecia. [B. 19, 42, 180, 275, 314 (a. 35).]

PAPPEL (Ger.), n. Pa²p¹pe²l. See *POPULUS.*—**Feldp'.** See *MALVA silvestris.*—**Gänsep', Grasp'.** See *MALVA rotundifolia.*—**Grosse P.** The *Althea rosea*; in the pl., *grosse P'n.* the flowers of *Althea rosea*. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**P'blumen.** The flowers of *Althea rosea*. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**P'knöpfe, P'knospen.** See *POPLAR buds.*—**Sammtp'.** See *ABUTILON.*

PAPPIEROUS, adj. Pa²p¹pe²er-u³s. Lat., *pappiferus* (from *pappus*, a pappus, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *pappifère.* See *PAPPOSE.*

PAPPIFORM, adj. Pa²p¹fo²rm. Lat., *pappiformis* (from *pappus*, a pappus, and *forma*, form). Fr., *pappiforme.* Ger., *frucht-kronenartig.* Resembling a pappus. [B. 1, 19, 123 (a. 35).]

PAPPOSE-ROOT, n. Pa²p¹us'ru²t'. The *Caulyophyllum thalictroides* or its root. [B. 5, 19, 275 (a. 35).]

PAPPOSE, adj. Pa²p¹os. Lat., *papposus.* Fr., *agrétté, pappueux.* Ger., *fruchtig.* Bearing a pappus or hairs so disposed as to resemble a pappus. [B. 1, 123 (a. 35).]

PAPPUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa²p¹(pa²p¹)p²us(p'us). Gr., *άνθος.* Fr., *cigarette* (2d and 3d def's). Ger., *P. Federkell* (2d and 3d def's), *Fruchtkrone* (2d and 3d def's), *Fruchtwolle* (2d and 3d def's), *Haarkrone* (2d and 3d def's). 1. The first strand on the chin. [A. 311 (a. 48).] 2. The partially obliterated limb of the calyx of the *Compositae*, especially when crowning the fruit in the form of a tuft or circle of hairs or scales. 3. Any hairy tuft on a fruit. [B. 1, 19, 121, 123, 291 (a. 35).]

PAPULA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²p¹(pa²p¹)u²(u²)l-a³. 1. See *PAPULE.* 2. An old term for a nodule on the ocular conjunctiva. [F.]—**P. agria, P. fera.** See *LICHEN agrius* (1st def.) and *P. madidans.* See *CONDYLOMA latum.*—**P. miliaris.** See *MILIARIA* (1st and 2d def's).—**P. rotunda.** See *LICHEN circumscrip'tus.*—**Papule sudorales.** See *LICHEN tropicus.*—**Papulae syphiliticae.** See *SYPHILODERMA papulosum.*—**P. syphilitica humida.** A syphilitic mucous patch or papule. [G.]

PAPULAR, adj. Pa²p¹u²l-a²r. Lat., *papularis, papulatus* (from *papula*, a papule). Fr., *papuleux, papulé.* Ger., *blättrig, papulös.* 1. Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by papules. 2. Furnished with papules (2d def.). [B. 1, 19, 123 (a. 35).]

PAPULE, n. Pa²p¹u²l. Lat., *papula.* Fr., *pouton* (1st def.). Ger., *Papel, Blatter, Hautbläschen, Knötchen.* 1. A pimple; a small circumscribed elevation of the skin, sometimes military sometimes lenticular in size, not due to a collection of fluid in the epidermis. [G.] Cf. *FURCULE* and *VESICLE.* It constitutes one of the primary lesions of skin diseases. 2. In botany, a papilla or pimple, especially a semi-pellucid pustule containing fluid at the surface of a plant-organ. [B. 19, 123 (a. 35).]—**Moist p.** Lat., *papulamadidans.* See *CONDYLOMA latum.*—**Mucous p.** See *Mucous PATCH* and Cf. *CONDYLOMA latum.*—**P. of syphilis.** The typical manifestations of syphilis upon the skin, consisting of a circumscribed deposit of granulation cells in the superficial vascular layer of the cutis. [G.]—**P. sèche** (Fr.). The indurated p. of primary syphilis. [G.]—**P. sèche à induration annulaire** (Fr.). The indurated p. of primary syphilis in which the induration is more distinct at the periphery. [G. 84.]—**P. sèche à induration centrale** (Fr.). The indurated p. of primary syphilis in which the induration extends uniformly from the centre of the p. to its periphery. [G. 84.]—**P. suintante** (Fr.). See *Mucous PATCH.*—**P.'s végétales** (Fr.). See *CONDYLOMA latum.*

PAPULOSE, adj. Pa²p¹u²os. Lat., *papulosus.* Fr., *papuleux.* Ger., *papulös.* See *PAPULAR.*

PAPULOSE (Fr.), n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-pu}^4\text{-loz}$. The formation of papules, also the state of being affected with them.—**P. filarienne** (Fr.). Of Nielly, a vesiculo-pustular affection of the skin, characterized by the presence of nematodes analogous to the *Filaride* of the *Anguillidae*. [Roehard, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," May 19, 1883, p. 330.]

PAPULOSUS, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-pu}^4\text{-u}^5$. See **PAPULAR**.

PAPYRACEOUS, **PAPYREAN**, adjs. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-shu}^5$, $\text{-i}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-n}$. Lat., *papyraceus* (from *papyrus*, papyrus). Fr., *papyracé*. Ger., *papierartig*. Resembling parchment-paper. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).] Cf. **FERTUS papyraceus**.

PAPYRINE (Fr.), n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-pe}^2\text{-ren}$. Cellulose modified by sulphuric acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

PAPYRUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-u}^5\text{-s}^2\text{-u}^5$. Gr., *πάπυρος*. Fr., *papir*. P. 1. See **CYPERUS** p. 2. A section of the genus *Cyperus*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. antiquorum**. See **CYPERUS** p.

PAQUERETTE (Fr.), n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-re}^2$. The genus *Bellis*, especially the *Bellis perennis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Consève de p. Lat.**, *conserva bellidis*. A preparation made by triturating together 1 part of daisy flowers and 2 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Sirope de p. Lat.**, *syrrupus bellidis*. A preparation made by boiling 9 parts of purified juice of daisies with 1 lb of sugar and straining. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Teinture de p. Lat.**, *tinctura bellidis*. A preparation made by digesting 15 parts of dried daisy flowers in a mixture of 4 of sulphuric acid and 120 of water of daisy flowers, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

PAR (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-r}$. Gen., *par'is*. See **PAIR**.—**P. balnearie** (Meyer). See **Trigeminale NERVE**.—**P. medullæ primum** (Wrisberg). See **Glossopharyngeal NERVE**.—**P. medullæ secundum**. See **Pneumogastric NERVE**.—**P. nervorum**. A pair of nerves, especially of the cranial nerves. [L, 1.—**P. vagum**. See **Pneumogastric NERVE**.—**P. visorium**. See **Optic NERVE**.

PARA-ANÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *para*, beside, and *anæsthesia*, anesthesia. Ger., *Paraanæsthesie*. Anesthesia limited to the lower extremities and lower half of the body. [D, 35.]

PARA-ANALGESIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *para*, beside, and *analgésia*, insensibility. Analgesia circumscribed or distributed over the lower half of the body. [D, 35.]

PARAHANIC ACID, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-h}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-k}$. Fr., *acide paravanique*. Ger., *Paravanäsäure*. A body obtained by the oxidation of uric acid, of the formula $\text{CO}-\text{NH}-\text{CO}=\text{C}_2\text{O}_3\text{N}_2\text{H}_2$. [B, 4; B, 270 (a, 38).]

PARABENZOIC ACID, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-be}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-k}$. Ger., *Parabenzoësäure*. See **BENZOERETIC ACID**.

PARABIN, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-b}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-n}$. More properly written *pararabin*. A carbohydrate, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$, found in carrots and beets, in agar-agar, and in *Gigartina lichenoides*, believed to be identical with gelose. It does not dissolve in water, but swells up to form a jelly. It is devoid of acid properties. [B, 4.]

PARABLAST, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-b}^2\text{-la}^2\text{-st}$. From *para*, beside, and *blastos*, a sprout. Fr., *parablaste*. Ger., *Nebenkeim*, (*weisser*) *Nebendotter*. Of this, a special part of the mesoblastic elements, formed from the lower primitive layer of the blastoderm and giving origin to the vascular and connective structures. [A, 5; Osier, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 3, 1888, p. 393.]

PARABOLANUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-b}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-u}^5\text{-s}^2$. (u's). From *para* and *balos*, venturesome. Of old writers, a physician or nurse who took charge of persons affected with dangerously infectious diseases. [A, 312, 322 (a, 48).]

PARABOLATE, **PARABOLIC**, **PARABOLICAL**, adjs. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-b}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-t}$, $\text{-a}^2\text{-b}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-k}$, $\text{-a}^2\text{-b}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-k}$. Lat., *parabolatus*, *parabolatus* (from *parabola*, a parabola). Fr., *parabolé*, *parabolique*. Ger., *parabolisch*. Shaped like a parabola; of leaves, rounded at both extremities, but contracting near the base and assuming an oblong shape. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

PARABROMALIDE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-b}^2\text{-ro}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-d}$ (id). See **BROMOXALFORM**.

PARABROMANILINE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-b}^2\text{-ro}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-l}$. See under **MONOBROMANILINE**.

PARABROMETHYLBENZENE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-b}^2\text{-ro}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-th}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-l}$. See under **MONOBROMETHYLBENZENE**.

PARABROMNITROBENZENE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-b}^2\text{-ro}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-ro}$. A solid substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Br}(\text{H}.\text{Br}.\text{H}.\text{NO}_2)_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NO}_2\text{Br}$, having the constitution of benzene in which nitril and bromine replace opposite atoms of hydrogen. [B, 4.]

PARABROMPHENOL, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-b}^2\text{-ro}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-l}$. See **MONOBROMPHENOL**.

PARABRONCHUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-b}^2\text{-ro}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-k}$. (*bro-nch-y*) (*u* s m u t m). From *para*, beside, and *brōnchō*, a bronchial tube. A branch of an ectobronchium or entobronchium from the walls of which spring transverse folds into which pulmonary capillaries extend. [L.]

PARABUXINE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-b}^2\text{-u}^5\text{-x}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-n}$. An alkaloid, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}$, found in the bark of *Buxus sempervirens*. It occurs as a purplish-yellow, amorphous mass, freely soluble in water and in alcohol, insoluble in ether. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi, p. 168 (a, 50); B, 270.]

PARABUXINIDINE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-b}^2\text{-u}^5\text{-x}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-d}$. An alkaloid found in *Buxus sempervirens*, crystallizing in thin colorless prisms. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii, p. 193 (a, 50).]

PARABYSMA (Lat.), **PARABYSTIA** (Lat.), n's n. and f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-b}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-ma}^2$, $\text{-ti}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gen., *-y's-matos* (*-atis*), *-y's-tia*. Gr., *παράβυσμα*. Fr., *parabysme*. Turgescence. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PARACACODYLIC OXIDE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-d}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-k}$. Of Bunsen, cacodyl monoxide. [B.]

PARACANTHOMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-th}$ (*-anth*)-om'a's. Gen., -om'atos (*-atis*). From *para*, beside, and *ἀκανθα*, a thorn. A hyperplastic growth, atypical in character, affecting the prickle-cell layer of the epidermis. [G.]—**Alveolar p.** A p. having an alveolar structure. It includes carcinoma and epithelial cancer of the skin. [G.]—**P. acnoides**. Of H. Hebra, a subdivision of the *Parakanthoses*, including molluscum contagiosum. [G.]—**P. verrucosum**. See **MOLLUSCUM contagiosum**.

PARACANTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-th}$ (*-os*)'is. Gen., -thos'cos (*-is*) (u). From *παράκανθις*, to be somewhat prickly. Acanthosis characterized by mal-development of the prickle-cells. The *Parakanthoses*, in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, are a family of the *Acanthoses*, including epithelioma and carcinoma cutaneum. H. Hebra also includes molluscum contagiosum. [G, 4, 75.]

PARACARPUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-u}^5\text{-m}$ (*-um*). From *para*, beside, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *paracarpie*. Of Link, an abortive carpel or pistil. [B, 1, 123, 296 (a, 35).]

PARACELLOUSE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-se}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-u}^5\text{-o}^2\text{-s}$. See under **CELLOUSE**.

PARACELSIAN, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-se}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-n}$. Fr., *paracelsien*. Pertaining to, emanating from, or named from Paracelsus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PARACENTERION (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-se}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-e}$ (*-a*)'ri'ō'n. Gr., *παράκεντριον* (from *para*, beside, and *κεντρον*, to prick). Fr., *paracentre*, *paracenterion*. See **TROCAR**.

PARACENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-se}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-e}$ (*-a*)'s'is. Gen., -s'cos (*-is*). Gr., *παράκενσις*. Fr., *paracentèse*. Ger., *Paracentese*, *Abzapfen*, *abzapfung*. The act of puncturing a part or organ for the removal of fluid matter. [a, 48.]

PARACENTERION (Lat.), n's n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-se}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-e}$ (*-a*)'ri'ō'n. Gr., *παράκεντριον*. See **TROCAR**.

PARACENTRAL, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-se}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-l}$. From *para*, beside, and *κεντρον*, a centre. Situated by the side of a central part. [a, 48.]

PARACEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-se}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-h}$ (*-e*)'f' (*-a*)'l' (*-u*)'s' (*-u*)'s. From *para*, beside, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *paracéphalien*. Of Geoffroy St-Hilaire, a monster having a deformed but large head, a distinct face with rudimentary mouth and sensory organs, and thoracic members. [a, 34.]—**P. apus**. A p. in which there are the trunk and vestiges of a head, the limbs being absent. [L, 67 (a, 34).]—**P. dipus**. A p. in which the thoracic limbs may be absent while there are abdominal limbs. [L, 87 (a, 34).]—**P. pseudo-acornus**. A p. in which the trunk is rudimentary. [L, 87 (a, 34).]

PARACHLORAL, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-lor}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-l}$. See under **CHLORAL**.

PARACHLOROBENZOIC ACID, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-lor}^2\text{-be}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-k}$. See under **MONOCHLOROBENZOIC ACID**.

PARACHLOROBENZYL, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-lor}^2\text{-be}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-z}$ (*-l*). A substitution compound, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{Cl}(\text{H}.\text{Cl}.\text{H}.\text{CH}_2) = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$, of benzyl, which may be regarded as benzene in which 2 hydrogen atoms, situated at opposite points of the closed carbon chain, are replaced by chlorine and the radicle CH_2 . [B.]—**P. acetate**. A liquid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}(\text{H}.\text{Cl}.\text{H}.\text{CH}_2)(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2) = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$, of aromatic odor, boiling at 240° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**P. chloride**. A liquid isomeric with dichlorotoluene, boiling at 214° C. It crystallizes from alcohol in shining needles or prisms, having an aromatic odor, which violently attack the mucous membranes. They melt at 29° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

PARACHLORETHYLBENZENE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-lor}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-th}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-l}$. See under **MONOCHLORETHYLBENZENE**.

PARACHLORINITROBENZENE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-lor}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-ro}$. See under **MONOCHLORINITROBENZENE**.

PARACHLORPHENOL, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-lor}^2\text{-fe}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-l}$. See under **MONOCHLORPHENOL**.

PARACHLORTOLUENE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-lor}^2\text{-to}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-u}^5\text{-e}^2\text{-n}$. See under **MONOCHLORTOLUENE**.

PARACHOLESTERIN, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-ol}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-n}$. An isomer, $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{44}\text{O}$ (or $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{42}\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$), of cholesterol. [Reinke and Rodenald, "Ann. der Chem.," ccvii, 229, 1880 (B); B, 3 (a, 38).]

PARACHORDAL, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-d}$. From *para*, beside, and *χορδή*, a chord. Situated alongside the notochord. [a, 48.]

PARACHRŒA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-e}$ (*-a*)' (*-ch*)'r'ō' (*-e*)' (*-a*)'s. From *para*, beside, and *χρῶμα*, color. See **DYSCHRŒA**.

PARACHROMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-ro}^2\text{-m}$ (*-a*)' (*-ch*)'r'ō' (*-ma*)'s. Gen., -chrom'atos (*-atis*). From *para*, beside, and *χρῶμα*, color. 1. See **COLOR-BLINDNESS**. 2. Any pigmentary disease of the skin. [G.]—**P. erythrosia**. See **CYANOSIS**.—**P. chlorosis**. The discoloration of the skin observed in chlorosis.—**P. lapidis infernalis**. See **ANGVRIA** (1st def.).—**P. leucosis**. See **ALBINISM** (1st def.).—**P. melanosis**. See **MELANOSIS** (2d def.).

PARACHROMATIN, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-ro}^2\text{-m}$ (*-a*)' (*-ch*)'r'ō' (*-ma*)'s. Of Pfitzner, see **NUCLEOHROMATOPHAGY** (1st def.) and **LININ**.

PARACHROMATOLEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-ro}^2\text{-m}$ (*-a*)' (*-ch*)'r'ō' (*-ma*)' (*-le*)'p's'i' (*-a*)'s. From *para*, beside, *χρῶμα*, color, and *λέψω*, sight. See **COLOR-BLINDNESS**.

PARACHROMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-ro}^2\text{-m}$ (*-a*)' (*-ch*)'r'ō' (*-ma*)' (*-o*)'s' (*-is*)' (*-is*). Gen., -os'cos (*-is*). Ger., *Parachromatose*.

See PARACHROMA (2d def.). In the pl., *Parachromatoses*, Auspitz's term for a family of pigmentary diseases of the skin comprising discolorations due to deposit of coloring matter, chiefly in the corium. They include argyria, jaundice, the discolorations incident to Addison's disease and to the malarial cachexia, and those produced by tattooing. [G. 4.]

PARACHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-kro}(\text{ch}^2\text{ro})/\text{si}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-chros/eos* (-is). From παρά , beside, and $\chiρῶσις$, a coloring. Fr., *parachrose*. 1. The development of parachroma. [L. 50 (a, 14).] 2. See DISCOLORATION.

PARACHYMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-ki}^2\text{m}(\text{ch}^2\text{u}^2\text{m})\text{-os}^2/\text{is}$. Gen., *-os/eos* (-is). From παρά , beside, and $\chi\upsilon\mu\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$, chymosis. Of Eisenmann, any disease of secretion or of the secreting organs. [L. 60 (a, 48).]

PARACINEMA (Lat.), **PARACINESIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-si}^2\text{n}(\text{ken})\text{-e}(\text{a})/\text{ma}^2\text{-si}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-em/atos* (-atis), *-es/eos* (-is). Gr., *παράκινημα*, *παράκινεσις* (from *παράκινειν*, to move aside). Fr., *paracine*. See DISLOCATION.

PARACITRIC ACID, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{-si}^2\text{t}^2/\text{ri}^2\text{k}$. See ACOTTRIC ACID.

PARACOLONUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-k}(\text{a}^2\text{k})/\text{lo}^2\text{n-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From παρά , beside, and $\kappaλόνος$, confused motion. See PARAMYOCOLONUS.

PARACMASIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-k}(\text{a}^2\text{k})/\text{ma}^2\text{s}(\text{ma}^2\text{s})/\text{is}$. Gen., *-mas/eos* (-is). From *παράμασιν*, to be past the prime. Fr., *paracmasis*. Decline, decadence. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PARACMASTIC, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{-k}\text{-ma}^2\text{st}^2/\text{ik}$. Gr., *παράκμαστικός*. Lat., *paracmasticus*. Fr., *paracmastisch*. Ger., *paracmastisch*. Past its prime; of a disease, past the crisis. [A. 311 (a, 48).]

PARACME (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-k}(\text{a}^2\text{k})/\text{me}(\text{ma})$. Gen., *-ac/mes*. Gr., *παράκμη*. See PARACMASIS.

PARACNEMION (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-k}(\text{a}^2\text{k})\text{-nem}(\text{nam})/\text{i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n}$. Gr., *παράκνημιον*. See FIBULA.

PARACOE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-k}(\text{a}^2\text{k})/\text{o}^2\text{-e}(\text{a})$. Gen., *-ac/oes*. Gr., *παράκοη*. See COPROSIS and PARACOSIS.

PARACOLE [Wilder], n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{-k}\text{-se}^2\text{l}$. From παρά , beside, and $\kappaολία$, a cavity. A lateral ventricle of the brain. [L.]

PARACOLPITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-ko}^2\text{lp}^2/\text{i}^2(\text{e})/\text{ti}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-pit/idos* (-idis). From παρά , beside, and $\kappaόλπος$, the vagina. Inflammation of the circumvaginal connective tissue. [a. 34.]—**P.** *phlegmonosa* dissecans. P. with exfoliation of the vaginal mucosa. [A. 329 (a, 34).]

PARACONDYLAR, **PARACONDYLOID**, adj's. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{-ko}^2\text{n}^2/\text{di}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{r}$, *-oid*. From παρά , beside, and $\kappaονδύλε$, a condyle. Around or in the vicinity of a condyle. [L. 31.]

PARACONE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{-k}\text{-on}$. From παρά , beside, and $\kappaώνος$, a cone. Of H. F. Osborn, the antero-external cusp of an upper molar. ["Nature," Mar. 20, 1890, p. 467 (a, 48).]

PARACONIC ACID, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{-ko}^2\text{n}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$. A crystalline acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_4 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_4$ isomeric with citraconic acid. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4; B. 93 (a, 14).]

PARACONICINE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{-ko}^2\text{n}^2/\text{is}$ -en. A base isomeric with conine and having similar properties. [B. 46, 93 (a, 14, 50).]

PARACONID, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{-k}\text{-on}^2/\text{id}$. From παρά , beside, and $\kappaώνος$, a cone. Of H. F. Osborn, the antero-internal cusp of a lower molar. ["Nature," Mar. 20, 1890, p. 467 (a, 48).]

PARACONINE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{-k}\text{-on}^2/\text{en}$. An isomeric variety of conine, thought formerly to be identical with it. [B. 5 (a, 38).]

PARACOPE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-k}(\text{a}^2\text{k})/\text{o}^2\text{-p}^2\text{e}(\text{a})$. Gen., *-ac/oepes*. Gr., *παράκοπη* (from *παράκπτειν*, to drive mad). Fr., *paracope*. See FEBRILE DELIRIUM.

PARACOPTICUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-ko}^2\text{pt}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Gr., *παράκοπτικός*. See INSANE.

PARACOROLLA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-ko}^2\text{r}^2/\text{o}^2\text{l}^2/\text{la}^2$. From παρά , beside, and corolla (q. v.). Fr., *paracorolle*. Ger., *Nebenblume*, *Nebenkrone*. A reduplication or modification of a corolla. [B. 1, 123 (a, 35).]

PARACOTO-BARK, n's. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{-ko}^2\text{-to-ba}^2\text{r}^2\text{k}$. An undetermined aromatic, astringent bark resembling coto-bark, but much less active. A very mobile, colorless, neutral oil of a peculiar odor is obtained from it. [B. 5, 121 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 50).]

PARACOTOIN, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{-ko}^2\text{-to}^2/\text{i}^2\text{n}$. A crystallizable substance, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$ (or $\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$), found in spurious coto-barks. It resembles cotoin, but has not the same biting taste and fails to give with iron chloride the red-brown, afterward dark-brown, coloration characteristic of cotoin. It is astringent and checks perspiration. [A. 319 (a, 50); B. 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, p. 232 (a, 50); Lescar, "N. O. Med. and Surg. Jour.," Apr., 1882.]

PARACOTOINIC ACID, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{-ko}^2\text{-to}^2/\text{i}^2\text{n}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$. An amorphous yellow mass, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, obtained by boiling paracotoin with caustic potash. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

PARACOUMARIC ACID, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{-ku}^2\text{-ma}^2\text{r}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide paracoumarique*. Ger., *Paracoumarinsäure*, *Parahydroxy-zimmtsäure*. An acid, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{O}_4 = \text{C}_9\text{H}_8(\text{OH})\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{CO}_2\text{OH}$, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on aloes. [B. 3, 270 (a, 38).]

PARACOUSIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-k}(\text{a}^2\text{k})/\text{u}^2\text{-si}^2\text{a}^2$. See PARACOSIS.

PARACRUSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-kru}^2\text{s}(\text{kru})/\text{si}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-crus/eos* (-is). Gr., *παράκρουσις* (from παρά , beside, and $\kappaρούσις$, a striking. Fr., *paracruse*. See FEBRILE DELIRIUM.

PARACUELOS DE JILOCA, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{-kwa}^2\text{l-yos}$ da he-lo'ka². A place in the province of Saragossa, Spain, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [L. 30, 49 (a, 14).]

PARACUSIA (Lat.), **PARACUSIS** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{k}(\text{a}^2\text{k})\text{-u}^2(\text{u})/\text{si}^2\text{a}^2\text{-si}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-us/ia*, *-us/ia*. From *παράκουειν*, to hear beside. Any morbid condition that affects the hearing. [a. 48.]—**P. acris**. Hearing that is painfully acute and intolerant of the lowest sounds. It is a symptom of various forms of ear disease and of some fevers. [F.] Cf. **HYPERACUSIS**.—**P. duplicata**. An anomaly of hearing in which either all sounds or only certain tones and sounds are heard double. [F.] Cf. **DIPLACUSIS**.—**P. imaginaria**. An old term for *tininitus aurium*.—**P. imperfecta**. An old term for *dipacusis* (q. v.). [F.]—**P. localis**, **P. loci**. Inability to distinguish the direction from which a sound comes. [F. 3.]—**P. obtusa**. See **BARYECCIA**.—**P. oxyeccia**. See **P. acris**.—**P. perversa**. See **P. willisiana**.—**P. surditas**. See **COPROSIS**.—**P. willisiana**, **P. Willisii**. Amelioration of the hearing of very deaf persons during the continuance of loud noises, speech being then understood much more easily and at a much greater distance than by persons of normal hearing. [F. 32.]

PARACYANIC ACID, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{-si}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Fulminic acid. [A. 334.]

PARACYANOGEN, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{-si}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2/\text{o}^2\text{-je}^2\text{n}$. A porous black substance remaining when mercury cyanide is heated with the production of cyanogen gas; a polymeric form of cyanogen. [B. 83.]

PARACYESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-si}^2\text{k}(\text{u}^2\text{s})\text{-e}(\text{a})/\text{si}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-es/eos* (-is). From παρά , beside, and *κύσις*, conception. Fr., *paracyésie*. Ger., *Parakyesis*. Extra-uterine gestation. [L. 43, 50 (a, 48).]

PARACYNANCHE [Ettmüller] (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-si}^2\text{n}(\text{ku}^2\text{n})\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2(\text{a}^2\text{n}^2)/\text{ke}(\text{ch}^2\text{a})$. Gen., *-anch/eos*. From παρά , beside, and *κυνάνχη*, cynanche. Inflammation of the parts external to the larynx. [B. 117.] Cf. **CYNANCHE**.

PARACYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-si}^2\text{st}^2(\text{ku}^2\text{s}^2\text{t})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-cyst/eos*, *-cyst/ios* (-is). From παρά , beside, and *κύστις*, a cyst. The connective tissue in the vicinity of the urinary bladder.

PARACYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-si}^2\text{st}^2(\text{ku}^2\text{s}^2\text{t})/\text{i}^2\text{e}(\text{t})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-it/idos* (-idis). From παρά , beside, and *κύστις*, the bladder. Inflammation of the paracystis. [L. 20 (a, 34).]

PARACYTIC, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{-si}^2\text{t}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$. From παρά , beside, and *κύτος*, a cell. Being between or among cells. [J.]

PARÁD, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{d}$. A place in the county of Heves, Hungary, where there are gaseous and sulphurous springs and a bathing establishment. [L. 30, 49 (a, 14).]

PARADACTYLE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{-da}^2\text{k}^2/\text{ti}^2\text{l}$. Lat., *paradactylum* (from παρά , beside, and *δάκτυλος*, the finger). Fr., *paradactyle*. Ger., *Zehenzeile*. Of Illiger, the lateral portion of the toes of birds, in distinction from the top and sole. [L. 313 (a, 43).]

PARADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-d}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}^2/\text{i}^2(\text{e})/\text{ti}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-it/idos* (-idis). From παρά , beside, and *αδένη*, a gland. Inflammation about a gland. [A. 319 (a, 21).]

PARADESMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-de}^2\text{s-mos}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-os/eos* (-is). From παρά , beside, and *δεσμός*, a bond. A parasymplic connective-tissue growth. The *Paradesmoses* (Ger., *Paradesmosen*), in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, are an order of the *Chloroblastoses* embracing the *Desmoma* and *Granulomata* of the skin. [G.]

PARADIDYMIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-di}^2\text{d}^2/\text{i}^2\text{u}^2(\text{u})\text{-m}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-dym/idos* (-idis). From παρά , beside, and *δίδυμος*, the testicle. Fr., *paradidyme*, *corps innommé* (de Giraldès). Of Waldeyer, a body formed of certain convoluted tubules, scattered remains of the mesonephros in the male, lying near the head of the epididymis. It is the analogue of the epoochion of the female. [A. 5.]

PARADIGMALEIN, **PARADIGMALEIN**, n's. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{-di}^2\text{g}^2\text{-ma}^2\text{l-ein}$. See *Dehydrated DIGITALLEIN*.

PARADIHYDROXYBENZENE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{-di}^2\text{-hid-ro}^2\text{-x-i}^2\text{-be}^2\text{nz-en}$. See HYDROQUINONE.

PARADIHYDROXYBENZOIC ACID, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{-di}^2\text{-hid-ro}^2\text{-x-i}^2\text{-be}^2\text{nz-o}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$. See HYDROXYLSALICYLIC ACID.

PARADOXYBENZENE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{-di}^2\text{-ox-i}^2\text{-be}^2\text{nz-en}$. See HYDROQUINONE.

PARÆSTHESIA (Lat.), **PARÆSTHESIS** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{s}^2(\text{a}^2\text{s}^2)\text{-th}^2(\text{tha})/\text{zi}^2(\text{si}^2\text{a}^2)\text{-si}^2\text{s}$. From παρά , beside, and *αἰσθησις*, perception by the senses. Ger., *Parästhesie*, *Gefühlsanomalie*. Any abnormality of sensation. [G.]

PARAFIBRIN, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{-fi}^2\text{br}^2/\text{i}^2\text{n}$. Of Polli, a modification of fibrin supposed to result from molecular rarefaction, analogous to bradyfibrin. [B. 46, 93 (a, 14, 50).]

PARAFFIN, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{-fi}^2\text{n}$. Lat., *paraffinum*, *paraffina* (from *parum*, little, and *affinis*, having affinity). Fr., *paraffine*. Ger., *P.* A tasteless, odorless, waxy substance, soluble in carbon disulphide, chloroform, and benzene, discovered by Buchner in 1830 (then called *Bergfett*), and again by Reichenbach in 1830, first obtained by the distillation of beech-wood tar, and now manufactured from bituminous coal. It consists of a number of hydrocarbons of the $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$ series. 2. Of Watts and others, one of the series of saturated hydrocarbons or ethanes, $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$. The series includes the colorless gases methane, CH_4 ; ethane, C_2H_6 ; propane, C_3H_8 ; and butane, C_4H_{10} ; and the liquids pentane, C_5H_{12} ; hexane, C_6H_{14} ; heptane, C_7H_{16} ; octane, C_8H_{18} ; nonane, C_9H_{20} ; and decane, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{22}$; the viscosity and boiling point of which increase with the number of carbon atoms. Other members of this series contained in petroleum are dodecane, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{26}$; tridecane, $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{28}$; tetradecane or diheptyl, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{30}$; pentadecane, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{32}$; hexadecane or cetane, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{34}$; and still more complex hydrocarbons which have not been isolated. The most complex members of the series are dotriacontane or dicetyl, $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{66}$, and pentatriacontane, $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{72}$. The P 's include many isomeric forms. These may in general be grouped as follows: (1) *normal P's*, $\text{CH}_3\text{—CH}_2\text{—}$

CH₃—etc.—CH₃, or p's in which no carbon atom is united with more than two other carbon atoms; (2) *isop's*, CH₃ { CH—CH₃—etc.—CH₃, or p's which contain 1 carbon atom that is united with 3 other carbon atoms; (3) *mesop's*, which contain two or more carbon atoms each of which is connected with three other carbon atoms, a class of which the following members are known: tetramethylethane, (CH₃)₂—CH—CH—(CH₃)₂, tetramethylbutane, (CH₃)₂:CH—CH₂—CH₂:CH—(CH₃)₂, pentamethylbutane, (CH₃)₂:CH—CH(CH₃)—CH₂—CH—(CH₃)₂, and tetramethylhexane, (CH₃)₂:CH—CH₂—CH₂—CH₂—CH₂—CH—(CH₃)₂; (4) *neop's*, which contain one atom of carbon connected with four other carbon atoms. [B.] "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv, p. 199 (a, 50).—Hard p. See *Solid p.*—**Liquid p.** Lat., *paraffinum liquidum* (Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.), *paraffina liquida* (Belg. Ph.). A liquid hydrocarbon of the p. and olefine series. [B.]—Normal p. See under *P.*—**P.** ointment. See *Unguentum paraffini*.—**P.** paper. See *Charta paraffinata*.—**Solid p.** Lat., *paraffina solida* (Belg. Ph.), *paraffinum* (Hung. Ph., 2d ed.), *durum* (Br. Ph.), *solidum* (Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.). Ordinary p. [B.]

PARAFFINUM (Hung. Ph., 2d ed.) (Lat.), n. n. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²f(a²f)-fin(fen)/u²m(u²m). See *Solid paraffin*.—**P.** durum (Br. Ph.). See **P.**—**P.** iodatum. A solution of iodine in liquid paraffin. [B.]—**P.** liquidum (Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.). See *Liquid paraffin*. [B.]—**P.** molle (Br. Ph.). See *Petrolatum*.—**P.** solidum (Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.). See *Solid paraffin*.—**Unguentum paraffini** [Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Syn.: *paraffina mollis* (Belg. Ph.), *vasellinum*. Paraffin ointment, vaseline; a preparation made by mixing 1 part of solid p. with 4 parts of liquid p. [B, 95.]

PARAFLUOROBENZOIC ACID, n. Pa²r-a²f-lu²-o²-r-be²-nz-o²-i²k. See under *Monofluorobenzoic acid*.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE, n. Pa²r-a²-fo²r-m-a²-l-de²-hid. Paramehylaldehyde. [B.] See under *Formic aldehyde*.

PARAFUMARIC ACID, n. Pa²r-a²-fu²-ma²-r-i²k. See *Maleic acid*.

PARAGAMMACISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-ga²m-(ga²m)-ma²-si²z(ki²s)/mu²s(mu²s). From *παρά*, beside, and *γάμμα*, the letter γ. Inability to pronounce g (also k and the guttural ch) and the substitution of other letters for it, especially d or t. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

PARAGEUSIA (Lat.), **PARAGEUSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-gi²o²-si²a²-si²a². Gen., *-geusie*, *-geus eos* (-is). From *παρά*, beside, and *γεύω*, the sense of taste. Fr., *parageusie*, *parageustie*. Ger., *Parageusie*, *Parageustie*. Inability to distinguish differences in taste; a condition found in hypnotic patients and young children. [L, 57.]

PARAGLOBIN, n. Pa²r-a²-glob-i²n. See *PARAGLOBULIN*.

PARAGLOBULARETIN, n. Pa²r-a²-glo²b-u²-l-a²-re²-i²n. A decomposition product, C₁₂H₁₀O₄, of globularin when treated with dilute acids. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

PARAGLOBULIN, n. Pa²r-a²-glo²b-u²-l-i²n. Of Schmidt, a white amorphous substance obtained by diluting blood-serum and passing carbonic-acid gas through it. By its union with fibrinogen it forms fibrin. [K.]

PARAGLOBULINURIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-glo²b-u²-l-i²-u²-ri²-en(-i²)-u²/ri²-a². From *παρά*, beside, *globulus*, a little ball, and *ουρον*, urine. The state in which there is paraglobulin in the urine. [a, 34.]

PARAGLOSSA (Lat.), **PARAGLOSSE** (Lat.), n's f. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-glo²-s(glo²s)/sa²-se(-sa). Gen., *-glos/ses*. From *παρά*, beside, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Ger., *Zungenvorfall*. 1. Prominence of the tongue. Cf. *Glossocoele*. 2. A bending backward of the tongue against the pharynx. 3. An inflammation of the muscles, etc., under the tongue. [E.]

PARAGLUCONIC ACID, n. Pa²r-a²-glu²-ko²-n-i²k. Ger., *Paragluconsäure*. An acid derived from and isomeric with gluconic acid, but distinguished by forming crystalline instead of amorphous salts with the alkali metals. [B, 3.]

PARAGNATHOS, adj. Pa²r-a²-g-na²th-u²s. From *παρά*, beside, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. Having the mandibles about equal in length. [L, 341 (a, 27).]

PARAGNATHUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-g-na²th-u²-s(th-na²th)-u²/s(u²s). Fr., *paragnathe*. Of G. St.-Hilaire, a double monster characterized by a supernumerary lower jaw placed laterally. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

PARAGOGE (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-g(a²-g)-o²-je(ga). Gen., *-gog'es*. Gr., *παράγωγη*. Fr., p. Ger., *Ablenkung*. The reduction of a fracture or of a dislocation. [L, 41, 50 (a, 43).]

PARAGOMPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-go²-mf-os(-is). Gen., *-os/os* (-is). From *παρά*, beside, and *γόμφοσις*, a wedging. Impaction of the fetal head in the pelvis. [A, 85.]

PARAGRAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-gra²-f(gra²f)/i²-a². From *παρά*, beside, and *γράφω*, to write. A nervous disorder in which the act of writing words are transposed or replaced by meaningless combinations of letters. [B.]

PARAHEPATIC, adj. Pa²r-a²-he²p-a²-t-i²k. From *παρά*, beside, and *ήπαρ*, the liver. About or near the region of the liver. ["Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Nov. 22, 1889, p. 759 (a, 34).]

PARAHYDROXYCINNAMIC ACID, n. Pa²r-a²-hid-ro²-x-i²-si²-n-a²-m-i²k. See *PARACINNAMIC ACID*.

PARAHYDROXYDIATROPIC ACID, n. Pa²r-a²-hid-ro²-x-i²-hid-ra²-tro²-p-i²k. See *PHLORETIC ACID*.

PARAISO SPRINGS, n. Pa²-ra²-s-i²-o. A place in Monterey County, California, where there are thermal mineral springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

PARAKANTHOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-k(a²k)-a²-nth-(a²nth)-on(-a²). See *PARACANTHOMA*.

PARAKANTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-k(a²k)-a²-nth-(a²nth)-os(-is). See *PARACANTHOSIS*.

PARAKERATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-ke²-r-a²-t(a²t)-os(-is). Gen., *-os/os* (-is). From *παρά*, beside, and *κέρας*, a horn. Ger., *Parakeratose*. Mal-development of corneous tissue. The *Parakeratoses*, in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, are a family of the *Keratoses* including psoriasis and lichen planus or diseases of the corneous layer of the epidermis characterized by qualitative anomaly of development. [G, 4.]

PARAKINESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-ki²n(ken)-e(-a)/s(-is). Gen., *-es/eos*. Gr., *παράκινεσις* (from *παράκινειν*, to move aside). Ger., *Parakinese*. A qualitative change in motor activity, analogous to paresthesia. Its existence is doubted. [Ross (D, 35).]

PARALACTATE, n. Pa²r-a²-la²-k(-at). Ger., *Paralactat*. A salt of paralactic acid. [B, 4.]

PARALACTIC ACID, n. Pa²r-a²-la²-k(-i²t-i²k). See *LACTIC ACID* (2d def.).

PARALALIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-la(-la²s)/li²-a². From *παρά*, beside, and *λαλέω*, a talking. Fr., *paralalie*. Ger., *Paralalie*. A partial impairment of the power of speech. [D, 18.]—**P.** lit-alis. Impairment of the power of uttering the sounds of individual letters. [B.]

PARALAMBADICISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-la²-mb-(la²mb)-da²-si²-ki²z(ki²s)/mu²s(mu²s). From *παρά*, beside, and *ἀμβάδα*, the letter λ. An imperfect vocalization of l or the substitution of other letters, such as x, t, r, s, or w, for l. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

PARALAMPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-la²-mp(la²mp)/s(-is). Gen., *-lamp/seos* (-is). Gr., *παράλαμψις* (*παράλαμψεν*, to shine a little). Fr., *paralampsie*. An old term for a cicatrix on the cornea. [F.] See *LEVUCOMA* (4th def.) and *MACULA corneæ*.

PARALBUMIN, n. Pa²r-a²-lu²-bi²-ni²n. Lat., *paralbuminum* (from *παρά*, beside, and *albumen*, the white of egg). Fr., *paralbumine*. Ger., P. An isomeric variety of albumin discovered by Scheer in ovarian cysts and also occurring in the serosity of the peritoneal cavity. It is not entirely coagulated by boiling, even with the addition of acetic acid. According to Landwehr and Hammarsten, it is a mixture of metalbumin, mucin, etc. [B, 12; B, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14); "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," viii, p. 114 (B).]

PARALDEHYDE, n. Pa²r-a²-l-de²-hid. Lat., *paraldehydum* [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. Fr., p. Ger., *Paraldehyd*. A polymeric modification, C₄H₈O₈, of aldehyde. The name was formerly restricted to the aldehyde compound obtained by the action of dilute acids on aldehyde, but now includes also elaldehyde and other polymerides of aldehyde. P. in the former sense is distinguished from the other polymeric modifications by being capable of both fusion and distillation. It is a colorless liquid of a peculiar parsley-like odor and a pungent, unpleasant taste, boiling at 124° C. and crystallizing into large transparent prisms if cooled below 10° or 5° C. Its density at 15° C. is 0.998. It is soluble in water and in alcohol. Its action on the body is like that of chloral, but without depressing the heart's action. It is a strong diuretic. According to Trochmor, however, it is a blood and nerve poison. It has been used as a hypnotic, but gives a persistent unpleasant odor to the breath. It is recommended in tetanus, mania, melancholia, and other nervous affections, and also as an antidote to strychnine, brucine, thebesia, and theobromine. [B, 2; B, 270 (a, 38); Brit. Med. Jour., Mar. 9, 1889, p. 515 (a, 50); "Berl. klin. Wechnsch.," 1883, No. 40 (B); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi, p. 229; xxxiv, p. 553; xxxvii, p. 618 (a, 50).]

PARALEA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r-a²-le²-a². Fr., *paralé*, *paralier*. Of Aublet, a genus of ebanaceous trees; of Hiern, a section of the genus *Diospyros*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**P.** guianensis. Fr., *paralé* (ou p.) de la Guiane. The *parala* of Guiana. The Indians bathe their hands in a decoction of the leaves in fevers. The pulp of the fruit is edible. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]

PARALEIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-lip(lip)/le²-i²p(-is). Gen., *-leips/eos* (-is). From *παρά*, beside, and *λείπω*, to anoint. An anomaly of the sebaceous secretion of the skin; seborrhea.

PARALEREMA (Lat.), **PARALERESIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-le²r(-lar)-e(-a)/ma²-si²s. Gen., *-em/at* (-is), *-es/eos* (-is). Gr., *παράληρημα*, *παράληρησις* (from *παράληρειν*, to talk nonsense). Fr., *paraléremie*. Delirious talk. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PARALEUCANILINE, n. Pa²r-a²-lu²-k-a²-n-i²-en. Fr., p. A colorless base, C₁₀H₇N₃. [B, 4, 270 (a, 38).]

PARALEXIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-le²-x-i²-a². From *παρά*, beside, and *λέγω*, to speak. Ger., *Paralexie*. Inability to read words as they are written. [D, 18.]

PARALGESIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-l(a²l)/je(-ga)/zi²(si²)-a². From *παρά*, beside, and *αλγηναι*, sense of pain. A painful elementary disorder of sensation. [D, 35.] Cf. *PARÆSTHESIA*.

PARALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-l(a²l)/ji²(gi²)-a². From *παρά*, beside, and *άλγος*, pain. Ger., *Paralgie*. See *PARÆSTHESIA*.

PARALININ [Schwarz], n. Pa²r-a²-lin-i²n. See *ACHROMATIN*, *CARYOPHARM*, and *NUCLEOPHARM*.

PARALACTIC, adj. Pa²r-a²-la²-k(-i²t-i²k). Gr., *παρалаκτικός*. Of, pertaining to, or produced by parallax. [B.]

PARALLAGE (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-la(-la²s)/je(-ga). Gen., *-al/lages*. Gr., *παράλλαγη*. See *PARALLAXIS*.

PARALLAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-la(-la²s)/je(-ga). Gen., *-lag/matos* (-atis). Gr., *παράλλαγμα*. See *CHEVAUCHEMENT*.

PARALLAX, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^1\text{a}^1\text{a}^2\text{x}$. Gr., *παράλλαξις* (from *παρά-λασσειν*, to make things alternate). Lat., *parallaxis*. Fr., *parallaxe*. 1. Apparent displacement of an object due to change of the observer's position. [A. 48.] 2. The apparent shifting of the position of an object when a screen is passed alternately from one eye to the other. It is said to be *homonymous* when the object appears to move in the opposite direction to the screen, i. e., moves to the side of the eye which is uncovered; *heteronymous* or *crossed* when the object moves in the same direction as the screen. The former indicates undue convergence, the latter undue divergence, of the visual axes. [B.]—**Binocular p.** The angle of convergence of the visual axes. [F.]—**Crossed p.** See under P. (2d def.).—**Entoptic p.** Of Listing, the movement of the shadows in the entoptic visual field. [F.]—**Entoptic p. of indirect vision.** The difference between the angle formed by two lines drawn from two object-points to the nodal point of the eye and that formed by two lines drawn from the same object-points to the centre of the eye. [F.]—**Heteronymous p., Homonymous p.** See under P. (2d def.).

PARALLAXE (Fr.), n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-ra}^1\text{-la}^2\text{x}$. 1. See PARALLAX. 2. See CHEVACHÉVITIS.

PARALLAXIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^1(\text{a})^1\text{-la}^2\text{x}(\text{la}^2\text{x})^1\text{s}$. Gen., *-ax'eos* (-is). Gr., *παράλλαξις*. 1. Change, alternation. See also PARALLAX and CHEVACHÉVITIS. 2. Mental derangement. [L. 50 (a. 48).]

PARALLELA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^1(\text{a})^1\text{-le}(\text{la})^1\text{a}^2$. Gr., *παράλληλος*. A scaly eruption affecting only the palms of the hands, and running down them in parallel lines. [L. 84 (a. 34).]

PARALLELINERVED, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^1\text{-a}^1\text{-le}^2\text{p}^1\text{-n}^2\text{u}^2\text{rvd}$. Lat., *parallelinervis* (from *παράλληλος*, parallel, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve). Fr., *parallélinervé*. Ger., *parallel-nervig*. Written also *parallel-nerved*. Of a leaf, having the veins or threads parallel and running from the base to the apex or from a central rib to the margin. [B. 1, 19, 123, 170, 291 (a. 35).]

PARALOGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^1\text{-lo}^2(\text{lo}^2\text{g})^1\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *παρά*, beside, and *λόγος*, a word. Fr., *paralogie*. Ger., *Paralogie*. A slight degree of dyslogia: impairment of the power of carrying on a train of consecutive thought. [D. 18; L. 50 (a. 14).]—**Thematic p.** A perversion of ideas so that they are unduly fixed upon one subject; the state of mind of a man with a hobby. [Kussmaul (B.)]

PARALYSE (Ger.), n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-lu}^2\text{z'e}^2$. See PARALYSIS.—**Bauchnervp.** See CELIOPLEGIA.—**Gefühlsp.** See Sensory PARALYSIS.

PARALYSIS (Fr.), n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-le}^2\text{-ze, -lu}^2\text{-ze}^2$. See PARALYSIS.—**P. antagoniste.** See Crossed HEMIPLEGIA. [*P. avec surcharge graisseuse interstitielle.* See *Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular PARALYSIS*.—**P. centripète.** See *Acute ascending PARALYSIS*.—**P. de l'isthme de Panama.** A variety of neuritis, resembling beriberi, that attacks new residents of the Isthmus of Panama. [*Progr. méd.*, Feb. 26, 1887, p. 168 (a. 34).]—**P. de l'odorat.** See ANOSMIA.—**P. des béquilles.** See *Crutch p.*—**P. d'origine périphérique.** See *Neural PARALYSIS*.—**P. douloureuse aiguë.** Of Dumolard, an affection characterized by severe pain in the lumbar region, radiating to one or both of the lower limbs, with almost complete loss of power in the limbs, and ending generally in recovery. In some cases it affects the upper limbs also. It was observed in the form of an epidemic in 1885, and has since been first described by Bodemer, under the title of *épidémie d'azannon*. [Dumolard, *Rev. de méd.*, July, 1884, p. 533; *Rev. d. sci. méd.*, Jan., 1885, p. 198.]—**P. générale à double forme.** General paresis with alternations of exaltation and depression. [a. 34.]—**P. générale spinale antérieure subaiguë.** Of Duchenne, chronic atrophic spinal paralysis. [D. 35.]—**P. hystéro-saturine.** Hysterical paralysis consequent upon saturnism. [Raymond, *Bull. méd.*, 1887, No. 54 (a. 34).]—**P. hystéro-traumatique.** Hysterical paralysis consequent upon traumatism. [*Progr. méd.*, Jan. 22, 1887, p. 65 (a. 34).]—**P. myo-sclérotique.** See *Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular PARALYSIS*.—**P. ourlienne.** Peripheral paralysis caused by toxins formed in mumps. [*Progr. méd.*, Nov. 20, 1886, p. 1009 (a. 34).]—**P. nerveuse.** See *Neural PARALYSIS*.—**P. radiculaire.** Paralysis of one or more of the roots of a plexus of nerves. [A. Klumpke, *Rev. de méd.*, July, 1885, p. 591.]—**P. suggérée.** See *PARALYSIS by suggestion*.—**P. tremblante.** See *PARALYSIS agitans*.

PARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}^1(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^1(\text{a})^1\text{-i}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})^1\text{s}$. Gen., *-i'os* (-al'ysis). Gr., *παράλυσις* (from *παράλυω*, to loose from the side). Fr., *paralyse*. Ger., *Lähmung*. Paralysis. *la, paralisis*. Sp., *parálisis*. The suspension or abolition of a functional power, especially in the nervous system, in which case there is a temporary or permanent loss of the power of motion or of sensation, or of both, in the parts supplied by the affected nerves. [D.]—**Acute anterior spinal p. of adults.** See under *Spinal p. in the adult*.—**Acute ascending (spinal) p.** A progressive motor p.: a disease affecting men more frequently than women, and following severe exposure to cold or some infectious or febrile disease. Paresis of the legs appears first, and is followed by complete p. with muscular relaxation. Similar conditions supervene in the muscles of the pelvis, loins, abdomen, thorax, upper extremities, diaphragm, and neck. Speech is affected, and there are dyspnoea, dysphagia, and sensory disturbances. Cutaneous reflex action and muscular irritability are lost and remain lost until death or until all paralytic symptoms have disappeared. There is neither muscular atrophy nor change in electrical irritability. The cerebral functions are not usually involved. There is but little if any elevation of temperature. The disease may terminate fatally in a few days, in consequence of respiratory or cardiac p., or may continue for several months. Changes in the central or peripheral nervous systems are slight, if indeed any have been discovered. An enlargement of the spleen, the mesenteric glands, and the closed follicles of the intestines suggests a toxic origin of the disease, which

was first described by Landry in 1859. [Gowers (a. 34).]—**Acute atrophic spinal p.** See *Acute anterior POLIO-MYELITIS*.—**Acute progressive p.** Of Harley and Clarke, acute ascending p. [*"Lancet,"* 1888, ii, p. 451 (D).]—**Adult spinal p.** See *Spinal p. in the adult*.—**Alcoholic p.** A peripheral neuritis caused by alcoholic excess resulting in pseudo-tubes or p. affecting the upper and lower extremities. Sometimes the cranial nerves are also affected. [*"Am. Journ. of the Med. Sci.,"* 1888 (a. 34).]—**Alternate p.** See *Alternate HEMIPLEGIA*.—**Amyotrophic p.** Of Gubler, a p., such as may follow an acute disease, attended with atrophy of certain muscles. The motor tracts as well as the motor cells are involved. [D. 18; a. 34.]—**Anæmic p.** P. due to anæmia, especially puerperal p. dependent on loss of blood or on impoverishment or depreciation of that fluid. [A. 15.]—**Anæpeiratic p.** See under ANAPEIRATIC.—**Angioneurotic p. of the auditory nerve.** An extremely rare disturbance of hearing, due to an affection of the sympathetic nerve causing an angioneurosis of the internal ear and characterized by sudden pallor of the face immediately followed by nausea, vertigo, tinnitus, and dullness of hearing, all of short duration. [F. 32.]—**Anterior subacute spinal p.** Chronic atrophic spinal p. [D.]—**Antero-spinal p.** See *Anterior POLIO-MYELITIS*.—**Aqua paralyseos.** A preparation made by distilling half of a mixture of 1 part of cowslip flowers with 3 parts of water. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Arsenical p.** Ger., *Arsenblähmung*. P. affecting the lower or (rarely) the upper, or both upper and lower, extremities. It is the result of a peripheral neuritis caused by arsenical poisoning. [Ross (a. 34).]—**Associated oculo-muscular p.** A p. affecting those muscles of the two eyes which turn them both in one definite direction; e. g., a p. of the right externus and left internus, which turn both eyes to the right. It produces one variety of conjugate deviation of the eyes, and is due to lesions of the cerebral cortex, or at least of centres higher up than the nuclei of the ocular nerves. [B.]—**Association p.** See *Labio-glossolaryngeal p.*—**Atrophic infantile p.** See *Acute anterior POLIO-MYELITIS*.—**Atrophic muscular p.** See *Amyotrophic p.*—**Atrophic p.** chronic or congenital p. in which there is atrophy of that part of the cerebral cortex that is the centre for the atrophied regions of the body. [Wilks (a. 34).]—**Atrophic p. of children.** See *Acute anterior POLIO-MYELITIS*.—**Bell's p.** See *Facial p.*—**Bifacial p.** Of W. Alexander, a bilateral facial p. [a. 34.]—**Brachial p.** A p. of one or both arms due to lesions of the cerebral cortex or of the nerve-roots of the brachial plexus, or to traumatism affecting the latter. [a. 34.]—**Brown-Séquard's spinal p.** See *HEMIPARALYSIS*.—**Bulbar p.** 1. P. of a part directly innervated by the nucleus oblongata. [a. 88 (a. 34).] 2. See *Labio-glossolaryngeal p.*—**Caisson p.** See *Caisson DISEASE*.—**Cardiac p.** A sudden cessation of the cardiac contractions in consequence of over-action of the cardiac inhibitory nerves arising from a direct injury of the cerebral spinal, or reflex nervous systems or from p. of the cardiac ganglia. [a. 34.]—**Central p.** See *Cerebral p.*—**Centrocapsular p.** P. caused by a lesion of the internal capsule. [L. 57 (a. 34).]—**Centrocorical p.** P. caused by a lesion of the cerebral cortex. [L. 57 (a. 34).]—**Centroganglionic p.** Of Berger, p. caused by a lesion of the nucleus caudatus. [a. 34.]—**Centromedullary p.** Of Berger, p. caused by a lesion of the medullary region of the brain. [a. 34.]—**Cerebral facial p.** Facial p. of cerebral origin. [D. 35.] Cf. *Peripheral facial p.*—**Cerebral infantile p.** See *HEMIPLEGIA spastica infantilis*.—**Cerebral p.** P. caused by a lesion of some portion of the cerebrum. [a. 34.]—**Cerebro-spinal p.** Any p. in which the lesion is in those motor centres of the cerebral cortex or of the pyramidal tract which communicate with the ganglionic cells of the spinal cord by the crura cerebri, the pons, and the medulla oblongata. [Ross (a. 34).]—**Chloro-anæmic p., Chlorotic p.** See *Anæmic p.*—**Choreal p.** Of Wilks, a sequence of chorea in which the motion ceases, while the muscular debility remains. [a. 34.]—**Chronic atrophic spinal p.** See *Chronic anterior POLIO-MYELITIS*.—**Chronic muscular p.** See *General p. of the insane*.—**Chronic progressive bulbar p.** See *Labio-glossolaryngeal p.*—**Compensatory oculo-muscular p., Conjugate oculo-muscular p.** See *Associated oculo-muscular p.*—**Co-ordination p. of the ocular muscles.** Cerebral p. of associated eye-muscles. [F.]—**Corpus striatum general p.** See *Lenticular p.*—**Cortical p.** P. due to a lesion in the cerebral cortex. [D.]—**Cross p.** 1. See *Crossed HEMIPLEGIA*. 2. P. of the upper extremity on one side and the lower extremity on the other. [Ross (a. 34).]—**Crutch p.** Fr., *paralysie des béquilles*. Ger., *Krückenlähmung*. P. in the distribution of the muscular-spiral nerve caused by compression with a crutch. [L. 57 (a. 34).]—**Cruveilhier's p.** Progressive muscular atrophy. [a. 34.]—**Dental p.** Ger., *Dentalparalyse*. Poliomyelitis occurring in teething children. The p. was attributed by early observers to dental irritation. [a. 34.]—**Diphtheritic p.** P. following diphtheria, especially in youths and adults. It usually begins in the soft palate, and may extend to the throat muscles, resulting in dyspnoea, dysphonia, or aphonia. The ocular muscles are affected next in frequency, then the muscles of the lower and of the upper limbs, and those of the trunk. There may be hemiplegia, paraplegia, or complete p. [Ross (a. 34).]—**Dimidiata p.** Fr., *paralysie dimidiée*. See *Crossed HEMIPLEGIA*.—**Divers' p.** Paresis or p. affecting divers on removal of the diving dress after four or five hours' submersion. The pathology is obscure. [Basset-Smith, *"Lancet,"* Feb., 1892 (a. 34).]—**Disappearing p.** Paresis in which by effort control of the affected muscles is regained. [Jackson, *"Lancet,"* 1875, i, 161 (a. 34).]—**Duchenne's p.** 1. See *Locomotor ATAXIA*. 2. See *Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular p.* 3. See *Labio-glossolaryngeal p.* (1st def.).—**Dyscrasial p.** P. caused by some dyscrasia, producing changes in the composition of the blood. [Mollare (L. 88 (a. 34)).]—**Emotional p.** Of Meryon, a form of p. reflex paraplegia, due to emotional excitement. [B. D.] See *Hysterical p.*—**Erb's p.** A p. caused by damage to the fifth and sixth cervical nerves just in front of the edge of the trapezius. It involves the deltoid, the biceps, the brachialis anticus, the supinator longus, and sometimes the supraspinatus and infraspinatus. There are myatrophy and an-

anesthesia of the outer side of the arm. It may be idiopathic or be caused by trauma or the growth of a neoplasm. [Harter (a, 34).]

Essential infantile p. **Essential p. of children.** Ger., *essentielle Lähmung*. Of Rilliet and Barthez, see *Acute anterior poliomyelitis*.—**Exhaustion p.** A functional p. produced by excessive and prolonged voluntary movement involving exhaustion of the nerve-centres. [Lancet, 1889, 1, p. 573 (a, 34).]

Experimental p. P. produced by experimental section of the cerebral cortex, spinal cord, or nerves, or by the injection of drugs. [a, 34].]

Extensor p. P. affecting extensor muscles only. [a, 34].]

Facial p. A unilateral or bilateral p. of the facial nerve, usually due to a slight neuritis following exposure to cold. It also may be caused by disease or trauma in the region of the ear or by fracture of the base of the skull, or may occur as a rare complication in acute ascending p., tabes dorsalis, or tetanus. [Ross (a, 34).]

Fatty atrophic p. of infancy. See *Acute anterior poliomyelitis*.—**Functional p.** 1. P. of the functional capacity of an organ or part. 2. P. due to disease having its seat elsewhere than in the paralyzed part.—**Galloping p.** General p. in which there are violent delirium, dyslogia, insomnia, myoclonus, tachycardia, and pyrexia, pursuing a rapid course. [L, 57 (a, 34).]

Ganglionic p. P. caused by a morbid condition of a nerve ganglion, with or without spinal p. [M. Hall, "Lancet," 1885, ii, p. 285 (a, 34).]

General p. of the insane. Ger., *allgemeine Lähmung*. A gradual progressive disease of the brain and nervous system in which there are ataxy and paresis usually following a definite order and course of development, which are particularly marked in speech and locomotion. There are sensory disorders and mental symptoms, at first of exaltation of feeling or morbidly exalted ideas, and later of complete dementia. There are organic changes in the encephalon and its membranes, and sometimes in the spinal cord and its membranes and in some sympathetic ganglia. [Mickle (a, 34).]

General saturnine pseudo-p. See *Lead palsy*.—**General spinal p.** [Duchenne]. See *Spinal p. of the adult*.—**Glossio-labio-pharyngeal p.** **Glossio-laryngeal p.** **Glossio-pharyngeal p.** **Glossio-pharyngeal-laryngeal p.** See *Glossoplegia*.—**Gouty p.** A functional p. of brief duration, apparently caused by a gouty condition. [Money, "Brit. Med. Jour.," 1887, ii, p. 937 (a, 34).]

Gubler's p. See *Crossed hemiplegia*.—**Hemifacial p.** See *Facial hemiplegia*.—**Hysterical p.** A functional p. occurring in hysteria and simulating any type or form of organic p.; may be of sudden or gradual onset; sensation is heightened or lost; any reflex may be increased; there is but slight myotrophy; there may be contractures; the electrical reactions are usually normal, though Charcot has reported some variations in rare cases. [a, 34].]

Idiopathic p. See *Tetany*.—**Indian-bow p.** Of German writers, p. of the thyreo-arytenoid muscles. [Cohen (a, 68).]

Infantile atrophic spinal (or fatty atrophic p.) [Duchenne]. See *Acute anterior poliomyelitis*.—**Inflammatory p.** Any p. due to inflammation. [D, 35].]

Inhibitory p. Of D. Drummond, hysterical p.—**Intermittent p.** See *Intermitting p.*—**Intermittent spinal p.** **Intermitting p.** P. due to malarial poison or that of rheumatism or gout. It may occur as one of the phenomena of a fit of ague or as an independent trouble of a quotidian or tertian type. [D, 47].]

Intracranial p. P. caused by some intracranial lesion. [a, 34].]

Isochamic p. Motor p. due to interruption of the arterial blood supply in certain parts of the nervous system. [D, 3].]

Juvenile atrophic p. Fr., *paralyse atrophique juvénile*. See *Anterior poliomyelitis*.—**Klumpke's p.** P. of the interossei, thenar, and hypothenar muscles, with atrophy, anaesthesia of various regions of the forearm and fingers, and melosis, due to a lesion affecting the spinal cord in the region of the sixth and seventh dorsal nerve-roots. [a, 31].]

Labial p. Ger., *Lippenlähmung*.—**Labial p.** P. affecting the lips. [a, 34].]

Labio-glossio-laryngeal p. **Labio-glossio-pharyngeal p.** A progressive bilateral p. of the lips, tongue, palate, pharynx, and larynx, with myotrophy, imperfect articulation of the lingual consonants, and dysphagia. It is caused by a degenerative disease of the nuclei of the ganglion cells on the floor of the fourth ventricle, usually beginning at the nucleus of the hypoglossal nerve; the degeneration may slowly invade the neighboring nuclei and destroy life by interference with that of the vagus. [Ross (a, 34).]

Landry's p. See *Acute ascending p.*—**Laryngeal p.** Unilateral or bilateral p. of the laryngeal muscles, generally of peripheral origin, causing disturbances of voice and speech, or of respiration, or of both. It may be caused by traumatism, by compression of the vagus or the recurrent laryngeal nerve, by an aneurysm or a lymphatic or cancerous tumor of the neck, by exposure to cold, or by prolonged use of these muscles. As the result of a central lesion, it may occur in tabes dorsalis, insular sclerosis, and progressive bulbar p. [Ross (a, 34).]

Lead p. Lat., *p. saturnina*. Ger., *Bleidlähmung*. See *Lead palsy*.—**Lenticular p.** Of H. C. Wood, pseudo-bulbar p. from haemorrhage into the lentiform nucleus of each hemisphere. [a, 34].]

Lingual p. See *Glossoplegia*.—**Little's p.** See *Infantile spastic paraplegia*.—**Local p.** A p. affecting a single muscle or group of muscles. [a, 34].]

Masked p. See *Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular p.*—**Masticatory p.** Unilateral or bilateral p. of the motor branch of the trigeminal, causing difficulty of mastication. It is caused by an intracranial lesion compressing the motor p. of the nerve, usually beginning at the pons implicating its roots, or by a cortical lesion. [Ross (a, 34).]

Metadiphtheritic p. See *Diphtheritic p.*—**Mimetic facial p.** See *Facial p.*—**Mimetic p.** A simulated p. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," 1888, 1, p. 1271 (a, 34).]

Mixed laryngeal p. P. of the muscles that dilate the glottis and those that tighten and approximate the vocal cords. It is caused by disease of the laryngeal nerves. [Ross (a, 34).]

Motor p. A loss of voluntary muscular power. [a, 34].]

Musculo-spiral p. P. of the extensor and supinator muscles of the forearm and wrist, in consequence of injury or disease of the musculo-spiral nerve. It is usually unilateral, though in lead palsy there is bilateral involvement of most of the fibres of this nerve. [a, 34].]

Myogenic p. Of Bouchut,

anterior poliomyelitis. [a, 33].]

Myopathic laryngeal p. Laryngeal p. of myopathic origin. [a, 33].]

Myopathic p. Organic p. caused by a primary disease of the muscles. [Ross (a, 34).]

Myosclerotic p. Fr., *paralyse myosclerotique* (ou *myosclerotique*). See *Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular p.*—**Neural p.** An organic p. in which the peripheral nerves are affected; peripheral neuritis. [Ross (a, 34).]

Neuropathic p. Of Ross, an organic p. caused by primary disease of the nervous system. [a, 34].]

Nocturnal p. See *Night palsy*.—**Nuclear p.** Ger., *Kernlähmung*. A p. caused by a lesion of the nucleus of one of the cranial nerves. [a, 34].]

Obstetrical p. 1. Facial p. caused by the pressure of the forceps upon the portio dura in extracting the infant. 2. Erb's p. caused by pressure upon the infant's neck by the finger or hook during delivery. 3. Cerebral p. caused by cortical injury from pressure by the obstetrical forceps. [a, 34].]

Organic infantile p. See *Acute anterior poliomyelitis*.—**Organic p.** Of Ross, a p. caused by a primary disease of the muscles or nerves. [a, 34].]

Painters' p. See *Lead palsy*.—**P. agitans.** Fr., *paralyse agitante*. Ger., *Schüttellähmung*. A chronic nutritional disease of the central nervous system, characterized by muscular weakness, tremors, rigidity, a peculiar attitude of the head bent, the back bowed, the arms held away from the body and flexed, and festination of gait. There are no characteristic lesions. [Osler (a, 34).]

P. a frigore. P. due to the action of cold. [B.].—**P. beriberi.** See *Beriberi*.—**P. by suggestion.** Fr., *paralyse suggérée*. A p. of varying form which may sometimes be produced in a sensitive person, either in the waking or in the hypnotic state, by the will and affirmation of a competent person. [Hermès, "Gaz. Méd. de Paris," 1862, p. 133 (a, 34).]

P. à la mort. P. of the crura. [a, 34].]

Cruciate (alternans) transverse p. See *Hemiplegia*.—**P. festinans.** P. agitans, so called because characterized by festination. [D.].—**P. generalis progressiva vesanorum.** See *General p.*—**P. hysterica.** See *Hysterical p.*—**P. infantilis (seu infantum) essentialis (seu spinalis).** See *Acute anterior poliomyelitis*.—**P. intermittens.** See *Intermitting p.*—**P. notarius.** See *Writers' cramp*.—**P. of the uterus.** Lat., *p. seu lassitudo, seu exhaustio uteri*. Fr., *paralyse (ou épauement) de la matrice*. According to Wigand, the third degree of diminished uterine action during parturition, in which there is no trace of contraction. [A, 20].]

See also Uterine inertia and Atony of the uterus.—**P. particularis.** See *Partial p.*—**P. procursoria.** See *P. agitans*.—**P. scorbutica.** See *Pellagra*.—**P. spastica infantilis.** See *Hemiplegia*.—**Spastic p.** See *Spastic p.*—**Tortic p.** P. with apparent muscular hypertrophy [Foster].—**Pseudo-hypertrophic spinal p.** ["Lancet," May 8, 1869 (D).]

Partial p. A species of p. affecting less than half the body or some one particular part or organ. [a, 34].]

Periodical p. A p. involving, as a rule, the arms and legs, sometimes the neck and pharynx, coming on when the patient is in good health and without any apparent exciting cause, and being usually complete in the first twenty-four hours. The attacks are non-febrile; the deep reflexes are reduced or abolished; there is a reduction or abolition of the faradaic excitability both of muscles and of nerves. Improvement begins in the course of a few hours or days, and the patient is well until the next attack, which may occur daily or at intervals of days or weeks. [Osler (a, 34).]

Peripheral facial p. Facial p. due to injury or disease of the peripheral portion of the facial nerve. It is practically characterized by p. of the orbicularis palpebrarum and is thus distinguished from central facial p. [D, 35].]

Cf. Peripheral facial hemiplegia.—**Peripheral p.** See *Neural p.*—**Phonetic p.** **Phonic p.** A laryngeal p. involving the muscles which tighten and approximate the vocal cords, causing disorders of voice. [Osler (a, 34).]

Phosphoric p. A local or general p. occurring in and caused by phosphorus poisoning. ["Gaz. Méd. de Paris," 1864, xix, pp. 6, 26, 35, 94, 321 (a, 34).]

Pleuritic p. A facial p., monoplegia, or hemiplegia, accompanied by vaso-motor disturbances occurring in emphysema, especially after evacuating the pleural cavity. It is due to toxins formed by the disease process, rarely to embolism. [Ross (a, 34).]

Pneumonic p. A form of general p. occurring in or after pneumonia. Ross thinks it is often due to cerebral ischemia, but in some cases it is probably caused by toxins formed by the morbid process. [a, 34].]

Post-febrile p. A form of functional p. following a fever. [D.].]

Post-hæmorrhagic p. 1. P. following spinal or cerebral hemorrhage. 2. Anæmic p. [a, 34].]

Pressure p. P. of a group of muscles supplied by a nerve the functions of which are interfered with by continued pressure, as during sleep or a protracted confined position. [a, 34].]

Progressive atrophic p. [Schneevogt]. See *Progressive muscular atrophy*.—**Progressive bulbar p.** [Wachsmuth]. See *Labio-glossio-laryngeal p.*—**Progressive p.** 1. P. of cerebral or spinal origin in which there is a gradual extension of the morbid process, as in acute ascending p., etc. 2. See *General p.*—**Pseudo-bulbar p.** A rare form of p. in which there are symmetrical lesions in the motor paths of both hemispheres producing bilateral p. of the lips, tongue, and pharynx. [L. Lichtheim, "Brain," Jan., 1885, p. 433 (a, 34).]

Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular p. Fr., *paralyse myosclerotique*. A chronic disease characterized by feebleness of the muscles of the lower limbs and of the torso, and by a general wasting of the muscles of the upper extremities. There is increase in the volume of some muscles and atrophy of others. It usually develops in infancy, though rare cases have been reported in adults. There is an increase of the connective tissue of the muscles, with atrophy of the fibres and a formation of fat-cells as in a lipoma. No constant changes in the nervous system have been observed. [Ross (a, 34).]

Puerperal p. A generic term for paralysis occurring during pregnancy or after labor and dependent on causes connected with gestation or parturition. See also *Anæmic p.*—**Radial p.** See *Musculo-spiral p.*—**Regressive p.** Of Barlow, infantile p. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," May 20, 1882.]

Residual p. A p. remaining after an apoplectic stroke. [a, 34].]

Respiratory laryngeal p. P. of the muscles which widen the aperture of the glottis, causing

dyspnoea. [Ross (a, 34).]—**Rhachitic pseudo-p.** Inability to walk on account of muscular weakness, myalgia, flaccidity of the ligaments, and softening of the bones; occurring in rhachitic children. There is no real p. [H. W. Berg, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 4, 1890, p. 26 (a, 34).]—**Rheumatic p.** 1. P. associated with or due to rheumatism; probably a peripheral neuritis. [a, 34.] 2. See **Racial p.**—**Saturday-night p.** A pressure p. of the musculo-spiral nerve occurring in workmen who have fallen asleep after alcoholic excess on Saturday evening. [Herter (a, 34).]—**Saturnine p.** See **Lead palsy**.—**Scriver's p.** See **Writers' cramp**.—**Segmental p.** Of Charcot, a variety of hypnotic p. in which only a segment of a member is paralyzed. [a, 34].—**Sensory p.** Ger., *Gefühlsparalyse*. Loss or diminution of general or special sensibility. [D. 1.] See **Anæsthesia**.—**Sleep p.** A pressure p. of the musculo-spiral nerve occurring during sleep. [a, 34].—**Spasmodic spinal p.** Lat., *tubæ dorsalis spasmodica*. Of Charcot, spastic spinal p. [D.]—**Spastic p.** A cerebral or spinal p. in which there are spasms and rigidity of the muscles. [a, 34].—**Spinal p. in the adult.** Of Duchenne, anterior poliomyelitis in the adult. [a, 34].—**Sunday-morning p.** See **Saturday-night p.**—**Syrupus paralyseos.** See **Syrupus primulae veris**.—**Telegraphers' p.** A variety of anæsthetic p. analogous to telegraphers' cramp. [D.]—**Temporary spinal p.** Of Kennedy and others, acute anterior poliomyelitis in which (as rarely happens) there is complete recovery. [D, 35.]—**Total sensory p.** The condition in which all forms of cutaneous sensibility are lost. [D, 35.]—**Toxic p.** A functional p. due to poisoning. [D.]—**Unilateral spinal p.** See **Spinal hemiplegia**.—**Urinary p.** [Meryon]. See **Urinary paraplegia**.—**Vascular p.** Vasomotor p. Partial or complete loss of power in the motor innervation of the vessels of an affected part, shown by their dilatation and lessening of their tension. [D, 35.]—**Vicarious p.** Of J. Bigelow, a pseudo-p. ["Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," 1886, livi, p. 161 (a, 34).]—**Vitular p.** Vitular p. See **Vitular fever**.—**Writers' p.** See under **Writers' cramp**.

PARALYTIC, adj. Pa²r-a²m. Fr. p. Ger., *paralytisch*. Lat., *paralyticus*. Fr., *paralytique*. Ger., *paralytisch*, *gelähmt*. Pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with paralysis; as a n., a person affected with paralysis. [D (a, 34).]

PARAM, n. Pa²r-a²m. Fr. p. Ger., P. Dicyanodiamide; a crystalline substance, (C: N)₂ (NH₂)₂ = C₂H₄N₄. [B, 4.]

PARAMAGNETISM, n. Pa²r-a²m-a²g²-ne²t-iz-m. From *para*, beside, and *μάγνης*, a magnet. The property which certain bodies possess of being attracted by magnets and of assuming a position in which their greatest length is in the direction of a magnetic force acting on them (cf. **DIAMAGNETISM**). Iron, cobalt, oxygen, etc., are paramagnetic substances, while bismuth, antimony, water, hydrogen, etc., are diamagnetic. [a, 48.]

PARAMALEIC ACID, n. Pa²r-a²m-a²le²-e²ik. See **FUMARIC acid**.

PARAMALIC ACID, n. Pa²r-a²m-al²ik. Of Heintz, diglycollic acid. [B, 14, 93.]

PARAMARGARIN (Ger.), n. Pa²-ra²-ma²rg-a²r-en'. See **HYDROMARGARIC ACID**.

PARAMASTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-ma²st(ma²st)-i(e)-t'is. Gen., *-it'idis* (-idis). From *para*, beside, and *μαστός*, the breast. See **Submammary mastitis**.

PARAMASTOID, adj. Pa²r-a²m-a²st'o'id. From *para*, beside, *μαστός*, the breast, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Situated alongside of and close to the mastoid process of the temporal bone. [L.]

PARAMECIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-me(ma²)/si². (ki²-a). From *παράμειος*, oblong. Longitudinal fissures. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PARAMEDIAN, adj. Pa²r-a²-med'i²-a²n. Near the median line. [L.]

PARAMENIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-men(man)/i²-a². From *para*, beside, and *μήνες*, the menses. Any disorder of menstruation.—P. *difficilis*. Dysmenorrhœa.—P. *erroris*. Vicarious menstruation.—P. *obstructionis*. Amenorrhœa.—P. *profusa*, P. *superflua*. Menorrhagia.

PARAMENISPERMINE, n. Pa²r-a²-me²n-i²-spu²rm'en. An alkaloid found in the grains of *Anamirta cocculus*. It forms crystals, fusible at 250° C., insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in ether, readily soluble in alcohol and in acids. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

PARAMERE, n. Pa²r-a²-mer. From *para*, beside, and *μέρος*, a part. One of the halves of a bilaterally symmetrical animal. [L, 383.]

PARAMERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-me(ma²)/ri²-a². Gr., *παράμειος* (from *para*, beside, and *μήρος*, the thigh). Fr., *paraméron*. The inner sides of the thighs. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PARAMERIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-me(ma²)/ri²-a². A genus of shrubs, of the *Echitideæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—P. *vulneraria*. A species of P. (2d def.) yielding a balsam used in the East in various skin diseases and as a vulnerary. It is said to be a source of Tagulavay balsam. [P. Zipperer, "Arch. d. Pharm.," Nov., 1885, p. 817; "Therap. Gaz.," Feb., 1886, p. 143; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, p. 410 (a, 50).]

PARAMESUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-me(ma²)/e²-a²-u²s(u²s). Gr., *παράμεσος* (from *para*, beside, and *μέσος*, middle). Fr., *paramese*. See **Ring finger**.

PARAMETHOXYBENZOIC ACID, n. Pa²r-a²-me²th-o²-x-i²-be²nz-o²ik. See **ANISIC acid**.

PARAMETHYL ALDEHYDE, n. Pa²r-a²-me²th-lh²il. See under **FORMIC aldehyde**.

PARAMETHYLBENZYL, n. Pa²r-a²-me²th-i²l-be²nz'i²l. Fr., *paraméthylbenzyle*. A univalent radicle, C₆H₅ = C₆(H)(H)(CH₂)(H)(H)(CH₂). [B.]—P. **alcohol**. Tolyalcohol. [B.]

PARAMETHYLISOMYLBENZENE, n. Pa²r-a²-me²th-i²l-i²s-o-a²m-i²l-be²nz'en. See under **AMYLmethylbenzene**.

PARAMETHYLISOPROPYLBENZENE, n. Pa²r-a²-me²th-i²l-i²s-o-pro-pi²l-be²nz'en. A substance having the constitution of benzene in which two hydrogen atoms situated at opposite points of the closed carbon chain are replaced by methyl and isopropyl. [B.]

PARAMETHYLOXYBENZALDEHYDE, **PARAMETHYLOXYBENZOIC ALDEHYDE**, n's. Pa²r-a²-me²th-i²l-o²-x-i²-be²nz-a²l/de²hid, -o²ik a²l/de²hid. See **ANISIC aldehyde**.

PARAMETHYLOXYQUINOLINE, n. Pa²r-a²-me²th-i²l-o²-x-i²-kwil²n-o²l-en. See **METHYLparoxyquinoline**.

PARAMETHYLPHENOL, n. Pa²r-a²-me²th-i²l-fe²n-o²l. See **CRESOL**.

PARAMETHYLPHENYLACETIC ACID, n. Pa²r-a²-me²th-i²l-fe²n-i²l-a²s-et(e²)/i²k. See **XYLIC ACID**.

PARAMETHYLPROPYLBENZENE, n. Pa²r-a²-me²th-i²l-pro-pi²l-be²nz'en. See **CYMENE**.

PARAMETRIC, adj. Pa²r-a²-me²tr'i²k. From *para*, beside, and *μήτρα*, the uterus. Situated beside the uterus, especially between the layers of the broad ligament. [L.]

PARAMETRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-me²t(mat)-ri(re)-t'is. Gen., *-it'idis* (-idis). Fr., *paramétrite*. Of Virchow, inflammation of the pelvic connective tissue in the immediate neighborhood of the uterus.—P. *chronica atrophicans*. Of Freund, chronic hyperplastic p. with eventual cicatricial atrophy. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—P. (*chronica*) *posterior*. Of B. S. Schultz, a chronic inflammation in one or both of Douglas's folds in which the uterus is fixed at the level of the internal os, causing permanent ante flexion in consequence of shortening of the folds, together with torsion of the organ when one fold is shortened. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—P. *exsudativa anterior*. P. with fixation of the vagina and cervix to the anterior pelvic wall, causing retroflexion of the uterus. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—P. *puerperalis*. P. occurring during the puerperium. [A, 326 (a, 34).]

PARAMETRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-me²t(mat)/ri²-u²m(u²m). From *para*, beside, and *μήτρα*, the uterus. The connective tissue immediately adjacent to the uterus.

PARAMIC ACID, n. Pa²r-a²-mi²ik. A substance, C₁₂N₂H₈O₂, obtained by treating paramide with ammonia and precipitating with hydrochloric acid. It occurs as microscopical acicular crystals soluble in boiling water. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

PARAMIDE, n. Pa²r-a²m-i²d(d). Fr., p. A substance, C₄H₆N₂O₂, occurring as a white, amorphous, odorless, and tasteless powder, insoluble in water and in alcohol, but soluble in sulphuric acid. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 93 (a, 14).]

PARAMIDOBENZONITRILE, n. Pa²r-a²m-i²d-o-be²nz-o-ni²r'i²l. A substance, C₆H₄(NH₂)CN = C₆(H)(NH₂)(H)(CN)(H), easily soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, and melting at 100° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

PARAMIDOPHENOL, n. Pa²r-a²m-i²d-o-fe²n-o²l. A substance, C₆H₄NO = C₆(OH)(H)(NH₂)(H)(H), occurring as colorless crystals melting and decomposing above 180° C. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

PARAMIGNYA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-mi²g'ni²(nu²)-a². A genus of shrubs, of the *Awanticeæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—P. *monophylla*. A species the root of which is used in the East Indies as an alterative. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 50); B, 267, 311 (a, 35).]

PARAMILCHSÄURE (Ger.), n. Pa²-ra²-mi²lch²z'oir-e². See **PARALACTIC ACID**.

PARAMIMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-mi²m(mem)/i²-a². From *para*, beside, and *μιμῆσις*, imitation. Ger., *Paramimie*. Inability to make one's self understood by the use of customary modes of expression. [D, 18.]

PARAMITOM (Ger.), n. Pa²-ra²-me-tom'. See **CYTOCHYLEMA** and **PARAPLASM**.

PARAMNESA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-m(ne)(na)/i²-a². (si²)-a². From *para*, beside, and *μνάσθαι*, to be mindful. Fr., *paramnésie*. Of Lordat, a morbid state characterized by the erroneous use of known and remembered sounds. [Grasset, "Montp. méd.," Jan., 1884 (K).]

PARÁMO DE RUIZ, n. A place in the province of Tolima, Colombia, where there is a hot mineral spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

PARAMONIODANILINE, n. Pa²r-a²-mo²n-i²-o²d-o-a²n-i²l-en. A substance, C₁₀H₇NH₂ = C₆(H)(H)(H)(NH₂)(H), occurring as acicular or prismatic crystals melting at 60° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

PARAMORPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-mo²r/i²-a². From *para*, beside, and *μορφή*, form. Fr., *paramorphie*. 1. Morbid structure. The *Paramorphia* of Young are structural diseases. [L, 290.] 2. See **THERBAINE**.

PARAMORPHINE, n. Pa²r-a²-mo²r'en. Lat., *paramorphina*, *paramorphia*. Fr., p. Ger., *Paramorphin*. See **THERBAINE**.

PARAMUCIC ACID, n. Pa²r-a²-mu²s'ik. A dibasic acid, C₆H₄O₆, isomeric with mucic acid, occurring as rectangular tablets united in crusts. [B, 3, 98 (a, 38); B, 4.]

PARAMUSIE (Ger.), n. Pa²-ra²-mu²-e'. A variety of aphasia in which there is a disturbance of musical expression, false tones and intervals being employed. [A, 326 (a, 34).]

PARAMYLENE, n. Pa²r-a²m-i²l-en. Fr., *paramylène*. See **DIAMYLENE**.

PARAMYLTOLUENE, n. Pa²r-a²m-i²l-to²l-u²-en. See **AMYLmethylbenzene**.

PARAMYLON (Lat.), n. n. Pa²r(pa²r)-a²-m(a²m)/i²l(u²l)-u²m(u²m). Fr., *paramylon*. A carbohydrate resembling starch, ob-

tained from green *Infusoria* on stagnant pools. It forms small white grains insoluble in water, soluble in diluted acids, and transformed at 200° C. into a gummy mass, which is converted by hydrochloric acid into glucose. [B. 4; B. 48, 98 (a, 14).]

PARAMYOCLOUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-m}(\text{mu})^0\text{-o}^2\text{k}^2\text{-lo}^2\text{n}^2\text{u}^2\text{u}^2$. From *παρά*, beside, *μῦς*, a muscle, and *κλῶσις*, a violent, confused motion. Of Friedrich, a disease characterized by clonic contractions of the muscles, occurring in paroxysms. Between the contractions there may be tremor of the muscles. The disease is usually bilateral, and is not accompanied by motor or sensory disturbances. Its nature is unknown. [P. Marie, "Progr. méd.", Mar. 30, 1886, p. 341 (a, 34).]

PARAMYOTONIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-m}(\text{mu})^0\text{-o}^2\text{-ton}(\text{ton})^2\text{a}^2$. From *παρά*, beside, *μῦς*, a muscle, and *τόνος*, a stretching. Ger., *Paramyotonia*. *Tonic spasmus* (Lat. 339 (a, 34)).—**Ataxic p.** Ger., *ataktische Paramyotonia*. Persistent tonic spasms associated with distinct ataxia and with weakness and some anesthesia. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**P. congenita**. Of Eulenburg, an hereditary disease, allied to Thomsen's disease, in which there are tonic spasms of various muscles lasting from a fraction of an hour to several hours, excited chiefly by cold. [Gowers (a, 34).]

PARANAPHTHALIN, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-na}^2\text{t}^2\text{-th}^2\text{a}^2\text{-l}^2\text{in}$. Fr., *paranaphtaline*. See ANTHRACENE.

PARANEMATIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-ne}^2\text{m}(\text{nam})^0\text{-a}^2\text{-ta}^2$ (a²b²). Gen., *-nematon* (-um). From *παρά*, beside, and *νῆμα*, a thread. The paraneurysms of cryptogams. [B. 19 (a, 35).]

PARANEPHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-ne}^2\text{f}^2\text{-ri}^2\text{-re}^2\text{-itis}$. Gen., *-atidos* (-idis). Fr., *paranephrite* various mental diseases of the connective tissue which unites the kidneys to the vertebral column. [D. 70.] 2. Inflammation of the suprarenal capsules.

PARANEPHROS (Lat.), **PARANEPHRUS** (Lat.), n's m. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-na}^2\text{-ne}^2\text{-f}^2\text{-ro}^2\text{-s}$, *-ru* (ru²s). From *παρά*, beside, and *νεφρός*, the kidney. See SUPRARENAL CAPSULES.

PARANEURYSMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-nu}^2\text{-r}$ -i²-z (u²s) (mi) (me). From *παρά*, beside, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Of Young, who spelled it *paraneurismi*, diseases of the nervous system affecting the functions of sensation and motion. [L. 290.]

PARANGI, n. A disease, allied to yaws, occurring in Ceylon; "Spanish pox." ["Indian Med. Gaz.", Mar., 1882.]

PARANTROBENZOIDIC ACID, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-nit}$ -ro-be²n²-o²-i²k. See MONONITROBENZOIDIC ACID.

PARANTROPHENOL, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-nit}$ -ro-fe²n²-o²-l. See under MONONITROPHENOL.

PARANTROTOLUENE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-nit}$ -ro-to²l²-u²-en. See under MONONITROTOLUENE.

PARANOA (Lat.), **PARANOIA** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-no}^2\text{-a}$ (e²b²). Gen., *-paranoia* (from *παρά*, beside, and *νοῦς*, the mind). A term applied loosely to various mental diseases. 2. A functional insanity, starting from a degenerative condition, characterized by a special deviation of the highest mental functions, but not implying either serious weakness or general disorder of the mind. It is almost always accompanied with hallucinations and more or less systematized delusions. The course is neither continuous nor uniform, but is essentially chronic. ["Jour. of Ment. Sci.", xxi, p. 604 (a, 34).]—**Acute p.** Of Mendel, coming on without prodromes and characterized by a delusion of vague persecutions without persecutors. [Ségla's, Noyes, "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.", (a, 34).]—**Ambitious p.** P. in which the degeneration is associated with ambitious hallucinations. [a, 34.]—**Degenerative p.** Of Amadei and Tonnini, a form of p. in which the degenerative effects are not profound and delusions not reduced to the last degree of the scale of degenerates. [Ségla's, Noyes (a, 34).]—**Intermediate p.** P. in which there are no delusions, but a tendency to quibbling or quarrelling. [Ségla's, Noyes (a, 34).]—**Idiopathic p.** Of Mendel, an hereditary and degenerative form of p., with the delusion of quarrelling insanity, and a weakened form of the delusion of persecution. The degenerative basis is questionable. [Ségla's, Noyes (a, 34).]—**P. corrupta**, **P. depravata**. See DIATREPHIA.—**P. erotica**. See EROTOMANIA.—**P. hallucinatoria**, **P.** with hallucinations. [A. 319 (a, 34).]—**P. hallucinatoria acuta**, **P.** characterized by sudden hallucinations, especially of hearing, accompanied by ideas of grandeur. There may be insane impulses or complete dejection. [Ségla's, Noyes (a, 34).]—**P. hallucinatoria chronica**, **P.** having a slow beginning and a remitting course. Hallucinations and delusions of persecution appear first, and at the end of a certain time the ideas of grandeur become prominent. [Ségla's, Noyes (a, 34).]—**P. hypochondriaca**, **P.** with typical remissions. The troubles of general sensibility form the foundation of the delusions of persecution accompanied by illusions and hallucinations. [Ségla's, Noyes (a, 34).]—**P. persecutoria**, **P.** in which the hallucinations of persecution are especially prominent. [a, 34.]—**P. religiosa**, **P.** in which the hallucinations or delusions are of a religious character. [a, 34.]—**P. simplex**, **P.** acute or chronic p. in which there are bodily as well as mental disturbances. The latter are characterized by the existence of some one of the many monomanias. [A. 319 (a, 34).]—**Psychoneurotic p.** Of Amadei and Tonnini, p. consecutive to some of the primary forms of psychoneuroses. [Ségla's, Noyes (a, 34).]

PARANOIAC, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-no}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-k}$. Lat., *paranoicus*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with paranoia.

PARANTHRACENE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-n}^2\text{-thra}^2\text{-s}$ -en. See under ANTHRACENE.

PARANTIMONIC ACID, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-n}^2\text{-ti}^2\text{-mo}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. See P²ANTIMONIC ACID.

PARANUCLEOLES, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-nu}^2\text{-kle}^2\text{-ole}$. Lat., *paranucleoli* (from *παρά*, beside, and *nucleolus*, a little nut). Ger., *Para-*

nucleolen, *Nebenkeimkörperchen*. 1. See PSEUDONUCLEOLI. 2. The smaller of the nucleoli in a cell nucleus. [J. 67.]

PARANUCLEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-nu}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-kle}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-s}$ (u²s). Fr., *noyau secondaire*. Ger., *Nebenkeim* (1st def.). The smaller of two closely related or situated nuclei in a cell. [J. 124.]

PARA-OVARIQUE (Fr.), adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-va}^2\text{-r}$ -ek. Parovarian.

PARAOXYBENZOIC ACID, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-o}^2\text{-x}$ -i²-be²n²-o²-i²k. See HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID.

PARAOXYMETHYLBENZYL ALCOHOL, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-o}^2\text{-x}$ -i²-me²th²-i²-be²n²-z²l. See ANISIC ALCOHOL.

PARAPARESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-pa}^2\text{-r}$ (a²)*-e*is²-is. Gen., *-es* (e²os) (-par²esis). From *παρά*, beside, and *πάρεσις*, paresis. Ger., *Paraparesis*. Incomplete paraplegia. [A. 326.]

PARAPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-pa}^2\text{-th}$ (a²)*-i*e²a². From *παρά*, beside, and *πάθος*, disease, Moral insanity. [A. 540 (a, 34).]

PARAPECHYON (Lat.), **PARAPECHYUM** (Lat.), n's n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-pek}$ (a²)*-ch*(a²)*-o*n, *-n*(u²m). From *παρά*, beside, and *πέχη*, the forearm. Fr., *parapèchyon*. Ger., *Speiche*. Of Gortæus, the radius. [A. 325 (a, 48).]

PARAFECTIC ACID, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-pe}^2\text{-k}$ (a²)*-i*2*k*. An amorphous substance, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_{11}$, being one of the bodies into which pectose is transformed in the process of maturing of fruits. [B. 14, 93.]

PARAPECTIN, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-pe}^2\text{-k}$ (a²)*-t*in. Ger., *Parapectin*. A body occurring in fleshy fruits and constituting one of the products into which pectose is transformed in the process of ripening; said to have the same composition as pectin. [B. 14.]

PARAPEPTONE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-pe}^2\text{-p}$ (ton). Ger., *Parapecton*. 1. A kind of by-product resembling syntonin or acid-albumin, arising in the normal peptic digestion of proteids. It appears as a precipitate soluble in dilute acids and alkalies and in distilled water. It is especially abundant if the pepsin has been previously modified by and exposed to a temperature of from 40° to 60° C. It is called by Finkler *isopeptin*. 2. Of Meissner, a body formed from proteids at 40° C. by the action of hydrochloric acid, alone or in company with imperfectly acting pepsin. It can not be converted into peptone by the most energetic pepsin, but is so changed by trypsin. It is never formed in normal digestion and is called by Kühne *anti-albumate*. 3. The normal initial or intermediate product of both peptic and tryptic digestion. [J. 19.]

PARAPETAL, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-pe}^2\text{-t}$ l. Lat., *parapetalum* (from *παρά*, beside, and *πέταλον*, a leaf). Fr., *parapétale*. Ger., *Nebenblumenblatt*. A single piece (leaf) of a paracolla, or any modified petal or appendage of the latter. According to Münch, a leaf of a flower, placed within the flower and differing entirely in form from the rest of the petals. [B. 1, 19, 77, 121, 231, 291 (a, 35).]

PARAPETALOID, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-pe}^2\text{-t}$ a²l²-oid. Lat., *parapetaloides* (from *παρά*, beside, *πέταλον*, a leaf, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *parapétaloïde*. Of Münch, having the parapetals either adnate or applied to the petals. [B. 121 (a, 35).]

PARAPETALOUS, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-pe}^2\text{-t}$ a²l²(u²s). Lat., *parapetalus*. Fr., *parapétalé*. Of stamens, standing at each side of a petal. [Gray (a, 35).]

PARAPHASIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-fa}$ (a²)*-s*i²(a²)*-a*. From *παρά*, beside, and *ᾠδία*, aphasia. Fr., *paraphasie*. Ger., *Paraphasie*. Aphasia characterized by the substitution of words which are unfitted to express the idea that the person intends to convey. [D. 53.]—**Commissural p.** 1. P. due to injury of the commissural nerve-fibres of the brain. 2. Of L. Lichtheim, a provisional term for p. due to a lesion supposed (but not ascertained) to be situated in the island of Reil. ["Brain", Jan., 1885, p. 443, 476 (K).]—**P. choreoformis**, **P.** resembling, and probably a form of, chorea. [D. 18.]—**P. paralytica**, **P. paretica**, **P.** due to paralysis. [D. 18.]—**P. spastica**, **P.** caused by muscular spasm. [a, 34.]

PARAPHENYLENE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^3\text{-fe}^2\text{-n}$ (i²)*-en*. Fr., *paraphénylène*. Ger., *Paraphenylene*. See under PHENYLENE.

PARAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-fa}$ (a²)*-i*2*-a*. From *παρά*, beside, and *ᾠή*, the sense of touch. Any anomaly of the sense of touch. [L. 50.]

PARAPHIMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-fim}$ (fem)*-o*s²(is). Gen., *-os*(e²is) (-is). Fr., *paraphimosis* (from *παρά*, beside, and *φίμωσις*, constriction). Ger., *Paraphimosis*. Strangulation of the glans penis by a retracted prepuce with a narrow orifice. [G.]

PARAPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-fob}$ (fo²b)*-i*2*-a*. From *παρά*, beside, and *φόβος*, panic fear. See HYDROPHOBIA.

PARAPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-fon}$ (f)*-i*2*-a*. From *παρά*, beside, and *φωνή*, the voice. Fr., *paraphonie*. Ger., *Stimmfehler*. Any abnormality of the voice. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]—**P. clangens**, **P.** in which the voice is shrill and squalling. [a, 34.]—**P. comatosa**. Of Cullen, p. from relaxation of the glottis or velum palati during coma. [a, 34.]—**P. gutturalis**. See *P. palatina*.—**P. gutturalis pharyngocentium**. See *P. palatina*.—**P. nasal**. Of Sauvages, nasal voice. [a, 84.]—**P. palatina**. Of Cullen, p. in which the voice is hoarse, obscure, or indistinct from a defect of the palate. [a, 34.]—**P. puberum**, **P. pubescentium**. Ger., *Ziegenstimme*, *Meckerstimme*. The harsh, shrill, irregular voice occurring in boys at puberty. [a, 34.]—**P. rauca**. Fr., *paraphonie rauque*. Of Good, a hoarse or rough voice. [a, 34.]—**P. resacans**. See *P. nasal*.—**P. sibillans**. Of Sauvages, a wheezing or hissing voice. [a, 34.]—**P. stertens**. Of Sauvages, p. in which the voice has a snorting or snoring sound. [a, 34.]

PARAPHORA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^3\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-fo}$ (a²)*-r*a². Gr., *παράφορα* (from *παράφορεῖν*, to set before). Fr., *paraphore*. A mild variety of insanity, such as a monomania. [L. 50 (a, 34).]

PARAPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-fo}^2\text{r}\text{-fo}^2\text{r}\text{'i}^2\text{k}$. An isomer of phosphoric acid, obtained by subjecting it to great heat. [B, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

PARAPHRAGM, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-fra}^2\text{m}$. Gr. *παράφραγμα* (from *παρά*, beside, and *φράγμα*, a fence). A process of an endosternite which passes forward, upward, and outward with its corresponding endopleurite and that in front of it. [L, 168.]

PARAPHRASIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-fra}^2\text{(fra)}^2\text{zi}^2\text{(si)}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *παράφρασις*, to say a thing in other words. Ger., *Paraphrasie*. Incoherent speech depending on defective concepts. [D, 18.]—**P. præcæps**. P. in which the ideas are formed and expressed too hurriedly. [D, 18.]—**P. tarda**. Ger., *Nöhlen*. P. in which the ideas are formed and expressed too slowly. [D, 18.]—**P. thematica**. P. manifesting very great confusion of ideas, the thread of the discourse being entirely lost sight of. [D, 18.]—**P. verbalis**. P. in which an occasional inappropriate word or idea is unconsciously interjected. [D, 18.]—**P. vesana**. Complete jumbling of words and ideas, all coherence being lost; of Arndt, a combination of p. verbalis and p. thematica. [D, 18.]

PARAPHRENESIS (Lat.), **PARAPHRENIA** (Lat.), **PARAPHRENITIS** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-fre}^2\text{n-e(a)}^2\text{si}^2\text{s}$, -fren(fre)n²/i²-a², -fre²n-i(e)²ti²s. Ger., -es²eos (-is), -en²i²e, -it²idos (-idis). Gr., *παράφρενιτις* (from *παρά*, beside, and *φρήν*, the diaphragm, also the mind). 1. Inflammation of the diaphragm. 2. Transient delirium attributed to such inflammation. [L, 41, 84 (a, 14, 43).]

PARAPHRONESIS (Lat.), **PARAPHRONIA** (Lat.), **PARAPHROSYN** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-fro}^2\text{n-e(a)}^2\text{si}^2\text{s}$, -frofro)n²/i²-a², -fro²n-i(e)²ti²s. Ger., -es²eos (-is), -phr²on(-is), -phr²os/ynes. Gr., *παράφροσυνη*, *παράφροσύνη* (from *παρά*, beside, and *φρόν*, de, mented). Fr., p. Ger., *Überschnarren*. Mental alienation, especially that caused by poison. [L, 41, 50, 87 (a, 14).]

PARAPHTHALIC ACID, n. See TEREPHTHALIC ACID.

PARAPHYAS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{(af)}^2\text{i}^2\text{(u)}^2\text{-a}^2\text{s(a}^2\text{s)}$. Gen., -phy²af²os (-adis). Gr., *παράφυας*. See PARAPHYSIS.

PARAPHYLL, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-fll}$. Lat., *paraphyllum*, *paraphyllum* (from *παρά*, beside, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *paraphylle* Ger., *Blattansatz*. Any leaf modification or appendage, especially a stipule; of Link (who includes under the term stipules, ligules of grasses, and scales of buds), a part constructed like a leaf, but developed before the latter. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PARAPHYMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-fjm}^2\text{(fu}^2\text{m)}^2\text{-a}^2\text{(u)}^2\text{a}^2\text{s}$. From *παρά*, beside, and *φύμα*, a growth. Of Young, an order of the *Paramorphice* including structural diseases involving local changes. [L, 290.]

PARAPHYMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-fjm}^2\text{(fu}^2\text{m)}^2\text{-os}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., -os²eos (-is). See PARAPHIMOSIS.

PARAPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{(af)}^2\text{i}^2\text{(u)}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., -ph²ys²eos (-oph²ysis). From *παρά*, beside, and *φύσις*, a growth. Fr., *paraphyse*. Ger., *Paraphyse*, *Nebenwuchs* (ist def.), *Schössling* (ist def.). 1. An offshoot, a sucker. 2. In the pl., *paraphyses* (Ger., *Saffildien*), delicate barren threads, produced from hyphae, separating the acid in some ascomycetous *Fungi*; also the jointed cellular filaments accompanying the sporangia in ferns or the antheridia and archegonia in the *Muscinæ*. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

PARAPHYSOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-fjs}^2\text{(fu}^2\text{s)}^2\text{-o}^2\text{p}^2\text{r-u}^2\text{s(u)}^2\text{s}$. Ger., *saffildentendend*, *fadenzellenführend*. Provided with paraphyses. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

PARAPHYTE, n. $\text{P}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2\text{-fll}$. Lat., *paraphytum* (from *παρά*, beside, and *φύσις*, to produce offshoots). Fr., p. Ger., *Überspross*. Of Eisenmann, a disease caused or accompanied by proliferation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PARAPLASM, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-pla}^2\text{zm}$. Gr., *παράπλασμα* (from *παρά*, beside, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold). Lat., *paraplasma*. 1. A heteroplasia. [Of Kuffer, any material within a cell other than the protoplasm. [A, 34.] See ACHROMATIN, CYTOCHYLEMA, and Ground-substance (2d def.).]

PARAPLECTIC, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-ple}^2\text{kt}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Lat., *paraplectus*. Fr., *paraplectique*. Pertaining to or affected with paraplegia. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PARAPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-ple}^2\text{(pla)}^2\text{i}^2\text{(gi)}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gr., *παράπληγια* (from *παρά*, beside, and *πλήγη*, a blow). Fr., *paraplegie*. Ger., *Querlähmung*. Paralysis or paresis of both lower limbs. [a, 34.]—**Alcoholic p.** Of S. Wilks, p. of spinal origin, caused by alcohol. There are pains in all the limbs, myotrophia, acinesia, hepatic enlargement, and other symptoms of alcoholism. ["Lancet," 1872, i, p. 330 (a, 34).]—**Anæmic p.** Sometimes accompanied by hyperæsthesia, following loss of blood. [Gowers (a, 34).]—**Apoplectic p.** Of Rosenthal, a double paralysis resulting from an old and a recent hemorrhage into the motor centres, from circumscribed lesions in the median portion of the pons, or from aneurysm at the base of the brain; distinguished from spinal p. by the presence of motor paralyses of the cranial nerves. [a, 34.]—**Ataxic p.** A combined lateral and posterior sclerosis of the spinal cord, presenting symptoms of ataxia. Myotatic irritability is increased; sensory disturbances are rare; there are ataxia of the face, arm, and leg muscles. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 9, 1886, p. 417 (a, 34).]—**Tonic p.** Hysterical p. [Lanvyn, "Lancet," 1848, i, p. 180 (a, 34).]—**Cataleptiform p.**, **Cataleptoid p.** Of Beddick, p. characterized by motor disturbances that are shown by the persistent resistance by muscular conduction of voluntary impulse. It affects all the voluntary muscles of both sides of the body, including those of the eyes. It is probably of hysterical origin. ["Arch. of Electrol. and Neurol.," 1, 1874, p. 10 (a, 34).]—**Cervical p.** Lat., p. *cervicalis*. Of Gull, paralysis affecting one of the upper extremities or both of them together exclusively or in a predominating manner. The lower extremities are often subsequently affected,

but generally in a minor degree. [Charcot (a, 34).]—**Chlorotic p.** See *Anæmic p.*—**Choreic p.** Of Borella, p. of functional origin occurring in chorea. [a, 34.]—**Congenital hypertrophic p. of Duchenne**. See *Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis*.—**Drunkards' p.** See *Alcoholic p.*—**Dysenteric p.** An affection coming on during dysentery, with paresis of the lower extremities, hyperæsthesia, and pain, followed by anæsthesia and complete p.; probably of toxic origin. [Ross (a, 34).]—**Enteric p.** A reflex spinal p. produced by an intestinal disorder. Its existence is denied by many, and Bartholow, who describes it, admits that most of the reported cases are cases of ascending neuritis. [Bartholow, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 15, 1883, p. 669.]—**Functional p.** Incomplete p., attributable to some functional disorder. [D, 63.]—**Brit. Med. Jour.," 1872, i, p. 394.]—Gouty p.** P. occurring in gout. [L, 87 (a, 34).]—**Hereditary ataxic p.** See *Hereditary ataxia*.—**Hypertrophic p. of infancy**. Of Duchenne, pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis. [a, 34.]—**Hysterical p.** See under *Hysterical paralysis*.—**Hystero-traumatic p.** Of Charcot, hysterical p. supervening upon slight traumatism. [a, 34.]—**Infantile spasmodic p.** Infantile spastic p. Impairment of volition with tonic rigidity and ultimately structural shortening, in varying degrees, of a few or many muscles of the body, occurring at or shortly after birth. [a, 34.]—**Organic p.** P. caused by a lesion of the brain or spinal cord. [a, 34.]—**Painful p.** Lat., *p. dolorosa*. Fr., *paraplegie douloureuse*. A form of p. described by Cruveilhier and more fully by Charcot. In several cases in which ataxia were made by the latter, carcinoma of a lumbar vertebra was found as a cause, and in each case there was also mammary carcinoma. The paralysis comes on gradually, following muscular atrophy. The pain is caused by the compression of the posterior columns of the cord by the tumor. [D, 34.]—**P. a frigore**. Multiple neuritis caused by cold and presenting the symptoms of p. [a, 34.]—**P. dolorosa**. Fr., *paraplegie douloureuse*. See *Painful p.*—**P. nephritica**. Of Swaving, beri-beri. [a, 34.]—**Paraplegie urogenitales**. See *Urinary p.*—**Phimosis p.** Of G. E. Beardsley, reflex p. caused by phimosis. [a, 34.]—**Puerperal p.** See *Puerperal paralysis*.—**Reflex p.** P. of reflex origin.—**Rheumatismal p.** Of Bruchon, p. occurring in the course of rheumatism. ["Gaz. des hôp.," xlviii, p. 1105 (a, 34).]—**Senile p.** P. caused by senile changes in the spinal cord. [L, 87 (a, 34).]—**Spasmodic p.**, **Spastic p.** P. caused by primary lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord; appearing between the twentieth and fortieth years. Concussion of the spine and exposure to wet and cold are the most frequent causes. The early symptoms are paresis and a tendency to spasm of the muscles of the lower extremities. Sensory symptoms, except dull pains in the legs or back, are often absent, but subjective sensations are not uncommon. The electric irritability is usually normal. Contractures occur later in the disease. In walking, the legs drag behind the patient, and each is drawn forward as a rigid whole, the toes catching on the ground. [Ross (a, 34).]—**Tabetic p.** See *Ataxic p.*—**Tetanic p.** See *Spasmodic spinal paralysis*.—**Toxic p.** P. caused by ptomaine, leucomania, mineral, or vegetable poisoning; usually the result of a primary peripheral neuritis. [a, 34.]—**Urinary p.** Lat., *p. urinaria*. Fr., *paraplegie urinaire*. A paretic or paralytic affection of the lower extremities, supervening in the course of certain diseases of the urinary passages, and appearing to be connected with these as consecutive effects. [Charcot (a, 34).]

PARAPLEGIC, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-ple}^2\text{gi}^2\text{k}$. Gr., *παράπληγικός*. Fr., *paraplegique*. Pertaining to or affected with paraplegia. [a, 17.]

PARAPLÉGIE (Fr.), n. See PARAPLEGIA.—**P. flasque**. P. with muscular flaccidity. [L, 87 (a, 34).]—**P. hypertrophique de cause cérébrale**. Of Duchenne, pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis. [P. Bourdieu, "Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," Feb., 1885, p. 54.]—**P. variolique**. Paraplegia associated with variola. [D, 70 (a, 34).]

PARAPLEURITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-plu}^2\text{r-i(e)}^2\text{ti}^2\text{s}$. Gen., -i²idos (-idis). Fr., *parapleurite*. See PLEURODYNIA and PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

PARAPLEXIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-ple}^2\text{x}^2\text{(plax)}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$. Gr., *παράπληξία* (from *παρά*, beside, and *πλήγη*, a blow). 1. Of Etmüller, paraplegia. 2. Apoplexy in which the paralytic symptoms predominate. [A, 801 (a, 34).]

PARAPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-pod}^2\text{(po}^2\text{d)}^2\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{-m}$. (u²m). From *παρά*, beside, and *πούς*, the foot. See *Foot-tubercle*.

PARAPOESIS (Lat.), **PARAPOIESIS** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-po}^2\text{-e(a)}^2\text{si}^2\text{s}$, -poi²-e(a)²si²s. Gen., -es²eos (-is). From *παραιοειν*, to vitiate. Fr., *parapoiesie*. Ger., *Parapoiese*. Of Eisenmann, a purely functional disease. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PARAPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-pjs}^2\text{(a}^2\text{p)}^2\text{-o}^2\text{p}^2\text{i}^2\text{(u)}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., -ph²ys²eos (-oph²ysis). From *παρά*, beside, and *φύσις*, to produce offshoots. The transverse process of a typical vertebra. [L.]

PARAPOPLEXY, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-ple}^2\text{x}^2\text{-i}^2$. From *παρά*, beside, and *ἀποπληξία*, apoplexy. Fr., *parapoplexie*. A slight apoplexy. [L, 41, 50, 84 (a, 43).]

PARAPROCTITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-pro}^2\text{kt}^2\text{(prokt)}^2\text{i}^2\text{(e)}^2\text{ti}^2\text{s}$. Gen., -ti²idos (-idis). Phlegmonous inflammation of the paraproctium. [D, 70.]

PARAPROCTUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-pro}^2\text{kt}^2\text{(prok)}^2\text{-i}^2\text{(ti)}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2\text{(u}^2\text{m)}$. From *παρά*, beside, and *πρωκτός*, the anus. The connective tissue contiguous to the rectum. [D, 70.]

PARAPSI (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-p}^2\text{(a}^2\text{p)}^2\text{si}^2\text{s}$. Gen., -aps²eos (-is). From *παρά*, beside, and *ᾄσῃ*, the sense of touch. Fr., *parapsie*. Ger., *falsches Gefühl*. An anomaly of the tactile sense. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PARAPTERUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-pt}^2\text{(a}^2\text{pt)}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}$. (u²m). From *παρά*, beside, and *πτερόν*, a feather. Fr., *paraplatère*. 1. A collective term for the axillary, scapular, and tertiary feathers of a bird's wing. [L, 343.] 2. In hexapodous insects, a piece on the

side of each thoracic segment, between the episternum and the wing. [L, 180 (a, 39).]

PARAQUINANISOL, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{-kw}^1\text{n}-\text{a}^2\text{r}^1\text{s}^2\text{-o}^2\text{l}$. An artificial antipyretic alkaloid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{NO}$.

PARARABIN, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{b}^1\text{-i}^2\text{n}$. See PARABIN.

PARARECTAL, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{-re}^2\text{k}^1\text{l}$. From *παρά*, beside, and *rectum* (q. v.). Situated around or near the rectum. [L.]

PARAREDUCTINE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{-re}^2\text{d}^1\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2\text{-en}$. An alkaloid obtained by Thudicum, along with reductine, from the urine. [B.]

PARARHOTACISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-rot}^1\text{-a}^2\text{-si}^2\text{z}(\text{ki}^2\text{s})/\text{mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$. From *παρά*, beside, and *ῥῶ*, the Greek letter ρ. The confounding of r sounds with others; the substitution of other sounds (as of l, w, or ng) for that of r. [A, 319, 336 (a, 21).]

PARARHYTHMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-ri}^2\text{thru}^1(\text{h})/\text{mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$. Gr., *παράρρυθμος* (from *παρά*, beside, and *ῥυθμός*, rhythm. Fr., *pararhythmie*. Disturbed rhythm. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PARARTHREMA (Lat.), **PARARTHRESIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-th-re}(\text{ra})/\text{ma}^2\text{-si}^2\text{a}$. Gen., *-thresēos* (-āis). From *παρά*, beside, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. See SUBLUXATION.

PARATHRIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-rth}^1\text{-ri}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *παρά*, beside, and *ἄρθρον*, to articulate. Ger., *Parathrie*. See PARALALIA. —P. centralis. P. due to cerebral disturbance. [D, 18.] —P. literalis parietica. See STAMMERING. —P. syllabaris parietica. A stumbling articulation of syllables due to paresis or paralysis. [D, 18.] —P. syllabaris spastica. See STUTTERING.

PARATHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-rth-ro}^1\text{-si}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-throsēos* (-āis). See SUBLUXATION.

PARASACCHAROSE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{-sa}^2\text{-k}^1\text{a}^2\text{-r-os}$. Fr., p. Ger., P. A diglucosic alcohol, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$, a modification of saccharose produced by a process of fermentation set up when a solution of saccharose is treated with ammonium phosphate and exposed to the air. It occurs as small crystals insoluble in absolute alcohol. [B, 8, 93.]

PARASALPINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-sa}^2\text{p}(\text{sa}^2\text{p})/\text{i}^2\text{n}(\text{i}^2\text{n})^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}(\text{e})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-gitidos* (-āis). From *παρά*, beside, and *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet. Inflammation around the Falloppian tube. [A, 34.]

PARASCEPASTRA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-se}^2\text{p}(\text{ske}^2\text{p})/\text{a}^2\text{st}(\text{a}^2\text{st})/\text{ra}^2$. Gr., *παράσκαπστρα* (from *παρά*, beside, and *σκεπάστρα*, a surgical bandage). A bandage for the whole head. [E.]

PARASCEUE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-su}^2(\text{ske}^2\text{u})/\text{e}(\text{a})$. Gen., *-sceuēs*. Gr., *παράσκειν* (from *παρά*, beside, and *σκενῆ*, equipment). See APPARATUS.

PARASCHIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-sk}(\text{a}^2\text{-sch}^2)/\text{i}^2\text{d-e}(\text{e}^2\text{s})$. Gr., *παράσχιδες* (from *παρά*, beside, and *σχίζω*, to cleave). Fr., *paraschides*. Fragments of broken bone. [E.]

PARASECRETION, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{-se-kr}^1\text{e}^2\text{-si}^2\text{n}$. From *παρά*, beside, and *secrere*, to separate. Any anomaly of secretion. [A, 17.]

PARASEMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-sem}(\text{sam})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *παρά*, beside, and *ἄσματος*, unintelligible. Ger., *Parasemie*. Simulated asemia. [D, 18.]

PARASIGMATISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-si}^2\text{g-ma}^2\text{-t}(\text{ma}^2\text{t})/\text{i}^2\text{z}(\text{i}^2\text{z})/\text{mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$. From *παρά*, beside, and *σίγμα*, the Greek letter σ. The substitution of other sounds (f, ph, etc.) for that of s or sh. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

PARASILICIC, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{-si}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{s}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Analogous to silicic. [B.] —P. acid. A hexabasic acid, $\text{H}_6\text{SiO}_5 = \text{SiO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, known only through its salts, the *parasilicates*. [B, 3.]

PARASIT (Ger.), n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{-si}^2\text{-zet}^1$. See PARASITE. —Haarbalg-p. See DEMODEX folliculorum.

PARASITE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{-sit}^1$. Gr., *παράσιτος* (lit., one who eats with another [from *παρά*, beside, and *σίνος*, food]). Lat., *parasitus*. Fr., p. Ger., *Parasit*, *Schmarotzer*. 1. An animal or plant living and subsisting within some tissue or organ, or upon some surface, of another animal or plant. [A, 2.] Cf. COINOSITE, OKOSITE, PHAGOSITE, XENOSITE, and NOSTOSITE. 2. See FORTIS *in factu*. —Accidental p's. Internal p's having the habits, but not referable to the class, of Entozoa. The following are included in this class in the nomenclature of the Royal College of Physicians of London: *Pentastoma denticulatum*, *Pentastoma constrictum*, (*Estrus hominis*, and *Anthomyia canicularis* —Eudophytic p. A p. living in the tissues and organs of its host. [B, 209 (a, 27).] —Epiphytic p. A p. living on the surface of the skin and mucous membranes of the host. [B, 209 (a, 27).] —External p. See ECTOPARASITE. —Facultative p. 1. A p. that is not confined to any particular animal organism. 2. Of De Bary, a p. which can only satisfy the conditions of its life in the animal organism, but which nevertheless leaves it at a certain period of its existence. [B, 209 (a, 27).] —False p. See PSEUDOPARASITE. —Internal p. See ENDOPARASITE. —Obligatory p. Of De Bary, a p. that can not subsist away from its host. [B, 209 (a, 27).] —Vegetable p's. Fr., *p's végétaux*. Plants distinguished by absence or deficiency of chlorophyll, deriving their food from other living organisms. They are confined among phanerogams to the dicotyledons, and among cryptogams to the *Fungi* (chiefly the lower) and a few *Algae*. [B, 121, 291 (a, 35).]

PARASITIC, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{-si}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. Lat., *parasiticus*, *parasitarius*. Fr., *parasitaire*, *parasiste*. Ger., *parasitisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of a parasite; of a disease, caused by parasites. [D, 1, 20.]

PARASITICIDE, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{-si}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sid}$. Lat., *parasiticidus* (from *παράσιτος*, a parasite, and *cadere*, to slay). Fr., p. See ANTI-PARASITIC.

PARASITISM, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{-si}^2\text{-i}^2\text{zm}$. Lat., *parasitismus* (from *παράσιτος*, a parasite). Fr., *parasitisme*. Ger., *Parasitismus*. 1.

The state of existence as a parasite. Cf. SYMBIOSIS. 2. The state of being infested with a parasite. 3. The part played by a parasite in causing or modifying disease.

PARASITOGÈNE (Fr.), n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{-ze-to-zha-ne}$. A morbid disposition predisposing the subject to be infested with parasites. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

PARASORBIC ACID, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{-so}^2\text{rb}^1/\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Of Hofmann, an oily liquid, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_8\text{O}_3$, obtained in the preparation of malic acid from mountain-ash berries, isomeric with or an impure kind of sorbic acid. It is slightly acid, sparingly soluble in water, but freely soluble in alcohol and in ether. Its vapors are stupefying and of disagreeable odor. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 93 (a, 14).]

PARASPADIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-spa}(\text{spa}^2\text{d})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *παρά*, beside, and *σπάειν*, to draw. A condition characterized by an abnormal termination of the urethra on the side of the penis. [E.]

PARASPERMATIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-spu}^2\text{er}^1\text{-ma}^2\text{-ti}^2$ (spe'rm)-a(a')/shi'z(i'z) a'2. From *παρά*, beside, and *σπέρμα*, seed. Spore-like bodies observed in some *Algae*, said by some to be reproductive. [B, 19, 308 (a, 35).]

PARASPHAGIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-spa}(\text{spa}^2\text{g})/\text{i}^2\text{-s}$. Gen., *-sphagidos* (-īdis). Gr., *παράσφαγίς* (from *παρά*, beside, and *σφαγῆ*, the throat). Fr., *parasphage*. The region of or about the throat. [A, 322, 325 (a, 45).]

PARASTADUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-sta}(\text{sta}^2\text{d})/\text{a}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2$ (u's). Fr., *parastade*. Of Link, a collection of sterile filaments, in rows of two or more, between the petals and stamens. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

PARASTAMEN (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-sta}(\text{sta}^2\text{d})/\text{me}^2\text{n}$. Gen., *-stami'nis*. Fr., *parastamine*. See PARASTEMON.

PARASTATA (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-sta}(\text{a}^2\text{st})/\text{a}^2\text{-t}(\text{a}^2\text{t})-\text{a}^2$. Gr., *παράστατης* (from *παράστας*, anything that stands beside). See EPIDIDYMIS. —P. adenoides. See PROSTATE GLAND. —P. circoides. See PAMPINIFORM FLEXUS.

PARASTADENITIS (Lat.), **PARASTATITIS** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-sta}(\text{a}^2\text{st})/\text{a}^2\text{-ti}^2(\text{a}^2\text{t})/\text{a}^2\text{-d}(\text{a}^2\text{d})/\text{e}^2\text{-n}(\text{e}^2\text{t})/\text{i}^2\text{-s}$. Gen., *-itidos* (-īdis). From *παράστας*, the epididymis, and *ἀδην*, a gland. See EPIDIDYMITIS.

PARASTEATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-ste}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-ti}^2(\text{a}^2\text{t})/\text{o}^2\text{-si}^2\text{-is}$. Gen., *-osēos* (-āis). From *παρά*, beside, and *στάειν*, stiff fat. Ger., *Parasteatose*. A form of steatosis in which the character of the secretion is altered. The *Parasteatosen* (Ger., *Parasteatosen*) of Auspitz are a family of *Steatosen* embracing sebaceous diseases characterized by altered secretion. They include milium, ichthyo-ma, comedo, molluscum contagiosum, and colloid milium. [G, 4.]

PARASTEMON (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-stem}(\text{stam})/\text{e}^2\text{-n}(\text{e}^2\text{n})$. Gen., *-stenōsis* (-āis). From *παρά*, beside, and *στέμνω*, a thread. Fr., *parastème*, *parastamine*. 1. An abortive stamen. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).] 2. See PARASTADUS.

PARASTERNAL, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{-stern}^1/\text{n}^1$. From *παρά*, beside, and *στέρνον*, the sternum. Situated at the side of the sternum. [L, 332.]

PARASTICHIES, n. pl. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{-sti}^2\text{-ch}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-z}$. From *παρά*, about, and *στίχως*, a row. Fr., *parastiches*. The secondary spirals formed in alternate phyllotaxy in which the internodes are short and the leaves overlap. [B, 77, 121, 291 (a, 35).]

PARASTRAMMA (Lat.), **PARASTREMMMA** (Lat.), n's n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-stra}^2\text{m}(\text{stra}^2\text{m})/\text{ma}^2\text{-stre}^2\text{m}(\text{ma}^2\text{s})$. Gen., *-stram'na-tis*, *-strem'matos* (-āis). Gr., *παράστρεμμα* (from *παράσπρεμν*, to two). Fr., *parastrema*. Ger., *Vordrehung*. Distortion of any part of the face, especially of the mouth. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PARASTREPIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-stre}^2\text{p}(\text{strep})/\text{i}^2\text{-s}$. Gen., *-strepēos* (-āis). From *παρά*, beside, and *στρέφω*, a turning round. See SUBLUXATION.

PARASTYLE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{-stil}$. Lat., *parastylus* (from *παρά*, beside, and *στυλος*, a pillar). Fr., p. In botany, an abortive style. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

PARASYNOVITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-si}^2\text{n}(\text{syn})/\text{o}^2\text{-vi}(\text{we})/\text{i}^2\text{-s}$. Gen., *-vitidos* (-īdis). From *παρά*, beside, *σύν*, with, and *ovum*, an egg. See SYNOVITIS fungosa.

PARASYPHILITIC, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{-si}^2\text{f}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-t}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-k}$. From *παρά*, beside, and *sypphilis* (q. v.). Fr., *parasymphilitique*. Of Renault, evoked by syphilis without being really a manifestation of that disease. ["Union méd.," Feb. 18, 1886, p. 288.]

PARASTYSTOLE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-si}^2\text{st}(\text{sy}^2\text{st})/\text{o}^2\text{-le}(\text{la})$. Gen., *-sys'toles*. From *παρά*, beside, and *συστολή*, systole. Fr., p. Ger., P. The interval between the cardiac systole and diastole. [K.]

PARATARSIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{-rsi}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *παρά*, beside, and *τάρος* (see TARBUS). See ECTOPITA Tarsi.

PARATARSUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{-rsu}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. Fr., *paratarso*. The side of the tarsus in birds. [L, 343.]

PARATARTARIC ACID, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{-rta}^2\text{-ri}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide paratartarique*. Ger., *Paratartarsäure*. Racemic acid. [B.]

PARATHENAR (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})-\text{a}^2\text{-th}^1(\text{a}^2\text{th})/\text{e}^2\text{n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-r}$. Gen., *-en'aros* (-āris). From *παρά*, beside, and *θέναρ*, the flat of the foot, the paronychia. Of Winslow, the abductor and short flexor muscles of the little toe. [A, 500 (a, 48).]

PARATHIOFORMALDEHYDE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{-thi}^1\text{-o-for}^1\text{-ma}^2\text{-al}^2/\text{de}^2\text{-hid}$. Ger., *Parathioformaldehyd*. A crystalline body, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{S}_2$, which may be regarded as paraformaldehyde (paramethyl aldehyde) in which sulphur replaces oxygen. [B, 3.]

PARATHIONIC ACID, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}-\text{a}^2\text{-thi}^1\text{-o-ni}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Acid ethyl sulphate. [B.]

PARATHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-thi}^2\text{m}(\text{thu}^2\text{m})^2\text{-a}^2$. From *pará*, beside, and *θύμιος*, the mind. Fr., *parathymie*. Excessive mental strain. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PARATOLUIDINE (n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{-to}^2\text{l-u}^2\text{i}^2\text{d-en}$. See *TOLUIDINE*.

PARATOLYL, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{-to}^2\text{l}^2$. See *TOLYL*.—**P**hydrazine. The compound $\text{CH}_3\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{NH}_2$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**P**phosphine. A liquid, $\text{CH}_3\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{PH}_2 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{P}$. Its odor is so intense as to produce headache and epistaxis. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

PARATONIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-ton}(\text{to}^2\text{n})^2\text{-a}^2$. From *pará*, beside, and *τόνος*, a stretching. Fr., *paratonie*. Over-extension; abnormal tension. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

PARATOPIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-top}(\text{to}^2\text{p})^2\text{-a}^2$. From *pará*, beside, and *τόπος*, a place. Displacement, dislocation. [E.]

PARATREMMMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-tre}^2\text{m}^2\text{-ma}^2$. Gen., *-trem/matos (-atis)*. See *PARATREMA*.

PARATRICHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-tri}^2\text{ch}^2(\text{tri}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-os}^2$. Gen., *-os/echos (-is)*. From *pará*, beside, and *τρίχης*, a hair. 1. A form of trichosis characterized by the production of hair of abnormal quality. The *Paratrichoses* (Ger., *Paratrichosen*) of Auspitz include trichorrhexis nodosa and trichotilliosis. 2. The growth of hair in abnormal situations. [G, 4, 81.]

PARATRIMMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-tri}^2\text{m}^2\text{-ma}^2$. Gen., *-trim/matos (-atis)*. Gr., *παράτριμμα* (from *pará*, beside, and *τρίβειν*, to rub). Fr., *paratrimme*. Ger., *Wolf*. Irritation or inflammation of the skin from chafing or pressure; intertrigo, especially (Ger., *Afterfratt*) between the nates. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PARATROPE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-tro}^2(\text{a}^2\text{t}^2)\text{-ro}^2(\text{ro}^2)\text{-pe}^2(\text{pa})$. Gen., *-atropes*. Gr., *παράτροπος* (from *παράπειν*, to turn aside). Fr., *p.* Torsion of a limb. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PARATROPHY, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{-tro}^2\text{-fi}^2$. From *pará*, beside, and *τροφή*, nourishment. Lat., *paratrophia*. Fr., *paratrophie*. Qualitative alteration in a tissue caused by a trophic disorder. [D, 35.]—**Neurotic p.** A p. of nervous origin, such as an arthropathy occurring in connection with locomotor ataxia. [D, 35.]

PARATUDO, n. In Brazil, the *Horatia arborea*, *Canella axillaris*, and some other trees with aromatic barks. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]

PARATUNGSTATE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{-tu}^2\text{n}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-tat}^2$. A compound made up of 5 molecules of a basic oxide united with 12 molecules of tungsten trioxide. Thus sodium p. is $\text{Na}_{10}\text{W}_{12}\text{O}_{41} = 5\text{Na}_2\text{O} + 12\text{W}_2\text{O}_5$. [B, 3.]

PARATURA, n. A Brazilian plant of the *Cyperaceae*. The root is used as a tonic. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

PARATYPHILITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-ti}^2\text{ph}^2(\text{tu}^2\text{f})\text{-li}^2(\text{e})^2$. Gen., *-itidos (-idis)*. From *pará*, beside, and *τύφλος*, blind (see *CACUM*). Inflammation of the connective tissue between the cæcum and the iliac fascia. [D, 70.]

PARATYPICUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-ti}^2\text{p}^2(\text{tu}^2\text{f})\text{-i}^2\text{k-n}^2\text{-s}^2$ (u)s. From *pará*, beside, and *τύπικος*, typical. Deviating from a typical character; irregular. See *ECZEMA paratypticum*.

PARAVAGINITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-va}^2\text{g}^2(\text{wa}^2\text{g})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2(\text{e})^2(\text{e})^2\text{is}$. Gen., *-itidos (-idis)*. From *pará*, beside, and *vagina* (q. v.). See *PARACOLPITIS*.

PARAVERTEBRAL (adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{-vu}^2\text{r}^2/\text{e}^2\text{-br}^2$. From *pará*, beside, and *vertebra* (q. v.). Situated beside or near the vertebral column. [A, 17.]

PARAVESICAL, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{-ve}^2\text{s}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-cl}^2$. From *pará*, beside, and *vesica*, the bladder. Situated around or beside the urinary bladder. [L.]

PARAXANTHINE, n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{-xa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{th}^2/\text{en}$. Ger., *Paraxanthin*. A substance, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_8\text{H}_8(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, or dimethylxanthine, isomeric with the theobromine (and hence called by Thudichum urotheobromine), obtained by Salomon from urine. Applied directly to muscular tissue, it causes extreme contraction; subcutaneously it produces tetanus, paresis, and death. [B, 370 (a, 38); "Ber. d. dtsch. chem. Gesellsch.," xvi, p. 195 (B); "Ctblbl. f. klin. Med.," June 1, 1889 (a, 50).]

PARAXIAL, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{-xi}^2/\text{a}^2$. From *pará*, beside, and *axis* (q. v.). Situated alongside the long axis. [L, 4, 48.]

PARAXYLORCINOI, n. Syn.: *homorcinol*, *β-orcinol*, *β-orcinol*. A dihydroxyxylene, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_8\text{H}_8(\text{OH})_2$, forming slightly sweet, tetragonal crystals, melting at 163° C. boiling at about 280° C. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

PARAZOE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-zo}^2\text{-e}^2(\text{a})$. Gen., *-zo/es*. From *pará*, beside, and *ζωον*, a living animal. Fr., *p.* Ger., *P.* Of Eisenmann, a disease in which fully developed parasites are produced. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PARACHEMIN (Fr.), n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-rsh-ma}^2\text{n}^2$. Parchment; in botany, the aril inclosing the seeds in the coffee-plants. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

PARCHIM (Ger.), n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-rch}^2/\text{em}$. A place in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, where there is a gaseous spring. [L, 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

PARDANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-rd-a}^2\text{-nth}^2(\text{a}^2\text{nth})^2/\text{us}^2(\text{u}s)^2$. From *παῖος*, a panther, and *άνθος*, a flower. Leopard-flower, a genus of the *Iridaceae*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**P.** *chinensis*. Chinese leopard-flower or blackberry lily; an herb with orange-spotted flowers, indigenous to China and naturalized in Indiana. In China the root is used in decoction as a wash for poisoned wounds, and, reduced to a pulp, as an external application to snake-bites. [B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 35).]

PAROCCOLOMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{k-se}^2\text{l}^2(\text{ko}^2\text{-e}^2\text{l})^2$. Gen., *-omatos (-atis)*. From *pará*, beside, *εκ*, from, and *κόλλας*, hollow. Fr., *paroccolème*. An accessory cavity produced by disease. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PARECRISES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{k}^2/\text{ri}^2\text{s-ez}^2(\text{e}s)$. From *pará*, beside, *κρισις*, separation. In Young's classification of diseases, those that affect the secretions. [L, 290.]

PARECTAMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{k}^2/\text{a}^2\text{m}^2(\text{a}^2\text{m})^2$. Gen., *-tam/atos (-atis)*. From *pará*, beside, and *εκταμα*, extent. Fr., *parectâme*. Excessive distention or dilatation. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

PARECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{k}^2/\text{a}^2\text{s}^2(\text{a}^2\text{s})^2$. Gen., *-tas/eos (-ectasis)*. From *pará*, beside, and *εκτασις*, extension. See *SUBLUXATION*.

PAREDRIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{d}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gr., *παρεδρία* (from *pará*, beside, and *δρία*, a seat). Of Hippocrates, an aggravating complication of a disease. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

PARÉGORIC, adj. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-e}^2\text{g-o}^2\text{r}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Gr., *παρηγορικός* (from *παρηγορεῖν*, to console). Lat., *paregoricus*. Fr., *paregorique*. Anodyne; as a n., an anodyne medicine, especially p. elixir.—**P.** elixir. See *Tinctura opii camphorata*.—**P.** root. See *MYRRHIS odorata*.—**P.** tincture. See *Tinctura opii camphorata*.

PARÉIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2(\text{e}^2\text{i}^2)\text{-a}^2$. Gr., *παρεία*. Fr., *paréia*. The cheek.

PARÉIRA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^2\text{r}(\text{pa}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2(\text{e}^2\text{i}^2)\text{-ra}^2$. Fr., *p.*, *racine de p-brava*. Ger., *P.* *Grieswurzel*. Syn.: *pareire radix* [Br. Ph.], *p. brava*. Of the U. S. Ph., the root (dried root [Br. Ph.]) of *Chondrodendron tomentosum*. A long, branching, tortuous, woody, thick-barked root, externally brownish-gray, or sometimes quite black and marked with transverse ridges and cracks and longitudinal wrinkles. Cut transversely, it displays a porous woody tissue with distinct medullary rays between which the substance is of a close, resinous, waxy appearance. It has a well-marked but not persistent bitter taste, and is without peculiar odor. Its composition is not fully known. Feneulle found in it a soft resin, a brown substance, a nitrogenous body, a yellow bitter principle, fecula, and various salts. An alkaloid (see *FENOSINE*), by Hanbury identified with buxine has been isolated. Fr. is considered tonic, aperient, and diuretic, and has been used in calculus, leucorrhœa, dropsy, etc. It is now chiefly employed in chronic catarrhal cystitis. In Brazil it is used as a diaphoretic, diuretic, and emmenagogue, and a vinous infusion of the root is used internally in snake-bites, the bruised leaves of the plant being applied to the wound. [B, 5, 18, 121, 185 (a, 35).]—**Alcoolé de p.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura pareire*.—**Common false p. brava**. Of Hanbury, a spurious p. brava, containing pelosine and medicinally active, formerly common in commerce, consisting of the root and stem of an undetermined menispermaceous Brazilian plant long erroneously referred to *Cissampelos p.* It has the internal structure of false p. (1st def.), and is easily distinguished from true p. by showing when cut a fibrous, woody surface, unlike the close, waxy texture of the true drug. Its decoction is not colored blue by iodine. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Decoction pareire** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de p. brava*. A preparation made by boiling 1½ oz. of p. in No. 20 powder for 15 minutes with 1 part of water, straining, and washing the residue with water enough to give a pint of decoction. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Essentia pareire**. See *Tinctura pareire*.—**Extractum pareiræ** [Br. Ph.] (aqueous). Fr., *extrait aqueux de p.*, *extrait de p. brava*. Ger., *P.* *extrakt*. A preparation made by digesting 1 lb. of p. root in No. 40 powder with 1 pint of boiling water for 24 hours, treating in a percolator with more water until the p. is exhausted or 1 gallon of percolate is obtained, and evaporating to a pilular consistence. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum pareire fluidum** [U. S. Ph.] (see *LIQUIDUM* [Br. Ph.]). Fr., *extrait liquide de p. brava*. Ger., *flüssiges P.* *extrakt*. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of p. root, in No. 40 powder, with 40 of a mixture of 80 grammes of alcohol with 20 of glycerin, treating in a percolator with the rest of the menstruum and with more alcohol till the p. is exhausted, distilling off the alcohol from the first 85 c. c. of percolate, evaporating the residue to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing to a pulp with alcohol [U. S. Ph.]; or by dissolving 4 parts of extract of p. in enough of a mixture of alcohol with three times its volume of water to make 16 fluid parts of solution [Br. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**False p.** Fr., *faux p.*. Ger., *falsche P.* 1. A drug without bitterness and apparently inactive, said by Hanbury to have supplanted in the English markets the common false p. brava. It consists almost entirely of stems, forming cylindrical sticks and truncheons covered with an easily detached bark in two layers, and displaying when cut transversely a well-defined pith in the centre, followed by a succession of concentric or eccentric zones alternating with layers of parenchyma. [B, 5, 18, 121, 180 (a, 35).] 2. See *White p. brava*. 3. See *Yellow p. brava*. 4. See *P. brava* (2d def.). 5. See *West African p. brava*. 6. See *Common false p. brava*.—**Fluid extract of p.** See *Extractum pareire fluidum*.—**Infusum pareiræ** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *hydrolé de p.* A preparation made by macerating 1 oz. (troy) of bruised *P. brava* in 1 pint of boiling water, and straining. It is used in irritation and chronic inflammation of the genito-urinary tract. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**P. brava**. Ger., *dicke Grieswurzel* (2d def.). 1. See *P. 2*. A bitter drug derived from *Cissampelos p.*, used as a substitute for true p. It consists of the root and stems of the plant, and differs from true p. in having no concentric layers of wood. [B, 5, 18, 180 (a, 35).] See also *West African p. brava* and other subheadings.—**Pareira radix** [Br. Ph.], *P. root*. See *P.*—**Radix pareire brava**. See *P.* and *P. brava* (2d def.).—**Tinctura pareire**. Fr., *teinture (ou alcoolé) de p.* A preparation made by digesting 1 part of p. root for some days in 5 parts of 22 per-cent. alcohol, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tisane de p. brava** [Fr.]. See *Decoction pareire*.—**West African p. brava**. The p. brava of the Portuguese of Zanzibar; a product, according to some, of *Ampelopsis botrya*. It consists of portions of both root and stem, and is brownish externally, yellow and brownish internally, with numerous eccentric zones in the larger pieces. A cross-section displays in the centre a small star with a variable number of straight rays. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**White p. brava**. Fr., *p. brava blanc (ou grande)*. A false p., without odor or taste, derived

from *Abuta rufescens*. It consists of bits of the stem, with a pale corky bark, and short pieces of the root, sometimes 3 in. thick, covered with a rough black bark. A cross-section of the root shows a series of concentric zones of white amylaceous cellular tissue. Iodine turns its decoction a bright blue. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Yellow p. brava**. Fr. p. *brava* *jaune*. A spurious bitter p. containing beiberine, consisting of the stem and root of *Abuta amara*. The pieces from the stem are from 1 to 6 in. thick, hard and woody, with a whitish bark and the inner substance of a bright-yellow color, with regular concentric zones. [B, 5, 18, 180 (a, 35).]

PARÉHINE, n. Pa²r-î'en. See CISMAMPÉLINE.—**P. hydrochlorate**, *P. hydrochloride*. A salt of p. used for malarial disease. [Ferreira, "Lancet"; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 3, 1885, p. 28.]

PARÉLECTRONOMY, n. Pa²r-e²-lêk-trô'n-ô'm-i². From *παρά*, beside, *ἤλεκτρον*, amber, and *νόμος*, a law. Fr. *parélectro-nomie*. Ger. *Paraelectronomie*. In electro-physiology, the electrical states presented by the surface of a transverse section of a muscle and of its tendon, both of which are negative to the natural surface of the muscle, which is electro-positive. The tendon is less negative than the cut surface. [K; a, 18.]

PARÉMPLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r-(pa²r)-e²mp-tô'si²z. Gen., -e²os (-is). Gr. *παρεμπίσις*. Fr. *parémpliose*. Ger. *Einwärts-gen*. An ancient expression apparently synonymous with accident. It was also used to designate a displacement of tissues or fluids into a region in which they are not normally found.

PARENCEPHALIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r-(pa²r)-e²n(e²n²)-se²af. (ke²f/a²l(a²l)-is). Gen., -a²idos (-idis). Gr. *παρεγκεφαλίς* (from *παρά*, beside, and *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain). See CEREBELLUM.

PARENCEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r-(pa²r)-e²n(e²n²)-se²af. (ke²f/a²l(a²l)-ie)(ti²s). Gen., -it²idos (-idis). Inflammation of the cerebellum.

PARENCEPHALOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r-(pa²r)-e²n(e²n²)-se²af. (ke²f/a²l(a²l)-o(o²)-se(ka²l)ela). In Eng., *par-e-n-se²af/a²l-o-sele*. Gen., -cel²es. From *παρεγκεφαλίς*, the cerebellum, and *κύημα*, a tumor, -cel²es of the cerebellum. [B.]

PARENCEPHALUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa²r-(pa²r)-e²n(e²n²)-se²af. (ke²f/a²l(a²l)-u²m(u²m)). From *παρά*, beside, and *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain. See CEREBELLUM.

PARENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa²r-(pa²r)-e²n(e²n²)-se²af. (ke²f/a²l(a²l)-u²s(u²s)). Of Farr, a malformation of the brain. [a, 18.]

PARENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Pa²r-(pa²r)-e²n²(ch²u²)-ma²s. Gen., -chym²atos (-atis). Gr. *παρέχυμα* (from *παρά*, beside, and *ἐχέειν*, to pour in). Fr. *parenchyme*. Ger. *Parenchym*. Syn.: *pulp*. The proper and characteristic substance of an organ, especially a glandular organ, in contradistinction to the connective tissue, nerves, and vessels distributed to it. In botany, according to Goodale, any typical cellular tissue except that of the epidermal tissue; in a more restricted sense, soft tissue consisting of cells more or less separated from each other, usually of a spheroidal or polyhedral shape, with the walls thin and often composed of unmodified cellulose. It forms the pith, the green cellular tissue of the leaf, the pulp of the fruit, etc. [B, 1, 19, 104, 121, 229, 291 (a, 35); J, 33, 35]. Cf. *P. CELLS*.—**Folded p.** P. in which the walls of the cells are crumpled or folded inward, as in some of the chlorophyll-bearing cells of pine-leaves. [B, 229, 291 (a, 35).]—**Glandular p.** Ger. *Drüsenparenchym*. The substance of a gland. [L.]—**Palisade p.** Fr. *parenchyme en palissade*. P. in which the cells are elongated and compactly arranged (like the pales of a picket-fence), as in the upper part of the leaves. [B, 229, 291 (a, 35).]—**Sclerotic p.** Cellular tissue in which the cellulose has become lignified, resulting either in a thickening of the cell-wall and a consequent diminution in the size of the cell cavity or in a hardening of the walls without much thickening. [B, 229, 291 (a, 35).]—**Spongy p.** Fr. *parenchyme spongieux*. P. in which the cells are loosely arranged and the lacunae are large, as in the interior of green leaves. [B, 229, 291 (a, 35).]—**Stellate p.** Fr. *parenchyme étoilé*. P. in which the cells assume star-like forms, as sometimes in spongy p. [B, 229, 291 (a, 35).]—**Suberous p.** Cork. [B, 229 (a, 35).]—**Wood-p.** A form of tissue, sometimes occurring in woody tissue, intermediate in character between p. and prosenchyma (e. g., a row of thin-walled cells in which the end cells are taper-pointed and the middle ones have their ends flattened). [B, 229, 291 (a, 35).]

PARENCHYMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r-(pa²r)-e²n²-ki²m(ch²u²)-ma²s-ti²is. Gen., -it²idos (-idis). Fr. *parenchymatite*. Inflammation of a parenchyma. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

PARENCHYMATOSE, PARENCHYMATOUS, adj's. Pa²r-e²n²-ki²m(a²t-os, -us). Lat. *parenchymatous*. Fr. *parenchymateux*. Ger. *parenchymatös*, *parenchymatisch*. Of, pertaining to, resembling, or affecting parenchyma. [J.]

PARENCHYMEPATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r-(pa²r)-e²n²-ki²m(ch²u²)-ma²s-pa²(a²)-ti²is. Gen., -it²idos (-idis). From *παρέχυμα*, parenchyma, and *πάπα*, the liver. Parenchymatous hepatitis. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

PARENCRRANIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r-(pa²r)-e²n²-kran(kra²n)/i²s. Gen., -cran²idos (-idis). Gr. *παρεκρρανίς*. See CEREBELLUM.

PAREPIDIDYMIUM (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r-(pa²r)-e²p-i²-di²i²m(u²m)-i²s. From *παρά*, beside, *ἐπί*, upon, and *διδυμός*, the testicle. A group of testes, containing epididymus and with columnar ciliated epithelium, above the head of the epididymis in front of the spermatic cord; believed to be relics of the Wolffian body. [L, 142, 201.]

PARÉPTHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r-(pa²r)-e²p-i²-thi²m(thu²m)/i²-a²s. From *παρά*, beside, and *ἐπιθυμία*, desire. Fr. *paréptymie*. Depraved appetite or desire. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

PARERETHISIS (Lat.), **PARERETHISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Pa²r-(pa²r)-e²r-e²thi²s-i²s, -e²thi²-i²z(i²s)/mu²s(mu²s). Gen.,

-i²s'eos (-eth'i²sis), -i²s'mi. From *παρά*, beside, and *ἐρεθίζω*, to irritate. Fr. *parérréthisis*. A morbid excess of excitement. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PARÉSIE (Fr.), n. Pa²r-a-ze. See PARESIS.—**P. analgésique à panaris**. A rare form of paresis sometimes affecting parts contiguous to those affected with panaris. [Guelliet, "Gaz. heb. de méd. et de chir.," Oct. 5, 1883, p. 662 (D).]

PARESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r-(pa²r)-e²a-i²s. Gen., -e²s'eos (par-e-sis). Gr. *πάρεσις*. Fr. *parésie*. Ger. *Parese*, *Paresis*, *unvollkommene Lähmung*. Incomplete paralysis, especially when not associated with any demonstrable organic change. [D, 25.]—**Can-tatory p.** Vocal disability experienced only in singing, caused by over-fatigue of the intrinsic muscles of phonation. ["Med. News," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 382 (a, 34).]—**General p.**, **Progressive p.** See **GENERAL PARALYSIS**.—**Pulmonary p.** A progressive congestion of the minute pulmonary circulation, with infiltration into the vesicular structure, ending in fatal cases in gradual asphyxia. There are emotional excitement, fugitive cutaneous erythema, extreme physical prostration, and a short cough without much expectoration. Women are more frequently affected than men. ["Asclepiad," v, 1888, p. 1 (a, 34).]—**Saturine p.** See **LEAD FALSY**.

PARESONALGESIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r-(pa²r)-e²o(o²)-a²n(-e²a²l(a²l)-ie)(ka²l)z(i²a²)-a²s. From *πάρεσις*, paresis, and *ἀναλγησία*, insensibility. Fr. *paréso-analgesie*, Ger. *Pareso-analgesie*. See **PARETIC ANALGESIA**.

PARETIC, adj. Pa²r-e²t'i²z. Lat. *pareticus*. Fr. *parétique*. Ger. *paretisch*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of paresis. [D.]

PARHÆMASIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Pa²r-(pa²r)-he²m(ha²-e²m)-a(a²s)/zi²(si²)-e(a²-e²). From *παρά*, beside, and *μαίω*, blood. Of Young, diseases affecting the sanguiferous system. [L, 200.]

PARICINE, n. Pa²r-i²s-en. Fr. p. A natural alkaloid, C₁₈H₁₈N₂O, occurring as a pale-yellow amorphous powder soluble in ether and in alcohol, soluble with difficulty in water, and melting at 189° [B, 18, 270 (a, 38)]; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 568 (a, 50).]

PARIDIN, n. Pa²r-i²d-i²n. Fr. *paridine*. A glucoside, C₁₈H₂₀O₈, found in the herb and root of *Paris quadrifolia*. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

PARIDOL, n. Pa²r-i²d-o²l. A resinous substance, C₂₈H₄₄O₈, derived from the decomposition paridin. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

PARIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r-(pa²r)-i²d(ed)(ed)-ros'i²s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *παρά*, beside, and *ιδρώς*, perspiration. Ger. *P.* 1. See **HYDROSIS**. 2. Of Ritgen, an interval between outbursts of perspiration. 3. Any disorder of the perspiratory function; in the pl. *Paridroses*, of Auspitz, a family of *idroses*, including chromidrosis, bromidrosis, hematidrosis, and uridrosis. [G, 4, 33.]—**P. oleosa**. See **SEBORRHOEA oleosa**.

PARIES (Lat.), n. m. Pa²pa²/ri²-ez(as). Gen., -i²etis. See WALL.

PARIÉTAIRE (Fr.), n. Pa²r-e-a-ta²r. 1. See **PARIETARIA**. 2. Of the Fr. Cod. see *Herba Parietariæ*.—**Eau de p.**, **Hydrolat de p.** See **AQUA PARIETARIÆ**.—**Tisane de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 10 grammes of the herb of pellitory with 1,000 of boiling water for half an hour and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

PARIETAL, adj. Pa²r-i²e-t'l. Lat. *parietalis* (from *paries*, a wall). Fr. *pariétal*. Ger. *wandständig*. 1. Pertaining to a wall connected with the walls of a cavity of the body. 2. Pertaining to the p. bones; as a n. pl. *p's*, the p. bones. [C, 1; B, 28 (a, 27).] 3. In botany, of placentæ, borne upon the walls or interior surface of the ovary. The *Parietales* are: Of Lindley, a cohort of the *Polypetales*; of Endlicher, a class of dialypetalous *Acramphibrya*; of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of polypetalous dicotyledons. [B, 123, 170 (a, 35).]—**P'rhôte** (Ger.). Of Hils, the cavity that contains the heart or the embryo. [a, 14.]

PARIETARIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r-(pa²r)-i²e-a²(a²)/ri²i²a². From *paries*, a wall. Fr. *pariétaire*. Ger. *Glaskraut*. 1. Pellitory; a genus of herbs of the *Parietariæ* (Fr. *pariétaires*), which are a division (tribe) of the *Urticæ*. 2. The *P. officinalis* (1st def.). [B, 34, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Aqua parietariæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr. *eau (ou hydrolat) de pariétaire*. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of the herb of *P. officinalis* with water enough to make 2 parts of distillate. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Herba parietariæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr. *pariétaire* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp. p. [Sp. Ph.]. The herb [Belg. Ph. Sp. Ph.] (the plant [Fr. Cod.]) of *P. officinalis*. The Sp. Ph. recognizes also *P. diffusa*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. cochinchinensis**. See **BOEMERIA cochinchinensis**.—**P. diffusa**. Ger. *ausgebreitetes Glaskraut* (oder *Wandkraut*). A species found in southern and central Europe, used like *P. officinalis* (1st def.), which it very much resembles. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. erecta**. See *P. officinalis* (1st def.).—**P. major**, **P. officinalis**. Fr. *pariétaire officinale*, *paritoire*, *épinard de muraille*, *herbe à l'opérateur* (ou *de none*, ou *de Notre-Dame*, ou *de verre*), *vitroile*. Ger. *aufrechtes Glaskraut* (oder *Mauerkraut*), *Peterskraut*, *Tropfkraut*, *Tag-und-Nachtkraut*. 1. Wall pellitory, (common) pellitory-of-the-wall, hammerwort, lichtwort, virgin's plant, partridge-herb; a bushy species, containing nitrate found throughout the greater part of Europe, where its herb, as well as that of *P. diffusa*, was formerly official as *herba parietariæ* (seu *parietariæ vulgaris*, seu *parietariæ majoris*), *herba helvæ*, *herba perdicaria*, and *herba vineiginis*. It is still employed empirically in diseases of the urinary organs and in dropsy, fevers, and as a cathartic (in its fresh state) for malignant tumors. It has a rough, salty taste, and is diuretic and refrigerant, but is hardly demulcent and emollient, as has been supposed. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).] 2. Of Linnaeus, see *P. diffusa*.—**P. pennsylvanica**. Sp. p. [Mex. Ph.]. American pellitory; a diuretic North American species growing in damp rocky places. [J. M.

Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 72 (a, 50).]—P. silvestris. An old name for various species of *Melanampyrum*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—P. vulgaris. See P. officinalis.

PARIETIC ACID, n. Pa²r-i-e²t-i²k. See CHRYSOPHANIC ACID.

PARIETIN, n. Pa²r-i'e²t-i²n. Fr., *pariétine*. See USNIC ACID.

PARIETINIC ACID, n. Pa²r-i'e²t-i²n/i²k. Chrysophanic acid. [B, 8.]

PARIETO-MASTOID, adj. Pa²r-i'e²t-o-ma²st'o'id. For deriv., see PARIETAL and MASTOID. Pertaining to the parietal bone and the mastoid process. [a, 48.]

PARIETO-OCIPITAL, adj. Pa²r-i'e²t-o-o²k-si²p/i²t'l. Pertaining to the parietal and occipital lobes, bones, or gyri. [a, 48.]

PARIETO-SPHENOIDAL, adj. Pa²r-i'e²t-o-sfen-oid'a²l. Pertaining to the parietal and sphenoid bones. [a, 48.]

PARIETO-SPLANCHNIC, adj. Pa²r-i'e²t-o-spla²n'k/n'i²k. From *paries*, a wall, and *σπλάνχνον*, an internal part. Pertaining to the walls of the body and the viscera. [B, 281 (a, 27).]

PARIGLIN, n. Pa²r-i'g/i²n. See SMILACIN.

PARILIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-i'l-i'2-a². Of Winkler, a genus of the *Rhamneae*; by Baillon referred to the genus *Elaeodendron*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—P. malabarica. A Malabar species; a decoction of the bark and leaves is employed in hemorrhoids and the root and leaves are used as an alterative. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PARILLIN, n. Pa²r-i'l-i'2'n. Fr., *parigline*. Ger., *Pariglin*. See SMILACIN.

PARIN, n. Pa²r-i'2'n. See PARIDIN.

PARIPINNATE, adj. Pa²r-i'2-pi²n'at. Lat., *paripinnatus* (from *par*, equal, and *pinnula*, a feather). Fr., *paripenné*. Equally pinnate, pinnate with an even number of pinnæ. [B, 1, 123, 201 (a, 35).]

PARIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²p(pa²)-r'i's. Gen., *par'idis*. Fr., *p. parissete*. Ger., *Einbeere*. 1. A genus of the *Parideæ* (Fr., *paridées*), which are: Of Liuk, an order of the *Endogeeae*; of Bartling, a division of the *Smilacæ*. [B, 170, 180 (a, 35).] 2. See *quadrifolia*.—P. *quadrifolia*. Fr., *parissete* (ou *morelle*) *à quatre feuilles*, *herbe à p. raisin de rocard*. Ger., *gaineine* (oder *vierblättrige*) *Einbeere*, *Wolfsbeere*, *Fuchstraube*, *Sauagee*, *Steinbeere*, *Fkraut*. Herb p., one-berry, true-love, four-leaved grass; a species found in moist shady places in most parts of Europe, where the root-stock, leaves, and berries, *radix*, *folia*, et *baccæ paridis* (seu p., seu *solan quadrifoli*, seu *uva versa*, seu *uva vulpine*, seu *uva inservu*, seu *vitariæ*, seu *aconiti sahifleri*) were once official, but are now rarely used. The herb and root furnish paridin. All parts of the plant are more or less acrid and poisonous. The root-stock, which is nauseous and emetic like ipecac, was formerly used as an antispasmodic. The leaves are a narcotic poison, and in large doses a drastic purgative; they were once employed in small doses as a diuretic and antispasmodic, as an antidote to strychnine, and externally as a poultice to torpid swellings, etc. The fruits have an offensive odor and vinous taste, and were used in arsenical and mercurial poisoning. The juice of the leaves has been employed in chronic inflammation of the eyelids. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

PARISACTIUS (Lat.), adj. Pa²r(pa²r)-i's-a²kt(a²kt)/i²k-u's-(u's). Fr., *parisactique*. Pertaining to or caused by intussusception. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PARISAGOGUE (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-i's-a²g(a²g)/o'j'e(g)a. Gen., -og'cs. From *pará*, beside, *isos*, equal, and *áγγω*, to lead. Fr., *p. See INTUSSUSCEPTION*.

PARISTHIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-i'sth/mi²a². From *pará*, beside, and *ισθμός*, a neck. See CYNANCHE tonsillaris.

PARISTHION (Lat.), n. n. Pa²r(pa²r)-i'sth/mi²o²n. 1. See TONSIL. 2. See CYNANCHE tonsillaris.

PARISTHMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-i'sth-mi(m'e)/ti's. Gen., -mit'idis (-idis). From *pará*, beside, and *ισθμός*, a narrow passage. Fr., *paristhmitte*. See CYNANCHE and CYNANCHE tonsillaris.

PARISTHYNINE, n. Pa²r-i's-ti'n'en. Fr., *p. Aglucoside*, C₂₀H₃₄O₁₀, extracted from the root of *Paris quadrifolia*. It is a yellowish-white sterculatory powder, of a bitter, nauseous taste. [B, 46, 93 (a, 14, 50).]

PARITACONIC ACID, n. Pa²r-i'e²a²k-o'n/i²k. See CITRACONIC acid.

PARKERSBURG MINERAL WELLS, n. Pa²r'k'u'rz-bu'rg. A place in Wood County, West Virginia, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

PARKIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r'k-i'2-a². From *Mungo Park*, an African explorer. A genus of the *Parkieæ* (Fr., *parkiées*), which are a tribe of the *Mimosæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—P. *africana*, P. *biglobosa*. Fr., *p. d'Afrique*. African locust tree, the *nitta*, or *net-netty*, of the negroes; a native of western tropical Africa and some parts of India, naturalized in the West Indies. The pulp of the pods is made into a sweetmeat and an agreeable beverage. The seeds, roasted broken up, macerated till putrefaction sets in, washed, and reduced to a flour, are made up into tablets and employed as a condiment. In the Barbary States the seeds are used for impotence. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 267, 275, 294 (a, 35).]—P. *intermedia*. A species found in western tropical Africa, having bitter and tonic seeds. [B, 267 (a, 35).]

PARKINSONIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r'k-i'2-n-son/i'2-a². From *Parkinson*, an English botanist. Fr., *parkinsonie*. A genus of the *Cesalpiniæ*. [B, 42, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—P. *aculeata*. Fr., *parkinsonie à aiguillons*, *acacie grêle des savanes*, *épine de Jérusalem*. Jerusalem thorn. West Indian prickly broom (Fr., *genet épineux*); an astringent species found in tropical and subtropical America and naturalized in parts of the Old World. In the West Indies the roasted seed and the flowers are used in intermittent fevers, and the

flowers (in infusion) and the bark and leaves (in baths and clysters) in defective nutrition in children. In Mexico the herbaceous parts are used as a sudorific and febrifuge and in epilepsy. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).]

PARMELIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r'm-el(a)/i'2-a². From *πάρμα*, a light shield. Fr., *p., parmelle*. Ger., *Schildflechte*. A genus typical of the *Parmeliaceæ* (Fr., *parméliacées*), which are an order of *Phylloides*. The *Parmeliaceæ* of Schärer are a family of discoid lichens. The *Parmeliadoæ* of Lindley agree nearly with the *Parmeliææ* of Fries, which are a tribe of the *Parmeliaceæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—P. *aquila*. A species found on mountain rocks in Sweden, Germany, and England. [a, 35.]—P. *furfuracea*. Ger., *kleinschuppige Schildflechte*. A grayish species found on the bark of trees, especially of conifers. It is bitter, and is used as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—P. *melanoleuca*. A species found on loxa-bark, *cascorilla*, *negrilla*, red cinchona, and various other cinchonas. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—P. *miculata*. A species occurring on barks of North American trees and on ordinary loxa-bark and *China pseudo-loxa*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—P. *omphalodes*. Fr., *p. omphaloïde*. Ger., *Nabelschildflechte*. Crotal (or crottle) lichen; one of the lichens sometimes occurring on human bones and skulls, formerly used, under the names of *muscus cranii humani* and *usnea cranii humani*, in dysentery, hemorrhage, epilepsy, etc. It and its variety *P. omphalodes panniformis* (Fr., *p. en forme de toile*) yield a peculiar dye said to be a constituent of orseille. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—P. *parietina*. Fr., *p. des murs* (ou *murailles*). Ger., *Wandschildflechte*. Yellow (tree-) lichen; a species found on trees, but especially on old planks, walls, etc. It is bitter and febrifuge. Formerly it was used as a tonic in diarrhoea and dysentery. It contains a yellow dye-stuff, gum, extractive, and chrysophanic acid. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—P. *prunastri*. Fr., *mousse de l'acacia, orseille feuillée*. Ger., *Flaumenbaum, Schildflechte*. A species reputedly astringent, formerly known as *muscus accacia* and used especially in prolapse of the rectum and uterus. In Egypt it is said to be put into bread and beer to induce fermentation. It is used in perfumery, being a constituent of *poudre de Chypre*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—P. *saxatilis*. Fr., *p. des rochers, usnée de crâne humain*. Ger., *Steinmoos, Steinschildflechte, Steinflechte*. Black (or stone) crotles; a tinctorial grayish species resembling *P. omphalodes*; formerly used in epilepsy, etc., under the name of *muscus (seu usnea) cranii* (if it had grown on skulls), and in diarrhoea and dysentery under the names of *lichen saxatilis*, *herba hepatica saxatilis*, etc. if it had grown on rocks. [B, 2, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—P. *soredifera*. One of the species occurring on cinchona-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—P. *subfusca*. A species occurring on alcornoco and Copalchi barks. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—P. *tiliacea*. A species found in Europe on oaks, lindens, birches, etc., also on the ordinary loxa-bark of commerce. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—P. *varia*. A lichen found on various European trees and sometimes on cassia lignea. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PARNASSIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r-na's(na's)/si'2-a². From *Παρνασσός*, Parnassus. Fr., *parnassie*. Ger., *Einblatt, Parnassskraut*. Grass of Parnassus; a genus of the *Saxifragæ*, constituting the *Parnassieæ*, or *Parnassieæ*, which are: Of Gray, a family of the *Thalamifloræ*; of Wood, a suborder of the *Droseraceæ*. [B, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—P. *europæa*, P. *palustris*. Fr., *parnassie des marais, chientent (ou fleur, ou gazon) du parnasse, hépatique blanche (ou noble)*. Ger., *Parnassskraut, weisses Leberkraut, Steinblume, Herzblümchen*. (Common) grass of Parnassus; a species growing in wet meadows throughout Europe, northern Asia, and parts of North America. The herb and flowers, *herba et flores hepaticæ albae* (seu *parnassie palustris*), were formerly used as a diuretic and in ophthalmia. In Sweden a drink made by boiling all parts of the plant in beer is used in cardialgia, etc. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

PARNASSUS SPRINGS, n. Pa²r-na's/u's. A place in Pueblo County, Colorado, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

PAROAKION (Lat.), n. n. Pa²r(pa²r)-o-a(a²)/ri'2-o²n. See PAROVARICUM.

PAROCCIPITAL, adj. Pa²r-o'2k-si'2p/i'2't'l. From *παρά*, beside, and *occiput*, the occiput. Situated alongside the occipital bone. [a, 48.]

PAROCHETEUUS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-o'2k(o'2ch'2)/e'2t-u's/i's. Gen., -eus/eos (-is). Ger., *parocheteuvus* (from *paroxysmus*, to turn from its course). See DERIVATION.

PARODONTIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-o'd-o'nt'i's. Gen., -ont'idis (-idis). From *παρά*, beside, and *δόντις*, a tooth. Fr., *parodontite, parodontite*. See ERYLIS.

PARGENIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-en(o'2'e'2n)-i'2-a². Gr., *παργενία* (from *παρά*, beside, and *αἶνος*, wine). In jurisprudence, a criminal disposition due to alcoholism. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

PAROI (Fr.), n. Pa²-r'rw'a². See WALL.

PAROMPHALOCÈLE (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-o'mf-a'2l(a'2l)-o(o'2)-se(k'a)/le(l'a). In Eng., *pa'2r-o'mf'a'2l-o-sel*. Gen., -ce/ce. From *παρά*, beside, *ὄμφαλος*, the navel, and *κῆλη*, a hernia. Fr., *paromphalocèle*. Ger., *Nebennabelbruch*. A hernia near the navel.

PARONIBIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-o'n-i'2(er)/i'2-a². From *παρά*, beside, and *ονειρος*, a dream. Fr., *paronirrie*. Morbid restlessness with dreaming.—P. *ambulans*. Somnambulism. [L, 50 (a, 34).]—P. *salax*. The state of having nocturnal involuntary seminal emissions with erotic dreams. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

PARONYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r(pa²r)-o'n-i'2k(u'2ch'2)/i'2-a². From *παρά*, beside, and *ὄνυξ*, the nail. Fr., *tournoirole* (1st def.), *onglade* (1st def.), *paranais* (1st def.), *mal d'aventure* (1st def.), *tire* (1st def.), *paronie* (3d def.), *paronychie* (3d def.). Ger., *P. (1st def.), Nagelwunde* (1st def.), *Nagelgeschwür* (1st def.), *Nagelhümm* (1st def.), *Wurm* (1st def.), *Umlauf* (1st def.), *Niethnagel* (1st def.), *Neidnagel* (1st def.), *Knorpelblume* (3d def.), *Paronychie*. It., *pa-*

tereccio (1st def.), *patereccio* (1st def.), *panereccio* (1st def.). Sp., *paradizo* (1st def.). 1. Properly, an inflammation near or around the nail or of the pulp of the finger and the matrix of the nail; also a phlegmonous inflammation anywhere on the fingers or hands. The simplest form of p., commonly called *runround*, is situated in the epidermis, and is characterized by erythematous redness at the end of the finger, followed by an effusion of sero-purulent fluid beneath the cuticle, which tends to spread about the circumference of the nail, the inflammation sometimes involving the matrix and giving rise to onychia. In the phlegmonous forms the inflammation may be seated in the subcutaneous areolar tissue, in the sheath of a tendon, or in the periosteum. [E; 41.] 2. An old name of the *Aira praeox*, the *Saxifraga triadactylites*, and other plants. 3. Nail-wort, whitlow-wort; a genus of illecebraceous herbs, of the *Paronychieae*. The *Paronychiaceae* of Link, the *Paronychiae* of A. Richard, the *Paronychiaceae* of Gray, and the *Paronychieae* (Fr., *paronychiées*) of A. St.-Hilaire are the *Illecebraceae*. The *Paronychieae* of Benth and Hooker are a tribe of the *Illecebraceae*. [E; 42, 121, 170, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—*Anthracoid* p. Fr., *panaris anthracoides*. P. appearing generally on the dorsal aspect of the fingers, probably arising from inflammation of the hair follicles. It usually has several openings. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—*P. argentea*. Ger., *silber-glänzende Knorpelblume*. A species of P. (3rd def.) found in southern Europe and in northern Africa. In Spain the entire plant in flower is official as *herba sanguinaria minoris*. An agreeable tea prepared from the dried flowers at the main locos in the south of Algeria. [E; 139 (a, 35).]—*Prop.* of the Am. Pharm. Assoc. xxi (a, 50).]—*P. argyrocoma*. Silver chickweed (or head), a pubescent species found in the Alleghany, Cumberland, and White Mountains. [E; 34, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. artificialis*. P. supposed to be produced by binding the end of a finger with the membrane found just beneath the shell of an egg; a practice once in vogue as a remedy in intermittent fever. [Savauges (G. 17).]—*P. lateralis*. See *Ingrowing NAIL*. P. produced by exposure of the fingers to the fire. [Savauges (G. 17).]—*P. sessilis*. A Malabar species with edible leaves. [E; 173 (a, 35).]—*P. tendinosa*. Fr., *panaris de la gaine*. Ger., *Sehnenscheidenpanaritium*. P. attended by severe inflammation extending along the synovial tracts and causing extensive suppuration and destructive changes in the fingers and in the sheaths of the tendons of the hand and arm. [E; 1—P. verruca]. See *ILLECEBRACEAE*. *verruca latum*, or *verruca*. A superficial form of p.; runround. [G.]—*Subcutaneous* p. A whitlow developing in the subcutaneous cellular tissue, especially in front of the synovial sheaths of the flexor tendons. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—*Syphilitic* p. Lat., *p. syphilitica*. An ulcerative syphilitic disease affecting the bed of the nail. It may arise from an ulcerating syphilitic papule occurring either in the fold or in the matrix of the nail. [G.] Cf. *Dactylitis syphilitica* and *ONYCHIA syphilitica*.

PARONYCHIS (Lat.), **PARONYCHITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pa²r-(pa²r)-o²n-i²k-(u²ch)-i²s, -o²n-i²k-(u²ch)-i²e/i²tis. Gen., -o²n-y²chis, -i²-idos (-idis). See **PARONYCHIA** (1st def.).

PARONYCHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r-(pa²r)-o²n-i²k-(u²ch)-o²i²s. Gen., -o²s-eos (-eis). Ger., *Paronychosen*. Pervervices growth of a nail. The *Paronychoses* (Ger., *Paronychosen*) from Auspitz are a family of *Onychoses* including onychogryphosis idiopathica. 2. Growth of a nail in abnormal situations. [G; 4, 81.]

PAROOPHORITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r-(pa²r)-o²-o²-o²-i²e/i²tis. Gen., -i²-idos (-idis). From *parapá*, beside, *phōr*, an egg, and *phōpēs*, bearing. Inflammation around the ovary. [a, 34.]

PAROOPHORON (Lat.), n. n. Pa²r-(pa²r)-o²-o²-o²-i²e/i²tis. From *parapá*, beside, and *oōphōros*, bearing eggs. Fr., *paroophore*. Of His and Waldeyer, a body formed from the posterior segmental tubes of the mesonephros in the female embryo, consisting of scattered tubular structures, with yellow pigment; situated in the broad ligament of the uterus internally and inferiorly to the epoophoron. [L.]

PAROPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r-(pa²r)-o²(o²)-fob-(o²b)²i²-a². Hydrophobia. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

PAROPHRENTIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r-(pa²r)-o²(o²)-fre²n-i²e/i²tis. Gen., -i²-idos (-idis). From *parapá*, beside, and *phōr*, the diaphragm. See **DIAPHRAGMATIS**.

PAROPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r-(pa²r)-o²-f-tha²l-(tha²l)²i²-m²i²-a². From *parapá*, beside, and *ophthalmos*, the eye. Inflammation around the eye. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PAROPHTHALMONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa²r-(pa²r)-o²-f-tha²l-(tha²l)²i²-m²i²-a²-o²(u²s)-i²s. From *parapá*, beside, *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *δύκος*, a tumor. Fr., *parophthalmonie*. A swelling or tumor around the eye. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PAROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r-(pa²r)-o²-i²-a². Gr., *παρωρία* (from *parapá*, beside, and *phōr*, the eye). Fr., *paropie*. An old term for the inner canthus. [E.]

PAROPHON (Lat.), **PAROPHUM** (Lat.), n's n. Pa²r-(pa²r)-o²-i²-a²-u²m-(u²m). From *parapá*, beside, and *phō*, the eye. Fr., *parophon*. A screen for the eyes. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

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PAROPHIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²r-(pa²r)-o²-i²-a²-u²m-(u²m). From *parapá*, beside, and *phō*, the eye. Fr., <

ether, soluble in solutions of the acids and alkalies. [B.]—**P. hydrochlorate**, **P. hydrochloride**. An inodorous, tasteless powder, $C_6H_5NO_2.HCl$, soluble in water; an antipyretic. [Huchard, "Union méd.," Jan. 3, 1885, p. 13.]

PAROXYSM, n. $Pa^2r^0o^x.i^2z.m$. Gr. $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{o}\xi\mu\sigma\varsigma$ (from $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{o}\xi\iota\nu\epsilon\iota$, to prick). Lat., *paroxysmus*. Fr., *paroxysme*. Ger., *Paroxysmus*. 1. A point in the course of a disease at which its symptoms appear with unusual force and prominence; a crisis (2d def.). 2. A violent attack or seizure of any sort. [D.]

PAROXYSMAL, adj. $Pa^2r^0o^x.i^2z.m'l$. Pertaining to, caused by, or appearing in paroxysms. [D, 20.]

PARS (Lat.), n. f. $Pa^2r^0(pa^2r^0s)$. Gen., *part'is*. See **PART**.—**P. acetabularis**. See **COTYLOID BONE**.—**P. ampullaris venæ coronariæ magnæ**. The coronary sinus of the heart. [L.]—**P. ascendens** (ossis palatini). The vertical plate of the palate bone. [L.]—**P. axillaris plexus brachii**. The portion of the brachial plexus below the clavicle. [L.]—**P. basilaris** (ossis occipitis). The basilar portion of the occipital bone. [L, 15.]—**P. basilaris ossis sphenoidi**. The body of the sphenoid bone. [L.]—**P. caduca placentaë uterinæ**. That portion of the maternal placenta which is expelled in the parturient act; the placental decidua.—**P. cardiaca ventriculi**. See **CARDIA** (3d def.).—**P. carnea diahragmatis**. The muscular portion of the diaphragm. [L, 175.]—**P. carnosa urethræ**. The membranous portion of the urethra. [L, 332.]—**P. cartilaginea tubæ Eustachii**. The cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube. [L.]—**P. cavernosa placentaë**. Fr., *partie intermédiaire du placenta utérin*. Of Winkler, that portion of the maternal placenta that is situated between the basal and subchorionic layers. [A, 15.]—**P. cavernosa urethræ**. The cavernous portion of the urethra. [L.]—**P. cephalica nervi sympathici**. The plexuses, ganglia and nerves derived from the sympathetic nerve. [L.]—**P. cerebri centralis anterior**. See **Ascending frontal convolution**.—**P. cerebri centralis posterior**. Fr., *faisceau parietaux*. A region of the brain corresponding to the ascending parietal convolution. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. cerebri frontalis anterior** [Nothnagel]. Fr., *region préfrontale*. The anterior frontal region of the brain. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. cerebri frontalis media**. The region of the brain included between two vertical planes one of which passes through the posterior frontal sulcus and the other through the middle of the superior frontal convolution. It corresponds to the middle of the frontal lobe. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. cerebri frontalis posterior**. The portion of the cerebral hemisphere bounded by two vertical planes, the posterior passing just in front of the ascending frontal convolution and the anterior through the posterior end of the superior frontal. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. cerebri sphenoidalis**. The region of the brain lying below a horizontal plane which passes through the posterior limb of the Sylvian fissure. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. cervicalis nervi sympathici**. Ganglia, plexuses and branches of the sympathetic nerve in the neck. [L, 115.]—**P. ciliaris hyaloidea**. See **Ciliary zone**.—**P. ciliaris retinæ**. The portion of the retina situated in front of the ora serrata. [L, 322.]—**Partes condyloideæ ossis occipitis**. The condylar portions of the occipital bone. [L.]—**P. conjunctivalis cornæ**. See **CONJUNCTIVA CORNÆ**.—**P. cornealis ossis frontis**. See **P. frontalis ossis frontis**.—**P. descendens duodeni**. See **Descending portion of the duodenum**.—**P. fissura centralis media**. The middle cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. fixæ placentaë uterinæ**. That portion of the maternal placenta which remains attached to the muscular tissue of the uterus after the remainder of the organ has been expelled in parturition. [A, 8.]—**P. flaccida membranæ tympani**. See **Shrapnell's membrane**.—**P. flocculenta**. An old term for the decidua. [A, 47.]—**P. foetalis placentaë**. See **Foetal placenta**.—**P. frontalis ossis frontis**. The upper and larger portion of the frontal bone, excluding the orbits and nasal process. [L, 332.]—**Partes fronsificationis**. See **FRONSIFICATION**.—**P. frontalis**.—**Partes genitales**. The genitals.—**P. horizontalis mandibularis**. The body of the inferior maxilla. [L.]—**P. horizontalis ossis ethmoidi**. See **HORIZONTAL PLATE OF THE ETHMOID BONE**.—**P. horizontalis ossis palatini**. See **HORIZONTAL PLATE OF THE PALATE BONE**.—**P. incisiva maxillæ superioris**. See **Intermaxillary bone**.—**P. infraclavicularis plexus brachialis**. The portion of the brachial plexus situated above the clavicle. [L.]—**P. intermedia**. Of Kobell, a small plexus by means of which the ends of the bulbous vestibular vagina communicate with the vessels of the glands clitoridis. [A, 22.]—**P. intestinalis choledochi**. The portion of the ductus choledochus communis that pierces the duodenum. [L.]—**Partes jugulares** (seu laterales) **ossis occipitis**. See **Partes condyloideæ ossis occipitis**.—**P. junctura**. Ger., *Schlosstheil*. The lock of an obstetrical forceps. [A, 88.]—**Partes laterales ossis sacri**. The lateral masses of the sacrum. [L.]—**P. lateralis cerebelli**. A hemisphere of the cerebellum. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. lateralis tubæ Fallopii**. See **AMPELLA FALLOPII TUBÆ**.—**P. malaris ossis malaris**. Ger., *Wangenplatte*. The somewhat quadrangular facial surface of the malar bone. [L, 31.]—**P. mamillaris ossis temporalis**, **P. mastoidea** (ossis temporalis). See **MASTOID PROCESS OF THE TEMPORAL BONE**.—**P. media corporis callosi**. See **CORPUS CORPORIS CALLOSI**.—**P. medialis fissuræ occipitalis**. Fr., *scissure perpendiculaire externe*. The medial portion of the parieto-occipital fissure. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. medialis tubæ Fallopii**. The portion of the oviduct included between the ampulla and the part within the test of the uterus. [L, 332.]—**P. media ossis ethmoidi**. 1. The vertical plate of the ethmoid bone. [L.] 2. See **PREFRONTAL BONE**.—**P. membranacea urethræ**. See **MEMBRANOUS PORTION OF THE URETHRA**.—**Partes minoris resistentis**. Those parts of the body which seem least able to resist disease when invaded by it. [D.]—**P. muscularis urethræ**. See **MEMBRANOUS PORTION OF THE URETHRA**.—**P. nasalis ossis frontis** (seu frontalis). See **NASAL PORTION OF THE FRONTAL BONE**.—**P. nasalis ossis palatini**. See **HORIZONTAL PLATE OF THE PALATE BONE**.—**Partes nobilæ**. See **NOBIL PARTES**.—**P. non caduca placentaë uterinæ**. See **P. fixæ placenta**

uterinæ.—**Partes obscuræ**. An ancient term for the genitals.—**P. occipitalis ossis occipitis**. See **TABULAR PORTION OF THE OCCIPITAL BONE**.—**P. olfactoria**. Ger., *Commissur der Riechklappen*. That part of the anterior cerebral commissure of the brain the fibres of which, in the shape of a horse-shoe, turn toward the basal mass of the head of the corpus striatum. [A, 319 (a, 50).]—**P. orbicularis palpebrarum**. See **ORBICULARIS PALPEBRARUM**.—**Partes orbitales ossis frontis**. Ger., *Augenhöhletheile*. The portions of the frontal bone that enter into the formation of the orbit. [L.]—**P. orbitalis ossis zygomatici**. The portion of the malar bone that aids in forming the orbit. [L.]—**P. ossea tubæ Eustachii**. The osseous portion of the Eustachian tube. [L.]—**P. palatina ossis palatini**. See **HORIZONTAL PLATE OF THE PALATE BONE**.—**P. papillaris**. See **CORPUS PAPILLARIS**.—**P. papillaris corii**. See **Papillary layer of the corium**.—**P. pelvina urethræ**. See **PROSTATIC PORTION OF THE URETHRA**.—**P. pendula penis**. The pendulous portion of the penis. [L.]—**P. perinaalis urethræ**. See **CAVERNOSUS PORTION OF THE URETHRA**.—**P. perpendicularis ossis frontis**. See **P. frontalis ossis frontis**.—**P. perpendicularis ossis palatini**. See **Vertical plate of the palate bone**.—**P. petrosa ossis temporalis**. See **PETROUS PORTION OF THE TEMPORAL BONE**.—**P. petroso-mastoidea**. The pyramid of the temporal bone. [L.]—**P. prostatica urethræ**. See **PROSTATIC PORTION OF THE URETHRA**.—**P. prostatico-membranacea**. The prostatic and membranous portions of the urethra considered as one. [L.]—**Partes publicæ**. The organs of the body specially concerned in the nutrition of the other parts. [K.]—**P. respiratoria**. See **RESPIRATORY GLOTTIS**.—**P. reticularis corii**. See **RETICULAR LAYER OF THE CORIUM**.—**P. scleralis cornæ**. The corneal substance proper. [a, 29.]—**P. secundi musculi capitis**. See **BIVENTRICULARIS**.—**P. spongiosa urethræ**. See **SPONGY PORTION OF THE URETHRA**.—**P. squamosa ossis occipitalis**. See **TABULAR PORTION OF THE OCCIPITAL BONE**.—**P. squamosa ossis temporalis**. See **SQUAMOUS PORTION OF THE TEMPORAL BONE**.—**P. squamosa ossis temporis**. See **QUADRATO-JUGAL BONE** (1st def.).—**P. tendinea diaphragmatis**. The tendinous portion of the diaphragm. [L.]—**P. tertium faucium**. See **MIDDLE CONstrictor OF THE PHARYNX**.—**P. trunci medullaris anterior**. See **INFERIOR PEDUNCLES OF THE CEREBELLUM**.—**P. trunci medullaris medius**. See **MIDDLE PEDUNCLES OF THE CEREBELLUM**.—**P. urethræ cavernosa**. The cavernous portion of the urethra. [L.]—**P. urethræ membranacea**. The membranous portion of the urethra. [L.]—**P. uterina placentaë**. See **MATERNAL PLACENTA**.—**P. uvealis cornæ**. See **MEMBRANE OF DESCMET**.—**P. ventriculi lateralis descendens** (seu inferior). See **Descending horn of the lateral ventricle**.—**P. ventriculi lateralis posterior**. See **POSTERIOR HORN OF THE LATERAL VENTRICLE**.—**P. ventriculi lateralis superior** (Chaussier). See **ANTERIOR HORN OF THE LATERAL VENTRICLE**.—**P. vermis inferioris media** (Gordon). See **UTICULA**.—**P. vermis inferioris posterior**. See **PYRAMID**.—**P. verticalis fissuræ occipitalis**. The vertical (internal) portion of the parieto-occipital fissure. [I, 17 (K).]—**P. vocalis glottidis**. See **VOCAL GLOTTIS**.

PARSLEY, n. $Pa^2rs'l^2$. Gr. $\pi\epsilon\rho\rho\acute{o}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\varsigma$. Lat., *petroselinum* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *persil* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Petersilie*. Sp., *perejil* [Mex. Ph.]. See **CARUM PETROSELINUM**, **PETROSELINUM**, and **PETROSELINUM SATIVUM**.—**Bastard p.** The genus *Caucalis*, especially *Caucalis latifolia* and *Caucalis daucoides*. [B, 200; B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Common p.** See **CARUM PETROSELINUM**.—**Fixed oil of p.-seed**. See **AEOL** (1st def.).—**Fool's p.** The genus *Aethusa*, especially *Aethusa cynapium*. [B, 19, 274 (a, 35).]—**Hemlock-p.** The genus *Conioselinum*, especially *Conioselinum canadense*. [B, 5, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Oil of p. (seed)**. 1. Apol. 2. See **Volatile oil of p.**—**Poison p.** See **CONIUM MACULATUM**.—**Volatile oil of p.** Lat., *ætheroleum petroselinî* [Norw. Ph.], oleum petroselinî [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *oléole (ou huile essentielle) de persil*. A volatile oil consisting of a hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, and a camphor (see Apol. 3d def.), p. 48. It is in all parts of *Carum petroselinum* and imparting to its peculiar taste and smell. [B, 5 (a, 35).]

PARSNIP, n. $Pa^2rs'n^2p$. Fr., *panais*. Ger., *Pastinake*. The genus *Pastinaca*, especially *Pastinaca sativa*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Cow-p.** The genus *Heracleum*. In Europe, *Heracleum sphondylium*; in the United States, *Heracleum lanatum*. [B, 5, 19, 34, 275, 293 (a, 35).]—**Meadow-p.** 1. The genus *Thapsium*. 2. The *Heracleum sphondylium*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Sea-p.** See **ECHINOPHORA**.—**Water-p.** 1. The genus *Sium*. 2. The *Helosciadium nodiflorum*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

PART, n. Pa^2rt . Gr., $\mu\epsilon\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$. Lat., *pars*. Fr., *partie*. Ger., *Theil*. 1. A subdivision, a section. 2. Any separate member, organ, or region. [A, 48.]—**Noble p's**. Lat., *partes nobiles* (seu *essentiales*). An old term for the principal organs of the body. [K.]—**Private p's**. Lat., *partes privatae*. Ger., *intimeletheile*. Ger., *bensheile*. A vague term for the organs or structures of the body injury to which causes death. [L.]

PARTED, adj. $Pa^2rt^0e^d$. Lat., *partitus*. Fr., *portagé*. Ger., *getheilt*. In segmentation, partite; cleft nearly to the base or midrib. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PARTENKIRCHEN (Ger.), n. $Pa^2rt^0'e^n\text{-}kerch^3e^2n$. A place in Upper Bavaria where there are gaseous springs and bathing and whey-cure establishments. [L, 30, 37, 57 (a, 14).]

PARTHENICINE, n. $Pa^2r\text{-}the'n^0i^2e\text{-}n$. A very bitter crystalline alkaloid found in *Parthenium hysterophorum*. It is antipyretic, antiperiodic, and analgesic, and is used in neuralgia. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 13, 1888 (a, 50); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 712 (a, 50).]

PARTHENINE, n. $Pa^2r\text{-}the'n^0e\text{-}n$. Ger., *Parthenin*. A bitter alkaloid obtained from *Parthenium hysterophorum*; amorphous or in black, shining scales; it is used for neuralgia, and has been recommended as a febrifuge. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, p. 416 (a, 34); xxxvii, p. 188 (a, 50); Goyet, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir.," Mar. 26, 1886, p. 211.]

O, no; **O**², not; **O**³, whole; **Th**, thin; **Th**², the; **U**, like oo in too; **U**², blue; **U**³, lull; **U**⁴, full; **U**⁵, urn; **U**⁶, like ü (German).

42, 170, 311 (a, 35).]—*P. hirsuta*. Fr., *passerine cotonneuse*. 1. A species found in northern Africa and southern Europe, having properties resembling those of *Daphne mezereum*. 2. See *P. tinctoria*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. Stelleri*. Grand jasmine. The root is used in Siberia as a purge and emetic. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. tinctoria*. Fr., *passerine des teinturiers*. A shrub used in southern Europe for dyeing wool yellow. The bark is purgative. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. villosa*. A species used in Spain and Portugal as a purgative. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PASSE-VELOURS (Fr.), n. Pa's-v'lur. See *CELOSIA cristata*, *CELOSIA paniculata*, *AMARANTUS*, *BLITUM*, and *RHUS*.

PASSEWA, n. In the East Indies, a dark fluid which settles at the bottom of vessels containing opium juice, from which it is separated and used as a part of lewah (q. v.). [B, 5, 18, 121 (a, 35).]

PASSIFLORA (Lat.), n. f. Pa's(pa's)-si²-flor^a. From *passio*, passion, and *flor*, a flower. Fr., *passiflore*, *grenadille*. Ger., *Passionsblume*. Passion-flower; the typical genus of the *Passifloraceae*, or *Passiflorae* (of Sprengel, a division of the *Cucurbitaceae*), or *Passifloraceae*, or *Passifloraceae* (of Reichenbach a section of the *Granadillaceae*), or *Passifloraceae* (of Eichler, an order [cohort] of the *Caliciflorae*), or *Passifloraceae* (of Brongniart, a class of perigynous *Dialypetalae*). [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—*P. alata*. Fr., *passiflore ailée*. A species growing in Peru and Brazil. The root has the poisonous properties of *P. quadrangularis*. The leaves are used, with aloe, in marasmus. [B, 173, 180, 267, 314 (a, 35).]—*P. cærulea*. Fr., *passiflore* (ou *grenadille*) bleue, *culotte de Suisse*, *fleur de la passion*, *grenadille*. Ger., *gemeine* (oder *blaue*) *Passionsblume*. Common blue passion-flower; a native of Brazil



PASSIFLORA CÆRULEA. [A, 327.]

and the West Indies. The fruit is used as a febrifuge, and the fleshy aril attached to the seed is eaten. [B, 173, 180, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. capsularis*. A species resembling *P. rubra*, found in the Caribbean Islands and Guiana, where it is used as an emmenagogue. [B, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—*P. coccinea*. Fr., *passiflore écarlate* (ou *à grappes*). Ger., *scharlachrote Passionsblume*. A species indigenous to Guiana and Brazil, and cultivated in the Antilles. The pulp of the fruit is used to prepare a febrifuge drink and an agreeable medicinal syrup. [B, 173, 180, 267, 314 (a, 35).]—*P. contrayerva*. A Mexican species. The root is used in snake-bites, constipation, incipient dropsy, etc. [B, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—*P. ditamnus*. Sp., *ditamno real*, *itamo real* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in the warm regions of Mexico. The decoction is used as a pectoral. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xiv, p. 775 (a, 50).]—*P. edulis*. Fr., *passiflore comestible*. Edible-fruited passion-flower; found in the West Indies, where the fruit is used in cooling drinks. [B, 19, 173, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. filamentosa*. An edible-fruited species found in southern Brazil, resembling *P. cærulea*. The berries are made into refrigerant drinks. [B, 19, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—*P. foetida*. Fr., *passiflore fétide*. Ger., *stinkende Passionsblume*. West Indian love-in-a-mist (or wild water-lemon). The fruit contains an edible pulp. The rest of the plant has a fetid smell, and is used as an antispasmodic and emmenagogue. An infusion of the flowers is employed as a pectoral. The leaves are used as poultices in inflammations of the skin. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. hispida*. A species by some regarded as a variety of *P. foetida*. In Brazil it is considered antihysterical and emmenagogue. [B, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—*P. hirsuta*. A species used in Brazil like *P. foetida*. [B, 267 (a, 35).]—*P. incarnata*. Fr., *passiflore incarnate*. Ger., *fleischfarbige Passionsblume*. Flesh-colored granadilla. May-apple; found from Virginia to Brazil. The berries, known as *May-pops*, are edible. The juice of the plant is used as a diuretic and febrifuge. [B, 34, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—*P. laurifolia*. Fr., *passiflore à feuilles de laurier*, *liane à pomme*. Ger., *lorbeerblättrige Passionsblume*. Jamaica honeysuckle (or

water-lemon). The pulp of the fruit is used as a refrigerant. The leaves are employed in helminthiasis. [B, 180, 185, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. ligularis*. Fr., *passiflore à lanieres*. A species found from Mexico to Bolivia. The fruit is used as a refrigerant. [B, 173, 267, 314 (a, 35).]—*P. lutea*. Ger., *gelbe Passionsblume*. A species found from Ohio southward. A syrup made from the pulp of the berries is used as a refrigerant. [B, 34, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—*P. lyræfolia*. Fr., *passiflore à feuilles en lyre*. Ger., *lyrablättrige Passionsblume*. A species indigenous to the Antilles and Brazil. The pulp of the fruit is refrigerant and aperitive. [B, 173, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—*P. maliformis*. Fr., *passiflore à gros fruit*. Ger., *apfeltragende Passionsblume*. Sweet calabash (plant), apple-shaped granadilla, the *culpa* of Colombia, the small water-lemon of the West Indies. The acidulous pulp of the fruit and the expressed juice of the leaves are used as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 180, 185, 267, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—*P. murucuja*. Fr., *passiflore murucuja*, *liane à caleçon*. Syn.: *Murucuja ocellata*. Bull-hoof; a diuretic and anthelmintic species, used in the West Indies especially as an antihysterical and in Brazil for the same purposes as *P. lyræfolia*. [B, 42, 173, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—*P. normalis*. Fr., *passiflore normale*. The *contrayerva* of Central America. The root is used for snake-bites. [B, 173, 267 (a, 35).]—*P. ocellata*. See *P. murucuja*.—*P. ornata*. Fr., *passiflore ornée*. A Colombia species used like *P. cærulea*. [B, 173, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—*P. pallida*. Ger., *blaue Passionsblume*. An edible-fruited species. The leaves are used in Brazil in intermittent fever, and are applied to hemorrhoids in the West Indies, where the entire plant is employed as an aperient, diuretic, and sudorific. [B, 19, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. palmata*. An edible-fruited species formerly considered a variety of *P. filamentosa*. [B, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—*P. pedata*. Fr., *passiflore à feuilles pédiformes*. A species from the edible fruit of which a syrup is prepared that is used as a febrifuge, and in hepatic and bilious disorders. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. quadrangularis*. Fr., *passiflore quadrangulaire*. Ger., *vierkantige* (oder *viereckige*) *Passionsblume*. Granadilla (vine), square-stalked passion-flower, barbadine; a shrub cultivated in South America and the West Indies for its refrigerant fruits. The root is acrid, and in its fresh state a dangerous poison. In very small doses it is used as an emetic, and is doubtfully recommended as a tonic. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. rubra*. Ger., *rote Passionsblume*. A shrub of the Antilles and neighboring parts of South America. Its decoction, especially that of the flowers and fruits, is calmative, and in Jamaica a tincture prepared from it is known as *Dutchman's laudanum*. [B, 180, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—*P. serrata*. Fr., *passiflore à feuilles dentées*. Ger., *gesägblättrige Passionsblume*. An Antilles species. The fruit pulp is used as a refrigerant and diuretic. The leaves are employed as an antiscorbutic and in angina, and an infusion of the flowers in ophthalmia. [B, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—*P. serratifolia*, *P. serratifolia*. Guiana and Peruvian species. The fruits are employed in the preparation of refrigerant drinks. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. tilliefolia*. Fr., *passiflore à feuilles de tilleul*. Lime-tree-leaved passion-flower. In Peru the fruits are used like those of *P. serratifolia*. [B, 173, 180, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. tinifolia*. Fr., *passiflore à feuilles de laurier-tin*. A species found in Guiana, where the fruits are used as a refrigerant in bilious disorders, etc. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

PASSIFLORAL, adj. Pa's²-i²-flor^l. Lat., *passifloralis*. Resembling the genus *Passiflora*. The *Passiflorales* of Bentham and Hooker are a cohort of polypetalous dicotyledons. [B, 42 (a, 35).]

PASSIFLORINE, n. Pa's²-i²-flor^{en}. An alkaloid extracted from the root of *Passiflora quadrangularis*. In its properties it resembles morphine. [B, 38 (a, 14); B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

PASSIO (Lat.), n. f. Pa's(pa's)-shi²(si²)-o. Gen., -on^{is}. From *pati*, to suffer. See **PASSION**.—*P. cardiaca*. See **CARDIALGIA** and **SYNCOPE**.—*P. cholericæ*. See **CHOLERA morbus**.—*P. celiaca*. See **CELIAC FLUX**.—*P. felliflua*. Of Cælius Aurelianus, *cholera morbus*. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—*P. hæmoptoica*. See **HÆMOPTYSIS**.—*P. hypochondriacæ*. Fr., *passion hypochondriacque*. Hypochondriasis. [a, 34.]—*P. hysterica*. An old term for hysteria. [A, 42.]—*P. iliaca*. See **ILEUS**.—*P. uterina*. An old term for hysteria. [A, 42.]—*P. ventriculosa*. See **CELIAC FLUX**.

PASSION, n. Pa'sh'u'n. Lat., *passio* (from *pati*, to suffer). Fr., p. Ger., *Leidenschaft*. Lit., suffering. A general term used in medicine for various painful diseases or painful conditions resulting from disease. [a, 48.]—**Celiac p.** See **CELIAC FLUX**.—**Hæmatoceliac p.** Dysentery with bloody discharges. [a, 34.]—**Hysterie p.** An old term for hysteria. [A, 42.]—**Iliac p.** See **ILEUS**.

PASSIONAL, adj. Pa'sh'u'n-l. Lat., *passionalis*. Pertaining to the *Passifloræ* or to the *Passionales*, which are Lindley's p. alliance [Lat. *nexus passionalis*], an alliance of the *Parietales*. [B, 170 (a, 35).] Cf. **PASSIFLORAL**.

PASSION-FLOWER, n. Pa'sh'u'n-flu^u/u^u-a^u. Fr., See **PASSIFLORA**.

PASSIVE, adj. Pa'sh'u'r. Lat., *passivus* (from *pati*, to suffer). Inactive; pertaining to or being in a condition of quietude, or of being acted on without offering effective resistance.

PASSULA (Lat.), n. f. Pa's(pa's)-su²(su²)-la². From *pandere*, to spread out. A small raisin; a currant. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**Passulæ corinthiæ**. See **CORINTHIAN CURRANTS**.—**Passulæ laxativæ**. See **CONFECTIO SENNÆ**.—**Passulæ majores** (Gr. Ph.). Large raisins. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Passulæ minores** (Belg. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph.). Small or Corinthian raisins. [L, 180 (a, 35).]

PASSULATE, n. Pa's'u-lat. Lat., *passulatum* (from *passula*, a currant). Of old writers, an electuary made from currants. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PASSUM (Lat.), n. n. Pa's(pa's)-su²m(su²m). From *pandere*, to spread out. An old name for a wine made from raisins (*wetz passie*). [A, 325 (a, 48).]

PASSAY (Lat.), adj. $\text{Pa}^s(\text{pa}^s/\text{su}^s(\text{su}^s))$. From *pandere*, to spread out. Sun-dried. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

PASSY (Fr.), n. Pa^s -e. A place near Paris, France, where there is a gaseous spring. [L, 30, 37, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

PASTA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Past}(\text{pa}^s\text{t}/\text{a}^s)$. Ger., *P*. See **PASTE**.—**P. amygdalina**. See *Butyrum AMYGDALURUM* and *Pulvis AMYGDALÆ COMPOSITUS*.—**P. cacaoitina**. Chocolate, or, according to the older formularies, cacao roasted, powdered, and reduced to a paste. [B, 119, 270.]—**P. Canquini**. Ger., *Canquini'sche P*. See *P. ZINCI chlorati*.—**P. caustica** [Russ. Ph.] (viennensis). Sp., *p. cáustica de Viena* [Mex. Ph.]. See *POTASSA cum calce*.—**P. compacta**. A dough-like medicinal mixture of a pilular consistence. [A, 319 (a, 21).]—**P. dentifricia dura** [Austr. Ph.]. Roum., *p. de dinti* [Roum. Ph.]. A preparation made by rubbing up 300 parts of powdered Venetian soap, 83 of calcium carbonate, and 2 of carmin with a solution of 5 parts of peppermint oil in 30 of 90-per-cent. alcohol, dividing into tablets, and drying. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. dentifricia mollis** [Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. 1. Of the Austr. Ph., a soft paste made by mixing 50 parts of powdered Venetian soap, 200 of calcium carbonate, and 2 of carmin with a solution of 5 parts of peppermint oil in 30 of 90-per-cent. alcohol, and adding 50 parts of syrup. 2. Of the Gr. Ph., a paste consisting of 6 parts each of oil-banum and sandarach, 3 each of dragon's-blood, oil of cloves, and alcohol, and 1 part of opium; used as an anodyne in dental caries. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. emulsiva**. See *Butyrum AMYGDALURUM* and *Pulvis AMYGDALÆ COMPOSITUS*.—**P. escharotica** of Canquini. See *P. ZINCI chlorati*.—**P. gummosa**. See *P. gummosa*.—**P. guarana pulverata**. Guarana coarsely powdered, dried, rubbed in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 100 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; or powdered in a dry iron mortar, dried in an oven, and sifted through a fine silk sieve [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. gummosa** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Roum. Ph. [*alba* (Swiss Ph.)], seu *albinata* [Austr. Ph.]. Fr., *pâte de gomme (dite de guinawee)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *p. de goma arábica* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *p. althææ* [Belg. Ph.]. A paste consisting of 1,000 parts of gum arabic (powdered) [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.]. Senegal gum, 1,000 (800 [Belg. Ph.], and 8 of white of egg [Sp. Ph.]). The paste is evaporated to the proper consistence and dried on the surface in the air [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. gummosa flava** [Swiss Ph.]. A paste made by dissolving 30 parts of gum arabic and 20 of white sugar in 70 of water, straining, decanting, evaporating till a drop of the substance will not spread on a cold plate, skimming, adding 2 parts of orange-flower water, pouring into molds smeared with cacao butter, and drying. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. londinensis**. See *London PASTE*.—**P. mollis**. A dough-like medicinal mixture of a soft consistence. [A, 319 (a, 21).]—**P. pectoralis balsamica** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *pâte balsamique de Regnaud*. A paste made by infusing 66 parts of flores pectorales in water, adding 405 of gum arabic, 325 of sugar, and, when these are dissolved, 3 of tincture of balsam of Tolu. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. phosphorata** [Belg. Ph.]. A paste made by pouring 445 parts of boiling water over 10 of phosphorus, adding gradually 45 of wheat flour and 100 of lard, and stirring. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. regia**. See *Butyrum AMYGDALURUM*.—**P. viennensis**, *Pulvis pro p. viennensi*. See *POTASSA cum calce*.

PASTETUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Past}(\text{pa}^s\text{t})\text{-et}(\text{a}^s/\text{e}^2\text{t})\text{-u}^s\text{m}(\text{u}^s\text{t}^m)$. See **ARTOCREAS**.

PASTE, n. Past. Gr., *πάστις* (from *πάσσω*, to sprinkle). Lat., *pasta*. Fr., *pâte*. Ger., *P*. It., *Sp. pasta*. 1. A soft, moist magma. 2. A medicinal preparation of the consistence of p. (1st def.) or of dough, used externally. 3. A linder (sometimes solid) preparation for internal use, the base of which is gum or sugar. [B, 270 (a, 38); L, 56 (a, 17).]—**Arsenical**. p. Lat., *pasta arsenicalis*. Fr., *pâte arséniale*. A preparation consisting of 1,000 parts each of melted suet and wheat flour, 100 of finely powdered arsenious acid, 10 of lamp-black, and 1 part of oil of anise. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**Landolfi's p.** See under *BROMINE chloride*.—**London p.** Lat., *pasta londinensis*. A mixture of equal parts of caustic soda and slaked lime. [B.]—**Pinstift** (Ger.), *P. pencil*. See *STYLUS diluibilis*.—**Socin's antiseptic p.** A p. made up of 1 part of zinc chloride and 10 parts each of zinc oxide and distilled water; used as a dressing, it dries rapidly and forms a strong coating, especially with the addition of some cotton. [Am. Jour. of Pharm., Aug., 1890, p. 406 (a, 50).]—**Vienna p.** See *POTASSA cum calce*. [B.]—**Ward's p.** [Austr. Ph., 1834]. Fr., *electuaire antiscorbutique de Ward*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part each of black pepper and of root of *Inula helenium* with 2 parts of white sugar and 3 of fennel-seed, all well powdered, and incorporating, when about to be employed, 2 parts of honey. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

PASTEL (Fr.), n. $\text{Pa}^s\text{t}^e\text{L}$. Ger., *P*. See **ISATIS** and **ISATIS tinctoria**.

PASTENADE (Fr.), n. $\text{Pa}^s\text{t}^e\text{-na}^d$. See **PASTINACA sativa** and *Daucus carota silvestris*.

PASTEURIZATION, n. $\text{Pa}^s\text{t}^e\text{-u}^s\text{-r}^2\text{-iz}^2\text{-a}^s/\text{shu}^s\text{n}$. From *Pasteur*, a French chemist. Ger., *Pasteurisir*, *Pasteurisation*. The heating of wine, beer, etc., to 60 to 70° C. for the destruction of germs to prevent after-fermentation. [L, 57 (a, 50).]

PASTILLE, n. $\text{Pa}^s\text{t}^e\text{-el}$. Gr., *κόκκιον*. Lat., *pastillus*. Fr., *p. Ger.*, *P. Tafelchen*. Syn.: *panis rotundus*. 1. A lozenge or tablet having for its basis granulated sugar brought to the proper consistence by heating with water. The term is sometimes erroneously used for tablet; in the Fr. Cod. it is now confined to lozenges worked up with sugar and water. [B; B, 81 (a, 38).] 2. A preparation of aromatic substances worked up with potassium

nitrate (usually into a conical shape) for fumigation. [a, 38].—*Emser P'n* (Ger.). Lozenges prepared from the salts of the mineral springs of Ems, Germany (or artificial mixtures of salts resembling them), with some sugar. [B, 270 (a, 14).]—*P's aromatiques* (Fr.). See *Monsieur aromatisé*.—*P's désinfectants de Chevalier* (Fr.). Eighteen-grain lozenges made from a mass consisting of 1 oz. each of charcoal and sugar, 3 oz. of chocolate, and a sufficient amount of tragacanth mucilage. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P's de Vichy* (Fr.), *P's digestives* (Fr.). Troches of sodium bicarbonate. [B.]—*P's fumantes* (Fr.), *P's fumigatoires* (Fr.). *P's odoriférantes* (Fr.). See *CANDLES fumées*.—*P's pectorales* (Fr.). 1. Lozenges of 9 grains each made from a mass consisting of 32 grains of black emetine, 4 oz. of sugar, and a sufficient amount of tragacanth mucilage. 2. Lozenges of 1½ grammes made from 6 grammes of opium, 720 of sugar, and 360 each of Iceland-moss mucilage and tragacanth mucilage. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P's pour les fumeurs* (Fr.). See *CACHOU de Bologne*.—*P's solutives* (Fr.). A preparation consisting of 456 grammes each of jalap resin and sugar, and 328 of chocolate, made into 34-grain lozenges; or of 60 grammes of jalap, 80 of scammony, and 450 of chocolate, divided into 144 lozenges. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P's vermifuges* (Fr.). See *ROTULES contra vermes*.—*P. vermifuges purgatives* (Fr.). See *TROCHISCI hermetici*.—*P's vomitives* (Fr.). See *P's pectorales* (1st def.).

PASTILLUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pa}^s\text{t}^e(\text{pa}^s\text{t})\text{-il}^2\text{lu}^s(\text{lu}^s)$. Gr., *τρόχις*. Lat., *a pillule*. [B.]—*amazontum*. A certain lozenge mentioned by Galienus as used to control flatulency and vomit. [A, 325.]—**Pastilli bilineenses**, **Pastilli de Vichy**, Ger., *Sodapastillen*. A preparation of pilular consistence made by mixing 3 parts of sodium carbonate and 45 of sugar with sufficient water and dividing into 30 pills. [Bernatzik, A, 319 (a, 21).]—**Pastilli strumales** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by finely powdering 2 parts of burnt sponge, 8 of sugar, and 1 part of starch, mixing, adding the necessary amount of tragacanth mucilage, and dividing into 1-gramme troches. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pastilli Vigner** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by finely powdering 1 part each of ipecac, opium, and saffron, adding 100 parts of powdered licorice, 200 of powdered sugar, and the necessary amount of water, and dividing into half-gramme troches. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

PASTINACA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^s\text{t}^e(\text{pa}^s\text{t})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{-a}(\text{a}^s)\text{ka}^s$. From *pastinare*, to dig the ground. Fr., *panais*. Ger., *Pastinak*, *Pastinake*. Parsnip; a genus of plants distinguished by many authors from *Peucedanum*, in which Bentham and Hieron include it. [B, 42, 64, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. aquatica**. The *Stium latifolium*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. grandis**. A wild species found in India, having a carminative and stimulant fruit said to be diuretic. It yields a light-yellow essential oil. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxvii, p. 194 (a, 50).]—**P. sativa**. Fr., *panais cultivé*, *grand chervil cultivé*, *pasténade* (ou *racine*) *blanc*. Ger., *gemeine Pastinake*, *weisse Petersilie*. Common parsnip; a species cultivated for its fusiform, sweetish, and somewhat aromatic root, *radix pastinacæ* (seu *staphylini*), formerly used in intermittent fever, etc. The seeds, *semen pastinacæ*, were also used as a diuretic. Parsnips contain sugar and furnish a wine (parsnip wine) sometimes of very fine quality. In Ireland they are made into a kind of beer. Some botanists recognize two varieties or forms differing in the thickness of the root. *P. sativa radice longo* (Fr., *panais à racine longue*) and *P. sativa radice rotundo* (Fr., *panais à racine ronde*). [B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).] Cf. *P. silvestris*.—**P. sekakul**. The sekakul; indigenous to Syria and Egypt. The roots are stomachic and are considered aphrodisiac. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. silvestris**. 1. The wild parsnip; a variety of *P. sativa* with a slender, hard, acrid, poisonous rootstock, the wild carrot (*Daucus carota silvestris*). 3. The *Heracleum sphondylium*. [B, 34, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

PASTURE-EVIL, n. $\text{Pa}^s\text{t}^e\text{-ur}^2\text{-ev}^1\text{L}$. See **MILK-SICKNESS**.

PATAGIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pa}^t(\text{pa}^t)\text{-a}^2\text{g}(\text{a}^2\text{g})\text{-i}^2\text{e}^2/\text{u}^s\text{m}(\text{u}^s\text{t}^m)$. Gr., *πατάγιον*. Ger., *Flughaut*. The light-membrane of birds, a fold of membranous integument stretching between the trunk and the brachium and from the upper to the lower shaft of the wing; in bats, the expansion of the integument between the fingers; in flying-squirrels and other animals, the lateral expansion of integument by which they support themselves in the air. The term has been applied to a similar formation occurring as a congenital malformation in the human subject, stretching from the thigh to the leg. [B, 38 (a, 27).] J. Wolf, "Cribl. f. Chir.," June 16, 1888 (Beilage), p. 63; L, 121.]

PATAGONULA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^t(\text{pa}^t)\text{-a}^2\text{g}(\text{a}^2\text{g})\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{u}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-la}^s$. A genus of the *Cordiææ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. vulniferia**. The *ipehance* of Brazil. The leaves are considered antiphlogistic. [B, 197 (a, 35).]

PATATE (Fr.), n. $\text{Pa}^s\text{-ta}^t$. 1. The *Ipomœa batatas*. 2. The *Solanum tuberosum*. [B, 19, 173 (a, 35).]

PATCH, n. Pa^ch . A spot or blotch more or less distinct from the surrounding parts of a surface in appearance or character. [a, 48].—**Moth p.** See **CHLOASMA** (1st def.).—**Mucous p.** Lat., *papula madidans* (seu *mucosa*), *aphtha venerea*. Fr., *plaque muqueuse* (ou *humide*, ou *syphilitique*), *papule muqueuse* (ou *surinfectée*), *syphilitic papule muqueuse* (ou *papule muqueuse*), *ou papuleuse humide*, *tubercule muqueux* (ou *plat*). Ger., *nüssende* (oder *feuchte*) *Papel* (oder *Schleimpapel*). Syn.: *moist papule*, *mucous tubercle*. A variety of syphilitic eruption having a moist, eroded surface, occurring most commonly on the mucous membrane of the mouth or external genitals, but also on the skin in situations where the surface is habitually subject to heat and moisture. It consists of a papule or tubercle over which the epithelium appears macerated, moist, of a whitish, grayish, or reddish color, and more or less eroded. [G.] Cf. *CONDYLOMA latum*.—**Peyer's p.** *es*. Ger., *Peyer'sche Plaques*. See **PEYER'S GLANDS**.

PATCHOULI (Beng.), n. $\text{Pa}^c\text{h}^2\text{-ul}^2\text{-e}$. Fr., *p.* The *Pogostemon p.* [B, 172 (a, 35).]—**Campbre p.** (Fr.). See **P. CAMPHOR**.

—Oil of p. Ger., *P'öl*. A thick, brownish-yellow oil, tinged with green, obtained by distillation from the leaves of *Pogostemon p.* [B, 5 (a, 35).]

PATCHOULIN, n. Pa²ch-ul¹²n. See *Patchouli* CAMPHOR.

PÂTE (Fr.), n. Pa²te. See **PASTE**.—**P. acétolite**. See CATAPLASMA *acetatum*.—**P. amygdaline**. See *Pulvis AMYGDALÆ compositus*.—**P. arsenicale du Frère Côme** (ou de Roussetot). A preparation made by mixing 2 parts each of red mercury sulphide and powdered dragon's-blood and 1 part of arsenious acid with sufficient mucilage to form a soft paste; employed for cancerous sores. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**P. balsamique de Reynaud**. See *Pasta pectoralis balsamica*.—**P. caustique** (Fr. Cod.). Of the veterinarians, a semi-solid paste consisting of calcined alum powdered and mixed with commercial sulphuric acid. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. caustique contre le crapaud** (Fr. Cod.). Of the veterinarians, a soft paste consisting of solid antimony chloride rubbed up with commercial hydrochloric acid. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. caustique d'Else**. A preparation made by evaporating 240 parts of soapmakers' lye to 80 parts and adding 7 of extract of opium and 22 (or enough to absorb the liquid thoroughly) of quicklime. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. contre les engelures**. A paste made by pounding 250 grammes of peeled bitter almonds, triturating with the yolks of 50 hard-boiled eggs, 250 grammes of white honey, 11 each of calcined alum, oil-banum, and benzoin, 31 of mustard powder, and 19 of camphor powdered with alcohol, and adding 4 of oil of bergamot. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. pectorale** (Fr. Cod.). A preparation made by infusing 200 parts of the pectorales with 6,000 of hot water, straining when cool, dissolving in the colature 6,000 of Senegal gum, straining, adding 4,000 of white sugar, and, when this is dissolved, a solution of 3 parts of extract of opium in 200 of cherry-lavender, and forming into a sheet of paste. It contains about 1/2 per cent. of extract of opium. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

PÂTÉE (Fr.), n. Pa²ta. Of the veterinarians, a medicated paste made from meal or bran moistened with whey or water. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

PATELLA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²t(pa²t)-e²l¹²a². Dim. of patina, a broad, shallow dish. Gr., *ἐπιγονή*. Fr., *rotule*. Ger., *Patelle*, *Napf*, *Knieschiebe*. Lit., a small dish or cup, or cup-like formation. A flat, somewhat spongy sesamoid bone, triangular with rounded angles, having its apical border situated in front of the knee joint. To the upper border is attached the tendon of the quadriceps extensor cruris and to the lower the ligamentum patellæ. Its posterior surface articulates with the femur. [L, 31, 143, 332.]—**P. brachialis**. See *OLECRANON*.—**P. decimastica**. See *CUPEL*.—**P. fixa**. See *OLECRANON*.

PATELLAR, adj. Pa²t-e²l¹²a²r. Lat., *patellarius*. Fr., *rotulien*. Pertaining to the patella. [C.]

PATELLARIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²t(pa²t)-e²l¹²a²(la)²i²a². From *patella*, a small, shallow dish. Fr., *patellaire*. 1. A genus of lichens. 2. A genus of discomycetous Fungi. The *Patellariaceæ* of Oorda are a family of the *Hymenomyces*; the *Patellariaceæ* of Fries, an order of the *Discomycetes*; the *Patellariæ* of Fries, a tribe of the *Phacidiales*; the *Patellarii* of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Phacidiales*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. geographica**. Fr., *patellaire géographique*. A European fruticose species of *P.* (1st def.). [B, 173 (a, 35).]

PATELLARIACID, n. Pa²t-e²l¹²a²-i²2k. Fr., *acide patellarique*. An acid, C₁₇H₂₀O₁₀, obtained from different species of *Patellaria*. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix, p. 263 (a, 50).]

PATELLIFORM, **PATELLOID**, **PATELLOIDEAN**, adj's. Pa²t-e²l¹²i²fo²rm, -e²l¹²oid, -e²l¹²oid²-a²2n. Lat., *patelliformis*, *patelloformis*, *patelloideus* [q. v.]. Fr., *patelliforme*, *patelloïde*. Ger., *nappförmig*, *flachschüsselig*. Knee-pan shaped; circular and disc-like. [B, 119, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

PATELLULA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²t(pa²t)-e²l¹²i²(lu²)a². Dim. of *patella*. Fr., *patellule*. See *APOTHECIUM* *cecidinum*.

PATENT, adj. Pa²t-e²nt. Lat., *patens* (from *patere*, to stand open). Fr., p. Ger., *abstehernd*. 1. Open, spreading, not constricted. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).] 2. Secured to the proprietor by the grant by Government of an exclusive right. Cf. *P. MEDICINE*. [a, 48.]

PATENTISSIMUS (Lat.), adj. Pa²t(pa²t)-e²nt²-i²s²i²m²-u²s² (u²s²). Superl. of *patens*, patent. Very patent; of the peduncles in a flower-head, forming a right angle with the axis. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

PATHEMA (Lat.), n. Pa²t(pa²t)-h²e²ma². Gen., -e²ma²t²os (-atis). Gr., *πάθημα* (from *πάσχω*, to suffer). 1. A disease. 2. Passion as a source of disease, or as itself a mental disease. [D, 50; L, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

PATHETICUS (Lat.), adj. Pa²t(pa²t)-h²e²ti²(c²)²u²s²(u²s). Gr., *παθητικός* (from *πάσχω*, to suffer). Fr., *pathétique*. Ger., *P.* Pathetic, exciting emotion; as a n. m., see *OBLIQUEUS oculi superior* and *Trochlear* NERVE.

PATHETISM, n. Pa²t(h²e²t)-i²2zm. From *παθητός*, one who has suffered. See *Animal* MAGNETISM.

PATHICUS (Lat.), n. m. Pa²t(h²e²t)-i²2k-u²s²(u²s). Gr., *παθικός* (from *πάσχω*, to suffer). A passive pæderast. [E.]

PATHISOTHERAPIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²t(h²e²t)-i²2s-o(-o²)-th²e²-r²a²p(-a²p)-e²a². From *πάθος*, disease, *ισος*, equal to, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. See *ISOPATHOTHERAPY*.

PATHO-ANATOMICAL, adj. Pa²t(h²e²t)-o²-a²n²-a²t²-o²m²-i²2k². From *πάθος*, disease, and *ἀνατομή*, a cutting up. Pertaining to pathological anatomy. [D.]

PATHOCHEMIE (Ger.), n. f. Pa²t-o²-ch²e²-am-e². Pathological chemistry. [B.]

PATHOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pa²t(h²e²t)-o(-o²)-je²n²(ge²n²)-i²s². Gen., -e²-i²s² (-ge²-e²i²s). From *πάθος*, disease, and *γενεσις*, a

begetting. Fr., *pathogénie*. Ger., *Pathogenese*, *Pathogenie*. The development of disease. [D, 4.]

PATHOGENETIC, PATHOGENIC, adj's. Pa²t(h²e²t)-o²-je²n²-e²a²-i²2k, -je²n²-i²2k. Lat., *pathogeneticus*. Fr., *pathogénétique*. Ger., *pathogenetisch*, *pathogenisch*. Causing disease.

PATHOGENY, n. Pa²t(h²e²t)-o²-je²n²-i². See *PATHOGENESIS*.

PATHOGNOMONIC, PATHOGNOSTIC, adj's. Pa²t(h²e²t)-o²-g²-no²-mo²-i²2k, -nost²-i²2k. Gr., *παθognomonικός* (from *πάθος*, disease, and *γνωσκω*, to know). Lat., *pathognomicus*. Fr., *pathognomonique*. Ger., *pathognomonicus*, *krankheitszeichnend*. Characteristic of a disease, and thus affording a basis for diagnosis. [D.]

PATHOGRAPHY, n. Pa²t(h²e²t)-o²-g²-ra²f²-i². Lat., *pathographia* (from *πάθος*, disease, and *γράφω*, to write). Fr., *pathographie*. Descriptive pathology. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PATHOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²t(h²e²t)-o(-o²)-loj(lo²g)-i²a². See *PATHOLOGY*.

PATHOLOGICAL, adj. Pa²t(h²e²t)-o²-lo²-i²2k². Fr., *pathologique*. Ger., *pathologisch*. 1. Pertaining to pathology. 2. Diseased. [D.]

PATHOLOGICALLY, adj. Sp., *patológicamente*. In a pathological manner, from a pathological point of view.

PATHOLOGIST, n. Pa²t(h²e²t)-o²-l¹²o²-j²ist. Fr., *pathologiste*. Ger., *Patholog*. One who is versed in pathology. [D.]

PATHOLOGY, n. Pa²t(h²e²t)-o²-l¹²o²-j²i². Lat., *pathologia* (from *πάθος*, disease, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *pathologie*. Ger., *Pathologie*, *Krankheitslehre*, *Krankheitskunde*. The science of disease; specifically, the science of the nature of diseases.—**Cellular p.** Of Virchow, p. based on the propositions that all vital processes issue from cellular forms and that every cell originates from some pre-existent cell. [D, 4].—**Comparative p.** The study of p. by the observation of pathological conditions, spontaneous or artificial, in the lower animals or in vegetable organisms. [Bouley, in "Gaz. heb. de méd. et de chir.," May 25, 1882, p. 352.]—**Exotic p.** A method or system of p. which is foreign to the country or school in which it has obtained a lodgment, or to which it is referred to. [D, 4].—**Experimental p.** The study of diseases that are induced intentionally, especially in animals. [D, 4].—**External p.** See *Surgical p.*—**General p.** The general facts or principles of p. deduced from a comparison of particular diseases with each other. [A, 2].—**Geographical p.** p. in its relations to climate and other geographical conditions. [A, 48].—**Humoral p.** 1. Of Hippocrates, p. based on the supposition that disease depended on an abnormal condition of four humors in the body (see *HUMOR* [3d def.]). 2. Of Bokiansky and other modern writers, p. based on the theory that all changes produced by disease are the result of a blood dyscrasia. [D, 4].—**Internal p.** See *Medical p.*—**Local p.** 1. p. in its relations to disease of individual parts or organs. [D, 4]. 2. See *Geographical p.*—**Medical p.** The p. of disorders the treatment of which does not call for manipulative interference. [D, 4].—**Solidistic p.** A pathological system which succeeded the ancient humoral p. and attributed diseases to a widening or a narrowing of the pores in the solid parts of the body. Its modern analogue is the so-called neuropathology. [D, 4].—**Special p.** The pathology of particular diseases.—**Surgical p.** The p. of surgical diseases. [D, 4].

PATHONOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²t(h²e²t)-o(-o²)-nom(n²o²m)-i²2a². From *πάθος*, disease, and *νόμος*, law. The science of the laws governing disease. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

PATHOPATRIDALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²t(h²e²t)-o(-o²)-pa²t(-pa²t)-ri²d-a²l(-a²l)-i²2j²i²2-p²a². From *πάθος*, disease, *patria*, a native country, and *ἀλγος*, pain. See *NOSTALGIA*.

PATHOPATRIDOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²t(h²e²t)-o(-o²)-pa²t(-pa²t)-ri²d-o(-o²)-ma²(ma²)²i²a²-i²2a². Of Guislain, *nostromania*. [a, 34.]

PATHOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²t(h²e²t)-o(-o²)-fob(f²o²b)-i²2a². From *πάθος*, disease, and *φόβος*, fear. Ger., *Pathophobie*. A morbid dread of disease. [a, 34.]

PATHOPCEIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²t(h²e²t)-o(-o²)-pe²(po²e²)-i²2a². Gr., *παθοπεία* (from *πάθος*, disease, and *παιέω*, to make). Fr., *pathopée*. 1. A rousing of the passions. 2. Pathogenesis. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PATHOS (Lat.), n. n. Gr., *πάθος*. Suffering, disease. [a, 48.]

PATIENCE, n. Pa²she²nt. Fr., p. The genus *Rumex*, especially the *Rumex patientia*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Extrait de p.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by macerating 1 part of dock-root with 5 parts of cold water for 12 hours, pressing out, repeating the maceration with 3 parts of water, mixing the liquids, allowing the mixture to settle, decanting, and evaporating to a soft extract. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extrait liquide de p. frisée** (Fr.). See *Extractum RUMICIS fluidum*.—**Infusion de p.** (Fr.). See *Infusum LAPATHI*.—**Poudre de p.** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). Dock-root broken up, dried at a temperature of about 40° C. powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 113 (a, 38).]—**Racine de p.** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). See *Dock-root*.—**Tisane de p.** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). A strained infusion of 1 part of dock-root in 50 parts of boiling water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

PATIENT, n. Pa²she²nt. Lat., *patiens* (from *pati*, to suffer). Fr., *malade*, *patient*. Ger., *Kranker*, *Leidender*. P. An individual affected with disease or under medical treatment. [D.]

PATIENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²p(a²t)-sh²i²(t²)-e²n²(sh²i²t²)-i²2a². From *pati*, to suffer. See *RUMEX p.*—**Extractum patientie**. See *Extrait de PATIENCE*.—**Radix patientie**. See *Dock-root*.

PATOS (Lat.), n. m. Pat(pa²t)-h²e²2s. Gr., *πάτος*. Dust, dirt, especially that on the oil-besmeared skin of wrestlers; anciently used against mastitis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PATRINIA (Lat.), n. f. Pa²t(pa²t)-ri²n²-i²2a². A genus of the *Valerianææ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. scabiosifolia**. A species the root of which constitutes Japanese valerian. [B, 18, 42 (a, 35).]

PATTE (Fr.), n. *Pa*st. A paw or foot; of insects, a locomotor organ. [a, 39.]—*P. d'aloette*. The *Geranium robertianum*. [B, 173.]—*P. d'araignée*. The *Nigella damascena*. [B, 173.]—*P. de lapin*. The *Alchemilla vulgaris*. [B, 173.]—*P. de lièvre*. The *Trifolium arvense*. [B, 173.]—*P. de lion*. The *Alchemilla vulgaris*. [B, 173.]—*P. de loup*. The *Lycopus aquaticus*. *Lonicera caprifolium*, *Heracleum sphondylium*, *Ranunculus acris*, and *Lycopodium clavatum*. [B, 173.]—*P. de pigeon*. The *Potentilla reptans*. [B, 173.]—*P. de poule*. The *Panicum crus galli*. [B, 173.]—*P. d'oie*. 1. See *Pes anserinus*. 2. See *CHENOPODIUM*.—*P. d'oie triangulaire*. See *CHENOPODIUM bonus Henricus*.—*P. d'ours*. The *Urtica feticida*.—*Vraie p. d'oie*. The *Chenopodium murale*. [B, 173.]

PATULOUS, adj. *Pa*^t*u*^l*u*^s. Lat., *patulus* (from *pater*, to stand open). Fr., *étalé*. Spreading half open, somewhat patent. The *Patula* of Batsch are an order of *Monopetalae* consisting of the *Convolvulaceae*, *Polemoniaceae*, and *Campanulatae*. [B, 19, 123, 170 (a, 35).]

PATURSA (Lat.), n. f. *Pa*^t*u*^r*s**a*. Said to be a contraction of *passio turpis saturnina*. Syphilis; so called from the astrological association of its origin with a conjunction of Saturn and Mars. [G, 88.]

PATZ (Ger.), n. *Pa*^t*s*. A scab. [A, 450 (a, 17).]—*P*[']*kopf*. See *Pomizo*.

PAU (Fr.), n. *Pa*. A winter resort in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées, France. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

PAULLIAC (Fr.), n. *Pa*-*al*-*ya*^k. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Gironde, France. [L, 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

PAUKE (Ger.), n. *Pa*^u*k*^e. See *TYMPANUM* and *TYMPANICORONE*.

PAULINE (Fr.), n. *Pa*-*o*-*l**e*ⁿ. One of the springs at Vals. [A, L, "Union méd.", June 3, 1882, p. 906.]

PAULLINIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pa*^u*l*ⁱ*n*ⁱ*a*. *Pa*^u*l*ⁱ*n*ⁱ*e*. From *Paulinus*, a German botanist. Fr., *p. paulinie*. Ger., *Paulinie*. A genus of the *Pauliniaceae*, which are a section of the *Sapindaceae*. The *Paulinieae* (Fr., *pauliniées*) of De Candolle are a tribe of the *Sapindaceae*. [B, 170 (a, 35).] 2. Of the Belg. Ph., see *GUARANA*.—*Extractum pauliniae* (Belg. Ph.). Sp., *extracto alcohólico de guarana* (Sp. Ph.). Syn.: *extractum guaranae*. A preparation made by extracting a part of guarana with 4 parts of 60-per-cent alcohol for 24 hours, and either repeating the operation for 12 hours with 2 parts of the alcohol, and evaporating to a solid extract (Belg. Ph.), or filtering, distilling over the water bath, and evaporating to a thick extract (Sp. Ph.). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*P. africana*. Fr., *paulinie d'Afrique*. An African species. In Senegambia, the powdered bark, mixed with grana Paradisi, is used as a hemostatic. [B, 42, 173 (a, 35).]—*P. australis*. The guarana species containing a bitter narcotic poison used to stupefy fish. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. cupana*. A species growing on the Orinoco River. An intoxicating beverage is made from the seeds, which are also said to be used in making guarana. [B, 5, 19 (a, 35).]—*P. cururu*. Fr., *paulinie cururu*, *liane à scie*. Ger., *stumpfrüchtige Paulinie*. A poisonous species found in the Antilles, Guiana, and Colombia, considered by some the source of curare. In the West Indies the root and an oil in which the fruits have been boiled are used as a narcotic. The fruits are also used externally to allay pain, and the leaves in baths for various complaints. The seeds are used as a fish-poison. [B, 38; B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. grandiflora*. A Brazilian species. The leaves are used for diseases of the eyes. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—*P. guarana*. See *P. sorbilla*.—*P. pinata*. Fr., *p. paulinie à feuilles pinnées*. Ger., *gefiederte Paulinie*. Brazilian fish-poison-tree; a very poisonous shrub found in South America and the West Indies. The root-bark contains, according to Stanislas, an alkaloid, *timbovine*. The Indians of Brazil use the juice of the leaves as a vulnerary and the seed as a fish-poison. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. sorbilla*. Fr., *paulinie de Ford*. The guarana tree of South America, found in northern and western Brazil. The fruit-seeds furnish *guarana* (q. v.). [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

PAULINIANNIC ACID, n. *Pa*^u*l*ⁱ*n*ⁱ*a*-*i*²*a*²*n*ⁱ*c*. A variety of tannic acid obtained from *Paulinia sorbilla*. [B, 5 (a, 35).]

PAUME (Fr.), n. *Pa*^m. The palm of the hand. [a, 48.]

PAUME-DIEU (Fr.), n. *Pa*^m-*de*-*u*^s. See *RICINUS communis*.

PAUNCH, n. *Pa*ⁿ*ch*. See *RUMEX*.

PAUPIÈRE (Fr.), n. *Pa*^p*i*e*^r*e*. See *PALPEBRA*.*

PAUSIMENIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pa*^s*u*^s-*u*^s-*i*²*men*(*man*)ⁱ*a*². See *MENOPAUSE*.

PAVETTA (Lat.), n. f. *Pa*^v*e*^t*t**a*. *Pa*^v*e*^t*t**e*. Fr., *pavette*. Ger., *Schellkraut*. A genus of shrubs and trees of the *Loaceae*. The *Pavette* of Miquel are a tribe of the *Coffeaceae*. [B, 43, 170 (a, 35).]—*P. alba*. Fr., *pavette des Indes*. Ger., *gelberthe Indos*, the *parvutay* of the Tamouls, the *paputia* of the Telougoos; a shrub the root of which is used as a stomachic and diuretic and in visceral obstructions. The leaves, which have a vinous, acidulous taste, are used in skin diseases and to allay hemorrhoidal pains. [B, 19, 172, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. parviflora*. A tonic species found in Sierra Leone. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PAVIETIN, n. *Pa*^v*i*^e*t*ⁱ*n*. See *FRAXINET*.

PAVIN, n. *Pa*^v*i*ⁿ. See *FRAXIN*.

PAVILION, n. *Pa*^v*i*^l*i*^o*n*. Lat., *pavilio*. Fr., *pavillon*. Ger., *Pavillon*. 1. The fimbriated extremity of the oviduct. 2. The upper, expanded part, or entrance of the pelvis. 3. Of the ear, the pinna [F.]

PAVILLON (Fr., Ger.), n. *Pa*^v*i*^l*i*^o*n*. See *PAVILION*.—*P. der Muttertrompete* (Ger.). Fr., *de trompe utérine*. The fimbriated extremity of the oviduct.—*P. pédonculaire* (Gratiolet) (Fr.). A depression that lodges the ansa peduncularis. [I, 85 (K).]

PAVIMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. *Pa*^v*i*^m*e*ⁿ*t*^u*m*. From *pavire*, to beat. A structure resembling a pavement in appearance or in position. [a, 48.]—*P. orbitæ*. The floor of the orbit. [a, 48.]—*P. tympani*. The floor of the tympanic cavity. [a, 48.]—*P. ventriculi*. The floor of a ventricle. [I, 30 (K).]

PAVO (Lat.), n. m. *Pa*^v*o*. Gen., *-oris*. A genus of gallinaceous birds; the peafowl. [a, 48.]—*Excrementum pavonis galli*. Fr., *excréments de paon*. Ger., *Fäuenkoth*, *Fäuenmist*. Peacock's dung, formerly used in medicine. [B, 19, 180.]—*P. cristatus*. The common peacock (cf. *AVIS MEDICA*). [a, 48.]—*Stereus pavonis*. See *Excrementum pavonis galli*.

PAVONIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pa*^v*o*ⁿ*i*^a. *Pa*^v*o*ⁿ*i*^a. From *Pavón*, a Spanish traveler. Fr., *p.* 1. Of Ruiz and Pavón, the genus *Lavrelia*. 2. A genus of the *Urenceae*. The *Pavoniceae* (Fr., *pavoniées*) of Reichenbach are a section of the *Lavateae*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—*P. coccinea*. Fr., *p. écarlate*, *mauve des Antilles*. Scarlet marshmallow of the Antilles. The flowers are used externally in eye diseases and internally as a demulcent. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. diuretica*. Fr., *p. diurétique*. A Brazilian species used as a diuretic and emollient. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. odorata*. Fr., *p. odorante*. An East Indian species used like *P. zeylanica*. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. zeylanica*. Fr., *p. de Ceylan*. A species found in Ceylon and the Indian isles. The herb is emollient and the root is used in infusion as a drink in fevers. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

PAVOR (Lat.), n. m. *Pa*^v*o*^r. Gen., *-oris*. From *pavere*, to tremble with fear. Anxiety, dread. [A, 312 (a, 17).]—*P. nocturnus*. 1. Nightmare. 2. Night terror; a disorder occurring in children in which they awake at night crying and terrified. It seems to be the result of reflex irritation, though often no reason for its existence is found. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 13, 1889, p. 47 (a, 34).]

PAVOT (Fr.), n. *Pa*^v*o*. See *PAPAVER*.—*Essence de p.* See *ELICIR PAPAVERIS*.—*Extrait de p. blanc* (capsule) [Fr. Cod.]. See *EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS*.—*Lotion de p.* An infusion of 30 grammes of dried poppy capsules in a litre of boiling water. [B, 93 (a, 39).]—*P. blanc*. See *PAPAVER somniferum album*.—*P. coq*. See *PAPAVER rhæas*.—*P. cornu*. See *GLAUCIUM* and *GLAUCIUM luteum*.—*P. officinal* [Fr. Cod.]. The capsules or leaves of the white poppy. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Sirop de p. blanc* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus PAPAVERIS*.—*Tature de fleurs de p.* See *Infusura florum PAPAVERIS*.—*Têtes de p.* Poppy capsules. [B, 18 (a, 35).]—*Tisane de p.* See *Decoctum PAPAVERIS*.

PAXWAX, n. *Pa*^x*w*^a*x*. The ligamentum nuchæ in the larger quadrupeds. [a, 48.]

PAYTINE, n. *Pa*^y*t*ⁱ*n*^e. Lat., *paytina*. An alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{19}N_2O + H_2O$, contained in the white cinchona-bark of Payta and in a species of *Aspidosperma*, crystallizing in bitter prisms. [B, 5, 93, 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 568 (a, 50).]

PEA, n. *Pe*. A.-S., *pisa*. Gr., *πίσος*, *pisos*. Lat., *pisum*. Fr., *pois*. Ger., *Erbsen*. 1. The genus *Pisum*, especially *Pisum sativum* or its fruit. 2. A name for various other papilionaceous plants. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—*Issue p.* Globular bodies, of about the size of p's, made of woody substances of spongy texture, introduced into issues, etc., to promote suppuration. [B, 5 (a, 35).]

PEACH, n. *Pe*^{ch}. Lat., *malum persicum*. Fr., *pêche*, *pêcher*. Ger., *Pfirsiche*. The fruit of *Amygdalus persica*, also the tree itself. [a, 35.]—*Conserve of p. flowers*. See *Conserve de fleurs de pêche*.—*Negro p.* Fr., *pêche des nègres*. The African or Guinea p.; the compound fruit of *Sarcocophagus edulis*; also the plant itself. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. brandy*. A liquor distilled from the fruits of *Amygdalus persica*. [B, 5 (a, 35).]

PEANUT, n. *Pe*ⁿ*u*^t. The *Arachis hypogæa* or its fruit. [B, 5, 19 (a, 35).]—*P. oil*. See *OLEUM ARACHIS*.

PEAR, n. *Pa*^r. The fruit of *Pyrus communis*; also the tree itself. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]—*Prickly p.* The genus *Opuntia*. [B, 34 (a, 35).]

PEARL, n. A.-S., *p.* *pearl*. Gr., *μάργαρον*, *margaron*. Lat., *margarita*. Fr., *perle*. Ger., *Perle*. 1. A shelly concretion found in molluscs, especially in p. oysters and river mussels, formerly made by accretion over some foreign particle. When of a fine round form and brilliant lustre, p's are ranked as jewels with the precious stones. [a, 38.] 2. See *MEDICINAL p.*—*Epithelial p's*. Globules formed in the epithelial tubes in epitheliomata by the union of groups of cells. [Billroth (a, 29).]—*Medicinal p.* Fr., *perle gélatinée*. Ger., *französische Perle*. 1. A small capsule made of gelatin mixed with gum arabic, sugar, and honey, intended for the administration of a volatile liquid like ether. 2. A capsule made of very thin glass containing a liquid, such as amyl nitrite, which is intended for inhalation. The p. is broken in a handkerchief, and the escaping vapor inhaled. [B.]—*P. ash*. An impure potassium carbonate obtained by calcination from wood ashes. [B.]—*P. disease*. Ger., *Perlsucht*. See *Bovine TUBERCULOSIS*.—*P. plant*. See *LITHOSPERMUM officinale*.

PEARSON'S SPRINGS, n. *Pe*^r*s*^o*n*^{'s}. A place in Lake County, California, where there are bathing establishments and five springs, one of which is chalybeate. [Anderson (a, 14).]

PEAT, n. *Pe*^t. Fr., *tourbe*. Ger., *Torf*, *Braunkohle*. It., *torba*. Sp., *turba*. A vegetable substance found as a kind of turf or bog in low-lying places and consisting of roots and fibres in various stages of decomposition. Powdered p. has been used as an antiseptic dressing for wounds, its efficacy being ascribed to its absorbent properties and its acid reaction. Cf. *BRÄUNKOHLE*.—*White p.* See *KIESELGEL*.

PEAU (Fr.), n. *Pa*. See *SKIN* and *CUTIS*. 2. In botany, the epidermis of old plants. [B, 1 (a, 35).] See also *SPERMODYER*.—*P. divine*. See *BAUDRUCHE*.—*P. lisse*, *P. luisante*. See *Glossy SKIN*.

PEAUCIER (Fr.), n. Po-se-a. A cutaneous muscle, especially the platysma myoides. [L.]—**P's du cou.** See *PLATYSMA MYOIDES*.—**P. du crâne.** See *OCIPITO-FRONTALIS*.—**P. palmaire.** See *PALMARIS BREVIS*.—**P. sous-aréolaire.** A muscle situated beneath and adherent to the derma of the areola of the nipple. [A. 15.]—**P's sous-occipitaux** [Cruevilhier]. Transverse bundles of muscular fibres upon the tendons of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus and the trapezius. [L. 31.]

PEBRINE, n. Pe'b'ren. Fr., *pébrine, maladie corpusculaire*. Syn.: *muscardine*. An hereditary infectious and contagious disease of silkworms, consisting in the development of peculiar parasitic corpuscles (see *CORPUSCLES OF CORNARIA* and *MICROCOCCUS OVATUS*) which invade the eggs, the blood, and all the tissues of the silkworm, giving rise externally to black spots. [B. 316 (a. 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix, p. 314 (a. 50).] Cf. GATTINE.

PECAN, PECAN-NUT, n's. Pe'k-a'n'. See *CARYA OLIVACEA*.

PECCANT, adj. Pe'k't'nt. Lat., *peccans* (from *peccare*, to sin). Fr., p. Morbid, unhealthy (said of humors). [D. 20.]

PECH (Ger.), n. Pe'chz. Pitch.—**Bergp's, Erdp's, Judenp's.** See ASPHALT.—**Kinderp's, Kindesp's, Kindp's, Kindsp's.** See MECONIUM.—P'61. See *Oil of TAR*.

PÊCHE (Fr.), n. Pe'sh. The peach. [B. 173 (a. 35).]—**Esprit de noyaux de p.** A preparation made by distilling 4 parts of a mixture of 1 part of broken peach-stones with 4 parts of 20-per-cent. alcohol and 2 of water. [B. 119 (a. 38).]

PECHEDION (Lat.), n. n. Pe'k(pach)²-e'd'²-i'²-o'n. Gr., πηχέδων. The perinaeum. [A. 325.]

PÊCHER (Fr.), n. Pe'sha. 1. The genus *Persica*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the *Amygdalus persica* (*Persica vulgaris*), also its flowers. [B. 95 (a. 38); B. 121 (a. 35).]—**Consève de fleurs de p.** A preparation made by triturating together 1 part of peach blossoms and 2 parts of sugar. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Eau (ou hydrolat) de feuilles de p.** A preparation made by distilling one third of a mixture of 1 part of peach leaves and 2 parts of water. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Infusion de fleurs de p.** A preparation made by infusing 1 part of peach blossoms in 2 parts of boiling water, and expressing. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Sirup (de fleurs) de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus florum PERSICORUM*.—**Suc de fleurs de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by crushing peach blossoms in a mortar, adding one fifth of their weight of water, expressing, and filtering. [B. 95 (a. 38).]

PECHYAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Pe'k(pach)²-i²(u)²/a²(g)²-a². From πηχῆς, the forearm, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *pechyagre*. Ger., *Ellenbogenicht*. Gout in the elbow. [E.]

PECHYS (Lat.), n. m. Pek(pach)²/i²s(u)s. Gen., *pech/eos*, *pech/eis*. Gr., πηχῆς. See ELBOW.

PECHYTYRBE (Lat.), n. f. Pe'k(pach)²-i²(u)²-tu²rb(tu²rb)/e(a). Gen., *tyrb/es*. Gr., πηχυτύρβη. Scurvy. [A. 325.]

PECTASE, n. Pe'k'tas. Ger., P. A ferment supposed to exist in plants and to convert pectose into pectin. [B. 5.]

PECTATE, n. Pe'k'tat. Fr., *pectate*. Ger., *Pektat*. A salt of pectic acid. [B.]

PECTEN (Lat.), n. m. Pe'k't'e²n. Gen., *pect/inis*. Fr., *peigne*. Ger., *Kamm*. 1. Lit., a comb; the pubic bone, so called from the fancied resemblance of the two pubic bones, when united, to a comb. [A. 43.] 2. A section of the genus *Scandix*; also the *Scandix p. Veneris*. 3. See MANUPUS (3d def.).—**P. commissura anterioris.** Fr., *peigne de la commissure antérieure*. Transverse fibrous bundles in the velum of the anterior cerebral commissure. [L. 7 (a. 50).]—**P. pubis.** A ridge on the horizontal ramus of the os pubis, extending from its spine and becoming continuous with the linea arcuata of the ilium. [A. 22.]

PECTINARE, n. Pe'k'ti²n'k. Fr., *acide pectique*. Ger., *Pektinsäure*, *Gallertsäure*. A colorless, gelatinous substance, C₂₃H₃₄O₃₃, derived from pectin by the successive addition of an alkali and an acid. [B. 5.]

PECTIN, n. Pe'k'ti²n. Fr., *pectine*. Ger., *Pektin*. Vegetable jelly, C₂₃H₃₄O₃₃ (or C₁₆H₂₄O₁₆). [B. 5, 14; B. 46 (a. 14).]

PECTINEUS (Lat.), **PECTINALIS** (Lat.), adj's. Pe'k'ti²n-e'(a)²/e²s(u)s(u)s, -al(a)²/i²s. See PECTINEUS.

PECTINATE, adj. Pe'k'ti²n-at. Lat., *pectinatus* (from *pecten*, a comb). Fr., *pectiné*. Comb-like, having teeth or tooth-like projections like those of a comb. [B. 1, 19, 123 (a. 35); L. 343.]

PECTINÉ (Fr.), adj. Pe'k'te-na. Pectinate; as a n., a comb-like muscle.—**P's du cœur.** See *MUSCUL PECTINATI*.

PECTINEUS (Lat.), **PECTINODUCTOR** (Lat.), n's m. Pe'k'ti²n-e(a)²/u²s(u)s, -i²n-i²-d'²u²k(du²k)²-to²r. Gen., *-toris*. From *pecten*, a comb. Ger., *Schambeinmuskel*. A muscle arising from the ilio-pectineal line and from the bone anterior to it between the spine of the os pubis and the ilio-pectineal eminence, and inserted into the femur behind the lesser trochanter and into a part of the line connecting the linea aspera with the trochanter. It is an adductor of the lower limb and an accessory flexor of the thigh. [C.]

PECTINOSE, n. Pe'k'ti²n-os. Ger., P. See ARABINOSE.

PECTIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe'k'ti²s. Gen., *pect'idis*. A genus of the *Helenioides*. [B. 42 (a. 35).]—**P. febrifuga**. A species used at Curaçao in intermittent fevers. [B. 276 (a. 35).]

PECTIZATION, n. Pe'k'ti²-a²/shu²n. From πηκτός, fixed. Fr., p. Reduction to a pectous condition. [B. 6.]

PECTOIC ACID, n. Pe'k-to²/i²k. One of the bodies into which pectose is transformed in the ripening of fruit. [B. 4.]

PECTORAL, adj. Pe'k'to²-r²l. Lat., *pectoralis* (from *pectus*, the breast). Fr., p. Pertaining to the breast or to the chest; efficacious in diseases of the chest, especially of the air-passages;

as a n., a p. remedy, muscle, or fin. [L. 207, 341 (a. 27. 39); a. 17.]—**P. grand** (Fr.). See *PECTORALIS MAJOR*.—**P. petit** (Fr.). See *PECTORALIS MINOR*.

PECTORALE (Lat.), n. n. Pe'k'to²-r²-a(a)²/le(a). 1. A pectoral remedy. [A. 48.] 2. See CORSET.

PECTORALIS (Lat.), n. m. Pe'k'to²-r²-a(a)²/li²a. From *pectus*, the breast. Fr., *pectoral*. A pectoral muscle, especially the p. major. [L.]—**P. internus**. See P. minor.—**P. magnus**. See STERNOTRICHINEUS.—**P. major**. Fr., *pectoral grand*. Ger., *grosser Brustmuskel*. A broad, flat, triangular muscle which lies upon the upper anterior portion of the thorax, in front of the axilla. It arises by two portions, the one from the anterior and lower surface of the inner half of the clavicle, the other from the anterior surfaces of the sternum and of a varying number of the costal cartilages from the second to the seventh, and from the aponeurosis of the obliquus abdominis externus. The fibres converge to form a broad tendon, which is inserted into the outer edge of the bicipital groove of the humerus, a small slip blending with the fascia of the arm. Part of the fibres from the clavicle are inserted by a small tendon into the greater tuberosity of the humerus. The portion arising from the clavicle the term *clavobrachialis* is sometimes applied. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**P. major accessorius**. An anomalous muscle situated beneath the p. major and separated from it by connective tissue and small blood-vessels and nerves. It arises from the cartilages of from 2 to 6 of the ribs and is blended with the tendon of the p. major. [L. 332.]—**P. minimus**. An anomalous muscle arising from the outer surface of the first rib and inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula. [L. 332.]—**P. minor**. Fr., *pectoral petit, petit dentelé antérieur*. Ger., *kleiner Brustmuskel*. A flat, triangular muscle situated beneath the p. major and the deltoideus, which arises by three digitations from the anterior surfaces and upper margins of three ribs (usually the third, fourth, and fifth), and is inserted by a narrow tendon into the apex and upper border of the coracoid process of the scapula. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**P. parvus**. See STERNOPRSCAPULARIS.—**P. profundus**. Ger., *grosser Brustarmbeinmuskel, Brustbeinschultermuskel*. The analogue of the p. parvus of man found in the lower mammals. [L. 13.]—**P. superficialis**. The analogue of the p. major of man found in the lower mammals. [L. 13.]—**P. quartus**. An anomalous muscle arising from the lower ribs and the fascia connected with the serratus anticus major, running along the lower margin of the p. major and inserted with that muscle or the axillary fascia. [L. 332; "Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xxiii, p. 207.]—**P. transversus**. See P. superficialis.

PECTORILOQUIUM, PECTORILOQUY, n's. Pe'k'to²-r²-i²(u)²-kw'i²z'm, -kw'i². From *pectus*, the breast, and *loqui*, to speak. Fr., *pectoriloquie*. Ger., *Bruststimme*. In auscultation of the voice, abnormal distinctness of the words articulated by the patient. [D. 1.]—**Aphoric p.** 1. Of Lacunæ, the pulmonary sound heard in auscultating a lung containing a cavity. 2. Of Boscii, the sound heard in auscultation of a patient having a pleuritic effusion, when he speaks in a low voice. [L. 87 (a. 34).]—**Whispering p.** The hollow chest sound heard over a pulmonary cavity of limited extent when the patient speaks in a whisper. [D. 25.]

PECTOSE, n. Pe'k'tos. Fr., p. Ger., P. A body found in unripe fleshy fruits, converted into pectin, etc., by the action of acids or heat, or by the process of ripening. [B. 4, 5.]

PECTOSIC ACID, n. Pe'k'tos-i²/k. See PECTOIC ACID.

PECTOUS, adj. Pe'k'tu²s. Gr., πηκτός (from πηγνύω, to make fast). Fr., *pecteux*. Ger., *pectös*. Gelatinous or capable of becoming gelatinous. [B.]

PECTUNCULI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Pe'k't-u²n²k(u²n²k)²/u²l(u²l)²-(ie). From *pecten*, a comb. Of Arnold, certain longitudinal striae in the walls of the aqueduct of Sylvius. [I. 61 (K.).]

PECTUS (Lat.), n. n. Pe'k'tu²s(u)s. Gen., *pect/oris*. See BREAST (1st def.) and THORAX.—**P. carinatum**. Ger., *Gänsebrust*. See PIGEON-BREAST.—**P. excavatum**. A sinking in of the sternum, giving the chest an excavated appearance, as in rachitis. [L. 87 (a. 34).]

PECTUSCULUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe'k't-us²k(us²k)²/u²l(u²l)²-u²m(u²m). Dim. of *pectus*. See METATARSUS.

PEDAL, adj. Pe'd²l. From *pes*, the foot. 1. Pertaining to the foot. [B. 28 (a. 27).] 2. Pertaining to the pes or crista of the crus cerebri and pons. [L.]

PEDALUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe²d-al(a)²/i²-u²m(u²m). From *pedalis*, belonging to the foot. Fr., *pedale*. A genus of the *Pedaliæ* (Bentham and Hooker) or of the *Sesameæ* (Baillon). The *Pedaliæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Pedaliaceæ*, which are an order of dicotyledons allied to the *Bigoniaceæ*. The *Pedaliæ* (Fr., *pedaliées*) are a tribe of the *Pedaliaceæ*. The *Pedaliæ* of R. Brown are the *Sesameæ*. The *Pedaliæ* are a tribe of the *Pedaliaceæ* (Bentham and Hooker). [B. 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a. 35).]—**P. murex**. Fr., *pedalie à fruit épineux*. An herb growing in tropical Africa and the East Indies. The fresh leaves and branches are rich in mucilage. The leaves and seeds are used in decoction in inflammatory fevers, pectoral complaints, and diseases of the urinary organs, especially dysuria, calculus, and gonorrhoea. [B. 19, 42, 172, 173, 180 (a. 35).]

PEDATE, PEDATIFID, adj's. Pe²d²-at, pe²d-a²t/i²-fid². Lat., *pedatus, pedatifidus* (from *pes*, the foot). Fr., *pedatifide, pédatoire*. Like birds' feet: palmately parted and with the lateral divisions more or less bilobate. [B. 1, 19, 123 (a. 35).]

PEDATINERVIUS (Lat.), adj. Pe²d²-at(a)²/i²-nu²r(ne²r)²/i²-(wi²)-u²s(u²s). From *pedatus*, pedate, and *nervus*, a nerve. Ger., *fussnervig*. Having the nerves (of a leaf) arranged pedately. [B. 123 (a. 35).]

PEDATIPARTITUS (Lat.), adj. Pe²d²-at(a)²/i²-pa²t-i²(e)²-tu²s(tu²s). From *pedatus*, pedate, and *partire*, to divide. Ger., *fussheilig*. Pedately parted. [B. 236 (a. 35).]

PEDERASTY, n. *Pe'd'e²r-a²st-i²*. See **PÆDERASTY**.

PEDETHMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Pe'd²(pad)-e²(h)(ath)/mu²s(mu²s)*. Gr., *πυθῆμας* (from *πυθάν*, to leap). Of old writers, a pulse-beat. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PEDIÆUS (Lat.), n. m. *Pe'd-i²-e²(a²/e²)/u²s(u²s)*. From *pes*, the foot. Fr., *pédieus*. A muscle of the foot. [L.]—**P. externus**. See **EXTENSOR DIGITORUM PEDIS BREVIS**.—**P. internus**. See **FLEXOR DIGITORUM PEDIS BREVIS**.

PEDIAŁGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pe'd-i²-a²(l)(a²l)/gi²(gi²)-a²*. From *πῶς*, the sole, and *ἀλγος*, pain. Fr., *pédialgie*. Ger., *nerwöser Fuss-schmerz*. Pain in the sole of the foot. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

PEDIATRY, n. *Pe'd-i²-a²t-r-i²*. See **PÆDIATRICS**.

PEDICEL, n. *Pe'd-i²-se²l*. Lat., *pedicellus* (dim. of *pediculus*, a little foot). Fr., *pedicelle*. Ger., *Blüthenstielchen*. 1. A secondary peduncle (*pedunculus proprius*); the support or stalk of a single flower of a flower-head. 2. The stipes of an agaric. 3. The seta (stalk) in the *Muscineæ*. 4. In zoology, a foot-like part, a sucker. [B, 1, 19, 133, 309 (a, 35).]—**Ambulacral p's**. See **AMBULACRAL TUBES**.

PEDICELLARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pe'd-i²-se²l(se²l)(ke²l)-la(la³)/ri²-a²*. From *pedicellus*, a pedicel. A defensive appendage found on the surface of the body in many echinoderms, resembling a little beak or forceps supported on a stalk. [B, 28 (a, 27); "Am. Nat.," vii, p. 398, 406.]

PEDICELLATE, **PEDICELLED**, adj's. *Pe'd-i²s-e²l-at*, *pe'd-i²s-e²l-d*. Lat., *pedicellatus* (from *pedicellus*, a pedicel). Fr., *pedicellé*. Ger., *kurzgestielt*. Borne on pedicels. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PEDICLE, n. *Pe'd-i²-k'l*. Lat., *pediculus* (from *pes*, a foot). Fr., *pédicule*. Ger., *Stiel*. The narrow portion of a growth, from which it is developed.—**Allantoid p.** See under **ALLANTOIS**.

PEDICULARIS (Lat.), adj. *Pe'd-i²k-u²l(u²l)-a²(a³)/ri²s*. From *pediculus*, a louse. Fr., *pediculaire*. Pertaining to lice, lousy; as a n. f. (Ger., *Läusekraut*), lousewort; a genus of scrophulariaceous herbs (also the *Delphinium staphisagria*). The *Pediculares* (Fr., *pediculaires*) of D. Don are a family related to the *Scrophularinæ*. The *Pediculares* (Fr., *pediculaires*) of Ruling are a division of the *Ringentes*. The *Pedicularinæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Rhinanthææ*. The *Pedicularinæ* (Fr., *pedicularinées*) of Mathieu are a tribe of the *Rhinanthææ*. [B, 34, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. palustris**. Fr., *pediculaire des marais*, herbe aux poux. Ger., *Sumpfweidenkraut*, *Sumpfweide*. Marsh lousewort, red-tat grass, cow's-wort; an herb of central and northern Europe and Asia, once official in Europe. The herb, *herba p. seu pedicularidis aquaticæ*, seu *fistularis*, was formerly used in menstrual disorders, as a diuretic, and as an abstergent. It has an unpleasant odor and a very acrid taste. Animals refuse to eat it, as it produces in them hematuria and enteritis. It is still used as a wash to rid horses and cattle of vermin. In Siberia it is used in syphilis. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. silvatica**. Fr., *pediculaire des bois*. Ger., *Waldläusekraut*, *Waldrod*. Common mousewort, red-rattle; a species with the same habitat and properties as *P. palustris*, formerly official. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

PEDICULATE, **PEDICULATED**, adj's. *Pe'd-i²k-u²l-at*, *e²d*. Lat., *pediculatus* (from *pediculus*, a pedicel). See **PEDICULATE**.

PEDICULATION, n. *Pe'd-i²k-u²l-a²shu²n*. The formation of a pedicle.

PEDICULE, n. *Pe'd-i²-ku²l*. Fr., *p.* See **PEDICEL** and **PEDICLE**.

PÉDICULE (Fr.), n. *Pa-de-ku²l*. See **PEDICLE**.—**P. de la luette**. See **UVULA OF THE CEREBELLUM**.—**P. de la vésicule ombilicale**. See **VITELLINE DUCT**.—**P. de l'entonnoir** [Vieq d'Azyr]. See **INFUNDIBULUM** (2d def.).—**P's lamineux**. See **CUTRA CEREBRI**.

PEDICULODERMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Pe'd-i²k-u²l(u²l)-o²(a³)-du²r-ma²* (def'n). For deriv., see **PEDICULUS** and **DERMA**. Of Southworth, the skin diseases produced by pediculi. [a, 34.]

PEDICULOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pe'd-i²k-u²l(u²l)-o²(a³)-fo²b-(fo²b)y²-i²-a²*. From *pediculus*, a louse, and *phōbōs*, fear. A monomania characterized by dread of lice. [Morris, "Maryland Med. Jour.," vii, p. 173 (a, 34).]

PEDICULOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pe'd-i²k-u²l(u²l)-o²(a³)-i²s*. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From *pediculus*, a louse. See **PITHIRIASIS**.

PEDICULUS (Lat.), n. m. *Pe'd-i²k-u²l(u²l)-a²n²s(u²s)*. Fr., *pou* (2d def.). Ger., *Laus* (2d def.). 1. See **PEDICULE**. 2. A genus of apterous insects (the lice) parasitic on man and other animals. Three varieties infest man: *P. capitis*, *P. vestimenti*, and *P. pubis*. Some writers limit the term to *P. capitis* and *P. vestimenti*, while *P. pubis* is termed *Pithirius* (q. v.). [G.]—**P. capitis**.

P. cervicalis. Ger., *Kopflaus*. The head-lice; a form of p. inhabiting the hairy scalp. It varies in length from 1 to 1½ mm., and has an elongated, ovalish body with an acorn-shaped head, provided with two antennæ, prominent eyes, and a suctorial mouth. Attached to the thorax are six legs armed with claws and hairs. Its color is commonly grayish or ashy, but is said to vary according to the color of its host, in Eskimos appearing white, in negroes black, and in Chinese yellowish-brown. The ova ("nits") are pyriform or oval in shape, and are firmly attached to the hairs. The insect was formerly considered aperient and febrifuge, and was



PEDICULUS CAPITIS AND
NITS. [A, 327.]

prescribed in jaundice, etc. [B, 180 (a, 35); G.]—**P. corporis**. See *P. vestimenti*.—**P. feralis**, *P. inguinalis*, *P. pubis*. See *PITHIRIUS pubis*.—**P. tabescentium**. A form erroneously supposed to be a special variety of *P.* occurring in tabetic patients. [G.]—**P. vestimenti**. Ger., *Kleiderlaus*. The clothes or body louse; a variety closely resembling *P. capitis* but considerably larger in size. Its habitat is the clothing, while it obtains its food, in the same manner as *P. capitis*, upon the skin. The eggs are deposited in seams or folds of the clothing. [G.]

PÉDICURE (Fr.), n. *Pa-de-ku²r*. 1. The business of caring for the feet. 2. See **CHIROPODIST**.

PEDICUS (Lat.), **PEDIEUS** (Lat.), n's m. *Pe'd-i²k-u²s(u²s)*, *pe'd-i²-a²(u²s)(u²s)*. See **PEDIEUS**.

PEDILANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. *Pe'd-i²(l)(e²)-an²th(a²n²th)/u²s(u²s)*. From *πέδιον*, a sandal, and *άνθος*, a flower. Fr., *pédilante*. Ger., *Schuhkülle*. Slipper-spurge; a genus of the *Euphorbiææ*. [B, 42, 121, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. padifolius**. Fr., *pédilante à feuilles de padus*. A species found in South America and the Antilles; used as an antisyphilitic. The root is used for ipecac and the acid, caustic juice of the plant is applied to warts, etc. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. pavonis**. Sp., *jumete* [Mex. Ph.], *candelilla* [Mex. Ph.]. A species the milky juice of which is violently drastic, while the root is emetic, and the leaves are reputed emmenagogue and antisyphilitic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1880, p. 20.]—**P. tithymaloïdes**. Fr., *pédilante à feuilles de myrte*. Ger., *Pantoffelbaum*. Jew-bush, bastard ipecacuanha; a species found in the Antilles and South America, containing an acid, bitterish, milky juice which is purgative and emetic. In South America the branches and stems are used in syphilis, amenorrhœa, etc. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

PÉDILIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pe'd-i²(e²)-li²s*. Fr., *pédile*. A small prolongation of the pericarp in composites. [B, 1 (a, 35).] See **Cot de l'ovaire**.

PÉDILUVE (Fr.), n. *Pa-de-lu²v*. See **FOOT-BATH**.—**P. alcalin**. See **BAIN DE PIEDS ALCAIN**.—**P. chlorhydrique**, *P. irritant de Scott*. See **BAIN DE PIEDS ACID**.—**P. sinapisé [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *balneum sinapicatum*. A mustard foot-bath. The Fr. Cod. prescribes 150 grammes of mustard-flour for each bath, and directs that the temperature of the mustard should not exceed 40° C. [B.]**

PEDILUVIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Pe'd-i²-lu²(hu²)/vi²(wi²)-u²m(u²m)*. From *pes*, the foot, and *luere*, to wash. Fr., *pédiluve*. See **FOOT-BATH**.

PEDIMANA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Pe'd-i²m-a²(n²a²n²)-a²*. From *pes*, the foot, and *manus*, the hand. Ger., *affenfussige Beuteltiere*. An order of marsupial mammals having the extremities of the four limbs adapted to use either as hands or as feet.

PEDIOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. *Pe'd-i²-o²(a³)-ko²k²/ku²s(ku²s)*. From *πέδιον*, a plain, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. A genus of *Schizomycetes* with spherical or ovoid, quaternary cocci loosely united into small families covered with a thin, scarcely visible layer of mucus which quickly dissolves. Division of the cocci takes place in two directions. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—**P. cerevisiæ**. A species occurring in beer, malt, ale, etc. The cocci are spherical, hyaline, and disposed regularly into tetrads. On gelatin, which it does not liquefy, it forms colonies which are at first hyaline, but subsequently become yellowish or yellowish-brown. A temperature of 60° C. destroys it in eight minutes. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—**P. Kochii**. A species found in sections from wounds. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—**P. glabratus**. A non-pathogenic organism occurring in the skin of the human foot and in the nasal and thoracic regions. The cocci, which are from 0.8 to 0.9 mm. in diameter, form on gelatin regular, circular, minute, somewhat elevated colonies of an orange-color, which in old cultures become reddish. The pigment is soluble in water. Not to be confounded with the *Sarcina aurantiaca* of Flügel. [B, 316 (a, 35).]

PÉDION (Lat.), n. n. *Pe'd(i²)l(i²)-o²n*. Ger., *πέδιον*. Fr., *pédion*. Ger., *Fusssohle*. The sole of the foot. [L, 50, 84 (a, 14, 43).]

PÉDIONALGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pe'd-i²-a²n²-al(gi²)-a²*. From *πέδιον*, the metatarsus and *ἀλγος*, pain. Pain in the sole of the foot. [a, 34.]—**P. epidemica**. See **ACRODYNIA**.

PEDIPALPUS (Lat.), n. m. *Pe'd-i²-pa²l(p²e²l)/u²s(u²s)*. From *pes*, the foot, and *palpus*, a palp. 1. In the *Arachnida*, one of the second pair of oral appendages of the head, consisting of a short basal joint and a palp. 2. In the *p. Pedipalpi*, an order of the *Arachnida*, comprising the whip-scorpions, etc. [B, 28 (a, 27); L, 353 (a, 39).]

PÉDITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pe'd-i²(e²)t(i²)s*. Gen., *-it'idōs (-idis)*. From *pes*, the foot. Of W. Williams, laminitis. [a, 34.]

PÉDONCULE (Fr.), n. *Pa-do²n²-ku²l*. See **PEDUNCLE**.

PÉDORA, n. Of old writers, sordes of the eyes, ears, and feet. [A, 325.]

PEDUNCLE, n. *Pe'd-u²n²-k'l*. Lat., *pedunculus* (dim. of *pes*, the foot). Fr., *pedoncule*. Ger., *Pedunkel*, *Schenkel* (1st def.), *Blüthenstiel* (4th def.). 1. A prolongation of nervous matter connecting one portion of the brain with another portion. [I, 29 (K).] 2. In brachiopods, the muscular process by which they are attached. [B, 28 (a, 27).] 3. In barnacles, the stem or fleshy stalk which supports the body, or capitulum, and connects it with the fixed support. [L, 11 (a, 39).] 4. In botany, the stalk of a flower or fruit, especially of a flower-head. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]—**Anterior (cerebellar) p's**. See **SUPERIOR CEREBELLAR P'S**.—**Anterior p's of the pineal gland**. See **SUPERIOR P'S OF THE PINEAL GLAND**.—**Cerebrar p's**. See **CUTRA CEREBRI**.—**Common p.** Lat., *pedunculus communis*. Ger., *gemeinschaftlicher Blüthenstiel*. The stalk of a flower-cluster as distinguished from the stemlets of the individual flowers. [B, 123, 291 (a, 35).]—**Flabelliform p.** A p. whose fibres expand in a fan-shaped manner. [a, 29.]—**General p.** See

Common p.—**Inferior cerebellar p's**, **Inferior p's of the cerebellum**. Lat., *crura cerebelli inferiora* (seu ad medullam). Fr., *peduncules cérébelleux inférieurs*. Ger., *Markknopschenkel*, *Kleinhirnstiele*. Bundles of white nerve-fibres arising in the white matter of the hemispheres, passing first outward and then downward, forming portions of the lower lateral wall of the fourth ventricles, and finally reaching the medulla oblongata, where they become continuous with the corresponding restiform bodies. [I, 14 (K).]—**Inferior p's of the pineal gland**. Two slender bands of medullary fibres which pass vertically downward from the base of the pineal gland along the back part of the inner surface of the optic thalami. [L, 172 (a, 29).]—**Middle cerebellar p's**, **Middle p's of the cerebellum**. Lat., *crura ad medullam oblongatam*, *crura cerebelli ad pontem* (seu lateralia). Fr., *peduncules cérébelleux moyens*. Ger., *Brückenarme*, *Brückenschenkel*, *Vereinigungsschenkel*. Bundles of white nerve-fibres that issue from the sides of the cerebellar hemispheres, extend forward and outward, and enter the ventral portion of the pons Varolii. [I (K).]—**Olivary p.** Lat., *pedunculus olivæ*. Ger., *Olivenkernstrang*, *Olivenkernstiel*. A bundle of fibres which arises in the nucleus olivæ and passes partly to the lemniscus and partly to the tegmentum. [Meyer (a, 29).]—**Partial p.** Lat., *pedunculus partialis* (seu proprius). A secondary p., the stalk of an individual flower of a cluster. [B, 123 (a, 35).]—**P's of the cerebellum**. The superior, middle, and inferior p's of the cerebellum. [I, 15 (K).]—**P's of the cerebrum**. See **CRURA CEREBRI**.—**P's of the corpus callosum**. 1. See under **CORPUS CALLOSUM** and cf. **PEDUNCULUS CORPORIS CALLOSI**.—**P. of the corpus mamillare**. Lat., *pedunculus corporis mamillaris*. A pedicle extending from the most lateral nucleus of the corpus mamillare far back into the medulla oblongata. [Edinger (a, 29).]—**P. of the flocculus**. Lat., *pedunculus flocculi*. Ger., *Markstiel*. The slender lateral prolongation of the flocculus. [I, 17 (K).]—**P's of the medulla oblongata**. See **INFERIOR CEREBELLAR P's**.—**P. of the olivary body**. See **OLIVARY P.**—**P's of the optic thalamus**. Bands which connect the optic thalamus with other portions of the cerebrum. [a, 29.]—**P's of the pineal gland**. Ger., *Zirbeldrüsensstiel*, *Zirbelstiel*. Slender white bands which connect the pineal gland with the cerebrum. [L, 172 (a, 29).]—**P's of the septum lucidum**. Ger., *Stiele der Scheidewand*. Certain bundles of fibres which project downward from the anterior extremity of the septum lucidum (being the prolongations of its laminae) in front of the anterior commissure, to enter the white substance of the frontal lobe, near the base of the lenticular nucleus. [I, 8, 17 (K).]—**P's of the spinal marrow**, **Posterior (cerebellar) p's**. See **INFERIOR CEREBELLAR P's**.—**Secondary p.** See **Partial p.**—**Superior cerebellar p's**, **Superior p's (of the cerebellum)**. Lat., *crura cerebelli superiora* (seu anteriora, seu ascendencia, seu encephali, seu ad cerebrum, seu ad corpora quadrigemina, seu ad eminentias quadrigeminas). Ger., *obere Kleinhirnschenkel*. Bands of white fibres which arise from the medullary portions of the cerebellar hemispheres in their mesial aspects, and extend forward and upward to dip beneath the corpora quadrigemina. They at first form part of the lateral wall of the fourth ventricle, then a part of its roof. [I, 15 (K).]—**Superior p's of the pineal gland**. The two p's of the pineal gland which pass forward upon the upper and inner margin of the optic thalami to the anterior crura of the fornix, with which they become blended. [L, 172 (a, 29).]—**Transverse p's**. See **Middle p's of the cerebellum**.

PEDUNCULANEUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Pe}^2\text{d-u}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}(u^2\text{n}^2\text{k})\text{-u}^2\text{l}(u^2\text{l})\text{-a}^2\text{n}(a^2\text{n})^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(u^2\text{s})$. Fr., *pedunculéen*. Ger., *blüthenstielvertretend*. Taking the place of a peduncle (said of certain tendrils, spines, etc., regarded as degenerated peduncles). [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

PEDUNCULAR, adj. $\text{Pe}^2\text{d-u}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}^2\text{-u}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{r}$. Lat., *peduncularis*. Ger., *blüthenstielständig*. Pertaining to a peduncle; situated or borne on a peduncle. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PEDUNCULATE, **PEDUNCULATED**, adj's. $\text{Pe}^2\text{d-u}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}^2\text{-u}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{t}$, $\text{-at-e}^2\text{d}$. Lat., *pedunculatus*. Fr., *pedoncé*. Ger., *gestielt*. Furnished with a peduncle or a stalk; not sessile. [B, 1, 100, 123 (a, 35).]

PEDUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pe}^2\text{d-u}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}(u^2\text{n}^2\text{k})\text{-u}^2\text{l}(u^2\text{l})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(u^2\text{s})$. See **PEDUNCLE**.—**P. anterior callosi**. The anterior extremity of the corpus callosum. [I, 40 (K).]—**Pedunculi cerebelli**. 1. See **PEDUNCLES OF THE CEREBELLUM**. 2. See **INFERIOR CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi cerebelli ad cerebrum** (seu ad corpora quadrigemina). See **SUPERIOR PEDUNCLES OF THE CEREBELLUM**.—**Pedunculi cerebelli ad medullam oblongatam**. See **INFERIOR CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi cerebelli ad pontem**. See **MIDDLE CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi cerebelli anteriores**. See **SUPERIOR CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLES** and **MIDDLE CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi cerebelli in anteriora producti**. Of Santorini, the superior cerebellar peduncles. [I, 3 (K).]—**Pedunculi cerebelli inferiores**. See **INFERIOR CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi cerebelli medii**. See **MIDDLE CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi cerebelli posteriores** (seu postici). See **INFERIOR CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi cerebelli primi**. See **SUPERIOR CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi cerebelli secundi**. See **MIDDLE CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi cerebelli superiores**. See **SUPERIOR CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi cerebelli tertii**. See **INFERIOR CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi cerebelli**. See **CRURA CEREBRI**.—**Pedunculi choroid spinalis**. See **INFERIOR CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi conarii**. See **PEDUNCLE OF THE PINEAL GLAND**.—**P. corporis bigemini inferiores**. See **SUPERIOR CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLES**.—**P. corporis callosi**. Of Vicq d'Azyr, the anterior perforated space. [I, 6 (K).]—**Pedunculi corporis mamillaris**. See **ANTERIOR PILLARS OF THE FORNIX**.—**P. flocci**. Ger., *Flockensstiel*. The pedicle, or a constricted portion, of a cerebellar lamina. [I, 3 (K).]—**P. ganglii habenule**. See **FASCICULUS RETROFLEXUS**.—**P. glandule pinealis**. See **PEDUNCLES OF THE PINEAL GLAND**.—**Pedunculi hypophyseæ**. See **PEDUNCULUM** (2d def.).—**P. mallei**. See **MANUBRIUM OF THE MALLEUS**.—**Pedunculi medii**. See **MIDDLE CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi me-**

dullæ oblongatæ. See **INFERIOR CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLES**.—**Pedunculi medullæ spinalis**. See **INFERIOR CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLES**.—**P. olivæ**. See **OLIVARY PEDUNCLE**.—**P. proprius**. See **Partial PEDUNCLE**.—**P. pulmonum**. The root of the lung.—**Pedunculi septi lucidi** (seu pelliculi). See **PEDUNCLES OF THE SEPTUM LUCIDUM**.—**P. substantiæ nigre**. Of Meynert, the stratum intermedium. [I, 17 (K).]—**Pedunculi superiores**. See **SUPERIOR CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLES**.—**P. trigoni cerebri anterior**. The anterior pillar of the fornix. [I, 3 (K).]

PEGANELEUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pe}^2\text{g}(\text{pag})\text{-a}^2\text{n}(a^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{l-e}^2(a^2\text{e}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}(u^2\text{s})$. From $\pi\eta\gamma\alpha\omega\nu$, rue, and $\epsilon\lambda\omega\omega$, olive-oil. Oil of rue.

PEGANERUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pe}^2\text{g}(\text{pag})\text{-a}^2\text{n}(a^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{r}(a^2\text{r})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(u^2\text{s})$. Gr., $\pi\eta\gamma\alpha\rho\epsilon\upsilon\sigma$ (from $\pi\eta\gamma\alpha\omega\nu$, rue). An old plaster containing rue. [A, 322, 323.]

PEGANUM (Lat.), n. $\text{Pe}^2\text{g}(\text{pag})\text{-a}^2\text{n}(a^2\text{n})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(u^2\text{s})$. Gr., $\pi\eta\gamma\alpha\upsilon\upsilon\upsilon$. Fr., *péganum*. Ger., *Harneltraute*. 1. Of the ancients, the *Ruta graveolens* (see also **P. harmala**). 2. A genus of the *Rutaceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. harmala**. Ger., *Harnel, wilde Raute*. The $\pi\eta\gamma\alpha\omega\nu$ $\alpha\gamma\iota\omega\upsilon$ of Dioscorides, Syrian rue; a strong-smelling herb of southern Europe and Asia Minor. The entire plant has a bitter, somewhat pungent taste, was formerly employed as a stimulant, and is still used by the Arabs and Persians in fomentations and poultices to reduce swelling of the feet. The grayish-brown, irregularly angular, slightly narcotic seeds, which are used in Turkey as a spice, constitute chiefly the drug *Harmalol*. [B, 19, 121, 172, 173, 180 (a, 35).] Cf. **HARMALINE** and **HARMALOL**.

PEGE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^2\text{g}(\text{pag})\text{-e}^2\text{a}$. Gen., *peg'es*. Gr., $\pi\eta\gamma\acute{\eta}$ (lit., a fountain). See **INTERNAL CANAL**.

PEGERNUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pe}^2\text{g}(\text{pag})\text{-u}^2\text{r}^2\text{n}(e^2\text{r}^2\text{n})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(u^2\text{s})$. Of the alchemists, mercury. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

PEGLI (It.), n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{l}'\text{ye}$. A climatic sanitary station of the Riviera, near Genoa, Italy. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

PEGMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pe}^2\text{g}(\text{pag})\text{-ma}^2$. Gen., *peg'matos* (-atis). Gr., $\pi\eta\gamma\mu\alpha$ (from $\pi\eta\gamma\mu\alpha\iota\alpha$, to fix). See **CONCREMENT**.

PEGMIN, n. $\text{Pe}^2\text{g}'\text{mi}^2\text{n}$. See **BUFFY COAT**.

PEGOLOGY, n. $\text{Pe}^2\text{g-o}^2\text{l-yo}^2$. Lat., *pegologia* (from $\pi\eta\gamma\acute{\eta}$, a fountain, and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, understanding). Fr., *pegologie*. Ger., *Heilquellenlehre*. The science of medicinal mineral springs. The term has been proposed as a substitute for *balneology*. [B, 270.]

PEIDEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Pid}'e^2\text{n}$. A place in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, where there is a gaseous spring. [L, 30, 57 (a, 14).]

PEINOTHERAPIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pin}^2\text{pe}^2\text{-t}^2\text{h-n-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-th-r-a}^2\text{p}^2\text{-a}^2(\text{p}'\text{-le}^2\text{a}^2)$. From $\pi\epsilon\iota\upsilon\alpha$, hunger, and $\theta\epsilon\rho\alpha\pi\epsilon\iota\alpha$, medical treatment. See **LIMOTHERAPIA**.

PEIRA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}^2(\text{pe}^2\text{-t}^2\text{h})\text{-ra}^2$. Gr., $\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha$ (from $\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha\iota\alpha$, to attempt). Of old authors, experiment, empiricism. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PEITSCHÉ (Ger.), n. $\text{Pit}'\text{she}^2$. A flagellum. [L, 80.]

PEITSCHENWURM (Ger.), n. $\text{Pit}'\text{she}^2\text{n-wurm}$. See **FILARIA MEDINENSIS** and **TRICHOCEPHALUS DISPAR**.—**Menschlicher P.** The *Trichocephalus hominis*. [L, 80 (a, 49).]

PEITSCHUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Pitsh}'\text{un}^2$. See **FLAGELLATION**.

PEKTINSÄURE (Ger.), n. $\text{Pe}^2\text{k-ten}'\text{zoi}^2\text{-e}^2$. Pectic acid. [B.]

PEKTOSÄURE (Ger.), n. $\text{Pe}^2\text{k-tos-en}'\text{zoi}^2\text{-e}^2$. Pectoic acid. [B.]

PELADA, n. $\text{Pe}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{-da}^2$. Fr., *pelade*. 1. Alopecia of the scalp. 2. Alopecia syphilitica. [G, 15.]

PELADE (Fr.), n. $\text{P}^2\text{la}^2\text{d}$. 1. Pelada; calvities, alopecia. 2. Alopecia areata. [G, 26.]—**P. achromateuse**. Of Bazin, a variety of alopecia areata in which the hairs before falling out become lustreless, discolored, and sometimes reddish, while the bald patches which finally remain are of a milk-white color. [G.]—**P. décalvante**. Alopecia areata which develops rapidly, in which the hairs undergo no change in their appearance before they fall out, and in which the resulting bald spots appear of the same color as the surrounding integument. [G.]

PELAGIAN, **PELAGIC**, adj's. $\text{Pe}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{g}'\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}$, $\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. Lat., *pelagianus*, *pelagius* (from *pelagus*, the sea). Living in the open sea, away from the coast. [B, 28; L, 206 (a, 27).]

PÉLAGIE (Fr.), n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-la}^2\text{-zhe}$. See **PELLAGRA**.

PELAGO (It.), n. $\text{Pa}^2\text{-la}^2\text{-go}$. A place in the province of Florence, Italy, where there is a gaseous spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

PELARGONIC, adj. $\text{Pe}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{g-o}^2\text{n}'\text{ik}$. Relating to or derived from the genus *Pelargonium*. [B.]—**P. acid**. Fr., *acide pélagonique* (ou *nonoïque*). Ger., *Pelargonsäure*. Syn.; *anionic acid*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{O}_4$, melting at 125°C . to an oily liquid and boiling at 253.5°C ; found in essential oil of *Pelargonium roseum* and obtained also by oxidation of the essential oil of *Ruta graveolens* and in other ways; used to flavor wines. An isomeric form of the acid is known as *isononic* or *methylherthylacetic acid*, and occurs as a liquid boiling at about 246°C . [B, 4; B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]—**P. anhydride**. Fr., *anhydride pélagonique*. Ger., *Pelargonsäureanhydrid*. A brown oily body, $(\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2\text{O}$, solidifying below 5°C . [B, 4; B, 93 (a, 14).]

PELARGONIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pe}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{g-o}^2\text{n}(o^2\text{n})^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(u^2\text{s})$. From $\pi\epsilon\lambda\alpha\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, a stork. Fr., *pelargon*, *p.* Ger., *Kranichschnabel*. Stork's bill; a genus of the *Pelargonioideæ* (a tribe of the *Geraniaceæ*); so called because the beaked fruit resembles a stork's bill. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. anceps**. A species used in India as an emmenagogue and parturient. [B, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. antidyentericum**. A species growing in southern Africa, where the tubers are used in dysentery. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. cucullatum**. Fr., *pelargon* (ou *p.*) *capuchon*. A Cape-of-Good-Hope species. The aromatic leaves are used as an emollient and stimulant in colic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. glossularioides**. A species indigenous to southern Africa, growing half wild about

Potacamund, India. When moist it exhales a strong balmy odor agreeable to most people, but in some producing marked dyspnoea with precordial anxiety. [G. Eadie, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Nov. 26, 1885, p. 1016 (a, 50).]—*P. graveolens*. Rose-scented geranium; a purple-flowered species with very fragrant leaves. [B. 34, 180 (a, 35).] Cf. *P. roseum*.—*P. inquinans*. Scarlet geranium; an ornamental species having viscid leaves, and branches that exude a reddish, clammy moisture. [B. 34 (a, 35).]—*P. odoratissimum*. Nutmeg-scented geranium; a white-flowered, trailing herb indigenous to southern Africa, but cultivated in Turkey and France. The leaves yield a fragrant volatile oil of a pale brownish-yellow, known as geranium oil, or oil of rose geranium, used in adulterating oil of rose. Dissolved in alcohol, it forms extract of rose-leaf geranium. [B. 5, 19, 34, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. peltatum*. Fr., *geranium-lierre*. The ivy-leaved geranium. The buds and leaves are eaten at the Cape of Good Hope. [B. 34, 121 (a, 35).]—*P. radula*. A species having a mint-like fragrance. The Kaffirs say that this and other species keep off snakes. [B. 34, 180, 314 (a, 35).] Cf. *P. roseum*.—*P. roseum*. Ger., *Rosenkraut*. Rose geranium; a fleshy-stemmed species sometimes considered a hybrid between *P. graveolens* and *P. radula*, but found wild at the Cape of Good Hope. It is cultivated in France under the name of *rose de Limours*. Its essential oil, geranium oil, is probably identical with that of *P. odoratissimum*. It contains pelargonic acid. [B. 5, 19, 180, 185 (a, 35).]

PELARGIUM (Lat.), n. f. Pel(pal)-a(a)ri(u)-m(u)m. Gr., *παραγιον* (from *πράος*, clay). Of old writers, a certain collyrium of a clayey consistence. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

PELICAN, n. Pel(i)-i'k-n. Gr., *πτελικήν*, a pelican. Lat., *pelicanus*. Fr., *pelican*. Ger., *Pelikan*. 1. A natatorial bird of the order *Steganopodae*, having a remarkable pouch under its long bill. [a, 48.] 2. A glass vessel or alembic with peculiarly shaped beaks. 3. An instrument formerly used for drawing teeth. [A, 322, 325 (a, 48); L. 41, 56 (a, 14).]

PELICOMETEL, n. Pel(i)-i'k-o'm'e't-u'r. From *πέλις*, a bowl, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See PELVIMETER.

PELIDNEPHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pel(i)-i'd-ne'f-id(ed)-ro'si'f-a. Gen., *pelidne'ros* (s). From *πυλιδνός*, livid, and *φίδναισι*, epidermis. See MELINEPHROSIS.

PELIDNOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pel(i)-i'd-nom'a-s. Gen., *-nom'atos* (a'tis). Gr., *πυλιδνωμα* (from *πυλιδνός*, to become livid). Syn.: *pelionia*, *peliosis*. A livid spot due to extravasated blood, usually from confusion. Cf. ECHYMOSIS.

PELIDNUS (Lat.), n. m. Pel(i)-i'd-nu's(nu'ts). Gr., *πυλιδνός*, Ger., *bleifarbigte Haut*. A leaden-colored appearance of the skin, especially when due to splenic disease. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PELIOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pel(i)-i'd-om'a-s. Gen., *-om'atos* (a'tis). Gr., *πυλιωμα* (from *πυλιδνός*, to become livid). See PELIDNOMA.—*P. pythosum*. The state of having bluish-red spots on the body and extremities. [A, 326 (a, 34).]

PELIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pel(i)-i'd-os'i's. Gen., *-os'eos* (i-s). Gr., *πυλιδνός* (from *πυλιδνός*, to become livid). Fr., *pélioise*. See PELIDNOMA and PURPURA.

PELLA (Lat.), n. f. Pel(i)'la-s. Gr., *πέλλα*. See SKIN.

PELLACIA (Lat.), n. f. Pel(i)-la(i)s'i'z(i)k(i)-a. See ALLOTRIOPHAGY.

PELLAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Pel(i)'la'g(la'g)-ra-s. From *pellis*, the skin, and *ἀγρᾶ*, a seizure. Fr., *pellagre*, *pelagie*, *érythème endémique*, *mal asiatique* (ou de miasme), *scarlat des Alpes*, *salsedine*. Ger., *lombardischer Ausschlag*, *mäiländer Rose*. Syn.: *dermatidra*, *elephantiasis italica*, *erysipelas periodicum nervosum chronicum*, *erysipelas endemicum*, *georgopathia*, *lepra italica* (seu *lombardica*, seu *mediolanensis*), *paralysis scorbutica*, *pellis ægra*, *rhanphania maistica*, *scorbutus albinus*. Italian leprosy, scurvy of the Alps; a chronic endemic disease affecting the lower classes of people in the northern part of the Asiatic region, characterized by a slowly increasing cachexia attended with disturbances of the cutaneous, digestive, and nervous systems. The skin is affected with an erythematous eruption, especially of the exposed parts of the body, and sometimes with desquamation, erosion, or crusting. The digestive derangement may consist of anorexia, dyspepsia, vomiting, or diarrhea. The nervous symptoms, which are usually grave, may assume the form of melancholia, mania, convulsions, or idiocy. The disease, although its cause is as yet undetermined, has by many been ascribed either to an exclusive diet of maize or to deleterious substances with which the maize may accidentally be combined. By others it has been attributed to a miserable mode of life, with insufficient nourishment. Some deny that it is an independent form of disease. [Winternitz, "Viertelsschr. f. d. med. u. Syph.," 1876, p. 151 (G); G. 73.]—*Nerve-muscular*. Of Ponesié, p. paralytica. [a, 34.]—*P. florida*. P. in which the eruption is florid. [J. Arnould, L. 87, 207, vol. xxii, p. 341 (a, 34).]—*P. intermittens*. P. in which the disease disappears for the season, to reappear the next year at the same time. [L. 87 (a, 50).]—*P. occulta*. P. without eruption; observed in persons who have not been exposed to the sun.—*P. paralytica*. Of J. Arnould, the second degree of p., in which there is extreme debility, especially of the lower extremities. [a, 34.]

PELLAGRAZÉNE (Fr.), n. Pel(i)-la'g-ra-zé-en. An alkaloid extracted from a tincture of damaged maize. Its physiological effects are said to resemble those of strychnine, and it has been supposed to be the cause of pellagra. [Lombroso, "Rev. sci.," No. 4, 1882; "Lyon méd.," Feb. 19, 1882; "Lancet," Apr. 29, 1882.]

PELLENS (Lat.), adj. Pel(i)'le'ns. From *pellere*, to drive. Forcing, stimulant. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PELLET, n. Pel(i)'et. From *pila*, a ball. Fr., *boulette*. Ger., *Kügelchen*. A little ball or pill. [a, 38.]

PELLETIERINE, n. Pel(i)-e'ti'e'ri'-en. Fr., *pellétierine*. Ger., *Pelletierin*. An alkaloid, C₂H₁₁NO, found, along with isop,

methylo, and pseudop, in the root-bark of *Punica granatum*: a liquid soluble in water, alcohol, ether or chloroform, boiling at 195° C. and destitute at a temperature less than 100° C. Isop is distinguished from p. only by being optically inactive. [B. 5, 270 (a, 38).]—*P. sulphate*. Fr., *sulfate de pelletierine* [Fr. Cod.]. A crystalline residue obtained by leaving exposed to concentrated sulphuric acid under a bell glass the aqueous solution of the sulphates of p. and isop obtained in the preparation of p. from pomegranate-root. It consists of the sulphates of both alkaloids. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*P. tannate*. Lat., *tannus pelletierinus*. Fr., *tannate de pelletierine* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by mixing with an aqueous solution of p. sulphate a solution of 328 parts of tannin to 100 of sulphate, neutralizing with ammonia, washing the precipitate with water until there is no reaction with barium nitrate, and drying the residue at a gentle heat; a powerful tannifer. [B. 95 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi, p. 282 (a, 50).]

PELLICLE, n. Pel(i)'i'k-l. See PELLICULA.

PELLICULA (Lat.), n. f. Pel(i)-i'k'u'li(u)-a-s. Dim. of *pellis*, a skin. Fr., *pellicule*. Ger., *Häutchen*, *Deckhaut* (4th def.). 1. A very thin membrane or scum. 2. See CUTICLE. 3. A valve of the heart. [L. 349.] 4. The outer covering of a seed. [B. 123 (a, 85).]—*Angulus p.*. See ANGLON (1st def.). *P. summa*, *P. superior*. The epidermis. [G.]—*P. subtilis*. See PIA.

PELLIS (Lat.), n. f. Pel(i)'i's. Skin, hide. [G.]—*P. ægra*. See PELLAGRA.—*P. summa*. The epidermis. [G.]

PELLITORY, n. Pel(i)'i'to-ri'. 1. The genus *Parietaria*. 2. The *Chrysanthemum parthenium*. [B. 5, 19, 275, 293 (a, 35).]—*American p.* The *Parietaria pennsylvanica*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—*Bastard p.* See *ACHILLEA ptarmica*.—*False p. of Spain*. See *IMPERATORIA ostruthum*.—*P. of Spain*. See *ANACARDIUM pyrethrum*.—*Structure of p.* See *Tinctura PYRETHRI*.—*Wall p.* The *Parietaria officinalis*. [B. 5 (a, 35).]

PELLOUS, adj. Pel(i)'u's. Gr., *πυλός*. Lat., *pellus*. Fr., *pellé*. Dark-colored (said of the skin). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PELMA (Lat.), n. n. Pel(i)'ma-s. Gen., *pel'matus* (a'tis). Gr., *πέλας*. Fr., *pelme*. The plantar surface of the toes; also the entire sole of the foot. [L. 41, 343 (a, 43).]

PELOHÉMIE (Fr.), n. Pa-lo-a-me. From *πυλός*, mud, and *αἷμα*, blood. Abnormal thickness of the blood. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

PELOPIC ACID, n. Pel(i)-o'p'i'k. Ger., *Pelopsäure*. See NIOBIC ACID.

PELOPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pel(i)-o'p'i'u'-m(u)m. Fr., *pelopium*. Of Rose, a supposed new metallic element, afterward found to be niobium. [B. 3.]

PELOR (Lat.), n. n. Pel(pel)'y'o'r(or). Gen., *-or'os* (or'i's). Gr., *πλώρ*. A foetal monstrosity having some parts excessively large. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PELORIA (Lat.), n. f. Pel(i)-o'r'i'a-s. Fr., *pelorie*. From *πλώρ*, a monster. The restoration of regularity in an irregular flower. Linnaeus first applied the term to a departure in *Linaria vulgaris* in which the flower (irregular because of the spur, the base of the corolla) reverted to the regular form by the development of four additional sacs or spurs. [B. 1, 19, 808 (a, 35).]

PELORIZATION, n. Pel(i)-o'r-i'a-z'a'sh'u'n. From *πλώρ*, a monster. Ger., *Pelorienbildung*. The development in an irregular flower of additional similar appendages so as to restore symmetrical regularity. [a, 35.] Cf. PELORIA.

PELOSINE, n. Pel(i)'o's-en. Fr., *pélosine*. Cisampeline; identical with beberine and with buxine. [A, 1; B. 98 (a, 14).]

PELOTE (Fr.), n. P'i-lot. A cushion, or pad.—*P.'s tactiles*. Ger., *Tastballen*. Dermic elevations on the palmar and plantar surfaces of mammals. The lines which contain tactile papillae on the palm of the human hand are of the same nature. ["Rev. des sci.," July, 1889, p. 16 (a, 35).]

PELOTON (Fr.), n. Pel(i)-o'to'n. See GLOMERULE.—*P. fille*. See DISPIREME.—*P. folliculaire*. See GLOMERULE of the sweat-glands.

PELOTONNEMENT (Fr.), n. P'i-lo-to'n-ne-ma'n't. The folding of the lower limbs of the foetus upon the trunk and their compression against it, constituting the first step in the process of expulsion in breech presentations.

PELTA (Lat.), n. f. Pel(i)'ta-s. Of Acharius, the apothecium peltiforme. [B. 198.]

PETALIS (Lat.), adj. Pel(i)-a(a)'li's. See THYREOID.

PETATE, adj. Pel(i)'at. Lat., *petatus* (from *pelta*, a small shield). Fr., *pelté*. Ger., *schildförmig*, *schildstielig* (1st def.). 1. Of a leaf, etc., having the blade (usually rounded) attached to the petiole at some part of the lower surface and not at the basal margin. The *Peltata* of Hoffman are an order of cryptogams consisting of the genus *Equisetum*. 2. Of the apothecia of lichens, large, rounded, and disc-shaped, without a distinct thalline margin. The *Peltati* of Acharius are a division of the *Homothalamet* consisting of *Umea*, *Collema*, etc. [B. 123, 170 (a, 35).]

PETATIFID, adj. Pel(i)-a't-i'f-i'd. Lat., *petatifidus* (from *pelta*, a small shield, and *findere*, to split). Of a petate leaf, cut into subdivisions. [B. 19 (a, 35).]

PELTIGERA (Lat.), n. f. Pel(i)-t'i'g(i)g'e'r-a-s. From *pelta*, a small shield, and *gerere*, to bear. Fr., p., *pettigue*. Ger., *Schildflechte*. A genus of lichens with peltiform apothecia, typical of the *Peltigerales* of Dumortier, a family of the *Scutellaria* and *Peltigerales* (Fr., *peltigères*), a tribe of the *Phylloides*. [B. 19, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. aphthosa*. Fr., p. *aphtoux*. Ger., *warzige Schildflechte*. A species formerly employed in the rashes of children and as a vermifuge. It was official as *muscus cumatilis*, *herba musci cumatilis*, and *lichen cumatilis*. [B. 77, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. canina*. Fr., *peltigère des chiens*, *hépatique contre la*

rage, mousse de chien, pulmonaire de chien (ou de terre). Ger., *Hundsfochte*, *Steinlebermoos*. Ground-liverwort, dog-lichen; used in hydrophobia and asthma. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a. 35).]—*F. horizontalis*. Ger., *gemeine* (oder *scaprechte*) *Schildflechte*. A species having the same official names as *P. aphthosa* and, like the latter, formerly used as an antelmintic and in aphthae. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—*P. polydactyla*. Ger., *vieltappige Schildflechte*. A species widely dispersed throughout Germany, formerly used like *P. aphthosa*. [B. 180 (a. 35).]

PELTINERVED, adj. *Pe2lt/i2-nu2rvd*. Lat., *peltinervis*, *peltinervius* (from *pelta*, a small shield, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *peltinervé*. Ger., *schildnervig*. Having the nerves or veins arranged radially, as in a peltate leaf. [B. 19, 123 (a. 35).]

PELTODON (Lat.), n. *Pe2lt/o2d-o2n*. A genus of the *Labiates*. [B. 42 (a. 35).]—*P. radicans*. The paracary; a Brazilian species used as a diuretic and diaphoretic, in snake-bites, etc. [B. 197 (a. 35).]

PELTOID, adj. *Pe2lt/oid*. Lat., *peltoides* (from *πῆλρῆ*, a small shield, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *peltéide*. Ger., *schildähnlich*. Resembling a shield. [L. 41 (a. 43).]

PELVANGUSTIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pe2l-va2n2(wa2n2)-gu2s(gu2s)-ti2-a2*. From *pelvis*, the pelvis, and *angustus*, narrowness. A contracted state of the pelvis.

PELVEOPERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pe2l-ve2(wa2)-o(o2)-pe2r-i2-to2n(i2)-ti2s*. Gen., *-it2idos (-idis)*. Pelvic peritonitis. [A. 326.]

PELVARIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Pe2l-vi2(wi2)-a(a2)/ri2-u2m(u2m)*. An artificial pelvis for use as a phantom. [A. 85.]

PELVIC, adj. *Pe2lv/i2k*. Fr., *pelvien*. Pertaining to or situated in the pelvis. [C.]

PELVICELLULITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pe2l-vi2(wi2)-se2l(ke2l)-lu2l(-lu2l)-li2(e2)-ti2s*. Gen., *-it2idos (-idis)*. Pelvic cellulitis.

PELVICLISEOMETER, n. *Pe2lv-i2-ki2s-e2-o2m(e2)-u2r*. From *pelvis* (q. v.), *κλίσιν*, a bending, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the inclination as well as the diameters of the pelvis. [*Nouv. arch. d'obst. et de gyn.*, Mar., 1888, p. 122 (a. 34).]

PELVI-CRURAL (Fr.), adj. *Pe2lv-kr2u2-ra2l*. From *pelvis*, the pelvis, and *crus*, the leg. Pertaining to the pelvis and the thigh. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

PELVICULA (Lat.), n. f. *Pe2l-vi2(k2w2p2)-u2l(-u2l)-la2*. Dim. of *pelvis*, the pelvis. The orbit. [L. 349.]—*P. oculi*. See *P*.

PELVIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Pe2l-vi2(d2w2i2)-u2m(-mu2s(mu2s))*. From *pelvis*, the pelvis, and *δύμωσ*, double. See *DYMUS*.

PELVIFORM, adj. *Pe2lv-i2-fo2rm*. Lat., *pelviformis* (from *pelvis*, the pelvis, and *forma*, form). Fr., *pelviforme*. Having the shape of a shallow cup (said of a calyx, etc.). [B. 1, 123 (a. 35).]

PELVIGRAPH, n. *Pe2lv-i2-gra2f*. From *pelvis*, the pelvis, and *γράφειν*, to write. Fr., *pelvigraphie*. A device adopted by Pinard for recording automatically the measurements of dried pelvises. [A. 15.]

PELVIGRAPHY, n. *Pe2lv-i2-gra2f-i2*. Fr., *pelvigraphie*. The systematic description of pelvises. [A. 28.]

PELVIMENSURATIO (Lat.), n. f. *Pe2l-vi2(wi2)-me2n(man2)-su2r(sur)-a(a2)/shi2(ti2)-o*. Gen., *-onis*. From *pelvis*, the pelvis, and *mensurare*, to measure. See *PELVIMETRY*.

PELVIMETER, n. *Pe2lv-i2-m(e2)-u2r*. From *pelvis*, the pelvis, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Lat., *pelvimeterum*, *pelvimeterum*. Fr., *pelvimètre*. Ger., *Beckenmesser*. An instrument for measuring the dimensions or proportions of the pelvis. [A. 48.]—*Aschbraut's* dimensions or proportions of the pelvis. 1. *p*. composed of a finger-stall provided with a shaft. [L. 87 (a. 50).]—*Baudeloque's p.* See under *CALIPERS*.—*Boivin's p.* A *p*. composed of a principal branch twisted like an S at one of its extremities, which is conducted through the rectum toward the sacro-vertebral angle, while it is otherwise straight. On this first branch glides a curved branch with an anterior concavity, the top of which, introduced into the vagina, should be fixed behind the symphysis. The space separating the free extremities of the two branches, or the sacro-pubic diameter, is indicated by the metrical divisions engraved on the principal branch. [L. 88 (a. 50).]—*Coutouly's p.* A *p*. composed of two metallic rods, the exterior and larger being hollowed out by a longitudinal groove in which the second glides. These two

most salient part of the promontory. The anterior square is then drawn toward the posterior part of the pubic symphysis, and the length of the sacro-pubic diameter is indicated by the numbers shown by the slipping of the two branches. [L. 88 (a. 50).]—*Creve's p.* A cord stretched from the apex of the subpubic arch to the promontory by means of a straight, stiff rod. [L. 88 (a. 50).]—*Depaul's p.* A modification of Baudeloque's calipers, capable of being transformed into an internal *p*. for use at the inferior strait. [A. 15.]—*Direct p.* A *p*. that is simultaneously applied to each extremity of the diameter which is to be measured. [Bailly (L. 87 (a. 34)).]—*Hubert's p.* A *p*. forming an angle of a little less than 45°, consisting of an external and an internal branch. [L. 87 (a. 50).]—*Indirect p.* A *p*. in which one limb of the instrument is placed at an extremity of the diameter that is to be measured, the other limb being placed on a part that is near the other extremity. [Bailly, L. 87 (a. 34).]—*Internal p.* Fr., *pelvimètre interne*. A *p*. in which the measurements are made within the vagina. [a. 34.]—*Koppe's p.* A leathern bracelet fixed on the forearm, to which is riveted a plate with a groove along which are traced the divisions. An index is moved in this groove by a thread which, after running through a ring intended for the forefinger, is attached to another ring in which the thumb is placed. When the fingers are separated they draw the thread and slider together, thus indicating the degree of separation on the scale. [L. 88 (a. 50).]—*Küstner's p.* A very complicated form of *p*, being at the same time a pelvigraph. [L. 87 (a. 50).]—*Rigten's p.* A *p*. formed of a graduated branch with a plate at its top, to be applied to the base of the sacrum, and of a curved arm gliding along the first branch till it is close to the pubes. From the measure so found, half an inch is deducted for the thickness of the symphysis, the remainder being the antero-posterior pelvic diameter. [L. 88 (a. 50).]—*Stark's p.* A simple cord provided with two running knots. [L. 88 (a. 50).]—*Universal p.* *Van Huevel's p.* Fr., *pelvimètre universel* (de *Van Huevel*). A *p*. consisting of modified calipers one branch of which is to be introduced into the vagina and the other applied externally. The length of the external branch may be varied. [A. 15.]

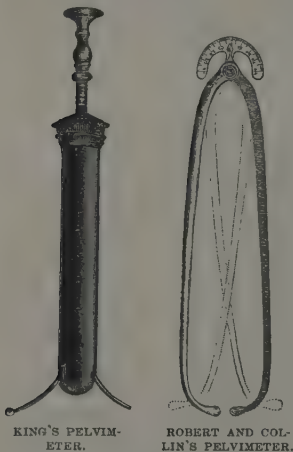
PELVIMETRY, n. *Pe2lv-i2-m(e2)-u2r-i2*. From *pelvis*, the pelvis, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Lat., *pelvimensuratio*. Fr., *pelvimétrie*, *mensuration pelvienne*. Ger., *Pelvimetrie*. The measurement of the dimensions or proportions of the pelvis. [a. 48.]—*Combined p.* *p*. by a combination of the external with the internal method.—*Digital p.* *p*. by hand. [a. 48.]—*External p.* An external measurement of the pelvis for the purpose of deducing therefrom the internal diameters. [a. 34.]—*Internal p.* A measurement of the internal diameters of the pelvis. [a. 34.]

PELVOTOMY, n. *Pe2lv-i2-o2t(o2)-m(i2)*. Lat., *pelviotomia* (from *pelvis*, the pelvis, and *τομή*, a cutting), *pelviotomia*, *pelviotomia*. Fr., *pelviotomie*. Ger., *Pelviotomie*. See *PUNOTOMY*.

PELVIPERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pe2l-vi2(wi2)-pe2r-i2-to2n(i2)-ti2s*. Gen., *-it2idos (-idis)*. For deriv., see *PELVIS* and *PERITONITIS*. Fr., *pelvipéritonite*. Pelvic peritonitis.

PELVI-RECTAL (Fr.), adj. *Pe2lv-ve2-re2k(-ta2)*. In or pertaining to the portion of the pelvis adjacent to the rectum. [K (a. 17).]

PELVIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pe2lv-i2(wi2)*. Gen., *pel'veos*, *pel'vis*. From *πέλς*, a basin. Fr., *bassin*. Ger., *Becken*. 1. The osseous structure formed by the innominate bones, the sacrum, the coccyx, and the ligaments uniting them. It articulates through the sacrum with the vertebral column, and serves as a support for the posterior limbs. 2. The cavity included within these bones. It is divided into a false, or superior, *p*, and a true, or inferior, *p*.—*Of the cavity*. The cavity of the sacrum, the ilio-pelvic line, and the upper border of the symphysis pubis, the circumference of this plane constituting the inlet of the true *p*. The lower margin of the true *p*. is formed by the coccyx, the tuberosities of the ischia, the ascending rami of the ischia, the descending rami of the ossa pubis, and the sacro-sciatic ligaments. In the female all its diameters are slightly greater than in the male. [L. 31, 142, 332.] Cf. *PELVIS AXES* and the various diameters and planes of the *p*. under *DIAMETER* and *PLANE*. 3. Any basin-shaped structure or cavity. Cf. *P. of the kidney*.—*Ankylosed transversely contracted p.* Fr., *bassin ankylosé rétréci transversalement*. A *p*. in which the transverse diameter is contracted; usually the result of rachiitis. [a. 34.]—*Antero-posterior elliptical p.* Ger., *gerade-elliptisches Becken*. That form of *p*. in which the normal difference between the transverse and the conjugate diameters of the inlet is increased.—*Beaked p.* See *Triradiate p.*—*Bony p.* Fr., *bassin osseux*. Ger., *Knöchernes* (oder *skeletisches*) *Becken*. See *P*. (1st def.).—*Caoutchouc p.* Of Kilian, an osteomalacic *p*. in which the bones are curved, compressed, and shortened, and may be stretched without breaking. [a. 34.]—*Cocked-hat p.* Ger., *spitzkegige Hüftform* (oder *spitzige Herzfigur*) *des Beckens* (Osiander). An infantile variety of the triangular *p*. [A. 85.]—*Contracted infundibuliform p.* Ger., *engtrichterförmiges Becken*. That form of *p*. in which the inlet is normal while the outlet is contracted. [A. 20.]—*Contracted p.* Fr., *bassin rétréci* (ou *vicié par étroitesse*). Ger., *enges* (oder *verengtes*) *Becken*, *Beckenverengung*. A *p*. with any of its diameters below the standard measurement, applied particularly to contraction at the brim.—*Cordate p.* Fr., *bassin cordiforme*. Ger., *stumpfe Kartenherzform des Beckens*. The normal form of the pelvic inlet in women of the European races, the ratio of the conjugate to the transverse diameter being as 4 to 5. [A. 20.]—*Cordiform p.* Fr., *bassin en forme de cœur de cartes à jouer*. Ger., *herzförmiges* (oder *kartenherzförmiges*) *Becken*, *eingedrückte und zugespitzte Herzfigur des Beckens* (Osiander). Of Adam Lachapelle, an abnormal *p*. in which the inlet is heart-shaped. [a. 34.]—*Coxalgic (oblique) p.* Fr., *bassin coxalgique* (ou *vicié par luxation, ou à type tifo-fémoral*) (Guéniot). Ger., *coxalgisches Becken*. Of Rokitsansky, a deformity of the *p*. due to dislocation of the head of the femur as the result of hip-joint disease.—*Cuneiform p.* Ger., *kelförmiges Becken*. A *p*. having



branches carry at one end a perpendicular blade or square, 5 to 6 cm. high, and at the other end a crotchet, intended for moving the two branches and separating the squares. Being closed by the coming together of the two squares, the *p*. is introduced into the vagina, and the top of the posterior square is placed on the

PELYCOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. $Pe^2l^2i^2k(u^2)k(o^2)u^2tom(tu^2)m^2i^2$.
a². From $\pi\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$, the pelvis, and $\tau\omicron\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, a cutting. See PUNCTOMY.

PELYCOCHROIOMETRESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pe^2l^2i^2u^2(o^2)k(o^2)k$
khr(ch²·i²r·o²)·me²t·re(r²a/si²s). Gen., -res'es(-is). From $\pi\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$,
the pelvis, $\chi\rho\omicron\mu$, the hand, and $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\omicron\varsigma$, measurement. Fr., *pétyo-*
chrométrésie. See Digital PELVIMETRY.

PELYOMETRESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pe^2l^2i^2u^2(o^2)k(o^2)k$ ·me²t·re(r²a/
si²s). Gen., -res'es(-is). From $\pi\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$, the pelvis, and $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\omicron\varsigma$, a
measuring. See PELVIMETRY.

PELZ (Ger.), n. Pe'llts. See FUR.—P'igsein. See FORMICA-
TION.

PEMMICAN, n. $Pe^2m^2i^2k'n$. Fr., p. Ger., *Pemmikan*. Dried
and coarsely powdered meat, mixed with fat and currants and
pressed; used especially by travelers in high latitudes, from its
containing a very large proportion of nutritious matter and its
property of remaining fresh and wholesome. [L. 30, 37, 41 (a, 14);
L. (a, 48).]

PEMPHIGOID, adj. $Pe^2m^2i^2g$ -oid. Gr., $\pi\epsilon\mu\phi\iota\gamma\acute{o}\delta\eta\varsigma$ (from
 $\pi\epsilon\mu\phi\iota\varsigma$, a pustule, and $\epsilon\lambda\delta\omicron\varsigma$, resemblance). Lat., *pemphigoides*,
pemphigoides. Fr., *pemphigode*. Ger., *pemphigusartig*. Resem-
bling pemphigus. [L. 50 (a, 43).]

PEMPHIGUS (Lat.), n. m. $Pe^2m^2i^2g(feg/u^2s(u^2)s)$. From $\pi\epsilon\mu\phi\iota\varsigma$.
Fr., p., *fièvre bulleuse*, *maladie bulleuse* (ou *vésiculaire*), p.
chronique disséminée, *pemphig chronique*. Ger., *Blasen-*
schlag. 1. A disease chiefly characterized by a continuous or inter-
mittent eruption of serous, purulent, or sanious bullae on the skin
and adjacent mucous membranes, attended with itching and usu-
ally with fever. It is associated with more or less impairment of
the general health. [G.] 2. Of Wilson and Bateman, see *P. acutus*.
—**Arthritic** p. Lat., p. *chronicus*. Fr., *arthritide irrégulière*
bulleuse. P. due to gout. According to Bazin, arthritic p. differs
from herpetic p. in that the bullae are more apt to develop upon an
erythematous and often eczematous base. The walls of the bullae
were said to be thicker and the contents often purulent, followed
by the formation of crusts like those of impetigo, and were fre-
quently associated with patches of eczema, furuncles, abscesses, or
inflammation of the lymphatics. [G.]—**Circinate** p. Lat., p. *circi-*
cinatus. P. characterized by circular efflorescences. [G.]—**Epi-**
demic p. See *P. acutus contagiosus*.—**Guttural** p. See *ANGINA*
pemphigosa.—**Herpetic** p. See *HERPÉTIDES irrégulières et ma-*
lignés and cf. *Arthritide*.—**Iodopathic** p. Lat., p. *essentielle*.—**I-**
diopathic p. See *P. acutus*. Fr., p. *fièvre bulleuse*
(ou *vésiculaire*). Ger., *Blasenfeber*. Acute p.; p. of an acute
course, ending either in spontaneous recovery or in death. The
older writers and a few recent ones describe it as affecting adults,
but most modern authors admit its occurrence in children only.
[G.] See *P. neonatorum*.—**P. acutus contagiosus**. An acute
contagious variety of p. neonatorum commonly occurring epidem-
ically. [G.]—**P. à petites bulles** (Fr.). See *HYDROA bulleux*.—**P.**
apreticus. 1. P. unattended with fever and usually of a mild
type. 2. Of Plenck, a form of p. observed in persons of depraved
health. [G. 11.]—**P. à tactu Colubri bicephali**. Of Plenck, a
variety of p. observed in Brazil, caused by contact with the *Coluber*
bicephalus, whether alive or dead. The bullae are said to persist
for three months. [G. 11.]—**P. benignus**. P. of a mild type, as
opposed to p. malignus. [G.]—**P. brasiliensis**. See *P. à tactu*
Colubri bicephali.—**P. bulleux successif** (Fr.). See *P. diutinus*.
—**P. cachectico**, **P. cachecticus**. P. occurring in cachec-
tic, ill-nourished persons; usually a severe form. [G.]—**P. cachec-**
ticus infantum. A form of p. in infants with an unhealthy con-
dition of the surface exposed after rupture of the bullae and a
disposition to ulceration and to a croupous or diphtheritic exuda-
tion. [G.]—**P. cachectique de Schuller** (Fr.). See *P. diutinus*.
—**P. chronique**. Fr., p. *chronique*. See *Arthritic* p.—**P. circi-**
cinatus. See *Circinate* p.—**P. composé** (Fr.). See *HERPES*
pemphigoides.—**P. confertus**. Fr., p. *en groupes*. P. in which
the bullae form in clusters. [G. 15.]—**P. conjunctivae**. P. in which
the bullae form on the conjunctiva and lead to shrinking and finally
to a condition resembling xerosis. [F.]—**P. criticus**. A pemphi-
goid eruption said to occur in certain acute febrile diseases at the
period of the crisis. [G. 33.]—**P. croupous**, **P. diphtheriticus**.
See *P. cachecticus infantum*.—**P. disseminatus**. P. with efflo-
rescences irregularly distributed over the surface. [G.]—**P. diuti-**
nus. Fr., p. *permanent et continu*, p. (*bulleux*) *successif*. A vari-
ety of p. vulgaris malignus in which the production of bullae is
uninterrupted and long continued. [G.]—**P. diutinus hémor-**
rhagicus. A form of recurrent, papulo-bullous, hemorrhagic
urticaria described by Devergie, considered by Brocq a form of
dermatitis herpetiformis. ["Montsh. f. prakt. Dermat." viii, 5,
p. 225 (G.)]—**P. en groupes** (Fr.). See *P. confertus*.—**P. epi-**
demicus. See *P. acutus contagiosus*.—**P. essentialis**. See *P.*
(1st def.).—**P. febrilis**. 1. P. attended with fever. 2. See *P. acu-*
tus.—**P. frambesiformis**, **P. frambosoides**. A form of
p. in which fungiform growths form on the exoriating surface, left
by the rupture of the bullae. [G. 8.]—**P. gangrenosus**. Syn.: *rupia*
eschavatica. The p. infantilis of Willan, vulgarly called "burnt-
holes"; a form of p. that sometimes occurs as an epidemic among
children in lying-in institutions or endemically among the badly
nourished children of the poor. The blebs have dark areolae and
ichorous sanguinolent contents. After rupturing, they are succeeded
by deep unhealthy or gangrenous ulcers. [Stokes (G. 67).]—**P. gy-**
ratatus. P. with efflorescences occurring in gyrate lines. [G.]—**P.**
hémorrhagicus. P. in which the bullae have sanious contents.

[G.]—**P. Hungaricus gangrenosus**. Syn.: *anthrax hungaricus*,
anthrax malignus hungaricus. A gangrenous form of p. or of
anthrax said to be endemic in Hungary over the lowlands of the
Theiss during summer and autumn.—**P. hystericus**. P. due
to hysteria or to any derangement of the sexual organs in women.
[G. 10.] See also *P. solitarius*.—**P. idiopathicus dispersus**
infantum. See *P. infantilis*. 1. The acute p. of infants.
[G. 2. Of Willan, see *P. gangrenosus*.—**P. iris**. See *HERPES*
iris.—**P. leprosus**. A bullous eruption often preceding the ap-
pearance of the discolored spots that occur on the skin in anes-
thetic leprosy. The bullae soon break, leaving a scaly or crusted
surface. [G.]—**P. localis**. A rare form of p. in which one or
more bullae occur confined to a limited portion of the skin, such as
the fingers or toes. [G.]—**P. major**. See *P. vulgaris*.—**P. malig-**
nus. P. of a severe or malignant type. [G.]—**P. medicamen-**
tosus. See *P. toxicus*.—**P. neonatorum**. Fr., p. *épidermique des*
nouveau-nés. Ger., *Schäblattern*, *Schäbläthen*, *Schäblasen*.
P. of new-born children or of infants. The term includes both the
chronic forms of p. (p. vulgaris and p. foliaceus) and also several
acute forms, such as p. acutus contagiosus and p. gangrenosus.
["Ztschr. f. Hygiene," 1891, p. 253 (G.)]—**P. neonatorum syphi-**
liticus. P. in new-born infants affected with inherited syphilis; a
bullous eruption occurring most frequently on the palms and soles,
also upon the thighs or buttocks or elsewhere, betokening a grave
and usually fatal form of the disease. [G.]—**P. nevrosus**. Ger.,
Kramphafter Blasenauerschlag. See *P. hystericus*.—**P. neuriti-**
cus. P. due to disease of the sensory nerves of the skin. [G.] Cf.
ERYTHEMA neuriticum, of which it is a variety.—**P. permanent**
et continu (Fr.). See *P. diutinus*.—**P. pruriginosus**. P. at-
tended with an unusual degree of itching, constituting clinically
a distinct form. Urticaria precedes or accompanies the bullous
eruption, giving rise to so much scratching that the bullae are
usually destroyed before they are fully formed, so that in their
place only exsiccating erosions or crusts appear. It is regarded as one
of the most malignant forms. [G.]—**P. scorbuticus**. A name
given to the bullae, containing bloody serum, that sometimes form
over cutaneous extravasations of blood in scurvy. [G.]—**P. serpi-**
ginosus. P. in which the eruption extends at the periphery by
the successive appearance of new efflorescences. [G.]—**P. simu-**
latus. Simulated p.; bullae produced artificially to simulate p.
[G.]—**P. solitarius**. A form of p. in which only a single bulla
(usually of large size) is present at a time, but may be succeeded
by others at intervals; described by Schönlein as p. hystericus.
[G. 44.]—**P. symptomaticus**. P. occurring as a symptom of
another disease. [G.]—**P. syphiliticus**. P. occurring as a mani-
festation of syphilis; most commonly a p. neonatorum syphiliticus;
sometimes, improperly so called, a bullous eruption associated with
a tubercular or ulcerating syphilide. [G.]—**P. toxicus**. A bullous
eruption, resembling p. due to the toxic action of a drug adminis-
tered internally. [G.]—**P. vaccineus**. A p. like eruption follow-
ing vaccination. [G. 27.] See also *EXANTHEMATA vaccinaria*.—**P.**
variolodes solidescens. See *VARICELLA solidescens*.—**P. vario-**
lodes vesiculosus, **P. varioloides**. See *VARICELLA*.—**P. vege-**
tans. A grave and usually fatal form of p. especially characterized
by the productions of fungous growths from excoriated surfaces
left by ruptured bullae. It usually begins with excoriation and
soreness of the lips, mouth, and pharynx that may seriously inter-
fere with swallowing. The vulva, anus, and rectum may be af-
fected in the same way. Bullae form upon various parts of the
body which, instead of drying up, leave raw surfaces from which
the vegetations spring, resembling condylomata and attended
with an offensive discharge. It is regarded as identical with the
herpes vegetans of Auspitz and (though not believed to be syphi-
litic) with the frambesia syphilitica of Kaposi. ["Vrtjrschr. f.
Derm. u. Syph.," 1886, p. 157 (G.)]—**P. foliaceus vegetans**. See
P. vegetans.—**P. vegetans (frambosoides)**. See *P. frambesi-*
formis.—**P. vulgaris**. See *P. acutus*.—**P. vulgaris**. Of Ho-
kar, the commoner form of p., in which the blebs are full and
tense, in contradistinction to the p. foliaceus of Cazenave. [G. 3.]
—**P. vulgaris benignus**. P. vulgaris of a mild type. [G. 3.]
—**P. vulgaris malignus**. P. vulgaris of a grave type. The
term is applied to such forms as p. diutinus, p. croupous, and p.
pruriginosus. [G. 3.]

PEMPHIX (Lat.), n. f. $Pe^2m^2i^2x$. Gen., -phig'os (-phig'is).
Gr., $\pi\epsilon\mu\phi\iota\varsigma$. See PEMPHIGUS.

PEMPTEUS (Lat.), n. m. $Pe^2mpt-e^2(a^2)u^2s(u^2)s$. From
 $\pi\epsilon\mu\pi\tau\omicron\varsigma$, fifth. See Quintan FEVER.

PENÆA (Lat.), n. f. $Pe^2n-e^2(a^2)u^2s$. Fr., p., *sarcocollier*
[Lamarck]. Ger., *Fischelmeistranch*. A genus typical of the *Penæ-*
aceæ (Fr., *penæacées*; Ger., *Penaceen*) which are the sarcocollads,
an order placed by Bentham and Hooker in the *Daphnales*. The
Penæacæ of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Santaleæ*, and
his *Penæacæ* are a division of the *Thymelacææ*, each corresponding
to the *Penæacææ*. [B. 19, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. mucronata**.
Fr., p. *en boudier*. A South African species of *Penæa* said to produce sar-
cocolla. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. sarcocolla**. See *SARCOCOLLA*
squamosa.—**P. squamosa**. A shrub growing at the Cape of Good
Hope, closely allied to *Sarcocolla squamosa*; said to yield sarco-
colla. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

PENÆAL, adj. $Pe^2n-e^2a^2l$. Lat., *penæalis*. Resembling
the genus *Penæa*; belonging to the *Penæales* or p. alliance (Lat., *nixus*
penæalis) of Lindley, an alliance of the *Tubiferaæ* consisting of the
Penæaceæ. [B. 170 (a, 35).]

PENCIL, n. $Pe^2n^2s(u^2)l$. Gr., $\sigma\tau\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$. Lat., *penicillus*, *peni-*
cillum, *stilus*. Fr., *crayon* (1st def.), *pinceau* (2d def.). Ger., *Stift*
(1st def.). 1. A pointed instrument used for writing or drawing;
in pharmacy, a crayon. 2. A cluster of lines, hairs, rays of light,
or the like, meeting in a point. [a, 38; a, 48.] Ointment p. See
STILUS unguens.—**Faste** p. See *STILUS dilutibilis*.

PENDULOUS, adj. $Pe^2nd^2u^2l(u^2)s$. Lat., *pendulus*, *pendu-*
lus (from *pendere*, to be suspended). Fr., *pendant*. Ger., *häng-*

end. Hanging, drooping as if from want of support; of an ovule or seed, hanging obliquely downward. [B, 1, 77, 123 (a, 35).]

PENETRANT, PENETRATING, adj's. Pe'n'e't-r'nt, -rat-i'n't. Lat., *penetrans* (from *penetrare*, to pierce). Fr., *pénétrent*. Ger., *eindringend*. Effecting or capable of effecting penetration, piercing; of an odor, sharp, pungent.

PENIAL, adj. Pen'i'-a'l. From *penis*, the penis. Fr., *penien*. Pertaining to the penis. [L, 348.]

PENICIL, n. Pe'n'i'-s'il. See **TEXT**.

PENICILLATE, PENICILLIFORM, adj's. Pe'n'i'-s'il-at, -i'-l'at. Lat., *penicillatus, penicilliformis*, from *penicillum*, a painter's brush, and *forma*, form. Fr., *penicillé, pénicilliforme*. Ger., *pinselfig, pinselfhaarig, pinselformig*. Pencil-shaped; consisting of a tuft of hairs in the form of a camel's-hair pencil; sometimes used erroneously for *feathery*. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PENICILLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe'n'i'(pan)-i'-s'il-(i'k'i'l'i'-u'm(u'm)). From *penicillum*, a pencil. Pencil fungus, bread-mold; a genus of ascomycetous fungi growing on organic substances. Brefeld places the genus in the *Tuberales*. [B, 19, 77, 121, 291 (a, 35).]—**P. crustaceum**. See under **P. glaucum**.—**P. glaucum**. Common mildew or blight, the type of the genus; a highly polymorphic fungus the mycelium of which produces an abundance of conidia in long chains. It is common on moldy bread and other moist substances, and one variety, *P. crustaceum*, is used in the barren myceloid stage in the domestic manufacture of vinegar from saccharine liquor, on the surface of which it forms a tough, leather-like substance known as the vinegar-plant. [B, 19, 76, 121, 291 (a, 35).]—**P. roseum**. A rose-colored species found on bread, reaching its full growth a few hours after the bread leaves the oven; probably a variety of *P. glaucum*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

PENICILLUS (Lat.), **PENICILLUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Pe'n'i'(pan)-i'-s'il-(i'k'i'l'i'l'u'm(u'm)), -i'us(u's). Dim. of *peniculus*, a little tail. See **FEWIL**, **TENT**, and **LEMINUS** (2d def.).

PENIDUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe'n'i'(pan)-i'd-(i'p'i'u'm(u'm)). Fr., *penide*. Ger., *Penidenacker*. Barley sugar the transparency of which has been destroyed by kneading it with a little almond-oil; generally sold in twisted sticks. [L, 30, 41, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

PENIEN (Fr.), adj. Pa-ne-a'n'. Pertaining to the penis.

PÉNIL (Fr.), n. Pa-nel. See **MONS Veneris**.

PENILE, adj. Pen'i'l. See **PENIAL**.

PENIS (Lat.), n. m. Pen(p'an)-i's. Gen., *penis*. Fr., *pénis*, *verge*. Ger., *Ruthe, männliches Glied*. It., *asta virile, pene*. Sp., *pene*. The organ of copulation in the male, consisting of the corpus spongiosum, the corpora cavernosa, and the glans; so called from its being pendulous when not erect. It lodges the urethra. In certain animals it contains a small bone. [L.]—**P. captivus**. A p. that is held fast in the vagina during copulation, in consequence of spasm of the female's perineal muscles. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**P. cerebri**. See **Pineal gland**.—**P. femineus**. See **CLITORIS**.—**P. lipodermus**. See **PARAPHIMOSIS**.—**P. lunatus**. A p. curved in consequence of contractile bands. [Paullini (a, 34).]—**P. multibris**. See **CLITORIS**.—**P. ossuus**. A p. in which the corpora cavernosa seem to have undergone osseous or calcareous degeneration. [Paullini (a, 34).]—**P. palmatus**. A p. that is enveloped by the skin of the scrotum. [a, 34.]

PENISCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe'n'i'(pan)-i's'k'i'l'i'(ch'i'l'i')-si's. Gen., *-schis'ese (-isch'iste)*. From *penis*, the penis, and *schisis*, a clearing. A general term for epispadias and hypospadias. [Albrecht, "Cribl. f. Chir.," June 12, 1886, Beilage, p. 68 (a, 34).]

PENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe'n'i'(pan)-i'e't'i's. Gen., *-it'idis (-idis)*. Fr., *penitis*. Inflammation of the penis. [L, 88 (a, 50).]

PENNA (Lat.), n. f. Pe'n'i'-na. Written also *pinna*. Fr., *penné, plume, aile*. Ger., *Schreibfeder, Flügelfeder, Flügel*. A feather; generally a contour-feather as distinguished from a down-feather. [L, 343 (a, 49).]—**Pennæ plumæ**. See **Contour-feathers**.

PENNACEOUS, adj. Pe'n'a'-shu's. Lat., *pennaceus* (from *penna*, a feather). Fr., *pennacé*. Ger., *gefiedert*. Of a feather, complete in all its parts (i. e., consisting of a shaft, barbs, barbules, and barbiolles). [L, 221.] Cf. **FLUMULACROUS**.

PENNATE, adj. Pen'n-at. See **PINNATE**, and for words in *penna* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Pinna*.

PENNÉ (Fr.), adj. Pe'n-na. See **PINNATE**.

PENNISETUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe'n'i'-set(sat)-u'm(u'm). From *penna*, a feather, and *seta*, a bristle. Fr., *penisète*. Ger., *Borstfedergras*. A genus of the *Pennisetæ* (a division of the *Panicæ*). [B, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. cereale**. A Chinese species allied to *P. spicatum*, affording a millet-grain. [B, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. holocoides**. A species found in the East Indies, Cochinchina, and the Moluccas. The root is used as a diuretic and mild astringent. [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**P. spicatum**. Fr., *typhitum*. Fr., *maïs noir, saigon des nègres, douranella, consou*. Ger., *schwarzer Mais, schwarze Hirse*. Gero corn; a grass found in tropical Asia and northern Africa. In the East Indies the leaves are used in colic and externally as an antiphotogenic. The grain is eaten. [B, 42, 172, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]

PENNYROYAL, n. Pe'n'i'-roi'-a'l. In old herbals, *puloil royal*, from *puleium* (see *pulegium*) *regium*, from its supposed efficacy in destroying fleas. The *Mentha pulegium*. [B, 5, 18, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—Oil of *mentha pulegium* [Belg. Pe]. Fr., *huile volatile de poudiot commun*. I. A volatile oil obtained from *Mentha pulegium*. Its sp. gr. is 0.927, and it boils at 188° to 189° C. It contains no carvol. [B, 10; B, 5, 18 (a, 35).] 2. See **Oil of Hedroma**.

PENNYWEIGHT, n. Pe'n'i'-wat. A weight of 24 troy grains. [B.]

PENNYWORT, n. Pe'n'i'-w'rt. 1. The genus *Hydrocotyle*. 2. The *Cotyledon umbilicus*. 3. The *Linnaria cymbalaria*. 4. The *Sibthorpia europæa*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

PENSÉE (Fr.), n. Pa'n'-sa. See **JACEA** (1st def.).—**Décoction de p.** A preparation made by boiling 11 parts of wild pansy with water or milk enough to make 90 parts of decoction. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extrait de p.** Lat., *extractum jaceæ*. A preparation made by lixiviating the leaves of wild pansy and evaporating the resulting liquid, or by boiling wild pansy in 6 times its weight of water, expressing, straining, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Infusion de p.** See *Tisane de p. sauvage*.—**P. sauvage** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Viola tricolor arvensis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Sirap de p. sauvage** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 10 parts of dried wild pansy in 150 of boiling water for 6 hours, expressing, adding 18 parts of sugar for each 10 of clarified colature, boiling up quickly, and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tisane de p. sauvage** [Fr. Cod.]. A strained infusion of 1 part of wild pansy in 100 parts of boiling water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

PENSILE, adj. Pe'n's-i'l. Lat., *pensilis* (from *pendere*, to be suspended). See **PENDULOUS**.

PENTABASIC, adj. Pe'n't-a'-ba-si'k. 1. Of acids and alcohols, containing in the molecule 5 atoms of hydrogen replaceable by bases. See **P. acid** and **P. alcohol**. 2. Of salts, formed from a p. acid by the replacement of 5 of the hydrogen atoms with bases. [a, 38.]

PENTABROMIDE, n. Pe'n't-a'-brom-i'd'id. A compound of 5 atoms of bromine and a certain definite quantity of an element or radical as passed as in the nomenclature. [B.]

PENTACARPELLARY, adj. Pe'n't-a'-ka-rp'e'l-a-r'i'. From *pentæ*, five, and *carpellum*, a carpel. Composed of five carpels (said of the gynoecium). [B, 296 (a, 35).]

PENTACETATE, n. Pe'n't-a'-s'e't-at. A compound of a base with 5 molecules of acetic acid. [a, 38.]

PENTACHENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe'n't-a'-ken-(ch'a'-e'n)-i'-u'm(u'm). From *pentæ*, five, and *achenium* (q. v.). A dry, seed-like fruit composed of five carpels invested by an epigynous calyx and separating when ripe. [a, 35.]

PENTACHLORETHER, n. Pe'n't-a'-klor-eth'u'r. A substance of the composition C₄H₂Cl₆O. [a, 38.]

PENTACHLORIDE, n. Pe'n't-a'-klor-i'd'id. A chlorine compound analogous to a pentabromide (q. v.). [B.]

PENTACHLOROXETHYL, n. Pe'n't-a'-klor-o'-x-eth'i'l. See **PENTACHLORETHER**.

PENTACHOTOMOUS, adj. Pe'n't-a'-ko't'o'm-u's. Lat., *pentachotomus* (from *pentacha*, fivefold, and *chotomus*, cut). Fr., *pentachotome*. Ger., *fünfschnittig*. In botany, dividing into five branches of nearly equal size. [a, 35.]

PENTACOCOUS, adj. Pe'n't-a'-ko'k-u's. From *pentæ*, five, and *κόκος*, a kernel. Consisting of five separable carpels (*cocci*). [B, 19 (a, 35).]

PENTAD, n. Pe'n't-a'd. From *pentæ*, five. A quinquivalent element or radicle. [B.]

PENTADACTYLOUS, adj. Pe'n't-a'-da'k't'i'l-u's. Gr., *πεντάδακτυλος*. Fr., *pentadactyle*. Of animals, having five digits; of leaves, having five divisions. [B, 1, 114 (a, 35).]

PENTADELPHOUS, adj. Pe'n't-a'-del'phi-u's. Lat., *pentadelphus* (from *pentæ*, five, and *δέλφος*, a brother). Fr., *pentadelphie*. Ger., *fünfb Brüderig*. Having the stamens united into five sets. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

PENTAFLUORIDE, n. Pe'n't-a'-flu'o'-i'd'id. A fluorine compound analogous to a pentabromide (q. v.). [B.]

PENTAGONAL, adj. Pe'n't-a'g'o'n'l. Lat., *pentagonus* (from *pentæ*, five, and *γωνία*, an angle). Fr., *pentagone*. Ger., *fünfeckig*. Having five angles or sides. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

PENTAGYNOUS, adj. Pe'n't-a'j'i'n-u's. Lat., *pentagynus*, *pentagynicus* (from *pentæ*, five, and *γυνή*, a woman). Fr., *pentagynie, pentagynique*. Ger., *fünfstempelig*. Five-styled. The *Pentagynia* (Fr., *pentagynie*; Ger., *fünfstempelige*, *fünfgirfelige*) are the fifth order in various classes of the Linnaean system, characterized by p. flowers. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

PENTA-IODIDE, n. Pe'n't-a'-i'od-i'd'id. An iodine compound analogous to a pentabromide (q. v.). [B.]

PENTAMEROUS, adj. Pe'n't-a'm'e'r-u's. Lat., *pentamerus* (from *pentæ*, five, and *μέρος*, a part). Fr., *pentamère*. Consisting of or divided into five parts; of a flower, having five members, or a multiple of five, in each circle. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

PENTAMETHYL, n. Pe'n't-a'-me'th'i'l. A chemical group, (CH₅). [a, 38.]

PENTAMETHYLETHYL, n. Pe'n't-a'-me'th'i'l-e'th'i'l. See **HEPTYL**.—**P. chloride**. A substance, (CH₅)₂C₂Cl, formed by the action of phosphorous pentachloride on p. alcohol. [B, 3.]—**P. hydrate**. See **HEPTYL ALCOHOL**.—**P. iodide**. A solid substance, (CH₅)₂C₂I, prepared by exposing heptyl alcohol to the action of hydriodic acid. [B, 3.]

PENTAMETHYLIDE, n. Pe'n't-a'-me'th'i'l-i'd'id. An addition compound of a radicle with 5 molecules of methyl. [B.]

PENTAMYRON (Lat.), n. n. Pe'n't-a'm'e'th'i'l'e'th'i'l-o'n. Gr., *πεντάμυρον* (from *pentæ*, five, and *μύρον*, ointment). Fr., p. Of *Aësius*, a certain ointment consisting of five ingredients. [A, 325.]

PENTANDRIAN, PENTANDRIC, PENTANDROUS, adj's. Pe'n't-a'n'dri'-a'n, -i'k, -u's. Lat., *pentandrius, pentandricus*. Ger., *fünfmännig*. Having five stamens. The *Pentandria* (Fr., *pentandrie*; Ger., *fünfmännige*) are a Linnaean class with flowers so characterized. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

PENTANE, n. *Pe^{nt}an*. From *πέντε*, five. Ger., *Pentan*. A hydrocarbon, C_5H_{12} , of the paraffin series. [B. 5.]

PENTAPETALOUS, adj. *Pe^{nt}ant^a-pe^{tr}a^l-u^s*. Lat., *pentapetalus* (from *πέντε*, five, and *πέταλον*, a leaf). Of a corolla, pentaphyllous. [B. 1 (a, 35).]

PENTAPHYLLOUS, adj. *Pe^{nt}ant^a-ph^{yl}l^o-u^s*. Lat., *pentaphyllus* (from *πέντε*, five, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *pentaphylle*. Ger., *fünffblättrig*. Five-leaved; of a calyx, corolla, or leaf, having five divisions. [B. 1, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

PENTAPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. *Pe^{nt}ant^a-ph^{yl}l^o-(f^ul)^um* (u^mm). 1. Of the ancients, the *Potentilla reptans*. 2. Of Gärtner, the genus *Potentilla* (in part). [B. 42, 114, 121 (a, 35).] — **P. aquaticum** [Ger. Ph.]. The *Potentilla comarum*. [B. 48, 121 (a, 35).]

PENTAPTEROUS, adj. *Pe^{nt}ant^a-pt^{er}-u^s*. Lat., *pentapterus* (from *πέντε*, five, and *πτερόν*, a wing). Fr., *pentaptère*. Five-winged, having five also (said of certain fruits). [B. 1, 123 (a, 35).]

PENTASEPALOUS, adj. *Pe^{nt}ant^a-se^pa^l-u^s*. From *πέντε*, five, and *sepalum*, a sepal. Of the calyx, pentaphyllous. [B. 1 (a, 35).]

PENTASTICHOUS, adj. *Pe^{nt}ant^a-st^{ich}-u^s*. Lat., *pentastichus* (from *πέντε*, five, and *στίχος*, a row). Fr., *pentastiché*. Five-ranked; of the arrangement of leaves, having them disposed on the axes in five vertical ranks. [B. 1, 291 (a, 35).]

PENTASTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Pe^{nt}ant^a-st^{om}-ast-o^m-a³*. Gen., *-stomatos* (-atis). From *πέντε*, five, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *pentastome*. Ger., *Pünfpmund*. A genus of the *Acaridae*. [L.] — **P. coarctatum**. See *Tænia solium*. — **P. constrictum**. Fr., *pentastome d'reint*. A species sometimes found in the liver of negroes and encysted in the abdominal cavity. It is about 6 lines long and 1 line wide, with a cylindrical body furnished with four claws and a blunt tail. [L. 17.] — **P. denticulatum**. Fr., *pentastome denticulé*. The larval stage of *P. tenioides*, also of a separate variety; of Rudolphi, the *P. tenioides*. It is found encysted in the ox and some other animals, and sometimes invades the human body. [L. 15, 17, 18.] — **P. emarginatum**. See *P. tenioides*. — **P. ferum**. See *P. denticulatum*. — **P. serratum**. See *P. denticulatum* and *P. tenioides*. — **P. tenioides**. A species the female of which is 3 to 4 in. long and 1 in. wide, the male being 8 to 10 lines long and 1 in. wide. The head is truncated and the mouth broad with a horny lip. There are four feet on the anterior segments of the body, which is marked by transverse rings and is flattened at the ventral surface. This parasite is found in man in the larval condition only. In the mature stage it inhabits the nostrils and frontal sinuses of the dog and wolf. [L.]

PENTASULPHIDE, n. *Pe^{nt}ant^a-su^l-f^{id}-id* (id). A sulphur compound analogous to a pentabromide (q. v.). [B.]

PENTATHETON (Lat.), **PENTATHETUM** (Lat.), n's n. *Pe^{nt}ant^a-th^{et}-oⁿ-u^m*, *-u^m* (u^mm). Gr., *πεντάθετον* (from *πέντε*, five, and *τέθειναι*, to place). Of Aetius, a certain plaster used for bruises, etc. [A. 325 (a, 48).]

PENTATHIONIC ACID, n. *Pe^{nt}ant^a-thⁱ-oⁿ-i²k*. Fr., *acide pentathionique* (ou *hyposulfurique trisulfuré*). Ger., *Pentathion-säure*. A dibasic acid, $H_2S_5O_8$. [B.]

PENTATOMIC, adj. *Pe^{nt}ant^a-o^m-i²k*. Fr., *pentatomique*. Containing 5 atoms of replaceable hydrogen in the molecule. [B.]

PENTAVALENT, adj. *Pe^{nt}ant^a-v^{al}-e^{nt}*. See **QUINQUA-LENT**.

PENTENE, n. *Pe^{nt}en*. See **AMYLIDENE**.

PENTENYL, n. *Pe^{nt}en^{yl}-i²*. See **QUINTENYL**. — **P. alcohol**. See **QUINTENYL alcohol**.

PENTINIC ACID, n. *Pe^{nt}ant^a-i²nⁱk*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_5H_8O_4$, or $(C_5H_8O_3)_2 \cdot H_2O$, or, more probably, $C_5H_8O_5 = C_5H_7O_4 \cdot CO_2OH$. [B. 8.]

PENTIOIDE, n. *Pe^{nt}ant^a-i^{od}-i²d* (id). See **PENTA-IOIDE**.

PENTOIC ACID, n. *Pe^{nt}ant^a-oⁱ-i²k*. Normal valeric acid. [B. 3, 4 (a, 38).] Cf. **VALERIC ACID**.

PENTOXIDE, n. *Pe^{nt}ant^a-o^x-i²d* (id). An oxygen compound analogous to a pentabromide (q. v.). [B.]

PENTYL, n. *Pe^{nt}ant^a-i²l*. Fr., *pentyle*. Ger., *P*. From *πέντε*, five, and *ύλη*, material. A univalent hydrocarbon, C_5H_{11} . [B.] For *pentyl alcohol* and other derivatives, see the corresponding terms under **AMYL**. — **Normal p.** See **AMYL**, and cf. **P.** — **P-acetylene**. See **HEPTENE**. — **P-ethylene**. See **HEPTYLENE**.

PENTYLIC, adj. *Pe^{nt}ant^a-i²lⁱk*. Of, pertaining to, or containing pentyl or amyl. [B.]

PENUMBRA (Lat.), n. f. *Pe^{nt}ant^a-u^m-b^{ra}* (u^mm)/bra³. From *pene*, almost, and *umbra*, a shadow. Fr., *pénombre*. Ger., *Halbschatten*. The imperfect shadow which surrounds the border of a perfect shadow when the light comes from a luminous surface instead of a point. [F.]

PEONY, n. *Pe^{on}-i²*. See **PÆONIA**. — **Extract of p.** See **EXTRACT DE PIVOINE**.

PEOTOMY, n. *Pe^o-t^{om}-i²*. Lat., *peotomia* (from *πέος*, the penis, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *peotomie*. Amputation of the penis. [B.]

PEPASTIC, adj. *Pe^{pas}-t^{ic}-i²k*. Lat., *pepasticus*, *pepasticus*. Fr., *pepastique*. Of medicines, digestive. [L. 50, 56, 84 (a, 14, 43).]

PEPEROMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pe^{pe}-r^{om}-i²a*. From *πέπερ*, pepper. Fr., *pepéromie*. Ger., *Peperomie*. The pepper-elder, a genus of the *Piperaceæ*. The *Peperomida* of Lindley (the *Peperomideæ* of Miquel) are a tribe of the *Piperaceæ*. [B. 19, 42, 121, 170, 275 (a, 35).] — **P. crystallina**. Ger., *glaxartige Peperomie*. A Peruvian species used in colic. [B. 180 (a, 35).] — **P. grandifolia**. Fr.,

pepéromie à grandes feuilles. A species used as a stomachic tonic. [B. 121 (a, 35).] — **P. hispida**. Ger., *kurzhaarige Peperomie*. A West Indian species used as a stomachic tonic. [B. 121, 180 (a, 35).] — **P. inaequiloba**. Fr., *pepéromie à feuilles inégales*. Ger., *ungleichblättrige Peperomie*. A species found in Peru, where it is used as a stimulating drink and as a tea in colds and gastric and intestinal troubles. [B. 121, 180 (a, 35).] — **P. rotundifolia**. Fr., *pepéromie à feuilles rondes*, *baume des chasseurs*. Ger., *rundblättrige Peperomie*. A West Indian and South American species. The leaves are used as a diaphoretic and antispasmodic, and are also reputed vulnerary. [B. 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).] — **P. trifolia**. Fr., *pepéromie à trois feuilles*. Ger., *dreiblättrige Peperomie*. A South American species. The leaves are used in gastric complaints. [B. 180 (a, 35).] — **P. umbellata**. Fr., *pepéromie à ombelles*, *bois d'anisette*. Ger., *doldenkräuter* (oder *doldenformiger*) *Pfeffer*. A South American species. An infusion of the root, *radix pariparoba*, is used in Brazil as a diuretic; the essential oil of the seed is used for atony of the stomach and in scurvy; the leaves are used in glandular swellings, and the buds and leaves in scurvy. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]

PEPIN (Fr.), n. *Pa-paⁿ*. The seed found in the centre of certain fleshy fruits. [A. 385 (a, 30).]

PEPLIS (Lat.), **PEPLIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. *Pe^p-lⁱs*, *-li²-u^m* (u^mm). Gen., *peplⁱidos* (-idis), *-i²i*. Fr., *πέπλις*, *πέπλον*. Fr., *peplide* (3d def.). 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Euphorbia* p. 2. A section of the genus *Ammantha*. [B. 121 (a, 35).]

PEPLUS (Lat.), n. m. *Pe^p-lu^s* (lu^s). Gr., *πέπλος*. See **PERITONÆUM** and **PEPLIS** (1st def.).

PEPO (Lat.), n. m. *Pe^p-o* (pe^po). Gen., *pepⁱonis*. Gr., *πέπων*. Fr., *pépo* (1st def.), *pépon* (1st def.), *semences de potirons* (2d def.). Ger., *Kürbisfrucht* (1st def.), *Kürbissamen* (2d def.). 1. The gourd-fruit; an indurciment, many-seeded fruit with a thick, firm rind, partly or wholly formed by the superior calyx, and a fleshy interior; the characteristic fruit of the *Cucurbitaceæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the seed of *Cucurbita* p. 3. Of Tournefort, the genus *Cucurbita*. [B. 5, 19, 121, 291 (a, 35).] — **Extractum peponis fluidum**. A fluid extract prepared from pumpkin-seeds. [B. 81 (a, 38).]

PEPPER, n. *Pe^p-p^{er}*. Gr., *πέπερ*. Lat., *piper*. Fr., *poivre*. Ger., *Pfeffer*. 1. The fruit of various species of *Piper*, also the plants themselves. [B. 180, 275 (a, 35).] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see **Black p.** — **African p.** 1. The fruit of *Capsicum fastigiatum*. [B. 19, 185 (a, 35).] 2. See *HABZELLA æthiopia* and *HABZELLA undulata*. 3. See *African CUBEES* (1st def.). — **Australian p.** The *Drinys Winteri* and *Schinus molle*. [B. 275 (a, 35).] — **Black p.** See *Capsicum baccatum*. — **Black p.** Lat., *piper*. [U. S. Ph.] (1st def.). [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *poivre noir* (Fr. Cod.). Ger., *schwarzer Pfeffer*. Sp., *pimiento negro* [Mex. Ph.]. The dried unripe fruit of *Piper nigrum*. [B. 5, 18 (a, 35).] — **Black p. of West Africa**. See *African CUBEES* (1st def.). — **Bonnet-p.** See *Capsicum tetragonum*. — **Cayenne p.** Fr., *piment de Cayenne* (Fr. Cod.). Ger., *Cayennepfeffer*. The *Capsicum fastigiatum* and its fruit (see also under *Capsicum annuum*). [B. 5, 18, 275 (a, 35).] — **Chile p.**, **Chilli p.** 1. The *Schinus molle*. 2. See *Cayenne p.* [a. 35].] — **Confection of (black p.)**. See *Confectio PIPERIS*. — **Guinea p.** 1. See *Cayenne p.* 2. See *HABZELLA æthiopia* and *HABZELLA undulata*. 3. See *African CUBEES* (1st def.). 4. See *Negro p.* (2d def.). — **Jamaica p.** Lat., *piper jamaicense*. Fr., *poivre de la Jamaïque*. Ger., *Jamaicapfeffer*. See *PIMENTA* (2d def.). — **Japan p.**, **Japanese p.** The *Xanthoxylum piperitum* or its fruit; according to some authors, the *Xanthoxylum alatum*. [B. 5, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).] — **Long p.** See *Piper longum*. — **Malaguetta p.**, *Malaguetta p.*, *Mallegueta p.*, *Melegueta p.*, *Muguetta p.* Lat., *grana malaguetta*. Fr., *malaguetta*, *maniguetta*. Any one of various scitamineous fruits or seeds, especially grains of Paradise, of which two varieties—one larger, wartier, and having a projecting fibrous tuft, the other smaller, smoother, and destitute of the tuft—occur in commerce. According to Daniell, they are derived from varieties of the same species, though the *Amomum grana paradisi* and the *Amomum melegueta* are considered by most botanists distinct. [B. 5, 18, 121, 180 (a, 35).] — **Negro p.** Ger., *Negerpfeffer*. 1. See *HABZELLA æthiopia* and *HABZELLA undulata*. 2. The *Xanthoxylum guineense*. [B. 275 (a, 35).] — **P.-tree**. 1. In California, the *Schinus molle*. 2. In Australia, the *Tasmania aromatica*. [B. 185 (a, 35).] — **Pod p.**, **Red p.**, **Spanish p.** See *Cayenne p.* — **White p.** Ger., *weisser Pfeffer*. P. prepared by drying the ripe fruits of *Piper nigrum* after bruising them and washing off the stalks and pulpy matter, also by removing the dark outer layer or pericarp of the black p. [B. 121, 173 (a, 35).]

PEPPERMINT, n. *Pe^p-p^{er}-mⁱ-nt*. See *MENTHA piperita*. — **Chinese oil of p.** A volatile oil, containing a large proportion of menthol, distilled from *Mentha arvensis piperata*. Two varieties found in commerce—one a liquid at all temperatures, the other a crystalline mass (menthol) impregnated with the oil—are apparently the constituents into which the original oil has been separated. [B. 5, 18, 77 (a, 35).] — **Essence of p.** 1. Of the Br. Ph., see *Spiritus MENTHE piperitæ*. 2. See *Oil of p.* — **Japanese oil of p.** A volatile oil distilled from *Mentha arvensis piperascens*. [B. 5, 18, 77 (a, 35).] — **Oil of p.** Lat., *oleum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph., Nederl. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. (See *etheroleum*.) — **Swed. Ph.**, *essentia (Belg. Ph.) menthe piperitæ*. Fr., *huile volatile de menthe (poivrée)* (Fr. Cod.). Ger., *Pfepermünzöl*, *Pfepermünzöl*. Sp., *essencia de menta piperita* [Sp. Ph.]. The volatile oil of *Mentha piperita*, a colorless, pale-yellow or greenish volatile liquid (sp. gr. 0.84 to 0.92), of a strong, pleasantly aromatic odor and a camphoraceous, pungent taste, followed by a sensation of coolness when air is admitted into the mouth. It consists of a camphor (see **MENTHOL**) and a liquid portion composed mainly of the compound $C_{10}H_{16}O$. It is used as a stimulant and carminative and externally as a local anæsthetic in rheumatism, facial paralysis, burns, and scalds. [B. 5, 18, 77, 180, 185 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am.

Pharm. Assoc." xxviii (a, 50).]—**P. camphor.** See MENTHOL.—**P. leaves.** See *MENTHA piperita* (2d def.).—**P. tree.** The *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, *Eucalyptus piperita*, and other Australian species of *Eucalyptus*. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. water.** See *Aqua menthae piperitæ*.—**Spirit of p.** See *Spiritus menthae piperitæ*.—**Syrup of p.** See *Syrupus menthae*.—**Troches of p.** See *Trochisci menthae piperitæ*.

PEPPERWORT, n. *Pepp'ur-wurt.* The genus *Lepidium*, especially *Lepidium latifolium*; also the *Dentaria diphylla*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 35).]—**Conserve of p.** See *Conservea Lepidii*.

PEPSIN [Fr. Ph., n. *Pepsin*. Lat., *pepsinum* (from *πέψω*, cooking) [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (*germanicum solubile* [Hung. Ph., 2d ed. ed.], *pepsina* [Belg. Ph., Roum. Ph.], Fr., *pepsine* (extractive) [Fr. Cod.], Sp., *pepsina* [Mex. Ph.]). The main digestive principle of the gastric juice; also a preparation of the same made from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the hog, sheep, or calf. The Fr. Cod. sometimes distinguishes p. as *pepsine extractive* from *pepsine medicinale* (q. v.). P. has the power of converting proteids into peptones. It requires an acid medium and a temperature below 40° C. for its perfect action. [B, 95 (a, 38); K.]—**Saccharated p.** See *PEPSINUM saccharatum*.—**Solution of p.** See *Liquor Pepsini*.—**Vegetable p.** An unorganized ferment occurring in the glandular secretion of insectivorous plants. It has the property of dissolving albuminoids, and is analogous to, if not identical with, the p. of the gastric juice of animals. [B, 77, 229 (a, 35).]—**Wine of p.** See *Vinum Pepsini*.

PEPSINA [Fr. Ph., Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. f. *Pepps-in(en) a².* See *PEPSIN*.

PEPSINE (Fr.), n. *PePp-sen.* See *PEPSIN*.—**Élixir de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by mixing 50 parts of p. *medicinale*, 20 of p. *extractive*, 450 of water, and 400 of syrup, adding a solution of enough peppermint oil or other volatile oil to make the solution aromatic, in 150 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol, macerating for 24 hours, filtering, adding to 30 grammes of the filtrate 60 of water, 10 of freshly dried fibrin, and 3 part of hydrochloric acid, and heating over the water bath at 50° C. for 6 hours, shaking every hour until the fibrin is completely dissolved. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Cénole de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vinum Pepsini*.—**P. amyalaée.** See *P. medicinale*.—**P. extractive** [Fr. Cod.]. See under *PEPSIN*.—**P. medicinale** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: p. *amyalaée*. A mixture of p. *extractive* and starch, a grayish-white powder only partly soluble in water; 50 centigrammes should be capable of digesting 10 grammes of fibrin. [B.]—**Vin de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vinum Pepsini*.

PEPSINOGEN, n. *PePps-in'o-jen.* Fr., *pepsinogène*. A solid ferment contained in the pepsin cells of the oxyntic glands which is converted into or gives rise to pepsin. ["Compt. rend. hebdom. de l'acad. des sci.," Nov. 2, 1891 (a, 50).]

PEPSINUM [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. *PePps-in(en)'u(m)*. See *PEPSIN*.—**Essentia pepsini.** See *Vinum pepsini*.—**Liquor pepsini** [U. S. Ph.]. A clear bright-yellow liquid prepared by dissolving 40 parts of saccharated pepsin in a mixture of 12 parts of hydrochloric acid and 548 of water, adding 400 of glycerin, allowing the mixture to stand 24 hours, and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Mixtura pepsini.** *Sp. mistura de pepsina* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 15 parts of *pepsine medicinale* with 130 of water, adding 120 of syrup of orange-flower, and 40 of 80-per-cent. alcohol, macerating for some hours, and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. saccharatum** [U. S. Ph.] (*siccum* [Russ. Ph.], Sp., *pepsina medicinal* [Sp. Ph.], Syn.: p. *russicum solubile* [Russ. Ph.]). Pepsin prepared from the stomach of the hog (or from the rennet-bag of the sheep or ox [Sp. Ph.]) and mixed with milk-sugar, so as to form a white powder of slight taste and smell, not wholly soluble in water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Vinum pepsini** [Ger. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Russ. Ph.], Fr., *vin (ou cénole) de pepsine*. Ger., *Pepsinwein*. Sp., *vin de pepsina* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *essentia pepsini*, *vinum pepsicum*. A preparation made by macerating 50 parts of pepsin (saccharated [Russ. Ph., Sp. Ph.], 50 of *pepsine medicinale*, or 20 of *pepsine extractive* [Fr. Cod.]) for 24 hours [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.] (6 days [Ger. Ph., Hung. Ph.]) with 1,000 parts of vin de Lunel [Fr. Cod.] (sherry wine [Sp. Ph.], 1,845 of white wine, 5 of hydrochloric acid, and 50 each of glycerin and water [Ger. Ph.], 2,000 of Malaga wine, 5 of dilute hydrochloric acid, and 50 of water [Hung. Ph.], or 2,250 of sauterie, 84 of dilute hydrochloric acid, and 100 of glycerin [Russ. Ph.]), and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

PEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. *PePps'is.* Gen., *pep'seōs* (-ais). Gr., *πέψις* (from *πέσσω*, to digest). Fr., *pepsie*. See *COCTION*.

PEPTIC, adj. *PeP'tik.* Gr., *πεπτικός*. Lat., *pepticus*. Fr., *peptique*, *pepsique*. Ger., *peptisch*. 1. Pertaining to pepsin or to digestion; producing pepsin. 2. In pathology, due to the action of the gastric juice (e. g., a p. ulcer). [K.]

PEPTOGEN, n. *PeP'to-jen.* From *πέσσω*, to digest, and *γεννέω*, to beget. Fr., *peptogène*. A substance that promotes the production of pepsin. [A, 885 (a, 48).]

PEPTONE, n. *PeP'ton.* Fr., p., *caséine* (ou *matière gélatino-forme*) de l'intestin grêle. Ger., *Pepton*. Of Lehmann, the principal product of gastric digestion; a proteid distinguished from others by its high diffusibility and non-precipitability by heat and acids. [K.]—**A-p.** Of Meissner, a p. precipitable from aqueous solutions by strong nitric acid and by potassium ferrocyanide in the presence of acetic acid. ["Ztschr. f. rat. Med.," vii, viii, x, xii, xiv (K.).]—**Beef p.** Ger., *Fleischpepton*. Of Wood, a preparation made by simmering 1 lb. of minced beef for two hours in a pint of water containing 30 grains of sodium bicarbonate, allowing to cool to about 38° C., digesting at this temperature with a tablespoonful of liquor pancreaticus or 10 grains of pancreatic extract for three hours, decanting, and boiling. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.,"

Nov., 1889 (a, 21).]—**B-p.** A p. differing from A-p. in not being precipitable by strong nitric acid. Potassium ferrocyanide only precipitates it from a solution rendered strongly acid by acetic acid. [K, 3.]—**C-p.** A p. which is not precipitable either by nitric acid or by potassium ferrocyanide. According to Foster, this is probably a true p., as distinguished from the A-p. and B-p., which are not entitled to that name. [K, 3.]—**Gelatin p.** Ger., *Leimpepton*. A variety of p. produced by the combined action of the pancreatic ferments and of putrefaction on gelatin. [B, 13.]—**Mercuric p.** See *HYDRARGYRUM peptonatum*.—**Pancreatic p.** A p. formed by the action of the pancreatic juice. It differs from a gastric p. in being precipitated by acids and acid salt. [K.]—**P. anhydride.** See *ALBUMINATE*.

PEPTONIZATION, n. *PeP'to-n'iz'a'shu'n.* The process of conversion into peptones. [a, 48.]

PEPTONURIA, n. *PeP'to-n'u'r'iz'a².* From *πεπτός*, cooked, and *ουρα*, urine. Fr., *peptonurie*. Ger., *Peptonurie*. The excretion of peptones in the urine. It may occur in pneumonia, and is said to occur physiologically in the puerperal state. ["Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Feb., 1892, p. 194; W. Fischel, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," x, p. 11; "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," cccxxii, p. 186 (B).]

PEPTOTOXINE, n. *PeP'to-tox'én.* Of Brieger, a very poisonous substance isolated from putrid albuminates and from peptonized fibrin. [B, 209 (a, 27); Schmidt's "Jahrbücher," 232, 1891, p. 113 (a, 50).]

PERA (Lat.), n. f. *Pe(p)a'ra².* Gr., *πίρα*. Fr., *péra*. The scrotum. [L.]

PERACEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. *PeP'per'ar'as(a)k-eP'fa²l* (aP'p'su²s). Gr., *περακεφαλή*, a *κεφαλή*, with a head. Fr., *péracéphale*. Of G. St.-Hilaire, and a genus of monsters of the *Acephalia*, characterized by an asymmetrical body with the different regions quite distinct, but without the thoracic limbs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

PERACETATE, n. *PuP'r-as²'e²t-at.* A salt consisting of a base combined with the greatest possible proportion of acetic acid. [B.]

PERAGUA (Lat.), n. f. *Pe²r-a²g(a)g'wa².* The *Ilex vomitoria*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PERAPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. *PuP'(par)-a²f(a)²f-iz(a)²l'u²m* (lu²m). From *πίρα*, a leathern pouch, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *péraphylle*. A membranous expansion or appendage of a calyx or perianth. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

PERARTICULATIO (Lat.), n. f. *PuP'per'ar't-iz²k-u²l(u)²l*. *a(a)²sh²p(tiz)²o.* Gen., *-on*. From *per*, through, and *articulatio*, articulation. See *DIARTHROSIS*.

PERATODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. *PeP'per'ar't(a)²t(a)²t-o(a)²diz²n* (du²n)'iz²a². From *πίρα*, a leathern pouch, and *όδύνη*, pain. See *CARDIALGIA*.

PERBROMETHANE, n. *PuP'r-brom-e²th'an.* Ger., *Perbromäthan*. See *DICARBON hexabromide*.

PERBROMETHYLENE, n. *PuP'r-brom-e²th'i²l-en.* Ger., *Perbromäthylen*. See *DICARBON tetrabromide*.

PERBROMIC, adj. *PuP'r-brom'ik.* See under *PERCHLORIC*.

PERBROMIDE, n. *PuP'r-brom'iz²d(id).* Fr., *perbromure*. See under *PERCHLORIDE*.

PERCA (Lat.), n. f. *PuP'per'ka².* Gr., *πέρκα*. Fr., *perche*. Ger., *Barsch*. A genus of fresh-water acanthopterygian fishes of the *Percoideæ*, which are the perches. [a, 48.]—**Lapides percarum, Lapis percoe.** See under *P. fluviatilis*.—**P. fluviatilis.** Ger., *Flussbarsch*. The perch; a fish living in lakes and rivers throughout Europe, northern Asia, and North America. Two small bones extending on the sides of the back of the head to the spine were once official as *lapis perca* or *lapides percarum*. [a, 35.]

PERCALINE (Fr.), n. *Pe²r-ka²-len.* Glazed calico. [A, 537 (a, 48).]—**P. agglutinative.** An adhesive plaster. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

PERCE-CRÂNE (Fr.), n. *Pe²rs-kra²n.* An obstetrical perforator.

PERCE-LANGUE (Fr.), n. *Pe²rs-la²n²g.* See *GLOSSANTHRAX*.

PERCE-MEMBRANE (Fr.), n. *Pe²rs-ma²n²-bra²n.* An instrument for rupturing the fetal membranes. [A, 311 (a, 34).]

PERCE-OREILLE (Fr.), n. *Pe²rs-o-re²l-y²l.* See *FORFICULA auricularis*.

PERCHLORATE, n. *PuP'r-klor²at.* Fr., p. A salt of perchloric acid. [B.]

PERCHLORETHANE, n. *PuP'r-klor-e²th'an.* See *DICARBON hexachloride*.

PERCHLORETHYLENE, n. *PuP'r-klor-e²th'i²l-en.* See *DICARBON hextetrachloride*.

PERCHLORIC, adj. *PuP'r-klor'iz²k.* Containing chlorine combined with a greater relative amount of oxygen than in the chloric compounds. [B.] *Perbromic and periodic* are analogous terms.—**P. acid.** Fr., *acide perchlorique*. Ger., *Perchloräure*. A mobile, volatile liquid, HClO₄, colorless or of a slightly yellowish tint, having a strong affinity for water and very irritant to the skin. It is soluble in alcohol, and decomposes with explosion when brought into contact with certain organic compounds. [B, 3; B, 93 (a, 14).]—**P. ether.** Fr., *éther perchlorique*. See *ETHER perchlorate*.

PERCHLORIDE, n. *PuP'r-klor'iz²d(id).* Lat., *perchloridum*. Fr., *perchlorure*. Ger., *Perchlorür*. That one of two or more compounds of chlorine with an element or radicle which contains the greatest relative amount of chlorine. [B.] *Perbromide and periodic* are analogous terms.

PERCHROMIC, adj. *PuP'r-krom'ik.* Fr., *perchromique*. Containing chromium as a septivalent radicle. [B.]—**P. acid.** A

monobasic acid, HCrO_4 (or $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7\text{H}_2$), obtainable in the form of a deep-blue aqueous or ethereal solution. [B. 3, 93 (a, 14).]

PERCLUSION (Fr.), n. $\text{Pe}^r\text{-klu}^s\text{-ze-o}^n\text{-a}$. From *per* intens., and *claudere*, to shut. Incapability to execute any movement. [a, 34.]

PERCIPOLUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pu}^r(\text{pe}^r)\text{-fo}^l(\text{fo}^l)\text{-i}^2\text{-a}(\text{a})^3\text{-u}^m(\text{u}^m)$. From *percipere*, to perceive. A remedy of proved efficiency. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

PERCOLATE, n. $\text{Pu}^r\text{-ko}^l\text{-at}$. A solution obtained by percolation. [a, 38.]

PERCOLATION, n. $\text{Pu}^r\text{-ko}^l\text{-a}^s\text{-shu}^n$. Lat., *percolatio* (from *percolare*, to strain through). Fr., p. Ger., *Durchseihung*. The process of making an extract or tincture of a drug by packing the drug (in powder) in a percolator (q. v.) and causing an aqueous or spirituous menstruum to pass through it. [B. 5 (a, 38).]

PERCOLATOR, n. $\text{Pu}^r\text{-ko}^l\text{-at-o}^r$. Fr., *percolateur*. Ger., *P. Durchseher*. A vessel in which it is allowed to trickle through a small aperture at the bottom.

PERCUSSION, n. $\text{Pu}^r\text{-ku}^s\text{-sh-u}^n$. Lat., *percussio* (from *percutere*, to strike through). Fr., p. Ger., *P. Schlag*. 1. A method of physical examination by tapping on the surface overlying a part or organ in order to ascertain its condition by the sounds elicited. 2. A therapeutic measure consisting of repeated tapping of a part, the blows being delivered by a mechanical contrivance by which their force and the rapidity of their succession may be regulated. Called also nerve-vibration. (Granville, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 11, 1882; "Lancet," June, 10, 1882, p. 949.)—**Auscultatory p.** P. combined with auscultation by applying the ear directly to the part percussed.—**Finger p.** P. in which the fingers of one hand are used as a p. hammer, and a finger of the other hand is employed as a pleximeter. [a, 24.]—**Immediate p.** P. in which the region examined is struck directly with the finger. [a, 34.]—**Mediate p.** P. in which a pleximeter is used. [D.]—**Palpatory p.** Ger., *pulpatorsche P.* Of Writrich, an examination of the thoracic or abdominal viscera with reference to the sensation of resistance communicated to the sense of touch. [L, 20 (a, 34).]

PERCUSSO-PUNCTATOR, n. $\text{Pu}^r\text{-ku}^s\text{-o}^r\text{-pu}^n\text{-kt-at-o}^r$. From *percutere*, to strike through, and *punctus*, pricked. An instrument devised by B. James for making multiple punctures with grouped needles, adjustable as to depth of penetration, in the treatment of rheumatism, lumbago, and neuralgia. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," July 25, 1885, p. 155.]

PERCUSSOR, n. $\text{Pu}^r\text{-ku}^s\text{-o}^r$. From *percutere*, to strike through and through. A small hammer used for percussion. [E.]

PERCUTEUR (Fr.), n. $\text{Pu}^r\text{-ku}^s\text{-tu}^r$. An instrument for making percussion (2d def.); also a person who applies percussion. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 2, 1892, p. 371.]

PERCYANIDE, n. $\text{Pu}^r\text{-si}^2\text{-an}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-did}$. Fr., *percyanure*. A cyanide containing more cyanogen than an ordinary cyanide. [B, 38 (a, 38).]

PERDEUTOXISULFURE (Fr.), n. $\text{Pe}^r\text{-du}^s\text{-tox-e-su}^l\text{-fu}^r$. That one of two oxysulphides which contains a greater relative amount of oxygen and sulphur, and which is also supposed to contain an excess of one or both of these elements. [B.]

PERDICARIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pu}^r(\text{pe}^r)\text{-di}^2\text{-ka}(\text{ek})\text{-a}(\text{a})^3\text{-ri}^2\text{-a}^s$. An old pharmaceutical name for *Parietaria officinalis*. [a, 35.]

PERDITIO (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pu}^r(\text{pe}^r)\text{-di}^2\text{-ti}^2\text{-o}$. Gen., *-on*^is. From *perdere*, to ruin. Abortion. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

PERDONIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pu}^r(\text{pe}^r)\text{-don}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-um}(\text{u}^m)$. Of Paracelsus, a medicated herb-wine. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

PEREIRINE, n. $\text{Pe}^r\text{-i}^2\text{-ri}^2\text{-ne}$. Lat., *pereirina*. Fr., *pélerine*. A whitish-gray powder, an alkaloid of the probable formula $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}$, found in the bark of *Geissospermum laeve*. It is used along with quinine where cardiac depression is to be avoided. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38); "Nouv. rem.," Jan. 24, 1890, p. 41 (a, 50).]

PERENNANS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Pu}^r(\text{pe}^r)\text{-en}^2\text{-na}^2\text{-nz}(\text{na}^2\text{-ns})$. From *perennare*, to last long. Ger., *ausdauernd*. 1. Evergreen (said of leaves). 2. Perennial. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

PERENNIAL, adj. $\text{Pu}^r\text{-en}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^s$. Lat., *perennis* (from *per*, through, and *annus*, a year). Ger., *ausdauernd*, *perennierend*. Of plants, living and fruiting yearly after year. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

PERESKIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^r\text{-e}^s\text{-sk}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^s$. From *Peirese*, a French writer. Ger., *Pereskia*. A genus constituting the *Pereskia*-ceae (the *Pereskia* of Lindley, the *Pereskies* of Reichenow) of Salm Dyck, a tree of the *Cactaceae*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. aculeata**. Fr., *grossier d'Amérique* (ou des Antilles). Ger., *stachelige Pereskia*. The American (or Barbadoes, or West Indian) gooseberry. The fruits are used as an expectorant and antispasmodic in the Antilles. The cochineal insect can be reared on the plant. [B, 19, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]

PERETERIUM (Lat.), n. $\text{Pe}^r\text{-e}^s\text{-ti}^2\text{-um}(\text{u}^m)$. Gr., *περιετήριον* (from *περάω*, to pass through). See **TREPINE**.

PEREZIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pa}^r\text{-a}^s\text{-th}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^s$. Fr., *pérezie*. A genus of composite herbs, of the *Mutisiaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. adnata**. A Mexican species the stringy roots of which form part of p. root (q. v.). [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**P. moschata**. Sp., *yerba del zopilote*. An aromatic and stimulant species found in Mexico. [B, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. root**. The root of *P. adnata*, *P. nana*, *P. Wrightii*, and perhaps of other species of *P.* growing in Mexico. They yield a chemical compound (see *PRIZZAZARON* acm) which has the odor of valerian and is said to be powerfully drastic. [B, 5, 19 (a, 35).]

PERFECT, adj. $\text{Pu}^r\text{-fe}^s\text{-kt}$. Lat., *perfectus* (from *perficere*, to achieve). Fr., *parfait*. Ger., *vollkommen*. Complete; of a plant, having no part suppressed; of a flower, hermaphrodite. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).] For *P. acid*, see under *ACID*.

PERFLATION, n. $\text{Pu}^r\text{-fla}^s\text{-shu}^n$. Lat., *perflatio* (from *perflare*, to blow through). Driving air through a cavity for the purpose of evacuating fluid contents. [W. Ewart, "Lancet," July 31, 1880, p. 226 (a, 34).]

PERFOLIATA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pu}^r(\text{pe}^r)\text{-fo}^l(\text{fo}^l)\text{-i}^2\text{-a}(\text{a})^3\text{-u}^m(\text{u}^m)$. From *per*, through, and *folium*, a leaf. See **BUPLEURUM ROTUNDIFOLIUM**.—**Oleum perfoliatum** *expressum*. The expressed oil of the seed of *Bupleurum rotundifolium*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PERFOLIATE, adj. $\text{Pu}^r\text{-fo}^l\text{-i}^2\text{-at}$. Lat., *perfoliatus* (from *per*, through, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *perfolié*, *perfeuillé*. Ger., *durchwachsen* (1st def.). 1. Of a leaf, having the two basal lobes so united around the stalk that the latter apparently passes through the substance of the leaf. 2. Having two opposite leaves so united at their bases as to present one foliaceous body through which the stem appears to pass. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]—**Connate-p.** See *P.* (2d def.).

PERFORANS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Pu}^r(\text{pe}^r)\text{-fo}^r\text{-a}^s\text{-nz}(\text{a}^s\text{-ns})$. Gen., *-antis*. From *perforare*, to bore through. Fr., *perforant*. Perforating; as a n., see **RADIOPHALANGIUS** and **TRIOPHALANGIUS**. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**P. manus**. See **FLEXOR DIGITORUM MANUS PROFUNDUS**.

PERFORATA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pu}^r(\text{pe}^r)\text{-fo}^r\text{-a}^s\text{-u}^m(\text{u}^m)$. A perforated space. See **Anterior perforated space** and **Posterior perforated space**.

PERFORATE, **PERFORATED**, adj's. $\text{Pu}^r\text{-fo}^r\text{-at}$, *-e*^d. Lat., *perforatus* (from *perforare*, to bore). Fr., *perforé*, *percé*. Pierced through, furnished with small holes; of the nostrils of a bird, without a septum; of leaves, punctate with pellucid dots.

PERFORATEUR (Fr.), n. $\text{Pe}^r\text{-fo}^r\text{-a}^s\text{-tu}^r$. See **PERFORATOR**.—**P. alésoir**. The screw-perforator which forms one of the parts of Tarnier's basiotribe (q. v.).—**P. ciseaux**. A perforator of the general character of a pair of scissors (e. g., Smellie's).—**P. couteau**. A perforator of the general character of a knife.—**P. forest**. A drill-shaped perforator. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**P. trépan**. See **TREPINE-PERFORATOR**.

PERFORATION, n. $\text{Pu}^r\text{-fo}^r\text{-a}^s\text{-shu}^n$. Lat., *perforatio* (from *perforare*, to bore through). Fr., p. Ger., *P. Durchbohrung*. 1. The process of piercing or the condition of being pierced. 2. The process of opening the fetal head in craniotomy.

PERFORATOR, n. $\text{Pu}^r\text{-fo}^r\text{-at-o}^r$. Lat., *perforatorius* (from *perforare*, to pierce through). Fr., *perforateur*, *perce-oir*. Ger., *P. Durchbohrer*. Any instrument or apparatus used for perforating; of Denman, an instrument for perforating the fetal skull in the operation of craniotomy. [A, 22.] See also **SMELLIE'S SCISSORS**.—**Brainard's p.** Anawl for perforating the ends of bones in operations for ununited fracture. [E.]—**Braun's trephine p.** A trephine p. in which the instrument is curved near the trephine extremity, and a handle at the opposite extremity revolves the trephine. [a, 34.]—**Nägele's p.** Ger., *Nägelesches Perforatorium*. A p. having a projection near the point of each blade to limit the depth to which it penetrates. [A, 61.]—**Trepine p.** A p. having a long shaft, with a trephine-like extremity, for removing a disc of bone from the fetal skull. [a, 34.]

PERFORATOR (Lat.), adj. $\text{Pu}^r(\text{pe}^r)\text{-fo}^r\text{-at}(\text{a}^s\text{-t})\text{-u}^s(\text{u}^s)$. From *perforare*, to pierce through. Perforated; as a n., a muscle the tendon of which is perforated by another. [L.] See **FLEXOR BREVIS DIGITORUM PEDIS**, **FLEXOR SUBIMIS DIGITORUM**, **EPITROCHLEO-PHALANGIUS**, and **FEMORO-PHALANGIUS**.—**P. Casserli** [Winslow]. See **CORACOBRAHIALIS**.

PERFOSSATE, adj. $\text{Pu}^r\text{-fo}^s\text{-at}$. Lat., *perfosus* (from *perforare*, to dig through). Fr., *percé*. In botany, pierced through, furnished with small tubular cavities. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

PERFRICATION, n. $\text{Pu}^r\text{-fr}^2\text{-ka}^s\text{-shu}^n$. From *perfricare*, to rub all over. Fr., p. See **INUNCTION**.

PERFRICTIO (Lat.), **PERFRIGERATIO** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Pu}^r(\text{pe}^r)\text{-fr}^2\text{-ik}(\text{rek})\text{-sh}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}$, *-i*^2. Fr., *perfric-tion*, *perfrigeration*. Ger., *Durchreiben*. Numbness from cold. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PERFRIGERIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pu}^r(\text{pe}^r)\text{-fr}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-um}(\text{u}^m)$. From *perfrigerare*, to make very cold. Fr., *perfrigerium*. Ger., *Durchfrieren*. Numbness from cold. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

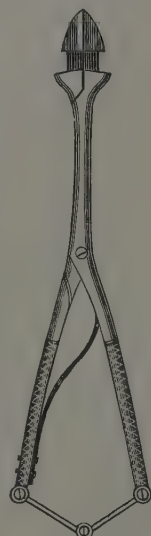
PERFUSION, n. $\text{Pu}^r\text{-fu}^s\text{-shu}^n$. Lat., *perfusio* (from *perfundere*, to pour through). Ger., *Durchtränkung*. The passing of a fluid through the channels in a structure. [a, 25.]

PERGAMENEUS, adj. $\text{Pu}^r\text{-ga}^2\text{-me}^n\text{-e}^s\text{-u}^s$. Lat., *pergameneus*. Having a parchment-like texture. [B, 19, 290 (a, 35).]

PERHYDRATE, **PERHYDROXIDE**, n. $\text{Pu}^r\text{-hid}^2\text{-rat}$, *-id*. Ger., *Durchfrieren*. Numbness from cold. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PERIADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^r\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^s\text{-di}^2\text{-en}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-tis}$. Gen., *-itis* (from *peri*, around, and *aden*, a gland). Inflammation of the tissues about a gland. [D.]

PERIERESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^r\text{-i}^2\text{-e}^s\text{-i}^2\text{-e}^s$. Gen., *-esis* (from *perieresis*, to take off). Fr., *périèrèse*. A circular incision made around an abscess or tumor. [E.]



SIMPSON'S PERFORATOR.

PERIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{[a]}^2\text{[a]}^2\text{[g]}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *peri-*, very, and *ἀλγος*, pain. Fr., *périalgie*. A very severe pain. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PÉR-AMYGDALITE (Fr.), n. *Pa-re-a-meg-da'-let*. Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the tonsil.

PERIANAL, adj. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-an}^2\text{-a}^2\text{[l]}$. From *peri*, around, and *anus*, the anus. See *CIRCUMANAL*.

PERIANDRIC, adj. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{nd}^2\text{'r}^2\text{[e]}^2$. Lat., *periandricus* (from *peri*, around, and *andri*, a man. Fr., *périandrique*. Placed around the stamens (said of a nectary or appendage). [B, 1 (a, 35).]

PERIANGIOCHOLITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{ng}^2\text{-i}^2\text{ch}^2\text{-ol}^2\text{-it}^2\text{-is}$ ($\text{ge}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{[s]}^2\text{-kol}^2\text{(ch}^2\text{o}^2\text{[l]}^2\text{)}^2\text{-i}^2\text{(e)}^2\text{[t]i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-itidos (-idis)*. From *peri*, around, *ἀγγειον*, a vessel, and *χολος*, bile. Fr., *périangiocholite*. Inflammation of the tissue surrounding the biliary canaliculi and canals. ["Sem. méd.", Feb. 13, 1887 (a, 18).]

PERIANGIOMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{ng}^2\text{-i}^2\text{om}^2\text{-a}^2\text{(n}^2\text{)}^2\text{-j}^2\text{(e}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{[m}^2\text{a}^2\text{)}^2$. Gen., *-om'atis (-atis)*. From *peri*, around, and *ἀγγειον*, a vessel. A tumor limited to the outer coat and sheath of an artery. [E, 13.]

PERIANTH, n. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{nth}$. Lat., *perianthium* (from *peri*, around, and *ἀνθος*, a flower). Fr., *périanthé*. Ger., *Blüthenhülle*. The perigon or calyx, as a whole, though Linnaeus restricted the term to the calyx. It is now used in description where the corolla and calyx are not readily distinguished or where only one exists. The term is also applied, although probably erroneously, to the perigynium of the *Cariceae* and the perichetium of the *Hepaticae*. [B, 123, 291 (a, 35).]—**Double p.** A p. consisting of both calyx and corolla. [B, 1 (a, 35).]—**Simple p.** A p. consisting of but one envelope, usually the calyx only. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

PERIANTHEOUS, adj. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{nth}^2\text{-e}^2\text{ous}$. Lat., *periantheus*. Fr., *périanthé*. Furnished with a perianth. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

PERIANTHIANUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{nth}^2\text{(a}^2\text{nth}^2\text{)}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-an}^2\text{(a}^2\text{ny}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2\text{)}^2$. Fr., *périanthien*. Of Mirbel, consisting of a simple calyx (said of the indivium). [B, 1 (a, 35).]

PERIANTHOPODUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{nth}^2\text{(a}^2\text{nth}^2\text{)}^2\text{-o}^2\text{p}^2\text{-od}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2\text{(u}^2\text{s}^2\text{)}^2$. From *peri*, around, *ἀνθος*, a flower, and *πους*, the foot. A genus of cucurbitaceous plants, by Bentham and Hooker referred to *Trianosperma*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. diffusus**. A Brazilian plant, much used as an evacuant, in cutaneous and nervous complaints, as an emmenagogue, etc. [B, 207 (a, 35).]

PERIARTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{rt}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r}^2\text{(ar}^2\text{)}^2\text{-i}^2\text{(e)}^2\text{[t]i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-itidos (-idis)*. From *peri*, around (lat. def.), or *περὶ*, very (3d def.), and *ἀρτηρία*, artery. Fr., *périartérite*. 1. Inflammation of the outer coat of an artery. [E, 2. Of Förster, acute arteritis. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**P. nodosa**. A thickening of the intima and infiltration of the adventitia of an artery, producing a nodular prominence. [a, 34.]

PERIARTHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{rth}^2\text{-ri}^2\text{(re)}^2\text{[t]i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-itidos (-idis)*. From *peri*, around, and *ἀρθρον*, a joint. Inflammation of the tissues about a joint.

PERIARTICULAR, adj. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{rt}^2\text{-i}^2\text{q}^2\text{[u]l}^2\text{-a}^2\text{r}^2$. From *peri*, around, and *articulus*, a joint. Ger., *periarticulär*. Situated around a joint. [a, 48.]

PERIBARTHOLINITE (Fr.), n. *Pa-re-ba'r-to-le-ne-té*. A bartholin term for inflammation of the tissue surrounding the vulvar vaginal gland. [Boutin, quoted in "Bull. gén. de therap.", Apr. 15, 1884, p. 333.]

PERIBLAST, n. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-bl}^2\text{a}^2\text{st}$. From *peri*, around, and *βλαστος*, a sprout. See *PERIPLAST*.

PERIBLASTULA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-bl}^2\text{a}^2\text{st}^2\text{(bl}^2\text{a}^2\text{st}^2\text{)}^2\text{-u}^2\text{(u}^2\text{)}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *peri*, around, and *βλαστος*, a sprout. An ovum in a slightly more advanced stage than a perimorula, the cells of the outer layer being more clearly defined and more highly developed. [L, 146.]

PERIBLEM, n. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-bl}^2\text{e}^2\text{m}$. Lat., *periblema* (from *peri*, around, and *βλήμα*, a coverlet). Fr., *périlème*. See *PRIMARY CORTEX*.

PERIBLEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-bl}^2\text{e}^2\text{ps}^2\text{'i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-bleps'eos (-is)*. From *peri*, around, and *βλέπειν*, to see. Fr., *périlèpsie*. A looking wildly about, as in delirium. [L, 41, 50, 56, 84 (a, 43).]

PERIBOLE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-b}^2\text{o}^2\text{l}^2\text{(e)}^2$. Gen., *-i'oles*. Gr., *περίβολος* (from *peri*, around, and *βάλλω*, throw). Fr., *péribole*. The supposed removal of morbid matters from the body through affections of the skin. [A, 322, 325 (a, 48).]

PERIBRONCHIAL, adj. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-br}^2\text{o}^2\text{[n]}^2\text{-k}^2\text{[i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{l]}$. From *peri*, around, and *βρόγχος*, a bronchus. Surrounding a bronchus.

PERIBRONCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-br}^2\text{o}^2\text{[n]}^2\text{-ch}^2\text{(br}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{ch}^2\text{)}^2\text{-i}^2\text{(e)}^2\text{[t]i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-itidos (-idis)*. Inflammation of the tissue surrounding the bronchi. [B. F. Westbrook, "N. Y. Med. Jour.", Aug. 28, 1886, p. 225 (a, 34).]—**P. fibrosa**. P. with fibrous hyperplasia about the bronchi. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**P. nodosa** (tuberculous). P. with milary tubercles formed in the peribronchial tissue. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**P. purulenta**. Of Buhl, purulent p. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**P. purulenta exulcerativa**. Of Buhl, a purulent and ulcerative p., usually of tuberculous origin. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

PERIBROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-br}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}^2\text{'i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-bros'eng (-is)*. From *peri*, around, and *βρωσκειν*, to feed. Fr., *péríbrose*. Ulceration or erosion, especially at the angles of the eyelids. [F.]

PERICEAL, adj. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-se}^2\text{-k}^2\text{[l]}$. From *peri*, around, and *cæcus*, blind. Surrounding or adjoining the cæcum. [a, 48.]

PERICAES (Lat.), adj. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-k}^2\text{[a}^2\text{-ez}^2\text{as]}$. Gr., *περικαῖος* (from *περὶ*, very, and *καίω*, to burn). Of old writers, burning hot, feverish. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PERICAL, n. Fr., *pérical*. 1. In Ceylon and Malabar, elephantiasis. [G.] 2. See *Madura* root.

PERICAMBIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{mb}^2\text{(ka}^2\text{smb}^2\text{)}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2\text{(u}^2\text{m}^2\text{)}^2$. From *peri*, around, and *cambium* (q. v.). Ger., *Kambiummantel*. In the central cylinder of the roots of dicotyledons and gymnosperms, a layer of formative tissue composed of thin-walled cells in contact with the inner face of the endodermis. [B, 104, 220, 291 (a, 35).]

PERICARDIAC, PERICARDIACAL, PERICARDIAL, adj's. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rd}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{k}^2\text{, -ka}^2\text{rd}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{k}^2\text{[l], -ka}^2\text{rd}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{l}$. Ger., *pericardisch*. Of or pertaining to the pericardium. [L.]

PERICARDIOPNEUMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rd}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{(o}^2\text{[n]u}^2\text{)}^2\text{-nu}^2\text{(pu}^2\text{u}^2\text{)}^2\text{-ma}^2\text{(u}^2\text{ma}^2\text{)}^2\text{-o}^2\text{'s}^2\text{[t]i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-o'os'os (-is)*. From *peri*, around, *καρδιά*, the heart, and *πνευματώσις*, pneumatosis. See *PNEUMOPERICARDIUM*.

PERICARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rd}^2\text{-i}^2\text{(e)}^2\text{[t]i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-itidos (-idis)*. Fr., *péricardite*. Inflammation of the pericardium. [D, 70.]—**[a, 34.]—Cancerous p.** Carcinoma of the pericardium. [D, 70.]—**Dry p.** P. without effusion. [D, 68.]—**Moist p.** P. accompanied with an effusion. [D.]—**P. adhesiva**. P. with adhesion of the pericardium to the heart. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**P. externa**. Fibrous p., usually associated with inflammation of the pleura covering the anterior marginal lobule of the left lung. [L, 57 (a, 50).]—**P. gummatosa**. P. of syphilitic origin in which the tissue is gummatous degeneration. [a, 34.]—**P. interna**. Inflammation of the inner layer of the pericardium. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**P. obliterans**. P. causing atrophy of the cardiac muscle. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**P. putrida**. See *Putrid p.*—**P. suppurans**. See *Suppurative p.*—**P. tuberculosa**. See *Tuberculous p.*—**Purulent p.** See *Suppurative p.*—**Putrid p.** P. associated with the presence of a greenish, foetid fluid in the pericardial sac. [D, 70.]—**Rheumatic p.** P. with rheumatic connection with the rheumatic diathesis. [D, 68.]—**Secondary p.** P. consequent upon some primary inflammation elsewhere. [L, 88 (a, 34, 50).]—**Suppurative p.** Lat., *p. suppurans*. Fr., *péricardite suppurée*. Ger., *eiterige p.* P. which results in a collection of pus. It may be confined to the pericardium, or may be associated with suppurative inflammation in other parts, e. g., the skin and the joints, as an element of pyæmia, pyogenic fever, septicæmia, puerperal fever, variola, scarlet fever, etc. [D, 1.]—**Tubercular p.** **Tuberculous p.** P. associated with the development of milary tubercles. [D.]—**Typhoid p.** P. in which the fever is intense and is accompanied by typhoid symptoms. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

PERICARDIUM, n. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rd}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}$. From *peri*, around, and *καρδιά*, the heart. Fr., *péricarde*. Ger., *Herzbeutel*. The somewhat conical membranous sac that contains the heart. It is attached by its base to the central tendon of the diaphragm, and its apex surrounds the vessels arising from the base of the inner layer. It consists of a dense external fibrous layer, which is continued up on to the great vessels in tubular prolongations that blend above with the cervical fascia. The internal or serous layer covers the heart and the origins of the great vessels, and is reflected upon the inner surface of the outer layer, forming a closed sac which secretes a thin watery fluid. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**P. externum**.—**P. externum**. The fibrous layer of the p. [L, 1.]—**P. internum**. The serous layer of the p.—**P. parietale**. See *P. externum*.—**Visceral p.** See *P. internum*.

PERICARP, n. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rp}$. Lat., *pericarpium* (from *peri*, around, and *καρπός*, a fruit). Fr., *péricarpe*. Ger., *Fruchthülle*. The seed-vessel; the part of the fruit inclosing the seed. It consists of the walls of the ovary developed into a fruit. [B, 1, 19, 133 (a, 35).] Cf. *ENDOCARP, EPICARP, MESOCARP, and SAROCARP*.

PERICARPAL, adj. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rp}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{l}$. Lat., *pericarpialis*. Fr., *péricarpal*. Pertaining to a pericarp; developed upon or within a pericarp. [B, 1, 19, 77 (a, 35).]

PERICARPIC, adj. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rp}^2\text{'i}^2\text{k}$. Lat., *pericarpicus*. Fr., *péricarpique*. 1. Pericarpial. 2. Of Richard, having the same direction as the pericarp (said of a seed). [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

PERICARPIMUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rp}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2\text{(u}^2\text{m}^2\text{)}^2$. From *peri*, around, and *καρπός*, a fruit, or the wrist. 1. See *PERICARP*. 2. A remedy anciently applied to the wrist. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

PERICELLULAR, adj. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-se}^2\text{[l]}^2\text{-u}^2\text{[l]}^2\text{-a}^2\text{r}$. From *peri*, around, and *cellula*, a little cell. Surrounding a cell. [J.]

PERICEMENTITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-se}^2\text{m}^2\text{(kam}^2\text{)}^2\text{-e}^2\text{nt}^2\text{-i}^2\text{(e}^2\text{[y}^2\text{-t]i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-itidos (-idis)*. From *peri*, around, and *cementum*, cement. See *Favus* of the disease.

PÉRICÉRÉBRITE (Fr.), n. *Pa-re-sa-ra-bret*. See *General PARALYSIS*.

PERICHÆTIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-k}^2\text{e}^2\text{(ch}^2\text{a}^2\text{s}^2\text{e}^2\text{)}^2\text{-shi}^2\text{[t]i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2\text{(u}^2\text{m}^2\text{)}^2$. From *peri*, around, and *χαῖρ*, flowing hair. Fr., *périchète*, *périchète*. Ger., *Borstenhülle*. A collection of bracts or leaves surrounding the archegonia or both antheridia and archegonia in the *Muscineæ*. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

PERICHARACTER (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{r}^2\text{(ch}^2\text{a}^2\text{s}^2\text{e}^2\text{)}^2\text{-a}^2\text{kt}^2\text{(a}^2\text{k}^2\text{t}^2\text{)}^2\text{-i}^2\text{(e)}^2\text{[t]i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-e'os (-is)*. Gr., *περίχαρακτῆρ* (from *περὶ*, around, and *χαρακτεῖν*, to cut all round). Fr., *péricharactère*. Of Galen, an instrument for loosening the gum around a tooth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PERICHOLECYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-ko}^2\text{[l]}^2\text{(ch}^2\text{o}^2\text{[l]}^2\text{)}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-si}^2\text{[t]i}^2\text{(ku}^2\text{s}^2\text{)}^2\text{-i}^2\text{(e)}^2\text{[t]i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-itidos (-idis)*. From *peri*, around, *χολος*, bile, and *κύστις*, a bladder. Inflammation of the tissue about the gall-bladder. [a, 34.]

PERICHOLOUS, adj. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-k}^2\text{o}^2\text{[l]}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *pericholus* (from *peri*, very, and *χολος*, bile). Very bilious. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PERICHONDRA, adj. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-ko}^2\text{[n]d}^2\text{-r}^2\text{[l]}$. Fr., *périchondral*. Ger., *p. perichondrosisch*. Pertaining to the perichondrium; of bones, developed in membrane or by the periosteum or perichondrium. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.", 1875, p. 242, and Supplement, p. 6 (J).]

PERICHONDRIDYDIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^2\text{-ko}^2\text{[n]d}^2\text{(ch}^2\text{o}^2\text{[n]d}^2\text{)}^2\text{-ri}^2\text{-o}^2\text{(o}^2\text{)}^2\text{-di}^2\text{m}^2\text{(du}^2\text{n}^2\text{)}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *peri*, around, *χονδρῖος*, cartilage, and

δόνη, pain. Fr., *périchondriodynie*. Pain in the perichondrium. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PERICHONDRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-i²-ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ri-(re)^{ti}s. Gen., -it'²idos (-idis). Fr., *périchondrite*. Ger., *P. Knorpelhautentzündung*. Inflammation of the perichondrium.

PERICHONDRUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe²r-i²-ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ri²-u²m(u²m). From *peri*, around, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Fr., *périchondre*. Ger., *Knorpelhaut*. A white fibrous membrane which covers the surface of every cartilage, except the articular variety, and lodges the blood-vessels that are distributed over the cartilage. It is equivalent to the external stratum of the perosteum. Its only function is protection of the cartilage. [Drogoul, a, 33.]

PERICHONDROME (Fr.), n. Pa-re-ko²n²-drom. A cartilaginous tumor without an osseous shell, also a tumor of the perichondrium. [E, 14.]

PERICHORIOID, adj. Pe²r-i²-kor'²-ioid. From *peri*, around, *χόριον* (see Casson), *chorion*, resemblance. Fr., *périchorioïdal*. Situated around the chorion.

PERICHRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-i²-kri(chr)²e/si²s. Gen., -chris'eos (-is). From *perichrēvō*, to smear over. See INUNCTION.

PERICHRISTON (Lat.), n. n. Pe²r-i²-kri²st(ch²rest)²o²n. From *perichristos*, besmeared. See CIRCUMLITIO (2d def.).

PERICLADIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe²r-i²-klad(kla²d)²i²-u²m(u²m). From *peri*, around, and *κλάδος*, a young shoot. The sheathing base of a leaf, embracing wholly or partially the circumference of the stem. [B, 1, 19, 308 (a, 35).]

PERICLASIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-i²-kla²s(la²s)²i²s. Gen., -las'eos (-is/lasis). Gr., *περικλάσις* (from *περικλᾶν*, to twist round). A comminuted fracture. [E.]

PERICLINAL, adj. Pe²r-i²-kli²n'l. From *περικλινής*, sloping on all sides. Having the same direction as the circumference of a part. [B, 229 (a, 35).]

PERICLINUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe²r-i²-kli²n(klen)²-u²m(u²m). Fr., *periclème*. Ger., *Hüllkelch* (1st def.), *Hauptkelch* (1st def.). Syn.: *periphoranthium* (1st def.). 1. The calyx-like involution surrounding the receptacle (clianthium) of the compound flower (anthodium) of composite plants. 2. Of Bertillot, a perithecium in *Fungi* producing conidia instead of thecae in the interior of their receptacles. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (a, 35).]

PERICLINOIDES (Lat.), n. m. Pe²r-i²-kli²n(klen)-o²(o²)-id(ed)-ez(as). From *περικλινής*, sloping on all sides, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *péricleinoïde*. Of Cassini, a false involution consisting of pales surrounding the sides of an elevated receptacle. [B, 1, 19 a, 35.]

PERICLYMENUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe²r-i²-kli²m(klu²m)²-u²m(u²m). Ger., *periklymenon*. Fr., *péricleymène*, *péricleyméon*. 1. The *Lonicera* p. 2. Of Tournefort, the genus *Lonicera*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]

PERICNEMIOUS, adj. Pe²r-i²-kne²m(i²-u²s). Lat., *pericnemius* (from *peri*, around, and *κνήμη*, the leg). Fr., *périclemieux*. Pertaining to the leg; surrounding the calf of the leg. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PERICOLONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-i²-kol-o²n(i²e)²ti²s. Gen., -it'²idos (-idis). From *peri*, around, and *κόλον*, the colon. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the colon. [a, 34.]

PERICOLPITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-i²-kol-p(i²e)²ti²s. From *peri*, around, and *κόλπος*, the vagina. Fr., *péricolpite*. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the vagina. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

PERICORNEAL, adj. Pe²r-i²-kor'²-ne²a²l. From *peri*, around, and *cornea* (q. v.). See CIRCUMCORNEAL.

PERICOROLLATUS (Lat.), adj. Pe²r-i²-ko²r-o²l-lat(la²t)²-u²s(u²s). From *peri*, around, and *corolla* (q. v.). Fr., *péricorollé*. Having a monopetalous corolla with perigynous stamens. [B, 1, 35, 38 (a, 14).]

PERICOWPERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-i²-kup(ku²-up)-u²r(i²e)²ti²s. Gen., -it'²idos (-idis). From *peri*, around, and *Cowper*, a proper name. Fr., *péricowpérite*. Inflammation around Cowper's gland. ["Un. méd.", Jan. 26, 1886, p. 143.]

PERICRANIEDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Pe²r-i²-kran(kra²n)-i²-e²d(o²-e²d)-em(am)²-a²s. Gen., -em'utos (-atis). From *peri*, around, *κρανιον*, the skull, and *οἰδημα*, oedema. Fr., *péricranicédème*. Edema either without or within the pericranium. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PERICRANITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-i²-kra²n(kra²n)-i²(e)²ti²s. Gen., -it'²idos (-idis). Fr., *péricranite*. Inflammation of the pericranium.

PERICRANIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe²r-i²-kran(kra²n)-i²-u²m(u²m). From *peri*, around, and *κρανιον*, the skull. Fr., *péricrâne*. The periosteum of the skull. [L, 332.]—P. *internum*. See ENDOCRANIUM.

PÉRICYSTE (Fr.), n. Pa-re-si²st. The connective tissue surrounding a cyst. [a, 34.]

PERICYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-i²-si²st(ku²st)-i²(e)²ti²s. Gen., -it'²idos (-idis). From *peri*, around, and *κύστις*, the bladder. Fr., *péricystite*. Inflammation of the peritoneum covering the bladder or of the connective tissue surrounding it. [E.]

PERICYTULA (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-i²-si²st(ku²st)-i²-u²s(u²s)-la²s. From *peri*, around, and *κύστις*, a hollow. An impregnated ovum before superficial segmentation occurs, in which the formative yolk completely surrounds the nutritive. [L, 146.]

PERIDECTOMY, n. Pe²r-i²-e²kt(o²m)-i². Lat., *peridectomia* (from *peri*, around, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out). See PERITOMY.

PERIDENTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-i²-de²nt(i²e)²ti²s. Gen., -it'²idos (-idis). See PERIODONTITIS.

PERIDENTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe²r-i²-de²nt-shi²i²-u²m(u²m). From *peri*, around, and *dens*, a tooth. See PERIODONTIUM.

PERIDEREA (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-i²-de²r-e²(a²s/a²s)². From *peri*, around, and *δέρμα*, the neck. The coiling of the umbilical cord around the neck of the foetus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PERIDERM, n. Pe²r-i²-du²rm. Lat., *periderma*, *peridermis* (from *peri*, around, and *δέρμα*, the skin). Fr., *péridermie*. 1. The hard cuticular layer developed by the conascous of certain *Hydrozoa*. [B, 28 (a, 27).] 2. Of Mohl, the outer tough layers of cork on the stem of a plant as distinguished from soft cork (now applied to the continuous layers of cork considered collectively). [B, 19, 77, 229, 291 (a, 35).]

PERIDESMICA (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-i²-de²sm(de²s)²-mi²l²a²s. From *peri*, around, and *δεσμός*, a band. Retention of urine from urethral stricture. [L, 84.]

PERIDESMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-i²-de²sm(de²s)-mi²(me)²ti²s. Gen., -it'²idos (-idis). Fr., *péridesmite*. Inflammation of the peridesmium. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PERIDESMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe²r-i²-de²sm(de²s)²-mi²-u²m(u²m). From *peri*, around, and *δεσμός*, a band. Fr., *péridesme*. Ger., *Bänderhaut*. The delicate areolar sheath of a tendon. [J, 16.]

PERIDIASTOLE (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-i²-di²ast(a²s/a²s)²-to²(to²)-le(la). Gen., -ast'oles. From *peri*, around, and *διαστολή*, dilatation. Fr., *périastole*. Ger., *P.* The brief pause which succeeds the diastole of the heart before the beginning of the systole. [K.] Cf. PERISTOYLE and PRESTOYLE.

PERIDIDYMS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-i²-di²d(i²u²)²-mi²s. From *peri*, around, and *διδυμος*, double. Fr., *péridymme*. The tunica albuginea testis. [E.]

PERIDIDYMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-i²-di²d-i²m(u²m)-i²(e)²ti²s. Gen., -it'²idos (-idis). Fr., *pérididymite*. Inflammation of the tunica albuginea testis. [E.]

PERIDIDYMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe²r-i²-di²d-i²m(u²m)²-i²-u²m(u²m). See PERIDIDYMS.

PERIDIIFORM, adj. Pe²r-i²-di²-i²-fo²rm. Lat., *peridiiformis* (from *peridiōn*, a little pouch, and *forma*, form). Of the apothecia of lichens, shaped like a rounded tubercle and possessing no ostiole. [B, 77 (a, 35).]

PERIDIODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-i²-par)²-di²-i²-o²(o²)-di²n(du²n)²-i²a²s. From *peridiōn*, a pouch, and *δόνη*, pain. See PERODYNIA.

PERIDIOLUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe²r-i²-par)²-di²-i²-o²-u²m(u²m). From *peridiōn*, a little pouch. Fr., *péridole*. Ger., *Umschlagchen*, *Peridiol*. 1. In *Gasteromycetes*, a small spore-bearing conceptacle inclosed with others in a common peridium. 2. A membrane immediately covering the spores in some *Algae*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]

PERIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe²r-i²-par)²-di²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *περιδιον*, a little pouch. Fr., *péridie*, *péridion*. Ger., *Peride*, *Umschlag*. The outer envelope or envelopes of the fructification of angiocarpous *Fungi*. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (a, 35).]

PERIDROMA (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-i²-di²-ro²m-a²s. Of Necker, the petiole of a leaf (frond) of ferns. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

PERIEMBRYUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe²r-i²-e²m(bri²)²-u²m(u²m). From *peri*, around, and *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo. Of Cusson (1770), the albumen of a seed. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

PERIENCEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-i²-e²pn(e²pn)²-se²(f)(ke²f)-a²l(a²l)-i²(e)²ti²s. Gen., -it'²idos (-idis). From *peri*, around, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *périencephalite*. Inflammation of the cerebral pia. [D.]

PERIENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-i²-e²nt(er²)²-i²(e)²ti²s. Gen., -it'²idos (-idis). From *peri*, around, and *έντερον*, an intestine. Inflammation of the intestinal peritoneum.

PERIENTERON (Lat.), n. n. Pe²r-i²-e²nt(er²)²-o²n. From *peri*, around, and *έντερον*, an intestine. See CELOMA.

PERISTECOS (Lat.), **PERISTECTUS** (Lat.), adj's. Pe²r-i²-e²st-ek(ak)²(o²s)(os), -e²st'p²l²-u²s(u²s). Gr., *περιστέκος*, *περιστετικός* (from *περιστάνα*, to place round). Of Hippocrates, indicating recovery (said of symptoms). [A, 311 (a, 17).]

PERIFOLLICULITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-i²-fo²l-li²k²-u²l(i²u²l)-i²(e)²ti²s. Gen., -it'²idos (-idis). From *peri*, around, and *folliculus*, a follicle. Fr., *périfolliculite*. Inflammation about a follicle.

PERIFOLLICULOSIS (Lat.), n. f. pl. Pe²r-i²-fo²l-li²k²-u²l(i²u²l)-i²(u²l)-os'es(e²s). From *peri*, around, and *folliculus*, a follicle. Ger., *Perifolliculosen*. See FOLLICULAR CATARRHS of the skin.

PERIGAME (Fr.), n. Pa-re-ga²m. The perichatium of mosses when it surrounds both anteridia and archegonia. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

PERIGANGLIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-i²-ga²ngl(ga²ngl)-gli²i²(e)²ti²s. Gen., -it'²idos (-idis). From *peri*, around, and *γάγγλιον*, a ganglion. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding a lymph gland. [L, 57 (a, 34).]

PERIGASTRIC, adj. Pe²r-i²-ga²st'ri²k. From *peri*, around, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach. Situated around the stomach. [a, 32.]

PERIGASTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-i²-ga²st'ri²(ga²st)-ri²(re)²ti²s. Gen., -it'²idos (-idis). From *peri*, around, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

PERIGASTRULA (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-i²-ga²st'ri²(ga²st)-ru²(ru²)²-la²s. From *peri*, around, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Ger., *Blasengastrula*. The bladder gastrula; a gastrula in which the cleavage cavity is filled with unsegmented (ungrooved) nutritive yolk. [L, 146.]

PERIGLOTTIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-i²-glot'li²(glot)²ti²s. Gen., -glot'li²idos (-idis). From *peri*, around, and *γλωττις*, the glottis. Fr., *périglottite*. 1. The epidermis of the tongue. 2. An epiglottic gland. [L, 41, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

PERIGNATHIC, adj. Pe²r-i²-g²na²th-i²g. From *peri*, around, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. Situated about the jaws. [a, 48.]

PERIGONE, n. $Pe^2r^2-i^2gon$ (Lat., *perigonium* (from *peri*, around, and *gon*, generative parts). Fr., *perigone*. Ger., *Perigon*, Blütenhülle. 1. See PERIANTH. 2. The leafy envelope surrounding the antheridia in the *Muscineae*. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

PERIGONIUM (Lat.), n. $Pe^2r^2-i^2gon(gon)^2-i^2u^2m(u^2m)$. 1. See PERIGONE. 2. The wall of a sporosac by which the generative elements are confined. [L, 193.]

PERIGRAPHE (Fr.), n. Pa-re-gra²f. See INSCRIPTIONES tendineae.

PERIGYNE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Pe^2r^2-i^2j(i^2g)^2-i^2n(u^2n)-e(a^2-e^2)$. See under PERIGYNUS.

PERIGYNANDRA (Lat.), n. f. $Pe^2r^2-i^2j-i^2n(gu^2n)-a^2nd(a^2nd)^2-ra^2$. From *peri*, around, *gyn*, a woman, and *and*, a man. Of Necker, the floral envelopes considered collectively. [B, 1 (a, 35).]—**P. communis**. Of Necker, the periclium. [B, 1 (a, 35).]—**P. exterior**. The calyx. [B, 1 (a, 35).]—**P. interior**. The corolla. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

PERIGYNIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Pe^2r^2-i^2j(i^2g)^2-i^2n(u^2n)-i^2u^2m(u^2m)$. From *peri*, around, and *gyn*, a woman. Fr., *périgynium*. 1. The hypogynous scales, bristles, or sac surrounding the pistil in the *Cyperaceae*. 2. Of Nees, a bottle-shaped organ with a 2-toothed neck including the ovary in the *Cariceae*. 3. The envelope investing the archegonia in the *Hepaticae*. [B, 121; B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

PERIGYNOUS, adj. $Pe^2r^2-i^2j-i^2n-u^2s$. Lat., *perigynus*. Fr., *perigynus*. Ger., *perigynisch*, *umveibig*, *nebenveibig*. Of stamens and petals, inserted on a cup of the torus around the pistil; of a flower, containing stamens and petals so inserted, growing up around and partially enveloping the pistils. The *Perigynae* of Link are a subclass of the *Ecogenae* consisting of the *Loranthae*, *Cornaceae*, *Hederaceae*, and many others with p. insertion. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 170, 291 (a, 35).]

PERIHEPATITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pe^2r^2-i^2he^2(p^2hap)-a^2i^2(a^2i^2)-(e)^2-ti^2s$. Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. From *peri*, around, and *hep*, the liver. Fr., *périhépatite*. Ger., *Leberdeckentzündung*. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the liver. [D, 1.]

PERILARYNGEAL, adj. $Pe^2r^2-i^2la^2r-i^2n-j^2e^2a^2l$. From *peri*, around, and *larynx*, the larynx. Situated about the larynx.

PERILARYNGITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pe^2r^2-i^2la^2r(i^2a^2r)-i^2n(u^2n)-i^2j(i^2g)^2-ti^2s$. Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the larynx. [E.]

PERILYMPH, n. $Pe^2r^2-i^2l-i^2mf$. From *peri*, around, and *lymph*, lymph. Fr., *périlymphe*. Ger., *P*. A pale, limpid fluid which is poured into the labyrinth from the subarachnoid space through the foramina acustica and leaves the labyrinth through the aqueductus cochleae. It is contained in the space between the osseous and membranous labyrinths. [F.]

PERILYMPHANGIAL, adj. $Pe^2r^2-i^2l-i^2mf-a^2n-j^2i^2a^2l$. Situated around a lymph-vessel. [J.]

PERILYMPHANGIITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pe^2r^2-i^2l-i^2mf(lu^2mf)-a^2n(a^2n)-i^2j(i^2g)^2-ti^2s$. Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. From *peri*, around, *lymph*, lymph, and *angion*, a vessel. Inflammation of the adventitia of a lymphatic vessel. [A, 329 (a, 34).]

PERIMADAROUS, adj. $Pe^2r^2-i^2ma^2d(a^2r)-u^2s$. Gr., *περιμάδαρος* (from *peri*, around, and *μαδάρω*, bald). Lat., *perimadarius*. Fr., *perimadareux*. Of ulcers, spreading with the epidermis scaling off in advance. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

PERIMENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pe^2r^2-i^2me^2n(man)-i^2n(i^2n)-i^2j(i^2g)^2-ti^2s$. Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. From *peri*, around, and *mening*, a membrane. Fr., *périméningite*. Cerebral or spinal pachymeningitis. [a, 34.]

PERIMENINX (Lat.), n. f. $Pe^2r^2-i^2me^2n(man)-i^2n(i^2n)-x$. Gen., *-ing'os (-ingis)*. From *peri*, around, and *meninx*, a membrane. Fr., *périméninx*. Ger., *umgebende Haut*. An enveloping membrane, especially of the spinal cord. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PERIMETER, n. $Pe^2r^2-i^2m(e^2t)-u^2r$. From *peri*, around, and *μετρον*, a measure. Fr., *périmètre*. Ger., *P*, *Gesichtsfeldmesser* (2d def.). 1. See CIRCUMFERENCE. 2. An instrument for determining

the limits of the field of vision. Förster's p. consists of a semi-circle of 12 in. radius, which is graduated on its inner surface in degrees and is fastened at its vertex to a vertical rod, so as to describe a hemisphere when rotated. In the centre of this sphere should be the nodal point of the eye to be examined. There is erected opposite the first rod a shorter rod, with a hollowed-out chin-rest. From this runs upward a narrow rod, bent at the end, which end stands exactly 1 in. below and 1 in. in front of the centre of the arc of the p. To this end is fitted the lower orbital margin, which should also be 1 in. below and 1 in. in front of the nodal point. From the foot of this rod, and rotating around it, runs a wire bent as a quadrant, on the end of which is a small movable ivory ball. This serves as the object of fixation, while upon the arc a small white square is shoved forward from periphery to centre as a test-object of indirect vision. By rotation around its axis the arc can be fitted to every meridian of the eye, and upon its graduated scale may be read off the most extreme point at which the p. peripheral object is still visible. [F.]

PERIMETRITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pe^2r^2-i^2me^2t(mat)-ri^2e(t)^2-ti^2s$. Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. From *peri*, around, and *μετρα*, the uterus. Fr., *périmétrie*. 1. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the uterus. 2. See PARAMETRITIS.—**Serous** p. P. with a collection of serum in a sac separated by lymphic exudate from the general peritoneal cavity. [J. Williams, "Med. Times and Gaz.," June 27, 1885, p. 865.]

PERIMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. $Pe^2r^2-i^2me^2t(mat)-ri^2u^2m(u^2m)$. From *peri*, around, and *μετρα*, the uterus. Gr., *Γεβάρμητμήρη*. The peritoneal coat of the uterus.

PERIMORULA (Lat.), n. f. $Pe^2r^2-i^2mo^2r(u^2n)-u^2a^2l$. From *peri*, around, and *μορον*, a mulberry. An ovum in the morula stage, where the nutritive yolk is completely surrounded by a layer of cells derived from the formative yolk. [L, 146.] Cf. PERIBLASTULA.

PERIMENINGO-ENCEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pe^2r^2-i^2me^2n(man)-i^2n(i^2n)-go^2(ge^2)-e^2n(e^2n)-se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-i^2e(t)^2-ti^2s$. Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. From *peri*, around, *μενινγίς*, a membrane, and *εγκεφαλος*, the brain. See PERIENCEPHALITIS.

PERIMYEALITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pe^2r^2-i^2mi^2(mu^2e)-e^2l(i^2e)-ti^2s$. Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. From *peri*, around, and *μυελος*, marrow. Spinal meningitis. [L, 57 (a, 34).]

PERIMYSIITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pe^2r^2-i^2mi^2s(mu^2s)-i^2e(t)^2-ti^2s$. Gen., *-it'idios (-idis)*. Fr., *périnysite*. Inflammation of the perimysium. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

PERIMYSIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Pe^2r^2-i^2mi^2s(mu^2s)-i^2u^2m(u^2m)$. From *peri*, around, and *μυς*, a muscle. Fr., *périnysium*. Ger., *Muskelhaut*, *Muskelhülle*, *Muskelscheide*. The areolar tissue of striated muscle. [J, 24, 26, 30, 33.]—**P. externum**. The areolar tissue enveloping an entire muscle. [J, 24, 26.]—**P. internum**. The areolar sheath of the muscular fasciculi. [J, 16, 24, 30.]

PERIN (Lat.), n. m. $Pe(p)^2a-ri^2n(ren)$. Gen., *-in'os (-in'is)*. Gr., *πριν*. 1. A small bag, especially the scrotum. 2. The perineum. [L, 14, 50, 84 (a, 43).]

PERINÆAUXESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pe^2r^2-i^2n(e^2-a^2-e^2)-a^2x(a^2-u^2x)-e(a^2-s)^2s$. Gen., *-en'eos (-is)*. From *perinaeus*, the perineum, and *αὐξω*, growth. The expansion of the perineum that takes place during labor.

PERINÆOCELE (Lat.), n. f. $Pe^2r^2-i^2n(e^2-a^2-e^2)-o(a^2)-se(k)^2-le(a^2)$. In Eng., *perineal*. Gen., *-cel'es*. From *perinaeus*, the perineum, and *κύημα*, a tumor. Fr., *périnéocele*. Ger., *Dammbruch*. Perineal hernia. [E.]

PERINÆOPLASTY, n. $Pe^2r^2-i^2n(e^2-o-pla^2st-i^2)$. From *perinaeus*, the perineum, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Fr., *périnéo-plastie*. Ger., *Perineoplastik*. A plastic operation on the perineum.

PERINÆORRHAPHY, n. $Pe^2r^2-i^2n(e^2-o-r^2rh^2af-i^2)$. Lat., *perinæorrhaphia* (from *perinaeus*, the perineum, and *ράφω*, a seam). Fr., *périnorrhaphie*. Ger., *Perinæorrhaphie*, *Dammnaht*. The operation of suturing a ruptured perineum. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**Flap**-p. Ger., *Lappenperinæorrhaphie*. P. in which flaps of various shape are dissected from the clitorical region. [a, 34.]—**Emmet's operation** for p. The denudation of two elliptical spaces, one in each lateral furrow of the vagina, beginning in the median line at the posterior commissure and extending upward laterally for two or three inches to the internal border of the posterior commissure to the lowest caruncle of the hymen on each side and to the crest of the protocele in the centre. The edges of the lateral wound are united by deep sutures carried under the denuded surface, and there remains a shallow slit of mucous membrane that is united with silk. [a, 34.]—**Fritsch's p.** P. in which the septum is split, the rectum detached from the vagina, the sphincter incised laterally if the ends are retracted, the rectal mucous membrane sutured with separate catgut sutures tied at the bottom of the wound, the same sutures closing the vagina, the perineum being completed by a series of buried sutures on superposed planes. [Pozzi (a, 34).]

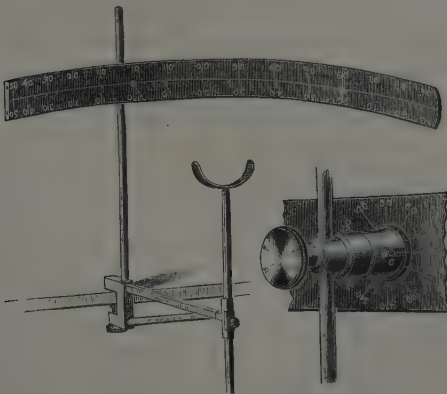
PERINÆOSYNTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pe^2r^2-i^2n(e^2-a^2-e^2)-o(a^2)-si^2n(su^2n)-the^2s(is)$. Gen., *-thes'eos (-synthesis)*. From *perinaeus*, the perineum, and *σύνθεσις*, synthesis. Cf. Langenbeck, the restitution of small defects of the perineum by perinæorrhaphy. [L, 57 (a, 34).]

PERINÆUM (Lat.), n. n. $Pe^2r^2-i^2n(e^2-a^2-e^2)-u^2m(u^2m)$. Gr., *περίναον*. Fr., *perinée*. Ger., *Perinäum*, *Mittelfleisch*, *Damm*. The space bounded by the anus behind, the genital organs in front, and the ischial tuberosities laterally. [L, 332.]

PERINEAL, adj. $Pe^2r^2-i^2n-e^2a^2l$. Lat., *perinæalis*, *perinæus*. Fr., *périnéal*. Pertaining to or situated in the perineum. [C.]

PERINEUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. $Pe^2r^2-i^2n(e^2-a^2-e^2)-u^2s(u^2s)$. Perineal; as a n., a muscle of the perineum. [L.]

PERINÉO-CLITORIDIEN (Fr.), n. Pa-re-na-o-kle-to-re-de-a²n². See CONSTRUCTOR *cunni*.



CARMALT'S MODIFICATION OF FÖRSTER'S PERIMETER.

PERINEPHRIC, adj. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{-ne}^{\text{e}}\text{'ri}^{\text{e}}\text{k}$. From pepi , around, and nephros , the kidney. Surrounding the kidney; pertaining to the perinephrium. [B.]

PERINEPHRITIC, adj. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{-ne}^{\text{e}}\text{'ri}^{\text{e}}\text{k}$. Fr., *périnéphritique*. Ger., *perinephritisch*. 1. Pertaining to perinephritis. 2. See **PERINEPHRIC**.

PERINEPHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{-ne}^{\text{e}}\text{'ri}^{\text{e}}\text{k}$ (ti)'s. Gen., -*itidos* (-idis). Fr., *périnéphrite*. Inflammation of the perinephrium.

PERINEPHRIUM (Lat.), **PERINEPHROS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{-ne}^{\text{e}}\text{'ri}^{\text{e}}\text{k}$ (u'm)(u'm). $\text{i}^{\text{e}}\text{'e}^{\text{e}}\text{'ro}^{\text{e}}\text{s}$. Fr., *pepi*, around, and nephros , the kidney. Fr., *périnephros*. Ger., *Nierenhaut*. The areolar tissue enveloping the kidney. [L, 50 (a, 14, 17).]

PERINEURITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{-nu}^{\text{e}}\text{'ri}^{\text{e}}\text{k}$ (ti)'s. Gen., -*itidos* (-idis). From pepi , around, and neur , a nerve. Fr., *périneurite*. Inflammation of the epineurium. [D, 35.]—**P. optica**. P. of the optic nerve. [a, 34.]—**P. nodosa**. P. in which there is a nodular swelling about the nerve. [L, 57 (a, 34).]

PERINEURIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{-nu}^{\text{e}}\text{'ri}^{\text{e}}\text{k}$ (u'm)(u'm). From pepi , around, and neur , a nerve. Fr., *périneur*, *gaine lamelleuse*. Ger., *P. Perineuralscheide*. The special sheath of a funiculus of nerve-fibres. [J, 10, 30, 31.]—**P. internum**. See **NEUROCLIA**.

PERINUCLEAR, adj. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{-nu}^{\text{e}}\text{'kle}^{\text{e}}\text{'a}^{\text{e}}\text{'r}$. From pepi , around, and nucleus (q. v.). Fr., *périnucléaire*. Situated around a nucleus. [J.]

PERINCYTIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{-ni}^{\text{e}}\text{'k}$ (nu'k)(ti)'s. Gen., -*nyctidos* (-idis). From pepi , around, and nyx , night. See **EPINCYTIS**.

PERIOCLAR, adj. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{-o}^{\text{e}}\text{'kl}^{\text{e}}\text{'a}^{\text{e}}\text{'r}$. From pepi , around, and oculus , the eye. See **CIRCUMOCULAR**.

PERIOD, n. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{-o}^{\text{e}}\text{'d}$. Gr., *periódos* (from pepi , around, and dós , a way). Lat., *període*. Ger., *Periode*. Ger., *Periode*. The time during which a process or a condition continues, or at which an act or an event takes place. In the pl., the menses. [a, 48.] See also **STAGE**.—**Child-bearing p.** Fr., *període utérine*. The p. of life in the female during which she is capable of procreation, extending from puberty to the menopause.—**Dodging p.** A vulgar term for the menopause.—**Incubation p.** of disease, **Incubative p.** See **INCUBATION** (2d def.).—**Interceptive p.** Of an eruptive fever, the time between the first appearance of the eruption in a primary case which is the source of infection and that of the case or cases that originate from the first. [Makuma, "Med. Times and Gaz.," May 13, 1883, p. 495.]—**Intermenstrual p.** Fr., *époque intermenstruel*. The interval between two menstruations.—**Menstrual p.** Lat., *períodus lunaris*. Fr., *époque menstruelle* (ou *catameniale*). Ger., *Menstruationszeit*. An individual act of menstruation.—**Puerperal p.** Lat., *puerperium*. Fr., *suites de couches*, *état puerpéral*, *période puerpérale*. Ger., *Wochenbett*, *Wochenbettzeit*, *Wochenbettsperiode*. The p. that elapses between delivery and the first menstruation thereafter; or the p. between delivery and the approximate return of the parts altered by pregnancy (except the breasts) to their original condition. [A, 27, 61.]—**Reaction-p.** Of Exner, in his method of measuring the rapidity of cerebral processes, the p. that elapses between the application of a stimulus and the making of a given signal by the subject of the stimulus. [Pfüger (K).]—**Reduced reaction-p.** Of Exner, the time required by the brain to transform an afferent into an efferent impulse. [K.]—**Respiratory p.** The time intervening between the beginnings of two successive inspirations. [J, 16.]

PERIODATE, n. $\text{Pu-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}^{\text{e}}\text{'d}$ -at. A salt of periodic acid. [B, 3.]

PÉRIODE (Fr.), n. Pa-re-od. See **PERIOD**.—**P. de dilatation**. The first stage of labor.—**P. de la délivrance**. The placental stage of labor.—**P. de retour**. The stage of reaction of a disease (as in cholera).—**P. d'expulsion**. The expulsive stage of labor.—**P. d'ouverture du col**. The first stage of labor.—**P. utérine**. See **Child-bearing period**.

PERIODE (Ger.), n. Pa-re-od'e^a. See **PERIOD**.—**Proagonische p.** The period of the death-struggle. [D, 18.]—**Wochenbett**, **Wochenbettsp.** See **Puerperal period**.

PERIODEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}^{\text{e}}\text{'d}$ -u's'i's. Gen., -*eus'eos* (-is). Gr., *periódousis* (from $\text{peri}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}^{\text{e}}\text{'d}$ -eu, to go all round). Quackery. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PERIODEUTA (Lat.), **PERIODEUTES** (Lat.), n's m. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}^{\text{e}}\text{'d}$ -u'ta (-e'as). Gen., -*eu'ta* (-eu'te). Gr., *periódouris*. An itinerant quack. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PERIODIC, adj. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}^{\text{e}}\text{'d}$ (i'k). Gr., *periódikos*. Lat., *periódicus*. Fr., *périodique*. Occurring or recurring at definite intervals; of flowers, remaining open and closed alternately for several successive days. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

PERIODIC, adj. $\text{Pu-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}^{\text{e}}\text{'d}$ (i'k). See under **PERCHLORIC**.—**P. acid**. A substance, HIO_4 , not yet isolated. Its hydrate, $\text{HIO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_4\text{IO}_6$, *parap* acid, commonly called *p. acid*, is a colorless crystalline solid, melting at 138°C , deliquescent and readily soluble in water. [B, 3.]

PERIODICITY, n. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}^{\text{e}}\text{'d}$ -i'ti's(i'k). Lat., *periodicitas* (from periódikos , periodical). Fr., *périodicité*. The quality of recurring after definite intervals. [D.]

PERI-ODONTAL, adj. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}^{\text{e}}\text{'d}$ -o'n'tal. From pepi , around, and dōns , a tooth. Surrounding a tooth.

PERIODONTITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}^{\text{e}}\text{'d}$ -o'n't-i'ti's. Gen., -*itidos* (-idis). Fr., *periodontite*. Inflammation of the periodontium. [E.]

PERIODONTIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}^{\text{e}}\text{'d}$ -o'n'ti'um(i'k). From pepi , around, and dōns , a tooth. Ger., *Zahnhöhlenhaut*. See **Periodontal membrane**.

PERIODOSCOPE, n. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}^{\text{e}}\text{'d}$ -o'skop. From periódos , a period, and skopein , to examine. Of W. T. Smith, an apparatus, consisting of concentric revolving cards, for indicating the dates of menstruation and parturition. [a, 48.]

PERIODYNA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}^{\text{e}}\text{'d}$ -i'n(u'n)(i'a)^a. From pepi , around, and dōn , pain. Fr., *périodynie*. Severe pain extending over the whole body. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PERI-ESOPHAGITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'e}^{\text{e}}\text{'s}$ (o'z-e's)-o'f-a'z(i'k)(ti)'s. Gen., -*itidos* (-idis). From pepi , around, and esophagus , the gullet. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the esophagus. [a, 34.]

PÉRIONE (Fr.), n. Pa-re-on. From pepi , around, and léna , to go. Fr., *périone*. Of Breschet, the decidua. [A, 80.]—**P. primitif**. Of Breschet, the decidua vera. [A, 45.]—**P. réflexe**. Of Breschet, the decidua reflexa. [A, 45.]

PERIONYXIS, n. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}^{\text{e}}\text{'n}$ -i'z-i's. From pepi , around, and nyx , the nail. Inflammation of the cutaneous fold bordering on the nail. [a, 34.]

PERI-OPHORITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}$ -o'f-o'f-a'z(i'k)(ti)'s. Gen., -*itidos* (-idis). From pepi , around, phor , an egg, and phoros , bearing. Inflammation of the connective tissue about the ovary. [a, 34.]

PERIOPHTHALMITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}$ -o'f-tha'l(m'i)(tha'l)(mi)(ne)(ti)'s. Gen., -*itidos* (-idis). From pepi , around, and ophthalmos , the eye. Fr., *périophtalmie*, *périophtalmite*. Ger., *P.* Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the eyeball. [F.]

PERIOPTOMETRY, n. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}$ -o'p-t'o'm'e'tr'i'z. From pepi , around, optis , visible, and metron , a measure. Fr., *périoptométrie*. Ger., *Perioptometrie*. The determination or measurement of the acuteness of vision in the peripheral parts of the retina. [F.]

PERIORBITA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}$ -o'rb'i't'a^a. From pepi , around, and orbita , the orbit. Fr., *périorbite*. Ger., *Augenhöhlenhaut*. The periosteum lining the walls of the orbit. [F.]

PERIORCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}$ -o'rk'h'i'ti's(i'k)(ti)'s. Gen., -*itidos* (-idis). From pepi , around, and orchis , the testicle. Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis.—**P. adhesiva**. P. with adhesion between the tunica vaginalis and the testis. [a, 34.]—**P. prolifera**. Of Kocher, p. with proliferation of the connective-tissue elements of the tunica albuginea. [a, 34.]

PERIOST (Ger.), **PÉRIOSTE** (Fr.), n's. Pa-re-o'st', -o'st. See **PERIOSTEUM**.

PERIOSTEITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}$ -s't-e'it(i'k)(ti)'s. Gen., -*itidos* (-idis). Fr., *périostite*. See **PERIOSTITIS**.

PERIOSTECEDEMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}$ -s't-e'c'e'd'e-m'a(o'z'e'd)-em(am)'a's. Gen., -*em'atos* (-atis). From pepi , around, ostion , a bone, and oídema , edema. Fr., *périostécédème*. *Cedematous swelling of the periosteum*. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PERIOSTEOMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}$ -s't-e'om'a's. Gen., -*om'atos* (-atis). From pepi , around, and ostion , a bone. A bony tumor developed from a matrix resembling the deeper layers of the periosteum. [E.]

PÉRIOSTÉO-MÉDULITE (Fr.), n. Pa-re-o'st-ea-ta-o-ma-du-let. Of Gerdy, simultaneous inflammation of the medulla and the periosteum of a bone. [a, 34.]

PERI-OSTEOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}$ -s't-e'om'i'e'ti's. Gen., -*itidos* (-idis). From pepi , around, ostion , a bone, and myelos , marrow. Fr., *périostéomyélite*. Of Reynier and Legendre, periostitis with osseous proliferation. [a, 34.]

PERIOSTEOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}$ -s't-e'om'i'e'ti's. Gen., -*phym'atos* (-atis). From pepi , around, ostion , a bone, and phyma , a growth. 1. A swelling of the periosteum. 2. See **PERIOSTOPHYTE**.

PERIOSTEOPHYTE, n. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}$ -s't-e'om'i'e'ti's. Lat., *periosteophyma*, *periosteophyton* (from pepi , around, ostion , a bone, and phyein , to grow). Fr., *périostéophyte*, *périostéophyma*. Ger., *Beinhautgeschwulst*. A bony growth from the periosteum. [E.]

PERIOSTEOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}$ -s't-e'om'i'e'ti's. Gen., -*os'eos* (-is). From pepi , around, and ostion , a bone. 1. The formation of a tumor of the periosteum. 2. See **PERIOSTITIS**. 3. See **PERIOSTEOMA**.

PERIOSTEOTOME, n. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}$ -s't-e'om'i'e'ti's. From pepi , around, ostion , a bone, and tomein , to cut. A heavy sharp instrument for dividing and raising the periosteum from bone. [E.]

PERIOSTEUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}$ -s't-e'om'i'e'ti's. From pepi , around, and ostion , a bone. Fr., *périoste*. Ger., *Beinhaut*, *Knochenhaut*, *Periost*. A strong fibrous membrane which surrounds and is closely adherent to the bones except where they are covered with cartilage. [C.]—**P. externum**. The p. covering the external surface of bones. [L.]—**P. internum**. See **ENDOSTEUM**.

PERIOSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe-r}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{e}}\text{'o}$ -s't-i'ti's(i'k)(ti)'s. Gen., -*itidos* (-idis). From pepi , around, and ostion , a bone. Fr., *périostite*. Inflammation of the periosteum. [E.]—**P. albuginea**. Of Ollier, an epiphyseal osteo-p. in which there is a collection of transparent albuginous fluid under the periosteum. [a, 34.]—**P. auris mediae**. Of Rau, acute purulent inflammation of the middle ear. [F.]—**P. caseosa**. Tubercular p. [a, 34.]—**P. gummatosa**. Syphilitic p. in which gummatous have formed beneath the periosteum. [a, 34.]—**P. interna cranii**. Pachymeningitis of the internal surface of the dura mater. [a, 34.]—**P. maligna**. P. with suppuration caused by infectious micro-organisms. [a, 34.]—**P. mastoidea**. Inflammation of the periosteum covering the mastoid process and of the superficial part of the subjacent bone. [F.]—**P. ossificans**. P. with osseous hyperplasia. [a, 34.]—**P. phlegmonosa**. See **P. maligna**.

PERIOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{st}^2\text{-om}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. An adventitious osseous formation surrounding a bone. [L, 127 (a, 34).]

PERIOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{st}^2\text{-os}^2\text{'is}^2$. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From peri , around, and osteon , a bone. Ger., *Periostose*. 1. Periostitis with swelling of the periosteum and often necrosis of the bone. 2. A fusiform variety of exostosis. [a, 34.]

PERIOSTOTOMY, n. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{st}^2\text{-o}^2\text{t}^2\text{'o}^2\text{m}^2$. Lat., *periostotomia* (from peri , around, osteon , bone, and tomein , to cut). The operation of making an opening in the periosteum.

PERIOSTRACUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{st}^2\text{'ra}^2\text{c}^2\text{(ra}^2\text{k}^2\text{-)u}^2\text{m}^2$ (u-m). From peri , around, and ostracum , an oyster-shell. Fr., *périostreacum*. The epidermis covering the shell in most molluscs. [B, 25 (a, 27).]

PERIOTIC, adj. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{t}^2\text{'i}^2\text{k}$. From peri , around, and o^2t^2 , the ear. Surrounding the inner ear. As a n. in the pl., in comparative anatomy, the petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone. [C.]

PERIOVULAR, adj. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{v}^2\text{'u}^2\text{l}^2\text{-a}^2\text{r}$. From peri , around, and *ovum*, an egg. Fr., *périovulaire*. Surrounding the ovum. [J.]

PERIPACHYMINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-pe}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-ch}^2\text{(pa}^2\text{s}^2\text{h}^2\text{-)i}^2\text{g}^2\text{i}^2\text{tis}$ (i-gi). $\text{i}^2\text{(u}^2\text{)}\text{-ma}^2\text{s}^2\text{(ma}^2\text{)}\text{-i}^2\text{(a}^2\text{)}\text{-n}^2\text{(a}^2\text{)}\text{-i}^2\text{(e)'}\text{tis}$. Gen., *-i'dos (-idis)*. From peri , around, pachy , thick, and $\mu\eta\gamma\alpha\lambda\eta$, a membrane. See *PERIOSTITIS interna cranii*.

PERIPANCREATITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-pa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{(pa}^2\text{n}^2\text{-)kre}^2\text{-a}^2\text{t}^2\text{(a}^2\text{s}^2\text{t}^2\text{-)i}^2\text{tis}$. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. From peri , around, and pancreas , the pancreas. Inflammation of the extraperitoneal tissue about the pancreas. [L, 57 (a, 34).]

PERIPENIAL, adj. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-pe}^2\text{-n}^2\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{l}$. From peri , around, and *penis* (q. v.). Fr., *péripénien*. Surrounding the penis. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

PERIPETALOUS, adj. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-pe}^2\text{-t}^2\text{'a}^2\text{l}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *peripetalus* (from peri , around, and petala , a leaf). Fr., *péri pétale*. Surrounding the petals (said of nectaries or spurs). The *Peripetaleae* (Fr., *péri pétalées*) of Jussieu are a class comprising polypetalous dicotyledons with perigenous stamens. [B, 1, 170 (a, 35).]

PERIPETASMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-pe}^2\text{-t}^2\text{'a}^2\text{s}^2\text{(ma}^2\text{s}^2\text{-)a}^2\text{s}^2$. Gen., *-as'atos (-atis)*. Gr., *περιπετάσμα* (from *περιπετάσσειν*, to spread round). Fr., *péri pétaisme*. The sick bed. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PERIPHACITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-fa}^2\text{s}^2\text{(fa}^2\text{s}^2\text{-)i}^2\text{(e)'}\text{tis}$. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. From peri , around, and phacis , the crystalline lens. Fr., *périphacite*. See *CARPITIS*.

PERIPHERAD, adv. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-f}^2\text{'e}^2\text{-a}^2\text{d}$. From *περιφέρεια*, the circumference. 1. Toward the circumference. [L, 141.] 2. In anatomy, away from the heart or the central nervous system. [J.]

PERIPHERAL, **PERIPHEREN**, **PERIPHERIC**, **PERIPHERICAL**, adj's. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-f}^2\text{'e}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-l}$, $\text{-re}^2\text{n}$, $\text{-i}^2\text{(e)'}\text{-r}^2\text{'i}^2\text{k}$, $\text{-e}^2\text{r}^2\text{'i}^2\text{k}$. kl. From *περιφέρω*, to carry round. Lat., *periphericus*. Fr., *périphérique*. Ger., *peripherisch*, *umkreisend*. 1. Pertaining to, situated at or near, or connected with the periphery. [L, 141 (a, 35).] 2. In anatomy, applied mostly to the blood-vessels or nerves extending from the heart or from the brain and spinal cord. Considered as centres. [J.]

PERIPHERITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-f}^2\text{'e}^2\text{-r}^2\text{(e)'}\text{tis}$. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. See *PERIOPTHALMITIS*.

PERIPHIMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-f}^2\text{'im}^2\text{(fem)'}\text{-os}^2\text{'is}$. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. Gr., *περιφίμωσις*. See *PARAPHIMOSIS*.

PERIPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-f}^2\text{'le}^2\text{-b}^2\text{(e)'}\text{tis}$. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. From peri , around, and phléx , a vein. Fr., *périphlébite*. Inflammation of the external coat of a vein. [E.]—**P. chronica hyperplastica**. Of Birnbacher-Zernak, sclerosus p. [a, 34.]—**P. periprostatica**. A p. of the veins about the prostate gland. [a, 34.]—**Sclerosus p. p.** With hyperplasia of the adjacent connective tissue. [a, 34.]

PERIPHORANTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-fo}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{(a}^2\text{n}^2\text{'-thi}^2\text{-)u}^2\text{m}^2$ (u-m). From *περιφορά*, a circuit, and anthos , a flower. Fr., *périphoranthium*. See *PERICLINTUM*.

PERIPHRACTERYTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-fra}^2\text{'kt}^2\text{(fra}^2\text{kt}^2\text{-)e}^2\text{-r}^2\text{'th}^2\text{(u}^2\text{th)'}\text{-e}^2\text{(a)'}\text{ma}^2\text{s}^2$. Gen., *-then'atos (-atis)*. From *περιφράκτος*, fenced round, and erythema , erythema. Fr., *périphractérythème*. Circumscribed erythema. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PERIPHRACTOLICHEN (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-fra}^2\text{'kt}^2\text{(fra}^2\text{kt}^2\text{-)o}^2\text{(b)'}\text{-l}^2\text{(e)'}\text{(ch)'}\text{-en}$. Gen., *-chen'os (-is)*. From *περιφράκτος*, fenced round, and *Lichen*. Fr., *périphractolichen*. Circumscribed herpes. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PERIPLASM, n. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-pl}^2\text{'a}^2\text{s}^2\text{m}$. Lat., *periplasma* (from peri , around, and πλάσσειν , to mold). See *ECOTOPLASM*.

PERIPLAST, n. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-pl}^2\text{'a}^2\text{s}^2\text{t}$. From peri , around, and πλάσσειν , to mold. Of Huxley, the cell-wall and the intercellular substance. It is often also made to include the cell-body. [J.] Cf. *ENDOPLAST*.

PERIPLEURITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-pl}^2\text{'u}^2\text{-r}^2\text{(e)'}\text{tis}$. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. From peri , around, and πλευρον , the side. Inflammation of the connective tissue underlying the pleura. [a, 34.]

PERIPLOCA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-p}^2\text{'lo}^2\text{-c}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gr., *περιπλόκη* (from *περιπλέκειν*, to twine round). Fr., *périplaque*. Ger., *Hundswinde*, *Schlinge*. A genus of twining shrubs of the *Periploceae* (Fr., *périplacées*), which are a suborder or tribe of the *Asclepiadoideae*. [B, 1, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. elliptica**. A Malabar species having emetic roots. [B, 19, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. emetica**. Fr., *périplaque de Coromandel* (ou *émétique*). The *Scamonea emetica*. [B, 173, 180, 212 (a, 35).]—**P. græca**. Fr., *périplaque de feuilles étroites* (ou de Grèce). Climbing dog's-bane, milk- (or silk-) vine, Syrian silk

plant, Virginian silk; indigenous to Greece and western Asia and naturalized in western New York. All parts of the plant contain an acrid milk which has been used in the East for poisoning wolves. The leaves have been used externally to reduce swellings, etc. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. latifolia**. See *MARSDENIA erecta*.—**P. mauritiana**. Fr., *liane à café*, *périplaque de Maurice*. Coffee-climber; a Mauritian species having an emetic root used like ipecac. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. viridiflora**. A Malabar species. The roots are used in ophthalmia, and the leaves to reduce swelling of the feet. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**P. vomitoria**. A Malabar species not well known; used like *P. ciliata*. [B, 19, 180 (a, 35).]

PERIPLUSIS (Lat.), **PERIPLYSIS** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-p}^2\text{'lu}^2\text{(lu}^2\text{'-s)is}$, $\text{-i}^2\text{(u}^2\text{'-s)is}$. Gen., *-plus'eos (-ip'lysis)*. Gr., *περίπλυσσις* (from *περίπλυνειν*, to wash out). Of Hippocrates, watery diarrhoea. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PERIPNEUMONIA (Lat.), **PERIPNEUMONITIS** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-nu}^2\text{(pnu}^2\text{'-m)on}^2\text{'ia}^2\text{-a}^2$, $\text{-mo}^2\text{'n}^2\text{(e)'}\text{tis}$. From peri , around, and πνευμων , the lung. Fr., *péripleurmonie*. Ger., *Peripneumonie*. 1. Acute pneumonia. 2. Pleuro-pneumonia. *Peripneumonia*. Of old writers, broncho-pneumonia. [a, 34.]—**P. pura**, **P. vera**. Obsolete terms for pneumonia. [a, 34.]

PERIPOLAR, adj. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-p}^2\text{'o}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-a}^2\text{r}$. From peri , around, and πóλος , a pivot. Fr., *péripolaire*. Surrounding poles (said of the regions surrounding the positive and negative poles of the molecules of which muscles and nerves are regarded as made up). [Du Bois-Reymond (K); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 31, 1886, p. 134 (a, 50).]

PERIPROCTAL, **PERIPROCTIC**, adj's. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-pro}^2\text{'k}^2\text{t}^2\text{'l}$, $\text{-ti}^2\text{k}$. From peri , around, and πρωκτός , the anus. Situated around the rectum. [L.]

PERIPROCTITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-pro}^2\text{'k}^2\text{t}^2\text{(prokt)'}\text{-i}^2\text{(e)'}\text{tis}$. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. Fr., *périproctite*. Inflammation and ulceration of the rectum attended with infiltration and hyperplasia of the surrounding connective tissue. [D, 48.]

PERIPROSTATIC, adj. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-pro}^2\text{'s}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{'t}^2\text{'i}^2\text{k}$. Situated around the prostate. [L.]

PERIPROSTATITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-pro}^2\text{'s}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{'t}^2\text{(a}^2\text{b)'}\text{-i}^2\text{(e)'}\text{tis}$. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. From peri , around, and *prostatitis*, one who stands before. Fr., *périprostatite*. Inflammation of the tissue surrounding the prostate gland. [L, 44 (a, 14).]

PERIPSOITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-p}^2\text{'so}^2\text{(so}^2\text{'-i)'}\text{-i}^2\text{(e)'}\text{tis}$. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. From peri , around, and ψωα (see *PSOAS*). Inflammation of the connective tissues about the psoas muscle. [a, 34.]

PERIPSYXIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-p}^2\text{'s}^2\text{-i}^2\text{(su}^2\text{'-x)is}$. Gen., *-psyx'eos (-is)*. From peri , around, and ψύξις , a cooling. Fr., *péripsyxis*. A lowering of the temperature all over the body; the shivering of fever. [L, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

PERIPTEROUS, adj. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-p}^2\text{'t}^2\text{'e}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *peripterus*, *peripteratus* (from peri , around, and πτερόν , a feather). Fr., *périptère*. Of fruit and seed, surrounded by a thin border or wing-like expansion. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

PERIPTYMA (Lat.), **PERIPTYESIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-p}^2\text{'i}^2\text{(pu}^2\text{'-e)a}^2\text{(ma}^2\text{'-s)is}$. Gen., *-en'atos (-atis)*, *-es'eos (-is)*. Gr., *περίπτυμα*. Fr., *périptyème*. Suppuration of the tissues around a part or organ. [L, 41, 44 (a, 14).]

PERIPLYLEPHIBITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-p}^2\text{'il}^2\text{(pu}^2\text{'-l)'}\text{-e}^2\text{(le)'}\text{-i}^2\text{(e)'}\text{tis}$. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. From peri , around, πύλη , a gate, and φλέψ , a vein. Inflammation about the portal vein. [A, 326 (a, 34).]

PERIRRHAPSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-r}^2\text{'h}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-p}^2\text{'s}^2\text{is}$. Gen., *-rheps'eos (-is)*. Gr., *περίρρηψις* (from *περίρρηπτειν*, to slip to one side). The slipping of a bandage from its proper position. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

PERIRRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-r}^2\text{'h}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-x}^2\text{(rax)'}\text{-is}$. Gen., *-rhe'eos (-is)*. Gr., *περίρρηξις* (from *περίρρηγνυαι*, to break off all round). Fr., *périrrhexie*. 1. Of Hippocrates, a breaking off all round (as of decayed tissues). 2. Complete rupture of a muscle or fracture of a bone. [L, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

PERIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^2\text{(pa}^2\text{'-r)is}^2\text{(res)}$. Gen., *-in'os (-in'is)*. Gr., *πέρις*. 1. The vagina. 2. The perineum. 3. The scrotum. [A, 311 (a, 21); L, 50 (a, 14).]

PERISALPINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sa}^2\text{'l}^2\text{-p}^2\text{(sa}^2\text{'l)'}\text{-i}^2\text{(n)'}\text{-i}^2\text{(n)'}\text{-tis}$. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. From peri , around, and σάλπιγξ , a trumpet. Inflammation of the tissues about the Fallopian tube. [a, 34.]

PERISARC, n. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-sa}^2\text{'r}^2\text{-k}$. From peri , around, and σάρξ , flesh. The hardened, chitinous body-envelope of certain of the hydroids. [Kingsley (a, 89).]

PERISCELES (Lat.), adj. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-s}^2\text{(e)l}^2\text{(ke}^2\text{'l)'}\text{-ez}^2\text{(as)}$. Gr., *περίσκελης* (from peri , around, and σκέλλειν , to dry). Of medicines, harsh, irritating. [Hippocrates, Galen (A, 311, 325).]

PERISCOPIC, adj. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-s}^2\text{(ko}^2\text{'p)is}$. From *περισκοπεῖν*, to look round. Concavo-convex (said of lenses, because p. lenses give a more distinct view of the peripheral parts of the visual field). [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

PERISCYPHISIS (Lat.), **PERISCYPHISMUS** (Lat.), **PERISCYTHISIS** (Lat.), **PERISCYTISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. m. f. m. f. and m. $\text{Pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-si}^2\text{(ph)'}\text{-i}^2\text{(s)is}$, $\text{-si}^2\text{(th)'}\text{-i}^2\text{(s)is}$, $\text{-si}^2\text{(th)'}\text{-i}^2\text{(s)is}$, $\text{-si}^2\text{(th)'}\text{-i}^2\text{(s)is}$. Gen., *-sith'os (-sith'is)*, *-sith'os (-sith'is)*, *-sith'os (-sith'is)*, *-sith'os (-sith'is)*. Gr., *περίσκιψις* (from peri , around, and σκιφίον , the skull), *περίσκιψις* (from περίσκιψω , to scalp in Scythian fashion), *περίσκιψις* (from περίσκιψω , to scalp in Scythian fashion), *περίσκιψις* (from περίσκιψω , to scalp in Scythian fashion). Scyphoid, an old operation which consisted in making an incision entirely around the cranium as a remedy for headache, eye trouble, etc. [E.]

PERISIALDOCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-²i-si(s)²-a²l(a²l)-do²k-(do²ch²)-i(e)²i²s. From *peri*, around, *εἰλαον*, saliva, and *δοχίον*, a holder. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding Stenson's duct. [Weber, "Dtsch. med. Woch.", 1880, No. 33, "Un. med.", July 4, 1882, p. 23.]

PERISOME, n. Pe²r-²i²som. From *peri*, around, and *σῶμα*, the body. The body-wall of an echinoderm. [L. 11 (a, 39).]

PERISPERM, n. Pe²r-²i²sper²m. Lat., *perispermium*, *perispermium* (from *peri*, around, and *σπέρμα*, a seed). Fr., *périsperme*. 1. Of Jussieu and recent botanists, see ALBUMEN (2d def.). 2. Of Richard, the spermoderm (1st def.). [B. 1, 19, 34, 123, 291, 296 (a, 35).] —Outer p. Fr., *périsperme externe*. See TESTA (1st def.).

PERISPERMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-²i²sper²m(spe²rm)-a²t(a²t)-i(e)²i²s. Gen., -*itis* (1st def.). From *peri*, around, and *σπέρμα*, seed. A funicular hydrocele. [A. 326 (a, 34).]

PERISPERMIC, adj. Pe²r-²i²sper²m[i²k. Lat., *perispermicus*, *perispermicus* (1st def.). Fr., *périspermique*, *périspermique* (1st def.). 1. Albuminous, provided with perisperm (1st def.). The *Perispermæ* of Brongniart are an order of the *Personæ*; of A. Jussieu, a division of the *Monocotyledonæ*. 2. Of Richard, exalbuminous, deprived of perisperm (1st def.), provided only with perisperm (2d def.). [B. 1, 19, 71, 170 (a, 35).]

PERISPHALIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-²i²sfa²l(sfa²l)-i²s. Gen., -*sphal*-i(e)²i²s. From *peri*, around, and *σφάλλειν*, to move. Fr., *périssphalie*. See CIRCUMDUCTIO.

PERISPHINXIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-²i²-sphin²x-i²s. Gen., -*sphin*-i(e)²i²s. From *peri*, around, and *σφίγξις*, constriction. Fr., *périssphynxis*. Ligation. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PERISPLENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-²i²sple²n(splan)-i(e)²i²s. Gen., -*itis* (1st def.). From *peri*, around, and *σπλήν*, the spleen. Fr., *périssplénite*. Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the spleen. [a. 34.] —Capsular p. P. limited to the peritoneal covering of the spleen. [a. 34.]

PERISPORANGIUM (Lat.), n. Pe²r-²i²spor(spo²r)-a²n(a²n)-i²j(i)(ge²)-i²u²m(u²m). From *peri*, around, *σπόρος*, a seed, and *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel. Fr., *périssporange*. Of Hedwig, the indusium of ferns. [B. 1 (a, 35).]

PERISPORE, n. Pe²r-²i²spor. From *peri*, around, and *σπόρος*, a seed. Lat., *perisporium*. Fr., *périsspore*. 1. In cryptogams, the sporangium. 2. Of Richard and Persoon, the hypogynous setae of the *Cyperaceæ*. [B. 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PERISPORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe²r-²i²s-po(spo²)-ri²i²u²m(u²m). 1. See PERISPORE. 2. A genus of pyrenomycetes *Fungi*. The species live on wood, excrement, etc., and cause the decay of paper and vegetable tissue. The *Perisporiæ* are a section of the *Perisporiaceæ*, or *Perisporiaceæ* (Fr., *périssporiacées*), which are a division (family) of the *Ascomycetes* belonging to the *Pyrenomycetes*. The *Perisporiæ* of Fries (or *Perisporiæ*; Fr., *périssporiées*) are a tribe of the *Perisporiaceæ*. The *Perispori* of Fries (1825) are a tribe of the *Sclerotiaceæ*. [B. 19, 121, 170 (a, 35).]

PERISSAD, n. Pe²r-²i²s-a²d. From *περισσός*, odd. An element whose atomcity is expressed by an odd number. [B. Cf. ARTIAD.]

PERISSARTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-²i²s-sa²rt-e(a²)-i²a². From *περισσός*, extraordinary, and *ἀρτηρία*, an artery. See ARTERIO-PERISSIA.

PERISSODACTYLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pe²r-²i²s-so(so²)-da²k-(da²k)(ti²)(tu²l)-a². From *περισσός*, odd, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger. Hoofed quadrupeds (*Ungulata*) in which the feet have an odd number of toes. [B. 28 (a, 27).]

PERISSOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pe²r-²i²s-som-a². Gen., -*om*-a²tos (-atis). Gr., *ποῖσσωμα* (from *περισσός*, superfluous). Excretory matter of any kind. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PERISSOPRACTICUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe²r-²i²s-so(so²)-pra²kt-(pra²kt)(i²)-u²s(u²s). From *περισσός*, extraordinary, and *πράσσειν*, to accomplish. A physician who employs too many remedies, or prescribes too large doses. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PERISTACHYUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe²r-²i²-sta²k(sta²ch²)-i²u²m(u²m). From *peri*, around, and *στάχυς*, an ear of corn. Fr., *péristachyon*. Gr., *ῥεῖχθαλγ*. In grasses, a glume. [B. 19 (a, 35).]

PERISTALSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-²i²-sta²l(sta²l)-i²s. Gen., -*stal*-i(e)²i²s. From *peri*, around, and *στάλας*, a compression. Fr., *action péristaltique*. Ger., *Peristaltik*. The progressive vermicular and rhythmic motion of tubular organs of the body, especially of the intestines, due to the successive contractions of the circular muscular fibres from above downward, whereby the contents of the organs are carried onward. [K.]

PERISTALTIC, adj. Pe²r-²i²-sta²l-t[i²k. Gr., *περισταλτικός*. Fr., *péristaltique*. Ger., *péristaltisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of peristalsis. [a. 17.]

PERISTAPHYLEUS (Lat.), **PERISTAPHYLINUS** (Lat.), n's m. Pe²r-²i²-sta²ph(i²)(u²l)-e²u²s(u²s). -i²l(u²l)-in-en(u²s). From *peri*, around, and *σταφυλή*, the uvula. A muscle surrounding or connected with the uvula. [L.] —P. externus, P. inferior. See ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube. —P. internus, P. superior. See LEVATOR palati.

PERISTAPHYLO-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe²r-²i²-sta²ph(i²)(u²l)-o²-phar²(fa²)-i²n(u²l)-e²u²s(u²s). From *peri*, around, *σταφυλή*, the uvula, and *φάρυγξ*, the throat. See PALATO-PHARYNGEUS.

PERISTOLE (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-²i²-stol(i²)-e(a²). Gen., -*istol*-e(a²). Gr., *περιστολή* (from *περιστρέλλειν*, to wrap up). Fr., *péristole*. Ger., P. See PERISTALSIS.

PERISTOME, n. Pe²r-²i²-stom. Lat., *peristoma*, *peristomium* (from *peri*, around, and *στόμα*, the mouth). Fr., *péristome*. Ger., *Peristom*. 1. In zoology, the margin of the mouth, the lip; also the space around the mouth. [B. 28 (a, 27).] 2. In botany, the

fringe, of either one or two rows, formed by the hair-like or fenestrate bodies (teeth) around the margin of the orifice (stoma) of the capsule of a moss. [B. 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

PERISTROMA (Lat.), n. n. Pe²r-²i²-strom-a². Gen., -*strom*-a²tos (-atis). Gr., *περίστρομα* (from *περιστρέφειν*, to spread all round). Fr., *péristrome*. The outer or inner layer of the intestine. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PERISTYLIC, adj. Pe²r-²i²-stil[i²k. Lat., *peristylicus* (from *peri*, around, and *στυλος*, a pillar). Fr., *péristylique*. Around the style; having the ovary completely inferior and the stamens inserted between it and the calyx, and more or less adherent to its top. [B. 1 (a, 35).]

PERISYSTOLE (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-²i²-sist(su²st)²-o²l-e(a²). Gen., -*syst*-o²les. From *peri*, around, and *συστολή*, a drawing together. Fr., *périssystole*. Ger., P. The slight interval between the systole and diastole of the heart. [K. 4.] Cf. PREDIASTOLE.

PERITASIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-²i²-ta²s(a²s)-i²s. Gen., -*as*-e²os (-it²asis). Gr., *περίτασις*. Fr., *péritase*. Of Greek writers, extension or distention in all directions. [A. 311 (a, 17).]

PERITENDINEUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe²r-²i²-te²nd-i²n(e²)-u²m(u²m). From *peri*, around, and *tendere*, to stretch out. See PERITENDSIUM.

PERITERION (Lat.), n. n. Pe²r-²i²-te²(ta²)/i²-o²n. Gr., *περιτήριον*. See TREPHINE.

PERITESTIS (Lat.), n. m. Pe²r-²i²-te²st-i²s. Gen., -*test*-i²s. From *peri*, around, and *testis*, the testicle. See TUNICA albuginea testis.

PERITEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-²i²-te²x(tax)-i²s. Gen., -*tex*-e²os (-is). Gr., *περιτήξις* (from *περιτίχειν*, to melt all round). The colligation of an abscess. [L. 50, 94 (a, 43).]

PERITHECIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe²r-²i²-the(th²a)/i²(ki²)-u²m(u²m). From *peri*, around, and *θήκη*, a chest. Fr., *périthécium*, *périthèque*. 1. In ascomycetes *Fungi*, one of the small roundish or cup-shaped receptacles containing asci. 2. Of Eschweiller, the envelope inclosing the gelatinous nucleus of which the fruit of lichens is regarded as usually consisting. [B. 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

PERITHELIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe²r-²i²-thel(th²al)/i²-u²m(u²m). From *peri*, around, and *θήλη*, the nipple. Fr., *périthélium*. Ger., *Perithel*, *Gefässperithel* (1st def.), *Adventitialzelle* (2d def.). 1. The partial or complete sheath of a capillary, small artery, or vein, formed by the branched cells of the surrounding areolar or adenoid tissue, the branched cells being in intimate connection with the cells forming the proper wall of the vessel; also, one of those branched cells. 2. Of His (1860), a coating of fine retiform markings sometimes seen on isolated capillaries that pass through a part where there is supposed to be a surrounding retiform tissue, as in the lymphatic glands, etc. 3. Of Auerbach, the endothelium of blood-vessels. 4. Of J. Arnold, the tunica adventitia of capillaries. [C. J. 21, 30, 35.]

PERITHORACIC, adj. Pe²r-²i²-thor-a²s-i²k. From *peri*, around, and *θώραξ*, the thorax. Surrounding the thorax. [a. 48.]

PERITOME (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-²i²-tō²m-e(a²). Gr., *περιτομή*, to cut round, to cut round about. See CIRCUMCISION.

PERITOMY, n. Pe²r-²i²-tō²m-i². From *περιτομήναι*, to cut round about. Ger., *Peritomie*. A cutting round about, or circumcision, especially of the cornea. [F.] —Furnari's p. Removal of a broad strip of ocular conjunctiva around the entire circumference of the cornea, together with as much of the thickened corneal tissue at the limbus as possible; done in cases of obstinate pannus in order to reduce the blood supply to the inflamed cornea. [F.]

PERITONÆALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-²i²-tō²n-e(a²)-a²l(a²l)-i²j(i)(ge²)-i²u²m(u²m). From *περιτόναιον*, the peritoneum, and *ἀλγος*, pain. Fr., *péritonéalgie*. Neuralgia of the peritoneum. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PERITONÆOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-²i²-tō²n-e(a²)-e²o²l-i²ps(u²s)-i²s. Gen., -*clis*-e²os (-oc²lysis). From *περιτόναιον*, the peritoneum, and *κλύω*, to cleanse. Of McDowall, the injection of fluids into the peritoneal cavity. [a. 34.]

PERITONÆORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Pe²r-²i²-tō²n-e(a²)-e²o²r-re²x(rax)-i²s. Gen., -*rhex*-e²os (-is). From *περιτόναιον*, the peritoneum, and *ρῥήξις*, a breaking. Fr., *péritonéorrexie*. Rupture of the peritoneum. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PERITONÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe²r-²i²-tō²n-e(a²)-e²o²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *περιτόναιον*. Fr., *péritone*. Ger., *Bauchfell*. It., *peritoneo*. Sp., *peritoneo*. The largest serous membrane of the body which lines the abdominal cavity and furnishes a more or less complete investment for the abdominal viscera except the kidneys (which are extraperitoneal), and retains them in position by its duplicatures. It is divided into two portions—the parietal (that lining the wall of the abdomen) and the visceral (covering the viscera). It forms a closed sac except in the female, where it communicates with the exterior by means of the oviducts. Commencing above on the posterior portion of the liver, it descends upon the anterior lower surface of the diaphragm and lateral walls of the abdomen (being continuous on either side with that part which passes back to cover the posterior abdominal wall to a point slightly above the crest of the pubes, where it is reflected upon the antero-superior surface of the bladder, the fundus and posterior portion of which it covers. From this portion are given off duplicatures constituting the false ligaments of the bladder. From the bladder the p. is reflected upon the rectum or in the female upon the uterus (forming by its folds in the latter case the anterior, broad, and posterior ligaments), and thence upon the rectum. Partially covering the rectum, it passes back on each side to the pelvis, forming the mesorectum, and ascends to about the level of the third lumbar vertebra, from which it is reflected down to the small intestine, around which it turns and ascends, the two layers closely united forming the mesentery, to about the level of the pancreas, where it again descends

to the colon, which it partially envelops, forming the mesocolon. From this point it again descends and turns upon itself, forming the outer layer of the great omentum, to reach the lower margin of the stomach, the front of which it covers. From the stomach it passes to the lower surface of the liver, which it covers, forming a portion of the gastro-hepatic omentum, and then ascends upon the anterior surface to the point of beginning. Near the left posterior part of the liver the parietal p. is reflected down from the lower surface of the diaphragm to the inferior posterior surface of the liver, whence it passes to the stomach, completing the gastro-hepatic omentum. After covering the posterior surface of the stomach it descends, and after turning upon itself, forming the inner layers of the great omentum, ascends to the colon, which it covers in part, completing the mesocolon, and passes back to the posterior wall of the abdomen, up which it passes to its point of commencement. From the stomach a secondary fold passes which invests the spleen and forms the gastro-splenic ligament. Other secondary folds in this situation form the ligaments of the liver. [L. 51, 142, 172, 332.]—**Abdominal p.** Lat., *p. parietale*. The portion of the p. which lines the inner surfaces of the abdominal parietes.—**Genito-urinary p.** The recto-vesical folds. [L. 87 (a. 50).]—**Subduodenal p.** The folds and ligaments of the p. below the duodenum. [L. 87.]—**Supraduodenal p.** The folds and ligaments of the p. above the duodenum.—**Parietal p.** See **Abdominal p.**—**Visceral p.** Lat., *p. viscerale*. The portion of the p. which invests more or less completely the abdominal organs except the kidneys. [L.]

PERITONEAL, adj. *Pe'r-i-to'né-a-l*. Fr., *péritonéal*. Ger., *peritonäal*. Of or pertaining to the peritoneum. [C.]

PERITONEOTOMY, n. *Pe'r-i-to'né-o-tó'm-i*. Fr. From *peritonéon*, the peritoneum, and *τομή*, a cutting. Incision of the peritoneum. [L. 57 (a. 34).]

PERITONISM, n. *Pe'r-i-to'né-i-zm*. Fr., *péritonisme* [Gubler]. 1. A sort of false peritonitis in which the symptoms are those of peritonitis, but soon yield to treatment, leaving no trace of their existence. [Terrillon, "Progr. méd." Aug. 18, 1883, p. 645.] 2. An assemblage of grave and often fatal phenomena complicating peritonitis, or rather any lesions of organs having a peritoneal investment. [Le Dentu, "Rev. de chir.," Jan. 1885, p. 1.]

PÉRITONITE (Fr.), n. *Pa-re-to-net*. See **PERITONITIS**.—**P. cholériforme**. Peritonitis accompanied by symptoms like those of Asiatic cholera. [A. 55.]—**P. des hypochondres**. See **Diaphragmatic PERITONITIS**.—**P. épiploïque**. Syn.: *p. abdominale antérieure*. A puerperal inflammation of the omentum, attributed by some authors to an unusual development of the omentum and to pressure of the gravid uterus upon it, with puerperal poisoning as the determining cause. [A. 89.]—**P. herniaire**. Peritonitis affecting a hernial sac. [L. 87 (a. 34).]—**P. icterique**. Peritonitis with jaundice; one of the varieties of puerperal peritonitis admitted by Herveux. [A. 89.]—**P. partielle**. Circumscribed peritonitis. [a. 34.]—**P. puerpérale des femmes en couche**. See **Puerperal peritonitis**.—**P. sèche**. Peritonitis at an early stage, before effusion has taken place. [A. 67.]

PERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pe'r-i-to'né-i(té)ti's*. Ger., *-it'idis (-itis)*. From *peritonéon*, the peritoneum, and *peritonite*. Ger., *Peritoniditis*. *Bauchfellentzündung*. Inflammation of the peritoneum.—**Adhesive p.** Fr., *péritonite adhérentielle*. P. with adhesion between the parietal and visceral peritoneum. [a. 34.]—**Appendicular p.** Of Ussing, perityphilitis. [a. 34.]—**Carcinomatous p.** P. due to the presence of carcinoma. [B.]—**Circumscribed p.** P. limited to a certain area. [L. 20 (a. 34).]—**Diaphragmatic p.** Inflammation of the peritoneum covering the diaphragm. [A. 55.]—**Dry p.** See **PERITONITE SÈCHE**.—**Encysted p.** Fr., *péritonite enkystée*. P. in which the fibro-purulent exudation has produced adhesion between the parietes and viscera, limiting the inflammation to a certain region in which a cyst-like formation of pus occurs. [a. 34.]—**Erysipelatous p.** A p. developing suddenly during the course of or after the subsidence of erysipelas elsewhere on the body. [E.]—**False p.** *Fausse péritonite*. Of obstetrical writers, a mild inflammatory disturbance after delivery, said to depend upon a benign uterine lymphangitis. [A. 62.]—**Hæmorrhagic p.** 1. A rare form of p. in which the inflammatory process is attended by hemorrhage. 2. P. following intraperitoneal hemorrhage. [a. 34.]—**Milk p.** Ger., *Milchp.* An old term for a form of p. attributed to milk metastasis.—**Perforative p.** Fr., *péritonite par perforation*. P. due to the entrance of foreign matter into the peritoneal cavity through perforation of some hollow organ or by rupture of an abscess. [a. 34.]—**P. deformans**. Of Klebs, p. with hyperplasia of the peritoneal tissue. [A. 336 (a. 34).]—**P. hypochondriaca**. See **Diaphragmatic p.**—**P. hysterica**. In hysterical persons, a condition simulating p. [A. 319 (a. 34).]—**P. lymphatica**. Fr., *lympho-péritonite*. P. with or dependent upon pelvic lymphangitis; one of the forms of puerperal fever. [A. 62.]—**P. muscularis anterior**. Rheumatic pains in the abdominal muscles. [L. 128.]—**P. muscularis posterior**. Lumbago. [L.]—**P. omentalis**. See **EPITLOITIS**.—**P. serosa**. P. in which the exudate is serous. [L. 57 (a. 34).]—**P. tuberculosa adhesiva**. Tubercular p. characterized by the formation of much connective tissue. [D. 70.]—**P. ulcerosa**. P. caused by ulceration in the region of the navel. [L. 57 (a. 34).]—**P. uteri**. Perimetritis.—**Phlegmonous p.** See **Puerperal p.**—**Puerperal p.** P. occurring during the puerperal period. 1. **Purulent p.** P. in which the inflammation becomes purulent. [a. 34.]—**Pyæmic p.** See **Septic p.**—**Rheumatic p.** A rare form of p. occurring during the course of acute rheumatism. [L. 20 (a. 34).]—**Septic p.** P. due to the entrance of septic organisms into the peritoneal cavity. [a. 34.]—**Specific p.** Tubercular, carcinomatous, or syphilitic. [L. 87 (a. 50).]—**Strumous p.** See **Tubercular p.**—**Syphilitic p.** P. consecutive to syphilitic lesions of the viscera, but without syphilis in the inflammatory product. [L. 87 (a. 50).]—**Tubercular p.** P. caused by tuberculous of the peritoneum or of the mesenteric glands. [a. 34.]

PERITONSILLITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pe'r-i-to'né-i(té)ti's*. Ger., *-it'idis (-itis)*. From *perit.*, around, and *tonsilla*, a tonsil. Inflammation of the tissue around the tonsils. [D. 18.]—**P. abscedens**. P. attended with the formation of an abscess. [D. 18.]

PERTONIDROCYST, n. *Pe'r-i-to'né-i(té)ti's*. Lat., *peritonidrocystis* (from *peritonéon*, the peritoneum, *ύδωρ*, water, and *κύστις*, a bladder). An aqueous cyst in the peritoneum. [L. 60 (a. 14).]

PERITRACHEITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pe'r-i-to'ra'ch(i)ti's*. Ger., *-it'idis (-itis)*. From *perit.*, around, and *trachea*, the windpipe. Inflammation of the connective tissue about the trachea. [a. 34.]

PERITROPAL, adj. *Pe'r-i-to'ro-pl.* Lat., *peritropus*. Fr., *péritrope*. Ger., *umkreiswendig*. Having the axis perpendicular to that of the pericarp. [B. 1, 19, 123, 308 (a. 35).]

PERITROPE (Lat.), n. f. *Pe'r-i-to'ro(ro)ti's*. Ger., *-it'idis (-itis)*. From *peritropé* (from *perit.*, around, and *τρέφω*, to turn). Fr., *péritrope*. See **CIRCULATION**.

PERITTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Pe'r-i-to'm-a*. Ger., *-om'atos (-atis)*. Gr., *περίτομα*. See **PERISSOMA**.

PERITYPHLITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pe'r-i-to'phi'ti's*. Ger., *-it'idis (-itis)*. From *perit.*, around, and *τύφλον*, the cæcum. Inflammation of the tissue about the cæcum. [a. 34.]

PERI-URETHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pe'r-i-to'ro(ur)-e'th(ath)-ri(-re)ti's*. Ger., *-it'idis (-itis)*. Inflammation of the connective tissue surrounding the urethra. [A. 326 (a. 21).]—**P. circumscripta**. P. in which the inflammatory area is circumscribed. [L. 20 (a. 34).]

PERI-UTERINE, adj. *Pe'r-i-to'utér-i'n*. From *perit.*, around, and *uterus*, the uterus. Fr., *péri-utérin*. See **PERIMETRIC**.

PERIVAGINITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pe'r-i-to'v-a'g(i)ti's*. Ger., *-it'idis (-itis)*. From *perit.*, around, and *vagina* (q. v.). See **PARACOLPITIS**.—**P. phlegmonosa dissecans**. Suppurative paracolpitis. [L. 20 (a. 34).]

PERIVASCULAR, adj. *Pe'r-i-to'v-a'sc'u-lar*. From *perit.*, around, and *vasculum*, a small vessel. Surrounding or situated around a vessel. [C.]

PERIVASCULITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pe'r-i-to'v-a'sc(u)li(-ku'l)-i(e)ti's*. Ger., *-it'idis (-itis)*. From *perit.*, around, and *vasculum*, a small vessel. Inflammation of the adventitia of the vessels. [a. 34.]—**P. nodosa**. P. with tubercular indurations about the vessels. [L. 57 (a. 34).]—**P. retinæ**. Of Iwanoff, sclerosis with thickening and fatty degeneration of the coats of the blood-vessels of the retina. [E.]

PERIVESICAL, adj. *Pe'r-i-to've'sic'u-l*. From *perit.*, around, and *vesica*, the bladder. Situated about the bladder. [a. 34.]

PERIVISCERAL, adj. *Pe'r-i-to'v-i'sc(u)l-r*. From *perit.*, around, and *viscus* (q. v.). Surrounding a viscus. [B. 28 (a. 27).]

PERIVITELLINE, adj. *Pe'r-i-to'v-it'ell-i'n*. From *perit.*, around, and *vitellus* (q. v.). Surrounding the vitellus. [J.]

PERIWINKLE, n. *Pe'r-i-to'v-in'k-l*. The genus *Finca*. [B. 19, 275 (a. 35).]—**Common p.** The *Finca minor*. [a. 35.]

PERIZOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Pe'r-i-to'zom-a*. Ger., *-om'atos (-atis)*. Gr., *περίζωμα* (from *περιζώνω*, to gird round one's self). 1. See **DIAPHRAGM**. 2. See **ZÖSER**. 3. Of Fabricius Hildanus, a truss. [G. 16.]

PERIZOSTRA (Lat.), n. f. *Pe'r-i-to'zost(zos)tra*. Gr., *περιζωστρα*. Fr., *périzostre*. A bandage, especially for the head, chest, or abdomen. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

PERKINISM, n. *Pu'r-k(i)n-i-zm*. From *Perkins*, an American physician. Fr., *perkinisme*. Ger., *Perkinismus*. An obsolete form of suggestive therapeutics in which the treatment consisted in rubbing on the skin two "tractors," or pointed rods made of different metals. [a. 34.]

PERLA (Lat.), n. f. *Pu'r-l(a)ti's*. See **PEARL**.—**Mater perlarum**. See **MOTHER-OF-PEARL**.—**Perla textiles**. Fr., *perles à tence, semences de perles*. A very small variety of pearls, sometimes employed in pharmacy. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Sal matris perlarum**. Calcium acetate prepared by the action of vinegar on mother-of-pearl. [B. 119.]—**Tinctura matris perlarum**. See **Tinctura CORALLIORUM**.

PERLE (Fr.), n. *Pe'r-l*. 1. See **PEARL**. 2. See **LEUCOMA** (4th def.).—**P's à l'once**. See **PERLE textiles**.—**P. glatineuse**. See **Medicinal PERLE**.

PERLE (Ger.), n. *Pe'r-l*. 1. See **PEARL**. 2. See **HORBOLUM**.—**Französische P.** See **Medicinal PERLE**.

PERLÈCHE (Fr.), n. *Pe'r-lèsh*. An infectious ulceration of the lips of school-children. [J. Lemaistre, "Progr. méd.," Aug. 21, 1886, p. 215 (a. 34).]

PERLSUCHT (Ger.), n. *Pe'r-l'zucht*. Bovine tuberculosis. See also **GARGET** (2d def.) and **MURRAIN**.

PERLWEISS (Ger.), n. *Pe'r-l'vis*. See **BISMUTH subnitrate**.

PERMANGANAS (Lat.), n. m. *Pu'r-ma'n(a)ti's*. Lat., *perman-gan(a)ti's*. Ger., *-at(is)*. See **PERMANGANATE**.—**P. kalicus** (Netherl. Ph.), *P. potassicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Potassium permanganate. [B. 95.]

PERMANGANATE, n. *Pu'r-ma'n(a)ti's-at*. Lat., *perman-gan(a)ti's-at*. Ger., *Permanganat*. A salt of permanganic acid. [B.]

PERMANGANIC, adj. *Pu'r-ma'n(a)ti's-ic*. Lat., *perman-gan(a)ti's-ic*. Ger., *Permanganisch*. Fr., *permanganique*. Containing manganese combined with a greater proportion of oxygen than in the manganic compounds. [B.]—**P. acid**. Fr., *acide permanganique*. Ger., *Uebermangansäure*. A monobasic acid, HMnO_4 , known only in aqueous solution. [B.]—**P. anhydride**. See **MAN-**

GANESHE heptoxide.—P. oxychloride. Chloride of p. acid, MnO_2Cl . [B. 3.]

PERMEABLE, adj. $Pu^r/me^2-a^2-b^1$. Lat., *permeabilis* (from *permeare*, to pass through). Fr., *perméable*. Ger., *durchdringbar*. That can be passed through (said especially of solids that allow the passage of fluids through their interstices, or of strictures that admit an instrument). [a. 48.]

PERMISTIO (Lat.), **PERMIXTIO** (Lat.), n's f. $Pu^r(pe^r)-mi^2/ti^2-o$, $-ni^2x/shi^2(t)^2-o$. Gen., *-on'is*. From *permiscere*, to mingle together. 1. See **PERMIXTION**. 2. See **COITION**.—P. metallorum. See ALLOY.

PERMIKTION, n. Pu^r-mi^2x/shu^2n . Lat., *permistio* (from *permiscere*, to mingle together). Fr., p. In ancient chemistry, a perfect mixture. [L. 41 (a, 43).]

PERNICIOUS, adj. Pu^r-ni^2/shu^2s . Lat., *perniciosus* (from *perniciēs*, destruction). Fr., *pernicieux*. Ger., *perniciös*, *verderlich*. Destructive in character; of diseases, virulent, of a very grave or deadly type. [D.]

PERNO (Lat.), n. m. $Pu^r(pe^r)/ni^2-o$. Gen., *-on'is*. See **CHILBLAIN**.

PERNITRATE, n. Pu^r-nit^2/rat . Lat., *pernitras*. A nitrate containing a greater relative amount of the nitric-acid radicle than the ordinary nitrate. [B.]

PERNOCTATION, n. $Pu^r-no^2kt-a^2/shu^2n$. Lat., *pernoctatio* (from *per*, through, and *nox*, night). Fr., p. Ger., *Nachtwachen*. Night-watching, sleeplessness. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PERO (Lat.), n. m. $Pe/pa^r/o$. Gen., *-on'is*. Of Wilder, the softer ectal layer of the olfactory lobe, from which the olfactory nerves arise. [L. 80 (K).]

PEROBRACHIA (Lat.), n. f. $Pe/pa^r(ro^2)-bra^2k(bra^2ch)^2/-i^2-a^2$. From *πρῶς*, maimed, and *brachium*, the arm. Ger., *Pero-brachie*. Arrested development of one or both of the upper limbs, constituting a congenital malformation.

PEROCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. $Pe/pa^r(ro^2)-se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l-(a^2l)-u^2s(u^2s)$. From *πρῶς*, maimed, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *perocéphale*. Ger., *Perocephale*. Of Gurlt, a monster in which the formation of the head is defective. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PEROCHEIRUS (Lat.), adj. $Pe/pa^r(ro^2)-kir^2(ch)^2e^2(i^2r)-u^2s(u^2s)$. From *πρῶς*, maimed, and *χείρ*, the hand. A monster characterized by malformation of the hands. [a. 48.]

PEROCORMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Pe/pa^r(ro^2)-ko^2rm^2(u^2s(u^2s))$. From *πρῶς*, maimed, and *κόρυς*, the trunk. Fr., *pérocorme*. Of Gurlt, a monster characterized by malformation of the trunk. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PERODACTILIUS (Lat.), n. m. $Pe^2-ro^2(ro^2)-da^2k(da^2k)-ti^2l-(tu^2l)/i^2-u^2s(u^2s)$. See **EXTENSOR digitorum pedis longus**.

PERODACTILY, n. $Pe-ro-da^2kt/i^2l-i^2$. From *πρῶς*, maimed, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger. See **ADACTYLIA**.

PERODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. $Pe/pa^r(ro^2)-di^2n(du^2n)/i^2-a^2$. From *πῖρα*, a pouch, and *δύσιν*, pain. See **CARDIALGIA**.

PEROMA (Lat.), n. n. $Pe^r(par)-om^2/a^2$. Gr., *πῖρωμα* (from *πῖρουν*, to mutilate). See **PEROSIS**.

PEROMELIA (Lat.), n. f. $Pe/pa^r(ro^2)-me^2(me^2l)/i^2-a^2$. From *πρῶς*, maimed, and *μέλος*, a limb. Fr., *peromélie*. Ger., *Peromelie*. A form of monstrosity in which one or more of the limbs are deformed or wanting in certain portions. [Rasori, "Gazz. degli ospit.," June 25, 1832, p. 403.]

PEROMELUS (Lat.), n. m. $Pe^r(par)-om^2e^2l-u^2s(u^2s)$. Fr., *peromèle*. A monster characterized by defective or misshaped limbs. [A. 326 (a, 21).]

PEROMOPLASTIE (Fr.), n. f. $Pa-ro-mo-pla^2s-te$. From *πῖρωμα*, mutilation, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. The operation of forming a stump anew after an amputation when the end of the bone projects. [E. 24.]

PERONEUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. $Pe^r-o^2n-e^2(a^2e^2)-u^2s(u^2s)$. See **PERONEUS**.

PERONARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pe^r-o^2n-a^2rth-ro^2s/i^2s$. Gen., *-thrus'cos* (-is). From *περόν*, the tongue of a buckle, and *άρθρον*, a joint. A joint in which the articular surfaces are bo' h concave and convex, as in the carpo-metacarpal articulation of the thumb. [a. 34.]

PERONATE, adj. Pe^r-o^2n-at . Lat., *peronatus*. In botany, covered with a woolly or mealy coat. [B. 308 (a, 35).]

PERONE (Lat.), n. f. $Pe^r-o^2n-e(a)$. Gen., *per'ones*. Gr., *περόνη* (from *πείρειν*, to pierce). Fr., *peroné*. See **FIBULA**.

PERONEAL, adj. $Pe^r-o^2n-e^2a^2l$. Lat., *peroneus* (from *περόν*, the fibula). Fr., *peronier*. Pertaining to or situated near the fibula. [C.]

PERONEDACTILIUS (Lat.), n. m. $Pe^r-o^2n-e^2-da^2k(da^2k)-ti^2l(tu^2l)/i^2-u^2s(u^2s)$. See **PERONEDACTILIUS**.

PERONEO-CALCANEUS (Lat.), adj. $Pe^r-o^2n-e(a)/o(o)-ka^2l(k)-an(a^2n)/e^2-u^2s(u^2s)$. From *περόν*, the fibula, and *calcx*, the heel. Pertaining to or connected with the fibula and the os calcis: as a n. m., a muscle arising from the fibula and inserted into the os calcis, also the soleus, and, in solipedes, the peroneoprephalangeus. [L.—P.-c. *externus anterior* (Gruber). A muscle arising from the tubercle of the tibia, from the fibula for nearly its whole length, and from the intermuscular ligament, and inserted into the anterior process of the calcaneum. ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. kl. Med.," Feb., 1884 (L).]—P.-c. *internus*. Fr., *peroneo-calcaneen*. Of Macalister, a small muscle having its origin from the back of the fibula and its insertion in the tubercle on the os calcis. [C.]

PERONEO-DACTYLIEN (Fr.), n. $Pa-ro-na-o-da^2k-te-le-a^2n^2$. See **EXTENSOR digitorum pedis longus**.

PERONEO-INFRA-PHALANGIETIANUS (Lat.), n. m. $Pe^r-o^2n-e(a)/o(o)-i^2n^2fra^2-fa^2l(fa^2l)-a^2n(a^2n^2)-je^2t(ge^2)-ti^2-a^2n(a^2n)/u^2s(u^2s)$. See **PERONEO-SOUPHALANGIETIANUS**.

PERONEO-INFRA-TARSIAN, n. $Pe^r-o^2n-e^2/o(i^2n)-fra^2-ta^2rshu^2n$. See **PERONEO-SOUSTARSIAN**.

PERONEO-PHALANGEUS (Lat.), n. m. $Pe^r-o^2n-e(a)/o(o)-fa^2l(fa^2l)-a^2n(a^2n^2)-je^2t(ge^2)-u^2s(u^2s)$. From *περόν*, the fibula, and *φάλαγξ* (see **PHALANX**). Fr., *peroneo-phalangien*. The analogue of the tibialis anticus of man found in the lower animals. [L.]

PERONEO-PREPHALANGEUS (Lat.), n. m. $Pe^r-o^2n-e(a)/o(o)-prepra^2e^2-fa^2l(fa^2l)-a^2n(a^2n^2)-je^2t(ge^2)-u^2s(u^2s)$. From *περόν*, the fibula, *præ*, before, and *φάλαγξ* (see **PHALANX**). Fr., *peroneo-préphalangien*. The analogue of the peroneus brevis of man found in the lower animals. [L.]

PERONEO-SOUS-MÉTARSIAN (Fr.), n. $Pa-ro-na-o-su-ma-ta^2-ta^2r-se-a^2n^2$. The peroneus brevis. [L. 7.]

PERONEO-SOUPHALANGIETIEN (DU PREMIER ORTEIL) (Fr.), n. $Pa-ro-na-o-su-fa^2-la^2n^2-zhe^2t-te-a^2n^2$ du² pr²me-a o²rte-²yl. See **EXTENSOR hallucis longus**.

PERONEO-SOUSTARSIAN (Fr.), adj. $Pa-ro-na-o-su-ta^2r-se-a^2n^2$. See **PERONEUS longus**.

PERONEO-SUPRA-MÉTARSIANUS (Lat.), n. $Pe^r-o^2n-e(a)/o(o)-su^2pra^2-me^2t-a^2-ta^2r-si^2-an(a^2n)/u^2s(u^2s)$. See **PERONEUS tertius**.

PERONEO-SUPRA-PHALANGIETIAN, n. $Pe^r-o^2n-e^2/o-su^2pra^2-fa^2l-a^2n^2-je^2t(i^2)-a^2n$. See **EXTENSOR digitorum pedis longus**.

PERONEO-SUPRA-PHALANGIANUS (Lat.), n. m. $Pe^r-o^2n-e(a)/o(o)-su^2pra^2-fa^2l(fa^2l)-a^2n(a^2n^2)-ji^2n(gi^2n)-i^2-an(a^2n)/u^2s(u^2s)$. From *περόν*, the fibula, *supra*, above, and *φάλαγξ* (see **PHALANX**). Pertaining to or connected with the fibula and the upper surface of the phalanges. [L. 7.]

PERONEO-SUS-MÉTARSIAN (Fr.), n. $Pa-ro-na-o-su^2-ma-ta^2-ta^2r-se-a^2n^2$. See **PERONEUS tertius**.

PERONEO-SOUPHALANGIETIEN (Fr.), n. $Pa-ro-na-o-su^2-fa^2-la^2n^2-zhe^2t-te-a^2n^2$. See **EXTENSOR digitorum pedis longus**.—P. du gros orteil (du pouce). 1. See **EXTENSOR hallucis longus**. 2. See **EXTENSOR digitorum pedis longus**.

PERONEO-TIBIAL (Fr.), adj. $Pa-ro-na-o-te-be-a^2l$. Pertaining to the tibia and fibula; as a n., see **PERONEO-TIBIALIS**.

PERONEO-TIBIALIS (Lat.), n. m. $Pe^r-o^2n-e(a)/o(o)-ti^2b-(teh)-i^2-a^2l/i^2s$. From *περόν*, the fibula, and *tibia*, the tibia. A small muscle described by W. Gruber which has its origin in the inner side of the head of the fibula and its insertion in the upper end of the oblique line of the tibia. It is constant in apes. ["Arch. of Anat.," 1877, p. 401, 1878, p. 484 (C).]

PERONEUM (Lat.), n. n. $Pe^r-o^2n-e(a)/u^2m(u^2m)$. From *περόν*, the fibula. See **PERONE**.

PERONEUS (Lat.), n. m. $Pe^r-o^2n-e(a)/u^2s(u^2s)$. From *περόν*, the fibula. Fr., *peronier*. Peroneal: as a n. m., a muscle connected with the fibula; also, specifically, the p. quinti digiti and, in solipedes, the peroneo-prephalangeus. [L. 13.]—P. accessorius. 1. An accessory muscle arising from the fibula between the p. brevis and p. longus and joining the tendon of the p. longus near the sole of the foot. [L. 332.] 2. See *P. quinti digiti*.—P. anticus. See *P. brevis* and *P. tertius*.—P. brevis. Fr., *petit péronier de Winslow*, *court péronier latéral*. Ger., *kurzer Wadenbeinmuskul*. A muscle arising from the lower two thirds of the external surface of the fibula, in front of and partially covered by the p. longus. It terminates in a tendon which passes behind the external malleolus in a compartment of the external annular ligament of the ankle, in company with but in front of that of the p. longus, to be inserted into the base of the first metatarsal bone. [L. 142, 332.]—P. digiti minimi pedis. See *P. quinti digiti*.—P. longus. Ger., *langer Wadenbeinmuskul*. A muscle arising from the external tuberosity of the fibula, the upper two thirds of the fascia of the leg, and the intermuscular septum on both sides. It terminates in a tendon which passes in common with the tendon of the p. brevis behind the external malleolus, and is inserted into the internal cuneiform and the bases of the first and second metatarsal bones. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—P. medius, *P. parvus*. See *P. quinti digiti*.—P. posticus brevis. See *P. brevis*.—P. posticus (longus), *P. primus*. See *P. longus*.—P. quartus. 1. See *P. quinti digiti*. 2. Of Otto, an anomalous muscle, probably a variation of the p. digiti quinti, which arises from the posterior surface of the fibula near the p. brevis and is inserted into the calcaneum. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—P. quinti digiti. Fr., *peronier du cinquième orteil* (Testut). A muscle which is natural to some of the lower animals, but is unusual in man, arising from the p. brevis and inserted into a phalanx of the little toe, or into some portion of the metatarso-phalangeal mechanism, or into the side of the peroneus longus. [Testut, "Progr. méd.," Dec. 18, 1884, p. 1029.]—P. secundus. See *P. brevis*.—P. sextus. See *P. quartus* (1st and 2d def's).—P. tertius. Fr., *péronier antérieur* (ou troisième). Ger., *dritter Wadenbeinmuskul*. A muscle arising from about the lower fourth of the anterior surface of the fibula, the interosseous ligament, and the adjacent intermuscular septa. It terminates in a tendon which accompanies those of the extensor digitorum pedis longus, to be inserted into the base of the fifth and occasionally of the fourth metatarsal bone. [L. 31, 142, 332.]

PERONIER (Fr.), adj. and n. $Pa-ro-ne-a$. See **PERONEUS**.—P. antérieur. See **PERONEUS tertius**.—P's latéraux. The peroneus brevis and peroneus longus. [L. 31.]—Petit p. See **PERONEUS tertius**.

PERONODACTYLUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{o}^{\text{n}}\text{o}^{\text{d}}\text{a}^{\text{k}}\text{t}^{\text{y}}\text{l}^{\text{u}}\text{s}$ (da^k-tīl^utyl^u)-i^u-u^s(u)s. From *perón*, the fibula, and *dáctulos*, a finger. Fr., *peronodactylien*. See *Flexor digitorum pedis longus*.

PERONOSPORA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{o}^{\text{n}}\text{o}^{\text{s}}\text{p}^{\text{o}}\text{r}^{\text{a}}$. From *perón*, the tongue of a buckle, and *σπόρα*, a seed. A genus of *Fungi* giving its name to the *Peronosporaceae* (Fr., *peronosporaceae*), or *Peronosporae* (Fr., *peronosporae*; Ger., *Peronosporaceae*), or *Peronospori* (Fr., *peronospori*), a division of the *Phycomycetes*, subclass *Oomycetes*, parasitic mainly upon living phanerogams, the tissues of which they penetrate and destroy by means of peculiar organs of suction (*haustoria*) arising as lateral branches from their unicellular mycelium. [B. 19, 177, 121 (a. 35).]—**P. effusa**. A species found upon spinach and similar plants. [B. 61.]—**P. gangliiformis**. A species infesting lettuce, producing short oval conidia with papillae at the apex. [B. 61.]—**P. hyoscyami**. A species parasitic upon *Hyoscyamus niger*, but found also on other solanaceous plants. [B. 77 (a. 35).]—**P. infestans**. Ger., *Kartoffelpilz*. Potato (or potato-disease) fungus; a species producing potato gangrene. It grows within the tissue of the plant, but may be observed on the lower surface of the leaf as a white bloom around the margin of the dark diseased blotches which it produces. It is also parasitic on *Solanum dulcamara* and other species of *Solanum*, and is destructive to the tomato. [B. 19, 177, 121 (a. 35).]—**P. lutea**. Of Carmona y Valle, a micro-organism discovered by him in yellow fever. [B. 1.]—**P. viticola**. A species similar to *P. infestans*, producing vine-mildew. [B. 185, 291 (a. 35).]

PEROPLASIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{o}^{\text{p}}\text{a}^{\text{s}}\text{i}^{\text{a}}$ (pl^apl^a)-ziⁱ(eⁱ)-a^s. From *πρόπλος*, maimed, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. A malformation caused by defective development. [A. 34.]

PEROPUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{o}^{\text{p}}\text{u}^{\text{s}}$ (par)-o^s-u^s(u)s. From *πρόπος*, maimed, and *πούς*, the foot. A monster characterized by malformation of the feet. [A. 48.]

PEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{o}^{\text{s}}$ (par)-o^s-i^s. Gen., -o^s-e^s (is). Gr., *πρωσις* (from *πρόσιν*, to maim). Mutilation, imperfection. [A. 311 (a. 30).]

PEROSMIC, adj. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{o}^{\text{s}}$ -mⁱ-i^k. Containing osmium as an octavalent radicle. [B.]—**P. acid**. See *Osmic acid*.

PEROSMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{o}^{\text{s}}$ (par)-o^s-mⁱ-u^s(u)s. From *πρόπος*, maimed, and *σῶμα*, the body. Fr., *perosome*. Of Gurit, a monster defective in the development of the whole body. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

PEROSPLANCHNICA (Lat.), n. m. pl. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{o}^{\text{s}}$ (par)-o^s-pl^an^h-i^k-i^a. From *πρόπος*, maimed, and *σπλάνχνη*, for the bowels. Congenital malformations of the viscera. [A. 34.]

PEROTIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{o}^{\text{t}}$ -i^s. Fr., *perotide*. A genus of grasses, of the *Zoysiae*. The *Perotideae* of Nees are a tribe of grasses. [B. 121, 170 (a. 35).]—**P. latifolia**. A species the root of which is used as a diuretic and a mildly astrigent hæmæstatic. [B. 180 (a. 35).]

PEROXIDE, n. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{o}$ -o^x-i^d(id). Lat., *peroxidum*, *peroxydum*. Fr., *peroxyde*. Ger., *Peroxyd*. Of two or more compounds of oxygen with the same element or radicle, the one which contains the greatest relative amount of oxygen. [B.]

PEROXHYDRATE, n. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{o}$ -o^x-i^d-hⁱdⁱ-rat. The hydrate of a peroxide. [A. 88.]

PERPENDICULARIS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{o}^{\text{p}}\text{e}^{\text{r}}\text{p}^{\text{e}}\text{d}^{\text{i}}$ -cⁱ-u^s(u)s. la^u (a^u)-i^u (a^u). Perpendicular. As a n., a structure consisting of fibres running perpendicularly to its surface.—**P. externus linguae**. See *Stratum musculare linguae perpendiculare*.

PERPHOSPHORATUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{o}^{\text{s}}$ (par)-ph^os^{ph}-o^r-at^u (a^u)-i^u (a^u). Fr., *perphosphoré*. Containing the greatest possible combining proportion of phosphorus. [B. 38 (a. 14).]

PERPLICATION, n. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{o}$ -p^l-i^k-a^{shu}-n. From *per*, through, and *plicare*, to fold. A method of closing the end of a severed blood-vessel by isolating the extremity, making a small hole in its side at a little distance from the end, introducing the points of a fine forceps through the puncture, seizing the free end, and drawing it backward through the puncture in the side. [E. 21.]

PERRUCHES (Fr.), n. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{r}^{\text{u}}\text{ch}$. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a saline and chalybeate spring. [L. 49 (a. 14).]

PERRY, n. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{r}$. Fr., *poiré*. Ger., *Birne*. A fermented liquor made from pears. [B. 5, 185 (a. 35).]

PERRY SPRINGS, n. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{r}$. A place in Pike County, Illinois, where there are mineral springs. [A. 363 (a. 21).]

PERSEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^{\text{r}}\text{e}^{\text{s}}$ (per)-e^a-a^s. Gr., *περσέα*. Fr., *avocatier*. Ger., *P*. A genus of lauraceous trees or shrubs. The *Perseeae* of Bentham and Hooker are a tribe of the *Laurineae*. The *Perseeae* of Nees are a division of the *Lauraeae*. The *Perseeae* of Michel are a tribe of the *Laurineae*. [B. 19, 42, 121, 170 (a. 35).]—**P. carolinensis**, **P. carolinensis**. Fr., *laurier rouge*, *bois Isabelle*. Ger., *Carolinische Lorbeer*. The alligator pear (tree), Isabelle-wood of Carolina, red bay (or laurel), bay galls; a tree or shrub growing in American swamps. The leaves are aromatic. [B. 34, 180 (a. 35).]—**P. drymifolia**. A species used as tonic and stimulant. [B. 267 (a. 35).]—**P. gratissima**. Fr., *avocatier*, *bois d'anis*, *laurier avocatier*, *poirier avocat* (ou de la Nouvelle-Espagne). Ger., *Avocado-baum*. The alligator (or avocado) pear (tree), midshipman's-butter, vegetable marrow; indigenous to tropical America. The fruit is rich in sugar and fatty matter. The pulp, seasoned in various ways, is known as vegetable butter (Fr., *beurre végétale*), subaltern's butter, etc., and is used both as a food and as a medicine, being supposed to increase the spermatic secretion. It yields 8 per cent. of a greenish oil. In the Antilles the leaves are used as a pectoral, vulnerary, and stomachic, and the buds are employed as an antispasmodic and as an application to bruises. The seeds are used in Demerara as a tonic. In Mexico and the Antilles the leaves

and fruit are used as an emmenagogue, and the epicarp is employed as an anthelmintic. [B. 19, 173, 180, 267, 275, 314 (a. 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxiv, p. 77 (a. 50).]—**P. indica**. Canary-wood, East Indian bay-tree, venatic-wood. The bark, which has the taste and smell of cinnamon, is used as a stomachic, and the leaves, petioles, and young branches as an antispasmodic. It is the *Laurus indica* of older botanists. [B. 180 (a. 35).]

PERSÉCUTE (Fr.), n. Pe^{r} -s^e-k^u-ta. A person affected with the *délire de persécution*. [A. 34.]

PERSEITE, n. Pu^{r} -s^e-it. Fr., *perséite*. A saccharine substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$, isomeric with mannite, obtained from the fruit of *Persea gratissima*. [A. Muntz and V. Marciano, "Ann. di chim. medico-farm. e di farmacol." Mar., 1885 (B).]

PERSICA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{r} (per)-sⁱ-i^k-a^s. From *περσικός*, Persian. Fr., *pêcher*. Ger., *Pfirsichbaum*. A genus of rosaceous trees, included by Bentham and Hooker in *Amygdalus*. [B. 42, 121, 180 (a. 35).]—**Flores persice** (seu *persicorum*). Peach-blossoms. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**P. laevis**. Fr., *brugnou*. The nectarine; a variety of *P. vulgaris* having a fruit with a smooth shining skin. [B. 34, 180 (a. 35).]—**P. vulgaris**. Fr., *pêcher*. Ger., *gemeiner Pfirsichbaum*. The peach-tree, *Amygdalus p.*, the *Prunus p.* of Bentham and Hooker; a tree or shrub extensively cultivated in warm and temperate climates for its well-known fruit (the *μήλον περσικόν* of Dioscorides). The flowers, the leaves, the bark, and especially the kernels of the fruit, yield hydrocyanic acid, and most, it is believed, when there is no fruit. The leaves are laxative and anthelmintic; the kernels also considered slightly sedative, and their infusion is recommended in vesical irritation, vomiting, and pertussis. The flowers (see *Syrupus furitum persicorum*) are used as a laxative for infants, though poisoning has occurred. The kernels are used for bitter almonds. Blanched and emulsified with cold water, they are employed in nervous coughs. The juice of the fruit is saccharine, and by fermentation and distillation yields peach brandy. The kernels yield a light yellow oil (peach-oil) used to adulterate almond-oil. The dried fruit is a laxative food. [B. 5, 34, 42, 173, 180, 185 (a. 35).]—**Syrupus persice**. See *Syrupus furitum persicorum*.

PERSICARIA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{r} (per)-sⁱ-i^k-a^s (a^u)-i^u (a^u). From *persicum*, a peach. Fr., *persicaire*. 1. The *Polygonum p.*, *Polygonum hydropiper*, and *Polygonum orientale*. 2. Of Tournefort, the genus *Polygonum*. 3. Of Linnæus, a section of the genus *Polygonum*. [A. 511; B. 42, 121 (a. 35).]—**P. minor**, **P. mitis**. The *Polygonum p.* [B. 5, 121, 275 (a. 35).]—**P. urens**. The *Polygonum hydropiper*. [B. 5, 121, 275 (a. 35).]

PERSICUS (Lat.), n. m. Pu^{r} (per)-sⁱ-i^k-u^s(u)s. Gr., *περσικός*. See *PERSICA vulgaris* and *JUGLANS regia*.—**Syrupus furitum** (Swiss Ph.). **persicorum** (Belg. Ph.). Fr., *sirop de fleurs de pêcher* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 10 parts of fresh peach-blossoms in 150 of boiling water for 6 hours in a closed vessel [Fr. Cod.] (or macerating them in 15 of warm water for 12 hours [Swiss Ph.]), expressing, adding 18 parts of sugar for each 10 of clarified colature, and boiling up quickly and straining [Fr. Cod.] (evaporating over the water bath [Swiss Ph.]) or by bruising the blossoms in a marble mortar, expressing, filtering, and dissolving 655 parts of sugar in each 345 of filtrate [Belg. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]

PERSIL (Fr.), n. Pe^{r} -s^e. 1. The genus *Apium*. 2. The *Apium petroselinum* (see *CARUM petroselinum*), also [Fr. Cod.] its fruit. [B. 5, 19, 121 (a. 35); B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Extrait de**. See *Extraitum petroselinum*.—**Huile essentielle de**. See *Oil of PARSLEY*.

PERSIMMON, n. Pu^{r} -sⁱ-mⁱ-u^s(u)s. The *Diospyros virginiana* and other species of *Diospyros* or their fruit. [B. 5, 121, 275 (a. 35).]

PERSISTENT, adj. Pe^{r} -sⁱ-t^e-nt. Lat., *persistens* (from *persistere*, to persist). Fr., *persistant*. Ger., *bleibend*. Continuing, enduring; of leaves, remaining on the plant over winter; of a corolla or calyx, remaining unwithered till the fruit ripens. [B. 1, 19, 123, 291 (a. 35).] Cf. *CADUCOUS*, *FUGACIOUS*, *DECIDUOUS*, and *MARCESCENT*.

PERSONA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^{r} (per)-s^o-n^a. 1. A person; of Hæckel, a single individual, in the narrow sense. 2. A shoot or bud of a plant.

PERSONARIA (Lat.), **PERSONATA** (Lat.), n's f. Pu^{r} (per)-s^o-n^a (on)-a^s (a^u)-i^u (a^u). From *persona*, a mask. An old name for various species of *Lappa*. [B. 121 (a. 35).]—**Radix personarum** (seu *personatæ*). The root of *Lappa major*, *Lappa minor*, or *Lappa tomentosa*. [B. 180 (a. 35).]

PERSONATE, adj. Pu^{r} -s^o-n^a-at. Lat., *personatus* (from *persona*, a mask). Fr., *personé*. Ger., *verlorrt*, *entstellt* (1st def.), *maskirt* (2d def.). 1. Of a part or organ, changed so that the usual or normal structure is with difficulty recognizable. 2. Of a bilabiate corolla, having the throat closed by a prominence called the palate. The *Personatæ* are the *Scrophularineae*, or, of Linnæus, an order including the *Verbenaceae*, *Gesneriaceae*, *Gentianaceae*, etc. The *Personæ* (Fr., *personées*) are the *Scrophularineae*, or, of Brongniart, a class of hypogynous *Gamopetalæ* consisting of the *Perispermæ* and *Aperispermæ*. [B. 1, 19, 42, 121, 123, 291 (a. 35).]

PERSPICILLUM (Lat.), n. n. Pu^{r} (per)-sⁱ-pⁱ-i^k-i^u (a^u). From *perspicere*, to see through. Fr., *lunette*. Ger., *Augenglas*, *Brille*. An eyeglass; a magnifying glass or microscope; in the pl., *perspicilla*, spectacles. [H. 12; L. 50, 107 (a. 14, 48).]

PERSPIRATION, n. Pu^{r} -sⁱ-pⁱ-r^a-shuⁿ. Lat., *perspiratio* (from *per*, through, and *spirare*, to breathe), *diffusio*. Fr., *p. sueur* (3d def.). Ger., *Ausdünstung* (1st def.), *Hautathmung* (2d def.), *Schweiss* (3d def.). 1. A physiological act or process by which fluids are emitted or exhaled from the skin, embracing the escape of gases and watery vapor by transudation and the production of sweat by secretion. 2. The respiratory function of the skin, which chiefly consists in the exhalation of watery vapor and carbonic acid and in the absorption of oxygen. 3. Sweat, the product of the secretion or transudation.—**Insensible p.** Ger., *unmerkliche*

Ausdünstung, Dunstschweis. P. in which the matters exhaled are invisible; the normal excretion from the skin when the body is at rest, and not overheated. [K.]—*Sensible p.* Ger., *merkbare Ausdünstung*. P. in which the watery element collects on the skin in the form of visible moisture; also the moisture itself.

PERSPIRATOR, n. Pu^r-spi^r-ra-to^r. See **RESPIRATOR**.

PERSPIRATORY, adj. Pu^r-spi^r-a-to^r-ri². Lat., *perspiratorius*. Fr., *perspiratoire*. Pertaining to or causing perspiration.

PERSTRICITION (Fr.), n. Pe^r-stre^k-se-on². Lat., *perstrictio* (from *perstringere*, to bind tightly together). Of the ancients, the application of tight ligatures over the great vessels to prevent the recurrence of a disease in a member. [E, 24.]

PERSUDATIO (Lat.), n. f. Pu^r-su^r-su^r-d(sud)-a(a)²/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., -on²is. See **DIAPYDESIS** (2d def.).

PERSULPHATE, n. Pu^r-su^r-l²f²at. Lat., *persulphas*. Fr., *persulfate*. Of two or more sulphates of the same radicle, that one which contains the greatest proportionate amount of the sulphuric-acid radicle. [B.]

PERSULPHIDE, n. Pu^r-su^r-l²f²(id). Fr., *persulfure*. Ger., *Persulfid*. Of two or more compounds of sulphur with the same element or radicle, that one which contains the greatest amount of sulphur. [B.]

PERSULPHOCYANOGEN, n. Pu^r-su^r-l²f²-o-si-a²n²-o-je²n. See **PERTHIOCYANOGEN**.

PERSULPHURIC ACID, n. Pu^r-su^r-l²f²-u²/ri²k. Fr., *acide persulfurique*. A substance, H₂S₂O₈ (or SO₄H), obtained by mixing carefully hydrogen peroxide with diluted sulphuric acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

PERSULTATION, n. Pu^r-su^r-l²t-a/shu²n. Lat., *persultatio* (from *persulare*, to leap). A sudden and profuse outburst of perspiration. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PERTE (Fr.), n. Pe^rrt. Loss, privation. [A, 537 (a, 21).]—**P. blanche**. See **LEUCORRHEA**.—**P. interne de l'utérus**. See **CONCEALED HÆMORRHAGE**.—**P. séminale**. A seminal emission.—**P. utérine blanche**. See **LEUCORRHEA**.—**P. utérine rouge**. See **METORRHEA**.

PERTHIOCYANOGEN, n. Pu^r-thi²-o-si-a²n²-o-je²n. Ger., *Perthiocyan*, *Pseudoschwefelcyan*. An orange-colored amorphous

powder, C₂H₂N₂S₂ = (C₂N₂)₂S₂. [B.]

PERTHIODICYANIC ACID, n. Pu^r-thi²-o-di-si-a²n²/i²k. Fr., *acide perthiodicyanique* (ou *hydroxanthique*). Ger., *Perthiodicyan-säure*, *Persulfocyanüre*. A dibasic hydrogen acid, C₂N₂H₂S₂ = [CS.NH]₂S₂, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on potassium thiocyanate. [B.]

PERTURBATIO (Lat.), n. f. Pu^r-pe^r-tu^r-b(tu^r-b)-a(a)²/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., -on²is. Confusion, disturbance. [D.]—**P. alvi**. See **DIARRHÆA**.—**P. critica**. See **CRISIS** (1st def.).

PERTUSATE, adj. Pu^r-tu^r-s²at. From *perustus*, perforated. In botany, pierced at the apex. [B, 308 (a, 35).]

PERTUSE, adj. Pu^r-tu^r-s². Lat., *perustus* (from *pertundere*, to pierce). Fr., *pertus*. Ger., *durchstossen*. Pierced, having holes or slits (said of certain leaves, etc.). [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PERTUSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pu^r-pe^r-tu^r-s²(tus)-or-i²-u²m-(u²m). From *pertundere*, to pierce. Of Stein, an instrument for piercing the foetal membranes in protracted labor, to allow of the escape of the liquor amnii. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PERTUSSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pu^r-pe^r-tu^r-s²(tu^r-s²)/si²s. From *per* intensive, and *tussis*, a cough. Ger., *P.* A contagious disease, usually epidemic, characterized by a convulsive cough and a long-drawn inspiration during which a "whoop" is produced. [a, 34.]

PERUIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Pe^r-u²-i²f²-e²-u²-s(u²s). Fr., *péruifère*. Yielding balsam of Peru. [L, 180 (a, 43).]

PERULE, n. Pe^r-u²l. Lat., *perula*. Fr., *perûle*. Ger., *Knospendecke*. A bud-scale, or the collection of scales forming the covering (see **HIBERNACULUM**) of a bud. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PERUVIN, n. Pe^r-u²-v²/i²n. Fr., *peruvine*. Ger., *P. Cinnamici* alcohol (contained in balsam of Peru). [B.]

PERVENCHE (Fr.), n. Pe^r-va²-n²sh. See **VINCA** and **VINCA major**.—**Grande p.** [Fr. Cod.]. The leaves of *Vinca major*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Petite p.** [Fr. Cod.]. The leaves of *Vinca minor*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

PERVIGILUM (Lat.), n. n. Pu^r-pe^r-vi²-i²(wi²g)-i²/i²-u²m-(u²m). Wakefulness; sleeplessness. [D, 81.]

PERVINCA (Lat.), n. f. Pu^r-pe^r-vi²-i²(wi²n²)/ka². Of Tournefort, the genus *Vinca*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

PERVIUS, adj. Pu^r-vi²-u²s. From *per*, through, and *via*, a way. Open, patent; perforate. [a, 17.]

PES (Lat.), n. m. Pe^r-z(pas). Gen., *ped'is*. Gr., *ποῦς*. 1. See **FOOT**. 2. In botany, a stalk or support, a stipe. [B, 1 (a, 35).]—**Infra-orbital p.** The terminal radiating branches of the infra-orbital nerve after its exit from the infra-orbital canal. [L, 332.]—**P. accessorius**. See **EMINENTIA COLLATERALIS**.—**P. ansericus** (nervi facialis). See **P. anserinus (major)**.—**P. anserinus fasciæ late**. Ger., *Gänsefuß der Schenkelbänder*. Four or five flat, diverging, tendinous outshoots of the fascia lata just below the internal condyle of the femur. [L, 332.]—**P. anserinus (major)**. Ger., *grosser Gänsefuß*. The radiating structure consisting of the three primary branches of the facial nerve soon after its emergence from the stylo-mastoid foramen. [L, 6 (K).]—**P. anserinus minor**. See **Infra-orbital p.**—**P. arcuatus**. See **TALIPES CAVUS**.—**P. asini**. The *Tussilag farfara*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**P. calcaneo-valgus**. See **TALIPES calcaneo-valgus**.—**P. calcaneus**. See **CALCANES**.—

P. calcaneus paralyticus. *Talipes calcaneus* due to paralysis of the gastrocnemius. [a, 34.]—**P. cavus**. See **TALIPES CAVUS**.—**P. contortus**. See **CLUB-FOOT**.—**P. coronæ radiatæ**. Of Meynert, the medullary substance of the cerebrum; the broadest portion of the corona radiata, as distinguished from the narrow origin of the formation. [L, 3 (K).]—**P. depressus**. See **FLAT-FOOT**.—**P. equinus**. See **TALIPES EQUINUS**.—**P. excavatus**. See **TALIPES CAVUS**.—**P. febricitans**. See **ELPHANTIASIS**.—**P. gigas**. See **MACROPODIA** (1st and 2d defs.).—**P. gryphus**. Ger., *Greifenfuß*. Of Paré, an obstetrical instrument for extracting a mole. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**P. hippocampi (major)**. See **HIPPOCAMPUS major**.—**P. hippocampi minor**. See **HIPPOCAMPUS minor**.—**P. hippopotami (major)**. See **P. hippocampi**.—**P. lemnisci**. Ger., *Fuss der Schleife*. A circular group of nerve-cells surrounded by nerve-fibres from the inferior lamina of the lemniscus. According to Meynert, it lies by the side of the roots of the facial nerve, and extends from the pons to the spinal cord. To its inner side is the superior olivary body. [L, 3 (K).]—**P. pedunculi (cerebri)**. See **CRUST of the peduncle and CRURA cerebri**.—**P. plano-valgus**. A condition similar to flat-foot, but with a different and characteristic curvature of the foot. [E.]—**P. planus**. See **FLAT-FOOT**.—**P. staticus adultorum**. See **FLAT-FOOT**.—**P. valgus**. See **TALIPES valgus**.—**P. valgus adolescentium**. See **FLAT-FOOT**.—**P. varus**. See **TALIPES varus**.

PESANTEUR (Fr.), n. P²-za²-n²-tu^r. See **DULLNESS and GRAVITY**.

PÈSE-ACIDE (Fr.), n. Pe²-z-a²-sed. A hydrometer for determining the specific gravity of acids. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

PÈSE-ALCOOL (Fr.), n. Pe²-z-a²-l²-ko-o²l. See **ALCOHOLMETER**.

PÈSE-BÉBÉ (Fr.), n. Pe²-z-ba-ba. A machine for weighing babies.

PÈSE-ESPRIT (Fr.), n. Pe²-z-e²s-pre. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids lighter than water. [B.] Cf. **ALCOHOLMETER**.

PÈSE-LAIT (Fr.), n. Pe²-z-le². See **GALACTOMETER**.

PÈSE-LIQUEURS (Fr.), n. Pe²-z-le²-ku^r. See **ALCOHOLMETER**.

PÈSE-SEL (Fr.), n. Pe²-z-se²l. An instrument for determining the density of saline solutions. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

PÈSE-SIROP (Fr.), n. Pe²-z-se²-ro. An instrument devised by Beaumé for determining the specific gravity of liquids denser than water. [B.]

PÈSE-URINE (Fr.), n. Pe²-z-u²-ren. See **UROMETER**.

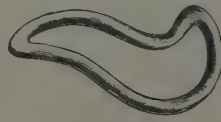
PESSOGNE (Fr.), n. P²-zo²-n²-y². See **FOOT-ROT**.

PESSARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe²-sa²(sa²)/ri²-u²m-(u²m). See **PESARY**.—**P. occlusivum**. A uterine "veil."

PESSARY, n. Pe²-sa²(a²-r²). Gr., *πessarius*. Lat., *peccarium*, *peccus*. Fr., *peccaire*. Ger., *peccarium*. 1. An instrument used to correct displacements of the uterus or rectum. Pessaries for the uterus may be divided into vaginal and intra-uterine. A p. may operate by virtue of mere lateral distention of the vagina, being itself too bulky to escape readily from the pelvic outlet, and thus preventing the parts resting upon

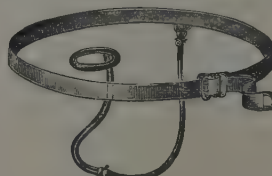


CUP PESSARY FOR PROLAPSUS.



SMITH'S PESSARY.

it from so escaping; or by pressure transmitted directly to the body of the uterus, lifting it up when antverted or retroverted, as the case may be; or by dragging the lower portion of the organ in a certain direction, thus causing its upper portion to move in the opposite direction. 2. A pharmaceutical preparation for intravaginal medication. [a, 34.]—**Annular p.** See



CUTTER'S RING PESSARY.



HODGE'S CLOSED-LEVER PESSARY.

Ring p.—**Cradle p.** An oblong oval-p. that is curved like a cradle-rocker; used for retrodeviation. [a, 34.]—**Cup p.** A vaginal stem p. that is supported by an abdominal belt, in which a cup at the extremity of the stem supports the cervix; used in prolapsus. [a, 34.]—**Dilatant p.** A p. usually formed by two wing-like parts movable one upon the other, and, when separated, tending to spread transversely the walls of the vagina and so to

decrease the length of the vaginal canal. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**Egg p.** Ger., *Eiessarium*. Of Breisky, a gutta-percha egg-shaped p. used for uterine or vaginal prolapse in women past the climacteric. [a, 34.]—**Egyptian p.** Lat., *pesus aegyptius*. A p. (3d def.) composed of honey, turpentine, oil of rose, and saffron. [L, 45.]—**Galvanic p.** A p. composed of different metals for the purpose of generating a galvanic current. [a, 34.]—**Intra-uterine**



SIMS'S STEM PESSARY.

p. A p. that has a slender straight or curved stem for introduction within the body of the uterus. [a, 34.]—**Ring p.** A vaginal p. shaped like a ring. [a, 34.]—**Stem p.** See *Intra-uterine p.*—**Vagino-abdominal p.** A vaginal p. fixed to an exterior limb which has its support on the surface of the body. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

PESSEMA (Lat.), n. n. *Pe's-se(sa)/ma's*. Gen., *-sem/atos (-atis)*. See *Mycosis fungoides*.

PESSULUS (Lat.), n. m. *Pe's/su'l(su'l)-u's(u's)*. An osseous bar in the syrinx of certain birds, which crosses the last tracheal ring, dividing its lower portion into lateral halves, the beginnings of the bronchi. [L, 221.]

PESSUS (Lat.), n. m. *Pe's/su's(su's)*. See *PESSARY*.

PEST, n. *Pe'st*. Gr., *λοιμός*. Lat., *pestis*. Fr., *peste*. Ger., *P.* See *PLAGUE*.—**Amerikanische P.** (Ger.). See *Yellow fever*.—**Asiatische P.** (Ger.). See *PLAGUE*.—**Gallenp.** (Ger.). See *Leucocytosis*.—**Hungerp.** (Ger.). See *Relapsing fever*.—**Kriegesp.** (Ger.). See *Typhus fever*.—**Occidentalische P.** (Ger.). See *Yellow fever*.—**Orientalische P.** (Ger.). See *PLAGUE*.

PESTE (Fr.), n. *Pe'st*. See *PEST*.—**P. ambulatoire**. A benign form of the plague, with the characteristic symptoms, but with little fever or prostration. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—**P. de l'Inde**. See *Black death*.—**P. foudroyante**. *P. grave*. *P. interne*. *P. sidérante*. A malignant form of the plague. [L, 88 (a, 50).]

PETICHIA (Lat.), **PETICIA** (Lat.), n's f. *Pe'ti-ik(i'ch'2y)-i'2-a's*, *i'2-ik(i'2-a's)*. See *PETECHIA*.

PESTIFEROUS, adj. *Pe'st-i'f'er-u's*. Lat., *pestifer* (from *pestis*, a plague, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *pestifère*. Ger., *ansteckend*. Causing or tending to cause pestilence. [a, 48.]

PESTILENCE, n. *Pe'st-i'le'ns*. Lat., *pestilentia* (from *pestis*, a plague). Fr., *P.* Ger., *Pestilenz*. See *PLAGUE*.—**Hæmogastric p.** See *Yellow fever*.—**Hip p.** See *QUEBRABUNDA*.

PESTILENTIAL, adj. *Pe'st-i'le'n'sh'l*. From *pestilentia*, a pestilence. Pertaining to or producing pestilence or serious contagious disease. [a, 48.]

PESTIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pe'st-i'2*. See *PEST*.—**P. americana**. See *Yellow fever*.—**P. britannica**. See *SUDAN ANGIUS*.—**P. bubonica**. *P. inguinalis*. See *PLAGUE*.—**P. marianorum**. An old name for syphilis. [G.]—**P. orientalis**. See *PLAGUE*.—**P. vulgaris** [Sawagers]. See *PESTE grave*.

PESTLE, n. *Pe'sl*. Lat., *pistillum*, *pistillus*. Fr., *pilon*. Ger., *Stössel*. An instrument used for pounding substances in a mortar. [a, 48.]

PESTWURZ (Ger.), n. *Pe'st/wur's*. The genus *Petasites*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PETAL, n. *Pe's'l*. Gr., *πέταλον*. Lat., *petalum*. Fr., *pétale*. Ger., *Blumenblatt*, *Blumenkronenblatt*, *Kronenblatt*. A division, or leaf, of a corolla. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PETALATE, adj. *Pe'ta'l-a't*. Lat., *petalatus* (from *πέταλον*, a leaf). Fr., *pétalé*. Having numerous petals. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

PETALODY, n. *Pe'ta'l-o'd-i'2*. From *πέταλον*, a leaf, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *petalodie*. The transformation of stamens, sepals, etc., into petals. [B, 121, 308 (a, 35).]

PETALOID, adj. *Pe'ta'l-o'id*. Gr., *πεταλόειος*. Lat., *petaloideus*. Fr., *petaloïde*. Resembling a petal. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PETALOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pe'ta-l(a')-o(n's)-ma(ma's)/ni'2-a's*. From *πέταλον*, a leaf, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *petalomanie*. An abnormal multiplication of petals by petalody. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

PETALUM (Lat.), n. n. *Pe'ta'l(a')-u'm(u'm)*. See *PETAL*.

PETASITES (Lat.), n. m. *Pe'ta-s(a's)-i'tet(et)/es(as)*. Gen., *-i'tu (-i'tu'e)*. Gr., *πετασίτης* (from *πέταρος*, a broad-brimmed felt hat). Fr., *pétasite*. Ger., *Pestwurz*, *Pestilenzwurz*. A genus of the *Senecionideæ*. The *Petasites* of De Candolle are a division of the *Tussilagineæ*. [B, 19, 42, 64, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. albus**. Fr., *pétasite blanc*. Ger., *weisse (oder kleine) Pestwurz*. A species resembling *P. vulgaris* in properties. The leaves, *herba caca-tæ tomentosa* formerly used as a demulcent. [B, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. japonicus**. The *fugi* of Japan, where it is used medicinally. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. major**, *P. officinalis*, *P. vulgaris*. Fr., *pétasite, contre-peste, herbe à la peste (ou à la teigne, ou aux teigneux)*. Ger., *gemeine (oder gebrauchliche) Pestwurz (oder Pestilenzwurz)*, *grosser Hufnagel, süsse Klette, Wasser-Klette*. Butter-dock, bog-rhubarb, butter-bush, cleats, water-dock, the *petasites* of Dioscorides; common in Europe. The root, *radix petasitis vulgaris, seu majoris*, is laxative and emollient, and was formerly used in gout, fevers, chest complaints, epilepsy, and especially the plague. The leaves are used against ringworm, and the flower-heads are said to be sudorific, diuretic, and emmenagogue. [B, 19, 173, 180, 267, 275 (a, 35).]

PETECHIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pe't-e'k(i'ch'2y)-i'2-a's*. Lat., *petecia* (from *petigo*, a scab, an eruption). Fr., *pétéchie*. Ger., *Petechie, Rehfleck*. A small circumscribed spot of ecchymosis upon the skin, resembling a flea-bite, sometimes observed during the course of certain malignant fevers; hence, in the pl. (*petechiæ*), malignant fevers characterized by an eruption of petechiæ. [G.]—**Aortic p.** A petechial eruption sometimes appearing on the aorta in purpuric affections. [Deville (D. 98).]—**Petechiæ ex icetu purpureo**. See *FURUNCULUS*.—**P. idiopathica**, *P. pyramidalis*. Fr., *pétéchie primitive (ou idiopathique)*. Petechiæ due to local, artificial causes, such as bruises, the bites of insects, and the like. [G.]—**P. secundaria**, *P. symptomatica*. Fr., *pétéchie secondaire (ou symptomatique)*. *Purpura*. [G.]

PETECHIANOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pe't-e'k(i'ch'2y)-i'2-a'n(a'n)-os'-i'2-s*. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. Petechial fever. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PETERSILIE (Ger.), n. *Pat-e'r-zel-e'*. The genus *Petroselinum*, especially *Petroselinum sativum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PETERSTHAL (Ger.), n. *Pat-e'r-z-ta'l*. A place in Baden, Germany, where there are gaseous mineral springs and a bathing and whey-cure establishment. [L, 30, 87, 49, 57, 135 (a, 14).]

PETICOLA (Lat.), n. f. *Pe'ti'k(u')-u't(-u')-la's*. See *PETECHIA*.

PETIGO (Lat.), n. f. *Pe'ti'g(e)g(u) Gen., -ig'inis*. 1. A scab; an eruption of the skin. [G, 49.] 2. See *IMPETIGO*.

PETIOLANEOUS, adj. *Pe'ti'2-o'l-an'e'2-u's*. Lat., *petiolaneus*. Fr., *pétioléane*. Representing a petiole (said of certain organs regarded as degenerate petioles). [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

PETIOLAR, **PETIOLARY**, adj's. *Pe'ti'2-o-la'r, -la-ri'2*. Lat., *petiolaris* (from *petiola*, a little foot). Fr., *pétiole*. Pertaining to or attached to a petiole. [B, 1, 19, 173, 291 (a, 35).]

PETIOLATE, adj. *Pe'ti'2-o-lat*. Lat., *petiolatus*. Fr., *pétiole*. Ger., *gestielt*. Provided with a petiole. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PETIOLE, n. *Pe'ti'2-ol*. Lat., *petiolus* (dim. of *pes*, the foot). Fr., *pétiole*. Ger., *Blattstiel*. The stalk or support of the blade of a leaf. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]—**Common p.** Lat., *petiolus communis*. The stalk of a compound leaf. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).]—**Par-tial p.** See *PETIOLE*.

PETIOLULE, n. *Pe'ti'2-ol-u'l*. Lat., *petiolulus*. Fr., *pétioleule*. Ger., *Blattstielchen*. A small petiole, the stalk of a leaflet. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]—**P. epiglottidis**. The constricted, attached portion of the epiglottis. [L, 333.]

PETIOLUS (Lat.), n. m. *Pe'ti'2-ol-u's(u's)*. 1. See *PETIOLE*. 2. The manubrium of the malleus. [L, 349.]—**P. glandulae pinealis**. See *PEDUNCLE of the pineal gland*.

PETIT-GRAIN, n. *Pe'ti'2-gran'*. Properly, orange-berries, small unripe bitter oranges from which the oil was originally distilled. [B, 5, 18, 19, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Oil of p.-g.** *Essence de p.-g.* Ger., *Petitgrain-Oel*. Originally, an essential oil distilled from unripe bitter oranges; now also the oil obtained from the leaves and shoots of either the bitter or sweet orange; used chiefly in perfumery, especially in making *eau de Cologne*. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]

PETIT-LAIT (Fr.), n. *P'te-la'2*. 1. Whey. 2. In botany, the *Galium album*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]—**P.-l. acide**. See *SERUM LACTIS ACIDUM*.—**P.-l. aluminé**, *P.-l. aluminéux*. See *ALUM WHEY*.—**P.-l. aromatisé**. See *SERUM LACTIS AROMATISATUM*.—**P.-l. camphré**. See *SERUM LACTIS CAMPHRATUM*.—**P.-l. chalybé**. See *SERUM LACTIS CHALYBEATUM*.—**P.-l. de Weiss (Fr. Cod.). Lat., *serum lactis Weissii*. A preparation made by infusing 2 parts each of senna fruit and magnesium sulphate and 1 part each of elder flowers, hypericum tops, and the tops of *Galium mollugo* or *Galium huteum* in 500 parts of boiling whey. [B.]—**P.-l. sinapié**. See *SERUM LACTIS SINAPIUM*.—**P.-l. tamarindé**. See *SERUM LACTIS TAMARINDATUM*.—**P.-l. vineux**. See *SERUM LACTIS VINOSUM*.**

PETIVALE, adj. *Pe'ti'2-v'l*. Lat., *petivalis*. Of the *Petivales*, which are the *P. alliance* (Lat., *nexus petivalis*), an alliance of the *Curvemeæ* including the *Petiveriaceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

PETIVERIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pe'ti'2-ve'r-i'2-a's*. From *Petiver*, a London apothecary. Fr., *pétivère*. Ger., *Petiverie*. A genus of the *Phytolacnææ*, tribe *Rhinææ*. All the plants (reduced by Bentham and Hooker to one species) possess a garlic-like odor and more or less acidity. The genus is by some made the type of a distinct order, the *Petiverææ* (of Agardh, an order of the *Oleraceæ*), or *Petiveriaceæ* (of Link, an order of the *Perigonatæ*; of Lindley, an order of the *Sapindales*, or *Petivales*). The *Petiveriææ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Amaranthææ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. alliacea**. Fr., *pétivère alliacée, herbe aux poules de Guinée, vermine puant*. Ger., *knoblauchduftende Petiverie*. Guinea-hen-weed, garlic-shrub, strong-man's-weed; a small-flowered herb growing in the West Indies and from Florida to southern Brazil. The root is used in toothache, and in Brazil it is used in warm baths for paralysis. The entire plant is employed as a febrifuge, diaphoretic, and antelmintic. [B, 19, 42, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. octandra**. A South American variety of *P. alliacea*. [B, 180.]—**P. tetrandra**. Ger., *viernährige Petiverie*. The *embuquendo* of Brazil, where the root is used as a sudorific and, in baths, for paralysis, etc.; perhaps a variety of *P. alliacea*. [B, 42, 180 (a, 35).] Cf. *ÉONÉ*.

PETRA (Lat.), n. f. *Pet(pet'2)ra's*. Gr., *πέτρα*. A rock. [A, 311 (a, 17).]—**Oleum petre** [Swiss Ph.] [*erudum* [Russ. Ph.]]. See *PETROLEUM*.—**Oleum petreæ italicæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See *ITALIC PETROLEUM*.—**Oleum petreæ nigrum**. See *MALTA*.—**Oleum petreæ rectificatum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Rectified PETROLEUM*.—**Petroleum petreæ** [Netherl. Ph.], *Pyroloem petreæ* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See *PETROLEUM*.—**Sal petreæ**. See *POTASSIUM NITRATE*.

PETRIFICATION, n. *Pe't-ri'2-fa'k/shu'n*. Lat., *petrificatio* (from *petra*, a rock, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *pétrification*.

Ger., *P.*, *Versteinerung*. 1. Calcification. 2. The condition of being stone-like. 3. Conversion into stone. [D.] 4. In obstetrics, the reduction of a fetus to a lithopedion.

PÉTRISSAGE (Fr.), n. Pa-tres-sa-zh. That variety of massage which consists in kneading the affected part. [E.]

PÉTRO-BASILAR, adj. Pe't-ro-ba'st/'i-l-a'r. From *πέτρα*, a rock, and *βάσις*, a base. Pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the basilar portion of the occipital bone. [L, 333.]

PÉTRODOSTEON (Lat.), n. n. Pe't-ro-dō'st(e)-ōn. From *πέτρα*, a rock, *εἶδος*, likeness, and *ὄστέον*, a bone. See *Petrosal bone* (1st def.).

PÉTROLARUM (Lat.), **PÉTROLIARUM** (Lat.), n's n. Pe't-ro-lā'r-ūm/'u-m (u'tm), -ā'r(iā'r)-i-en/(u'tm (u'tm)). From *πέτρα*, a rock, and *lardum*, lard. See *PETROLIUM*. [*"Pharm. and Chem."*, May, 1881, 4; *"Therap. Gaz."*, June, 1882, p. 332.]

PÉTROLATUM [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Pe't-ro-lā't-at(a'st)/u'm (u'tm). From *petroleum* (q. v.). Fr., *pétroléine* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *vaselina* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *paraffinum molle* [Br. Ph.], *vaselina* [Hung. Ph. 2d ed.], *ceratum* (seu *unguentum*) *petrolei*, *adeeps mineralis*, *saxolinum*. Petroleum ointment; a substitute for the commercial vaseline or cosmoline. It is a residual product left after the distillation of petroleum, and forms a yellowish, tasteless, and odorless mass of fatty consistence. It is a mixture of hydrocarbons of the paraffin series and other hydrocarbons of the olefine series. It is distinguished by its stability and its absence of any tendency to undergo chemical change. [B.]

PÉTROLE (Fr.), n. Pa-trol. Petroleum; of the Fr. Cod., rectified petroleum. [A, 38.]—**Esprit de p.** See *BENZIN* and *Æther petrolei*.—**Essence de p. blanche** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Light PETROLEUM oil*.—**Éther de p.** See *Æther PETROLEI* and *BENZIN*.—**Huile de p. lampante** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Rectified PETROLEUM*.—**Huile légère de p.** See *Light PETROLEUM oil*.

PÉTROLEINE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Pa-tro-la-en. See *PETROLIUM*.

PÉTROLENE, n. Pe't-ro-lēn. Fr., *pétrolène*. A pale-yellow oleaginous substance, $C_{20}H_{42}$. [B, 38, 93 (A, 14).]

PÉTROLEUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe't-ro-ro'le-u'm (u'tm). From *πέτρα*, a rock, and *oleum*, oil. Fr., *pétrole*. Ger., *Bergöl*, *Steinöl*. Rock-oil, mineral oil; a tarry, oleaginous compound found in the earth. It occurs in commerce under two forms: *white p.*, a limpid, yellowish, volatile liquid of peculiar but not disagreeable odor (cf. *Refined p.*); and *ordinary or crude p.*, a thick, brownish liquid of disagreeable odor produced from *white p.* by the evaporation of its more volatile constituents, and also occurring naturally in the earth. [B, 10.]—**Adeps petrolei**. See *PETROLIUM*.—**Æther petrolei** [Ger. Ph. 1st ed.]. Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph. A clear, colorless, highly inflammable liquid, of slight p.-like odor, easily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, carbon disulphide, and the fixed oils, obtained by distillation from American *p.* of which it is the most volatile part. It has a sp. gr. of 0.660 to 0.670 [Swiss Ph.] or 0.670 to 0.675 [Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph.], and boils between 50° and 60° C. [B, 95 (A, 38).] Cf. *BENZIN* (2d def.).—**American p.** Fr., *pétrole d'Amérique* [Fr. Cod.]. *P.* from America. It includes several varieties consisting of combinations of different hydrocarbons. The Fr. Cod. distinguishes four varieties: (1) *essence de pétrole blanche*, *huile légère de pétrole*, *pétrole léger* (see *Light p. oil*); (2) *huile de pétrole lampante*, *huile minérale* (ou *pétrosolaire*), *pétrole*, *pétrole raffiné* (see *Rectified p.*); (3) *paraffine* (see *PARAFFIN*); and (4) *pétroléine* (see *VASELIN*). [A, 38.]—**Barbadoes p.** Lat., *p. barbadensis*, *bitemen*, *p. indicum*, *pisseleon indicum*. Ger., *Barbadosheer*. A black, unctuous variety of the consistence of molasses and of bituminous taste. [B, 5.]—**Benzinum petrolei** [Ger. Ph.]. See *BENZIN* (2d def.).—**Ceratum petrolei**. See *PETROLIUM*.—**Crude p.** See under *P.*—**Italian p.** A clear, iridescent, yellowish or reddish variety from Italy, soluble in ether, absolute alcohol, and oils both fixed and volatile, and having a sp. gr. of 0.75 to 0.85. It is the *oleum petra italicum* of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., the *pyrooleum petrae* of the Norw. Ph., and *pyrooleum petraeum* of the Swed. Ph., though the last two recognize *p.* from Asia also. [B, 95 (A, 38).]—**Light p. oil**. A colorless or light-yellow oil closely resembling benzine, having a sp. gr. of 0.70 to 0.71, and giving off a vapor at ordinary temperatures. It is the part of *p.* oil which distills between 70° and 110° C., and forms the *essence de pétrole blanche*, *huile légère de pétrole*, or *pétrole léger* of the Fr. Cod. Its vapor is inflammable only when brought in contact with a flame. [B, 95 (A, 38).]—**Oleum petrolei rectificatum** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Rectified p.*—**P. album**. White *p.* (see under *P.*). [B.]—**P. benzin**. See *BENZIN* (2d def.).—**P. ether**. See *Æther petrolei*.—**P. gelatum**. See *PETROLIUM*.—**P. nigrum**. See *MALTA*.—**P. ointment**. See *PETROLIUM*.—**P. rectificatum** [Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Br. Ph., 6th and 7th ed.]. See *Rectified p.*—**P. spirit**. See *BENZIN* and *Light p. oil*.—**Hungo p.** A greenish-brown variety of a fatty consistence and a peculiar fragrant odor. [B, 5.]—**Rectified p.** **Refined p.** Lat., *oleum petrae* (seu *petrolei*) [Belg. Ph.], *rectificatum* [Russ. Ph.], *p. rectificatum* [Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Br. Ph., 6th and 7th ed.]. Fr., *pétrole*, *pétrole raffiné*, *huile minérale* (ou *pétrosolaire*, ou *de pétrole lampante*) [Fr. Cod.]. A clear, colorless (or yellowish [Gr. Ph.]) oil distilled from *p.* with water or steam, having the sp. gr. of 0.75 to 0.77 [Austr. Ph.], 0.75 to 0.81 [Russ. Ph.], or 0.80 to 0.82 [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (A, 38).]—**Unguentum petrolei**. See *PETROLIUM*.—**White p.** See under *P.*

PÉTROLINA (Lat.), **PÉTROLINUM** (Lat.), n's n. Pe't-ro-līn-a/(u'tm (u'tm), -u'm (u'tm)). See *PETROLIUM*.

PÉTRO-MASTOID, adj. Pe't-ro-ma'st-oid. From *πέτρα*, a rock, *μαστός*, the breast, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Pertaining to the petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone.

PÉTRO-OCCIPITAL, adj. Pe't-ro-o'k-si-pā'l/'i-l. Pertaining to or situated between the occipital bone and the petrous portion of the temporal bone. [B.]

PÉTRO-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe't-ro-phā'r-jē-us/(fa'st)-i'n(u'tm (u'tm), -jē-us/(u'tm (u'tm)). From *πέτρα*, a rock, and *φάρυγξ*, the throat. A muscle which arises from the lower part of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and, running down, is blended with the fibres of the constrictores pharyngis. [L.]

PÉTROSAL, adj. Pe't-ro-sāl. See *PETROUS*.

PÉTRO-SALINGO-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe't-ro-ro'le-u'sa'lingo-phā'r-jē-us/(go'le)-fa'r-jē-us/(i'n(u'tm (u'tm), -jē-us/(u'tm (u'tm)). From *πέτρα*, a rock, *σάλινγξ*, a trumpet, and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. Pertaining to or connected with the petrous portion of the temporal bone, the Eustachian tube, and the pharynx. [A, 46.]

PÉTRO-SALINGO-STAPHYLINUS (Lat.), adj. Pe't-ro-ro'le-u'sa'lingo-stā'f(i'l)-i'n(u'tm (u'tm), -stā'f(i'l)-i'n(u'tm (u'tm)). From *πέτρα*, a rock, *σάλινγξ*, a trumpet, and *σταφύλη*, the uvula. 1. Pertaining to or connected with the petrous portion of the temporal bone, the Eustachian tube, and the palate. [L.] 2. As a n., see *LEVATOR palati*.

PÉTROSELINITES (Lat.), n. m. Pe't-ro-ro'le-u'se-l-i'n(u'tm (u'tm), -se-l-i'n(u'tm (u'tm)). From *πέτροσελίον*, parsley. Parsley-wine. [L, 50 (A, 14).]

PÉTROSELINUM (Lat.), n. n. Pe't-ro-ro'le-u'se-l-i'n(u'tm (u'tm), -se-l-i'n(u'tm (u'tm)). From *πέτρα*, a rock, and *σελίον*, parsley. 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Seseli macedonicum*. 2. A genus of umbelliferous plants; of Bentham and Hooker, a section of the genus *Carum*. 3. Of the U. S. Ph. of 1870, parsley (see *CARUM p.*). [B, 5, 42, 121, 180 (A, 35).] 4. See *Fructus petroselinii*.—**Ætheroleum petroselinii** [Ger. Ph. 1st ed.]. See *Oil of PARSLEY*.—**Æther petroselinii** [Ger. Ph. 1st ed.]. Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph. Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) de persil*. A preparation made by distilling the leaves or the fruit of *Carum p.* with water, or [Russ. Ph.] by dissolving 1 part of oil of parsley in 1,500 parts of warm water. [B, 95, 119 (A, 38).]—**Cortex radices petroselinii**. Sp., *peregil (corteza de la raíz)* [Sp. Ph.]. The rhizome of *Carum p.* [B, 95 (A, 38).]—**Extractum petroselinii**. Fr., *extrait de persil*. A preparation made from dry parsley-root by lixiviation and evaporation. [B, 119 (A, 38).]—**Folia petroselinii**. Sp., *peregil* [Sp. Ph.]. The leaves (herb [Belg. Ph., 1st ed.]) of *Carum p.* [B, 95 (A, 38).]—**Fructus petroselinii** [Ger. Ph. 1st ed.]. Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph. Fr., *persil* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *peregil* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *petroselinii semen* [Gr. Ph.], *p.* [Belg. Ph. 1st ed.], *Netherl. Ph.* The fruit of *Carum p.* [B, 95 (A, 38).]—**Oleum petroselinii** [Russ. Ph.], *ætherum*. See *Oil of PARSLEY*.—**Petroselinii semen [Gr. Ph.]. See *Fructus petroselinii*.—**P. caninum**. See *Conium maculatum*.—**P. hortense**. See *CARUM p.*—**P. macedonicum**. See *Seseli macedonicum*.—**P. sativum**. See *CARUM p.*—**P. segetum**. Corn-parsley, hone-wort. The seeds are diuretic, stomachic, and carminative. [B, 13, 64, 173, 214, 267, 275, 311 (A, 35).]—**P. vulgare**. See *CARUM p.***

PÉTRO-SMASTOID, adj. Pe't-ro-s'ō-ma'st-oid. See *PETRO-MASTOID*.

PÉTRO-SPHENOID, **PÉTRO-SPHENOIDAL**, adj's. Pe't-ro-sfēn-oid, -sfēn-oid/'l. From *πέτρα*, a rock, *σφήν*, a wedge, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the sphenoid bone. [A, 48.]

PÉTRO-SQUAMOSAL, **PÉTRO-SQUAMOUS**, adj's. Pe't-ro-skwa'm-ō's-l, -skwa'm-ū's. From *πέτρα*, a rock, and *squama*, a scale. Pertaining to the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone. [C.]

PÉTRO-STAPHYLINUS (Lat.), n. m. Pe't-ro-ro'le-u'sta'f(i'l)-i'n(u'tm (u'tm), -i'n(u'tm (u'tm)). From *πέτρα*, a rock, and *σταφύλη*, the uvula. Fr., *pétro-staphylin*. Pertaining to or connected with the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the palate. As a n. m., a muscle so connected; specifically, the levator palati. [L.]

PÉTROSUS (Lat.), adj. Pe't-ro-s'us/(u'tm (u'tm)). 1. See *PETROUS*; as a n. n., *petrosus*, the petrosal bone. [A, 325 (A, 48).] 2. Of plants, growing in stony places. [B, 1, 19 (A, 35).]

PÉTROUS, adj. Pe't-ro-ū's. Lat., *petrosus* (from *πέτρα*, a rock). Fr., *pétreux*. Stony, hard; also pertaining to the p. portion of the temporal bone, so named on account of its hardness. [L.]

PÉTSAI (Chin.), n. A Chinese cabbage (*Brassica chinensis*) yielding an oil used as a purgative and in skin diseases. [B, 5, 121 (A, 35).]

PEUCEDANINE, n. Pu'z-se'dā'n-en. Fr., *peucedanine*. Ger., *Peucedanin*. A crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_{12}O_2$ (or $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$), extracted from the root of *Peucedanum ostruthium* or *Peucedanum officinale*. It forms brilliant colorless prisms which melt at 76° C., and do not sublime. [B, 38, 48, 93 (A, 14).]

PEUCEDANUM (Lat.), n. n. Pu'z-se'dā'(ke'dā')/a'n(a'm)-u'm (u'tm). Ger., *peucedan*. Fr., *peucedan*. Ger., *Haarstrang*. 1. Of the ancients, see *P. officinale* (1st def.). 2. A genus of perennial (rarely annual) umbelliferous herbs or very smooth shrubs (rarely trees). To it Bentham and Hooker unite as sections *Anethum*, *Oreoselinum*, *Pastinaca*, and other genera usually considered distinct. The *Peucedaneae* (Fr., *peucedanées*; Ger., *Peucedaneen*), the *Peucedanidae* of Lindley, are a division or tribe of the *Umbelliferae*, comprising *Ferula*, *Dorema*, *P.*, *Heracleum*, and other genera in which the fruit is much compressed dorsally and the lateral ribs are expanded into a winged, much-swollen margin, entire before dehiscence. [B, 42, 104, 121, 170, 180 (A, 35).]—**Ætheroleum peucedani**. See *Oleum peucedani ætherum*.—**Extractum peucedani**. Fr., *extrait de peucedan*. A preparation made by boiling the root of *P. officinale* in 6 times as much white wine, repeating the process with more wine, and mixing and evaporating the liquids; or by infusing 1 part of the root in 4 parts of boiling water, repeating the process with fresh water, and mixing and evaporating the liquids. [B, 119 (A, 38).]—**Oleum peucedani ætherum**. Fr., *huile (ou huile essentielle) de peucedan*. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of the root of *P. officinale*

$(a, 14).$

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

PHACOCYSTECTOME (Lat.), n. f. Fak(fa³k(o)-o(o³)-si²t-(ku³s)-e²kt'o³m-e(a). Gen., *ec³tomes*. From *phakós*, a lentil, *κύστις*, a bladder, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Excision of a piece of the capsule of the crystalline lens. [B.]

PHACOCYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fak(fa³k)-o(o³)-si²t-(ku³st)-i(e)-t³is. Gen., *-t³itidos (-idis)*. Fr., *phacocystite*. See CAPSITIS.

PHACODES (Lat.), adj. Fak²(fa³k)-o(e²z/as). Gr., *φακώδης* (from *phakós*, a lentil, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *phacoeux*. Ger., *linsendeklich* (1st def.). 1. Resembling a lentil. 2. Of Hippocrates, freckled; as a n. f., a freckle. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHACOGLAUCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Fak(fa³k)-o(o³)-glau²(glau²-u³)-ko³ma². Gen., *-com³atos (-atis)*. From *phakós*, a lentil, and *γλαυκωμα*, glaucoma. Fr., *phacoglaucome*. Ger., *Linsenglaukom*. Changes in the crystalline lens due to glaucoma. [B.]

PHACHYDROPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fak(fa³k)-o(o³)-h²id(hu²d)-ro³p²i²s²is. Gen., *-p³is/eos (-op³is)*. From *phakós*, a lentil, and *ὕδρωψ*, dropsy. Fr., *phachydropisie*. See *Morgagnian* CATARACT.

PHACHYMENTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fak(fa³k)-o(o³)-hi(hu²)-me²n²i(e)²ti²s. Gen., *-it³idos (-idis)*. From *phakós*, a lentil, and *μνήμη*, a membrane. See CAPSITIS.

PHACOID, adj. Fak²oid. Lat., *phacoides* (from *phakós*, a lentil, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *phacode*. See LENTICULAR (1st def.).

PHACOIDOSCOPE, n. Fak²oid-o-skop. From *phakós*, a lentil, *είδος*, resemblance, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *phacoidoscope*. Ger., *Phakoidoskop*. See PHACOSCOPE.

PHACOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Fak(fa³k)-o(o³)-ma²l(ma²l)-a-(a³)si²(ki²)a². From *phakós*, a lentil, and *μαλακία*, softness. Fr., *phacomalacie*. Ger., *Phacomalacie*. Soft cataract. [F.]

PHACOMETACHORESIS (Lat.), **PHACOMETACESES** (Lat.), n's f. Fak(fa³k)-o(o³)-me²t-a²kor(ch²or)-e(a³)si²s, me²t-o²s-(o²-e²k)-e(a³)si²s. Gen., *-es³eos (-is)*. From *phakós*, a lentil, and *μεταχώρησις*, a change of place, or *μετοικησις*, a change of abode. Dislocation of the crystalline lens. [A, 322 (a, 14).]

PHACOMETRE, n. Fak²-o²m²-e²t-u²r. From *phakós*, a lentil, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *phacomètre*. An instrument for measuring the refractive power of lenses. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

PHACONIN, n. Fak²o²n-i²n. Fr., *phaconine*. The globulin of the crystalline lens. [L, 41 (a, 48).]

PHACOPLANESIS (Lat.), n. f. Fak²(fa³k)-o(o³)-pla²n(pla²n)-e(a³)si²s. Gen., *-es³eos (-is)*. From *phakós*, a lentil, and *πλάνησις*, a dispersing. Fr., *phacoplanèse*. Displacement of the crystalline lens from the posterior to the anterior chamber and back again. ["N. A. Arch. of Med. and Surg. Sci.," Mar., 1835 [L, 50 (a, 14)].]

PHACOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Fak²(fa³k)-o(o³)-pla²z(pla²z)-ma². Gen., *-plasm³atos (-atis)*. From *phakós*, a lentil, and *πλάσσειν*, to form. Fr., *phacoplasme*. A poultice of lentil-meal. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHACOPTISANA (Lat.), n. f. Fak²(fa³k)-o(o³)-ti²p²i²s(a²n)-a². Gr., *φακοπτισάνη* (from *phakós*, a lentil, and *πιπιδάνη*, peeled barley). Fr., *phacoptisane*. A decoction of lentils. [L, 30, 84 (a, 14, 43).]

PHACOPYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fak²(fa³k)-o(o³)-pi²pu²-os²i²s. Gen., *-os³eos (-is)*. From *phakós*, a lentil, and *πύσις*, suppurating. An old term for supposed suppurating of the crystalline lens. [F.]

PHACOSCLEROMA (Lat.), **PHACOSCLEROSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Fak²(fa³k)-o(o³)-skle²r(sklar)-om²-a²-os²i²s. Gen., *-om³atos (-atis)*, *-os³eos (-is)*. From *phakós*, a lentil, and *σκληρώμα*, or *σκληρώσις*, induration. Fr., *phacosclérome*. See *Hard* CATARACT.

PHACOSCOPE, n. Fak²o-skop. From *phakós*, a lentil, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Ger., *Phachoskop*. An instrument for measuring the changes in shape undergone by the crystalline lens during accommodation. It consists of a series of prisms so arranged that the observer sees two reflections of each image formed in the lens. The different positions of the lens are thus rendered more evident. [K, 8.]

PHACOSCOTASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Fak²(fa³k)-o(o³)-sko²t-a²z-(a³)s²mu²s(mu²s). From *phakós*, a lentil, and *σκοτάσμις*, a being dark. Fr., *phacoscotasme*. Obscuration of the crystalline lens. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHACOSCOTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Fak²(fa³k)-o(o³)-sko²t-om²-a². Gen., *-om³atos (-atis)*. From *phakós*, a lentil, and *σκότος*, darkness. See CATARACT.

PHACOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fak²(fa³k)-os²i²s. Gen., *-os³eos (-is)*. Gr., *φακώσις* (from *phakós*, a lentil). Fr., *phacose*. 1. A freckling. [A, 311 (a, 17)]. 2. A black spot on the eye. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PHACUS (Lat.), n. m. Fak(fa³k)/u³s(u³s). Gr., *φακός*, a lentil. 1. See LENTIGO. 2. See PHACE.

PHACYDROPS (Lat.), **PHACYDROPSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Fak²(fa³k)-i²d(u²d)-ro³p²s(ro³p²s). Fr., *phacydropie*. See *Morgagnian* CATARACT.

PHACYMMENTIS (Lat.), n. f. Fas(fa³k)-i(u²)-me²n²-i(e)²ti²s. Gen., *-it³idos (-idis)*. Fr., *phacymmente*. See CAPSITIS.

PHENOCARPOUS, adj. Fen-o-ka²rpus. From *phaínein*, to show, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Having the fruit free from surrounding parts. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

PHENOGAMOUS, adj. Fe²n-o²g²a²m-u²s. From *phaínein*, to show, and *γάμος*, a wedding. Phanerogamous. The *Phenogama* of Willdenow, the *Phenogamea*, and the *Phenogamia* are the phanerogams. [B, 19, 170 (a, 35).]

PHENOMENOGENIA (Lat.), n. f. Fe²n(fa³-e²n)-o²m-e²n-o(o³)-jen²ge²n²i²a². From *phaínein*, to show, and *γένεσις*, to be born. The genesis of phenomena (e. g., disease symptoms). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHENOMENON (Lat.), n. n. Fe²n(fa³-e²n)-o²m-e²n-o²n. See PHENOMENON.

PHÆNOMENOSCOPIA (Lat.), n. n. Fe²n(fa³-e²n)-o²m-e²n-o(o³)-skop(sko²p²i²a²). From *phaínein*, to appear, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. The investigation of (morbid) phenomena. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHÆNOZYGOUS, adj. Fe²n-o²z²i²g-u²s. From *phaínein*, to show, and *ζυγόν*, a yoke. Having the zygomata visible when the skull is viewed from above. [L.]

PHÆOCHLOROPHYLL, n. Fe-o-klor-o²-ph²l. A coloring matter derived from chlorophyll. [R. Sachse, "Chem. Centralbl.", 1884, p. 113, in "Jour. of Am. Chem. Soc.," April, 1884, p. 133 (B).]

PHÆOCYST, n. Fe'o-si²t. From *phakós*, dusky, and *κύστις*, a bladder. Of Decalcine, the nucleus of a vegetable cell. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

PHÆOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fe(fa³-e²)-o(o³)-mi²(mu²)e²-i(e)²ti²s. Gen., *-it³idos (-idis)*. From *phakós*, gray, and *μυελός*, marrow. Of Martineau, acute generalized inflammation of the gray substance of the spinal cord. ["Un. méd.", xlvii, 1874, p. 395 (a, 34).]

PHAGENA (Lat.), n. f. Fa²l(fa³l)-e²(a³e²)-na². Gr., *φάγενα* (from *φαγείν*, to eat). Ger., *Fressucht* (1st def.). 1. Ravenous hunger, bulimia. [A, 311 (a, 17)]. 2. See PHAGEDÆNIA (1st def.).

PHAGEDÆNIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa²l(fa³l)-e²d-e²a²(a³e²)-na². Gr., *φάγεδαινα* (from *φαγείν*, to eat). Fr., *phagédène*. Ger., *fressendes Geschwür*. 1. Of Hippocrates, a cancerous sore. 2. Of Galen, bulimia. 3. A form of ulceration in which the soft parts are destroyed rapidly in large masses. [A, 311 (a, 17); E.]—**P. nosocomialis**. See *Hospital GANGRENE*.—**P. putris**, Sloughing p. Fr., *gangrène phagédénique*. Ger., *phagédänischer Brand*. A severe and deep-reaching form of p. [D, 1.]

PHAGEDENICUS (Lat.), adj. Fa²l(fa³l)-e²d-e²a²(a³e²n)-i²k-u²s(u²s). 1. Phagadenic. 2. Corrosive. 3. Used as a remedy for phagedænia. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PHAGEDENISMUS (Lat.), n. f. Fa²l(fa³l)-e²d-e²a²(a³e²n)-i²z(i²z)/i²s(mu²s)(mu²s). The indefinite extension of an ulcer. [E.]

PHAGEDENIC, adj. Fa²l-fa²d-e²a²-i²z. Gr., *φάγεδαινικός*. Lat., *phagadænicus*. Fr., *phagédénique*, *rongeant*. Ger., *phagédänisch*, *ätzend*, *fressend*. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of phagedænia. Cf. PHAGEDENICUS.

PHAGOCYTE, n. Fa²g-o-sit. From *φαγείν*, to eat, and *κύτος*, a cell. Fr., p. Ger., *Phagocyt*, *Fresszelle*. Syn.: *devouring or wandering cell*, *leucocyte*, *white blood-corpucle*. Of Metschnikoff, any amœboid cell regarded as a structure capable of inclosing and digesting solid particles. In the body they act (1) in absorbing healthy tissues, as in the metamorphosis of batrachia and the development of bone; (2) in active degeneration of parts in disease; and (3) as scavengers, removing bacteria and minute solid masses that have accidentally reached the tissues. ["Quart. Jour. of Micro. Sci.," 1884, p. 111; T. Smith, "Med. Annals," 1885, p. 50 (J).]

PHAGOCYTOBLAST, n. Fa²g-o-sit-o-blāst. From *φαγείν*, to eat, *κύτος*, a cell, and *βλαστis*, a sprout. Fr., *phagocyto-blaste*. Of Metschnikoff, the mesoderm; so called from its giving rise to the phagocytes. ["Quart. Jour. of Micro. Sci.," 1884 (J).]

PHAGOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa²g(fa³g)-o(o³)-ma²(ma²)-ni²a². From *φαγείν*, to eat, and *μανία*, madness. See BULIMIA (1st def.).

PHAGOSITE, n. Fa²g-o-sit. From *φαγείν*, to eat, and *σῖτος*, food. Of Van Beneden, an animal parasite (such as a leech or a flea) that feeds on but does not reside in or on its host. ["Amer. Nat.," v. 434 (a, 48).]

PHAKITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fak²(fa³k)-i(e)²ti²s. Gen., *-it³idos (-idis)*. See PHACITIS.

PHALACHA (Lat.), n. f. Fa²l(fa³l)-a²k(a³k)-ra². Gr., *φάλακρα* (from *φαλακρός*, bald). See ALOPECIA and CALVITIES.

PHALACRODES (Lat.), adj. Fa²l(fa³l)-a²k(a³k)-rod²(ez/as). Gr., *φαλακροεύδης* (from *φαλακρός*, bald-headed, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *phalacreux*. Bald-headed. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHALACROMA (Lat.), n. n. Fa²l(fa³l)-a²k(a³k)-rom²a². Gen., *-rom³atos (-atis)*. Gr., *φάλακρωμα* (from *φαλακρός*, bald-headed). See ALOPECIA and CALVITIES.

PHALACROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa²l(fa³l)-a²k(a³k)-ros²i²z. Gen., *-ros³eos (-is)*. Gr., *φάλακρωσις* (from *φαλακρός*, bald-headed). 1. Alopecia. 2. Alopecia affecting the top of the head. [G, 34.]

PHALANGAGRA (Lat.), **PHALANGARTHRI** (Lat.), n's f. Fa²l(fa³l)-a²n²(a²n²)-ga²z(ga²z)-ra², a²n²(a²n²)-ga²rth-ri(e)²-ti²s. Gen., *-ga²rth²e²-it³idos (-idis)*. From *φάλαγξ* (see PHALANX), and *ἄγκρα*, a seizure, or *άρθρον*, a joint. Inflammation of the joints of the fingers. [E.]

PHALANGE (Fr., Ger.), n. Fa²l(fa³l)-a²n²-e². See PHALANX.—**P. unguéale** (Fr.). See *Distal* PHALANX.

PHALANGÆ, adj. Fa²l-a²n²-i²e²a²l. Fr., *phalangien*. Of or pertaining to a phalanx or the phalanges. [C.]

PHALANGETTE (Fr.), n. Fa²-la²n²-zhe²t. The terminal phalanx of a finger or toe. [C.]

PHALANGIAL, **PHALANGIC**, **PHALANGIC**, **PHALANGIEN** (Fr.), adj's. Fa²l-a²n²-ji²a²l, a²n², a²n²-ji²a²l, zhe²-a²n². See PHALANGÆAL.

PHALANGINE (Fr.), n. Fa²-la²n²-zhen. See *Middle* PHALANX.

PHALANGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa²l(fa³l)-a²n²(a²n²)-ji²(ge)²ti²s. Gen., *-git³idos (-idis)*. From *φάλαγξ* (see PHALANX). Inflammation of a phalanx. [A, 34.]

PHALANGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa²l(fa³l)-a²n²(a²n²)-ji²(gi²)-u²m(u²m). Gr., *φάλαγγιον* (originally a kind of spider). Fr., *p. phalangiè* (2d def.). 1. Of Matthæus, the *Czackia liliastrium*. 2. Of Jussieu, a genus of the *Liliaceæ*, referred in part to the genus *Anthuricum*. [B, 42, 131, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. liliago**, **P. non ramosum**. Fr., *fleur de lis*. Ger., *Zamblille*. St. Bernard's lily, branched spider-wort; a European species. The herb, flowers, and seed, *herba, flores, et semen phalangii non ramosi*, were formerly used medicinally. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. ramosum**. The *φάλαγγιον* of Dioscorides. The herb, flowers, and seed, *herba,*

flowers, et semen phalangii ramosi, were formerly used in cases of snake-bite and for other poisons. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PHALANGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa2l(fa3l)-a2n2(a2n2)-gos2's. Ger., *phalangose*. Fr., *phalangose*. Ger., *Phalangose*. An obsolete term for trichiasis. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

PHALANX (Lat.), n. f. Fal(fa3l)-a2n2(a2n2)x. Gen., -an/gis. Ger., *phalaxy*. Fr., *phalange*. Ger., *Phalange*. 1. One of the bones of the fingers and toes. [L, 2. A collection of stamens united more or less by their filaments. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]—**Basilar** p. See *Proximal* p.—**Distal** p. Fr., *phalangelette*. Ger., *Endphalange*, *Endp.*, *Nagelp.*, *Nagelglied*. The p. most remote from the metacarpus or metatarsus. [L.]—**Grundp.** (Ger.). See *Proximal* p.—**Metacarpal** p., **Metatarsal** p. See *Proximal* p.—**Middle** p. Fr., *phalange*. Ger., *Mittelpfalange*. The p. (in cases where there are three) intermediate between the distal and proximal phalanges. [L.]—**Nagelp.** (Ger.). See *Distal* p.—**Phalanges** of Deiters. Fiddle-shaped structures, probably cuticular in nature, united to each other, forming the lamina reticularis of the cochlea. Between them are intervals through which the hairs of the outer hair-cells pass, and to each of them is attached the phalangeal process of the cells of Deiters. [L, 142, 332.]—**Proximal** p. Ger., *Grundphalange*. The p. articulating with a metacarpal or metatarsal bone. [L.]—**Terminal** p., **Ungual** p., **Ungular** p. See *Distal* p.

PHALARIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa2l(fa3l)-a2n2(r)is. Gen., -ar'idis. Ger., *phalaris*. Fr., Ger., *Glanzgras*. A genus of grasses. The *Phalaris* (Fr., *phalarées*) are a tribe, comprising *Hierochloa*, *Zea*, *P.*, etc. The *Phalaridea*, the *Phalarides* (Fr., *phalarides*), the *Phalarides*, and the *Phalaroides* are the same. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. amophila**. See *PAEMMA arenaria*.—**P. arundinacea**. Fr., *alpiste roseau*, *fromentau*, *herbier*. Canary-seed, sword-grass; a large showy species. The leaves, *folia graminis picti*, of one variety. *P. arundinacea picta* or *P. arundinacea variegata* (also called *bride's laces*, *lady's garters*, French, painted, or ribbon-grass), were formerly used in medicine. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. canariensis**. Fr., *alpiste de Canarie*, *blé des Canaries*, *canari*, *lime*, *millet long*. Ger., *gemeines Glanzgras*, *Kanariengras*. Canary-grass, the *phalaris* of Dioscorides. The seeds, *semen phalaridis* (seu *canariensis*), *grana canariensis*, were used formerly in nephritic and calculous affections, but now for emollient poultices only. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).]

PHALLALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa2l(fa3l)-la2l(fa3l)/j2(gi2)-a2. From *phallós*, the penis, and *álgos*, pain. Pain in the penis. [E.]

PHALLANASTROPHE (Lat.), **PHALLANASTROPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. Fa2l(fa3l)-la2n(la2n)-a2s(a2s)-tro(tro2)-fe(fa), -a2s(a2s)-tro(tro2)/i2-a2. Gen., -ast'rophes, -stroph'ie. From *phallós*, the penis, and *ánastrophó*, a turning upside down. Distortion of the penis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHALLANCYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa2l(fa3l)-a2n(a2n2)-si2l(ku2)/i2. Gen., -os'elos (-is). From *phallós*, the penis, and *ácnwlosis*, ankylosis. 1. See *CHORDÉE*. 2. Adhesion of the penis to some adjoining part.

PHALLANEURYSMIA (Lat.), n. n. Fa2l(fa3l)-la2n(la2n)-i2r-i2zu2s)ma2. Gen., -n'ys'matos (-atis). From *phallós*, the penis, and *ánenrúsmia*, an aneurysm. Aneurysm of the penis.

PHALLIC, adj. Fa2l/f2k. Ger., *phallicus*. Lat., *phallicus*. Fr., *phallique*. Pertaining to or associated with the penis. [a, 48.]

PHALLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa2l(fa3l)-i2le(fa3l)/i2s. Gen., -it'idis (-idis). From *phallós*, the penis. Inflammation of the penis.

PHALLOBLENNORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Fa2l(fa3l)-lo2l(o2)-ble2n-no2r-re'(ro2/e2)-a2. From *phallós*, the penis, *blénnia*, mucus, and *hein*, to flow. Blennorrhoea of the penile urethra.

PHALLOCAMPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa2l(fa3l)-lo2l(o2)-ka2mp(-ka2mp)/si2s. Gen., -camp'seos (-is). From *phallós*, the penis, and *kámpsis*, a bending. Fr., *phallocampsie*. See *CHORDÉE*.

PHALLOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Fa2l(fa3l)-lo2l(o2)-ka2r-si2n(ki2n)-om'a2. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). From *phallós*, the penis, and *καρκίνωμα*, a cancer. Cancer of the penis. [E.]

PHALLOCRYPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa2l(fa3l)-lo2l(o2)-kr'i2p(kru2p)/e2s. Gen., -cryp'seos (-is). From *phallós*, the penis, and *κρύψις*, a hiding. Fr., *phallocrypsie*. Ger., *Phallockrypsis*. Habitual retraction of the penis under the pubic arch. [E, 24.]

PHALLODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa2l(fa3l)-lo2l(o2)-di2n(du2n)/i2-a2. From *phallós*, the penis, and *δύσιν*, pain. See *PHALLALGIA*.

PHALLOIDÆE (Lat.), **PHALLOIDEI** (Lat.), n's pl. Fa2l(fa3l)-lo2l(o2)-i2d(ed)/e2(-e2), -i2e. From *phallós*, the penis, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *phalloïdes*, *phalloïdes*. A division of gastrocnemius *Phong*, consisting of *Phallus*, *Lyserius*, etc. [B, 19, 76, 121, 170 (a, 35).]

PHALLOONOSIS (Lat.), n. m. Fa2l(fa3l)-lo2n2k'u2s(u2s). From *phallós*, the penis, and *όγκος*, a tumor. Ger., *Ruthenschwellung*. An abnormal swelling of the penis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHALLOPLASTY, n. Fa2l'o-pla2st-iz. From *phallós*, the penis, and *πλασσειν*, to mold. Ger., *Phalloplastik*. The plastic surgery of the penis. [L, 197.]

PHALLOPSOPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa2l(fa3l)-lo2p-so2(so2)/i2-a2. From *phallós*, the penis, and *ψόφος*, a noise. Fr., *phallophopie*. A discharge of gas from the penis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHALLORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa2l(fa3l)-lo2r-ra2j(r'a2j)/i2-a2. From *phallós*, the penis, and *ρήγναι*, to burst forth. Fr., *phalloorrhagie*. Ger., *Ruthenblutung*. Hemorrhage from the penis. [E.]

PHALLORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Fa2l(fa3l)-lo2r-re'(ro2/e2)-a2. From *phallós*, the penis, and *ροία*, a flowing. 'Gonorrhoea of the penile urethra. [G.]

PHALLORRHOISCHEIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa2l(fa3l)-lo2r-ro2(ro2)-i2s'ke2(ch'e2)-si2s. Gen., -sches'eos (-is)ch'esis. From *phallós*, the

penis, *ροία*, a flowing, and *ίσχειν*, to check. A sudden stoppage of phalorrhoea. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHALLUS (Lat.), n. m. Fa2l(fa3l)/u2s(u2s). Ger., *phallós*. Fr., *p.*, *sature* (2d def.). Ger., *Ruthe* (1st def.), *Eichelschvamm* (2d def.). 1. See *PENIS*. 2. The typical genus of the *Phalloidei*. 3. The peridium of certain *Fungi*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. Adriani**. Fr., *sature d'Adrien*. A European species of *P.* (2d def.). The juice has been recommended for gout. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. foetidus**. *P. imipidus*, *P. impidius*, *P. vulgaris*. Fr., *sature impidique* (ou *stéide*), *œuf du diable*, *impidique*, *sature*. Ger., *gemeine* (oder *stinkende*) *Gichtmorchel*, *Gichtschwamm*. Stinking, polecat (fungus), devil's horn, stinkhorn; a poisonous and extremely foetid species of *P.* (2d def.), formerly used in gout and credited with aphrodisiac properties (probably on account of its shape). In some parts of Germany, dried and mixed with an alcoholic liquor, it is given to domestic animals to excite them to copulation. [B, 76, 105, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

PHANÈRE (Fr.), n. Fa2n2-e2r. A collective term for hair, nails, feathers, horns, and other visible outgrowths of the body. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

PHANEROBIOTIC, adj. Fa2n2-e2r-o-bi-o2t'ik. Lat., *phanerobioticus*, *phanerobiotus*, *phanerobius* (from *φανερós*, visible, and *βίον*, to live). Fr., *phanerobiotique*. See *PHANEROZOÏT*.

PHANEROCODONIC, adj. Fa2n2-e2r-o-kod-o2n'ik. Of a gonophore, having a developed umbrella. [L, 193.]

PHANEROCOTYLEDONOUS, adj. Fa2n2-e2r-o-kot'2l-e2d'-o2n-u2s. Lat., *phanerocotyledonous* (from *φανερós*, visible, and *κωτληδών*, a cotyledon). Fr., *phanerocotylédon*. Having cotyledons easily distinguished. The *Phanerocotyledonæ* (Fr., *phanerocotylédonæ*) of Agardh are a class of plants corresponding to the *Dicotyledonæ* of De Candolle. [B, 1, 170 (a, 35).]

PHANEROGAMOUS, adj. Fa2n2-e2r-o2g'a2m-u2s. Lat., *phanerogamus* (from *φανερós*, visible, and *γάμος*, marriage). Fr., *phanerogame*. Ger., *phanerogamisch*. Flowering, having the sexual organs conspicuous. The *phanerogams* (Lat., *Phanerogamæ* [Fr., *phanerogamees*], *Phanerogamia* [Fr., *phanerogamie*]) are a division of the vegetable kingdom including the gymnosperms and the angiosperms. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 170, 291 (a, 35).]

PHANEROGENOUS, **PHANEROPHOREUS**, adj's. Fa2n2-e2r-o2g'e2n-u2s, -o2p'o2r-u2s. From *φανερós*, visible, and *γεννέω*, to beget, or *φορέω*, bearing. Fr., *phanerophore*. Of a tissue or structure (e. g., the papilla of a hair or tooth), supporting some visible part of the body. [B, 13, 33.]

PHANEROPHYTE, n. Fa2n2-e2r-o2f. Lat., *phanerophytem* (from *φανερós*, visible, and *φυτόν*, a plant). Fr., *phanerophyte*. Of Link, a plant with a distinct root in which the pith either does not exist or soon becomes converted into wood. [B, 78 (a, 14).]

PHANEROPNEUMONOUS, adj. Fa2n2-e2r-o-nu2m'o2n-u2s. Lat., *phaneropneumonous* (from *φανερós*, visible, and *πνεῦμα*, the lung). Fr., *phaneropneumone*. Ger., *offenbarlungig*. Having distinct or visible lungs. The *Phaneropneumona* are an order of *Gasteropoda* so characterized. [L, 41 (a, 14); L, 180 (a, 39).]

PHANEROZOÏT, adj. Fa2n2-e2r-o2-zo2'u2s. Lat., *phanerozoïtus* (from *φανερós*, visible, and *ζῷον*, an animal). Fr., *phanérozé*. Showing evidence of life, manifestly alive. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

PHANLEC, n. Fa2n2-le2k. Of the alchemists, iron. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

PHÁNOMEN (Ger.), n. Fan-om-an'. See *PHENOMENON*.—**Unterschenkel**. See *Patella* REFLX.

PHANTASM, n. Fa2n2'a2sm. Ger., *phántasma* (from *φανταίνω*, to make visible). Lat., *phantasma*. Fr., *fantasme*. Ger., *Trugbild*. A visual hallucination or illusion; an apparition. [a, 48.]

PHANTASMAGORIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa2n2(fa3n2)-ta2z(ta2s)-ma2g(-ma2g)-o2r(o2)/i2-a2. From *phántasma*, a phantom, and *ἀγορά*, an assembly. Fr., *fantasmagorie*. 1. A medley of phantasms. [a, 34.] 2. A magical lantern or other apparatus for projecting images on a screen; also the optical effect produced by such an apparatus. [B.]

PHANTASMASCOPIA (Lat.), **PHANTASMATOSCOPIA** (Lat.), n's f. Fa2n2(fa3n2)-ta2z(ta2s)-ma2-skop(sko2p)/i2-a2, -ma2t(-ma2t)-o2s(-skop(sko2p)/i2-a2. From *phántasma*, a phantom, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. See *METAMORPHOSIA*.

PHANTASMOPHRENSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa2n2(fa3n2)-ta2z(ta2s)-mo2(mo2)-re2n(-os'is). Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *phántasma*, a phantom, and *φρέν*, the mind. Fr., *fantasmophrénese*. Ger., *Wachtrén*. Of Schütz, the state of dreaming while awake. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHANTASMOSCOPY, n. Fa2n2-fa2z-mo2s'ko2p-i2. Lat., *phantasmascopia* (from *phántasma*, a phantom, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). Fr., *fantasmoscopia*. See *METAMORPHOSIA*.

PHANTOM, n. Fa2n2'tm. Ger., *phántasma*. Lat., *phantasma*. Fr., *fantôme*. Ger., *Phantom*, *Fantom*. 1. An apparition. 2. A model of the body or of a portion of it on which to practice manipulations.

PHARBITINE, n. Fa2r'b'i2t-en. See *PHARBITIN*.

PHARBITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa2r'b-i2e(t'i2s). See *IPOMEEA*.

PHARBITISIN, n. Fa2r'b-i2v'is-a2n. Of the Ind. Ph., *Kala-dana*; a light-yellowish purgative resin prepared from the seeds of *Promelia nif*. According to Hanbury, it agrees in composition with the resin of jalap. [B, 18, 172 (a, 35).]

PHARCIDOUS, adj. Fa2r's-i2d'u2s. Ger., *pharcidóus* (from *φαρίς*, a wrinkle, and *είδος*, resemblance). Lat., *pharcidodes*. Fr., *pharcidoux*. Ger., *runzelig*. Wrinkled. [Hippocrates (A, 311).]

PHARICUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa2r(fa3r)/i2k-u2m(u2m). Ger., *pharikon*. A certain vegetable poison employed by the ancients; so named from its inventor, Pharicus. [B, 114 (a, 35).]

PHARINGO-THIROÏDIEN (Fr.), n. Fa2r-fa2n2-go2-to-ro2-e2-a2n2. The part of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx that arises from the thyroid cartilage. [Dionis (L).]

PHARMACEIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{s}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})^1\text{-i}^2(\text{e}^2\text{i}^2)\text{-a}^2$. Gr., *pharmacia* (from *pharmakeia*, to administer a drug). Fr., *pharmacie*. 1. The use of medicines, or of poisons; pharmacy, especially, of Hippocrates, that of purgatives. 2. A remedy. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

PHARMACEIA (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{s}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})^1\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Gen., *-ac'cos* (*-ac'cis*). Gr., *pharmakeia*. 1. A pharmacist. 2. A poisoner or sorcerer. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

PHARMACEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{k}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})^1\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Gr., *pharmakeusis*. See **PHARMACEIA**.

PHARMACEUTICAL, adj. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{s}^2\text{-u}^2\text{t}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-k}^1$. Gr., *pharmaceutikos*. Fr., *pharmaceutique*. Ger., *pharmaceutisch*, *arznei-kunstig*. Pertaining to pharmacy. [D.]

PHARMACEUTICS, n. sing. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{s}^2\text{-u}^2\text{t}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}^2\text{s}$. Gr., *pharmaceutikē*. Ger., *Pharmaceutik*. See **PHARMACY** (1st def.).

PHARMACEUTIST, n. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{s}^2\text{-u}^2\text{t}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}^2$. See under **APOTHECARY** (1st def.).

PHARMACIC, adj. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{s}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}^2$. Gr., *pharmakikos*. Lat., *pharmacicus*. Fr., *pharmacique*. 1. Pharmacaceutical. 2. Poisonous; pertaining to poisons. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHARMACIEN (Fr.), n. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{s}^2\text{-se-a}^2\text{n}^2$. See **PHARMACIST**.

PHARMACION (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{s}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})^1\text{-i}^2(\text{e}^2\text{i}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{n}$. Gr., *pharmakion* (dim. of *pharmakon*, a drug). 1. A mild remedy. 2. Of Hippocrates, a purgative. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

PHARMACIST, n. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{s}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}^2$. Gr., *pharmakeus*. Fr., *pharmacien*. Ger., *Arzneikünstler*. See under **APOTHECARY** (1st def.).

PHARMACITES (Lat.), adj. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{s}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})^1\text{-i}^2(\text{e}^2\text{i}^2)\text{-ez}(\text{as})$. Gr., *pharmakites*. Fr., *pharmaceutique* (1st def.). Ger., *Krätzer* (*krätzer* (2d def.)). 1. Drugged, medicated, poisoned. 2. As a n., a medicated wine. [A, 311 (a, 17) & L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHARMACOCATAGRAPHOLOGY, n. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{k}^2\text{-o-kat}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-gra}^2\text{-f-o}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2$. Lat., *pharmacocatalographologia* (from *pharmakon*, a drug, *katā*, according to, *γραφή*, a writing, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *pharmacocatalographie*. Ger., *Rezeptschreibekunst*, *P.* Of Plenk, the art of prescribing. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHARMACOCYHMYIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{s}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})^1\text{-o}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-k}^1\text{-i}^2\text{m}$ (*ch'u'm*).-i(e)/a². From *pharmakon*, a drug, and *χυμια*, chemistry. Fr., *pharmacochymie*. Pharmaceutical chemistry. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHARMACOCOLLOCYST, n. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{k}^2\text{-o-kol}^2\text{-o-si}^2\text{s}^2$. Lat., *pharmacocollocystis* (from *pharmakon*, a drug, *κόλλα*, glue, and *κύστις*, a cyst). Fr., *pharmacocollocyste*. A gelatinous capsule for containing medicine. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHARMACODES (Lat.), adj. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{k}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})^1\text{-od}^2\text{-ez}(\text{as})$. Gr., *pharmakodes* (from *pharmakon*, a drug, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). See **PHARMACIC**.

PHARMACODYNAMIC, adj. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{k}^2\text{-o-di}^2\text{n-a}^2\text{m-i}^2\text{k}^2$. From *pharmakon*, a drug, and *δύναμις*, power. Ger., *pharmakodynamisch*. Pertaining to pharmacodynamics. [A, 17.]

PHARMACODYNAMICS, **PHARMACODYNAMIOLOGY**, n's sing. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{k}^2\text{-o-di}^2\text{n-a}^2\text{m-i}^2\text{k}^2\text{s}$, $\text{-a}^2\text{m-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-i}^2$. From *pharmakon*, a drug, *δύναμις*, power, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *pharmacodynamologie*. Ger., *Arzneiwirkungslehre*. The science of the potency or action of drugs. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHARMACOGNOSTIA (Lat.), **PHARMACOGNOSTIS** (Lat.), n's f. **PHARMACOGNOSTICS**, **PHARMACOGNAPHY**, n's sing. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{k}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})^1\text{-o}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-no}^2\text{s}^2(\text{g}^2\text{is})^2\text{-a}^2$, $\text{-nos}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}$, $\text{-o}^2\text{g-nos}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}^2\text{s}$, $\text{-o}^2\text{g-ra}^2\text{-f-i}^2$. From *pharmakon*, a drug, *γνῶσις*, a seeking to know, *γνωστική*, the faculty of knowing, or *γραφειν*, to write. See **PHARMACOLOGY**.

PHARMACO-KONIANTRON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{k}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})^1\text{-o}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-kon}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})^1\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2(\text{a}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-ro}^2\text{n}$. From *pharmakon*, a drug, *κονία*, powder, and *κντρον*, a hole. An instrument devised by Weber for spraying the Eustachian tube and tympanic cavity, consisting essentially of a long flexible Eustachian catheter introduced through an ordinary metallic catheter. [F.]

PHARMACOLOGV, n. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{k}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2$. Lat., *pharmacologia* (from *pharmakon*, a drug, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *pharmacologie*. Ger., *Pharmakologie*. The science of drugs.

PHARMACOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{k}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})^1\text{-o}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-man}$ (*ma'n*)². From *pharmakon*, a drug, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *pharmacomanie*. Insanity (or eccentricity) in regard to the use of drugs, especially an inordinate desire to consume or to prescribe them. [Flint, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 29, 1884, p. 597 (D).]

PHARMACOMETRY, n. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{k}^2\text{-o-m}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-ri}^2$. Lat., *pharmacometria* (from *pharmakon*, a drug, and *μετρεω*, to measure). Fr., *pharmacometrie*. Ger., *Pharmakometrie*, *Arzneimesskunst*. The art of weighing or measuring drugs. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHARMACOMORPHIC, adj. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{k}^2\text{-o-mo}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-f-i}^2\text{k}^2$. Lat., *pharmacomorphicus* (from *pharmakon*, a drug, and *μορφή*, form). Fr., *pharmacomorphique*. Pertaining to the form in which medicines are to be prepared. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHARMACON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{k}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})^1\text{-o}^2\text{n}$. Gr., *pharmakon*. Fr., *pharmaque*. 1. A drug. 2. A remedy. 3. A dye. [A, 311 (a, 17) & L, 50 (a, 14).]—**Amethysta pharmaca**. Medicines which either prevent or overcome the intoxicating effects of wine. [L, 94.]

PHARMACOPEIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{k}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})^1\text{-o}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-pe}^2$ (*po'e*)². Gr., *pharmakopeia* (from *pharmakon*, a drug, and *ποιεω*, to make). Fr., *pharmacopée*. Ger., *Pharmakopöe*. The descriptive list of drugs and their preparations recognized in any country or locality as official. [B; D; a, 48.] Cf. **DISPENSATORY** and **CODEX**.

PHARMACOPEIAL, adj. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{k}^2\text{-o-pe}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. Pertaining to or recognized in a pharmacopeia. [A, 17.]

PHARMACOPEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{k}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})^1\text{-o}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-pe}^2$ (*po'e*)². Gr., *pharmakopeus*. 1. Of Greek writers, one who prepares drugs, potions, or colors. [A, 311 (a, 17).] 2. See **PHARMACIST**.

PHARMACOPOLIST, n. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{k}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}^2$. Gr., *pharmakopolēs* (from *pharmakon*, a drug, and *πώληρ*, a seller). Lat., *pharmacopola*. See **DRUGGIST**.

PHARMACOPOLITAN (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{k}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})^1\text{-o}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-pol}^2$ (*po'l*)². Gr., *pharmakopolita*. A drug, and *πωλεω*, to sell. Fr., *apothicairerie*. A drug-store. [L, 50, 94 (a, 48).]

PHARMACOPOSIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{k}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})^1\text{-o}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-po}^2(\text{po}^2)$ (*si*)². Gr., *pharmakoposia* (from *pharmakon*, a drug, and *ποσις*, a drinking). Fr., *pharmacoposie*. A drinking of medicine or of poison. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

PHARMACOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{k}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})^1\text{-o}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-the}$ (*tha*)². From *pharmakon*, a drug, and *θησαυρος*, a case. Fr., *pharmacothèque*. A medicine chest. [L, 41, 50, 94 (a, 14, 48).]

PHARMACOTHERAPEUTIC, adj. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{k}^2\text{-o-the}^2\text{-r-a}^2$ (*pu*)². Lat., *pharmacotherapeuticus* (from *pharmakon*, a drug, and *θεραπευτικός*, therapeutic). Fr., *pharmacotherapeutique*. Pertaining to therapeutics in its relation to pharmacy. [L, 50 (a, 14, 48).]

PHARMACOTHERAPIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{k}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})^1\text{-o}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-the}^2\text{-r-a}^2\text{-p}^2(\text{a}^2\text{p})^2\text{-i}^2(\text{e}^2)\text{-a}^2$. From *pharmakon*, a drug, and *θεραπεία*, medical attendance. Fr., *pharmacothérapie*. Ger., *Pharmakotherapie*. Pharmacological therapeutics. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHARMACOTER (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{k}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})^1\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Gen., *-er'os* (*-is*). Gr., *pharmakotēr*. See **PHARMACOPOLIST**.

PHARMACUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{k}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})^1\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. 1. See **PHARMACON**. 2. Of Rumphius, the genus *Astronia*. [L, 121 (a, 35).]

PHARMACURGUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{k}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})^1\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Gr., *pharmakourgos* (from *pharmakon*, a drug, and *εργον*, to work). Fr., *pharmacurge*. Ger., *Pharmakurg*. 1. A pharmacist. 2. A physician who trusts to drugs exclusively as remedial agencies. [L, 50 (a, 14, 48).]

PHARMACY, n. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{s}^2$. Gr., *pharmacia* (from *pharmakeia*, to administer a drug). Fr., *pharmacie*. Ger., *Pharmacie*, *Arzneibereitung* (1st def.). 1. The science of preparing and dispensing medicines. [D.] 2. An apothecary's shop.

PHARMAXIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{s}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})^1\text{-i}^2\text{s}^2$. Gen., *-ax'is* (*-is*). Gr., *pharmakis*. 1. See **PHARMACY** (1st def.). 2. Medical treatment; of Hippocrates, the use of drastic laxatives. 3. Poisoning. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHARMIANUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-i}^2\text{-an}^2(\text{a}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. A kind of cataplasm. [Galen (A, 325 (a, 48)).]

PHARMACEUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Fa}^2\text{rm-a}^2\text{s}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})^1\text{-e}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Gr., *pharmakeion* (from *Pharμάκης*, son of Mithridates the Great). Fr., *pharmace*. Ger., *Pharmacie*. A genus of the *Ficoideæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. malabaricum**. Ger., *malabarische Pharmace*. A Malabar species used against vomiting and purging, and the juice as a mild diuretic in small-pox. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. spatulatum**. Fr., *herbe douce*. Ger., *spatellblättrige Pharmace*. A species found in South America and the West Indies. It is used externally as an emollient and discutient, and internally in phthisis and menorrhagia. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PHARUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Fa}^2\text{r}(\text{a}^2\text{r})\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *pharos*, a wide cloak. Fr., *pharele*, *p.* A genus of the *Panicæ*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. lappulaceus**. Fr., *p. de la Guiane*, *avoine des chiens*. A species found in Guiana, where a pectoral drink is made from it, and the seeds are used in making a nourishing gruel. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

PHARYNGÆUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Fa}^2\text{r}(\text{a}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2(\text{u}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-je}^2(\text{ga}^2\text{e}^2)$ (*u*)². See **PHARYNGEAL**.

PHARYNGALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Fa}^2\text{r}(\text{a}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2(\text{u}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-ga}^2\text{l}(\text{ga}^2\text{l})^1$ (*i*)². From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *ἀλγος*, pain. Fr., *pharyngalgie*. Pain in the pharynx. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHARYNGEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Fa}^2\text{r}(\text{a}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2(\text{u}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-je}^2(\text{ge}^2)\text{-a}^2$. See **PHARYNGEAL ARTERY**.

PHARYNGEAL, adj. $\text{Fa}^2\text{r}(\text{a}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2(\text{u}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-je}^2(\text{ge}^2)\text{-a}^2$. Lat., *pharyngeus* (from *pharynx*, the pharynx). Fr., *pharyngien*, *pharyngien*. Of or pertaining to the pharynx. [C.]

PHARYNGEAUX (Fr.), n. pl. $\text{Fa}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{n}^2\text{-zha-o}$. See **Superior pharyngeal bones**.

PHARYNGECTOMY, n. $\text{Fa}^2\text{r}(\text{a}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2(\text{u}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-je}^2\text{kt}^2\text{-o}^2\text{m-i}^2$. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Partial excision of the pharynx.

PHARYNGEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Fa}^2\text{r}(\text{a}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2(\text{u}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-je}^2\text{m}^2(\text{ge}^2\text{m})\text{-fra}^2\text{z}^2(\text{fra}^2\text{z})^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-pharyngemphraxis* (*-is*). From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *ἐμφραξις*, a stopping. Obstruction of the pharynx. [E.]

PHARYNGEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Fa}^2\text{r}(\text{a}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2(\text{u}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-ju}^2\text{r}$ (*eu*)². Gr., *pharyngourysma*. Gen., *-rismos* (*-ismos*). From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *εὐρύω*, to dilate. Fr., *pharyngourisme*. See **PHARYNGOCELE**.

PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Fa}^2\text{r}(\text{a}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2(\text{u}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-je}^2(\text{ge}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *pharynx*, the pharynx. See **PHARYNGEAL**; as a n. m., of Douglas, the cephalopharyngeus, chondropharyngeus, cricopharyngeus, glossopharyngeus, hyopharyngeus, mylopharyngeus, pterygopharyngeus, salpingopharyngeus, syndesmodopharyngeus, stylopharyngeus, and thyropharyngeus, regarded as one muscle [L].

PHARYNGISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Fa}^2\text{r}(\text{a}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2(\text{u}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-ji}^2\text{z}^2(\text{gi}^2\text{s})^2$ (*mu*)². Fr., *pharyngisme*. See **PHARYNGOSPASMUS**.

PHARYNGITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Fa}^2\text{r}(\text{a}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2(\text{u}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-ji}^2(\text{ge}^2)\text{-ti}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-gitidis* (*-idis*). Fr., *pharyngite*, *angine pharyngée*. Ger., *Schlundentzündung*. Inflammation of the pharynx. [D.]—**Apo-stomatic p.** Abscess of the pharynx. [E.]—**Catarrhal p.** See **Catarrhal angina**.—**Chronic p.** Lat., *p. chronica*. Lat., *angina sicca* (q. v.). Fr., *angine sèche*. Chronic catarrh of the pharynx.

[D. 1.]—**Croupous p.**, **Diphtheritic p.** See DIPHTHERIA.—**Erythematous p.** A form of p. unattended by ulceration, the formation of a false membrane, or gangrene. [D. 40.] Cf. *Erythematous ANGINA*.—**Follicular p.** Inflammation, usually chronic, of the mucous follicles of the pharynx. [E.] Cf. *Follicular ANGINA*.—**Granular p.** Lat., *p. granulosa*. 1. See *Follicular p.* 2. An ulcerative condition of the tonsils and the follicles of the pharynx which accompanies chronic pharyngeal catarrh. [D. 43.]—**Membranous p.** Fr., *pharyngite membraneuse*. P. with the formation of a membrane on the pharyngeal wall. [a. 34.]—**P. atrophica**. See *Rarefying dry CATARRH of the naso-pharynx*.—**P. gangrenosa**. See *Gangrenous ANGINA*.—**P. hypertrophica**. Chronic p. associated with exudation and the formation of new tissue, producing localized or general hypertrophy of the mucous membrane. [B.] Cf. *Hypertrophic naso-pharyngeal CATARRH*.—**P. lateralis**. Chronic inflammation of a plica salpingo-pharyngea. [A. 319 (a. 34).]—**P. maligna**. See *Gangrenous ANGINA*.—**P. villosa**. P. in which there are numerous minute papillomata on the posterior pharyngeal wall. [L. 20 (a. 34).]—**Phlegmonous p.** Lat., *p. phlegmonosa*. See *Phlegmonous ANGINA*.—**Pultaceous p.** See *Pultaceous ANGINA*.—**Simple p.** See *Erythematous p.*—**Tonsillar p.** See *Phlegmonous AMYGDALITIS*.—**Ulcerative p.** See *ANGINA ulcerosa*.

PHARYNGOBRANCHII (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Fa2r(fa2r)-i2n2(u2n2)-go2r(go2)-bra2n2(bra2n2)-ki2(chi2)-i2(e)*. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *branchia*, the gills. See *LEPTOCARDIA*, and cf. *AMPHIOXUS*, *ACRANIA* (2d def.), *ENTOMOCRANIA*, and *MYELOZOA*.

PHARYNGOACE (Lat.), n. f. *Fa2r(fa2r)-i2n2(u2n2)-go2k(a2s)-e(a2k)-e(a2)*. Gen., *-o2c(a2s)*. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *κακός*, evil. See *Gangrenous ANGINA*.

PHARYNGOCELE (Lat.), n. f. *Fa2r(fa2r)-i2n2(u2n2)-go2r(go2)-se(k)a2(e)a2*; in Eng., *fa2r-i2n2-go2-se*. Gen., *-cel2es*. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *κύημα*, a tumor. Fr., *pharyngocèle*. Ger., *Schlundkopfbruch*, *Schlundfall*, *Schlundfang*. An enlargement of the pharynx, in which an esophageal diverticulum passes between the muscular fibres of the inferior constrictor muscle. [a. 34.]

PHARYNGOCENTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Fa2r(fa2r)-i2n2(u2n2)-go2r(go2)-se2n2(ke2n2)-e(a2)-ri2-u2m(u2m)*. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *κεντήριον*, a pricker. Ger., *Schlund-Troisquart*. A trocar for puncturing the pharynx. [E.]

PHARYNGOCEPHALE (Lat.), n. f. *Fa2r(fa2r)-i2n2(u2n2)-go2r(go2)-se2r(ke2r)-e(a2)-e(a2)*. Gen., *-ceph2ales*. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *κεφαλή*, the head. See *PHARYNX*.

PHARYNGOCYNANCHE (Lat.), n. f. *Fa2r(fa2r)-i2n2(u2n2)-go2r(go2)-si2n2(ku2n2)-a2n2(a2n2)-ke2(ch2)a2*. Gen., *-anch2es*. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *κυνάγχη*, cynanche. Fr., *p.* See *Pharyngeal ANGINA*.

PHARYNGODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. *Fa2r(fa2r)-i2n2(u2n2)-go2r(go2)-di2n2(du2n2)-i2(a2)*. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *δύσιν*, pain. See *PHARYNGALGIA*.

PHARYNGO-EPIGLOTTIC, adj. *Fa2r-i2n2-go2-e2p2-l2-glo2t2-i2k2*. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *ἐπιγλωττις*, the epiglottis. Pertaining to the pharynx and the epiglottis. [a. 17.]

PHARYNGO-EPIGLOTTICUS (Lat.), n. m. *Fa2r(fa2r)-i2n2(u2n2)-go2r(go2)-e2p2-l2-glo2t2-i2k2-u2s(u2s)*. Fibres of the stylo-pharyngeus inserted into the side of the epiglottis and the pharyngo-epiglottic ligament. [L. 332.]

PHARYNGO-GLOSSAL, adj. *Fa2r-i2n2-go2-glo2s2-a2l2*. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *γλίσσα*, the tongue. Glossopharyngeal; as a n. (Fr., *pharyngo-glosse*), see *GLOSSOPHARYNGEUS* (2d def.).

PHARYNGO-GLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. *Fa2r(fa2r)-i2n2(u2n2)-go2r(go2)-glo2s2(glo2s2)-u2s(u2s)*. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *γλίσσα*, the tongue. The analogue of the palatoglossus of man found in lower animals. [L. 136.]

PHARYNGO-LARYNGEAL, adj. *Fa2r-i2n2-go2-la2r-i2n2-j2e2-a2l2*. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *λάρυγξ*, the larynx. Pertaining to the pharynx and larynx jointly. [a. 48.]

PHARYNGO-LARYNGITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Fa2r(fa2r)-i2n2(u2n2)-go2r(go2)-la2r-i2n2-i2n2(u2n2)-ji2(g2)-i2k2*. Gen., *-it2ides* (*it2ides*). Fr., *pharyngo-laryngite*. Pharyngitis associated with laryngitis. [D.]—**P. pseudomembranacea**. See *CROUP* (1st and 2d defs.).

PHARYNGOLITH, n. *Fa2r-i2n2-go2-l2i2th2*. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *λίθος*, a stone. A calcareous mass formed beneath the pharyngeal mucosa in the neighborhood of the tonsil. [a. 34.]

PHARYNGOLOGY, n. *Fa2r-i2n2-go2-l2o2-g2-i2*. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *pharyngologie*. The anatomy, etc., of the pharynx. [L. 41 (a. 43).]

PHARYNGOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Fa2r(fa2r)-i2n2(u2n2)-go2l2-i2*. (u2s2)-i2s2. Gen., *-ys2e2os* (*-o2l2ys2is*). From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *λύσις*, a loosening. Fr., *pharyngolyse*. Ger., *Schlundauflösung*. Paralysis of the muscles of the pharynx. [L. 41, 50 (a. 14).]

PHARYNGO-MYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Fa2r(fa2r)-i2n2(u2n2)-go2r(go2)-mi2cu2s2-i2k2(i2s2)*. Gen., *-o2s2is* (*-o2s2is*). From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *μύκωσις*, a fungus. See *Pharyngeal MYCOSIS*.

PHARYNGO-NASAL, adj. *Fa2r-i2n2-go2-na2s2-a2l2*. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *nasus*, the nose. See *NASO-PHARYNGEAL*.

PHARYNGOPALATINUS (Lat.), n. m. *Fa2r(fa2r)-i2n2(u2n2)-go2r(go2)-pa2l2(p2a2l2)-a2t2(a2t2)-i2n2(u2n2)-u2s(u2s)*. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *palatum*, the palate. 1. See *PALATOPHARYNGEUS*. 2. That portion of the palatopharyngeus that arises from the sub-mucosa just above the inferior cornu of the hyoid bone. [L. 332.]

PHARYNGOPATHY, n. *Fa2r-i2n2-go2-p2a2th2-i2*. Lat., *pharyngopathia* (from *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *pharyngopathie*. Any disease of the pharynx. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

PHARYNGOPERISTOLE (Lat.), n. f. *Fa2r(fa2r)-i2n2(u2n2)-go2r(go2)-pe2r2-i2st2-o2l2-e(a2)*. Gen., *-ist2oles*. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *περιστολή* (see *PERISTOLE*). See *PHARYNGOSTENIA*.

PHARYNGOPELEGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Fa2r(fa2r)-i2n2(u2n2)-go2r(go2)-ple2(a2)-ji2(g2)-a2*. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *πληγή*, a blow. Fr., *pharyngopégie*. See *PHARYNGOLYSIS*.

PHARYNGOPLETHORA (Lat.), n. f. *Fa2r(fa2r)-i2n2(u2n2)-go2r(go2)-ple2-th2-o2ra2*. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *πληθώρα*, fullness. Plethora in the pharynx. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

PHARYNGO-RHINOSCOPY, n. *Fa2r-i2n2-go2-rin2-o2s2-k2o2-p2-i2*. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, *ῥίς*, the nose, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. See *Posterior RHINOSCOPY*.

PHARYNGORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Fa2r(fa2r)-i2n2(u2n2)-go2r-ra2j2(a2s2)-i2-a2*. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *ῥαγίνα*, to burst forth. Fr., *pharyngorrhagie*. Hæmorrhage from the pharynx. [L.]

PHARYNGORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. *Fa2r(fa2r)-i2n2(u2n2)-go2r-re2(r2o2t2)-a2*. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *ῥεῖν*, to flow. Of Hervieux, an intermittent mucous discharge from the pharyngeal membrane. [a. 34.]

PHARYNGOSCOPE, n. *Fa2r-i2n2-go2-skop2*. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pharyngoskop*. A modification of the laryngoscope for examining the pharynx. [E.]

PHARYNGOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Fa2r(fa2r)-i2n2(u2n2)-go2r(go2)-spa2s2(spa2s2)-mu2s(mu2s)*. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *σπασμός*, a convulsion. Spasmodic contraction of the pharynx. [E.]

PHARYNGO-STAPHYLEUS (Lat.), **PHARYNGO-STAPHYLINUS** (Lat.), n's m. *Fa2r(fa2r)-i2n2(u2n2)-go2r(go2)-sta2f2(sta2f2)-i2l2(i2n2)-e2-u2s(u2s)*, *i2l2(i2n2)-i2n2(u2n2)-u2s(u2s)*. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *σταφύλη*, the uvula. Fr., *pharyngo-staphylin*. See *PALATO-PHARYNGEUS*.

PHARYNGOSTENIA (Lat.), n. f. *Fa2r(fa2r)-i2n2(u2n2)-go2r(go2)-ste2n2(i2s2)-i2-a2*. From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *στενός*, narrow. Ger., *Schlundverengerung*. Stricture of the pharynx. [E.]

PHARYNGOTOME, n. *Fa2r-i2n2-go2-tom2*. Lat., *pharyngotomus*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pharyngotom*. An instrument for incising the pharynx or tonsils. [E.]

PHARYNGOTOMY, n. *Fa2r-i2n2-go2-tom2*. Lat., *pharyngotomia* (from *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *pharyngotomie*. Ger., *Schlundschnitt*, *Schlundkopferöffnung*. An incision into the pharynx, tonsils, or oesophagus. [E.]—**Lateral p.** By means of an oblique incision from the mastoid process, dividing the parotid gland and the ramus of the jaw, and incising the lateral wall of the pharynx. [L. S. Pilcher, "Ann. of Surg." Aug. 1886, p. 139 (a. 34).]—**Inferior p.** Of Wheeler, p. by an incision made from the great cornu of the hyoid bone to the cricoid cartilage. [L. 87 (a. 50).]—**Superior p.** By means of an incision between the anterior border of the sterno-mastoid muscle and the trachea. [a. 34.]—**Sub-hyoid p.** The operation of opening the pharynx, above the larynx, through the thyreo-hyoid ligament.

PHARYNGO-TONSILLITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Fa2r(fa2r)-i2n2(u2n2)-go2r(go2)-to2n2s2-i2l2(i2l2)-i2s2*. Gen., *-it2ides* (*it2ides*). From *pharynx*, the pharynx, and *tonsilla*, a tonsil. Inflammation of the pharynx and tonsil. [a. 34.]—**P. lacunaris**. See *ANGINA lacunaris*.

PHARYNX (Lat.), n. f. *Fa2r(fa2r)-i2n2(u2n2)-x2*. Gen., *-yng2os* (*-yng2is*). Fr., *pharynx*, *arrière-bouche*. Ger., *Schlund*. It., *faringe*, *retrobocca*. Sp., *faringe*. The cavity bounded by the base of the skull, the posterior nares, the opening into the mouth, the tonsils, the posterior wall of the larynx, the posterior part of the oesophagus and the prevertebral structures. [L. 31, 142, 332.]

PHASEOLUS (Lat.), n. m. *Fa2s(fa2s)-e(a2)-o2l2-u2s(u2s)*. Gr., *φάσεολος*, *φασόλος*. Fr., *phaseole*, *haricot*. Ger., *Bohne*. Kidney-bean; a genus of leguminous herbs. The *Phaseoleaceæ* of Lemaire are the *Papilionaceæ*. The *Phaseolæ* (Fr., *phaseolées*), the *Phaseoli* of Adanson, are a tribe of the *Papilionaceæ*. [B. 19, 84, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a. 35).]—**P. multiflorus**. Fr., *haricot écarlatin* (ou à bouquet, ou à fleur, ou d'Espagne). Ger., *Fuehrbohne*, *scharlach-rothblühende Bohne*. Scarlet runner; a species which grows wild in Mexico. Its green pods are used as a vegetable. A white-flowered variety, the white runner, or *P. multiflorus albidiflorus*, produces white beans, which are not to be confounded with those of *P. vulgaris*. The roots contain a narcotic poison. [B. 18, 19, 173, 180, 185, 314 (a. 35).]—**P. mungo**. Fr., *haricot mungo*. Ger., *rauhhaarige oder Mungo Bohne*. Hind., *moong*. Hairy-podded kidney-bean; a species found in southern Asia and northern Africa. There are two varieties—*P. mungo chlorospermus*, or green gram, the more esteemed, the flour of which is used as soap, and *P. mungo melanospermus*, or black gram, cultivated in India as a pulse crop. [B. 19, 172, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a. 35).]—**P. nanus**. Fr., *haricot nain* (ou sans rame). Ger., *Brechbohne*, *Kruppbohne*, *Frühlöhne*, *Kriechbohne*, *Stängelbohne*, *Zwerghbohne*. Bush (or dwarf) bean, indigenous to the East Indies. It has small white seeds. There are numerous varieties, cultivated for their edible pods and seed. [B. 34, 173, 180, 314 (a. 35).]—**P. radiatus**. Fr., *haricot radié*. Ger., *strahlfrüchtige Bohne*. Beng., *mash-kulay*. An East Indian species used in dropsy, skin diseases, etc. The root is said to be narcotic, and mixed with grain, is used for horses as a tonic. [B. 172, 173, 180 (a. 35).]—**P. trilobus**. Fr., *haricot à trois lobes*. Ger., *dreilappige Bohne*. Beng., *mogdane*. A species common in the Deccan and Bengal, where it is used in hemorrhoids, ophthalmia, etc. In Behar the plant is said to be used as a febrifuge. [B. 172, 173, 180 (a. 35).]—**P. vulgaris**. Fr., *haricot commun*, *faséole*, *fève à visage* (ou de mer, ou peinte), *petite fève*, *pois de mer*, *phaseole*. Ger., *gemeine Bohne*, *faséole*, *Faserlente*, *Schneidebohne*, *Schmückbohne*, *Stangenbohne*, *Schreibbohne*. Common kidney-bean, French (or *renard*) bean, the *δολιχόν* of Hippocrates, and the *σικλη* *ἐκραινα* of Dioscorides; a dwarf annual, indigenous to India or western Asia. The seeds, the ordinary white beans, *semina phaseoli*, *semina fabarum*, *fabæ albe* [Gr. Ph.], *fabæ hortenses*, are used in emollient cataplasms, and, but chiefly as food. [B. 5, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (a. 35).]

PHASMA (Lat.), n. n. Fa^{2z}(fa^{3s})ma³. Gen. *phas'matos* (-atis). Gr. *φάσμα* (from *φαίω*, to give light). See PHANTASM.

PHATNE (Lat.), **PHATNIA** (Lat.), **PHATNION** (Lat.), n's f., f., and n. Fa^{2t}(fa^{3t})ne(na), -ni³-a³, -ni²-on. Gen. *phat'nes*, *phat'nis*, *phat'ni*. Gr. *φάτνη*, *φάτνιον*. See ALVEOLUS (1st def.).

PHATNORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa^{2t}(fa^{3t})no²-ra³(ra³)g²-i²-a³. Gen. from *φάτνη*, a manger, and *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth. Fr. *phatnorrhagie*. Ger. *Zahnhöhlenblutfluss*. Hemorrhage from the alveolus of a tooth. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PHAUSINX (Lat.), n. f. Fa⁴(fa³u⁴)si²n²x. Gen., -sing'os, -sing'is. Gr. *φασύνγξ* (from *φάω*, to roast). A blister or pustule; especially a blister caused by burning. [A. 311 (a, 17).]

PHAUSTIANUS (Lat.), adj. Fa^{4s}(fa^{3s}u^{4s})ti²-an(a³ⁿ)u^{3s}(u^{4s}). Gr. *φαστυανός* (from *φάω*, to roast). Of old writers, a kind of cautery used for the removal of fleshy tumors. [A. 322, 325 (a, 48).]

PHAYLOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fa⁴(fa³u⁴)lo²ps'is. Gen., -ops'eos (-is). A genus of acanthaceous plants of the *Ruellieae*. [B. 42 (a, 35).] **P. longifolia**. Fr. *p. à feuilles longues*. A species found in Malabar and the East Indies. The root is aperitive and hydragogue. [B. 173 (a, 35).]

PHELLANDRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fe^{2l}-la^{2nd}(la^{2nd})r'i²-u³ⁿ(u^{4m}). From *φάλλος*, the cork-tree, and *ἄνδρ*, a man. Fr. *phellandrie*. 1. Of Beatham and Hooker, a section of the genus *Eranthe*. 2. Of the Hung. and Netherl. Ph's, the fruit of *Eranthe* p. [B. 42, 95, 121, 173 (a, 35, 38).] **Fructus phellandrii** [Ger. Ph. Dan. Ph. Swiss Ph. Russ. Ph. Swed. Ph.] (*aquatic* [Belg. Ph.]). Fr. *phellandrie aquatique* [Fr. Cod.]. The ripe fruit of *Eranthe* p. [B. 95 (a, 38).] **Fructus phellandrii pulveratus**. The fruit of *Eranthe* p. dried, powdered, and sifted. [B. 95 (a, 38).] **P. aquaticum**, **P. Dodonaei**. See *Eranthe* p. **Syrupus phellandrii aquatici** [Belg. Ph.]. Sp. *jarrowe de falandrio* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 60 parts of the fruit of *Eranthe* p. with water enough to make 250 of extract, distilling the residue with water till 100 are obtained, mixing the two liquids, adding 650 of sugar, and warming in a closed vessel till dissolved [Belg. Ph.]; or by infusing 2 parts of the fruit in 35 of boiling water, straining, and dissolving in the liquid 63 of sugar [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

PHELLODERM, n. Fe^{2l}-o-du^{2m}. From *φάλλος*, cork, and *δέρμα*, skin. A layer of parenchyma containing chlorophyll, produced on the inner side of cork-meristem in the willow, beech, etc. [Pringsheim; J. B. 121, 229 (a, 35).]

PHELLOGEN, n. Fe^{2l}-o-je²ⁿ. See CORK cambium.

PHELLYL ALCOHOL, n. Fe^{2l}-yl. Fr. *alcool phellique*. Of Siewert, cerin (2d def.). [B. 5 (a, 38).]

PHEMOS (Lat.), n. m. Fe(fa)³mo^{3s}. Gr. *φήμος*. A certain old remedy for dysentery. [A. 325.]

PHENACETINE, n. Fe²ⁿ-a^{3s}-e^{2t}-en. Lat. *phenacetinum* [Ger. Ph., 3d ed.]. Fr. *phénacétine*. Ger. P. Para-acetphenetidine; a white, grayish, or reddish crystalline powder, C₁₀H₉NH(CH₃)CO₂ derived from carbolic acid; odorless and nearly tasteless, and nearly insoluble in water, more soluble in glycerin and in hot alcohol; a powerful sedative and antipyretic, recommended in rheumatism, pertussis, migraine, etc. Its use is not without danger in asthenic conditions. *Ortho* p. has the same properties but is weaker, and *meta* p. is therapeutically inactive. [B. 270 (a, 38); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 24, 1888, p. 331, May 4, 1889, p. 504, June 1, 1889, p. 613; "Med. Chron.," Oct., 1888, p. 38; "Nouv. rem.," May 24, 1890, p. 251 (a, 50).]

PHENACETHYDRAZINE, n. Fe²ⁿ-a^{3s}-e^{2t}-hid^{2a}-ra³-zen. See HYDRAZETIN.

PHENACETURIC ACID, n. Fe²ⁿ-a^{3s}-e^{2t}-u³ⁿ-i²rk. Fr. *acide phénacéturique*. Ger. *Phenacetursäure*. An acid, C₁₀H₇N₃O₆ = C₆H₅CH₂CO₂NHCH₃CO₂OH, met with in the urine of dogs after the ingestion of phenacetic acid and of phenylacetone. [B. 46 (a, 50); P. Giacomini, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," viii, p. 95 (B).]

PHENACONIC ACID, n. Fe²ⁿ-a^{3k}-o²ⁿ-i²rk. Fr. *acide phénacique*. Ger. *Phenacensäure*. See FUMARIC acid.

PHENAKISTOSCOPE, n. Fe²ⁿ-a^{3k}-i²st-o-skop. From *φανακιστής*, a cheat, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. See STROBOSCOPIC DISCS.

PHENALYL ALCOHOL, n. Fe²ⁿ-a^{3l}-yl. See CINNAMIC alcohol.

PHENANTHRAQUINONE, n. Fe²ⁿ-a³ⁿ-thra³-kwi²ⁿ-on. Fr. *phénanthraquinone*. Ger. *Phenanthrachinon*. A substance, C₁₄H₈CO

C₁₄H₈O₂ = C₁₄H₈CO₂ occurring as tufts of orange-yellow acicular crystals. [B. 4 (a, 38).]

PHENANTHRENE, n. Fe²ⁿ-a³ⁿth²ⁿren. Fr. *phénanthrène*.

A substance, C₁₄H₁₀ = C₁₄(H,H,H,H,H,H,H,H,H,H,H,H,H,H,H), isomeric with anthracene, found in the portion of coal tar which boils between 310° and 350° C., occurring as colorless plates having a blue fluorescence. [B. 4 (a, 38).] **Pearbonic acid**. An acid, C₁₄H₈CO₂OH, known in two forms. (1) *a-p.*, crystallizing in colorless curved laminae melting at 266° C.; (2) *β-p.*, crystallizing in star-shaped groups of colorless needles, melting at about 252° C. [B. 4 (a, 38).] **P-sulphonic acid**. An acid formed by heating *p.* for a long time with concentrated sulphuric acid, occurring as a crystalline mass easily soluble in water. [B. 4 (a, 38).] **P. tetrahydride**. A substance, C₁₄H₁₄, occurring as an oil soluble with difficulty in cold alcohol, and boiling at about 310° C. [B. 4 (a, 38).]

PHENANTHROL, n. Fe²ⁿ-a³ⁿth²ⁿro^{2l}. A substance, C₁₄H₈(OH), occurring as laminar crystals. [B. 4 (a, 38).] **P. acetate**. A substance, C₁₄H₈(O.C₂H₅)O, occurring as shining laminar crystals. [B. 4 (a, 38).]

PHENAS (Lat.), n. m. Fen(fan)^{2s}(a^{3s})s. Gen., -at'is. See CARBOLATE.—**P. sodicus aqua solutus** [Fr. Cod.]. See LIQUOR NATRI CARBOLICI.

PHENATE, n. Fe²ⁿ-at. Lat., *phenas*. Fr., *phénate*. Ger., *Phenat*. A carbolate. [B.]

PHENE, n. Fen. Fr., *phène*. Benzene. [B.]

PHENETHYL, n. Fe²ⁿ-e^{2h}-yl. Ger. *Phendethyl*. A univalent radicle, C₆H₅CH₂CH₂CH₂, or CH₂(C₆H₅)H' = C₆H₅CH₂CH₂CH₂—P. alcohol. Fr., *alcool phényl-éthylé*. Ger. *Phendethylalkohol*. A dihydroxide of phenethyl; ethyl alcohol in which phenyl replaces hydrogen = C₆(C₆H₅)H.OH. [B. 4.]

PHENETHYLENE, n. Phen-e^{2h}-th^{2l}-en. Styrolene. [B.]

PHENETIDINE, n. Fe²ⁿ-e^{2t}-i^{2d}-en. A substance, C₈H₉(O.C₂H₅)NH₂, from which phenacetin is derived by substitution. [B.]

PHENGOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Fe²ⁿ-g(o^{2g})fo^{2b}(fo^{2b})i^{2a}. From *φένγος*, light, and *φόβος*, fear. See PHOTOPHOBIA.

PHENIC, adj. Fe²ⁿ-ik. Lat., *phenicus*. Fr., *phénique*. Derived from or containing phenyl. [B.]—**P. acid**. Fr., *acide phénique*. See CARBOLIC acid.

PHENICIN, n. Fe²ⁿ-i^{2s}-in. Fr., *phénicine*. 1. Potassium sulphindigotate. 2. Sulphopurpuric acid. [B. 38, 93 (a, 14).]

PHÉNIQUE (Fr.), adj. Fa-ne-ka. Combined with or containing carbolic acid; carbolized. [B.]

PHENOCOLL, n. Fe²ⁿ-o-ko^{2l}. From *phényl* (q. v.), and *κόλλα*, glue (see GLYCOCOLL). Lat., *phenocollum*. Amidophenacetate, a substance bearing the same relation to phenacetate that glycoll bears to acetic acid. [B.]—**P. hydrochloride**. Lat., *phenocollum hydrochloricum*. A compound of *p.* and hydrochloric acid; used as an antipyretic and sedative in influenza, rheumatism, and neuralgia. ["Disch. med. Wehnschr.," No. 15, 1891 (B); "Schmidt's Jahrb.," 1891 (B).]

PHENOIC ACID, n. Fe²ⁿ-o-i^{2k}. Fr., *acide phénoïque*. An oxidation product, C₆H₄O₂, of phenylsulphuric acid; probably impure benzoic acid. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

PHENOL, n. Fe²ⁿ-ol. Lat., *phenolum*. Fr., *phénol* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. P. Phenyl alcohol, carbolic acid, C₆H₅OH (see CARBOLIC acid and ACETUM CARBOLICUM). As a generic term, this includes the homologues of ordinary *p.* and, in general, all the aromatic compounds in which hydroxyl replaces hydrogen which is in immediate combination with a carbon atom of the benzene-nucleus. The *p*'s are monatomic, diatomic, or triatomic, according as one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen are replaced by one, two, or three molecules of hydroxyl. The chief monatomic *p*'s are ordinary *p.*, cresol, ethyl-*p.*, phlorol, xylenol, thymol, and carvacrol; the chief diatomic *p*'s, pyrocatechin, resorcin, hydroquinone, orcin, iso-orcin, homopyrocatechin, hydrochlorophorone, and thymhydroquinone; and the chief triatomic *p*'s, pyrogallol and phlorglucol. [B.]—**Camphorated p.** See CAMPHORA CARBOLISATA.—**Cymic p.** See CARVACROL.—**P. blue**. A coloring matter, C₁₄H₈N₂O, occurring in commerce in the form of paste. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P-glucoside**. A substance, C₁₂H₁₀O₄(OC₆H₅), crystallizing from water as concentrically grouped needles, melting at about 172° C. It is the simplest known glucoside, and the first that was prepared artificially. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P-glycerit** (Ger.). See GLYCERITUM ACETI CARBOLICI.—**P-insure** (Ger.). See CARBOLIC acid.—**P-sulphonic acid**. Ger., *P-sulfonsäure*. An acid, C₆H₄OHSO₂OH, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on *p.* Three isomeric varieties are known—*ortho*'sulphonic acid (see ASEPTOL), *meta*'sulphonic acid, occurring as a syrup. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P-sulphuric acid**. Ger., *P-schwefelsäure*. An acid, C₆H₄O₄S. Its barium salt is found in the urine after the ingestion of phenetol. [Kossel, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chemie.," vii, 292 (B).]

PHÉNOL [Fr. Cod.]. (Fr.), n. Fa-no^{2l}. See PHENOL. [B.]—**P. sodé dissous** [Fr. Cod.]. See LIQUOR NATRI CARBOLICI.

PHENOLOGY, n. Fe²ⁿ-o^{2l}-o^{2l}-y. From *φαίνω*, to bring to light, and *λόγος*, understanding. The comparative study of the annual times of the fallow, flowering, and fruiting of plants, the migration of birds, etc. [Larabee (a, 46).]

PHENOMALIC ACID, n. Fe²ⁿ-o-mal^{2k}. Fr., *acide phénomallique*. A colorless, amorphous, deliquescent acid, C₈H₆O₆. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

PHÉNOMÈNE (Fr.), n. Fa-no-me²ⁿ. See PHENOMENON.—**P's plastiques de l'accouchement**. Of Kunkel, the deformities of the fetal head caused by pressure during parturition. [A. 15.]

PHENOMENON, n. Fe²ⁿ-o^{2m}-e²ⁿ-o²ⁿ. Gr., *φαινόμενον* (from *φαίνω*, to appear). Lat., *phenomenon*. Fr., *phénomène*. Ger., *Phänomen*, *Erscheinung*. 1. Any occurrence or manifestation, especially one that is unusual or significant. [A. 17.] 2. A symptom (of disease). [L. 50 (a, 14).]—**Cheyne-Stokes p.** See CHEYNE-STOKES RESPIRATION.—**Knee p.** See PATELLAR REFLEX.—**Porret's p.** An undulation in a muscle produced when a galvanic current traverses it in the direction of its length. [a, 18.]

PHENONE, n. Fe²ⁿ-on. Fr., *phénone*. Ger., *Phenon*. An aromatic ketone containing phenyl and a univalent hydrocarbon of the fatty series, such as acetophenone, C₆H₅—CO.C₂H₅. [B. 4.]

PHENOQUINONE, n. Fe²ⁿ-o-kwi²ⁿ-on. Fr., *phénoquinone*. Ger., *Phenochinon*. A substance, C₁₈H₁₄O₄ = C₆H₄(O.O.C₆H₅)₂, obtained by oxidizing phenol, also by mixing phenol and quinone. [B. 4.]

PHENOSE, n. Fe²ⁿ-os. Fr., *phénose*. Ger., P. See BENZENE hexahydrate.

PHENYL, n. Fe²ⁿ-il. Fr., *phényle*. Ger., P. A univalent radicle, C₆H₅. [B.; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xl, p. 130 (a, 50).]—**P. acetate**. A colorless liquid, C₈H₅(C₂H₅O₂), boiling at 189°

C. It has the same refractive index as common soda-lime glass, thus rendering invisible a tube of such glass dipped into it. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4.]—**P-acetic aldehyde.** A liquid, C_2H_3O , H_2CHO . = C_2H_5O , boiling at about $307^\circ C$, a part of it then losing water and becoming a resinous mass. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P-acetonitrile.** Benzyl cyanide; a colorless liquid, $C_6H_5CH_2CN$, boiling at $233^\circ C$, the chief constituent of the oils of *Tropeolum majus* and *Lepidium sativum*. It is a violent poison, and is excreted by the urine as phenaceturic acid. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4; P. Giacomini, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.", vii, p. 95 (B).]—**P-acetic acid.** See PHENACETURIC. **P. alcohol.** Carbolic acid. [B. 270.]—**P. allophanate.** Fr. *allophanate de phényle*. Ger. *Allophanat*, *Allophanate*, *Phenyl-ester*. A substance, $C_6H_5N_2O_2 = NH_2CO-NH-CO.O.C_6H_5$, forming inodorous, tasteless, unctuous crystals, produced by the action of cyanic acid vapor on phenol. [B. 2.]—**P-allyl alcohol.** See CINNAMYL ALCOHOL.—**P. amine.** See ANILINE.—**P-arsinic acid.** A poisonous acid, $C_6H_5AsO(OH)_2$, crystallizing from alcohol as long prisms and compact masses easily soluble in hot water. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P-boron chloride.** A substance, $C_2H_5BCl_2$, occurring as a colorless liquid, fuming on exposure to air, decomposing violently when brought into contact with water, boiling at $175^\circ C$, and solidifying at the ordinary temperature to a crystalline mass. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P. bromide.** See MONOBROMOBENZENE.—**P. chloride.** See MONOCHLOROBENZENE.—**P. chloroform.** A liquid, $C_2H_5COCl_2$, of penetrating odor. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P. cyanide.** See BENZONITRILE.—**P. cyanide.** See CYANANILIDE.—**P. cyanurate.** A substance, $(CN)_2(CO)_2C_6H_5$, crystallizing from alcohol as long needles. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P-cysteine.** *P-cysteine.* Ger. *P-cystin*. The compound $C_6H_5(C_6H_5SNO_2) = C_6H_5SNO_2$. [B. 3.]—**P. disulphide.** See DIPHENYLDISULPHIDE.—**P. ether.** See DIP-ether.—**P. ethyl.** See PHENETHYL.—**P. glucosaccharide.** A substance, $C_{12}H_{21}NO_6$, occurring as fine yellow acicular crystals formed by the action of phenylhydrazine hydrochloride and sodium acetate on the products of decomposition of glucose. [B. 3 (a, 38); C. Schilder, "Wien med. Blätter," 1886, No. 13; "Ctbl. f. d. med. Wsnessch.," June 12, 1886, p. 442 (B).]—**P-glycuronic acid.** A crystalline substance found in the urine after the ingestion of carbolic acid. It is laboratory, and on treatment with dilute acids is resolved into carbolic and glycuronic acids. [E. Kitz, "Arch. f. d. gesammte Physiol.," xxxv (B).]—**P. hydrate.** Carbolic acid. [B.]—**P-hydrazine.** A substance, $C_6H_5NH-NH_2 = C_6H_5NH_2$, occurring as a colorless oily liquid, of slight aromatic odor, condensing when cooled to crystalline tablets, melting at $28^\circ C$. It acts as a monacid base, combining directly with acids to form addition compounds. It is a delicate test for sugar in urine. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4; B. 92 (a, 14); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 9, 1887, p. 419 (50).]—**P-hydrazine hydrochloride.** Ger. *saures Hydrazin*. A substance, $C_6H_5N_2H_2.HCl$, crystallizing from hot water as small shining thin plates. It is used as a reagent. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P-hydrazinelevulinic acid.** A crystalline substance, $C_{11}H_{11}N_2O_6$, formed by the action of levulinic acid on a solution of phenylhydrazine in dilute acetic acid. By heating to from 160° to $170^\circ C$, it is transformed into its anhydride, $C_{11}H_9N_2O_5$, which is also crystalline. This compound is said to have antipyretic and antiseptic properties. ["Ann. d. chim. e. d. farmacol.," Feb., 1887, p. 104 (B).]—**P. hydride.** Benzene. [B.]—**P. hydrosulphide.** P. mercaptan. [B.]—**P. hydroxyacetic acid.** See FORMOBENZONIC ACID.—**P. iodide.** Moniodobenzene. [B.]—**P. isocyanate.** The compound $CO.N.C_6H_5$, occurring as a colorless liquid the vapor of which causes lachrymation. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P. mercaptan.** A colorless oily liquid, C_6H_5SH , of disagreeable odor, having a vapor which attacks the eyes and causes dizziness. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P. mercaptide.** See DIPHENYL SULPHIDE.—**P. mercapturic acid.** An acid, $C_{11}H_9SNO_5$, obtained from bromphenylmercapturic acid by removing the bromine. [E. Baumann and C. Preusse, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," vi, p. 307 (B).]—**P. methane.** See TOLUENE.—**P. methyl.** Benzyl. [B.]—**P. methyl ketone.** A liquid, $C_6H_5CO.CH_3$, having a strong odor resembling that of cherry-laurel or of new-mown hay, and giving when taken internally a peculiar, disagreeable odor to the breath. It is insoluble in water, soluble in glycerin. In doses of 2 to 4 drops it acts as a hypnotic; in large doses internally or hypodermically it causes coma and death. [Laborde, "Gaz. des hôp.," Dec. 15, 1885 (B).] See also HYPERXON.—**P. oxide.** See DIPHENYL ETHER.—**P. propiolic acid.** An acid, $C_6H_5O_2 = C_6H_5CO.OH$, occurring as colorless acicular crystals. Given internally, it has caused albuminuria and glycosuria, and in large doses vomiting, diarrhoea, and death, while ingestion of the sodium salt caused large discharges of potassic indoxylsulphate (indican). [B. 3, 4 (a, 38); G. Hoppe-Seyler, "Dissert. Berlin, 1888." "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," vii, p. 403 (B).]—**P. salicylate.** See SALIC.—**P. pseudocyanate.** See CARBOXYPHENYLIMIDE.—**P. sulphide.** See DIPHENYL SULPHIDE.—**P. sulphochloride.** See BENZENESULPHONIC CHLORIDE.—**P. urea.** Fr. *phenylurée*. Ger. *Pharnstoff*. A substance, $N(C_6H_5)_2.HCO-NH_2 = C_6H_5N_2O$, forming monoclinic acicular crystals, prepared by the action of urea, hydrazine, or of potassium cyanate on aniline hydrochloride or sulphate. [B. 3.]—**P. urethane.** Ethyl carbamate (q. v.). It is antipyretic, antirheumatic, and analgesic. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Aug., 1890, p. 389; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 15, 1890; "Therap. Gaz.," Feb. 1890, p. 123 (a, 50).]

PHENYLATE, n. $Fe^{2n}I^{2n}$ -at. Fr. *phenylate*. Ger. *Phenylat*. See CARBOLATE.

PHENYLENE, n. $Fe^{2n}I^{2n}$ -en. Fr. *phénylène*. Ger. *Phenyl-en*. A bivalent radicle, C_6H_4 . Metap is an isomeric variety having the unsatisfied carbon atoms situated alternately in the chain. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

PHENYLIC, adj. $Fe^{2n}I^{2n}$ -ik. Lat. *phenylicus*. Fr. *phénylique*. Pertaining to or containing phenyl. [B.]—**P. acid.** P. alcohol. Carbolic acid. [B.]

PHLEOMYLITIS (Lat.), n. f. See PHLEOMYLITIS.

PHEREA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Fe^{2n}I^{2n}$ -as. Gr. *phēra* (from *phēres*, satyre). Of Hippocrates, swelling of the parotid glands. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHEUGYDRON (Lat.), n. n. $Fe^{2n}I^{2n}$ -u(d)-ro²ⁿ. From *phēgyon*, to flee, and *ūdwp*, water. See HYDROPHOBIA.

PHIAL, n. Vi^{2n} . Gr. *φιάλη*. Lat. *phiala*, *phiola*. Fr., *firole*. Ger., *Phiole*. A small glass bottle.

PHILADELPHUS (Lat.), n. m. $Fi^{2n}I^{2n}$ -a(d)-e²ⁿ/u²ⁿ(u²ⁿ). From *φιλάδελφος*, loving one's brother or sister. Fr., *seringat*. Ger., *Pfeifenstrauch*. Mock-orange, (false) syringa; of Benthams and Hooker, a genus of the *Hydrangeae*. The *Philadelphaceae* (Fr., *philadelphaceae*) of Lindley are a family of dicotyledons; of Decaisne and others a subfamily of the *Saxifragaceae*. [B. 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. coronarius**. Fr., *seringat odorant*, *jasmin bâtarde*. Ger., *gemeiner Pfeifenstrauch*, *falscher* (oder *Garten*-, oder *Bustard*-) *Jasmin*. Mock-orange; a species indigenous to southern Europe. The leaves have the taste of cucumbers. The cream-colored flowers, *flores philadelphici* (see *Jasmini alba*, see *syringae alba*), have a jasmine-like odor, and were formerly used as a nerve tonic; they are now used in the preparation of a fragrant water. [B. 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

PHILADYNAMOUS, adj. $Fi^{2n}I^{2n}$ -a²ⁿ-i²ⁿ-a²ⁿ-u²ⁿ. Gr., *φιλάνθρωπος* (from *φίλος*, loving, and *άνθρωπος*, without strength). Lat., *philadynamus*. Fr., *philadyname*. Of Hippocrates, speedily weakening. [A, 311 (a, 30).]

PHILAGRIANON (Lat.), n. n. $Fi^{2n}I^{2n}$ -a²ⁿ-g(a²ⁿ)-ri²ⁿ-an(a²ⁿ)/o²ⁿ. Gr., *φιλάγριον*. A certain ancient cataplasm. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

PHILERIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Fi^{2n}I^{2n}$ -u²ⁿ-m(e²ⁿ)/u²ⁿ(u²ⁿ). From *φίλος*, loving, and *έρμης*, Mercury. See MERCAPTAN.

PHILETRON (Lat.), n. n. $Fi^{2n}I^{2n}$ -et(a²ⁿ)/ro²ⁿ. Gr., *φίλητρον*. See LACUNA LABII SUPERIORIS.

PHILLYREA (Lat.), n. f. $Fi^{2n}I^{2n}$ -h²ⁿ(u²ⁿ)/e²ⁿ-a²ⁿ. Fr., p., *phillyrèa*, *phillyrée*. Ger., *Steinlinde*. Jasmine-box, mock-privet; a genus of oleaceous plants closely allied to the olive. [B. 19, 42, 64, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. latifolia**. Fr., p., *d. latifolia*. Ger., *breit-blättrige Steinlinde*. A species found in southern Europe, the *φύλαμπεα* of the ancients, who used the leaves in a wash for sore mouth and in skin diseases, and internally in diuresis and menstrual troubles. The flowers, crushed, are applied with vinegar to the temples in headache. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]

PHILENIA (Lat.), n. f. $Fi^{2n}I^{2n}$ -en(o²ⁿ)/e²ⁿ-i²ⁿ-a²ⁿ. Gr., *φιλαινία* (from *φίλος*, loving, and *είνος*, wine). Fr., *philénie*. A morbid craving for wine or strong drink. [A, 48.]

PHILOMEDICA (Lat.), n. f. $Fi^{2n}I^{2n}$ -o(o²ⁿ)-me²ⁿ(mad)/i²ⁿ-k-a²ⁿ. From *φίλος*, loving, and *μεδω*, to heal. Of old writers, a drink given to allay thirst in fevers. [A, 325 (a, 45).]

PHILONEISM, n. $Fi^{2n}I^{2n}$ -o-ne²ⁿ/i²ⁿm. From *φίλος*, loving, and *νέος*, new. Of Lombroso, a morbid passion for novelties. [A, 34.]

PHILONIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Fi^{2n}I^{2n}$ -on-i²ⁿ-u²ⁿ(u²ⁿ). A remedy made by Philo, a Greek physician, and mentioned by Galen. It contained opium and hyoscyamus and, variously modified, was long used in medicine. [B. 70, 76.]—**P. londinese**. See CONFECTIO OPII.—**P. romanum**. See ELECTUARIUM HYOSCYAMI OPIATUM.

PHILOPATRIDOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. $Fi^{2n}I^{2n}$ -o(o²ⁿ)-pa²ⁿ(t)/ri²ⁿ-d-o(o²ⁿ)-ma²ⁿ(ma²ⁿ)/i²ⁿ-a²ⁿ. From *φίλος*, loving, *πατρίς*, one's native country, and *μανία*, madness. See NOSTALGIA.

PHILOSOPHIA (Lat.), n. f. $Fi^{2n}I^{2n}$ -o(o²ⁿ)-sof(o²ⁿ)/i²ⁿ-a²ⁿ. From *φίλος*, loving, and *σοφία*, wisdom. Philosophy; science in its most comprehensive sense; also any important branch of knowledge or science. [A, 48.]—**Adepta** p. The philosophy of the adepts; alchemy.

PHILTER, *PHILTRE*, n's. $Fi^{2n}I^{2n}$ -u²ⁿ. Gr., *φίλτρον* (from *φίλειν*, to love). Lat., *philtrum*. Ger., *Liebestrank*. A love-potion; an aphrodisiac draught.

PHILTRUM (Lat.), n. n. $Fi^{2n}I^{2n}$ -u²ⁿ(u²ⁿ). 1. See PHILTER. 2. See LACUNA LABII SUPERIORIS.

PHILYDROUS, adj. $Fi^{2n}I^{2n}$ -id²ⁿ/u²ⁿs. Gr., *φίλιδρος* (from *φίλος*, loving, and *ūdwp*, water). Lat., *philydros*, *philydros*. Fr., *philydre*. Growing in, inhabiting, or frequenting water. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHILYPOSTROPHOUS, adj. $Fi^{2n}I^{2n}$ -ip-o²ⁿ-st²ⁿ-roff-u²ⁿs. Lat., *philypostrophos* (from *φίλος*, loving, and *υπόστροφος*, turning back). Fr., *philypostrophe*. Of a disease, apt to return. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHIMOSIENOMY, n. $Fi^{2n}I^{2n}$ -o²ⁿ-e²ⁿ/o²ⁿ-m-i²ⁿ. Lat., *phimosi-entome* (from *φίματος*, a muzzling, and *έντομή*, an incision). Fr., *phimosiéntomie*. Incision of a contracted prepuce. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHIMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Fi^{2n}I^{2n}$ -fem(o²ⁿ)/i²ⁿs. Gen., *-so²ⁿeo²ⁿ (-ia)*. Gr., *φίματος* (from *φίμω*, to muzzle). Fr., p., *phimose*. Ger., *Phimose*. The opening of an orifice; specifically, a congenital or pathological narrowing of the opening of the prepuce, so that it cannot be retracted behind the glans penis. [E.]—**P. circumligata**. See PARAPHIMOSIS.—**P. oris**. Microstomia. [A, 34.]—**P. palpebrarum**. See BLEPHAROPHIMOSIS.—**P. vaginalis**. Ger., *P. der Scheide*. See ATRESIA VAGINAE.

PHLASMA (Lat.), n. n. $Fi^{2n}I^{2n}$ -a²ⁿ/a²ⁿ-s²ⁿ/ma²ⁿ. Gen., *phlas²ⁿmatos (-atis)*. Gr., *φλάσμα* (Ionic for *φλάσμα*). See CONTUSIO (2d def.).

PHLEBANGEIOMA (Lat.), n. n. $Fi^{2n}I^{2n}$ -b-a²ⁿ-n(a²ⁿ)/i²ⁿ-g(e²ⁿ)/i²ⁿ-om(a²ⁿ). Gen., *-om²ⁿato²ⁿ (-atis)*. For deriv., see PHLEBS and ANGIOEMA. A venous angioma. [A, 34.]

PHLEBARTERIE (Fr.), n. f. $Fi^{2n}I^{2n}$ -b-a²ⁿ-r-t-a²ⁿ. From *φλέψ*, a vein, and *άρτηρία*, an artery. A condition in which an artery and a vein communicate with each other, as in arterio-venous aneurysm.

PHLEBARTERIECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. $Fi^{2n}I^{2n}$ -b-a²ⁿ-r-t-e(a²ⁿ)/i²ⁿ-e²ⁿ-k-taz(a²ⁿ)/i²ⁿ-a²ⁿ. From *φλέψ*, a vein, *άρτηρία*, an artery, and *έκτασις*, a stretching. A varicose aneurysm. [A, 34.]

PHLEBARTERIODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Fi^{2n}I^{2n}$ -b-a²ⁿ-r-t-e(a²ⁿ)/i²ⁿ-e²ⁿ-o(o²ⁿ)-di²ⁿ(a²ⁿ)/i²ⁿ-a²ⁿ/i²ⁿ-s²ⁿ. Gen., *-ys(eo²ⁿ -al²ⁿ)/ysis*. From *φλέψ*, a vein, *άρτηρία*, an artery, and *διάλυσις*, a separating. See ANEURYSM by anastomosis.

PHLEBECTASIA (Lat.), **PHLEBECTASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Flēb-ēk-ta(s)zīz(s)zīz(a)zīz(a)s. Gen., -tas/eos (-ec/tas/s). From φλέψ, a vein, and έκτασις, an extension. Fr., *phlebec-tasie*. Ger., *P. Phlebec-tasie*. See VARIX.—**Laryngeal p.** Lat., *p. laryngea*. Venous congestion of the larynx; a rare form of laryngeal disorder without severe resulting disturbance, first described by Sir M. Mackenzie. [*'Lancet*, July 6, 1867 (D); D. 1.]—**P. hemorrhoidalis**. See HÆMORRHOID.—**P. venæ spermaticæ**. See VARICOCELE.

PHLEBECTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Flēb-ēk-top(tōp)zīz(a)s. From φλέψ, a vein, and έκτοπος, away from a place. Fr., *phlebec-topie*. An abnormality of situation of a vein. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHLEBOPHARIXIS (Lat.), n. f. Flēb-ēp-m-frāx(fra)zīz(a)s. Gen., -phar/eos (-is). From φλέψ, a vein, and φάρυγξ, a stopping. Fr., *phlebobpharixie*. Ger., *Blutaderverstopfung*. Obstruction of a vein. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHLEBEPATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Flēb-ēp(ap)-a(t)zīz(a)s. Gen., -it'idōs (-idis). From φλέψ, a vein, and ήπαρ, the liver. Inflammation of the hepatic or portal veins. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHLEBEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Flēb-ēp-zīz(u)s/ma's. Gen., -r/y-s/matos (-atis). From φλέψ, a vein, and εύρυς, broad. Fr., *phle-beurysme*. See VARIX.

PHLEBION (Lat.), n. n. Flēb-ēzīz(o)s. Gr., φλέβιον (dim. of φλέψ, a vein). Fr., *phleβion*. A venule. [A. 48.]

PHLEBISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Flēb-ēzīz(is)/mu's(mu)s. From φλέψ, a vein. Of Hall, venous turgescence caused by obstruction of the circulation. [A. 34.]

PHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. Flēb-ē(e)/ti's. Gen., -it'idōs (-idis). From φλέψ a vein. Fr., *phleβite*. Inflammation of a vein. [E.]—**Adhesive p.** See Simple p.—**Crural p.** See PHLEGMASIA *alba dolens*.—**Gouty p.** P. occurring in a gouty person and caused by the gouty diathesis. [A. 34.]—**Infection p.** Fr., *phleβite infec-tieuse*. P. due to septic infection.—**Obstructive p.** See Simple p.—**P. umbilicalis**. Inflammation of the umbilical vein. [D. 29.]—**Portal p.** See PHLEBHEBITIS.—**Puerperal p.** See Uterine p.—**Rheumatic p.** A rare form of endophlebitis accompan-ying rheumatism. [D. 72.]—**Simple p.** Fr., *phleβite simple* (ou *adhésive*). P. not due to infection, but often followed by adhesive obliteration of the affected veins (e. g., phlegmasia *alba dolens*).—**Sinus p.** Inflammation of one or more of the venous sinuses of the head. [F.]—**Suppurative p.** P. with suppuration. See FURUNCLE.—**Uterine p.** Fr., *méthro-phleβite, phleβite utérine*. Puer-peral inflammation of the veins of the uterus. It generally origi-nates as a thrombosis, and may occur alone (sporadically) or (in an epidemic form) as a complication of diphtheritic endometritis, parametritis, or gangrene of the vulva, vagina, or uterus. [A. 57.]—**Varicose p.** Fr., *phleβite variqueuse*. Inflammation of a vari-cose vein.

PHLEBOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Flēb-ō(o)s-kar-si'n-(kī'n)-om/a's. Gen., -om/atōs (-atis). From φλέψ, a vein, and καρκίωμα, a cancer. Ger., *Venenkrebs*. Carcinoma of a vein. [A. 17.]

PHLEBODES (Lat.), adj. Flēb-ōd'e/as. Gr., φλεβόδης (from φλέψ, a vein, and εἶδος, resemblance). 1. Resembling a vein. 2. Full of veins. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHLEBODIASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Flēb-ō(s) di(di)zīz(a)s-t(a)s(t)zīz(a)s. Gen., -as/eos (-ast/as/s). From φλέψ, a vein, and διάστασις, separation. Fr., *phleβodiastase*. Ger., *Phleβodiastase*. 1. The drawing apart of the two ends of a cut vein. 2. The separation of two veins which normally lie closer together. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHLEBOGRAM, n. Flēb-ō-grā'm. From φλέψ, a vein, and γράμμα, anything traced. A sphygmographic tracing of the pulsa-tion of a vein. [K. 19.]

PHLEBOGRAPHY, n. Flēb-ō-grā'fzīz. From φλέψ, a vein, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *phleβographie*. Ger., *Phleβographie*. The anatomy, etc., of the veins. [C.]

PHLEBOID, adj. Flēb-ō'id. Lat., *phleβoides* (from φλέψ, a vein, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *phleβoïde*. 1. Pertaining to a vein or veins. [L. 50 (a, 14).] 2. See PHLEBODES.

PHLEBOLITH, n. Flēb-ō-lī'th. Lat., *phleβolithus* (from φλέψ, a vein, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *phleβolithie*. Ger., *Aderstein, Venenstein*. A calcareous or fibrous concretion in a vein. [A. 34.]

PHLEBOLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Flēb-ō(o)s-lī'th-īz(a)s/īz(a)s. Gen., -as/eos (-is). From φλέψ, a vein, and λιθίασις, lithiasis. Fr., *phleβolithiasie*. The formation of or the state of being affected with venous calculi. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHLEBOMETRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Flēb-ō(o)s-me'tri(mat)-ri(re)/ti's. Gen., -it'idōs (-idis). From φλέψ, a vein, and μέτρα, the womb. Fr., *phleβometritie*. See Uterine PHLEBITIS.

PHLEBOPALY, n. Flēb-ō-pā'lyz. Lat., *phleβopalia* (from φλέψ, a vein, and πάλλειν, to beat). Fr., *phleβopalie*. Ger., *Phle-bopalie*. Venous pulsation. [C.]

PHLEBOPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Flēb-ō(o)s-flōg-ōs/īz(a)s. Gen., -os/eos (-is). From φλέψ, a vein, and φλόγωσις, a burning. Fr., *phleβophlogose*. See PHLEBITIS.

PHLEBORPHALOMOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Flēb-ōzīz-tha'zīz-(tha)l-mo(mō)s-tom(tō'm)/īz(a)s. From φλέψ, a vein, όφθαλμός, the eye, and τομή, a cutting. Scarification of the veins of the conjunc-tiva. [F.]

PHLEBORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Flēb-ō-rāz(rā'g)zīz(a)s. From φλέψ, a vein, and ρήγναι, to burst forth. Fr., *phleβorrhagie*. Ger., *Aderblutfluss*. Venous hemorrhage. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

PHLEBORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Flēb-ō-rēx(rax)zīz(a)s. Gen., -rhe'x/eos (-is). From φλέψ, a vein, and ρήξις, a bursting. Fr., *phleborrhexie*. Ger., *Aderbruch*. Rupture of a vein. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PHLEBOSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Flēb-ō(o)s-sklē'r(s)klar)-os/īz(a)s. Gen., -os/eos (-is). From φλέψ, a vein, and σκληρώσις, an induration. Induration and calcification of a vein. [*'Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.*, xlii, 3, p. 403 (a, 50).]

PHLEBOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Flēb-ō(o)s-ste'n-ōs/īz(a)s. Gen., -os/eos (-is). From φλέψ, a vein, and στένωσις, constriction. Fr., *phleβosténose*. Constriction of a vein. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHLEBOSTREPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Flēb-ō(o)s-stre'p-sīz(a)s. Gen., -stre'p/eos (-is). From φλέψ, a vein, and στρέψις, a twisting. The operation of twisting a vein. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHLEBOTHROMBOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Flēb-ō(o)s-thrō'm-bos-īz(a)s. Gen., -os/eos (-is). From φλέψ, a vein, and θρόμβος, a lump. See Venous THROMBOSIS.

PHLEBOTOME, n. Flēb-ō-tōm. Gr., φλεβτομός (from φλέψ, a vein, and τομή, a cutting). Lat., *phlebotomum, phlebotomus*. Fr., *phlebotome*. An instrument used for venesection. [A. 48.]

PHLEBOTOMOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Flēb-ō-tō-m-ō(o)s-ma-ma's/nīz(a)s. From φλέψ, a vein, τομή, a cutting, and μανία, mad-ness. Fr., *phlebotomomanie*. Ger., *Aderlaussucht*. A mania for bloodletting as a curative measure. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHLEBOTOMY, n. Flēb-ō-tō'm-tō'm. Gr., φλεβτομία (from φλέψ, a vein, and τέμνειν, to cut). Lat., *phlebotomia*. Fr., *phle-botomie*. Ger., *Phlebotomie*. 1. See BLOODLETTING. 2. Dissection of the veins. [C.]

PHLEBS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Flēb-ōzīz(fzē'ps). Gen., *phle'b/os, phle'b/is*. Gr., φλέψ. See VEIN.—**Phlebes activi**. The temporal veins. [A. 45.]

PHLEBYECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. Flēb-ēp(u)p-ēk-ta(ta)s/-zīz(s)zīz(a)s. From φλέψ, a vein, ύπό, in some measure, and έκτασις, a stretching. Moderate distention of a vein. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHLEBYPERECTASIA (Lat.), **PHLEBYPERECTASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Flēb-ēp(u)p-ur(e)zīz(fzē'p)-ēk-ta(ta)s/zīz(s)zīz(a)s. Gen., -tas/īz(a)s, -tas/eos (-ec/tas/s). From φλέψ, a vein, ύπερ, in excess, and έκτασις, a stretching. Fr., *phlebyperectasie*. Ex-cessive venous distention. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHLEBYPOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Flēb-ēp(u)p-ō(o)s-ste'n-ōs/īz(a)s. Gen., -os/eos (-is). From φλέψ, a vein, ύπό, in some measure, and στένωσις, constriction. Fr., *phlebyhypostenose*. Slight con-striction of a vein. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHLEDONIA (Lat.), n. f. Flēd-ō-nī(e)/ā's. Gr., φλεδονία (from φλέδων, an idle talker). See DELIRIUM.

PHLEGM, n. Flē'm. Gr., φλέγμα (from φλέγειν, to burn). Lat., *phlegma*. Fr., *phlegme, flegme*. Ger., *Phlegma*. 1. A clear, tenacious fluid which is expectorated or vomited; of some authors, mucus. 2. Of old writers, one of the four humors (see HUMOR, 2d def.). 3. See SYNOPSIS. 4. Mental dullness. [D. 20; K.]

PHLEGMAGOGUE, adj. Flē'g-mā'g-ō'g. Lat., *phlegma-gogus* (from φλέγμα, phlegm, and γάγειν, to lead). Fr., *p. Ger., schleimabführend*. Expelling mucus. [L. 41, 50, 56 (a, 14).]

PHLEGMASIA (Lat.), n. f. Flē'g-ma(ma)s/zīz(s)zīz(a)s. Gr., φλεγμασία (from φλέγειν, to burn). Fr., *phlegmasie*. Ger., *Phleg-masie*. 1. Of Hippocrates, any subcutaneous inflammation. 2. An old term for inflammation accompanied with fever or for any in-flammatory disease. [D. 20.]—**P. adenosa**. See ADENITIS.—**P. Ethiopum**. See ETHIOPOLEUCOPHEGMATIA.—**P. alba** (dolens). Fr., *adème blanc douloureux, phlébite de la veine crurale*. Ger., *bleiche Gedunsenheit*. Milk leg, crural phlebitis; a painful swell-ing of the lower limb in lying-in women, without redness, due to phlebitis. [A. 15.]—**P. cellularis**. See SCLEREMA cutis.—**P. cere-rulea dolens. Phlebitis accompanied by a cyanotic tint of the part affected, owing to engorgement of the superficial veins. [A. 62.]—**P. dolens**. See *P. alba dolens*.—**P. glandulosa**. See ADENITIS.—**P. lactea**. See *P. alba dolens*.—**P. membrane mucosæ gastro-pulmonalis**. See *APHTHE tropicæ*.—**P. nigra dolens. Of Bouchut, p. of the lower extremities in which gangrene quickly followed phlebitis. [A. 34.]****

PHLEGMATIC, adj. Flē'g-mā'tīz(k). Gr., φλεγματικός (from φλέγμα, inflammation). Lat., *phlegmaticus*. Ger., *phlegmatisch*. 1. Pertaining to or abounding in phlegm. 2. Not easily excited to action or passion, apathetic (said of temperament). [D. 20.]

PHLEGMATICA (Lat.), n. f. Flē'g-mā'ti(ma)s/zīz(s)zīz(a)s. See AMPHEMERINA.—**P. periodica**. See AMPHEMERINA *latica*.

PHLEGMATOID, adj. Flē'g-mā't-ō'id. Gr., φλεγματώδης (from φλέγμα, inflammation, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *phlegmatodes*. Fr., *phlegmateux, phlegmatoïde*. See INFLAMMATORY and MUCOUS.

PHLEGMATOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Flē'g-mā'ti(ma)s-tō'p-yāz(r)-nīz(a)s. From φλέγμα, inflammation, and πυρ, fever. See Adeno-meningeal FEVER.

PHLEGMATORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Flē'g-mā'ti(ma)s-tō'r-rāz(rā'g)zīz(a)s. From φλέγμα, inflammation, and ρήγναι, to burst. Fr., *phlegmatorrhagie*. Ger., *Phlegmatorrhagie*. See CORYZA.

PHLEGMATORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Flē'g-mā'ti(ma)s-tō'r-re(rō'z)zīz(a)s. From φλέγμα, inflammation, and ροία, a flowing. Ger., *Phlegmatorrhoe*. 1. See CORYZA. 2. Of old writers, the flow of thick clear fluid and pus sometimes met with in granular conjunctivitis. [F.]

PHLEGMON, n. Flē'g-mō'n. Gr., φλεγμον. Lat., *phleg-mone*. Fr., *p. Ger., Phlegmone*. A local inflammation giving rise to and characterized by a mass of exudate, whether it ends in sup-uration or not.—**P's of the skin**. See DERMATITIDES *phlegmo-nosæ*.—**Simple p.** A p. in which the inflammation is circum-scribed and not malignant. [L. 41, 49 (a, 14).]

PHLEGMONAPOSTEME, n. Flē'g-mō'n-a'p'ō-stem. Lat., *phlegmonapostema* (from φλεγμονή, inflammation, and άπόστημα, an abscess). Fr., *phlegmonapostème*. An abscess. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHLEGMONE (Lat.), n. f. *Flēg'mōnē*-e(a). Gen., *phleg'mones*. Ger., *P.* See **PHLEGMON**.—*P. colli*. See **ANGINA Ludovici**.—*P. membranæ costas succingenti*. See **PLEURISY**.—*P. neuritica*. A neuritic phlegmon; a phlegmon due to nervous disease, especially to disease of the nervous centres; according to Asupia, one of the forms of "neuritic necrosis of the skin." [G.] See under **Neuritic dermatoses**.—*P. subareolaris*. A phlegmonous inflammation of the tissue situated beneath the areola of the nipple.

PHLEGMORRHAGIA (Lat.), **PHLEGMORRHEA** (Lat.), n's f. *Flēg'mōr-raj*(ra'g)'i2-a3, -re'(ro'g'e2)-a3. From *phlegma*, phlegm, and *ῥήναι*, to burst forth, or *ῥοία*, a flowing. See **BLENNORRHEA**.

PHLEGMYMEN (Lat.), n. m. *Flēg'mi*(mu'g)'me2n(man). Gen., *-my'menos* (-is). From *phlegma*, phlegm, and *μῆναι*, a membrane. A mucous membrane. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHLEGMYMENITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Flēg'mi*(mu'g)'me2n(-i)e'itis. Gen., *-itis*(-idis). Fr., *phlegmyménite*, *phlegmyménite*. Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

PHEUM (Lat.), n. n. *Flē'pō*(u'm)'u'm(u'm). Fr., *fléau*, *fléole*, *phéole*. Ger., *Lieschgras*. Cat's-tail grass; a genus of grasses. The *Pheodeæ* of Link are the *Phalarideæ*. The *Pheodeæ* (Fr., *phéodeæ*) are a subtribe of the *Agrostideæ*. [B, 34, 42, 64, 170, 173 (a, 35).]—*P. alpinum*. Fr., *fléole des Alpes*. Ger., *Alpenliesch*. Mountain herd's grass; a species growing in Europe and North America. [B, 34, 64 (a, 35).]—*P. pratense*. Fr., *fléau* (ou *fléole*) *des prés*, grass meadow, meadow, meadow (de prés), *thimothée*. Timothy, cat's-tail (or herd's) grass. [B, 34, 173, 314 (a, 35).]

PHIOBAPHENE, n. *Flō-bā'phēn*. Fr., *phlobaphène*. Ger., *Phlobaphen*. A dark-red amorphous substance, $C_{18}H_{16}O_{10}$, found in hops and the bark of various trees. [B, 5, 43, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

PHLOEM, n. *Flō'e2m*. From *φλόος*, bark. Of Nægeli, cribriform tissue; that portion of a fibro-vascular bundle which contains sieve tubes. [B, 229, 279, 291 (a, 35).] See **STEVIE-CELL** and cf. **XYLEM**.

PHLEUM (Lat.), n. f. *Flōj*(f'lo2'e2)'u2m(u'm). Gr., *φλόυς*. Bark. [B, 291 (a, 35).]

PHLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Flōj*(f'lo2'g)'i2-a3. Gr., *φλόγια*. Inflammation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHLOGISTIC, adj. *Flōj'i2st*'i2k. Lat., *phlogisticus* (from *φλογιστός*, inflammable). Fr., *phlogistique*. Ger., *phlogistisch*. 1. Pertaining to phlogiston. 2. Inflammatory. [a, 48].

PHLOGISTICATED, adj. *Flōj'i2st*'i2k-at-e'v. Fr., *phlogistiqué*. Ger., *phlogistisirt*. Containing phlogiston. [B.] See *P. AIR*, and cf. **PHLOGISTON**.

PHLOGISTON, n. *Flōj'i2st*'o2n. From *φλογιστός*, inflammable. Fr., *phlogiston*. Ger., *Brennstoff*. A hypothetical inflammable principle contained, according to Stahl, in all combustible substances, and by its liberation causing their combustion (when they were said to be dephlogisticated). [B.]

PHLOGOCAUSUS (Lat.), n. m. *Flōg'mo*(m'o3)'ka3s'(ka'3'u4s)-u3s(u's). From *φλόγος*, a flame, and *καῦσος*, burning heat. See **INFLAMMATORY FEVER**.

PHLOGOCHROMA (Lat.), n. n. *Flōg'o*(o'3)'kro(ch'3'ro)'ma3. Gen., *-chrom'atos* (-atis). From *φλόγος*, burning, and *χρώμα*, color. Fr., *phlogochrome*. An inflammatory color. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHLOGOCHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Flōg'o*(o'3)'ki2m(ch'3'u'm)-i(-e)'a3. From *φλόγος*, a flame, and *χymia*, chemistry. Fr., *phlogochémie*. The chemistry of the tissue-changes effected by inflammation. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

PHLOGODES (Lat.), adj. *Flōg'o*(o'3)'e2d(as). Gr., *φλογόδες* (from *φλόξ*, a flame, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *phlogode*. Ger., *entzündet*. Inflamed. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHLOGOGENETIC, **PHLOGOGENIC**, **PHLOGOGENOUS**, adj's. *Flōg'o*-je2n-e2t'i2k, -je2n'i2k, -o2j'e2n-u3s. From *φλόξ*, a flame, and *γεννᾶν*, to beget. Fr., *phlogogène*, *phlogogénétique*. Ger., *phlogogen*, *phlogogenetisch*. Productive of inflammation.

PHLOGOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Flōg'o*-m'a3. Gen., *-om'atos* (-atis). Gr., *φλόγωμα* (from *φλόξ*, a flame). Of Küss, an inflammatory tumor. [D, 3.]

PHLOGOPYRE, n. *Flōg'o*-p'ir. Lat., *phlogopyra* (from *φλόξ*, a flame, and *πῦρ*, fever). Fr., *p.* See **INFLAMMATORY FEVER**.

PHLOGOSIN, n. *Flōg'o*-s'i2n. From *φλόγωσις*, phlogosis. Fr., *phlogosine*. Ger., *P.* Of Leber (1888), a non-nitrogenous principle found in products containing *Staphylococcus aureus*. It produces inflammation. Briege, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med." cxv, p. 483 (B, 3).]

PHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Flōg'o*-s'i2s. Gen., *-os'eos* (-is). Gr., *φλόγωσις* (from *φλογω*, to burn). Fr., *phlogose*. Ger., *Phlogose*. 1. Inflammation. 2. Phlegmonous inflammation.

PHLOGOZELOTISM, n. *Flōg'o*-ze2l'i2t'i2m. Lat., *phlogozelotismus* (from *φλόξ*, a flame, and *ζηλότης*, to be eager). Fr., *phlogozelotisme*. 1. A craze for discovering in every disease an inflammatory character and for using antiphlogistic remedies. 2. Of Schneider, phlebotomy. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHLOGURGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Flōg'u*-r'g'i2(g'i2)-a3. From *φλόξ*, a flame, and *εργον*, work. See **PHLOGOCHYMIA**.

PHLOUS (Lat.), n. in. *Flōi'o*s. Gr., *φλόους*. See **PHLEUM**.

PHLOMIS (Lat.), n. m., f., and n. *Flom*(f'lo'm)'i2s. Gen., *phlom'i2tis*. Fr., *phlomis*. Ger., *P.* *Flitzkraut*. A genus of the *Stachydeæ*. The *Phlomis* (Fr., *phlomis*) of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Marrubieæ*. [B, 10, 34, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. fruticosa*. Ger., *Jerusalem-Salbei*, *strachartige P.* Jerusalem sage, the *phlomis* *agria* of Dioscorides; a shrubby species growing in southern Europe. The leaves were formerly used as a vulnerary. [B, 34, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. lychnitis*. Fr., *phlomis à feuilles de sauge*, *herbe aux mèches*. Lamp-wick; a European species. The flowers and leaves are used as a stimulant and emmenagogue and

applied to hæmorrhoids. [B, 34, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. tuberosa*. Fr., *phlomis tuberosa*. Jerusalem sage; found throughout the whole of southern Europe, in Siberia, and in North America. The leaves are used in diarrhœa and dysentery. [B, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

PHLOROGLUCIN, **PHLOROGLUCINOL**, **PHLOROGLUCOL**, n's. *Flor-o*-glu'2sin, -si2n-o2l, -ko2l. Fr., *phloroglucine*. Ger., *Phloroglucin*. A triatomic phenol, $C_6H_3(OH)_3 + 2H_2O$, isomeric with pyrogallic acid, obtained by the action of caustic potash on phlorrhizin. It is said to be antiseptic, but this is doubtful. Its hydrochloride turns lignin red, and renders osseous tissue soft and plastic. It also delays the coagulation of blood. [B, 3 (a, 38); "Ctbl. f. d. med. Wesssch.," Mar. 22, 1884, p. 193 (B, 3).]

PHLOROL, n. *Flor'o2l*. A compound, $C_8H_8(CH_3)_2.OH$, contained in creosote. [B, 5 (a, 35).]

PHLORESE, n. *Flor'os*. Of Hesse, a variety of glucose which has been shown to be identical with dextrose. [B; B, 3 (a, 35).]

PHLORRHETINIC ACID, n. *Flor-re2t'i2n'i2k*. Fr., *acide phlorrhétique*. The substance $C_8H_8(OH)CO.OH$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

PHLORRHIZIN, n. *Flor-riz'i2n*. Lat., *phlorrhizinum*, *phlorrhizina*. Fr., *phlorrhizine*, *phlorrhizine*. Ger., *Phlorrhizin*. A substance, $C_{12}H_{14}O_{10} + 2H_2O$, found in the root-bark of apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees. It is antiperiodic and febrifuge, produces glycosuria, and diminishes metabolism. [B, 3, 4 (a, 38); B, 10; B, 93 (a, 14); "Sem. méd.," Jan. 16, 1889, p. 20 (a, 50).]

PHLYCTEN (Lat.), **PHLYCTENUS** (Lat.), n's f. *Fl'ykt*(fu'kt)-e'(a3'e2)-na3, -ni2s. Gen., *-ten'a*, *-ten'idios* (-idis). Gr., *φλύκταινα* (from *φλέναι*, to boil over). Fr., *phlyctène*. Ger., *Frieselbläschen*. An elevation of the epidermis by an accumulation of serous fluid; a blister, bulla, ampulla, or vesicle. [G.]

PHLYCTENOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Fl'ykt*(fu'kt)-e2n-(a2'e2n)-o2f-tha2l'i2a'f'i2mi2-a3. From *φλύκταινα*, a blister, and *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia. Fr., *phlyctenophthalmie*. Ophthalmia with the formation of vesicles. [L, 50 (a, 14).] Cf. **CONJUNCTIVITIS phlyctenulosa**.

PHLYCTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Fl'ykt*(fu'kt)-e2n-(a2'e2n)-os'i2s. From *φλύκταινα*, a blister. Fr., *phlycténose*. Ger., *Phlyktänose*, *Frieselkrankheit*. A vesicular eruption. The *Phlyctenoses* (Ger., *Phlyktänosen*) of Hebra include herpes, miliaria, and pemphigus acutus. [G, 3.]—*P. aggregata*. An herpetic eruption with efflorescences closely aggregated together. [G.]—*P. labialis*. See *Herpes facialis*.—*P. parva*. An herpetic eruption with efflorescences rather wide apart. [G.]

PHLYCTENULA (Lat.), n. f. *Fl'ykt*(fu'kt)-e2n-(a2'e2n)-u2-(u4)-la3. From *φλύκταινα*, a blister. Fr., *phlycténule*. Ger., *Bläschen*, *Kahn*. A little phlyctena; a vesicle. [G.]

PHLYCTENULAR, adj. *Fl'ykt*(fu'kt)-e2n-la3. Lat., *phlyctenulosus*. Characterized by the presence of phlyctenulae. [B.]

PHLYCTENOID, adj. *Fl'ykt*(fu'kt)-e2n-oid. Lat., *phlyctenoides* (from *φλύκταινα*, a blister, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Resembling or having the character of phlyctenae. [G.]

PHLYCTENULAR, adj. See **PHLYCTENULUS**.

PHLYCTENULE, n. *Fl'ykt*(fu'kt)-e2n-u2. See **PHLYCTENULA**.

PHLYCTIS (Lat.), n. f. *Fl'ykt*(fu'kt)-i2s. Gr., *φλύκτις*. See **PHLYCTENUS**.

PHLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Fl'y*(fu'kt)-si2s. Gen., *phlyse'os*, *phlyse'is*. Gr., *φλυσίς* (from *φλέναι*, to boil over). Fr., *phlyse*. A cutaneous eruption, usually pustular.

PHLYZACION (Lat.), **PHLYZACIUM** (Lat.), n's n. *Fl'y2z*(fu'2z)-a(a3)'si2k(i2)-o2n, -u2m(u'm). Written also *phlyzacia*. Gr., *φλυζάκιον* (from *φλέναι*, to bubble up). Fr., *phlyzacie*. 1. Of Hippocrates, see **PHLYCTENA**. 2. A deep-seated, rounded pustule, with a hard, red base, containing a serous, purulent fluid which, on drying, forms a hard, thick, dark scab. [G, 7, 8.] Cf. **PSYDRACIUM** and **ACHOR**.—*P. acutum*. See **ECTHYMA acutum**.—*P. chronicum*. See **ECTHYMA chronicum**.

PHOBODIPSON (Lat.), n. n. *Fo2b*-o-di2p's'o2n. Gr., *φοβόδιψον* (from *φόβος*, fear, and *διψα*, thirst). See **HYDROPHOBIA**.

PHOBOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. *Fo2b*-o-(o3)'fo2b(f'o2b)'i2-a3. From *φόβος*, fear, and *φοβέιν*, to alarm. Fear of being afraid (a symptom of neurasthenia). [D.]

PHOCA (Lat.), n. f. *Fok'a3*. Gr., *φώκη*. A genus of aquatic mammals of the *Phocidæ*, or seals. [a, 48.]—*P. vitulina*. The *canis marinus* of old authors, the common European seal. Its fat, *axungia phocæ* [Swed. Ph.], is used medicinally. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PHOCENA (Lat.), n. f. *Fos*(fo'k)-e'(a3'e2)-na3. Gr., *φώκαινα* (from *φώκη*, the seal). A genus of cetaceous mammals, of the *Delphinidæ*. [a, 35.]—*P. communis*. Ger., *Meerschwein*. The porpoise. [a, 35.]—*P. globiceps*. The round-headed dolphin. [L, 28 (a, 39).]

PHONIC ACID, n. *Fo-se2n'i2k*. Fr., *acide phœnétique*. Ger., *Phœnensäure*. See **DELPHINIC ACID** and **VALERIC ACID**.

PHOCENIN, n. *Fo-se2n-i2n*. Fr., *phœcénine*. See **TRIVALENIN**.

PHOCOMELLA (Lat.), n. f. *Fok*(o'3)'mel(me2l)'i2-a3. From *φώκη*, the seal, and *μέλος*, a limb. Fr., *phocomélie*. Ger., *Phokomelie*. A monstrosity in which one or both of the hands or feet, or all four of those members, or rudimentary semblances of them, are attached to the trunk like flippers, with little or no intervening structures. [Rasori, "Gazz. degli ospici," June 25, 1882, p. 403.]

PHONICIN, n. *Fen'i2s-i2n*. Fr., *phœnicine*. 1. Of Cram, the coloring matter of the blood (see **HEMATOSIN**). 2. See **SULFOPURPURIC ACID**.

PHENICISMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Fen*(fo'2'e2n)-i2(e)-si2z(k'i2s)'-mu3s(mu's). From *φαινέξ*, purple-red. See **MEASLES** (1st def.) and **RUBEOLA**.

PHŒNICITES (Lat.), n. m. *Fen*(fo²-e²n)-i²s(ek)-it(et)/ez(as). Gen., *it'u*-(æ). Gr., *φαινίτης*. Ger., *Judensteine*. A calcareous stone or fossil, said to be the petrified spines of the sea-urchin, formerly brought from Palestine and used medicinally. [L, 180 (a, 35).]

PHENIGMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Fe²n*(fo²-e²n)-i²g²/mu²s(mu²s). Gr., *φαινίγμω* (from *φαίνω*, purple-red). See *RED JAUNDICE*.—P. *petechialis*. See *PURPURA SIMPLEX*.

PHENIX (Lat.), n. f. *Fen*(fo²-e²n)-i²x. Gen., *-i²cos* (-i²is). Gr., *φαινίξ*. Fr., *dattier* (3d def.). Ger., *Dattelpalme* (3d def.). 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Lotium temulentum*. 2. A genus of palms. The *Pheniceæ* (Fr., *phenicacées*) of Lemaire are the *Palmeæ* of Linnaeus. The *Pheniceæ* (Fr., *phenicées*) are an order, division, or tribe of palms. The *Pheniceidæ* of Lindley, the *Phœnicinæ* of Martius, and the *Pheniceinæ* of Duchartre are the *Phœniceæ*. The *Phœnicoides* of Brongniart are the palms. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—Fr., *dactylifera*, P. *excelsa*. Fr., *dattier cultivé*, *palmier dattier*. Ger., *Dattelpalme*, (*gemeine*) *Dattelpalme*. Hind., *chuhara*. The date-palm: a native of northern Africa, Egypt, Syria, Arabia, etc., and cultivated (for its leaves) in Spain and other



PHENIX DACTYLIFERA, SPATHE, FLOWERS, AND FRUIT. [A, 327.]

parts of southern Europe. The highly saccharine and nutritious fruits have been used medicinally—the unripe fruits as a mild astringent, and the matured dried fruits, or dates, *dactyli*, *tragemata*, *palmule*, *caryote*, *caristæ*, *fructus palmule* (seu *dactyli*), as a pectoral. The roasted seeds were formerly used in urinary complaints, and now furnish date coffee. The spathes are astringent; the leaf-buds are eaten; and the sap furnishes palm wine. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—P. *farinifera*. Fr., *dattier palm*. Ger., *mehlbäuhle Dattelpalme*. An East Indian dwarf species. The pulp of the seeds is edible and the stem yields a somewhat bitter sago, not so nutritious as common sago. [B, 5, 172, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—P. *silvestris*. Wild date, East Indian wine palm; an Asiatic species regarded as the wild form of *P. dactylifera*. The sap yields sugar in abundance, and a spirituous liquor or arrack is made from it. The natives chew the berries with the betel-leaf and chunam. [B, 18, 172, 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).]

PHENIXIS (Lat.), n. f. *Fe²n*(fo²-e²n)-i²x²/i²s. Gen., *-i²eos* (-is). Gr., *φαινίξις* (from *φαίνω*, purple-red). Reddening of the skin from irritation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHENODIN, n. *Fe²n*-od/i²n. Fr., *phœnodine*. 1. Of Hünefeld, a blood-clot. 2. Hæmatin. [L, 41, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

PHOIS (Lat.), n. f. *Fo²i²s*. Gen., *pho²i²dos* (-idis). Gr., *φωίς*. A burn, a blister. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

PHOLIDOTA (Lat.), n. f. *Fol*(fo²l)-i²d-et/a². From *φοιδωτός*, covered with scales. Fr., *pholidote*. Rattlesnake orchid; a genus of the *Epiphytaceæ*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 35).]—P. *imbricata*. A species found in Malabar where the bulbous stem is used to cleanse ulcers, the crushed root as an external refrigerant in fevers, and the entire plant as a poultice in dysuria and suppressed lochia. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PHOLIS (Lat.), n. f. *Fol*(fo²l)/i²s. Gen., *pho²i²dos* (-idis). Gr., *φολίς*. A horny scale. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHONATION, n. *Fon*-a/shu²n. Gr., *φώνησις* (from *φωνή*, the voice). Lat., *phonatio*, *phonesis*. Fr., p. Ger., *Stimmbildung*. The production of vocal sounds; vocalization. [K.]

PHONAUTOGRAPH, n. *Fon*-at'o-gra²f. From *φωνή*, the voice, *αὐτός*, self, and *γράφειν*, to write. Of Donders, an apparatus by which the vibrations of the air due to the voice are transmitted to a delicate membrane. A lever connected with this is attached to a revolving drum by means of which a tracing of the vibrations is obtained. [K, 16.]

PHONE (Lat.), n. f. *Fon*-(e)a. Gen., *phon'es*. Gr., *φωνή*. 1. A sound. 2. The voice. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHONETIC, **PHONIC**, adj's. *Fon*-et'i²k, *fo²n*'i²k. From *φωνή*, sound. Lat., *phoneticus*. Fr., *phonétique*. Ger., *phonetisch*. Pertaining to the voice or to sound or to the agencies producing them. Phonetics or phonics (Fr., *phonétique*, *phonique*) is the science of articulate sound, especially that of the human voice. [K, 1.]

PHONOCAMPTIC, adj. *Fon*-o-ka²mp'ti²k. From *φωνή*, sound, and *κάμπτειν*, to bend. Reflecting sound, echoing. [a, 48.]

PHONOCORDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Fon*-o(o²)-ko²rd(ch²o²rd)/e-(æ²-e²). From *φωνή*, the voice, and *χορδή*, a cord. The vocal bands. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHONOGRAPH, n. *Fon*-o-gra²f. From *φωνή*, the voice, and *γράφειν*, to describe. Fr., *phonographe*. Ger., P. An apparatus for registering vocal sounds so that they can be reproduced. [a, 48.]

PHONOLOGY, n. *Fon*-o²l'o²-j²i. Lat., *phonologia* (from *φωνή*, the voice, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *phonologie*. Ger., *Phonologie*, *Lautehre*. The science of vocal sounds. [L, 80, 50 (a, 14).]

PHONOMETER, n. *Fon*-o²m'e²t-u²r. From *φωνή*, sound, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the intensity of the voice. [Dtsch. med. Wch., 'iii, 1877, p. 6 (a, 34).]

PHONONOSUS (Lat.), **PHONOPATHIA** (Lat.), n's f. *Fon*-o²no²s-u²s(u²s), *-fo²n*-o²-pa²th(pa²th)-i²(e²)a². From *φωνή*, the voice, and *νόσος* or *πάθος*, a disease. Fr., *phononose*. Ger., *Stimmleiden*. Any disorder or disease of the voice. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PHONOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. *Fon*-o(o²)-fo²(fo²)/bi²a². From *φωνή*, sound, and *φόβος*, fear. Of R. Cœhn, a morbid fear of sounds of any sort. [Allg. wien. med. Ztg., 'xxi, p. 443 (a, 34).]

PHONOSPASM, n. *Fon*-o-spa²zm. Lat., *phonospasmita* (from *φωνή*, the voice, and *σπασμός*, a spasm). Fr., *phonospasme*. Ger., *Stimmkrampf*. Spasm of the vocal organs. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PHORADENDRON (Lat.), n. n. *Fo²r*(fo²r)-æ²-de²nd'e²rn. From *φωρ*, a thief, and *δένδρον*, a tree. Mistletoe; a genus of shrubby plants. The *Phoradendrea* of Engler are a tribe of the *Loranthaceæ*, suborder *Viscoideæ*. [B, 245; B, 34, 42 (a, 35).]—P. *flavescens*. American mistletoe; parasitic on North American elm and hickory trees. It is poisonous, producing thirst and vomiting followed by repeated discharges from the bowels with tenesmus. It is recommended as an oxytocic and hæmostatic, and, according to Payne, is also a cardiac stimulant; it is said to contract the blood-vessels by stimulating the vaso-motor centres. The fruit is a white berry with a poisonous pulp. [B, 5, 19, 34 (a, 35).]

PHORANTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Fo²r*-a²nth(a²nth)/i²-u²m(u²m). From *φέρειν*, to bear, and *άνθος*, a flower. Fr., *phoranthé*. Ger., *Blüthenlager*. See *CLINANTHUM*.

PHORMIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Fo²r*m'i²u²m(u²m). Fr., p. *phormion*. A genus of liliaceous herbs, of the *Heimerocallæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—P. *tenax*. Fr., *chanvre de la Nouvelle Zélande*. Ger., *neuseeländischer Flachs*. Common flax-lily, New Zealand flax. A decoction of the roots and the butts of the leaves is used as a vulnerary. The plant is said to be a good substitute for sarsaparilla. [F. A. Monckton, "Australas. Med. Gaz.," Jan., 1885, p. 83; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar., 1885; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 'xxiv, (a, 50); B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

PHORONE, n. *Fo²r*-o²n. Fr., p. Ger., *Phoron*. A body. C₁₂H₂O. It is derived from acetone. It occurs in prismatic crystals melting at 28° C. or as a colorless or yellowish liquid boiling at 196° C. [B, 4; B, 48, 93 (a, 14).]—**CAMPHOR-P**. Syn.: *campherone*, *camphorone*, *camphoryl*, *campheryl*. An isomer of p. produced by heating calcium camphorate and otherwise. [B, 207.]

PHORONOMY, n. *Fo²r*-o²n'om-i². Lat., *phoronomia* (from *φωρ*, motion, and *νόμος*, law). Fr., *phoronomie*. Ger., *Phoronomie*. 1. See *KINEMATICS*. 2. The regular succession of movements undergone by the fetal head, or other presenting or engaged part, in its passage through the parturient canal. [A, 91.]

PHOSGENE, adj. *Fo²s*'jen. From *φως*, light, and *γεννάν*, to produce. Fr., *phosgène*. Producing light. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]—P. *gas*. See *CARBONYL CHLORIDE*.

PHOSPHAINA (Lat.), n. f. *Fo²s*(fos)-fa²(fa²)/i²-a². See *PHOSPHENE*.

PHOSPHAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Fo²sf*(fosf)-a²m(a²m)-mon'i²-u²m(u²m). A compound of a substituted phosphonium and ammonium. [B, 4.]

PHOSPHARSONIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Fo²sf*(fosf)-a²rs-on'i²-u²m(u²m). Ger., P. A body made up of a molecule of a phosphonium and an arsonium united. [B.]

PHOSPHAS (Lat.), n. m. *Fo²s*(fos)/fa²s(fa²s). Gen., *-phat'i²a*. See *PHOSPHATE*.—P. *ammonico-sodicus*. Ammonium and sodium phosphate. [B.]—P. *ammonicus*. See *AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE*.—P. *bicalcicus*. Monohydric calcium phosphate. [B.] See under *CALCIUM PHOSPHATE*.—P. *calcicus*. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., and Netherl. Ph., normal calcium phosphate. 2. Of the Finn. Ph., monohydric calcium phosphate. [a, 38.] See under *CALCIUM PHOSPHATE*.—P. *calcicus stibialis*. See *PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS*.—P. *ferrosus*. Ferrous phosphate. [a, 38.] See *IRON PHOSPHATE*.—P. *ferri-cus*. Ferric phosphate. [a, 38.] See *IRON PHOSPHATE*.—P. *natricus*. See *P. sodicus*.—P. *natricus siccatus* [Dan. Ph.]. See *DRIED SODIUM PHOSPHATE*.—P. *quinicus*. See *QUININE PHOSPHATE*.—P. *sodicus*. Sodium phosphate; of the Fr. Cod. (and usually), normal sodium orthophosphate. [B.]—P. *stibicus*. Antimony phosphate. [B.]—**Syrupus phosphatum compositus**. Compound syrup of phosphates; chemical food. A preparation made by mixing a solution of 600 grains of ferrous phosphate in boiling water with one of 730 grains of sodium phosphate in the same solvent, thoroughly washing the precipitate, adding the well-washed precipitate from a solution of 720 grains of calcium phosphate in 4 oz. of hot water, treated with hydrochloric acid and ammonia, dissolving the whole in a solution of 1,200 grains of glacial phosphoric acid in water, adding 40 grains of sodium carbonate, 60 of potassium carbonate, and, if a precipitate is formed, also phosphoric acid, diluting with water to 30 fl. oz., adding 120 grains of powdered cochineal and 38 troy oz. of sugar, straining, and adding 10 minims of oil of orange; or by mixing together a solution of 240 grains of fine iron wire in 3 avoirdupois oz. of tri-

basic phosphoric acid with 4 oz. of water, one of 923 grains of freshly slaked lime in 94 oz. of phosphoric acid with 14 of water, and one of 54 grains of sodium carbonate crystals and 72 of potassium carbonate in 4 oz. of phosphoric acid with 1 oz. of water, diluting the mixture with water to 28 fl. oz., adding 52 oz. of sugar, 85 grains of powdered cochineal, and 2 fl. oz. of water of orange-flowers, and further diluting to 64 fl. oz. [B. 81 (a, 38).]

PHOSPHATE, n. Fo^sfat . Lat., *phosphas*. Fr., *p*. Ger., *Phosphat*, *phosphorsaures Salz*. A salt of one of the phosphoric acids, especially of orthophosphoric acid (cf. **METAPHOSPHATE** and **PYROPHOSPHATE**). The ordinary *p*'s are of three kinds: (1) *normal*, *tribasic*, or *trimetallitic p*'s, $\text{R}'''(\text{PO}_4)$, $\text{R}'(\text{PO}_4)_2$, and $\text{R}'_2\text{PO}_4$; (2) the *diabasic*, *dimetallitic*, or *monohydric p*'s, $\text{R}''(\text{HPO}_4)$, $\text{R}'(\text{HPO}_4)_2$ (or $\text{R}'_2(\text{HPO}_4)_2$), and $\text{R}'_2(\text{HPO}_4)_3$; (3) the *monobasic*, *monometallitic*, or *dihydric p*'s, $\text{Rn}(\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7)_n$, where Rn is a radicle whose combining power is *n*. [B.]—**Acid p**. A dihydric or monohydric *p*. [B.] See under **P**.—**Alkaline p**. A *p*. (normal or acid) of one of the alkaline metals. The alkaline *p*'s are present in the urine, etc. [B.]—**Ammoniacal-magnesian p**. See **MAGNESIUM** and **AMMONIUM p**.—**Bone p**. Fr., *p. d'os*. Normal calcium orthophosphate. [B.]—**Diammonio p**. See under **AMMONIUM p**.—**Diammonio sodic p**. See under **AMMONIUM** and **sodium p**.—**Diethyl p**. See under **ETHYL p**.—**Earthy p**. Ger., *Erdsphosphat*. A *p*. (normal or acid) of one of the alkaline earths (calcium and magnesium), so called to distinguish it from the alkaline *p*'s. Both varieties of *p*'s occur in the urine, the relative proportion being about 2 parts of the alkaline *p*'s to 1 of the earthy *p*'s. The latter are distinguished by their insolubility in alkaline urine, which owes its turbidity in great part to their presence in a state of suspension. [B.]—**Hydric ammonio-sodic p**. See under **AMMONIUM** and **sodium p**.—**P. ammoniacal-magnesian** (Fr.). See **MAGNESIUM** and **ammonium p**.—**P. bicalcique** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). See under **CALCIUM p**.—**P. monocalcique** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). Acid calcium *p*. [B.]—**P. tricalcique** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). Normal calcium *p*. [B.]—**Stellar p**. See under **CALCIUM p**.—**Triple p**. See **MAGNESIUM** and **ammonium p**.

PHOSPHATIC ACID, n. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fa}^t\text{t}^k$. Fr., *acide phosphatique*. An old name for the mixture of phosphoric and phosphorous acids formed by the slow combustion of phosphorus. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

PHOSPHATURIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Fo}^s(\text{fos})\text{fa}^t\text{t}^k(\text{fa}^t\text{t}^k)\text{u}^2(\text{u})^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2$. From *phosphas* (*q. v.*), and *uror*, ur. Fr., *phosphaturie*. A state in which an excessive amount of phosphates is excreted in the urine.

PHOSPHENE, n. Fo^sfen . From *phos*, light, and *daiveu*, to appear. Lat., *phosphania*. Fr., *phosphène*. Ger., *Phosphén*. F. Of Serres d'Uzes, the sensation of light produced by mechanical irritation of the eye as a whole or of the retina. [F.]—**P's of accommodation**. P's produced by the effort of accommodation. [a, 29.]—**Pressure-p**. Fr., *phosphène de pression*. Ger., *Druckphosphene*. A *p*. produced in the retina by moderate pressure on the eyeball. [F.]

PHOSPHENYL, n. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fe}^2\text{n}^2\text{l}$. Ger., *P*. A compound of phosphorus and phenyl, a bivalent or quadrivalent radicle, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{—P}^{\text{or}}\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{—P}^{\text{or}}$. [B. 4.]—**P. bromide**. A liquid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{PBr}_2$, boiling at 257° C. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P. chloride**, *P. dichloride*. A colorless, strongly refracting, fuming liquid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{PCl}_2$, of penetrating odor. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4.]—**P. oxychloride**, *P. oxydichloride*. A thick liquid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{POCl}_2$, having a fruit-like odor. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4.]—**P. tetrachloride**. A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{PCl}_4$, occurring as white prismatic crystals. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

PHOSPHENYLIC ACID, n. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fe}^2\text{n}^2\text{l}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide phosphénylique*. Ger., *phosphénylige Säure*. 1. Phenysulphous acid. 2. A strong dibasic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{PO}(\text{OH})_2$. [B. 3, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

PHOSPHENYLOUS ACID, n. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fe}^2\text{n}^2\text{l}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Fr., *acide phosphénylleux*. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{PO}_2\text{H}_2$. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

PHOSPHIDE, n. $\text{Fo}^s\text{f}^2\text{d}(\text{d})$. Lat., *phosphidum*, *phosphuretum*. Fr., *phosphure*. 1. A compound of phosphorus with another element or a radicle. 2. A compound, analogous to an amide, formed by the replacement of one or more atoms of hydrogen in phosphine (PH_3) by an acid radicle. [B. 2.]

PHOSPHINE, n. Fo^sfen . Fr., *p*. Ger., *Phosphin*. 1. Phosphoreted hydrogen, PH_3 . 2. A base which bears the same relation to phosphoreted hydrogen that an amine does to ammonia. The *p*'s are divided into *primary*, *secondary*, and *tertiary*, according as 1, 2, or 3 atoms of hydrogen in the molecule PH_3 are replaced by equivalent radicles. 3. A yellow coloring matter obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of fuchsine. [B. 4, 6, 49.]—**Dihydroxyl-p**. Hypophosphorous acid. [B. 3.]

PHOSPHINIC ACIDS, n. pl. $\text{Fo}^s\text{f}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acides phosphiniques*. Ger., *Phosphinensäuren*. Acids produced by the oxidation of the primary or secondary phosphides. [B.]

PHOSPHITE, n. Fo^sfit . Lat., *phosphitis*. Fr., *p*. Ger., *Phosphit*. A salt of phosphorous acid. *Phosphorous p*'s, having the general composition $\text{R}''\text{PO}_3$, $\text{R}'(\text{PO}_3)_2$, or $\text{R}'_2\text{PO}_3$, are scarcely known. The *diabasic p*'s, or *monohydric p*'s, having the general composition $\text{R}''(\text{HPO}_3)$, $\text{R}'(\text{HPO}_3)_2$, or $\text{R}'_2\text{HPO}_3$, are known, as well as the *monobasic p*'s or *dihydric p*'s, having the general constitution $\text{Rn}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_3)_n$, where Rn is a radicle whose combining power is *n*. [B.]

PHOSPHOBENZENE, n. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fo-be}^2\text{nz}^2\text{en}$. See **DIPHOSPHENYL**.

PHOSPHODONE, n. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fo-don}$. A proprietary effervescent beverage said to contain hypophosphites of iron, etc.

PHOSPHOGLYCERIC ACID, n. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fo-gl}^2\text{s-o}^2\text{r}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide phosphoglycérique*. An uncrystallizable liquid, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{PO}_4$, found in lecithin. [B. 38, 93 (a, 14).]

PHOSPHOMOLYBDIC ACID, n. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fo-mo}^2\text{l}^2\text{b}^2\text{d}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide phosphomolybdique*. Ger., *Phosphormolybdänsäure*. A compound of phosphoric acid with molybdenum trioxide. It forms either yellow prismatic crystals, $2\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot 22\text{MoO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, or rhombic crystals, $2\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot 22\text{MoO}_3 + 4\text{OH}_2\text{O}$, or cubical crystals, $2\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot 22\text{MoO}_3 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. F. a. is used as a reagent in testing for alkalis. [B. 3.]

PHOSPHONIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fos}(\text{fos})\text{fo}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. A radicle, (PH_4), bearing the same relation to phosphorus that ammonium bears to nitrogen. [B.]—**P. bromide**. The compound PH_4Br . [B. 3.]—**P. iodide**. The compound PH_4I . [B. 3.]

PHOSPHOPLATINIC, adj. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fo-pla}^2\text{t}^2\text{in}^2\text{k}$. Containing both phosphorus and platinum. [B.]—**P. chloride**. The compound $\text{PtCl}_2\text{PCl}_3$. [B. 16.]

PHOSPHOR (Ger.), n. *Fos*. for. Phosphorus. [B.]

PHOSPHORETED, adj. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fo}^2\text{r-at-e}^2\text{d}$. Lat., *phosphoratus*. Phosphorized.

PHOSPHORE (Fr.), n. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fo}^2\text{r}$. See **PHOSPHORUS**.—**Alcoolé de p**. A preparation made by triturating 1 grain of phosphorus with 1 oz. of alcohol, and decanting. [B. 92, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. blanc** (Fr. Cod.). **P. normal**, **P. ordinaire**. Ordinary or colorless phosphorus. [B.]—**P. rouge** (Fr. Cod.). Red phosphorus. [B.]—**Sei de p**. See **PHOSPHORUS salt**.

PHOSPHORESCENCE, n. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fo}^2\text{r-es}^2\text{ens}$. Lat., *phosphorescentia* (from *phosphorus* [*q. v.*]). Ger., *Phosphoreszenz*. A mild luminosity (like that of phosphorus in the dark) without apparent heat. It is observed in certain *Fungi* and other plants, and in various animals, and is produced, or at least accompanied, by oxidation. [B. 121, 229 (a, 35); "Am. Nat.," v, p. 724, vii, p. 313 (a, 32).]

PHOSPHORETED, adj. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fo}^2\text{r-es}^2\text{e}^2\text{d}$. Containing or combined with phosphorus. [B.]

PHOSPHORETUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fos}(\text{fos})\text{fo}^2\text{r-et}^2(\text{at})^2\text{u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. See **PHOSPHIDE**.

PHOSPHORIC, adj. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fo}^2\text{r}^2\text{k}$. Lat., *phosphoricus*. Fr., *phosphorique*. 1. Pertaining to phosphorus. 2. Containing phosphorus as a quivalent body. [B.]—**P. anhydride**. The anhydride of *p*. acid; phosphorus pentoxide. [B.]

PHOSPHORIC ACID, n. Lat., *acidum phosphoricum*. Fr., *acide phosphorique*. Ger., *Phosphorsäure*. An acid containing quivalent phosphorus. Three such acids are known—*orthop*. (commonly called *p. a.*), *metap*., and *pyrop*. For the two last mentioned, see the major list. *Ordinary p. a.*, or *orthop*., is a tribasic acid, H_3PO_4 , prepared usually by the action of sulphuric, hydrochloric, or nitric acid on bone-ash. When freed entirely from water it forms a colorless syrup, from which the purest crystals in six-sided prismatic or pyramidal crystals. These dissolve readily in water, forming a clear, colorless liquid of agreeable acid taste, which, when of the degree of concentration of the official acid, is of syrupy consistence. Official *p. a.* (Lat., *acidum phosphoricum* [U. S. Ph.], Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.) (*dilutum* [Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., U. S. Ph.]); Fr., *acide phosphorique officinal* (Fr. Cod.); Sp., *ácido fosfórico* (Sp. Ph.); Roum., *acidu phosphoricu licidum* (Roum. Ph.). It is an aqueous solution of *p. a.* containing 50 [U. S. Ph.], 60 [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.], or about 62.4 [Sp. Ph.], or 53.5 to 53.8 [Belg. Ph.] per cent. of *p. a.* It is used in the preparation of an acid drink to allay thirst in fever, in combination with iron in the treatment of anæmia, and as a tonic and alternative in neurosthenic and scrofulous affections. [B. 2, 95 (a, 38), 34.]—**Chloride of p. a.** Phosphorus oxychloride. [B. 2.]

Dilute p. a. Pyrophosphoric acid. [B.]—**Dilute p. a.** Lat., *acidum phosphoricum* (Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Belg. Ph.) (*dilutum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph.]). Fr., *acide phosphorique officinal* (Fr. Cod.). Roum., *acidu phosphoricu licidum* [Roum. Ph.]. *P. a.* diluted. It is usually obtained by oxidizing phosphorus with nitric acid, evaporating off the nitric acid, adding 3 or 4 times the amount of water, charging with sulphureted hydrogen, allowing to stand 2 or 3 days, filtering, expelling the remaining sulphureted hydrogen by heat, filtering again, and bringing with water to the required degree of dilution. The sp. gr. of the preparation should be 1.057 [U. S. Ph.], 1.062 [Russ. Ph.], 1.06 [Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 1.098 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], 1.122 [Swiss Ph.], 1.120 [Ger. Ph.], 1.154 [Fr. Ph.], 1.150 to 1.160 [Netherl. Ph.], 1.16 [Finn. Ph.], 1.140 [Fr. Cod.], 1.135 [Belg. Ph.]. The U. S. Ph. recognized also a stronger variety having a sp. gr. of 1.347, the Russ. Ph. one having a sp. gr. of 1.130. The preparation contains 10 per cent. of *orthop*. a. [U. S. Ph.] (50 per cent. for the stronger variety), 11 per cent. [Russ. Ph.] (25 per cent. for the stronger variety), 13.8 per cent. [Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 16.6 per cent. [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.], 20 per cent. [Ger. Ph.], 20.4 per cent. [Swed. Ph.], 25 per cent. [Fr. Ph.], 25.5 to 26 per cent. [Netherl. Ph.], 25 per cent. [Fr. Ph.], about 50 per cent. [Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Glacial p. a.**, **Monobasic p. a.** Lat., *acidum phosphoricum glaciale* [U. S. Ph., 1820]. Fr., *acide phosphorique glaciale* (ou *monohydrate*). Metaphosphoric acid, formerly used in preparing the dilute *p. a.* of the U. S. Ph. [B. 3, 5.]—**Tetrabasic p. a.** Pyrophosphoric acid. [B.]—**Tribasic p. a.** Ordinary *p. a.* [B.]

PHOSPHORICUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fos}(\text{fos})\text{fo}^2\text{r}^2\text{k}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Phosphoric; containing phosphorus; with the name of a base, the phosphate of that base.

PHOSPHORIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fos}(\text{fos})\text{fo}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}^2(\text{ed})^2\text{ros}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$. From *phosphorus* (*q. v.*), and *idrosis*, a sweating. Phosphorescent perspiration. [B. 34.]

PHOSPHORIG (Ger.), adj. *Fos*. for. *ig*. See **PHOSPHOROUS**.

PHOSPHORISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fos}(\text{fos})\text{fo}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}^2(\text{is})^2\text{m}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{m}^2\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Fr., *phosphorisme*. Phosphorus poisoning. [L. 41 (a, 43).]

PHOSPHORIZED, adj. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fo}^r\text{-izd}$. Combined or associated with phosphorus. [B.]

PHOSPHOROSOPHOPHORIC ACID, n. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fo}^r\text{-o}^s\text{fo}^s\text{fo}^r\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. An octobasic acid, $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_8$, commonly called hypophosphoric acid. It is known only in solutions of its salts, the so-called hypophosphates. [B. 159.]

PHOSPHOROUS, adj. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fo}^r\text{-u}^s$. Lat., *phosphoreus*. Fr., *phosphoreux*. Ger., *phosphorig*. 1. Pertaining to phosphorus. 2. Containing phosphorus as a trivalent body. [B.]—**P. acid**. Lat., *acidum phosphorum*. Fr., *acide phosphoreux*. Ger., *Phosphorigsäure*. A tribasic acid, $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_3 = \text{P}(\text{OH})_3$; a deliquescent crystalline solid of an acid taste, melting at 70°C . [B. 3.]

PHOSPHORSÄURE (Ger.), n. Fos/for-zoir-e². Phosphoric acid. [B.]—**P. Äthylester**. Ethyl phosphate. [B.]—**P. Amylester**. See Amyl phosphate.

PHOSPHORURIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Fo}^s(\text{fos})\text{-fo}^r\text{-u}^2(\text{u})/\text{ri}^2\text{-a}^3$. Fr., *phosphurie*. See PHOSPHATURIA.

PHOSPHORUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Fo}^s(\text{fos})\text{-fo}^r\text{-u}^2(\text{u})^s$. From $\phi\phi\varsigma$, light, and $\phi\phi\epsilon\upsilon\eta$, to bear. Fr., *phosphore blanc* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Phosphor*. A name given at first to any phosphorescent substance (see *Bononian p.*, etc.), and also used in the sense of pyrophorus, but now applied exclusively to a non-metallic element discovered by Brand in urine. It was afterward obtained from bone-ash, and is still so prepared. Its elementary nature was first pointed out by Lavoisier in 1772. Combined with calcium, aluminum, and iron, it occurs in nature forming various minerals, and is also an important constituent of the animal and vegetable organism, where it is found combined with calcium, magnesium, sodium, ammonium, and certain organic radicles. In the animal body it occurs more especially in the bones, teeth, and nervous tissue. P. presents several allotropic modifications. Ordinary or colorless p. is a colorless or slightly yellow, wax-like, translucent body of crystalline structure, and having a garlicky odor, but no taste. At ordinary temperatures it is soft and cuts readily with a knife, but at 44°C it is brittle. It melts at 44.8°C . to a colorless or slightly yellowish liquid, which boils at 280°C , forming a colorless gas. It also sublimates in a vacuum at ordinary temperatures, and recondenses in colorless crystals. It is almost insoluble in water, and soluble with difficulty in ether and in alcohol, but dissolves readily in carbon disulphide. It is readily inflammable, and possesses the property of becoming luminous in the dark when in contact with moist air, giving off at the same time white fumes of a garlicky odor. Its sp. gr. is 1.734. Red or amorphous p. is formed from ordinary p. by the action of heat or light and also by the presence of iodine in minute quantities. It is a hard, compact, reddish-brown solid, of a metallic lustre, devoid of taste and odor. It is insoluble in carbon disulphide, oxidizes with great difficulty, is non-luminous at ordinary temperatures, and is not poisonous. Its sp. gr. is 2.106. Metallic or rhombohedral p. is a modification of p. produced by heating it highly in a sealed tube together with metallic lead. It is a dark mass of bright metallic lustre, consisting of microscopic rhombohedral crystals. In thin laminae it has a red color. Its sp. gr. is 2.34. A fourth allotropic form of p. has been described by Thénard as black p. It is produced by quickly cooling melted p.; but it has been shown to consist merely of a phosphide of mercury or some other metal. The so-called white p. formed upon ordinary p. when immersed in water, has been shown to be only ordinary p. By some, however, these are still regarded as distinct varieties. A viscous variety of p. has also been described, formed by heating p. to near its boiling point and suddenly cooling. Houston has described a liquid p. formed by boiling p. with caustic potash. It remains liquid at ordinary low temperatures (3°C), and is regarded by its discoverer as another allotropic form of p. P. combines directly with other elements to form a series of compounds called phosphides. Combined with oxygen and hydrogen, it gives rise to the various hypophosphorous, phosphorous, and phosphoric acids and their salts. Its compounds have a strong chemical analogy with those of nitrogen; and it is the starting point of a series of phosphonium derivatives closely resembling the ammonium derivatives of nitrogen. In composition, p. is either trivalent or quivalent. P. is official under this name in the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., and Dan. Ph. It acts as an irritant poison, but the symptoms depend upon the state in which it is taken. There are usually a burning sensation in the throat and epigastric region, a garlicky odor to the breath, nausea, and vomiting of black fluid that has a garlicky or phosphorous odor. There may be purging and luminous stools and urine. The pulse is small, the skin is cold, and there are symptoms of collapse, that occurs rapidly in cases in which convulsions appear. In chronic poisoning, there is nausea, vomiting, purging, arthralgia, hectic fever, fatty degeneration of the organs, and sometimes necrosis of bones. [Taylor (a. 34).] It has been employed in solution in oil, or in pill form, in cases of nervous debility, in cerebral or spinal paralysis, in hydrocephalus, and in osteomalacia. The dose is $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain. Atomic weight, 30.96; symbol, P or Ph. [B. 3, 5, 9, 10, 16, 200; B. 95 (a. 38); a. 34.]—**Acidum phosphori**. Phosphoric acid. [B.]—**Amorphous p.** See under P.—**Baldwin's p.** Bromide. See P. tribromide and P. pentabromide.—**P. Bolognian p.** Bononian p. Barium sulphate mixed with combustible matter, such as charcoal. [B. 3.] Cf. *Lapis solis*.—**Boyle's p.** Brand's p. Ordinary p.—**Canton's p.** Calcium sulphide. [B. 3.]—**English p.** Ordinary p. [B. 3.]—**Homborg's p.** Calcium chloride. [B. 3.]—**Kunkel's p.** Ordinary p. [B. 3.]—**Liquor phosphori**. See Thompson's solution of p.—**Liquid p.** Metallic p. See under P.—**Octaedral p.** Ordinary colorless p. [B. 3.]—**P. bromide**. See P. tribromide and P. pentabromide.—**P. chloride**. See P. trichloride and P. pentachloride.—**P. chlorobromide**. An unstable crystalline substance, PCl_2Br . [B. 3.]—**P. diiodide**. A yellow or reddish crystalline substance, PI_2 . [B. 3.]—**P. dodecasulphide**. A crystalline substance,

P_2S_{12} . [B. 3.]—**P. hydride**. See HYDROGEN phosphide.—**P. igneus**. True p.; so called to distinguish it from other phosphorescent bodies. [B. 3.]—**P. iodide**. See P. diiodide and P. triiodide.—**P. mirabilia**. See P. igneus.—**P. oxide**. See P. trioxide and P. pentoxide.—**P. oxybromide**. A crystalline substance, POBr . [B. 3.]—**P. oxybromochloride**. A highly refractive liquid, POBrCl_2 . [B. 3.]—**P. oxychloride**. A colorless fuming liquid, POCl_2 , of very penetrating pungent odor. [B. 3.]—**P. pentabromide**. A yellow crystalline substance, PBr_5 , having a very pungent odor. [B. 3.]—**P. pentachloride**. A white or yellowish crystalline powder, PCl_5 , having a disagreeable pungent irritating odor. It readily parts with a portion of its chlorine, converting acids and anhydrides into chlorides. [B. 3.]—**P. pentafluorides**. A colorless gas, PF_5 , of powerful irritating odor. [B. 3.]—**P. pentasulphide**. A crystalline substance, P_2S_5 . It is readily decomposed by hydroxides, giving up its sulphur to replace their oxygen, and converting them into hydrosulphides. [B. 3.]—**P. pentoxide**. A substance, P_2O_5 , produced by the combustion of p. It is a colorless, amorphous, odorless substance, which has a strong affinity for water, so as to deliquesce on exposure to the air. On account of this property it is used as a desiccating agent. [B. 5.]—**P. pill** [Br. Ph.]. See *Phila phosphori*.—**P. salt**. Hydroammonio-sodic phosphate. [a. 38.] Under AMMONIUM and sodium phosphate.—**P. sesquisulphide**. A yellow crystalline mass, P_2S_3 . [B.]—**P. sulphide**. See P. sesquisulphide, P. trisulphide, P. pentasulphide, P. dodecasulphide, SULPHUR tetraphosphide, and SULPHUR diphosphide.—**P. thiobromide**. Thiophosphoryl bromide, PBrSBr . [B. 3.]—**P. triiodide**. A colorless mobile liquid, PI_3 , having an unpleasant pungent odor. [B. 3.]—**P. trichloride**. A colorless liquid, PCl_3 , of pungent odor and boiling at 76°C . [B. 3.]—**P. triiodide**. A substance, PI_3 , forming red crystals. [B. 3.]—**P. trioxide**. A white amorphous powder, P_2O_3 , having a garlicky odor. Combined with water, it forms phosphorous acid. [B. 3.]—**P. trisulphide**. A dark-yellow crystalline substance, P_2S_3 . [B. 3.]—**Phila phosphori**, *Phila phosphori* [Br. Ph.]. Pills of p.; made by a preparation consisting of 1 part of finely divided p. in 1 gr. of p. in 50 gr. of chloroform to a mixture of 80 gr. of marsh-mallow and 20 gr. of gum arabic, then mixing 40 gr. of glycerin and 20 gr. of water, dividing the mass into 100 pills, and coating with a solution of balsam of Tolu in ether: Of the Br. Ph., a pill-mass made up of 2 parts of p. mixed thoroughly with 120 of balsam of Tolu and 60 of yellow wax. [B.]—**Red p.** See under P.—**Thompson's solution of p.** A preparation made by heating with heat and agitation 1 gr. of p. in 3 drachms of absolute alcohol, and adding 12 drachms of glycerin mixed with 2 drachms of alcohol and 2 scruples of essence of peppermint. [Sequin, "Arch. of Med.," June, 1882, p. 274.]—**Vitreous p.** Ordinary colorless p. [B.]

PHOSPHORYL, n. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fo}^r\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. A trivalent radicle, PO^{v} . [B.] **PHOSPHOTUNGSTIC ACID**, n. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fo}^r\text{-tu}^2\text{g}^2\text{si}^2\text{k}$. Ger., *Phosphorwolframsäure*. A compound of phosphoric acid and tungstic acid, or of the former with tungsten trioxide. One, a crystalline compound, $\text{H}_2\text{PW}_{10}\text{O}_{38} + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$, is used as a test for alkalis. [B. 3.]

PHOSPHOVINIC ACID, n. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fo}^r\text{-vi}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}$. See ETHYLPHOSPHORIC ACID.

PHOSPHURET, n. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fo}^r\text{-e}^2\text{k}$. Lat., *phosphuretum*. Fr., *phosphure*. A phosphide. [B.]

PHOSPHURETED, adj. $\text{Fo}^s\text{fo}^r\text{-e}^2\text{k-e}^2\text{d}$. Containing or combined with phosphorus. [B.]

PHOSPHURIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Fo}^s(\text{fos})\text{-fu}^2(\text{fu})/\text{ri}^2\text{-a}^3$. See PHOSPHATURIA.

PHOTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Fo}^s\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)/\text{g}^2(\text{g}^2)/\text{ri}^2\text{-a}^3$. From $\phi\phi\varsigma$, light, and $\alpha\lambda\gamma\alpha\varsigma$, pain. Fr., *photalgie*. Ger., *Lichtschmerz*. Pain caused by intensity of light. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

PHOTICS, n. sing. $\text{Fo}^t/\text{p}^2\text{k}$. Lat., *phottica* (from $\phi\phi\varsigma$, light). See OPTICS.

PHOTIOTIC, adj. $\text{Fo}^t\text{-o}^2\text{-bi-o}^2\text{t}^2\text{k}$. From $\phi\phi\varsigma$, light, and $\beta\iota\omicron\varsigma$, life. Living in the light. [B.]

PHOTOCAMPSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Fo}^t\text{-o}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{mp}(\text{ka}^2\text{mp})/\text{si}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-camp/ses (-is)*. From $\phi\phi\varsigma$, light, and $\kappa\alpha\mu\pi\varsigma$, a bending. Refraction of light. [B.]

PHOTOCHRONOGRAPHY, n. $\text{Fo}^t\text{-o}^2\text{-kro}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{g}^2/\text{ra}^2\text{f}^2\text{-i}^2$. From $\phi\phi\varsigma$, light, $\chi\rho\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$, time, and $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\iota\kappa\alpha$, to write. The process of taking successive photographs of objects in motion. [a. 48.]

PHOTODYSPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Fo}^t\text{-o}^2\text{-di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^2\text{s})\text{-fo}(\text{fo}^2\text{-})/\text{ri}^2\text{-a}^3$. From $\phi\phi\varsigma$, light, and $\delta\upsilon\sigma\phi\omicron\text{ri}^2$, excessive pain. Defective vision from excess of sensibility. [L. 290.]

PHOTOGENIC, adj. $\text{Fo}^t\text{-o}^2\text{-je}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}$. From $\phi\phi\varsigma$, light, and $\gamma\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota\varsigma$, to produce. Fr., *photogénique*. Producing light. [a. 48.]

PHOTOGRAPHY, n. $\text{Fo}^t\text{-o}^2\text{-g}^2/\text{ra}^2\text{f}^2\text{-i}^2$. From $\phi\phi\varsigma$, light, and $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\iota\kappa\alpha$, to describe. Fr., *photographie*. Ger., *Photographie*. The art of producing pictorial representations of objects by throwing the rays of light from them on a chemically sensitive surface. [a. 48.]

PHOTOHEMOTACHOMETER, n. $\text{Fo}^t\text{-o}^2\text{-he}^2\text{m-o}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{k-o}^2\text{m}^2/\text{e}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}$. From $\phi\phi\varsigma$, light, and *hemotachometer* (q. v.). An instrument for recording the changes in the velocity of the blood-current by means of a ray of light passing through each tube of a differential monometer so as to throw a shadow of the contained fluid on a moving sheet of photographic paper. [Cybalski, "Arch. f. d. ges. Physiol.," Nov. 5, 1885 (a. 34).]

PHOTOKINETIC, adj. $\text{Fo}^t\text{-o}^2\text{-ki}^2\text{n-e}^2\text{t}^2\text{k}$. From $\phi\phi\varsigma$, light, and $\kappa\iota\omicron\text{νε}^2\text{ti}^2\text{k}$, causing motion. Ger., *photokinetisch*. Exciting movement by means of luminous ray. [Engelmann, "Onderzoekingen," etc., vii, 2, p. 252; "Ctblr. f. d. med. Wssensch.," June 23, 1883, p. 440 (B.).]

PHOTOLOGY, n. $\text{Fo}^t\text{-o}^2\text{lo}^2\text{-j}^2\text{k}$. From $\phi\phi\varsigma$, light, and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, understanding. Fr., *photologie*. See OPTICS.

PHOTOMECHANICAL, adj. Fot-o-me²-a-n/²-k'l. From *phōs*, light, and *mechanical* (q. v.). Ger., *photomechanisch*. Mechanical and produced by the influence of light. [B.]

PHOTOMETEER, n. Fot-o-m²-e²-t-u²-r. Lat., *photometrum* (from *phōs*, light, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *photomètre*. An instrument for measuring or comparing intensities of light. [F.]

PHOTONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. Fot-o-n²-o-s/²-u²-s(u²s). From *phōs*, light, and *νόσος*, disease. Fr., p. A disease, such as snow-blindness, produced by light. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHOTOPARETHÉSIE (Fr.), n. Fo-to-pa²-re²-s-ta-ze. From *phōs*, light, *παρά*, beside, and *αἰσθησις*, sensation. An extraordinary tolerance of light on the part of the visual apparatus, so that the person affected is capable, for instance, of gazing at the sun. [Raggi, "Arch. Ital. per le mal. Nerv.", '5, 6, 1881; "Jour. de méd. de Paris," Feb. 18, 1882.]

PHOTOFOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Fot-o(f)-ob(f)-i²-a². From *phōs*, light, and *φόβος*, fear. Fr., *photophobie*. Ger., *Photophobie*. Aversion to or intolerance of light. [F.]

PHOTOPHOBOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Fot-o(f)-ob(f)-o²-f-tha²l(th²s)/mi²-a². From *phōs*, light, *φόβος*, fear, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Nyctopia. [F.]

PHOTOPHONE, n. Fot-o-fon. From *phōs*, light, and *φωνή*, voice. Ger., *Photophon*. An apparatus for the reproduction of articulate sounds by the impact of luminous rays. [A. G. Bell, "Pop. Sci. Month.," Oct., 1880, p. 821.]

PHOTOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Fot-o²-ps/²-i²-a². From *phōs*, light, and *ὥψ*, the eye. Fr., *photopsie*. Ger., *Photopsie*. An affection characterized by subjective sensations of light, such as sparks and flashes of fire, due to disease of the optic nerve and retina. They may also be caused by sudden pressure or blows on the eyeball. [F.]

PHOTOMETRY, n. Fot-o²-pt-o²-m/²-e²-t-ri². Fr., *photométrie*. Ger., *Photometrie*. The determination of the degree of illumination requisite for the recognition of an object. [F.]

PHOTORRHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Fot-o²-r-re²-x(rax)/i²s. Gen., *-rhes²-eos* (-is). From *phōs*, light, and *ῥήσις*, a breaking. Refraction of light. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHOTOTACTISM, n. Fot-o-ta²-k²/i²zm. From *phōs*, light, and *τάσσειν*, to arrange. The stimulus of light on the movements of protoplasmic masses in plants. Cf. *Geotactism*.

PHOTOTONUS (Lat.), n. m. Fot-o²-t²-o²-n²-u²-s(u²s). From *phōs*, light, and *τόνος*, a strain. Of Sachs, the normal motile condition of a plant resulting from the alternation of day and night. [a, 35.]

PHOTOXYLIN, **PHOTOXYLON**, n's. Fot-o²-x²/i²-i²n, -o²-n. Pyroxylin made by digesting wood-pulp or cotton in a mixture of sulphuric acid and potassium nitrate. A solution of this in ether and alcohol has been recommended as a substitute for collodion. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1888, p. 225 (a, 50); "Therap. Gaz.," June, 1888, p. 380 (a, 50).]

PHOTURIA (Lat.), n. f. Fot-u²(u)/r²-i²-a². From *phōs*, light, and *ούρον*, urine. The excretion of phosphorescent urine. [K.]

PHOXOS (Lat.), n. m. Fo²-x²-o²s. Gr., *φοξός*. Ger., *Spitzkopf*. Of R. A. Vogel, a person having a peaked head. [L, 50, 84, 94 (a, 14, 43).]

PHRAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Fra²-g(fra²-g)/ma². Gen., *phragmatis* (*-atis*). Gr., *φράγμα*. A partition or septum, especially a horizontal dissepiment in fruits which is not formed by the sides of carpels, also any other spurious dissepiment. [B, 19, 77, 308 (a, 35).]

PHRAGMIOTHRIX (Lat.), n. f. Fra²-g(fra²-g)-mi²-d(i²)/i²-o²th-ri²x. From *phrágma*, a fence, *idios*, one's own, and *θρίξ*, hair. A genus of Schizomycetes, allied to *Beggiatoa*. [B, 316 (a, 35).]—**P. multisepitata**. A micro-organism found in the form of filaments from 3 to 6 μ thick, dividing transversely into very short cylinders which are further separated by longitudinal division in two or more directions into minute coccus-like parts, from which are formed new filaments, at first extremely thin, but constantly growing broader. [B, 238, 316 (a, 35).]

PHRAGMITES (Lat.), n. m. Fra²-g(fra²-g)-mi²(met)/ez(as). From *phrágma*, a fence, Fr., *phragmite*. Ger., *Rohrschilf*. 1. Reed; a genus of the *Pestuceæ*. 2. Of Adanson, the genus *Saccharum*. [B, 34, 64, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. communis**. Fr., *junc à balais*. Ger., *gemeines Rohrschilf*, *Heidekraut*. Common (or ditch) reed, bennets; a widely dispersed species having numerous economic uses. A fungus growing upon it produces by its spores severe headaches and other disorders in those who cut the reeds. In southern Utah the leaves are punctured by small insects, and a liquid of a sweetish, licorice-like taste exudes, which hardens gradually and is used as food by the Indians. The root of the reed, *radix arundinis vulgaria*, was formerly official as an alterative especially in syphilitic complaints. It has a sweetish, mucilaginous taste, and is diaphoretic and diuretic. [B, 61; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 50); B, 34, 42, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

PHREN (Lat.), n. f. Fre²n(fran). Gen., *phren²-os*, *phren²-is*. Gr., *φρήν*. 1. The diaphragm. 2. The mind. [A, 311, 322 (a, 48).]

PHRENALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Fre²-n-a²(a²)/ji²(gi²)-a². From *φρήν*, the mind (1st def.), or the diaphragm (2d def.), and *άλγος*, pain. Ger., *Phrenalgie*. 1. Moral pain or suffering; melancholia. [Guislain (a, 34).] 2. Neuralgia of the diaphragm. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**P. sine delirio**. See *Simple MELANCHOLIA* and *HYPOMELANCHOLIA*.

PHRENATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Fre²-n-a²t(a²)-ro(ro²)/i²-a². From *φρήν*, the mind, and *τροφία*, atrophy. 1. Atrophy of the brain. [G.] 2. Of Guislain and Fuchs, idiocy. [a, 34.]

PHRENESIA (Lat.), **PHRENESIS** (Lat.), **PHRENETIASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Fre²n-e(a²)/zi²(si²)-a², Fre²n-e²-si²s, Fre²n-e²-ti(i²)-a² (a²s)/i²s. Gen., *-es²-ios*, *-es²-eos*, *phren²-esis*, *-as²-eos* (-is). Gr., *φρένησις*, *φρενέτιαισις* (from *φρήν*, the mind). Fr., *phrénésie*. Ger., *Phrenesie*. 1. See *ENCEPHALITIS*. 2. See *FRENZY*.

PHRÉNIÂTRE (Fr.), n. Fra-ne-a²-tr'. Of Guislain, an alienist. [a, 34.]

PHRENIATRIC, adj. Fre²n-i²-a²/r²i²k. From *φρήν*, the mind, and *ιατρός*, a physician. Pertaining to phreniatrics, which is the therapeutics of diseases of the mind. [D.]

PHRENIC, adj. Fre²n/²i²k. Lat., *phrenicus*. Fr., *phrénique*. Ger., *phrenisch*. 1. Pertaining to the mind. [a, 34.] 2. Pertaining to the diaphragm. [C.]

PHRENICULA (Lat.), n. f. Fre²n-i²k(ek)/u²(u²)-la². From *φρήν*, the mind. Fr., *phrénicule*. Of Rust, brain fever. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHRENICUS (Lat.), adj. Fre²n-i²k-u²(u²s)/i²s. Phrenic; as a n., see *DIAPHRAGM*.

PHRÉNÉ (Fr.). Fra-ne. Of Guislain, the mental state in its largest sense. [a, 34.]

PHRENISMUS (Lat.), n's m. Fre²n-i²z(i²s)/mu²s(mu²s). See *ENCEPHALITIS*.

PHRENETIC, adj. Fre²n-i²t/²i²k. 1. Pertaining to the mind. 2. Pertaining to phrenitis. [D.]

PHRENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Fre²n-i²(e)/ti²s. Gen., *-it²-idos* (-idis). From *φρήν*, the mind. Ger., P. 1. Encephalitis. 2. Meningitis. 3. Frenzy, acute delirium. [D; E.]—**P. aphrodisiaca**. Erotomania. [L.]—**P. calentura**. See *SUNSTROKE*.—**P. latrans**. See *HYDROPHOBIA*.—**P. potatorum**. See *DELIRIUM tremens*.

PHRENOBLABIA (Lat.), n. f. Fre²n-o(o²)-blab(bla²s)/i²-a². From *φρήν*, the mind, and *βλάβειν*, to injure. Fr., *phrénoblabie*. Dementia. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHRENO-COLIC, adj. Fre²-n-o-kol/²i²k. From *φρήν*, the diaphragm, and *colic* (q. v.). Pertaining to the diaphragm and the colon. [C.]

PHRENOCOME (Fr.), n. Fra-n-o-kom. Of Guislain, a hospital for the insane. [a, 34.]

PHRENOGASTRIC, adj. Fre²n-o-ga²st²/r²i²k. Lat., *phrenogastricus* (from *φρήν*, the diaphragm, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach). Fr., *phrénogastrique*. Pertaining to the diaphragm and the stomach. [L, 30, 50 (a, 14).]

PHRENO-GLOTTISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Fre²n-o(o²)-glot²(glot²)-ti²z(ti²s)/mu²s(mu²s). From *φρήν*, the diaphragm, and *γλῶττα*, the tongue. Fr., *phréno-glottisme*. Spasm of the glottis supposed to be of diaphragmatic origin. [Vogel (a, 34).]

PHRENOGRAPH, n. Fre²n-o-gra²f. From *φρήν*, the diaphragm, and *γράφειν*, to write. Fr., *phrénographie*. Ger., P. An instrument devised by Rosenthal (1862) to demonstrate and register the movements of the diaphragm. [J, 3, 5.]

PHRENOGRAPHY, n. Fre²n-o²-gra²f-i². Of Guislain, psychology. [a, 34.]

PHRENOIN, n. Fre²n-o-i²n. Fr., *phrénoïne*. See *PHRENOSIN*.

PHRENOLEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Fre²n-o(o²)-le²ps(laps)/i²-a². From *φρήν*, the mind, and *λήψω*, a seizure. See *INSAVANT*.

PHRENOLOGY, n. Fre²n-o²-lo²-ji². From *φρήν*, the mind, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *phrénologie*, *craniomanie*. Ger., *Phrenologie*, *Schädellehre*. The doctrine that the different mental faculties have their seats respectively in particular tracts of brain surface, and that the relative predominance of the faculties can be diagnosed from the conformation of the parts of the skull overlying those tracts. [a, 48.]

PHRENO-MAGNETISM, **PHRENO-MESMERISM**, n's. Fre²n-o-ma²-g²-ne²t-i²zm, -me²s²-me²-r-i²zm. See *ANIMAL MAGNETISM*.

PHRENO-NARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fre²n-o(o²)-na²-rk-os/i²s. Gen., *-cos²-eos* (-is). From *φρήν*, the mind, and *νάρκωσις*, narcosis. Fr., *phréno-narcose*. Ger., *Phrenomarkose*. Of Schultz, apoplexy. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHRENOPATH, n. Fre²n-o²-p-a²th. Of Guislain, an alienist. [a, 34.]

PHRENOPATHIC, n. Fre²n-o²-p-a²th-i²zk. An insane person. [a, 34.]

PHRENOPATHY, n. Fre²n-o²-p-a²th-i²-z. Lat., *phrenopathia* (from *φρήν*, the mind, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *phrénopathie*. Ger., *Phrenopathie*. See *PSYCHOPATHY*.

PHRENOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Fre²n-o(o²)-ple²(pla²)/ji²(gi²)-a². From *φρήν*, the mind, and *πληγή*, a stroke. Fr., *phrénoplogie*. Ger., *Seelenlähmung*. Of Schultz, paralysis of the mind, as in cretinism, dementia, etc. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHRENOFLEXIA, n. Fre²n-o(o²)-ple²x-i²-a². From *φρήν*, the mind, and *πλῆκειν*, to twist. Of Guislain, moral excitement, ecstasy. [a, 34.]

PHRENORTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fre²n-o(o²)-rth-os/i²s. Gen., *-thos²-eos* (-is). From *φρήν*, the mind, and *ὀρθωσις*, orthosis. See *ORTHOEPHENY*.

PHRENOSIN, n. Fre²n-o²s-i²n. Fr., *phrénosine*. Ger., P. Of Thudichum, a body extracted from the white substance of the brain by fractional crystallization from alcohol. It crystallizes in white rosettes, and is decomposed by dilute sulphuric acid, forming cerebrose and neurosteric acid. [K.]

PHRENO-SPLENIC, adj. Fre²n-o-splen/²i²k. Lat., *phrenosplenicus* (from *φρήν*, the diaphragm, and *σπλήν*, the spleen). Pertaining to the diaphragm and the spleen. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PHRENOTHERAPY, n. Fre²n-o-the²-a²p-i². From *φρήν*, the mind, and *θεραπεία*, healing. Of Guislain, psychiatry. [a, 34.]

PHTHEIRIUS PUBIS. [A, 327.]

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

Catarrhal p. See *Acute pneumonic p.*—**Cerebral p.** Tuberculosis affecting the brain or its membranes. [a. 34.]—**Chronic pneumonic p.** Fr., *phthisie commune*. Pulmonary p. in which there is a slow process of disintegration of indurated matter, or in which more or less of the lung tissue slowly undergoes gray induration. [Addison (D).]—**Diabetic p.** Ger., *Harnruhrschwind-sucht*. Pulmonary tuberculosis resulting from a caseating broncho-pneumonia appearing in a person affected with diabetes mellitus. [a. 34.]—**Dyspeptic p.** The wasting caused by malnutrition in chronic dyspepsia. [a. 34.]—**Embolie p.** Pulmonary p. in which pyæmic deposits and suppurations, or formations of cheesy disintegrating matter, have followed the retention in the lungs of emboli from the liver, lymphatics, or veins. [D. 1.]—**Epithelial p.** Scrofulous p.; so called from the epithelial cells thrown off in the process of disintegration. [D.]—**Fibroid p.** Fibrous p. 1. Interstitial pneumonia. 2. Pulmonary tuberculosis in which dense layers of fibrous tissues surround the cavity, usually in the upper lobe, the pleura is thickened, and the lower lobe is gradually invaded by the sclerotic change. Bronchial dilatation usually exists. [Osler (a. 34).]—**Flax-dressers' p.** Tuberculosis occurring in flax-dressers. [a. 34.]—**Galloping p.** See *Acute pneumonic p.*—**Glandular p.** Tuberculosis of the lymphatic glands. [a. 34.]—**Gouty p.** A chronic inflammation of the air-passages attributed to gout. [a. 34.]—**Granular p.** See *Acute miliary tuberculosis*.—**Granular pleural p.** Chronic pleurisy associated with pulmonary tuberculosis. [D.]—**Grinders' p.** See *Knife-grinders' p.*—**Hæmorrhagic p.** Pulmonary p. in which extravasated blood has undergone cheesy degeneration. [D.]—**Hepatic p.** 1. See *P. hepatica*. 2. Tuberculosis of the liver. [a. 34.]—**Knife-grinders' p.** Fr., *phthisie des aiguisers*. Chronic catarrhal bronchitis originating from mechanical irritation and developing into a wasting form of broncho-pneumonia. [D. 28.]—**Lardaceous p.** Pulmonary p. characterized by deposits of waxy or lardaceous matter. [D.]—**Laryngeal p.** Lat., *laryngopneumonia*. See *Tubercular larynx*.—**Latent p.** See *Latent tuberculosis*.—**Mucous p.** Ger., *Schleimhautschwund-sucht*. Miliary tuberculosis. [L. 50 (a. 14).]—**Neurotic p.** Pulmonary tuberculosis attributed to neurasthenia. [a. 34.]—**Neuro-vascular p.** Of Laycock, p. due to the neuro-vascular diathesis. [a. 34.]—**Non-bacillary p.** A condition similar to pulmonary tuberculosis, but not due to bacilli. [a. 34.]—**Phlegmatic p.** Of Laycock, p. occurring in persons who preserve a strong, well-nourished appearance during the early course of the disease. [a. 34.]—**P. abdominalis**, Ger., *Bauchschwund-sucht*, *Unterleibschwund-sucht*. Tuberculosis affecting the mesenteric glands or the intestines. [a. 34.]—**P. ab hæmoptoe**, Pulmonary p. following hæmoptysis. [P. bulbi. Rapid shriveling of the eyeball due to the suppuration and evacuation of its contents. [B.]—**P. bulbi essentialis**, See *Ophthalmoma-lacia*.—**P. calculosa**, Fr., *phthisie calcine* (ou calculeuse). A form of p. following catarrhal pneumonia, in which calcification has taken place in the smallest lobules of the lungs. The concretions thus formed pass outward after suppurating through the surrounding connective tissue. [D. 3.]—**P. combinata**, Of Wal-denburg, acute pneumonic p.—**P. cornes**, Replacement of the cornea with cicatricial tissue. [A. 319 (a. 29).]—**P. cystica**, See *Cystopneumonia*.—**P. ex inanitione**, General wasting of the body in consequence of inanition. [L. 57 (a. 34).]—**P. florida**, P. gallopicans. See *Acute pneumonic p.*—**P. hepatica**, 1. Of Berends, abscess of the liver. [a. 34.] 2. Atrophy of the liver.—**P. intestinalis**, See *Intestinal tuberculosis*.—**P. liennalis**, Ger., *Milzschwund-sucht*. Abscess of the spleen. [a. 34.]—**P. mammae**, Destruction of the whole or a great portion of the mammary gland by suppuration. [a. 20.]—**P. medullæ spinalis**, See *TABES dorsalis*.—**P. mesaraica**, P. mesenterica, Ger., *Gekröseschwund-sucht*. Tuberculosis of the mesenteric glands. [a. 34.]—**P. nodosa**, Ger., *knötige Schwind-sucht*. Miliary pulmonary tuberculosis. [a. 34.]—**P. oesophagæ**, An obsolete term for tuberculosis supposed to be due to esophagitis. [L. 135 (a. 34).]—**P. pancreatica**, Ger., *Magendrüsenschwind-sucht*. A condition resembling that caused by pulmonary tuberculosis, but due to pancreatitis. [a. 34.]—**P. pharyngea**, Pharyngeal tuberculosis. [L. 135 (a. 50).]—**P. pituitosa**, See *Mucous p.*—**P. prostatica**, Tuberculosis of the prostate gland. [L. 135 (a. 50).]—**P. psoraum**, Psoras abscess of tuberculous origin. [a. 34.]—**P. pulmonalis**, See *Pulmonary tuberculosis*.—**P. pulmonalis nigra**, Of Lemenz, anthracosis (4th def.). [a. 34.]—**P. pulmonum**, See *Pulmonary tuberculosis*.—**P. renalis**, Tuberculosis of the kidney. [a. 34.]—**P. splenica**, See *P. liennalis*.—**P. testis**, Tuberculosis of the testicle. [a. 34.]—**P. trachealis**, Tuberculosis of the trachea. [L. 135 (a. 50).]—**P. tuberculosa**, See *P. nodosa*.—**P. tuberculosa rapida**, See *P. urinaris*.—**P. urinaris**, See *P. renalis*.—**PHthisuria**, Fr., *phthisie*. See *HYSTEROPHthisis*.—**P. ventriculi**, A state resembling that caused by tuberculosis, but due to dyspepsia. [a. 34.]—**P. vesicalis**, See *CYSTOPHthisis*.—**Placental p.** Of Simpson, a wasting disease of the fetus due to disease of the placenta.—**Pneumonic p.** 1. Pulmonary p.; in Clark's scheme, that variety of pulmonary p. characterized by tubercrization of old or new deposits which have occurred in vesicular, lobular, or lobar pneumonia, whether primary, secondary, or scrofulous. 2. Of Addison, senile p. [D.]—**Pretubercular stage of p.** Of E. Smith and others, that abnormal condition of the lungs, and of the body in general, which favors the deposit and growth of tubercles. [D.]—**Primary tubercular p.** See *Acute miliary tuberculosis*.—**P. pary p.** Lat., *pneumonia pary*. Tuberculosis of the lungs. [a. 34.]—**Rheumatic p.** Of Laycock, p. imputed to the rheumatic diathesis. [a. 34.]—**Scrobutic p.** A wasting of the body attended with signs of scurvy. [B. 117.]—**Senile p.** Fr., *phthisie des vieillards*. Pulmonary p. occurring in the aged.—**Specific p.** See *Pulmonary tuberculosis*.—**Stone-cutters' p.** A wasting form of broncho-pneumonia due to the irritation of inhaled particles of stone. [D. 28.]—**Syphilitic p.** Pulmonary p. associated with syphilis, characterized by cheesy disintegration of the nucleo-fibrous tissue with diffuse infiltration and by deposits of

gummatous matter in the lungs. [D.]—**Traumatic p.** Pulmonary p., usually tubercular, developing shortly after a traumatism of the thorax without any external wound. [Jaccoud, "Sem. méd.," May 29, 1889, p. 177 (a. 18).] Cf. *Surgical tuberculosis*.—**Tubercular p.** See *Pulmonary tuberculosis*.—**Tuberculo-pneumonic p.** Tuberculous p. Of Addison, pulmonary tuberculosis. [D.] See also *Chronic pneumonic p.*

PTHthisis (Ger.), adj. Ftez'izsh. See *PTHthisical*.

PTHthisuria (Lat.), n. f. Th'iz (th'iz)²-u² (u²)²-i²-a². From *phthisis*, phthisis, and *ουρον*, urine. Fr., *phthisurie*. A state resembling that due to pulmonary tuberculosis, but caused by disease of the kidneys. [a. 34.]

PTHthisurie (Fr.), n. Tez-u²-re. See *PTHthisuria*.—**P. sucree**, See *DIABETES mellitus*.

PTHthoe (Lat.), n. f. Tho(tho²)²(e)a. Gen., *phthoes*. Gr., *φθση*. See *PTHthisis*.

PTHthois (Lat.), n. m. Tho(tho²)²/izs. Gr., *φθης*. A bolus or pill. [A. 311 (a. 48).]

PTHthogodySPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. Tho²n²(tho²n²)²-go-(go²)²-di²s²(du²)s²-fo²(fo²)²/i²-a². From *φθόγος*, a distinct sound, and *ουσφωρία*, excessive pain. See *HYPERACUSIS*.

PTHthora (Lat.), n. m. Thor(thor²)²/ia². Gr., *φθώρα*. 1. See *DECOMPOSITION*. 2. Of Hippocrates, abortion. [A. 325 (a. 48).]

PTHthoric, adj. Thor²/iz²k. Lat., *phthoricus*. Fr., *phthorique*. Causing decomposition. [L. 50 (a. 14).]—**P. acid**, See *HYDROFLUORIC ACID*.

PTHthorotONUM (Lat.), n. n. Tho²r²(thor²)²-o²kt²(o²n²)²-u²m². From *φθώρα*, abortion, and *κτείνειν*, to kill. A barbarous and pleonastic term for an abortifacient medicine. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

PTHthorure (Fr.), n. To-rur². See *FLUORIDE*.

PHU (Lat.), n. indecl. Fu²(fu). The genus *Valeriana*; also *Valeriana* p. [B. 42, 121 (a. 35).]

PHYCITE, n. Fis'it. Fr., p. Ger., *Phycit*. See *ERYTHRITE*.

PHYCOCERYTHRIN, n. Fik-o²-er²ith²-rin². From *φύκος*, seaweed, and *έρυθρος*, red. Fr., *phycocérythrine*. Ger., *Phykocerythin*. The red coloring matter found in the floridan *Algae*. [B. 49; B. 93, 121, 229 (a. 35).]

PHYCOLOGY, n. Fik-o²/yo²-j². From *φύκος*, sea-weed, and *λόγος*, understanding. The botany of the *Algae*. [B. 19 (a. 35).]

PHYCOMATER, n. Fik-o²-ma²tu²r. From *φύκος*, sea-weed, and *μήτηρ* (Lat., *mater*), a mother. The gelatinous substance in which algal spores first vegetate. [B. 19 (a. 25).]

PHYCOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Fik(fu²k)²-o²m²(ü²)²-sez²(kas). Gen., -et²(s)². -et²(s). From *φύκος*, sea-weed, and *μύκης*, a mushroom. A genus of the *Mucorini*. The *Phycomycetes* (Phycomycetes) are a division of *Fungi* including the *Saprolegniales*, *Fernosporales*, and *Mucorini*. [B. 77, 121, 291 (a. 35).]

PHYCOTYCHE (Lat.), n. f. Fik(fu²k)²-o²t²(ik²u²ch²)²-e(a). Gen., -ot²y²ches. Gr., *φυκοτύχη*. Of Aetius, a kind of plaster. [A. 325 (a. 48).]

PHYGANTRUS (Lat.), adj. Fi²g²(fu²g)²-a²nt²(a²nt²)²/ru²s²(ru²s²). From *φύγειν*, to flee, and *άντρον*, a cave. Having a tunnel from 6 to 12 mm. between the verticals let fall upon the radius fixus from the most projecting point of the torus frontalis and from the nasion. ["Arch. f. Anthropol.," xv, Suppl. (a. 50).]

PHYGETHLON (Lat.), n. n. Fi²g²(fu²g)²-e²th²-lo²n. Gr., *φύγεθλον*. Fr., p., *phygethlon*. 1. A swelling and inflammation of superficial lymphatic glands "not ending in suppuration." 2. An inflammatory nodule in the skin. [G. 8, 11.]—**P. interdigital** (Fr.). A little tumor that develops between the fourth and fifth toes, with an ulcerating, exuding surface. Cf. *CLAVUS*.

PHYGEDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Fi²g²(fu²g)²-e²d²(o²-e²d²)²-e(a)²/ma². Gen., -em²at²(s)². From *φύγειν*, to flee, and *αίδημα* (g. v.). Fr., *phygédème*. See *EDEMA fugax*.

PHYGOALACTIC, adj. Figo-ga²l²-a²kt²/ik². From *φύγειν*, to flee, and *γάλα*, milk. Arresting the secretion of milk. [a. 48.]

PHYGOMETALPUS (Lat.), n. m. Fi²g²(fu²g)²-e²(o²)²-me²t²-op²/üs². From *φύγειν*, to flee, and *μέτωπον*, the forehead. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 8° to 35° with a line from the bregma to the nasal point. ["Arch. f. Anthropol.," xv, Suppl. (a. 50).]

PHYGOPISTHIUS (Lat.), adj. Fi²g²(fu²g)²-o²p²-isth²/üs²(üs²). From *φύγειν*, to flee, and *πίσθις*, behind. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 106° to 127° with a line through the lambda and the nasion. ["Arch. f. Anthropol.," xv, Suppl. (a. 50).]

PHYGOROSOPUS (Lat.), adj. Figo²(fu²g)²-o²(s)²-pro²s²-op²/üs². From *φύγειν*, to flee, and *ρόσσωπον*, the face. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 33° to 66° with a line from the nasion to the alveolar point. ["Arch. f. Anthropol.," xv, Suppl. (a. 50).]

PHYGORRHINUS (Lat.), adj. Fi²g²(fu²g)²-o²-r²in²(ren²)²/üs²(üs²). From *φύγειν*, to flee, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 36° to 66° with a line from the nasion to the subnasal point. ["Arch. f. Anthropol.," xv, Suppl. (a. 50).]

PHYLACTERY, n. Fi²l²-a²kt²-er²iz². Gr., *φυλακτήριον* (from *φύλασσειν*, to guard). Lat., *phylacter*, *phylactery*. Fr., *phylactère*. An old term for an amulet or charm. [L. 49, 50, 64 (a. 14, 43).]

PHYLAXINS, n. pl. Fi²l²-a²x²/iz². From *φύλαξ*, a protector. Defensive proteins present in animals that have had artificial immunity against a disease conferred on them. [a. 34.]

PHYLLACTIS (Lat.), n. f. Fi²l²(fu²l²)²-la²kt²(la²k²)²/ti²s. From *φύλλον*, a leaf, and *ακρίς*, a ray. Fr., p., *phyllactide*. A genus of

tropical American valerianacean plants. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. caracota**, **P. charophyllodes**. Peruvian species, antispasmodic and vulnerary. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

PHYLLANTHUS (Lat., n. m. and f. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{fu}^2)\text{-la}^2\text{nth}(\text{la}^2\text{nth})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2)\text{s}$). From $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, a leaf, and $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$, a flower. Fr., *phyllanthé* (1st def.). Ger., *Blattblume* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Euphorbiaceae*. The *Phyllanthaceae* (Fr., *phyllanthées*), the *Phyllanthideae* of Baillon, and section (tribe) of the *Euphorbiaceae*. 2. Of Sprengel, a section of the genus *Cactus*. The *Phyllanthidea* of Lindley (the *Phyllanthoides* of Salm-Dyck) are a tribe of the *Cactaceae*. [B, 42, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. conami**. Fr., *phyllanthé du Brésil, bois à enivrer*. The tipsy-wood of Brazil. The leafy branches and bruised roots are used to stupefy fish. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. disticha**. Country gooseberry; a tree of the East Indies, where it is cultivated for its subacid fruit. The root is a violent cathartic, and the leaves are used as a sudorific. The seeds are purgative. [B, 172 (a, 35).]—**P. emblica**. See *Embellica officinalis*.—**P. madraspatensis**. A species the leaves of which are used in India for headaches, and the seeds as a demulcent. [B, 193 (a, 35).]—“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” xxvii, p. 159 (a, 50).]—**P. microrhynchus**. Fr., *phyllanthé à petites feuilles*. Ger., *kleinblättrige Blattblume*. A species growing on the Orinoco and in Brazil, where the leaves and seed are used in diabetes. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. multiflorus**. Fr., *phyllanthé multiflore*. Ger., *vielblättrige Blattblume*. An East Indian species. The root is considered alterative, and is used in vesical affections. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. niruri**. Fr., *phyllanthé niruri, herbe du chagrin*. Ger., *weisse Blattblume*. An Indian species. The root and leaves are used as a diuretic and deobstruent, especially in jaundice; the young shoots in dysentery; and the juice of the stem, mixed with oil, in ophthalmia. The leaves and herb are stomachic; pulverized with the root and combined with rice-water, they are used as a poultice for ulcers and swellings. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. oblongifolius**. Ger., *ovallblättrige Blattblume*. An Indian species. The bark of the root, stem, and branches, together with the leaves and the fruits, are used in baths for gout, etc. The root-bark is used as a stomachic tonic. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. pedunculatus**. Ger., *langstielige Blattblume*. A Malabar shrub used as a pectoral. The leaves and root are applied to swellings. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. retusus**. A large East Indian tree. The root, which is astringent, is used, together with the leaves and fruit, as a pectoral. The bark is employed as a poultice. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. rhomboides**. Fr., *phyllanthé rhomboïde*. Ger., *wegordähnliche Blattblume*. An East Indian species. The leaves are used as a discutient and, warm, with castor-oil, in anthrax. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. simplex**. Ger., *einfache Blattblume*. A species the leaves of which are used in India for itch in children. [B, 172, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. squamifolius**. Ger., *schuppenblättrige Blattblume*. A Cochinchina species. The leaves, flowers, and fruits are reputed emollient and discutient. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. urinaria**. Fr., *phyllanthé urinaire*. Ger., *harnstreibende Blattblume*. A species closely allied to *P. niruri*. The entire plant is used in the East Indies as a powerful diuretic in syphilis, etc., and in Cochinchina as an emmenagogue. [B, 121, 172, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. virosus**. Fr., *phyllanthé viroseux*. A species furnishing an East Indian fish-poison. The bark is astringent. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

PHYLLARIES, n. pl. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{a}^2\text{r}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{z}$. Lat., *phyllaria* (from $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, a leaf). The scales surrounding a flower-head in composite plants. [B, 77, 121 (a, 35).]

PHYLLARIUM (Lat., n. n. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{fu}^2)\text{-la}(\text{la}^2)\text{-ri}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$). See AMPHIOGASTRUM and cf. PHYLLARIES.

PHYLLERYTHRIN, n. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{e}^2\text{r}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{th}^2\text{-ri}^2\text{n}$. From $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, a leaf, and *erythrin* (q. v.). See PHYTERYTHRIN.

PHYLLINE, adj. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{i}^2\text{n})$. Like a leaf. [a, 35.]

PHYLLITIS (Lat., n. f. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{fu}^2)\text{-li}^2(\text{e}^2)\text{-ti}^2\text{s}$). Gen., *-itidis*. An old name for ferns, especially those of the genus *Scopolendrium*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

PHYLOCLADE, n. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-klad}$. Lat., *phyl cladium* (from $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, a leaf, and $\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, a branch). Fr., *p. de Cladoë*.

PHYLOCYANIC ACID, **PHYLOCYANIN**, n's. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-si}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2(\text{i}^2\text{k})\text{-si}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}$. The blue coloring matter of flowers, a substance obtained by the action of alkalis and alkaline earths on chlorophyll, of which, however, it is not a constituent. [B, 2.]

PHYLLODE, n. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{o}^2)$. Lat., *phyllodium* (from $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, a leaf, and $\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, resemblance). Fr., *p. Ger. Blattstielblatt*. A leaf-shaped petiole performing the functions of foliage. It differs from a true leaf in presenting its edges instead of its faces to the earth and sky. [B, 19, 121, 123 (a, 35).]

PHYLLODY, n. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-i}^2$. The transformation of a flower-organ into a foliage leaf. [Gray (a, 35).]

PHYLOGEN, n. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-je}^2\text{n}$. From $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, a leaf, and $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\acute{\nu}\alpha\text{n}$, to produce. See PHYLOGENETICS.

PHYLLOMANIA (Lat., n. f. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{fu}^2)\text{-lo}(\text{lo}^2)\text{-man}(\text{ma}^2\text{n})\text{-i}^2\text{a}^2$). From $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, a leaf, and $\mu\alpha\text{n}\acute{\iota}\alpha$, madness. Fr., *phyllomanie*. Ger., *Blättertolheit*. The abnormal development of leaves (as regards either number or position). [B, 19, 308 (a, 35).]

PHYLLOME, n. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-m}$. Ger., *phylloma*. Lat., *phylloma*. Fr., *p.* The assemblage of incipient leaves in the bud; also, of the German botanists, a leaf-structure or part morphologically equivalent to a foliage-leaf (i. e., any appendage which accords with a leaf in origin, position, and arrangement on the axis). [B, 19, 77 (a, 35).]

PHYLLOMORPHY, n. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-mo}^2\text{-rf}^2\text{-i}^2$. From $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, a leaf, and $\mu\omicron\phi\omicron\phi$, shape. Fr., *phyllomorphose*. Phylloidy; also, a general term for the various modifications of leaves into scales, tendrils, or other forms which assume functions different from those of ordinary foliage-leaves, and for the various modifications of other parts, such as branches, petioles, etc., into leaf-like organs. [B, 121, 308 (a, 35).]

PHYLLON (Lat., n. n. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{tu}^2)\text{-lo}^2\text{n}$). Gr., $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, 1. Of Hippocrates, an aromatic leaf used in medicine. [B, 78 (a, 14).] 2. The genus *Mercurialis*; of the ancients, the *Mercurialis annua*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

PHYLOPHORE, n. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-fo}^2$. Lat., *phylophorum* (from $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, a leaf, and $\phi\omicron\phi\epsilon\text{r}\acute{\iota}\nu$, to bear). Fr., *p.* Phyllogen; the budding top of a stem on which leaves are developed. [B, 77, 308 (a, 35).]

PHYLOPHOROUS, adj. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-fo}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. Producing leaves or leaf-like structures. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]

PHYLOSTOPHYTE, n. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-st}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-fit}$. Lat., *phylostoe-phytum* (from $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, a leaf, $\sigma\tau\omicron\text{p}\acute{\iota}\omega\text{n}$, a bone, and $\phi\upsilon\text{t}\acute{\iota}\omega\text{n}$, a plant). Fr., *phylostoe-phyte*. Ger., *Phylostoe-phyt*. Of Lobstein, a lamellated osteophyte. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHYLOTAXY, n. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-ta}^2\text{-x}^2\text{-i}^2$. Lat., *phylo taxis* (from $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, a leaf, and $\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\epsilon\text{w}$, to arrange). Fr., *phylo taxis*. Leaf arrangement; the manner in which leaves are disposed on the stem. [B, 38, 93, 121, 291 (a, 35).]

PHYLOXANTHIN, n. $\text{Phi}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-x}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-nth}^2(\text{i}^2\text{n})$. See ETIOLIN.

PHYLOXERA (Lat., n. f. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{fu}^2)\text{-lo}^2\text{-x}^2\text{-e}^2(\text{a})\text{-ra}^2$). From $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, a leaf, and $\xi\pi\alpha\text{r}\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, dry. Fr., *phyloxéra*. A genus of the *Aphidæ*. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]—**P. vastatrix**. A destructive species which infests the grape-vine. [a, 48.]

PHYLLULA (Lat., n. f. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{fu}^2)\text{-lu}^2(\text{lu}^2)\text{-la}^2$). Dim. of $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, a leaf. Fr., *phyllule*. Ger., *Blattlaube*. The scar remaining after the fall of the leaf. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

PHYLOGENY, n. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-c}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-i}^2$. Lat., *phylogenes* (from $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, a tribe, and $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\acute{\nu}\alpha\text{s}$, generation). Fr., *phylogénèse*. Ger., *Phylogeneses, Phylogenie, Stammesentwicklung*. The science of tracing the development of species through a series of changes and its genetic relationship to other forms.

PHYLOGONY (Haeckel), n. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-g}^2\text{-on}^2\text{-i}^2$. From $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, a tribe, and $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\acute{\nu}\alpha\text{n}$, to produce. Fr., *phylogonie*. Ger., *Phylogonie, Stammesgeschichte*. That department of embryology which relates to the origin of species by evolution. [A, 8.]

PHYLUM (Lat., n. n. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{fu}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$). Gr., $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\omicron\nu$. A grand division of the animal kingdom corresponding in general to the term *kingdom*. [B, 1.]

PHYMA (Lat., n. n. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{fu}^2)\text{-ma}^2$). Gen., *phym/atos (-atis)*. Gr., $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\mu\alpha$. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Knolle, Drüsenschwulst*. It., *Sp., fima*. A large, circumscribed elevation of the skin caused by a morbid deposit in the corium or in the subcutaneous connective tissue. The older writers understood by the term a tumor or tubercle of the skin with purulent contents, e. g., a large subcutaneous abscess (Celsus), or a deep-seated bulla filled with pus, and resembling a furuncle, but flatter, softer, and tending more rapidly to suppuration (Plenck). Fuchs, following Plenck, designated by this term a phlegmon of the skin similar to a furuncle, but without a core; Willan classed it with tubercula. Recent writers have employed the term as the designation of one of the primary lesions of the skin, and as signifying a circumscribed plastic elevation larger than the tubercle. The *Erythema* of Sauvages are an order of diseases including many unrelated affections of the skin, such as erysipelas, oedema, phlegmon, emphysema, scirrhus, etc.; those of Good are furuncular affections, including hordeolum, furunculus, syccosis, and anthrax. [G, 5, 11, 13, 17, 52, 76.]—**P. anthrax**. See ANTHRAX (2d def.).—**P. anthrax terminatus**. See TERMINATUS.—**P. furunculus**. See FURUNCULUS *major*.—**P. hordeolum**. See HORDEOLUM.—**P. pernio**. See PERNIO.—**P. simplex**. See FURUNCULUS *minor*.

PHYMATOSIS (Lat., n. f. $\text{Fi}^2\text{m}(\text{fu}^2\text{m})\text{-a}^2\text{t}^2(\text{a}^2\text{t})\text{-os}^2(\text{i}^2\text{s})$). Gen., *-os/eos (-is)*. From $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\mu\alpha$, a tumor. Fr., *phymatose*. A tubercular affection (i. e., one characterized by phyma).—**P.** See GUTTA rosea.—**P. lupus**. See LUPA *cancerosa*.—**P. verrucosa. See VERRUCA.**

PHYMCNIDOSIS (Lat., n. f. $\text{Fi}^2\text{m}(\text{fu}^2\text{m})\text{-o}^2\text{-kn}^2(\text{ned})\text{-os}^2(\text{i}^2\text{s})$). Gen., *-os/eos (-is)*. For deriv., see PHYMA and CNIDOSIS. Fr., *phymcnidose*. See ERYTHEMA *nodosum*.

PHYMOLEPRA (Lat., n. f. $\text{Fi}^2\text{m}(\text{fu}^2\text{m})\text{-o}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-ra}^2$). From $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\mu\alpha$, a tumor, and $\lambda\epsilon\pi\text{ra}$, leprosy. Fr., *phymolépre*. See TUBERCULAR LEPROSY.

PHYMOSIS (Lat., n. f. $\text{Fi}^2\text{m}(\text{fu}^2\text{m})\text{-os}^2(\text{i}^2\text{s})$). Gen., *-os/eos (-is)*. See PHIMOSIS.

PHYPELLA (Lat., n. f. $\text{Fi}^2\text{p}(\text{fu}^2\text{p})\text{-e}^2\text{l}^2\text{-la}^2$). Of Allibert, a boil. [G, 7.]

PHYRAMA (Lat., n. f. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{fu}^2)\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-ma}^2$). Gr., $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\rho\alpha\mu\alpha$. Of the ancients, a kind of gum ammoniac. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

PHYSA (Lat., n. f. $\text{Fi}^2(\text{fu}^2)\text{-sa}^2$). Gr., $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha$. 1. See BELLONAS. 2. Of Rices, SEBULLA and PUSTULE. 3. See BULLA and PUSTULE. 4. Of the ancients, intestinal flatus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PHYSAGOGUE, adj. $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-g}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-g}$. Lat., *physagogus* (from $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha$, flatus, and $\gamma\alpha\gamma\acute{\iota}\nu$, to drive). Fr., *p.* See CARMINATIVE.

PHYSALIDE, n. $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-li}^2\text{-d}$. From $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha\text{lis}$, a bladder. Fr., *physalide*. Of Virchow, the vesicular chorionic tuft characteristic of the vesicular mole.

PHYSALIDERYSIPPELAS (Lat., n. n. $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}^2(\text{fu}^2\text{s})\text{-a}^2\text{-li}^2(\text{a}^2\text{li})\text{-i}^2\text{-d}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-r}^2(\text{i}^2\text{u}^2)\text{-si}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-r}^2(\text{i}^2\text{u}^2)\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2\text{s})$). Gen., *-el/atos (-atis)*. From $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha\text{lis}$, a bladder, and $\epsilon\text{r}\acute{\iota}\pi\text{si}\text{p}\acute{\iota}\omega\text{s}$, erysipelas. Fr., *physalidérysipele*. See ERYSIPPELAS *bullosum*.

PHYSALIDOCNIDOSIS (Lat., n. f. $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}^2(\text{fu}^2\text{s})\text{-a}^2\text{-li}^2(\text{a}^2\text{li})\text{-i}^2\text{-d}^2\text{-o}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})\text{-ni}^2\text{-d}^2(\text{ned})\text{-os}^2(\text{i}^2\text{s})$). Gen., *-os/eos (-is)*. From $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha\text{lis}$, a bladder, and $\kappa\text{n}\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\text{si}\varsigma$, cunidos. See URTICARIA *bullosa*.

PHYSALIN, n. $\text{Fi}^2\text{s}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-li}^2\text{-n}$. Fr., *physatine*. Ger., *P.* A powder, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{O}_6$, extracted from the leaves of *Physalis alkekengi*, formerly used as a substitute for quinine. [B, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

PHYSALIS (Lat.), n. f. $F_{12}^2(fu^2s/a^2l(a^2))_{12}^2$ s. Gr. $\phi\upsilon\sigma\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}\varsigma$. Fr. *coqueret*. Ger. *Blasenkirschke*, *Schlotte*. Sp. *tomato* [Mex. Ph.]. Ground, (or winter) cherry; a genus of solanaceous herbs. [B. 180, 275 (a, 35).] — **P. alkekengi**. Fr. *coqueret-alkékengé*, *coccigrolle*, *herbe à cloque*, *lanterne*, *physalide*. Ger. *gemeine Blasenkirschke* (oder *Schlotte*), *Judenkirschke*, *Boberle*, *Korallenkirschke*, *Alkekengi*, *bladder-herb*, *red nightshade*, *red winter-cherry*, *strawberry tomato*, the $\sigma\tau\acute{\rho}\nu\chi\omicron\nu$ $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\kappa\alpha\kappa\alpha\beta\omicron\nu$ of Dioscorides; a perennial herb growing in the eastern hemisphere, said to have come originally from Persia. All parts of the plant, especially the leaves and the capsules enveloping the fruit, have a bitter taste due to physalin. The edible fruits, *baccæ alkekengi*, *baccæ halskacabi* (seu *kalicacabi*), *baccæ solani vesicarii*, *cerasæ Judæorum*, are aperient, diuretic, and febrifuge, and have been used in rheumatism and externally in erysipelas. [B. 5, 34, 173, 180, 185, 314 (a, 35).] — **P. angulata**. Ger. *eckige Blasenkirschke*. Sp. *tomatillo* [Mex. Ph.]. 1. Toothed-leaved winter-cherry; a species indigenous to the West Indies and America, but cultivated or naturalized in other tropical countries. The edible berries are diuretic. [B. 34, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).] 2. Of Ruiz and Pavón, see *P. lancifolia*. — **P. costomati**. Sp. *costomate*, *costomati* [Mex. Ph.]. A diuretic and astringent species, used in diarrhoea and to suppress lactation. [“Am. Jour. of Pharm.”, Feb., 1891, p. 74 (a, 50).] — **P. esculenta**. Edible Cape gooseberry; a native of tropical America. *P. esculenta* is an Australian variety. Both are cultivated for their fruit, which is eaten and used medicinally, and for their bitter, aperient, and diuretic root and leaves. [B. 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).] — **P. flexuosa**. Fr. *coqueret flexueux*. The *Withania somnifera*. [B. 42, 173 (a, 35).] — **P. indica**. Ger. *indische Blasenkirschke*. An East Indian species used in inflammations of the urinary passages and to hasten the eruption in small-pox. [B. 180, 275 (a, 35).] — **P. lancifolia**. A Peruvian species used especially as a diuretic. [B. 180 (a, 35).] — **P. pubescens**, *P. ramosa*. Fr. *coqueret pubescent*. The *camaru* of Brazil, an edible-fruited species. The leaves are diuretic. [B. 19, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35).] — **P. viscosa**. Yellow henbane, ground-cherry. The berries are said to be highly diuretic and somewhat sedative. [B. 5, 34, 180 (a, 35).] “Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” vii (a, 50).]

PHYSASTHMA (Lat.), n. f. $F_{12}^2(fu^2s/a^2st(a^2th))_{12}^2$ ma³. Gen. *-asth/matos (-atis)*. From $\phi\upsilon\sigma\alpha$, a pair of bellows, and $\sigma\theta\eta\mu\alpha$, asthma. Fr. *physasthme*. Emphysematous asthma. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHYSCE (Lat.), n. f. $F_{12}^2(fu^2s/ce/ka)$. Gen. *phys/ces*. Gr. $\phi\upsilon\sigma\kappa\eta$. See COLON (1st def.).

PHYSICONIA (Lat.), n. f. $F_{12}^2(fu^2s/-kon/12-a^2)$. From $\phi\upsilon\sigma\kappa\eta$, the colon. Fr. *physiconie*. Ger. *Physiconie*. Swelling of the abdomen, especially tympanites. [L. 50 (a, 14).] — **P. adiposa**. P. caused by fat. [L. 50 (a, 14).] — **P. aquosa**. See ASCITES. — **P. biliosa**. Swelling of the gall-bladder. [L. 50 (a, 14).] — **P. calculeosa**. P. caused by calculi. [L. 50 (a, 14).] — **P. steatosa**. P. in consequence of lipoma. [L. 50 (a, 14).] — **P. strumosa**. Scrofulous p. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHYSICHEMA (Lat.), n. n. $F_{12}^2(fu^2s/a^2ch^2e/a^2)/ma^3$. Gen. *-em/atos (-atis)*. From $\phi\upsilon\sigma\alpha$, a pair of bellows, and $\chi\eta\mu\alpha$, a sound. Fr. *physichème*. See *Bellosus* sound.

PHYSCHOS (Lat.), **PHYSCHUS** (Lat.), n's m. $F_{12}^2(fu^2s/a^2ch^2o/s/a^2)$. Fr. *physchus*, *physchus*. From $\phi\upsilon\sigma\alpha$, flatus, and $\chi\eta\mu\alpha$, a sound. A vesicular murmur. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHYSMEA (Lat.), **PHYSISIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. $F_{12}^2(fu^2s/a^2e/a^2)/ma^3$, *sifs*. Gr. $\phi\upsilon\sigma\mu\alpha$, $\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$. Gen. *-em/atos (-atis)*, *-es/eos (-is)*. 1. An emphysematous tumor. 2. Tympanites. [E.]

PHYSTER (Lat.), n. m. $F_{12}^2(fu^2s/a^2et/a^2)/ur(ar)$. Gen. *-er/os (-is)*. From $\phi\upsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon\alpha$, to puff. Fr. *phystère*. Ger. *Pottfisch*. A genus of cetacean mammals, of the *Catodontidae*, or sperm-whales. [a, 48.] — **P. macrocephalus**. The common sperm-whale or cachalot. [a, 48.] See CETACEUM and AMBRA grisea.

PHYSICACID, **PHYSETOLEIC ACID**, n's. $F_{12}^2(s/a^2t^2/k)$, $e^2t^2-o^2l^2-e^2/k$. See HYPOGIC ACID.

PHYSIOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. $F_{12}^2(fu^2s/a^2a^2(a^2s^2)/sho/si^2-o^2loj/lo^2g^2/a^2)$. From $\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, nature, $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota\alpha$, Asia, and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, understanding. Of J. W. Stintzing, the power of nature in healing Asiatic cholera. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHYSIATRICES, n. sing. $F_{12}^2(i^2-a^2t^2/ri^2ks)$. Lat., *physiatrica* (from $\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, nature, and *iatriæ*, medical treatment). Fr. *physiatrique*. Ger. *Physiatrik*. An old term for the *vis medicatrix nature*. [L. 50, 107 (a, 43).]

PHYSIAUTOCRACY, n. $F_{12}^2(i^2-a^2t^2/r^2a^2si^2)$. Lat., *physiocratia* (from $\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, nature, $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, of itself, and $\kappa\alpha\tau\epsilon\iota\upsilon$, to rule). Fr. *physiocratie*. Ger. *Physiokratie*. The innate power of nature. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHYSIAUTOTHERAPY, n. $F_{12}^2(i^2-a^2t^2-o^2-the^2r^2a^2pi^2)$. Lat., *physiatherapia* (from $\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, nature, $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, of one's self, and *therapeia*, care). Fr. *physiathérapie*. Ger. *Naturheilung*. Spontaneous recovery from disease. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHYSIC, n. $F_{12}^2(i^2/k)$. From $\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, natural. Ger. *Physik*. 1. See MEDICINE. 2. Colloquially, a purgative. 3. Tin tetrachloride used as a mordant in dyeing. [B.]

PHYSICAL, adj. $F_{12}^2(i^2-k)$. Gr. $\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$ (from $\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, nature). Fr. *physique*. 1. Pertaining to physics. 2. Material; bodily. [L. 343.]

PHYSICIAN, n. $F_{12}^2(i^2sh^2/n)$. Gr. $\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$. Lat., *physicus*. Fr. *physicien* (1st def.), *médécin* (2d def.). Ger. *Physiker* (1st def.), *Physikus* (2d def.), *Arzt* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, originally, a physicist or natural philosopher; secondarily, an experimenter with drugs. 2. A practitioner of medicine. [D.]

PHYSICO-CHEMICAL, adj. $F_{12}^2(i^2/k-o^2ke^2m^2/k^2)$. Both physical and chemical. [B.]

PHYSICS, n. sing. $F_{12}^2(i^2ks)$. Gr. $\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\kappa\acute{\iota}$. Fr. *physique*. Ger. *Physik*. The science (often called natural philosophy) which

takes cognizance of the properties of matter, the forces that act on material bodies, the conditions of their rest and motion, etc. In recent use the term excludes chemistry, which deals with the atomic constitution of material substances. [a, 48.]

PHYSICUS (Lat.), n. m. $F_{12}^2(fu^2s/12-u^2s/u^2s)$. See PHYSICIAN.

PHYSIOGENY, n. $F_{12}^2(i^2-o^2j^2/e^2n^2)$. Lat., *physiogenia* (from $\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, nature, and $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\omicron\nu\alpha$, to produce). Fr., *physiogenie*. The production of things by nature. [L. 50, 107 (a, 43).]

PHYSIOGNOMY, n. $F_{12}^2(i^2-o^2g^2/nom^2)$. Gr., $\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\gamma\omicron\gamma\omicron\mu\omicron\iota\alpha$ (from $\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, nature, and $\gamma\gamma\omega\mu\omega\nu$, a judge). Lat., *physiognomia*. Fr., *physiognomie*. Ger., *Physiognomie* (1st def.). 1. The art of judging character by examination of the features of the face. [L. 30, 41, 50 (a, 14).] 2. The countenance. [a, 48.]

PHYSIOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. $F_{12}^2(fu^2s/a^2o^2o^2)-loj/lo^2g^2/a^2/a^2$. See PHYSIOLOGY. — **P. universa**. See General PHYSIOLOGY.

PHYSIOLOGICAL, adj. $F_{12}^2(i^2-o^2loj^2/k^2)$. Lat., *physiologicus*. Fr., *physiologique*. Ger., *physiologisch*. 1. Pertaining to physiology. [K.] 2. Natural, not pathological.

PHYSIOLOGICO-HISTOLOGICAL, adj. $F_{12}^2(i^2-o^2loj^2/12k-o^2h^2is^2to^2loj^2/k^2)$. Pertaining to the function and the minute structure of a part. [J, 43.]

PHYSIOLOGY, n. $F_{12}^2(i^2-o^2loj^2/a^2)$. Gr., $\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\iota\alpha$ (from $\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, nature, and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, understanding). Lat., *physiologia*. Fr., *physiologie*. Ger., *Physiologie*. The science of life; the study of the functions of living organisms. [K.] — **Animal p.** The p. of animals. — **Cellular p.** The p. of the anatomical elements. [J.] — **Comparative p.** The comparative study of vital phenomena in animals and plants. [K.] — **General p.** Lat., *physiologia universa*. The science of life in the abstract, or of vital functions in animals generally. [K.] — **Hygienic p.** The study of the normal as distinguished from the pathological vital phenomena. [K.] — **Pathogenetic p.** Pathological p. See PATHOLOGY. — **Special p.** The p. of a special organ or set of organs, or in a particular species or group of animals. [K.] — **Vegetable p.** Ger., *Pflanzenlebenlehre*. The p. of plants. [K.]

PHYSIOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $F_{12}^2(fu^2s/a^2-o^2j^2/u^2s)$ -sifs. From $\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, nature, and $\lambda\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, dissolution. The natural decomposition of dead matter. [a, 48.]

PHYSIO-MEDICALISM, n. $F_{12}^2(i^2-o^2me^2d^2i^2-k^2l^2-i^2zm)$. A combination of Thomsonism and eclecticism. [a, 34.]

PHYSIONOMY, n. $F_{12}^2(i^2-o^2n^2om^2)$. Fr., *physionomie* (from $\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, nature, and $\omega\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$, face). Lat., *physiognomia*. The science of the laws of nature. [L. 49, 60 (a, 14).]

PHYSIOPHILOSOPHY (Lat.), n. f. $F_{12}^2(fu^2s/a^2-o^2loj^2-a^2loj^2-o^2s^2f^2/a^2)$. Fr., *physiophilosophie*. See PHYSICS.

PHYSOLELE (Lat.), n. f. $F_{12}^2(fu^2s/a^2o^2s^2)-se/ka/le/a^2)$. In Eng., *fl's/o-sel*. Gen., *-cel'es*. From $\phi\upsilon\sigma\alpha$, a bladder, and $\kappa\eta\lambda\eta$, a tumor. Fr., *physocèle*. 1. See PNEUMATOCELE. 2. Emphysema of the scrotum. [E.]

PHYSOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. $F_{12}^2(fu^2s/a^2o^2s^2)-se^2f^2/ka^2le/a^2)$. In Eng., *fl's/o-sel*. Gen., *-cel'es*. From $\phi\upsilon\sigma\alpha$, a bladder, and $\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\eta$, the head. Fr., *physocéphale*. An emphysematous swelling of the head. [E.]

PHYSOCELIA (Lat.), n. f. $F_{12}^2(fu^2s/a^2o^2s^2)-se/ka^2le/a^2)$. In Eng., *fl's/o-sel*. Gen., *-cel'es*. From $\phi\upsilon\sigma\alpha$, a bladder, and *κοιλία*, the belly. See TYMPANITES.

PHYSOCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. $F_{12}^2(fu^2s/a^2o^2s^2)-kol/i^2k-a^2)$. From $\phi\upsilon\sigma\alpha$, flatus, and *κολικη*, colic. Fr., *physocolique*. See FLATULENT COLIC.

PHYSDOYSPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. $F_{12}^2(fu^2s/a^2o^2s^2)-di^2s^2/du^2s^2)-pne^2-(pno^2e^2)$ -a³. See EMPHYSEMODYSPNŒA.

PHYSIOLOGY, n. $F_{12}^2(s/a^2t^2/k)$. Lat., *physiologia* (from $\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, flatus, and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, understanding). Fr., *physiologie*. The pathology, etc., of flatulence. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHYSOMETRA, n. $F_{12}^2(fu^2s/a^2o^2s^2)-me^2t^2(mat^2)/ra^2)$. From $\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, flatus, and $\mu\epsilon\tau\eta\alpha$, the womb. Fr., *physométrie*. Distention of the uterus with gas. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHYSONCUS (Lat.), n. m. $F_{12}^2(fu^2s/a^2o^2s^2)-st^2g^2/a^2)$. From $\phi\upsilon\sigma\alpha$, flatus, and $\delta\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, a tumor. Fr., *physociste*. See EMPHYSEMA.

PHYSOCHŒOLE (Lat.), n. f. $F_{12}^2(fu^2s/a^2o^2s^2)-sch^2e^2/o^2s^2)-se/ka^2le/a^2)$. In Eng., *fl's/o-sel*. Gen., *-cel'es*. For deriv. see PHYSA and OSCHŒOLE. Fr., *physochœole*. Ger., *Windbruch*. Emphysema of the scrotum.

PHYSOPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. $F_{12}^2(fu^2s/a^2o^2s^2)-spa^2t^2(spa^2s^2)-mu^2s^2(mu^2s^2)$. From $\phi\upsilon\sigma\alpha$, flatus, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. See FLATULENT COLIC.

PHYSOSTEGIA (Lat.), n. f. $F_{12}^2(fu^2s/a^2o^2s^2)-stej^2(ste^2g^2)/a^2)$. From $\phi\upsilon\sigma\alpha$, a bladder, and $\sigma\tau\epsilon\gamma\eta$, a covering. Fr., *physostégie*. False dragon's-head; a genus of North American labiate herbs. [B. 121, 275 (a, 35).] — **P. virginiana**. Lion's heart; said to have been used as an antiepileptic. [B. 34, 173 (a, 35).]

PHYSOSTIGMA (Lat.), n. n. $F_{12}^2(fu^2s/a^2o^2s^2)-st^2g^2/a^2)$. Gen., *-stig^2/matos (-atis)*. From $\phi\upsilon\sigma\alpha$, a bladder, and *στιγμα*, a mark. 1. A genus of the *Phasoleæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., Calabar bean (seal of P. venenosus). [B. 121 (a, 35).] — *Extractum physostigmati* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu *physostigmatos*). Fr., *extr. de fèves de Calabar* [Fr. Cod.]. Roum., *extractu de calaburu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum Calabar* [Dan. Ph., Nederl. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *extractum fabæ calabaricæ* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], *Swiss Ph.*] (seu *calabariensis* [Belg. Ph.]). A preparation made by extracting Calabar bean with alcohol. The U. S. Ph. treats 100 parts of the bean in No. 40 powder with alcohol in a percolator and evaporates to pilular consistence; the Br. Ph. treats 1 lb. of the bean in No. 40 powder with 4 pints of alcohol in a percolator and evaporates to the consistence of a soft extract; the Fr. Cod. and Belg. Ph. use 1 part of finely powdered bean and 5 parts of alcohol,

and evaporate to a pilular consistence [Fr. Cod.] (to the consistence of a solid extract [Belg. Ph.]); the other pharmacopoeias make a solid extract. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. venenosum**. Calabar bean, chop-nut; indigenous near the mouths of the Niger and Old Calabar rivers of western Africa, and naturalized in India and Brazil. The fruit is an oblong, dehiscent legume, containing two or three ir-



PHYSOSTIGMA VENENOSUM. [A, 327.]

regularly kidney-shaped seeds (Calabar beans), each of about the size of a large horse-bean, and of a deep chocolate-brown color, verging into lighter tints toward the ridges bordering a furrow which runs along its convex margin. It has but little taste, and in the dry state no pronounced odor, but after boiling, or on evaporation of its alcoholic tincture, a small somewhat like that of cantharides. It is a deadly poison, acting chiefly as a depressant on the motor tract of the spinal cord. It is used in Africa as an ordeal poison. It contains several poisonous alkaloids (see ESERINE and CALABARINE) and an indifferent substance, *phytosterin*, closely allied to cholesterol. P. is used in strychnine poisoning, tetanus, etc., for its sedative influence on the spinal cord, but chiefly as a miotic in glaucoma. It is antagonistic to atropine and hyoscyamine. [B. 5, 18, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**Tinctura physostigmatis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de fève de Calabar* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *tinctura calabar* [Dan. Ph.]. A preparation made by extracting Calabar bean in No. 40 powder with alcohol in a percolator [U. S. Ph.]; or by digesting the bean with ten times as much strong alcohol for 3 days [Dan. Ph.]; or by macerating it with five times as much 80-per cent. alcohol for 10 days [Fr. Cod.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

PHYSOSTIGMINA [Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. $\text{F}^{12}\text{f}(\text{fu}^6)\text{s}(\text{o}^6)\text{st}^6\text{ig}^6\text{mi}(\text{me})\text{u}^{\text{a}^2}$. See **PHYSOSTIGMINE**.—**Lamelle physostigminae** [Br. Ph.]. Wafers made of gelatin and glycerin, each weighing $\frac{1}{10}$ grain and containing $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of eserine. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Physostigminae salicylas** [U. S. Ph.]. See **PHYSOSTIGMINE SALICYLATE**.

PHYSOSTIGMINE, n. $\text{F}^{12}\text{s}(\text{fu}^6)\text{st}^6\text{ig}^6\text{mi}(\text{me})\text{u}^{\text{a}^2}$. Lat., *physostigmina*, *physostigminum*. Fr., p. Ger., *Physostigmin*. See **ESERINE**.—**P. salicylate**. See **ESERINE SALICYLATE**.

PHYSOSTIGMINUM [Ger. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. $\text{F}^{12}\text{f}(\text{fu}^6)\text{s}(\text{o}^6)\text{st}^6\text{ig}^6\text{mi}(\text{me})\text{u}^{\text{a}^2}\text{m}(\text{nu}^{\text{a}^2})\text{m}$. See **ESERINE**.—**P. sulphuricum**. Fr., *sulfate d'esérine* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *sulfato de eserina* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *sulphas eserinae* [Belg. Ph.]. See **ESERINE SULPHATE**.

PHYSOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. $\text{F}^{12}\text{f}(\text{fu}^6)\text{s}(\text{o}^6)\text{thor}^{\text{a}^2}\text{x}(\text{a}^2\text{x})$. Gen., -ac'os (-ac'is). From $\phi\upsilon\sigma\alpha$, a bladder, and $\theta\omicron\rho\alpha\varsigma$, the thorax. Fr., p. See **PNEUMOTHORAX**.

PHYTELMINTHUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{F}^{12}\text{f}(\text{fu}^6)\text{e}^{\text{a}^2}\text{m}^{\text{a}^2}\text{nt}^{\text{h}}\text{u}^{\text{s}}(\text{u}^{\text{s}}\text{e})$. From $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and $\epsilon\lambda\mu\iota\varsigma$, a worm. See **BOTHRIOCEPHALUS**.

PHYTERTHRIN, n. $\text{F}^{12}\text{e}^{\text{a}^2}\text{r}^{\text{h}}\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{r}^{\text{h}}\text{in}^{\text{a}^2}$. From $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and *erythrin* (q. v.). Fr., *phytérithrine*. The red coloring matter in plants, especially leaves, in autumn. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHYTEUMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{F}^{12}\text{f}(\text{fu}^6)\text{e}^{\text{a}^2}\text{m}^{\text{a}^2}$. Gen., -eum'atos (-is). Fr., p. Horned rampion; a genus of campanulaceous herbs. [B. 42, 121, 170, 367 (a, 35).]—**P. orbiculare**. Fr., *raiponce (ou raponcule) orbiculaire, herbe d'amour*. Round-headed horned rampion; a vulnerable and astringent alpine species. [B. 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. spicatum**. Fr., *raiponce (ou raponcule) en épi, raiponce (ou rave) sauvage*. A European species containing a narcotic juice the action of which is modified by the presence of a sweet mucilage. [B. 173, 245, 267 (a, 35).]

PHYTIATRICA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{F}^{12}\text{f}(\text{fu}^6)\text{i}^{\text{a}^2}\text{a}^{\text{a}^2}\text{t}^{\text{r}}(\text{a}^{\text{a}^2})\text{r}^{\text{h}}\text{a}^{\text{a}^2}$. From $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and *iatrikē*, medicine. See **BOTANIC MEDICINE**.

PHYTO-ALOPECIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{F}^{12}\text{f}(\text{fu}^6)\text{o}(\text{o}^6)\text{a}^{\text{a}^2}(\text{a}^{\text{a}^2})\text{o}-\text{pe}(\text{pa}')\text{s}(\text{h}^{\text{a}^2})\text{a}^{\text{a}^2}$. From $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and *ἀλωπεκία*, alopecia. See **TICHOMYCOISIS CIRCINATA**.

PHYTOBIOLOGY, n. $\text{F}^{12}\text{o}-\text{bi}^{\text{a}^2}\text{o}^{\text{a}^2}\text{j}^{\text{a}^2}$. Lat., *phytobiologia* (from $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, $\beta\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, life, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *phytobiologie*. See **VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY**.

PHYTOBLAST, n. $\text{F}^{12}\text{o}-\text{bla}^{\text{a}^2}\text{st}$. From $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and *βλαστός*, a germ. Of Baillon, the living protoplasmic body constituting a cell-unit. [B. 121 (a, 35).]

PHYTOCATALEPSY, n. $\text{F}^{12}\text{o}-\text{ka}^{\text{a}^2}\text{t}^{\text{a}^2}\text{a}^{\text{a}^2}\text{le}^{\text{a}^2}\text{ps}^{\text{a}^2}$. Lat., *phyto-catalepsis* (from $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and *κατάληψις* [see **CATALEPSY**]). Fr., *phytocatalepsie*. Ger., *Pflanzenkatalepsie*. The tendency seen in many plants to retain the modified position or direction of their parts produced by external causes. [L. 50 (a, 14, 45).]

PHYTOCEROSIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{F}^{12}\text{f}(\text{fu}^6)\text{t}^{\text{a}^2}(\text{o}^6)\text{s}^{\text{e}^2}\text{r}^{\text{a}^2}(\text{lar})\text{o}^{\text{e}^2}\text{s}^{\text{e}^2}\text{u}^{\text{a}^2}\text{m}(\text{u}^{\text{a}^2})\text{m}$. From $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and *κερός*, wax. Vegetable wax. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PHYTOCHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{F}^{12}\text{f}(\text{fu}^6)\text{t}^{\text{a}^2}(\text{o}^6)\text{c}^{\text{h}^{\text{e}^2}}\text{e}^{\text{a}^2}\text{m}(\text{ch}^{\text{a}^2}\text{m})\text{i}(\text{e})\text{a}^{\text{a}^2}$. From $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and *χημεία*, chemistry. Fr., *phytochimie*. See **VEGETABLE CHEMISTRY**.

PHYTOCHLORE, PHYTOCHLORIN, PHYTOCHROME, n's. $\text{F}^{12}\text{o}-\text{klor}$, $\text{fit-o}-\text{klor}^{\text{a}^2}\text{n}$, -krom. Lat., *phytochloranum*, *phytochroma* (from $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and *χλωρός*, green, or *χρῶμα*, color). Fr., *phytochlorine*, *phytochrome*. More correct names for *chlorophyll* (q. v.).

PHYTOCIRRISIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{F}^{12}\text{f}(\text{fu}^6)\text{t}^{\text{a}^2}(\text{o}^6)\text{s}^{\text{i}^2}\text{r}^{\text{a}^2}(\text{ki}^{\text{r}^{\text{a}^2}})\text{o}^{\text{s}^{\text{a}^2}}\text{i}^{\text{s}}$. Gen., -r'hos'eos (-is). From $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and *cirrus*, a tendril. A morbid curling of leaves of plants. [B. 78 (a, 14).]

PHYTOCOLLA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{F}^{12}\text{f}(\text{fu}^6)\text{t}^{\text{a}^2}(\text{o}^6)\text{k}^{\text{o}^2}\text{l}^{\text{a}^2}$. From $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and *κόλλα*, glue. See **GLIADIN**.

PHYTOCYST, n. $\text{F}^{12}\text{o}-\text{si}^{\text{a}^2}\text{st}$. From $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and *κύστις*, a bladder. Fr., *phycyste*. Of Baillon, a cyst containing the phytoblast; a rigid envelope, developed from the membrane of a cell, composed of cellulose. [B. 104, 121 (a, 35).]

PHYTOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{F}^{12}\text{f}(\text{fu}^6)\text{t}^{\text{a}^2}(\text{o}^6)\text{j}^{\text{e}^2}\text{n}(\text{ge}^{\text{a}^2})\text{u}^{\text{e}^2}\text{s}^{\text{a}^2}$. From $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and *γένεσις*, generation. Fr., *phytogénésie*. See **GERMINATION**.

PHYTOGEOGRAPHY, n. $\text{F}^{12}\text{o}-\text{j}^{\text{e}^2}\text{o}^{\text{a}^2}\text{g}^{\text{e}^2}\text{r}^{\text{a}^2}\text{f}^{\text{a}^2}$. From $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and *γεωγραφία*, geography. Fr., *phytogéographie*. See **GEOGRAPHICAL BOTANY**.

PHYTOGONY, n. $\text{F}^{12}\text{o}-\text{g}^{\text{e}^2}\text{o}^{\text{a}^2}\text{n}^{\text{a}^2}$. From $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and *γεννᾶν*, to produce. Ger., *Phytogonie*. Embryology as related to the origin of species of plants.

PHYTOGRAPHY, n. $\text{F}^{12}\text{o}-\text{g}^{\text{e}^2}\text{r}^{\text{a}^2}\text{f}^{\text{a}^2}$. Lat., *phytographia* (from $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and *γράφειν*, to describe). Fr., *phytographie*. Descriptive botany. [B. 1, 19 (a, 35).]

PHYTOID, adj. $\text{F}^{12}\text{o}^{\text{a}^2}\text{id}$. Lat., *phytoides* (from $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *phytoïde*. Plant-like, having the form of a plant. [B. 1 (a, 35).]

PHYTOLACCA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{F}^{12}\text{f}(\text{fu}^6)\text{t}^{\text{a}^2}(\text{o}^6)\text{la}^{\text{a}^2}\text{k}^{\text{a}^2}(\text{la}^{\text{a}^2})\text{ka}^{\text{a}^2}$. From $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and *lacca*, lac. Fr., *Phytolacca*. *Kermesbeere*. Poke; a genus of shrubs or herbs (rarely trees) giving name to the *Phytolaccaeae* (Fr., *phytolaccées*), which are an order of dicotyledons, of the *Chenopodiales*. The species are acrid and emetic. [B. 5, 19, 34, 121, 168, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. berry**. Lat., *fructus phytolaccae*, *phytolaccae bacca* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *raisin d'Amérique*. Ger., *amerikanische Kermesbeere*. Pokeberry (fruit of *P. decandra*). [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**P. decandra**. Fr., *phytolacque à dix étamines, épinard doux, grande morelle des Indes, herbe à laque, méchoacan du Canada, raisin d'Amérique (ou de Canada, ou des teinturiers)*. Ger., *gemeine Kermesbeere, amerikanischer Nachtschatten, Scharlachbeere*. Sp., *hamole* [Mex. Ph.]. Virginian poke (weed), poke, scoke, coakum, crimson-berry plant, dyers'-grapes, pigeon-berry, red-link plant, American currant, garget; a species indigenous to the United States and also found (probably naturalized) in northern Africa and southern Europe. The berries and root (*phytolaccae bacca et radix* [U. S. Ph.]) are used medicinally. The root is emetic, cathartic, and narcotic, and in overdoes produces convulsions and death by respiratory paralysis. It has been used as an alternative, in chronic rheumatism, in granular conjunctivitis, and in cancer. The berries are less active than the root. [B. 5, 19, 173, 180, 185, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. drastica**. A species the root of which is a violent drastic purge. [B. 267 (a, 35).]

PHYTOLACCIC ACID, n. $\text{F}^{12}\text{o}-\text{la}^{\text{a}^2}\text{k}^{\text{a}^2}\text{s}^{\text{i}^2}\text{k}$. Oxalic acid found in species of *Phytolacca*. [B. 38, 92, 93.]

PHYTOLACCIN, n. $\text{F}^{12}\text{o}-\text{la}^{\text{a}^2}\text{k}^{\text{a}^2}\text{s}^{\text{i}^2}\text{n}$. Of Claussen, a neutral principle obtained from the seeds of *Phytolacca decandra*. [B. 5, 270 (a, 38).]

PHYTOLOGY, n. $\text{F}^{12}\text{o}^{\text{a}^2}\text{l}^{\text{a}^2}\text{o}^{\text{a}^2}$. Lat., *phytologia* (from $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *phytologie*. See **BOTANY**.

PHYTOMENTAGRA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{F}^{12}\text{f}(\text{fu}^6)\text{t}^{\text{a}^2}(\text{o}^6)\text{me}^{\text{a}^2}\text{nt}^{\text{a}^2}\text{g}^{\text{e}^2}\text{r}^{\text{a}^2}$. From $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and *mentagra* (q. v.). Of Gruby, simple inflammatory syphilis and also syphilis parasitaria, both of which he attributed to *Microsporon mentagrophytes*. [G.]

PHYTOMER, n. $\text{F}^{12}\text{o}-\text{mu}^{\text{a}^2}\text{r}$. From $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and *μερος*, a part. Alementary plant-unit; one of the homologous plant-units or leaf-bearing parts of a simple stem, the root in a series, make up a plant of the higher grades. [Gray (a, 35).]

PHYTON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{F}^{12}\text{f}(\text{fu}^6)\text{t}^{\text{a}^2}\text{o}^{\text{a}^2}\text{n}$. Ger., *phyton* (from $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, to produce). 1. A plant; a rudimentary plant. 2. Of Gaudichaud, the leaf, considered by him a distinct individual or plant-unit (cf. **PHYTOMER**). 3. Of the ancients, the *Cynoglossum majus*. [B. 1, 19, 121, 308 (a, 35).]

PHYTONECTAR (Lat.), n. n. $\text{F}^{12}\text{f}(\text{fu}^6)\text{t}^{\text{a}^2}(\text{o}^6)\text{ne}^{\text{a}^2}\text{kt}^{\text{a}^2}\text{r}$. Gen., -nect'aros (-is). From $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and *νέκταρ*, nectar. Fr., p. Virgin honey collected from flowers. [L. 50 (a, 48).]

PHYTONOMATOTECHNY, n. $\text{F}^{12}\text{o}^{\text{a}^2}\text{n}^{\text{a}^2}\text{o}^{\text{a}^2}\text{t}^{\text{e}^2}\text{o}^{\text{a}^2}\text{k}^{\text{a}^2}\text{n}^{\text{a}^2}$. Lat., *phytonomatotechnia* (from $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, *νόμος*, a name, and *τέχνη*, art). The nomenclature of plants. [L. 41, 180 (a, 43).]

PHYTONOMY, n. $\text{F}^{12}\text{o}^{\text{a}^2}\text{n}^{\text{a}^2}\text{o}^{\text{a}^2}\text{m}^{\text{a}^2}$. Lat., *phytonomia* (from $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and *νόμος*, law). See **VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY**.

PHYTOPATHOLOGY, n. $\text{F}^{12}\text{o}-\text{pa}^{\text{a}^2}\text{th}^{\text{a}^2}\text{o}^{\text{a}^2}\text{l}^{\text{a}^2}\text{o}^{\text{a}^2}$. From $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and *pathology* (q. v.). 1. The science of plant diseases. 2. The pathology of diseases traceable to vegetable origin. [a, 48.]

PHYTOPHAGOUS, adj. Fit- α^2 -a 2 -u's. From $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and $\phi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\epsilon\upsilon$, to eat. See HERBIVOROUS.

PHYTOPHTHORA (Lat.), n. f. Fit 2 (fu 2 t)-o 2 (tho 2 -r-a 2). From $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and $\phi\theta\acute{\iota}\nu\epsilon\iota$, to destroy. A genus of phycomycetous Fungi. [a, 35.]—**P. infestans**. See PERONOSPORA infestans.

PHYTOPHYSIOLOGY, n. Fit-o 2 -fiz-i 2 -o 2 -i 2 -j 2 . Lat., *phytophysiologia*. See Vegetable PHYSIOLOGY.

PHYTOPLASM, n. Fit-o 2 -pla 2 -zm. From $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\mu\alpha$, formed matter. Vegetable protoplasm. [a, 35.]

PHYTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Fit 2 (fu 2 t)-o 2 -is. Gen., -o 2 -e 2 -is. 1. See PHYTOGENESIS. 2. A morbid condition caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite, especially a dermatomycosis. [a, 35.]

PHYTOSTERIN, **PHYTOSTERYL ALCOHOL**, n's. Fit-o 2 (te 2 -i 2 n)-i 2 . Fr., *phytostérine*. Ger., *Phytosterin*. A fat-like substance obtained from all or nearly all seeds and various other vegetable substances, and occurring as laminar crystals containing a molecule of water, or as anhydrous acicular crystals melting at about 138° C. It resembles cholesterol, with which it is perhaps homologous. [B, 3 (a, 38); H. Paschke, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," viii, p. 355; "Ctbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," 1884, p. 638 (B).]

PHYTOTECNY, n. Fit-o 2 -te 2 -ni 2 . • Lat., *phytotecnia* (from $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and $\tau\epsilon\chi\eta\eta$, art). Fr., *phytotecnie*. 1. See Morphological BOTANY. 2. See Industrial BOTANY.

PHYTOTOMY, n. Fit-o 2 (om)-i 2 . Lat., *phytotomia* (from $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\iota$, to cut). See Vegetable ANATOMY.

PHYTOZOARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Fit 2 (fu 2 t)-o 2 (z-o-a 2)-ri 2 -a 2 . From $\phi\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$, a plant, and $\zeta\omega\omega\alpha$, an animal. Fr., *phytozoaires*. Ger., *Pflanzen-thiere*. 1. Of Bory de Saint-Vincent, the Protista of Haeckel. See under PHYTOZOON (2d def.). 2. The Protozoa. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14); a, 35.]

PHYTOZOON (Lat.), n. n. Fit 2 (fu 2 t)-o 2 (z-o-a 2)-n. Ger., *Pflanzen-thier* (2d def.). 1. An anthozooid in cryptogams. 2. An individual of the Protozoa, especially of the group called *Protista* by Haeckel) containing unicellular animals and plants, and such unicellular organisms as may be regarded as either animals or plants. 3. One of various marine animalcules living in the tissues of plants. [B, 77, 808 (a, 35).]

PIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pi) 2 -a 2 . Fr., *pie* (-mère). Ger., *Gefässhaut*, *dünne* (oder *weiche*) *Hirnhaut*. One of the cerebro-spinal meninges, a delicate network of connective tissue in immediate relation to the surface of the brain and of the spinal cord. [a, 29.]—**Cerebral p.** The p. of the brain. It contains in its meshes the ramifications of the cerebral vessels, closely follows the convolutions and gyri of the brain surface, lines the great fissures, and by some of them is continued into the ventricular cavities. [McClellan (a, 29).]—**External p.** The p. covering the exterior of the brain as distinguished from the part within the ventricles. [F, 62 (K).]—**Internal p.** The p. which extends into the ventricles of the brain. [I, 62 (K).]—**Intima p.** Of Key and Retzius, the inner layer of the spinal p. [I, 17.]—**P. cerebialis**. See *Cerebral p.*—**P. mater**. See **P.**—**P. spinalis**, **Spinal p.** The p. of the spinal cord. It is prolonged within the anterior and posterior median fissures, and forms the epineurium of each of the spinal nerves. [McClellan (a, 29).]

PIAL, adj. Pi 2 -a 2 . Pertaining to the pia. [L.]

PIAN, n. Pi 2 -a 2 -n. See FRAMGESIA (2d def.).

PIARRHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pe)-a 2 (ar)-rem-(ra 2 -e 2 m)-i 2 -a 2 . From $\pi\acute{\iota}\alpha\rho$, fat, and $\alpha\iota\mu\alpha$, blood. Fr., *piarrhémie*. See LIPÆMIA.

PIAULEMENT (Fr.), n. Pe-o 2 -ma 2 -n 2 . A high-pitched, pulsing heart-murmur. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

PICA (Lat.), n. f. Pi(pe)/ka 2 . Fr., p. 1. A magpie. 2. An appetite or craving for unusual, unwholesome, even disgusting substances for food. [D, 5.]

PICACISNMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pi 2 -ka 2 (s)-i 2 -z(i 2 s)-mu 2 s(mu 2 a 2). See under CALOTTE (1st def.).

PICAMARUM (Lat.), n. n. Pi 2 -ka 2 (m)-ar(a 2 -r)-u 2 m(u 2 m). From *piz*, pitch, and *amarus*, bitter. Fr., *picamare*. An oily substance obtained by Reichenbach in the distillation of wood-tar. It is of a fatty feel, feeble odor, and bitter and burning taste. [B, 73, 98 (a, 14).]

PICEA (Lat.), n. f. Pi 2 (pi 2 k)-e 2 -a 2 . Fr., *picéa*. A genus of coniferous trees often identified with *Abies*. [B, 245.]—**P. alba**. The white spruce found in America; sometimes used for the preparation of spruce beer. [B, 180, 245.]—**P. excelsa**. The common fir or pitch-pine found in Europe, Norway spruce; one of the sources of resin and turpentine. [B, 180, 245.]—**P. nigra**. The black spruce or double spruce of America; a variety furnishing spruce beer (q. v.). [B, 180, 245.]—**P. orientalis**. A species found in the Levant, the transparent resin of which is exported as sapindus-tars. [B, 180, 245.]—**P. vulgaris**. See *P. excelsa*.

PICEALIS (Lat.), adj. Pi 2 (pi 2 k)-e 2 -a 2 (i 2 s)/li 2 s. From *piz*, pitch. Due to the action of tar (e. g., *acne p.*).

PICEOUS, adj. Pi 2 (s)-e 2 -u's. Lat., *piceus*. 1. Pitchy; containing pitch or tar. [B.] 2. Pitch-colored, reddish-black. [L, 206 (a, 27).]

PICERION (Lat.), n. n. Pi 2 (s)-i 2 (k)-e 2 (e 2)/ri 2 -o 2 n. Of Hippocrates, butter. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

PICHI (Sp.), n. Pe'che. See *FABIANA imbricata*.

PICHURUM, n. Pi 2 -ch-u 2 -ri 2 m. Ger., *P.* A South American lauraceous tree, not certainly identified. [a, 35.] See NECTANDRA *pichury*.—**P. bark**. Lat., *cortex p.* Ger., *Pirinde*. An aromatic bark with the odor of saffrafin, formerly imported into Europe; probably derived from the *Ocotea cymbarum*. [B, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. camphor**. A constituent of p. fat, identified by Gerhardt

with laurel camphor. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**P. fat**. A buttery matter found in p. beans; it contains laurin and p. camphor. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**P. stearic acid**, **P. taigsaure** (Ger.). See LAURIC acid.

PICOLINE, n. Pi 2 -ko 2 -li 2 -en. Fr., p. Ger., *Picolin*. A liquid alkaloid, C $_8$ H $_7$ N = C $_6$ H $_5$ (CH $_2$) $_2$ N, or methylpyridine, found in animal tar and coal tar; also prepared synthetically. [B, 2, 4, 119; B, 270 (a, 38).]

PICOLINIC ACID, n. Pi 2 -ko 2 -li 2 -i 2 n/i 2 k. A monobasic acid, C $_8$ H $_7$ NO $_2$ = C $_6$ H $_5$ N(COOH), prepared from picoline and from various pyridine derivatives. [B, 79.]

PICOTE (Fr.), n. Pe-kot. A popular term for small-pox.

PICOTEMENT (Fr.), n. Pe-kot-ma 2 -n 2 . A pricking sensation, such as that felt in the skin at certain periods in typhoid fever. [D, 74.]

PICRÆNA (Lat.), n. f. Pi 2 -kré-(ra 2 -e 2)-na 2 . From $\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\rho\acute{\varsigma}$, bitter. A genus of the *Simarubaceæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. excelsa**. Fr., *quassier de la Jamaïque*, *frêne amer*. Ger., *Bitterholzbaum*. Sp., *cuasia de Jamaica* (Mex.). Fr., *Bitterholz*. Jamaica quassia, picræna-wood; indigenous to Jamaica and the Caribbean Islands. Its wood is the quassia (2d def.) of the U. S. Ph. [B, 5, 19, 42, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

PICRAMIC ACID, n. Pi 2 -kr-a 2 m/i 2 k. Fr., *acide picramique*. Ger., *Pikraminsäure*. A monobasic acid, C $_8$ H $_7$ (NO $_2$) $_2$.OH = C $_6$ H $_5$ N $_2$ O $_5$. [B, 3, 4 (a, 38).]

PICRAMIDE, n. Pi 2 -kr-a 2 m-i 2 d(i 2 d). Ger., *Pikramid*. An amide of picric acid; trinitraniline. [B.]

PICRAMNIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi 2 -kr-a 2 m-(ra 2 m)-i 2 a 2 -a 2 . From $\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\rho\acute{\varsigma}$, bitter. Fr., *picramnie*. Ger., *Bitterstrauch*. Bitter-wood; a genus of the *Simarubaceæ*. The *Picramnia* are a tribe of the *Simarubaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).] See also *Cascara amara*.—**P. antidesma**. Fr., *bréaiet d'Amérique*. Ger., *langtraubiger Bitterstrauch*. The macary-bitter of the West Indies, major-bitter-tree, old woman's bitter; a bitter tonic species growing in Jamaica and Hayti, where the bark of the root and stem and the leaves are used in colic, syphilis, etc. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

PICRANISIC ACID, n. Pi 2 -kr-a 2 -i 2 s/i 2 k. Fr., *acide picranisique*. See PICRIC acid.

PICRASMA (Lat.), n. f. Pi 2 -kr-a 2 (ra 2 s)/ma 2 . A genus of the *Simarubaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. javanica**. A Javanese species; tonic, antidiarrhetic, and febrifuge. [B, 267 (a, 35).]

PICKRATE, n. Pi 2 -kr-at. Lat., *picras*. Fr., p. Ger., *Pikrat*. A salt of picric acid. [B.]

PICRIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi 2 -kr-i 2 -a 2 . Fr., *picrie*. 1. Of Loureiro, a genus of plants referred by Benthams and Hooker to *Curanga*. 2. Of Schreber, the genus *Coutouba*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. fel terreæ**. Fr., *picrie fiel de terre*. Ger., *Gallenkraut*. Chinese earth-gall; a plant (differing little from *Curanga amara*) cultivated in China, where the bitter leaves are used as a tonic, aperient, diuretic, and sudorific, and in suppressed lochia, intermittent fever, etc. [B, 42, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

PICRIC ACID, n. Pi 2 -kr-i 2 k. Lat., *acidum picricum* (from $\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\rho\acute{\varsigma}$, bitter). Fr., *acide picrique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Pikrinsäure*, *Trinitrophenol*, *Bittersäure*, *Kohlenstoffsaure*, *Trinitrophenol*. A poisonous substance, C $_6$ H $_3$ (NO $_2$) $_3$.OH = C $_6$ (NO $_2$) $_3$.H. NO $_2$.OH, formed by the prolonged action of nitric acid on phenol, salicylic acid, etc. It forms pale-yellow shining prismatic and laminar or columnar crystals, of an intensely bitter taste, odorless, sparingly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in hot water, in alcohol, and in ether, forming salts that are explosive when heated, and compounds with various substances of the same explosive nature at 122° C. and explodes when heated much above this point. Its administration causes a yellowness of the skin and conjunctiva like that of jaundice. It has been used in intermittent fever, trichiniasis, and helminthiasis, as a test for albumin in the urine, and as a reagent in microscopy. [B, 4, 5; L. Lewin (A, 319).]

PICRIS (Lat.), n. f. Pi 2 -kr-i 2 s. From $\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\rho\acute{\varsigma}$, bitter. Fr., *picride*. Ger., *Bitterkraut*. A genus of the *Cichoriaceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. repens**. Fr., *picride rampant*. A species the roots of which are used in China as a deobstruent and febrifuge. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

PICROACONITINE, n. Pi 2 -kr-o 2 -a 2 -k-o 2 -n/i 2 t-en. An amorphous, bitter, and slightly poisonous base, C $_1$ H $_4$ N $_2$ O $_5$, obtained from the bulbs of *Aconitum napellus*. [B, 40, 93 (a, 14, 50).]

PICROBALLOTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pi 2 -kr-(ro 2)-ba 2 l(ba 2 l)-lo 2 -ta 2 . A very bitter substance obtained from *Ballota nigra* and *Leonurus lanatus*. Its bitterness is destroyed by heat. [a, 35.]

PICROCARMINATE, **PICROCARMIN**, n's. Pi 2 -kr-a 2 m/i 2 n-at, -ka 2 m/i 2 n. Fr., p. A liquor obtained by mixing a solution of carmin in ammonia with a concentrated solution of picric acid; used as a staining agent in microscopy. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

PICROCHOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Pi 2 -kr-(ro 2)-kol(ch 2 a 2 o 2)/i 2 -a 2 . From $\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\rho\acute{\varsigma}$, bitter, and $\chi\omicron\lambda\acute{o}\nu$, bile. Fr., *picrocholie*. An old term for a severe bilious disorder. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PICROCYAMIC ACID, n. Pi 2 -kr-ro 2 -si-a 2 m/i 2 k. See ISOPURPURIAC acid.

PICROERYTHRIN, n. Pi 2 -kr-o 2 -e 2 r/i 2 th-ri 2 n. Fr., *picroérythrine*. A colorless, crystalline, bitter substance, C $_1$ H $_7$ O $_5$ + 3H $_2$ O, occurring as silky prismatic crystals of slightly sweet and very bitter taste, exceedingly soluble in hot water, insoluble in absolute alcohol, and melting at 158° C. [B, 2, 3, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

PICROGLYCIN, **PICROGLYCION**, n's. Pi 2 -kr-ro 2 -gli 2 s/i 2 n, -gli 2 s/i 2 -o 2 -n. Fr., *picroglycine*. Ger., *Bittersüss*. A substance extracted from the stems of *Solanum dulcamara*. It forms small crystals of bitter-sweet taste, melting at a low heat. According to some chemists, it is merely impure solanine. [B, 38, 78, 93 (a, 14).]

PICROLICHENIN, n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-ro-l'ke-n}^2$. A bitter crystallizable principle, of the probable formula $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_6$, found in *Variolaria amara*. [B. 46, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38, 50).]

PICROMEL (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-ro-me}^2$. Gen., *mel'lis*, *mel'itos* (-itis). From $\pi\kappa\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, bitter, and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota$, honey. Fr., p. Ger., *Gallensüss*, *Bitterhonig*. A mixture of impure tauricholates and glycolates, having a bitter taste and a sweetish after-taste. [The-nard (A, 301).]

PICRONITRIC ACID, n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-ro-nit}^2$. See PICRIC ACID.

PICROPDOPHYLLIN, n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-ro-pd}^2\text{-o-fil}^2$. Fr., *picropodophylline*. A substance found in *Podophyllum peltatum*, occurring as colorless prismatic crystals, melting at about 200° C. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

PICROERHIZA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-ro-r}^2\text{-ri}^2$ (a, 2). From $\pi\kappa\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, bitter, and $\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, a root. Fr., p. A genus of the *Scrophulariaceae*, tribe *Digitalae*. [B. 42 (a, 35).] — **P. kuerva**, p. **kuarro**, p. **kur-roo**. A perennial thick-rooted herb of the Himalayas. The intensely bitter root, the *kait-kutki* of India, is said to be a valuable tonic. It is used as a febrifuge, and is one of the numerous roots sold in the Bengal bazaars as *teeta*. [B. 5, 19, 42, 172 (a, 35).]

PICROROCELLIN, n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-ro-pd}^2\text{-o-fil}^2$. A substance, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6$, obtained from a variety of *Rocella tinctoria* as long shining prismatic crystals of very bitter taste. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

PICROTIN, n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-ro-tin}^2$. See under PICROTOXIN.

PICROTOXIC, adj. $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-ro-tox}^2$. Lat., *picrotoxicus*. Fr., *picrotoxique*. Of salts, derived from picrotoxin as a base.—**P. acid**, *Picrotoxin*. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

PICROTOXIN, n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-ro-tox}^2$. Fr., Lat., *picrotoxinum* [U. S. Ph.], *picrotozina* [Fr. Cod.] from $\pi\kappa\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, bitter, and $\tau\acute{o}\xi\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$, poisonous. Fr., *picrotoxine* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., P. Syn.: *picrotoxic acid*, *cocculin*. A very bitter principle, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_7$, found in *Cocculus indicus*, of which it forms the active principle. In its pure state it occurs in colorless needles, generally grouped in stars. It acts on the nervous centres, and especially on the motor, inhibitory, and respiratory centres of the medulla oblongata, provoking epileptoid seizures and spasmodic dyspnoea and lessening of the heart action. It is used for the night sweats of phthisis, and has been recommended as a chologogue and as an antidote to morphine. Applied externally, it seems to be dangerous. Treated with 20 times its weight of benzene, it splits into *picrotozinin*, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_6$ + H_2O , a body forming bitter, very poisonous, colorless plates, fusible at 201° C. and *picrotoxin*, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_7$, forming colorless non-poisonous needles, fusible at about 245° C. [B. 93 (a, 14, 270 (a, 38).]

PICROTOXININ, n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-ro-tox}^2$. See under PICROTOXIN.

PICRYL, n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{k-ri}^2$. Fr., *picryle*. Ger., P. The radicle of picric acid. [B.]

PICUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pi}^2\text{k(pek)us}^2$. A genus of woodpeckers. [A, 35]. — **P. viridis**. Fr., *Grünspecht*. The green woodpecker. The dried pulverized bones, *ossa pici*, were formerly used as a diuretic. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

PIEBALD, adj. Pi^2ba^2 . Of prominently distinct different colors. [A, 48]. — **P. negro**. A negro affected partially with achromatosis.

PIED (Fr.), n. Pe-a. 1. See FOOT. 2. The steps of a fungus. [B. 1, 121 (a, 35).] — **Griffe p. creux**. Of Duchenne, paralysis of the interossei, lumbricals, and the muscles inserted into the sesamoid bone of the great toe. On account of the tonicity of the extensors of the toes the toes are formed in *griffe*. [A, 321 (a, 34).] — **P. biennorrhagique**. Of L. Jacquet, hyperostosis of the os calcis following gonorrhoeal rheumatism. [Ann. de dermat. et de syph., June, 1892, p. 681 (a, 34).] — **P. bot**. See TALIPES.—**P. cave**, **P. creux**. See PES CAVE.—**P. de-biche**. An elevator for the extraction of roots of teeth, having a straight or angular grooved extremity that is cleft at the point. [Progr. méd., Mar. 8, 1887, p. 201 (a, 34).] — **P. de griffons**. Instruments, invented by De Alechamps and described by Paré, for extracting the foetal head from the uterus. [A, 90.] — **P. de Madura**. See MADURA FOOT.—**P. de veau** [Fr. Cod.]. The rhizome of *Arum maculatum*. — **P. du pédoncule cérébral** (ou proprement dit). See CRURUS OF THE PEDUNCLE AND CRURUS CEREBRI.—**P. équin**. See TALIPES EQUINUS.—**P. équin varus**. See EQUINO-VARUS.—**P. gras**. Of Rennes, a variety of pes planus in which there is an abundance of fat on the dorsal and very little on the plantar surface of the foot. [A, 34.] — **P. palmé**. A foot in which the toes are webbed. [A, 34.] — **P. plat**. See FIAT-FOOT.—**P. tabétique**. See TABETIC FOOT.—**P. talus**. The extreme form of talipes equinus, in which only the toes touch the ground. [E.] — **P. varus équin**. See EQUINO-VARUS.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS, n. Pe^2mo^2 . A place in Alameda County, California (also another in Grimes County, Texas), where there are mineral springs. [A. 363 (a, 21).]

PIEDOSA (Sp.), n. Pe-a-do-sa. A disease resembling dengue, which prevailed in Cadiz and Seville from 1784 to 1785. [Christie, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Mar., 1882.]

PIE-MÈRE (Fr.), n. Pe-me-r. See PIA.

PIERRE (Fr.), n. Pe-e-r. See LAPIS AND STONE.—**Collyre à la p. divine** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *collyrium cum lapide divino* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *solución de piedra divina* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of p. divine in 250 parts of water. [B.] — **P. à cautère**. Caustic potash in pencils. [A, 14.] — **P. de carpe**. See LAPIS CARPIONIS.—**P. d'écrevisse**. See ASTACOLITE.—**P. divine** [Fr. Cod.]. See CUPRUM ALUMINATUM.—**P. médicament-euse**. See SULPHAS ALUMINÆ ACETATUS.—**P. stercorale**. See INFESTAL CALCULUS.—**P. urinaire**. See URINARY CALCULUS.

PIERREFONDS (Fr.), n. Pe-e-r-fon. A place in the department of the Oise, France, where there are sulphurous and ferruginous springs. [L, 41, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

PIESTRUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{e}^2\text{st}^2$ (ru^mru^m). Gr., *πίστρον* [Hippocrates]. Fr., *piestron*. An ancient instrument for crushing the foetal skull in the operation of craniotomy. [A, 35.]

PIETRA (It.), n. Pe-at-ra. A place in Tuscany where there are gaseous and ferruginous springs. [L, 49, 135 (a, 14, 50).]

PIETRAPOLA (It.), n. Pe-at-ra-pola. A place in the department of Corsica, France, where there are springs containing sodium sulphate. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

PIEZOMETER, n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{e}^2\text{-o-m}^2$ (e²e²-u^r). From $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\epsilon\upsilon$, to press, and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\alpha$, a measure. Fr., *piézomètre*. Ger., P. An apparatus devised by Oersted for measuring the compression of gases. [B.]

PIGAMON (Fr.), n. Pe-ga-moⁿ. The genus *Thalictrum*, especially *Thalictrum flavum*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 35).]

PIGMENT, n. Pi^2g^2 (m²nt. Lat., *pigmentum* (from *pingere*, to paint). Fr., p. Ger., P., *Farbstoff*. 1. Any coloring matter. [B.] 2. A substance for topical application with a pencil or brush. [B.] — **Biliary p's**. See BILIFLAVIN, BILIPRASIN, BILIFUSEIN, BILIPURIN, BILIRUBIN, BILIVERDIN, CHOLETELIN, CHOLOPHEIN, and HYDROBILIRUBIN.—**Blood p's**. See HEMOGLOBIN, HEMATIN, and HEMATOXYANIN.—**Faecal p's**. See CHOLOPHEIN and STERCOBRILIN.—**Parmuth** (Ger.). Poverty of p., as in nerve-cells, regions of the brain, etc. [I, 17 (K).] — **P-gewebe** (Ger.). Connective tissue connecting p. cells. [J, 60.] — **P-hypertrophe** (Ger.). **P-induration** (Ger.). Connective-tissue hypertrophy associated with pigmentation. [A, 326 (a, 34).] — **Respiratory p.** A p. supposed to result from the oxidation of the tissues. [Brit. Med. Jour., Feb. 21, 1885, p. 390 (K).] See HISTOHEMATIN.—**Urinary p's**. See UROBILIN, UROCHROME, and UROERYTHRIN.—**Uveal p.** The p. contained in the cells on the inner or posterior surface of the iris, the ciliary processes, and the choroid; properly a portion of the retina (pars retinalis iridis). [F.]

PIGMENTAL, **PIGMENTARY**, adj's. $\text{Pi}^2\text{g}^2\text{-me}^2\text{nt}^2$ (l, $\text{pi}^2\text{g}^2\text{-me}^2\text{nt}^2$ -a-ri²). Lat., *pigmentarius*. Fr., *pigmentaire*. Pertaining to or containing pigment. [a, 48.]

PIGMENTATION, n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{g}^2\text{-me}^2\text{nt}^2$ (shuⁿ). Ger., *Pigmentbildung* (1st def.), *Pigmentierung* (2d def.). 1. The production of pigment. 2. The change of color caused by its presence. [a, 48.] — **Lymphatic p.** The arrest of pigment granules, such as carbon or coloring matters used in tattooing, by the lymph nodules. [a, 34.]

PIGMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{g}^2\text{-me}^2\text{nt}^2$ (u^mu^m). See PIGMENT.—**P. nigrum** (of the embryonic eye). The proximal lamella of the secondary optic vesicle. [A, 5.]

PIGNA (It.), n. Pen-ya. A place in Italy where there are saline springs. [L, 80, 49 (a, 14, 50).]

PIGNOLEN (Ger.), n. pl., **PIGNOLLI** (Lat.), n. m. pl. Pen-yol^en, $\text{pi}^2\text{g}^2\text{-no}^2\text{li}^2$ (le). See AMYGDALÆ PINÆ.

PIGNON (Fr.), n. Pen-yon. The edible seed of *Pinus pinea* and other pines. [B. 19, 121 (a, 35).] — **Emulsion de p's doux**. See EMULSION PINOLORUM.—**Huile de gros p's d'Inde**. Oleum cicutum (see under *Jatropha curcas*). [a, 35.] — **Huile de p's d'Inde**. See CASTOR OIL (1st def.). — **Petit p. d'Inde**. The seed of *Croton tiglium*. [B. 173 (a, 35).]

PIGODIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pi}^2\text{g}^2\text{(peg)-o}^2\text{(o)-di}^2\text{d}^2$ (u^mu^m-u^su^s). From $\pi\acute{\iota}\gamma\gamma\iota$, the buttock, and $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\upsilon\mu\alpha\varsigma$, double. Of Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, a monster composed of two individuals united in the region of the buttocks. [a, 34.]

PITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}^2\text{(p)it}^2$ (e²e²-ti^s). Gen., *-it'idis* (-idis). Fr., *pitte*. Inflammation of the pia. [A, 34.]

PIKRINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Pek-ren-zoir-e². See PICRIC ACID.

PILA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}^2\text{(p)il}^2$ (a²). A ball.—**Pila damarus**. See ÆGAGROPILUS.—**Pila halcyonii**, **Pila marina**. See HALCYONUM ROTUNDUM.

PILAR, adj. Pi^2a^2 . Lat., *pilaris* (from *pilus*, a hair). Fr., *pilaire*. Pertaining to hair.

PILARELLE (Fr.), n. Pe-la²-re². Of Astruc, an affection of the skin regarded by him as one of the manifestations of syphilis.

PILARIS (Lat.), adj. Pi^2a^2 (a²) (ri^s). Fr., *capillaire* (2d def.). 1. See PILAR. 2. In botany, consisting of small or delicate hairs. [B. 1, 19 (a, 35).]

PILATIO (Lat.), n. f. Pi^2a^2 (a²) (shi²i²-ti²). Gen., *-on'is*. From *pilus*, a hair. A fissure of the cranium. [E.]

PILE, n. Pil. From *pila*, a ball (2d def.). Fr., p. (1st def.). Ger., *Säule* (1st def.). 1. See BATTERY. 2. See HÆMORRHOID.—**Prostatic p.** That condition of an enlarged prostate in which attacks of bleeding occur. [a, 34.] — **Thermo-electric p.** Ger., *thermo-elektrische Säule*. A battery the development of an electric current in which depends on slight differences of heat in the circuit. [a, 48.]

PILEATE, adj. Pi^2il^2 (e²-at. Lat., *pileatus* (from *pileus*, a cap). Cap-shaped; of fungi, having a pileus. [a, 55.]

PILEOLUM (Lat.), **PILEOLUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Pi^2il^2 (pel-e²) (o²i²-u^mu^m), -u^su^su^s. Dim. of *pileus* (q. v.). 1. A small pileus. [B. 19, 305 (a, 35).] 2. See CALLOTTE and CUCUPHA.

PILEOUS, adj. Pi^2il^2 (e²-u^s). From *pilus*, a hair. Fr., *pileux*. 1. Pertaining to the hair. 2. Pilose. [G.]

PILEUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{(p)il}^2$ (e²-u^mu^m). The upper portion of the head of a bird. [L, 221.]

PILEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pi}^2\text{(p)il}^2$ (e²-u^su^s). Fr., *chapiteau*. Lit., a cap. 1. The cap-like upper part of the fructification in hymenomycetous Fungi. [B. 19, 123 (a, 35).] 2. See PILEUM. 3. See CUCUPHA.—**P. hippocaticus**. See CAPULINE BANDAGE.

PILIER (Fr.), n. Pe-le-a. 1. See COLUMN and PILLAR. 2. In botany, the vertical axis of a fruit; the column which persists after

tains pilocarpine, and is used as a sudorific and sialagogue. [B, 5, 18, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. selloanus**. A species found in Brazil and Paraguay, differing but little from *P. pinnatifolius*. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]

PILOSE, adj. *Pilosus*. Lat., *pilosus* (from *pilus*, a hair). Fr., *piloux*, *poileux*, *poilu*. Ger., *behaart*, *haarig*. Hairy or downy. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35); L, 206 (a, 27).]

PILOSELLA (Lat.), n. f. *Pilose^lo^a-se^lla^s*. 1. An old name for *Antennaria dioica* and *Hieracium p.* 2. A section of the genus *Hieracium*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]

PILULA (Lat.), n. f. *Pilul^a(u^l)-a^s*. Dim. of *pila*, a ball. 1. See **PILL**. 2. Any spherical inflorescence. 3. In the pl., *pilula*, an old name for galls from *Quercus robur*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).]—**Massa pilularum** Ruffi (Aust. Ph.). See **PILULE ALOES ET MYRRHÆ**.—**Massa pilularum tonica nervinarum** (Norw. Ph.). A powdery mixture of equal parts of asafetida, iron sulphate, and extractum cardui benedicti. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilule adstringentes**. See under **ALUMEN draconiatum** and cf. **PILULE astringentes**.—**Pilule æternæ**. See **Pilule perpetuæ**.—**Pilule æthiopice**. Pills containing each 1 grain of mercury rubbed up with gum arabic and 1 grain each of sulphur, guaiac resin, and honey. [B, 59.]—**Pilule aloeticæ** (Swiss Ph.). Twenty-centigramme pills of equal parts of aloes, extract of aloes, and soap. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilule aloeticæ cum gutti** (Belg. Ph.). *Pilules d'aloës et de gomme-gutte* (Fr. Cod.). Syn.: *pilule Anderson* (Belg. Ph.). A preparation consisting of 394 parts (Belg. Ph., 10 grammes [Fr. Cod.]) each of powdered aloes and gamboge, 20 parts (Belg. Ph.) (1/2 gramme [Fr. Cod.]) of oil of anise, and enough white honey, made, according to the Fr. Cod., into 10 pills. [B, 95 (a, 38).] See also *Anderson's Scots' PILLS* and cf. *Pilules d'aloës et de gomme-gutte*.—**Pilule aloeticæ cum helleboro** (Belg. Ph.). A preparation made by boiling 3 parts of colocynth and 2 each of white agaric and the rhizome of black hellebore with 50 (or enough) of water to the consistence of honey, adding 4 parts of powdered aloes and 2 of powdered scammony, evaporating to pilular consistence, and adding a little alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilule aloeticæ cum myrrha**. See **Pilule rhei composite**.—**Pilule aloeticæ cum sapone**. See **Pilule aloes**.—**Pilule aloeticæ ferratæ** (Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.). See **Pilule aloes et ferræ**.—**Pilule alterantes Plummeri** (Swiss Ph.). See **Pilule antimonii composite**.—**Pilule amarocathartice**. Fr., *pilules balsamiques* (de Stahl), *pilules ephraticæ* (ou amères et cathartiques). Syn.: *pilule ephraticæ* (seu *polychrestæ balsamicæ*). Six-centigramme pills made of a mixture of 150 grammes each of ivy-gum and mastic, 120 each of aqueous extracts of aloes and of myrrh, 115 each of vinous extract of absinthium and of *Centaurea benedicta* and aqueous extract of cochlearia, 60 each of colophony, aqueous extract of *Veratrum album*, and vinous extract of fumitory, and 40 each of vinous extract of *Erythraea centaurium* and aqueous extract of rhubarb. [Diss. pal., 1764.] Several old formularies gave similar preparations. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilule Anderson** (Belg. Ph.). See **Pilule aloeticæ cum gutti**.—**Pilule angelicæ**. Fr., *pilules angéliques* (ou de Francfort, ou aloëtiques rhéo-agaricæ). A pill mass made by mixing 48 parts each of Socotrine aloes and the juices of chicory, endives, fumitory, and damask rose, allowing to settle, evaporating to the consistence of syrup, and adding 4 parts of powdered rhubarb, 2 of powdered agaric, and 1 of powdered cinnamon. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilule anice**. Fr., *pilules anisées* (ou d'aloës et d'opium). Pills made up of 1 part of opium and 6 parts each of aloes and gum arabic, with enough syrup of saffron. [L, 85.]—**Pilule ante cibum** (Belg. Ph.). Fr., *pilules ante-cibum* (Fr. Cod.). Sp., *pildoras de acibar y quina* (Sp. Ph.). A preparation consisting of 5 grammes of powdered aloes, 2 1/2 (6 [Sp. Ph.]) of extract of cinchona, 1 (2 1/2 [Sp. Ph.]) of powdered cinnamon, and 1 1/2 (or the proper amount) of syrup of absinthium (Belg. Ph.) or the necessary amount of honey (Fr. Cod.) or of castor-oil syrup (Sp. Ph.) to make 50 pills (Fr. Cod.) (100 pills [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).] Cf. **Pilule aloes et masticæ**.—**Pilule antimonialis Kleinii**. Pills containing each 1/4 grain of antimonium crudum and 1/4 grain of guaiac resin added to a mass with extract of fumitory (Bruns. Ph. (1777), Ph. Fuld. (1791)) or with extract of dulcamara (Hamb. Ph. (1835)).—**Pilule antispasmodicæ**. See **Pilule lunares**.—**Pilule antivenereæ**. Six-centigramme pills of a mixture of 4 grammes each of red precipitate and powdered opium, with a sufficiency of balsam of Peru; or a mass consisting of 10 grains of red precipitate, 20 each of asafetida and antimony pentasulphide, 5 of opium, and enough syrup of white poppy. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilule aperientes Stahl.** One-grain pills of 4 parts of aloes, 2 of compound extract of colocynth, and 1 part of iron filings. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilule asiaticæ**. See **Pilules arsenicales**.—**Pilule aureæ**. Fr., *pilules dorées*. A purgative preparation consisting of 10 parts each of aloes and diacrydium sulphuratum, 3 each of rose-leaves, parsley-seeds, fennel-seeds, and anise-seeds, 2 each of mastic, saffron, and alhandal troches, and enough alcohol. [L, 85; B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilule balsamicæ**. Fr., *pilules balsamiques*. Sp., *pildoras balsámicas* (Sp. Ph.). A pill mass consisting of 5 grammes of benzoic acid, 11 of powdered gum ammoniac, 22 of licorice powder, 1 gramme each of powdered saffron and balsam of Peru, and the necessary amount of sulphureted oil of turpentine. [B, 95 (a, 38).] Cf. **PILULE balsamiques**.—**Pilule balsamicæ Junkeri**. A pill mass consisting of 1/4 part each of terebinthina cocta and yellow amber, 1 each of mastic and myrrh, 2 parts of powdered jalap, and 2 each of the extracts of *Fumaria officinalis*, *Centaurea benedicta*, absinthium, and *Cochlearia officinalis*. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilule balsamicæ mortoniana**. Four-grain pills of a mixture of 18 parts of powdered millepedes, 9 of powdered gum arabic, 6 each of flowers of benzoïn and balsam of sulphur and anise, and 1 part each of saffron and either balsam of Tolu or balsam of Peru; or of 12 parts of the millepedes, 10 of gum arabic, 4 of flowers of benzoïn, and 1 part each of saffron and balsam of Peru. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilule Belli** (Fr. Cod.). See **Pilule mercuriales**.—**Pilule benedictæ** (Fulleri). See **Pilule Fulleri**.—**Pilule Blancardi**. See **Pilule FERRI iodidi**.—**Pilule**

Blaud (Belg. Ph.). **Pilulæ Blandii** (Finn. Ph.). Fr., *pilules ferrugineuses de Bland* (Fr. Cod.). Syn.: *pilulæ ferratæ Blandii* (Swiss Ph.). Pills, analogous to the *pilulæ ferri composite* of the U. S. Ph., consisting chiefly of iron sulphate and either sodium bicarbonate or potassium carbonate. The Belg. Ph. directs that 100 parts of iron sulphate crystals, 62 of sodium bicarbonate, 8 of powdered gum arabic, 3 of glycerin, and 25 of syrup be worked up into 25-centigramme pills; the Fr. Cod. orders 30 grammes each of dried iron sulphate, dried potassium carbonate, and water, with 15 of syrup, and 5 of powdered gum arabic, to be made into 200 pills, each containing about 40 centigrammes. Both pharmacopœias direct that the pills be silver-coated. The Swiss Ph. directs 10 parts each of dry iron sulphate and dry potassium carbonate, and 4 (or the necessary amount) of inspissated crude honey, to be made into 80-centigramme pills; the Sp. Ph. makes 48 pills from 5 grammes each of iron sulphate crystals and dry potassium carbonate and 4 of gum arabic; and the Finn. Ph. makes 100 pills from 4 grammes each of iron sulphate crystals and potassium carbonate, 2 of honey, and a sufficient quantity of powdered marsh-mallow root. [B, 95 (a, 38).] See also **Pilulæ FERRI antichlorotice Bland.**—**Pilulæ Bontii**. See **PILULE de Bontius**.—**Pilulæ cachecticæ**. Fr., *pilules antichachectiques*. A pilular mass consisting of 8 parts of aloes, 10 of powdered iron, 12 of gum ammoniac, 1 part each of anise and oil of cloves, and enough alcohol. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ cæculæ**. Blue pills (see **Massa HYDRARGYRI**). In Germany the term is sometimes applied to pilulæ ammoniuretæ cupri. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ camphoratæ**. Fr., *pilules camphrées*. Camphorated pills; made of 2 parts of camphor and either 2 parts of licorice (Strasb. Ph., 1830) or 1 part of sugar with enough bread-crumbs (Hamb. Ph., 1835). [B, 119.]—**Pilulæ catharticæ composite** [U. S. Ph.]. Compound cathartic pills; of the U. S. Ph., pills each containing 1 grain each of calomel and of abstract of jalap, 1 grain of powdered gamboge, and 1 1/2 grain of compound extract of colocynth (= 1/2 grain of extract of colocynth, 1/2 grain of aloes, and about 1/4 of a grain of resin of scammony and 1/4 grain of soap with a little cardamom). [B.]—**Pilulæ cochlæ**, **Pilulæ coccinæ**. See **Extractum COLOCYNTHIDIS compositum**.—**Pilulæ contra tussim**. A preparation consisting of 20 centigrammes of morphine hydrochloride, 80 of powdered ipecac, 120 of antimony pentasulphide, and 600 each of powdered sugar and powdered marsh-mallow root, made into 100 pills (Belg. Ph., 274 (a, 38)).—**Pilulæ cupratæ**. See **Pilulæ ammoniuretæ cupri**.—**Pilulæ de alumine**. See **ALUMEN draconiatum**.—**Pilulæ de duobus**. Fr., *pilules d'aloës et de scammonée*. An old preparation made up of 2 parts of gummy extract of aloes and 1 part of diacrydium sulphuratum. [L, 85.]—**Pilulæ deobstruentes**. See **PILULE resolventes** (2d def.).—**Pilulæ depurantes**. See **Pilulæ antimonii composite**.—**Pilulæ diureticæ roborantes**. Twelve-centigramme pills made from a mixture of 4 grammes each of terebinthina cocta and soap, and 15 of powdered rhubarb. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ drastice** (Gr. Ph.). Two-grain pills made of a mass containing 2 parts of calomel with 3 each of jalap resin, scammony, and powdered fennel, and some extract of triticum. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ Dupuytren**. See **Pilules de chlorure mercurique opiacées**.—**Pilulæ ephraticæ**. Fr., *pilules ephraticæ*. 1. See **Pilule amarocathartice**. 2. See **Pilule solutivæ Plebani**. 3. Two-grain pills of equal parts of inspissated ox bile, 3 of gum arabic and rhubarb, or of 7 parts each of rhubarb, 8 parts of ox bile, and sodium acetate, and 2 of gum arabic. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ Emmanuël. A preparation consisting of 8 parts of Socotrine aloes, 2 of myrrh, 1 part of saffron, and a sufficient quantity of electuary mithridaticum. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ excitantes**. See **PILULE lunares**.—**Pilulæ ferratæ** (Hung. Ph., 2d ed.). A preparation made by triturating 10 grammes of iron lactate with enough powdered licorice and glycerin to make 20 grammes, dividing into 100 pills, pouring an ethereal solution of balsam of Tolu twice over them, drying, and putting up in a tightly sealed glass vessel. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ ferratæ Blandii** (Swiss Ph.). See **Pilulæ Bland.**—**Pilulæ ferratæ cum chinino** (Finn. Milit. Ph.). A mass consisting of 3 grammes of quinine sulphate, 5 of iron sulphate, 2 of powdered marsh-mallow root, 1 gramme of glycerin, and enough syrup to make 100 pills. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ ferratæ Valletii** (Swiss Ph.). See **Massa FERRI carbonatis**.—**Pilulæ ferulacæ camphoratæ**. Fr., *pilules fétiâtes camphrées*. Six-centigramme pills of a mixture of 4 grammes each of asafetida, galbanum, and myrrh, 2 each of castoreum, camphor, and succinic acid, and a sufficiency of balsam of Peru. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ fetidæ**. Fr., *pilules anti-hystériques de Sydenham, pilules fétiâtes*. 1. A preparation consisting of 4 grammes of asafetida, 2 each of galbanum and myrrh, 1/2 gramme of castoreum, and a sufficiency of balsam of Peru, made into 72 pills. 2. Two-grain pills made from a mass containing 6 grammes each of asafetida and castoreum, 1 1/2 gramme of camphor, and 24 drops of Balsam of Peru. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ fetidæ succinatæ** (Swed. Ph.). A pill mass consisting of 5 grammes each of asafetida and Canada castor, 1/2 gramme of purified succinic acid, 1 gramme of Dippel's animal oil, and the necessary amount of tincture of myrrh made into 100 pills. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ Franck** (Belg. Ph.). Ten-centigramme (silver-coated [Belg. Ph.]) pills of a mixture of 30 parts of aloes and 15 of rhubarb-root [Belg. Ph.] (15 each of aloes and jalap bulbs, and 4 of rhubarb-root [Sp. Ph.]), with a sufficiency of syrup of absinthium. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ Fulleri** (Belg. Ph.). See **Pilules benedictæ de Fuller** (Sp. Ph.). A pill mass made by powdering 18 (15 [Sp. Ph.]) parts of aloes, 9 (8 [Sp. Ph.]) of senna-leaves, 5 (4 [Sp. Ph.]) each of asafetida, galbanum, and myrrh, 2 each of saffron and mace, and 26 (22 [Sp. Ph.]) of iron sulphate, and adding 2 parts of rectified oil of amber and either 26 of a mixture of 3 parts honey and 1 part alcohol [Belg. Ph.] or enough syrup of absinthium [Sp. Ph.]. Several of the older pharmacopœias had a similar preparation. Cf. **Pilule aloes martiales**. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ fundentes**. Sp., *pildoras fundentes* (Sp. Ph.). A pill mass consisting of 1 gramme each of powdered aloes, powdered rhubarb-root, and almond-oil soap, divided into 80 pills. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pilulæ Griffithii**. See **Pilule FERRI com-****

positæ.—*Pilule gummi-guttæ aloeticæ*. See *Pilules d'Aloës et de gomme-gutte*.—*Pilula gummosa*. Fr. *pilules d'asafoetida et de galbanum*. A pilular mass consisting of 29 grammes each of asafoetida, galbanum, and myrrh with a sufficient amount of sugar; or of 16 grammes each of asafoetida, galbanum, and myrrh, 2 of rectified oil of amber, and some alcohol or syrup of mint. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilula gummoso-laxative*. Fr. *pilules gommeuses laxatives, pilules d'aloës et de galbanum*. A preparation consisting of 4 grains of Socotrine aloes, 16 of compound galbanum pills, and a sufficient quantity of foetid spirit of ammonia, made into 4 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule Hæmii* (Belg. Ph.). A pill mass of 8 parts each of scammony, jalap, resin, and soap with 4 parts of the pilule aloeticæ cum helleboro. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Pilule Helvetius*. See *Alumen draconisatum*.—*Pilula Holloway* (Gr. Ph.). A pill mass of 40 centigrammes of aloes, 200 of saffron, 450 of black pepper, 170 of rhubarb-root, and 20 of sodium sulphate, divided into 144 pills. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Pilule Hydragoge Heimii* (Swiss Ph.). Twelve-centigramme pills of equal parts of squill, digitalis-leaves, gamboge, antimony pentasulphide, and extractum pimpinellæ. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Pilule hydrargyricæ* (Belg. Ph.). See *Massa hydrargyri*.—*Pilule hydropicæ Bontii*. See *Pilules de Bontius* (3d def.).—*Pilula hypoglottides*. Pills that are to be dissolved under the tongue. [L. 60, 135 (a, 39).]—*Pilule indicæ*. See *Pilules arsenicales*.—*Pilule iodatæ*. A mixture of 1 grain of iodine, 1 scruple of licorice, and a sufficiency of rose syrup, made into 10 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule italica nigra*. See *Pilula aloës et ferri*.—*Pilule kermesinae*. Fr. *pilules kermésines*. Pills containing each 1 grain of kermes mineral made into a mass with conserve of rose-fruit (cynorrhodon). (Geneva Ph., 1780 [B. 119].)—*Pilule laxantes*. Roum., *pilule laxative* (Roum. Ph.) (2d def.). 1. See *Pilule hydrargyri jalapinae*. 2. Of the Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d def.), Swiss Ph., and Roum. Ph. 10 pills of equal parts of scammony, jalap, and soap (Roum. Ph.) with 20 of soap, 60 of jalap, and either 10 of anise-seeds [Austr. Ph.] or 5 drops of oil of anise, and a sufficient amount of alcohol (Hung. Ph.); or with 40 parts each of colocynth and scammony, 30 each of jalap resin, almond-oil soap, and extract of black hellebore, and enough alcohol (Roum. Ph.), divided into 20-centigramme pills [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.]; or consisting of equal parts of aloes, rhubarb, and soap (Roum. Ph.), divided into 12-centigramme pills (Swiss Ph.). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Pilula laxative post partum*. See *Barker's post-partum pills*.—*Pilule lucis majores*. See *Pilule optice*.—*Pilule lunares*. Fr. *pilules lunares* (seu *excitantes*). A pill mass of 60 centigrammes of silver nitrate dissolved in water, 750 of extract of gentian, and the necessary amount of powdered cinchona, divided into 60 pills; or 5 centigrammes of silver nitrate with 35 of rob of elder, made with bread-crumbs into 16 pills; or of 6 centigrammes of silver nitrate, 25 of opium, and 600 each of extract of gentian and licorice juice, divided into 10 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilula majores Hoffmanni*. Fr. *pilules majeures de Hoffmann*. A preparation consisting of $\frac{1}{4}$ gramme of corrosive sublimate with 7 grammes of white bread-crumbs, 30 of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of water, or with 9 grammes of bread-crumbs and 15 of water, the mass being divided, according to different pharmacopœias, into pills containing 2, 7, or 8 milligrammes of corrosive sublimate; or consisting of 3 centigrammes of corrosive sublimate dissolved in alcohol, and mixed with enough bread-crumbs to make 4 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilula majores*. See *Extractum Rhei compositum*.—*Pilule mercuriales*. See *Pilule mercuriales*.—*Pilule metichinae*. A preparation consisting of 10 parts of aloes, 4 of mastic, and 3 of agaric, made up with aqua mentha piperita. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule Meglin* (Belg. Ph.). Fr. *pilules de jusquiame et de valeriane composées* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp. *pildoras de Meglin* [Sp. Ph.]. Fifteen-centigramme pills of equal parts of extract of hyoscyamus, extract of valerian, and zinc oxide (Belg. Ph.). Sp. Ph. or Sp. Ph. 10 pills, 50 centigrammes each of extract of hyoscyamus-seeds and valerian and zinc oxide prepared in the dry way, made into 10 pills. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Pilule menagoge cathartice*. See *Pilule solutive Plebani*.—*Pilule mercuriales*. See *Massa hydrargyri*, *Pilule hydrargyri jalapinae*, and *Pilule laxantes cum mercurio*.—*Pilule mercuriales ceruleæ* (Swiss Ph.). See *Massa hydrargyri*.—*Pilule mercuriales laxantes* (Swiss Ph.). Fr. *pilules mercurielles* (ou *scammonio-aloëtiques*) *purgatives* [Fr. Cod.]. *pilules napolitaines*. Syn.: *pilule Bellonii* (seu *Bellostæ* [Fr. Cod.]). Twenty-centigramme pills made up of 60 parts each of purified mercury, powdered aloes, and white honey (the necessary amount of crude honey [Swiss Ph.]), 20 of powdered scammony, 100 of powdered black pepper, and 30 of powdered rhubarb-root (100 of pepper and 300 of rhubarb [Swiss Ph.]). Several of the older pharmacopœias give the preparation with certain variations. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule mercuriales Ricordi*. See *Pilule hydrargyri protodisti compositæ*.—*Pilula minores Hoffmanni*. Fr. *pilules minores de Hoffmann*. A mass of 36 grains each of calomel and dry bread-crumbs, and the necessary amount of water, to be made into 72 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule Morison*. Sp. *pildoras de Morison* [Sp. Ph.]. A pill mass consisting of 1 grain each of aloes, gamboge, mastic, resin, and extract of colocynth, and 2 grammes each of myrrh and rhubarb-root, divided into 50 pills. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Pilule Mortoni* (Belg. Ph.). A pill mass consisting of 16 parts of benzoic acid, 65 of gum ammoniac, 5 each of saffron and balsam of Peru, 6 of honey, and 3 of sulphurated oil of anise. [B. 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *Pilule balsamicæ mortoniarum*.—*Pilule odontalgicæ* (Ger. Ph. [Ised.], Swiss Ph.). Ger. *Zahnschmerzpillen*. A preparation made by melting grammes of yellow wax and 2 of oil of almonds, adding 5 each of the powdered roots of belladonna and pyrethrum, and powdered opium, working up in a warm mortar, adding 15 drops each of the oils of cajuput and cloves, dividing into 5-centigramme pills, and sprinkling them with powdered cloves. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Pilule opiatæ*. See *Pilule de opio*.—*Pilule opiatæ*. Fr. *pilules opiacées*. Syn.: *pilule lucis majores*. A purgative preparation containing 60 grammes of extract of aloes, 11 of prepared amber, 7

each of valerian-root and euphrasia-root, and 4 each of fennel-seeds, seseli-seeds, aloes-wood, yellow-saunders, cubebæ, lesser cardamom, agaric, sassafras-bark, and alhandal troches. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule perpetuæ*. Fr. *pilules perpétuelles*. Pills made of antimony recovered from the anæsthetic evacuator, and administered repeatedly. [B. 48; B. 119, 370 (a, 38).]—*Pilule Physagoge*. Fr. *pilules physagogues*. A mass consisting of 15 grammes each of squill and extract of elaterium, 4 each of succinic acid and antimony pentasulphide, a few drops of the essential oil of anise, and enough licorice-juice to make 150 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule Plummeri* (Belg. Ph.). See *Pilule antimonii compositæ*.—*Pilule pulegiæ*. Fr. *pilule antivenereæ*. See *Pilule antivenereæ*.—*Pilule chrestæ balsamica*. See *Pilula emacanthartica*.—*Pilule Pringelii*. Fr. *pilules de Pringle*. A preparation consisting of 30 centigrammes of calomel, 9 of opium, and 125 of cathartic extract, made into 12 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule purgantes*. See *Pilule hydrargyri jalapinae* and *Pilule laxantes cum mercurio*.—*Pilule resolventes*. Fr. *pilules (fondantes) de Schwucker* (1st def.) (ou de *Richter* [2d def.], *pilules de Schwucker* (4th def.). Syn.: *pilule deobstruentes* (2d def.). 1. Of the Brunsv. Ph., 5-centigramme pills made from 80 centigrammes of tartar emetic dissolved in water, 500 of rhubarb, and 880 each of licorice-juice, galbanum, Venetian soap, and sagapenum. 2. Twenty-centigramme pills made from 50 centigrammes of tartar emetic dissolved in water, 760 each of asafoetida, gum ammoniac, Venetian soap, valerian-root, and anemone-flowers, and enough syrup of dissolved Veneris. 3. Two-grain pills made from a mass consisting of equal parts of inspissated ox bile, extract of chelidonium, white soap, and galbanum, with the necessary amount of licorice. 4. Nine-centigramme pills made from a mass consisting of 17 gramme of calomel, 115 each of antimony pentasulphide and camphor, 14 grammes of guaiac resin, and 34 grammes each of extracts of *Pimpinella scabra* and *Scilla maritima*. 5. *Pilule resolventes cum mercurio*. See *Pilule antimonii compositæ*.—*Pilule Ruß* (Belg. Ph.). See *Pilula aloës et myrrhæ*.—*Pilule saponacæ*. A pill mass made up of 8 parts of quick-lime, 64 of Alicante soap, and 1 part of potassium carbonate. (Würzb. Ph., 1796 [B. 119].)—*Pilule Sédillot*. See *Pilules mercurielles savonneuses* (1st def.).—*Pilule solutive*. Fr. *pilules solutives*. 1. Pills containing 15 parts of iron carbonate, 1 each of aloes, scammony, and gum ammoniac, and 3 each of saffron and potassium sulphate, made up with oxymel of squill. [L. 85.] 2. See *Pilule solutive Plebani*.—*Pilule solutive Plebani*. Fr. *pilules emmenagoge* (ou *epuratives*) (ou *aloëtico-scammonées*, ou *solutives*). Syn.: *pilule solutive* (seu *epurative*, seu *menagoge cathartice*). A pill mass consisting of 180 grammes of aloes, 30 of scammony, 15 of cassia pulp, and enough honey. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule specificæ*. Fr. *pilules mercurielles ammoniacales*. A preparation consisting of 65 centigrammes of corrosive sublimate, 130 of arrowroot, and enough sal ammoniac solution; or of 96 centigrammes each of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac dissolved in warm water, 11 grammes of powdered marsh-mallow root, and 7 of clarified honey, made into 120 pills; or of 125 centigrammes each of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac dissolved in warm water, 125 centigrammes of white sugar, and 700 of bread-crumbs, made into 160 pills; or of 2 grammes of corrosive sublimate dissolved in a mixture of 6 of sal ammoniac and 15 of water, mixed with enough bread-crumbs, and divided into 240 pills. The Brunsv. Ph. varies the proportion of corrosive sublimate so that each pill contains 25 milligrammes of it. [B. 119 (a, 38).] Cf. *Pilules antiphlogisticæ* and *Pilule antivenereæ*.—*Pilule spleneticæ*. Fr. *pilules splénétiques*. Four-grain pills made from a mass containing 45 parts each of extract of aloes and gum ammoniac and 7 each of myrrh and radix bryoniæ. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule stimulantæ ad gonorrhœam*. See *Pilule diuretica roborantes*.—*Pilule stomachicæ*. A preparation consisting of 4 parts of aloes, 3 of some appropriate extract, and 1 of cinnamon, made into 12 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule Strahlîi*. A preparation consisting of 30 centigrammes each of bismuth subnitrate and powdered ipecac, with 600 each of powdered rhubarb-root and compound extract of rhubarb, 250 of extract of rhubarb, and 420 of extract of aloes (No. 1 pills); or with 400 each of powdered senna-leaves, 800 of compound extract of rhubarb, and 200 of extract of aloes (No. 2); or of 500 each of powdered rhubarb-root and extract of aloes, 1,000 of compound extract of rhubarb, and 30 of extract of colocynth (No. 3); or with 200 each of powdered rhubarb-root and scammony, 250 each of the extracts of aloes and colocynth, and 500 of compound extract of rhubarb (No. 4)—divided in each case into 120 pills and sprinkled with powdered violet-root. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—*Pilule sympathicæ*. See *Pilule antivenereæ*.—*Pilule systemæ nervosæ sumptuose vellicantes*. See *Pilule lunares*.—*Pilula tartaræ Bontii*. See *Pilules de Bontius* (3d def.).—*Pilule tartaræ Schroederi*. Fr. *pilules (tartarées) de Schroeder*. Six-grain pills made from a mass consisting of 30 grammes of Socotrine aloes, 11 of gum ammoniac, 4 each of iron sulphate and extract of saffron, 7 of potassium acetate, 6 of extract of gentian, and a sufficient quantity of iron and potassium. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule tonicæ Bacheri*. One-grain pills made from a mass containing 60 parts each of alcoholic-vinous extract of *Helleborus niger* and extract of myrrh, and 30 of powdered *Centaurea benedicta*; formerly much used in dropsy. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pilule Vallet* (Belg. Ph.). See *Massa ferri carbonatis*.—*Pilule venereæ*. See *Pilule ammoniuretici*.

PILULAR, adj. Pi-lu-lar. From *pilula*, a little ball. Pertaining to, resembling, or proper for making into pills. [a, 38.]

PILULE (Fr.), n. Pe-lu-lé. See **PILL**.—**P's adoucissantes de Mesné**. See *Pilule de cynglossos*.—**P's alcalines myrrhoëliorées**. See *Pilules tonicæ Bacheri*.—**P's aloëtico-scammoniacæ**. See *Pilule solutive Plebani*.—**P's antivenereæ**. See *P's d'Aloës et de gentiane*.—**P's aloëtiques cam-bogiées**. See *P's d'Aloës et de gomme-gutte*.—**P's aloëtiques**

fétides. See *PILULE Fulleri*.—P's aloétiques myrrho-safranées. See *Pilule aloes et myrrhæ*.—P's aloétiques rhéo-agariées. See *Pilule angelicæ*.—P's aloétiques savonneuses [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pilule aloes*.—P's aloétiques scammonio-colocynthées (ou elikbérées). See *Extractum COLOCYNTHIDIS compositum*.—P's aléitrantes. A mass of 15 parts of guaiac resin with 2 to 4 of soap, divided into 10-centigramme pills; or with 7 parts of sodium carbonate and enough water, divided into 12-centigramme pills; or with 7 parts each of terebinthina cotta and extract of *Erythraea centaurium* and 15 of extract of *Fumaria officinalis*. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P's aléitrantes composées (ou de Plummer). See *Pilule ANTIMONII compositæ*.—P's aloués (d'Helvétius [Fr. Cod.]). See *ALUMEN draconisatum*.—P's amères. Four-grain pills of equal parts of extracts of gentian, gall, and hops. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P's amères et cathartiques. See *PILULE amarocathartica*.—P's anéglés. See *PILULE angelicæ*.—P's anglaises. See *PILULE anglicæ*.—P's antecitum [Fr. Cod.]. See *PILULE antecitum*.—P's anthelmintiques. 1. Six-centigramme pills, of a mass of 80 parts of extract of nux vomica, 190 each of jalap resin, gum ammoniac, and soap, and enough oil of amber. 2. Twelve-centigramme pills, of a mass of 40 centigrammes each of semen coctum, jalap, and extract of tansy, 25 of iron sulphate, 1 drop of oil of tansy, and enough extract of wormwood. [B, 119 (a, 38).] 3. See P's anthelmintiques purgatives. —P's anthelmintiques purgatives. 1. Of the Disp. Fuld., a preparation consisting of 1 part each of aloes and calomel, 4 parts each of extract of walnut and asafetida, and enough extract of tansy; or 2 parts each of aloes, extract of rhubarb, and extract of tansy, and 1 part of calomel. 2. Of the Würz. Ph., a preparation containing 4 parts each of aloes, extract of *Helieborus niger*, gamboge, and calomel, and 1 part of oil of juniper, made up with syrup of buckthorn. [B, 119.]—P's antiarthritiques. See *Antiarthritic PILLS*.—P's anticachectiques. See *PILULÆ cachecticæ*.—P's anticatarrhales. A mass of 760 centigrammes each of licorice-juice and extract of aconite and 880 of antimony pentasulphide, made into 150 pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P's anticatarrhales de Bariset. A mass of 3 grains each of tartar emetic and aqueous extract of opium, 10 of tragacanth, and enough conserve of roses, made into 60 pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P's antidartreuses. 1. See *Pilula ANTIMONII compositæ*. 2. Two-grain pills, of a mass of 2 parts of manganese chloride and 1 part each of gum arabic and licorice. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P's antidysentériques. A mass of 7 grammes each of opium, extracts of catechu, bistort, angelica, contrayerva, sweet gall, tormentilla, zedoary, millefolium, water germander, pomegranate rind, red roses, pomegranate seed, and rhubarb, 15 of each, and 112 of balsam of Peru. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P's anti-épileptiques. See *PILULÆ lunares*.—P's antigangréneuses. A mass of 8 parts of musk, 5 of ammonium carbonicum pyro-oleum, and enough gum-arabic mucilage. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P's antihystériques. 1. See P's d'ASAPEPTIDA musqués. 2. A mass of 15 grammes of extract of opium, 1½ gramme of extract of saffron, 4 grammes of castoreum, and 6 drops each of oil of mace, mint, and rue. 3. Six-centigramme pills, of a mass of 90 centigrammes each of asafetida and camphor, 200 each of castoreum, saffron, opopanax, and sagapenum, and 400 each of theriac and extracts of chamomile and millefolium, 4. Ten-centigramme pills, of a mass of 760 centigrammes each of asafetida and extract of valerian, and 255 of castoreum. [B, 119 (a, 38).] 5. See *Antihysterical PILLS*.—P's antihystériques de Sydenham. See *PILULÆ fœtidæ*.—P's antimonialies composées. A mass of 1½ gramme of tartar emetic, 4 grammes of opium, 8 of calomel, and enough syrup to make 60 pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P's antimonialies de Klein. See *PILULÆ antimonialies Kleini*.—P's antispasmodiques. See *PILULÆ lunares*.—P's antisiphilitiques. A mass of 35 centigrammes of corrosive sublimate dissolved in water, and worked up with 4 grammes of extract of hemlock and enough hemlock powder to make 48 pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P's apéritives de Stahl. See *PILULÆ aperientes Stahlii*.—P's aromatiques. See P's d'ALOES et de gaiac. —P's arsénels. See *PILULÆ de cicuta arseniata* [Sp.].—P's. Syn: p's asiatiques [Fr. Cod.]. Pills each of which contains ½ grain (5 milligrammes) of arsenious acid, ½ grain of black pepper, and 1½ grain of gum arabic; used in India for tubercular leprosy. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—P's assellées ammonio-balsamiques. See *PILULÆ balsamica mortoniæ*.—P's asiatiques [Fr. Cod.]. See *P's arsénels*.—P's astringentes. 1. See *ALUMEN draconisatum*. 2. Forty-centigramme pills of a mass of 29 parts of iron filings, 14 of myrrh, 8 of aromatic powder, and enough syrup; or of 31 grammes of iron filings, 7 each of myrrh and soap, and enough syrup. 3. A mass of 4 grammes each of lead acetate and ipecac, 60 centigrammes of opium, and enough syrup, divided into 40 pills. 4. A mass of extract of rhatany, made up with water into 10 or 12 pills. 5. Two-grain pills of equal parts of turpentine and powdered rhubarb. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P's astringentes de Thompson. A mass of 31 parts of green vitriol, 46 of extract of chamomile, 4 of oil of peppermint, and enough syrup. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P's balsamiques. 1. See *PILULÆ balsamica* and *PILULÆ amarocathartica*. 2. Of the Sp. Ph., a mass of 3 parts of aloes, 20 of guaiac resin, 10 of rhubarb, and enough Canada balsam, divided into 48 pills. 3. A mass of equal parts of myrrh, ivy-gum, and extract of soapwort; or one of equal parts of myrrh, soap, and extract of soapwort, and enough balsam of copaiba. 4. Three-grain pills of 2 parts of turpentine, 2½ of balsam of Tolu, and enough asacothil. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P's balsamiques de Stahl. See *PILULÆ amarocathartica*.—P's Blancard. See *Pilule ferræ iodidi*.—P's blénes. See *Massa HYDRARGYRI* and cf. *PILULÆ caruleæ*.—P's calmantes. A mass of 2 grains of morphia acetate, 12 each of gum arabic and sugar, and enough thoroughly boiled syrup, made into 16 pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P's camphrées. 1. See *PILULÆ camphoratæ*. 2. Twenty-centigramme pills of powdered camphor made up with conserve of roses. [L, 88 (a, 38).]—P's cathartiques. A mass of 160 centigrammes of calomel, 200 each of jalap, rhubarb, and white

soap, 9 of tartar emetic, and enough water, made into 25 pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P's catholiques, P's cochées (mineures [Fr. Cod.]). See *Extractum COLOCYNTHIDIS compositum*.—P's cul-trivaines. See *Pilula ANTIMONII culari*.—P's d'Anderson [Fr. Cod.]. See *Anderson's Scots' PILLS*.—P's de Bacher. See *PILULÆ tonica Bacheri*.—P's de Barton. A mass of 2 grains of white arsenic, 8 of opium, and 23 of medicinal soap, made into 32 pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P's de Belloste. See *PILULÆ mercuriales lacantes*.—P's de Blancard. See *Pilula FERRI iodidi*.—P's de Bland. See *PILULÆ Blandi*.—P's de Bontius. Lat., *pilula (hydropathica, seu tartarea) Bontii* (3d def.). 1. Of the Fr. Cod., 20-centigramme pills of a mass made by dissolving 1 gramme each of aloes, gum ammoniac, and gamboge in 6 grammes of white vinegar with the aid of heat, expressing, straining, and evaporating to a pilular consistence. 2. Of the Tur. Ph., pills of a mass of 6 parts of aloes, 3 of gum ammoniac, 2 of potassium sulphate, and enough vinegar of squills. 3. Of the Batav. Ph., pills of a mass of 5 parts of aloes, 3 each of gamboge and gum ammoniac, 2 of diacrydium sulphuratum, 1 part of potassium sulphate, and enough syrup of buckthorn. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—P's de Craton. See P's d'ALOES et de sucina. —P's de Duchesne. See *Pilula de AMONIACO Quercetani*.—P's de Dupuytren. See P's de CHLORURE mercurique. —P's de famille. See *ALOE rosata*.—P's de Fauré. See P's de TÉRÉBENTHINE magnésiées. —P's de Francfort. See *PILULÆ angelicæ*.—P's de Griffith. See *Pilula FERRI compositæ*.—P's de Hahnemann. See *Pilula ex HYDRARGYRO solubili Hahnemannii*.—P's de Hahnemann opiacées. A mass of 380 centigrammes of Hahnemann's soluble mercury and 80 of opium, divided into 120 pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P's de Klein. See *PILULÆ antimonialies Kleini*.—P's de Lemort. See P's de Bontius (3d def.).—P's de Meglin [Fr. Cod.]. See *PILULÆ Meglini*.—P's de Morton. See *PILULÆ balsamica mortoniæ* and cf. *PILULÆ Mortoni*.—P's de Mouchon. See P's de TÉRÉBENTHINE magnésiées. —P's de Plenck. See P's mercurielles cicutées. —P's de Plummer. See *Pilula ANTIMONII compositæ*.—P's de Rudius. See *Extractum COLOCYNTHIDIS compositum*.—P's de Rufus. See *Pilula aloes et myrrhæ*.—P's de Schmucker. See *PILULÆ resolutives* (1st def.).—P's de Schroeder. See *PILULÆ tartarea Schroederi*.—P's de Sédillot. See P's mercurielles savonneuses (1st def.).—P's des gourmands. See *Pilula ALOES et mastiches*.—P's de tribus. Six-grain pills of equal parts of powdered rhubarb and troches of agaric with enough syrup of rhubarb. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P. de Vallet. See *Massa FERRI carbonatis*.—P's de Vogler. A mass of 60 centigrammes of corrosive sublimate, 400 of pure licorice-juice, 350 of tragacanth, and enough water, made into 100 pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P's d'Hyvétius. See *ALUMEN draconisatum*.—P's d'iodure ferreux selon la formule de Blancard [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pilula FERRI iodidi*.—P's écosais [Fr. Cod.]. See *Anderson's Scots' PILLS*.—P's ephrac-tiques. See *PILULÆ ephractica*, *PILULÆ solutiva Plebani*, and *PILULÆ amarocathartica*.—P's emménagogues. See *PILULÆ solutiva Plebani*.—P's emménagogues de Richter. A mass of equal parts of asafetida and inspissated ox-gall. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P's excitantes. 1. See *PILULÆ lunares*. 2. A mass of 4 grammes of Roman pellitory-root, 5 drops of oil of peppermint, and enough conserve of cochlearia, divided into 15 pills. 3. A mass of 6 centigrammes of sumach-leaves, 125 of licorice, and enough rob of elder, made into 4 pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P's ferrugineuses de Bland [Fr. Cod.]. See *PILULÆ Blandi*.—P's fétides. See *PILULÆ fœtidæ*.—P's fétides camphrées. See *PILULÆ ferulacea camphoratæ*.—P's fondantes. 1. A mass of 30 grammes of iron filings, 4 of myrrh, 1 of extract of *Helieborus niger*, 92 of medicinal soap, and 8 drops each of the oils of lesser cardamom and *Mentha crispæ*; or of 30 grammes each of iron filings and medicinal soap, 6 each of opopanax, sagapenum, myrrh, galbanum, and extracts of *Helieborus niger*, *Brionia alba*, and *Erythraea centaurium*, and 20 drops of oil of mint. [B, 119 (a, 38).] 2. See *PILULÆ resolutives*.—P's fondantes de Plenck. A mass of 2 parts each of fulminating gold, calomel, and extract of squill, 7 of rhubarb, and enough rob of juniper, made into pills of 3 or 8 grains. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P's fondantes de Richter. See *PILULÆ resolutives* (3d def.).—P's fondantes de Schmucker. See *PILULÆ resolutives* (1st def.).—P's fondantes de Wendt. Two-grain pills consisting of senega and mucilage. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P. fulminante. See *PLACEBO*.—P's gommeuses laxatives. See *PILULÆ gummoso-laxative*.—P's hydragogues. 1. A mass of 1 part of cantharides, 2 parts of pure opium, and enough tragacanth mucilage; or of 6 parts of cantharides, 48 of sugar, 12 of cinnamon, and enough syrup of roses. 2. Four-grain pills of a mass of 3 parts of extract of elaterium, 7 each of aloes and gamboge, 60 of gum ammoniac, and enough tincture of wormwood. 3. A mass of 4 grammes of extract of tobacco, 30 of extract of licorice, and enough vinegar of squill, made into 80 pills. 4. A mass of 6 parts of aloes, 3 of gum ammoniac, and 1 part of potassium sulphate, made up with clarified honey; or one of 1 part each of aloes and iron sulphate and 4 parts of gum ammoniac, made up with either alcohol or oxymel of squill. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P's hydragogues de Wertheim. A mass of 1 grain of cantharides, 4 grain of calomel, and enough gum-arabic mucilage, made into six pills. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P's hydragogues de Withering. Ten-centigramme pills of a mass of 4 grammes each of digitalis leaves and asafetida made up with the syrup of five roots. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P's hydragogiques de Dupuytren. Pills containing each 1 centigramme of mercury bichloride, 2 centigrammes of extract of opium, and 4 of extract of gualac. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—P's incisives. See P's de SCILLE et d'IPÉACACHU. —P's incisives. See *Pilula terestris*.—P's laxatives de Blasius. Four-grain pills of a mass of 4 parts of aloes, 6 of jalap, 2 of soap, and 1 part of anise. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—P's lithontriptiques. See *Pilula subcarbonatis sodæ*.—P's lunaires. See *PILULÆ lunares*.—P's macrocostines. See *EXTRACTUM macrocostinum*.—P's majeure de Hoffmann. See *Pilula majores Hoffmanni*.—P's mercurielles. A mass of 30 parts each of calomel and extract of guaiac and 6 of camphor, made up with balsam of copaiba;

or of 90 parts of mercury, 45 of balsam of Mecca, and 4 of pill mass of opium. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P's mercurielles ammoniacales.** See **PILULE SPECIFICÆ**.—**P's mercurielles ammoniacales opiacées.** Eight-centigramme pills of a mass of 15 grammes each of corrosive sublimate and opium, 38 of sal ammoniac, and 230 of licorice-juice. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P's mercurielles cicutées (ou de Plénck).** A mass of 179 parts of mercury, 550 of gum arabic, and 1,450 of bread-crumbs, made up with compound syrup of chicory; or of 1 part each of mercury and extract of hemlock, made up with 6 parts of gum arabic; or of 1 part of mercury with 2 parts of gum arabic, some powdered licorice, and some extract of hemlock. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P's mercurielles gommeuses.** See **PILULA HYDRARGYRI GUMMOSA**.—**P's mercurielles purgatives.** See **PILULE MERCURIALES LAZANTES**.—**P's mercurielles savonneuses.** Lat. **pilula scillit** (1st def.). 1. Of the Fr. Cod., pills each containing 10 centigrammes ($\frac{1}{10}$ grain) of mercurial ointment (corresponding to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of mercury), $\frac{6}{10}$ centigrammes of almond-oil soap, and $\frac{8}{10}$ centigrammes of licorice-powder. [B. 95.] 2. See **PILULA HYDRARGYRI JALAPINÆ**.—**P's mercurielles scammonio-alotiques.** See **PILULE MERCURIALES LAZANTES**.—**P's mercurielles simples** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Massa HYDRARGYRI**.—**P's mineures de Hoffmann.** See **PILULE MINORES Hoffmanni**.—**P's napolitaines.** See **PILULE MERCURIALES LAZANTES**.—**P's nervines.** A mass of 2½ grammes of green vitriol, 6 of rhubarb, 2 of Alicante soap, and enough water, made into 50 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P's opiacées myrrho-cynoglossées.** See **PILULA DE CYNOSLOSSO**.—**Pilules panchymagogues.** See **Extractum COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM**.—**P's pectorales.** 1. See **Pilula ex ammoniac cum sulphure etibato**. 2. Two-grain pills of a mass of 10 grammes of extract of opium and 3 parts of licorice-juice, made up with syrup of poppy heads. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P's pectorales toniques.** See **Pilule FERRI COMPOSITÆ**.—**P's polychrestes de Starkey.** A mass of 1 part each of *Hellevator niger*, *Veratrum album*, licorice, and opium, and 3 parts of Starkey's soap. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P's purgatives.** 1. A mass of 6 grammes of pill mass of aloes and colocynth, with 10 grains of rhubarb, dissolved in 30 pills. 2. A mass of 2 grammes of calomel made up with $\frac{1}{3}$ of Alicante soap and enough water, made into 40 pills. 3. A mass of 9 grammes of extract of colocynth, 4 of calomel, 2½ of jalap resin, 1½ of cloves, and enough syrup, made into 130 pills. 4. A mass of 31 grammes of gamboge, 15 of scammony, 4 of nitre, and 8 of soap, made up with water. 5. A mass of 30 grammes of jalap, rhubarb, and aloes, and 80 of Alicante soap, made up with syrup of ginger. 6. A mass of 15 grammes of calomel with 45 of oil of sweet almond, dissolved in 30 pills. 7. A mass of 12 grammes of colocynth, made up with syrup of purging buckthorn. 8. Pills of 6 or 12 centigrammes each, made of 3 parts of jalap soap and 1 part of powdered jalap; or of equal parts of jalap resin, calomel, soap, and compound extract of rhubarb; or equal parts of jalap, soap, and rhubarb, worked up with water. [B. 119 (a, 38).] 9. See **Pilula HYDRARGYRI JALAPINÆ**.—**P's purgatives (pour les enfants).** 1. A mass of 10 grammes of extract of colocynth and enough soap, made into 10 pills. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P's résolutes.** See **PILULE RESOLUTES** (4th def.).—**P's savonneuses.** See **P's de SAVON**.—**P's savonneuses nitrées.** Four-grain pills of a mass of 250 parts of medicinal soap, 30 of marsh-mallow root, and 7½ of nitre. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P's scillitiques.** See **PILULA SCILLITICÆ COMPOSITÆ**.—**P's sédatives de Hufeland.** One-grain pills of equal parts of extract of hyoscyamus and powdered hyoscyamus. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P's solaires.** Six-centigramme pills of a mass of 4 grammes each of fulminating gold, viper lozenges, diaphoretic aloeum, myrrh, saffron, aloes, and ammonium carbonicum pyro-oleum, 30 of aqueous extract of opium, and 50 drops of oil of cloves. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P's solutives.** See **PILULE SOLUTIVÆ Plebani** and **PILULE SOLUTIVÆ**.—**P's stimulant.** A mass of 30 centigrammes of rye meal, 400 of Guinea pepper, enough water to make 100 pills. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P's stomachiques.** See **PILULE STOMACHICÆ** and **P's d'ALOES et de quinquina**.—**P's tartarées de Schroeder.** See **PILULE TARTARÆE SCHROEDERI**.—**P's tempérantes.** 1. Two-grain pills of extract of digitalis and licorice powder. [B. 119 (a, 38).] 2. Of the Strasb. Ph. (1830), pills containing each 1 grain of camphor, potassium nitrate, and licorice. [B. 119.]—**P's toniques.** 1. See **Alumen dracunculatum**. 2. Two-grain pills of equal parts of aloes, gum ammoniac, white soap, and iron malate; or of equal parts of licorice-juice and quinine sulphate; or 4-grain pills of 6 parts of iron filings, 3 of extract of gentian, 1 of powdered cinnamon, and enough syrup of orange-peel; or of equal parts of extract of gentian, rhubarb, and soap, and enough water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P's toniques de Bland.** See **PILULE BLAUD**.—**P's toniques de Jahn.** Twenty-centigramme pills of a mass of 15 grammes of iron filings, 5 of columbæ, 2½ each of rhubarb and cinnamon, and a sufficient quantity of extract of quassia. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P's toniques de Vallet.** See **Massa FERRI CARBONATIS**.—**P's traumatiques.** A mass consisting of 2 parts each of Venetian turpentine, licorice-juice, and extract of millefolium, and 1 part each of powdered mastic and powdered oilbarnum. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

PILUS (Lat.), n. m. Pil[us] (p[il]us) (u[s]). A hair. [G.] Cf. CAPILLUS, CRINIS, VILLUS, and SETA.—**Pili anales.** Hairs which grow about the anus. [G.]—**Pili capitis.** Hairs of the head: capilli. [G.]—**Pili cupulati.** Hairs having cup-shaped bulbous roots; papilla hairs. [G.]—**P. cutis.** The short, downy hairs that grow over the general surface of the skin; lanugo hairs. [G.]—**Pili palpebrarum.** See **CILIA** (1st def.).—**Pili pudendorum.** See **PUBIC HAIR**.—**Pili subaxillares.** The hair of the axillæ. [G.]

PILZ (Ger.), n. Pl[ur]. See FUNGUS; in the pl., **P's** see FUNGI.—**Algenp'e.** The *Phycomyces* (*Mycophyce*). [B. 49.]—**Bauchp'e.** The *Gastromyces*. [B. 49.]—**Blätterp.** See **AGARICUS**.—**Brandp'e.** The *Ustilagineæ*. [B. 49.]—**Gährungs p.** A zymogenic fungus. [a, 35.]—**Gemeiner Ohrrp.** See *EXIDIA auricula Juda*.—**Gichtp.** See *GICHTMORCHEL*.—**Giftp.** Any poisonous fungus. [a, 35.]—**Hauptp'e.** The *Hymenomyces*. [B. 49.]—**Hefe-**

p'e. The *Saccharomyces*. [B. 49.]—**Hüllensp'e.** See *AMANTIA*.—**Kernp'e.** The *Pirenomyces*. [B. 49.]—**Malaria p.** See *BACILLUS malarie* and *PLASMODIUM malarie*.—**Milzbrandp.** See *BACILLUS anthracis*.—**Ohrrp.** See *EXIDIA*.—**Schimmelp'e.** The *Mucorinæ*. [B. 49.]—**Schlauchp'e.** The *Ascomyces*. [B. 49.]—**Schleimp'e.** See *MYXOMYCETES* and *MYXOMYCETES*.—**Spalt p'e.** The *Schizomyces*. [a, 35.]—**Sprossp'e.** The *Saccharomyces*. [B. 49.]—**Strahlenp.** See *ACTINOMYCETES*.—**Trüffelp'e.** The *Tuberaceæ*. [B. 49.]—**Zitterp'e.** The *Tremellinæ*. [B. 49.]

PIMARIC ACID, n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{m-a}^2\text{r}^2\text{ik}$. Fr., *acide pimarique*. Ger., *Pimarsäure*, *Pimarinsäure*. An acid, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_2$, isomeric with syilvic acid, forming the chief constituent of galipot. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

PIMELADENES (Lat.), n. m. and f. pl. $\text{Pi}^2\text{m}(\text{pem})\text{-e}^2\text{a}^2\text{d}$. (a²d/e²n-ez(e)s). From $\pi\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota$, fat, and $\delta\omega\pi\alpha$, a gland. Sebaceous glands. [G.]

PIMELIC ACID, n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{m-e}^2\text{l}^2\text{ik}$. Fr., *acide pimélique*. Ger., *Pimelinsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_4 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}(\text{CO}_2\text{OH})_2$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

PIMELITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}^2\text{m}(\text{pem})\text{-e}^2\text{l}^2(\text{e})\text{ti}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-it'idis* (-idis). From $\pi\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota$, fat, Fr., *pimélie*. 1. Inflammation of the adipose tissue. 2. Inflammation of connective tissue. [E.]

PIMELOMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{m}(\text{pem})\text{-e}^2\text{l}^2\text{-om}^2\text{a}^2$. Gen., *-om'atos* (-atis). From $\pi\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota$, fat. A fatty tumor. [E, 6.]

PIMELOPTERYGIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{m}(\text{pem})\text{-e}^2\text{l}^2\text{-opt-er}^2\text{-gi}^2$ (p[er]u[er]g[i]o/p[er]u[er]g[i]um). From $\pi\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota$, fat, and $\pi\tau\epsilon\pi\epsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\gamma\iota\sigma$, a little wing. Fr., *piméloptérygien*. Of Pétreguin, a fatty excrescence on the conjunctival tissue. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PIMELORRHEEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}^2\text{m}(\text{pem})\text{-e}^2\text{l}^2\text{-or-rhe}^2$ (r[or]o'ez). a². From $\pi\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota$, fat, and $\rho\omega\iota$, a flowing. Fr., *pimélorrhée*. A morbid fatty discharge. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PIMELORTHOPNEEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}^2\text{m}(\text{pem})\text{-e}^2\text{l}^2\text{-orth-op-ne}^2$ (no'ez). a². From $\pi\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota$, fat, and $\delta\epsilon\theta\theta\nu\alpha\iota$, orthopnea. Fr., *pimélorthopnée*. Orthopnea caused by obesity. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PIMELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}^2\text{m}(\text{pem})\text{-e}^2\text{l}^2\text{-os}^2\text{is}$. Gen., *-os'eos* (-is). From $\pi\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota$, fat, Fr., *pimélose*. A more correct name for adiposis (q. v.).

PIMELURIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}^2\text{m}(\text{pem})\text{-e}^2\text{l}^2\text{-u}^2(\text{u})\text{ri}^2\text{-a}^2$. From $\pi\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota$, fat, and $\omega\sigma\mu\alpha$, urine. Fr., *piméluurie*. Ger., *Feththarnen*. The excretion of fat in the urine.

PIMENT (Fr.), n. $\text{Pe-ma}^2\text{n}^2$. 1. See **CAPSICUM**. 2. See **CRENOPIDIUM botrys**. 3. See **PIMENTA**.—**Alcoolat de p.** See **SPIRITUS PIMENTÆ**.—**Eau de p. de la Jamaïque.** See **AQUA PIMENTÆ**.—**P. de Cayenne** (Fr. Cod.). The fruit of *Capsicum frutescens*. [B.]—**P. des Anglais.** See **PIMENTA** (3d def.).—**Pimenta officinalis**.—**P. royal.** See **MYRICA gale**.—**Poudre de p. des jardins** [Fr. Cod.]. Powdered capsicum. [B.]

PIMENTA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}^2\text{m-e}^2\text{nt}^2\text{a}^2$. Fr., *piment* (3d def.), *poivre de la Jamaïque* (2d def.), *toute-épice* (2d def.), *piment des Anglais* (2d def.). Ger., *Piment*, *Nelkenpfeffer* (2d def.), *Nelkenköpfe* (2d def.), *Neugewürz* (2d def.), *Pimentosamen* (2d def.), *Sp.*, *pimenta gorda* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *semen amomi* (2d def.), *piper jamaicense* (2d def.), *fructus pimentæ* (2d def.). 1. A genus of very fragrant myrtaceous trees of tropical America. 2. Of the U. S. and Br. Ph's, allspice; the dried, nearly ripe aromatic fruit of *P. officinalis*, a berry of about the size of a small pea. The berries are called *allspice* on account of their odor, which is compared with that of a mixture of cloves, cinnamon, and nutmeg. They are rich in tannin, and contain also gum, resin, sugar, etc., a fixed oil, and a volatile oil (see *Oleum pimentæ*). P. is used as a culinary spice. In medicine it is employed mainly to increase the warmth of the stomach, or to render more agreeable the taste of the food. A distilled water is used, and a tincture has been recommended as a topical application in chilblains. [B. 5, 18, 19, 112, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**Aqua pimentæ** [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *eau de piment de la Jamaïque*. A preparation made by distilling 14 parts of allspice with 320 of water so as to obtain 160 parts of distillate [Br. Ph.]; or by dissolving 0.3 part of oleum pimentæ in 27 parts of alcohol, and shaking up with 997 of water [Belg. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**English p.** P. (2d def.), especially the finer sort. [B. 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**Oleum pimentæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. (æthereum). Fr., *huile (ou essence) volatile du piment de la Jamaïque*. Ger., *Pimentöl*, *Nelkenpfefferöl*. A volatile oil distilled from the fruit of *P. officinalis*. It has essentially the same composition as oil of cloves, but differs in flavor. It is used as an aromatic stimulant. [B. 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**P. acris.** Ger., *scharfer Piment*. Bayberry tree, the fruit of which is dried, nearly ripe, and sent to the West Indies, sometimes erroneously identified with *P. officinalis*. Its fruit is analogous to that of the latter, and yields an oil (oil of bayberry), which consists of eugenol and a hydrocarbon. Bay rum is flavored with this oil. The leaves are used as a spice and medicine in the West Indies. [B. 5, 18, 180, 207 (a, 35).]—**P. aromatica.** See *P. communis*.—**P. citrifolia.** A West Indian species with black berries, more valued than ordinary allspice for the sake of the bark. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. communis.** **P. officinalis.** **P. vulgaris.** Fr., *piment de la Jamaïque*, *à couronne*, *ou des Anglais*, *bios d'Inde*, *grand piment*, *poivre de Thevet*, *tête de clou*, *coque d'Inde aromatique*. Ger., *gewürzreicher Piment*, *Pimentbaum*. An evergreen tree indigenous to the West Indies, Mexico, and South America, and cultivated especially in Jamaica for its fruits, which are the allspice of commerce [B. 2d def.]. The bark is mildly aromatic and astringent. The leaves are aromatic and astringent and are used as a spice. [B. 5, 18, 19, 172, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**Spiritus pimentæ.** Fr., *alcoolat de piment*. A preparation made by distilling 2 parts of a mixture of 1 part of allspice and 8 parts of white wine; or by distilling half of a mixture of 1 part of allspice and 16 parts of 20-per cent. alcohol; or by distilling 3790 grammes of a mixture of 71 of allspice, 3790 of alcohol, and 4790 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

PIMENTELIA (Lat.), n. f. $Pi^{m}e-n^{t}e-l(e^{a})^{i}a^{2}$. A genus of the *Chimnaceae*. The single species, a lofty tree, indigenous to the Peruvian Andes, has an astringent bark. [B. 23; B. 42 (a, 35).]

PIMENTO, n. $Pi^{m}e-n^{t}o$. See **PIMENTA** (2d def.) and **PIMENTA** officialis.

PIMPERNEL, n. $Pi^{m}p-u^{r}n-e^{l}$. 1. The genus *Anagallis*, especially *Anagallis arvensis*. 2. The *Pimpinella saxifraga*. 3. The *Potterium sanguisorba*. 4. The *Prunella vulgaris*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 35).]

PIMPINELLA (Lat.), n. f. $Pi^{m}p-i^{n}e-l^{a}a^{2}$. Fr., *boucage*, *pimpinella*. Ger., *Bibernell*. A genus of the *Umbelliferae*. The *Pimpinella* are an order of the *Umbelliferae*. [B. 19, 42, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Essentia pimpinellae**. See *Tinctura pimpinellae*.—**Extractum pimpinellae** (Swiss Ph.). A thick extract prepared with dilute alcohol from the root of *P. magna*. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum pimpinellae alcoholicum**. A preparation made by macerating 2 parts of the root of *P. saxifraga* with 2 or 3 of alcohol and 9 of water (or 1 part of the root with 4 parts of alcohol and 8 of water), straining, distilling, and evaporating; or by extracting 1 part of the root with 5 or 6 parts of alcohol, straining, boiling the residue with 3 parts of water, clarifying with white of egg, mixing the liquids, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum pimpinellae aquosum**. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of the root of *P. saxifraga* in 6 parts of boiling water, expressing, and evaporating. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Herba pimpinellae italicae**. Sp., *pimpinella* [Sp. Ph.]. The herb of *Potterium sanguisorba*. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Infusum pimpinellae**. A preparation made by infusing 45 grammes of the root of *P. saxifraga* in 540 of boiling water, and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. alba**. See *P. saxifraga*.—**P. alba major**. See *P. magna*.—**P. alba minor**, **P. alpina**. See *P. saxifraga*.—**P. anisum**. Fr., *anis* (vert). Ger., *Anis-Bibernell*. Anise, anise, sweet cumin; an annual indigenous to Egypt and the Levant, and cultivated in Europe for its fruits (see *ANISUM* [2d def.]), which contain an essential oil (*oleum anisi*) rich in anethol. They are used in confectionery and in cordials, and medicinally as an aromatic stimulant, especially in flatulent colic, and as an adjuvant of other medicines. They are also said to be galactagogue. [B. 5, 18, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. italica**. An old name for *Sanguisorba officinalis* and *Potterium sanguisorba*. [B. 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. magna**. Fr., *pimpinella*, *boucage*, *élevée*, *grand bouquetin* (ou *persil de bouc*), *pimpinelle*, *blanche* (ou *saxifraga*, ou *noire*), *grande boucage* (ou *saxifraga*). Ger., *grosse Bibernell*. A species the root of which, *radix pimpinellae nigra* (see *pimpinella alba majoris*, see *tragoselinis majoris*, see *dauci cynopis*), is larger than that of *P. saxifraga*. Its properties are similar, but less active, and it was formerly used medicinally. [B. 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. major**. 1. The *Sanguisorba officinalis*. [B. 121 (a, 35).] 2. See *P. magna*.—**P. minor**. 1. The *Potterium sanguisorba*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 35).] 2. See *P. saxifraga*.—**P. nigra**. 1. See *P. magna*. 2. A variety (by Koch and others considered a distinct species) of *P. saxifraga*, found in Germany. Its root is powerfully active. [B. 64, 121, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. nostra**. See *P. saxifraga* (1st def.).—**P. rubra**, **P. saxifraga**. 1. The *Sanguisorba officinalis*. 2. The *Potterium sanguisorba*. [B. 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. saxifraga**. Fr., *boucage*, *saxifraga*, *petite boucage* (ou *pimpinelle*, ou *saxifraga*), *piet de bouc* (ou *de chèvre*), *petit persil de bouc*. Ger., *gemeine* (oder *Stein*)-*Bibernell*, *weisse Pimpinell* (oder *Bibernell*), *Bocks-petersilie*. 1. Burnet saxifraga, or pimpinell; a perennial species growing throughout Europe and in Asia. The root, *radix pimpinellae albae* (etc.), *radix saxifraga* (see *tragoselinis*), is considered diaphoretic, diuretic, and stomachic, and is sometimes used in asthma, dropsy, chronic catarrh, amenorrhoea, etc., and as a stimulant application in toothache, etc. It has an aromatic but disagreeable odor, and a pungent, acrid, sweetish taste. It yields by distillation a golden-yellow limpid volatile oil of penetrating odor and biting taste; it also contains an acrid resin. The herb and seed also were formerly official. [B. 5, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).] 2. Of Scopoli, see *P. magna*.—**P. segetum**. See *POTERISOLINUM segetum*.—**P. sisarum**. Fr., *cistis*, *giovella*. Ger., *Zuckerrüzel*. Skirret; a perennial herb usually referred to the genus *Sium*. It is a native of China, Japan, and Corea, and is cultivated in Europe for its edible root (*radix sisari*), which forms bunches of small tubers, having a sweet taste, and is used in mercurial poisoning. The seeds are carminative and sudorific, but are seldom used. [B. 42, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**Radix pimpinellae** (Ger. Ph.). The root of *P. saxifraga* [Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (of *P. magna* (Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.)). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura pimpinellae** (Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.). Ger., *Pimpinellinctur*. A preparation made by macerating for 1 week [Ger. Ph.] (5 days [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], digesting for 3 days [Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph.]) or for 1 week [Swiss Ph.], boiling half an hour [Norw. Ph.] 1 part of p. root with 5 (6 [Ger. Ph.]) parts of dilute alcohol. Some of the older pharmacopoeias ordered only 4 parts of alcohol. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]

PIMPINELLIN, n. $Pi^{m}p-i^{n}e-l^{a}i^{n}$. The yellowish-white crystalline principle to which the acidity of *Pimpinella saxifraga* is due. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii, pp. 124, 280 (a, 50).]

PIMPERNUSSE (Ger.), n. pl. $Pi^{m}p-e^{r}-n^{u}s-e^{2}$. The seeds of *Pistacia vera*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

PIMPLE, n. $Pi^{m}p-l$. A-S., *pinpel*. Fr., *bouton*. Ger., *Finne*. A papule or any small (usually inflammatory) efflorescence upon the skin. [G. 60.]—**Maggot p's**. A vulgar term for comedones or for acne punctata.

PIMPRENELE (Fr.), n. $Pi^{a}n^{2}-p^{r}-n^{e}$. 1. The genus *Potterium*. 2. The *Sanguisorba officinalis*. [B. 173 (a, 35).]

PIN, n. Pi^{n} . A-S., *pinu*. Lat., *pinna*. Fr., *épinde*. Ger., *Stecknadel*. A small bolt, generally cylindrical, used as a fastening or for puncturing or for steadying anything. [a, 48.]—**Centre-p**. The sharp little perforator projecting from the centre of the circu-

lar saw of the trephine; used for fixing the saw in position. [E.]—**Hare-lip p.** A long, strong p. passed through the tissues to serve as a support for sutures in the operation for hare-lip. [a, 34.]

PIN (Fr.), n. Pa^{n} . The genus *Pinus*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Eau aromatique de p.** A liquid made by macerating 8 parts of the sprouts of *Pinus sylvestris* with 1 part of sugar, distilling, and filtering; used as an antiscorbatic and diuretic. [L. 77 (a, 14).]—**Eau distillée de bourgeon de p.** [Fr. Cod.] A preparation made by distilling 1 part of pine-buds with water until the distillate equals 4 parts. [B.]—**Sirap de bourgeon de p.** [Fr. Cod.] A preparation made by macerating 100 grammes of chopped pine-buds with 100 of 60-per-cent. alcohol, adding 1,000 of boiling water, expressing gently, filtering, and dissolving 9 of sugar in each 5 of filtrate. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Tisane de bourgeon de p.** [Fr. Cod.] A preparation made by infusing 20 grammes of pine-buds for two hours in 1,000 of boiling water, and straining. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

PINACOLIC ALCOHOL, n. $Pi^{2}n-a^{2}k-o^{2}l^{2}k$. Fr., *alcool pinacolic*. See **HEXYL ALCOHOL**.

PINACOLINE, n. $Pi^{2}n-a^{2}k-o^{2}l-en$. Fr., p. Ger., *Pinakolin*. 1. An oily, colorless liquid, $CH_3-CO-C\equiv(CH_3)_2$, derived from pinacene. 2. Any ketone obtainable by the decomposition of a pinacene in the more general sense. [B. 4; B. 3, 93 (a, 38).]

PINACOLYL, n. $Pi^{2}n-a^{2}k-o^{2}l-i^{2}l$. The radicle, $(CH_3)_2C=CH(CH_2)_2$, of pinacolylic alcohol. [B.]—**P. alcohol**. Methyltrimethylcarbinol (see under **HEXYL ALCOHOL**). [B.]

PINACONE, n. $Pi^{2}n-a^{2}k-on$. Fr., p. *pinakone*. Ger., *Pinakone*. 1. A diatomic alcohol or glycol, $C_6H_{14}O_2$ (or $C_6H_{12}(OH)_2 = (CH_2)_2 \cdot C(OH) - C(OH) \cdot (CH_2)_2$ (double tertiary alcohol)). 2. Any ditertiary diatomic alcohol of the general formula $(C_2H_5 + 1)_2 \cdot C(OH) - C(OH) \cdot (C_2H_5 + 1)_2$. [B.]

PINALIC ACID, n. $Pi^{2}n-a^{2}l^{2}i^{2}k$. See under **VALERIC ACID**.

PIN AND WEB, n. $Pi^{n} a^{2}nd we^{2}b$. An old term for an opacity of the cornea. See **ALBUGO** and **LEUCOMA**.

PINASTELLA (Lat.), n. f. $Pin(pen)-a^{2}st(a^{2}st)-e^{2}l^{a}a^{2}$. Fr., *pinastelle*. 1. The genus *Hippuris*. 2. The *Peucedanum officinale*. [B. 121, 180 (a, 35).]

PINCE (Fr.), n. $Pa^{n}n^{2}s$. See **FORCEPS**.—**P. à baguette**. A forceps used for compressing the artery and dividing the middle and internal coats before the employment of the torsion forceps to twist the outer coat. [E.]—**P. à faux-germes**. See **OVUM FORCEPS**.—**P. à gaine**. A forceps with two, three, or four blades which may be brought together and retained by a sliding sheath. [E.]—**P. à griffes**. Forceps with pointed hooks at the ends of the blades for holding. [E.]—**P. à ligature**. An artery forceps. [E.]—**P. antérieure**. See **FORCEPS minor corporis callosi**.—**P. à os**. 1. A bone forceps. 2. A forceps for seizing the bones in the operation of craniotomy. [A. 15.]—**P. à pansement**. See **DRESSING FORCEPS**.—**P. à trois branches**. See **LITHOTRITY FORCEPS**.—**P. à verrou**. See **TORSION FORCEPS**.—**P. de Hales**. A long, slender forceps for extracting calculi from the urethra. [E.] **Ct. Vesical forceps**.—**P. de Museux**. A dressing forceps with sharp hooks at the ends of the blades which cross each other when closed. [E.]—**P. de Seutin**. Scissors for cutting a plaster-of-Paris bandage. [a, 34.]—**P. de Wilde**. See **WILDE'S FORCEPS**.—**P. électrique**. A forceps one of the points of which is made of copper, the other of zinc; used in experimental physiology to stimulate nerves and muscles. [K. 29.]—**P. érigée**. A toothed forceps for laying hold of a part.—**P. myographique**. An instrument devised by Marey for registering the amount of thickening in the adductor muscles of the thumb during the contraction of the *Latitudo (K)*.—**P. pévinaire**. A small forceps, like a *serre-fine*, for the temporary closure of a perineal laceration.—**P. postérieure**. See **FORCEPS major corporis callosi**.

PINCE-CYSTITOME, n. $Pa^{n}n^{2}s-si^{2}st-i^{2}t-om$. Of De Wecker, an instrument like a curved iris forceps, to be used as a cystotome (*q. v.*, 2d def.), each branch terminating in a triangular cutting blade. By it a square flap of the lens-capsule may be removed. [F.]

PINCÉE (Fr.), n. $Pa^{n}n^{2}s$. A pinch; in pharmacy, the quantity of a pulverulent substance that can be held between the tips of the thumb and the forefinger. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

PINCERS, n. pl. $Pi^{2}n^{2}s-u^{2}r$. See **FORCEPS**.

PINCETTE, n. $Pi^{2}n^{2}s-e^{2}t$. Fr., p. Ger., **P.** A small forceps. [E.]—**Brun's epiglottis p.** A delicate, long, double-jointed, sharp-pointed forceps for seizing the epiglottis. [E.]

PINKNEYA (Lat.), n. f. $Pi^{2}n^{2}k-ni^{2}a^{2}$. Named after C. C. Pinkney. Fr., p. A genus of the *Rubiaceae*. [B. 42 (a, 35).]—**P. pubens**, **P. pubescens**. Fr., p. *pubescent*. Bitter-bark tree, fever-tree of Georgia, Florida (or *georgica*) bark tree; a large shrub or small tree common from South Carolina to Florida. The astringent and tonic bark is used in intermittent fever. [B. 5, 34, 42, 121, 173, 275, 293 (a, 35).]

PINE, n. Pi^{n} . See **PINUS**.—**Amboyne p.** The *Dammara orientalis*. [B. 19.]—**Frankincense p.** See **PINUS tada**.—**Ground-p.** See *ALGUA chamaphys*.—**Kauri p.** See *Dammara australis*.—**New Zealand (red) p.** See *DACRYDIUM cupressinum*.—**Loblolly p.** See *PINUS tada*.—**P.-needle oil**. Lat., *oleum pini silvestris* [Br. Ph.]. Ger., *Fichtenmadelöl*. A volatile oil distilled from the needles of *Pinus silvestris*. It is colorless, or nearly so, with an aromatic, lavender-like odor and a pungent but not unpleasant flavor. It resembles turpentine in medicinal properties, but is milder. It is used by inhalation in the treatment of respiratory diseases and internally for rheumatism. [B. Robinson (B.); B. 5 (a, 14); B. 5 (a, 35).]—**P. sap.** See *MONOTROPA hypopitys*.—**P.-weed**. See *HYPERICUM sarothra*.—**Pitch-p.** The *Pinus rigida*, *Pinus australis*, and other species of *Pinus*. [B. 5, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Prince's p.** The *Chimaphila umbellata*. [B. 19.]—**Screw-p.** The genus *Pandanus*, especially *Pandanus odoratissimus*. [B. 19, 172, 275 (a, 35).]—**Spruce-p.** The *Abies excelsa*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—

STONE-P. See *PINUS pinea* and *PINUS cembra*.—Sweet p.-nuts. Fr., *pignons doux*. The nuts of *Pinus pinea*. [a, 35.]—**Water-p.** The *Stratiotes aloides*. [B, 295 (a, 35).]

PINEA (Lat.), n. f. *Pi²n(pen)²e-a²*. From *pinus*, the pine-tree. 1. A pine-cone. 2. Of Endlicher, a section of the genus *Pinus*. The *Pineae* of Sprengel are an order of the *Coniferae*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**Nuces pineae**. The fruits of *Pinus p.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Nuclei pineae** (albae), **Nuclei pinearum**. The seed-kernels of *Pinus p.* [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PINEAL, n. *Pi²n'e-a²l*. From *pinea*, a pine-cone. 1. Resembling a pine-cone. 2. Pertaining to the p. gland. [a, 48.]

PINEAPPLE, n. *Pi²n'a²p-p²l*. Sp., *piña* [Mex. Ph.]. 1. The *Ananas sativus* or its fruit. 2. An old name for a pine-cone. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

PINELLIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pi²n-e²l²i²a²*. A genus of araceous herbs, of northern China and Japan. It constitutes the *Pinelline* of Schott, a subtribe of the *Alletuchieae*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. triphyllum**. A species used in China, considered more potent than *P. tuberifera*. [B, 286.]—**P. tuberifera**. A species used medicinally in China. [a, 35.]—**P. Wawrae**. A species the root of which is used in China in intestinal obstruction. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PINENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. *Pi²n(pen)²e-a²n²i²m(ch²u²m)²a²*. Gen., *-chyma(-atis)*. From *pinus*, a tablet, and *enchyma*, an infusion. Tissue composed of tabular cells. [B, 308 (a, 35).]

PINEOLUS (Lat.), n. m. *Pi²n(pen)²e-o²e²y²u²s(u²s)²*. The *Pinus pinea*; in the pl., *pineoli*, its seed-kernels. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**Emulsio pineolorum**. An emulsion of 32 parts each of the nuts of *Pinus pinea* and sugar and 500 of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

PINEUM (Lat.), n. n. *Pi²n(pen)²e-u²s(u²m)²*. See *PINEA* (1st def.).

PINEUS (Lat.), n. m. *Pi²n(pen)²e-u²s(u²s)²*. A pine-unt. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. purgans**. The *Jatropha curcas* or its fruit. [B, 307 (a, 35).]

PINGUECULA (Lat.), n. f. *Pi²n(p²n²)-gwe²k²u²(u²)²a²*. See *PINGICULA* (2d def.).

PINGUEDO (Lat.), n. f. *Pi²n²-gwe²(gwa)²do*. Gen., *-ed²inis*. Fat. [L, 50 (a, 14).] See *AXUNGIA* and *ADEPS*.

PINGUEFACTION, n. *Pi²n²-gwe²-fa²k²shu²n²*. From *pinguefacere*, to make fat. Conversion into fat.

PINGUICULA (Lat.), n. f. *Pi²n²-gwi²k²u²(u²)²a²*. From *pinguis*, fat. Fr., *pinguicule*, *grasse* (1st def.). Ger., *Fettkraut* (1st def.), *Fettgeschwulst* (2d def.). 1. Butterwort; a genus of the *Lentibulariaceae*. The *Pinguiculae* of Necker are an order consisting of *Utricularia*. The *Pinguiculae* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Catecholaceae*. [B, 34, 42, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).] 2. A small yellow patch or nodule in the conjunctiva close to the temporal or nasal margin of the cornea. [F.]—**P. vulgaris**. Fr., *pinguicule* (ou *grasse*) *commune*, *herbe grasse*, *lanque d'oe*, *te-crobre*. Ger., *gemeines Fettkraut*, *Schmeerkraut*. Bog-violet, (common) butterwort, earning (or steep) grass, Yorkshire sanicle; a slender-stemmed plant growing in wet places in North America and in Europe. The leaves, *folia pinguiculae*, are said to coagulate milk, and were formerly used, dried, as a pectoral and vulnerary and, fresh, as a mild evacuant. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]

PINGULEUM (Lat.), n. n. *Pi²n²-gwo²l²gwo²l²e²u²s(u²m)²*. From *pinguis*, fat, and *oleum*, oil. A fatty or fixed oil. [B.]

PINIC ACID, n. *Pi²n'ik*. Fr., *acide pinique*. Ger., *Pininsäure*. A resinous substance, $C_{20}H_{34}O_4$, found in pine resin, probably identical with amorphous pinaric acid. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

PINIDECUSSATIO (Lat.), n. f. *Pi²n(pen)²i²-de²de²-ku²s²* (ku²s²-sa²n²i²sh²i²u²). Gen., *-onis*. See *PINEAL DECUSSATION*.

PINIE (Ger.), n. *Pen'ie²*. See *PINUS pinea*.—**P'inkerne**. See *Nuclei PINEAE*.—**P'nnandeln**, **P'nüsse**. See *AMYGDALÆ pineae*.

PINIPIKRIN, n. *Pi²n-i²p-ik²i²n*. Fr., *pinipikrine*. Ger., *Pinipikrin*. A glucoside, $C_{27}H_{44}O_{11}$, found in the needles and bark of *Pinus silvestris* and in the green parts of *Thuja occidentalis*; a bitter amorphous powder. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

PINTANNIC ACID, n. *Pi²n-i²t-a²n'ik*. Fr., *acide pinitannique*. Ger., *Pinitannsäure*. A variety of tannic acid, $C_{12}H_{14}O_6$, a yellowish-red powder, obtained from *Pinus silvestris* and *Thuja occidentalis*. [B, 46, 93 (a, 14).]

PINTE, n. *Pi²n't*. Fr., p. Ger., *Pinit*. 1. A very sweet crystalline body, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ = $C_6H_{12}(OH)_6$, isomeric with mannitol, found in the exudation of *Pinus lambertiana*; used as a laxative. [B, 4.]

PINITES (Lat.), n. m. *Pi²n(pen)²i²et²(ez)²as*. From *pinus*, the pine. A genus of fossil coniferous trees. [B, 35.]—**P. succifer**. An extinct tree supposed to have been the chief source of amber.

PINK, n. *Pi²n'k*. The genus *Dianthus*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 33).]—**Clove-p.** See *DIANTHUS caryophyllus*.—**Sea-p.** 1. The *Thyma maritima*. 2. The *Silene inflata*. [B, 275, 293 (a, 35).]—**Swamp-p.** The genus *Azalea*. [B, 34, 293 (a, 35).]

PINK-EYE, n. *Pi²n'k²e*. An acute contagious catarrhal conjunctivitis, of undetermined causation, characterized by a pink or red appearance of the eyeball. [N. Y. Med. Jour., June 28, 1890, p. 712 (a, 34).]

PINNA (Lat.), n. f. *Pi²n'na²*. Fr., *pavillon* (1st def.). Ger., *Pavillon* (1st def.). 1. See *ARTICLE*. 2. In botany, a leaflet of a pinnate leaf. [B, 19 (a, 35).] 3. See *FIN* (1st def.).—**Pinnæ nasi**. See *ALÆ nasi*.

PINNAL (Fr.), adj. *Pi²n'a²l*. Pertaining to or connected with the alæ nasi; as, p. muscle. [L.]—**P. supérieur**, **P. transverse**. One of the subdivisions of the compressor naris. [L.]—**P. transverse myrtiliforme**. See *COMPRESSOR naris*.

PINNATE, adj. *Pi²n'at*. Lat., *pinnatus* (from *pinna*, a feather). Fr., *pinné*, *penné*. Ger., *gefiedert*. Feather-shaped; possessing lateral processes; of a compound leaf, having the leaflets arranged laterally along a lengthened axis. [B, 28 (a, 27); B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]—**Abruptly p.** Lat., *abrupti-pinnatus*. Fr., *abruptipenné*. Paripinnate. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

PINNATIFID, adj. *Pi²n-a²t'i²f'id*. Lat., *pinnatifidus* (from *pinnatus*, pinnate, and *fendere*, to cleave). Fr., *pennatifide*. Ger., *fiederspaltig*. Pinnately cleft; cleft into lateral segments on each side of the midrib. [B, 1, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

PINNATIFIDO-INCISED, adj. *Pi²n-a²t'i²f'id-o-i²n-siz'd*. Pinnatifid with the segments very deep. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

PINNATILOBATE, **PINNATILOBED**, adj's. *Pi²n-at-i²lob'at*, *lob'd*. Lat., *pinnatilobatus* (from *pinnatus*, pinnate, and *lobus*, a lobe). Fr., *pinnatilobé*. Ger., *fiederspaltig*. Of a simple leaf, pinnately lobed. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

PINNATIPARTITE, adj. *Pi²n-a²t'i²-pa²r'ti²t*. Lat., *pinnatifartitus* (from *pinnatus*, pinnate, and *partire*, to divide). Fr., p. Pinnately parted; of a leaf, having the pinnately veined divisions reaching nearly to the midrib. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

PINNATISECT, adj. *Pi²n-a²t'i²-se²ct*. Lat., *pinnatisectus* (from *pinnatus*, pinnate, and *secare*, to cut). Fr., *pennatiséqué*. Pinnately divided down to the midrib. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PINNINERVED, adj. *Pi²n-i²n'u²rv'd*. Lat., *penninervus* (from *pinna*, a fin, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *penninervé*. Ger., *fiedernervig*. Pinnately veined, feather veined, having the nerves (simple veins) proceeding from the midrib to the margin of the leaf like the plume on the shaft of a feather. [B, 1, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

PINNI-NETED, adj. *Pi²n-i²-ne²t'e²d*. Having netted veins proceeding from the midrib to the margins. [B, 291 (a, 35).]

PINNOTHERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Pi²n-no²(no²)-the²r'ithar'* i²d-e-a²e²s). From *pinnothrips*, a small crab. A family of small decapod crustaceans found in the shells of oysters; the pea-crabs. [a, 48.]

PINNULE, n. *Pi²n'u²l*. Lat., *pinnula* (dim. of *pinna*, a feather). Fr., p. Ger., *Fiederchen*, *Fiederblättchen*. In a leaf, having compound pinnae, a division of a pinna; a secondary pinna. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PINODES (Lat.), adj. *Pi²n-od'ez'as*. Gr., *πινωδός* (from *pinos*, dirt). Fr., *pinodoux*. Of Hippocrates, dirty, full of sordes. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

PINTA (Sp.), n. *Pen'ta²*. 1. A spot; a blemish. 2. Mal del pinto.

PINUS (Lat.), n. f. *Pi²n(pen)²u²s(u²s)²*. Ger., *wärs*. Fr., p. (1st def.). *pin*. Ger., *Kiefer* (1st def.). 1. A genus of coniferous trees; the pines. 2. Of Adamson, a family of plants including *P. Larix*, *Abies*, *Thuja*, *Cupressus*, *Juniperus*, *Taxus*, *Ephedra*, *Casuarina*, and *Equisetum*. [B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).] 3. See *PINEAL GLAND*.—**Aqua pini**. A preparation made by distilling 4 parts of a mixture of 1 part of fir buds with 12 parts of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Aqua pyrolei pini** [Norw. Ph.]. See *INFUSUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ*.—**Aqua turionum pini**. See *Eau distillée de bourgeon de pin*.—**Balsamum nativ² pini larici**. Venice turpentine. [B, 119.]—**Balsamum nativum pini silvestris**. Common turpentine. [B, 119.]—**Balsamum pini larici**. Venice turpentine. [B, 119.]—**Coni pini**. The young cones of *P. silvestris*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Decoctum turionum pini**. See *INFUSUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ*.—**Emulsio pini (turionum)**. An emulsion of spruce fir buds with sweet almonds or gum arabic, together with honey, sugar, or syrup. [B, 97.]—**Essentia pini**. See *Tinctura pini*.—**Extractum gemmæ pini**. 1. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of fir buds with 6 parts of 22-per-cent. alcohol, straining, boiling the residue in water, mixing the two liquids, and evaporating. 2. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of fir buds in 6 parts of water, straining, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum pini foliorum** [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by distilling fir needles with water, separating the ethereal oil, cooling the residue, straining, clarifying, evaporating to a thin extract, and shaking up with this so much of the ethereal oil which had been separated from it as to make the product contain 1 part of oil to 100 parts of the thin extract. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Gemmæ pini** [Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Turiones pini*.—**Infusum pini**. A strained infusion of 19 parts of fir buds in 460 of boiling water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Infusum pyrolei pini** [Swed. Ph.]. See *INFUSUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ*.—**Oleum pini foliorum** [Russ. Ph. (silvestris)]. See *PINE-needle oil*.—**Oleum pini pumilionis**. See *KREMMHOLZöl*.—**Oleum pini silvestris**. Of the Br. Ph., *pine-needle oil*. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**Pinus**. See *Abies pinus*.—**P. austriaca**. Fr., *pin de montagne* (ou *de Boston*). Ger., *langblättrige Kiefer*, *Sumpfkiefer*. Yellow (or swamp, or broom, or southern, or Virginia, or long-leaved) pine; a species yielding much turpentine, resin, pitch, and tar through all seasons. The emanations from it are said to be antimalarial and antiseptic. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. banksiana**. Fr., *pin des rochers*. Gray (or northern, or Hudson's Bay, or Labrador) pine; the most northern of the North American species. The cones are used in chronic catarrh. [B, 77, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. cembra**. Fr., *pin cembro* (ou *de Tarente*), *alvies*, *arole*, *cèdre de Sibérie*, *tinter*, *couve*. Ger., *Zirbelkiefer*, *Zirbelsichte*. Russian cedar (Swiss or Siberian) stone-pine; an edible-seeded species abundant in the Alps and the Siberian ranges. It was the *resin* of the ancients, which used the bark as an astringent and the seed as a pectoral. It yields Hungarian turpentine and an oil is expressed from the seeds. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. decodara**. The *Cedrus decodara*. It yields a coarse turpentine used in the East Indies as a diaphoretic, in leprosy, and externally for ulcers and skin diseases. [B, 172 (a, 35).]—**P. glabra**. 1. Spruce pine; a North American species allied to *P. mitis*. 2. Of Boissier, a species which, in Languedoc, affords a substance resembling oak-manu. [B, 18, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. halepensis**. Fr., *pin d'Alep* (ou *de Jérusalem*). Ger., *Küstenkiefer*. Aleppo (or Jerusalem) pine; a native of south-

ern Europe and northern Africa. It yields a peculiar kind of turpentine and a valuable tar. [B. 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. Jeffreyi**. The black (or sap-wood) pine of California; an astringent-barked species. [B. 314 (a, 35).]—**Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.**, xxxvii, p. 238 (a, 50).]—**P. lambertiana**. Fr., *pin de Lambert*. Ger., *kali-fornische Kiefer*. Shake- (or giant-) California pine, sugar-pine. The resin contains pinite and is used as a substitute for sugar. The seeds are eaten. [B. 5, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. laricina**. Fr., *pin de Corsica*, *lariciot*. Corsican (or Calabrian, or larch-) pine à very resinous species found in southern Europe, yielding all the products of *P. silvestris*. [B. 173, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. longifolia**. Fr., *pin à longues feuilles*. Cheer (or Emodi) pine, a native of the Himalaya Mountains. It yields tar and turpentine. The young shoots are used in China as a diuretic and antiscorbutic. [B. 172, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. maritima**. 1. Of De Candolle, see *P. pinaster*. 2. Of Lambert, see *P. halepensis*.—**P. massoniana**. Fr., *p. de Masson*. Ger., *chinesische Kiefer*. Chinese (or Japanese) pine, the *maty* of Japan; a resinous turpentine-yielding species. In China the young bud-cones are highly valued as a medicine. The roots, burned with oil of *Brassica orientalis*, furnish Chinese lampblack. [B. 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. monophylla**. Stone-pine, California nut-pine. The large edible seeds have an almond-like taste. The wood is very resinous. [B. 314 (a, 35).]—**P. montana**. See *P. pumilio*.—**P. nigricans**. A European species referred by Koch to *P. pinaster*. It yields the products of *P. silvestris*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. palustris**. See *P. pinaster*.—**P. picea**. See *Abies picea*.—**P. pinaster**. Fr., *pin maritime* (ou de Bordeaux, ou des Landes), *grand pin*. Ger., *Strandkiefer*, *Strandfichte*. The cluster- (or star-, or sea-side) pine; a Mediterranean species furnishing *terebinthina gallica* or *terebinthina burdigalensis*. [B. 5, 18, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. pinea**. Fr., *pin à pignon* (ou bon, ou cultivé, ou de pierre, ou pinier, ou pignon), *pignet*, *pigne*, *pinier*. Ger., *Pinien-kiefer*, *Pinie*, *Pinienfichte*, *Nusskiefer*. The (Italian) stone-pine; common in countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The wood is resinous. The bark was used by the ancient Greeks as an astringent in ulcers and mucous discharges. The nut-like seeds of the cones were formerly used as a demulcent. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. pumilio**. Fr., *pin de Briançon*, *pin-suffis*, *pin d'Austriche*, *pin nain*. Ger., *Zwerg-Kiefer*, *Krummholz*, *Knieholz*. The upright-cone mountain- (or knee-) pine; a recumbent bush closely allied to *P. silvestris*; found on the Alps and the Carpathians. It yields *Krummholz* oil (which is used as an external application in bruises, sprains, rheumatism, etc.) and Hungarian balsam. [B. 5, 77, 121, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. pungens**. Table-mountain pine. A turpentine-yielding species. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. resinosa**. The red pine of North America, rich in resin. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. rigida**. Fr., *pin hérissé* (ou rude). Ger., *Starrkiefer*. The pitch- (or sap-) pine of the northern United States. It yields large quantities of pitch and tar. It will flourish in salt-marshes, and is recommended by von Müller for subduing miasmata. [B. 5, 77, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. sabiana**. The California nut-pine, white- (or black-) pine. The seeds are used by the Digger Indians as food. Its resin yields abietene on distillation. [B. 5, 77, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. serotina**. The fox-tail (or pond-) pine growing in the southern United States. It is of value for protection against malaria in swamps. [B. 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. silvestris**. Fr., *pin d'Ecosse*, *pin de Russie* (ou de *mature*, ou de *Norvège*, ou du Nord, ou commun, ou suisse, ou sauvage), *pinéastre*. Ger., *gemeine Kiefer*, *Föhre*, *gemeine Fichte*. Birk apples, Scotch fir (or pine); a tree of middle and northern Europe and northern Asia; a source of pitch, tar, and turpentine. An essential oil, obtained by distillation from the leaves, is used in medicine (see *Pine-needle oil*). The young cones, which are balsamic and have a bitter resinous taste, are used in decoction in atony of the digestive organs, dropsy, rheumatism, syphilis, skin diseases, etc., either externally or internally. The sweet, mucilaginous sap beneath the bark is used as a vermifuge and antiscorbutic, and in skin and pectoral complaints. The resin is substituted for Burgundy pitch. [B. 5, 18, 19, 177, 173, 180, 185, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. strobus**. The pumpkin pine of Canada and the Weymouth (or white pine) of North America. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. taeda**. Fr., *pin taeda* (ou de *Pénoque*), *pin raide*. Ger., *Weihrauchkiefer*. The loblolly (or frankincense-, or old field-, or rosemary-, or slash-, or swamp-) pine; a North American species which yields turpentine of somewhat inferior quality. The resin hardening on the trunk in cold weather resembles olibanum. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**Ph.**



PINUS SILVESTRIS.
[A, 327.]

Swed. Ph.]. See **PITCH**.—**Resina pini** (Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.) [**Burgundica**] (Ger. Ph., (1st ed.), Hung. Ph. (2d ed.)), *seu depurata* (Swiss Ph.), *seu flava* (Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.). See **Burgundy PITCH**.—**Resina pini colata** (Russ. Ph.). See **Pix burgundica expurgata**.—**Resina pini empyreumatica liquida**. See **TAR**.—**Tinctura (gemme) pini**. A tincture of the buds of *Picea vulgaris*, formerly official in several pharmacopœias. [B. 97.]—**Tinctura pini composita** (Ger. Ph., (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.). Syn.: *tinctura lignorum*. A preparation made by digesting 9 parts of pine-cones, 3 each of juniper berries and sassafras-wood, 6 of guaiac-wood, and 108 of dilute alcohol for eight days [Ger. Ph.]; or 8 parts of pine-cones, 4 each of juniper berries, sassafras-wood, and guaiac-wood, and 100 of dilute alcohol for a week [Swiss Ph.]; or by macerating for five days 9 parts of bruised pine-cones, 3 of bruised sassafras-wood, 6 each of bruised juniper berries and grated guaiac-wood, and 108 of 70-per-

cent. alcohol. Some of the older pharmacopœias added red saunders in the same quantity as the sassafras. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Turiones pini** (Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)). Fr., *bourgeois de sapin*, *pin sauvage* (*bourgeon*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Fichtenknospen*. Sp., *pino* (*la yema*) [Sp. Ph.]. The young cones or strobiles of *P. silvestris*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Unguentum pyrolei pini** (Dan. Ph.). See **Unguentum piceis liquida**.—**Vapor olei pini silvestris** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 40 minims of pine-needle oil with 20 grains of light magnesium carbonate, and water enough to make a fl. oz. of mixture. For use, a fl. drachm of the preparation is mixed with 10 fl. oz. each of cold water and boiling water in an inhaler. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

PINYL, n. Pin'yl. The compound $C_{10}H_{18}$. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P. bromide**. A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{17}Br$. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P. chloride**. A camphor-like crystalline mass, $C_{10}H_{17}Cl$. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

PINZETTE (Ger.), n. Pin'zette. See **FORCEPS**.

PIOSCOPE, n. Pi'o-skop. From *πῖον*, fat, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. A galactometer in which the richness of the milk is estimated from its correspondence with one or other of six shades of color painted on the instrument. [L. 225 (a, 48).]

POTINSÂURE (Ger.), n. Pe-et-en-zoir-e². Hydromargaric acid. [A, 324.]

PIP, n. Pi'p. A disease of fowls in which a pellicle grows on the tip of the tongue. [L. 56 (a, 14).]

PIPER (Lat.), n. n. Pip(p'i'p)'u's(e'2). Gen., *pip'eris*. Gr., *πέπερις*, *πίπερις*, *πέπερις*. Fr., *poivrier* (1st def.), *poivre* (2d def.), *poivre noir* (ou commun) [2d def.]. Ger., *Pfeffer* (1st def.), *schwarzer Pfeffer* (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Piperaceæ* (Fr., *piperacées*; Ger., *Piperaceen*), which are an order of the *Piperales* (see under **PIPERAL**). They are herbs, shrubs, or rarely trees, often with stimulant and aromatic qualities. The *Piperæ* (Fr., *pip'ries*), or true peppers, include *P. Zippelia*, and other genera. They contain an acrid resin, an aromatic volatile oil, and a crystallizable principle, piperine, chiefly present in the root and fruit. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the unripe fruit of *P. nigrum*. Black pepper is berry-like fruits having an aromatic smell and a hot, pungent taste. They contain piperine, a resin, an essential oil isomeric with oil of turpentine, gum, starch, lignin, etc. Black pepper is carminative and stimulant, but is used chiefly as a condiment. [B. 5, 18, 43, 121, 185, 170, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**Baccæ piperis**. See **P.** (2d def.).—**Confectio piperis** [Br. Ph.]. **Electuarium piperis**. Fr., *confection* (ou *electuaire*) de *poivre*. Ger., *Pfefferlatwerg*. A mixture of 2 parts of black pepper, 3 of caraway fruit, and 15 of clarified honey. [B. 81 (a, 21).]—**Essentia piperis**. See **Tinctura piperis**.—**Essentia piperis cubebæ** [Belg. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of oleoresin of cubeb in 3 parts of 29-per-cent. alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum piperis**. See **Oleo-resina piperis**.—**Fructus piperis** [Belg. Ph.]. See **P.** (2d def.).—**Fructus piperis nigri pulveratus** [Fr. Cod.]. Black pepper dried, powdered, and sifted. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Herba piperidis**. The leaves of *Lepidium latifolium*. [B. 180.]—**Oleo-resina piperis** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by extracting 100 parts of black pepper in No. 60 powder with ether until 150 parts of liquid are obtained, distilling, evaporating off the ether until no further precipitation of piperine crystals takes place, and pressing the liquid through a muslin strainer. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. Afzelii**. A tropical African species. Its red fruit is a substitute African cubebæ (q. v.). [B. 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**P. album** [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. See **White PEPPER**.—**P. amalago**. Fr., *poivrier amalago*. Ger., *Amalago-Pfeffer*. A Jamaica species. The fruits are used as a condiment like black pepper, the leaves and young branches as a discutient, and the root as a diuretic and diaphoretic. [B. 168, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. angustifolium**. See **ARTANTHE elongata**.—**P. anisatum**. Ger., *anisartiger Pfeffer*. A species growing on the Orinoco. The fruits and leaves are used in flatulent colic, etc., also in clysters and as a wash for ulcers. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**arborescens**. Ger., *baumartiger Pfeffer*. A climbing shrub of the Moluccas and Java. The bark is pungent and caustic, and is used externally in rheumatism and gout and internally in constipation. The leaves, bruised, are applied in headache. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. betle**. Fr., *bétel*. Ger., *Betelpfeffer*. Beng., *pan. Mal. velta*. Syn.: *Chavica betle*. Betel (or betle) leaf (or pepper); a climbing shrubby species growing wild in Java and cultivated in the East Indies for its leaf, which the natives use as a masticatory and digestive stimulant. It is used in combination with the areca- and chunan, or with camphor and other aromatics, and also with a mixture of quicklime. The juice is considered stomachic. According to Elliott, it sometimes produces a species of cancer, the betel-chewer's cancer. The leaves, warmed and smeared with oil, are applied over the chest in pulmonary affections and congestion of the liver and as a resolvent in glandular swellings. The juice of the leaves is used as a febrifuge, and in Java as a pectoral. [B. 5, 18, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. brasiliense**. Brazilian pepper; the fruit of *Capsicum brasiliense*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. nain**. Ger., *Hundspfeffer*. A species widely dispersed throughout the Malay Archipelago, sometimes confounded with *P. cubeba*. Its fruits are smaller than true cubebæ. [B. 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. capense**. Fr., *poivrier du Cap*, *poivre à queue*. A Cape-of-Good-Hope species, used as a stomachic. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. carupuna**, *P. carupija*. A Peruvian species. The leaves and fruit are used as a digestive. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. caudatum**. Fr., *cubèbe de Bourbon* (1st def.), *poivre à queue* (1st def.). Ger., *geschwinder Pfeffer* (1st def.). 1. A species found in Brazil, Guiana, etc. The root is used as a diuretic and sudorific, and, together with the leaves, in baths for inflammatory swellings, etc. 2. Cubeb. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. chaba**. Ger., *Chaba-Pfeffer*. An East Indian species. The fruit-spikes are used like *p. longum*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. churumaya**. Ger., *Churumaya-Pfeffer*. A Peruvian species. The leaves are used as a digestive. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. citrifolium**. A Brazil and Guiana species; one of the plants used in Brazil under the name *jabarandá*. [B. 5, 18, 173,

PISCIDIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pi*s*c*i*d*i*a* k*i*(k)*p*i*d*i*a*?[a]s. From *piscis*, a fish, and *caedere*, to slay. 1. A genus of leguminous trees, scarcely different from *Lonchocarpus*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).] 2. The root-bark of *P. erythrina*. [a, 48].—**Extractum piscidiae fluidum**. A fluid extract made by treating p in a percolator with a mixture of 3 parts of alcohol and 2 parts of water. [B, 42, 121 (a, 38).]—**Infusum piscidis**. *Infusum Piscidis aëniæ*. Black dogwood, Jamaica bitch-wood. The branches and leaves are used to stupefy fish. A tincture of the root-bark is used for odontalgia. [B, 19, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. amyra**. *Fr. bois à entrivèr* (ou de chien, ou entravent). Ger., *jamaiskanischer Kornelkirschenbaum*, *Hundsbeerbaum*. Jamaica white dogwood, fish-poison tree. The leaves, twigs, and bark are used to stupefy fish. The fish thus stupefied is narcotic, diaphoretic, and laxative, and is recommended in neuralgia, insomnia, whooping-cough, etc. It contains piscidin. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

PISCIDIN, n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}$. The active principle of *Piscidia erythrina*. It crystallizes in nearly colorless prisms, and has probably the formula $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_8$. It acts as a paralyzing agent on the sensory ganglia of the spinal cord, as an excitant of its motor centres, and as a cardiac depressant. [B. 7, 270 (a, 38).]

PISIFORM, adj. $\text{Pi}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{f}^2\text{o}^2\text{r}^2\text{m}$. Lat., *pisiformis* (from *pisum*, a pea, and *forma*, form). Fr., *pisiforme*. Ger., *erbsenförmig*. Shaped like a pea. [C.]

PISI-PHALANGIEN (Fr.), n. $\text{Pe}^2\text{-ze-fa}^2\text{-la}^2\text{n}^2\text{-zhe-a}^2\text{n}^2$. See *ABDUCTOR minimi digiti manus*.

PISO (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pi}^2(\text{pe})^2\text{so}$. Gen., *-on'is*. A mortar. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PISO-HAMATUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pi}^2(\text{p}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2)\text{-o}^2(\text{s}^2)\text{-ha}^2\text{m}^2(\text{ha}^2\text{m}^2)\text{-at}^2(\text{a}^2\text{s}^2)\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s}^2)$. An anomalous muscle arising from the hooked process of the uniform bone and inserted into the pisiform bone. [Gruber, Virchow's "Arch.," Oct., 1881 (L).]

PISONIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^2\text{-on}^2\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *Pison*, a traveler in Brazil. Fr., *pisonie*. A genus of the *Pisonieae*, which are a tribe of the *Nyctaginaceae*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. aculeata**. The cockspur of the West Indies, used in gonorrhoea. [B, 19, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. fragrans**. Fr., *p. éclatant*. A West Indian emetic species. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. morindifolia**. The lettuce-tree of India; the leaves are used in elephantiasis. [A, 479 (a, 50).]

PISO-UNCINATUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pi}^2(\text{p}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2)\text{-o}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{n}^2(\text{u}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ken})^2(\text{at}^2)\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s}^2)$. See *PISO-HAMATUS*.

PISSASPHALT, n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{s}^2\text{-a}^2\text{s}^2\text{-fa}^2\text{l}^2\text{t}^2$. Gr., *πίσσαφαλτος* (from *πίσσα*, pitch, and *ἀφαιλος*, bitumen). Lat., *piassaphaltum*, *piassaphaltus*. Fr., *piassaphalte*. 1. See *MALTA*. 2. Barbadoes petroleum. 3. Asphalt. [B, 307, 310 (a, 35).]

PISSÉLÉUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{s}^2\text{-se}^2\text{l}^2\text{-e}^2(\text{e}^2\text{s}^2\text{e}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m}^2)$. Gr., *πίσσελεον* (from *πίσσα*, pitch, and *ελεον*, oil). Fr., *piisséléon*. Written also, but less correctly, *piasséléum* and *piisséléon*. 1. Of Dioscorides, see *Cedria* (list def.). 2. An obsolete medication compounded of oil and pitch. 3. Tar. 4. Oil of tar. 5. Asphalt oil. [B, 114, 121, 173, 307, 310 (a, 35).]

PISSÉMENT (Fr.), n. $\text{Pe}^2\text{-sa}^2\text{-m}^2\text{n}^2$. Urination. [A, 537 (a, 21).]—**P. de sang**. See *HEMATURIA*.

PISSENLIT (Fr.), n. $\text{Pe}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-le}$. The *Taraxacum densileonis*; of the Fr. Cod., its leaves or root (see *TARAXACUM* [2d def.]). [B, 18, 95, 173 (a, 35, 38).]—**Extrait de p. (feuille)** [Fr. Cod.], **Extrait de suc de p.** See *EXTRACTUM TARAXACI*.—**Extrait liquide de p.** See *EXTRACTUM TARAXACI fluidum*.—**Suc de p.** See *SUCCUS TARAXACI*.—**Tisane de p.** See *DECOCCTUM TARAXACI*.

PISSEROS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pi}^2\text{s}^2\text{-ser}^2(\text{sar})^2\text{o}^2\text{s}$. Gr., *πισσῆρος*. See *CERATUM RESINÆ*.

PISSITES (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pi}^2\text{s}^2\text{-sit}^2(\text{set})^2\text{ez}^2(\text{as})$. Gen., *-it'u (-æ)*. Gr., *πισσιτης*. Fr., *pisсите*. Ger., *Pechwein*. Wine flavored with pitch. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PISSOCOPIA, n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{s}^2\text{-o}^2\text{k}^2\text{op}^2\text{-i}^2$. Gr., *πισσοκοπία* (from *πίσσα*, pitch, and *κόπτεν*, to strike). Lat., *piissocopia*. Fr., *piissocopie*. 1. The process of smearing with pitch. 2. Epilation by means of a pitch-plaster. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PISTACHE (Fr.), n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{s}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{sh}$. Of the Fr. Cod., see *PISTACIA nuts*.—**Émulsion de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. An emulsion consisting of 1 part each of pistacia nuts and white sugar and 20 of water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Huile de p. de terre**. See *OLEUM ARACHIS*.—**Noix de p.** See *PISTACIA nuts*.

PISTACIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}^2\text{st}^2\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2\text{s}^2)\text{-ki}^2(\text{ki}^2)\text{-a}^2$. Gr., *πιστακία*. Fr., *pistachier*. Ger., *Pistacie*. A genus of anacardiaceous trees or shrubs; in the pl., *pistacie*, p. nuts. The *Pistacie* of Adanson are a family of plants including *Coccoloba*, *Erbonia*, *Elett*, *Fragaria*, *Rhus*, and other genera yielding balsamic or resinous products. The *Pistacie* (Fr., *pistaciées*) of Reichenbach are a section of the *Sumachineae* comprising *P. schinus*, and other genera of the *Anacardiaceae*. [B, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. cabulica**. A form of *P. terebinthus*, growing in Beloochistan and Afghanistan; one of the sources of East Indian mastic. [B, 18, 77 (a, 35).]—**P. lentiscus**. Fr., *pistachier lentisque*. Ger., *Mastix-Pistacie*, *Mastix-barum*. Common mastic-tree, indigenous to the shores of the Mediterranean. Its



PISTACIA LENTISCUS. [A, 327.]

sap constitutes, after hardening, the mastic of commerce. This species was known as *schinus* (*xyvius*) to the ancients, who used the wood, leaves, fruit, and root medicinally. The wood, *lignum lentisci* (see *LENTISCINUM*, *seu mastiche*), was formerly used as a haemostatic and astringent. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. nute**. Lat., *pistacie nucee* (see *fructus*, *seu semina*, *seu nuculae*, *seu nuclei*) *pistacie (vera)*, *amygdalae virides*. Fr.,

pistaches [Fr. Cod.], *noix de pistache*. Ger., *Pistacien*, *Pistacien-Nüsse*, *Pimpernüsse*, *syrische oder welsche, oder levantische, oder grüne Pimpernüsse*. The edible cotyledons of the fruit of *P. vera*. The fruits themselves (which are also called p. nuts) are oblong drupes somewhat larger than olives, with a brittle shell containing the cotyledons. These have a greenish color and agreeable taste, and are much used as food, either dried like almonds or made into confections, etc. They contain sugar, and a fixed oil obtained from them by expression, and are a mild demulcent. They are official in the Fr. Cod. for catarrhal and pectoral complaints, but, as they readily turn rancid, are not much employed medicinally. The oil is used in southern Europe as a cosmetic. [B, 19, 121, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. terebinthus**. Fr., *pistachier térébinthe*. Ger., *Terpentin-Pistacie*. Sp., *cornicabra*. Terebinth or turpentine tree; a species common in the Mediterranean regions. Its resinous juice, according to Unger and Marchand, forms Chian turpentine. The bark, which is aromatic and serves as incense, and the leaves were formerly used in passive hæmorrhage, dysentery, etc. The fruits have an agreeable taste, and are eaten, though considered by Dioscorides as unwholesome. The branches of the tree are liable to the attacks of a species of insect which produces a gall or horn-like follicle, formerly used in dyeing and tanning as well as medicinally, and still used in pectoral and asthmatic affections. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180, 185, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. vera**. Fr., *pistachier* [Fr. Cod.] (*cultivé, ou franc*). Ger., *wahre oder ächte Pistacie*, *Pimpernuss*. Sp., *alfonsojo, pistacho*. It., *pistacchio*. Ar., *fishuc*. The p. (or pistachio) nut tree; a species indigenous to Western Asia and extensively cultivated in Mediterranean countries for its edible seeds or cotyledons and its aromatic bark (see *P. nute*). [a, 35.]

PISTATION, n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{s}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{-shu}^2\text{n}$. Lat., *pistatio* (from *pistare*, to pound). Fr., *p.* See *EPISTATION*.

PISTIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}^2\text{st}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *πιστός*, drinking. Fr., *p. pistie*. A genus of the *Aroidæ*. The *Pistiacæ* (Fr., *pistiacées*; Ger., *Pistaciaceen*) are: Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, a section of the *Aroidæ*; of Lindley, the *Lemnaceæ* (in part); The *Pistiacæ* are: Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Araceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Araceæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. stratiotes**. Ger., *schwimmende Muschelblume*. Mal., *coda-pail*. Tam., *agastamaray*. Tropical duckweed, water-lettuce; a stemless floating herb common in warm countries, and, according to Browne, affecting drinking-water in Jamaica so as to cause dysentery. It is the *σπαραγγίον* of the ancients, who used it as a vulnerary and in hæmaturia. The leaves are demulcent and refrigerant, and in the East Indies are used as a pectoral, in dysuria, dysentery etc., and externally in hæmorrhoids. The root is emollient and laxative. [B, 19, 34, 42, 172, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

PISTIL, n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{st}^2\text{-i}^2\text{l}$. Lat., *pistillum*. Fr., p. Ger., *Pistill*, *Stempel*. 1. The modified leaf or leaves (carpels) bearing the ovules. It consists in its perfect form of an ovary, a style, and a stigma. 2. Of Tournefort and others, the p's of a flower considered as a whole. [B, 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35).]—**Angiospermous p.** A p. forming a closed sac which envelops the ovules, as in most flowering plants. [B, 291 (a, 35).]—**Compound p.** A p. composed of several leaves (carpels) coalescent into one body. [B, 291 (a, 35).]—**Gynouspermous p.** A p. consisting of an open scale or leaf which does not inclose the ovules, which it bears. [B, 291 (a, 35).]

PISTILLATE, adj. $\text{Pi}^2\text{st}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-at}$. Lat., *pistillatus*. Fr., *fé-melle*. Ger., *weiblich*. Of a flower, female; having pistils but no stamens. The term is also, less correctly, applied to a flower with a pistil when the stamen is present. [B, 1, 77, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

PISTILLIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{st}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-li}^2\text{d}^2\text{-i}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m}^2)$. Dim. of *pistillum*, a pistil. An organ in a cryptogamic plant having the apparent function of a pistil (e. g., an archegone). [B, 19, 77, 308 (a, 35).]

PISTILLIFEROUS, adj. $\text{Pi}^2\text{st}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-li}^2\text{f}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *pistilliferus*. See *PISTILLATE*.

PISTILLUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{st}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-li}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m}^2)$. 1. A pestle. 2. See *PISTIL*.

PISTYAN, n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{st}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}$. Written also *Pistyani*, *Poesthêng*. A place in Neutra County, Hungary, where there are gaseous, sulphurous, and saline springs, with bathing establishments. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14); "Brit. Med. Jour.," May 8, 1888, p. 945 (a, 50).]

PISUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pi}^2(\text{p}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m}^2)$. Gr., *πίσων, πίκων*. Fr., *pois*. Ger., *Erbsen*. The pea; a genus of leguminous plants of the *Viciæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. arvense**. Fr., *pois de champs*. A species indigenous to either southern Europe or western Asia. It has the uses of *P. sativum*. [B, 42, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. sativum**. The common garden pea, of which there are numerous varieties in cultivation. The farinaceous edible seeds, *semina pisi*, were formerly used in medicine. [B, 19, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

PIT, v. intr. *Pit*. See *Fossa*, *Hollow*, and *DEPRESSION*.—**Nasal p's**, **Olfactory p's**. Two small depressions on the anterior cerebral vesicle, from which the nasal fossæ develop. [L, 142.]—**P. of the stomach**. 1. See *INFRASTERNAL DEPRESSION*. 2. See *ANTICARDIUM*.—**Stomach p's**. Ger., *Magengrübchen*. The openings or mouths of the gastric tubules seen in the mucous surface of the stomach; also called *stomach-cells* and *stomach-duets*. [J.]—**Sub-orbital p.** Fr., *larmier*. A sebaceous gland beneath the eyes of all birds, secreting a waxy odoriferous substance. [L, 200.]—**Tear-p.** See *Lacrymal sinus*.

PIT, v. intr. *Pit*. To be or become marked with a pit or shallow depression; to p. To be or become so to preserve for a short time a depression made by pressure of short duration, as with the tip of the finger. [a, 48.]

PITAYA, n. See *CINCHONA pitayensis*.—**P. bark**. See *P. BARK* and cf. *CINCHONA pitayensis*.

PITAYINE, n. $\text{Pi}^{2t}\text{-a'en}$. An alkaloid contained in some varieties of cinchona-bark. [B, 14.]

PITCH, n. Pi^{2ch} . A-S., *pic*. Gr., *πίττα*. Lat., *pix*. Fr., *poix*, *goudron*. Ger., *Pech*. The substance left behind in the distillation of tar. It is a shiny, black, solid substance which, on the application of moderate heat, becomes viscous and adhesive. It consists of fixed resin and volatile resinous principles. It was formerly official in the Br. Ph. as *pix nigra* or *pix arida*. [B, 5.]

Artificial Burgundy p. A factitious product, devoid of the fragrance of Burgundy p., made by melting together p., rosin, and turpentine, or rosin and palm-oil or some other fat, and agitating the mixture with water to give it the necessary opaqueness. According to Hanbury, if treated with twice its weight of glacial acetic acid, it forms a turbid mixture, instead of dissolving like Burgundy p., and the oil scum forms a distinct layer above the other constituents. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).] Cf. *Poix blanche* (2d def.).—**Black p.** Lat., *pix nigra* [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.] (see *sicca*, seu *solida* [Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.], seu *navalis* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]). Fr., *poix noire* (ou *navale*). Ger., *Schiffspech*, *Schusterpech*, *schwarzes Pech*. See P. [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**Burgundy p.** Lat., *pix burgundica* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.)] (see *oblatina*). Fr., *poix blanche* (ou de *Bourgogne*, ou des *Vosges*, ou *grasse*, ou *jaune* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Pfahlpach*, *Tannenharz*, *burgundisches Pech*. Sp., *pez de Borgoña* [Mex. Ph.]. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. the prepared resin of *Abies excelsa*. In commerce the term includes the prepared turpentine of various other coniferous trees. When pure, it is a somewhat opaque, yellowish-brown, aromatic, strongly adhesive substance, differing from turpentine chiefly in its smaller proportion of volatile oil. It is very soluble in glacial acetic acid, in water, in absolute alcohol, and even in 75-per-cent. alcohol, but considerably less soluble when it contains water and essential oil. It breaks with a clear conchoidal fracture, and when cold is brittle and hard, yet eventually assumes the form of the vessel in which it is kept. It is used in the form of plaster as a mild rubefacient. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).] "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., p. 324 (50)."—**Burgundy p. plaster**. See *Emplastum picis* (under *Pix*).—**Canada p. plaster**. See *Emplastum picis canadensis* [U. S. Ph.]. Henleok p., the prepared resin of *Abies canadensis* is a hard, brittle, reddish-brown, opaque, nearly tasteless substance of a weak peculiar odor. It contains but a minute percentage of volatile oil. It is used like Burgundy p., but softens at a much lower temperature. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**Canada p. plaster**. Henleok p. plaster. See *Emplastum picis canadensis* (under *Pix*).—**Irritant p. plaster**. See *Emplastum picis irritans* (under *Pix*).—**Jew's p.**, Mineral p. See ASPHALT.—**P. plaster**. See *Emplastum picis* (under *Pix*).—**Yellow p.** Gallipot or barras purified by melting and straining. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PITH, n. Pi^{2th} . A-S., *pittha*. The medulla, or central portion of the stem of a plant. It consists chiefly of soft thin-walled cells, which become dry and light after the growing period. [B, 223 (a, 35).]—**Hair p.** See HAIR p.

PITHECOLOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pi}^{2th}\text{-e}^{2k}(\text{ak})\text{-o}^{(a)}\text{-lob}(\text{o}^{2b})^{22}$. $\text{u}^{2m}(\text{u}^{2m})$. From *πίθηκος*, an ape, and *λόβος*, a little lobe. A genus of leguminous shrubs or trees of the *Myace*. They are astringent. [B, 42, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. avaremotome**. The *brinco de schorim* of the Brazilians; a species with a highly astringent bark forming one variety of barbatimao bark. [B, 121, 267 (a, 35).]—**P. bigeminum**. Soap-bark tree; a Malabar species. The bark and leaves are used in baldness, leprosy, and various skin diseases. [B, 42, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**P. cyclocarpum**. A species closely allied to, if not identical with, *P. bigeminum*. The fruit contains a fatty, sticky pulp, used by the Caracacs as a substitute for soap. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. dulce**. The manilla tamarind-tree. It has an edible fruit. [a, 35].]—**P. latifolium**. A broad-leaved, crimson-flowered species found in Jamaica and Trinidad.—**P. saman**. The Genisaro-tree, rain-tree of Venezuela and Brazil. The pods are edible. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. unguis-cati**. Black-head-shrub, cat's-claw; a tropical American species. The fruit is edible, and the juice of its seeds produces an abundant secretion of nasal mucus. The bark is used, in powder or in decoction, to heal ulcers, as a febrifuge, and in catarrhal disorders. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601; B, 19, 173, 180, 267, 275 (a, 35).]

PITTACIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pi}^{2t}\text{-tas}(\text{a}^{2k})^{22}\text{-u}^{2m}(\text{u}^{2m})$. Gr., *πίττακος* (from *πίττα*, pitch). A pitch-plaster. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PITTED, adj. $\text{Pi}^{2t}\text{-e}^{2d}$. Having numerous shallow depressions or pits. [B, 19, 308 (a, 35).]

PITTING, n. $\text{Pi}^{2t}\text{-i}^{2n}$. The formation of pits. [a, 43.]

PITTOSPORAL, adj. $\text{Pi}^{2t}\text{-o}^{2p}\text{-o}^{2r}\text{-l}$. Lat., *pittosporalis*. Belonging to the *Pittosporaceae*, which are Lindley's p. alliance (Lat., *nizus pittosporalis*) of the *Albuminoseae*, consisting of the *Vites*, *Pittosporaceae*, etc. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

PITTOSPORUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pi}^{2t}\text{-o}^{2p}\text{-o}^{2r}\text{-u}^{2m}(\text{u}^{2m})$. From *πίττα*, pitch, and *σπόρος*, a seed. Fr., *pittosporo*. A genus of evergreen shrubs. The *Pittosporaceae* (Fr., *pittosporacées*) or *Pittosporées* (Fr., *pittosporées*) are an order of syncarpous thalamiflorous dioecyledonous plants having bitter, aromatic and resinous properties. The fruits, though edible in a few species, have usually an austere, disagreeable flavor. [B, 19, 34, 42, 104, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. senecia**. Fr., *bois de jolt-cœur*. A species found in the Isle of France, where the root is used in gonorrhœa. [B, 173 (a, 35); B, 192.]

PITTOTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Pi}^{2t}\text{-o}^{2t}\text{-a}^{2}$. Gr., *πίττα* (from *πίττα*, pitch). Of old writers, medicines prepared with pitch. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

PITUITA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}^{2t}\text{-u}^{2t}(\text{u}^{2t})^{22}\text{-i}^{2e}(\text{e}^{2t})$. Fr., *pituite*. Phlegm, mucus. [K.]—**P. alba**. Anasarca. [L, 53.]

PITUITARY, adj. $\text{Pi}^{2t}\text{-u}^{2t}\text{-i}^{2e}\text{-r}^{2}$. From *pituita*, phlegm or mucus. Pertaining to or secreting mucus. [a, 48.]

PITUITE (Fr.), n. $\text{Pi}^{2t}\text{-u}^{2t}\text{-e}^{2t}$. 1. See PITUITA. 2. Catarrhal gastritis characterized by the vomiting of glairy matter. [D, 72.]

PITUITOUS, adj. $\text{Pi}^{2t}\text{-u}^{2t}\text{-u}^{2s}$. From *pituita*, phlegm. Fr., *pituiteux*. Containing or secreting mucus. [a, 48.]

PITURI, n. An Australian drug chewed by the natives; said to contain nicotine. [B, 8.]

PITURINE, n. $\text{Pi}^{2t}\text{-u}^{2t}\text{-en}$. An alkaloid found by Gerard in *Duboisia Hopwoodii*; a colorless oil, probably identical with nicotine. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

PITYIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}^{2t}\text{-i}^{2s}(\text{u}^{2t})^{22}\text{-is}$. Gen., *-yidos* (-idis). Gr., *πύρις*. A pine-cone or its kernel (nut). [B, 114, 115, 121 (a, 35).]

PITYRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}^{2t}\text{-i}^{2s}(\text{u}^{2t})^{22}\text{-as}(\text{a}^{2s})^{22}\text{-is}$. Gen., *-as/eos* (-ia/sis). Gr., *πυρίασις* (from *πύριον*, bran). Fr., *herpes furfuraceux volatit*, *dartre furfuracée* (ou *furineuse*), *teigne furfuracée*. Ger., *Kleinausschlag*, *Kleiengrind*. Exfoliation of the skin in the form of branny scales; formerly (and by some still) regarded as an independent disease, but now by most dermatologists considered only as a secondary condition incident to various cutaneous diseases. [G.]—Hebra's p. Chronic p. *rubra*. "Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est." "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.—**P. acnéique**. Of Bazin, p. characterized by the appearance of "a series of true acne-pustules, situated at the base of the hairs" at the circumference of scaling patches. [G.]—**P. alba** of the external ear. A rare mycosis of the external auditory canal sometimes attending p. capitis. [G.]—**P. alba parietalis** (Fr.). The scaling stage of tinea trichophytia. [G, 25.]—**P. cachecticorum**. See SEBORRHEA.—**P. capillitis**, **P. capitis**. Fr., *teigne furfuracée*, *crasse de la tête*. Ger., *Kopfschabe*. P. of the scalp or head; dandruff. [G.] Cf. SEBORRHEA.—**P. chronique** et **circinée** (Fr.). Of Bazin, a chronic circumscribed form of p., essentially identical in character with seborrhœa sicca. [G.]

P. circinata. See P. rosea.—**P. circinata et marginata**. A parasitic disease of the skin characterized by rose-colored or pale-brown patches on the trunk and extremities and in the axillæ. [Vidal, "Proc. of the Internat. Med. Cong.," 1881, iii, p. 167 (G).]—**P. essentialis**. Idiopathic p. *rubra*. [G.]—**P. gravidarum**. See CHLOASMA gravidarum.—**P. indica**. See P. nigra.—**P. infantilis**. P. of infants; according to Fuchs, an eruption affecting infants, attended with desquamation of the skin, and with erosions, and moist exudation; probably eczema. [G, 5.]—**P. inflammatoire** (Fr.). Of Bazin, a chronic circumscribed form of p. occupying hairy parts of the body, and attended with a copious production of large adherent scales on a reddened surface. [G.]

Cf. SEBORRHEA congestiva.—**P. maculata** et **circinata**. Fr., *rubra alba*, *p. macule* et *circinée*. Of Bazin, a form of p. described as "pseudo-exanthématique arthritique," characterized by red or rose-colored spots that coalesce to form either large patches or rings, and attended with furfuraceous desquamation. [G.] Cf. P. rosea and ROSEOLA furfuracea herpetiformis.—**P. nigra**. Fr., *éphélide scorbutique*. 1. See MELASMA. 2. Of Willan, a cutaneous affection observed in children born in India and afterward brought to England. "commenced in a partial papulation of the skin, and terminated in a black discoloration with slight furfuraceous exfoliations." According to Rayer, it is frequently associated with pellagra. 3. Of Bazin, a parasitic affection, p. versicolor of a darker color than usual. [G, 10, 15.]—**P. rosea**. 1. An acute inflammatory disease of the skin characterized by an eruption of pale-red or rose-colored scaly patches and rings. A macular form (*p. maculata*) and a circinate form (*p. circinata*) have been described. The macular form, which is the one first described by Gilbert, occurs in rose-colored papules or in small reddish patches slightly scaling and but little elevated above the surrounding skin, appearing most commonly upon the neck or trunk and thence spreading. The circinate form represents a later stage of the disease, in which the patches, extending at the periphery, leave a smooth fawn-colored centre, with red and scaling borders. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Dec. 24, 1887, p. 724; and Mar. 1, 1888, (a, 17).]—**P. scutulata**. See HERPES maculosus, *p. maculata* et *circinata*, and *p. circinata* et *marginata*.—**P. rubra**. Ger., *Rothkekle*, *rothe Kleinflechte*. 1. A disease characterized by intense hyperæmia of the skin attended by very copious exfoliation of the epidermis. The affection may continue for years, producing atrophy and contractions of the skin and general marasmus. Many authors make a distinction between the p. rubra of Hebra, that arises independently of any antecedent cutaneous affections, such as psoriasis, and tends to a very protracted course with atrophy of the skin, and other less severe forms of disease that have been described under the name of exfoliative dermatitis. 2. Of Bazin, p. inflammatoire. 3. A hyperæmic condition of the skin which sometimes follows eczema. [G.] 4. See P. maculata et circinata.—**P. rubra pilaris**. See P. capitis.

P. scutellata. P. of the aged. Of the older writers (as generally used), eczema. [G.]—**P. simplex**. Fr., *p. simple*. P. not attended with hyperæmia or redness. The term is used to distinguish the simpler forms of p. (such as p. capitis, etc.) from p. rubra and p. versicolor. [G.]—**P. tabescentium**. Seborrhœa. [G.]—**P. versicolor**. Ger., *Kleinflechte*. 1. An old name for certain forms of chromatosis. 2. More recently, dermatomycosis furfuracea.—**P. vulgaris**. See P. simplex.

PITYRISMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pi}^{2t}\text{-i}^{2r}(\text{u}^{2t})^{22}\text{-is}(\text{is})^{22}\text{-ma}^{2s}$. Gen., *-is/matos* (-atis). See PITYRIASIS.

PITYROID, adj. $\text{Pi}^{2t}\text{-i}^{2r}\text{-oid}$. Gr., *πυριδοειδής* (from *πύριον*, bran, and *είδος*, resemblance). Lat., *pityroides*, *pityroides*. Fr., *pityreux*. Ger., *kleienartig*. Furfuraceous. [G, 30.]

PITYRON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pi}^{2t}\text{-i}^{2r}(\text{u}^{2t})^{22}\text{-o}^{2n}$. Gr., *πύριον*. 1. Bran. 2. See PITYRIASIS.

PIVOINE (Fr.), n. $\text{Pi}^{2v}\text{-wa}^{2n}$. See PÆONIA. *Extrait de p.* A preparation made by boiling peony root in six times its weight of water, expressing and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Hydrolat de p.* See Aquea PÆONIA.—**P. officinale** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *peonía* [Sp. Ph.]. The flowers of *Pæonia officinalis* [Fr. Cod.], of *Pæonia Broteri*, and of *Pæonia corallina* [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. officinale** (semen) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *peonía* (semilla) [Sp. Ph.].

The seed of *Psomnia officinalis* [Fr. Cod.], of *Psomnia Broteri*, and of *Psomnia corallina* [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

PIVOTING, n. Piv^ont-in^o. An operation in dentistry which consists in fixing by means of an amalgam a barbed screw-headed pivot or pin of platinum into a root-canal, the crown, previously fitted to the root, being placed upon this pivot and retained immovably by a gold nut. [E.]

PIX (Lat.), n. f. Pīx. Gen. pīcis. See PITCH.—**P. alba** [Ger. Ph. 1st ed.], Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph. See *Burgundy pitch*.—**Aqua picis** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.], Ger., *Theersasser*. See *Infusum picis liquide*.—**Aqua picis concentrata** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Liquor picis concentratus*.—**Cerevisia picis** (liquide). See *Tar beer*.—**Emplastrum picis**. Fr., *emplâtre de poix de Bourgogne* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Ger., *Flusspflaster*. Sp., *emplastro de pez de Borgoña* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). Syn.: *emplastrum picum* (seu *sticticum*) [Dan. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A plaster consisting of 2 parts of yellow wax and 18 of Burgundy pitch [U. S. Ph.]; or of 5 of yellow wax and 15 of Burgundy pitch [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Sp. Ph.]; or of 5 of yellow wax and 15 of fir resin [Swiss Ph.]; or of 41 each of yellow wax and colophony, 13 of frankincense, 36 of Burgundy pitch, 1 of oil of nutmeg, 1 1/2 of olive-oil, and 5 of water, evaporated to the proper consistency [Br. Ph.]. 2. A plaster consisting of 16 parts of yellow wax with 16 each of black pitch and Burgundy pitch and 2 of mutton suet [Dan. Ph.]; or with 32 of black pitch, 48 of Burgundy pitch, and 10 [Finn. Ph.] (8 [Swed. Ph.]) of larch turpentine [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]; or consisting of 30 parts of yellow wax, 27 of colophony, and 42 of black pitch [Netherl. Ph.]. Various other pharmacopœias had similar preparations. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).] See also *Ceratium resine*.—**Emplastrum picis burgundicum** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum picis* (2d def.).—**Emplastrum picis canadensis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre de poix de Canada*. A plaster consisting of 1 part of yellow wax and 9 parts of Canada pitch. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Emplastrum picis compositum**. A plaster, formerly official, consisting of Burgundy pitch, terebinthina cœta, wax, and oil of nutmeg, made up with frankincense or with colophony, water, and olive-oil. It resembled most closely the emplastrum picis of the Br. Ph. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Emplastrum picis cum cantharide** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre de poix avec cantharide*. Ger., *Pechpflaster mit Canthariden*. Syn.: *emplastrum calefaciens*. A plaster made by keeping 8 parts of cerate of cantharides at a temperature of 100° C. for fifteen minutes, straining, adding 92 parts of Burgundy pitch, and bringing to the proper consistency. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Emplastrum picis irritans** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr., *vésicatoire de Jovin*. Ger., *reizendes Pechpflaster*. Irritant pitch-plaster, made by melting together 32 parts of Burgundy pitch and 12 parts each of yellow wax and turpentine, and adding 3 parts of finely powdered euphorbium. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Emplastrum picis liquide** [Fr. Cod., 1866, Swed. Ph., 1817, Hann. Ph., 1819, Sax. Ph., 1820]. Fr., *emplâtre de goudron*. A preparation made melting with gentle heat 1 part of Burgundy pitch, 8 parts of yellow wax and 16 of wood tar, and stirring continuously until cold [Hann. Ph., Sax. Ph.]; or by boiling to a paste 2 parts of rye flour with a sufficient quantity of vinegar, adding 1 part each of wood tar and melted resin, and allowing to thicken over the fire [Swed. Ph.]. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**Emplastrum picis nigre** (edinburgense) [Ger. Ph.]. See *EMPLASTRUM ADHÆSIVUM EDINBURGENSE*.—**Glyceritum picis liquide**. Fr., *glycère de goudron* [Fr. Cod., 1866] (2d def.). Sp., *glicerolado de brea* [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., 1810, glycerite of tar, a preparation containing 1 oz. (troy) of tar, 2 oz. of magnesium carbonate dissolved in 4 fl. oz. of glyceriu, 2 fl. oz. of alcohol, and enough water to make a pint. [B, 5, 2. Of the Fr. Cod. and Sp. Ph., a preparation made by triturating 1 part of purified tar with 3 parts [Fr. Cod.], 10 parts [Sp. Ph.] of glycerium amyli. [B, 95 (a, 14).]—**Infusum picis liquide** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *eau de goudron* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *agua de brea* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *acua de pecura* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *aqua picis* [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *aqua* (seu *infusum* [Swed. Ph.]) *pyrolei pini* [Norw. Ph.]. Infusion of tar, tar-water; made by mixing 1 part by volume of tar and 4 parts of water, and filtering. The Ger., Norw., and Swed. preparations are made with 10 parts of water, the Belg., Swiss, and Netherl. with 30, the Sp. with 25, and the Roum. with 1,000 parts. The Belg. preparation is made by diluting 3 parts of aqua picis concentrata with 97 of water. The Fr. preparation is made by steeping a mixture of 5 parts of tar and 15 of deal sawdust in 1,000 of distilled water, and filtering the infusion. Various other pharmacopœias used 30 parts of water to 1 part of tar. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Liquor picis concentratus**. Sp., *solución de brea concentrada* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *licuore de pice concentrata* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *aqua picis concentrata* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 2 parts of tar, 1 part of sodium bicarbonate, and 100 parts of water, shaking well together, and filtering after 6 days [Sp. Ph.]; or by heating for 3 hours 100 parts of Norway tar, 10 of sodium bicarbonate crystals, and 4,000 of water, and filtering after 2 days [Roum. Ph.] (or 250 of Norway pitch, 15 of sodium bicarbonate, and 1,000 of water, and filtering when thoroughly cooled [Belg. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Oleum picis** (liquide) [U. S. Ph.]. See *ATRA OIL*.—**Pilule picis liquide** [Sard. Ph., 1773, Dutch Ph., Niam. Notes, 1811, U. S. Ph., 1820]. Fr., *pillules de goudron*. Six-grain pills of wood tar with enough powdered ealepanpane [Dutch Ph., U. S. Ph.]; or made by mixing 4 parts each of wood tar and balsam of Peru with 3 of powdered orris-root, and 8 of licorice root [Sard. Ph.]. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**P. aletina**. See *BURGUNDY PITCH*.—**P. arida**. See *PITCH*.—**P. asphalti**. Asphalt. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. atra** (solida). Pitch. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. betulina**, *P. betulina*. Birch-tar; see under *BETULA ALBA*. [B, 48.]—**P. burgundica**. 1. Of the U. S., Belg., Swiss, and Hunn. (2d ed.) Ph.'s, Burgundy pitch. 2. Pitch. [B, 118, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. burgundica expurgata [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *poix de Bourgogne purifiée* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *resina pini colata* [Russ. Ph.]. Burgundy pitch melted and strained through a**

coarse linen cloth. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. canadensis** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Canada pitch*.—**P. cedria**. See *TAR*.—**P. græca** [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *COLOPHONY*.—**P. liquida** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (*nigra*). Wood tar. [B.] See *TAR*.—**P. lithanthracis** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Coal tar*.—**P. navalis** (Ger. Ph., 1st ed.). *P. nigra* [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., 1st ed.]. Pitch. [B, 180 (a, 35).] *P. pini* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Pine-pitch; ordinary pitch, left behind in the distillation of wood tar. [B.]—**P. sicca**, *P. solida* [Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Pitch. [B, 181 (a, 35).]—**P. sutoria**. Calking pitch, ordinary pitch. [B.]—**P. vegetabilis**. Pitch. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pomatium cum pice** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum picis liquide*.—**Sapo picis** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Netherl. Ph.]. See *Sapo piceus*.—**Syrupus picis** [Belg. Ph.] (*liquide* [U. S. Ph.]). Fr., *sirap de goudron* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Theersyrup*. Sp., *jorabe de brea* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *syrupus cum aqua picea* [Fr. Cod.]. Syrup of tar; made by mixing 6 parts of tar (previously well washed) with 50 of boiling distilled water, and to 40 parts of the solution so obtained adding 60 of sugar. The Fr. preparation is made by digesting 1 part of purified tar and 3 parts of deal sawdust with 100 parts of distilled water at a temperature of 60° C., then adding to 100 parts of the filtered infusion 180 of sugar and heating on a water-bath. The Belg. preparation is a solution of 655 (the Sp. Ph. preparation, one of 620) parts of sugar in 345 of tar-water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum picis**. Syn.: *unguentum basilicum* (2d def.). 1. Of the Swiss Ph., an ointment of 1 part of purified black pitch and 3 parts of suet. 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., an ointment of 1 part each of yellow wax, colophony, and black pitch and 4 parts of olive-oil. 3. Of the Belg. Ph., see *Unguentum picis liquide*. Various other pharmacopœias had similar preparations. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).] See also *Unguentum resine*.—*Tinctura alcoholica picis græce compositæ*. See *Tincture d'aloès et de mastic*.—**Unguentum picis liquide** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pomade de goudron* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Theersalbe*. Sp., *pomada de brea* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum picis* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *pyrolei pini* [Dan. Ph.]), *pomatum cum pice*. Tar ointment; a mixture of equal parts of tar and suet [U. S. Ph.]; or of 5 parts of tar and 2 parts of yellow wax [Br. Ph.]; or of 1 part of tar with 4 [Belg. Ph.] (34 [Sp. Ph.], 4 for veterinary purposes, 3) [Fr. Cod.]) of suet [Belg. Ph., Sp. Ph., Fr. Cod.]; or of 1 part of crude potassium carbonate, 6 of suet, 11 of tar, and a little water [Dan. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

PIZZLE, n. Pīzl. The penis, especially of a domestic quadruped. [a, 48.]

PLACEBO, n. Pla'seb'o. The first person sing. fut. ind. of Lat., *placere*, to please. Lit., *I will please you*. A make-believe medicine; something administered for its effect on the patient's imagination rather than because it is of medicinal value. [a, 48.]

PLACENTA (Lat.), n. f. Pla's(pla'k)-en'ta. From *πλακοῦς*, a flat cake. Fr., *p. arrière-foie*. Ger., *Mutterkuchen*, *Gefäss*, *kuhen* (1st def.), *Nachgeburt* (1st def.), *Samenträge* (4th def.). 1. The afterbirth; an organ which during fetal life, in nearly all mammals, performs the function of aerating the blood of the foetus by providing the mechanism necessary to a direct interchange of gases between the foetal and the maternal blood; consisting of a maternal portion (see *Maternal p.*) and a foetal portion (see *Foetal p.*) closely interwoven with each other, the whole organ, thus doubly constructed, being intimately connected with the internal organism by its implantation upon the interior of the uterine wall on the one hand and connected with the foetal circulation by the umbilical cord on the other. "In all mammals, so far as is yet known," says Allen Thomson, "excepting the *Monotremata* and marsupials, the true placental structures consist in the establishment of a close relation between finely ramified foetal blood-vessels, derived originally from the outer or mesoblastic layer of the allantois, with minutely or widely distributed blood-vessels belonging to the uterus. Both of these are, originally at least, if not throughout the whole of gestation, accompanied and supported by cellular and other constituent elements of the foetal and maternal structures to which the blood-vessels respectively belong; while the uterine glands do not appear to take any direct or important part in this combination of foetal and maternal elements." The term *p.* was first used by Fallopius. In China the dried human *p.* is used as a tonic in phthisis. [A, 45; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 760 (a, 50).] 2. Of Stein, a mass into which the segments may coalesce that have been formed by the breaking up of the endoplasts of two individual infusorians as the result of the conjugative act. [A, 12.] 3. Any cake-shaped formation or organism. [a, 48.] 4. (a) The trophosperm of Richard, the *spermophore* of Link, the *receptaculum seminum* of Necker, the *placental* of Mirbel; the portion of an ovary that bears the ovules, or the corresponding part in the fruit carrying the seed. In vascular cryptogams the tissue from which the sporangia are produced. (b) The *podospem* of many authors; of Mirbel and others, the point of attachment of a single ovule in an ovary, the union of such *p.*s being called the *placental* or *pistillary cord*. [B, 1, 19, 77, 121, 123, 279, 291 (a, 35).]—**Annular p.** See *Zonary p.*—**Axiferous p.** Fr., *placenta axifère*. In botany, a *p.* springing from the base or the summit of the ovary. [B, 132.]—**Axille p.** Fr., *p. axillare*. A *p.* formed by the margins of the carpellary leaf of a compound pistil folding inward so completely as to meet in the centre or axis of the ovary. [B, 1, 77, 291 (a, 35).]—**Basal p.**, *Basilar p.* A free central *p.*, a *p.* in which the ovules are borne on a column which rises free from the bottom of the ovary. [B, 77, 291 (a, 35).]—**Battledore p.** Fr., *p. à insertion vélamenteuse en raquette (ou marginale)*. That form of insertion of the umbilical cord into the margin of the *p.* in which it spreads out so as to resemble a battledore.—**Bell-shaped p.** See *Domestica p.*—**Central p.** See *Axile p.* and *Basal p.*—**Central p.**, *prævia*. See *F. prævia centralis*.—**Cordiform p.** Ger., *herzförmige P.* A *p.* having a marginal indentation giving it a heart shape.—**Deciduate p.** A *p.* of which the maternal portion comes away at delivery. [L, 201.]—**Diffused p.** See *P. diffusa*, *P. mem-*

bramacea, and *Villosus* p.—**Discoid** p. Ger., *scheibenförmige* P. That variety of p. in which, as in the human subject, it constitutes practically one mass, circumscribed in outline and more or less circular in form.—**Disseminated** p. See *Villosus* p.—**Dome-like** p. The variety of p. in which the chorionic villi persist at the upper pole of the chorion and for some distance around that point, but disappear from the lower pole. [A. 11.]—**Double** p. A placental mass formed of the two placentae of a twin gestation. [A. 48.] Cf. *p. dimidiata*.—**Fetal** p. Lat., *p. foetalis*. Fr., *p. foetal*. Ger., *Fruchtkuchen*. That portion of the p. which is formed by the aggregation of chorionic villi and in which the umbilical vein and arteries ramify.—**Free central** p. See *Basal* p.—**Fundal** p. A p. that is attached to the uterine wall within the fundal zone. [A. 40.]—**Gebärmutterp.** (Ger.). See *Maternal* p.—**Hauptp.** (Ger.). The principal placental mass in a case of p. succenturiata, as distinguished from the outlying detached portion. [A. 19.]—**Horseshoe** p. Ger., *hufeisenförmige* P. A placental formation in which the two placentae of a twin gestation are united by a strip of placental tissue.—**Hydatigenous** p. Fr., *p. hydatigène*. Of Ercolani, the degeneration of the p. seen in the vesicular mole. [A. 15.]—**Lateral** p. A p. attached to the lateral wall of the uterus. [A. 40.]—**Marginal** p. Fr., *p. marginal*. In botany, a p. in which the ovules are borne on the infolded edges of the carpels. [B. 77, 291 (a. 35).]—**Maternal** p. Lat., *p. materna*. Fr., *p. maternelle*. Ger., *Mutterkuchen*. That portion of the p. which originally consisted of the superficial part of the decidua serotina, forming a thin, translucent, whitish-gray layer attached to the uterine surface of the foetal p. so closely as to be separable only in small pieces. [A. 61.]—**Membranous** p. See *p. membranacea*.—**Nebenp.** (Ger.). An outlying lobe of a p. succenturiata. [A. 19.]—**Nierenp.** (Ger.). See *p. reniformis*.—**Non-deciduate** p. A p. of which the maternal portion is not cut off at birth. [L. 201, 294.]—**Parietal** p. Fr., *p. parietal*. In botany, a p. consisting of a portion of the wall of the ovary. Such placentation occurs when the several carpellary leaves of a compound pistil, instead of meeting in the centre, fold inward so slightly as to appear as projections on the wall of the ovary. [B. 177, 291 (a. 35).]—**P. biloba**, *p. bipartita* [Hrtyl]. Ger., *zweilappige* P. See *p. dimidiata*.—**P. circoides**. A p. with a circoid form, consisting of the branches of the umbilical arteries. [A. 19.]—**P. diffusa**. Fr., *p. disséminé*. The diffused p.; that variety of placental formation in which small, simple chorionic villi are scattered over nearly the whole outer surface of the chorion, without any aggregation. [A. 11.] Cf. *Polycotyledonary* p.—**P. dimidiata**. Ger., *zweilappige* P. A two-lobed p. to be distinguished from the true double p. [A. 19.]—**P. duplex**. 1. A double p. 2. (Incorrectly) *p. dimidiata*. [A. 19.]—**P. evanida**. Of Hrtyl, the p. of a blighted ovum after it has undergone such compression by the surviving ovum of a twin gestation as to be reduced to a mere brownish layer destitute of any remnant of placental structure; found by him associated with a foetus papyraceus. [A. 19.]—**P. febrilis**. See *Acute cake*.—**P. fenestrata**. A p. so formed that at some point not involving the periphery its substance is lacking, the chorion being free from villi at that point and transparent like a window. [A. 19.]—**P. foetalis**. See *Fetal* p.—**P. incarcerala**, *p. inclusa*. Fr., *p. chatonné*, *p. encysté*. Ger., *eingeklemmt* (oder *eingesackter*) *Mutterkuchen*. A p. retained in the uterus by irregular contraction of that organ. [E. 1.]—**P. in p.** Of Hrtyl, a fanciful term for an encapsulated sarcoma imbedded in a p. and fed by an arterial branch more or less detached, so as to be likened by him to an umbilical cord. [A. 19.]—**P. marginata**. Fr., *p. marginé*. Of Kölliker, that variety of placental formation in which the chorion is attached to more or less of the middle only of the foetal surface of the p., leaving the margin free. [A. 8.]—**P. materna**. See *Maternal* p.—**P. membranacea**. Fr., *p. membranée*. 1. Of the elder Stein, that form of p. in which the p. is covered by the decidua, it is thin and scattered over the whole surface of the chorion. [A. 24.] 2. A pathological thinning of the p. from atrophy.—**P. multiloba**. Of Hrtyl, that form of p. in which it consists of more than three separate lobes in an animal that normally has a one-lobed p. [A. 8.]—**P. obsoleta**. Of Hrtyl, that condition in which the two placentae of a twin gestation are entirely separate from each other. [A. 19.]—**P. placentiformis**. Of Hrtyl, a modified form of the p. dimidiata in which the oval or round halves of the organ are so fashioned at their adjacent edges as to give the whole the shape of a violin. [A. 19.]—**P. prævia**. Ger., *vorgefallene* P., *vorliegende* *Nachgeburt*, *herabgefallener* (oder *aufsitzender*, oder *vorliegender*) *Mutterkuchen*. Syn.: *placental presentation* (definition which the term presents at parturition, being implanted on the lower segment of the uterus. See *P. prævia centralis*, *P. prævia partialis*, and *P. prævia lateralis*).—**P. prævia centralis**. That variety of p. prævia in which the centre of the p. so nearly coincides with the os uteri internum that after full dilatation of the cervix only the p. can be felt through the cervical canal. [A. 22.]—**P. prævia cervicalis** (sen *lateralis*, seu *marginalis*). That form of p. prævia in which the periphery of the p. extends to the os uteri internum, but not over it.—**P. prævia partialis**. Partial p. prævia; the variety in which, after full dilatation of the cervix, a portion of the membranes can be felt as well as the p. [A. 22.]—**P. reniformis. Ger., *Nierenp.*** A kidney-shaped half of a p. dimidiata. [A. 19.]—**P. sanguinis**. A blood clot. [K. 1.]—**P. séminal (Fr.). Of Gleichens, the persperm, or albumen, of a foetus, which is in process of disappearing by lying portion of p. which has not preserved its vascular connection with the decidua vera. [A. 24.]—**P. succenturiata**. Fr., *p. succenturié*, *petit p. isolé*. Ger., *Nebenp.*, *Nebenkuchen*. Of Hrtyl, one of the separate lobes which are sometimes formed near the general mass of the organ, from which they are more or less detached. [A. 19.]—**P. succenturiata obsolescentes** (sen *obsoleta*). Of Hrtyl, a p. succenturiata that is in process of disappearing by retrograde metamorphosis. [A. 19.]—**P. tripartita**. Ger., *drei getheilte Mutterkuchen*. Of Hrtyl, a p. consisting of three separate lobes; to be distinguished from the triple p. [A. 19.]—**

triquetra, *P. unilobata*. Of Hrtyl, a form of p. intermediate between the usual form and the p. succenturiata, characterized by a marked prominence at one portion of the border, as if a lobe were on the point of becoming detached. [A. 19.]—**P. uteri**, *p. utérin* (Fr.). See *Maternal* p.—**Polycotyledonary** p. That variety of placental formation in which, as in the ruminants, the chorionic villi are collected into a number of large separate tufts scattered over the surface of the chorion, each tuft being received into a crypt-like depression in a thickened portion of the uterine mucous membrane. [A. 11.]—**Retained** p. See *p. incarcerala*.—**Ringförmige** P. (Ger.). See *Zonary* p.—**Scheibenförmige** P. (German). See *Discoid* p.—**Superficial**. In botany, a p. in which the ovules are distributed over the inner surface of the carpels. [B. 291 (a. 35).]—**Triple** p. Ger., *Drillingp.* A placental mass formed of the three placentae of a triple gestation. Cf. *p. tripartita*.—**Twin** p. Fr., *p. gémellaire*. Ger., *Zwillingsp.* See *Double* p.—**Uterine** p. See *Maternal* p.—**Velamentous** p. See under *Insertio velamentosa*.—**Villosus** p. A placental formation in which the cotyledons are scattered and have the form of chorionic villi.—**Vorgefallene** P. (Ger.). See *P. prævia*.—**Zonary** p. Ger., *ringförmige* P. A p. in which the organ extends around the interior of the uterus in the form of a belt (zona) or ring surrounding the equator of the chorion.

PLACENTALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Pla's(pla'k)-e'nt-al(a'l)/i²-a²*. Those mammals in which the development of the fecundated ovum is accompanied by the formation of a placenta; corresponding to *Mammalia choriata*.

PLACENTARY, adj. *Pla's-e'nt-a-ri²*. Pertaining to the placenta; as a n. (Lat., *placentarium*; Fr., *placentaire*), the placenta (4th def. a). [B. 1, 77 (a. 35).]

PLACENTATION, n. *Pla's-e'nt-a-shu'n*. Lat., *placentatio* (from *placenta*, a cake). Fr., *p.*, *Kuchenbildung*. The process of the formation of the placenta, or the variety formed, as determined by the nature of the particular animal or plant.

PLACENTHEN (Ger.), n. *Pla's-tse'nt'ch²e'n*. See *PLACENTULA*.

PLACENTITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pla's(pla'k)-e'nt-i'e(t'i)s*. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. Fr., *placentite*. Inflammation of the placenta.—**P. decidialis**. P. secondary to interstitial inflammation of the decidua serotina. [A. 326 (a. 34).]

PLACENTULA (Lat.), n. f. *Pla's(pla'k)-e'nt-u²(l)u²(l)-a²*. Dim. of *placenta*, a cake. Fr., *placentule*. Ger., *Placentchen*. Lit., a little placenta. Of Hrtyl, a placenta succenturiata that is smaller than a placentia. [A. 19.]—**P. succenturiata**. Ger., *Nebenplacentchen*. See *P.*

PLACOID, adj. *Pla'k'o'id*. Ger., *πλακοειδής* (from *πλατά*, a plate, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Plate-like; as a n., one of the irregular bony plates, grains, or spines which are formed in the skin of various fishes (*Elasmobranchii*). [B. 28 (a. 27).]

PLACUNTECHOS (Lat.), n. m. *Pla'k(pla'k)-u'nt(un)t(-ek)(ach²)²'o's*. From *πλακούς*, a flat cake, and *ἤχος*, an echo. See *Uterine soufflé*.

PLACUNTITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pla'k(pla'k)-u'nt(un)t(-i'e)(t'i)s*. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. See *PLACENTITIS*.

PLACUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. *Pla'k(pla'k)²(u's)(u's)*. Fr., *p.* A genus of composite plants referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Blumea*. [B. 42, 267 (a. 35).]—**P. chinensis**. A species used in China for ulcers and excoriations of the hairy skin. Its root, in combination with the betel-nut, is used in coughs. [B. 267 (a. 35).]

PLADAROSIS (Lat.), *PLADAROSIS* (Lat.), n. f. *Pla'd-a'r²(a'r²)-os²(is)*, *-a'r²(a'r²)²(-e't²)-as²*. Gen., *-os²(-e't²)-os² (-e't²)-is*. Fr., *pladarose* (from *πλαράς*, flaccid). Fr., *pladarose*. Ger., *Balggeschwulst*. Sp., *p.* An old term for a soft, moist, non-inflammatory swelling on the conjunctival surface of the eyelid. Cf. *TRACHOMA*. [E.]

PLAGA (Lat.), n. f. *Pla(pla'g)²a²*. Gr., *πλάγή*. 1. See *WOUND*. 2. See *PLAQUE*. 3. In zoology, a stripe of color. [L. 343.]—**P. ignis**. Anthrax. Cf. *CARBUNCULUS symptomaticus*.

PLAGE (Ger.), n. *Pla'g²e²*. See *PLAQUE*.—**Mutterp.** *Hysteria*. [L. 80.]

PLAGIOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pla'j(pla'g)-i²-a²(-o²)-se²f(-ke²f)-al(a'l)²(-a²)*. From *πλάγιος*, oblique, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *plagiocéphale*. Lat. oblique deformity of the skull produced by a faulty development of the cranial bones. [C. 3.]

PLAQUE, n. *Plag*. Gr., *πλάγη*. Lat., *plaga*. Fr., *placie*, *peste*. Ger., *Pest*. It., *piaga*, *peste*. Sp., *plaga*, *peste*. Any destructive pestilence, especially a specific acute and malignant fever, which often prevails in Egypt, Syria, and Turkey, and has occurred epidemically at different times and places in the large cities of Europe. It is attended with nervous disturbance, and usually is accompanied with buboes or swellings of the inguinal or other lymphatic glands, and occasionally with carbuncles, pustules, spots, and petechiæ of various colors and distributed in different parts of the body. [D. 1, 74.]—**Black** p. The p. which ravaged Europe in the fourteenth century. [D. 20.]—**Bubonic** p. An epidemic, contagious disease of great virulence which has prevailed in different parts of the world from a very remote period. It begins with slight fever, and is followed by a third day's swelling appear in the axilla or groins or upon the neck. Intense fever and pain are rapidly followed by delirium, unconsciousness, and, in a large majority of cases, death. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Nov. 3, 1883, p. 886 (D. 1).]—**Cold** p. A malignant form of bilious pneumonia. ["Med. Exam.," iii, 1847, p. 267 (a. 34).]—**Hunger** p. See *Relapsing fever*.—**Indian** p. See *Fall*.—**Levantine** p. See *P.*—**Lung** p. The common virus pleuropneumonia of cattle. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 15, 1883, p. 213 (D. 1).]—**P. in the guts**. The term by which malignant cholera was known in England in the seventeenth century. [D. 1.]—**Swine** p. 1. See *Hog cholera*. 2. A disease of

hogs in Europe, differing in character from the American swine p., or hog cholera. [B.]—**Syrian p.** See *Aleppo* BOIL.

PLAGULA (Lat.), n. f. *Pla'g(pla'g)/u'(u)l*-a^s. Dim. of *plaga*, a curtain. See COMPRESS.

PLAIE (Fr.), n. *Ple^s*. See WOUND.—**P's anatomiques.** Wounds received by the operator in an autopsy. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**P. d'arme** (ou d'armes) à feu, *P. d'arquebuse*, *P. d'arquebuse*. A gunshot wound. [E.]—**P. de l'Yémen.** In Arabia, a variety of ulcer. [E.]—**P. envenimée.** A poisoned wound; one in which septic matter has been deposited. [E.]—**P. par arrachement.** A lacerated wound.—**P. par écrasement.** A contused wound. [E.]

PLASTER, n. *Pla'st/u't*. See PLASTER.

PLAN (Fr.), adj. *Pla'n^s*. See PLANE.

PLANEA (Lat.), n. f. *Pla'n(pla'n)-e'*(a^s/e^s)-a^s. From *planus*, flat. Of Haeckel, the fourth stage of embryonic development, which is between the morula (or mulberry) stage and the gastrula. [Am. Nat., "x (a, 39).]

PLANARTHRA (Lat.), n. f. *Pla'n(pla'n)-a'rth'ra*-a^s. From *πλάνω*, to wander, *ἀρθρον*, a joint, and *άρτα*, a seizure. Wandering articular gout. [a, 34.]

PLANCHER (Fr.), n. *Pla'n^s-sha*. 1. See FLOOR. 2. The floor of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 42 (K).]—**P. du cerveau.** See TEXTORIUM.

PLANCUS (Lat.), adj. *Pla'n^s(pla'n^s)/u's(u's)*. Flat-footed. [A, 322, 325 (a, 48).]

PLANE, n. *Plan*. Lat. *planum*. Fr. *plan*. Ger. *Ebene*. 1. A level surface; a surface such that if any two of its points are joined by a straight line, that line will lie wholly within the surface. [a, 35.] 2. An ideal plane as above defined, used as a basis or standard of reference by means of which the positions of the parts of a body or organism are indicated. [a, 48.]—**Alveolo-condylar p.** The p. tangent to the alveolar point and most prominent points on the lower aspects of the condyles of the occipital bone. [L.]—**Anterior focal p.** See *Focal p's*.—**Anterior (lateral) inclined p. of the pelvis.** See *Inclined p's of the pelvis*.—**Principal p.** See *Principal p's*.—**Coccygeal p.** The fourth parallel p. of the pelvis. [L.]—**Diagonal p.** Of a flower, any vertical p. which is not antero-posterior or lateral. [B, 279.]—**Double-inclined p.** Two boards united by hinges and resting upon a third; used to support the lower limb flexed in the treatment of fractures. [E.]—**First focal p.** See *Focal p's*.—**First principal p.** See *Principal p's*.—**Focal p's.** Two p's drawn respectively through the anterior and posterior principal foci of a dioptric system (e. g., the eye) and perpendicular to the line (axis) of the system) connecting the two. The p. passing through the anterior focus is called the *anterior (or first) focal p.*; that passing through the posterior focus the *posterior (or second) focal p.* [B.]—**Glabello-occipital p.** The vertical p. of the maximum antero-posterior diameter of the skull. [L.]—**Horizontal p. of van Ihering.** See *Van Ihering's p.*—**Inclined p.** Ger. *schiefe Ebene*. A surface situated obliquely to the p. of the horizon; one of the elementary mechanical powers. [a, 48.]—**Inclined p's of the pelvis.** "The sciatic spines," says Lusk, "divide the pelvic cavity into two unequal sections. In the larger, anterior section, the lateral walls slope toward the symphysis and arch of the pubes, while posteriorly the walls slope in the direction of the sacrum and coccyx. The declivities in front of the spines are termed the *anterior inclined p's* of the pelvis, over which rotation of the occiput takes place in the mechanism of normal labor. Behind the spines the lateral slopes are known as the *posterior inclined p's*." [A, 22.]—**Medial p.** *Medial p.* Lat. *meson*. Ger. *Medianebene*. A p., usually antero-posterior, which divides a body or organ into two equal and symmetrical parts. The median p. of the body is known as the *meson*. [L, 1, a, 48.]—**Naso-iniac p.** The p. cutting the nasion and the inion. [L.]—**Naso-opisthiac p.** The p. cutting the nasion and opisthion. [L.]—**Orbital p.** See *PLANUM orbitale*.—**Parallel p's of the pelvis.** P's intersecting the axis of the pelvic canal at right angles, and therefore in reality not parallel. Four such p's are distinguished; the *first parallel p. of the pelvis* is the p. of the superior strait; the *second* is the p. extending from the middle of the sacral vertebra to the level of the subpubic ligament; the *third* is the p. at the level of the spines of the ischia; and the *fourth* is the p. at the outlet. [A, 30.]—**P. of refraction.** A p. passing through a refracted ray of light and drawn perpendicular to the surface at which refraction takes place. [B.]—**P. of regard.** A p. passing through the centre of rotation of the eye and the fixation point. [Helmholtz (a, 29).]—**P. of the chasma.** Fr. *plan du chasma*. Ger. *Chasmaebene*. The p. tangent to the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris and the punctum foraminis magni anterioris. [Lissauer (L).]—**P's of the pelvis.** Fr. *plans du bassin*. Imaginary p's touching the same parts of the pelvic canal on the two sides. [A, 22.]—**Posterior focal p.** See *Focal p's*.—**Posterior principal p.** See *Principal p's*.—**Principal p's.** Two p's drawn respectively through the anterior and posterior principal foci of a dioptric system (e. g., the eye) and perpendicular to the line (axis) of the system) connecting the two. The p. passing through the anterior principal point is called the *anterior (or first) principal p.*; that passing through the second principal point the *posterior (or second) principal p.* [B.]—**Sagittal p.** The median antero-posterior p. of the body. [a, 48.]—**Second focal p.** See *Focal p's*.—**Second principal p.** See *Principal p's*.—**Single-inclined p.** A support for the lower limb in the treatment of certain fractures, consisting of a board laid under the limb which is raised at the distal end and inclines downward to the buttocks.—**Van Ihering's p.** A p. tangent to the lower margin of the orbit and passing through the auricular points. [L.]—**Visual p.** Fr. *plan visuel*. Ger. *Visirebene, Blickebene*. A p. passing through the visual axis. [B.]

PLANESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pla'n(pla'n)-e'a'*(si'a^s). Gen., -*es'*(eoa -is). Gr., *πλάνησις* (from *πλάνω*, to cause to wander). See *ALYSMUS* (1st def.).

PLANITIES (Lat.), n. f. *Pla'n(pla'n)-i'*(shí)(tí)-ez(as). Gen., -*ei'*. From *planus*, flat. 1. A plane. 2. The sole of the foot. [A, 322, 325 (a, 14).]

PLANOBLAST, n. *Pla'n^s(o)-bla'st*. From *planus*, flat, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. See GONOCHEME.

PLANO-COMPRESSED, adj. *Pla'n^s(o)-ko'm-pre'st'*. Lat., *plano-compressus* (from *planus*, flat, and *comprimere*, to compress). Ger., *flach-zusammengedrückt*. Of a seed or other organ, compressed so that the two opposite surfaces are flat. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

PLANO-CONCAVE, adj. *Pla'n^s(o)-ko'n-kav'*. From *planus*, flat, and *concavus*, hollow. Fr., *plano-concave*. At once plane and concave. [B.] See P.-C. LENS.

PLANO-CONVEX, adj. *Pla'n^s(o)-ko'n-ve'st'*. From *planus*, flat, and *convexus*, convex. Fr., *plano-convexe*. At once plane and convex. [B.] See P.-C. LENS.

PLANODIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pla'n(pla'n)-od*(o'd)/i²-a^s. From *πλάνος*, wandering, and *ὅδος*, a way. Fr., *planodie*. A false passage made by an instrument, e. g., a catheter. [E.]

PLANO-GAMETE, n. *Pla'n-o-ga'm'*-et. See *PLANO-GAMETE*.

PLANOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pla'n(pla'n)-o*(o^s)-man(ma'n)/i²-a^s. From *πλάνος*, wandering, and *μανία*, madness. A monomania for wandering. [a, 34.]

PLANO-SCUTELLATUS (Lat.), adj. *Pla'n(pla'n)/o*(o^s)-sku't-(sku't)-e'l-lat(la't)/u's(u's). From *planus*, flat, and *scutella*, a salver. Of an apothecium, flat and shield-shaped. [B, 198.]

PLANT, n. *Pla'n^s*. Gr., *φύτλον*. Lat. *planta*. Fr. *plante*. Ger. *Pflanze*. A member of the vegetable kingdom; a vegetable, whether tree, shrub, herb, or fungus; any organism not belonging to the animal kingdom. [a, 35.] Cf. *INDIVIDUAL* (3d def.), *PHYTON*, and *PHYTOMORPH*.—**Aerial p.** Air p. An epiphyte (q. v. 3d def.), or any p. which derives its nourishment from the air alone. [B, 231, 236 (a, 35).]—**Carnivorous p's.** See *INSECTIVOROUS p's*.—**Cellular p's.** P's in which the tissues are wholly cellular (e. g., mosses and liverworts). [B, 77 (a, 35).]—**Dysentery-p.** See *OLDENLANDIA globosa*.—**Embryo-p.** See *EMBRYO* (3d def.).—**Flowering p's.** The phanerogams. [B, 19, 77 (a, 35).]—**Flowerless p's.** The cryptogams. [a, 35.]—**Foreble p.** See *EUPEURUM rotundifolium*.—**Humus-p.** A saprophyte. [B, 229 (a, 35).]—**Insectivorous p's.** Carnivorous p's; p's, such as *Drosera rotundifolia*, *Dionaea muscipula*, *Sarracenia*, etc., which are provided with a specialized apparatus for the capture, digestion, and absorption of insects. [B, 229 (a, 35).]—**Lactiferous p's.** P's, such as the *Papaveraceae*, *Campanulaceae*, *Asclepiadaceae*, *Urticaceae*, etc., which exude a milky juice. [B, 229, 231 (a, 35).]—**Litmus p.** See *CHROZOPHORA tinctoria*.—**Moving p.** See *HEDYSARUM pyramis*.—**Pitcher p's.** P's, such as *Sarracenia purpurea*, *Darlingtonia*, etc., provided with ascidia. [a, 35.]—**Rat-poison p.** 1. In Sierra Leone, the *Chaetulia toxicaria*. 2. In the West Indies, the *Hamelia coccinea*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]—**Sensitive p.** Fr., *p. sensitive*. Ger., *Sinnpflanze*. The *Mimosa pudica* and other species of *Mimosa*. [B, 34 (a, 35).]—**Vascular p's.** P's, such as phanerogams, ferns, etc., in which vessels are formed. [B, 77 (a, 35).]

PLANTA (Lat.), n. f. *Pla'n^s(pla'n^s)/a^s*. 1. See PLANT. 2. The sole of the foot; the back of a bird's tarsus. [L.]—**PLANTÆ calyptratæ.** The Musci. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Plantæ capitatæ.** See *CAPITULOIDES*.—**P. umbililis distillatoria.** Of Grimm, the genus *Nepenthes*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. noctis.** See *HYDRO*.—**P. media.** The sole of the foot.—**Plantæ meridianæ.** Plants the flowers of which open about midday. [B, 1 (a, 35).]

PLANTAGO (Lat.), n. f. *Pla'n^s(pla'n^s)/a*(a^s)-gō. Gen., -*ag'i'nis*. Fr., *plantain*, *arnogloss*. Ger., *Wegerich*, *Wegbreit*, *Wegtritt*. A genus of the *Plantaginaceæ* (Fr., *plantaginacées*), or *Plantaginæ* (Fr., *plantaginées*; Ger., *Plantagineen*), which are the ribworts, an order of corollifloral dicotyledons. The *Plantaginæ* of Jussieu are the same. The *Plantagoideæ* of Meisner are a class of the *Diploclamydæ*. [B, 19, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Aqua plantaginis.** See *EAU distillée de plantain*.—**Conserve plantaginis.** A preparation made by triturating together 1 part of plantain-leaves and 2 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Folia plantaginis.** The leaves of *P. major*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. acuta, P. angustifolia.** See *P. lanceolata*.—**P. aquatica.** See *ALISMA* p.—**P. arenaria.** Fr., *plantain des sables* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Sandholkraut*. A European species very similar to *P. psyllium* and like it, furnishing *semen psyllium*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. Bellardi.** Fr., *plantain velu*. An Alpine species with astringent leaves and roots and emollient seeds. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. cordata.** A North American species with properties like those of *P. major*. [B, 24, 293 (a, 35).]—**P. coronopifolia, P. coronopus.** Fr., *corne de cerf, courtine, pied de corbeau* (ou de cornelle). Ger., *fiederspaltiger Wegerich*, *Hirschhorn*, *Rabenfuss*, *Krähenfuss*. Buck's-horn (or hart's-horn) plantain, herb Eve (or ivy), star-of-the-earth; a species growing on the sea-coasts of Europe, northern Africa, and Asia Minor, and cultivated in gardens for salad. It is one of the plants called by Dioscorides *καρῳρος*, and in Greece is still used, after drying in the sun, as a diuretic. The herb, *herba coronopi* (seu *cornu cervini*), was formerly used in various diseases, especially hydrophobia. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. cynops.** Shrubby plantain. The seeds are used like those of *P. psyllium*. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. decumbens, P. ispaghula.** A species growing from the Canary Islands to India. The seeds, *semen ispaghula*, contain much mucilage, and in the East Indies are used as a refrigerant and demulcent drink, also in catarrhs, dysentery, and chronic diarrhoea. [B, 18, 172, 180 (a, 35); E. J. Waring, "Brit. Med. Jour.," June 6, 1885, p. 1145.]—**P. lanceolata.** Fr., *plantain lancolé, bonnes femmes, petit plantain, tête noire*. Ger., *lanzettblättriger Wegerich*, *Hundsrippe*. Ribwort plantain,

ripple-grass, chimney-sweeps, cock-grass, hen-plant; a species found in Europe, Asia, and North America (having the properties of *P. major*). The root, leaves, and seeds were formerly official as *radix, herba, et semen plantaginis angustifoliae* (see *plantaginis acutae*, see *plantaginis minoris*, see *plantaginis quinquevervioris*). The leaves are styptic. [B. 5, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi, p. 112 (a, 50).] — *P. latifolia*, *P. major*. Fr., *plantain commun*, *grand plantain*. Ger., *grosser Wegerich*, *grosses Wegbreit*, *Schafzungenkraut*. Greater plantain, white-man's foot-print; a species growing in Europe, Asia, and North America. The root, herb, and seed, *radix, herba, et semen plantaginis (majoris, seu latifoliae, seu arvensis, seu trinervia, seu quinquevervioris)*, were formerly official, the root and leaves as a refrigerant, deobstruent, and mild astringent, and the seed as a demulcent. The ancients used the leaves in dysentery, consumption, hemorrhage (especially from the lungs), and other complaints. The root has a sweetish, saline taste. The leaves, which are still used empirically in venomous bites and as an outward stimulant application to sores and wounds, have a saline, bitterish, austere taste. They contain resin, wax, albumin, pectin, and citric and malic acids. [B. 5, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii, p. 73; xii, p. 107 (a, 50).] — *P. maritima*. Fr., *plantain maritime*. Ger., *Meerstrandswegerich*. Sea-side plantain. In northern Europe the fleshy leaves are eaten and are used in calculous affections. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).] — *P. media*. Fr., *plantain moyen*, *langue d'agneau* (ou *blanc*). Ger., *mittlerer Wegerich*, *Schafzungenkraut*. Hoary plantain, lamb's-tongue, fire-weed; a species having the properties of *P. major* and formerly used like it. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).] — *P. minor*. See *P. lanceolata*. — *P. psyllium*, *P. psyllium*, *P. pulicaria*. Ger., *Floh-samenwegerich*, *Flohkraut*. Flea-wort plantain, the *ψύλλον* of Dioscorides; a species growing in northern Africa and southern Europe. The small, shining, flea-colored seed, *semen psyllii* (see *pulicariae*), contain much mucilage, and are used as refrigerants and demulcents. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).] — *P. quinquevervioris*. See *P. lanceolata*. — *P. septentrionalis*, *P. trinervia*. See *P. major*.

PLANTAIN, n. *Plat'n* (n. Fr., p. (1st and 3d def's). 1. The genus *Plantago*. 2. The *Musa paradisiaca* or its fruit. 3. In the Fr. Cod., the official term for the flowering plant of *Plantago major*, *Plantago media*, and *Plantago lanceolata*. [B. 95 (a, 38); B. 275 (a, 35).] — *Eau distillée* (Fr. Cod.) *de p. Sp.*, *agua de llontén* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by crushing 1 part of the flowering plant of *Plantago major*, *media*, or *lanceolata* (fresh leaves of *Plantago major* [Sp. Ph.], pouring upon it 2 parts of water, and distilling 1 part. [B. 95 (a, 38).] — *Extrait de p.* (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 1 part of p. leaves in 6 parts of water, expressing, and evaporating; or by simply evaporating p. juice. [B. 119 (a, 39).] — *P. des sables* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *PLANTAGO arenaria*. — *Water-p.* — *Water-planta*. See *PLANTAGO*. 2. The *Fontederia azurea*. 3. See *PLANTAGO cordata*.

PLANTAIRE (Fr.), adj. and n. *Plat'n*-ta'r. See *PLANTARIS*. — *P. grêle*. See *PLANTARIS minor*.

PLANTAL, adj. *Plat'n*-l. Lat., *plantalis* (from *planta* [q. v.]). Belonging to the *Plantales*, Lindley's p. alancal (Lat., *planta* of the *Aggregate*, consisting of the *Plantaginaceae* and *Globulariaceae*. [B. 170 (a, 35).]

PLANTAR, adj. *Plat'n*-ar. Lat., *plantaris* (from *planta*, the sole of the foot). Fr., *plantaire*. Ger., *p.* Pertaining to the sole of the foot. [C.]

PLANTARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Plat'n*(*plat'n*)-a(a)²/r²-a². See DENGUE.

PLANTARIS (Lat.), adj. *Plat'n*(*plat'n*)-a(a)²/r²g. From *planta*, the sole. *Plantar*; as a n. m. (Fr., *plantaire*; Ger., *Sohlenspanner*), a long, slender muscle which arises from the posterior surface of the femur above the external condyle, from the condyle, and from the posterior surface of the capsule of the knee. It terminates in a tendon in the upper part of the leg, which passes down between the soleus and the gastrocnemius, to be inserted into the posterior portion of the os calcis, near the tendo Achillis. In solids it is the soleus. [L. 13, 31, 142, 332.] — *P. minor*. An anomalous muscle arising from the lower posterior aspect of the femur or the capsule of the knee-joint. It accompanies and is inserted with the p. [L. 332.] — *P. verus*. See *ACCESSORIUS flexoris longi digitorum pedis*.

PLANTIGRADA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Plat'n*(*plat'n*)-ig²/ra²d. (rare). *Sohlengänger*. A tree of the *Camptocarya*; the plantigrade beasts of prey. [L. 25 (a, 39).]

PLANTIGRADE, adj. *Plat'n*-ig²-grad. Lat., *plantigradus*. From *planta*, the sole, and *grad*, to walk. Fr., *ger. sohlen-schreitend*. Applying the entire sole of the foot to the ground in walking; of birds, walking on the back of the tarsus as well as on the soles of the toes. [B. 28 (a, 27).]

PLANTULA (Lat.), n. f. *Plat'n*(*plat'n*)-u²(u¹)-a². Dim. of *planta*, a plant. Fr., *planteule*. An embryo or plantlet. [B. 1 (a, 35).] See also *PALMULE*.

PLANULA (Lat.), n. f. *Plat'n*(*plat'n*)-u²(u¹)-a². Dim. of *planum*, a plane. The locomotory ciliated embryo of *Cœlenterata*. [B. 28 (a, 27); L. 193.]

PLANUM (Lat.), n. n. *Plan*(*plan*)-u²m(u¹m). See *PLANE*. — *P. frontale orbitæ*. The roof of the orbit. [L. 349.] — *P. circulare ostii urethralis*. See *SPHINCTER vesicæ internus*. — *P. infra-orbitale* (ossis maxillæ). The portion of the floor of the orbit external to the infra-orbital suture. [L.] — *P. mastoideum* (ossis temporum). The mastoid portion of the pyramid of the temporal bone. [L.] — *P. maxillare orbitæ*. The floor of the orbit. [L. 349.] — *P. orbitale*. 1. The maxillary portion of the orbit. [L. 312.] 2. Of Henle, the portion of the floor of the orbit internal to the infra-orbital suture. [L. 31.] — *P. popliteum femoris*. The flat triangular area on the posterior surface of the tibia, between

the ridges into which the linea aspera divides. [L. 332.] — *P. semi-circulare ossis frontis*. The portion of the frontal bone entering into the formation of the temporal fossa. [L. 332.] — *P. semilunare*. An elevation on the epithelial layer of the walls of the ampullæ, at right angles to each end of the crista acustica, to which some of the tensor filaments of the auditory nerve are conveyed. [F. 33.] — *P. semicirculare* (see *temporale*) ossis parietalis. The portion of the parietal bone, below the temporal ridge, which enters into the formation of the temporal fossa. [L. 332.] — *Plana temporalia*. Ger., *Seitenwände des Schädels*. The lateral surfaces of the skull. [L. 332.]

PLANURIA (Lat.), n. f. *Plat'n*(*plat'n*)-ur(ur)²/i²-a². From *πλάνη*, a wandering, and *ούρον*, urine. Fr., *planurie*. See *UROPLASIA*.

PLAQUE, n. *Plas*-k. Fr., p. "Ger., *P.* 1. A small saucer-shaped body; a laminar plate or patch. See also *PLATE*. 2. In the pl., see *BLOOD-p.* — *Mucous p.* See *Mucous PATCH*. — *Opaline p's of the mouth*. See *LEUCOPLAKIA buccalis*. — *Peyer's p's*. See *PEYER'S GLANDS*. — *P's a surface reticulée* (Fr.). The net-like or sieve-like appearance presented by Peyer's patches after rupture, in typhoid fever. [D. 1.] — *P's choriales* (Fr.). Of Dastre, certain patches of phosphatic deposit found by him in the substance of the chorion in the sheep. [A. 15.] — *P. de Doyère* (Fr.). See *MORAX-NERUS* END-PLATE. — *P's de l'amnion chez les ruminants* (Fr.). Of C. Bernard, certain corpuscular outgrowths from the inner surface of the amnion in ruminants. — *P's des fumeurs* (Fr.). Of Buzenet, leucoplakia. [J. Whitehouse, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 21, 1885, p. 630.] — *P. excitatrice* (Fr.). A plate electrode for causing excitation of a nerve. [B.] — *P. fusoriale* (Fr.). See *SPINDLE-PLATE*. — *P's gaufrées* (Fr.). See *PEYER'S GLANDS*. — *P. hémato-piquie* (Fr.). The drop of blood enclosed between the two plates of the hematoscope. ["Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir.," Feb. 6, 1885, p. 89 (K).] — *P. humide* (Fr.). See *Mucous PATCH*. — *P. motrice (terminale)* (Fr.). See *MOTORIAL END-PLATE*. — *P. muqueuse* (Fr.). 1. See *Mucous PATCH*. 2. See *ENDODYOMA latum*. — *P. nucléaire* (Strasbourg) (Fr.). See *CONDYLOMAL PLATE*. — *P's protovertébrales* (Fr.). See *PROTOVERTEBRAL PLATE*. — *P. pythique* (Fr.). See *Mucous PATCH*. — *P. terminale* (Fr.). See *MOTORIAL-NERVE END-PLATE*.

PLAQUEMINIER (Fr.), n. *Plas*-k-me-ne-a. The genus *Diospyros*. In the pl., *p's*, the *Ebenaceae*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 35).]

PLASMA (Lat.), n. n. *Plas*-z(plas)²/ma². Gen., *plasmatos* (απὸ πλάσσω, to mold). Fr., p. Ger., *P.* 1. Of Haeckel, the animal or vegetable substance which is the seat of all vital activity. [J.] See *PROTOPLASM* (2d def.). 2. The blood and lymph exclusive of the corpuscles. [J.] See *Blood* p. 8. See *Glycerium AMYL.* — *Assimilationsp'* (Ger.). See *Nutritive p.* — *Blood p.* The clear transparent fluid in which the blood-corpuscles float. When withdrawn from the vessels it rapidly undergoes a change, the fibrin ferments forming fibrin and the serum remaining. [Landois, Stirling (a, 34).] — *Germ-p.* Ger., *Keimplasma*, *Keimplasmato*, *Keimsubstanz*. Syn.: *germinal nucleoplasm*, *mother protoplasm*, *germinal substance*. 1. A substance of peculiar chemical and complicated molecular structure whose office is to perpetuate the species. At every ontogenesis a portion of the germ-plasma which the parent germ-cell contains is not used in the formation of the offspring, but is reserved unchanged to produce the germ-cells of the following generation. It is therefore as deathless as the species itself. The germ-plasma of each species is supposed to vary in complexity of chemical and molecular structure in direct proportion to the complexity of structure of the individuals of the species. [Weissmann, "Nature," xxxiii (J. 62).] See also *HISTOGENESIS* p. 2. See *CARYOPLASM* and *NUCLEOPLASM*. — *Gestaltungsp.* Ger., *Formative plasma*. [J.] See *Germ-p.* and *IDIOPLASM*. — *Hauptp.* (Ger.). See *ECTOPLASM*. — *Histogenetic p.* The protoplasm of the body, which controls the development or regeneration of the tissues, in contradistinction to the *germ-p.* ["Nature," xxxiii (J. 62).] See also *HISTOGENETIC CELL* and *GERMINAL CELL*. — *Hüllp.* (Ger.). The layer of protoplasm inclosing the fat in a fat-cell. Its peripheral layer is somewhat condensed and organized to form the cell-membrane. ["Arch. f. mik. Anat.," 1876, p. 391 (J.).] — *Keimp* (Ger.). 1. See *NUCLEOPLASM* and *CARYOPLASM*. 2. Of Weissmann, the originally sexual form of caryoplasm. [Waldeyer, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 254 (a, 32).] — *Körnerp.* (Ger.). Granular protoplasm. [B. 121 (a, 35).] — *Lymph p.* The liquid part of lymph; lymph less the lymph corpuscles. [J.] — *Muscle p.* Ger., *Muskelfusigkeit*. Muscular plasma. A juice obtained from muscle by prolonged pressure at a temperature of 1° C. It coagulates spontaneously, forming myosin. [K.] — *Nährp.* (Ger.). *Nutritive p.* The zone of the cell-body that has specially to do with nutrition. [J. 61.] — *P'klumpen* (Ger.). See *CYTODE*. — *P. locomoteur* (Fr.). Of Brass, that part of the p. of an infusorian which has to do with the locomotion of the organism. [L. 87 (a, 39).] — *P. musculaire* (Fr.). See *Muscle p.* — *P'netz* (Ger.). See *INTRACELLULAR NETWORK*. — *P. sanguin* (Fr.). *P. sanguinis*. See *Blood-p.* — *Somatic p.* See *HISTOGENETIC p.*

PLASMATIC, PLASMATICAL, adj's. *Plas*-z-ma²/tik, -i²-k². Gr., *πλασματικός* (from *πλάσμα*, see *PLASMA*). Lat., *plasmaticus*, *plasmicus*. Fr., *plasmatique*. Ger., *plasmatisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of plasma, especially the blood-plasma; containing plasma. [J.]

PLASMENT, n. *Plas*-z-me²-nt. From *plasma* (q. v.). A proprietary jelly-like substance made from *Cetraria islandica*; used as a soothing application and as a lubricant.

PLASMIC, adj. *Plas*-z-mi²-k. See *PLASMATIC*.

PLASMIN, n. *Plas*-z-mi²-n. From *πλάσμα*, plasma. Lat., *matéria fibrogena*. Fr., *plasmine*. Of Denis, a supposed fibrin-producing substance in the blood. According to his view, coagulation is due to the conversion of p. into fibrin (as a decomposition product). [K.; L. 49 (a, 14).]

PLASMOCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pla}^2\text{st}(\text{pla}^2\text{st})\text{-mo}^2\text{k}(\text{mo}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-}^2\text{p}(\text{u}^2\text{m})\text{a}^2$. Gen., *-chym'atos (-atis)*. From $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha$, plasma, and $\chi\upsilon\mu\alpha$, a fluid. Ger., *Plasmochym*. See **PARAPLASM** (2d def.) and **CYTOCHYME**.

PLASMODIUM (Fr.), n. $\text{Pla}^2\text{st-mod}$. See **PLASMODIUM**.

PLASMODIÆRESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pla}^2\text{st}(\text{pla}^2\text{st})\text{-mo}(\text{mo}^2)\text{-di}(\text{di})^2\text{-e}^2\text{r}(\text{a}^2\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{s}^2\text{is}$. Gen., *-es'eos (-er'esis)*. From $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha$, plasma, and $\delta\iota\alpha\epsilon\iota\upsilon\text{v}$, to cleave in twain. Fr., *plasmodiærese*. The division of the cell-body, in contradistinction to the division of the nucleus. [*Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.*, 1886 (J.).]

PLASMODIOLAST, n. $\text{Pla}^2\text{st-mod}^2\text{-pla}^2\text{st}$. From *plasmodium* (q. v.), and $\beta\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, a sprout. See **TROPHOBLAST**.

PLASMODIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pla}^2\text{st}(\text{pla}^2\text{st})\text{-mo}^2\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha$, plasma, and $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, resemblance. Fr., *plasmodie*, p., *plasmodie*. Ger., *Plasmodie*. Syn.: *symplast*, *syncytium*. 1. A protoplasmic mass formed by the fusion of the cell-bodies of several cells, especially *Monera*, the nuclei remaining unfused, and the general appearance being that of an enormous multinucleated amoeboid cell. [A, 12; J, 9, 15, 34.] 2. The protoplasmic nucleated body of a myxomycetous *Fungus* when in the amoeboid stage of development. [B, 77, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. malarie**, **P. malaricum**. Fr., *hémato plasmodie* (ou *plasmodie*) *malarique*. Ger., *Malaria plasmodien*, *Plasmodien der Malaria*. A structure discovered by Marchiafava and Celli in 1883 and found by Councilman in all of 16 cases of malarial fever in the red blood-corpuscles; absent in non-malarial cases. These hematozoaria are said to occur in four forms: spherical, crescentic, flagellate, and segmented or "en rosace." According to Crudei, it is no parasite, but only an altered form of the red blood-corpuscles produced (probably) by the presence of a *Bacillus*. It is, however, a distinct organism belonging to the *Sporozoa*. [*Trans. of the Assoc. of Am. Phys.*, 1886, p. 89.] *Crub. Wsuech. "1887, p. 319 (B)."; Crub. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk., "12 (1887) (B)."; Trib. méd., Feb. 6, 1890, p. 84 (a, 50); Schröter (B, 245). Cf. *OSCILLARIA malarie*.

PLASMOYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pla}^2\text{st}(\text{pla}^2\text{st})\text{-mo}^2\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})\text{-si}^2\text{is}$. Gen., *-ys'eos (-ol'ysis)*. From $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha$, plasma, and $\lambda\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, a loosing. A contraction of protoplasm caused by certain reagents. [B, 229 (a, 35).]

PLASSON, n. $\text{Pla}^2\text{st-o}^2\text{n}$. From $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\epsilon\iota\text{v}$, to form. Of Haeckel, protoplasm; of Van Beneden, the protoplasm of naked, non-nucleated cells or cytodes. [J, 9; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.", 1871, p. 242 (J).]

PLASTER, n. $\text{Pla}^2\text{st-u}^2\text{r}$. Gr., $\epsilon\mu\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\text{p}\alpha\text{v}$. Lat., *emplastrum*. Fr., *emplâtre*. Ger., *Pflaster*. It., *emplastro*. Sp., *emplasto*. A medical preparation for external use in which the ingredients are made into a tenacious mass of harder consistence than a cerate, having as its base either an insoluble lead soap or a mixture of resin with fat or wax, and spread upon skin, linen, muslin, or paper. [B, 81 (a, 35).]—**Adhesive p.** See **EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ**.—**André de la Croix's p.** See **EMPLASTRUM RESINARUM glutinans**.—**Antimonial p.** See **EMPLASTRUM ANTIMONII**.—**Aromatic p.** See **EMPLASTRUM aromaticum**.—**Blistering p.** See **EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS**.—**Breast p.** See **UNGUENTUM GALBANI compositum**.—**Brown p.** See **EMPLASTRUM fuscum**.—**Cesar's p.** A p. made by melting together 90 parts of white wax, 50 of pine resin, and 48 of black pitch, adding 32 of turpentine and 24 of oil of roses, 2 each of gum arabic and *succus hypocistidis*, dissolved in 8 parts each of juice of *Sedum telephium*, *Semiperivum tectorum*, and *Alisma plantago*, and finally 12 of red roses, 3 each of bistort, red and yellow saunders, cypress-needles, coriander-seed, and spearmint, 4 of mastic, and 2 each of dragon's-blood, red coral, white and red bole, all well powdered, and mixing thoroughly to a p. [B, 200 (a, 14).]—**Camphorated blistering p.** Fr., *emplâtre vésicant camphré*. See under **EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS camphoratum**.—**Chalybeate p.** See **EMPLASTRUM FERRI**.—**Corn p.** See **EMPLASTRUM ad verrucas**.—**Court p.** Lat., *emplastrum ichthyocolle* [U. S. Ph.], *emplastrum (adhesivum)* (Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph.) *anglicum* [Finn. Ph.] (see *anglicanum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *sericum adhesivum* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *sparadrap ichthyocolle* [Belg. Ph., 2d ed.]. Fr., *sparadrap de colle de poisson* [Fr. Cod.], Sp., *sparadrapo de ictionola* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *emplastru englesu* [Roum. Ph.]. A p. consisting of a solution of 30 grammes of isinglass in water enough to make 360 grammes, spread in two portions (one alone, the other with 120 grammes of alcohol and 3 of glycerin) thinly and very smoothly upon a silk backing so as to adhere to the skin when moistened, the silk being painted on the reverse side with tincture of benzoin [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]; the Gr. Ph. directs that 6 parts of isinglass and 1 part each of benzoin and sugar be dissolved by digestion in 72 parts of dilute alcohol, strained, and spread on silk. The Norw. Ph. use 10 parts of white gelatin, 110 of boiling water, spread half upon silk, add to the other half 40 parts of alcohol and 1 part of glycerin before spreading it upon the silk, and paint the reverse of the plaster with tincture of benzoin [Norw. Ph.] or balsam of Tolu [Swed. Ph.]. The other pharmacopœias direct as follows: 100 grammes [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.] 90 [Dan. Ph.], 80 [Hung. Ph.], 50 [Fr. Cod.], 1 part [Sp. Ph.] of isinglass, 3,000 grammes [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.], 1,500 [Hung. Ph.], enough to make 1,000 [Dan. Ph.], 400 [Fr. Cod.], 8 parts [Sp. Ph.] of water, 100 grammes [Austr. Ph.], 90 [Roum. Ph.], 350 for half the colature [Dan. Ph.], 400 diluted [Fr. Cod.], 80 [Hung. Ph.], 8 parts diluted [Sp. Ph.] of alcohol, with 10 grammes of clarified honey, and the necessary amount of a mixture of 1 part of balsam of Peru and 10 of tincture of benzoin [Roum. Ph.], 5 of glycerin [Dan. Ph.], 6 of glycerin [Hung. Ph.]. The Dan. Ph. paints the reverse of the plaster with tincture of benzoin, the Sp. Ph. with concentrated tincture of balsam of Peru. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Diachylon p.** See **EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI**.—**English p.** See **Court p.**—**First blistering p.** A preparation made by mixing 1 oz. of the powdered seeds of *Ammi majus* and 12 oz. of finely powdered cantha-

rides with 1 pt. of vinegar and incorporating thoroughly with 18 oz. of simple mellilot plaster. [B, 200 (a, 14).]—**Logan's p.** A preparation made by boiling a mixture of 2½ pints of olive-oil, 4 oz. (av.) of fresh butter, 12 oz. (av.) of Castile soap, and 1 lb. (av.) each of lead oxide and lead carbonate, and adding 2 drachms of powdered mastic. [B, 51.]—**Magisterial stomach p.** A preparation made by thoroughly mixing 2 parts each of *Lavandula spica*, *Lavandula stachas*, *Lavandula vera*, spearmint, wormwood, *Calamus aromaticus*, aloes-wood, nutmegs, cubeb, galangal, long pepper, mace, and bay fruit, 4 each of marjoram, red roses, and yellow saunders, 5 of cloves, 6 of mastic, 8 of strained storax, 16 of spikenard, 24 of oil of mint, 48 of labdanum, and 64 each of melted pine resin and white wax. [B, 200 (a, 14).]—**Mercurial p.** See **EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI**.—**P. of Paris**. See **CALCIUM sulphate**.—**Radebuser's p.** See **EMPLASTRUM miraculosum Radebuseri**.—**Second blistering p.** A p. made by thoroughly mixing 4 parts of Venice turpentine with 12 of Burgundy pitch and 6 of powdered cantharides. [B, 200 (a, 14).]—**Sticking p.** See **EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ**.—**Stomach p.** See **EMPLASTRUM aromaticum**.—**Strengthening p.** Ger., *stärkendes Pflaster*. See **EMPLASTRUM FERRI** and **EMPLASTRUM adstringens**.—**Warm p.**, **Warming p.** See **EMPLASTRUM PICIS cum cantharide**.

PLASTIC, adj. $\text{Pla}^2\text{st}^2\text{ik}$. Gr., $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$. Lat., *plasticus*. Fr., *plastique*. Ger., *plastisch*. 1. Formative (said of lymph, etc.). [K.] Cf. **F. SURGERY**. 2. Capable of being easily molded. [A, 17.]

PLASTICITY, n. $\text{Pla}^2\text{st}^2\text{-i}^2\text{u}^2\text{-i}^2\text{t}^2\text{-y}$. Lat., *plasticitas*. Fr., *plasticité*. Ger., *Plastizität*. 1. The property of being easily molded into different forms. [L, 41, 44, 50 (a, 14).] 2. See **PLASTIC FORCE**.

PLASTICULES (Fr.), n. pl. $\text{Pla}^2\text{st-te-kul}$. The hypothetical molecules of developing organic matter. [J.]

PLASTID, n. $\text{Pla}^2\text{st}^2\text{id}$. Lat., *plastidium* (from $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, molded). Fr., *plastide*. Ger., p. 1. Of Haeckel, one of the morphological units (a cell or a cytoide) of which a simple or complex organism is formed. [J, 9, 30, 39.] Cf. **BIOPLAST**. 2. In botany, a general term for the granular bodies imbedded in the protoplasm of active cells. They agree in chemical composition with protoplasm, from which they are not mechanically separable. [B, 229, 291 (a, 35).] See also **CHLOROPLASTID**, **CHROMOPLASTID**, and **LEUCOPLASTIDS**.—**Connective-tissue p's.** See **CONNECTIVE-TISSUE CORPUSCLES**.—**Empfindungsp'en** (Ger.). See **SENSORY CELLS**.

PLASTIDULES, n. pl. $\text{Pla}^2\text{st}^2\text{id-u}^2\text{l}$. From $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, molded. Fr., p. Of Elsberg, the molecules or ultimate physical units of living matter. [J, 4, 26.]

PLASTIN, n. $\text{Pla}^2\text{st}^2\text{id-n}$. From $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, molded. The chief proteid found in protoplasm; it is a muco-globulin containing phosphorus. [J, 30.]

PLASTINX (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pla}^2\text{st}(\text{pla}^2\text{st})^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{x}$. Gen., *-in'gos (-in'gis)*. Gr., $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\nu\gamma$. Of Galen, a certain appliance for the reduction of dislocations. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PLASTOCOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pla}^2\text{st}(\text{pla}^2\text{st})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ko}^2\text{l}(\text{kol})\text{-i}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})\text{-si}^2\text{is}$. Gen., *-ys'eos (-col'ysis)*. From $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, molded, and $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, a hindering. Fr., *plastocolyse*. An arrest of development or growth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PLASTODYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pla}^2\text{st}(\text{pla}^2\text{st})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-di}^2\text{n}(\text{dn}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{m}(\text{a}^2\text{m})\text{-i}^2\text{a}^2$. From $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, formed, and $\delta\upsilon\text{na}^2\text{m}(\text{a}^2)$, power. Fr., *plastodynamie*. Of Lobstein, nutritive plastic force (e. g., of blood). [K, L, 42.]

PLASTOPROLEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pla}^2\text{st}(\text{pla}^2\text{st})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-pro}(\text{pro}^2)\text{-le}^2\text{p}(\text{le}^2\text{p})\text{-si}^2\text{is}$. Gen., *-leps'eos (-is)*. From $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, molded, and $\pi\rho\acute{o}\lambda\upsilon\text{p}(\text{si})\varsigma$, an anticipating. Fr., *plastoprolepsie*. Premature development of a part. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PLASTRON, n. $\text{Pla}^2\text{st-ro}^2\text{n}$. Fr., p. 1. The lower shell of a chelonian. [L, 341 (a, 27).] 2. The sternum and costal cartilages as removed in an autopsy. [A, 48.]

PLATANHERA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pla}^2\text{st}(\text{pla}^2\text{st})\text{-e}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^2\text{n})\text{-ther}(\text{thar}^2)\text{-y}^2\text{a}^2$. From $\pi\lambda\alpha\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, broad, and $\alpha\theta\eta\rho\acute{\alpha}$, an anther. A genus of orchids having the anther cells diverging below. [B, 34, 180; a, 35.]—**P. bifolia**. See **HABENARIA bifolia**.—**P. chlorantha**. See **HABENARIA chlorantha**.

PLATANUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. $\text{Pla}^2\text{st}(\text{pla}^2\text{st})\text{-a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^2\text{n})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Gr., $\pi\lambda\alpha\tau\alpha\text{v}\acute{o}\varsigma$. Fr., *platane*. Ger., *Platane*. Plane-tree, button-wood; a genus constituting the *Platanaceæ* (Fr., *platanacées*), or *Platanæ* (Fr., *platanées*), which are the sycamores. [B, 19, 24, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. acerifolia**, **P. lobatus**, **P. occidentalis**. Fr., *platane d'Occident*. Ger., *abendländische Platane*, *Wasserbuche*, *Sykamore*. The North American plane-tree. It has been successfully planted in marshy situations to check miasmatic effluvia. [B, 34, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. orientalis** (elongata), **P. palmata**. Fr., *platane d'Orient*. Ger., *orientalische Platane*. The plane-tree of southern Europe and middle Asia. Formerly the flowers or fruit-heads were used for poisonous bites, for hemorrhage, and as a vulnerary, and the leaves and bark as a discutient. [B, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]

PLATE, n. Plat. Lat., *platum*, *lamina*. Fr., *plat*, *lame*, *plaque*. Ger., *Platte*. A sheet-like structure, especially a thin layer of bone or other resistant tissue. [B; C; L.]—**Abdonal p's.** See **Lateral mesoblastic p's**.—**Ambulacral p.** See **AMBULACRUM**.—**Approximation p.** See **Senn's p's**.—**Axial p.** Lat., *lamina axialis*. Of His and Kölliker, the primitive streak of the blastoderm.—**Basilar p.**, **Basiscranial p.** The cartilaginous p. formed by the anterior extremity of the notochord and the parachordal cartilages. [L, 153.]—**Blood-p's.** See under **BLOOD**.—**Bone-p's.** See **Senn's p's**.—**Branchial p's.** See **BRANCHIAL ARCHES** (1st def.).—**Chief p.** See **Principal p.**—**Cribiform p.** of the ethmoid bone. Lat., *lamina cribiformis*. Ger., *Siebplatte*. The portion of the ethmoid bone that fits into the ethmoidal notch of the frontal bone. [L, 142, 332.]—**Cytoplasmic p.** Fr., *plaque complétive*. The part of the cell p. in the cell-body. [G.] See **CELL**.

p.—Dorsal p's. See **Medullary ridges**.—**Electrical p.** In the torpedo and other electrical fishes, a finely granular p. containing nerve-endings and large nuclei, surrounded by a layer of gelatinous tissue and placed in the posterior part of the electric organ. [J. 35, a, 39.]—**Enamel p's.** A variety of odontotoma resembling small drops of congealed wax, situated usually about the neck of a tooth. [E.]—**End-p.** See the major list.—**Epiphyseal p's.** Ger., *Epiphysenplatten*. The disc-like epiphyses at each end of the centrum of a vertebra. In man they ossify from the eighth to the fifteenth year, and join the centrum about the twenty-fifth year. [J. 30, 69, 75.]—**Equatorial p.** Fr., *disque équatorial (ou nucléaire)*, *convergne équatoriale*, *plaque équatoriale (ou nucléaire)*. Ger., *Kernplatte*, *Aequatorialplatte*, *äquatoriale Verdichtungszone*. Syn.: *nuclear p. (or disc)*. In caryocinesis, a plate-like appearance in a dividing nucleus due to the massing of the chromatin fibrils in a plane midway between the poles of the nuclear spindle; the mother star seen in profile. [J. 64, 83.]—**External pterygoid p.** Lat., *lamina lateralis processus pterygoidei*. The outermost and broadest of the two p's into which the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone divides. From its inner surface arises the pterygoidemus internus, and the outer bounds the zygomatic fossa and furnishes the origin of the pterygoidemus externus. [L. 142, 332.]—**Facial p's.** Syn.: *pre-oral arches*. A group of p's consisting mainly of the single (or median) pre-nasal p., and the external pairs of the nasal and maxillary p's in the embryo. [A.]—**Flesh p.** See **LAMELLA CARNEA**.—**Foot-p.** The flat portion of the stapes, which fits into the fenestra ovalis. [B.]—**Frontal p.** Ger., *Frontalplatte*. Of Spöndli, a cartilaginous connection between the lateral parts of the ethmoid cartilage and of the alae parvae and the anterior sphenoid bone in the foetus. [H.]—**Fronto-nasal p.** The median p. of the facial group, designed for the formation of the external nares. [A. 5.]—**Genital p's.** In echinoderms, p's containing the outlets for the genital products. They alternate with the ocular p's. [a. 48.]—**Gill p's.** The branchial lamellae of a mollusc. [L. 121 (a. 39).]—**Gray p.** See **LAMINA CINEREA**.—**Ground p.** The hyaline ground-substance of the cell-body of endothelial cells and connective-tissue corpuscles, in which are contained the nucleus of the cell and the intranuclear work. Klein, Quart., *Grund p. of Mier*. See 1878, p. 339 (J. 30, 32).—**Hair-p's.** See **HAIR SCALES**.—**Horn p.** See **LAMELLA CERATINA**.—**Hyoid p's.** The second pair of the subcranial p's, in which the upper part of the hyoid bone is developed. [A. 5.]—**Inferior maxillary p's.** See **Mandibular p's**.—**Infraspinoz p's.** See **POSTSCAPULA**.—**Interambulacral p's.** Ger., *Interambulacralplatten*. The imperforate bands or areas that separate the ambulacra in the shell of an echinoderm (see **AMBULACRUM**). [a. 48.]—**Interfissural p. of the pia.** The fold of pia in the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord. [I. 4 (K).]—**Intergental p's.** See **Ocular p's**.—**Internal pterygoid p.** Lat., *lamina interna processus pterygoidei*. The longer and narrower of the two p's into which the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone divides. [L. 142, 332.]—**Internasal p.** See **FRONTO-NAZAL P.**—**Intervertebral p's.** The intervertebral cartilages. [a. 29.]—**Lateral mesoblastic p's.** Lat., *laminae ventrales*. Fr., *lames latérales (ou ventrales)*. Ger., *Bauchlamellen*, *Seitenplatten*, *Bauchplatten* [Rathke], *Visceralplatten* [Reichert], *Wirbelplatten*. Syn.: *abdominal (or intestinal, or visceral, or protovertebral) p's*. Of Remak, the longitudinal thickenings of the lateral portions of the mesoblast that run along one on each side of the notochord, at an early period in the development of the embryo. Each splits into an outer (parietal) and an inner (visceral) lamina. The two outer, one from each side, coalesce in front to form the anterior wall of the body. Cf. **SOMATOPLEURE** and **SPLANCNOPLEURE**.—**Leather p.** See **LAMELLA CORIARIA**.—**Ligamentous p's.** The intervertebral discs in the embryo.—**Loral p.** In serpents, a p. situated between the eyes and the mouth. [L. 34 (d. 27).]—**Mandibular p's.** The first pair of subcranial p's, in which the lower jaw is developed. [A. 5.]—**Marrow-p.** See **LAMELLA MEDULLARIS**.—**Maxillary p's.** See **Mandibular p's**.—**Medullary p's.** See **MEDULLARY RIDGES**.—**Mesenteric p.** See **MESENTERY**.—**Mesenteric p.** See **LAMELLA MESENTERICA**.—**Mesial p's.** See **Lateral mesoblastic p's**.—**Motor p.** See **MOTORIAL NERVE END-PLATE**.—**Mucous p.** See **LAMELLA MUCOSA**.—**Muscle p's.** Muscular p's. Fr., *lames musculaires*. Ger., *Muskelplatten*, *Nebenplatten*. The embryonic source of the voluntary muscles; layers of the mesoblast which are developed in the upper and outer part of the protovertebral column, and consist of two laminae, an inner and an outer, inclosing a space said to be in communication at first with the intermesoblastic space. [A. 5.]—**Nuclear p's.** See **Equatorial p's**.—**Ocular p's.** See **Equatorial p's**.—**Orbital p's.** In echinoderms, five p's bearing the eye-spots, situated around the aboral margin at the extremities of the ambulacra, alternating with the genital plates. [L. 353 (a. 39).]—**Orbital p. of the frontal bone.** Lat., *pars orbitalis ossis frontalis*. Ger., *Augenhöhlentheil*. A thin horizontal lamina of the frontal bone which forms the roof of the orbit. [C.]—**Orbital p. of the ethmoid bone.** See **OS PLANUM**.—**Palate p. of the superior maxilla.** The portion of the superior maxilla which, with its fellow of the opposite side, forms the larger portion of the hard palate. Its upper surface is smooth and convex, the lower concave and rough. [L. 142, 332.]—**Parachordal p's.** See **Lateral mesoblastic p's**.—**Pharyngeal p's.** See **Post-oral arches**.—**Prescapular p.** See **PRÆSCAPULA**.—**Primitive kidney p.** See **LAMELLA RENALIS**.—**Principal p.** Ger., *Hauptplatte*. The p. of Waldeyer, the p. of the cells of tendon and white fibrous tissue. This contains the nucleus, and extending at right angles from it are two or more smaller or secondary p's. [Arch. f. mik. Anat., 1875, p. 176 (J).]—**Protovertebral p's.** See **Lateral mesoblastic p's**.—**Pterygoid p's.** See **EXTERNAL PTERYGOID P.** and **INTERNAL PTERYGOID P.**—**Secondary p.** A p-like process of a connective-tissue corpuscle of the corium. Other thread-like processes connect the cells in the corium. [J. 64.]—**Chief p's.** Senn's p's. Circular or oval p's of decalcified bone, having a central opening and marginal apertures for the passage of sutures. They are placed within the intestine in enterotomy to facilitate coaptation and suturing of the resected intestine. [a. 34.]

—**Spindle-p.** Fr., *plaque fusoriale*. Ger., *Spindelplatte*. The part of a cell-p. situated within the nucleus. [J.]—**Subcranial p's.** See **Post-oral visceral arches**.—**Tympanic p.** Lat., *lamina tympanica*. An osseous lamina one surface of which forms the anterior wall of the tympanum and external auditory canal, and the other the posterior portion of the glenoid fossa, terminating below in the vaginal process. [L. 142, 332.]—**Utero-placental p.** See **DECIDUA SEROTINA**.—**Valvular p.** The valvular curtain of the fetal heart; a valve-like growth which fills up the fossa ovalis in the fourth month of intra-uterine life, allowing the blood to flow from the right into the left auricle, but preventing a current in the reverse direction. [A. 5.]—**Vascular p.** See **VASCULAR LAMINA**.—**Vertebral p's.** Lat., *laminae vertebrales*. Fr., *lames vertébrales*. 1. Lateral mesoblastic folds, or plates, in which the mesoblast is not split into layers, extending longitudinally between the lateral mesoblastic p's and the medullary p's. 2. The laminae which, one on each side of the primitive groove, unite to form a vertebra. [L. 28 (K).]—**Visceral p's.** See **Lateral mesoblastic p's**.—**Vitelline p's.** Ger., *Dotterplättchen*. Doubly refractive crystals of albuminoid substance found in the eggs of turtles, batrachians, and cartilaginous and many osseous fishes. [J. 35.]

PLATELET. n. **Plat'let.** A little plate; especially a blood-plaque. [B.]

PLATETROPE. n. **Plat'te'otrop.** From *πλατεις*, flat, and *τρέπω*, to turn. Of Wilder, in bilateral symmetrical bodies or structures, a corresponding part on the opposite side of the median plane. [a. 48.]

PLATIASMUS (Lat.), n. m. **Plat'(plat't)-i'z(e)-a'z(a's)'mu's** (mu's). Gr., *πλατειασμος* (from *πλατειναι*, to pronounce broadly). *Platiasme*. A defect in the speech-organs, causing broad and thick utterance. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

PLATIN (Ger.), n. **Plat'en'**. See **PLATINUM**.—**P'mohr.** Platinum black. [E. 48.]—**P'schwamm.** Spongy platinum. [B.]—**P'schwarz.** Platinum black. [B.]

PLATINA (Lat.), n. f. **Plat't(plat't)'i'n-a'**, **plat'(plat't)-in(en)'a'**. Fr., *platine*. Ger., *Platin*. An old name for platinum. [B.]—**Chloruretum platine.** **Murias platine.** Platinum chloride.

PLATINAMINE. n. **Plat't-i'n-a'm-en.** Fr., p. Ger., *Platinamin*. An ammoniacal compound of platinum containing the metal as a tetrad radicle. [B.] See **AMMONIACAL COMPOUNDS OF PLATINUM**.

PLATINAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. **Plat't(plat't)'i'n-a'm(a'm)-mon'i'z-u'm(u'm)**. A quadrivalent radicle, $\text{PtN}_2\text{H}_8 = \text{Pt} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{NH}_2 \\ \text{NH}_2 \end{smallmatrix}$. [B. 3.]

PLATINATE. n. **Plat't'i'n-at.** Fr., p. Ger., *Platinat*. A compound of platinum dioxide (platinic oxide) with a basic oxide. [B. 3.]

PLATINADIAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. **Plat't(plat't)'i'n-di-di'i'-a'm(a'm)-mon'i'z-u'm(u'm)**. A quadrivalent radicle, $\text{PtN}_4\text{H}_{12} = \text{Pt} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{NH}_2(\text{NH}_4) \\ \text{NH}_2(\text{NH}_4) \end{smallmatrix}$. [B. 3.]

PLATINE (Fr.), n. **Pla't-en.** See **PLATINUM**.—**Éponge de p., Mousse de p.** Spongy platinum. [B.]

PLATINEUX (Fr.), adj. **Pla'te-nu's**. **Platinous.** [B.]

PLATINIBROMIDE. n. **Pla't-i'n-i'-brom'i'd(i'd)**. A salt of bromoplatinic acid. [B.]

PLATINIC. adj. **Pla't-i'n'i'k.** Fr., *platinique*. Containing platinum as a tetrad radicle. [B.]

PLATINICHLORIDE. n. **Pla't-i'n-i'-klor'i'd(i'd)**. See **CHLOR-PLATINATE**.

PLATINI-IODIDE. n. **Pla't'i'n-i'-i'o'd'i'd(i'd)**. A double salt made up of platinum tetrachloride and another iodide. [B.]

PLATINITHIOCYANATE. n. **Pla't-i'n-i'-thi-o-si'a'n-at.** A compound of platmic thiocyanate with the thiocyanate of another base. [B.]

PLATINOBROMIDE. n. **Pla't-i'n-o-brom'i'd(i'd)**. A compound of platinum dibromide with the bromide of another element or radicle. [B. 3.]

PLATINOCHLORIDE. n. **Pla't-i'n-o-klor'i'd(i'd)**. Fr., *platinochlorure*. 1. A compound of platinum dichloride with the chloride of another element or radicle; a salt of chloroplatinous acid. 2. One of the compounds more properly designated **platini-chlorides**. [B. 3, 16.]

PLATINOCYANIC ACID. n. **Pla't-i'n-o-si-a'n'i'k.** See **HYDROPLATINOCYANIC ACID**.

PLATINOCYANIDE. n. **Pla't-i'n-o-si'a'n-i'd(i'd)**. Fr., *platini-cyanure*, *platino-cyanure*. Ger., *Platincyanür*, *Platino-cyanür*. A double cyanide of platinum and some other metal; a salt of hydroplatinocyanic acid. [B.]

PLATINOIDE. n. **Pla't-i'n-od.** The collecting plate of a galvanic battery, whether made of platinum or other material. [B.]

PLATINONITRITE. n. **Pla't-i'n-o-nit'rit.** A nitrite of platinum and another element or radicle. [B. 3.]

PLATINOSULPHITE. n. **Pla't-i'n-o-sul'fit.** A double sulphite of platinum and another element or radicle. [B. 3.]

PLATINOTHIOCYANATE. n. **Pla't-i'n-o-thi-o-si'a'n-at.** A compound of platinum thiocyanate, $\text{Pt}(\text{SCN})_2$, and the thiocyanate of another element or radicle. [B. 3.]

PLATINOUS. adj. **Pla't-i'n-u's.** Fr., *platinoux*. Ger., *platinigau*. Containing platinum as a bivalent radicle. [B.]

PLATINUM (Lat.), n. n. **Plat't(plat't)'i'n-u'm(u'm)**. Fr., *platine*. Ger., *Platin*. A metallic element first described in 1750 by Watson and again in 1752 by Scheffer, who was the first to write of it as platina or white gold. It occurs in nature uncombined in grains, crystals, and metallic masses, and combined with other

metals in various ores and minerals. It is a soft, ductile, and very malleable white metal, which is infusible at all temperatures ordinarily obtainable, but melts in the oxyhydrogen flame. It is very heavy, its sp. gr. being 21.5. Spongy P. (Fr., *éponge* [ou *mousse*] de *platine*; Ger., *Platinchwamm*) is a porous mass obtained by heating chloride of p. and ammonium. P. black (Fr., *noir de platine*; Ger., *Platinmohr*, *Platinsschwartz*) is very finely divided metallic p., forming a soft black powder. P. has a marked capacity for absorbing hydrogen and for condensing oxygen upon its surface, and this property is especially pronounced in the case of the two varieties just described. P. is not oxidizable by exposure to air, oxygen, or water. It is not attacked by nitric acid, but is dissolved by nitrohydrochloric acid. It is attacked by the alkalies and alkaline cyanides and by potassium nitrate. It forms with several metals alloys which are fusible at temperatures much below its own melting point. In composition it acts partly as a dyad, forming *platinous* salts, partly as a tetrad, forming *platinic* salts. Symbol, Pt; atomic weight, 198.7. [B. 3.]—**Ammoniacal compounds of p.** Fr., *composés ammoniacaux de platine*. Ger., *ammoniakalische Platinverbindungen*. A great number of these compounds are known which may be regarded as derivatives of various radicles made up of p. and ammonium, or of ammonium residues. [B.] See **PLATINAMMONIUM** and **Fulminating p.**—**Bichloride of p.** A name formerly given to p. tetrachloride, because it is contained twice the amount of chlorine found in the platinous chloride. [B.]—**Fulminating p.** A brownish mass, $\text{Pt}_2\text{O}_3(\text{NH}_3)_2$, which explodes on heating. [B. 3.]—**P. and ammonium chloride.** See **AMMONIUM PLATINOCHLORIDE** and **AMMONIUM PLATINICHLORIDE**.—**P. and phosphorus chloride.** 1. A substance, $\text{PtCl}_3 + \text{PCl}_3$, forming brown acicular crystals; sometimes called *phosphoplatinic chloride*. 2. A substance, $\text{PtCl}_2\text{PCl}_3$, forming deliquescent prismatic crystals, sometimes called *diphosphoplatinic chloride*. [B. 3, 16.]—**P. arsenic.** A brittle substance, PtAs_2 . [B. 3.]—**P. bichlorate.** See **P. dichloride**.—**P. black.** See under **P.**—**P. bromide.** See **P. dibromide** and **P. tetrabromide**.—**P. chloratum.** See **P. dichloride**.—**P. chloride.** A compound of chlorine and p. The p. chlorides are p. dichloride and p. tetrachloride, together with their derivatives the *platinochlorides* and *platinichlorides*. The term chloride of p. is, however, often applied to chloroplatinic acid. [B.]—**P. chloriodide.** A substance, PtCl_2I_2 , forming red deliquescent crystals. [B. 16.]—**P. cyanide.** A compound of cyanogen with platinum. Platinous cyanide, $\text{Pt}(\text{CN})_2$, is known as a greenish-yellow, absolutely insoluble substance. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**P. dibromide.** Ger., *Platinbromür*. Platinous bromide, PtBr_2 ; a brownish mass forming double salts called *platinobromides*. [B. 3.]—**P. dichloride.** Ger., *Platinchlorür*. Platinous chloride, PtCl_2 ; a greenish-gray powder, forming double salts with phosphorus trichloride (see **P. and phosphorus chloride**), with carbonyl (see **CARBONYL CHLOROPLATINIC**), and with the alkaline chlorides (see **PLATINOCHLORIDE**). [B.]—**P. dihydroxide.** Ger., *Platinoxydhydrat*. Platinous hydroxide, $\text{Pt}(\text{OH})_2$. [B. 3.]—**P. diiodide.** Ger., *Platingjodür*. Platinous iodide; a black powder, PtI_2 . [B. 3.]—**P. dioxide.** Ger., *Platinoxyd*. Platinic oxide; a black powder, PtO_2 . [B. 3.]—**P. diphosphide.** A mass, PtP_2 , of metallic lustre, soluble in aqueous ammonia. [B. 3.]—**P. disulphide.** A substance, PtS_2 , black or gray according to the mode of its preparation. It combines with basic sulphides to form double salts called *thioplatinites*. [B. 3.]—**P. hydrate.** Ger., *Hydroxyd*. See **P. dihydroxide** and **P. tetrahydroxide**.—**P. iodide.** A compound of p. and iodine. [B.] See **P. diiodide**, **P. tetraiodide**, **P. chloriodide**, and **PLATIN-IOIDE**.—**P. monosulphide.** A greenish powder or crystalline mass, PtS . [B. 3.]—**P. monoxide.** Ger., *Platinoxydhydrat*. Platinous oxide; a gray powder, Pt_2O_3 . [B. 3.]—**P. muriaticum.** See **P. dichloride**.—**P. nitrite.** Ger., *salpetrigsaures Platinoxydul*. A compound, $\text{Pt}(\text{NO}_2)_2$, occurring in composition with the nitrites or other radicles to form the p. nitrites. [B. 3.]—**P. oxide.** See **P. monoxide** and **P. dioxide**.—**P. perchloride.** See **P. tetrachloride**.—**P. phosphide.** See **P. diphosphide**.—**P. precipitatum nigrum.** P. black. [a. 38.]—**P. sesquisulphide.** A gray crystalline powder, Pt_2S_3 . [B. 3.]—**P. sulpharsenate.** See **P. thiarsenate**.—**P. sulphate.** Ger., *schwefelsaures Platinoxydul*. A compound of p. and sulphuric acid. Platinic sulphate, $\text{Pt}(\text{SO}_4)_2$, is a brownish mass. [B. 3.]—**P. sulphide.** Ger., *Schwefelplatin*. See **P. monosulphide**, **P. disulphide**, and **P. sesquisulphide**.—**P. sulphite.** Ger., *schwefligsaures Platinoxydul*. A compound of p. and sulphurous acid, known only in composition with other sulphites. [B.] See **PLATINOSULPHITE**.—**P. tetrabromide.** Ger., *Platinbromid*. Platinic bromide, PtBr_4 ; known only in the form of compound salts. [B.] See **BROMOPLATINIC ACID** and **PLATINBROMIDE**.—**P. tetrachloride.** Ger., *Platinchlorid*. Platinic chloride, formerly called bichloride of p.; a substance, $\text{PtCl}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming reddish crystals. It combines with hydrochloric acid to form chloroplatinic acid, and with other chlorides forms the double salts called *platinichlorides*. It is much used as a reagent in chemical analysis. [B. 3.]—**P. tetrahydroxide.** Ger., *Platinoxydhydrat*. Platinic hydroxide, $\text{Pt}(\text{OH})_4$; a yellowish solid, acting both as a base and as an acid. It forms the platinic salts and the platinites. [B. 3.]—**P. tetraiodide.** Ger., *Platingjodid*. Platinic iodide, PtI_4 ; a black or dark-brown amorphous powder. Its derivatives are iodoplatinites and the platini-iodides. [B.]—**P. thiarsenate.** A black-brown precipitate, obtained by adding ferrous sulphate to a solution of a p. salt previously treated with neutral or basic sulpharsenate of sodium. [B. 2.]—**P. thiocyanate.** Ger., *thiocyansaures Platinocyant*. Platinous thiocyanate (Ger., *thiocyansaures Platinocyandul*), $\text{Pt}(\text{SCN})_2$, and platinic thiocyanate (Ger., *thiocyansaures Platinocyant*), $\text{Pt}(\text{SCN})_4$, are known in composition with other thiocyanates. [B.] See **PLATINOTHIOCYANATE** and **PLATINITHIOCYANATE**.—**Solution of perchloride of p.** [Br. Ph.]. A solution of p. tetrachloride in 30 times as much water. [B. 81 (a, 38).]—**Spongy p.** See under **P.**

PLÄTTCHEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Plat}^t\text{ch}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}$. See **LAMINA** and **LAMELLA**.—**Blutp.** 1. See **Bizzozero's CORPUSCLE**. 2. See **BLOOD-PLAQUES**.

—**Haarp**. See **HAIR-SCALES**.—**Knochenp**. See **BONE LAMELLE**.—**Netzförmiges P.** See **ORGAN OF CORTI**.

PLATE (Ger.), n. Plat^te^2 . 1. A plate or lamina. [a. 14.] 2. See **ALOPECIA**.—**Axenp**. [Reinak]. See **PRIMITIVE STREAK**.—**Barbenp**. See under **LAMELLA** (1st def.).—**Bauchp**. See **LATERAL MESOBLASTIC PLATES**.—**Centralp**. Of Burdach, the laminae which form the cerebral convolutions. [I. 3 (K).]—**Endp**. See **END-PLATE**.—**Fleischp**. See **LAMELLA CARNOSA**.—**Fussp**. The flat portion of the stapes. [L. 304.]—**Gefässp**. See **VASCULAR LAMELLA**.—**Gekrüpp**. See **LAMELLA MESENTERICA**.—**Graue P.** See **LAMINA CINEREA**.—**Hauptp**. See **PRINCIPAL PLATE**.—**Hautp**. [Remak]. The upper muscular plate of the blastoderm. [A. 8.]—**Herzp**. The outer wall of the embryonic heart. [A. 29.]—**Hornp**. See **LAMELLA CERATINA**.—**Kernp**. See **NUCLEAR PLATE** and **ASTER** (1st def.).—**Kleinhirnp**. That portion of the cerebellum which assists in forming the roof of the fourth ventricle. [I. 17 (K).]—**Knochenp**. See **BONE LAMELLE**.—**Lederp**. See **LAMELLA CORIARIA**.—**Markp**. See **LAMELLA MEDULLARIA**.—**Medullary LAMELLE**, and **Medullary RIDGES**.—**Mittelp**. 1. See **EQUATORIAL PLATE**. 2. The embryonic structure formed by the union of the upper and lower muscular plates.—**Nervenendp**. **Nervemp**. See **MOTORIAL-NERVE END-PLATE**.—**Nierenp**. See **LAMELLA RENALIS**.—**Papierp**. See **OS PLANUM**.—**Polarp**. See **POLAR CELLS** (2d def.).—**Schlussp**. See **LAMINA TERMINALIS** (2d def.).—**Senkrechte P.** The perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone. [L. 304.]—**Sichel-förmige P.** An embryonic lamina in the vicinity of the Sylvian fissure which delimits into the lateral convex surface of the hemisphere. [I. 17 (K).]—**Siebp**. See **CIRRHIFORM PLATE of the ethmoid bone and Anterior perforated SPACE**.

PLATTFUSS (Ger.), n. Plat^tfuss . See **FLAT-FOOT**.

PLATULA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Plat}^t(\text{plati}^t\text{u}^2)(\text{u}^2)\text{a}^2$. From πλατύς , broad. See **PETHEIRIUS PUBIS**.

PLATYCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Plat}^t(\text{plat}^t)\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-se}^2f(\text{ke}^2t)\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From πλατύς , flat, and κεφαλή , the head. A deformity of the head characterized by flattening of the sinciput and diminution of the vertical diameter. [Broca (D. 43).]

PLATYCEPHALIC, PLATYCEPHALOUS, adj's. $\text{Plat}^t\text{-i}^2\text{-se}^2f\text{-a}^2/\text{i}^2\text{qk}$, $\text{-se}^2f\text{-a}^2/\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *platycephalus*. Fr., *platycephale*. Ger., *platykephig*. Affected with platycephalia; of a skull, having the index of height less than 70 per cent. [L. 14; a. 45.]

PLATYCNEMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Plat}^t(\text{plat}^t)\text{-i}^2\text{qk}(\text{u}^2\text{k})\text{-nem}(\text{nam})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From πλατύς , broad, and κνήμη , the leg. Fr., *platycnémie*. A transverse flattening of the upper two thirds of the tibia, with transformation of the posterior face of the bone into a more or less rounded border, as found in negroes and races whose occupations (e. g., climbing and hunting) bring much into play the tibialis posticus. etc. [Kühn, "Rev. d'anthrop.", 1881, 2; "Rev. des sci. méd.", Apr. 1882; A. Thomson, "Jour. of Anat. and Phys.", xxiii, p. 633 (a, 32).] Cf. **EURYCNÉMIE**.

PLATYCELIAN, PLATYCELOUS, adj's. $\text{Plat}^t\text{-i}^2\text{-sel}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}$, $\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. From πλατύς , flat, and κοίλος , hollow. See **ORISTHOCELOUS**.

PLATYCORIA (Lat.), **PLATYCORIASIS** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Plat}^t(\text{plat}^t)\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-kor}(\text{kor}^2)/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$, $\text{-kor}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{i}^2\text{-as}(\text{a}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., $\text{-cor}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-as}(\text{a}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$. From πλατύς , broad, and κόρη , the pupil. Fr., *platycorie*, *platycoréase*. Ger., *Platycorie*. See **MYDRIASIS**.

PLATELMINTHES (Lat.), **PLATHELMINTHES** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Plat}^t(\text{plat}^t)\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{el}^2\text{-mi}^2\text{nth}(\text{e}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$, $\text{-ch}^2\text{-mi}^2\text{nth}(\text{e}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. A class of the *Vermes* having a flat, more or less elongated body, with a cerebral ganglion, and often provided with hooks and suckers. They are usually hermaphrodite, and include flatworms, flukes, and tape-worms. [L. 353 (a, 39).]

PLATYHIERIC [Turner], adj. $\text{Plat}^t\text{-i}^2\text{-h}^2(\text{e}^2\text{r}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{qk}$. From πλατύς , broad, and τερός , sacred. Of a sacrum (τερον δότιον), having the transverse diameter the greatest. ["Jour. of Anat. and Phys.", xx, p. 817 (a, 32).]

PLATYNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Plat}^t(\text{plat}^t)\text{-i}^2\text{n}(\text{u}^2\text{n})\text{-os}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., $\text{-os}^2\text{-eos}(\text{-is})$. Gr., πλατύνωσις (from πλατύνειν , to make broad). See **AMPLIFICATION** (3d def.) and **CF. STENOSIS**.

PLATYPHTHALMON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Plat}^t(\text{plat}^t)\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{ft}^2\text{-hal}^2(\text{tha}^2)/\text{mo}^2\text{n}$. Gr., πλατυόφθαλμον (from πλατύς , broad, and ὀφθαλμός , the eye). Antimony trisulphide, used as a pigment. [L. 98.]

PLATYPHELIC, adj. $\text{Plat}^t\text{-i}^2\text{-pe}^2\text{t}^2/\text{i}^2\text{qk}$. From πλατύς , broad, and πέλας , a basin. Having the transverse diameter of the pelvic brim greatly in excess of the conjugate. [W. Turner, "Jour. of Anat. and Phys.", xxi, p. 480.]

PLATYPHYLOUS, adj. $\text{Plat}^t\text{-i}^2\text{-fi}^2/\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *platyphylus* (from πλατύς , broad, and φύλλον , a leaf). Broad-leaved. The *Platyphylus* of Nees are a subtribe of the *Jungmanniaceae*. [B. 170, 308 (a, 35).]

PLATYPODIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Plat}^t(\text{plat}^t)\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-pod}(\text{po}^2\text{d})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From πλατύς , flat, and πούς , the foot. Fr., *platypodie*. See **FLAT-FOOT**.

PLATYRRHINE, adj. $\text{Plat}^t\text{-i}^2\text{-rh}^2\text{-in}$. Lat., *platyrrhinus* (from πλατύς , broad, and ῥίς , the nose). Having the nose broad and flat. The *Platyrrhini* are a family of the *Simiidae* so characterized. The partition between the nostrils is not so narrow as in the *Catarrhini*. [A. 13 (a, 48).]

PLATYSMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Plat}^t(\text{plat}^t)\text{-i}^2\text{z}(\text{u}^2\text{s})/\text{ma}^2$. Gen., $\text{-ys}^2\text{-m}^2\text{atos}(\text{-atis})$. Gr., πλάτυσμα (from πλατύνειν , to widen). Fr., *platysme*. A broad flat structure.—**P. myodes**. **P. myoides**. Fr., *large du cou*. Ger., *breiter Halsmuskel*, *Haut- und Halsmuskel*. A flat, thin, quadrangular, oblong layer of muscular fibres, external to the deep cervical fascia, which arises from the acromion, the clavicle, and the fascia covering the deltoid, pectoralis major, and trapezius, and is inserted into the outer surface of the inferior

maxilla, as far back as the insertion of the masseter. Some of its fibres intermix with those of its fellow of the opposite side, and others pass up on the side of the face, to blend with the superficial facial muscles or to be lost in the fascia of the face. It is the representative of the panniculus carnosus of quadrupeds. [L. 31, 142, 332.]

PLAX (Lat.), n. f. *Pla'x*(*plax*'), Gen. *plac'os*, *plac'is*. Gr., *πλαξ*. A genus of *Schizomyces*.—**P. acindens**. Of Eklund, a minute vegetable organism found by him in the blood and urine of scarlet-fever patients; supposed to be peculiar to that disease. The sporoidal cells are flat, oval or rounded, and colorless or yellowish-white, and have a distinct cell-wall and a clear brown nucleus sometimes containing a very minute nucleolus. Occasionally extremely small mycelial elements accompany the cells. [Osterlony, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," July, 1882, p. 17.]

PLECHAS (Lat.), n. f. *Plek*(*plach*2)*a's*(*a's*), Gen. *plech'ados*, *plech'adis*. Gr., *πληχάς*. See **PERINEUM**.

PLECTANUS (Lat.), n. f. *Plē*(*plekt*2)*a'n*(*a'n*)*e*(*a'e*2). From *πλεκτάνη*, a coil. See **CORNUA** of the uterus.

PLECTRUM (Lat.), n. n. *Plē*(*kt*)(*plakt*2)*ru's*(*ntru'm*). Gr., *πλήκτρον*. 1. The styloid process of the temporal bone. [L. 50 (a, 48).] 2. See **UVULA**.

PLEDGET, n. *Plē*(*g*2)*e't*. Ger., *Meissel*. A small flattened mass, generally of lint or cotton, used as a covering for a wound, to exclude the air or to absorb discharges. [a, 48.]

PLEGAPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. *Plē*(*g*2)(*plag*2)*a'f*(*a'f*)*on*2*i**a's*. From *πληγή*, a blow, and *φωνή*, a sound. Of Scherwald, auscultation of the voice during percussion upon the larynx or trachea. [a, 34.]

PLEGOMETER, n. *Plē*(*g*2)*o'm*(*e't*)*u'r*. From *πληγή*, a blow, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See **PLEXIMETER**.

PLEIN (Fr.), adj. *Plā*n2. Full; as a n., the middle part of a bandage. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

PLEIOCHASMIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Plī*(*ple*2)*i's*(*o*2)*kaz*(*ch*2)*a's*(*i's*)*i's*. From *πλείων*, more, and *χάσμις*, a circle. Ger., *mehrwendelig*. Of Eichler, a multiparous cyme. [B, 296 (a, 35).]

PLEIOCYCLUS (Lat.), adj. *Plī*(*ple*2)*i's*(*o*2)*g*(*o*2)*k*(*u*2)*lu's*(*lu's*). From *πλείων*, more, and *κύκλος*, a circle. Ger., *mehrwendelig*. Of leaves, forming several circles or whorls around the stem. [a, 35.]

PLEIOMORPHY, n. *Plī*(*o*2)*m*(*o*2)*r*2*i's*. From *πλείων*, more, and *μορφή*, form. The renewal of growth, in irregular flowers, of parts arrested in their development. [B, 308 (a, 35).]

PLEIOSEPALOUS, adj. *Plī*(*o*2)*s*(*e*2)*p*(*a*2)*u's*. Lat., *pleiosepalus* (from *πλείων*, more, and *sepalum*, a sepal). Ger., *mehrbliättrig*. Of a calyx, having several sepals. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

PLEIOTAXY, n. *Plī*(*o*2)*ta's*2*i's*. From *πλείων*, more, and *τάσσειν*, to arrange. Fr., *pleiotaxie*. The multiplication of whorls in a flower. [B, 121, 308 (a, 35).]

PLEMYRIA (Lat.), n. f. *Plē*(*m*2)(*plam*2)*mi's*(*mu's*)*i's*2*a's*. Gr., *πλημυρία* (from *πλημυρύνειν*, to overflow). See **PLETHORA**.

PLENALVIA (Lat.), n. f. *Plē*(*nal*)(*plan*2)*a'l*(*a'l*)*vi's*(*vi's*)*a's*. From *plenus*, full, and *alvius*, the belly. Of Williams, impaction of the stomach in animals. [a, 34.]

PLENUS (Lat.), adj. *Plē*(*nan*2)*u's*(*u's*). Fr., *plein*. 1. See **FULL**. 2. Of flowers, double; having the petals or other leaves abnormally increased. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PLEOCATANTES (Lat.), adj. *Plē*(*cat*2)*o*(*o*2)*ka't*(*ka't*)*a'n't*(*a'n't*)*e's*(*e's*). From *πλείων*, more, and *καταίνω*, downward. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line joining the hornion and the staphylon with the radius fixus between 45° and 67°. ["Arch. f. Anthropol.," xv, Suppl. (a, 50).]

PLEOCHROISM, n. *Plē*(*o*2)*ch*(*ro*2)*i'sm*. From *πλείων*, more, and *χρῶμα*, color. Of crystals, the property of exhibiting under polarized light two shades of color which vary as the polarizing apparatus is rotated. [A. Ewald, "Ztschr. f. Biol.," xxii, p. 459; "Ctbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," July 23, 1887, p. 553 (B).]

PLEOMASTIA (Lat.), n. f. *Plē*(*ple*2)*o*(*o*2)*ma'st*(*ma'st*)*i's*2*a's*. From *πλείων*, more, and *μαστός*, the breast. Fr., *pleiomastie*. The condition of having supernumerary breasts or nipples. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

PLEOMORPHISM, n. *Plē*(*o*2)*m*(*o*2)*r*2*i'sm*. Lat., *pleomorphismus* (from *πλείων*, more, and *μορφή*, form). Fr., *pleomorphisme*, *pleomorphisme*. Ger., *Pleomorphie*. See **POLYMORPHISM**.

PLEON (Lat.), n. m. *Plē*(*ple*2)*o*(*o*2)*on*. Gen., *plē'onos* (-*is*). Gr., *πλεον*. Of Nägeli, an aggregation of molecules incapable of increase or diminution without changing its chemical nature. [B, 229 (a, 35).]

PLEONEXIA (Lat.), n. f. *Plē*(*ple*2)*o*(*o*2)*n*(*e*2)*x*2*i's*2*a's*. Gr., *πλεονεξία* (from *πλεονεξέω*, to be grasping). An obsolete term for greediness as a symptom of mental disease. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

PLEROCERCUS (Lat.), n. f. *Plē*(*r*2)*o*(*o*2)*u's*(*u's*)*e*(*e*2)*u's*(*u's*). The encysted state of the larva of the tape-worm. [L, 11 (a, 39).]

PLEROME, n. *Plē*(*rom*2)*e*. Gr., *πλήρωμα* (from *πλήρης*, full). Lat., *pleroma*. Fr., *plérome*. Ger., *Plerom*. The undeveloped central cylinder of a root or stem. [B, 229, 291 (a, 35).]

PLEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Plē*(*r*2)(*plar*2)*o's*2*i's*. Gen., *o's*(*eos*2) (-*is*). Gr., *πλευρῶσις* (from *πλευρῶν*, to fill up). Fr., *pleurose*. 1. Repletion. 2. Plethora. [K.]

PLEROTICA (Lat.), n. n. *Plē*(*r*2)(*pt*2)*o*(*o*2)*t*(*o*2)*u's*2*a's*. From *πληρῶν*, to make full. Fr., *plérotiques*. Remedies which promote the reproduction of flesh destroyed by wounds or sores. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PLESSIMETER, n. *Plē*(*s*2)*i'm*(*e't*)*u'r*. From *πλήσσειν*, to strike, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *plessimètre*. Ger., *P*. See **PLEXIMETER**.

PLESSOR (Lat.), n. m. *Plē*(*s*2)*o's*2*r*. Gen., *-sor*2*is*. From *πλήσσειν*, to strike. The hammer used in mediate percussion. [a, 45.]

PLETHOMERIA (Lat.), n. f. *Plē*(*th*2)(*plath*2)*o*(*o*2)*mer*(*me*2)*u's*2*a's*. From *πλήθος*, a multitude, and *μέρος*, a part. Redundance of a part. [a, 34.]

PLETHORA (Lat.), n. f. *Plē*(*th*2)(*plath*2)*o*(*o*2)*a's*. Gr., *πλήθος* (from *πλήθος*, fullness). Ger., *P*. 1. Of the old nosologists, a disease characterized by redundancy of blood, associated with a florid complexion and circulatory disturbances. 2. Vascular turgescence. [a, 34.] —**Abdominal-P. der Schwangeren** (Ger.). The engorgement of the uterus and its appendages due to pregnancy. [A, 30.] —**Hydremic** p. See **HYDREMIA**. —**F. apocoptica**. An increase of the blood in the body erroneously supposed to take place when a large portion of the body is removed. [D, 3.] —**P. hyperalbuminosa**. An increase in the amount of albumin in the blood-plasma, sometimes observed after a hearty meal consisting largely of proteids. It may be produced artificially by injecting blood-serum into the veins. [K, 10.] —**P. polycythämica**, **P. sanguinea**. See **POLYCYTHÆMIA**. —**P. spuria**. Partial hyperemia. [a, 34.] —**P. universalis**. P. affecting all the tissues of the body; a condition popularly known as "full habit." [a, 34.] —**Serous** p. Lat., *p. serosa*. Of Beau, a superabundance of serum in the blood. [D, 74.] Cf. *P. hyperalbuminosa*.

PLETHORIC, adj. *Plē*(*th*2)*o*(*o*2)*r*2*i's*. Lat., *plethoricus*. Fr., *plethorique*. Ger., *plethorisch*. Pertaining to or affected with plethora. [D.]

PLETHYSMOGRAPH, n. *Plē*(*th*2)*i's*(*mo*2)*gra'f*. From *πληθυσμός*, an enlargement, and *γράφειν*, to write. Fr., *plethysmographie*. Ger., *P*. An instrument for recording the variations in the volume of blood in a part. Mosso's p. consists of an air-tight glass tube, with a manometer or sphygmographic lever attached, which registers the swellings of the inclosed limb due to the increased amount of blood flowing into it. [K, 16.]

PLEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. *Plu*2*2*(*mon*2)*o*(*o*2)*n*2*i's*. From *πλευμών*, the lung. See **PNEUMONIA**.

PLEURA (Lat.), n. f. *Plu*2*2*(*r*2)*a's*. Gr., *πλευρά*. Fr., *plèvre*. Ger., *P. Brustfell*. The serous sac that invests a lung and lines one lateral half of the thoracic cavity. —**Costal** p. The portion of p. underlying the ribs. [L.] —**Diaphragmatic** p. The portion of p. covering the upper surface of the diaphragm. [L.] —**Lungenp.** Ger., *See Pulmonaria*. —**Parietal** p., **P. costalis**. See **COSTAL** p. —**P. furens**. See **PLEURISY**. —**P. pericardica**. The portion of p. covering the pericardium. [L, 115 (a, 50).] —**P. phrenica**. See **Diaphragmatic** p. —**P. pulmonalis**, **Pulmonary** p., **Visceral** p. Ger., *Lungenp.* The portion of p. covering the lung. [L, 332.]

PLEURALGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Plu*2*2*(*r*2)*a'l*(*a'l*)*i's*(*gi*2)*a's*. From *πλευρά*, a rib, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *pleuralgie*. Ger., *Seitenschmerz*. Intercostal neuralgia. [L, 41, 44, 50, 107 (a, 14).]

PLEURAPOPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Plu*2*2*(*r*2)*a*2(*p*2)*o's*2*i's*2*a's*. From *πλευρά*, a rib, and *ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot. 1. A portion of the hemal arch of a typical vertebra. It is represented in the cervical vertebrae by the transverse processes, in the first seven dorsal vertebrae by the ribs, in the lower dorsal and lumbar vertebrae by the transverse processes, in the sacral by the lateral masses and the ilium, in the occipital by the scapula, in the parietal by the styloid process of the temporal bone and the stylo-hyoid ligaments, in the frontal by the tympanic element of the temporal bone, and in the nasal by the palate bone. 2. A rib. [L.]

PLEURAPOSTEMA (Lat.), n. n. *Plu*2*2*(*r*2)*a*2(*p*2)*o'st*(*e*2)*a*(*a*2)*ma's*. Gen., *-em'atos* (-*atis*). From *πλευρά*, a rib, and *ἀπόστημα*, an abscess. A purulent collection in the pleura. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PLEURARTHROCA (Lat.), n. f. *Plu*2*2*(*r*2)*a*2(*r*2)*th*2*ro*2*a's*2*a's*. Gen., *-thro'aces*. From *πλευρά*, a rib, *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *κακός*, evil. 1. Disease of the vertebro-costal articulations. 2. Caries of the ribs. [E, 6.]

PLEURARTHRON (Lat.), n. n. *Plu*2*2*(*r*2)*a*2(*r*2)*th*2*ro*2*a'n*. From *πλευρά*, a rib, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Ger., *Rippengelenk*. A costo-vertebral articulation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PLEURÉAL (Fr.), n. *Plu*2*2*(*r*2)*a*2*l*. A bone situated on the side of a part or structure. [L.]

PLEURENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. *Plu*2*2*(*r*2)*e*2(*n*2)*ki'm*(*ch*2)*u'm*2*a's*. Gen., *-chym'atos* (-*atis*). From *πλευρά*, the side, and *ἐγχυμα*, an infusion. Woody tissue. [B, 291, 308 (a, 35).]

PLEURÉSIE (Fr.), n. *Plu*2*2*(*r*2)*a*2*ze*. See **PLEURISY**. —**P. cloisonnée**. See **Multilocular** p. —**P. franche**, **P. primitive** (*aiguë*). See **Sero fibrinous** **PLEURISY**. —**P. purulente d'emblée**. Pleurisy which is infectious and purulent from the start; empyema not the result of chronic pleurisy, but manifested from the outset by sweats, abscesses, etc. (Comby, "Progr. méd.," Aug. 18, 1883, p. 652 (D)). —**P. purulente des opérés**. Of Velpeau, the pleurisy that occurs after surgical operations. —**P. suraiguë** (*à forme*) **typhoïde**. Of Fraenkel, pleurisy of a grave type, attended with intense fever, dyspnoea, etc. (Comby, l. c. (D)). —**P. tuberculeuse phthisiogène d'emblée**. Of Renaud, pleurisy immediately followed by tuberculosis appearing in a person in apparently good health. [a, 34.] —**P. torpide**. See **Latent** **PLEURISY**.

PLEURISY, n. *Plu*2*2*(*r*2)*i's*2*i's*. Gr., *πλευρίτις* (*or* *τῶν πλευρῶν*). Lat., *pleuritis*. Fr., *pleurésie*. Ger., *Brustfellentzündung*. Inflammation of the pleura. [D.] —**Areolar** p. See **Multilocular** p. —**Bilious** p. See **BILIOUS PNEUMONIA**. —**Calcareous** p. Fr., *pleurésie calcaire*. See **Sclero-calcareous** p. —**Costo-pulmonary** p. P. affecting both the parietal and the pulmonary pleura. [a, 34.] —**Diaphragmatic** p. Inflammation of the pleura covering the diaphragm. [a, 34.] —**Dry** p. Lat., *pleuritis sicca*. Fr., *pleurésie sèche*. P. with but little, if any, exudation. [a, 34.] —**Dyscranic** p. Of F. Weber, a condition frequently found in still-born infants, in which both pleural sacs, and usually the peritoneum and pericardium, contain a dirty, opaque, and foetid exudate; according to

Vogel, found only in lying-in hospitals and at the climax of epidemics of puerperal fever. [D. 39.]—**Encysted** p. P. with the effusion limited by adhesions.—**Gangrenous** p. Empyema with necrosis of the pleura. [A. 34.]—**Ichorous** p. Purulent p.—**Infectious** p. P. either primary or secondary, occurring as a localization of a general infection. [Comby, "Progr. méd.," Aug. 18, 1889, p. 689 (D).]—**Interlobar** p. P. affecting an interlobar space. [Hardy, "Med. and Surg. Rep.," June 3, 1882, p. 689.]—**Hemorrhagic** p. 1. P. attended by hemorrhage, usually produced by coughing or muscular strain and due to rupture of the bands of organized matter which have been formed during the inflammatory process. 2. Purulent p. in which the effusion is rosy or red from contained blood-corpuscles. [D. 1, 49, 87, 88 (a, 50).]—**Latent** p. Fr., *pleurésie torpide*. P. in which general symptoms are absent, although auscultation and percussion reveal the presence of the disease, which may be severe, with considerable effusion. [B. F. Westbrook, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 4, 1886, p. 253 (D).]—**Mediastinal** p. Fr., *pleurésie médiastine*. Inflammation of the pleura about the mediastinum. [a. 34.]—**Metapneumonic** p. P. occurring as a result of pneumonia. ["Progr. méd.," Jan. 26, 1889, p. 69; "Sem. méd.," Jan. 16, 1889, p. 20; a. 34.]—**Milk** p. Ger., *Milchpleurisie*. An old term for a form of p. attributed to milk metastasis.—**Multifocal** p. A form of encysted p. in which there are several compartments of the pleura, shut off from each other by septa formed of exudate. [B. 1.]—**Root**. The *Asclepias tuberosa*. [B. 215.]—**Post-pneumonic** p. See *Metapneumonic* p.—**Pulsatile** p., **Pulsating** p. See *Pulsating empyema*.—**Purulent** p. P. with purulent effusion.—**Sclero-calcareous** p. Chronic p. with circumscribed calcareous degeneration of the pleura. [L. 87 (a, 34).]—**Secondary** p. An infectious p. consequent upon specific inflammation in some part of the body. [a. 34.]—**Serofibrinous** p. Fr., *pleurésie franchée*. P. in which there is serous by septa formed with fibrous organization within the pleural cavity. [a. 34.]—**Spurious** p. See *PLEURODYNIA*.—**Subacute** p. P. of lesser intensity than in the acute form. [D. 28.]—**Suppurative** p. See *Purulent* p.—**Tuberculous** p. P. due to tuberculous. [a. 34.]

PLEURITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}(\text{e})\text{t}^2\text{i}s$. Gen., *-it'idōs (-idis)*. Gr., *πλευρίτις* (from *πλευρά*, the side). Fr., *pleurite*. Ger., P. See *PLEURISY*.—**P. carcinomatosa**. Of Mader, carcinoma of the pleura. [a. 34.]—**P. deformans**. The fibro-cartilaginous thickening of the pulmonary pleura occurring in cirrhosis pulmonalis. [A. 326 (a, 34).]—**P. duplicata**. Double pleurisy.—**P. exquisita**. P. idiopathica. See *P. incapsulata*. See *Encysted pleurisy*.—**P. legitima**.—See *P. vera*.—**P. pericardica**, P. pericardii. See *PERICARDITIS*.—**P. periodica**. Of Sauvages, tertian fever accompanied by pleurodynia. [a. 34.]—**P. pulsans**. See *Pulsating empyema*.—**P. sanguinea**. See *P. vera*.—**P. spuria**. See *PLEURODYNIA*.—**P. vera**. Simple uncomplicated pleurisy. [L.]

PLEUROCARPOUS, adj. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o-ka}^2\text{r}^2\text{p}^2\text{u}s$. Lat., *pleurocarpus* (from *πλευρά*, a rib, and *καρπός*, fruit). Of mosses, having the fruits (archegones) borne laterally in the leaf-axils, either on the main stem or on the branches. [B. 19, 170, 229, 291 (a, 35).]

PLEUROCELE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}(\text{o})\text{-se}(\text{ka})\text{le}(\text{ia})$. In Eng., *plu'r'o-sel*. Gen., *-cel'les*. From *πλευρά*, the side, and *κύηλη*, a hernia. Fr., *pleurocele*. 1. Lit., hernia of the pleura; more properly, hernia of the lung. [E.] 2. An effusion of serous fluid into the pleural cavity. [a. 34.]

PLEUROCHOLYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}(\text{o})\text{-kol}(\text{ch}^2\text{o}^2\text{l}^2\text{o})\text{-e}(\text{t})\text{i}s$ (*stibk'u'st(i)ti'tis*). Gen., *-it'idōs (-idis)*. From *πλευρά*, the side, *χολός*, bile, and *κυστίς*, a bladder. Inflammation of the pleura and of the gall-bladder. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PLEUROCCENADELPHUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}(\text{o})\text{-sen}(\text{ko}^2\text{e}^2\text{n})\text{-a}^2\text{d}(\text{a}^2\text{d})\text{-e}^2\text{t}^2\text{i}(\text{u}s)(\text{u}s)$. From *πλευρά*, the side, *κοινός*, common, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother. Fr., *pleuroccenadelphie*. Of Gurlt, a double monster with two nearly perfect bodies united laterally at the trunks. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

PLEURO-CUTANEOUS, adj. $\text{Plur-o-ku}^2\text{t}^2\text{-an}^2\text{-e}^2\text{u}s$. From *πλευρά*, the side, and *cutis*, the skin. Of a fistula, passing through both pleura and integument.

PLEURODIPOSYRINX (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}(\text{o})\text{-di}^2\text{p}^2\text{-lo}(\text{lo})\text{-s}^2\text{i}^2\text{r}^2\text{(u)r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{u}^2\text{x}$. Gen., *-ing'os (-in'gis)*. From *πλευρά*, the side, *διπλός*, double, and *σyrinx*, a pipe. Fr., *pleurodiplósyrinx*. A double syringe for washing out the pleura. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PLEURODONT, adj. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}^2\text{d-o}^2\text{nt}$. From *πλευρά*, the side, and *δόντις*, a tooth. Having the teeth attached by their sides to the adjacent jaw. [L. 12.]

PLEURODYNIA (Lat.), **PLEURODYNIA** (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{n}^2\text{(u)n}^2\text{-e}^2\text{a}$. From *πλευρά*, the side, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *pleurodynie*. Ger., *Brustschmerz*, *Pleurodynie*. Neuralgic pain localized at some spot in the chest wall not in relation with the intercostal nerves. By some it is regarded as a myalgia caused by rheumatism of the thoracic muscles and fasciæ; by others as a neuralgia of the nerves of the pleura. [B. 1, 1.]

PLEUROGYNE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}^2\text{g}^2\text{(y)u}^2\text{n}^2\text{(u)n}^2\text{-e}^2\text{(a)}$. Gen., *-o'y'nes*. Fr., p. A genus of gentianaceous herbs. [B. 121 (a, 35).]—**P. rotata**. A species the leaves of which are used as a vulnerary by the Tartars, and internally as a hæmostatic in Russia. [B. 215; B. 173 (a, 35).]

PLEUROGYNOUS, adj. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}^2\text{g}^2\text{(y)u}^2\text{n}^2\text{-u}s$. Lat., *pleurogynus* (from *πλευρά*, the side, and *γυνή*, a woman). Fr., *pleurogyne*. Ger., *entwöhlig*. Of a semina, extending by the side of and on the same level with the pistil. [B. 121 (a, 35).]

PLEUROGYRATE, adj. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o-}^2\text{g}^2\text{(y)u}^2\text{n}^2\text{-at}$. Lat., *pleurogyratus* (from *πλευρά*, a rib, and *γύωος*, a circle). Of fœtus, having the spine-case provided with a transverse annulus. [B. 19, 170 (a, 35).]

PLEUROHEPATITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}(\text{o})\text{-he}^2\text{p}^2\text{(h)at}^2\text{-e}^2\text{(t)}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$ (*he'p'it'is*). Gen., *-it'idōs (-idis)*. From *πλευρά*, the side, and *ἥπαρ*, the liver. Inflammation of the pleura and liver. [a. 34.]

PLEUROMELUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}^2\text{m}^2\text{-e}^2\text{l}^2\text{-u}s(\text{u}s)$. From *πλευρά*, the side, and *μέλος*, a limb. Fr., *pleuroméle*. A monster characterized by accessory thoracic limbs whose scapulae are in contact with those of the normal limbs. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

PLEURON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n}$. Gr., *πλευρόν*. 1. A rib. 2. The side of the body, especially of the thorax. [a. 48.] 3. See *ERIMERE* (1st def.).

PLEUROPATHY, n. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}^2\text{p}^2\text{-a}^2\text{th}^2\text{-i}^2$. Lat., *pleuropathia* (from *πλευρά*, the side, and *πάθος*, a disease). Fr., *pleuropathie*. Ger., P. Any disease of the pleura or of the respiratory organs. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PLEUROPERICARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}(\text{o})\text{-pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rd-i}^2(\text{e})\text{t}^2\text{i}s$. Gen., *-it'idōs (-idis)*. From *πλευρά*, the side, *περί*, around, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *pleuropéricardite*. Concomitant pleurisy and pericarditis. [L. 41, 49 (a, 14).]

PLEUROPERIPNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}(\text{o})\text{-pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-nu}^2\text{(pnu}^2\text{-)mon}(\text{mo}^2\text{n})\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *πλευρά*, the side, *περί*, around, and *πνευμονία*, pneumonia. See *PLEURO-PNEUMONIA*.

PLEURO-PERITONEAL, adj. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o-pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-to}^2\text{n-e}^2\text{-a}^2\text{l}$. From *πλευρά*, the side, and *περιτόναιον*, the peritoneum. Pertaining to or connected with the pleura and the peritoneum. [L.]

PLEURO-PERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}(\text{o})\text{-pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-to}^2\text{n-i}^2(\text{e})\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-it'idōs (-idis)*. Fr., *pleuro-péritonite*. Concomitant pleurisy and peritonitis; described by Sirey as a complication of puerperal septicæmia. [A. 62.]

PLEUROPEUMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}(\text{o})\text{-nu}^2\text{(pnu}^2\text{-)ma}^2$. From *πλευρά*, the side, and *πνέυμα*, wind. Gen., *-pneum'atos (-atis)*. See *PNEUMOTHORAX*.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}(\text{o})\text{-nu}^2\text{(pnu}^2\text{-)mon}(\text{mo}^2\text{n})\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gr., *πνευμονία*. Fr., *pleuropneumonie*. Ger., *Pleuropneumonie*. Simultaneous inflammation of the pleura and the lung. [a. 34.]—**Epizootic p.-p.**, **Exudative p.-p.** A contagious febrile disease of cattle having an incubative period of from two to three weeks to as many months, with an acute inflammation of the lungs and pleura. [Williams (a, 34).]—**Hypostatic p.-p.** Hypostatic pneumonia with pleurisy.—**P.-p. contagiosa**. See *Epizootic p.-p.*

PLEUROPYSESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}(\text{o})\text{-pi}^2(\text{pu}^2\text{-})\text{-e}^2\text{(a)}^2\text{si}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-es'eos (-is)*. From *πλευρά*, the side, and *πύσις*, supuration. Fr., *pleuropysésis*. See *Purulent pleurisy*.

PLEUORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}^2\text{r}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{(ra)g}^2\text{(i)u}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *πλευρά*, the side, and *ῥήγναι*, to burst forth. Hemorrhage from the pleura. [a. 34.]

PLEUORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}^2\text{r}^2\text{-re}^2(\text{ro}^2\text{e}^2\text{-})\text{-a}^2$. From *πλευρά*, the side, and *ῥέω*, a flowing. Fr., *pleurorrhée*. A collection of fluid in the pleural cavity. [a. 34.]

PLEUORTHOPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}^2\text{rth}^2\text{-o}^2\text{p}^2\text{-ne}^2(\text{no}^2\text{-})\text{-e}^2\text{(a}^2\text{-})\text{-a}^2$. From *πλευρά*, the side, *ὀρθός*, straight, and *πνοή*, breath. Fr., *pleurorthopnée*. Orthopnea caused by pleurisy or pleurodynia. [a. 34.]

PLEUROSMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}(\text{o})\text{-som}^2\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *πλευρά*, the side, and *σμία*, the body. A form of monstrosity in which one side of the abdomen and thorax is open, the opening being covered by a membrane only. [L. 41, 44 (a, 14).]

PLEUROSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}(\text{o})\text{-spa}^2\text{-z}^2(\text{spa}^2\text{-s})\text{-mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$. From *πλευρά*, the side, and *σπασμός*, spasm. Fr., *pleurospasme*. Spasmodic pain in the chest. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PLEUROSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}^2\text{st}^2\text{-o}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}s$. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From *πλευρά*, the side, and *στόν*, a bone. Fr., *pleurostose*. Calcification of the pleura. [L. 41, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

PLEUROTHOTONOS, **PLEUROTHOTONUS** (Lat.), n. s. m. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}^2\text{th}^2\text{-o}^2\text{t}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{s}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2\text{(u)s}$. From *πλευρόθων*, from the side, and *τόνος*, a straining. Fr., P. A form of tetanus in which the body is bent to one side by tonic spasm. [D. E.]

PLEUROTOMY, n. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}^2\text{t}^2\text{-o}^2\text{m}^2\text{-i}^2$. From *πλευρά*, the side, and *τομή*, a cutting. An incision into the pleural cavity. [E.]

PLEUROTONUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Plu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}^2\text{t}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2\text{(u)s}$. See *PLEUROTHOTONUS*.

PLÈVRE (Fr.), n. $\text{Pl}^2\text{e}^2\text{v}^2\text{r}$. See *PLEURA*.

PLEXIFORM, adj. $\text{Pl}^2\text{e}^2\text{x}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-fo}^2\text{r}^2\text{m}$. Lat., *plexiformis* (from *plexus* [q. v.], and *forma*, form). Fr., *plexiforme*. Ger., *geflechtartig*. Having the form of a plexus.

PLEXIMETER, n. $\text{Pl}^2\text{e}^2\text{x}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-e}^2\text{t}^2\text{-u}^2\text{r}$. Lat., *pleximètrum* (from *πλῆξις*, a stroke, and *μέτρον*, measure). Fr., *pleximètre*. Ger., *Percussionsmesser*. A thin, flat piece of some hard substance to be placed upon a part to be percussed, in order to receive the taps of the hammer in mediate percussion. [E.]

PLEXOR, n. $\text{Pl}^2\text{e}^2\text{x}^2\text{-o}^2\text{r}$. See *PLESSOR*.

PLEXUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pl}^2\text{e}^2\text{x}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2\text{(u)s}$. Gen., *plex'us*. From *plectere*, to twist. Fr., p. Ger., *Geflecht*. Lit., a braiding or twining. A complex or intricate collection of vessels or nerves. [C.]—**Abdominal aortic p.** Fr., *p. aorticus abdominalis*. Fr., p. *aortique abdominal*. Ger., *Bauchaaortengeflecht*. A sympathetic p. situated along the abdominal aorta. [L. 332.]—**A cussor** *weisser Nervenzp* (Ger.). Of Krause, a p. of nerve-fibres in the second layer of the cortex cerebri. [I. 7 (K).]—**Anterior coronary p.** Lat., p. *coronarius anterior*. Ger., *vorderes Kranzgeflecht des Herzens*. A p. formed of fibres from the deep and superficial cardiac p's, situated between the aorta and pulmonary artery, and distributed concomitantly with the anterior coronary artery. [L. 142, 332.]—**Anterior gastric p.** Lat., p. *gastricus anterior*. Ger., *vorderes Magenengeflecht*. The portion of the gastric p. lying upon the anterior surface of the stomach, made up of branches of the pneumogastric nerve and connected with the oesophageal p. [L. 332.]—**Anterior pulmonary p.** Lat., p. *pulmonalis anterior*. Ger.,

vorderes Lungengeflecht. A p. formed by the union of the anterior pulmonary branches of the pneumogastric nerve with the sympathetic nerves around the pulmonary artery. [C.]—**Anterior uterine p.** Lat., *p. uterinus anterior*. Ger., *vorderes (oder unteres) Gebärmuttergeflecht*. A p. formed by branches from the inferior hypogastric p., distributed to the cervix and anterior surface of the uterus. [L, 332.]—**Basilar p.** Of Virchow, the transversus sinus. [C.]—**Brachial p.** Lat., *p. brachialis*. Ger., *Achselgeflecht, Armgeflecht*. A nervous p. made up of the anterior branches of the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth cervical and first dorsal spinal nerves. The branches of the fifth and sixth cervical unite to form a single cord; those of the eighth cervical and the first dorsal also unite; but that of the seventh cervical remains single. At the outer border of the scaleni each cord divides into an anterior and a posterior branch, and all the posterior branches unite to form the middle or posterior cord of the p. The anterior branches of the cord formed from the fifth and sixth cervical nerves and from the seventh cervical nerve unite to form the outer or upper cord. The inner or lower cord of the trunk, formed by the union of the eighth cervical and first dorsal nerves, remains single. In the upper part of their course all the trunks are close together, and are external to the axillary artery and vein, but lower down they are situated one behind the axillary artery, another on its inner side, and the other on its outer side. Above the clavicle the posterior thoracic and suprascapular nerves and unimportant branches to the muscles in the vicinity are given off. From the outer cord the musculo-cutaneous nerve and that of the median nerve are given off; from the inner the nerve of Wrisberg, the ulnar and internal cutaneous nerves, and the inner root of the median nerve; and from the posterior the circumflex, musculo-spiral, and subscapular nerves. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Cardiac p.** A nervous p. connected with the heart, especially by the superficial cardiac p. [L.]—**Carotid p.** Lat., *p. caroticus*. Fr., *p. carotide*. Ger., *inheres Kopfadergeflecht*. A sympathetic p. situated on the carotid p. It is formed by the union of the internal carotid artery; connected with the sixth cranial nerve and the Gasserian and superior cervical ganglia, and distributed to the internal carotid artery. [L, 142, 332.]—**Cavernous p.** Lat., *p. cavernosus*. Fr., *p. cavernueux*. A sympathetic p. in the cavernous sinus, upon and below the highest portion of the internal carotid artery, which furnishes branches to that vessel and connects with the third, fourth, and fifth cranial nerves. [L, 142, 332.]—**Cervical p.** Lat., *p. cervicalis, cervicplex*. Fr., *p. cervical*. Ger., *Halsgeflecht*. A p. made up of the union of the anterior divisions of the four upper cervical nerves, lying in front of the upper ends of the scalenus medius and levator scapulae and beneath the sternocleidomastoides. Each nerve is united to the one above and the one below by an ascending and a descending branch, which together form a loop, except the first, which has a descending branch only. It gives off superficial branches supplying the integument of the neck and the platysma myoides, and deep branches which are almost exclusively muscular. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Chorioid p.** Ger., *chorioidisches Geflecht, Adernetz, Gefäßhaut, Wundernetz*. Vascular prolongations of the pia, best marked in the lateral ventricles of the brain, where they are covered with villous projections. Histologically they are covered with a layer of large epithelial cells and spheroidal corpuscles, filled with pigment and fat-drops. The third and fourth ventricles contain similar p's. [L, 15 (K).]—**Ciliary p.** See CANAL of Schlemm.—**Coccygeal p.** Ger., *Steissgeflecht*. A small p. (one on each side) on the posterior surface of the coccyx and the lower end of the sacrum. It is formed of branches from the fourth and fifth sacral p's, which accompany the coccygeal and the anococcygeal nerves are derived from it. [L, 332.]—**Cocliac p.** See Solar p.—**Cranial p.** Ger., *Kopfgeflecht*. Any nervous or venous p. within the cranium. [L.]—**Crural p.** 1. See Lumbar p. 2. Branches of the anterior crural nerve surrounding the upper portion of the femoral artery. [L, 332.]—**Cystic p.** A p. formed from branches of the hepatic p. which accompanies the cystic artery to the gall-bladder. [C.]—**Deep cardiac p.** The deep portion of the superficial cardiac p. [L, 31.]—**Diaphragmatic p.** Ger., *Zwerchfellgeflecht*. A sympathetic p. formed by the nerves of the upper part of the solar p., situated on the lower surface of the diaphragm, to which it is principally distributed. [L, 31, 332.]—**Epigastric p.** See Solar p.—**External carotid p.** Ger., *dusseres Kopfadergeflecht*. A p. on the lower portion of the external carotid artery, intimately connected with the pharyngeal p., superior cardiac nerve, and superior cervical ganglion; distributed to the external carotid artery and its branches. [L, 332.]—**External maxillary p.** A derivative of the external carotid p. following the distribution of the submaxillary artery. [L, 332.]—**Fibrillem p.** (Ger.). A p. or network of the fibrils of a nerve-fibre at its termination. [Kühne, 'Ztschr. f. Biol.' 1886, p. 100 (J).]—**Ganglion form p.** The elements form arrangement of the two roots of origin of the inferior maxillary nerve. [L, 7, 31.]—**Ganglionic p.** Fr., *p. ganglionnaire*. Ger., *Gangliengeflecht*. A nervous p. containing ganglion cells in its meshes. [L, 7.]—**Gastric p.** Ger., *Magengeflecht*. A prolongation of the oesophageal p. which distributes branches to the anterior and posterior surfaces of the stomach. [L, 31, 332.]—**Gastrooduodenal p.** An offshoot of the solar p. distributed to the duodenum and the adjoining portion of the stomach. [L, 332.]—**Gastro-epiploic p.** A sympathetic p. formed by branches from the coeliac p., and following the gastro-epiploic artery. [C.]—**Gefäss p.** (Ger.). See Venous p.—**Grundp.** (Ger.). A principal p., such as that of nerves distributed to muscular-fibre cells. [J, 35.]—**Hæmorrhoidal p.** 1. A nervous p. made up of branches from the middle hæmorrhoidal nerves and of the pudic p.; distributed to the lower half of the rectum. 2. A fresh anastomosing venous p. immediately beneath the mucous membrane of the lower part of the rectum, from which the inferior, middle, and superior hæmorrhoidal veins arise. [L, 142, 332.]—**Hepatic p.** Ger., *Lebergeflecht*. A nervous p. derived from the solar p. It enters the liver with the hepatic vessels, and is distributed with the hepatic artery and portal veins. [L, 142, 332.]—**Hypogastric p.** Ger., *Beckengeflecht*. An unpaired nervous p. derived from the abdominal aortic p. and the

lumbar ganglia of the sympathetic nerve, situated in front of the last lumbar vertebra, and between the common iliac arteries. It divides into two portions, which descend on the two sides of the rectum, forming the inferior hypogastric p's. [L, 142, 332.]—**Hypogastric p.** of lymphatics. Lat., *p. lymphaticus hypogastricus*. A lymphatic p. within the pelvis. [L, 332.]—**Iliac p.** Ger., *Krummdarmgeflecht*. A lymphatic p. upon the internal and external iliac arteries. [L, 332.]—**Inferior dental p.** Ger., *unteres Zahngeflecht*. A nervous p. formed by branches from the dental branches of the inferior dental nerve. [C.]—**Inferior hypogastric p.** Ger., *unteres Beckengeflecht*. The prolongation (one on each side) of the hypogastric p. on the side of the rectum in the male and in the vagina in the female. It receives branches from the first, second, third, and fourth sacral nerves, and is distributed to the pelvic viscera. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Inferior maxillary p.** See Inferior dental p.—**Inferior mesenteric p.** Ger., *unteres Gekrösegeflecht*. An unpaired p. derived from the left side of the aortic abdominal p. and distributed to the descending colon, the sigmoid flexure, and the upper portion of the rectum. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Inferior ovarian p.** A nervous p. lying between the two sides of the broad ligament and distributed to the ovary and the round ligament. [L, 7.]—**Infra-orbital p.** Lat., *pes anserinus minor*. A nervous p. formed from the terminal branches of the infra-orbital nerve and branches of the facial nerve. [C.]—**Innere weisser Nervenp.** (Ger.). The sixth layer of the cortex cerebri. [I, 17 (K).]—**Interlaminal p.** [Auerbach] A lymphatic p. in the muscular coat of the intestines. [L, 142.]—**Interlobular venous p.** formed by the interlobular biliary ducts or canals. [L, 332.]—**Interlobular venous p.** The p. formed by the interlobular veins of the liver. [L.]—**Intermesenteric p.** See Abdominal aortic p.—**Intermuscular intestinal p.** See P. of Auerbach.—**Internal carotid p.** See Carotid p.—**Internal maxillary p.** A p. on the internal maxillary artery derived from the external carotid p. [L, 332.]—**Internal median p.** See Median p.—**Internal spinal canal.** [L.]—**Ischiadic p.** See Sacral p.—**Jugular lymphatic p.** Ger., *Drosselgeflecht*. A lymphatic p. on the side of the neck, lying over the jugular veins. [L, 332.]—**Lateral chorioid p's.** The chorioid p's of the lateral ventricles. [I, 29 (K).]—**Lateral hypogastric p's.** The inferior hypogastric p's. [L.]—**Lingual p.** A derivative of the external carotid p. following the lingual artery. [L, 332.]—**Lumbar p.** Lat., *p. lumbalis (seu lumbaris)*. Fr., *p. lombaire*. Ger., *Lendengeflecht*. A nervous p. formed by the anterior divisions of the four upper lumbar spinal nerves. It lies behind or within the substance of the psoas magnus and in front of the transverse processes of the four upper lumbar vertebrae. It is united with the last dorsal nerve by a small nerve, and with the sacral p. by a branch between the fourth and fifth lumbar nerves. From the first lumbar nerve are given off the iliohypogastric and ilio-inguinal nerves, and a branch to the second lumbar nerve; from the second lumbar nerve, the external cutaneous and genito-crural nerves and a branch to the third lumbar nerve; from the third lumbar nerve, a branch to the fourth nerve, one to the anterior crural nerve, and another to the obturator nerve; and from the fourth, branches to the anterior crural and obturator nerves and to the fifth lumbar nerve. [L, 31, 142, 173, 332.]—**Lumbo-sacral p.** Ger., *Lendenkreuzgeflecht*. The lumbar and sacral p's regarded as one. [L, 332.]—**Lymphaderp.** (Ger.), **Lymphatic p.** A network of lymphatic vessels and glands. [L.]—**Malleal p.** Ger., *Manubrial p. A venous p. about the manubrium mallei. [a, 29.]—**Median hypogastric p.** See Hypogastric p.—**Median meningeal p.** A p. derived from the middle meningeal artery, and following the distribution of the middle meningeal artery. [L, 332.]—**Medullary-spinal p.** The venous p. surrounding the spinal cord. [L, 332.] Cf. Medullary-spinal veins.—**Meissner's p.** See P. of Meissner.—**Mesenteric p's.** Ger., *Gekrösegeflechte*. See Inferior mesenteric p. and Superior mesenteric p.—**Myenteric p.** See P. of Auerbach.—**Naso-palatine p.** Lat., *p. naso-palatinus*. Ger., *Nasopalatinumgeflecht*. A p. uniting the naso-palatine nerves in the incisive foramen. [L, 332.]—**Oesophageal p.** Ger., *Schlundgeflecht*. A nervous p. formed of branches of the pneumogastric nerve and the dorsal ganglia of the sympathetic nerve surrounding the oesophagus. [L, 142, 332.] Cf. P. oesophagus anterior and P. oesophagus posterior.—**Ovarian p.** 1. See Pampiniform p. 2. A p. derived from the hypogastric p. which follows the course of the ovarian artery. [L, 7.]—**Pampiniform p.** Ger., *traubenförmiges Geflecht*. 1. A venous p. which, receiving blood from the uterus, the oviduct, and the ovary, becomes condensed into a single trunk on each side, the internal spermatic vein, which empties into the renal vein on the right side, and into the ascending vena cava on the left side. [A, 22.] 2. In the male, the spermatic p. [L.]—**Pancræaticoduodenal p.** A sympathetic p. formed by branches of the coeliac p. and following the distribution of the coeliac artery. [C.]—**Parotid p.** Ger., *Ohrdrüsengeflecht*. See P's anserinus major.—**Patellar p.** Lat., *p. patellæ*. A p. formed over the patella by the union of branches from the patellar branch of the internal saphenous and the internal, middle, and external cutaneous nerves. [C.]—**Pelvic p.** Ger., *Beckengeflecht*. See Inferior hypogastric p.—**Penile p.** A sympathetic p. consisting of two parts: one, superficial, formed by the veins of the labia majora and some of those from the præputium clitoridis and bulbs, passing to the superficial epigastric and pudic and the external obturator veins; the other, deep, receiving the veins of the corpus cavernosum clitoridis, veins from the bulb, and a branch descending from the dorsal vein of the clitoris along the inferior ramus of the pubes, and terminating in the internal pudic trunk, which is joined by the superficial perineal and the inferior hæmorrhoidal veins as it runs backward to open into the internal iliac trunk. [Tschaussov, "Arch. f. Anat." Nov., 1885; "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci." Apr., 1886, p. 571 (a, 29).]—**Pharyngeal p.** Ger., *Schlundkopfgeflecht*. 1. A nervous p. on the side of the pharynx, nearly on a level with the middle constrictor, derived from the pneumogastric and glossopharyngeal nerves and the superior cervical ganglion. 2. A venous p. around the pharynx. [L, 332.]—**Phrenic***

p. See *Diaphragmatic p.*—*P. anserinus major* (seu *nervi facialis*). See *Pes anserinus major*.—*P. anserinus nervi mediani*. See *Pes anserinus nervi mediani*.—*P. aorticus abdominalis*. See *Abdominal aortic p.*—*P. articularis*. A venous p. close to the outer side of the temporo-maxillary articulation. [L. 332.]—*P. auricularis posterior*. A small p. derived from the external carotid p. distributed to the posterior portion of the parotid gland. [L. 332.]—*P. axillaris*. *P. brachialis*. See *Brachial p.*—*P. brachialis supraclavicularis*. The portion of the brachial p. above the clavicle. [L.]—*P. bulbo-cavernosus*. A venous p. in the diaphragma urogenitale. [L. 31.]—*P. cardiacus*. See *Cardiac p.*—*P. caroticus*. See *Carotid p.*—*P. caroticus communis*. Ger., *gemeinschaftliches Kopfschlagadergeflecht*. A sympathetic p. surrounding the common carotid artery and uniting with the p's in its vicinity. [L. 332.]—*P. caroticus externus*. See *External carotid p.*—*P. caroticus internus*. See *Carotid p.*—*P. cavernosus*. 1. See *Cavernous p.* 2. See *Bulbi vestibuli vagina*.—*P. cavernosus clitoridis*. Ger., *Zellkörpergeflecht der Clitoris*. A derivative of the vesical p. distributed to the cavernous tissue of the clitoris. [L.]—*P. cavernosus nervi carotici*. See *Cavernous p.*—*P. cavernosus penis*. Ger., *Zellkörpergeflecht des Penis*. A derivative of the vesical p. distributed to the cavernous tissue of the penis. [L.]—*P. cerebri*. The choroid p's. [L. 18 (K).]—*P. cervicalis*. See *Cervical p.*—*P. chorioidei laterales*. The choroid p's of the lateral ventricles. [L.]—*P. chorioidei laterales quarti ventriculi*. The choroid p's of the fourth ventricle. [L. 17 (K).]—*P. chorioideus (impar)*. See *Choroid p.*—*P. chorioideus inferior*. The choroid p. of the fourth ventricle. [K.]—*P. chorioideus interpositus*. Of Haller, the fold of pia intervening "between the choroid p's of the superior ventricles." [L. 18 (K).] See *Vegum interpositum*.—*P. chorioideus medius*. The choroid p. of the third ventricle. [L.]—*P. chorioideus pampiniformis*. See *Choroid p.*—*P. chorioideus superior*. The choroid p. of the fourth ventricle. [L. 3 (K).]—*P. chorioideus ventriculi lateralis*. The choroid p. of the lateral ventricle.—*P. chorioideus ventriculi quarti*. The choroid p. of the fourth ventricle. [K.]—*P. chorioideus ventriculi tertii*. The choroid p. of the third ventricle. [K.]—*P. ciliaris*. See *CANAL of Schlemm*.—*P. circularis foraminis magni*. See *SINUS circularis foraminis magni*.—*P. circoides*. See *Pampiniform p.*—*P. coccygeus*. See *Coccygeal p.*—*P. coronarius anterior*. *P. coronarius (cordis) anterior* (seu *dexter*). See *Anterior coronary p.*—*P. coronarius cordis posterior* (seu *sinister*). See *Posterior coronary p. of the heart*.—*P. coronarius ventriculi inferior* (seu *major*). Ger., *unteres Kranzgeflecht des Magens*. A p. derived from the hepatic p., containing microscopic ganglia and situated along the greater curvature of the stomach. [L. 332.]—*P. coronarius ventriculi superior*. Ger., *oberes Kranzgeflecht des Magens*. A p. derived from the solar p. and containing a number of microscopic ganglia. It lies along the lesser curvature of the stomach, to the anterior and posterior surfaces of which it is distributed. [L. 332.]—*P. cruralis*. See *Lumbar p.*—*P. curvatura minoris*. See *P. coronarius ventriculi superior*.—*P. cysticus*. See *Cystic p.*—*P. deferentialis*. A derivative of the vesical p. distributed to the vas deferens, prostate gland, and seminal vesicle. [L. 332.]—*P. de la petite courbure de l'estomac* (Fr.). See *P. coronarius ventriculi superior*.—*P. dentalis inferior*. See *Inferior dental p.*—*P. dentalis superior*. See *Superior dental p.*—*P. diaphragmaticus*. See *Diaphragmatic p.*—*P. digitales*. Venous p's on the anterior and posterior surfaces of the second and third phalanges. [L. 332.]—*P. divisionis aortae abdominalis* (Valentin). A sympathetic p. between the abdominal aortic p. and the hypogastric p. (divided into an inferior and a superior portion, *p. divisionis aortae abdominalis inferior* and *p. divisionis aortae abdominalis superior*). [L. 31.]—*P. ductus*. The ductus of the hepatic p. ap. the common bile-duct. [L. 31.]—*P. epigastricus*. See *Solar p.*—*P. femoralis inferior*. See *Sacral p.*—*P. gangliiformis (nervi maxillaris inferioris)*. See *Gangliiform p.*—*P. gangliiformis nervi vagi*. See *Inferior ganglion of the pneumogastric nerve*.—*P. gangliiformis semilunaris*. See *Solar p.*—*P. ganglionaire* (Fr.). See *Ganglionic p.*—*P. gangliosus*. Small ganglia and p's formed in the inferior hypogastric p. at the junction of the spinal nerves with it. [Meissner (C).]—*P. gangliosus submaxillaris*. 1. See *Superior dental p.* 2. See *Gangliiform p.*—*P. gangliosus submaxillaris*. See *Gangliiform p.*—*P. gastricus*. See *Gastric p.*—*P. gastricus anterior*. See *Anterior gastric p.*—*P. gastroduodenalis*. See *Gastroduodenal p.*—*P. glandularis*. *P. glanduliformis*. See *Choroid p.*—*P. gulæ*. See *Œsophageal p.*—*P. gustatorio-sensorius*. Ap. in the tongue formed by branches of the glossopharyngeal and gustatory nerves. [L. 7.]—*P. hæmorrhoidalis inferior*. See *Hæmorrhoidal p.*—*P. hæmorrhoidalis inferior*. The lower portion of the hæmorrhoidal p. [L. 7.]—*P. hæmorrhoidalis superior*. The upper portion of the hæmorrhoidal p. [L. 7.]—*P. hepaticus*. See *Hepatic p.*—*P. hepatic nervo-arteriosi*. Branches of the hepatic p. which ramify upon the branches of the hepatic artery. [L. 31.]—*P. hepatic venoso-nervosi*. See *P. vena portæ*.—*P. hypogastricus (impar)*. See *Hypogastric p.*—*P. hypogastricus inferior* (seu *lateralis*). See *Inferior hypogastric p.*—*P. hypogastricus medius* (seu *superior*). See *Hypogastric p.*—*P. iliacus externus*. A lymphatic p. along the external iliac vessels. [L. 332.]—*P. ilio-hypogastricus*. See *Hypogastric p.*—*P. infra-maxillaris*. See *Inferior dental p.*—*P. infra-orbitalis*. See *Intra-orbital p.*—*P. internestenterique de l'aorte* (Fr.). See *Abdominal aortic p.*—*P. interpterygoideus*. See *Pterygoid p.*—*P. intestinalis submucosus*. See *P. of Meissner*.—*P. ischiadicus*. See *Sacral p.*—*P. jacobsonii*. See *Tympanic p.*—*P. jugularis*. See *P. lymphaticus cervicalis*.—*P. lateralis foraminis aesi*. Fr., *le latéral du trou borge*. A nervous p. at the side of the foramen æcum of the tongue. [L. 7.]—*P. lateralis frenuli*. A lymphatic p. beside the frenum glandis. [L. 31.]—*P. latæraux* (Fr.). The choroid p's

of the lateral ventricle. [F. 89 (K).]—*P. itenalis*. See *Splenic p.*—*P. lingualis*. See *Lingual p.*—*P. longitudinalis columnæ vertebralis*. The longitudinal veins within the spinal canal. [L. 31.]—*P. lumbalis*. *P. lumbaris*. See *Lumbar p.*—*P. lumbosacralis*. See *Lumbo-sacral p.*—*P. lymphaticus axillaris*. A network of lymphatics and glands in the axilla. [L. 332.]—*P. lymphaticus cervicalis*. A network of lymphatics and glands on the lateral surface of the neck. [L. 332.]—*P. lymphaticus hypogastricus*. A network of lymphatic vessels and glands in the pelvis accompanying the branches of the hypogastric artery and vein. [L. 332.]—*P. lymphaticus inguinalis*. The lymphatics and their glands in the groin. [L. 332.]—*P. lymphaticus intercostales*. The lymphatic glands and vessels in the intercostal spaces. [L. 332.]—*P. lymphaticus lumbalis*. The lymphatic p. beneath the peritoneum on the posterior wall of the abdominal cavity. [L. 332.]—*P. lymphaticus sacralis*. A lymphatic p. between the rectum and the sacrum. [L. 332.]—*P. mammarius internus*. A lymphatic p. surrounding the internal mammary artery and vein. [L. 332.]—*P. maxillaris externus*. See *External maxillary p.*—*P. maxillaris internus*. See *Internal maxillary p.*—*P. médian* (Fr.). See *Solar p.*—*P. meningeus medius*. See *Median meningeal p.*—*P. mesaraico-aorticus*. See *Abdominal aortic p.*—*P. mesaraicus inferior*. See *Inferior mesenteric p.*—*P. mesaraicus superior*. See *Superior mesenteric p.*—*P. mesentericus inferior*. See *Inferior mesenteric p.*—*P. mesentericus superior*. See *Superior mesenteric p.*—*P. mesenterii proprius et maximus*. See *Solar p.*—*P. mirabilis (retiformis)*. See *Choroid p.*—*P. moyen* (Fr.). The choroid p. of the third ventricle. [F. 89 (K).]—*P. myentericus (externus)*. See *P. of Auerbach*.—*P. myentericus internus*. See *P. of Meissner*.—*P. naso-palatinus*. See *Naso-palatine p.*—*P. nervi vagi*. See *P. chorioidei laterales*.—*P. nervorum mollium*. See *External carotid p.*—*P. nervorum spiliolum*. P's formed by the spinal nerves (e. g., the cervical, brachial, lumbar, and sacral p's). [L. 332.]—*P. nervoso-arteriosus*. See *Cavernous p.*—*P. nervosus aorticus abdominalis* (seu *inferior*). See *Abdominal aortic p.*—*P. nervosus aorticus superior*. See *Thoracic aortic p.*—*P. nervosus plenus* (seu *repletus*). Fr., *p. plein*. A nervous p. in which the meshes contain nerve-cells or portions of the organ in which it is situated. [L. 7.]—*P. nodosus*. Ger., *Knotengeflecht*. See *Inferior ganglion of the pneumogastric nerve*.—*P. oaricus inferior*. See *Inferior oarion p.*—*P. occipitalis*. A small p. derived from the external carotid p. and distributed to the posterior portion of the parotid gland. [L. 332.]—*P. œsophageus*. See *Œsophageal p.*—*P. œsophageus anterior*. The portion of the œsophageal p. situated on the anterior surface of the œsophagus. [L. 332.]—*P. œsophageus posterior*. The portion of the œsophageal p. situated on the posterior surface of the œsophagus. [L. 332.]—*P. of Auerbach*. Lat., *p. myentericus*. A gangliated nervous p. between the circular and longitudinal muscular coats of the intestine, composed of non-medullated nerve-fibres with groups of nerve-cells at the nodal or intersecting points. It anastomoses freely with the p. of Meissner. [J. 30, 32, 35; L. 142.]—*P. of Meissner*. Lat., *p. myentericus internus* (seu *intestinalis submucosus*). A p. of non-medullated nerve-fibres, with ganglia at the nodal or crossing points, situated in the submucosa of the intestine. [J. 30, 31, 35.]—*P. of Santorini*. See *Gangliiform p.*—*P's of the fourth ventricle*. Two, prolongations of the p. situated on the roof of the fourth ventricle near the median line. They are covered by a layer of epithelium. [L. 15 (K).]—*P. of the obturator nerve*. A p. formed by the union of a branch of the obturator nerve, the nerve of the sartorius muscle, and the internal saphenous nerve. [C.]—*P. omentalis*. Sympathetic fibres in the omenta. [L.]—*P. ophthalmicus*. A p. made up of sympathetic fibres and branches of the ciliary nerves surrounding the ophthalmic artery and optic nerve. [L. 332.]—*P. opisthogastricæ* (Fr.). See *Solar p.*—*P. ovaricus*. See *Ovarian p.*—*P. pampiniformis*. See *Pampiniform p.*—*P. pancreatico-duodenalis*. See *Pancreatico-duodenal p.*—*P. parotidis*. *P. parotides*. See *Pes anserinus major*.—*P. patellæ*. See *Patellar p.*—*P. pelvicius*. See *P. gangliosis*.—*P. pharyngeus (ascendens)*. See *Pharyngeal p.*—*P. pharyngo-basilaris*. See *Pharyngeal p.*—*P. pharyngo-laryngeus*. A submucous venous p. behind the cricoid cartilage, which communicates with the pharyngeal p. (q. v., 2d def.). [L. 332.]—*P. phrenicus*. See *Diaphragmatic p.*—*P. plantaris*. A venous p. in the sole of the foot. [L. 31.]—*P. plein* (Fr.). See *P. nervosus plenus*.—*P. prostatico-vesicalis*. See *Prostatic p.* (2d def.).—*P. popliteus*. Branches of the anterior crural nerve surrounding the popliteal nerve. [L. 332.]—*P. pterygoideus*. See *Pterygoid p.*—*P. pterygoideus internus*. A venous p. on the inner surface of the pterygoideus internus. [L. 332.]—*P. pubicus (impar)*. See *Pudendal p.*—*P. pubicus par.* The veins uniting the pudendal p. and p. bulbo-cavernosus. [L. 31.]—*P. pudendalis*. *P. pudendo-hæmorrhoidalis*. *P. pudendus*. See *Pudendal p.*—*P. pulmonalis*. See *Posterior pulmonary p.*—*P. pulmonalis anterior*. See *Anterior pulmonary p.*—*P. ramiformis*. See *ANASTOMOSIS mutua*.—*P. renalis*. See *Renal p.*—*P. reticularis*. See *Bulbi vestibuli vagina*.—*P. reticularis flexure tertie carotidis cerebrales*. See *Cavernous p.*—*P. retiformis*. See *Bulbi vestibuli vagina*.—*P. sacralis (anterior)*. See *Sacral p.*—*P. sacralis posterior*. A p. behind the sacro-lumbar sacral p's, formed by the posterior branches of the two lower lumbar and sacral nerves. [L. 332.]—*P. sacrococcygeus*. See *Coccygeal p.*—*P. sacro-lumbalis*. See *Sacro-lumbar p.*—*P. sciaticæ* (Fr.). See *Sacral p.*—*P. semilunaris*. See *Solar p.*—*P. seminalis*. See *RETE testis*.—*P. simplicissimus*. Fr., *p. simple*. An anastomosis between two nerves by the transfer of one bundle of fibres to the other. [L. 7.]—*P. sinus rhomboidæ posterior*. The choroid p. of the fourth ventricle. [L. 30 (K).]—*P. spermaticus*. A p. formed by the spermaticus inferior. The lower portion of the spermatic p. [L. 7.]—*P. spermaticus (interior, seu superior)*. See *Spermatic p.*—*P. sphenoidalis*. The upper portion of the internal carotid p. [L. 332.]—*P. spinales*

transversal. The transverse branches uniting the anterior and posterior longitudinal spinal veins with each other. [L, 332.]—**P. spinalis anterior.** A venous p. formed by the anterior spinal veins and extending the whole length of the spinal column. [L, 332.]—**P. spinalis posterior.** The venous p. formed by the posterior spinal veins. [L.]—**P. splenicus.** See *Splenic p.*—**P. supraclavicularis.** See *P. brachialis supraclavicularis.*—**P. supramaxillaris.** See *Supramaxillary p.*—**P. suprarenalis.** See *Suprarenal p.*—**P. temporalis superficialis.** A p. derived from the external carotid p. and accompanying the branches of the external carotid artery to the external ear and the eyelids. [L, 332.]—**P. thyroideus impar.** A venous p. derived from the inferior thyroid veins, and situated beneath the isthmus of the thyroid gland. [L, 332.]—**P. thyroideus inferior.** A p. formed of branches of the middle cervical ganglion which surround the external carotid and inferior thyroid arteries and are distributed to the larynx, pharynx, and thyroid gland. [L, 332.]—**P. thyroideus superior.** A p. of sympathetic filaments uniting the superior laryngeal and superior cardiac nerves. [L, 332.]—**P. tonsillaris.** A venous p. in and around the tonsil. [L, 332.]—**P. trachealis anterior inferior.** See *Pulmonary p.*—**P. triangularis nervi trigemini.** The plexiform arrangement of the fibres of the posterior root of the trigeminal nerve, just above the Gasserian ganglion. [L, 332.]—**P. tympanicus.** See *Tympanic p.*—**P. uterinus.** See *Uterine p.*—**P. uterinus communis.** See *Hypogastric p.*—**P. uterinus lateralis inferior.** See *Anterior uterine p.*—**P. uterinus lateralis superior.** See *Posterior uterine p.*—**P. uterinus magnus.** The hypogastric p. in the female. [L.]—**P. uterinus posterior.** See *Posterior uterine p.*—**P. uterinus venosus.** See *Uterine (venous) p.*—**P. utero-vaginalis.** See *Utero-vaginal p.*—**P. vacuus.** A p. the meshes of which contain nothing but connective tissue. [L, 7.]—**P. vaginalis.** See *Vaginal p.*—**P. vasculosus funiculi spermatici pampiniformis.** See *Spermatic p.* (2d def.).—**P. vasculosus coccygeus.** See *Coccygeal gland* (1st def.).—**P. vena portae** (seu *portarum*). An important sympathetic p. situated upon the portal vein. [L, 332.]—**P. venosus.** Venous p's. [L.]—**P. venosus medullae spinalis anterior et posterior.** See *Medullary spinal p.*—**P. venosus plantaris.** A venous p. on the inner margin of the sole of the foot. [L, 332.]—**P. vertebralis.** **P. vertebro-basilaris.** See *Vertebral p.*—**P. vesicalis.** See *Vesical p.*—**P. vesico-vaginalis.** A p. of nerves formed by many filaments derived from the pelvic p. and distributed to the lower part and side of the bladder and the adjoining portion of the vagina. [Leidy (a 36).]—**P. vite** (Fr.). See *P. vacuus*.—**P. vidianus.** The plexiform arrangement of the branches of the Vidian nerve. [L, 332.]—**Posterior cervical p.** Of Cruveilhier, a p. of nerves derived from the inner branches of the first three cervical nerves. [C.]—**Posterior coronary p. of the heart.** Lat., *p. coronarius cordis posterior*. Ger., *hinteres Kranzgeflecht des Herzens*. A p. derived from the cardiac p. and distributed with the posterior coronary artery of the heart and its branches. [L, 332.]—**Posterior gastric p.** Ger., *hinteres Magengeflecht*. The portion of the gastric p. on the posterior surface of the stomach. [L, 332.]—**Posterior pulmonary p.** Ger., *hinteres Lungengeflecht*. A p. situated on the posterior surface of the root of the lung, formed by the union of the posterior pulmonary branches of the pneumogastric nerve with branches from the second, third, and fourth thoracic ganglia of the sympathetic system. [L.]—**Posterior uterine p.** Lat., *uterinus posterior*. Ger., *hinteres (oder oberes) Gebärmuttergeflecht*. A nervous p. derived from the hypogastric p's between the folds of the broad ligament, and distributed to the lateral and posterior surfaces of the uterus. [L, 332.]—**Prostatic p.** 1. A sympathetic p. formed from branches of the inferior hypogastric p. and distributed to the prostate gland, the vesiculae seminales, and the erectile tissue of the penis. [C.] 2. A venous network surrounding the prostate gland, into which the dorsal vein of the penis empties. [L, 142.]—**Pterygoid p.** Ger., *venöses Flügelgeflecht*. A venous p. between the temporals and pterygoideus externus, formed of branches of the internal maxillary vein. It communicates with the facial vein and the cavernous sinus. [L, 142, 332.]—**Pubental p.** Lat., *labirynthus pudendalis* (seu *pudendo-vesicalis*, seu *pudicus impar*). Ger., *Schamgeflecht*. 1. A portion of the inferior hypogastric p. at the lower border of the pyriformis and beneath the sacral p. From it the inferior and middle hemorrhoidal nerves are derived. 2. A venous p. which in the male surrounds the prostate and membranous portion of the urethra, and in the female receives the veins of the clitoris, labia minora, urethra, and vestibule of the vagina. [L, 332.]—**Pudic p.** A sympathetic p. derived from the solar p. which accompanies the pyloric artery. [C.]—**Renal p.** Ger., *Nierengeflecht*. A p. derived from the solar and abdominal aortic p's, which accompanies the renal artery to be distributed to the kidney. [L, 142, 332.]—**Sacral p.** Lat., *p. sacralis*. Ger., *Hüftgeflecht*. 1. A nervous p. situated on the pyriformis and the anterior surface of the sacrum, and formed by the union of the solar p. a portion of the fourth lumbar nerves, and the anterior branches of the first, second, and third, and part of the fourth sacral nerves, into a broad flat cord, which passes out through the great sacro-sciatic notch, to terminate in the great sciatic nerve. It also gives off the pudic and small sciatic nerves and branches to the muscles in its vicinity. [L, 31, 142, 332.] 2. A lymphatic p. on the anterior surface of the sacrum. [L, 145, 332.]—**Solar p.** Ger., *Sonnenplexus*. A p. of nerves. [C.]—**Splanchnic p.** Syn., *abdominal brain*. An unpaired p. the largest in the body, situated behind the stomach and in front of the aorta and the pillars of the diaphragm. It is made up of branches from both pneumogastric and great splanchnic nerves. It consists of cords having a number of ganglia connected with them, the most important of which are the right and left semilunar, situated respectively on the right and left sides, near the upper part of the p. From it are derived a large number of smaller p's, which are distributed to the viscera of the abdomen in com-

pany with their arteries. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Spermatic p.** Ger., *Samengeflecht*, *Ranengeflecht* (2d def.). 1. A derivative of the abdominal aortic and renal p's, distributed to the same parts as the spermatic artery. 2. The p. of convoluted veins around the spermatic cord. [L, 142, 332.]—**Spinal p's.** Venous p's along the anterior aspect of the spinal column. [L, 332.] See *P. spinalis anterior* and *P. spinalis posterior*.—**Splenic p.** Ger., *Milzgeflecht*. A p. made up of branches from the left semilunar ganglion and the right pneumogastric nerve, and distributed to the spleen along with the splenic artery and its branches. [L, 142, 332.]—**Subnucous interal p.** See *P. of Meissner*.—**Superficial cardiac p.** Ger., *Hertzgeflecht*, *Hernznerengeflecht*. A p. derived from the sympathetic nerve, situated in the middle of the upper portion of the chest, between the arch of the aorta and the base of the heart, and re-enforced by branches of the inferior, middle, and superior cardiac, hypoglossal, and pneumogastric nerves. [L, 332.]—**Superior dental p.** Ger., *oberes Zahngeflecht*. A p. of nerves formed by the union of branches from the superior dental nerves and distributed to the teeth and gums. [C.]—**Superior hypogastric p.** Ger., *oberes Beckengeflecht*. See *Hypogastric p.*—**Superior mesenteric p.** Lat., *p. mesentericus*. Ger., *oberes Gekrüsgeflecht*. A p. derived from the solar p. It receives a branch from the right pneumogastric nerve, surrounds the superior mesenteric artery and is distributed with it and its branches. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Supramaxillary p.** Fr., *p. sus-maxillaire*. Ger., *Oberkiefergeflecht*. A nervous p. or ganglion situated above the root of an upper incisor tooth, containing nerve-cells. [L, 332.]—**Suprarenal p.** Fr., *p. surrenal*. Ger., *Nebennierengeflecht*. A p. accessory to the renal p., also receiving fibres from the diaphragmatic and solar p's, and distributed to the suprarenal gland. [L, 332.]—**Sympathetic p.** A p. of nerves of the sympathetic system. [C.]—**Thoracic aortic p.** Ger., *Brustaaortengeflecht*. A sympathetic p. derived from the thoracic ganglia of the sympathetic nerve and the cardiac p. It surrounds the thoracic aorta, and connects with the solar p. through the aortic opening in the diaphragm. [L, 332.]—**Tympanic p.** Ger., *Paukengeflecht*, *tympanicus Nervengeflecht*. The tympanic portion of the sympathetic nerve; so called because it contains within it a number of large ganglion cells, either solitary or grouped, and thus makes numerous connections with other important ganglia and nerves. [F, 4.]—**Urethro-vesical p.** A p. of veins which lies on the front and sides of the urethra and lower part of the bladder. Into it enter the dorsal vein of the clitoris, the right and left pudic veins, short veins from the corpora cavernosa clitoridis, a communicating branch with the obturator vein, and slender branches from the wall of the urethra and neck of the bladder. [Tschassow, "Arch. f. Anat.," Nov., 1885; "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Apr., 1886, p. 571 (a 29).]—**Uterine p's** (of nerves). Ger., *Gebärmuttergeflecht*. See *Anterior uterine p.* and *Posterior uterine p.*—**Uterine (venous) p.** Lat., *p. uterinus*. Fr., *p. utérin*. The venous p. which, receiving blood from the uterus alone, extends between the folds of the broad ligament and empties into the hypogastric vein. [A, 22.]—**Utero-vaginal p.** A venous p. surrounding the vagina, the cervix uteri, and the body of the uterus. It includes the uterine and vaginal p's. [L, 332; Tschassow, "Arch. f. Anat.," Nov., 1885; "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Apr., 1886, p. 571.]—**Vaginal p.** Ger., *Mutterscheidengeflecht*. A venous p. surrounding the vagina and communicating freely with the hemorrhoidal and vesical p's. [C.]—**Vasculi p.** Ger., *Gefäßgeflecht*, *Gefäßkanal*. A p. of intercommunicating blood-vessels. [L.]—**Venous p.** Ger., *venöses Geflecht*, *Venengeflecht*, *Adergeflecht*, *Aderstranggeflecht*, *Gefäßsp.* A network of intercommunicating veins. [L.]—**Vertebral p.** Lat., *p. vertebro-basilaris*. A nervous p. surrounding the vertebral artery, in the vertebral canal, derived from the first dorsal ganglion of the sympathetic nerve and the occipital arteries. It is prolonged into the cranium, following the basilar artery. [L, 332.]—**Vesical p.** Ger., *Blasengeflecht*, *Geflecht der Harnblasenvenen* (2d def.). 1. A nervous p. derived from the inferior hypogastric p's, and distributed to the fundus of the urinary bladder. 2. A venous network external to the muscular coat of the bladder, which communicates freely with the hemorrhoidal and prostatic p's in the male and with the vaginal p's in the female. [L, 142, 332.]

PLI (Fr.). n. Ple. See **CONVOLUTION**, **FOLD**, and **PLICA**.—**Grand p. du corps calleux.** See **GYRUS FORNICATUS**.—**P. anastomotique des premières et secondes circonvolutions frontales.** A small bridging gyrus which unites the superior and middle frontal convolutions of the brain. [I, 70 (K.).]—**P's ascendants.** The ascending frontal and parietal convolutions of the brain. [C.]—**Cerebral p.** See **CONVOLUTION** (2d def.).—**P. courbe** (Gratiolet). 1. A small secondary or annectant convolution in the fissure between the first and second occipital convolutions. [I, 61 (K.).] 2. See **Angular convolution**.—**P. de coude.** See **Fossa cubiti**.—**P's de Douglas.** See **Recto-uterine folds**.—**P. de la corne d'Ammon.** See **Uncinate gyrus**.—**P's de passage.** See **Annectant convolution**.—**P. de passage**—**cuneiformis.** See **Cuneiform convolution**.—**P. de passage supérieure externe.** See **Paroccipital gyrus**.—**P's de passage temporo-pariétal profonds.** See **GYRI temporales transversi**.—**P. du lobe latéral.** One of the folia of the cerebellum. [I, 35 (K.).]—**P. du lobe occipital.** An occipital convolution. [I, 35 (K.).]—**P. du lobe occipital interne.** A convolution on the mesial aspect of the occipital lobe of the brain. [I, 35 (K.).]—**P. du lobe occipital externe.** See **Occipital interne** (Gratiolet). The dentate and hippocampal convolutions regarded as one. [I, 35 (K.).]—**P. frontal.** See **Inferior frontal convolution**.—**P. fronto-pariétal inférieure interne.** See **GYRUS FORNICATUS**.—**P. génito-crural.** The fold of the groin.—**P. interne du lobe occipital.** See **CUNES** (2d def.).—**P. marginal inférieur.** See **Inferior temporal convolution**.—**P. marginal supérieur.** See **Supramarginal convolution**.—**P. nasogénien.** The fold between the nose and the cheek. [a, 18.]—**P. occipital moyen.** See **Suroccipital fold**.—**P. occipito-sphé-**

noïdal moyen interne. Of Gratiolet, the uncinat convolution. [I, 35 (K).]—**P. orbital interne.** See *Internal orbital convolution*.—**P. orbital moyen.** See *Midorbital fold*.—**P. orbital postérieur.** See *Postorbital fold*.—**P. semilunaris.** See *MEMBRANULA semilunaris conjunctiva*.—**P. semilunaris de Douglas.** See *Semicircular line of Douglas*.—**P. sinuën de la main.** A characteristic fold frequently found in the hands of negroes; a prolongation of the sulcus digitalis anterior (which usually terminates between the index and middle fingers in the Caucasian race) to the radial border of the hand. [L, 49, 150 (a, 14).]—**P. supra-orbitaire.**—**P. surcilier.** See *Inferior frontal convolution*.—**P. temporal inférieur.** See *Inferior temporal convolution*.—**P. subcalvarius cymus.**—**P. temporal moyen.** See *Middle temporo-sphenoidal convolution*.—**P. temporal supérieur.** See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal convolution*.

PLICA (Lat.), n. f. Plī(p)lī²/ka³. From *plicare*, to fold. Fr., *pli*, Ger., *Falte*, 1. A fold; a convolution of the brain. 2. Of Riolan and Rolfink, a valve of a blood-vessel. 3. A matted condition of the hair (see *P. polonica*). 4. In botany, an abnormal multiplication of small twigs in place of branches. [B, 19, 296 (a, 35).]—**Plicea adiposa.** Ger., *Fettklumpen*. 1. Folds of the parietal plexus containing fat. [L, 2.] See *Synovial fringes*.—**Plicea adiposa pericardica.** 2. Fatty tassell-like processes of the visceral pericardium projecting into the pericardial cavity. [L, 115 (a, 50).]—**P. alaris.** 1. The feathered fold of skin on the front border of the wing, stretched by an elastic tendon from the shoulder to the wrist, and forming the smooth, straight anterior border of the wing. 2. The fold or bend of the wing. [L, 343 (a, 39).]—**Plicea aliformes.** See *Alar ligaments of the knee*.—**P. aliformis lateralis.** See *Ligamentum alare externum*.—**P. aliformis medialis.** See *Ligamentum alare internum*.—**Plicea arterie umbilicalis.** See *Plicea pubo-umbilicalis*.—**Plicea ary-epiglottica.** See *Aryteno-epiglottic folds*.—**P. cachectica.** See *P. polonica*.—**P. caput Medusae.** See *P. mitralis*.—**P. centralis (retinæ).** A fold of the retina, found after death, extending laterally on each side of the optic papilla. [L, 332.]—**Plicea ciliares.** The folds of the choroid posterior to and corresponding to each of the ciliary processes. [L, 332.]—**P. cirrosa.** *P. polonica* characterized by one or more twisted hanging locks. [G, 1.] See *P. longicauda*.—**P. cili.** The fold forming the upper margin of the ileo-caecal valve. [L, 332.]—**Plicea conniventes Kerckringii.** See *VALVULÆ conniventes*.—**P. cubiti.** See *Fossa cubiti*.—**Plicea Douglasii.** See *Recto-uterine folds*.—**P. duodeno-mesocolica inferior.** A fold of the peritonæum forming the lower border of the duodeno-jejunal fossa. [L, 332.]—**P. duodeno-mesocolica superior.** A fold of the peritonæum forming the upper border of the duodeno-jejunal fossa. [L, 332.]—**P. epigastrica petronæ.** A fold of peritonæum covering the internal epigastric artery and vein. [L, 115, 332.]—**P. falciformis fasciæ late.** The falciform process of the fascia lata. [L, 175.]—**P. fimbriata.** In mammals, a fold of mucous membrane with a fimbriated margin extending outward from the frenum to the apex of the tongue; regarded as the representative of the sublingua of lower vertebrates. [L, 142, 294.]—**P. genito-enterica.** See *Genito-enteric fold*.—**Plicea glosso-epiglottica.** See *Glosso-epiglottic folds*.—**Plicea glosso-epiglottica laterales.** Two small folds of mucous membrane extending forward from the margins of the epiglottis to the tongue. [L, 332.]—**P. glosso-epiglottica media.** See *Frenum of the epiglottis*.—**P. gubernatrix.** A portion of the gubernaculum testis; a peritoneal fold of the foetus extending from the testicle toward the lower extremity of the mesonephros and thence into the scrotum, where it is connected with the gubernaculum testis. [A, 5.]—**P. hyo-epiglottica.** An anomalous fold of mucous membrane between the lateral margin of the epiglottis and the hyoid bone. [L, 332.]—**P. ilei.** The fold forming the lower margin of the ileo-caecal valve. [L, 332.]—**P. ileo-cæcalis anterior.** A fold of the peritonæum sometimes inclosing the ileo-caecal artery. [L, 332.]—**P. ileo-cæcalis inferior.** A fold of the peritonæum bounding the lower margin of the fossa ileo-cæcalis anterior. [L, 115.]—**P. ileo-cæcalis superior.** A fold of peritonæum bounding the upper margin of the fossa ileo-cæcalis anterior. [L, 115.]—**P. ileo-inguinalis [Engl].** A fold of peritonæum, on the right side, which extends between the inner margin of the psoas magnus and the mesentery. [B, 1.]—**P. inguino-colicæ.** A fold of the peritonæum, on the left side, which extends between the inner margin of the psoas magnus and the mesentery. [L, 32.]—**P. interarticularis coxæ.** See *Ligamentum teres* (1st def.).—**Plicea linguae perpendiculares.** Numerous curved grooves on the dorsum of the tongue which extend outward on each side of the median line, with their concavities backward. [L, 7.]—**P. longicauda.** Ger., *Wasserschlange Weichselzopf*. A form of *p. polonica*, in which the matted hair forms a long coil like a tail or queue. [G, 1.] Cf. *P. cirrosa*.—**P. longitudinalis duodeni.** A fold of the mucous membrane of the posterior wall of the descending portion of the duodenum which terminates in the papilla duodeni. [L, 332.]—**P. longitudinalis meningis.** See *FALX cerebri*.—**P. lunata.** See *MEMBRANULA semilunaris conjunctiva*.—**P. mas.** See *P. cirrosa*.—**P. mesenterico-mesocolica.** A crescent-like fold between the posterior abdominal wall and the lower part of the mesentery. [L, 115.]—**P. mitralis.** Ger., *Wasserschlange Weichselzopf*. A form of *p. polonica* in which a stiff mass of tangled and matted hair covers the head like a cap. [G, 1.]—**P. nervi laryngei.** A fold on the mucous membrane of the larynx produced by a branch of the superior laryngeal nerve. [L, 115.]—**Plicea palmatæ.** See *ARBORESCENTIA uterina*.—**P. petro-clinoidea lateralis.** A fold of dura forming the upper and lateral wall of the cavernous sinus. It extends from the tip of the petrous bone to the anterior clinoid process. [L, 17 (K).]—**P. petro-clinoidea medialis.** A fold of dura extending along the upper border of the petrous bone to the posterior clinoid process. [L, 17 (K).]—**P. pharyngo-epiglottica.** A fold of mucous membrane, indicating the insertion of the stylopharyngeus muscle, extending from the vicinity of the pharyngeal opening of the Eustachian tube to the region of the epiglottis. [L,

332.]—**P. polonica.** An affection of the hairy scalp, of the beard, or sometimes of the hairy region of the pubes, in which the hairs become matted and stuck together so as to form a more or less stiff, inextricable mass which may assume various shapes and is usually swarming with vermin. The skin of the region affected is inflamed and covered with various secretions or thick crusts. It has been most commonly observed in Galicia, Posen, Poland, and Silesia, and along the banks of the Vistula and Dnieper. Though formerly believed to be an independent form of disease, and by some to be due to a peculiar diathesis, it is now regarded as a simple inflammatory condition induced by filth and neglect. [G, 1.]—**P. pralaris.** See *P. alaris*.—**P. pterygo-mandibularis.** A fold of mucous membrane overlying the pterygo-maxillary ligament. [L, 332.]—**Plicea pubo-umbilicales.** The folds of peritonæum covering the lateral ligaments of the bladder. [L, 332.]—**Plicea recti.** See *Folds of the rectum*.—**Plicea recto-uterina.** See *Recto-uterine folds*.—**P. recto-vesicales.** See *Recto-vesical fold*.—**P. salpingo-nasalis.** A fold of mucous membrane which extends from the upper margin of the pharyngeal opening of the Eustachian tube toward the choana. [L, 332.]—**P. salpingo-palatina.** A fold of mucous membrane which constitutes the anterior edge of the mouth of the Eustachian tube, and is intimately connected with the tensor palati. [F, 1.]—**P. salpingo-pharyngea.** A fold of mucous membrane which runs downward, backward, and inward from the pharyngeal opening of the Eustachian tube. [L, 332.]—**P. saxonica.** See *P. polonica*.—**P. sebacea.** *Seborrhœa capillitii*. [G, 46.]—**Plicea semilunares Douglasii.** See *Recto-uterine folds*.—**P. semilunaris (conjunctiva).** See *MEMBRANULA semilunaris conjunctiva*.—**P. semilunaris fascialis transversalis.** A fold of the transversalis fascia forming the lower margin of the internal abdominal ring. [L, 31.]—**P. semilunaris of the recto-vesical pouch.** A crescentic fold which encircles the mouth of the recto-vesical pouch in the male. [G, 1.]—**Plicea serosæ.** Folds of serous membrane found in different parts of the body. [L, 332.]—**Plicea sigmoidæ coli.** Transverse folds of the mucous membrane of the cæcum and colon. [L, 332.]—**P. sigmoidæ recti.** See *P. transversalis recti*.—**P. sublingualis.** See *Frenum of the tongue*.—**Plicea synoviales.** See *Synovial fringes*.—**P. synovialis coxæ.** See *Ligamentum teres* (1st def.).—**P. synovialis patellaris.** The fold of synovial membrane forming the alar ligaments of the knee-joint. [L, 332.]—**Plicea thyreo-arytenoideæ.** The thyreo-arytenoid ligaments. [L, 332.]—**P. transversalis recti.** A well-marked transverse fold of the mucous membrane on the anterior wall of the rectum at some distance above the anus. [L, 332.]—**P. urachica.** A fold of peritonæum covering the urachus. [L, 332.]—**Plicea ureterica.** The folds of mucous membrane of the bladder which diverge from the middle line of the fundus to the openings of the ureters. [L, 332.]—**P. urogenitalis [Waldeyer].** A prominent fold in the posterior wall of the embryonic peritoneal cavity which incloses the lower end of the Wolffian duct. [a, 29.]—**Plicea utero-rectales.** See *Recto-uterine folds*.—**Plicea vaginæ.** The rugæ of the vagina. [L, 1.]—**Plicea vesicose.** See *Synovial fringes*.—**Plicea vesicales laterales.** See *Plicea pubo-umbilicales*.—**P. vesicalis media.** See *P. urachi*.—**Plicea vesico-uterina.** See *Vesico-uterine folds*.—**P. vestibulis nasalis.** See *VESTIBULUM nasale*.—**P. villosa.** See *P. mitralis*. [G, 11.]—**Plicea villosa ventriculi.** Ger., *Zotten-falten des Magens*. Folds of the mucous membrane of the stomach which form a sort of network in the meshes of which are the openings of the gastric glands. [L, 332.]

PLICARIA (Lat.), n. f. Plī²k-a(a³)rī²a³. Fr., *plicaire*. See *LYCOPodium clavatum*.

PLICATE, adj. Plīk-at. Lat., *plicatus* (from *plicare*, to fold). Fr., *plié*, *plissé*. Ger., *gefaltet*, *faltig*. Bent, crumpled, plaited like a fan. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PLICATILIS (Lat.), adj. Plī²k-a²(a³)tī²/ī²a³. From *plicare*, to fold. Fr., *pliatile*. Capable of becoming folded or plaited (said of corollas which are folded during the night, while open during the day). [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

PLICATIO (Lat.), n. f. Plī²k-a(a³)shī²(tī²)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *plicare*, to fold. *Plica polonica*. [G.]

PLICATURA (Lat.), n. f. Plī²k-a²t(a³)tī²(u²)rā³. From *plicare*, to fold. 1. *Plica polonica*. [G.] 2. A ligament. [L.] 3. A cerebral convolution. [I, 3 (K).]

PLICATUS (Lat.), adj. Plī²k-at(a³)tī²u²s(u⁴). See *PLICATE*.—**P. multiplex.** Ger., *vielfach gefaltet*. Folded more than once.—**P. simplex.** Ger., *einfach gefaltet*. Folded once. [L.]

PLICHAS (Lat.), n. f. Plīk(plī²ch²)yā²a³(a³). Gen., *plīch'ados* (-adis). Gr., *πλῆγας*. See *GRESSURA*.

PLINTHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Plī²nthī²(e²)tī²s. Gen., *-it'idos* (-idīs). Gr., *πλινθίτης*. See *ALUM*.

PLINTHIUS (Lat.), adj. Plī²nthī²u²s(u⁴). From *πλινθος*, a brick square.—**P. laqueus.** A kind of bandage, described by old writers as "a fourfold circle." [A, 336, 343 (a, 48).]

PLIQUE (Fr.), n. Plek. See *PLICA polonica*.—**P. sèche.** A form of *plica polonica* in which the severe sweating of the scalp and subsequent crusting and tangling of the hair are absent. [D.]

PLISSÉ (Fr.), adj. Ples-sa. See *CORRUGATED* and *PLICATE*.

PLOMB (Fr.), n. Plō²m². 1. See *LEAD*. 2. The mixture of gases exhaled by privies. [B, 52 (a, 27).]—**Acétate de p. avec excès de base.** *Acétate de p. basique*. See *Liquor PLUMBI subacetalis*.—**Acétate de p. liquide avec l'alcool.** See *Liquor PLUMBI subacetalis dilutus*.—**Acétate de p. tribasique.** See *Liquor PLUMBI subacetalis*.—**Acétate neutre de p.** [Fr. Cod.] See *LEAD acetate*.—**Azotate de p.** [Fr. Cod.] See *LEAD nitrate*.—**Bioxyde de p.** See *LEAD dioxide*.—**Blanc de p.** See *White LEAD* and *Basic LEAD carbonate*.—**Bougies (d'acétate) de p.** See *CEREOLE saturnini*.—**Carbonate de p.** [Fr. Cod.] See *Basic LEAD carbonate*.—**Cendre de p.** See *LEAD suboxide*.—**Cérat d'**

acétate de p. (ou p. composé, ou de suracétate de p.). See *Ceratum plumbi subacetalis*.—Gâté de sous-carbonate de p. See *Unguentum plumbi carbonatis*.—Chaux de p. See Litharge. —Chlorure de p. basique. See *Lead oxychloride*.—Cinnabre de p. See *Red Lead oxide*.—Deutoxide de p. See *Red Lead oxide*. —Éléolé d'acétate de p. See *Liximentum plumbi subacetalis*. —Éléolé d'oxide de p. See *Unguentum acetatis plumbi*. —Emplâtre d'iodure de p. See *Emplastrum plumbi iodidi*. —Emplâtre de p. (ou de protoxide de p. fondu). See *Emplastrum plumbi*. —Emplâtre d'oxide de p. rouge camphré. See *Emplastrum mini rubrum*. —Éthylure de p. See *Lead ethyl. Gallate de p.* [Gr. Ph.]. See *Dried Lead tannate*. —Hydrate de p. See *Lead hydroxide*. —Hydraté d'acétate de p. alcoolisé. See *Liquor plumbi subacetalis dilutus*. —Liparolé d'iodure de p. See *Unguentum plumbi iodidi*. —Lotion à l'acétate de p. [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor plumbi subacetalis dilutus*. —Magistère de p. Muriate de p. See *Lead chloride*. —Onguent (d'acétate) de p. See *Unguentum plumbi acetalis*. —Oxide blanc de p. See *Basic Lead carbonate*. —Oxide de p. (fondu). See *Lead monoxide*. —Oxide puce de p. See *Lead dioxide*. —Oxide rouge de p. [Fr. Cod.]. See *Red Lead oxide*. —Peroxide de p. See *Lead dioxide*. —P. brûlé. See *Lead suboxide*. —P. corné. See *Horn Lead*. —P. de p. See *Lead oxide*. —P. épithémique phosphate. [L. 41 (a, 14)]. —P. vitreux. 1. See *Vitrum plumbi*. 2. Native lead sulphate. [B. 38 (a, 14)]. —Pommade de carbonate de p. [Fr. Cod.] (ou de sous-carbonate de p.). See *Unguentum plumbi carbonatis*. —Pommade d'iodure de p. [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum plumbi iodidi*. —Poudre de carbonate de p. [Fr. Cod.]. Lead carbonate rubbed through a No. 2 horse-hair sieve. [B. 113 (a, 14)]. —Poudre d'oxide de p. fondu. [Fr. Cod.]. Lead monoxide powdered in a covered mortar and passed through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B. 113 (a, 14)]. —Proto-oxide de p. fondu [Fr. Cod.]. See *Lead monoxide*. —Rouge de p. See *Red Lead oxide*. —Sous-acétate de p. liquide [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor plumbi subacetalis*. —Sous-muriate de p. See *Lead chloride*. —Sucre de p. See *Lead acetate*. —Vinaigre de p. See *Liquor plumbi subacetalis*.

PLOMBIÈRES (Fr.), n. Pl^om²e-b-e-fr. A health resort in the department of the Vosges, France, where there are warm sulphurous and cold gaseous and chalybeate springs. [L. 30, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

PLOMBIERIN, n. Pl^om²m²b²e-r²i-n. See *BAREGIN*.

PLONGÉ (Fr.), adj. Pl^om²n²-zha. See *DEMERSED*.

PLUCHEA (Lat.), n. f. Plu²sh'e²a². From *Pluche*, a French physicist. Fr. *pluchée*, Marsh. fl.-arb. 1. A genus of strong-scented composite herbs of the *Umbellales*. Cf. *FLACUS*. The *Pluchinae* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Cynoseae*. The *Pluchineae* (Fr. *pluchinées*) are: Of Cassini, a division of the *Vernoniae*; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Inulioideae*. [B. 34, 42, 170, 267 (a, 35)]. —P. bifrons. A stimulant and aromatic species growing in the southern United States. [B. 215 (a, 34), 267 (a, 35)]. —P. borealis. Arrow-wood. *Pluchea borealis*, a European aromatic and stimulant shrub of North America. [B. 215, 267 (a, 35)]. —P. camphorata. Salt-marsh fl.-arb.; a fleshy, strong-scented plant growing in salt marshes from Massachusetts to Florida. It is stimulant and aromatic. [B. 34, 267, 275 (a, 35)]. —P. foetida. 1. See *P. camphorata*. 2. A stimulant, strong-scented United States species. [B. 34, 267 (a, 35)]. —P. indica. An aromatic, stimulant, and vulnerary species of the East Indies, Luzon, Java, etc., where it is used in baths, poultices, and salves. [B. 180, 267 (a, 35)]. —P. odorata. Fr. *grande sauge*, *herbe à cousin*. A West Indian species used in poisoned wounds and as a stimulating poultice in paralysis. The leaves and flowers are considered tonic and stomachic. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35)]. —P. quitoc. A species used as a carminative and antihysterical. [B. 42, 267 (a, 35)].

PLUG, n. Plu²g. A substance used to stop an opening, or acting as an obstruction in a tubular organ. [a. 48]. —Cervical p. See *Mucous p.* —Clavicular p. A mass of elastic tissue which fills up a breach in a part of organ. [a. 34]. —Kite-tail p. See *Kite-tail tampon*. —Mucous p. Ger. *Schleimprosse*. An accumulation of the thickened secretion of the follicles of the cervix uteri which occludes the cervical canal during pregnancy.

PLUIE (Fr.), n. Plu²e. Rain, rain-water. [a. 35]. —Eau de p. Rain-water; formerly used in pharmacy as distilled water is now. [L. 41, 105 (a, 14).]

PLUM, n. Plu²m. A.-S. plume. Any species (or its fruit) of the genus *Prunus*, especially *Prunus domestica*. [B. 19, 185, 275 (a, 35)]. See *PRUNE*. —American date-p. See *Diospyros virginiana*. —Common date-p. (or cultivated) p. In America the *Prunus domestica* and its varieties. [B. 34, 275 (a, 35)]. —Date p. The genus *Diospyros*, or its fruit. [B.]. —European date-p. See *Diospyros lotus*. —Gingerbread p. The *Parinarium macrophyllum*. [B. 185 (a, 35)]. —Natal p. The *Carissa arduina* and *Carissa grandiflora* or their fruits. [B. 19, 185, 275 (a, 35)]. —Seeded p's. Perispermous (the fruits of *Diospyros virginiana*). [B. 238 (a, 35)]. —Wild p. 1. The *Prunus communis* and (in America) the *Prunus americana*. 2. The *Achras zapota* (of New South Wales). 3. The *Pippa capensis* (of South Africa). [B. 19, 275 (a, 35)]. —Winter p's. See *Seeded p's*.

PLUMA (Lat.), n. f. Plu²(plu)²ma². 1. A feather. [L. 343]. 2. See *OMENTUM*.

PLUMACEOLUM (Lat.), n. n. Plu²m(plum)²a-s(a²k)-e(e²)o²l-u²m(u²m). Dim. of *pluma*, a feather. Fr. *plumaceau*, *plumas-seau*. Ger. *Charpiebüschchen*. A pledget of lint. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PLUMACEOUS, adj. Plu²m-a-shu²s. From *pluma*, a feather. Of feathers, intermediate in structure between pennaceous and filoplumaceous, having a short weak stem, a soft rachis, barbs, and long slender barbules, with no hamuli. [L. 421.]

PLUMALÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Plu²m(plum)²a-la(a²)e(a²e-a²). From *pluma*, a feather, and *ala*, a wing. See *DOWN FEATHERS*.

PLUMBAGIN, n. Plu²m²ba²i²n. Fr. *plumbagine*, *plombagine*. A substance having at first a sweetish and afterward a sharp taste, found in *Plumbago europæa*. [B. 38, 90, 270 (a, 14, 38)].

PLUMBAGO (Lat.), n. f. Plu²m(plu²m)-ba(ba²)yo. Gen.-ag²in²ia. From *plumbum*, lead. Fr. *dentelaire* (2d def.). Ger. *Bleimurz* (2d def.). 1. See *GRAPHITE*. 2. Leadwort; a genus of the *Plumbaginæ*. The *Plumbagæ* (Fr., *plumbagées*) are a tribe of the *Plumbaginæ*. The *Plumbaginaceæ* of Lindley (Fr., *plumbaginacées*) are an order of the *Cortusales* agreeing essentially with the *Plumbaginæ*. The *Plumbaginæ* are: Of Jussieu, the *Plumbaginæ*; of Eudicher, a class of gamopetalous *Scrophulariæ*. The *Plumbaginæ* (Fr., *plumbaginées*; Ger., *Plumbaginæ*) are the leadworts, an order (Bentham and Hooker) of the *Primulales*. Some species are astringent, others acid or escharotic. [B. 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35)]. —P. europæa. Fr. *dentelaire d'Europe*, *herbe au cancer* (ou de la vache), *malherbe*. Ger., *europäische Bleimurz*, *Zahnwurz*, *Antonskraut*. European leadwort. The entire plant is acrid and, when fresh, vesicatory. It contains plumbagin. The root and herb, *radix et herba dentariae* (seu *dentariae majoris*, seu *dentillariae*, seu *plumbaginis*, seu *plumbaginis europææ*), were formerly official, the former being also known as *radix squamale* (seu *squamaris*), *radix Antonii sancti*, and *radix ambliati*, and the latter as *herba Sancti Antonii*. The root is still used in France in toothache, and its decoction in olive-oil is recommended in skin diseases, especially itch. [B. 5, 113 (a, 14)]. —P. lapathifolia. 1. See *P. europæa*. 2. A species resembling *P. europæa* in properties. It is the *τράνδαλον* of Dioscorides, the root of which was used in dropsy. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35)]. —P. rosea. Fr. *dentelaire rose*. Ger., *rosenrothe Bleimurz*. The rose-colored leadwort of the East Indies, where the root, bruised and mixed with oil is used as an embrocation, and externally in rheumatism and paralysis. The leaves are applied to buboes and to painful scabs. In Java the root is used as a vesicant and in rheumatism, leprosy, ulcers, etc. The plant is an acro-narcotic poison. Hindoo women are said to introduce pieces of the wood into the uterus in order to produce abortion. [B. 173, 178, 180 (a, 35); J. Clarke, "Ind. Med. Gaz.," June, 1885, p. 157.]. —P. scandens. Fr., *dentelaire grimpante*, *herbe au diable* (ou d'amour). Ger., *klimmende Bleimurz*. Sp., *yerba del alacran* [Mex. Ph.]. Devil's vine, a climbing wort of the West Indies and South America. The leaves and root are irritants, applied externally; the former are a dangerous emetic, and the latter is a purgative, taken internally. They are both used in snake-bites and skin diseases. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168; B. 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35)]. —P. zeylanica. Fr., *dentelaire de Ceylan*. Ger., *ceylonische Bleimurz*. Beng., *chitra*. Hind., *chita*. An East Indian species having properties like those of *P. rosea*, but milder. The root is sudorific, stomachic, and vesicatory, and is applied to buboes, etc. The powdered root is also said to be used by the natives to produce abortion. The root-bark is recommended as an antiperiodic. [B. 172, 178, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 115 (a, 50).]

PLUMBAL, adj. Plu²m²b²l. Lat., *plumbalis* (from *plumbum*, lead). Of the *Plumbales*, which are Lindley's p. alliance (*Platynurus plumbalis*) of the *Aggregatæ*, consisting of the *Plumbaginæ*. [B. 170 (a, 35).]

PLUMBEUS (Lat.), adj. Plu²m(plu²m)-be²-u²s(u²s). In botany, lead-colored. [B. 296 (a, 35).]

PLUMBIC, adj. Plu²m²b²i²k. Lat., *plumbicus*. Of or pertaining to lead; containing lead (designating that one of two similar chemical compounds which contains the lesser proportion of lead). [B.]. —P. acid. Fr., *acide plombique*. Ger., *Bleisäure*. A dibasic acid, PbO(OH)₂, produced in the electrolysis of the lead salts. [B. 3.]

PLUMBUIC (Lat.), n. n. Plu²m²b(plu²m²b)-i²k-u²m(u²m). From *plumbum*, lead. Red lead oxide. [B. 33]. —P. rubrum. See *P. semivitreum*. See *Lead monoxide*.

PLUMBISM, n. Plu²m²b²i²zm. From *plumbum*, lead. Any condition produced in the system by the toxic properties of lead. [a. 48.]

PLUMBOSUM (Lat.), n. n. Plu²m²b(plu²m²b)-os-u²m(u²m). From *plumbum*, lead. See *Lead suboxide*.

PLUMBOUS, adj. Plu²m²b²u²s. Lat., *plumbosus*. Containing lead (designating that one of two similar chemical compounds which contains the greater proportion of lead). [B.]

PLUMBTRIMETHYL, n. Plu²m²b-tri-meth²i²l. Ger., *Bleitrithethyl*. A univalent radicle, Pb(CH₃)₃. [B. 3.]. —P. iodide. Ger., *Bleitrithethyljodür*. A salt, Pb(CH₃)₃I, forming acicular crystals. [B. 3.]

PLUMBUM (Lat.), n. n. Plu²m²b(plu²m²b)-u²m(u²m). See *LEAD*. —Acetas plumbi [Belg. Ph.]. See *LEAD acetate*. —Acetas plumbi solutus. See *Liquor plumbi subacetalis*. —Acetas plumbi venalis [Belg. Ph.]. See *Commercial lead acetate*. —Acetum plumbi (concentratum). See *Liquor plumbi subacetalis*. —Aqua plumbi (Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Gou-lardi [Ger. Ph.], seu *spirituosa* [Russ. Ph.]). See *Liquor plumbi subacetalis dilutus*. —Balsamum plumbi. See *Balsamum saturni*. —Calx plumbi dulcis. A calx of the elements, lead nitrate. [B. 2.]. —Calx plumbi rubra. See *Red Lead oxide*. —Carbonas plumbi. See *Lead carbonate* and *Basic lead carbonate*. —Carbonas plumbi venalis. See *Basic lead carbonate*. —Ceratum cum acetate plumbi, Ceratum plumbi (acetatis), Ceratum plumbi aceticum tabulatum. See *Ceratum plumbi subacetalis*. —Ceratum plumbi anodynum. Sp., *cerato anodino de plomo* [Sp. Ph.]. A cerate of 2 parts of ceratum sebaceum and 1 part of olive-oil. [B. 95 (a, 38)]. —Ceratum plumbi carbonici. Sp., *cerato de carbonato plumbico* [Sp. Ph.]. A cerate of 2 parts of white wax, 9 of fixed oil of roses, and 6 of powdered lead carbonate. [B. 95 (a, 38)]. —Ceratum plumbi compositum. See *Ceratum plumbi subacetalis*. —Ceratum

plumbi nigrum. Sp., *cerato negro de plomo* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by melting together 9 parts of white wax and 36 of fixed oil of roses, adding a mixture of 1 part each of lead carbonate and antimony trisulphide and 2 parts each of litharge and lead sulphide (all finely powdered and triturated with 1 part of the oil of roses), and stirring till cold. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Ceratum plumbi rubrum.** Sp., *cerato rojo de plomo* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 40 parts each of powdered lead carbonate and powdered litharge, 145 of powdered red lead oxide, and 520 of fixed oil of roses, boiling gently while stirring, and adding 75 of finely cut white wax. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Ceratum plumbi subacetatis** [U. S. Ph.] (see *superacetatis*). Fr., *cerat saturné* [Fr. Cod.], *éléocérole saturné*, *cerat d'acétate de plomb* (ou de *plomb composé*, ou de *subacétate de plomb*, ou de *Saturne camphré*). Sp., *cerato de Saturno* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *ceratum plumbi aceticum tabulatum* [Russ. Ph.], *ceratum plumbi (compositum)*, *ceratum cum subacétate plumbico* [Fr. Cod.], *ceratum Saturni* [Belg. Ph.], *unguentum plumbi subaceticis compositum* [Br. Ph.]. Cerate of subacetate of lead, Goulard's cerate; an ex-temperate mixture of 8 parts of camphor cerate and 2 of solution of lead subacetate [U. S. Ph.]; or of 9 parts of cerat de Galien with 1 part of the lead solution [Fr. Cod.]; or of 97 parts of cerat de Galien with 3 of the lead solution [Belg. Ph.]; or a mixture of 8 parts of cerat de Galien with 1 part of the lead solution [Sp. Ph.]; or a preparation made by melting together 12 parts each of olive-oil and yellow wax, adding, when half cooled, 1 part of finely powdered purified lead acetate, and pouring into paper capsules [Russ. Ph.]; or by heating together 6 fl. oz. of the solution of subacetate of lead, 8 oz. (av.) of white wax, and 16 fl. oz. of oil of almonds, and adding 60 grains of camphor dissolved in 4 fl. oz. of oil of almonds [Br. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).] See also *Unguentum plumbi*.—**Cinnabaris plumbi.** See *Red Lead oxide*.—**Cineres plumbi, Cinis plumbi.** See *Lead suboxide*.—**Crocus refrigerans plumbi subaceticus** [Fr. Cod.], a preparation which differs from the ceratum plumbi subaceticis in containing twice the amount of solution of lead subacetate. [“Am. Jour. of Pharm.” July, 1890 (a, 50).]—**Crocus plumbi.** See *Red Lead oxide*.—**Deutoximum plumbi.** See *Lead dioxide* and *Red Lead oxide*.—**Emplastrum e plumbo compositum.** See *Emplastrum CERUSSÆ*.—**Emplastrum iodureti plumbi** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum plumbi iodidi*.—**Emplastrum plumbi cum acetate cupri** [Aust. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre d'oin*. Syn.: *manus* [Aust. Ph.]. A preparation made by melting 125 parts of emplastrum galbani and adding 2 of copper subacetate diluted in a little alcohol, incorporating them thoroughly. [A. 447 (a, 14).]—**Emplastrum oxidi plumbi muclagineum.** An old preparation made by boiling 72 parts of litharge and 108 of olive-oil, with 3 to 6 of water gradually added, afterward adding 36 each of fenugreek mucilage, linseed mucilage, and mucilage of marsh-mallow root, and continuing the boiling till the proper consistence is obtained; or by infusing 172 parts each of marsh-mallow root and linseed in 2,760 of water, boiling, straining, mixing with 1,036 of this mucilage, 690 of litharge boiled with 1,380 of olive-oil, and bringing to the proper consistence; or by melting together equal parts of *emplâtre blanc* cuti and *emplâtre émollient*. [B. 119 (a, 38).] Cf. *Emplastrum plumbi*.—**Emplastrum plumbi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre simple* [Fr. Cod.] (ou de *plomb*). Ger., *Diachtylplaster*. Sp., *emplasto de plomo simple* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *emplastrum diachylon* [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.], *emplastrum lithargyri* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Belg. Ph.], *3d ed.* [Russ. Ph.], *simplex* [Gr. Ph.], *emplastrum oxydi* (see *oxidi* [Swed. Ph.]), *plumbici* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph.], *emplastrum plumbicum* [Finn. Ph.], *emplastrum simplex*. Lead plaster, the basis of many pharmaceutical plasters; consisting of a lead soap made by saponifying 60 parts of olive-oil with 32 of lead oxide and boiling with water till the whole is reduced to a homogeneous, white, tenacious mass, which should be cooled in the oil of turpentine [U. S. Ph.]. The Br. preparation is made by boiling together 1 lb. of lead carbonate and 2 parts of olive-oil. The preparations of the Belg., Ger., Netherl., and Russ. Ph.'s are made up of equal parts of lead oxide, olive-oil, and lard, with enough water. The Fr. preparation, *emplâtre simple*, is made by mixing 1 part each of lard and olive-oil with 2 parts of water, heating, adding 1 part of powdered lead oxide, and boiling the mixture till it attains a uniform consistence, when the water is removed by expression. The preparations of the Austr., Hung., Roum., Sp., Swed., and Norw. Ph.'s have twice as much lard [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (olive-oil [Sp. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph.]) as lead oxide, and enough water. The Swiss preparation contains 9 parts each of lard and either olive-oil or sesame-oil, with 10 of lead oxide, and enough water; the Dan., Finn., and Gr. Ph.'s direct 9 parts of olive-oil with 5 of lead oxide and enough water. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Emplastrum plumbi carbonatis.** Plaster of carbonate of lead. Of the U. S. Ph., 1830, a preparation made by boiling together 1 lb. of lead carbonate and 2 pints of olive-oil and adding 4 oz. of yellow wax, 1 lb. of lead plaster, and 9 oz. of Florentine orris. [B. 5.] Cf. *Emplastrum CERUSSÆ* [Ger. Ph.].—**Emplastrum plumbi carbonatis ustum.** Ger., *Bleicarbonateplaster*. Sp., *emplasto de cerusa quemado* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster made of 72 parts of olive-oil, 12 of powdered lead carbonate, 6 of tutty, heated together, mixed with 8 parts of yellow wax, heated again, and before solidifying, mixed with 1 part of liquid balsam of Peru. Similar preparations containing also iris, marsh-mallow, and sweet-flag, were formerly official as the *emplastrum benedictum Mustani*, etc. [B. 95.]—**Emplastrum plumbi compositum** [Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre diachylon gommé* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *emplasto de plomo compuesto (y gomado)* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *emplastru de plumb compus* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *emplastrum ammoniac-galbanicum* [Finn. Ph.] (see *diachylon compositum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *seu diachylon galbicum* [Gr. Ph., 2d ed.], *seu gummi-resinosum* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *seu ammoniac* [Netherl. Ph.], *seu lithargyri compositum* [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. Compound lead plaster, consisting chiefly of lead plaster and wax, with which the different pharmacopœias incorporate small quantities of other in-

gredients. With 24 parts of lead plaster are incorporated 3 [Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (4 [Dan. Ph.], 8 [Swed. Ph.]) of yellow wax, 2 each [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Dan. Ph.] (1 each [Finn. Ph.], 3 each [Netherl. Ph.], 4 each [Swed. Ph.]) of powdered ammoniac and powdered galbanum, with 1 part of turpentine [Finn. Ph.] (2 of turpentine and enough water [Gr. Ph.], 3 of turpentine [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], 2 of larch turpentine [Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.]), the plaster being colored with annatto rubbed up with alcohol, which is afterward evaporated off [Dan. Ph.]; or 30 parts of yellow wax (32 [Hung. Ph.]) are incorporated with 200 of lead plaster, 16 of resin, 25 of powdered ammoniac, and 8 of turpentine [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]; or 716 parts of lead plaster with 71 each of yellow wax, powdered ammoniac, powdered galbanum, and larch turpentine [Belg. Ph.]; or 35 of lead plaster with 6 of yellow wax, 14 of dilute alcohol, and 3 each of powdered ammoniac, powdered galbanum, and turpentine [Norw. Ph.]; or 141 of lead plaster with 24 of yellow wax, 12 of colophony, 17 of powdered ammoniac, and 6 of turpentine [Roum. Ph.]. The *emplâtre diachylon gommé* of the Fr. Cod. is made by mixing 62 parts each of lard, olive-oil, and litharge with 125 of water, evaporating off most of the excess of water, adding to the warm mixture a further mixture of 10 parts each of bruised ammoniac and galbanum, 6 of oil of turpentine, and 4 times as much water, previously heated into an emulsion, strained, and evaporated to the consistence of honey, and also a melted and strained mixture of 12 parts each of yellow wax, white resin, and larch turpentine, and stirring till cool. The *emplasto de plomo compuesto* of the Sp. Ph. contains 72 parts of lead plaster, 4 of purified snail, and 4 part of isinglass dissolved in water, the moisture being afterward dissipated by evaporation, and 4 parts each of yellow wax and resin and 6 of turpentine, previously melted together and strained, being added; the *emplasto de plomo gomado* consists of 1,035 parts of the *emplasto de plomo compuesto* plus a finely powdered mixture of 30 parts each of ammoniac and bedilium, 40 of galbanum, and 15 of asafetida. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Emplastrum plumbi iodidi** [Br. Ph.] (see *Jodati*). Fr., *emplâtre d'iodure de plomb*. Ger., *Jodbleipflaster*, *Bleiiodürplaster*. Syn.: *emplastrum iodureti plumbi* [Belg. Ph.]. Plaster of lead iodide; made by melting together 1 part of colophony and 5 parts of litharge plaster, and adding 1 part of lead iodide [Br. Ph.]; or consisting of 80 parts of Burgundy pitch plaster, 40 of purified lead iodide, and 6 of olive-oil. The Swiss preparation contains 10 per cent. and the Belg. Ph. 14 per cent. of lead iodide. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Emplastrum plumbi molle** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum LITHARGYRI molle*.—**Emplastrum plumbi nigrum.** Fr., *emplâtre de plomb noir*. A plaster consisting of 57 parts each of lead sulphide and litharge, 29 each of lead carbonate and crude antimony, 1,035 of oil of roses, and 259 of white wax. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Emplastrum plumbi rubrum.** A preparation made by boiling together 115 parts each of red-rose petals, myrtle berries, the root and herb of *Symphylum majus*, and the tops of *Hypericum perforatum*, and 8,105 of water, straining, adding to a part of this colature a mixture of 690 parts of powdered litharge, 1,380 of olive-oil, and 180 of mutton suet, boiling with the rest of the colature to plaster consistence, evaporating off the moisture, melting with 345 parts of yellow wax and 90 of turpentine, and, when cool, adding 58 parts each of mastic and oilbarnum, 86 of dragon's blood, 115 of Armenian bole, and 175 of red lead oxide (all in powder). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Emplastrum plumbi subcarbonatis compositum.** A preparation made by boiling together 393 parts of lead carbonate and 946 of olive-oil and adding 590 of simple plaster and 125 of yellow wax, and when these are melted, 280 of powdered iris. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum plumbi.** See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**Flores plumbi.** See *Flowers of LEAD*.—**Glycerium plumbi subacetatis** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling together 5 oz. of lead acetate, 34 of powdered litharge, 12 of water, and 1 pint of glycerine, filtering and evaporating till the water is dried up. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Glycerium tannatis plumbi** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing a solution of 5 parts of finely cut oak-bark in 24 of water (heated for 2 hours over the water-bath and strained) with 25 of solution of lead subacetate, gathering the precipitate on thick linen cloth, expressing gently, and adding to the residue two thirds as much glycerite of starch [Belg. Ph.]. The Swed. Ph. orders the oak-bark, steamed in water enough to obtain 50 parts of colature, to be precipitated with the lead solution 2 parts by weight, and to this 1 part of glycerin added. The Sp. Ph. triturates 1 part of lead tannate with glycerin, and adds 15 parts of hog's lard. The other preparations consist of 5 parts of tannic acid with 10 of solution of lead subacetate and 85 of lard [Ger. Ph.] (or of vaselin [Hung. Ph.]), or with 5 of alcohol, 30 of the lead solution, and 150 of simple ointment [Swiss Ph.], or with 10 of alcohol, 30 of lead solution, and 130 of wax ointment [Russ. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Glycerium plumbi.** See *Glycerium plumbi subacetatis*.—**Glycerium plumbi tannati.** See *Glycerium tannatis plumbi*.—**Ioduretum plumbi** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Lead iodide*.—**Linimentum plumbi subacetatis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *beurre de Saturne*, *oléole d'acétate de plomb*, *liniment saturné*. Ger., *Bleiliment*. Syn.: *linimentum plumbatum*. A mixture of 2 parts of solution of lead subacetate with 3 of cotton-seed oil. [B.]—**Liquor acetatis plumbi basici.** See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**Liquor plumbi aceticus.** 1. See *P. aceticum solutum*. 2. Of the Swed. Ph., *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**Liquor plumbi subacetatis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *sous-acétate de plomb liquide* [Fr. Cod.], *acétate de plomb basique* (ou avec excès de base), *acétate de plomb liquide avec l'alcool*, *vinaique de plomb*, *extrait de Saturne*. Ger., *Bleessig*. Sp., *sous-acetato plumbico líquido* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *plumbu aceticu basicu solutu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *liquor plumbi aceticus* [Swiss Ph.] (see *subaceticus* [Gr. Ph.]), *liquor* [Finn. Ph.] (see *solutio* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *subaceticus plumbicus*, *solutio acetatis plumbici basici* [Netherl. Ph.], *subacetic plumbi liquidus* [Belg. Ph.], *p. aceticum basicum solutum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *p. subaceticum liquidum* [Gr. Ph.], *aceticum plumbicum*, *decoctum saturninum*, *lotio plumbea*. Vinegar of lead, Goulard's extract, solution of sub-

acetate of lead; made by adding 12 parts of lead oxide to an aqueous solution of 17 parts of normal lead acetate, and mixing with water up to 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]. The preparation of the Ger. Ph. is almost exactly identical in strength with that of the U. S. Ph., each containing about 25 per cent. of the mixed basic acetates of lead. In both the Ger. Ph. and the Fr. Cod. the proportion of lead acetate to lead oxide is 3 to 1, but in the preparation of the Ger. Ph. the lead is dissolved in 10 parts of water, and in that of the Fr. Cod. in 7½ parts of water. The Dan., Norw., and Swed. preparations contain 20 per cent. of the acetates. The preparations of the other pharmacopœias have essentially the same proportions as the Ger. and Fr. preparations, except that the Dutch consists of 16 parts of crude lead acetate, 9 of lead oxide, and 62 of boiling water, the Hung. and Roum. have two parts instead of 3 of lead acetate to 1 part of the oxide, and the Finn. Ph. dissolves in 16 parts of water. Some of the older pharmacopœias dissolved litharge, red lead oxide, or lead carbonate in 4 times as much vinegar. [B. B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. **Fr.** *lotion à l'acétate de plomb, lotion d'ate de Goulard* [Fr. Cod.], *eau blanche* (alcoolisée), *lotion à l'acétate de plomb*. Ger., *Bilewasser, Kühlwasser*. Sp., *agua vegeto-mineral* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *apa de plumbu alcolica* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *agua Goulardi* [Netherl. Ph.], *propria* [Swiss Ph.], *agua plumbi* [Ger. Ph. (2d ed.)], Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph. [Goulard's Ph. (1st ed.)], *acetic solution of lead* [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Gr. Ph.] (see *saturina* [Belg. Ph.], see *subacetatis plumbici* [Finn. Ph.], see *vegeto-mineralis* [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Belg. Ph.]), *p. subaceticum liquidum dilutum* [Gr. Ph.], *solutio subacetatis plumbici diluta* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *lotio plumbea, subacetatis plumbi dilutus*. Dilute solution of subacetate of lead, lead water; made by diluting the solution of subacetate of lead with water. For 1 part of the solution of subacetate of lead are used 32½ parts of water [U. S. Ph.], 61½ of water, and 0.657 part of alcohol [Br. Ph.], 49 parts of water for the *lotion à l'acétate de plomb*, or 45 of water and 4 of alcoholat *vulnéraire* for the *lotion d'ate de Goulard* [Fr. Cod.]. The other pharmacopœias direct as follows: with one part of the solution of subacetate of lead 30 parts [Netherl. Ph.], 24 [Gr. Ph.], and 11 of water [45 of water and 4 of alcohol [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 45 of water and 4 of dilute alcohol [Finn. Ph.], 56 of water and 1½ of alcohol [Sp. Ph.], 49 of water and 2½ of alcohol [Roum. Ph.]; or 50 parts of water [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.], 49 [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], 32½ [Belg. Ph.] for aqueous dilutions, and 50 of water and 2½ of alcohol [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.], 49 of water and 1 of alcohol [Swiss Ph.], 45 of water and 4 of alcohol [Netherl. Ph.], 24 of water and 1 of alcohol [Gr. Ph.] for spirituous dilutions. But, as the strength of the undiluted solution of the subacetate of lead and of the alcohol differs in different pharmacopœias, the above-mentioned ratios are not strictly comparable with each other. [B. B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Liquor plumbi subaceticus** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**Magisterium plumbi**. See *Lead chloride*.—**Lotio plumbi et opii**. Lead-and-opium wash; a mixture of lead acetate solution and laudanum. —**Oxydulum plumbi** (griseum). See *Lead suboxide*. —**Oxydum plumbi album**. See *Basic lead carbonate*.—**Oxydum plumbi carbonatum per acidum acetosum**. See *Basic lead carbonate*.—**Oxydum plumbi rubrum**. See *Red lead oxide*.—**Oxydum plumbi semifusum** (sem. semivitreum). See *Semivitrified lead oxide*.—**Pilula plumbi cum opio** [Br. Ph.]. A pill mass made up of 6 parts of powdered lead acetate and 1 part each of opium and confection of roses. [B. 5.]—**Plumbi acetates** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Lead acetate*.—**Plumbi carbonas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Basic lead carbonate*.—**Plumbi iodidum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. **Plumbi jodatum** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Lead iodide*.—**Plumbi nitras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Lead nitrate*.—**Plumbi oxidum**. See *Lead oxide*; of the U. S. and the Fr. Ph's, see *Lead monoxide*; of the Ger. Ph., *Plumbi oxidum rubrum*. See *Red lead oxide*.—**Plumbi oxidum semivitreum**. See *Semivitrified lead oxide*.—**Plumbi saccharas**. See *Lead saccharate*.—**Plumbi subacetatis**. See *Lead subacetate*.—**Plumbi tannas**. See *Lead tannate*.—**P. acetatum, P. aceticum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Austr. Ph.]. See *Lead acetate*.—**P. aceticum basicum solum** [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**P. aceticum crudum** [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Commercial lead acetate*.—**P. aceticum depuratum** [Hung. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Lead acetate*.—**P. aceticum solum** [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Roum., *plumbi aceticu acidu solum* [Roum. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of lead acetate in 6 parts of distilled water. [B. 95.]—**P. bromatum**. See *Lead bromide*.—**P. candium**. 1. Of the ancients, tin. [B. 2.] 2. Of the moderns, *P. carbonatum*. See *Lead carbonate*; of the Austr., Hung., and Russ. Ph's, see *Basic lead carbonate*.—**P. causticum** [Gerhardt]. Caustic lead; a solution of 5 parts of lead oxide in 7 parts of liquor potasse (or solution of potassium plumbate); used to destroy warts. [Dtsch. Med.-Ztg., June 29, 1885, p. 600; "Lancet," 1885, ii, p. 916; B. 270 (a, 38).]—**P. chloratum**. See *Lead chloride*.—**P. chromicum**. See *Lead chromate*.—**P. corneum**. See *Lead*.—**P. cyanatum**. See *Lead cyanide*.—**P. hydrico-aceticum solum**. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.—**P. hydrico-carbonicum**. See *Basic lead carbonate*.—**P. hydrochloricum**. See *Lead chloride*.—**P. hydroiodicum**. See *Lead iodide*.—**P. hyperoxydatum**. See *Lead dioxide*.—**P. hyperoxydatum rubrum** [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. **P. hyperoxydatum**. See *Red lead*.—**P. jodatum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Lead iodide*.—**P. jodatum cum hydrargyro jodato**. See *Lead and mercury iodide*.—**P. jodatum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Lead iodide*.—**P. muriaticum**. See *Lead chloride*.—**P. nigrum**. Lead; so called by Pliny to distinguish it from *p. candium* (tin). [B. 3.]—**P. nitricum** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Lead nitrate*.—**P. oxalicum**. See *Lead oxalate*.—**P. oxydatum hyperoxydatum**. See *Lead dioxide*.—**P. oxydatum**. See *Lead oxide*; of the Austr., Swiss, Hung., and Russ. Ph's, see *Lead monoxide*.—**P. oxydatum fuscum**. See *Lead dioxide*.—**P. oxydatum rubrum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Red lead oxide*.—**P. oxydatum (fusum)** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Lead monoxide*.—**P. peroxydatum**. See *Lead dioxide*.—**P. philosophorum**. The phi-

losopher's stone. [A, 325 (a, 48).]—**P. phosphoricum**. See *Lead phosphate*.—**P. rubrum calcinatum**. See *Red lead oxide*.—**P. saccharatum**. See *Lead saccharate*.—**P. saturinum**. See *Lead acetate*.—**P. sesquioxidoquercinum**. See *Lead sesquioxide*. [B. 48.]—**P. silicicum**. See *Lead silicate*.—**P. subaceticum liquidum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**P. subaceticum liquidum dilutum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.—**P. subcarbonicum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Basic lead carbonate*.—**P. sulfuratum**. Sp., *sulfuro de plomo* [Sp. Ph.]. See *Lead sulphide*.—**P. sulfuricum**. See *Lead sulphate*.—**P. superoxydatum**. See *Lead dioxide*.—**P. tannicum**. See *Lead tannate* and *Dried lead tannate*.—**P. tannicum humidum** [Swiss Ph.] (see *multiforme* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]). Syn.: *cataplasma ad decubitus* [Russ. Ph.], *quercitanas plumbicus* [Finn. Ph.], *tannas plumbi humidus* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling oak-bark in water, decanting or filtering, precipitating with solution of lead subacetate, and adding usually alcohol or glycerin. The Ger. Ph. and Russ. Ph. use 40 parts of water for 8 parts of oak-bark, and add 1 part of alcohol to the finished product; the Belg. Ph. and Swiss Ph. use 64 parts of water, and add 4 parts of glycerin; the Finn. Ph. adds no alcohol or glycerin. [B. 95 (a, 38).] See also *CATAPLASMA ad decubitus*.—**P. tannicum purum** [Swiss Ph.]. Sp., *tanato plumbico* [Sp. Ph.]. See *Lead tannate*.—**P. tannicum siccum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Dried lead tannate*.—**P. ustum**. See *Lead oxide obtained by calcination*. 2. Lead sulphide. [B. 3, 119 (a, 38).]—**Saccharum plumbi quintessentiale**. Of Libavius, lead acetate. [B. 3.]—**Sal plumbi**. See *Lead acetate*.—**Scoria plumbi**. Lead oxide obtained by fusion. [B.]—**Solutio plumbi in acido acetoso**. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**Subacetatis plumbi**. See *Lead subacetate*.—**Subacetatis plumbi dilutus**. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.—**Subacetatis liquidus** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.—**Subcarbonas plumbi**. See *Basic lead carbonate*.—**Sulphas plumbi**. See *Lead sulphate*.—**Sulphuretum plumbi**. See *Lead sulphide*.—**Supercetatis plumbi**. See *Lead acetate*.—**Suppositoria plumbi composita** [Br. Ph.]. Compound lead suppositories, each containing 3 grains of lead acetate, 3 grains of opium, 3 grains of oil of theobroma. [B. 5, B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Tannas plumbi humidus** [Belg. Ph.]. See *P. tannicum multiforme*.—**Trochisci carbonatis plumbi**. See *Pulvis CERUSSÆ compositus*.—**Unguentum acetatis plumbi**. Fr., *éleolé d'oxide de plomb*. 1. An ointment consisting of 3 parts of litharge with 9 of olive-oil and 4 of vinegar [with 12 of oil of roses and 6 of vinegar, with 3 of lead carbonate, 8 of vinegar, and 18 of oil, or with 1 part of lead carbonate, 3 parts of litharge, and 6 of oil of roses]; or of 4 of litharge with 1 of lead carbonate, 2 of vinegar, and 5 of oil of roses. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum carbonatis plumbi**. **Unguentum oxydi plumbi carbonati**. See *Unguentum plumbi carbonatis*.—**Unguentum oxydi plumbi rubrum**. An ointment consisting of 154 parts of red lead oxide, 43 each of lead carbonate and litharge, 516 of oil of roses, and 115 of white wax. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum plumbi** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Sp., *cerato de Saturno* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum plumbi aceticum* [Russ. Ph.] (see *plumbicum* [Gr. Ph.], see *subacetatis plumbici* [Belg. Ph.], see *subacetatis plumbici* [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]). Ointment of lead subacetate, consisting of 8 parts of solution of lead subacetate with 92 of lard [Ger. Ph.] or with 96 of simple ointment [Gr. Ph.]; or of 9 parts of the solution with 30 of white wax and 78 of olive-oil [Fr. Ph.], or with 38 of yellow wax and 73 of olive-oil [Russ. Ph.]; or of 10 parts of the solution with 20 of white wax, 60 of olive-oil, and 10 of rose-wax [Swiss Ph.]; or of 12 of the solution with 90 of the *cerat de Galien* [Sp. Ph.]; or of 15 of the solution with 25 of yellow wax and 60 of olive-oil [Swed. Ph.]; or of equal parts of the solution, lard, and olive-oil [Belg. Ph.]. Cf. *Ceratum plumbi subacetatis*. [B. 5, B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum plumbi aceticum**. See *Unguentum plumbi aceticum*. Roum., *unguentu de acetatu de plumbu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum acetatis plumbici* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.], (see *plumbi aceticum* [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]). Ointment of lead acetate, consisting of 2 parts of lead acetate mixed with 73 of benzoated lard [Br. Ph.]; or of 6 parts of lead acetate mixed with 100 of white wax, 300 of lard, and 20 of water [Aust. Ph.]; or of 5 parts of lead acetate with 9 of white wax and 38 of olive-oil [Dan. Ph.] (with 80 of white wax, 240 of lard, and 16 of water [Hung. Ph.], with 25 of yellow wax and 70 of olive-oil [Norw. Ph.], or with 40 of white wax, 190 of lard, and 15 of water [Roum. Ph.]). [B. 5; B. 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *Unguentum plumbi* and *Ceratum plumbi subacetatis*.—**Unguentum plumbi aceticum**. 1. Of the Russ. Ph., see *Unguentum plumbi*. 2. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph. (3d ed.), see *Unguentum plumbi aceticum*.—**Unguentum plumbi carbonatis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade de carbonate de plomb* [Fr. Cod.], *cerat de sous-carbonate de plomb*. Ger., *Bleicarbonat-salbe, Bleiweissalbe*. Sp., *cerato de carbonato plumbico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum carbonatis plumbi* [Belg. Ph.] (see *plumbicum* [Netherl. Ph.]), *unguentum cerussa* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *unguentum ceru* [Dan. Ph.], *plumbum* [Dtsch. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *pomatium cum carbonate plumbico* [Fr. Cod.], *unguentum album simplex*. Ointment of carbonate of lead, consisting of 1 part of basic carbonate of lead (white lead) mixed with 9 parts of benzoated lard [U. S. Ph.], or with 7 parts of simple ointment [Br. Ph.], or with 5 parts of benzoated lard [Fr. Cod.], of lard [Netherl. Ph.], or of 1 part of white lead, 1 part of lard, 1 part of white wax, 1 part of benzoated lard, 1 part of white wax, 1 part of benzoated lard [Swed. Ph.], of simple ointment [Gr. Ph.], or consisting of 3 parts of white lead with 7 of lard [Finn. Ph.] (of vaselin [Ger. Ph.]), with 5 of lard and 1 part of litharge plaster [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.)]; or of 16 parts of white lead, 63 of lard, and 21 of olive-oil [Belg. Ph.], or 175 of white lead, 68 of white wax, and 260 of fixed oil of roses. [B. 5, B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum plumbi hydrico-carbonicum**. See *Unguentum plumbi hydrico-carbonatis*.—**Unguentum plumbi iodidi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *liparolé (ou pommade) d'iodure de plomb* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bleijodsalbe*. Sp., *pomada de yoduro plumbico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *pomatium cum iodureto plumbico*. Ointment of lead iodide, consist-

PNEUMATOMETRY, n. Nu²m-a²t-o²m'e²t-rī². Ger., *Pneumatometrie*. A system of treating diseases of the respiratory and circulatory organs by the use of pneumatic apparatus. [M. Schuppert, "N. O. Med. and Surg. Jour.," N. S., 1876, iii, p. 486 (D, 87).]

PNEUMATOMPHALOCLELE (Lat.), **PNEUMATOMPHALUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Nu²m(pnu²m)'a²(t)-o²m²/a²(l)a²(o)-seka/le(la); in Eng., nu²m-a²-o²-m²/a²-o-sei; nu²m(pnu²m)-a²(a²)-o²m²/a²(a²)-u²s(u²s). From pneūma, air, ὀμφαλός, the navel, and κήλη, a hernia. Fr., *pneumatophale*. Ger., *Nabelwindbruch*. An umbilical ecterocele containing flatus. [E.]

PNEUMATOPATHY, n. Nu²m-a²-o²p-a²th-i². From pneūma, breath, and πάθος, a disease. Healing by so-called psychic force; mind cure. [L, 34.]

PNEUMOTORRHACHIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-a²(t)-o²m²/a²(a²)-ch²a²-i²s. Ger., *rach'ios* (-rach'ios), -or'rhachis. From pneūma, air, and ῥάχης, the spine. The presence of gas in the vertebral canal. [L, 41 (a, 14, 43).]

PNEUMOTISIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-a²(t)-o²s/i²s. Gen., -o²s/e²s (-is). Gr., *pneumatōsis* (from *pneumatōs*, to inflate). Fr., *pneumatose*. Ger., *P.*, *Pneumatose*. A morbid condition characterized by the presence of gas where in health it does not occur or by an excess of gas in a natural situation.

PNEUMOTOTHERAPY, n. Nu²m'a²-o²-the²r-a²p-i². From pneūma, air, and θεραπεία, medical treatment. The treatment of disease by the use of compressed or rarefied air.

PNEUMOTOTHERMANTER (Lat.), n. m. Nu²m(pnu²m)'a²(t)-o²(a²)-thu²r'm (the²r-m)-a²n²(a²nt)'u²r(ar). From pneūma, air, and θερμαίνω, to warm. Fr., *pneumothermante*. A respirator. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Nu²m(pnu²m)-a²(t)-o²(a²)-thor'a²(a²xx). Gen., -a²c'o²s (-acis). See PNEUMOTHORAX.

PNEUMATOTOMY, n. Nu²m-a²-o²t-om-i². See PNEUMOTOMY.

PNEUMATURIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-a²(t)-u²r(ur)-i²a². From pneūma, air, and οὐρον, urine. Fr., *pneumaturie*. Ger., *Pneumaturie*. The presence of free gas in the urine. [A, 385.]

PNEUMECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-e²kt'a²s(a²s)-i²s. Gen., -a²s/e²s, -ect'asis. See PNEUMECTASIS.

PNEUMECTOMY, n. Nu²m-e²kt'o²m-i². See PNEUMONECTOMY.

PNEUMIC ACID, Nu²m/i²k. Fr., *acide pneumique*. A crystallizable acid principle contained in the pulmonary parenchyma of mammals; formed, according to Verdeli, by the molecular union of lactic acid and taurine. [B, 38, 53 (a, 14).]

PNEUMOBACILLUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²(a²)-ba²'s-(ba²k)-i²l'i²u²s(i²u²s). From pneūma, the lung, and bacillus, a small staff. See BACILLUS of pneumonia. -P. *liquefaciens* bovis. Of Arloing, a bacillus found in the lesions of contagious peripneumonia in cattle. ["Sem. méd.," Sept. 25, 1889, p. 367 (a, 18).]

PNEUMOCACE (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²kt'a²s(a²k)-e(a). Gen., -o²c'as. See PNEUMOCACUS, and for other words in Pneumono- see the corresponding words in Pneumono-.

PNEUMOCENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²(a²)-se²nt-(ke²nt)-e(a)'i²s. Gen., -e²s/e²s (-is). From pneūma, the lung, and κέντησις, a pricking. Paracentesis of a pulmonary cavity.

PNEUMOCYHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²kt'a²s(i²a)-i²s. Gen., -y²s/e²s, -och'yis. From pneūma, the lung, and χύσις, a pouring. Pulmonary oedema. [a, 34.]

PNEUMOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²(a²)-ko²k'ku²s-(ku²s). From pneūma, the lung, and κόκκος, a kernel. See Micrococcus of pneumonia.

PNEUMOCYSTO-OVARIVM (Lat.), n. n. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²(a²)-si²st'ku²s(i²u²)-o²-va(wa²)/i²u²m(u²m). From pneūma, air, κύστις, a cyst, and ovarium, the ovary. An ovarian cyst containing pus. [a, 34.]

PNEUMODERMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²(a²)-du²r'm-(de²r'm)a². Gen., -der'matos (-atis). From pneūma, air, and δέρμα, the skin. Subcutaneous emphysema. [L.]

PNEUMODES (Lat.), adj. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²d'en/as. From pneūma, the lung, and εἶδος, resemblance. See PULMONARY.

PNEUMO-ENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²(a²)-e²nt-e²r'i²e(-t'i²s). Gen., -it'i²dis (-idis). From pneūma, the lung, and ἔντερον, the intestine. Inflammation of the lungs and of the intestines. [a, 34.] -*Infectious* p. Of Klein, swine plague. [a, 34.]

PNEUMOGASTRIC, adj. Nu²m-o²-ga²st'i²r'k. From pneūma, the lung, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *pneumogastrique*. Ger., *pneumogastriach*. Pertaining to the lungs and the stomach; also to the p. nerve. [O.]

PNEUMOGASTRO-PITUITEX (Fr.), adj. Pnu²-mo-ga²st-ro-pe-tu²-e-tu². Affecting the pituitary tract and the parts supplied by the pneumogastric nerve.

PNEUMOGRAPH, n. Nu²m-o²-gra²f. From pneūma, the lung, and γράφω, to write. Fr., *pneumographie*. Ger., *P.* An instrument, devised by Marey and modified by Bert, to show the movements of the chest in respiration. It consists of a hollow cylinder with ends of sheet rubber, and passing from these ends a band which encircles the animal. Connected with the inside of the cylinder is a tube that passes to a registering apparatus by means of which a tracing is obtained. [J, 3, 5, 19.]

PNEUMOGRAPHY, n. Nu²m-o²-gra²f-i². From pneūma, the lung, and γράφω, to write. Fr., *pneumographie*. Ger., *Lungenbeschreibung*. The anatomy, etc., of the lungs.

PNEUMOHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²(a²)-hem'(ha²-e)m'-i²a². From pneūma, the lung, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *pneumohémie*. See PNEUMOHÉMIA.

PNEUMOMETHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²(a²)-he²m(ha²-e)m'-o²(a²)-thor'a²(a²xx). Gen., -a²c'o²s, -ac'is. See HEMOPNEUMOTHORAX.

PNEUMOHYDROTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²(a²)-hid(hu²)-o²-ro²thor'a²(a²xx). Gen., -a²c'o²s (-ac'is). See HYDRO-PNEUMOTHORAX.

PNEUMO-INCLUSEUR (Fr.), n. Pnu²-mo-a²-n²-klu²-z'u²r. An apparatus devised by Servajaz for forcing carbonic acid or other gases into the uterus, the bladder, etc. ["Progr. méd.," Mar. 11, 1882.]

PNEUMOMETER, n. Nu²m-o²m'e²t-u²r. Lat., *pneumometer* (from pneūma, the lung, and μέτρον, a measure). See SPIROMETER.

PNEUMON (Lat.), n. m. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n(on). Gen., *pneum'onos* (-is). Gr., *pneūma*. Fr., p. See LUNG.

PNEUMONEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-em'(a²e²m)-i²a². From pneūma, the lung, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *pneumohémie*. Ger., *Lungenschlagfluss*. Pulmonary congestion attended with hamoptysis. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-a²l'i²(i²j²i²). (g²i²-a²). From pneūma, the lung, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *pneumonalgie*. Pain in the lungs. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14, 48).]

PNEUMONANTHE (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-a²n²th-(a²n²th)'e(a). Gen., -an²th'es. From pneūma, the lung, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., p. The genus *Gentiana*, especially *Gentiana* p. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

PNEUMONAPOPLEXIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-a²p-(a²p)-o²(a²)-ple²x(plax)/i²a². From pneūma, the lung, and ἀποπλῆξια, apoplexy. Fr., *pneumonapoplexie*. See PULMONARY APOPLEXY.

PNEUMONAPOSTEMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-a²p-(a²p)-o²st-e(a)'ma². Gen., -em'atos (-atis). From pneūma, the lung, and ἀποστήμα, an abscess. Fr., *pneumonapostème*. A pulmonary abscess. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONATELECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-a²t(a²)-e²l-e²kt'a²s(a²s)-i²s. Gen., -tas'e²os (-ec'asis). From pneūma, the lung, and ἄτλησις, imperfect, and ἔκτασις, expansion. See ATELECTASIS pulmonum.

PNEUMONECTASIA (Lat.), **PNEUMONECTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-e²kt-a²(a²)/i²a²(si²)-a², -e²kt'a²s(a²s)-i²s. From pneūma, the lung, and ἔκτασις, distention. See PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA.

PNEUMONECHEMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-e²kt-(a²ch²)-e(a)'ma². Gen., -em'atos (-atis). From pneūma, the lung, and ἔκχημα, a sound. The normal vesicular murmur. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONECTOMY, n. Nu²-mo²n-e²kt-om-i². From pneūma, the lung, and ἐκτομή, excision. Excision of a portion of the lung. [a, 34.]

PNEUMONEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-e²m-fra²x(fra²x)/i²s. Gen., -phra²'cos (-is). From pneūma, the lung, and ἐμφράξις, obstruction. Fr., *pneumonemphraxie*. Obstruction of the lungs or of the bronchi. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONEMPHYSEMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-e²m-fi²s(fu²s)-e(a)'ma². Gen., -em'atos (-atis). From pneūma, the lung, and ἐμφύσημα, inflation. Fr., *pneumonemphyseme*. Pulmonary emphysema. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²(pnu²)-mon(mo²n)/i²a². Gr., *pneumonia* (from *pneūma*, the lung). Fr., *pneumonie*. Ger., *Pneumonie*, *Lungenentzündung*. Inflammation of the lungs. [Osler (a, 34).] -*Abortive* p. Ger., *Abortiv-Pneumonie*. A form of p. in which there is simple pulmonary congestion. [a, 34.] -*Acute interstitial* p. Fr., *angioleucite pulmonaire*. Of Moxon, purulent inflammation of the lymphatics of the lung. ["Trans. of the Path. Soc. of Lond.," xxiv, p. 20 (a, 34).] -*Acute* p. -*Adynamic* p. P. attended with atony and depression of the nervous system. [D, 72.] -*Alcoholic* p. Fr., *pneumonie des alcooliques*. P. modified by alterations produced in the system by alcoholism. [L, 87 (a, 50).] -*Apical* p. -*Apical* p. P. involving the apex of the lung. The area of the disease widens constantly, and there are great prostration and delirium. [Sturgis (a, 34).] -*Apoplectic* p. Of Sée, p. complicated with cerebral apoplexy. [L, 87 (a, 50).] -*Arthritic* p. Of Trousseau, p. associated with gout. Its existence as a specific variety is denied by some authors. [D, 72.] -*Ataxic* p. See *Adynamic* p. -*Bilious* p. Lat., p. *biliosa*, *peripneumonia biliosa*, p. *cum ictero*. Fr., *pneumonie bilieuse*, *pneumo-typhoide*, *pneumo-typhus*, *pneumonie athenique d'emblée*. P., either sthenic or asthenic, with the phenomena of malarial poisoning; especially prevalent in miasmatic regions. It begins as a p. with accompanying pleurisy. The fever is intermittent, and hepatic and gastric disorders are present. [D, 85.] -*Casæous* p. See *Cheesy* p. -*Catarrhal* p. Broncho-pneumonia, the form of p. commonly met with in children: an acute catarrhal inflammation of the finer bronchial tubes and of the pulmonary alveoli. The affected alveoli contain many large, irregular epithelial cells with prominent nuclei. [a, 34.] -*Central* p. A form of p. in which the fever and cough are the same as in ordinary croupous p., but the consolidation affects primarily the central portion of a lobe, and hence is not at first discoverable by auscultation or percussion. [D, 67.] -*Cerebral* p. Fr., *pneumonie méningée*. Lobar pneumonia in children beginning with symptoms like those of meningitis. [D.] -*Cheesy* p. Fr., *pneumonie caséeuse*. Ger., *käsige Pneumonie*. Croupous p. in which the conditions are unfavorable to the absorption of the inflammatory exudate, which undergoes cheesy degeneration, leading to pulmonary phthisis. [D.] -*Chronic* catarrhal p. Of Niemeyer, a catarrhal p. of slow progress accompanied or followed by indurations composed of gelatinous material. It is very apt to result in pulmonary phthisis. [D, 1.] -*Chronic p.*, *Cirrhotic* p. See *Interstitial* p. -*Contusion* p. Ger., *Kontusionspneumonie*. Of Litten, p. following injury to the chest. [a, 34.] -*Creeping* p. Lat., p. *migrans*. Ger., *Wanderpneumonie*. A form which, beginning somewhat insidiously, often without a rigor, travels more or less slowly along one lung, either commencing

ing at the apex and passing down to the base, and then often attacking the other lung in a similar way, or starting at the base of the lung and making its way to the apex." [J. Dreschfeld, "Med. Chron., Aug., 1885, p. 353.]—**Croupous p.**—**Desquamative p.** P. characterized by an increase of embryonal connective tissue in the intra-alveolar tissue and by an abundant new formation of cells and nuclei in the adventitia of the smallest arterial branches, which in different parts forms nodules or diffuse swellings. [D. 3.]—**Dissecting p.** Lat. *p. dissecans*. A suppurative inflammatory process which begins in the circumlobular and peribronchial tissue, dissects out the lobules, and destroys the parenchyma. The symptoms are principally those of abscess. [D. 47.]—**Embolie p.** P. caused by embolism of the bronchial arteries. [a. 34.]—**Epithelial p.** See *Desquamative p.*—**Erysipelato-pneumonic p.** P. which, instead of being limited to its original area, involves other portions in a manner analogous to that seen in phlegmonous erysipelas. [D. 72.]—**Erysipilatus p.** P. of a severe and intractable type sometimes occurring after exposure to erysipelas, the poison of the latter disease evidently influencing the course of the former. [D. 7.]—**Fibrinous p.** See *Lobar p.*—**Fibroid p.** **Fibrous p.** See *Interstitial p.*—**Food p.** Ger., *Schluckpneumonie*. P. caused by particles of food reaching the smaller bronchial tubes in consequence of faulty deglutition. [a. 34.]—**Gangrenous p.** Gangrene of the lungs. [a. 34.]—**Gouty p.** P. occurring in a gouty person. The symptoms of p. rapidly disappear when the gout attacks some other locality. [W. R. Thomas, "Lancet," 1885, ii, p. 376 (a. 34).]—**Hepatic gastro-p.** Of Kunkler, bilious p. [a. 34.]—**Hypostatic p.** A form of p. frequently complicating other troubles, especially when the circulation is weak and the patient lies long in the dorsal decubitus. It attacks the lowermost portions of each lung. [D.]—**Intermittent p.** See *Bilious p.*—**Interstitial p.** A chronic form involving chiefly the pulmonary connective tissue. The fibrous exudate crowds the air spaces, and secondary contraction of the new material may lead to bronchiectasis. The disease is almost invariably secondary to a bronchitis caused by the inhalation of irritating substances, the long-continued use of alcohol, etc. By Bayle it is considered a form of phthisis, by Addison a result of unresolved p., by Wilks a peculiar hypertrophy, and by Feltz a pulmonary cirrhosis. [D. 1.]—**Latent p.** P. in which the ordinary physical signs are wanting; usually subacute or chronic. [D.]—**Lobar p.** An acute form of p. in which the seat of the inflammation is the pulmonary deposit of coagulable fibrin, which fills them and paralyzes their action. This process is very likely to begin at the root of a lung, from which it quickly spreads, involving a lobe or an entire lung, or even terminating in the involvement of both lungs. When uncomplicated by constitutional or specific disease, it runs a fixed course, with sudden and severe febrile symptoms initiated by a sharp chill, which begin to improve, in favorable cases, between the fifth and tenth days, though the inflammatory condition of the lung may still be severe. When the disease follows a typical course it passes through consecutive stages of engorgement, red and gray hepatization, and finally more or less rapid resolution, the inflammatory exudate being gradually broken down and absorbed, and the lung restored nearly or quite to its normal condition. If there is any constitutional or specific disease, this normal course is more or less modified; also there may be contamination of the blood in the course of the absorption of the exudate, and, instead of resolution and convalescence, extension of the inflammation to the other lung, pleurisy, pericarditis, or blood coagula in the heart or great vessels. The disease is very often fatal, especially among the aged, and prevails most extensively during cold weather. According to Niemeyer, the morbid process is identical with that of tracheal and laryngeal croup. [D. 1.]—**N. Y. Med. Jour., Feb. 9, 1889, p. 161.]**—**Lobular p.** 1. P. that limits itself to scattered groups of lobules, the intervening tissue remaining sound. [Walshe (a. 34).] 2. Pyemic infiltration of the lung. [a. 34.]—**Malarial p.** **Malaria p.** See *Creeping p.*—**Malignant p.** See *Creeping p.*—**Migrans p.** 1. See *Croupous bronchitis*. 2. Of Grancher, a form of pneumonia in which a large portion of the lung is involved and in which the exudation is so abundant and dense that the diseased portion appears like a solid mass, yielding upon auscultation no sign but that of absolute silence (no souffle, râle, or rhonchus). [a. 18.]—**Milk p.** Ger., *Milchpneumonie*. An old term for a form of p. attributed to milk metastasis.—**Periodic p.** See *Bilious p.*—**Plastic p.** See *Lobar p.*—**Pleurogenic p.** **Pleurogenous p.** P. consequent on pleurisy. [a. 34.]—**P. alba.** See *White p.*—**P. biliosa.** 1. See *Bilious p.* 2. P. with disorder of the liver. [L. 120.]—**P. croupous.** See *Lobar p.*—**P. croupous centralis.** See *Central p.*—**P. eum ietero.** See *Bilious p.*—**P. dissecans.** See *Dissecting p.*—**P. embolica.** P. caused by a hemorrhagic infarct of the pulmonary artery. [A. 326 (a. 34).]—**P. epizootica.** P. affecting animals. [L. 128.]—**P. exquisita.** P. legitima. See *Lobar p.*—**P. malleosa.** P. caused by glanders. [A. 326 (a. 34).]—**P. maligna.** See *Creeping p.*—**P. migrans.** 1. See *Creeping p.* 2. Of German authors, p. in which the inflammation progresses slowly from one lobe to another. [Filatoff, "Jahrb. f. Kinderk.," xxi, 4, p. 524 (D.).]—**P. morbillosa.** P. associated with and supposed to be caused by measles. [Clemens, "Dtsch. Klin.," 1850, ii, p. 439 (a. 34).]—**P. notha.** Capillary bronchitis. [a. 34.]—**P. pestifera.** A typhoid p. of a highly dangerous character. [L.]—**P. putrida.** P. septica. See *Septic p.*—**P. ferosa.** Of Traube, pulmonary edema. [L. 20 (a. 34).]—**P. scabies Lobar p.**—**P. scabiosa Lobar p.** See *Spleno-p.*—**P. scrofulous p.** Pulmonary tuberculosis. [a. 34.]—**Secondary p.** P. consecutive to some other disease. [D. 1.]—**Septic p.** P. caused by septic matter; of Silberman, a form of catarrhal p. in young children, due to the inspiration of putrid amniotic fluid, genital fluids, infected air, etc.; associated with a profuse growth of bacteria, often with pleurisy, and always with tracheo-bronchitis. [Arch. f. klin. Med., xxxiv (D.).]—**Septic p.** [B. W. Richardson, "Sewer-gas p." P. induced by breathing some toxic product from a cesspool or sewer. "Asclepiad," Oct. 1883, p. 350.]—**Spleno-p.** P. in which the pulmonary congestion gives the subjective and objective signs of pleurisy; but thoracentesis

shows there is no effusion. There are gummy expectoration, persistence of Traube's space, absence of sternal deviation, gradual reappearance of fremitus toward the apex, sometimes fine crepitations toward the base of the lung and apophony; so called because the congested lung tissue looks like splenic tissue. [a. 34.]—**Traumatic p.** 1. P. due to direct injury of the lung, as from a wound or the presence of a foreign body. 2. P. following experimental section of both vagi and consequent paralysis of the esophagus. [Landou (K.).]—**Stripe-p.** Ger., *Streifenpneumonie*. A form of hypostatic p. in which the affected portion of the lung is in the form of a stripe lying parallel with the vertebral column.—**Syphilitic p.** See *White p.*—**Tubercular p.** P. caused by tubercles. It follows the course of catarrhal p., and results in pulmonary tuberculosis. [D.]—**Typhoid p.** Fr., *pneumonie typhoïde*, *pneumo-typhoïde*. P. with adynamic symptoms. It must not be confounded with pneumo-typhus. [a. 34.]—**Vagus p.** Fr., *pneumonie par section du vague*. Ger., *Vaguspneumonie*. See *Traumatic p.* (3d def.).—**Wandering p.** See *Creeping p.*—**White p.** **P. alba.** Fr., *pneumonie blanche*. 1. Of Buhl, a form of cheesy p. which proceeds from desquamative p. 2. Of Wagner, a form of p. which is of syphilitic origin. [D.]

PNEUMONIC, adj. Nu²m-o²n'i²k. Lat., *pneumonicus*. Fr., *pneumonique*. Ger., *pneumonisch*. 1. Pertaining to the lungs; of expectoration, discharged from the lungs. 2. Pertaining to or affected with pneumonia. [D. 1.]

PNEUMONIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Pnu²-mo-ne, pnoi-mo-ne'. See *PNEUMONIA*.—**Fremdkörperp.** (Fr.). Pneumonia due to the entrance of foreign material into the pulmonary passages. [D. 66.] See also *Food PNEUMONIA*.—**Grippe-P.** (Ger.). Pneumonia associated with influenza. [D. 67.]—**Infectionsp.** (Ger.). Pneumonia of infectious origin. [a. 34.]—**P. aiguë** (Fr.). See *Lobar PNEUMONIA*.—**P. asthénique d'emblée** (Fr.). **P. bilieuse** (Fr.). See *Bilious PNEUMONIA*.—**P. blanche** (Fr.). See *White PNEUMONIA*.—**P. cotonneuse** (Fr.). See *PNEUMONOCOINOSIS*.—**P. grippale** (Fr.). See *Grippe P.*—**P. larvée** (Fr.). See *Latent PNEUMONIA*.—**P. du sommet** (Fr.). See *Apex PNEUMONIA*.—**P. lobulaire** (Fr.). **scélérée** (Fr.). A form of disseminated interstitial pneumonia observed in the lower animals, characterized by the production of hard masses composed of hypertrophied peribronchial connective tissue. [Mathis, "Lyon. méd.," Jan. 11, 1885, p. 50.]—**P. massive** (Fr.). See *Massive PNEUMONIA*.—**Saccardite** P. (Ger.). See *PNEUMONIA migrans* (3d def.).—**Schluckp.** (Ger.). See *Food PNEUMONIA*.

PNEUMONIQUE (Fr.), **PNEUMONISCH** (Ger.), adj's. Pnu²-mo-nek, pnoi-mon'i²sh. See *PNEUMONIC*.

PNEUMONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-i(e)²i's. Gen., -it'idōs (-idis). See *PNEUMONIA*.—**Phreno-p.** Of A. Hester, associated meningitis and p. ["New Orleans Med. and Surg. Jour.," xii, 1855, p. 149 (a. 34).]—**P. claudestina**, **P. latens**, **P. occulta**. See *Latent PNEUMONIA*.

PNEUMONOBLENNOZEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-i(e)²i's. Gen., -it'idōs (-idis). See *PNEUMONIA*.—**Phreno-p.** Of A. Hester, associated meningitis and p. ["New Orleans Med. and Surg. Jour.," xii, 1855, p. 149 (a. 34).]—**P. claudestina**, **P. latens**, **P. occulta**. See *Latent PNEUMONIA*.

PNEUMONOCACIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-i(e)²i's. Gen., -it'idōs (-idis). See *PNEUMONIA*.—**Phreno-p.** Of A. Hester, associated meningitis and p. ["New Orleans Med. and Surg. Jour.," xii, 1855, p. 149 (a. 34).]—**P. claudestina**, **P. latens**, **P. occulta**. See *Latent PNEUMONIA*.

PNEUMONOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-i(e)²i's. Gen., -it'idōs (-idis). See *PNEUMONIA*.—**Phreno-p.** Of A. Hester, associated meningitis and p. ["New Orleans Med. and Surg. Jour.," xii, 1855, p. 149 (a. 34).]—**P. claudestina**, **P. latens**, **P. occulta**. See *Latent PNEUMONIA*.

PNEUMONOCATAARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-i(e)²i's. Gen., -it'idōs (-idis). See *PNEUMONIA*.—**Phreno-p.** Of A. Hester, associated meningitis and p. ["New Orleans Med. and Surg. Jour.," xii, 1855, p. 149 (a. 34).]—**P. claudestina**, **P. latens**, **P. occulta**. See *Latent PNEUMONIA*.

PNEUMONOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-i(e)²i's. Gen., -it'idōs (-idis). See *PNEUMONIA*.—**Phreno-p.** Of A. Hester, associated meningitis and p. ["New Orleans Med. and Surg. Jour.," xii, 1855, p. 149 (a. 34).]—**P. claudestina**, **P. latens**, **P. occulta**. See *Latent PNEUMONIA*.

PNEUMONOCHELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-i(e)²i's. Gen., -it'idōs (-idis). See *PNEUMONIA*.—**Phreno-p.** Of A. Hester, associated meningitis and p. ["New Orleans Med. and Surg. Jour.," xii, 1855, p. 149 (a. 34).]—**P. claudestina**, **P. latens**, **P. occulta**. See *Latent PNEUMONIA*.

PNEUMONOCHELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-i(e)²i's. Gen., -it'idōs (-idis). See *PNEUMONIA*.—**Phreno-p.** Of A. Hester, associated meningitis and p. ["New Orleans Med. and Surg. Jour.," xii, 1855, p. 149 (a. 34).]—**P. claudestina**, **P. latens**, **P. occulta**. See *Latent PNEUMONIA*.

PNEUMONOCIRRHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-i(e)²i's. Gen., -it'idōs (-idis). See *PNEUMONIA*.—**Phreno-p.** Of A. Hester, associated meningitis and p. ["New Orleans Med. and Surg. Jour.," xii, 1855, p. 149 (a. 34).]—**P. claudestina**, **P. latens**, **P. occulta**. See *Latent PNEUMONIA*.

PNEUMONOCOINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-i(e)²i's. Gen., -it'idōs (-idis). See *PNEUMONIA*.—**Phreno-p.** Of A. Hester, associated meningitis and p. ["New Orleans Med. and Surg. Jour.," xii, 1855, p. 149 (a. 34).]—**P. claudestina**, **P. latens**, **P. occulta**. See *Latent PNEUMONIA*.

PNEUMONODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-i(e)²i's. Gen., -it'idōs (-idis). See *PNEUMONIA*.—**Phreno-p.** Of A. Hester, associated meningitis and p. ["New Orleans Med. and Surg. Jour.," xii, 1855, p. 149 (a. 34).]—**P. claudestina**, **P. latens**, **P. occulta**. See *Latent PNEUMONIA*.

PNEUMONODEMA (Lat.), n. n. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-i(e)²i's. Gen., -it'idōs (-idis). See *PNEUMONIA*.—**Phreno-p.** Of A. Hester, associated meningitis and p. ["New Orleans Med. and Surg. Jour.," xii, 1855, p. 149 (a. 34).]—**P. claudestina**, **P. latens**, **P. occulta**. See *Latent PNEUMONIA*.

PNEUMONOGASTRICUS (Lat.), adj. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-i(e)²i's. Gen., -it'idōs (-idis). See *PNEUMONIC*.

PNEUMONOLITH, n. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-i(e)²i's. Gen., -it'idōs (-idis). See *PNEUMONIA*.—**Phreno-p.** Of A. Hester, associated meningitis and p. ["New Orleans Med. and Surg. Jour.," xii, 1855, p. 149 (a. 34).]—**P. claudestina**, **P. latens**, **P. occulta**. See *Latent PNEUMONIA*.

PNEUMONOLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-i(e)²i's. Gen., -it'idōs (-idis). See *PNEUMONIA*.—**Phreno-p.** Of A. Hester, associated meningitis and p. ["New Orleans Med. and Surg. Jour.," xii, 1855, p. 149 (a. 34).]—**P. claudestina**, **P. latens**, **P. occulta**. See *Latent PNEUMONIA*.

PNEUMONOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-o(o²)-ma²(ma²)-a(a²)/si²(ki²)-a². From πνεύμων, the lung, and μαλακία, softness. Softening of the lung. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONOMELANOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-o(o²)-me²l-a²n(a²n)-os²is. Gen., -os²eos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and μέλας, black. See ANTRACOSIS (4th def.).

PNEUMONOMETER, n. Nu²m-o²n-o²m-e²-u²r. From πνεύμων, the lung, and μέτρον, a measure. See SPIROMETER.

PNEUMONOCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-o(o²)-mi(nu²)-kos²is. Gen., -os²eos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and κύσσις, a mushroom. 1. A disease of the lungs caused by the presence of *Fungi*. [Virchow (B, 49).] 2. The development of fungous growths in the pulmonary cavities of a phthisical person. [L, 44 (a, 14).]—*P. aspergillina*. P. caused by *Aspergilli*. [a, 34].—*P. sarcinea*. P. caused by *Sarcinea*. [a, 34].

PNEUMONOPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-o(o²)-pa²r(pa²r)-a²l(a²l)/i²(u²)-si²s. Gen., -ys²eos (-al'ysis). From πνεύμων, the lung, and παράλυσις, paralysis. Fr., *pneumoparalyse*. Paralysis of the lungs. [L, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-o(o²)-pa²th(pa²th)-i(e)-a². From πνεύμων, the lung, and πάθος, a disease. Fr., *pneumopathia*. Any disease of the lungs. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONOPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-o(o²)-fle²b(i)e(y)/i²(u²)-si²s. Gen., -it²idos (-itis). From πνεύμων, the lung, and φλέψ, a vein. Fr., *pneumophlébite*. Inflammation of the pulmonary veins. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-o(o²)-pht²(thi²s)-is. Gen., -phthi²s(-eos)-oph²(thi²s). From πνεύμων, the lung, and φθίσις, phthisis. Fr., *pneumophthosé*. Pulmonary phthisis. [L, 41, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONOPHYSETER (Lat.), n. m. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-o(o²)-fi²s(fu²s)-et(at)/u²r(ar). Gen., -er²os (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and φυσήτης, a blowpipe. Fr., *pompe laryngienne*. An apparatus for pulmonary insufflation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONOPLEURITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-o(o²)-pi²ur(i)e(y)/i²(u²)-si²s. Gen., -it²idos (-itis). From πνεύμων, the lung, and πλευρά, the side. See PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

PNEUMONOPTYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-o²pt²i²(u²)-si²s. Gen., -tys²eos (-opt'ysis). From πνεύμων, the lung, and πτύωσις, a spitting. Fr., *pneumoptose*. See HEMOPTYSIS.

PNEUMONORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-o²r-raj(raj)/i²-a². From πνεύμων, the lung, and ῥήγναι, to burst forth. Fr., *pneumorrhagie*. Pulmonary hemorrhage.

PNEUMONORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-o²r-re²(ro²e²)-a². From πνεύμων, the lung, and ῥέω, a flowing. Fr., *pneumorrhée*. 1. Moderate but chronic pulmonary hemorrhage. 2. Pulmonary blennorrhoea. [L, 41, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONOSAPROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-o(o²)-sa²p(sa²p)-ros²is. Gen., -pros²eos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and σάπρος, putrid. Fr., *pneumosaïprose*. See CAPNOPNEUMONIA.

PNEUMONOSARCE (Fr.), n. Pnu²-mo-no-sa²r-se. Of Mathieu, the peripneumonia of cattle. [a, 34].

PNEUMONOSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-o(o²)-si²r(ske²r)/u²s(u²)-is. From πνεύμων, the lung, and σκίρσις, hardening. Fr., *pneumoscirrhus*. Of Corrigan, hardening and contraction of the parenchyma of the lung with bronchiectasis. [L, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONOSEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-o(o²)-se²ps(saps)/i²s. Gen., -sep²eos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and σήψις, putrefaction. See CAPNOPNEUMONIA.

PNEUMONOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-o(o²)-spa²z(spa²s)/mu²s(mu²s). From πνεύμων, the lung, and σπασμός, a spasm. Fr., *pneumospasme*. See ASTHMA.

PNEUMONOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-o(o²)-ste²n-os²is. Gen., -os²eos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and στενωσις, stenosis. Contraction of a lung. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONOSYRINX (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-o(o²)-si²r(su²r)/i²n2x. Gen., -in²gos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and σὺριξ, a pipe. 1. A pulmonary fistula. 2. A syringe for pulmonary injections. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 3. See PNEUMONOTESTER.

PNEUMONOTELCTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-o(o²)-tel²e²kt(a²kt)-a²s(is). Gen., -tel²e²ct(a²ct)-a²s(is). From πνεύμων, the lung, τέλος, completion, and τεκμαίρεσις, dilatation. A high degree of pulmonary emphysema. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONY, n. Nu²m-o²n-i². See PNEUMONIA.

PNEUMONYPERPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-ip(u²p)-u²er(r)-pa²th(pa²th)-i(e)-a². From πνεύμων, the lung, υπερ, to excess, and πάθος, a disease. Fr., *pneumonyperpathie*. Of Piorry, any very grave pulmonary affection. [L, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMONYPOSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-ip(u²p)-o²st(a²s/a²s)-i²s. Gen., -as²eos (-ost'asis). From πνεύμων, the lung, and υπόστασις, a supporting. See HYPOTASIS PNEUMONIA.

PNEUMOPARESIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-o(o²)-pa²r(pa²r)-e²s(is). Gen., -es²eos (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and πάρεσις, paresis. Of B. W. Richardson, simple respiratory failure. [a, 34].

PNEUMOPERICARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-o(o²)-pe²r(i)-ka²rd(i)e(i)/i²(u²)-si²s. Gen., -it²idos (-itis). From πνεύμων, the lung, περί, around, and καρδιά, the heart. Of Piorry, pericarditis with the formation of gas in the pericardium. [a, 34].

PNEUMOPERICARDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-o(o²)-pe²r(i)-ka²rd(i)e(i)/i²-u²m(u²m). The presence of gas in the pericardium. [a, 34].

PNEUMOPERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-o(o²)-pe²r(i)-i²-to²n(i)e(i)/i²(u²)-si²s. Gen., -it²idos (-itis). From πνεύμων, the lung,

and περιτόναιον, the peritonæum. The presence of gas in the peritoneal cavity in peritonitis. [a, 34.]

PNEUMOPHTHALMOS (Lat.), n. m. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-tha²l(thal)/mo²s. From πνεύμων, the lung, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. Air within the eye. [W. F. Mittendorf, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 1, 1886, p. 133 (a, 29).]

PNEUMOPHTHOÉ (Fr.), n. Pnu²-mo²-f-to-a. See PNEUMONOPHTHISIS.

PNEUMOPHYMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-fi²m(fu²m)/a²o(a²)-a². From πνεύμων, the lung, and φύμα, a growth. Pulmonary tubercles. [a, 34.]

PNEUMOPHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-fi²m(fu²m)/i²-a². Pulmonary tuberculosis. [a, 34.]

PNEUMOPROTEINS, n. pl. Nu²-mo-pro²-te²i²pnz. Of Foa, the protein products of the pneumococcus in the living organism. [a, 34.]

PNEUMOTOPERICARDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-o(o²)-pi²(pu²)-o²(o²)-pe²r(i)-ka²rd(i)e(i)/i²-u²m(u²m). From πνεύμων, the lung, πύον, pus, περί, around, and καρδιά, the heart. The presence of pus and gas in the pericardial cavity. [D, 70.]

PNEUMOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-thor²(pu²)-o²(o²)-thor²(a²th)-a²x(is). Gen., -ac²os (-ac'is). From πνεύμων, the lung, πύον, pus, and θώραξ, the thorax. The presence of pus and gas in the pleura. [a, 34.]

PNEUMORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-raj(raj)/i²-a². See PNEUMONORRHAGIA.

PNEUMOSCOPE, n. Nu²-m-o-skop. See PNEUMOGRAPH.

PNEUMOSEROTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-ser(se²r)-o²(o²)-thor²(a²th)-a²x(is). Gen., -ac²os (-ac'is). From πνεύμων, the lung, serum (q. v.), and θώραξ, the thorax. Pneumothorax with a serous effusion. [a, 34.]

PNEUMOSQUIRHE (Fr.), n. Pnu²-mo-skér. See PNEUMONOSQUIRHUS.

PNEUMO-THERAPEUTICAL, adj. Nu²-m-o-the²r-a²p-u²t'-i²kal'. From πνεύμων, the lung, and θεραπεύω, healing. Fr., *aérothérapique*. Pertaining to pneumotherapeutics.

PNEUMOTHERAPEUTICS, PNEUMOTHERAPY, n's sing. Nu²-mo-the²r-a²p-u²t'-i²ks, -the²r-a²-pi². 1. The treatment of pulmonary disease. [B.] 2. See PNEUMOTHERAPY.

PNEUMOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-thor²(pu²)-a²x(a²x). Gen., -ac²os (-is). From πνεύμων, the lung, and θώραξ, the thorax. Fr., p. Ger., *P. Luftbrust*. The presence of gas in the pleural cavity. [a, 34].—*P. a soupe* (Fr.). Of Sée, p. in which a portion of pulmonary or pleural tissue acts as a valve in the pulmonary perforation. [a, 34].—*P. fermé* (Fr.). Of Sée, p. with closure of the pulmonary perforation. [a, 34].—*P. ouvert* (Fr.). Of Sée, p. in which the persistence of the pulmonary perforation permits free access of air to the pleural cavity. [a, 34].—*P. subphrenicus*. P. caused by diaphragmatic perforation. [a, 34].

PNEUMOTOMY, n. Nu²-m-o²t'o²m-i². From πνεύμων, the lung, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *pneumotomie*. Ger., *Lungenzerlegung, Pneumotomie*. The opening of pulmonary cavities through the chest wall and the insertion of drainage-tubes. [E; H. Truc, "Rev. de méd.," Mar., 1886, p. 270.]

PNEUMOTOXIN, n. Nu²-m-o-to²x-i²zn. From πνεύμων, the lung, and τοξικός, poisonous. Of G. and F. Klemperer, the toxic albuminoid substance formed by the pneumococcus in the living organism or in cultivations in nutrient media. [a, 34].—*Antip²*. The albuminoid substance formed in animals inoculated with p. that prevents the development of the pneumococcus in such animals. [a, 34.]

PNEUMOTUBERCULUM (Lat.), n. n. Nu²m(pnu²m)-o²n-tu²b(tub)-u²rk(er)/i²(u²l)-u²m(u²m). From πνεύμων, the lung, and tuberculum, a tubercle. Fr., *pneumotubercule*. A pulmonary tubercle. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PNEUMO-TYPHOÏDE (Fr.), n. Pnu²-mo-te-fo-e. See Typhoid PNEUMONIA and Bilious PNEUMONIA.

PNEUMOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu²(pnu²)-mo(mo²)-tif(tuf)/u²s(u²s). From πνεύμων, the lung, and τυφός, typhus. Of French authors, pneumonia due to early localization of the typhoid-fever bacillus in the lungs, with symptoms of that fever.

PNEUSIOBIOGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²(pnu²)-i²-o(o²)-bi(bi²)-o²g-nos²is. Gen., -os²eos (-is). From πνεύσις, a blowing, βίος, life, and γνῶσις, a judicial inquiry. See DOCTMASIA pulmonum.

PNEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Nu²(pnu²)-i²s. Gen., pneus²eos. Gr., πνεύσις (from πνέω, to breathe). 1. See RESPIRATION. 2. Anhelation. [L, 290.]

PNEUSOMETER, n. Nu²-s-o²m'e²-u²r. From πνεύσις, a blowing, and μέτρον, a measure. See SPIROMETER.

PNIGALION (Lat.), n. m. Ni²g(pneg)-al(a²l)/i²-o²n(on). Gen., -on²(os)-is. Gr., πνιγάλιον (from πνέω, to choke). See INCUBUS (3d def.).

PNIGMA (Lat.), n. n. Ni²g(pneg)/ma². Gen., pnig²matos(-atis). Gr., πνιγμα (from πνέω, to choke). See STRANGULATION.

PNIGOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ni²g(pneg)-o²(o²)-fob(fob²)/i²-a². From πνέω, to choke, and φόβος, fear. Fr., *pnigophobie*. See ANGINA PECTORIS.

PNIGOS (Lat.), **PNIX** (Lat.), **PNIXIS** (Lat.), n's n. f. and f. Ni²g(pneg)/o²s, ni²gx(pnex), ni²gx(pnex)/i²s. Gen., pnig²eos, pnig²os(-is), pnix²eos(-is). Gr., πνίγος, πνίξις (from πνέω, to choke). See STRANGULATION.

PNŌE (Lat.), **PNEA** (Lat.), n's f. No²(pno²)(e)a, ne²(pno²e²)a². Gen., pno²es, pne²ce. Gr., πνοή. See BREATH.

POA (Lat.), n. f. Po(p)²/a³. From ποᾶ, grass. Fr., *paturin*. Ger., *Rispengras*. Spear- (or meadow-) grass; a genus of the *Festucaceae*. The *Poaceae* (Fr., *poacées*) are a division of grasses comprising *P. Molinia*, etc. The *Poae* of Adanson are a section of grasses, consisting of *Arundo*, *P. Festuca*, etc. The *Poairae* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Poaceae*. [B, 19, 34, 64, 121, 170, 173 (a, 35).]—*P. abyssinica*. Fr., *paturin d'abyssinie*. The fef of Abyssinia, where the grain is made into bread. [B, 121, 173, 314 (a, 35).]—*P. pratensis*. Fr., *paturin des prés*. Kentucky blue grass. [B, 173, 314 (a, 35).]—*P. trivialis*. Fowl- (or bird-, or rough-stalked meadow-) grass. [B, 121, 275, 314 (a, 35).]

POAXA, n. f. In Brazil, the *Cephaelis ipecacuanha* or its root (*ipecacuanha*); used also of the emetic roots of various plants of the *Rubiaceae*, *Violariaceae*, and *Polygalaceae*. [B, 5, 18, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—*P. branca*. 1. Undulated *ipecacuanha*. 2. See *White IPECACUANHA* (2d def.). [B, 19, 180 (a, 35).]

PO-BATA, n. In Cochín-China, a vegetable powder used in various cutaneous diseases; supposed to be identical with chrysarobin. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

POCGEREBARINDE (Ger.), n. Pok'gar-ab-a²-r²nd-e³. See *Pocgereba BARK*.

POCHE (Fr.), n. Po'sh. A pocket, sac, sinus, or abscess. [a, 14.]—*P. amnio-choriale*. The space between the amnion and the chorion.—*P. copulatrice*. A diverticulum of the vagina in insects and gastropod molluscs in which, as was supposed, the semen of the male was stored, to serve for the successive fecundation of ova as they descended. [A, 4.]—*P. des eaux*. See *BAG OF WATERS*.—*P. en bissac*. See *P. en sablier*.—*P. en boudin*. A cylindrical protrusion of the foetal membranes through the os uteri.—*P. en sablier*. An hour-glass-shaped protrusion of the foetal membranes through the os uteri; said to indicate either that the foetus is dead or that the presentation is abnormal. [Duthell, "Thèse de Paris," 1884; "Rev. d. sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 248.]—*P. urinaire* (Fr.). A urethral diverticulum. [a, 34.]

POCK, n. Po'k. A-S., *poc*, *pock*. Ger., *Pocke*, *Blatter*. The vesicle or pustule of an eruptive fever.—**Black p.** See *VARIOLA MALIGNA*.—**Crystalline p.** See *VARIOLA VERRUCOSA*.—**Diphtheritic p.** A small-pox p. in which the papillae are infiltrated by leucocytes to such an extent that the nutrient blood-vessels are occluded and necrosis of tissue results, giving rise to a whitish layer resembling a diphtheritic membrane. [a, 34.]—**Horn p.** See *VARIOLA VERRUCOSA*.—**Master-p.** Fr., *maître bouton*. Ger., *Meisterpocken*. Of Van Swieten, a large p. found in small-pox, resembling the pustule of inoculated small-pox. [a, 34.]—**P. hole**, p.-mark. Ger., *Blatternarbe*, *Blattergrube*, *Pocke*. A mark or scar made by the small-pox pustule. [a, 37.]—**P.-marked**, **P.-pitted**. Ger., *blattermarkig*, *blatternarbig*. Pitted or scarred with the small-pox. [a, 37.]—**Stone p.** An old term for an acne pustule.

POCKE (Ger.), n. Po'k'e. See *POCK* and *POCK-MARK*; in the pl., *P'n*. See *VARIOLA* and *SMALL-POX*.—**Amboinap'en**. See *FRAMBESIA*.—**Butige P'n**. See *VARIOLA SANGUINEA*.—**Eczemp'n**. See *VARIOLA VACCINIA HERPETICA*.—**Englische P'n**. See *ACNE CONTAGIOSA*.—**Falsche P'n**. See *VARICELLA*.—**Fliessp'n**. See *VARIOLA CONFUSUS*.—**Guineap'n**. See *FRAMBESIA*.—**Halbp'n**. See *VARIOLOID*.—**Kratzp'n**. See *VARIOLA VACCINIA HERPETICA*.—**Lymphp'n**. See *HYDRACNIDES* (1st def.).—**Milchp'n**. See *COW-POX*.—**Mittelp'n**, **Modificirte P'n**. See *VARIOLOID*.—**Nebenp'n**. See *VACCINIOLE*.—**P'neinimpfung**. Small-pox inoculation. [L, 80.]—**P'nnael**, **P'ngarbe**, **P'nnaarbe**. See *POCK-MARK*.—**Schutzp'n**. See *COW-POX*.—**Warzige P'n**. See *VARIOLA VERRUCOSA*.—**Zahn-p'n**. A varicelliform eruption of unknown aetiology, occurring in children about six years old, causing violent itching, and unassociated with fever or other phenomena. [a, 34.]

POCKHOLZ (Ger.), n. Po'k'h'o'lts. See *GUAIACUM*.

POCKY, adj. Po'k'i². Fr., *varioloque*. Full of pocks or pustules; infected with small-pox or syphilis. [G.]

POCULIFORM, adj. Po'k'u²-l-i²-fo²rm. Lat., *poculiformis* (from *poculum*, a cup, and *forma*, form). Fr., *poculiforme*. Cup-shaped. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).]

POD, n. Po'd. Any dehiscent pericarp, especially a legume or a silique. [B, 19, 77, 296 (a, 35).]

PODACHENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pod(po)d²-a²k(a²ch²)-en²(a²-e²n²)-i²-u²m(u²m). A genus of the *Compositae*, tribe *Heliandioideae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—*P. alatum*, *P. eminens*. A tall shrub of Mexico and Central America. The pith of the stem is used in bedding microscopic sections. [B, 42, 121, 267, 314 (a, 35).]

PODAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Po'd²-a²g(a²g²)-ra³. Gr., *podágra* (from *poús*, the foot, and *ágra*, a seizure). Fr., *podagra*, *goutte*. Ger., *P.*, *Fussgicht*, *Zipferlein*. Gout, especially of the articulations of the foot or the great toe. [D, 72.]—*P. aberrans*. See *RETROCEDENT GOUT*.

PODAGRARIA (Lat.), n. f. Po'd²-a²g(a²g²)-ra³(r²a³)r²i²-a². From *podágra*, gout. 1. The genus *Ægypodum*. [B, 121 (a, 35).] 2. See *ARCHANGELICA officinalis*.

PODAGRIC, adj. Po'd²-a²g-r²ik. Gr., *podágricus*. Lat., *podagricus*. Fr., *podagrique*. Ger., *podagrish*. Pertaining to or affected with podagra. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PODAGROUS, adj. Po'd²-a²g-r²us. Gr., *podágrōs*. Gouty.

PODALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Po'd²-a²l(a²l²)-gi²(a²l²)-a². From *poús*, the foot, and *álgos*, pain. See *PODAGRA* and *FEDIONALGIA*.

PODALIC, adj. Po'd²-a²l²-i²k. From *poús*, the foot. Fr., *podalique*. Pertaining to the feet or to the pelvic pole of the testis. See *P. VERSION*.

PODALYRIA (Lat.), n. f. Po'd²-a²l(a²l²)-i²-u²r²i²-a². Fr., *podalyrie*. A genus of South African leguminous shrubs. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—*P. australis*, *P. cerulea*. See *BAPTISIA AUSTRALIS*.—*P. tinctoria*. See *BAPTISIA TINCTORIA*.

PODARTHTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Po'd²-a²rth-tri(re)²ti²s. Gen., *-thritidos* (-idis). From *poús*, the foot, and *árrhōn*, a joint. Fr., *podarthrite*. Gout of the foot. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PODARTHROCAE (Lat.), n. f. Po'd²-a²rth-ro²k(a²-se)ka. Gen., *-throcaes*. From *poús*, the foot, *árrhōn*, a joint, and *kakós*, evil. Fr., *p.* Caries of the joints of the feet. [E.]

PODARTHURUM (Lat.), n. n. Po'd²-a²rth²-ru²m(ru²m). From *poús*, the foot, and *árrhōn*, a joint. A foot-joint; in a bird, the articulation of the toes collectively with the metatarsus. [L, 343.]

PODAXIS (Lat.), **PODAXON** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Po'd²-a²x(a²x²)i²s, -o²n. Gen., *-ac²eos* (-is), -a²xi. From *poús*, the foot, and *axis*, or *áxiōn*, an axle. A genus of gasteromycetous *Fungi*. [B, 61, 76, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—*P. carcinomale*. A Cape-of-Good-Hope species. The brownish powder of spores and threads is used as a dressing for gangrenous sores, etc. [B, 19, 186 (a, 35).]

PODELCOMA (Lat.), n. Po'd²-e²lk-om²-a². Gen., *-om²atos* (-atis). From *poús*, the foot, and *ἐλκωμα*, an ulcer. See *MADURA FOOT*.

PODENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Po'd²-e²n²(e²n²)-se²f(ke²f)-al(a²l)²i²-a². From *poús*, the foot, and *ἐνέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *podencephalie*. Of Larger, exencephalia affecting the median or interparietal region of the head. [A, 15.]

PODENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Po'd²-e²n²(e²n²)-se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a²l)-u²s(u²s). Fr., *podencephale*. Ger., *Stielhirn*. Of Geoffroy St-Hilaire, a monster having a cerebral hernia through a cranial fissure and the brain contained in a pedunculated sac. [a, 34.]

PODETIUM (Lat.), n. n. Po'd²-e²a²(shi²)(ti²)-u²m(u²m). From *poús*, the foot. Fr., *podétion*. Ger., *Gestell*, *Träger*, *Fruchtsütze*. 1. In some lichens, a stalk bearing apothecia. 2. An erect thallus. [B, 1, 19, 123, 77, 308 (a, 35).]

PODEX (Lat.), n. m. Pod'e²x. Gen., *pod²icis*. The region of the anus. [a, 48.]

PODISOMA (Lat.), n. n. Po'd²-i²-som²-a². Gen., *-som²atos* (-atis). From *poús*, the foot, and *σώμα*, the body. Fr., *podisome*. A genus of parasitic *Fungi*, of the *Pucciniae*. [B, 61.]—*P. macrosp.* A species said to produce the excrescences sometimes found on *Juniperus virginiana*, used in domestic practice as an anthelmintic. [B, 5, 19 (a, 35).]

PODIIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pod(po)d²-i²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *πόδιον* (dim. of *poús*, the foot). The foot; especially, in birds, the toes collectively without the shank. [L, 343.]

PODOCACE (Lat.), n. f. Po'd²-o²-ak(a²-se)ka. Gen., *-oc²aces*. From *poús*, the foot, and *kakós*, evil. See *PODARTHROCAE*.

PODOCARPINIC ACID, n. Po'd²-o²-ka²rp²-i²n²-i²k. An acid, C₁₇H₂₂O₈, forming the chief constituent of the resin of *Podocarpus cupressina*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

PODOCARPUS, adj. Po'd²-o²-ka²rp²-u²s. Lat., *podocarpus*. Having the fruit borne on a stalk. [B, 296 (a, 35).]

PODOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. Po'd²-o²(²)-ka²rp²-u²s(u²s). From *poús*, the foot, and *καρπός*, fruit. See *PODOCARPUS*; as a n. m. and f. (Fr., *podocarpus*), a genus of the *Podocarpaceae*, now regarded as a tribe or a family of the *Coniferae*, series *Taxoideae*. [B, 42, 77, 170 (a, 35).]—*P. dactyloides*. The white pine of New Zealand, where its gum is used as a masticatory. [B, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. zamia-folius*. A New Zealand species used like *P. dactyloides*. [B, 73 (a, 35).]

PODODYNTIA (Lat.), n. f. Po'd²-o²(o²)-di²n²(du²n²)-i²-a². From *poús*, the foot, and *δύνη*, pain. See *PODALGIA*.

PODDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Po'd²-e²d(o²-e²d²)-e²a²(ma²). Gen., *-em²atos* (-atis). From *poús*, the foot, and *οἰδήμα*, edema. Fr., *podédème*. (Edema of the feet. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PODOGYNE, n. Po'd²-o²-gi²-n. Lat., *podogynium* (from *poús*, the foot, and *γυνή*, a woman). Fr., p. Ger., *Stempelfuss*. A receptacular internode next below the gynoceum, developed into a long stalk (stipe) to the pistil. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PODOLOGX, n. Po'd²-o²-l²-o²-j². From *poús*, the foot, and *λόγος*, understanding. The anatomy, etc., of the foot. [a, 48.]

PODOPHTHALMIC, **PODOPHTHALMOUS**, adj's. Po'd²-o²f²-tha²l²-mi²k, -mu²s. Lat., *podophthalmus* (from *poús*, the foot, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye). Fr., *podophthalmie*. Ger., *fussaugig*. Of crustaceans, having the eyes borne at the extremity of long movable peduncles. [L, 38, 49 (a, 14).]

PODOPHYLLIC ACID, n. Po'd²-o²-fi²-l²-i²k. Lat., *podophyllin*. Fr., *acide podophyllique*. Ger., *Podophyllinsäure*. An inactive acid obtained from commercial podophyllin as a brown resinous amorphous mass. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

PODOPHYLLIN, n. Po'd²-o²-fi²-l²-i²n. Lat., *podophyllum* [Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *podophylli resina* [Br. Ph.], *resina podophylli* [U. S. Ph., Norw. Ph.], (*peltati* [Fr. Cod.]). Fr., *résine de podophyllum* (*peltatum* [Fr. Cod.]), *podophylline*. Ger., *P. Sp.*, *podofilina* [Sp. Ph.]. A greenish- (or brownish-) yellow, amorphous resinous substance of peculiar bitter taste and disagreeable odor, obtained from the root of *Podophyllum peltatum*; used as a drastic cathartic and cholagogue. [B, 25, 270 (a, 38).]

PODOPHYLLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Po'd²-o²(o²)-fi²l²(fu²l²)-li²(le)²ti²s. Gen., *-it²idos* (-idis). Fr., *podophyllite*. Inflammation of the podophyllous tissue. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

PODOPHYLOTOXIN, n. Po'd²-o²-fi²-l²-o²-to²-x²-i²n. Fr., *podophylotoxine*. An amorphous acid, white powder, contained in commercial podophyllin. It is very poisonous, causing violent gastro-enteritis, very frequent respiration, lowering of temperature, and coma. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

PODOPHYLLOUS, adj. Po'd²-o²-fi²-l²-u²s. Lat., *podophyllus* (from *poús*, the foot, and *φυλλόν*, a leaf). Fr., *podophylle* (1st def.).

podophylleus (2d def.). 1. Having the feet or locomotory organs compressed in the form of leaves. 2. Pertaining to the foot and laminated (said of tissue inside the corneous wall of the hoof). [L, 41 (a, 14).]

PODOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Po}^2\text{d}-(\text{o}^2)-\text{f}^2(\text{f}^2)/\text{lu}^3\text{m}(\text{lu}^3\text{m})$. Fr., *podophylle* (1st def.), *rhizome de podophylle* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Fussblatt* (1st def.), *Fussblattwurzel* (2d def.). Syn.: *podophylli rhizoma* [Br. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A genus of berberidaceous herbs. The *Podophyllaceae* (Fr., *podophyllaceae*) of De Candolle are an order of the *Thalamiflorae*. The *Podophylleae* (Fr., *podophylleae*; Ger., *Podophylleae*) are the same order, and also a tribe of it. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *P. peltatum*. [B, 5, 19, 34, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Abstractum podophylli** [U. S. Ph.]. An abstract made by moistening 200 parts of the rhizome of *P. peltatum* in No. 60 powder with a solution of 2 parts of tartaric acid in 80 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.820, treating in a percolator with more alcohol till the powder is exhausted, reserving the first 170 parts of percolate, evaporating the remainder to 80 parts at a temperature not higher than 50° C., mixing the two, adding 50 parts of sugar of milk or enough more to make 100 parts when dried, and powdering finely. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum podophylli** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de podophylle*. Ger., *P. extract*. An extract made by treating 100 parts of the rhizome of *P. peltatum* in No. 60 powder with a mixture of 2 parts of alcohol and 1 part of water till 500 parts are obtained, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating to a pulpy consistence. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum podophylli fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de podophylle*. Ger., *flüssiges P. extract*. A preparation made by exhausting 100 grammes of the rhizome of *P. peltatum* in No. 60 powder with alcohol of sp. gr. 0.870, reserving the first 85 c. c., evaporating the alcohol from the residue, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with more alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Podophylli resina** [Br. Ph.]. See **PODOPHYLLIN**.—**Podophylli rhizoma** [Br. Ph.]. See **P.** (2d def.).—**P. diphyllum**. Fr., *podophylle à feuilles binées*. See JEFFERSONIA *Bartoni*.—**P. emodi**, *p. himalayense*. Himalayan May-apple; a species supposed to have the same properties as *P. peltatum*. [B, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**P. montanum**, *P. peltatum*. Fr., *podophylle monaciter*, *ped de canard*. Ger., *gemeines Fussblatt*. American May-apple (or mandrake), wild duck-foot, wild mandrake, yellow (or raccoon-) berry, ground (or wild) lemon, peca. podophyllin-plant; an erect, smooth-stemmed plant the leaves and root of which are poisonous, though the fruit, an oval berry as large as a lemon, is edible. The root, the p. of the U. S. Ph., has a bitter, astringent, nauseous taste. It contains albumin, gum, starch, extractive, lignin, gallic acid, etc., but its active purgative properties exist in its resin (see **PODOPHYLLIN**). It resembles jalap in its action, but is more drastic and slower. It is used as a general cathartic and as a cholagogue. [B, 5, 18, 19, 108, 173, 180, 185, 275, 293 (a, 35).]—**Resin of p.**, **Resina podophylli** [U. S. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. *Résine de p. (peltatum)* [Fr. Cod.]. See **PODOPHYLLIN**.—**Squibb's p. pills**. Pills consisting of $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of resin of p., 1 gr. of alcoholic extract of hyoscyamus or $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of alcoholic extract of belladonna, 1 gr. each of powdered capsicum and powdered sugar of milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of powdered acacia, made up with syrup and about a third of a gr. of glycerin; used as an aperient in disorders of the upper part of the intestinal tract. [P. N. Med. Jour., June 23, 1884, p. 724 (50).]—**Thiura podophylli** [Br. Ph.]. A filtered solution of 100 grains of resin of p. in 20 fl. oz. of alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]



PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM. [A, 327.]

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM. [A, 327.] See **PODOPHYLLIN**.—**Elizium podophylli** [U. S. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. *Résine de p. (peltatum)* [Fr. Cod.]. See **PODOPHYLLIN**.—**Squibb's p. pills**. Pills consisting of $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of resin of p., 1 gr. of alcoholic extract of hyoscyamus or $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of alcoholic extract of belladonna, 1 gr. each of powdered capsicum and powdered sugar of milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of powdered acacia, made up with syrup and about a third of a gr. of glycerin; used as an aperient in disorders of the upper part of the intestinal tract. [P. N. Med. Jour., June 23, 1884, p. 724 (50).]—**Thiura podophylli** [Br. Ph.]. A filtered solution of 100 grains of resin of p. in 20 fl. oz. of alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

PODORRHEUMATISM, n. $\text{Po}^2\text{d}-(\text{o}^2)-\text{ru}^2\text{m}(\text{a}^2)/\text{i}^2\text{z}^2\text{m}$. Lat., *podorrheuma* from *pois*, the foot, and *ρῆμα*, a flux). Fr., *podor-rheumatisme*. Rheumatism in the feet. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PODOSPERM, n. $\text{Po}^2\text{d}-(\text{o}^2)-\text{spu}^2\text{rm}$. Lat., *podospermium* (from *pois*, the foot, and *σπέρμα*, a seed). See **UMBILICAL CORP** (2d def.).

PODOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{d}-(\text{o}^2)-\text{the}(\text{th})/\text{ka}^3$. From *pois*, the foot, and *θήκη*, a case. The horny or leather-like covering of the unfeathered portion of a bird's foot. [L, 221.]

PODOTROCHILIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{d}-(\text{o}^2)-\text{tro}^2\text{ch}(\text{tro}^2\text{ch})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *Altidorsidis*. From *pois*, the foot, and *τροχίλος*, a pulley. Fr., *podotrochilite*. See **MALIGNE NODICULARE**.

PODURA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{d}-(\text{o}^2)-\text{u}^2\text{ru}^2/\text{a}^2$. Fr., *podure*, Ger., *Spring-schwanz*. A genus of orthopterous insects. By reason of the markings on its scales, they are used as test-objects in microscopy.

PODURUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Po}^2\text{d}-(\text{o}^2)-\text{u}^2\text{ru}^2/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *pois*, the foot, and *οὐρά*, the tail. Fr., *podure*. Walking or leaping by the aid of the tail (said of insects). [L, 41 (a, 14).]

PODYPERIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{d}-(\text{o}^2)-\text{u}^2\text{ru}^2/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{e}^2\text{r})/\text{id}(\text{e}^2\text{r})/\text{ros}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-ros/eos (-is)*. From *pois*, the foot, *υἱρά*, to excess, and *ιδρώσις*, perspiration. Fr., *podypéridrose*. Excessive sweating of the feet. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

POECILIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pe}^2\text{s}(\text{po}^2-\text{e}^2\text{h})/\text{i}^2\text{l}^2/\text{a}^2$. Gr., *ποικιλία* (from *ποικίλος*, variegated). See **EPICHRYSIS** p.

POECILOMELASMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pe}^2\text{s}(\text{po}^2-\text{e}^2\text{h})/\text{i}^2\text{l}^2-(\text{o}^2\text{s})/\text{me}^2\text{l}^2/\text{a}^2/\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})/\text{ma}^2$. Gen., *-as/melos (-atis)*. From *ποικίλος*, variegated, and *μέλασμα*, a livid spot. Fr., *poecilomelasma*. Ger., *Poikilomelasma*. Gangrene of the feet in the aged. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

POECILOPERISSOMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pe}^2\text{s}(\text{po}^2-\text{e}^2\text{h})/\text{i}^2\text{l}^2-(\text{o}^2\text{s})/\text{pe}^2\text{r}^2-\text{i}^2\text{s}/\text{so}^2\text{ma}^2$. Gen., *-som/atis (-atis)*. From *ποικίλος*, mottled, and *περίσσωμα*, superfluity. Fr., *poeciloperitome*. An exuberant growth of heterogeneous tissues. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

POGONIASIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pog}-(\text{o}^2\text{g})/(\text{o}^2\text{n})/\text{i}^2\text{l}^2-(\text{a}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-as/eos (-as/is)*. From *πάγων*, the beard. Excessive growth of the beard; also, its presence in women. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

POGONIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pog}-(\text{o}^2\text{g})/\text{u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. Gr., *παγόγων* (dim. of *πάγων*, the beard). Fr., *pogonium*. Ger., *Bärtchen*. 1. A little beard. 2. The vane of a feather. [L, 50, 343 (a, 43).]

POGONOPUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pog}-(\text{o}^2\text{g})/(\text{o}^2\text{p})/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *πάγων*, the beard, and *πούς*, the foot. A genus of rubicaceous trees and shrubs. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—*P. febrifugus*. A South American species yielding a bitter tonic bark, containing the alkaloid howardine and a bitter principle. [B, 19, 42 (a, 35).] Cf. *CHRYSOXYLON febrifugum*.

POGOSTEMON (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pog}-(\text{o}^2\text{g})/\text{stem}(\text{stam})/\text{o}^2\text{n}(\text{o}^2\text{n})$. Gen., *-stem/onos (-is)*. From *πάγων*, the beard, and *στήμων*, a thread. Fr., *pogostémon*. A genus of labiate herbs. The *Pogostemeae* of Endlicher (the *Pogostemonaceae* of Reichenbach) are a subtribe of the *Menthae* (*Menthoidae*), and of Benthham and Hooker a subtribe of the *Satureieae*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—*P. patchouli*. The patchouli, or *pucha* part, of the East Indies; indigenous to Sihet, Penang, and the Malay Peninsula, and cultivated at Singapore and other places in the East for the volatile oil (see *Oil of Patchouli*) obtained from its leaves and flowering tops. The leaf is used as an ingredient in smoking tobacco. [B, 5, 19, 172, 314 (a, 35).]

POIKILOCTYES, n. pl. $\text{Poik}^2/\text{i}^2\text{l}^2-(\text{o}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$. From *ποικίλος*, many-colored, and *κύτος*, a cell. Ger., *Poikilocyten*. Of Quincee, red corpuscles of the blood, supposed to be variations of the blood in pernicious anemia, but found in many other conditions. They have all the physical properties of ordinary red blood-corpuscles. [J. Jour. of Anat. and Phys., xxv, p. 363 (a, 33).]

POIKILOCTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Poik}^2/\text{i}^2\text{l}^2-(\text{o}^2\text{s})/\text{sit}(\text{ku}^2\text{t})/\text{o}^2\text{s}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-os/eos (-is)*. Ger., *Poikilocytose*. A condition of the blood in which many of its cells are partly broken up or altered into peculiar shapes. [D, 48.]

POIKILOTHERMAL, **POIKILOTHERMIC**, adj's. $\text{Poik}^2/\text{i}^2\text{l}^2-(\text{o}^2\text{s})/\text{m}^2$, $\text{m}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$. From *ποικίλος*, many-colored, and *θερμός*, heat. Varying in temperature (said of cold-blooded animals, because their temperature is so easily affected by their surroundings). [K.]

POIL (Fr.), n. Pwa^2/l . 1. See **HAIR**. 2. See **EPHEMERA puerpalis**.—**P's accidentalis**. See **HYPERTRICHOSSIS acquisita**.

POILEUX (Fr.), **POILU** (Fr.), adj's. Pwa^2/lu^2 , lu^2 . See **PILOSE**.

POINT, n. **Point**. Ger., *Punkt*. Lat., *punctum*, apex (1st def.).

Fr., *p.*, *pointe* (1st def.). Ger., *Punkt*, *Spitze* (1st def.). The sharp end or fine tapering extremity of any object. 2. That which has position, but no extension; hence, position in space, time, or degree. [a, 48].]—**Absolute near p.** Fr., *p. rapproché absolu*. Ger., *absoluter Nahepunkt*. The nearest p. to which a single eye can be accommodated and still retain distinct vision. [F.]—**Alveolar p.** The middle p. of the inferior maxillary alveolar arch. [C.]—**Anterior focal p.** See **Focal p's** and **Anterior focus**.

—**Anterior nodal p.** See **Nodal p's**.—**Anterior principal p.** See **Principal p's**.—**Apophyseal p.** Fr., *p. apophysaire*. Ger., *Apophysenpunkt*. The tender spot over a vertebral spinous process, under which neuralgic nerves have their exit. —**Auricular p.** The centre of the external orifice of the auditory canal. [L, 148.]

—**Binaural near p.** The nearest p. upon which the accommodation, with simultaneous convergence of the visual axes, can be directed. [C.]—**Boiling p.** Ger., *Siedepunkt*. The temperature at which a liquid passes into vapor with ebullition. [a, 48].]—**Cardinal p's.** Fr., *p's cardinaux*. Ger., *Kardinalpunkte*. Six p's which determine the direction of the rays emerging from and entering a series of refracting media (e.g., the eye). See **Principal p's**, **Focal p's**, and **Nodal p's**.

—**Corresponding retinal p's.** [C.]—**Covering p's.** See **Identical retinal p's**.—**Critical p. of gases.** A temperature, fixed for every gas, at or above which it can no longer be liquefied by pressure alone. [B, 6.]—**Critical p. of liquids.** That temperature above which no amount of pressure is sufficient to retain a body in a liquid form. [B, 158 (a, 24).]

—**Deaf-p's of the ear.** Fr., *p's sourdes* (ou de surdité) de l'oreille. Ger., *Taubpunkte des Ohres*. Certain p's near the ear discovered by Urbantschitsch, at which a vibrating tuning-fork held perpendicularly in front of the ear can not be heard when started from the lower edge of the zygoma and moved backward toward the occiput. The position of the first p. is at the lower end of the tragus; the second is where the helix intersects the line of motion given to the ear. [B, 33.]—**Dew p.** The bright circle at the temperature at which the moisture in cooling air begins to be deposited as dew. [a, 48].]—**Disparate retinal p's.** Those p's on the retina the images of which are not concentrated on the same p., but projected to different p's in space. [F.]—**External orbital p.** The most prominent p. at the outer edge of the orbit immediately above the fronto-malar suture. [L, 150.]—**Eye-p.** Ger., *Augenpunkt*. 1. An eye-spot, an ocellus. Ger., *das helle Auge*. The bright circle at the crossing p., or nearest approximation of the rays above the ocular of a microscope. It is best seen with a strong illumination for the microscope, and a piece of ground glass or thin paper above the ocular for a screen. [J.]—**Far p.** Lat., *punctum remotum*. Fr., *p. lointain*, p. écarté. Ger., *Fernpunkt*. The farthest p. of distinct vision; situated in the emmetropic eye at infinity, in the

myopic eye at a finite distance in front of the eye, and in a hypermetropic eye situated beyond infinity (i. e., behind the eye). [B. F.]
—**First focal p.** See *Focal p's*.—**First nodal p.** See *Nodal p's*.
—**First principal p.** See *Principal p's*.—**Fixation p.** Fr., *p. de regard*. Ger., *Fixierungspunkt*. That point on the visual axis at which an object is most clearly seen. [a. 48].—**Focal p's.** The anterior and posterior principal foci of a compound dioptric system. The anterior (or first) focal p. of the eye is the p. to which rays that are parallel in the vitreous would converge in front of the eye; the posterior (or second) focal p. is the p. of the back of the eye to which rays that are parallel as they impinge upon the cornea converge. [B.]
—**Freezing p.** Lat., *punctum congelationis*. Fr., *p. de congelation*. Ger., *Gefrierpunkt*, *Eispunkt*, *Frostpunkt*. The temperature at which a liquid body (usually water) becomes solid. [a. 48].
—**Fusing p.** Fr., *Fusion p.* See *Melting p.*—**Growing p.** Lat., *punctum vegetations*. The soft centre of a bud or terminal portion of an organ with permanent apical growth. It consists of primary meristem. [B. 19, 229, 291 (a. 35)].—**Hystero-epileptogenous p's.** **Hystero-genic p's.** Of Charcot, circumscribed regions of the body pressure or rubbing on which produces the symptoms of an hysterical aura, and eventually causes an hysterical attack. They are found on the upper and lower extremities, but most frequently at the base of the sternum, below the clavicle, below the breasts, over the ovaries, in the inguinal region, between the shoulders, and in the lumbar regions. [a. 34].—**Identical retinal p's.** These p's in the two retinas the images of which are projected to the same spot in space. [F.]—**Intersuperciliary p.** In craniometry, the central p. of a line connecting the most prominent p. of one superciliary arch with that of the other. [L. 150 (a. 50)].—**Jugal p.** The p. where the posterior border of the frontal process of the malar bone is cut by a line tangent to the upper border of the zygoma. [L. 149, 150].—**Malar p.** The most prominent p. of the outer surface of the malar bone. [L. 149].—**Maximum occipital p.** A point on the maximum antero-posterior diameter of the skull most remote from the glabella. [L. 149].—**McBurney's p.** A p. about 2½ in. distant from the anterior-superior spine of the ilium on a line drawn from that process to the umbilicus; thought by C. McBurney to be usually the p. of greatest tenderness in cases of inflammation due to a lesion of the appendix caeci.—**Melting p.** Fr., *p. de fusion*. Ger., *Schmelzpunkt*. The temperature at which a body begins to melt. [L. 41 (a. 21)].—**Metopic p.** See *Glabella*.—**Motor p.** The p. corresponding to that at which a motor nerve enters a muscle, where an electrode must be placed to produce the maximum amount of electrical contraction of that muscle. [a. 29].—**Nasal p.** See *Nasion*.—**Near p. (of distinct vision).** Lat., *punctum proximum*. Fr., *p. rapproché*. Ger., *Nähepunkt*. The nearest p. at which the eye can accommodate for distinct vision. [F.]—**Nodal p's.** Fr., *p's nœuds*. Ger., *Knotenpunkte*. Two p's, called respectively the first (or anterior) nodal p. and the second (or posterior) nodal p., situated on the optical axis of a dioptric system, and so related that every incident ray which is directed toward the first p. is represented after refraction by a ray emanating from the second p. and having a direction parallel to that of the incident ray. The nodal p's of the schematic human eye very nearly coincide, the anterior being situated about 7 mm. behind the cornea (or just in front of the posterior pole of the lens), and the second 7.33 mm. behind the cornea, or just behind the posterior pole of the lens. [Donders, Helmholtz (B)].—**Oc-cipital p.** See *Occipital pole*.—**Ophryon p.** See *OPHRYN*.
—**Painful p's.** Lat., *puncta dolorosa*. Fr., *p's douloureux*. The p's at which a neuralgic nerve is tender on pressure. They usually indicate (anatomically) the passage of the affected nerve through a foramen or fascia and its approach toward the surface. [D. 35].
—**Physiological middle-p. of the retina.** The fovea centralis. [F.]—**P. de regard (Fr.).** See *Fixation p.*—**P's lacrymaux (Fr.).** See *Lacrimalis puncta*.—**P. lointain (Fr.).** See *Far p.*—**P. of ossification.** Ger., *Zerstreungspunkt*. See *Virtual focus*.
—**P. of ossification.** Lat., *punctum ossificationis*. Fr., *p. d'ossification*. See *CENTRE OF OSSIFICATION*.—**Posterior focal p.** See *Focal p's* and *Posterior focus*.—**Posterior nodal p.** See *Nodal p's*.—**Posterior principal p.** See *Principal p's*.—**Pressure p's.** Ger., *Druckpunkte bei Blepharospasmus*. The p's of emergence of the infra-orbital and supra-orbital, and sometimes also of branches of the facial nerve, upon the face in the vicinity of the margins of the orbit, pressure upon which will sometimes arrest an attack of blepharospasm. [L. 57].—**Principal p's.** Ger., *Hauptpunkte*. Two p's situated on the optical axis or the line connecting the centres of curvature of the various refracting surfaces of a compound dioptric system, and so related that the final emergent ray bears the same relation to the second (or posterior) principal p. (E') that the initial or incident ray would bear to the first (or anterior) principal p. (E) after having undergone refraction through a single refracting surface of determinate curvature situated at E. In the schematic human eye, when at rest, the anterior principal p. is situated at 175 mm., the posterior at 211 mm. behind the posterior surface of the cornea. [Gauss (B); Helmholtz (B)].—**Second focal p.** See *Focal p's*.—**Second nodal p.** See *Nodal p's*.—**Second principal p.** See *Principal p's*.—**Vital p.** See *Respiratory CENTRE*.

POINT, v. intr. Point. Fr., *abouir*. Ger., *zusitzen*, *reifen*. Of an abscess, to be about to break at a certain portion of its periphery that has approached a free surface.

POINTE (Fr.), n. Pwa²nt. See **POINT**.—**P. du cœur.** See **Apex of the heart**.—**P. de feu.** An eschar made by the actual cautery. [L. 41 (a. 14)].

POINTILLAGE (Fr.), n. Pwa²nt-el-yazh. Massage by means of the tips of the fingers. [a. 34].

POIRE (Fr.), n. Pwa²r. 1. A pear. 2. A pear-shaped bag (e. g., p. de Politzer). [B. 173 (a. 35)].

POIREAU (Fr.), n. Pwa²ro. 1. See **ALLIUM PORRUM**. 2. See **MUSCARI COSMOSM**. 3. A hard excrescence, especially on the fingers; a wart. [L. 41 (a. 14)].

POIRIER (Fr.), n. Pwa²-re-a. See **PYRUS**, **PYRUS COMMUNIS**, and **ARISTOLOCHIA CLEMATIS**.

POIS (Fr.), n. Pwa². See **PEA**.—**P. à cautère.** See **ISSUE PEA**.—**P. d'Amérique.** See under **ABRUS PRECATORIUS**.—**P. pouilleux.** See **MUCUNA PURURIENS**.

POISON, n. Poi²zn. Gr., *φάρμακον*. Lat., *venenum*. Fr., p. Ger., *Gift*. Any substance upon which an living organism in such a way as to destroy its life or decidedly impair its processes.
—**Arrow p.** One of the numerous preparations used by savages on their arrow-heads (e. g., in Africa the juice of *Euphorbia heptagona*, *Euphorbia virosa*, and other species of *Euphorbia*; in Brazil, the juice of *Euphorbia cotinifolia*; in Guinea, curare; in Java, the *fiende fetteh*, etc.). [B. 5, 19, 185 (a. 35)].—**Bish p.** See under **ACONTIUM FEROZ**.—**Frog p.** A powerful arrow p., acting like curare, obtained by the Indians of Colombia from a small animal, *nearad*, considered by André a variety of *Thylobates bicolor*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a. 14)].—**Gaboon p.** See **INÉ**.—**Hæmotic p.** See **BLOOD-POISONING**.—**Morbid p.** Ger., *Krankheitsgift*. The p. of a specific disease. [a. 34].—**Muscle p's.** Toxalbumins formed during muscular action. [a. 34].—**Ordeal p.** Fr., *p. d'épreuve*. Any one of the various poisons, such as *physostigma*, *langkinta*, etc., used by savage tribes to test the guilt or innocence of accused individuals. [a. 35].—**P. pulmonaire** (Fr.). A volatile p. contained in the breath, supposed to be a ptomaine. [Brown-Séquard (a. 18)].—**Vascular p.** Ger., *Gefässgift*. A p. which acts by increasing or diminishing the blood-pressure in the vessels. [B. 270].

POISONING, n. Poi²zn-i²zn. Lat., *veneficium*. Fr., *empoisonnement*. Ger., *Vergiftung*. 1. The act of administering a poison in such an amount or manner as to produce its specific poisonous effect. 2. The condition produced by a poison. [D. a. 48].—**Blood-p.** A condition in which the essential physical or chemical properties of the blood are altered by the introduction of some toxic agent; in popular parlance, septicæmia or pyæmia. [B.]

POITRINAIRE (Fr.), n. Pwa²-tre-na²r. A person affected with a pectoral disorder, especially phthisis. [L. 41 (a. 14)].

POITRINE (Fr.), n. Pwa²-tren. See **THORAX**.

POIVRE (Fr.), n. Pwa²-vr. Pepper, especially black pepper; also, the genus *Piper*. [a. 35].—**Alcoolat de p. de la Jamaïque.** See **SPIRITUS PIMENTIS**.—**Alcoolé de p.** See **TINCTURA PIPERIS**.—**Confection de p.** See **CONFECTIO PIPERIS**.—**Confection de p. noir.** A mixture of 29 grammes of black pepper, 86 each of elecampane-root and fennel, and 57 each of honey and sugar. [B. 119 (a. 38)].—**Électuaire de p.** See **CONFECTIO PIPERIS**.—**P. à queue.** 1. See **PIPER CAUDATUM** (1st def.), *Piper cubeba*, and *Piper capense*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see **CUBEB.**—**P. blanc.** See **White pepper**.—**P. de la Jamaïque.** See **PIMENTA** (2d def.).—**P. de Maniguette.** See **Melegueta pepper**.—**P. d'Inde.** Cayenne pepper, capsicum. [B. 121 (a. 25)].—**P. noir** [Fr. Cod.]. The unripe fruit of *Piper nigrum*. [B. 95 (a. 38)].—**Pomme de p.** See **UNGUENTUM PIPERIS**.—**Poudre de p. noir** [Fr. Cod.]. Black pepper dried at a temperature of 40° C., powdered in a covered mortar, and sifted through a No. 100 silk sieve. [B. 95 (a. 38)].—**Teinture de p.** See **TINCTURA PIPERIS**.—**Teinture de p. de Cayenne.** See **TINCTURA CAPSICI**.

POIVRETE (Fr.), n. Pwa-vre²t. 1. The seeds of *Nigella arvensis*, *Nigella sativa*, and other species of *Nigella*; formerly substituted in France for pepper. 2. The plants themselves. [B. 207 (a. 35)].

POIVRIER (Fr.), n. Pwa²-vre-a. See **PIPER** (1st def.).—**Faux p.** See **VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS**.—**P. à queue.** 1. See **PIPER CAUDATUM**. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see **CUBEB.**

POIX (Fr.), n. Pwa². See **PITCH**.—**Écusson de p. de Bourgogne.** See **EMPLASTRUM PICIS**.—**Écusson de p. de Bourgogne stibé.** See **EMPLASTRUM ANTIMONII**.—**Emplâtre de p.** See **EMPLASTRUM PICIS**.—**Emplâtre de p. composé.** See **EMPLASTRUM PICIS COMPOSITUM**.—**Emplâtre de p. de Bourgogne** [Fr. Cod.]. See **EMPLASTRUM PICIS**.—**Emplâtre de p. de Canada.** See **EMPLASTRUM PICIS CANADENSIS**.—**Emplâtre de p. cantharidé.** See **EMPLASTRUM PICIS CUM CANTHARIDE**.—**Emplâtre de p. et de résine.** See **EMPLASTRUM RESINARUM GLUTINANS**.—**Huile de p.** See **TAR OIL**.—**Onguent de p. avec l'oxide rouge de mercure.** See **UNGUENTUM FUSCUM**.—**P. blanche.** 1. Burgundy pitch. 2. A factitious Burgundy pitch, of variable composition, distinguished from the official variety by its strong terebinthinate odor, its bitter taste, and its property of dissolving completely in alcohol. [B. 95; B. 5, 18, 173 (a. 35)].—**P. de Bourgogne.** See **BURGUNDY PITCH**.—**P. de Bourgogne purifiée** [Fr. Cod.]. Burgundy pitch melted and pressed through a cloth by way of straining. [B. 95 (a. 38)].—**P. des Vosges** [Fr. Cod.]. See **BURGUNDY PITCH**.—**P. liquide.** Wood tar. [B. 18 (a. 35)].—**P. navale.** **P. noire** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Black PITCH**.—**P. noire liquide.** Wood tar. [B. 173 (a. 35)].—**P. noire-résine.** 1. See **RESIN** (2d def.). 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see **TEREBINTHINA COCTA**. [B. 38 (a. 14)].

POIZOU (Fr.), n. Pwa²-zu. A place in the department of the Vienne, France, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [L. 49, 87 (a. 14, 50)].

POJAN, n. A place in the district of Haromszék, Transylvania, where there are gaseous mineral springs. [L. 49, 135 (a. 14, 50)].

POL (Ger.), n. Pol. See **POLE**.—**Kernp.** See **POLAR FIGURE**.—**Zwillingsp.** See **HOLOPELE**.

POLANISIA (Lat.), n. f. Po²l-a²n(a²n)-l²z-a². From *polu*, much, and *anisos*, unequal. Fr., *polanisie*. A genus of the *Capparidæ*, considered by Baillon a section of the genus *Cleome*. [B. 42, 121 (a. 35)].—**P. felina.** See *Cleome felina*.—**P. graveolens.** Fr., *polanisie graveole*. False mustard, stink-weed, common clammy-weed, clammy mustard, worm-weed; a viscid, strong-scented herb found throughout Canada and the United States. According to Rafinesque, it is anethimithic. [B. 34].

POLAR, adj. Pol'a'r. Fr., *polaire*. Ger., *polarisch*. Pertaining to a pole. [a, 17.]

POLARIMETER, n. Pol-a'r-i'm'e't'r-u'm. From *polaris*, polar, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Ger., *P*. An apparatus for measuring the degree of polarization, the proportion of polarized light present in a beam of light, or the amount by which the plane of polarization is rotated by the passage of a polarized ray through an optically active substance. [B.] Cf. **POLARISCOPE** and **SACCHARIMETER**.

POLARISCOPE, n. Pol-a'r-i's'kop. From *polaris*, polar, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. An instrument used for investigating the phenomena of polarization and the changes produced in these phenomena by the interposition of certain substances in the path of the polarized ray. It consists essentially of a polarizer which puts the light in a state of polarization, and of an analyzer which, by quenching the polarized ray when placed in certain positions, throws the location of the plane of polarization. A change in the location of this plane or the presence of other phenomena induced by the interposition of a substance between the polarizer and analyzer is indicative of the structure or composition of the substance so interposed. [B.]

POLARISTROBOMETER, n. Pol-a'r-i's'tro'b-o-m'e't'r-u'm. From *πόλος*, an axis, *στροφός*, a whirling round, and *μέτρον*, a measure. A variety of polarimeter in which the plane of polarization is indicated with great delicacy by the disappearance of a set of parallel black lines which are produced by passing the light through a double interference plate of calcite. [B.]

POLARITY, n. Pol-a'r-i't'y. [a, 48.] From *polaris*, polar. Fr., *polarité*. Ger., *Polarität*. The property of having poles or of being under the influence of forces acting in the direction of poles. [a, 48.]

POLARIZATION, n. Pol-a'r-i'z-a'shu'n. From *polaris*, polar. Fr., *polarisation*. Ger., *Polarisation*, *Polarisierung*. 1. In optics, the induction of a peculiar property by virtue of which a ray of light, instead of vibrating as usual in all planes transverse to its direction, vibrates in one plane only (plane of p.). P. may be induced by reflection from surfaces placed at a special angle (angle of p.), or by transmission through certain media, the doubly refractive crystals especially. [B.] 2. Of a galvanic battery, the collection of bubbles of hydrogen on the negative plate, whereby the generation of the current is interfered with. — **Chromatic p.** P. accompanied by a peculiar play of colors; a phenomenon observed when doubly refracting crystals or singly refracting substances, which have undergone distortion of their structure, are seen by polarized light. [B.] — **Circular p.** Fr., *polarisation rotatoire*. Ger., *kreisförmige Polarisation*. The rotation of the plane of p. to the left or right. [B, 118.] — **Dielectric p.** The condition of a non-conductor when strained under the action of two adjacent charges of positive and negative electricity. [a, 49.] — **Electrolytic p.** Galvanic p. See *P.* (2d def.).

POLARIZER, n. Pol'a'r-i'z-u'r. That portion of a polariscope which polarizes the light: consisting usually of a Nicol's prism, but sometimes of a reflecting plate of unsilvered glass. [B, 164; a, 49.]

POLE, n. Pol. Gr., *πόλος* (originally, an axis). Lat., *polus*. Fr., *pôle*. Ger., *Pol*. It., *Sp.*, *polo*. The extremities of any axis around which a body or the forces acting on it are more or less symmetrically disposed. [a, 48.] — **Antigerminal p.** The p. of an ovum opposite the germinal p. At this p. is situated the food-yolk. [J, 1, 30.] — **Cephalic p.** Ger., *Kopfende*. Of the fetus, that end of the ovoid formed by it at which the head is situated. — **Geminous p.** See **Holopole**. — **Germinal p.** Ger., *Germinative p. The p. of an ovum at which the development of the embryo takes place. This term and *antigerminal p.* are especially applicable to ova in which a large amount of food-yolk is present, as in those of birds and reptiles. [J, 1, 30.] — **Lower p. (of an egg).** See *Antigerminal p.* — **Negative p.** That electrode or other portion of the terminal apparatus of a battery which is connected with the electro-positive element in the galvanic cell. [B.] — **North p.** That extremity of a magnet which is directed toward the north. [B.]*

Nuclear p. See *Polar nucleus*. — **Nutritive p.** See *Antigerminal p.* — **Occipital p.** Lat., *extremitas occipitalis* [Pausan]. Fr., *pôle occipital*. The posterior distal extremity of the occipital lobe. [L.] — **Pelvic p.** Ger., *Steissende*. Of the fetus, that end of the ovoid formed by it at which the breech is situated. — **Placental p. of the chorion.** That p. of the chorion at which the dome-like placenta, when situated, is situated. — **P's of the chorion.** The upper and lower extremities of the chorion, corresponding to the fundus uteri and the os uteri. — **P's of the eye.** The anterior and posterior extremities of the optic axis. [a, 29.] — **Positive p.** That electrode or other portion of the terminal apparatus of a battery which is connected with the electro-negative element in the galvanic cell. [B.] — **South p.** That extremity of a magnet which is directed toward the south. [B.] — **Upper p. (of an egg).** See *Germinal p.* — **Vitelline p.** See *Antigerminal p.*

POLEI (Ger.), n. Pol-i'. See *MENTHA pulegium* and *TEUCRIUM polium*.

POLEMOCAOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pol'e-m'o-f'a'th-m'a (ka'ka'k'o)-o'p'e'th'a'th' (tha'z')m'i'a-s. From *πόλεμος*, war, *κακός*, evil, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. See *Military OPHTHALMIA*.

POLEMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pol'e-m'o-ni-um (u'm). From *πόλεμος*, war. Fr., *polémoine*. Ger., *Sperkräut*. Greek valerian;

a genus of polemoniaceous herbaceous or climbing plants. The *Polemoniacæ* (Fr., *polémoniacées*) of Ventenat, the *Polemonia* and *Polemoniaceæ* (Fr., *polémoniacées*) of Jussieu, the *Polemoniariæ* (Fr., *polémoniariées*) of Reichenbach, and the *Polemoniæ* (Fr., *polémoniées*) of Persoon are an order of hypogynous gamopetalous dicotyledons included in the short *Polemonioides* of Bentham and Hooker. The *Polemoniæ* (Fr., *polémoniées*) are a division (tribe) of the *Polemoniaceæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 168, 170, 173, 180 (a, 35).] — *P. caeruleum*. Fr., *polémoine à fleurs bleues*, *échelle de Jacob*, *valériane bleue* (ou grecque). Ger., *gemeines (oder blaues) Sperrkräut*, *Himmelsteiler*, *Jacobsleiter*. (Common) Jacob's ladder, charity, Greek valerian; a species growing in southern and middle Europe and in Asia, and cultivated as a garden plant; perhaps the *polemonium* of Dioscorides. The herb and leaves, *herba valerianæ græcæ*, are used externally in Siberia for syphilitic tumors, ulcers, etc., and in Russia a decoction of the plant is employed in hydrophobia. The astringent root is used in dysentery. [B, 19, 34, 163, 173, 180 (a, 35).] — *Radix polemonii*. The root of *Valeriana officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

POLYEMPHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pol'e-m'o-f'a'th' (tha'z')m'i'a-s. From *πόλεμος*, war, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Fr., *polémophthalmie*. See *Military OPHTHALMIA*.

POLENTA (Lat.), n. f. Pol'e-nt'a-s. 1. Of Galen, peeled barley. 2. In modern Italy, porridge of maize-meal. [L, 30, 50 (a, 14).]

POLEY (Ger.), n. Pol-i'. See *MENTHA pulegium*.

POLFELD (Ger.), n. Pol't'e'ld. See *CHAMP polaire*.

POLIATER (Lat.), n. m. Pol'i-2-a(a's')tu'r(tar). Gen., *-er'os* (-is). From *πόλις*, the city, and *τέτιρ*, a physician. Of old writers, a medical practitioner licensed by the authorities of a city. [A, 322, 325 (a, 48).]

POLICE, n. Pol'i-es'. Gr., *πολιτεία* (from *πόλις*, a city). Lat., *politia*. Fr., p. Ger., *Polizei*. In medicine, an organization intrusted with the care of all matters affecting the public health; also the work of such an organization. [a, 48.]

POLICLINIC, n. Pol'i-2-kl'i'n'ik. Lat., *poli-clinice* (from *πόλις*, a city, and *κλίνη*, a couch). Fr., p. Ger., *Poliklinik*, *Stadtklinik*. An institution for medical instruction maintained at the public expense. [D.] Cf. **POLYCLINIC**.

POLIOENCEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pol'i-2-o(a's')-e'n'e(e'n'2)-se'f(ke'f'i-a'z')-e'th' (i'e')t'is. Gen., *-it'idis* (-idis). From *πολιός*, gray, and *ἐνέφαλος*, the brain. Cf. *Surdum*, inflammation of the gray matter of the cerebral cortex. [a, 34.] — *P. acuta*. Of Strümpell, infantile cerebral paralysis of obscure origin, but analogous to that of poliomyelitis. [a, 34.]

POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pol'i-2-o(a's')-e'n'e(e'n'2)-se'f(ke'f'i-a'z')-e'th' (i'e')t'is. See **POLIOENCEPHALITIS**.

POLIOMYELEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pol'i-2-o(a's')-mi'u'm'2)-e'th' (i'e')t'is. Gen., *-it'idis* (-idis). From *πολιός*, gray, *μυελός*, marrow, and *ἐνέφαλος*, the brain. Poliomyelitis associated with poliomyelitis. [a, 34.]

POLIOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pol'i-2-o(a's')-mi'u'm'2)-e'th' (i'e')t'is. Gen., *-it'idis* (-idis). From *πολιός*, gray, and *μυελός*, marrow. Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord. [D.] — *Acute anterior p.* Ger., *spinale Kinderlähmung*. A destructive inflammation of the larger multipolar ganglion cells in the anterior cornua of the spinal cord, occurring chiefly in children during their first dentition. It deprives certain muscles and often an entire limb of muscular power, and the parts affected undergo rapid atrophy. [A, 520 (a, 29).] — *P. anterior chronica*. Progressive muscular atrophy. [Ross (a, 34).] — *P. anterior subacuta cervicalis circumscripta*. P. in which the lesion is situated in the anterior horns of gray matter in and about the cervical enlargement. [Eisenlohr, "Neurolog. Ctrbl.", i, 1882, p. 410 (D, 35).]

POLIOMYELOPATHY, n. Pol'i-2-o-mi-e'2-i-o's'p'a'th' (i'e'). From *πολιός*, gray, *μυελός*, marrow, and *πάθος*, a disease. Any disease of the gray matter of the spinal cord. [D.]

POLIOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Pol'i-2-o(a's')-pla'z(pla's')ma's. Gen., *-plas'matos* (-atis). From *πολιός*, gray, and *πλάσμα*, matter. Fr., *polioplasm*. Granular protoplasm. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

POLIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pol'i-2-os'is. Gen., *-os'eos* (-is). Gr., *πολιωσις* (from *πολιών*, to become gray). Canities. [G, 4.]

POLIOTES (Lat.), **POLIOTHRIX** (Lat.), n's f. Pol'i-2-i'o'te(-ez)(as), *i'i'o'th'ri'x*. Gen., *-et'os* (-is), *-ot'ricos* (-is). Gr., *πολιότης*, *πολιότριξ* (from *πολιός*, gray, and *τριξ*, hair). See **CANITIES**.

POLITIA (Lat.), n. f. Pol'i-2-i(et)-e' (i'e')a's. See **POLICE**.

POLITZERIZATION, **POLITZERIZATION**, n's. Pol-i'ts-u'r'a'shu'n. -i'z-a'shu'n. From *Politzer*, the inventor of the method. Treatment by Politzer's bag. [L.]

POLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pol(i)pol'i-2-i'u'm(u'm). Gr., *πόλιον*. Fr., *polion*. 1. Of the ancients, the *Teucrium*. 2. Of Matthæus, the *Teucrium*. 3. Of Münch, the *Teucrium*. [B, 42, 114, 121 (a, 35).] — *P. angustifolium*, *P. creticum*. See *TEUCRIUM creticum*. — *P. erectum*. See *TEUCRIUM p.* — *P. luteum*. The *Teucrium aureum* and *Teucrium flavescens*. [B, 180 (a, 35).] — *P. maritimum*, *P. monspeliacum*. See *TEUCRIUM p.* — *P. montanum*. See *TEUCRIUM montanum* and *TEUCRIUM p.* — *P. montanum Anglorum*. The *Teucrium capitatum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).] — *P. montanum Gallorum*. See *TEUCRIUM p.* — *P. montanum Germanorum*. See *TEUCRIUM montanum*.

POLIZEI (Ger.), n. Pol-ets-i'. See **POLICE**.

POLLAKIURIE (Fr.), n. Pol'a's-ki-u're. From *πολλάκις*, often, and *ουρίν*, to urinate. Unnatural frequency of urination. [Dieulafoy, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.", May 19, 1892, p. 321.] — *P. brightique*. P. due to Bright's disease.

POLLEMPHYTEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pol'e-m'f'te(fu'e't)-u's'is. Gen., *-eus'eos* (-is). From *πολλάς*, many, and *ἐμφύτευσις*, to im-

plant. Fr. *vaccine par dissémination*. Repeated vaccination in different parts of the body. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

POLLEN (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{e}^3\text{n}$. Gen. *pol'licis*. Gr., *ἀντίξερ*. *pusculæ fécondant, poussière fécondante*. Ger., *Blüthenstaub*, *P. Befruchtungsstaub*. It., *polline*. Sp., *polén*. The fecundating substance produced within the loculi of an anther (see *P. cell* and *P. grains*); also, of Jussieu, the spores of the *Ophioglossaceæ*; of Linnæus, the powdery substance in the spores of mosses. [B. 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35); B. 198.—*P. grains*. Ger., *P. körner*. The microspores of phanerogams. They consist of particles either forming a powder or united by means of a viscid matter into a mass (see *POLLINIUM*). They are usually yellow, of various forms, generally spheroidal, but always uniform in the same plant. Each grain is a cellular body, usually a single cell. [B. 1, 19, 77, 121, 123, 229, 291 (a, 35).]—*P. mass*, *P. masse* (Ger.). See *POLLINIUM*.

POLLEX (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{e}^3\text{x}$. Gen., *pol'licis*. Gr., *ἀντίξερ*. The thumb; in birds, the digit that bears the alula, corresponding to the index finger. [L., 341 (a, 27).]

POLLINARIS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{i}^3\text{n-a}^4\text{(a}^5\text{)}^3\text{r}^4\text{s}$. Fr., *pollinaire*. Covered with a dust or powder as fine as pollen. [B. 1 (a, 35).]

POLLINARIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{i}^3\text{n-a}^4\text{(a}^5\text{)}^3\text{r}^4\text{i}^5\text{-u}^6\text{s(n}^4\text{u}^6\text{m)}$. Fr., *pollinaire*. Ger., *Pollinarie* (1st def.), *Pollenmasse* (2d def.). 1. See *CYSTIDIUM* (1st def.). 2. See *POLLINIUM*.

POLLINATION, n. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{i}^3\text{n-a}^4\text{shu}^6\text{n}$. The conveyance of pollen to the receptive surface of the female organs. [B. 223, 291 (a, 35).]

POLLINIC, adj. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{i}^3\text{n}^4\text{i}^5\text{k}$. Lat., *pollinicus*. Fr., *pollinique*. Ger., *blumenstaubartig, pollinisch*. Pertaining to or consisting of pollen. [B. 123 (a, 35).]

POLLINIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{i}^3\text{n}^4\text{i}^5\text{-u}^6\text{s(m}^4\text{u}^6\text{m)}$. Fr., *pollinie*. Ger., *Pollenmasse*. A pollen mass; a body composed of the pollengrains of an anther-loculus more or less coherent, as in orchids. [B. 121, 291 (a, 35).]

POLLINODIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{i}^3\text{n-od}^4\text{i}^5\text{-u}^6\text{s(m}^4\text{u}^6\text{m)}$. From *pollen* (q. v.), and *diōs*, resemblance. In *Ascomycetes* and *Peronosporæ*, the antheridium; so called because it usually conjugates with the oosphere by means of a delicate tubular outgrowth. [B. 77, 104, 279 (a, 35).]

POLLUTION, n. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{i}^3\text{-u}^6\text{shu}^6\text{n}$. Lat., *pollutio* (from *polluere*, to defile). Fr., *p.* Ger., *Bekeckung*. *P.* An involuntary seminal emission. In the pl., see *SPERMATORRHEA*. [E.]

POLONICA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{o-n}^4\text{i}^5\text{k-a}^6$. See *POLICA* p.

POLONYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{o-n}^4\text{i}^5\text{k}^6\text{(u}^6\text{ch}^3\text{)}^4\text{i}^5\text{-a}^6$. From *polūs*, many, and *onych*, the nail. Congenital hyperonychosis. [G.]

POLSTER (Ger.), n. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{s}^4\text{t}^5\text{e}^6\text{r}$. See *CUSHION* (3d def.), *ECPLE-roma*, *PULVINAR*, and *STROMA*.—*Fettp.* A layer of fatty tissue, especially the subcutaneous fat.—*Kehledeckelp.* See *TUBERCULUM epiglottidis*.—*P. der Sehnhügel*. See *PULVINAR*.—*Tastp.* See *Digital pulp*.

POLURIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{u-r}^4\text{(ur}^4\text{)}^4\text{i}^5\text{-a}^6$. See *POLYURIA*.

POLUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pol}^1\text{(po}^1\text{)}^1\text{l}^2\text{(u}^6\text{s)}^4\text{u}^6\text{s}$. 1. See *POLUS*. 2. The patella. [F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.]

POLY, n. Po^1l^2 . From *πολύς*, gray. See *TEUCURIUM polium*.

POLYACIDE (Fr.), adj. $\text{Po-le-a}^6\text{s}^4\text{-sed}$. Of a base, saturating with one of its molecules several molecules of an acid. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

POLYADELPHOUS, adj. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{-a}^4\text{d-e}^5\text{l}^6\text{(u}^6\text{s)}^4$. Lat., *polyadelphus* (from *πολύς*, many, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother). Fr., *polyadelphe*. Ger., *vielbrüderig*. Having the filaments united in more than two sets (thalangæ); of the *Polyadelphia* (Fr., *polyadelphie*), a Linnæan class of plants so characterized. [B. 17, 170 (a, 35).]

POLYADENIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{(u}^6\text{)}^4\text{a}^4\text{d}^4\text{(a}^4\text{d)}^4\text{-en}^4\text{(e}^5\text{n)}^4\text{i}^5\text{-a}^6$. From *πολύς*, many, and *ἀδην*, a gland. See *PSEUDOLUCÆMIA*.

POLYADENOMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{(u}^6\text{)}^4\text{a}^4\text{d}^4\text{(a}^4\text{d)}^4\text{-e}^5\text{n}^4\text{(om}^4\text{a}^6\text{)}^4$. Gen., *-om* *ad* (*-atis*). From *πολύς*, many, and *ἀδην*, a gland. Fr., *polyadénome*. Ger., *Polyadenom*. See *MULTIGLANDULAR ADENOMA*.

POLYÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{(u}^6\text{)}^4\text{e}^5\text{m}^4\text{(a}^5\text{e}^5\text{m)}^4\text{i}^5\text{-a}^6$. From *πολύς*, much, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *polyémie*. Ger., *Polyämie*. See *PLETHORA*.—*P. serosa*. Excess of water in the blood, occurring physiologically after drinking a large amount of fluid. [K. 16].—*P. serosa*. Excess of serum or water in the blood of an animal, brought about by the injection of blood serum into the veins. [K. 21.]

POLYÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{(u}^6\text{)}^4\text{e}^5\text{s}^4\text{(a}^5\text{s)}^4\text{-the}^4\text{(tha)}^4\text{-v}^4\text{i}^5\text{(si}^2\text{)}^4\text{-a}^6$. From *πολύς*, much, and *αἴσθησις*, perception by the senses. Ger., *Polyästhesie*. Of Fischer, a peculiar condition of sensation in which a single point touching the skin is felt as more than one. [B. 35.]

POLYALTHIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{(u}^6\text{)}^4\text{a}^4\text{th}^4\text{(a}^4\text{th)}^4\text{i}^5\text{-a}^6$. From *πολυαθής*, curing many diseases. Fr., *p. polyalthie*. Ger., *Heilstrauch*. A genus of the *Anonæe*. [B. 42 (a, 35).]—*P. acutiflora*, *P. acutifolia*. Species having properties similar to those of *P. sempervirens*. The first is found in the East Indies, the second in Jamaica. [B. 42, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. Corinti*. An East Indian species. The bark is used in intermittent fever, cardialgia, diarrhoea, dysentery, etc. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—*P. macrophylla*. Fr., *p. d. grandes feuilles*. A Java species. The bark is used in typhoid and eruptive fevers. [B. 168, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. sempervirens*. A Malabar species. The leaves are used in intermittent fever and rheumatism. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—*P. subcordata*. Ger., *flüßiger Heilstrauch*. A Java species with aromatic fruits which are used in spasmodic colic. The bark, especially that of the root, is also highly aromatic. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

POLYAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{(u}^6\text{)}^4\text{-a}^4\text{m}^4\text{(a}^4\text{m)}^4\text{-mon}^4\text{i}^5\text{-i}^5\text{(u}^6\text{m}^4\text{u}^6\text{m)}$. See *AMMONIUM base*.

POLYANDROUS, POLYANTHEROUS, adj's. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{-a}^4\text{n}^4\text{d}^4\text{-ru}^4\text{s}$, $\text{-a}^4\text{n}^4\text{th}^4\text{-u}^6\text{r}^4\text{-u}^6\text{s}$. Lat., *polyandrus, polyantherus* (from *πολύς*, many, and *ἀνдр*, a man, or *ἀνθρ*, blooming). Fr., *polyandre*. Ger., *polyandrisch*. Having the stamens indefinite in number. The *Polyandrea* of Scopoli are a tribe, and the *Polyandria* of Linnæus a class, of plants so characterized. [B. 1, 123, 170, 296 (a, 35).]

POLYARTHTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{(u}^6\text{)}^4\text{-a}^4\text{r}^4\text{th}^4\text{-r}^4\text{i}^5\text{(re)}^4\text{i}^5\text{-ti}^5\text{s}$. Gen., *-thrit'idos* (*-idis*). From *πολύς*, many, and *άρθρον*, a joint. Fr., *polyarthrite*. Ger., *P.* Inflammation, especially acute rheumatism, affecting several joints at once. [D. 5.]

POLYATOMIC, adj. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{-a}^4\text{t}^4\text{-o}^6\text{m}^4\text{i}^5\text{k}$. From *πολύς*, many, and *άτομος*, an atom. Fr., *polyatomique*. Ger., *mehlatomig*. Containing more than one atom of replaceable hydrogen; of a radicle, requiring the addition of more than one atom of hydrogen to saturate its combining capacity. [B.]

POLYBASIC, adj. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{-bas}^4\text{i}^5\text{k}$. Fr., *polybasique*. Ger., *mehrbasisch*. 1. Of acids or alcohols, containing in the molecule more than one atom of hydrogen replaceable by a base. 2. Of salts, formed from a p. acid by the replacement of more than one hydrogen atom by a base. [a, 38.]

POLYBLENNIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{(u}^6\text{)}^4\text{-ble}^4\text{n}^4\text{'ni}^4\text{-a}^6$. From *πολύς*, many, and *βλέννα*, mucus. Fr., *polyblennie*. Secretion of abnormal quantities of mucus. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14, 43).]

POLYBRACHIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{(u}^6\text{)}^4\text{-bra}^4\text{k}^4\text{(bra}^4\text{ch}^4\text{'i}^5\text{-a}^6\text{)}^4$. From *πολύς*, many, and *βραχίον*, the arm. A monstrosity characterized by one or more supernumerary arms. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

POLYBREPHIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{(u}^6\text{)}^4\text{-bre}^4\text{p}^4\text{'i}^5\text{-a}^6$. From *πολύς*, many, and *βρέφος*, an infant. 1. See *POLYCYSIS*. 2. The condition of having many young. [L. 50 (a, 45).]

POLYBROMURES (Fr.), n. pl. *Pol-e-bro-mu'r*. A mixture of several bromides.

POLYCARPÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{(u}^6\text{)}^4\text{-ka}^4\text{r}^4\text{p}^4\text{-e}^4\text{(a}^5\text{e}^5\text{)}^4$. From *πολύς*, many, and *καρπός*, fruit. 1. Of Fuchs, a genus of skin diseases, including eruptions attended with plastic lesions (or "fruits"), such as papules, vesicles, pustules, etc.; regarded by Fuchs as synonymous with *Flechtenausschläge*, *dartres*, and *tetter*, and doubtless meant to include for the most part eczematous and herpetic eruptions. [G.] 2. Of Batsch, an order of the *Liliaceæ*; of Lindley, a cohort of the *Monopetaleæ*.

POLYCARPÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{(u}^6\text{)}^4\text{-ka}^4\text{r}^4\text{p}^4\text{-e}^4\text{(a}^5\text{e}^5\text{)}^4$. Fr., *polycarpée*. Ger., *Vielsamenkraut*. A genus of Caryophyllaceæ herbs. The *Polycarpææ* of De Candolle are a tribe of the *Paronychieæ*. The *Polycarpææ* (Fr., *polycarpées*) are: Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Paronychieæ*; of Benth and Hooker, a tribe of the *Caryophyllææ*. [B. 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. corymbosa*, *P. spadicea*. East Indian and Malabar species used in hypochondriasis and snake-bites. A plant described by Loureiro under the name of *Polia arenaria*, identified by some authors with the second species, is used in Cochinchina in chronic cough, catarrh, and fevers. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

POLYCARPIC, adj. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{-ka}^4\text{r}^4\text{p}^4\text{i}^5\text{k}$. Lat., *polycarpicus*. Fr., *polycarpien, polycarpique*. 1. Of a plant, fruiting repeatedly. Bearing year after year. 2. Bearing many distinct fruits or carpels in each flower. The *Polycarpicæ* are: Of Bartling, a class of the *Gymnobiasti*; of Eichler, an order (cohort) of the *Helobia*. [B. 1, 19, 170, 296 (a, 35).]

POLYCARPON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{(u}^6\text{)}^4\text{-ka}^4\text{r}^4\text{p}^4\text{o}^6\text{n}$. Fr., *polycarpe*. Ger., *Nügelkraut*. A genus of Caryophyllaceæ herbs. [B. 42 (a, 35).]—*P. tetraphyllum*. All-seed; an herb growing in South Carolina and southern Europe. It is identified with the *παρωνυχία* of Dioscorides, and has been used in paronychia and indurated swellings. [B. 34, 180 (a, 35).]

POLYCEPHALOUS, adj. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{-se}^4\text{f}^4\text{(a}^5\text{l}^4\text{-u}^6\text{s)}^4$. Lat., *policephalus* (from *πολύς*, many, and *κέφαλος*, the head). Fr., *polycéphale*. Consisting of or bearing numerous capitula. [B. 1, 296 (a, 35).]

POLYCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{(u}^6\text{)}^4\text{-se}^4\text{f}^4\text{(ke}^4\text{f}^4\text{(a}^5\text{l}^4\text{-u}^6\text{s)}^4\text{)}^4$. Genus of the *Taniadae* in the larval state. [Zeder (L. 16).]—*P. cerebrius*, *P. cernuus*. See *CENURUS cerebrius*.—*P. echinococcus*, *P. granulosis*, *P. hominis*, *P. humanus*. See *ECHINOCOCCUS hominis*.—*P. ovinus*. See *CENURUS cerebrius*.

POLYCERUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{(u}^6\text{)}^4\text{-ke}^4\text{r}^4\text{-u}^6\text{s}^4\text{(u}^6\text{s)}^4$. From *πολύς*, many, and *κέρας*, a horn. Fr., *polycère*. See *MEGALOCERUS*.

POLYCHEZIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{(u}^6\text{)}^4\text{-ke}^4\text{z}^4\text{(che}^4\text{z}^4\text{i}^5\text{-a}^6\text{)}^4$. From *πολύς*, much, and *χέζειν*, to evacuate the bowels. Fr., *polychézie*. Chronic diarrhoea. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

POLYCHOLIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{(u}^6\text{)}^4\text{-ko}^4\text{(ch}^4\text{po}^4\text{l}^4\text{i}^5\text{-a}^6\text{)}^4$. From *πολύς*, much, and *χολός*, bile. Fr., *polycholie*. Ger., *Polycholie*. Excessive secretion of bile. [D.]

POLYCHREST, adj. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{-kre}^4\text{st}$. Gr., *πολιχρηστος* (from *πολύς*, much, and *χρηστός*, serviceable). Lat., *polychrestus*. Fr., *polychreste*. Generally serviceable (formerly said of medicaments used against many different ailments). [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

POLYCHROISM, n. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{-kr}^4\text{o-i}^5\text{zm}$. Lat., *polychroismus* (from *πολύς*, many, and *χρῶμα*, color). See *PLEOCHROISM*.

POLYCHROITE, n. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{-kr}^4\text{o-i}^5\text{te}$. Fr., *polychroïte*. Ger., *Polychroit*. An orange-red coloring matter, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_{18}$, obtained from saffron. It forms a perfectly translucent, ruby-red, horn-like mass. By some writers p. is called *crocine*; by others that name is given to $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_{18}$ one of the constituents of p. [B. 81 (a, 38); Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., v. 233 (a, 80).]

POLYCHROMATE, n. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{-krom-at}$. A chromate containing several atoms of chromium in the molecule. [B.]

POLYCHROMATIC, adj. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{-krom-at}^4\text{i}^5\text{k}$. Lat., *polychromaticus*. Fr., *polychromatique*. Many-colored. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

POLYCHROME, n. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^3\text{-krom}$. Fr., *p. Ger. Polychrom*. 1. See *ASCOTIN*. 2. A crystalline body extracted from quassia, communicating to water different opaline shades. [B. 45, 93 (a, 14).]

POLYGONAL, adj. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0\text{-o}^2\text{-n}^1$. Lat., *polygonalis* (from πολύς , many, and $\gammaόνυ$, the knee). Of the *Polygonales* (Lindley's p. alliance [Lat., *nixus polygonalis*], an alliance of the *Curvembryae* consisting of the *Polygonaceae*). [B. 170 (a, 35).]

POLYGONATE, adj. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0\text{-o}^2\text{-n}^1$ -at. Lat., *polygonatus* (from πολύς , many, and $\gammaόνυ$, the knee). Having numerous joints. [a, 35.] For the *Polygonateae*, see under **POLYGONUM**; for the *Polygonateae*, under **POLYGONATUM**.

POLYGONATUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0(\text{u}^6\text{g})\text{-o}^2\text{-n}^1\text{-at}(\text{a}^3\text{t})/\text{u}^3\text{m}^1$ -(u³m). Fr., *polygonate*, *aceau de Salomon*. The true Solomon's-seal; a genus of the *Polygonaceae* (Fr., *polygonatées*), which are a tribe of the *Liliaceae*. [B. 19, 34, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. biflorum**, **P. giganteum**. Varieties of *P. multiflorum*. [B. 34 (a, 35).]—**P. latifolium**. Ger., *breitblättrige Weisswurz*. A species having properties resembling those of *P. officinale*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. majus**. See *P. officinale* and *P. multiflorum*.—**P. multiflorum**. Fr., *secau de Salomon multifloro*. Ger., *vielflühige Weisswurz*. David's harp, fraxinell, many-flowered Solomon's-seal, ladder-to-heaven, lady's-seal, lily-of-the mountain; like *P. uniflorum* in properties. A decoction of the root in milk has been used internally in piles and externally in certain skin diseases. [B. 5, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. officinale**, **P. uniflorum**. Fr., *secau de Salomon*, *genouillet*, *herbe de saint raphaël*, *muguet anguleux*, *signet*. Ger., *gemeine Weisswurz*, *Salomonsseiwurz*, *Thalblume*, *Weisswurz-Zanke*. Common (European) Solomon's-seal. The root was once official (with those of *P. latifolium* and *P. multiflorum*) as *radix polygonati* (*majoris*, *seu vulgaris*, *seu latifolii*), *radix sigilli Salomonis*, and *radix geniculata* (*seu genicellae*). It was used externally in bruises, tumors, wounds, skin eruptions, etc., and, powdered and mixed with rose-water, as a wash for the face, now rarely used, though recommended in gout and rheumatism. It is emetic, and the berries and flowers are acrid and poisonous. [B. 5, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. verticillatum**. The whorled Solomon's-seal of central and southern Europe. It has the same properties as those of *P. officinale*. [B. 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. vulgare**. See *P. officinale*.

POLYGNIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0(\text{u}^6\text{g})\text{-gon}(\text{g}^0\text{n}^2)/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$. From πολύς , many, and $\gammaόνος$, offspring. Fr., *polygnie*. Great fecundity, especially in the male. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

POLYGONUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0(\text{u}^6\text{g})\text{-o}^2\text{-n}^1\text{-u}^3\text{m}^1$ -(u³m). From πολύς , many, and $\gammaόνυ$, the knee. Fr., *polygone*, *renouée*. Ger., *Knöterig*. Knot-grass; a genus of herbs with ochreate-jointed stems. The *Polygonaceae* (Fr., *polygonacées*) are an order of the *Curvembryae*, the species are astringent and acid, and some are cultivated for their edible fruits. The *Polygonateae* of Necker include *Rumex*, *Scleranthus*, *Herniaria*, and *P. The Polygonaceae* (Fr., *polygonées*; Ger., *Polygonenae*) are the *Polygonaceae*, and also a tribe of the latter. The *Polygonoidae* of Brongniart are a class of hypogynous *Dialypetalae* including the *Polygonaceae* (*Polygonaceae*). [B. 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**P. aëre**. 1. Smart-weed; a species with a caustic juice, by some identified with the *P. hydropiperoides* of Michaux; used as an astringent and febrifuge. 2. Of Lamarck. *P. hydropiper*. [B. 5, 94, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. alpinum**. Alpine knot-weed. The herb is used in diarrhoea and dysentery. [B. 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. amphibium**. Fr., *renouée amphibie*. Ger., *Wechselknöterig*, *Wasserknöterig*, *Sommerlack*. Amphibian knot-weed, water persicaria, willow-grass. The root and herb were once official as *radix et herba persicariae acida* (*seu polygوني amphibii* [*seu aquatilis*]), the former as a mild astringent, diuretic, and alterative in skin complaints, and the latter in calculous affections. The roots are said to contain over 20 per cent. and the stem over 17 per cent. of tannic acid. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. anti-hemorrhoidale**. Fr., *renouée anti-hémorrhoidale*. A Brazilian species used externally in gout and hemorrhoids. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. aquaticum**. See *P. amphibium*.—**P. aviculare**. Fr., *renouée des oiseaux* (*trainasse*), *achée*, *crépiniète*, *centinote*, *corrigiôle*, *fausse senille*, *sanguinaire*, *herniôle*, *herbe à cochon*. Ger., *Vogelknöterig*, *Saugras*, *Butterkraut*, *Angerkräut*, *Weggras*, *Tausendknoten*. The *polygones* *æper* of Dioscorides; armstrong-beggar-weed, common (or bird's) knot-grass, knotwort, crab-grass (or -weed), iron- (or wire- or goose-) grass, ninety-knot, pink-weed, sparrow-tongue, swine's-weed; a common weed in nearly all lands. It is a mild astringent, and was formerly used as a febrifuge, vulnerary, and styptic, under the name *herba centumnodiae* (*seu polygوني*, *seu sanguinariae*, *seu graminis porcini*, etc.), and recently has been used in bronchial catarrh, asthma, and whooping-cough. The root, called *false polygonum root*, is sold along with that of *Polygonum anara*. [B. 5, 94, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. Proc.** of the Am. Pharm. Assoc. "xxxix, p. 389 (a, 50)."—**P. barbatum**. Fr., *renouée barbue*. Ger., *bartiger Knöterig*. A species found in China, Japan, India, and southern Africa. All parts, especially the leaves, are used in India in colic, and at the Cape of Good Hope in oedema of the feet. The seeds are carminative. [B. 172, 173, 180, 293 (a, 35).]—**P. Bellardi**. A South European species having properties resembling those of *P. aviculare*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. bistorta**. Fr., *bistorte*, *serpente-lotte*, *serpentina mède* (*ou femelle*, *ou rouge*). Ger., *Wiesenknöterig*, *Natterwur*, *Otterwur*, *Schlangewur*, *Drachewur*, *Krebswur*, *Gift* (oder *Schlitten*) *Wurzel*. Bistort, dragon-wort, Easter giant (or ledges, or mangiants), gentle (or patient, or patience) dock, red-legs, snake-weed; a species common in Europe and northern Asia, and said to be found in Connecticut. The root, *radix bistortae* (*seu colubinaris* [*vulgaris*]), *seu serpentaria rubra* (*seu vulgaris*), *radix runcinatis anserini*, is astringent. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275, 293 (a, 35).]—**P. fagopyrum**. See *Fagopyrum esculentum*.—**P. glabrum**. Ger., *kahler Knöterig*. An East Indian species. The root is purgative, the leaves are diuretic, and the entire plant is used as an antarthritic application. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. hydropiper**. Fr., *renouée poivrée*, *poivre d'eau*, *herbe à crapaud*, *cirage*, *persicaria d'oe* (*ou brillante*), *piment aquatique* (*ou brillant*, *ou d'eau*). Ger., *scharfer Knöterig*, *Wasserpfeffer*, *Mückenkräut*, *brennendes Flöckkraut*, *Pfefferknöterig*, *Flöhspießerkräut*, *Pfauenkräut*, *Bitterlingkräut*, *Scharf*, *Pfauenspiegel*, *Mönchskräut*.

Ciderage, culrage, curage, lake-weed, red-knees, smart-weed, water-pepper; in the *véronicées*, of Dioscorides. The leaves or herb, *herba hydropiperis*, *herba persicariae* (*urentis*), were formerly employed as a diuretic and antiscorbutic, but are now chiefly used by the veterinarians as a wash for ulcers. They contain polygonic acid, have a biting and burning taste, and inflame the skin if rubbed on it. [B. 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. hydropiperoides**. 1. Of Michaux, the mild water-pepper, smart-weed of North America, having properties like those of *P. hydropiper* and sometimes used as a wash for old ulcers, and internally in calculous affections. It is used in amenorrhoea, and the dried leaves in decoction as a topical application in mercurial salivation and the sore mouth of nursing women. [B. 5, 34 (a, 35).] 2. See *P. acre* (1st def.).—**P. orientale**. Fr., *renouée d'Orient* (*ou du Levant*), *bâton de Saint-Jean*, *cordon de cardinal*, *grande persicaria*, *monte-au-ciel*, *persicaria du Levant*. Ger., *orientalischer Knöterig*. The prince's-feather of Asia, Australia, and South Africa. The leaves are mildly astringent and mucilaginous. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. persicaria**. Fr., *curage*, *persicaria* (*douce*), *piéd rouge*, *fer-d-cheval*. Ger., *Flöhknöterig*, *Rötsch*, *Pfirsichkraut*. Persicaria, red-shanks, crab's-claw, lady's-thumb, peach-wort. The herb, *herba persicariae mitis* (*seu minoris*), is considered antiseptic, and has been used as a vulnerary and internally as a diuretic. In Norway the juice is used in toothache. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. Sieboldii**. A species found in China and Japan, where its root is used as a tonic. [B. 93 (a, 14).]—**P. stypticum**. Ger., *styptischer Knöterig*. A Brazilian species. The root and herb are used as a styptic. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

POLYGONUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0(\text{u}^6\text{g})\text{-gon}(\text{u}^3\text{s})/\text{u}^3\text{s}$. Gr., πολύγυνος (from πολύς , many, and $\gammaύνω$, an angle). Fr., *polygone*. Ger., *vielseitig*. Having numerous angles; as a n. in the n., *polygonum*, a figure so characterized, a polygon. [a, 45.]—**Polygona venosa calicum renis**. Polygonal anastomoses of the renal veins at the apices of the pyramids. [L. 332.]

POLYGURIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0(\text{u}^6\text{g})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{ur})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$. Gr., πολυγυρία . Fr., *polygurie*. An error for *Polyuria*.

POLYGYNIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0(\text{u}^6\text{g})\text{-ji}^2\text{n}(\text{gu}^2\text{n})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$. From πολύς , much, and $\gammaύνναι$, a woman. Of Linnaeus, an order (of various classes) of plants distinguished by polygynous flowers. [B. 1, 19 (a, 35).]

POLYGYNOUS, adj. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0/\text{i}^2\text{n-u}^3\text{s}$. Lat., *polygynus*. Fr., *polygyne*. Ger., *vielweibig*, *polygynisch*. Of flowers, containing numerous pistils or carpels. [B. 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

POLYHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0(\text{u}^6\text{g})\text{-hem}(\text{ha}^3\text{e}^2\text{m})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$. See **POLYHÆMIA**.

POLYHIDRIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0(\text{u}^6\text{g})\text{-hi}^2\text{d}(\text{hed})/\text{ri}^2\text{-a}^3$. From πολύς , much, and ἵδρω , perspiration. See **HYPERIDROSIS**.

POLYHYDRAMNIOS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0(\text{u}^6\text{g})\text{-hid}(\text{hu}^2\text{d})\text{-ra}^2\text{m}^1$ -(ra³m¹/ni²-o²s). From πολύς , much, ὑδωρ , water, and ἄμνιον , the amnion. Dropsy of the amnion. [a, 34.]

POLYHYDRATE, n. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0\text{-hid}^2\text{-rat}$. A hydrate or hydroxide containing more than one molecule of hydroxyl. [B. 5.]

POLYIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0(\text{u}^6\text{g})\text{-id}(\text{ed})\text{-ros}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-ros'eos* (-ia). Fr., *polyidrose*. 1. See **HYPERIDROSIS**. 2. Of Ritgen, see **MILLARIA** (1st def.).

POLYLYMPHIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0(\text{u}^6\text{g})\text{-li}^2\text{m}(\text{lu}^2\text{m})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$. From πολύς , much, and *lymph*, lymph. See **ANASARCA**.

POLYMASTIA (Lat.), **POLYMAZIA** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0(\text{u}^6\text{g})\text{-ma}^2\text{st}(\text{ma}^2\text{st})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$, $\text{ma}^2\text{z}(\text{ma}^2\text{z})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$. From πολύς , many, and μαστός , or μάζος , the breast. Fr., *polymastie*, *pléiomastie*. Ger., *Poly-mastie*. The state of having supernumerary breasts.

POLYMELIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0(\text{u}^6\text{g})\text{-mel}(\text{me}^2\text{li})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$. From πολύς , many, and μέλος , a limb. Fr., *polymélie*. Ger., *Poly-mélie*. The state of having supernumerary members. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

POLYMER, n. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0\text{-mu}^2\text{r}$. See **POLYMERIDE**.

POLYMERIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0(\text{u}^6\text{g})\text{-mer}(\text{me}^2\text{r})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$. See **POLYMERISM**.

POLYMERIC, n. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0\text{-me}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *polymérique*. Ger., *polymerisch*. See **ISOMERIC**.

POLYMERIDE, n. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0\text{-me}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$. Fr., *polyméride*. Ger., *Polymerid*. A substance which bears to another the relation of polymerism (said especially of chemical compounds whose formulae are the higher multiples of the common primitive formula). [B.] Cf. **ISOMERIC** and **ISOMERIDE**.

POLYMERISM, n. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0\text{-me}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{zm}$. Lat., *polymeria* (from πολύς , many, and μέρος , a part). Fr., *polymérie*. 1. Multiplicity of component parts. [a, 48.] 2. See under **ISOMERISM**.

POLYMERIZATION, n. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0\text{-me}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{z-a}^3\text{-zh}^2\text{n}^3$. From πολύς , many, and μερίζω , to divide. The act of producing isomeric modifications. (Strecker [B.])

POLYMEROUS, adj. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0\text{-me}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *polymerus*. Fr., *polymère*. Ger., *vieltheilig*, *vielgliedrig*, *vielzählig*. Having many components or articulations; of whorls, having numerous members in each series or circle; of an ovary, composed of two or more united carpels. [B. 1, 19, 123, 291 (a, 35); L. 180 (a, 39).]

POLYMETAMERIC, adj. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0\text{-me}^2\text{t-a}^3\text{-me}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Extending over two or more metameres. [L. 333.]

POLYMICROTOME, n. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0\text{-mi}^2\text{k}^2\text{-ro}^2\text{-tom}$. From πολύς , many, μικρός , little, and τέμνω , to cut. A microtome for making a great number of microscopic sections in a short time. (Hales, "Arch. of Med.," April, 1882.)

POLYMITUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Po}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}^0\text{-mi}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^6\text{m})/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$. From πολύς , many, and μίτος , a thread. Also written *polimitus*. Of Danilewsky, a roundish granule, having three or four long mobile filaments, found in the blood of persons suffering from paludal fever. [a, 34.]

POLYMNIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})^2/\text{ni}^2\text{-a}^2$. From Πολύμνια , one of the nine Muses. Fr., *polymnie*. Leaf-cup; a genus of the *Heltinoidae*. [B. 42 (a, 35).]—**P. uvederalia**. Bear's-foot; the root is considered stimulant to the secretory organs. [B. 34, 287 (a, 35).]

POLYMORPHIC, adj. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2\text{m}^2\text{-o}^2\text{r}^2/\text{f}^2\text{ik}$. Fr., *polymorphe*. Ger., *vielfaltig*. Showing widely different types of structure or varieties of appearance. [L. 343 (a, 48).]

POLYMORPHISM, n. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2\text{m}^2\text{-o}^2\text{r}^2/\text{f}^2\text{izm}$. From πολύς , many, and μορφή , form. Fr., *polymorphisme*, *polymorphie* (1st def.). 1. The state of being polymorphic. 2. In zoology, a variety of alternate generation in which colonies are formed as the result of non-sexual reproduction by budding from a single animal, the buds, remaining attached, developing into individuals that differ considerably in structure and appearance, and each of which performs special functions in maintaining the colony. [L. 11, 353 (a, 39).] 3. In the life-history of a plant, the alternation of a sexual form (*gametophyte*) with a non-sexual form (*sporophyte*); also the diversity and variation in form presented by one or other of these generations. [B. 77, 121 (a, 35).]

POLYMORPHOUS, adj. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2\text{m}^2\text{-o}^2\text{r}^2/\text{u}^2\text{s}$. See **POLYMORPHIC**.

POLYMORTALITÉ (Fr.), n. $\text{Po}^2\text{-le-mor-ta}^2\text{-lé-ta}$. The death of several members in the same household at the same time or from the same cause. [B.]

POLYMYSIOTIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-mi}^2(\text{m}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{s}^2/\text{ti}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-itis* (*-idis*). From πολύς , much, and μύς , a muscle. Fr., *polymyosite*. Of Hepp, simultaneous inflammation of a number of muscles. [a. 34.]—**P. acuta progressiva**. Fr., *polymyosite aiguë progressive*. An acute p. attacking in a short time nearly all the voluntary muscles, attended by pain, swelling, suppurative, etc., and terminating in death. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," April, 1889, p. 504 (a, 18).]—**P. parenchymatosa puerperalis**, *Puerperal p.* Of Winckel, p. of puerperal origin. [a. 34.]

POLYNEURAL, adj. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2\text{mu}^2/\text{r}^2\text{-l}$. From πολύς , many, and νεῦρον , a nerve. Intervaded by two or more nerves. [L. 332.]

POLYNEURITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-nu}^2\text{-r}^2/\text{e}^2/\text{ti}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-itis* (*-idis*). Fr., *polyneurite*. See *Multiple peripheral neuritis* and *Multiple neuritis*.

POLYODONTIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{d}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2/\text{shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{-a}^2$. From πολύς , many, and ὀδών , a tooth. Fr., *polyodontie*. The possession of supernumerary teeth. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

POLYONYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2/\text{ik}^2(\text{u}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From πολύς , many, and ὄνυξ , the nail. Fr., *polynychie*. The condition of having supernumerary nails. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

POLYOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{f}^2(\text{tha}^2)\text{-i}^2/\text{mi}^2\text{-a}^2$. From πολύς , many, and ὀφθαλμός , the eye. Fr., *polyophtalmie*. A monstrosity characterized by supernumerary eyes. [F.]

POLYOPTIA (Lat.), **POLYOPSIA** (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{p}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$, $\text{-o}^2\text{ps}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From πολύς , many, and ὥψ , the eye. Fr., *polyopie*, *polyopsie*. Ger., *Polypolie*, *Polypsia*. The state in which several images of an object are seen at the same time. [F.]

POLYOREXIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{r}^2\text{-e}^2\text{x}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From πολύς , much, and ὄρεξις , desire. Fr., *polyorexie*. Morbid excess of the appetite. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

POLYORRHOMENITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{r}^2/\text{ro}^2(\text{no}^2)\text{-me}^2\text{n}^2/\text{i}^2\text{te}^2/\text{f}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-itis* (*-idis*). More properly written *polyorhymenitis*. From πολύς , many, ὄρρος , serum, and ὥψ , a membrane. Of Concato, a progressive and malignant inflammation of various serous membranes. ["Med. Record," Aug. 2, 1890, p. 123 (a, 34).]

POLYOSTEON (Lat.), **POLYOSTEURM** (Lat.), n. s. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{st}^2\text{e}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2$, $\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From πολύς , many, and ὀστέον , a bone. An old term for the tarsus and metatarsus combined. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

POLYOTIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{ti}^2/\text{a}^2$. From πολύς , many, and ὄψ , the ear. Fr., *polyotie*. Ger., *Polypotie*. The formation of two or more external ears on one side. [F.]

POLYP, n. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2/\text{p}$. Gr., πολύπους (from πολύς , many, and πούς , the foot). Fr., *polype*. 1. An aquatic invertebrate having a number of foot-like processes; a simple actinozoan or an individual of the compound *Actinozoa*. [L. 147; a. 48.] 2. See **POLYPUS**.

POLYP (Ger.), n. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2/\text{p}$. See **POLYPUS**—Zelliger Himbeerenp. See *Raspberry cellular POLYPUS*.

POLYPEDIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-pe}^2\text{d}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{e}^2\text{d})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From πολύς , many, and παιδίον , a little child. See **SUPERFETATION**.

POLYPANARTHRIITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-pa}^2\text{n}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{n})\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2(\text{a}^2\text{n})\text{-a}^2\text{r}^2\text{h}^2\text{-ri}^2/\text{ti}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-itis* (*-idis*). From πολύς , much, πάς , all, and ἄρθρον , a joint. Arthritis deformans. [a. 34.]

POLYPAPILLOMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-pa}^2\text{p}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{p})/\text{i}^2\text{-l}^2\text{om}^2/\text{a}^2$. Gen., *-omatos* (*-atis*). From πολύς , many, and *papilla*, a nipple. A skin disease in which multiple papillomata are formed. [a. 34.]—**P. tropicum**. See **FRAMBOESIA**.

POLYPARÉSIE (Fr.), n. $\text{Po}^2\text{-le-pa}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{-zé}$. General paralysis. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

POLYPARIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2\text{p}^2(\text{u}^2\text{p})\text{-a}^2\text{r}^2(\text{a}^2\text{r})/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From πολύπους , a polyp. Fr., *couches polypigères*. Ger., *Polypentamm*. A polyary; the hard chitinous covering secreted by many of the *Hydrozoa*. [L. 147 (a, 38).]

POLYPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-pa}^2\text{th}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{th})/\text{i}^2\text{-e}^2/\text{a}^2$. From πολύς , many, and πάθος , disease. Fr., *polypathie*. A complicated or frequently recurring disease. [L. 49, 50 (a, 14).]

POLYPE (Fr.), n. $\text{Po}^2\text{-lep}$. See **POLYP** and **POLYPUS**.—**P. cellulaire framboisé**. See *Raspberry cellular POLYPUS*.—**P. fibreux intra-utérin** à apparitions intermittentes. An intra-uterine fibrous polypus which at times, as during menstrua-

tion, protrudes wholly or in part from the os uteri. [O. Larcher, "Arch. gén. de méd.," 1867, l. p. 39; S. Pozzi, "Rev. de chir.," Feb., 1885, p. 113.]

POLYPERÉMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2\text{ip}^2(\text{u}^2\text{p})\text{-u}^2\text{r}^2(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-em}^2(\text{a}^2\text{s}^2/\text{e}^2\text{m})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From πολύς , much, πέρω , in excess, and αἷμα , blood. Fr., *polyperémie*. General plethora. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

POLYPETALOUS, adj. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-pe}^2\text{t}^2/\text{a}^2\text{l}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *polypetalus* (from πολύς , many, and πέταλον , a leaf). Fr., *polypétale*. Ger., *vielflumenblättrig*. Having the petals separate or free. The *Polypetalæ* are: Of Hill, a class typified by *Sempervivum*; of Lindley, a division of the *Angiospermae* consisting of the *Thalamiflorae* and *Calyciflorae*; of Bentham and Hooker, the p. dicotyledons, including the *Thalamiflorae*, *Disciflorae*, and *Calyciflorae*. [B. 1, 123, 170, 291 (a, 35).]

POLYPHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-fa}^2\text{i}^2(\text{fa}^2\text{g})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From πολύς , much, and φαγείν , to eat. Fr., *polyphagie*. 1. Gluttony. [L. 50 (a, 14).] 2. See **BULIMIA**.

POLYPHAGOUS, adj. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2\text{p}^2\text{a}^2\text{g}^2/\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *polyphagus*. Fr., *polyphage*. See **OMNIVOROUS**.

POLYPHARMACON (Lat.), **POLYPHARMACUM** (Lat.), n. s. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-fa}^2\text{r}^2\text{m}^2/\text{a}^2\text{k}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2$, $\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. Gr., πολυφάρμακον (from πολύς , many, and φάρμακον , a drug). Fr., *polypharmaque*. Ger., *P.* 1. A medicine composed of many ingredients. 2. A panacea. [L. 30, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

POLYPHARMACUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-fa}^2\text{r}^2\text{m}^2/\text{a}^2\text{k}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Gr., πολυφάρμακος . Fr., *polypharmacus*. 1. Composed of many drugs. 2. Using drugs too freely; as a n., a physician who prescribes drugs too freely. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

POLYPHARMACY, n. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-fa}^2\text{r}^2\text{m}^2/\text{a}^2\text{s}^2/\text{i}^2$. Fr., *polypharmacie*. Ger., *Polypharmacie*. 1. Excess in the use of drugs or in prescribing them. [a. 48.] 2. The practice of ordering a great number of drugs to be taken together.

POLYPHRASIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-fra}^2(\text{fra}^2\text{s})/\text{zi}^2(\text{si}^2)\text{-a}^2$. From πολύς , much, and φράσις , speech. Fr., *polyphrasie*. Morbid garrulity. [a. 34.]

POLYPHYLLOUS, adj. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-fi}^2\text{l}^2/\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *polyphyllus* (from πολύς , many, and φύλλον , a leaf). Fr., *polyphyllie*. Having many leaves (said of a circle of the perianth when the pieces or leaves composing it are not united, also of a compound leaf composed of numerous leaflets). [B. 1, 121, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

POLYPHYLLY, n. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-fi}^2/\text{i}^2$. An increase beyond what is usual in the number of pieces in a whorl. [B. 308 (a, 35).]

POLYPHYODESMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-fi}^2(\text{p}^2)\text{-i}^2(\text{p}^2)\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-de}^2\text{z}^2(\text{de}^2\text{s})\text{-m}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From πολύπους , a polypus, ῥίζα , under, and δεσμός , a bond. Fr., *polyphyodesme*. See **POLYODESME**.

POLYPHYSLIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-fi}^2(\text{f}^2\text{u}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From πολύς , much, and φύσα , flatus. Fr., *polyphysie*. See **FLATULENCE**.

POLYPHARIUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-p}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2(\text{a}^2\text{r})/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From πολύπους , a polyp. Fr., *polyphaire*. See **POLYPOID**.

POLYPIDE, n. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2\text{p}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-d}$. Ger., *Polypid*. A separate zooid of a polyzoon. [L. 147 (a, 38).]

POLYPIDOM, n. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2\text{p}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-d}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}$. From πολύπους , a polyp, and δῶμα , a house. The dermal system of a colony of polyzoons. [B. 28 (a, 27).]

POLYPIONIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-pi}^2(\text{pe}^2)\text{-on}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From πολύς , much, and πίων , fat. Fr., *polyipionie*. Ger., *Polyipionie*, *Fettüberfluss*. Obesity, especially an abnormal accumulation of fat in the connective tissue of the skin. [G.]

POLYPITE, n. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2\text{p}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-t}$. From πολύπους , a polyp. A separate zooid of a hydrozoan. [B. 28 (a, 27).]

POLYPLASTIC, adj. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-pla}^2\text{st}^2/\text{i}^2\text{ik}$. Lat., *polyplasticus* (from πολύς , much, and πλάσσειν , to mold). Of cells, becoming greatly modified in form during their development into tissue. [L. 16.]

POLYPNÉE (Fr.), n. $\text{Po}^2\text{-lep-na}$. A nervous condition characterized by rapid breathing and sometimes by a sense of suffocation in the throat or by a feeling of internal compression seeming to interfere more or less with the thoracic movements. [Huchard, "Union méd.," June 17, 1882, p. 989.]

POLYODESME (Fr.), n. $\text{Po}^2\text{-le-po-de}^2\text{s-m}^2$. Ger., *Polyppenumbinder*. An instrument for ligating the pedicle of a polypus. [E.]

POLYPODIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-pod}^2(\text{po}^2\text{d})/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From πολύς , many, and πούς , the foot. Fr., *polypodie*. A monstrosity characterized by supernumerary feet. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

POLYPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Po}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-pod}^2(\text{po}^2\text{d})/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. Fr., *polypodium*. Ger., *Polypodium*. *Polypodium*, a large genus of ferns. The *Polypodæ* (Fr., *Polypodiées*) are: Of Link, the *Polypodiaceæ*; of Lindley, a suborder of the latter. The *Polypodiaceæ* are the largest division of ferns, distinguished by the sporangia being stalked, splitting transversely, and having a vertical ring. They include *Aspidium*, *P. Asplenium*, *Pteris*, etc. The *Polypodiæ* (Fr., *polypodiées*) are the *Polypodiaceæ*, also a subdivision of the latter. The *Polypodiæ* (Fr., *polypodiées*) are the *Polypodiaceæ*. [B. 19, 34, 104, 121, 170, 173, 180, 291 (a, 35).]—*Decoctum polypodii communis* (Belg. Ph.). A strained decoction of 1 part of the root of *P. vulgare* with water enough to make 20 parts. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*P. alpestre*. Fr., *capillaire blanc*. Alpine polypody, white maidenhair (but distinct from *Asplenium ruta muraria*); a species found in northwestern America, northern Europe, and in high mountains of Switzerland. It is used as a pectoral and was formerly official as *herba adiantii albi* (seu *adiantii aurei filicis folio*). [B. 242; B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. calaguala*. Fr., *calaguala*, *calahuala*. Ger., *peruanischer* (oder *Calaguala*) *Tüpfelfarn*. A Peruvian species the rhizome of which, *radix calaguala* (seu *calahuala*, seu *calaguelloe*), *calahuala*, *ocala-*

huala, *calaguala*, was formerly used as a respiratory stimulant, a diaphoretic, and diuretic. It is still employed in Peru and Mexico as an astringent, diaphoretic, and pectoral. [B. 163, 173, 180 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.", xxiv, p. 769 (a, 50).]—**P. crassifolium**. A species found in the West Indies, Mexico, and South America. The rhizome was formerly substituted for that of *P. calaguala*, and was known as *calaguala femina*. [B. 180 (a, 35); B. 249.]—**P. dryopteris**. Moss- (or oak-) fern, ternate polypody, found in Europe, India, Japan, the northern United States, etc. Its root is astringent, but is rarely if ever used. [B. 34, 173 (a, 35); B. 249.]—**P. dulce**. Ger. *stisser Tüpfelfarn*. A West Indian species. The stock is used like that of *P. vulgare*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. lanceolatum**. Sp. *lengua de ciervo* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in the mountains surrounding the valley of Mexico. The properties of the fronds are regarded as like those of *Scolopendrium officinarum*. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.", Jan., 1886, p. 20.]—**P. ligulatum**. Ger. *zungenförmiger Tüpfelfarn*. A species resembling *Scolopendrium officinarum*; used medicinally in China. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. Loureiri**. Fr. *polypode goudronné*. Ger. *chinesischer Tüpfelfarn*. A species found in China, where the stock is used as an anthelmintic and in passive hemorrhages and indolent ulcers. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. percussum**. Ger. *feinspitziger Tüpfelfarn*. A species found from Colombia to Peru and Brazil. The stock is used like that of *Aspidium filix mas*. [B. 249; B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. quercifolium**, **P. quernum**. Ger. *eichenblättriger Tüpfelfarn*. A species found in China, the East Indies, and Australia. In India the root and the fronds are used in malarial disease, ophthalmia, and gonorrhea. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. Rheedii**. Ger. *Rheede's Tüpfelfarn*. A species found in the East Indies, where the stock is used as an anthelmintic, and the leaves as an emmenagogue, sometimes producing miscarriage. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. smile**. Fr. *polypode semblable*. A Chinese species used as a tonic and anthelmintic. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**P. suspensum**. Fr. *polypode pendant*. Ger. *überhängender Tüpfelfarn*. A tropical American species. The stock is used in the West Indies as an aperient in hepatic disorders and as a resolvent in tumors of the scrotum. The powdered plant is used by the negroes in gonorrhea. [B. 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. vulgare**. Fr. *polypode commun* (ou de chêne), *reglisse sauvage*, *fougère*, *polypode*. Ger. *gemeiner Tüpfelfarn*, *wildes Süßholz*, *Engelsüß*, *Süßfarn*, *Eichenfarn*, *Kropfwurzel*, *Steinfarn*, *Baumfarn*, *Tropfkrout*, *Steinkritzen*, *Korallenwurzel*. Common (or golden, or rock) polypody, brakeroot, adder's- (or wall-, or wood-) fern, golden locks (or maiden-root, female fern, the *weibchen* of the Jews, the ancients; a species found throughout North America, Europe, northern Asia, and southern Africa. The rhizome, *radix polypodii* (vulgaris, seu quercini, seu querni), *radix polypodii* (seu filiculae [dulcis]), was employed by the ancients as a purgative in melancholia and mania, and is still occasionally used as a mild laxative and pectoral. In strong decoction it is recommended as a vermifuge for children. It is also used as an application to ringworm and as a poultice in rheumatism. [B. 5, 34, 173, 180, 275, 293 (a, 35).]

POLYPODY, n. $\text{Po}^{\text{L}}\text{I}^{\text{2}}\text{pod}^{\text{I}^{\text{2}}}$. The genus *Polypodium*; especially *Polypodium vulgare*. [B. 5, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

POLYPOID, adj. $\text{Po}^{\text{L}}\text{I}^{\text{2}}\text{p}^{\text{O}}\text{-oid}$. From πολύπους , a polyp, and ειδός , resemblance. Resembling a polyp or a polypoid. [A. 17, 39.]

POLYPORUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Po}^{\text{L}}\text{I}^{\text{2}}\text{p}^{\text{O}}(\text{u}^{\text{P}})\text{or}^{\text{L}}\text{-us}(\text{u}^{\text{S}})$. From πολύς , many, and πόρος , a passage. Fr. *polypore*. Ger. *Löcherpilz*. A genus of hymenopterous fungi allied to *Polyporus*, but distinguished from it by the tubes being inseparable from each other. The *Polyporeae* (Fr., *polyporés*), *Polypori* (Fr., *polyporés*), or *Polypori* are a division of the *Hymenomyces*. [B. 76, 121, 173, 180, 291 (a, 35).]—**P. adustus**. Ger. *angebrannter Löcherpilz*. A European species growing on trees. It is sometimes found in the shops with the *Exidia auricula* *Jude*, which it closely resembles in its dried state, but does not, like it, soften in water. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. annosus**. A species used against serpent bites. [Loudon (B).]—**P. anthelminticus**. A Burmese species growing at the foot of old bamboos; used as a vermifuge. [B. 76 (a, 35).]—**P. betulinus**. Fr. *polypore du bouleau*. Sap-ball fungus; used in Siberia in the preparation of amadou, and in northern Europe said to be burnt and used to aromatize tobacco. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**P. cervinus**. Ger. *Hirschbrunst*. 1. Of Person, a fawn-colored species remarkable when young for its large pores and rigid dissepiments; found on fallen branches of beech-trees. 2. An old pharmaceutical name for the *Elaphomyces granulatus*. [B. 180, 297 (a, 35).]—**P. confusus**. An esculent species highly esteemed in Europe. [B. 76 (a, 35).]—**P. destructor**. Ger. *trocker Hausschwamm*. A species the mycelium of which causes dry rot in wooden structures. [B. 19 (a, 35).]—**P. fomentarius**. Ger. *Zunderpilz*, *Zunderschwamm*. Amadou, German (or vegetable) tinder, moxa, touchwood; a species, a foot or more in diameter, growing on the trunks of trees, especially the beech. It is used in Europe especially to prepare amadou. The Ostiaks and Kamchatkans use its ashes as snuff, perhaps to prevent frost-bite by keeping up an irritation of the mucous membrane. [B. 19, 76, 163, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).] See also under *Moxa*.—**P. frondosus**. Fr. *coquille*, *barbasin*, *couveuse*, *orcion*, *poule des bois*, *bouquet*. Ger. *Klapperschwamm*, *Eichhase*. A European species growing at the root of old oaks. It has a mouse-like odor, but is eaten after long cooking. [B. 105; B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. hirsutus**. Fr. *polypore velue*. A European species used as a yellow dye. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**P. hybrida**. Dry rot fungus; a species that attacks ships built of oak. [B. 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. ignarius**. Fr. (*polypode*) *amadouvier*, *agaric officinal*. Ger. *Feuerschwamm*. Hard amadou (or German tinder); a species used in the preparation of an amadou which is said to be inferior to that of *P. fomentarius* (with which some botanists identify this species). It is dried and used as snuff by the Ostiaks. [B. 76, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. marginatus**. A corky species growing on the trunks of fir-trees; it furnishes an inferior amadou. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. officinalis**. Fr. *polypore du méléze*, *agaric*

blanc (ou *purgatif*, ou *des médecins*). Ger. *gebräuchlicher Löcherpilz*, *Lärchenschwamm*. White (or purgative) agaric, the *agaricus* of Dioscorides; a species sometimes as large as a child's head, found especially on the trunks of larch-trees. It occurs in commerce as a light, white, spongy, friable mass, of a sweetish-bitter taste. It contains resinous matter, bitter extractive, metacellulose, a nutritious substance, and a crystalline principle (see *AGARICIN*). Externally it is used as a hemostatic. Internally it was formerly used as an anthelmintic and in jaundice and dropsy. In over-doses it purges. It is now used to check sweating in phthisis. A tincture of the agaric of the Canadian larch has been used in rheumatism. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. pes capre**. Fr. (*polypore*) *pied de chèvre*, *pied de mouton noir*. A European species, eaten after maceration in vinegar. One variety, *P. pes capre*, var. *apressell* (Fr. *escuderie*, *savatelle-truffe*), resembles the truffle in color, odor, and taste. [B. 105; B. 173 (a, 35).]—**P. senex**. A gigantic species found in Chile. It has been used as a styptic and for night-sweats. [Grosi, "Rif. med.", "Gazz. degli ospit.", "N. Y. Med. Jour.", July 11, 1885, p. 561.]—**P. squamosus**. Fr. *mielin*, *oreille de Maïchus* (ou *d'homme*, ou *d'orme*), *oreille tigrée de l'orme*. Ger. *Menschenohr*, *schuppiger Löcherpilz*. Sap-ball fungus; a European species growing on elms, walnuts, etc. It is tough and leathery, though it is eaten when young. It contains fungic acid. [B. 105; B. 170, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. suaveolens**. Fr. *polypore agréable*. Ger. *wohriechender Löcherpilz*, *Weidenchwamm*, *Anispilz*. A species once official as *boletus* (seu *fungus*) *sahsis* (seu *suaveolens*), used especially in lung troubles. It is found on the stems of willows, and when fresh has an odor like that of anise or orris-root. It has been considered aphrodisiac. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. sub-squamosus**. An edible European species. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**P. sulphureus**. Fr. *polypore sulphurin*. A species yielding a yellow dye. It is not eaten, though not considered poisonous. [B. 76, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. tuberaster**. Fr. *polypore tubéreuse*. Ger. *trüffelförmiger Löcherpilz*, *Mergelpilz*. Chin. *fo-lin*. An esculent species growing in mountains in Italy. It is produced in Naples by watering the *pietra fungifera*, or fungus stone, a kind of tufa, in which the mycelium is imbedded. [B. 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. ulmaris**. A dry-rot fungus growing on the elm. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**P. umbellatus**. Ger. *doldenartiger Löcherpilz*. An esculent species growing in Europe on beach- and oak-trees. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. versicolor**. Fr. *polypore bigarré*. Ger. *bunter Löcherpilz*. A poisonous species growing on the trunks of trees and shrubs in Europe, Asia, and America; often confounded with *Exidia auricula* *Jude*. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]

POLYPOSIA (Lat.), **POLYPOSIIS** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Po}^{\text{L}}\text{I}^{\text{2}}\text{u}^{\text{S}}(\text{u}^{\text{P}})\text{-po}^{\text{S}}(\text{po}^{\text{S}})\text{I}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{S}}$, $\text{-I}^{\text{2}}\text{p}^{\text{O}}(\text{u}^{\text{P}})\text{os}^{\text{S}}\text{-I}^{\text{2}}\text{a}^{\text{S}}$. Gr., πολύποσις from πολύς , much, and ποσις , a drinking). Fr. *polyposie*. See *DIPSOMANIA*.

POLYPOTOME, n. $\text{Po}^{\text{L}}\text{I}^{\text{2}}\text{p}^{\text{O}}\text{-tom}$. Lat., *polypotomus*, *polypotomus*, *polypotome* (from πολύπους , a polyp, and τομός , cutting). Fr., *p. Ger.* *Polypotom*. A polypus knife; an instrument for cutting off and removing a polypus. [E.]

POLYPTOME, n. $\text{Po}^{\text{L}}\text{I}^{\text{2}}\text{p}^{\text{O}}\text{-tom}$. 1. See *POLYPTOME*. 2. An instrument devised by Simpson for the removal of uterine polypi; resembling Ramsbotham's decapitator. [A. 69.]

POLYPTRITE, n. $\text{Po}^{\text{L}}\text{I}^{\text{2}}\text{p}^{\text{O}}\text{-trit}$. From πολύπους , a polyp, and τερεός , to triturate. An instrument for removing a polypus by crushing. [A. 48.]

POLYPUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Po}^{\text{L}}\text{I}^{\text{2}}\text{p}^{\text{O}}(\text{u}^{\text{P}})\text{-us}(\text{u}^{\text{S}})$. Gr., πολύπους (from πολύς , many, and πούς , the foot). A tumor arising by hyperplastic process, especially from or beneath a mucous membrane. The term is generally applied to pedunculated excrescences. [a, 34.]—**Blood-p.** See *Placental p.*—**Bronchial polyp.** Casts of greater or smaller size, and of varying consistence, of the bronchial tubes. [D. 63.] Cf. *Croupous bronchitis*.—**Cancerous p.** See *Scirrhus p.*—**Cellulo-fibrous p.** An old term for a partly fibrous and partly mucous in structure. [A. 42.]—**Fibrous p.** A polypoid body within the uterus, consisting of fibrin deposited from retained blood, generally attached either to certain parts of the ovum left by an incomplete abortion or to thrombi projecting at the site of the placental attachment.—**Fibrous p.** **Fleshy p.** Lat., *inopolypus*. A p. composed of fibrous tissue; most frequently found in the uterus, pharynx, rectum, or intestine. [E.]—**Follicular p.** Of Schröder, a p. containing mucous follicles. [a, 34.]—**Fungous p.** Fr., *polype fongueuse*. An obsolete term for a small fungous excrescence. [a, 34.]—**Gelatinous p.** A p. that has undergone myxomatous degeneration. [a, 34.]—**Glandular p.** 1. Adenoma. [L. 88 (a, 50).] 2. Of Thomas, a p. consisting of hypertrophied Nabothian glands. [a, 34.]—**Granular p.** An old term used by some writers as synonymous with spongy p. (q. v.) and by others for polypi of a truly granular structure. [A. 42.]—**Lardaceous p.** A p. that has undergone lardaceous degeneration. [L. 41 (a, 34).]—**Lipomatous p.** A pedunculate lipoma. [L. 88 (a, 50).]—**Malignant p.** Lat., *p. malignus*. Ger., *bösartiger Polyp*. A malignant growth having the appearance of a p. [a, 34.]—**Muco-lymphatic p.** See *Cellulo-fibrous p.*—**Mucous p.** Ger., *Schleimpolyp*. A p. the substance of which is soft. [E.]—**Myomatous p.** A p. consisting of muscular tissue. [L. 88 (a, 50).]—**Oseous p.** A bony p.—**Papillary p.** A p. of a papillary appearance. [L. 88 (a, 34).]—**Placental p.** Fr., *polype placentaire* (ou *fibrineux*, ou *fibrineux placentaire*). Ger., *Placentarpolyp*. A fibrous p. constituted by the coagulation of blood deposited on a portion of placenta retained in the uterus after parturition, the pedicle being formed by the attachment of the placental tissue.—**P. carnosus**. See *SARCOMA*.—**P. mamille**. 1. See *CARCINULA mamillaris* (2d def.). 2. The nipple. [L.]—**P. of the heart**. An old name for the fibrous clots found in the heart after death. [B. 117.]—**Raspberry cellular p.** Fr., *polype cellulaire framboisée*. Ger., *zelli-ger Himbeerenpolyp*. Of Toynbee, the aural p. most frequently met with; it consists of numerous round raspberry-like beads, varying much in size, attached by small filaments to a central

stem, which forms the root. [F. 35.]—**Sarcomatous** p. A sarcoma that has the appearance of a p. [a. 34.]—**Scirrhous** p. A true cancerous tumor. [E.]—**Soft p.** **Spongy p.** See **Mucous p.**—**Stony p.** Fr., *polype pierreux*. A p. that has undergone calcareous degeneration. [L. 41 (a. 34).]—**Tooth-p.** A p. growing from the pulp of a carious tooth and filling its cavity. [E. 12.]—**Vascular p.** A pedunculated angioma. [L. 88 (a. 34).]—**Vesicular p.** An old term for a mucous p. [a. 42.]

POLYRHIZON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{r}^3(\text{u}^4)\text{-r}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{z}^2/\text{o}^2\text{n}$. From *polys*, many, and *ῥίζα*, a root. Of the ancients, the *Helleborus niger*. [B. 121 (a. 35).]

POLYRHEEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{r}^3(\text{u}^4)\text{-r}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{e}^2/\text{a}^2$. From *polys*, much, and *ῥοία*, a flowing. Fr., *polyrhée*. An excessive fluid secretion. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

POLYSALICYLIC ACIDS, n. pl. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-s}^2\text{a}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{c}^2/\text{i}^2\text{c}^2$. Fr., *acides polysalicyliques*. Salicylic anhydrides, obtained by the action of phosphoric oxychloride on sodium salicylate. [B. 93 (a. 14).]

POLYSARCIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-s}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2(\text{s}^2\text{a}^2\text{k})^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *polys*, much, and *σάρξ*, flesh. Fr., *polysarcie*. Ger., *Polysarkie*. 1. Excess of flesh, obesity; an excessive development of the soft tissues, especially of fat. [D.] Cf. **Corpulence**. 2. In botany, an unnatural and excessive development, due to an excessive production of sap. [B. 19 (a. 35).]—**P. cordis**. See **Cord adiposus**.

POLYSCELIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-s}^2\text{e}^2(\text{s}^2\text{k}^2\text{e}^2\text{l})^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *polys*, many, and *σκέλη*, the legs. Fr., *polyscelie*. A monstrosity characterized by supernumerary legs. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

POLYSCHIDIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-s}^2\text{k}^2\text{i}^2(\text{d}^2\text{s}^2\text{h}^2\text{i}^2\text{d})^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gr., *πολυσχιδία* (from *πολύς*, many, and *σχιδίων*, a splinter). Ger., *Einteilungssucht*. A propensity to excessive subdivision in classification. [A. 322.]

POLYSCIAS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-s}^2\text{i}^2(\text{k}^2\text{i}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{s}^2(\text{a}^2\text{s})^2$. Gen., *-sciados* (-adiss). From *πολύς*, many, and *σκιάς*, a shade. Fr., *P. pin-nata*. The *Panax pinnatus*. [B. 367 (a. 35).]

POLYSCOPE, n. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-s}^2\text{k}^2\text{o}^2\text{p}$. Lat., *polyscopium* (from *πολύς*, many, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). Fr., *p. Ger.*, *Polyskop*. Syn.: *diaphanoscopes*. An apparatus for illuminating an accessible hollow organ, such as the stomach, larynx, or vagina, so as to make the overlying structures sufficiently transparent to allow of a visual examination of the interior of the organ through them. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 21, 1892, p. 579.]—**Electrical p.** An apparatus the invention of which is credited to Trouvé, of Paris, and to Lelber, of Vienna, in which an electric light is introduced into the organ, the latter being protected against the effects of the heat by causing a current of water to circulate outside the light. (Baratoux, "Progr. méd.," May 27, 1892, p. 399; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 21, 1892, p. 579.) Cf. **Cystoscopes**.

POLYSALIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-s}^2\text{i}^2(\text{s}^2\text{i}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{l}^2(\text{a}^2\text{l})^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *πολύς*, many, and *σάλινα*, saliva. Fr., *polysalie*. See **PTYALISM**.

POLYSOMATIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-s}^2\text{o}^2\text{m}^2(\text{a}^2\text{s})^2/\text{s}^2\text{i}^2(\text{t}^2\text{i})^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *πολύς*, many, and *σώμα*, the body. See **POLYSARCIA**.

POLYSOMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-s}^2\text{o}^2\text{m}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *πολύς*, many, and *σώμα*, the body. Fr., *polysomie*. A monstrosity characterized by the union of two or more bodies. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

POLYSPASTON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-s}^2\text{p}^2\text{a}^2\text{s}^2\text{t}^2(\text{s}^2\text{p}^2\text{a}^2\text{s}^2\text{t})^2/\text{o}^2\text{n}$. Gr., *πολυσπαστον* (from *πολύς*, many, and *σπᾶν*, to draw. Fr., *polyspaste*. A pulley for reducing dislocations. [E.]

POLYSPERMIOUS, adj. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}^2\text{p}^2\text{e}^2\text{r}^2\text{m}^2/\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *polyspermus* (from *πολύς*, many, and *σπέρμα*, seed). Fr., *polysperme*. Ger., *vielsamig*. Having two or more seeds; of cryptogams, having numerous spores. [B. 170, 291, 296 (a. 35).]

POLYSTEMONOUS, adj. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}^2\text{t}^2\text{e}^2\text{m}^2/\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *polystemonus* (from *πολύς*, many, and *στήμων*, a thread). Fr., *polystémone*. Absolutely, polyandrous; relatively, having more stamens than petals. [B. 1, 19, 77, 170 (a. 35).]

POLYSTICHIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-s}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}^2(\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}^2\text{h})^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *πολύς*, many, and *στήχης*, a row. Ger., *Polystichie*. An arrangement of the eyelashes in two or more rows. [L. 57 (a. 50).]

POLYSULPHIDE, **POLYSULPHURET**, n'a. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-s}^2\text{u}^2\text{l}^2/\text{i}^2\text{d}^2(\text{d})$, $\text{-s}^2\text{u}^2\text{l}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-r}^2\text{e}^2\text{t}$. Fr., *polysulfure*. A compound of an element or radicle with several atoms of sulphur. [B.]

POLYSYMMETRIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-s}^2\text{i}^2\text{m}^2(\text{s}^2\text{u}^2\text{m})^2/\text{m}^2\text{e}^2\text{t}^2\text{-r}^2\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *πολύς*, much, and *συμμετρία*, symmetry. Fr., *poly-symétrie*. Symmetry that is more than bilateral but not complete. [L. 50 (a. 48).] Cf. **DISYMMETRIA**.

POLYTHELISM, n. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-t}^2\text{h}^2\text{e}^2\text{l}^2/\text{i}^2\text{z}^2\text{m}$. Lat., *polythelia* (from *πολύς*, many, and *θηλή*, a teat). The existence of supernumerary nipples. [L. 294.]

POLYTOKIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-t}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}^2(\text{o}^2\text{k})^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gr., *πολυτοκία* (from *πολύς*, many, and *τόκος*, a bringing forth). See **SUPERFETRATION**.

POLYTOCOUS, adj. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{k}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. Gr., *πολυτόκος*. Multiparous, producing many young; in botany, polycarpic. [B. 296 (a. 35) ; L. 343.]

POLYTRICHIA (Lat.), **POLYTRICHOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-t}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}^2\text{h}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$, $\text{-t}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{c}^2\text{h}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{s}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$. From *πολύς*, much, and *τρίχ*, a hair. Fr., *polytrichie*, Ger., *Polytrichie*. See **HYPERTRICHOSIS**.

POLYTRICHUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-t}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}^2(\text{i}^2\text{c}^2\text{h})^2/\text{-u}^2\text{m}$ (u'm). From *πολύς*, many, and *τρίχ*, a hair. Fr., *polytrich*. Ger., *Widerthum*, *Haarmoos*. Hair-moss; a genus of acrocarpous mosses. The *Polytrichaceæ* (Fr., *polytrichacées*, the *Polytrichææ* of Dumortier, the *Polytrichet*, the *Polytrichoidæ* of Reichenbach, the *Polytrichoidæ* of R. Brown, and the *Polytrichoidæ* of Bridel are a division of the *Bryaceæ*. [B. 19, 121, 170, 173, 180 (a. 35).]—**P.**

commune. Fr., *polytrich commun* (ou doré), *capillaire doré*, *perce-mousse*, *brosse de bryère*. Ger., *gemeiner* (oder *Gülden-)* *Widerthum*, *Goldhaar*, *gelbes Venushaar*, *Junfernhair*, *Gülden-haar-moos*, *Hezenwidervur*, *Goldenfrauehaar*. Common hair-moss, moor-silk, golden maidenhair, goldlocks; a species formerly official, with the other species, as *herba adiantum aurei* (see *poly-trichum aurei*), *herba musci polytrichi* (see *musci capillares majoris*), and *musci capillares major*. It was considered a mild astringent, aperient, diaphoretic, and diuretic. It is now rarely used, but has been recommended as an emmenagogue and galactagogue. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**P. juniperifolium**, **P. juniperinum**. Ger., *wacholderartige Widerthum*. Ground- (or hair-, or hair-cap, or juniper-leaved hair-) moss, robin's eye; a species found in Europe and the United States, used like *P. commune* with which some botanists identify it. Its infusion in large quantities is, according to Wood, a strong and useful diuretic. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**P. vulgare**, **P. yuccaeifolium**. See **P. commune**.

POLYTROPHY, n. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2/\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{f}^2/\text{i}^2$. Lat., *polytrophie* (from *πολύς*, much, and *τροφή*, nourishment). Fr., *polytrophie*. Excess of nutrition. [L. 41, 50 (a. 43).] Cf. **HYPERTROPHY**.

POLYTUNGSTATE, n. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-t}^2\text{u}^2\text{n}^2/\text{s}^2\text{t}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}$. A derivative of tungstic acid containing more than one atom of tungsten. [B. 3.]

POLYURESIA (Lat.), **POLYURESIS** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-u}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-e}^2(\text{a}^2/\text{z}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2)\text{-a}^2$, $\text{-e}^2(\text{a}^2/\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{s})^2$. Gen., *-uresia*, *-es-ia* (-is). From *πολύς*, much, and *ουρία*, micturition. See **POLYURIA** (1st def.).

POLYURIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-u}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-r}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *πολύς*, much, and *ουρον*, urine. Fr., *polyurie*. 1. Excessive excretion of urine. 2. Diabetes insipidus. [D. 3.]

POLYURIQUE (Fr.), adj. $\text{Po}^1\text{-l}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-r}^2\text{e}^2\text{k}$. Pertaining to or affected with polyuria. As a n., of Bouchardat, an excessive formation or insufficient elimination of uric acid. ["Bull. gén. de thérap.," Oct. 15, 1882, p. 289 (a. 18).]

POLYVALENT, adj. $\text{Po}^1\text{-l}^2\text{-v}^2/\text{a}^2\text{l}^2\text{-e}^2\text{n}^2\text{t}$. See **MULTIVALENT**.

POLYZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Po}^1\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-z}^2\text{o}^2/\text{a}^2$. From *πολύς*, many, and *ζῷον*, an animal. The sea-mats or sea mosses; a class of *Molluscora* including animals forming compound growths or colonies, the mouth of each zooid of which is surrounded by a circle or crescent of tentacles. They have a nervous system, but no heart or an imperfect one. [L. 1, 147, 193 (a. 39).]

POLYZOARIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Po}^1\text{-l}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-z}^2\text{o}^2/\text{a}^2(\text{a}^2/\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m})^2$ (u'm). The group of polyzoids forming a colony of *Polyzoa*. [a. 48.]

POLZIN (Ger.), n. *Poltsen*. A place in Pomerania where there are alkaline and chalybeate springs and bathing establishments. [L. 30, 41, 49, 57 (a. 14).]

POMACEOUS, adj. $\text{Po}^1\text{-m}^2\text{-a}^2/\text{s}^2\text{h}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *pomaceus* (from *pomum*, an apple). Fr., *pomacé*. Pertaining to apples; of fruits, like a pome; of plants, having the fruit a pome. The *Pomaceæ* (Fr., *pomacées*; Ger., *Apfelgewächse*) are an order of plants including *Pyrus*, *Cydonia*, and other genera having pomaceous fruits, now referred as a suborder or tribe (*Pomaceæ*) to the *Rosaceæ*; or, of Reichenbach, a division of the *Rosaceæ*, containing besides the *Pomaceæ* the *Potentillææ* and *Spirææ*. [B. 19, 34, 42, 116, 121, 123, 170 (a. 35).]

POMADE, n. *Pom-ad'*. Lat., *pomatum* (from *pomum*, fruit). Fr., *pommade*. Ger., *P. ointment*. [B.]

POMATUM (Lat.), n. n. *Pom-at* (a't) (u'm) (u'm). From *pomum*, an apple, because originally made from apples. An ointment. [B.]—**P. antipisorium** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum sulphuris al-kalium*.—**P. camphoratum**. See *Unguentum camphoratum*.—**P. citrinum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum erythraei nitratii*.—**P. epispasticum**. See *Unguentum cantharidis*.—**P. laurinum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum laurinum*.—**P. nervinum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum aromatum*.—**P. nitricum**. See *Adeps oxygenatus*.—**P. ophthalmicum**. Fr., *pommade de Janin*. An ointment of 3/8 grains of calomel, 7/64 of gray zinc oxide and Armenian bole, and 15 of lard washed in rose-water; used for scrofulous ophthalmia. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**P. oxygenatum**. See *Adeps oxygenatus*.—**P. populeum** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *pomade de bourgeons de peuplier* [Fr. Cod.], *onguent populeum*. Sp., *pomada de yemas de álamo compuesta* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum populeum* [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (see *populi* [Swiss Ph.]). An ointment of 400 parts of lard with 80 [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.] (60 [Swiss Ph.], 100 [Netherl. Ph.]) of dried poplar sprouts (fresh [Swiss Ph.]), 50 [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (30 [Swiss Ph.]) each of belladonna-leaves and hyoscyamus-leaves, 50 each of poppy-leaves and the leaves of *Solanum nigrum* [Fr. Cod.], and 60 [Belg. Ph.] (8 [Swiss Ph.], enough [Netherl. Ph.]) of alcohol; or of 2,760 parts of lard, 1,000 of fresh or 400 of dried poplar sprouts, 345 each of belladonna-leaves and the leaves of *Viola odorata*, *Sempervivum tomentosum*, and *Umbilicus Venetis*, and 90 of the dried leaves of *Solanum nigrum* [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**P. stibiatum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum antimonii tartarati*.—**P. sulfuratum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum sulphuris*.

POME, n. *Pom*. Lat., *pomum*. Fr., *pomme*. Ger., *Apfel*, *Apfel Frucht*. A fleshy indehiscent syncarpous fruit with the calyx attached, and having an outer skin or pericarp, a fleshy mesocarp, and a scaly or horny endocarp inclosing the seeds, as in the apple, pear, hawthorn, etc. The several seeds which it contains may be cartilaginous, as in the apple, or bony, as in the haw. For the *Pomaceæ* see under *Pomaceæ*. [B. 1, 3, 34, 42, 77, 123, 170, 291 (a. 24, 35).]

POMEGRANATE, n. $\text{Pu}^1\text{-m}^2\text{-gr}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2/\text{e}^2\text{t}$. Lat., *granatum*. Fr., *grenadier*. Ger., *Granat*. 1. The fruit of *Punica granatum*, also the tree itself. [B. 5, 185, 275 (a. 35).] 2. See *GRANATUM* (2d def.).—**Decoction of p-rind** (or root, or root-bark). See *Decoction GRANATI radicis*.—**P-bark**. See *Cortex GRANATI*.—**P-peel**, **P-rind**. See *Cortex fructus GRANATI*.

POMERANZE (Ger.), n. Pom-ar-ants^{e2}. The orange. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P'nbullen**, **P'enblüthen**. See **AURANTIUM**.—**P'nbliithensyrup**. See **Syrupus AURANTII florum**.—**P'nbliithenwasser**. See **Aqua AURANTII florum**.—**P'enelixer**. See **ELIXIR AURANTIUM compositum**.—**P'engeist**. See **Spiritus AURANTI**.—**P'nsaft**. See **Succus AURANTIUM**.—**P'nschalengest**. See **Oil of orange peel**.—**P'nschalensyrup** [Ger. Ph.]. **P'ensyrup**. See **Syrupus AURANTII**.—**P'ntinctur**. See **Tinctura AURANTII amari**.

POMIFEROUS, adj. Pom-îf^{e2}-u^s. Lat. *pomiferus* (from *pomum*, fruit, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr. *pomifère*. Bearing pomes. The *Pomifera* of Hall are the *Pomaceæ*. [B, 170, 296 (a, 35).]

POMMADE (Fr.), n. Po^m-a²d. Lat. *pomatum*. An ointment. [B.]—**P. adoucissante**. A well-washed mixture of 2 parts of fresh butter and 1 part of beef marrow, triturated together. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. à la Sultane**. An ointment made by melting together 8 parts of spermaceti, 16 of cacao butter, 32 of oil of almonds, and 1 part of balsam of Peru, and adding 16 parts of orange-flower water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. ammoniacale** [Fr. Cod.]. See **P. de Gondret**.—**P. antidartréuse**. 1. A mixture of creasote with twice its weight of lard. 2. An ointment of 180 parts each of sulphur and either soft or black soap and 540 of lard with 60 of white hellebore and 4 of nitre, with 42 of white hellebore and 3 of nitre. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antidartréuse de Conbruch**. An ointment made by melting together 46 parts each of yellow wax and pitch and 123 of oil of myrrh, and adding 92 of tobacco-juice. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antierpétique**. See **POMATUM SATURNI**.—**P. antipsorique**. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see **UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS albidum**. 2. See **UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI oxidii rubri**. 3. See **UNGUENTUM ad sciabeni**. 4. An ointment of 120 parts of tar, 60 of butter, and 30 of potassium carbonate triturated together. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antipsorique anglaise**. An ointment of 180 grammes each of flowers of sulphur and black soap, 60 of white hellebore, 4 of nitre, 54 of lard, and 30 drops of oil of bergamot; or of 31 parts of flowers of sulphur, 8 of white hellebore, and 62 of lard. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antipsorique de Hayward**. An ointment of 1 part of powdered root of *Phytolacca decandra* and 12 parts of lard. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antipsorique d'Helmerich**. See **UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS albidum**.—**P. antipsorique de Pringle**. An ointment of 16 parts of flowers of sulphur, 32 of lard, and 2 of sal ammoniac. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antiscrofuleuse**. An ointment made by boiling 24 parts of tobacco-leaves, 6 of tobacco-juice, and 12 of lard, until the moisture is dissipated, and adding 2 parts of pitch, 2 of the rhizome of *Aristolochia rotunda*, and 1 part of yellow wax. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antispasmodique**. An ointment of 3/8 parts of Sydenham's laudanum and 61 each of camphor and ointment of marsh-mallow. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. arsénicale**. See **Ceratum ARSENICI**.—**P. astrigente**. 1. See **UNGUENTUM MYRTINUM compositum**. 2. An ointment of 8 parts each of oil-banum and extract of rhubarb, 4 each of galbanum and olive-oil, 5 of turpentine, and 12 of onguent défensif rouge. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. belladonnée** [Fr. Cod.]. See **UNGUENTUM BELLADONNE**.—**P. benzoïnée**. See **ADEPS benzoïnatus**.—**P. camphrée** [Fr. Cod.]. See **UNGUENTUM camphoratum**.—**P. cathérétique** [Fr. Cod.]. A veterinary ointment made of 4 parts of finely powdered arsenious acid, 9 of powdered cinabar, and 32 of lard. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. chlorique**. An ointment made by triturating together 1 part of aqua chlori and 8 parts of lard. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. citrine** [Fr. Cod.]. See **UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI nitratis**.—**P. contre l'amaurose**. A mixture of 1 part of strychnine and 24 parts each of unguentum mezerei and simple cerate. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**P. contre les poux**. An ointment of 125 parts of sabadilla, 64 each of mustard and pelltory, and 1,000 of lard; or of 30 drops of essential oil of fennel triturated with 120 grammes of lard; or of 60 parts each of mustard and root of pelltory, 120 of parsley, 960 of lard, and 7 of oil of anise; or of 60 each of stavesacre and mercury, 30 each of white hellebore and turpentine, 1,080 of lard, 180 of laurel-oil, and 90 of soap; or of 164 of stavesacre, 82 of mercury, 55 each of laurel-oil and turpentine, and 984 of lard; or of 7 grammes of stavesacre, 6 of white hellebore, and 4 of tobacco, made into an infusion with oil of tobacco and a little wax, and perfumed with 8 drops of oil of lavender. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. créosotée**. See **UNGUENTUM CREASOTI**.—**P. d'Alyon**. See **ADEPS oxygénatus**.—**P. d'atenieth**. See **UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII tartarati**.—**P. de Cirillo**. Lat. *adeps hydrargyri murate oxygenato medicatus*. An ointment of 1 part of corrosive sublimate and 8 parts of lard, to which was sometimes added 1 part of sal ammoniac. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. de Gondret** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn. *p. (ou graisse, ou caustique) ammoniacale, p. épispastique ammoniacale, liparolé d'ammoniaque*. A preparation made by melting together 1 part each of mutton-suet and lard and adding, while cooling, 2 parts of strong ammonia water (*ammoniaque liquide de commerce*); official in a number of pharmacopœias, with slight differences in the proportions. [B, L.]—**P. de Grandjean**. See **BATME OPHTHALMIQUE JAUNE**.—**P. de Jadelot**. See **LINIMENT savonneux hydrosulfuré**.—**P. de Janin**. See **POMATUM OPHTHALMICUM**.—**P. de Jordaens**. An ointment made by triturating 1 part of red mercury oxide with 16 parts of butter and adding 6 parts of solution of lead subacetate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. de Lyon**. See **UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI oxidii rubri**.—**P. de Régeur** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation consisting of 10 parts of red mercury oxide and lead acetate and 1 part of powdered camphor mixed with 180 parts of vaseline. [B.]—**P. de Richter**. See **UNGUENTUM OPHTHALMICUM Richteri**.—**P. de Rust**. An ointment of 25 to 35 centigrammes of red mercury oxide mixed with 2 grammes each of butter, solution of lead subacetate, and Sydenham's laudanum. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. de Saint-Yves**. See **BALNEUM OPHTHALMICUM yuccinum**.—**P. désinfectante de Rust**. See **BALNEUM DESINFECTANS**.—**P. d'Helmerich**. See **UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS albidum**.—**P. dilatateur**. Of Chaussier, an ointment of extract of belladonna, used for promoting relaxation of the uterus. [A, 20.]—**P. dite baume nerval** [Fr. Cod.]. See **UNGUENTUM aromaticum**.—**P. du Liban**. A cosmetic of 1,000 parts of sweet-

almond paste, 500 each of bismuth subnitrate and behen-nut oil, 250 of powdered talc, 100 of white poppy-oil, 60 each of virgin wax and spermaceti, 30 of benzoic acid, 20 of orange-flower extract, 2 of Peruvian balsam, and 1 part of attar of roses. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**P. émolisée**. See **UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII tartarati**.—**P. épispastique**. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see **UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS**. 2. An ointment of 3 parts of oil of cantharides and 2 of white wax; or of 1 part each of cantharides and white wax, 2 parts of brandy, and 4 of oil of almonds. 3. An ointment of 1 part each of pelltory, ginger, black pepper, euphorbium, mastic, and oilbanum, with 12 parts of white wax and 48 each of lard and compound oil of arthanita. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. épispastique ammoniacale**. See **P. de Gondret**.—**P. épispastique jaune** [Fr. Cod.] (ou verte). See **UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS**.—**P. mercurielle** (à parties égales). See **UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI**.—**P. mercurielle camphrée**. See **UNGUENTUM mercuriale camphoratum**.—**P. mercurielle de Save**. An ointment of 35 parts each of mercury and lard and 6 of tartaric acid. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. mercurielle faible** [Fr. Cod.]. See under **UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI**.—**P. nervale**. See **UNGUENTUM aromaticum**.—**P. nitrique**. See **ADEPS oxygénatus**.—**P. ophtalmique**. An ointment made by triturating together 12 parts each of red mercury oxide and opium, 31 of zinc oxide, and 600 of simple ointment; or by mixing 8 parts of olive oil and 5 of sulphuric acid, or 3 of oil and 1 part of acid, and washing in warm water until it ceases to color blue litmus; or by mixing 11 parts of sulphuric acid, 4 of oil of mace, and 62 of onguent nerval. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. ophtalmique de Guthrie**. An ointment of 20 centigrammes of silver nitrate, 400 of lard, and 5 drops of solution of lead subacetate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. ophtalmique de Velpéau**. An ointment of 10 parts of silver nitrate and 800 of lard. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. oxygénée**. See **ADEPS oxygénatus**.—**P. pour les lèvres**. See **CERATUM labiale**.—**P. saturnée**. See **POMATUM SATURNI**.—**P. saturnée savonneuse**. See **UNGUENTUM SATURNI saponaceum**.—**P. simple**. Simple ointment; unguentum. [B.]—**P. soufrée** [Fr. Cod.]. See **UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS**.—**P. stibée** [Fr. Cod.]. See **UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII tartarati**.—**P. sulfo-charbonneuse**. An ointment of 2 parts of flowers of sulphur, 5 of cerate, and 1 part of charcoal. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. sulfo-savonneuse**. See **LINIMENT psoricum**.—**P. sulfureuse contre la gale** [Fr. Cod.]. See **UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII tartarati**.—**P. vésicante stibée** [Fr. Cod.]. An ointment of 1 part each of powdered tartar emetic and potassium dichromate and 50 parts of lard. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

POMMATUM (Lat.), n. n. Po^m-mat (ma²t/u²m(u²m)). See **POMATUM**.

POMME (Fr.), n. Po^mm. 1. The apple. [B, 1, 19, 173 (a, 35).] Cf. **MALUM**. 2. See **POME**.—**Décoction de p's**. A strained decoction of 1 part of rennet apples in 3 parts of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. d'Adam**. See **POMUM ADAMI**, and cf. **ADAMSAPFEL**.—**P. de Médie**. 1. The lemon. 2. Of the ancients, probably the citron. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. de merveille**. See **MOEMORDICA balsamina**.—**P. de pin**. A pine-cone. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. de pulgrie**. See **CAMASSIA esculenta**.—**P's de sauge**. Gall produced by insects on the sage plant, as in *Salvia pomifera*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**P's de Sodome**. 1. The fruits of *Solanum oungurum*. 2. Galls produced on *Pistacia terebinthus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. de terre**. See the major list.—**P. de vallée**. See **DATURA stramonium**.—**P. d'or**. 1. The tomato. 2. The quince. 3. The sweet orange. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. du Paradis**. See **MUSA paradisiaca**.—**P. épineuse**. The *Datura stramonium*; of the Fr. Cod., the leaves of the plant, also its seeds. [B, 95 (a, 38), 121, 173 (a, 35).] See **SPERMATOCYTES**.—**P. hémorrhoidale**. The *Thlaspi bursa-pastoris*. 2. A gall of the *Carduus arvensis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. zombi**. See under **HIPPODAMIA spinosa**.—**Sirop de p's**. See **Syrupus POMORUM** (under **POMUM**).—**Sirop de p. épineuse**. A solution of 17 part of extractum stramonii in 15 parts of water, boiled a few minutes with 500 of syrup. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

POMME-DE-TERRE (Fr.), n. Po^m-d²-t^{e2}r. The *Solanum tuberosum* or its tuber, the potato. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**Eau-de-vie de p.-d.-t.** See **POTATO BRANDY**.—**Fécule de p.-d.-t.** [Fr. Cod.]. See **POTATO STARCH**.—**Gelée de féculé de p.-d.-t.** A jelly made by boiling together 1 part each of potato starch and syrup and 12 parts of water; or by pouring 500 parts of boiling water sweetened with sugar upon 61 of potato starch diluted with a little cold water, and flavoring with some aromatic tincture. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pulpe de p.-d.-t.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by pounding potatoes in a mortar and passing the mass through a hair sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

POMMELIÈRE (Fr.), n. f. Po^m-le-e²r. Bovine tuberculosis. **POMMIER** (Fr.), n. Po^m-e-a. The section *Malus* of the genus *Pyrus*; especially *Pyrus malus*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. à cidre**, **P. sauvage**. See **MALUS communis acerba**.

POMPE (Fr.), n. Po^m-p. See **PUMP**.—**P. à sein**. See **Breast-PUMP**.—**P. pneumatique**. See **AIR-PUMP**.—**P. stomacale**. See **STOMACH-PUMP**.—**Speculum-p.** See **METROMYZEUS**.

POMPELMOUSE (Fr.), **POMPELMUSE** (Ger.), n's. Po^m-pe²-muz, muz^{e2}. See **CITRUS pomelmus**.

POMPHOLYGODERMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Po^m-fo²-o²-i²-g(u²g)-o²-o²-du²-r²-m²-de²-i²-e²-ti²-s. Gen., -i²-ti²-dos (-i²-dis). From *πομφόλυξ*, a bubble, and *δέρμα*, the skin. See **PEMPHIGUS**.

POMPHOLYGODES (Lat.), adj. Po^m-fo²-o²-i²-g(u²g)-o²-de²-as. Gr., *πομφολυγώδης* (from *πομφόλυξ*, a bubble, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *pompholygoux*. 1. Bullous. 2. Resembling or affected with pompholyx. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

POMPHOLYX (Lat.), n. f. Po^m-fo²-o²-i²-g(u²g). Gen., -phol²-ygis. Gr., *πομφόλυξ*, a bubble. Written also, less correctly, *pompholiz*. 1. A bullous eruption due to local irritation. [G, 33.] 2. Pemphi-

gus; pemphigus chronicus. For compound expressions containing this word, other than those given below, see similar expressions under PEMPHIGUS. 3. Cheiro-p. [Robinson, "Arch. of Derm." iii, 4, 1877, p. 289.] 4. Of old writers, zinc oxide. [A, 322, 325 (a, 48).]—**Onguent** de p. (Fr.). See **Unguentum zinci oxid.**—**P. conferta**. Pemphigus with the bullae confluent. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**P. epiphytica**. A form of cutaneous disease described by Fuchs as affecting especially the extremities in aged subjects. The eruption appears at night, and consists of vesicles and bullae attended with great pain and itching. It is regarded by Fuchs as identical with the epiphytica of Celsus. [G, 5.]—**P. solitaria**. See **PEMPHIGUS solitaria**.

POMPHUS (Lat.), n. m. $Pom'ph'us(u's)$. From $\rho\omicron\mu\phi\upsilon\varsigma$, a bubble, a blister. Fr., *pomphos*. A wheal. [G.]

POMPOLEON (Fr.), n. $Pom'po-la-o'n^2$. See **CITRUS pom-pelinos**.

POMUM (Lat.), n. n. $Pom'u'm(u'm)$. 1. See **APPLE**. 2. See **POME**.—**Acidum pomi**. Malic acid. [B.]—**Acidum pomi citrei**. Citric acid. [B.]—**Cataplasma pomi redolentis**. Sp., *cataplasma de camuesia* [Sp. Ph., 1855] (*de camuesia opitata* [Sp. Ph., 1854]). A preparation made by heating fragrant apples with an equal amount of water into a pulp, and adding 1 part of extract of opium to 600 parts of the pulp. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Elixir e succo pomorum ferrario** [Gr. Ph.]. See **Tinctura ferri pomata**.—**Extractum pomi ferratum** [Dan. Ph.]. **Extractum pomorum ferratum**. See **Extractum ferri pomatum**.—**Extractum pomorum liquidum**. See **Tinctura ferri pomata**.—**Poma acidula** [Gr. Ph.]. Sp., *camuesia* [Sp. Ph., 5th ed.]. The fruit of *Pyrus malus*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. Adami**. Fr., *pomme d'Adam*. 1. The fruit of *Citrus limetta* (2d def.). [B, 121 (a, 35).] 2. The prominence in the middle line of the throat formed by the junction of the two lateral wings of the thyroid cartilage. [L.]—**P. capsulatum**. See **ANTRUM** (2d def.).—**Poma carassavica**. Unripe oranges. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. pugnans**. See **MANURITUM sterni**.—**Poma quercina**. Nut-galls. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. renetilla**. Renet apples, a variety of apples used for culinary and pharmaceutical purposes. [B, 19, 180 (a, 35).]—**Succus pomorum ferrarius inspissatus** [Gr. Ph.]. See **Extractum ferri pomatum**.—**Syrupus pomorum**. Fr., *sirup de pommes*. A syrup made by dissolving with heat 1,000 parts of sugar in 500 of the juice of renet apples. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura extracti pomorum ferrati** [Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. **Tinctura pomi ferrata** [Dan. Ph.]. See **Tinctura ferri pomata**.—**Unguentum pomi redolentis**. Sp., *ponada de camuesia compuesta* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment of 4 parts of powdered benzoin, 2 each of powdered cloves and liquid stryax, 345 of fragrant apples, 1,035 of lard, and 43 each of rose-water and water of orange-flowers. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

PONCTION (Fr.), n. $Pon'k-s-o'n^2$. See **PARACENTESIS**.—**P. capillaire**. See **ACUPUNCTURE**.

PONCTIONNEUR (Fr.), n. $Pon'k-s-o'n^2-u'r$. An instrument for making a puncture. [B, 24.]

PONCTUÉ (Fr.), adj. $Pon'k-tu'a$. See **PUNCTATE**.—**P. de glandes**. See **GLANDULO-PUNCTATUS**.

PONDING, n. $Pon'd'ing^2$. The collection of liquid as in a pond. [a, 48].—**P. of the liquor amnii**. The retention of an undue amount of the amniotic fluid above the presenting part of the fetus after the rupture of the membranes in the expulsive stage of labor.

PONDWEED, n. $Pon'd'wed$. The genera *Potamogeton* and *Lemna*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

PONGAMIA (Lat.), n. f. $Pon'g'a-mi'a^2$. Fr., *pongamie*. A genus of the *Leguminosae* scarcely differing from *Lonchocarpus*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. glabra**. Indian beech, the kuring of the Hindoos, the pongam of the Malays, the *vesi* of the Fijians; a wing-leaved, medium-sized tree of tropical Asia and Australia. The seeds yield a yellowish-brown fixed oil (pongam oil) used externally in rheumatism and cutaneous diseases. It is recommended in chromophytosis and other parasitic skin diseases. The juice of the fresh root is used internally in gonorrhoea, and is applied to ulcers and fistulous tracts. The leaves are used in India in diarrhoea and other diseases of children. The dried flowers, powdered, are employed in decoction, in combination with other drugs, to quench thirst in diabetes. In the Fiji Islands the bark is used against retention of the placenta. [B, 5, 19, 42, 121, 172, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 35); "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1; "Indian Med. Gaz.," Jan., 1887, p. 3 (a, 50).]

PONGITIE (Fr.), adj. $Pon'g-zhe-tie$. Pungent; sharp; smarting (said of pain). [L, 41, 49 (a, 43).]

PONOS (Lat.), n. m. $Pon(p'o'n'o's)$. Gr., $\pi\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$. Lit., pain. A chronic febrile disease, resembling pseudo-leucæmia and tuberculous, met with in the Greek islands of Spetzia and Hydra. [Stephanos, "Gaz. hebdom.", 1881; "Rev. des sci. méd.," Apr., 1882.]

PONS (Lat.), n. f. $Pon's(p'ons)$. Gen., *pontis*. A bridge or bridge-like structure, especially, the *Pons Varolii*. 1. **P. hepatis**. Syn.; *isthmus hepatis*. A part of the liver which sometimes extends from the quadrate to the left lobe, crossing the umbilical fissure. [C.]—**P. Sylvii**. Of the older anatomists, the *porpora quadrigena*. [I, 3(K).]—**P. Tarini**. Fr., *pont de Tarin*. A lamina of gray matter at the bottom of the posterior perforated space at the base of the brain, between the corpora albicantia. It forms a portion of the floor of the third ventricle. [I, 15(K).]—**P. testibus et natus ornatus**. See **CORPUS quadrigena**.—**P. Varolii**. Fr., *pont de Varole*. Ger., *Varoliusbrücke, Gehirnknoten*. That division of the encephalon which connects the medulla oblongata and the crura cerebri. It consists partly of longitudinal fibres continued above into the pes and tegmentum of the crura, partly of transverse fibres connecting the two cerebellar

hemispheres, and partly of central gray nuclei. [B.]—**P. zygomaticus**. The zygomatic arch. [L, 349.]

PONTAILLAC (Fr.), n. $Pon'ta-il'ya^2k$. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Charente-Inférieure, France. [L, 48, 57 (a, 14).]

PONTAL, adj. $Pon't'al$. From *pons*, a bridge. Pertaining to the pons Varolii. [I, 1.]

PONT-DE-BARRET (Fr.), n. $Pon't-d'-ba'r^2a$. See **DIEU-LE-FIT**.

PONTE (Fr.), n. $Pon't^2$. 1. The laying of an egg. 2. The escape or discharge of an ovule from a Graafian vesicle. See **OVULATION**.—**P. spontaneæ**. Ovulation not provoked by copulation (now an accepted fact in physiology). [A, 18.]

PONTICINEREA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Pon'ti-ci'n^2e(ki'n^2)-er(e'r^2)'$ [$^2a^2$]. From *pons*, a bridge, and *cinerus*, ash-colored. Ger., *Brückenganglien*. Of Wilder, see *Pons GRAY*.

PONTIRHAPHE (Lat.), n. f. $Pon'ti-r'haf^2e(raf^2)-e(a)$. Gen., *-tir'haphes*. From *pons*, a bridge, and $\rho\acute{\alpha}\eta\eta\acute{\iota}$, a seam. Of Wilder, the median basal groove of the pons Varolii. [K.]

PONTICULUS (Lat.), n. m. $Pon'ti-cu'l^2(u'l^2)-u's(u's)$. Dim. of *pons*, a bridge. See *ALZ pontis*.—**P. auricularis**. A line of emergence on the eminentia conchæ for the attachment of the retrahens aurem. [L, 332 (a, 29).]—**P. sinus rhomboidei**. See **P.**

PONTIVY (Fr.), n. $Pon'ti^2e-ve$. A place in the department of Morbihan, France, where there are ferruginous springs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

PONTO-CRURAL, adj. $Pon'to-kru^2r'l$. From *pons*, a bridge, and *crus*, a leg. Pertaining to the pons Varolii and the crura cerebri. [a, 17.]

POONGA, n. See **PONGAMIA glabra**.

POOP, POPE, n's. Pup, pop. The name given by football players to an injury to the front and outer side of the thigh, causing more or less protracted disability. ["Lancet," 1888, ii, p. 666 (a, 34).]

POPLAR, n. $Pop'l'a^2r$. 1. See **POPULUS**. 2. In the United States, the *Liroidendron tulipifera*. [B, 19, 275, 283 (a, 35).]

POPLES (Lat.), n. m. $Pop(p'o)p^2le(le^2)s$. Gen., *pop'litis*. See **HAM** (1st def.).

POPLITEUS (Lat.), n. m. $Pop'l-it^2e(a^2)-u's(u's)$. See **POPLITEUS**.

POPLITEAD, adv. $Pop'l-it^2e-a^2d$. Toward the popliteal aspect. [L, 141.]

POPLITEAL, adj. $Pop'l-it^2e-a^2l$. From *poples*, the ham. Fr., *poplite, jarretier*. Ger., *popliteisch*. Pertaining to the region posterior to the knee joint and between the hamstring tendons. [L.]

POPLITEUS (Lat.), n. m. $Pop'l-it^2e(a^2)-u's(u's)$. From *poples* (q. v.). Ger., *Kniekehlenmuskel*. A short, flat, somewhat triangular muscle, which arises by a tendinous apex from the outer surface of the external condyle of the femur beneath the external lateral ligament of the knee joint, and descends obliquely behind the knee joint in contact with the external semilunar fibro-cartilage, receiving some fibres from the capsular ligament of the joint, to be inserted by the short aponeurosis on the posterior surface of the tibia above the popliteal line. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**P. accessorius**. **P. biceps**, **P. geminus**. An anomalous muscle which arises in common with the plantaris from the external condyle of the femur near the origin of the p., and rarely from a sesamoid bone in the gastrocnemius externus, and is inserted into the capsular ligament of the knee joint. [L, 332.]—**P. minor**. 1. See *P. accessorius*. 2. See *PLANTARIS minor*.—**P. superior**. See *PLANTARIS minor*.

POPEY, n. $Pop'y^2$. The genus *Papaver*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Common p.** See *PAPAYER somniferum*.—**Conserve of red p. (or of wild-p. flowers)**. See *CONSERVA RHEADOS*.—**Extract of p.** See *EXTRACTUM PAPERARIS*.—**Essence of p.** See *VINUM OPII crocatum* (2d def.).—**Extract of red p.** See *EXTRACTUM RHEADOS*.—**Horned p.** **Horn-p.** 1. See *GLAUCIUM* and *GLAUCIUM luteum*. 2. See *CHELIDONIUM majus*.—**Oil of p.** Lat., *oleum papaveris* (Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.). Ger., *Mohnsamenöl*. P-seed oil, expressed from the seeds of *Papaver somniferum*. It is not narcotic. The finer qualities are largely used in Germany and in France (under the name of *huile de coilleite*) as a salad oil and for adulterating olive-oil. [B, 3, 5, 77, 95 (a, 35, 38).]—**Opium p.** See *PAPAYER somniferum*.—**P. capsules**. Lat., *papaveris capsule* [Br. Ph.], *papaver* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. *fructus papaveris immaturi* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *fructus de pavot*. Ger., *Mohnköpfe*. The dried, nearly ripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—**P-seed oil**. See *Oil of p.*—**Red corn p.** **Red p.** See *PAPAYER rheas*.—**Syrup of p.** See *Syrupus PAPERARIS*.—**Syrup of red poppies**. See *Syrupus RHEADOS*.

POPULAGO (Lat.), n. f. $Pop-u'l^2(u'l^2)-a(a^2)go$. Gen., *-ag'inis*. 1. The genus *Calitha*; especially, *Calitha palustris*. 2. The *Calendula officinalis*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]

POPULEUS (Lat.), adj. $Pop(p'o)p^2u-l^2(u'l^2)-u's(u's)$. Pertaining to or obtained from the poplar; as a n., in the n., *populeum*. See **UNGUENTUM populeum**. [a, 48.]

POPULIN, n. $Pop'u-l^2i^2n$. From *populus*, a poplar. Fr., *populine*. Ger., *P. Benzoylsalicin*; a substance, $C_{10}H_{12}O_8 + 2H_2O = C_7H_7(C_3H_7CO_2) + 2H_2O$, obtained from the bark, root, and leaves of *Populus tremula* and other varieties of poplar. It is recommended in painful micturition. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, p. 844 (a, 50).]

POPULUS (Lat.), n. f. $Pop(p'o)p^2u-l^2(u'l^2)-u's(u's)$. Fr., *peuplier*. Ger., *Pappel, Pappelbaum*. 1. The poplar; a genus of the *Salicaceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 180 (a, 35).] 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *Gemma populi*.—**Cortex populi**. See under *P. alba*.—**Essentia populi**. See *Tinctura populi*.—**Gemma populi** (Ger. Ph. (1st ed.),

Belg. Ph.], *Oculi populi*. Fr., *peuplier* [Fr. Cod.]. The buds of *P. nigra* or, according to the Ger. Ph. and Netherl. Ph., of other varieties of *P.* [B, 95 (a, 35).]—*P. alba*. Fr., *peuplier blanc* de



POPULUS ALBA. [A, 327.]

Hollande, obeau, obel, ypréau, ipréau. Ger., *weisse Pappel*, *Silberpappel*. 1. White poplar (or asp), abbey, abele-tree, Dutch beech, silver (leaved) poplar; a species found in Europe and central Asia. The somewhat bitter astringent bark, *cortex populi*, was formerly used in stranguy and sciatica. It, as well as the leaves, contains salicin. The branches and bark contain a yellow dye. The leaves are said to be febrifuge. [B, 19, 168, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).] 2. Of Willdenow, see *P. canescens*.—*P. balsamifera*. Fr., *peuplier-baumier* (1st def.). Ger., *Balsampappel* (1st def.), *Balsamespe* (1st def.). 1. Balsam (or tacamahac) poplar, the *liard* of the Canadians; a species found in North America, Siberia, and the Himalayas. The buds contain a balsam resin which is considered antiscorbutic and diuretic, and was formerly imported into Europe under the names of *baume fucot* and *tacamahaca communis* (seu *vulgaris*). The buds themselves are used like those of *P. nigra*. 2. Of Miller, *P. heterophylla*. [B, 5, 19, 77, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—*P. canadensis*. Ger., *canadische Pappel*. Fr., *peuplier du Canada*. The cotton-wood of the western United States, the river poplar of New England. [B, 77, 314 (a, 35).]—*P. canadensis*. Ontario poplar, balm of Gilead; a tree of strong and peculiar fragrance, often cultivated in the United States and Canada. The buds contain much fragrant resin, and are used like those of *P. balsamifera*, of which this species is by most botanists regarded as a variety. [B, 34, 77, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—*P. canescens*. Ger., *grauliche Pappel*. The gray poplar, the *P. alba* of Willdenow. Its bark contains salicin. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. dilatata*, *P. fastigiata*. Fr., *peuplier dilaté* (ou de Constantinople, ou de Lombardie, ou d'Italie, ou turc). Ger., *italienische* (oder *lombardische*) *Pappel*. Lombardy (or lady-) poplar; indigenous to the Orient. The resinous buds are used like black poplar buds. The leaves and bark contain salicin. [B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—*P. græca*. Fr., *peuplier d'Athènes*. Ger., *griechische Pappel*. Athenian poplar, the *αἰψος κρηναί* of Hippocrates. The buds were formerly used to promote labor and, boiled in milk, as an external application in caligo corneæ. The bark and leaves contain salicin. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. heterophylla*. Fr., *peuplier argenté*. Cotton-tree, cotton-wood, downy poplar; a tree of eastern North America. It is very useful in eliminating miasma by absorbing moisture from swampy localities. [B, 34, 173, 314 (a, 35).]—*P. levis*, *P. monilifera*. Fr., *peuplier de Virginie* (ou *carolin*, ou *suiss*). (American) cotton-wood, necklace (or berry-bearing, or Carolina) poplar; a large tree growing along rivers and lakes. The buds are covered with resin. The minute downy seeds of the female tree, wafted through the air, produce irritation of the respiratory organs. [B, 34, 77, 173, 275, 314 (a, 35).] Cf. *P. canadensis*.—*P. nigra*. Gr., *αἰψος*. Fr., *peuplier noir* (ou *franc*), *bioulé*, *leard*, *liard*, *Hardier*. Ger., *Schwarze Pappel* (oder *Espe*). *Schwarzpappel*, *Schwarzspe*. Black or willow (leaved) poplar; indigenous to Europe, but extending spontaneously to China and the Himalayas. A tincture of the buds was formerly used in pectoral, nephritic, and rheumatic affections, and they form a large part of an anodyne ointment (see *UNGUENTUM POPULEUM*) applied to burns, wounds, etc. They are said to contain a principle which checks rancidity in ointments. The bark and leaves contain salicin. The leaves, soaked in vinegar, were used locally in gout; the fruit, mixed with vinegar, for epilepsy. [B, 5, 19, 34, 77, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—*P. tremula*. Fr., *tremble*. Ger., *Flüderpappel*, *Zitterpappel*, *Espe*, *Aspe*. European aspen, asp, asps, or hapstree, trembling poplar. The bark, which contains salicin and populin, is used as a febrifuge and by the veterinarians as a vermifuge. In Siberia a decoction is employed as an antiscorbutic and antisyphilitic. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—*P. tremuloides*, *P. trepidula*. Fr., *peuplier mobile*. Ger., *Benzoepappel*, *langstielige Pappel*. (American) aspen, quaking asp; a species common in parts of the United States. The leaves and the bark contain salicin, and the bark is used as a tonic and febrifuge. [B, 5, 34, 77, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*Radices populi tremula* [Swed. Ph.]. The astringent root-runners of *P. tremula*. [a, 35].—*Tinctura populi*. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of poplar buds with 6 parts of 33-per-cent. alcohol and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 35).]—*Unguentum populi*. See *UNGUENTUM POPULEUM*.

PORCELAINÉ (Fr.), n. *Pors'l'e-n*. 1. Porcelain. 2. A vulgar term for urticaria.—*P. de Montpellier*. The psudracia porcellana of Sauvages; urticaria. [G.]

PORCELLANEUS, adj. *Po'r-sel'-an/a'e-n'u-s*. Lat., *porcellaneus*. Fr., *porcelainé*. Ger., *bunt*. Pertaining to or having the appearance or texture of porcelain. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

PORCELLANFRIESEL (Ger.), n. *Po'r-tse'l'-la'n/fraz'e'l*. Urticaria. [G.]

PORCELLANFIEBER (Ger.), n. *Po'r-tse'l'-la'n/feb-e'r*. See *ESSERA*.

PORCUPINE-MEN, n. pl. *Po'r'k'u'2-pin-me'n''*. Persons affected with ichthyosis hystrix. [G.]

PORC, n. Por. Gr., *πόρος*. Lat., *porus*. Fr., p. Ger., *P.*, *Porus*. A minute aperture or passage-way in a structure; especially, a fine tubular opening. [G; a, 35.]—**Abdominal p's**. Ger., *Bauchporen*. P's by which, in certain fishes, the abdominal cavity communicates with the exterior of the body, and through which the ova escape. [A, 3.]—**Absorbent p's**. Of the early physiologists, the minute openings thought to be the channels through which nutritive fluids were absorbed into the general circulation. [K.]—**Exhalant p's**. Of the older physiologists, the small openings supposed to exist in the skin for the transmission of excrementitious fluids. [K.]—**P's of the skin**. The orifices of the cutaneous follicles. [G.]—**Pre-anal p's**. In *Amphibien*, the openings of certain integumentary glands of the abdomen, just in front of the anus. [L, 294 (a, 39).]—**Sweat p.** The external orifice of a sweat duct (see under *Sudoriferous GLANDS*). [G.]—**Tentacle p.** One of the orifices in the ambulacral plate of an echinoderm for the exit of a foot. [L, 353 (a, 39).]—**Vascular p.** Ger., *Gefässporus*. In the *Nematoda*, a transverse slit situated on the ventral surface in the median line, forming the common opening of the two lateral vessels which are regarded as excretory organs. [L, 353 (a, 39).]

PORECEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. *Po'r-sel'-a'e-n'u-s/æf'(kæ'f'-al-a's)'i'a-s'*. From *πόρος*, a passage, and *κεφαλή*, the brain. More properly, *encephaloporosis*. Fr., *porécephalie*. Ger., *Porencephalie*. Of Heschl, a condition of the encephalon characterized by hollows, mostly on the surface of the cerebral hemispheres, due to loss of substance, either opening into the arachnoid cavity or separated from it by the visceral arachnoid, and extending to various depths into the medullary substance. These cavities, which are usually filled with serous fluid, represent areas of partial atrophy in the brain, supposed to be due to meningeal thrombosis or embolism during intra-uterine life or to injury at the time of birth. ["Lancet," Apr. 14, 1883, p. 649; Kundrat, "Brain," Jan., 1882; D, 35.]

POREUTES, n. pl. *Por'u'it'z*. From *πορεύω*, to convey. Ger., *Poruiten*. Of Kollmann, amoeboid cells derived from acroblasts, giving rise to the blood, the red and white blood-corpuscles, the endothelium of the vessels, the so-called wandering cells, and those cells of connective tissue which may become wandering cells. ["Recueil zool. suisse," 1884, p. 259 (J.)]

PORISTOTROPIA (Lat.), n. f. *Po'r-i'st-o-o's'-tro(tro'2)'pi'a-s'*. From *πορεύω*, to provide, and *τροπή*, a turning. Fr., *poristotropie*. Of Rügen, a chemical process by which, according to his theory, the original atoms are annihilated and new atoms created whenever new substance is formed. [B, 78 (a, 14).]

POENIC (Fr.), n. *Po'r-nek*. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Loire-inférieure, France. [L, 41, 49, 87 (a, 50).]

POROCELE (Lat.), n. f. *Por-o-o's'-se(k'a)'le-da'*; in Eng., *poro-cel*. Gen., *-celles*. From *πόρος*, a callus, and *κύηλη*, a tumor. Ger., *Steingang*, *Steinbruch*. A scrotal hernia in which the envelopes are thickened and callous. [a, 34.]

POROMA (Lat.), n. n. *Po'r(por)-om'a'*. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. Gr., *πόρομα*. A callosity. [L, 50 (a, 14, 45).]

POROMPHALOCLE (Lat.), **POROMPHALON** (Lat.), **POROMPHALOS** (Lat.), n's f. n. and m. *Por-o'm'phal-o's'-le(-a)'o(-s)'se(k'a)'le-da'*; in Eng., *por-o'm'phal-o-sel*; *po'r(por)-o'm'phal-o(-s)'le(-a)'o(-s)*. From *πόρος*, a callus, *ὄμφαλος*, the navel, and *κύηλη*, a tumor. Fr., *poromphale*. Ger., *Nabelsteinbruch*. An umbilical hernia with indurated contents. [E.]

POROPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. *Po'r-o-o's'-f'u'2(fu'e'l)'lu's'm(lu'm)*. Fr., *porophylle*. A genus of the *Heliconioides*. The *Porophylleæ* of De Candolle are a division of the *Tageticeæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—*P. japonicum*. A Japanese plant (probably a species of *Gynura*). The root is used as a hemostatic. [B, 42, 267 (a, 35).]

PORO-PLASTIC, adj. *Por-o-pla'st'ik*. From *πόρος*, a pore, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Porous and plastic (applied chiefly to a material for splints having felt for its basis).

POROPŒA (Lat.), **POROPŒIA** (Lat.), n's f. *Po'r-o-o's'-pe'(-po'2'e'2)-a'*, *-pe'(-po'2'e'2)-i'a'*. Gr., *ποροπœια* (from *πορος*, to make a pathway). Fr., *poropœie*. Of Galen, an opening of the pores produced by medication. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

POROSE, adj. *Por-os*. Lat., *porosus* (from *πόρος*, a pore). Ger., *porös*. See *POROUS*.

POROSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Po'r(por)-os'i's*. Gen., *-os'ea (-is)*. Gr., *πορόσις* (from *πορος*, to petrify). Fr., *porose*. The formation of a poroma. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—*P. palpebræ*. See *CHALAZION*.

POROSITAS (Lat.), n. f. *Po'r-os'i't'a's* (a's). Gen., *-tat'is*. From *πόρος*, a pore. Fr., *porosité*. Ger., *Porosität*. A porosity, pore, or porous channel. The pl., *porositates*, is said to have been used by Harvey for canals or interstices and for fine openings (*pori*) corresponding to the capillary blood-vessels and to the sudoriparous glands. [H.]—*Porositates cæcæ*. Invisible openings formerly supposed to exist in the septum of the heart, allowing the blood to flow from the right ventricle to the left. [Harvey (H).]

POROTIC, adj. *Por-ot'ik*. Lat., *poroticus* (from *poros*, a callos). Fr., *porotique*. Of a remedy, supposed to favor the formation of callus. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

POROUS, adj. *Por-u's*. Lat., *porosus* (from *poros*, a pore). Fr., *poroux*. Ger., *porös*. 1. Containing pores. 2. Taking place through pores (see *P. dermisence*). [a, 35.]

PORPHYRA (Lat.), n. f. *Por'f-r* (u'r)-a. From *porphura*, purple. Fr., p. 1. See *PURPURA*. 2. A genus of the *Uvaceæ*. The *Porphyree* (Fr., *porphyrees*) of Kützinger are a family of the *Epilbiaceæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 35).] For subheadings not here given, see the same under *PURPURA*. *P. lacinata*. Purple laver, a species used in Ireland and Scotland as food. It contains iodine, and is considered antiscorbutic. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. nautica* [Good]. See *SCORBUTUS*.—*P. of the Greeks*. Lat., *p. Græcorum*. *Purpura*.—*P. purpurea*. A mucilaginous species used as food by the poor natives of northern sea-shores. [B, 109 (a, 35).]—*P. vulgaris*. Purple laver, a species growing in cold and in temperate seas, containing over 25 per cent. of nitrogenous matter, 5 per cent. of potassium phosphate, and some iodine. It is used as food, especially in Japan, and against scrofula. [B, 19, 185, 314 (a, 35).]

PORPHYRINE, n. *Por'f-r*-en. An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{25}N_3O_2$, obtained from the bark of *Astonia constricta*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

PORPHYRISMA (Lat.), n. n. *Por'f-r* (u'r)-iz-iz'is'-ma. Gen., -is'-matis (-atis). From *porphura*, purple. *Scarlatina*. [L, 30, 50 (a, 43).]

PORPHYRIZATION, n. *Por'f-r* (u'r)-iz-a'shu'n. Fr., *porphyrisation*. In pharmacy, the reduction of a substance to a very fine powder by crushing it with a muller on a flat, hard surface, especially of porphyry (whence the name). [B, 1, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

PORPHYROTYPUS (Lat.), n. m. *Por'f-r* (u'r)-o-ti'f-tif (u'f)-u's-u's. From *porphura*, purple, and *typos* (see *TYPOS*). Ger., *Scharlachtypus*. See *TYPHUS*.—*P. anginosus*. An obsolete term for scarlatina anginosa. [a, 84].—*P. carbunculosus*. See *ANTHRACOPORPHYROTYPUS*.

PORPHYROXINE, n. *Por'f-r* (u'r)-o-x'en. Fr., p. Ger., *Porphyrozin*. 1. An alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{25}N_3O_2$, found by Hesse in the bark of *Astonia constricta*, crystallizing from alcohol as thin white prisms of a bitter taste and strong alkaline reaction, easily soluble in hot water, alcohol, or ether, and melting at 97° C. 2. Of Merck, a dubious substance, extracted from opium, which, according to Berzelius, is opine, while Hesse considers it only a mixture of various opium alkaloids. [B, 48, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38).]

PORPHYRURIA (Lat.), n. f. *Por'f-r* (u'r)-u'r-i'ur' (u'r)-a. From *porphura*, purple, and *urine*. Of Bird, a condition in which the urine contains purpurin. [a, 34.]

PORRACEOUS, adj. *Por'a-shu's*. Lat., *porraceus* (from *porrum*, a leek). Fr., *porracé*. Ger., *lauchgrün*. Having a green color, like leek-leaves (said of stools). [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PORRECTUS (Lat.), adj. *Por'rek't* u's (u's). From *porrigere*, to stretch out. Fr., *tendu*. Projecting beyond (said of a part projecting beyond an organ in a line parallel to its axis). [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

PORRIGINE (Fr.), n. *Por're-zhen*. See *PORRIGO*.—*P. ton-dante*. Ringworm of the scalp. [G, 21.] See *TRICHOMYCOSIS circinata*.—*P. tonsurante*. See *ALOPECIA areata*.

PORRIGO (Lat.), n. f. *Por'ri-go* (u'r)-o. Gen., *rig'ins*. Fr., *porrige*, *teigne*. Ger., *Kopfrind*, *Stachelrind*, *Erbgrind*. 1. An antiquated term that has been used for many different diseases affecting especially the hairy scalp (see varieties below and cf. *TINEA*). The *Porrigines* of Schönlein are a group of diseases in which the efflorescences occur in clusters, tend to form thick crusts, and usually occupy the hairy parts of the head and face. They include syssosis, linea, porrigo, and achor. [G, 10.] 2. See *PTYRIASIS*.—*P. amiantacea*. Fr., *porrigina amiantacea*. A variety in which the affected part has the appearance of asbestos. [G.] See *SEBORRHEA capitis*.—*P. capitis*. See *P.* (1st def.).—*P. decalvans*. See *ALOPECIA areata*.—*P. escharotica*. *P.* with the formation of crusts that resemble the eschar produced by caustic potash.—*P. farinosa*. See *SEBORRHEA capitis*.—*P. favosa*. 1. Impetiginous eczema of the scalp. [G, 12.] 2. See *FAVUS*.—*P. furfurans*. See *PTYRIASIS capitis*.—*P. granulata*. Fr., *teigne granulee*. Impetiginous eczema of the scalp characterized by the formation of dry, friable crusts.—*P. lactuminosa*. See *CRUSTA lactea*.—*P. larvalis*. Impetiginous eczema of the face; a form of disease not clearly distinguished from impetigo larvalis. [G, 9.]—*P. lupina*, *P. lupinosa*. See *FAVUS*.—*P. seculata*. See *TRICHOMYCOSIS circinata*.—*P. spuria*. See *SEBORRHEA capitis*.—*P. squarrosa*. Scabby porrigo; *favus granulatus*. [G, 9.]—*P. tonsoria*. See *ALOPECIA areata*.

PORRUM (Lat.), n. n. *Por'ru'm* (ru'm). Gr., *poraeon*. Fr., *poireau*, *porreau*. 1. An onion or leek, especially *Allium porrum*. 2. A wart (see *VERRUCA*). 3. Of Tournefort, a section of the genus *Allium*. [B, 114, 121 (a, 35); G.]

PORTA (Lat.), n. f. *Por'ta*-a. 1. A gate or entrance. [a, 48.] 2. The rimula vulvae. Of Hyrtl, the h of a viscus. [L, 349.] 4. Of Wilkes, the foramen of Monro. [J, 55.]—*P. hepatis*. *P. je-jeris*. The transverse fissure of the liver, where its vessels enter. [L, 304.]—*P. labyrinthi*. See *FENESTRA rotunda*.—*P. ilienis*. See *HILUM of the spleen*.—*P. omentis*. See *FORAMEN of Winslow*.—*P. pulmonis*. See *HILUM pulmonis*.—*P. renis*. The hilum of the kidney. [L, 7.]

PORTAL, adj. *Por'tal*. From *porta*, a gate. 1. Pertaining to a porta, especially the porta hepatis, or to the parts there situated. 2. Pertaining to the portal circulation. [C.]

PORTE-ACIDE (Fr.), n. *Por'te-a-sid*. An instrument for applying an acid to a limited area of tissue. [a, 17.]

PORTE-AIGUILLE (Fr.), n. *Por'te-a-gwe-y'*. 1. See *NEEDLE-HOLDER*. 2. See *ACDUCTOR* and cf. *Pin-conductor*.

PORTE-BOUGIE (Fr.), n. *Por't-bo-zhe*. A silver cannula for guiding a bougie into the urethra. [E.]

PORTE-CAUSTIQUE (Fr.), n. *Por't-kos-tek*. See *CAUSTIC-HOLDER*.

PORTE-CAUTÈRE (Fr.), n. *Por't-ko-tèr*. An insulated handle for holding a galvanic cautery. [L, 149.]

PORTE-CORDON (Fr.), n. *Por't-ko-r-do'n*. See *Funis RE-POSITOR*.

PORTE-COTON (Fr.), n. *Por't-ko-to'n*. See *COTTON-holder*.

PORTE-CRAYON (Fr.), n. *Por't-kra-yo'n*. See *CAUSTIC-HOLDER*.

PORTE-ÉPONGE (Fr.), n. *Por'te-a-po'n-zh*. A sponge-holder.

PORTE-FEUILLE (Fr.), n. *Por't-fu-el-y'*. Of Winslow, see *SUBSCAPULARIS*.

PORTE-FIL (Fr.), n. *Por't-fel*. See *PORTE-LIGATURE*.

PORTE-FILLET, **PORTE-LACS** (Fr.), n. *Por't-fe-la'-la'ks*. Ger., *Schlingenführer*, *Wendungsstäbchen*. An instrument for applying a fillet to some part of the fetus in utero. [A, 15, 20.]

PORTE-LIGATURE (Fr.), n. *Por't-le-ga-z'tu'r*. An instrument for carrying a ligature around a deep part. [E.]

PORTE-MAIN (Fr.), n. *Por't-ma'n*. Lat., *manubrium manus* (1st def.). 1. The radius. [L, 349 (a, 30).] 2. An apparatus for supporting the hand to prevent trembling. [E, 24.]

PORTE-MÈCHE (Fr.), n. *Por't-mè-sh*. An instrument shaped like a slender, blunt-pointed fork, for carrying a tent into a wound. [E.]

PORTE-NITRATE (Fr.), n. *Por't-ne-tra't*. See *CAUSTIC-HOLDER*.

PORTE-NEUD (Fr.), n. *Por't-nu'*. An instrument for tying a ligature around the pedicle of a tumor. [E.]

PORTE-OUATE (Fr.), n. *Por't-u-a't*. See *APPLICATOR*.

PORTE-PIERRE (Fr.), n. *Por't-pe-èr*. See *CAUSTIC-HOLDER*.

PORTE-REMEDE (Fr.), **PORTE-TOPIQUE** (Fr.), n's. *Por't-r-me'd*, *-to-pek*. Any instrument for making a topical medicinal application.

PORTE-VOIX (Fr.), n. *Por't-vwa'*. A speaking-trumpet. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

PORTIER (Fr.), n. *Por't-te-a*. See *PYLORUS*.

PORTIO (Lat.), n. f. *Por'shi'* (ti)-o. Gen., -on'is. See *PORTION*.—*P. ascendens brachiorum cerebelli*. Of Malacarne, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum. [I, 3 (K).]—*P. alba cerebri*. The white matter of the cerebrium. [I, 3 (K).]—*P. cephalica processus rhachidei*. The encephalon as distinguished from the spinal cord. [I, 3 (K).]—*P. cerebri dorsalis*. The posterior portion of a cerebral hemisphere. [I, 17 (K).]—*P. cerebri medialis*. The middle zone of a cerebral hemisphere. [I, 17 (K).]—*P. cerebri orbitalis*. See *Orbital LOBE*.—*P. cervicalis uteri*. The lower two fifths of the uterus. [L, 1.]—*P. claviculæ musculi deltoidei*. The clavicular origin of the deltoideus. [L, 1.]—*P. corporis striati externa*. See *Lenticular NUCLEUS* (3d def.).—*P. corporis striati interna*. See *Caudate NUCLEUS*.—*P. dura nervi septimi*. The motor portion of the seventh cranial nerve, or, as now used, the facial nerve. [L, 1.]—*P. iliaca fasciæ lata*. See *Iliac FASCIA*.—*P. infravaginalis*. See *Vaginal PORTION of the neck of the uterus*.—*P. inter durum et mollem*. A filament uniting the anterior root of the auditory nerve with the trunk of the facial nerve. [L, 332.]—*P. intermedia Wrisbergii* (nervi facialis). A bundle of fibres from the anterior root or nucleus of the auditory nerve which unites with the facial nerve. [L, 1.]—*P. intravaginalis*. See *Vaginal PORTION of the neck of the uterus*.—*P. major nervi septimi*. See *P. dura*.—*P. major nervi trigemini*. The sensory root of the trigeminal nerve. [L, 175.]—*P. mamillaris*. An old term for the olfactory nerve. [L, 8 (K).]—*P. minor nervi facialis*. See *P. intermedia Wrisbergii*.—*P. minor nervi septimi*. See *Auditory NERVE*.—*P. minor nervi trigemini*. The motor root of the trigeminal nerve. [L, 175.]—*P. minor parii octavi*. See *Glossopharyngeal NERVE*.—*P. mollis (paris septimi)*. See *Auditory NERVE*.—*P. palatina ossis palati*. See *Horizontal PLATE of the palate bone*.—*P. pectinea fasciæ lata*. See *FASCIA pectinea*.—*P. perforata adductoris magni*. The portion of the adductor magnus femoris that is inserted into the crest of the femur. [L, 332.]—*P. pube fasciæ lata*. See *P. pectinea fasciæ lata*.—*P. pylorica ventriculi*. The right extremity of the stomach. [L, 175.]—*P. reflexa ligamenti pismetacarpel*. A roundish ligament situated between a tuberosity on the fifth metacarpal bone and the basis of the third and fourth metacarpal bones. [L, 332.]—*P. splenica ventriculi*. The fundus of the stomach. [L, 175.]—*P. tendinosa adductoris magni*. The portion of the adductor magnus femoris that is inserted into the internal condyle of the femur. [L, 332.]—*P. vaginalis uteri*. The infravaginal portion of the uterus or its cervix. [L, 175.]—*P. ventriculi lienalis*. The fundus of the stomach. [L, 7.]

PORTION, n. *Por'shu'n*. Lat., *portio*. Fr., p. A part, a subdivision or section. [a, 48.]—*Descending p. of the duodenum*. The p. of the duodenum which most nearly approaches the vena cava, which is between the right and left ducts of the common choledochus opens. [L, 31.]—*Facial p. of the skull*. Ger., *Gesichtsschädel*. The p. of the skull underlying the face. [L, 31.]—*Frontal p. of the frontal bone*. Ger., *Stirntheil*. See *Pars frontalis ossis frontis*.—*Iliac p. of the fascia lata*. Lat., *Portio iliaca fasciæ lata*. The p. of fascia lata external to the saphenous opening. [L, 142, 332.]—*Infravaginal p.*, *Intravaginal p.* See *Vaginal p. of the neck of the uterus*.—*Mastoid p. of the temporal bone*. See *Mastoid PROCESS*.—*Membranous p. of the urethra*. Lat., *pars membranacea urethræ*. Ger., *häutiger*

Theil der Harnröhre. That part between the apex of the prostate gland and the bulb of the corpus spongiosum. It is about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. It is the narrowest part of the canal, being about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter. [C.]—**Periotic p. (of the temporal bone).** The p. of the temporal bone surrounding the inner ear, resulting from the coalescence of the epiotic, opisthotic, and periotic bones. [L.]—**Pes p. of Spitzka,** the lower surface of the crura cerebri. [N. Y. Med. Record, Oct. 11, 1884, p. 395 (K).]—**Petrous p. of the temporal bone.** Lat., *pars petrosa ossis temporis, pyramis*. Ger., *Felsenbein, Felsenheil*. Syn.: *pyramis*. The three-sided, somewhat pyramidal process of the temporal bone which projects forward and inward from between the squamous p. and the mastoid process, with its base turned outward, and which contains the internal ear. On its outer surface are the external aperture of the meatus auditorius externus, the vaginal and styloid processes, the jugular fossa, and the stylo-mastoid and carotid foramina. Its posterior surface aids in forming the posterior fossa of the skull, and is perforated by the internal aperture of the internal auditory meatus. The upper surface assists in forming the middle fossa of the skull. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**P's ascendantes des bras du cervelet (Fr.).** Of Vicq d'Azyr, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum. [I. 18 (K).]—**P. blanche (Fr.).** The white substance of the brain. [I. 18 (K).]—**P. descendante du bras du cervelet (Fr.).** See *Inferior peduncles of the cerebellum*.—**P. mastoïdienne (Fr.).** See *Mastoid process*.—**P. médullaire (Fr.).** The central, or medullary, p. of a cerebral hemisphere. [I. 18 (K).]—**P. motrice des pyramides (Fr.).** The prolongation of the anterior pyramids in the medulla. [I. 28 (K).]—**P. sensitive (Fr.).** See *Sensory tract*.—**P. spinale de la dure-mère (Fr.).** The spinal dura. [I. 39 (K).]—**Prostatic p. of the urethra.** Lat., *pars prostatica urethrae*. The urethra as it pierces the prostate gland. [L.]—**Spongy p. of the urethra.** Lat., *pars spongiosa urethrae*. That part between the posterior limit of the bulb of the urethra and its external orifice in the glans penis. It is about six inches long. In section it appears as a horizontal slit while at the above orifice it is a vertical slit. The orifice is surrounded by two small lips which constrict the canal to its smallest diameter. [C.] See also *Corpus spongiosum urethrae*.—**Squamous p. of the temporal bone.** Lat., *pars squamosa ossis temporis*. Ger., *Schuppe, Schuppenheil*. The expanded curved anterior and superior p. of the temporal bone. Its upper border is beveled to overlap the parietal bone, with which it articulates. The anterior border is thick and serrated, and articulates with the ala magna of the sphenoid bone. Its inner surface is concave and hollowed out in places to correspond with the cerebral convolutions. The outer surface is slightly convex. From its lower portion springs the zygomatic process. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Supravaginal p. of the neck of the uterus.** Lat., *portio supravaginalis*. That p. of the neck of the uterus which lies above the vaginal insertion.—**Tabular p. of the occipital bone.** Ger., *Schuppe, Hinterhauptheil*. The p. of the occipital bone posterior to the foramen magnum. [L. 31.]—**Tabular p. of the temporal bone.** See *Squamous p. of the temporal bone*.—**Vaginal p. of the neck of the uterus.** Lat., *portio vaginalis cervicis (seu colli) uteri*. Fr., *p. vaginale du col utérin*. Ger., *Vaginalp. (oder Scheidentheil) des Gebärmutterhalses*. That p. which projects into the vagina; sometimes called simply the "portio."

PORTLANDIA (Lat.), n. f. Port-la'nd'i-á. From *Portland*, a proper name. Fr., *portlandie*. A genus of the *Condamineae*. The *Portlandieae* (Fr., *portlandiées*) of Baillon are a series of the *Rubiaceae*. [B. 42 (a, 35).]—**P. grandiflora.** Fr., *portlande à grandes fleurs*. A West Indian species the bark of which is the *china nova* (see *surinamensis*), according to Martius. It is bitter, astringent, tonic, and febrifuge. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. hexandra, P. speciosa.** See *COUTAREA speciosa*.

PORTONARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Por'to-ná-rí-a(n) (a)r/i-ú-m (u)m. From *porta*, a gate. See *PLYORUS*.

PORTULACA (Lat.), n. f. Por'tu-lá-(u)l-(ak) (a)k/a. Fr., *pourpier*. Ger., *Portulak*. A genus of the *Portulacaceae* (Fr., por-

173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Aqua portulacae.** Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) de pourpier*. A water distilled from the herb of *P. oleracea*. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. oleracea.** Fr., *pourpier cultivé, portulac, porcellane, portulak, Ger., gemeiner Portulak, Gemüsel- (oder Kohl-) Portulak, Burzelkraut*. Garden purslane. The herb, *herba portulacae*, was formerly used as a refrigerant, diuretic, and antiscorbutic. The seed, *semina portulacae* (seu *porcellane*), constituted a part of the four small cooling seeds (*quatuor semina frigida minor*). In the East Indies the plant is used in gastritis and in hæmoptysis. In Jamaica it is used in fevers and as an antiscorbutic. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. pilosa.** Fr., *haariger Portulak*. A West Indian and South American species used as a digestive tonic and diuretic. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. quadrifida.** Fr., *pourpier quadrifide*. The *chomly* of the Hindoos; said to produce stupor. In the East Indies the fresh leaves, bruised, are applied in erysipelas, and used internally as a diuretic and hæmostatic. Otherwise it is used like *P. oleracea*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. sativa.** A cultivated variety of *P. oleracea*. [a, 35.]

PORUS (Lat.), n. m. Por(pó'r/ú's(u)s). Gr., *πόρος*. A pore. Before Harvey's time the term was used for any opening, canal, or interstice in the skin or other tissue through which air was supposed to be drawn into the arteries during the cardiac diastole, and "fulgians" dirt and extraneous matter to be thrown out during systole. According to Nock, the term was applied by Harvey to the blood-vessels. [H. 12; "Brit. Med. Jour.," June 24, 1882, p. 960.]—**P. acusticus externus.** The external opening of the external auditory canal. [L.]—**P. acusticus internus.** The external opening of the internal auditory canal. [L.]—**P. auditorius externus.** See *P. acusticus externus*.—**Pori biliaires.** See *Biliary ducts*.—**P. centralis.** The channel in the optic nerve which contains the central artery of the retina. [L.]—**P. cranio-nasalis.** The foramen cecum of the frontal bone. [L.]—**P. deferens.** See *Vas deferens*.—**P. nectarifer, P. nectariferus.** A honey-tube of the abdomen of an aphid. [a, 48.]—**P. opticus.** 1. The aperture in the sclera and choroid which contains the optic disc. [B.] 2. See *FOVEA centralis*.—**P. pulmoneus.** See *Air-cell* (1st def.).

PORUS (Lat.), n. m. Por'ú's(u)s). Gr., *πόρος*. See *CALLOSITY*. **POSAUNENBLASER** (Ger.), n. Pos-a'ú'n-e'n-blá-z-e'r. The buccinator muscle. [L. 349.]

POSCA (Lat.), n. f. Po'sk'a. A drink consisting of vinegar and water. [A. 312 (a, 21).]

POSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pos(pó's)'is. Gen., *pos'eos (-is)*. Gr., *πόσις* (from *πίνω*, to drink). See *PORTION*.

POSITION, n. Po'zi-'i'z-shún. Gr., *θέσις*. Lat., *positio* (from *ponere*, to place). Fr., *p. Ger., Stellung, Lage*. Syn.: *situation, posture, attitude*. 1. Locality; situation, absolute or relative. 2. See *POSTURE*. 3. See *ATTITUDE*. 4. In obstetrics, see *P. of the fetus*, also the obstetrical subheadings of this article. The words *p., situation, attitude, and posture* are often used without much regard to their difference of meaning. Custom sanctions our regarding them as synonymous to a certain extent, but precision in descriptive writing would be favored by assigning a distinct meaning to each term under certain circumstances. *Situation* is the only one of them that is always free from ambiguity, since it is never used in medicine with reference to anything else than locality. It might be used to advantage oftener than it is. It would be better, for instance, to say of a uterus or a heart forced bodily out of its natural locality that its *situation*, not its *position*, was changed—not because the use of *position* in this sense is without warrant, but because, technically, it may be misleading. *Attitude* may be said to be synonymous with both *posture* and *position*, using the latter terms in their ordinary sense, but under certain circumstances it has a special meaning of its own. (See *ATTITUDE of the fetus* [in Supplement]). The same may be said of *posture* (see *POSTURE of the fetus*), and it may be added that, when not speaking of the fetus, it would be well to use the term instead of *position*, if the intention is to denote a relation to the immediate surroundings, since *position* may mean either *posture* or *situation*. *Position* may, however, be freed from ambiguity by coupling an appropriate adjective with it; e. g., "prone position," necessarily refers to *posture*, and can not refer to *situation*.—**Bregmato-cotyloid p. of the fetal head.** One of Uvedale West's subdivisions of the occipito-posterior p., being that one in which the vertex is inclined toward the acetabulum of the mother.—**Cadaveric p.** Of von Ziemssen, that p. of the vocal bands in which, owing to paralysis of the recurrent nerve, they remain motionless and in about the same p. as in a corpse. [Cohen [A. 63].]—**Calcaneo-cotyloid p.** Fr., *p. calcaneo-cotyloïdienne*. A foot presentation with the child's heels turned toward one or the other of the mother's acetabula. [A. 96.]—**Calcaneo-public p.** Fr., *p. calcaneo-pubienne*. A foot presentation with the child's heels turned toward the mother's symphysis pubis. [A. 96.]—**Calcaneo-sacral p.** Fr., *p. calcaneo-sacrée*. A foot presentation with the child's heels turned toward the mother's sacrum. [A. 96.]—**Cephalo-cotyloid p.** Fr., *p. céphalo-cotyloïdienne*. A transverse presentation with the head toward one of the mother's acetabula. [A. 96.]—**Cephalo-iliac p.** Fr., *p. céphalo-iliaque*. A transverse presentation with the head toward one of the mother's ilia. [A. 96.]—**Cephalo-public p.** Fr., *p. céphalo-pubienne*. A transverse presentation with the head resting over the mother's pubes. [A. 96.]—**Cephalo-sacral p.** Fr., *p. céphalo-sacrée*. A transverse presentation with the head directed toward the mother's sacrum. [A. 96.]—**Cephalo-sacro-iliac p.** Fr., *p. céphalo-sacro-iliaque*. A transverse presentation with the head directed to one of the mother's sacro-iliac synchondroses. [A. 96.]—**Dorso-anterior p's.** Those p's of the fetus in which its back is directed forward as regards the mother and somewhat to her right or left.—**Dorso-iliac (or -lateral) p.** Fr., *p. sacro-iliaque transversale*. That p. of the fetus in which the back is directed to the mother's right or left side.—**Dorso-posterior p's, Dorso-public p's, Dorso-sacral p's.** Those p's of the fetus in which its back is directed backward as regards



PORTULACA OLERACEA. [A. 327.]

tulacacées; Ger., *Portulacaceen*), the *Portulacae* of Adanson, which are the purslanes, an order related to the *Caryophyllaceae*. These *Portulacacées* of Reichenbach are a family of the *Rosiflorae*. [B.

the mother and somewhat to her right or left.—**First p. of the fetal head.** Ger., *erste Kopfstellung*. 1. A general term for all p's in which the fetal head is inclined toward the mother's left side. [A. 20.] 2. Of English and American writers, see *Left occipito-anterior p.*—**First p. of the fetus.** Fr., *première p.* Syn.: *dorso-posterior p.* That p. in which, whatever the presentation, the back of the fetus is directed toward the back of the mother.—**Fourth p.** See *Left occipito-posterior p.*—**Fronto-anterior p's.** The reverse of the various occipito-anterior p's.—**Fronto-cotyloid p. of the fetal head.** That one of Uvedale West's varieties of the occipito-posterior p. in which the forehead is inclined toward the mother's acetabulum.—**Genupectoral p., Knee-elbow p.** See *Genupectoral posture*.—**Left occipito-anterior p.** Fr., *p. occipito-iliaque gauche antérieure*. Ger., *erste (Busch'sche) Lage*. Syn.: *first p.* That p. of the fetal head, in vertex presentations, in which the occiput is directed toward the mother's left side and somewhat anteriorly.—**Left occipito-posterior p.** Fr., *p. occipito-iliaque gauche postérieure*. Ger., *vierte (Busch'sche) Lage*. Syn.: *fourth p.* That p. of the fetal head, in vertex presentations, in which the occiput is directed toward the mother's left side and somewhat posteriorly.—**Lithotomy p.** Ger., *Steinschnittlage*. The p. in which a patient is placed for lithotomy (i. e., in the dorsal p.) with the thighs strongly flexed on the abdomen, abducted, and the legs flexed upon the thighs. [E.]—**Lumbo-iliac p.** Fr., *p. lombo-iliaque*. A pelvic presentation with the child's back directed to the mother's side. [A. 96.]—**Lumbo-pubic p.** Fr., *p. lombo-pubienne*. A pelvic presentation with the child's back directed forward as regards the mother. [A. 96.]—**Lumbo-sacral p.** See *Sacro-sacral p.*—**Mento-anterior p. (of the face).** Fr., *p. mento-iliaque antérieure* (ou *mento-pubienne*). That p. of the fetal head in which, in face presentations, the chin is directed to the mother's right or left and somewhat forward.—**Mento-cotyloid p.** Fr., *p. mento-cotyloïdienne*. A face presentation with the chin directed toward one of the mother's acetabula. [A. 96.]—**Mento-iliac p. (of the face).** Fr., *p. mento-iliaque transversale*. That p. of the fetal head in which, in face presentations, the chin looks directly toward the mother's right or left ilium.—**Mento-posterior p. (of the face).** Fr., *p. mento-iliaque postérieure* (ou *mento-sacrée*). That p. of the fetal head in which, in face presentations, the chin is directed to the mother's right or left and somewhat backward.—**Mento-pubic p.** Fr., *p. mento-pubienne*. That p. of the fetal head in which, the face presenting, the chin is directed to the mother's symphysis pubis. [A. 96.]—**Mento-sacrée p.** That p. of the fetal head in which, the face presenting, the chin is turned toward the mother's sacrum. [A. 96.]—**Mento-sacro-iliac p.** Fr., *p. mento-sacro-iliaque*. A face presentation with the chin directed to one of the mother's sacro-iliac synchondroses. [A. 96.]—**Mento-transverse p.** See *Mento-iliac p.*—**Oblique p's of the fetal head.** Fr., *présentations inclinées du sommet*. See *Obliquity of the fetal head*.—**Obstetric p.** Fr., *p. obstétricale*. The p. ordinarily assumed by a woman in labor (in Great Britain, on the left side; in France, Germany, and most parts of the United States, on the back).—**Occipito-cotyloid p.** Fr., *p. occipito-cotyloïdienne*. A p. of the fetal head in which, the vertex presenting, the occiput is directed toward one of the mother's acetabula. [A. 96.]—**Occipito-lateral p.** Fr., *p. occipito-iliaque transversale*. That p. of the fetal head in which, the vertex presenting, the occiput is directed squarely to the mother's right or left side.—**Occipito-pubic p.** Fr., *p. occipito-pubienne*. Of Baudelocque, that p. of the fetal head in which, the vertex presenting, the occiput is directed toward the mother's symphysis pubis. [A. 96.]—**Occipito-sacral p.** Fr., *p. occipito-sacrée*. That p. of the fetal head in which, with a vertex presentation, the occiput is directed toward the hollow of the mother's sacrum. [A. 15.]—**Occipito-sacro-iliac p.** Fr., *p. occipito-sacro-iliaque*. That p. of the fetal head in which, the vertex presenting, the occiput is directed toward the mother's right or left sacro-iliac synchondrosis. [A. 96.]—**Occipito-transverse p.** Fr., *p. occipito-transversale*. A vertex presentation with the occiput turned directly to one side of the mother. [A. 96.]—**Acromio-iliaque (Fr.).** A transverse presentation with the cephalic pole to the mother's right or left. [A. 96.]—**P. calcaneo-iliaque droite (ou gauche) (Fr.).** Of Moreau, a presentation of the feet with the heels to the mother's right or left. [A. 96.]—**P. céphalo-iliaque (Fr.).** That p. of the fetus in which, in a transverse presentation, the cephalic pole is toward the mother's side.—**P. céphalo-iliaque droite antérieure (Fr.).** Syn.: *p. acromio-iliaque droite antérieure*. That p. of the fetus in which, in a transverse presentation, the head is directed to the mother's right side and somewhat forward.—**P. céphalo-iliaque droite postérieure (Fr.).** Syn.: *p. acromio-iliaque droite postérieure*. That p. of the fetus in which, in a transverse presentation, the head is directed to the mother's right side and somewhat backward.—**P. céphalo-iliaque droite transversale (Fr.).** Syn.: *p. acromio-iliaque droite transversale*. That p. of the fetus in which, in a transverse presentation, the head is directed straight to the mother's left side.—**P. céphalo-iliac droite (Fr.).** Of Moreau, a transverse presentation with the head to the mother's right.—**P. céphalo-iliac gauche (Fr.).** Of Moreau, a transverse presentation with the head to the mother's left. [A. 96.]—**P. demi-assise (Fr.).** See *Reclining posture*.—**P. en chien de fusil (Fr.).** A posture in certain diseases suggesting the cock of a gun, in which,

decubitus being maintained, the patient lies upon the side with the lower extremities flexed, and the upper ones drawn or crossed over the thorax. [D.]—**P. horizontale de la matrice d'avant en arrière (Fr.).** Of Desgranges, anteversion of the uterus. [A. 59.]—**P. horizontale de la matrice d'avant en arrière (Fr.).** Of Desgranges, retroversion of the uterus. [A. 59.]—**P. lobulo-iliac droite (Fr.).** Of Moreau, a presentation of the side of the head with the ear looking toward the mother's right side. [A. 96.]—**P. lobulo-iliac gauche (Fr.).** Of Moreau, a presentation of the side of the head with the ear looking toward the mother's left side. [A. 96.]—**P. lobulo-pubienne (Fr.).** Of Moreau, a presentation of the side of the head with the ear looking toward the mother's symphysis pubis. [A. 96.]—**P. mento-iliaque antérieure (Fr.).** See *Mento-anterior p.*—**P. mento-iliaque postérieure (Fr.).** See *Mento-posterior p.*—**P. mento-iliac droite (ou gauche) antérieure (Moreau) (Fr.).** See *Mento-anterior p.*—**P. mento-iliac droite (ou gauche) postérieure (Moreau) (Fr.).** See *Mento-posterior p.*—**P. mento-iliac droite (ou gauche) transversale (Moreau) (Fr.).** See *Mento-iliac p.*—**P. mento-pubienne (Fr.).** See *Mento-anterior p.*—**P. mento-sacrée (Fr.).** See *Mento-posterior p.*—**P. occipito-iliaque droite antérieure (Fr.).** See *Right occipito-anterior p.*—**P. occipito-iliaque gauche antérieure (Fr.).** See *Left occipito-anterior p.*—**P. occipito-iliac droite antérieure (Moreau) (Fr.).** See *Right occipito-anterior p.*—**P. occipito-iliac droite postérieure (Moreau) (Fr.).** See *Right occipito-posterior p.*—**P. occipito-iliac gauche antérieure (Moreau) (Fr.).** See *Left occipito-anterior p.*—**P. occipito-iliac gauche postérieure (Moreau) (Fr.).** See *Left occipito-posterior p.*—**P. of election.** Fr., *p. d'élection*. Ger., *Electiionsstellung*. That p. of the visual axes or lines which corresponds to the p. of the object of fixation determined by tenotomy of the extraocular muscle. [F.]—**P. of indifference.** Fr., *p. du point d'indifférence*. Ger., *Lage des Indifferenzpunktes*. That point at or upon which, under the covering hand, binocular adaptation or fixation takes place. [F.]—**P's of the fetal head.** Four varieties are commonly admitted by writers in the English language, named according to the direction of the fetal axis: 1. The right and left occipito-anterior and right and left occipito-posterior p's (see those headings).—**P. of the fetus.** Lat., *situs fetus*. Ger., *Kindeslage*. The direction in which a particular aspect (usually the dorsal aspect) of the presenting portion of the fetus points; according to D. B. Hart, "the relation to the upper strait of the pelvis of that part of the fetus which should first rotate to the front in the movement of internal rotation." The p's of the fetus are usually classified as follows: 1. With a vertex presentation, the *right* and *left* occipito-anterior and occipito-posterior p's (with the fetal occiput to the mother's right or left side and in front of or behind the centre of her pelvic canal). 2. With a face presentation, the *right* and *left* mento-anterior and mento-posterior p's (with the fetal chin to the mother's right or left side and anteriorly or posteriorly). 3. With a breech presentation, the *right* and *left* sacro-anterior and sacro-posterior p's (with the fetal sacrum to the mother's right or left side and anteriorly or posteriorly). 4. With a transverse presentation, the *right* and *left* dorso-anterior and dorso-posterior p's (with the fetal vertebral column to the mother's right or left side and anteriorly or posteriorly). [A. 20; D. B. Hart, "Ed. Med. Jour.," Sept., 1890, p. 229.]—**P's sacro-iliaques antérieures (Fr.).** The dorso-anterior p's of the breech.—**P's sacro-iliaques postérieures (Fr.).** The dorso-posterior p's of the breech.—**P. sacro-iliaque transversale (Fr.).** See *Dorso-iliac p.*—**P. sacro-iliac droite antérieure (Moreau) (Fr.).** A right dorso-anterior p. of the breech. [A. 96.]—**P. sacro-iliac droite postérieure (Moreau) (Fr.).** A right dorso-posterior p. of the breech. [A. 96.]—**P. sacro-iliac droite transversale (Moreau) (Fr.).** A right dorso-lateral p. of the breech. [A. 96.]—**P. sacro-iliac gauche antérieure (Moreau) (Fr.).** A left dorso-anterior p. of the breech. [A. 96.]—**P. sacro-iliac gauche postérieure (Moreau) (Fr.).** A left dorso-posterior p. of the breech. [A. 96.]—**P. sacro-iliac gauche transversale (Moreau) (Fr.).** A left dorso-lateral p. of the breech. [A. 96.]—**P. sur les genoux et les coudes (Fr.).** See *Genupectoral posture*.—**P. tibio-iliaque (Fr.).** That p. of the fetus in which, the knees presenting, the back is directed to the mother's side.—**P. tibio-iliac droite (ou gauche) (Fr.).** Of Moreau, a knee presentation with the tibia to the mother's right (or left) side. [A. 96.]—**P. tibio-pubienne (Fr.).** Of Moreau, a knee presentation with the tibia toward the mother's symphysis pubis. [A. 96.]—**P. tibio-sacrée (Fr.).** Of Moreau, a presentation of the knees with the tibia toward the mother's back. [A. 96.]—**Primary p. (Fr.).** See *First p. of the fetus*.—**Primary occipito-posterior p's.** Fr., *p's occipito-postérieures primitives*. Those in which the p. exists at the beginning of labor. [A. 109.]—**Primary p. of the eyes.** Fr., *p. primaire des yeux*. That p. in which the eyes are able to make upward, downward, and lateral excursive movements without causing the vertical meridian to change its position (without causing any rotation of the eyes). [F.]—**Right occipito-anterior p.** Fr., *p. occipito-iliaque droite antérieure*. Ger., *zweite (Busch'sche) Lage*. Syn.: *second p.* That p. of the fetal head, in vertex presentations, in which the occiput is directed toward the mother's right side and somewhat anteriorly.—**Right occipito-posterior p.** Fr., *p. occipito-iliaque droite postérieure*. Ger., *dritte (Busch'sche) Lage*. Syn.: *third p.* That p. of the fetal head, in vertex presentations, in which the occiput is directed toward the mother's right side and somewhat posteriorly.—**Sacro-anterior p's.** See *Dorso-anterior p's of the breech*.—**Sacro-cotyloid p.** Fr., *p. sacro-cotyloïdienne*. A breech presentation with the child's sacrum turning to one of the mother's acetabula. [A. 96.]—**Sacro-posterior p's.** The dorso-posterior p's of the breech.—**Sacro-pubic p.** Fr., *p. sacro-pubienne*. A breech presentation with the child's sacrum turned directly to the mother's pubis. [A. 96.]—**Sacro-sacral p.** Fr., *p. sacro-sacrée* (p. *lombo-sacrée*). A breech presentation with the child's sacrum turned directly to the mother's sacrum. [A. 96.]—**Secondary occipito-posterior p's.** Fr., *p's occipito-postérieures secondaires*. Those

in which the p. is brought about by rotation of the head after labor has begun. [A, 109.]—**Secondary p. of the eyes.** Fr., *p. secondaire des yeux*. That p. of the eyes in which the vertical meridian is inclined away from its original vertical direction. [F.]—**Second p. of the fetal head.** Ger., *zweite Kopfstellung*. 1. A general term for all p's in which with the head presenting, the child's back is directed to the mother's right side. [A, 30.] 2. Of English and American writers, see *Right occipito-anterior p.*—**Second p. of the fetus.** Fr., *deuxième p.* Syn., *dorso-anterior p.* That p. of the fetus in which its back is directed toward the mother's anterior abdominal wall, whatever the presentation.—**Semi-prone p.** See *Latero-prone posture*.—**Sims's p.** See *Sims's posture*.—**Third p.** See *Right occipito-posterior p.*—**Tibio-cotyloid p.** Fr., *p. tibio-cotyloïdienne*. A knee presentation with the child's shins directed toward one of the mother's acetabula. [A, 96.]—**Tibio-pubic p.** Fr., *p. tibio-pubienne*. A knee presentation with the child's shins turned directly forward as regards the mother. [A, 96.]—**Tibio-sacral p.** Fr., *p. tibio-sacrée*. A knee presentation with the child's shins turned directly backward as regards the mother. [A, 96.]—**Transverse p.** Ger., *Querlagerung*, *Querbett*. The p. of lying on a bed with the long axis of the body running crosswise from one side of the bed to the other.

POSOLOGY, n. Po's-ol-y-jî. From *poos*, how much, and *logos*, understanding. Fr., *posologie*. Ger., *Dosenlehre*. The science of the proper doses of medicines. [A, 48.]

POSSESSION, n. Po'z-ze'sh-u'n. Lat., *possessio* (from *posidere*, to possess). Fr., *p.*. The condition of being possessed or occupied. [a, 48.]—**Demoniac p.** The condition of being (or of being supposed to be) under the mastery of demons or evil spirits. [a, 48.]

POSSET, n. Po's'e't. Lat., *possetum*. A beverage of hot milk curdled with wine or otherwise. [L, 56 (a, 43).]

POSTANAL, adj. Post-a'n'l. Lat., *postanal* (from *post*, behind, and *anus* [q. v.]). Situated behind the anus. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

POSTAXIAL, adj. Post-a'x'i-a'l. From *post*, behind, and *axis* (q. v.). 1. In embryology, directed backward from the axis of the embryo. 2. Situated posterior to the long axis of a limb; in the arm, on the ulnar side; in the leg, on the fibular side. [L.]

POSTBRACHIALIS (Lat.), adj. Post(po'st)-bra'2k(bra'ch'2)-i'2-a(a'3)/i'2s. Fr., *postbrachial*. Situated behind or beyond the arm; as a n., in the n., *postbrachiale*, the metacarpus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

POSTBRACHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Post(po'st)-bra'2k(bra'ch'2)-i'2-u'm(u'm). From *post*, behind, and *brachium*, the arm. Of Spitzka, the posterior brachium of the corpus quadrigenum. ["Med. Record," Oct. 11, 1884, p. 395 (K).]

POSTBRANCHIAL, adj. Post-bra'n'2k-i'2-a'l. Situated behind the branchiæ. [L.]

POSTCENTRAL, adj. Post-se'n'tr'l. Lat., *postcentralis* (from *post*, behind, and *centrum*, a centre). Situated behind a central part. [L.]

POSTCEREBELLAR, adj. Post-se'r'e-bel'l'a'r. From *post*, behind, and *cerebellum* (q. v.). Behind or in the posterior portion of the cerebellum. [L.]

POSTCEREBRAL, adj. Post-se'r'e-br'l. From *post*, behind, and *cerebrum*, the brain. Behind or in the posterior portion of the cerebrum. [L.]

POSTCIBAL, adj. Post-si'2'b'l. From *post*, after, and *cibum*, food. Occurring after eating. [a, 34.]

POSTCLAVICLE, n. Post-kla'v'i'2-k'l. From *post*, behind, and *clavicula*, the clavicle. See *Epicoracoid bone*.

POSTCOMMISSURA (Lat.), n. f. Post(po'st)-ko'm-mi's-su'2-su'2(ru'2). From *post*, behind, and *commissura*, a commissure. Of Wilder, see *Posterior commissure*.

POST-COMMUNICANT, adj. Post-ko'm-u'n-i'2-k'n't. From *post*, behind, and *communicare*, to communicate. Posterior and communicating (said of an artery). [L.]

POST-CONVULSIVE, adj. Post-ko'n-vu's-i'2-v. From *post*, after, and *convellere*, to tear away. Following a convulsion. [D.]

POSTCORN (Lat.), n. n. Post(po'st)-ko'r'n(u'2). Gen., *cor-nus*, *cor'nu*. From *post*, behind, and *cornu*, a horn. Of Wilder, see *Posterior horns of the lateral ventricle*.

POST-CORNUAL, adj. Post-ko'r'n-u'2-a'l. Situated behind the cornua (of the cerebrum or of the spinal cord). [L.]

POSTDIGASTRICUS (Lat.), n. m. Post(po'st)-di(di)-ga'st-(ga'st)/i'2k-u's(u's). From *post*, behind, *dis*, twice, and *gastro*, the belly. Of E. Coues, the posterior belly of the digastric muscle. ["Med. Record," July 23, 1887 (L).]

POSTDILATOR (Lat.), n. m. Post(po'st)-di(di)-la(la)-i'a-ta-(ta'3)/to'r. Gen., *-or'is*. From *post*, behind, and *dilatare*, to dilate. Of E. Coues, the dilator *alæ naris* posterior. [L.]

POST-EPILEPTIC, adj. Post-e'p-i'2-lep'ti'2k. From *post*, after, and *epilepsia*, epilepsy. Following epilepsy or an epileptic seizure. [D.]

POSTERIOR, adj. Po'st-er'i'2-o'r. Lat., *posterior*, p. Fr., *postérieur*. Ger., *hinter*. Situated backward; in erect vertebrates, nearer or looking toward the dorsum of the body; in others, nearer the caudal extremity of the body than the cephalic; as a Lat. n. m., a muscle occupying a position relatively p. to some other muscle. In botany, see *Superior*.—**Medius p.** See *Medius superior*.—**P. concha**. See *SCUTO-AURICULARIS internus*.—**P. cutibulum flectinum**. See *BRACHIALIS anticus*.

POSTERO-LATERAL, adj. Po'st'e'r'o-la't'e'2-l. From *posterior*, coming after, and *latus*, the side. Posterior and lateral, or posterior and external, at the same time. [L.]

POSTERO-PARIETAL, adj. Post'e'r-o-pa'r-i'e'2-t'l. From *posterior*, coming after, and *paries*, a wall. Posterior and parietal, or posterior to the parietal region, lobe, sulcus, etc. [L.]

POSTERO-TEMPORAL, adj. Post'e'r-o-te'mp'o'2-r'l. From *posterior*, coming after, and *tempus*, the temple. Posterior and temporal, or posterior to the temporal region, sulcus, lobe, etc. [L.]

POSTGENICULATUM (Lat.), n. n. Post(po'st)-je'n'(ge'n)-i'2k-u'2(u'2)/at(a'3)/u'm(u'm). From *post*, after, and *geniculatum* (q. v.). Of Wilder, the internal geniculate body. [I, 80 (K).]

POSTGLENOID, adj. Post-glen'o'id. From *post*, after, and *gλήνη* (see *GLENE*). Behind the glenoid cavity or fossa. [L, 153.]

POSTHALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Po'sth-a'2(a'3)/ji'2(gi'2)-a'2. From *πóσθη*, the penis, and *άλγος*, pain. Neuralgia of the penis. [a, 34.]

POSTHE (Lat.), n. f. Po'sth'e(a). Gen., *posth'es*. Gr., *πόσθη*. 1. The prepuce. 2. The penis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

POSTHETOMY, n. Po'sth-e't'o'm-i'2. From *πóσθη*, the prepuce, and *τομή*, a cutting. See *CIRCUMCISION*.

POSTHIA (Lat.), n. f. Po'sth'i'2-a'2. See *HORDEOLUM*.

POSTHIOPLASTY, n. Po'sth'i'o-pla'st-i'2. From *πóσθη*, the prepuce, and *πλάσσω*, to mold. Ger., *Posthioplastik*. The plastic surgery of the prepuce. [E.]

POSTHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Po'sth-i'e(t'i'2)s. Gen., *-it'idis* (*-idis*). From *πóσθη*, the foreskin. Fr., *posthite*. 1. Inflammation of the prepuce. [E.] 2. See *BALANITIS* (2d def.).

POSTHOCALYMA (Lat.), **POSTHOCALYPTRON** (Lat.), n's n. Po'sth-o(o'2)-ka'2l(k'a'2)-i'2m(u'm)/ma'2. -i'2pt(u'2)p'tro'n. Gen., *-ym'atos* (*-atis*), *-yp'tri*. From *πóσθη*, the penis, and *κάλυμμα*, or *καλύπτρα*, a veil. See *CONDOM*.

POSTHOLITH, n. Po'sth'o-l'i'th. From *πóσθη*, the prepuce, and *λίθος*, a stone. See *PREPUTIAL CALCULUS*.

POSTHONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Po'sth-o'n'2k(u's(u's)). From *πóσθη*, the prepuce, and *όνκος*, a tumor. Fr., *posthonicie*. Tumefaction of the prepuce. [E.]

POSTHUMOUS, adj. Po'st-hu'm-u's. Lat., *posthumus*. Fr., *posthume*. Ger., *nachgeboren*. 1. Born after the father's death. 2. See *POST-MORTEM*.

POST-HYOID, adj. Post-hi'o'id. From *post*, after, v. upsilon, and *είδος*, resemblance. Posterior to the hyoid bone or apparatus. [L.]

POSTICUS (Lat.), adj. Po'st-ik(ek)u's(u's). From *post*, after. See *POSTERIOR*.

POST-MORTEM, adj. Post-mo'r't'e'm. From *post*, after, and *mors*, death. Ger., *postmortal*. Occurring after death or in a dead body; as a n., an autopsy. [a, 17.]

POSTNARES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Post(po'st)-nar(na'r)/ez(e'2)s. Gen., *-nar'ium*. From *post*, after, and *naris*, the nostril. Of Wilder, the posterior nares.

POST-OCULAR, adj. Post-o'k'u'l-a'r. From *post*, behind, and *oculus*, the eye. Fr., *post-oculaire*. Situated behind the eye or eyes. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

POSTOPTICUS (Lat.), n. m. Post(po'st)-o'2pt'i'2k-u's(u's). From *post*, behind, and *ὀπτικός*, optic. Of Wilder, the posterior pair of the corpora quadrigenima. [I, 18 (K).]

POST-ORAL, adj. Post-o'r'l. From *post*, behind, and *os*, the mouth. Situated behind the mouth. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

POST-ORBITAL, adj. Post-o'r'b'i'2-t'l. From *post*, behind, and *orbita*, the eye-socket. Situated behind the eye or orbit. [L, 103.]

POST-PARTUM, adj. Post-pa'r't-u'm. From *post*, after, and *partus* (q. v.). Fr., *après enfantement*. Following delivery.

POSTPEDUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Post(po'st)-pe'd-u'2-n'2k(u'2n'2k)/u'2l(u'2)-u's(u's). From *post*, after, and *pedunculus*, a peduncle. Of Wilder, see *Inferior cerebellar peduncle*.

POSTPERFORATUS (Lat.), n. m. Post(po'st)-pu'r(pe'r)-fo'r-at(a'3)/u's(u's). From *post*, behind, and *perforare*, to perforate. Of Wilder, the posterior perforated space. [I, 80 (K).]

POST-PHARYNGEAL, adj. Post-fa'r-i'n'(je'2)-a'l. From *post*, behind, and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. Situated behind the pharynx. [a, 48.]

POST-PITUITARY, adj. Post-pi't-u'2-i'2-a-r'i'2. From *post*, behind, and *pituita*, mucus. Situated behind the pituitary body. [a, 17.]

POST-PLEURITIC, adj. Post-plu'r-i'2-t'i'2k. From *post*, after, and *pleuritis*, pleurisy. Following pleurisy. [D.]

POSTPONE, v. intr. Post-poz'. To occur after the regular time (said of the paroxysms of intermittent fever). Cf. *ANTICIPATE* (2d def.).

POST-PUERPERAL, adj. Post-pu'2-r'p'e'r'l. From *post* after, and *puerperus*, parturient. Fr., *postpuerpal*. Happening after childbirth. [a, 48.]

POST-PYRAMIDAL, adj. Post-pi'r-a'm'i'2-d'l. From *post*, after, and *pyramis*, a pyramid. Situated behind the pyramidal tract. [a, 48.]

POSTREMUS (Lat.), adj. Po'st-rem(ram)/u's(u's). Superl. of *posterior*. Hindmost; as a n. m., a muscle situated behind all the others of a group. [a, 48.]—**P. pedis**. See *EXTENSOR brevis digitorum pedis*.

POSTROLANDIGUS (Lat.), adj. Post(po'st)-rol-a'2nd'i'2k-u's(u's). Situated behind the sulcus rolandicus. [L, 332.]

POSTSCALENUS (Lat.), n. m. Post(po'st)-ska'l(ska'2)-en(an')-u's(u's). From *post*, behind, and *σκαληνός*, unequal. Of E. Coues, see *SCALENUS posticus*.

POSTSCAPULA [Parker] (Lat.), n. f. Post(po'st)-ska²p(ska²p)-u¹(u¹)²-a². From *post*, behind, and *scapula* (q. v.). The portion of the scapula that is posterior to (or below) its spine. [L, 153.]

POSTSCAPULAR, adj. Post-ska²p-u¹-la²r. Pertaining to the postscapula. [L, 153.]

POSTSCUTELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Post(po'st)-sku²t(sku²t)-a²r-lu¹m(hu¹m). From *post*, behind, and *scutella*, a saucer. The fourth and last sclerite of each of the three divisions of the dorsal part of the thorax of insects. [Comstock (a, 39).]

POST-SPHENOID, adj. Post-sfen-oid. From *post*, after, *sph.*, a wedge, and *elsoe*, resemblance. Situated behind or forming the posterior portion of the sphenoid bone. [L.]

POST-SYSTOLIC, adj. Post-sis²-to¹l¹k. From *post*, after, and *συστολή*, systole. Fr., *postsystolique*. Ger., *nachsysstolisch*. Occurring after the systole. [K.]

POST-TYMPANIC, adj. Post-ti²mp-a²n¹¹k. From *post*, after, and *τύμπανον*, the tympanum. Posterior to the tympanum. [L, 153.]

POSTURAL, adj. Po'st-u²-r¹. Acting by virtue of the assumption of a particular posture (e. g., p. treatment of prolapse of the umbilical cord, p. method of copulation, etc.).

POSTURE, n. Po'st-u²-r¹. Lat., *positura* (from *ponere*, to place), *situs*. Ger., *Lage*. Stand. Syn.: *attitude*, *position*. The arrangement of the body or of a part with regard to surrounding objects (e. g., the relation of the long axis of the fetus to the mother). See *P. of the fetus*, also remarks under *POSITION*. — **Genupectoral p.**, **Kneechest p.** Fr., *position sur les genoux et les coudes*. Ger., *Kniebrustlage*. The p. in which the subject rests upon the knees and the front of the chest. — **Lateral semi-prone p.**, **Lateroprone p.** Ger., *vorwärts geneigte Seitenlage*. Recumbency partly on the side and partly prone. — **P. of the fetus**. Ger., *Halbtung*. The relation of its various parts to each other. [A, 30.] See, also, **POSTROX**. — **Sims's p.** The p. in which Sims's speculum is generally used, with the patient lying on the left side and the front of the upper part of the chest, the left arm more or less extended backward, the right thigh decidedly flexed, and the left thigh moderately flexed. — **Trendelenburg's p.** A dorsal p. with the body so inclined that the head and shoulders are decidedly lower than the hips and the legs, flexed and hanging over the foot of the table or held by an assistant, bear the weight of the body in a measure; employed in laparotomy to facilitate access to the pelvic contents by reason of relaxation of the abdominal muscles and the dropping of the intestines toward the diaphragm. [a, 34.]



SIMS'S POSTURE. SEEN FROM ABOVE.



TRENDELENBURG'S POSTURE. (AFTER WILLY MEYER.)

POSTZYGAPOPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Post(po'st)-zi²g(zu²g)-a²p-(a²p)-o¹l¹(u¹)²-sis²a. Gen., *physiōs* (-oph/ysiō). From *post*, after, *ζυγόν*, a yoke, and *ἀπόφυσις*, an apophysis. An articular process proceeding from the posterior face of the neural arch of a vertebra with the articular surface directed ventrally, to articulate with the *prozypgapophysis*. [A, 13.] See fig. under *VERTEBRA*.

POTABLE, adj. Pot'a²-bl¹. Lat., *potabilis* (from *potare*, to drink). Proper for drinking.

POTALIA (Lat.), n. f. Pot'al-i¹(u¹)²-a². Fr., *p.* A genus of the *Potallaceae* (Fr., *potaliacées*), an order of monocotyledons, including genera (*P.*, *Fragræa*, and *Anthocheista*) now placed in the

Loganiaceae. [B, 1, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).] — *P. amara*, *P. resinifera*. Fr., *amara*, *p. résineux*. A smooth shrub of South America, with a bitter, acrid, tonic juice. In Brazil an infusion of the astringent, somewhat mucilaginous leaves is used as a lotion in ophthalmia, and in Guiana both the leaves and stem are employed in syphilis, snake-bites, and poisoning from other plants. Large doses of the plant are emetic. [B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

POTAMOGETON (Lat.), n. f. Po't-a²m(a²m)-o¹(u¹)-jet(gat)-o¹n(on). From *ποταμός*, a river, and *γεννέω*, a neighbor. Fr., *potamo-ger.*, *Laichkraut*. Pondweed; a genus of the *Naïadaceae*. The *Potamogeton* (Fr., *potamogetonées*) of Reichenbach (a family of the *Limnobiæ*) are now included in the *Naïadaceae*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).] — *P. natans*. Fr., *potamogeton flottant*, *épi d'eau*, *herbe à la perchaude*, *langue de chien*. Ger., *schwimmendes Laichkraut*. Broad-leaved pondweed, dell's spoons, tennweed, the *ποταμογεννέω* of Dioscorides; formerly used in hæmoptysis, as an astringent, and externally in the swellings of gout. The fresh leaves were applied to ulcers. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

POTAMOPHYRA (Lat.), n. f. Po't-a²m(a²m)-o¹p¹¹r(u¹)r-a². From *ποταμός*, a river, and *φύρα*, a fever. Fr., *potamopyrre*. Ger., *Flussfieber*. River-fever (i. e., malarial fever).

POTASH, n. Po't-a²sh. Lat., *potassa*. Fr., *potasse*. Ger., *Kali*, *Potasche*. 1. The alkali obtained by the lixiviation of the ashes of wood and of various plants. It includes both the caustic alkali, more commonly called caustic p. (potassium hydroxide), and the mild alkali (potassium carbonate). 2. In the dual system of nomenclature of salts, the basic oxide of potassium (KO), the salts of potassium being regarded as compounds of this base with the acid principle. This salt is usually called potash, and designated by the formula K_2CO_3 , is sometimes called the carbonate of p. and regarded as having the composition $KOCO_2$. This nomenclature has been abandoned in the U. S. Ph. and the Ger. Ph. 3. Commercial p., an impure potassium carbonate mixed with a variable amount of potassium hydroxide, occurring in hard-fused fragments of a brownish, sometimes reddish, crystalline, efflorescent and readily deliquescent. When partially purified it forms pearl-ash. [B, a, 38.] — **Alcoholated p.** See *Alcoholic POTASSA*. — **Aqueous p.** See *Liquor POTASSÆ*. — **Caustic p.** See *POTASSIUM hydroxide* and cf. *Caustic POTASSÆ*. — **Mephitic of p.** Potassium carbonate. [B, 91.] — **P. blue**. Ger., *Kaliblau*. Of dyers, the blue color obtained by the use of potassium cyanide, with ferric salts as mordants. [a, 14.] — **Red chromate of p.** Potassium ferricyanide; the red prussiate of p. 2. Potassium ferrocyanide; the yellow prussiate of p. [B.] — **Red chromate of p.** Lat., *kali chromicum rubrum*. See *POTASSIUM dichromate*. — **Refined p.** Purified potassium carbonate. [a, 38.] — **Solution of p.** [Br. Ph., 1867.] **Liquor potassæ**. [B.] — **Solution of iodate of p.** [Br. Ph.] A solution made by digesting 5 parts each of iodine and potassium chlorate and 1 part of nitric acid in 20 parts water until the color of the iodine vanishes, boiling up, evaporating completely at 100° C., and dissolving in 430 parts of water. [B, 81 (a, 35).] — **Solution of yellow prussiate of p.** [Br. Ph.] See *Test solution of POTASSIUM ferrocyanide*. — **Sulphurated p.** [Br. Ph.] See *POTASSA sulphurata*.

POTASSA (Lat.), n. f. Po't-a²s(a²s)²-a²s¹. 1. See *POTASH*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., caustic potash (potassium hydroxide). It is required by the U. S. Ph. to contain not less than 90 per cent. of absolute anhydrous potassium hydroxide. It corresponds to the Ger. Ph., *caustica* of the Br. Ph., *the kali causticum fuscum* of the Ger. Ph., and the *hydras potassicus* of the Fr. Cod. [B.] — **Acetas potassæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *POTASSIUM acetate*. — **Acetas potassæ aqueus** (seu liquidus). See *Liquor POTASSI acetici crudus*. — **Alcohol cum tartarato potassæ ferratus**. See *Tinctura FERRI tartarizata*. — **Alcohol potassæ**, **Alcoholic p.** Fr., *potasse caustique à l'alcool* [Fr. Cod.], *hydrate de p. pur*. Ger., *Kalilsg.* Sp., *hi. drato potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. Purified caustic p., obtained by evaporation from a solution of impure caustic potash in 95-per-cent. alcohol. It is almost chemically pure, and is anhydrous. [B.] 2. A solution of p. in alcohol. [B.] — **Anhydrous p.** Potassium monoxide. [B.] See under *POTASSIUM oxide*. — **Aqua potassæ**. See *Liquor potassæ*. — **Aqua supercarbonatis potassæ**. Fr., *hydrate de bicarbonate de potasse*. See *Liquor potassæ effervescent*. — **Biantimonias potassæ** [Belg. Ph., 1855]. See *Monohydric p. antimonate*. — **Biarsenias potassæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Dihydric POTASSIUM arsenate*. — **Bicarbonas potassæ**. Potassium bicarbonate. [B, 95.] — **Bichromas potassæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *POTASSIUM dichromate*. — **Bioxalas potassæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *POTASSIUM bioxalate*. — **Bitartarus potassæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Acid potassium tartrate*. [a, 38.] — **Carbonas potassæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *POTASSIUM carbonate*. — **Carbonas potassæ alcalescens liquidus**. See *Liquor KALI carbonici*. — **Carbonas potassæ completus**. Potassium bicarbonate. [B, 270.] — **Carbonas potassæ (depuratus)** [Belg. Ph.]. Purified potassium carbonate. [B, 95.] — **Carbonas potassæ liquidus**. See *Liquor kali carbonici*. — **Carbonas potassæ purissimus** (seu purus) [Belg. Ph., 1855]. See *Potassium carbonate*. — **Carbonas potassæ renalis** [Belg. Ph., 1855]. See *Crude POTASSIUM carbonate*. — **Carbonate of p. from pearl-ash**. Normal potassium carbonate. [B.] — **Caustic p.** Lat., *p. caustica* [Br. Ph.], *fusa* [Belg. Ph., Roum. Ph.], *kali hydricum fuscum*. Ger., *Ätzkali*. Caustic potash; potassium hydroxide prepared for pharmaceutical use. [B.] See also *P. fusa*. — **Chloras potassæ** [Belg. Ph.], **Chlorurum potassæ oxydatum**. See *POTASSIUM chlorate*. — **Decoctum carbonatis potassæ absinthii**. A preparation made by boiling together 4 grammes of salt of wormwood, 690 of water, and 115 of honey, skimming, and straining. [B, 119 (a, 38).] — **Hydrate of p.** Ordinary p.; potassium hydroxide. [B.] — **Hydriodas potassæ**, **Hydriodate of p.** Potassium iodide. [B.] — **Hydrochloras potassæ**. Potassium chloride. [a, 38.] — **Hydro-**

per cent. of potassium trisulphide and one equivalent (about 35 per cent.) of potassium thiosulphate. It is prepared by heating together 1 part of sulphur and 2 parts (11 part [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Sp. Ph.]) of potassium carbonate. According to the U. S. Ph., it should answer to a test which would indicate the presence of 56 per cent. of potassium trisulphide. Pure *p. sulphurata* (liver of sulphur) is an amorphous substance, liver-colored when fresh, afterward of a greenish or yellowish hue, turning to a dirty green if the access of air is not prevented; it is insoluble in water, but is soluble in the aqueous in moist air, and is completely soluble in 2 parts of water. 2. A preparation made like that of the 1st def., but with crude potassium carbonate and unwashed sulphur. It consists essentially of the same constituents. If, however, the process of heating is carried too far, the thiosulphate is decomposed into potassium sulphate and potassium pentasulphide, the latter breaking up again into sulphur and potassium trisulphide. This impure liver of sulphur is, however, for the same properties as the purer variety, but is employed externally. [95.] *p. vensis*. See *Crude potassium carbonate*.—*P.* with lime [U. S. Ph.]. See *P. cum calce*.—*Prussias potassæ et ferri*, *Prussiatæ p.* See *Prussiatæ potassæ*.—*Pulvis potassæ et calcis*. See *P. cum calce*.—*Pulvis potassæ nitratis compositus*. Of H. V. Knaggs, gunpowder. ["Therap. Gaz.," Nov. 1888, n. 745.]—*Sapo potassæ terebinthinæ*. See *Sapo starkeyanus*.—*Solution of acetate potassæ*. [Br. Ph., 1867.] See *Test Solution of POTASSIUM acetate*.—*Solution of POTASSIUM carbonate*. See *Potassium carbonate*.—*Solution of POTASSIUM sulphate*. [Br., 95.]—*Sulphate of p.* Normal potassium sulphate. [B.]—*Sulphate of p. with sulphur*. *Potassæ sulphus cum sulphure*. [B.]—*Sulphurated p.* [U. S. Ph.], *Sulphuretum potassæ*. See *P. sulphurata*.—*Supercarbonas potassæ*. *Potassium bicarbonate*. [B.]—*Superoxalas potassæ*. See *Potassium binoxalate*.—*Supertartras potassæ*. *Acid potassium tartrate*. [B.]—*Tartras potassæ*. See *Potassium tartrate*.—*Tartrici potassii chloratis*.—*Tartras potassæ* [Belg. Ph., 1867]. Normal potassium tartrate. [B., 95.]—*Tartras potassæ acidula* (see *acidulus*). *Acid potassium tartrate*. [B.]—*Tartras potassæ acidulus stibiatiss*. See *ANTIMONY and potassium tartrate*.—*Tartras potassæ et ferri*. See *IRON and potassium tartrate*.—*Tartras potassæ et ferri liquidus*. See *Tinctura FERRI tartarizata*.—*Tartras potassæ ferratus* (see *ferrosus*, see *ferrugineus*).—*Tartras potassæ ferrosus*. See *Potassium ferric stibiate* (see *stibiosus*).—*Tartras potassæ ferrosus stibialis* (see *stibiosus*).—*Tartras potassæ ferrosus stibialis*. [B., 119.]—*Tinctura tartratis potassæ ferrici*. See *Tinctura FERRI tartarizata*.—*Trochisci nitratis potassæ*. Lozenges made of 3 parts of potassium nitrate, 1 part of sugar, and enough tragacanth mucilage. [B., 119 (a, 38).]—*Trochisci potassæ chloratis* [Br. Ph., (1867)]. See *Trochisci POTASSII chloratis*.—*Unguentum potassæ sulphuræ* [Br. Ph.]. Ointment of sulphurated potash, consisting of 5 parts of *p. sulphurata*, 15 of paraffin, and 55 of vaseline. [B.; 95.]—*Unguentum ANTIMONI tartarati*.—*White stick caustic* p. Commercial caustic p. run into the form of sticks. It usually contains from 15 to 28 per cent. of water. [B., 5.]

POTASSE (I.), n. *Pot'-a'se*. See **POTASSA** and **POTASSIUM**.
Acétate de p. liquide. See *Liquor POTASSII aceticæ crudus*.
Acétate de p. sec [Fr. Cod.]. **Potassium acétate**. [B.] **Alcoolé d'acétate de p.** A preparation made by digesting 1 part of potassium acetate in 4 parts of strong alcohol for some days, and filtering. [B. 119 (a. 38).] **Alcoolé de p.** See **Alcoholic POTASSA** (2d def.). **Alcoolé de p. antimonie**. See *Tinctura METALLORUM* (1st def.). **Alcoolé de p. arsenite**. See *Tinctura METALLORUM* (1st def.). **Antimonium avarte**. **Azotate de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See **POTASSIUM nitrate**. **Blantimoniaté de p.** **Potassium antimonate**. [B. 92.] **Biarséniate de p.** A preparation consisting of equal parts of white arsenic and nitre heated at red heat till the production of nitrous vapor ceases, cooled, dissolved in water, and crystallized. [B. 119 (a. 38).] **Bisulfate de p.** See **Acid potassium sulphate**. **Chlorure de p.** [Fr. Cod.] See **POTASSIUM chloride**. [B.] **Cautustique de p. et de chaux** [Fr. Cod.]. See **POTASSA cum calce**. **Chlorite de p. chloruré**. **Chlorure de p. liquide**. See *Javelle water*. **Collutoire au chlorate de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of powdered potassium chlorate with 4 parts of honey of rose. [B.] **Crate de p.** See **POTASSIUM carbonate**. **Gargarisme au chlorate de p.** [Fr. Cod.] See **Gargarismum cum chlorate potassico**. **Hydrate de p.** 1 part of potassium chloride in 50 parts of water with the addition of 10 of syrup of mulberries. **Hydrate de p.** See **POTASSIUM hydroxide**. **Hydrate de p. pur**. See **Alcohol POTASSÆ** (1st def.). **Hydriodate de p.** See **POTASSIUM iodide**. **Hydrochlorate de p.** See **POTASSIUM chloride**. **Hydrulé de bicarbonate de p.** See *Liquor POTASSIÆ effervescens* (1st def.). **Hydrulé de p.** See *Liquor POTASSIÆ effervescens* (1st def.). **Hydrulé de p.** See *Liquor POTASSÆ*. **HyPOCHlorite de p.** See *Javelle water*. **Iodhydragrate de p.** See **MERCURY and potassium iodide**. **Liquure de p. (arsénite)**. See *Liquor POTASSII arsenitis*. **Métatartrate de p.** **Acid potassium tartrate**. [a. 38.] **Enolé de tartarate antimonie de p.** Vinum antimony prepared by dissolving tartar emetic in 10 parts of water, and adding 1 part of potassium iodide. **Enolé de p.** See **POTASSIUM binxalate**. **Pastilles de chlorate de p.** See *Trochisci POTASSII chloratis*. **Phénate de p.** **Potassium carbolate**. [B.] **Pommade d'hydriodate de p.** See **Unguentum POTASSII iodidi**. **Pommade d'hydriodate ioduré de p.** See **Unguentum IODII**. **P.** **à l'alcool**. See **Alcoholic POTASSA** (1st def.). **P.** **caustique à la chaux** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn. *Hydrate de p. à la chaux*. **P.** **caustique à l'alcool**. See **POTASSIUM chloride**. **P.** **caustique à l'alcool** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Alcoholic POTASSA** (1st def.). **P.** **caustique**

A, ape; **A**², at; **A**³, ah; **A**⁴, all; **Ch**, chin; **Ch**², loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E**², ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I**², in; **N**, in; **N**², tank;

avec la chaux. See *POTASSA cum calce*.—*P. caustique en pastilles* [Gr. Ph.]. See *POTASSIUM hydroxide*.—*P. caustique liquide*. See *Liquor POTASSÆ* (1st def.).—*P. crue*, *P. de commerce*. See *Crude POTASSIUM carbonate*.—*P. en chlorure*. See *POTASSIUM chloride*.—*P. perlasce*. See *Crude POTASSIUM carbonate*.—*P. pure*. See *Alcoholic POTASSA* (1st def.).—*P. purifiée*. See *POTASSIUM carbonate*.—*P. sulfatée*, *P. vitriolée*. Normal potassium sulphate. [B. 119 (a, 38)].—*Poudre d'azotate de p.* [Fr. Cod.]. Potassium nitrate pulverized and passed through a No. 1 horse-hair sieve. [B. 113 (a, 50)].—*Poudre de chlorate de p.* [Fr. Cod.]. Pulverized potassium chlorate passed through a No. 1 horse-hair sieve. [B. 113 (a, 21)].—*Poudre de sulfate de p.* [Fr. Cod.]. Potassium sulphate pulverized and passed through a No. 1 horse-hair sieve. [B. 113 (a, 50)].—*Poudre de sulfate de p. composée*. See *PULVIS antispasmodicus Stahlian*.—*Poudre d'oxalate de p.* 1. A mixture of 25 parts of potassium oxalate with 750 of oleosaccharum of lemon. [B. 119 (a, 38)]. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., potassium oxalate pulverized in a porcelain mortar, and afterward on porphyry. [B. 113 (a, 50)].—*Silicate de p. dissous* [Fr. Cod.]. Lat. *liquor kali silicis* [Swiss Ph.], *silicis potassicus aqua solutus*. Solution of potassium silicate; a colorless (pale yellow [Swiss Ph.]), viscous liquid, of alkaline reaction. It hardens rapidly on exposure. [B.].—*Sirap d'hydrocyanate de p.* A mixture of 38 parts of a solution of p. cyanide in 8 times as much water, with 5,000 parts of syrup. [B. 119 (a, 38)].—*Soluté d'arsénite de p.* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor POTASSII arsenitis*.—*Solution alcoolique de carbonate de p.* Syn.: *alcoolé de p. carbonate*. A preparation, made by calcining a part of potassium carbonate for two hours, running into a warm mortar, powdering, digesting for a fortnight with 2 parts of alcohol, and filtering; or by calcining 180 of the carbonate with 45 of charcoal, digesting the residue with 360 of alcohol, and filtering. [B. 119 (a, 38)].—*Solution alcoolique de p.* See *Alcoholic POTASSA* (2d def.).—*Solution aqueuse de bicarbonate de p.* See *Liquor POTASSÆ effervescent*.—*Solution aqueuse de carbonate de p.* See *Liquor KALI carbonici*.—*Solution aqueuse de sulfate de p.* Syn.: *hydroalé de sulfate de p.* A solution of potassium sulphate in 19 times as much water. [B. 119 (a, 38)].—*Solution de chlorate de p.* A solution of 38 parts of potassium chlorate in 3,670 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38)].—*Solution de p.* See *Liquor POTASSÆ*.—*Sulfophénate de p.* Potassium sulphocarbolate. [a, 38].—*Sulfure de p.* Potassium sulphide, especially the potassium sulphide of the U. S. Ph. [B.].—*Sulfure hydrogéné de p.* See *Sulfure de POTASSIUM hyposulfite*.—*Suroxalate de p.* See *POTASSIUM binoxalate*.—*Sursulfate de p.* See *Acid POTASSIUM sulphate*.—*Tablettes de chlorate de p.* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Trochisci POTASSII chloratis*.—*Tartrate (ou tartrite) antimoniale de p.* See *ANTIMONY and potassium tartrate*.—*Tartrate de p.* Normal potassium tartrate. [B. 119 (a, 38)].—*Tartrate de p. acide* [Fr. Cod.]. Acid potassium tartrate. [a, 38].—*Tartrate de p. et d'acide borique*. See *TARTARUS boraxatus*.—*Tartrate de p. et de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. See *POTASSIUM and sodium tartrate*.—*Tartrate de p. neutre* [Fr. Cod.]. Normal potassium tartrate. [B.].—*Tartroborate de p.* See *TARTARUS boraxatus*.—*Trisulfure de p.* [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of the sulphide and sulphate of potassium. [B.].—*Vin de tartrate de p. et d'antimoine*. See *Vinum ANTIMONII*.—*Vitriol de p.* Normal potassium sulphate. [B. 119 (a, 38)].

POTASSIC, adj. $\text{Po}^{\text{t}}\text{-a}^{\text{s}}\text{'i}^{\text{2k}}$. Lat. *potassicus, kalicus*. Fr. *potassique*. Derived from or containing potash or potassium. [B.] For the various p. compounds, see under **POTASSIUM**.

POTASSIÉMIE (Fr.), adj. $\text{Po}^{\text{t}}\text{-a}^{\text{s}}\text{-e-a-me}$. 1. Of Feltz and Ritter, the presence of potassium in the blood produced by the internal administration of potassium iodide. [a, 34]. 2. Of Huchard, uræmia due to the influence of potassa on the kidneys. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 574 (a, 50)].

POTASSIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Po}^{\text{t}}\text{-a}^{\text{s}}\text{'s(a}^{\text{s}}\text{)-sin(sen)u}^{\text{2m(u}^{\text{2m}}\text{)}$. See **POTASSIUM**.

POTASSIO-ANTIMONIC, adj. $\text{Po}^{\text{t}}\text{-a}^{\text{s}}\text{'i}^{\text{2-o-a}^{\text{2n}}\text{-i}^{\text{2m-o}^{\text{2n}}\text{'i}^{\text{2k}}$. Containing both potassium and antimony. [B.]

POTASSIO-BARYTIC, adj. $\text{Po}^{\text{t}}\text{-a}^{\text{s}}\text{'i}^{\text{2-o-ba}^{\text{2r}}\text{'i}^{\text{2t}}\text{'i}^{\text{2k}}$. Containing both potassium and barium. [B., 2.]

POTASSIO-FERRIC, adj. $\text{Po}^{\text{t}}\text{-a}^{\text{s}}\text{'i}^{\text{2-o-fe}^{\text{2r}}\text{'i}^{\text{2k}}$. Ferric and containing potassium. [B.]

POTASSIO-MERCURIC, adj. $\text{Po}^{\text{t}}\text{-a}^{\text{s}}\text{'i}^{\text{2-o-mu}^{\text{2r}}\text{'ku}^{\text{2r}}\text{'i}^{\text{2k}}$. Compounded with both potassium and mercury. [B.]

POTASSIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Po}^{\text{t}}\text{-a}^{\text{s}}\text{'s(a}^{\text{s}}\text{)-si}^{\text{2u}}\text{-u}^{\text{2m(u}^{\text{2m}}\text{)}$. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Kalium*. Sp., *potasio, potasa* [Mex. Ph.]. A metallic element discovered in 1807 by Sir Humphry Davy; a silvery metal, hard at ordinary temperatures waxy and ductile, at 0° C. brittle and breaking with a crystalline fracture. It melts at 63°-5° C. to a liquid resembling mercury in appearance; and from this liquid, when quickly cooled, the metal may be obtained in the form of octahedral crystals. It boils at a red heat, with the production of green vapor. It has a strong affinity for oxygen, abstracting this element from near all its compounds when at ordinary temperatures. It accordingly decomposes water with the liberation of hydrogen and the evolution of so much heat as to produce combustion; and on exposure to the air it tarnishes. From the formation of p. oxide. In its chemical relations it closely resembles sodium, lithium, rubidium, cesium, and ammonium. It is univalent. Atomic weight, 39; sp. gr., 0.86; symbol, K or Ka (from *Kalium*). [B.].—*Acid p. antimoniate*. Lat. *acidum antimoniatum* (see *acidum antimoniatum*). Fr., *antimoniate acide de potasse*. Ger., *saures antimonisches Kalium*. A compound of p. antimonate with antimonie acid. Several such compounds are known, some of which have been used in medicine under the name of *antimonium diaphoreticum ablutum* (see *lavatum*), etc. [B.].—*Acid p. carbonate*. See *P. bicarbonate*.—*Acid p. chromate*. See *chromate*.—*Acid p. disulphate*. See *p. pyrosulphate*.—*Acid p. metantimonat*. Ger., *Kaliumhydrometantimonat*. A crystalline substance, $\text{K}_2\text{H}_2\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_7$,

$\text{O}_7 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B. 3.].—*Acid p. oxalate*. See *P. binoxalate*.—*Acid p. sulphate*. Lat., *acidum sulphuricum acidum* [Russ. Ph. (5th ed.)]. Gr. Ph., *kaliun bisulphuricum* (see *hydrosulphuricum*). Fr., *bisulfate de p.* (ou de potasse), *sulfate de p. acide*. Ger., *Kaliumbisulfat*, *doppelschwefelsaures* (oder *saures schwefelsaures*) *Kalium*. A substance, KHSO_4 , occurring as colorless prismatic acicular crystals, of acid saline taste, and readily soluble in water. Not to be confounded with the so-called p. disulphate or pyrosulphate. [B. 95 (a, 38)].—*Acid p. sulphite*. See under *p. sulphite*.—*Acid p. tartrate*. See under *P. tartrate*.—*Ammoniated p. tartrate*. See *P.* and *ammonium tartrate*.—*Azocarbure de p.* (Fr.). See *P. cyanide*.—*Bain d'iode de p.* (Fr.). A solution of 50 grammes of p. iodide in 450 of distilled water. [B. 92.].—*Bain d'iode de p. ioduré* (Fr.). See *BALNEUM ioduratum*.—*Bain de sulfure de p.* (Fr.). See *BALNEUM sulfuratum*.—*Bilodure de p.* (Fr.). Fr., *hydriodate ioduré de potasse*. A mixture of 20 parts of p. iodide with 6 of pure iodine. [B. 119 (a, 38)].—*Bisulfate de p.* (Fr.). See *Acid p. sulphate*.—*Bisulfure de p.* (Fr.). See *P. bisulphide*.—*Bromure de p.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). *Bromuretum potassii* [Belg. Ph., 1885]. See *P. bromide*.—*Charta potassii nitratis* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *papier nitré* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Salpeterminer*. Syn.: *charta nitrata* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Un-sized white paper soaked in a solution of p. nitrate in 4 times (5 times [Ger. Ph.]) as much water and dried. [B. 95 (a, 38)].—*Chlorure de p.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *P. chloride*.—*Crude p. carbonate*. Lat., *carbonas potassæ venalis* [Belg. Ph., 1885], *carbonis kalici crudus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., 1884, Swed. Ph.], *kaliun* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *carbonicum crudum*, *kali subcarbonicum crudum* [Gr. Ph.], *potassii carbonas impura* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Ger., *rohes Kalicarbonat* (oder *Pflanzenkali*), *Kesselsasche*. Pearl-ash; an impure p. carbonate occurring as a dry granular powder or as a porous mass of a white color sometimes shading into bluish or greenish gray, containing from 57 to 90 (Ger. Ph.) to 90 (Ger. Ph.) per cent. of the pure salt. [B. 95 (a, 38)].—*Cyanoferrure de p.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *P. ferrocyanide*.—*Cyanure de p.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). *Cyanuretum potassii* [Belg. Ph., 1885]. See *P. cyanide*.—*Dihydric p. arsenate*. Lat., *bi-arsenatis potassæ* [Belg. Ph.]. Sp., *bi-arsenato potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance, KH_2AsO_4 , occurring as prismatic crystals of acid reaction, easily soluble in water. [B. 95 (a, 38)].—*Elixir potassii ex tempore* (see *tempore*). Syn.: *elixir potassii ex tempore*. A preparation consisting of 640 grains each of p. iodide and tincture of iron citro-chloride, 4 oz. of sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ fl. oz. each of the fluid extracts of saxifraga, stillingia, menispermum, and helonias, $\frac{1}{4}$ fl. oz. of spirit of orange, and water enough to make 16 fl. oz. [† Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxvii, p. 234 (a, 50)].—*Emplastrum ex iodureto potassii* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *iodure d'iode de p.* A plaster made *ex tempore* by mixing 80 parts of melted Burgundy-pitch plaster with 14 of p. iodide triturated with 6 of olive-oil. [B. 95 (a, 38)].—*Ferro-cyanure de p.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). *Ferro-cyanuretum potassii* [Belg. Ph., 1885]. See *P. ferrocyanide*. [B. 95.].—*Glycérate d'iode de p.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). *Glycerinum ioduratum potassii* [Belg. Ph.]. *Glycerite of iodide of p.* Sp., *glicerato de potasio de potasio* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *glycerinum cum iodeto kalico* [Netherl. Ph.], *glycerinum cum iodureto potassio*. A mixture of 2 parts of p. iodide, dissolved in an equal amount of water, with 11 [Fr. Cod.] (16 [Belg. Ph.]) of glycerite of starch [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]; or a mixture of 120 parts of glycerin with 15 of p. iodide rubbed up with 1 part of iodine. [B. 95 (a, 38)].—*Hydriodate de protoxide de p.* (Fr.). See *P. iodide*.—*Hydroalé d'iode de p.* (Fr.). See *Solution d'iode de p.*.—*Iodure de p. carbonate*. See *Crude p. carbonate*.—*Iodidum potassii, iodure de p.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). *Ioduretum potassii* [Belg. Ph.]. See *P. iodide*.—*Linimentum potassii iodi cum sapone* [Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *opodeldo iodatum* [Swiss Ph.], *linimentum saponato-iodatum* [Hirsch]. A liniment of 16 oz. of animal soap dissolved in 80 of water and mixed with 42 of p. iodide, 8 fl. oz. of glycerin, and 1 fl. oz. of oil of lemon [Br. Ph.], or of 80 parts of yellow soap dissolved in 860 of alcohol and mixed with 60 of p. iodide and 6 of oil of lemon [Swiss Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38)].—*Liquor potassii acetici crudus*. Fr., *acétate de p. liquide*, *hydroalé d'acétate de p.* A solution of p. acetate in concentrated acetic acid, vinegar, or water. [B. 119 (a, 38)].—*Liquor potassii arsenitis* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *soluté d'arsénite de potasse* [Fr. Cod.], *liqueur de Fowler*. Sp., *solución de arseniato potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. Solution of arsenite of p. [U. S. Ph.], arsenical (or Fowler's) solution; an aqueous solution of p. arsenite, made by dissolving arsenic trioxide in water with equal parts ($\frac{1}{4}$ part [Gr. Ph.]) of p. carbonate (bicarbonate [U. S. Ph.]). The solution contains 1 part of arsenic trioxide in 100 parts [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Roum. Ph., 100.5 parts [Br. Ph.], 120 parts [Finn. Ph.], 95 parts [Sp. Ph.], and 90 parts [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]]. It is also colored by the addition of 3 of compound spirit of lavender [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], or 3 parts [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Sp. Ph.] $\frac{1}{5}$ [Swiss Ph.], $\frac{1}{5}$ [Ger. Ph.] of compound spirit of melissa, or 5 [Russ. Ph.] of compound spirit of angelica, or 5 [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] of spirit of rose. [B. 95.].—*Liquor potassii carbonatis*. See *Liquor KALI carbonici*.—*Liquor potassii citratis* [U. S. Ph.]. Ger., *flüssiges citronensaures Kali*. Solution of citrate of p.; of the U. S. Ph., a solution of p. citrate made by mixing a solution of 8 parts of p. bicarbonate in 42 of water with a solution of 6 parts of citric acid in 44 of water. It has a sp. gr. of 1.039, and contains 9 per cent. of dry p. citrate. The preparations of the Norw. and Swed. Phs. contain about 5.5 per cent. of p. citrate and also 10 per cent. of simple syrup; that of the Norw. Ph., 5 per cent. of p. citrate and 8 per cent. of simple syrup. The corresponding Fr. preparation is the *potion gazeuse* or *potion effervescente*, which consists of two solutions, one containing 2 parts of sodium bicarbonate dissolved in 50 parts of water and 15 of syrup, the other 2 parts of citric acid dissolved in 50 parts of water and 15 of syrup of lemon. These are mixed at the time of using. [B. 95.]. Cf. *Mistura potassii citratis*.—*Liquor potassii permanganatis* [Br.

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁶, urn; U⁹, like U (German).

Ph.]. Sp., *solución de permanganato de potasa* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *solutio kali hypermanganici* [Swiss Ph.]. Condy's fluid or disinfectant; a solution of 1 part of p. permanganate in 99 [Br. Ph.] (50 [Sp. Ph.], 49 [Swiss Ph.]) of distilled water. The Swiss Ph. directs that the solution be made *ex tempore*, and marked *Liquor normalis*. The preparation of the U. S. Ph., 1870, contained 4 grains of p. permanganate to the fl. oz. [B. 95.]—*Mistura potassii citratis* [U. S. Ph.]. A mixture of citrate of p. with a preparation made by saturating 100 parts of lemon-juice with 10 parts (or a sufficient amount) of bicarbonate [U. S. Ph.]; or made up of 2 parts of p. bicarbonate, 96 of distilled water, 16 of lemon-juice, and 32 of syrup of lemon [Roum. Ph.]. Similar preparations, under the title of effervescent draught, Riverius's potion, etc., are official in various continental formularies. [B. 95.]—**Monohydric p. antimonate**. Lat., *biantimonias potassae* [Belg. Ph., 1885], *kali stibicum* [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.]. Fr., *antimoine diaphorétique lavé* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *biantimoniato potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. A loose white powder, $\text{KH}(\text{SO}_3)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, having neither taste nor smell, and almost insoluble in cold water. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Monohydric p. phosphate**. Lat., *potassii phosphas*. A white amorphous deliquescent substance, HK_2PO_4 , occasionally used in medicine. [B. 5.]—**Nitrate of p. paper**. See *Charta potassii nitratis*.—**Pilules d'iodeure de p.** (Fr.). A mixture of 19 grammes of p. iodide, 23 of water, and enough sucrose to make 300 pills each containing 5 milligrammes of iodide. [B. 139 (a, 38).]—**Polysulfure de p.** (Fr.). P. polysulfide; especially the *trisulfure de p. solide* of the Fr. Cod. (see *POTASSIA sulphurata*). [B.]—**Pommade d'iodeure de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum potassii iodi*.—**Pommade d'iodeure de p. ioduré** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Unguentum iod.*.—**Potassii acetas** [U. S. Ph.]. See *P. acetate*.—**Potassii bicarbonas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. bicarbonate*.—**Potassii bichromas** [U. S. Ph.]. See *P. dichromate*.—**Potassii bisulph.** See *P. disulphite*.—**Potassii bitartras** [U. S. Ph.]. See under *P. tartrate*.—**Potassii bromidum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. bromide*.—**Potassii carbonas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Purified p. carbonate*.—**Potassii carbonas impura** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Crude p. carbonate*.—**Potassii carbonas pura**. See *Purified p. carbonate*.—**Potassii chloras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. chlorate*.—**Potassii citras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. citrate*.—**Potassii cyaidum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *cyano p. retum*.—**Potassii cyanide**.—**Potassii iodide**. See *iodide of potassium*.—**Potassii iodide**. See *iodide of potassium*.—**Potassii ferrocyanidum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. ferrocyanide*.—**Potassii hypophosph.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *P. hypophosphite*.—**Potassii hypophosphis**. See *P. thiosulphate*.—**Potassii iodium** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. iodide*.—**Potassii nitras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. nitrate*.—**Potassii permanganas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *P. permanganate*.—**Potassii phosphas**. See *P. phosphate*.—**Potassii phosphite**. See *P. phosphite*.—**Potassii silicas**. See *P. tetrasilicate*.—**Potassii sulphas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. *p. sulphate*. [B. 95.]—**Potassii sulphis** [U. S. Ph.]. See *P. sulphite*.—**Potassii sulphuretum** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *POTASSIA sulphurata*.—**Potassii tartras** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Normal p. tartrate. [B.]—**Potassii tartras acida** [Br. Ph.]. Acid p. tartrate. [a, 38.]—**P. acetate**. Lat., *potassii acetas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *kaliacetum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *kali aceticum* [Russ. Ph.], *acetas kalici* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (see *potassicus* [Fr. Cod.], see *potassae* [Belg. Ph.]). Fr., *acétate de potasse* sec [Fr. Cod.] (ou de p.). Ger., *essigsäures Kalium*, *Kaliumacetat*. Sp., *acetato potásico* [Sp. Ph.] (*ó de potasio*). A white powder, $\text{KC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$, made up of foliate or scaly crystals (or amorphous [Belg. Ph.]), easily soluble in water or alcohol, and volatilizing on exposure to the air. It is obtained by neutralizing carbonate with acetic acid, and drying the Br. Ph. using 20 parts of the carbonate containing 16 per cent. of water and about 41.78 parts of acid, the Fr. Cod. 100 parts of pure carbonate and 174 of slightly stronger acid, the Netherl. Ph. 11 of carbonate and 25 of acid, the Dan. Ph. 48 (the Russ. Ph. 50) of bicarbonate with 100 of acid. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. amalgam**. Ger., *Kaliumamalgam*. A compound of p. with mercury. The product is a silvery-white liquid when a very great excess of mercury is employed, but when less mercury is employed the amalgam is solid, and when the mercury and p. are brought together in suitable proportions, crystalline compounds, Hg_2K_2 and HgK_2 , are formed. [B. 3.]—**P. amide**. See *POTASSAMIDE*.—**P. and ammonium tartrate**. Lat., *ammonii et potassii tartras*, *tartarus solubilis ammoniatus*. Fr., *tartrate de potasse et d'ammoniaque*. Ger., *weinsäures Ammoniak-Kali*. A substance, $\text{KNH}_4\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$, occurring as transparent prismatic crystals of pungent and saline but cooling taste, becoming opaque in the air, and easily soluble in water. [B. 51 (a, 38).]—**P. and cobalt nitrite**. A yellowish powder, $\text{K}_2\text{Co}_2(\text{NO})_{12} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, composed of small crystals, but little soluble in water; used to lower arterial tension. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol." July, 1890, p. 46 (B); J. W. Roseveit, "N. Y. Med. Jour." Aug. 25, 1888, p. 198.]—**P. and copper carbonate**. Lat., *kaliun cupricarbonum*. Ger., *Kalium-Kupfercarbonat*. *Kalium-Cupricarbonat*. A substance obtained by dissolving recently precipitated copper carbonate in a solution of p. carbonate; used as a test, as it is reduced by glucose and milk-sugar, but not by cane-sugar, dextrin, and soluble starch. [B. 270 (a, 14).]—**P. and gold cyanide**. See *P. aurocyanide* and *P. auricyanide*.—**P. and iron ferriyanide**. Lat., *kaliun ferroferriyanidum*. Ger., *Kalium-Ferroferriyanid*. The compound $\text{K}_2\text{Fe}_2(\text{FeC}_2\text{N}_6)_2$. [B. 270 (a, 14).]—**P. and iron ferrocyanide**. Lat., *kaliun ferroferrocyanidum* (see *ferriferrocyanidum*). Ger., *Kaliumferroferrocyanid* (oder *Ferriferrocyanid*). A substance, $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}_2(\text{FeC}_2\text{N}_6)_2$, obtained by mixing the solutions of 1 part of crystallized iron chloride and 3 parts of p. ferrocyanide. [B. 270 (a, 14).]—**P. and magnesium tartrate**. Ger., *Kaliummagnesiumtartrat*. A double salt prepared by adding magnesium carbonate to acid p. tartrate; used as a mild purgative. [B. 5.]—**P. and sodium tartrate**. Lat., *kaliun natrio-tartricum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.], *natrio-kali tartricum* [Russ. Ph.], *potassii et sodii tartras* [U. S. Ph.], *soda tartrata* [Br. Ph.], *tartras natrionatus* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.], *tartras kalico-natricus* [Netherl. Ph.] (see *natrio-kalicius* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], see *sodico potassicus* [Belg. Ph.]), *sal Seignettei*, *tartras potassico-sodici*. Fr., *tartrate de potasse et de soude* [Fr. Cod.], *soude tartarique*, *Kali natriumtartrat*. Sp., *tartrato de potasio y de sodio* [Sp. Ph.]. Rochelle salt; a double salt, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{NaK}_2\text{O}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{C}_2\text{H}_5(\text{OH})\text{COONa} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming colorless, transparent, rhombic crystals, odorless, of saline taste, and fairly soluble in water. It is a diuretic in small doses and a mild hydragogue cathartic in large doses, and is much used as an aperient and to remove dropsical effusions. [B. 5.]—**P. antimonate**. Lat., *kaliun stibicum* (see *stibicum*). Fr., *antimoniate de potasse*. Ger., *antimonisches Kalium*, *Antimonozkali*. A white powder, KSB_3 , obtained by heating together metallic antimony and p. nitrate, and washing with water. It dissolves in boiling water, separating again as a gelatinous mass, $\text{KSB}_3 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B. 3.] See also *acid p. antimonate*.—**P. arsenate**. Lat., *potassii arsenias*, *kaliun arsenicum*. Fr., *arséniate de potasse*. Ger., *Kaliumarsenat*. A compound of p. and arsenic acid. Three arsenates of p. are known: (1) *normal p. arsenate*, or *tripotassic arsenate*, Ger., *arsensäures Kalium*, *neutrales Kaliumarsenat*, the crystalline body, K_3AsO_4 ; (2) *metacid p. arsenate*, or *dipotassic arsenate*, HK_2AsO_4 ; and (3) *diacid p. arsenate*, or *monopotassic arsenate*, often called simply *p. arsenate*, H_2KAsO_4 , a body forming large crystals of acid reaction. The last mentioned is official in some continen al pharmacopaeias, and is prepared by melting together equal parts of p. nitrate and arsenious acid. [B. 3.]—**P. arsenite**. Lat., *potassii arsenis*, *kaliun arsenicosum*. Fr., *arsénite de potasse*. Ger., *arsenigsaures Kalium*. A compound said to be formed by the action of arsenious oxide on caustic potassa in solution. It differs in composition according to the relative proportions of the ingredients, and normal p. arsenite, K_3AsO_3 , does not appear to exist. *Diacid p. arsenite*, H_2KAsO_3 , exists. The so-called solution of p. arsenite, "Fowler's solution," probably does not contain this salt, but only the uncombined arsenious acid. [B. 8.] See also *P. metarsenite* and *P. diarsenite*.—**P. aurate**. Ger., *Kaliumaurat*. See *P. metaurate*.—**P. auricyanide**. Lat., *kaliun auricyanidum*. Fr., *auricyanure de p.* Ger., *Kaliumgoldcyanid*. The compound, $\text{KAu}(\text{CN})_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, or $2\text{KAu}(\text{CN})_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It has been proposed as an antiseptic. [B. 3, 4; "Ann. di chim. e di farm." July, 1890, p. 46 (B).]—**P. aurocyanide**. Lat., *kaliun aurocyanatum*. Fr., *aurocyanure de p.* Ger., *Kaliumgoldcyanür*, *Kaliumaurocyanid*. The compound $\text{KAu}(\text{CN})_2$. [B. 3, 4.]—**P. aurothiocyanate**. See *Gold and p. thiocyanate*.—**P. biantimonate**. See *Monohydric p. antimonate*.—**P. bicarbonate**. Lat., *potassii bicarbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *bicarbonas potassae* [Belg. Ph.], *seu potassicus* [Fr. Cod.], *seu kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph. (3d ed.), Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *kaliun bicarbonicum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *kali bicarbonicum* [Russ. Ph.] (see *carbonicum acidulum* [Gr. Ph.]). Fr., *bicarbonate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Monokaliumcarbonat*, *doppelkohlensäures Kalium*. Sp., *bicarbonato potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. Acid p. carbonate, KHCO_3 ; occurring as colorless transparent rhombic prisms or tablets, of saline but not sharp taste, and soluble in water, almost insoluble in alcohol. It is usually prepared by passing carbon dioxide gas through a solution of the normal carbonate. It has been employed to facilitate the elimination of uric acid and to make the urine alkaline, also in obstructive jaundice to promote biliary excretion. [B. 95 (a, 38); a, 34.]—**P. bichromate**. See *P. dichromate*.—**P. binoxalate**. Lat., *bioxalas potassae* [Belg. Ph., 1st ed. (see *kalicus* [Dan. Ph.]), *kaliun bioxalicum* [Swiss Ph.], *kali oxalicum acidulum* [Gr. Ph.]]. Fr., *oxalate acide de potasse* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *oxelsäurekalium*. The compound $\text{KHC}_2\text{O}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. bisulphite**. Lat., *potassii bisulphis*. See under *P. sulphite*.—**P. bitartrate**. See under *P. tartrate*.—**P. bromate**. Lat., *kaliun bromicum*. Ger., *bromsaures Kalium*, *Kaliumbromat*. The compound KBrO_3 . [B.]—**P. bromide**. Lat., *potassii bromidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *bromuretum potassicum* [Fr. Cod.] (see *potassii* [Belg. Ph., 1885]), *kaliun bromatum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (see *bromuretum* [Gr. Ph.]), *brometum kalicum* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., 1885, Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *bromure de p.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kaliumbromür*, *Bromkalium*, *Kaliumbromid*. Sp., *bromuro de potasio* (*ó potásico* [Sp. Ph.]). A salt, KBr , occurring as colorless cubical crystals, of bitterish saline taste, soluble in 16 part of water, soluble with difficulty in cold alcohol. Its solution, when pure, is neutral and should never be more than faintly alkaline. It melts at a dull-red heat without decomposition. It is used in the treatment of functional disorders of the nervous system, especially epilepsy, and whenever a nervous sedative is required. [B. 95 (a, 38); a, 34.]—**P. carbolate**. A compound, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OK}$, of p. and phenol. [B.]—**P. carbonate**. Lat., *potassii carbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *carbonas potassae purus* [Belg. Ph.], *carbonas potassicus* (see *kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *seu kalicus purus* [Norw. Ph.], *kaliun carbonicum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *kali carbonicum purum* [Russ. Ph.], *kali subcarbonicum* (*ó tartaro* [Gr. Ph.]), *kali preparatum*, *kali lignorum purum*. Fr., *carbonate de p.* (ou de *potasse pure* [Fr. Cod.]), *craie de potasse*, Ger., *kohlensaures (oder carbonsaures) Kalium*, *Kaliumcarbonat*, *gereinigtes (oder mildes) Kali*. Sp., *carbonato potásico* [Sp. Ph.] (*ó de potasio*). A very deliquescent, white, pulverulent substance, K_2CO_3 , either granular or finely crystalline in structure, of alkaline taste, and more readily soluble in water than the acid carbonate. Its solution has a strong alkaline reaction. The p. carbonate of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. is the *purified p. carbonate* (q. v.). [B.] See also *Crude p. carbonate*.—**P. chlorate**. Lat., *potassii chloras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *potassae chloras*, *kalicus potassae* [Belg. Ph., 1885] (see *potassicus* [Fr. Cod.], see *kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., 1885, Netherl.

trate. Lat., *kaliun natrio-tartricum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.], *natrio-kali tartricum* [Russ. Ph.], *potassii et sodii tartras* [U. S. Ph.], *soda tartrata* [Br. Ph.], *tartras natrionatus* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.], *tartras kalico-natricus* [Netherl. Ph.] (see *natrio-kalicius* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], see *sodico potassicus* [Belg. Ph.]), *sal Seignettei*, *tartras potassico-sodici*. Fr., *tartrate de potasse et de soude* [Fr. Cod.], *soude tartarique*, *Kali natriumtartrat*. Sp., *tartrato de potasio y de sodio* [Sp. Ph.]. Rochelle salt; a double salt, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{NaK}_2\text{O}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{C}_2\text{H}_5(\text{OH})\text{COONa} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming colorless, transparent, rhombic crystals, odorless, of saline taste, and fairly soluble in water. It is a diuretic in small doses and a mild hydragogue cathartic in large doses, and is much used as an aperient and to remove dropsical effusions. 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The last mentioned is official in some continen al pharmacopaeias, and is prepared by melting together equal parts of p. nitrate and arsenious acid. [B. 3.]—**P. arsenite**. Lat., *potassii arsenis*, *kaliun arsenicosum*. Fr., *arsénite de potasse*. Ger., *arsenigsaures Kalium*. A compound said to be formed by the action of arsenious oxide on caustic potassa in solution. It differs in composition according to the relative proportions of the ingredients, and normal p. arsenite, K_3AsO_3 , does not appear to exist. *Diacid p. arsenite*, H_2KAsO_3 , exists. The so-called solution of p. arsenite, "Fowler's solution," probably does not contain this salt, but only the uncombined arsenious acid. [B. 8.] See also *P. metarsenite* and *P. diarsenite*.—**P. aurate**. Ger., *Kaliumaurat*. See *P. metaurate*.—**P. auricyanide**. Lat., *kaliun auricyanidum*. Fr., *auricyanure de p.* Ger., *Kaliumgoldcyanid*. The compound, $\text{KAu}(\text{CN})_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, or $2\text{KAu}(\text{CN})_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It has been proposed as an antiseptic. [B. 3, 4; "Ann. di chim. e di farm." July, 1890, p. 46 (B).]—**P. aurocyanide**. Lat., *kaliun aurocyanatum*. Fr., *aurocyanure de p.* Ger., *Kaliumgoldcyanür*, *Kaliumaurocyanid*. The compound $\text{KAu}(\text{CN})_2$. [B. 3, 4.]—**P. aurothiocyanate**. See *Gold and p. thiocyanate*.—**P. biantimonate**. See *Monohydric p. antimonate*.—**P. bicarbonate**. Lat., *potassii bicarbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *bicarbonas potassae* [Belg. Ph.], *seu potassicus* [Fr. Cod.], *seu kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph. (3d ed.), Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *kaliun bicarbonicum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *kali bicarbonicum* [Russ. Ph.] (see *carbonicum acidulum* [Gr. Ph.]). Fr., *bicarbonate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Monokaliumcarbonat*, *doppelkohlensäures Kalium*. Sp., *bicarbonato potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. Acid p. carbonate, KHCO_3 ; occurring as colorless transparent rhombic prisms or tablets, of saline but not sharp taste, and soluble in water, almost insoluble in alcohol. It is usually prepared by passing carbon dioxide gas through a solution of the normal carbonate. It has been employed to facilitate the elimination of uric acid and to make the urine alkaline, also in obstructive jaundice to promote biliary excretion. [B. 95 (a, 38); a, 34.]—**P. bichromate**. See *P. dichromate*.—**P. binoxalate**. Lat., *bioxalas potassae* [Belg. Ph., 1st ed. (see *kalicus* [Dan. Ph.]), *kaliun bioxalicum* [Swiss Ph.], *kali oxalicum acidulum* [Gr. Ph.]]. Fr., *oxalate acide de potasse* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *oxelsäurekalium*. The compound $\text{KHC}_2\text{O}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. bisulphite**. Lat., *potassii bisulphis*. See under *P. sulphite*.—**P. bitartrate**. See under *P. tartrate*.—**P. bromate**. Lat., *kaliun bromicum*. Ger., *bromsaures Kalium*, *Kaliumbromat*. The compound KBrO_3 . [B.]—**P. bromide**. Lat., *potassii bromidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *bromuretum potassicum* [Fr. Cod.] (see *potassii* [Belg. Ph., 1885]), *kaliun bromatum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (see *bromuretum* [Gr. Ph.]), *brometum kalicum* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., 1885, Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *bromure de p.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kaliumbromür*, *Bromkalium*, *Kaliumbromid*. Sp., *bromuro de potasio* (*ó potásico* [Sp. Ph.]). A salt, KBr , occurring as colorless cubical crystals, of bitterish saline taste, soluble in 16 part of water, soluble with difficulty in cold alcohol. Its solution, when pure, is neutral and should never be more than faintly alkaline. It melts at a dull-red heat without decomposition. It is used in the treatment of functional disorders of the nervous system, especially epilepsy, and whenever a nervous sedative is required. [B. 95 (a, 38); a, 34.]—**P. carbolate**. A compound, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OK}$, of p. and phenol. [B.]—**P. carbonate**. Lat., *potassii carbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *carbonas potassae purus* [Belg. Ph.], *carbonas potassicus* (see *kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *seu kalicus purus* [Norw. Ph.], *kaliun carbonicum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *kali carbonicum purum* [Russ. Ph.], *kali subcarbonicum* (*ó tartaro* [Gr. Ph.]), *kali preparatum*, *kali lignorum purum*. Fr., *carbonate de p.* (ou de *potasse pure* [Fr. Cod.]), *craie de potasse*, Ger., *kohlensaures (oder carbonsaures) Kalium*, *Kaliumcarbonat*, *gereinigtes (oder mildes) Kali*. Sp., *carbonato potásico* [Sp. Ph.] (*ó de potasio*). A very deliquescent, white, pulverulent substance, K_2CO_3 , either granular or finely crystalline in structure, of alkaline taste, and more readily soluble in water than the acid carbonate. Its solution has a strong alkaline reaction. The p. carbonate of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. is the *purified p. carbonate* (q. v.). [B.] See also *Crude p. carbonate*.—**P. chlorate**. Lat., *potassii chloras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *potassae chloras*, *kalicus potassae* [Belg. Ph., 1885] (see *potassicus* [Fr. Cod.], see *kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., 1885, Netherl.

Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *kallium permanganicum* [Ger. Ph.] (see *hypermanganicum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.], *seu hypermanganicum crystallatum* [Aust. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *kali hypermanganicum* [Gr. Ph.], *Fr. permanganate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.] (ou de p.). Ger., *übermangansaures Kalium*, *Kaliumpermanganat*. Sp., *permanagato potásico* [Sp. Ph.] (*6 de potasio*). A salt, $K_2Mn_2O_8$, forming very dark purplish acicular or prismatic crystals of sweetish astringent taste. It is distinguished by the readiness with which it parts with its oxygen. It is soluble in 15 [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Fr. Cod.] (20 [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]) parts of cold water, in 2 [Belg. Ph.] (3 [U. S. Ph.]) parts of boiling water. The pharmaceutical preparation must contain 99.8 [U. S. Ph.] (95 [Russ. Ph.], 91 [Netherl. Ph.], almost 100 [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.]) per cent. of the pure salt. Being a strong oxidizing agent, it has been used as a deodorant, disinfectant, escharotic, and stimulant, especially in gonorrhea, burns, and frost-bite, and as an emmenagogue. [B. 95 (a, 38); "N. Y. Med. Jour.", Oct. 2, 1886, p. 393 (a, 50); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." vii, p. 78, xlii, p. 130, xxiv, p. 511 (a, 50).]—*P. peroxide*. See under *P. oxide*.—*P. phenylsulphate*. See *P. sulphocarbonate*.—*P. phosphate*. Lat., *potassii phosphas*, *kaliun phosphoricum*. Fr., *phosphate de potasse*, Ger., *phosphorsaures Kalium*, *Kaliumphosphat*. A compound of p. and phosphoric acid. The phosphates of p. are the p. orthophosphates (often called simply p. phosphates), the p. metaphosphates, and the p. pyrophosphates. [B.] See also *Monohydric p. phosphate*.—*P. picrate*. Lat., *kali picricum*, *kaliun picricum*. Ger., *pikrinsaures Kalium*. A yellow crystalline substance, $C_{12}H_5(NO_2)_3$, of bitter taste, nearly insoluble in water. It explodes on heating, and detonates when struck with a hammer. It has been recommended in tape-worm. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xii, p. 123 (a, 50).]—*P. platinichloride*. Fr., *platinichlorure de p.* Ger., *Kaliumplatinichlorid*. A yellow crystalline powder, K_2PtCl_6 . [B. 270 (a, 38).]—*P. platinochloride*. A substance, K_2PtCl_6 , forming rose-colored crystals. [B. 3.]—*P. prussiate*. See *P. cyanide*.—*P. pseudocyanate*. See under *P. cyanate*.—*P. pyroborate*. Lat., *kaliun biboracicum*, Ger., *Tetrakaliumborat*. A body, $K_2B_4O_7 + 5H_2O$, having a constitution resembling that of borax. [B. 3.]—*P. pyrophosphate*. Lat., *potassii pyrophosphas*. Ger., *Kaliumpyrophosphat*. Two pyrophosphates of p. are known: normal p. pyrophosphate, $K_4P_2O_7 + 3H_2O$, forming deliquescent crystals, and acid p. pyrophosphate, $H_2K_2P_2O_7$, a white deliquescent substance. [B. 3.]—*P. pyrosulphate*. Ger., *Kaliumpyrosulfat*. A salt, $K_2S_2O_8$. There is also an acid p. pyrosulphate (or *disulphate*), KHS_2O_8 , forming colorless crystals. See *P. ozalate* (3d ed.).—*P. saccharate*, *P. saccharose*. Ger., *Zuckersaures Kalium*. 1. A salt of p. and dibasic saccharic acid. Two p. saccharates are known: normal p. saccharate, $C_6H_8K_2O_8$, and acid p. saccharate, $C_6H_7K_2O_8$. 2. A salt of p. and monobasic saccharic acid. See *SACCHARATE*. 3. See *P. sucrate*. [B.]—*P. saccharose*. See *P. sucrate*.—*P. salicylate*. Lat., *kaliun salicylicum*, Ger., *Kaliumsalicylat*, *salicylsaures Kalium*. A crystalline substance, $C_7H_5KO_3$, moderately soluble in water. Acid p. salicylate forms hard rhombic crystals. It readily decomposes into the normal salt and salicylic acid. [E. Hoffmann, "Arch. d. Pharm.", Mar., 1878; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.", 1878, p. 540 (B).]—*P. selenate*. Ger., *Kaliumseleat*. A combination of p. with selenic acid. Two such are known: normal p. selenate, K_2SeO_4 , and p. hydroseleat, $KHSeO_4$. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—*P. selenite*. Ger., *Kaliumseleat*. A combination of p. and selenious acid. Three such are known, all easily soluble in water: normal p. selenite, K_2SeO_3 , $KHSO_3$, and $KHSO_4$. [B. 270.]—*P. silicate*. Lat., *kaliun silicium*, Ger., *Kaliumsilicat*. See *P. metasilicate* and *P. tetrasilicate*.—*P. stannate*. Ger., *zinnsaures Kalium*. A substance, $K_2SnO_3 + 3H_2O$, forming colorless prismatic crystals, soluble in water. [B. 3.]—*P. succinate*. A compound of p. and succinic acid. It has been used internally to check hemorrhage. [a. 34.]—*P. sucrate*. Fr., *sucrate de potasse*. A compound, $C_{12}H_8KO_{11}$, of p. and saccharose, sometimes improperly called p. saccharate. [B.]—*P. sulpharsenate*. See *P. thioarsenate* and *Acid p. oxybisulphite*.—*P. sulphate*. Lat., *potassii sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *sulphas potassicus* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *potasse* [Belg. Ph., 1885]), *sulphas* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (seu *sulfas* [Finn. Ph.]) *kalicus*, *kaliun sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.], *kali sulfuricum* [Russ. Ph.] (seu *sulphuricum depuratum* [Gr. Ph.]), *kali hydrothionium*, *kali vegetabile sulphuricum*, *kali vegetatum*. Fr., *sulfate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.] (ou de p.), *sel de duobus* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kaliumsulfat*, *einfachschwefelsaures* (oder *schwefelsaures*) *Kalium*, *Sp. sulfato potásico* [Sp. Ph.] (*6 de potasio*). A substance, K_2SO_4 , forming small, hard pyramidal or prismatic crystals, of bitter, saline taste, soluble in 10 parts of water at the ordinary temperature. It is laxative. [B. 3, 95 (a, 38); a. 34.] See also *Acid p. sulphate* and *p. pyrosulphate*.—*P. sulphide*. Lat., *kaliun sulfidum*. Fr., *sulfure de p.* Ger., *Kaliumsulfid*. A compound of sulphur and p. There are five such compounds known: 1. *P. monosulphide*, or simply *p. sulphide*, K_2S . 2. *P. hydrosulphide*, HKS . 3. *P. trisulphide* (Fr., *trisulfure de p. solide* [Fr. Cod.]; Ger., *Schwefelkalium*; Sp., *trisulfuro potásico* [Sp. Ph.]), a brownish crystalline substance, K_2S_3 , soluble in water: It enters into the composition of potassa sulphurata, of which the Fr. and Sp. terms are the official equivalents. 4. *P. tetrasulphide* (Ger., *vierfach Schwefelkalium*, *Kaliumtetrasulfid*), K_2S_4 . 5. *P. pentasulphide* (Lat., *kaliun quinque-sulfuratum*, Ger., *kaliumpentasulfid*; Sp., *quintisulfuro potásico* [Sp. Ph.]), a reddish-brown mass, K_2S_5 , easily soluble in water and of bitter, alkaline taste. The preparation of the Sp. Ph. is a compound of 2 molecules of p. pentasulphide and 1 molecule of p. thiosulphate, prepared by heating equal parts of pure p. carbonate and sulphur. [B.] See also *POTASSA sulphurata*.—*P. sulphite*. Lat., *potassii sulphis* [U. S. Ph.], *sulfis potassicus*, *kaliun sulfurosus*. Fr., *sulfite de p.* Ger., *Kaliumsulfit*, *schwefelsaures Kalium*. A substance, $K_2SO_3 + 2H_2O$, occurring as white opaque octahedral crystals, or as a crystalline powder, of bitter saline and

sulphurous taste, without odor, and soluble in 4 parts of cold water. There is also an *acid p. sulphite* or *p. bisulphite* (Lat., *potassii bisulphis*, *kali bisulfurosus*), $KHSO_3$, forming acicular crystals of sulphurous taste and neutral reaction. P. bisulphite should not be confounded with the so-called *p. disulphite*. [B. 3, 95 (a, 38).]—*P. sulphocarbonate*. Fr., *sulfophénate de potasse*. Ger., *carbol-schwefelsaures* (oder *phenylschwefelsaures*) *Kalium*. A salt, $C_6H_5OHSO_3OK = KO_2C_6H_4SO_3$, a normal constituent of human urine. Two isomeric varieties are known: *p. orthophenolsulphonate*, $C_6H_5H_2H_2OHSO_3OK$, and *p. paraphenolsulphonate*, $C_6H_4H_2H_2OHSO_3OK$. [B. 3.]—*P. Froc.* of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxi, p. 279 (a, 50).]—*P. sulphosulphate*. See *P. thiosulphate*.—*P. sulphuret*. See *P. sulphide*.—*P. sulphhydrate*. See *P. hydrosulphide*.—*P. tartrate*. Lat., *potassii tartarus* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *tartarus potassicus* [Belg. Ph., 1885] (seu *kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *kaliun tartaricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *kali tartaricum* [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *tartarite de potasse neutre* [Fr. Cod.] (ou de p.). Ger., *Kaliumtartrat*, *weinsaures Kalium*. Sp., *tartrato potásico* [Sp. Ph.] (*6 de potasio*). A compound of p. and tartaric acid. Normal *p. tartrate* (the p. tartrate of the pharmacopoeias), $K_2C_4H_4O_6$, according to the U. S. Ph. it is $(K_2C_4H_4O_6)_2 + H_2O$; according to the Br. Ph., $K_2C_4H_4O_6 + H_2O$; according to the Fr. Cod. it is anhydrous—occurs as small transparent or white crystals or as a white powder of bitterish saline taste, readily soluble in water. *Acid p. tartrate*, *p. bitartrate*, or *cream of tartar*—Lat., *potassii bitartarus* [U. S. Ph.], *bitartarus potassicus*, *bitartarus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (*depuratus* [Swed. Ph.], *seu depuratus venalis* [Dan. Ph.]), *bitartarus potassicus* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *potassicus* [Belg. Ph.]), *kali bitartaricum*, *depuratum* (seu *purum*) [Russ. Ph.], *kaliun hydrotartaricum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.], *tartarus depuratus* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.], *tartarus kalicus acidus* [Netherl. Ph.], *crystalli tartari*; Fr., *tartrate de potasse acide* [Fr. Cod.]; Ger., *zweifelschweinsaures Kalium*; Sp., *crémor tartaro* [Sp. Ph.], $C_4H_4O_6$ —forms either colorless rhombic crystals or a white powder of acidulous taste and nearly insoluble in water. The tartrate and bitartrate are used as diuretics and in large doses as cathartics, particularly in dropsy. [B. 5; B. 95 (a, 38).]—*P. tellurate*. A compound of p. and telluric acid. It has been used for night-sweats. [Lancet, 1892, i, p. 657 (a, 34).]—*P. tetraborate*. See *P. pyroborate*.—*P. tetrasilicate*. Lat., *potassii silicas*. A salt, $K_2Si_4O_{10}$, known also as *soluble glass*, or *potash water-glass*, discovered by Fuchs in 1818. It is a hard vitreous mass, soluble in water and in alcohol in proportion to the ordinary or acid water-glass. [B. 3.]—*P. tetrathionate*. Ger., *doppelschwefelunter-schwefelsaures Kalium*. A substance, $K_2S_4O_8$, obtained by the action of iodine on p. thiosulphate. [B. 270 (a, 14).]—*P. thioarsenate*. Ger., *schwefelarsensaures* (oder *thioarsensaures*) *Kalium*. A substance obtained by saturating solutions of p. arsenate with sulphureted hydrogen. Three varieties are known: *p. orthothioarsenate*, K_2AsS_3 ; *p. pyrothioarsenate*, $K_4As_2S_7$; and *p. metathioarsenate*, $KAsS_3$. [B. 270 (a, 14).]—*P. thiocyanate*. Lat., *kaliun rhodanum*, Ger., *thiocyansaures Kalium*, *Kaliumrhodanid*, *Rhodanum*, *Schwefelcyanalkaliun*, *Sulfocyanalkaliun*. A substance, $KSCN = R. S.C:N$, occurring as deliquescent laminar crystals, produced by the action of sulphur upon the cyanide and ferrocyanide of p. It occurs in minute quantities in the saliva. An isomeric form, *p. isosulphocyanate*, $K.N:C:S$, has been obtained as a granular crystalline body by the action of p. hydrate on persulphodiecyanic acid. It is distinguished from the ordinary sulphocyanate by not giving a red color with ferric chloride. [B. 3.]—*P. thiosulfate*. Lat., *potassii hyposulphis*, *kaliun subsulfurosus*. Fr., *thiosulfate* (ou *hyposulfite*) de p. Ger., *Kaliumthiosulfat*, *unterschwefelsaures Kalium*. A salt, $K_2S_2O_4$. It enters into the composition of liver of sulphur (see *POTASSA sulphurata*). [B. 95.]—*P. tungstate*. Ger., *wolframsaures Kalium*. A substance, K_2WO_4 , forming acicular crystals (or prismatic crystals, $K_2WO_4 + 2H_2O$). [B. 3.]—*P. uranate*. Ger., *Uranoxysulfidkalium*. An orange-yellow substance, K_2UO_7 . [B. 3.]—*P. urate*. Ger., *Kaliumurat*, *harnsaures Kali*. A compound of p. and uric acid. Two p. urates exist: *acid p. urate*, *potassic* or *monopotassic urate* (Ger., *Kaliumdiurat*), an amorphous or granular substance, $C_5H_4N_4O_8K$, occurring as a deposit in febrile urine; and *normal p. urate*, *dipotassic urate* (Ger., *Dikaliumurat*), $C_5H_4N_4O_8K_2$, a white crystalline substance. [B. 3.]—*P. violurate*. Ger., *violursaures Kalium*. A substance, $C_8H_8N_4O_8K + 2H_2O$, forming dark-blue crystals. [B. 3.]—*P. xanthate*, *P. xanthogenate*. Lat., *kaliun xanthosulfocarbonicum*. Ger., *Kaliumäthylxanthogenat*, *xanthogensaures Kalium*, *Reblausalz*. A substance, $CS_2 \cdot O_2C_2H_5$, occurring as colorless, silky needles or a crystalline pulp readily soluble in water. It is used for externalizing the poisons. [B. 4 (a, 38); B. 270 (a, 14).]—*Purified* (or *Refined*) *p. carbonate*. Lat., *potassii carbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *carbonas potassicus* [Fr. Cod.] (seu *potasse* [Belg. Ph.], *seu kalicus* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) (*depuratus*), *kaliun* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (seu *kali* [Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]) *carbonicum depuratum*, *kali subcarbonicum depuratum* [Gr. Ph.], *sal asinithi* [Sp. Ph.], *Fr. carbonate de potasse pur* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *gerinniges kohlsaures Kalium*, *Sp. carbonato potásico de ejemplar* [Sp. Ph.]. P. carbonate purified for pharmaceutical purposes. It must contain 99.36 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (about 82.8 per cent. [Br. Ph.], at least 81° [U. S. Ph.], 80 [Russ. Ph.], about 80 [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]) per cent. of the pure salt. It forms a dry, white, crystalline powder, soluble in an equal amount of water. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Sirup de bromure de p.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *syrupum cum bromureto potassico*. Sp., *jirabe de bromuro potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 5 parts of p. bromide mixed with 5 parts of water and added to 80 parts of syrup of bitter-orange peel

[Fr. Cod.] or to 66½ of syrup of orange-flowers [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 7, 95 (a, 38).]—**Sirap d'iodure de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr. Lat. *syrupus cum iodureto potassico*. Sp. *jirabe de yoduro potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syrup of p. iodide, consisting of 1 part of p. iodide dissolved in 1 part of water and mixed with 38 parts of syrup of bitter-orange peel [Fr. Cod.] or with 80 of syrup of sarsaparilla [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 7, 95 (a, 38).]—**Solution d'iodure de p.** (Fr.). A solution of 48 grains of p. iodide in an ounce of water, or of 1 part of the iodide in 4 parts of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Solution of p. bromoarsenite**. Clemens's liquor, made by boiling 1 part each of arsenious acid and p. carbonate in 64 parts of water, cooling, and adding 2 parts of bromine and water up to 93 parts. (1) *Drugg. Circ.* and *Chem. Gaz.* Aug., 1882, p. 122 (B).]—**Sulfure de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *p. sulphide*.—**Sulfure de p. hypophosphite**. A solution of a part of sublimed sulphur in 3 parts of liquor potassae; or of 1 part of flowers of sulphur in 11 parts of caustic-potash solution, boiled till the sp. gr. is 1.117. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Sulphure of p.** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. **Sulphureum potassii officinale** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Potassia sulphurata* (1st def.).—**Test solution of p. acetate**. A test solution of p. acetate in 10 parts [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] or 2 [Ger. Ph.] of water. [B.]—**Test solution of p. bichromate** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of p. dichromate in 10 parts of water. [B. 81 (a, 38).]—**Test solution of p. chromate** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of p. chromate in 10 parts of water. [B. 81 (a, 38).] For the corresponding solution of the Ger. Ph., see *KALIIUM CHROMICUM FLAVUM*.—**Test solution of p. ferricyanide**. A solution freshly made of p. ferricyanide in 10 [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.] (20 [Br. Ph.]) parts of water. [B. 81 (a, 38).]—**Test solution of p. ferrocyanide**. A solution of p. ferrocyanide in 10 parts [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.] (20 [Br. Ph.]) of water. [B. 81 (a, 38).]—**Test solution of p. iodide**. A solution of p. iodide in 9 [Ger. Ph.] (10 [Br. Ph.], 20 [U. S. Ph.]) of water. [B. 81 (a, 38).]—**Test solution of p. permanganate** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of p. permanganate in 1,000 parts of water. [B. 81 (a, 38).]—**Test solution of p. sulphate** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of p. sulphate in 15 parts of water. [B. 81 (a, 38).]—**Test solution of p. sulphate** [U. S. Ph.]. See under *p. sulphide* and *POTASSIA SULPHURATA* (1st def.).—**Trochisci potassii chloratis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes de chlorate de potasse* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *tabletas de clorato potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *pastilli kalii chlorici* [Swiss Ph.], *trochisci chloratis kalici* [Netherl. Ph.], *tabletas chloratis potassae*. Troches of p. chlorate combined with sugar. In the balsam, called in the U. S. and Br. lozenges contain each 5 grains of p. chlorate, the other lozenges about 10 centigrammes each (i. e., about one third as much). [B. 7, 95 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum potassii iodidi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade d'iodure de p.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *pomada de yoduro potásico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum iodati* (see *iodati*) [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph.], *kalici* [Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *unguentum kali hydroiodici* [Ger. Ph.], *seu kali iodati* [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *unguentum kali iodati* [Ger. Ph.], *potassium cum iodureto potassico* [Fr. Cod.]. Ointment of p. iodide; consisting of 10 parts [U. S. Ph.], 13 [Br. Ph.] of p. iodide, with 10 of rose-water and 80 of simple ointment [Swiss Ph.], 10 of water and 75 of lard [Sp. Ph.], enough water, and 75 parts of lard [Roum. Ph.], 74 of water, 80 of lard, and 4 part of sodium thiosulphate [Russ. Ph.], 5 parts of water and 85 of glycerin ointment [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 5 of water and 85 of paraffin ointment [Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph.], 10 of water and 80 of benzoated lard [Fr. Cod.], 1 part of magnesium carbonate and 80 parts of rose ointment [Gr. Ph.], 10 of water and 85 of simple ointment [Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], 5 of water and 85 of benzoated lard [Norw. Ph.], 6 of boiling water, 81 of benzoated lard, and 1 part of sodium thiosulphate [U. S. Ph.], or 14 parts of water, 10 of benzoated lard, and 1 part of p. carbonate [Br. Ph.]. The Swiss Ph. gives also, under the name of *unguentum strumale*, a mixture of 10 parts of p. iodide with 10 of rose-water, 130 of lard, and 4 part of sodium thiosulphate. [B. 7, 95, 119 (a, 38).]

POTASSOXYL, n. $\text{Po}^{2+}\text{a}^{3-}\text{O}^{2-}\text{x}^{12}$. A univalent radicle, (K-O), a potassium substitution compound of hydroxyl. [B. 6.]

POTATO, n. $\text{Po}^{2+}\text{a}^{3-}\text{O}$. Fr., *pomme de terre*. Ger., *Kartoffel*. It., *patata*, *pomo di terra*. Sp., *papa* [Mex. Ph.]. The tuber of *Solanum tuberosum*; also the plant itself. [B. 5, 19 (a, 35).]—**Canada** p. See *HELIANTHUS TUBEROSUS*.—**Giant sweet p.** See *Ipomoea digitata*.—**Gua p.** See under *Dioscorea aculeata*.—**Indian p.** See *Pea p.* The *Apios tuberosa* or its tuber. [B. 293 (a, 35).]—**P. brandy**. Ger., *Kartoffelbrandwein*. A spirit distilled from p's mixed with barley-malt. [B. 270 (a, 50).]—**P. oil**. See *AMYL ALCOHOL*.—**P. poultice**. See *Cataplasma de ruscule*.—**P.-spirit oil**. See *AMYL ALCOHOL*.—**Spanish p.** Sweet p. The *Ipomoea batatas* or its earthen root. [B. 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Wild p.** See *Ipomoea pandurata*.

POTENTIAL, adj. $\text{Po}^{2+}\text{e}^{2-}\text{a}^{1-}\text{sh}^1$. From *potentia*, power. Fr., *potentiel*. Ger., *potenziell*. 1. Of a remedy, not acting immediately or directly. See *P. CATTERY*. 2. As an n., the algebraic sum of the amount of work which may be obtained at any point from the mutual repulsion of the electricities in a system until they are at an infinite distance apart and the amount obtained from a unit quantity of positive electricity in passing from the point of electric is the same as that of the electrification of the system to which the p. is due. This energy becomes kinetic as the electricities are brought to approach one another. [a. 49.] The ability of an electrified body to do work by virtue of its electrification; hence the degree of its electrification as compared with some other body with which it is connected in the same circuit, and especially as compared with the earth. Differences in p. are the cause of electric currents; for, whenever two bodies differing in p. are connected by a conductor, a current passes from the body having the higher p. to the one having a lower p. until the p's are equalized. [B.]—**Electric p.** See *P.* (2d def.).—**Static p.** The difference in electric level between the earth and a body charged with static electricity. [B.]

POTENTILLA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pot}(\text{po}^{2+})\text{e}^{2-}\text{nt}^1\text{il}^1\text{a}^3$. From *potens*, powerful. Fr., *potentille*. Ger., *Fingerringkraut*, *Handkraut*. Cinquefoil; a genus of rosaceous undershrubs or herbs. The *Potentilla*

lancea (Fr., *potentillacées*) of Humboldt, Kunth, and Bonpland, the *Potentilla* of Jussieu, the *Potentilla* (Fr., *potentilles*) of Sprengel, and the *Potentillidae* of Lindley are a section (tribe) of the Rosaceae. [B. 19, 34, 42, 170, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. alba**. Ger., *weiss-blühendes Fingerkraut*. White cinquefoil; a mildly astringent species. [B. 267, 310 (a, 35).]—**P. anserina**. Fr., *potentille argentine*. Ger., *besen-reiher* or *goose-weed*. Fr., *Gänse-reiher*, *Gänsekräut*, *Silberkraut*. Argemone, argentine, argentina, dog's tansy, fair grass (or daisy), goose-grass (or tansy), corn silver-weed, wild tansy. The root and herb, *radix et herba anserina* (seu *potentille anserina*), are astringent, and were formerly used in intermittent fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, hemorrhages, etc. The leaves and root are sometimes eaten. A cosmetic water is distilled from the plant. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. argentea**. Ger., *silberweisses Fingerkraut*, *Silberkraut*. Silvery cinquefoil; a European and North American species. The mildly astringent herb, *herba argentea* (seu *argentearia*, seu *potentilla*), was formerly official. [B. 34, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. canadensis**. Canadian five-fingers; a diuretic and diaphoretic species. [B. 5, 34, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. comarum**. Fr., *sumpfmarie* (des marais), *quinte-feuille à fleurs rouges*. Ger., *Sumpfsilberfingerkraut*, *Sumpffingkraut*, *Blutauge*, *Sumpffingerkraut*. Marsh cinquefoil; a bitter, tonic species, by some botanists made a distinct genus (see *COMARUM*). The root and herb, *radix et herba comari palustris* (seu *pentaphylli aquatici*, seu *potentilla rubra*), were formerly used in diarrhoea, dysentery, hemorrhage, and intermittent fever. [B. 34, 42, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. fragaroides** (or *potentilla des rochers*). Ger., *Welsenfingerkraut*. Rock cinquefoil. The root, *radix quinquifolii fragiferi*, was formerly used as a mild astringent. The leaves are used as tea in Siberia. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. palustris**. See *P. comarum*.—**P. reptans**. Fr., *chacourvie*, *herbe à cinq feuilles*, *main de Mars*, *nerf de bœuf*, *patte de pigeon*, *pie-d-court*, *pipeau*. Ger., *kiechendes Fingerkraut*, *Fünffingkraut*, *Fünffingler*. (Creeping.) A perennial herb, with a prostrate, sink-feld, the *στεινός* of the ancients; a perennial creeping herb. The root and herb, *radix et herba potentilla* (seu *pentaphylli*, seu *pentaphylli lutei*, seu *quinquefolii*, seu *quinquefolii majoris*), were formerly used as mild astringents. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 38).]—**P. rubra**. See *P. comarum*.—**P. rupestris**. See *P. fragaroides*.—**P. tormentilla**. Fr., *blodrot*, *tormentille*, *tormentilla*. Ger., *genet* (odor affrechie). Tormentil. Ruberwurzel, Blutwurzel, Siebenfingerkraut, Hühnerwurzelkraut, Rothwurzel, rother Günzel, Heideckerkraut. Tormentil, septfoil, blood-root, ewe-daisy; an astringent species formerly in the secondary list of the U. S. Ph. It is made by many botanists a distinct genus, *Tormentilla*. The root, *radix tormentilla officinalis* (seu *erecta*, seu *silvestris*), *radix heptaphylli* (seu *septifolii*, seu *dysenterica*, seu *cosmida*), is powerfully astringent, and was formerly much used in diarrhoea, passive hemorrhage, etc., and in gargles, fomentations, etc. [B. 5, 19, 42, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

POTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pot}(\text{po}^{2+})\text{e}^{2-}\text{r}(\text{ar})^1\text{u}^1\text{m}^1\text{u}^1\text{m}$. From *ποτήριον*, a drinking-cup. Fr., *piprenelle*. Ger., *Becherblume*. A genus of the *Potereae* (of Reichenbach, a section of the *Sanguisorbeae genuinae*; of Benthams and Hooker, a tribe of the *Rosaceae*). [B. 42, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. sanguisorba**. Fr., *piprenelle* (de jardin), *piprenelle*, *petite piprenelle*. Ger., *Becherblume*, *Nagelwurz*, *weilsche Bibernell*, *AFTERBLUTKRAUT*, *Grassorbenkraut*, *Sperberkraut*, *Blutkraut*, *Venusnabel*. Salad burnet. The herb, *herba pipinella* (hortensis, seu *italica*, seu *rubra*), *herba sanguisorba* (seu *terrestre*, seu *sorbastrellae*), was formerly used in diarrhoea, dysentery, etc., and externally as a vulnerary. In Siberia the leaves are used as tea, and the roots are eaten. [B. 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. spinosum**. Fr., *spinosa*. Ger., *Spinnkraut*. A genus of the *στροβί* of the ancients, who used it as an astringent. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

POTHOPTHALDIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pot}^2\text{h}(\text{o}^{2+})\text{pa}^2\text{th}(\text{pa}^2)\text{r}(\text{d}^2)\text{a}^1(\text{al})^1\text{j}(\text{g})^2\text{a}^2$. From *πόθος*, a longing, *παρσις*, of one's fathers, and *άλγος*, pain. Nostalgia. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

POTHOS (Lat.), n. m. and f. $\text{Pot}^2\text{h}(\text{o}^{2+})\text{th}^1\text{o}^1\text{s}$. Fr., p. A genus of the *Aroidae*. [B. 42 (a, 35).]—**P. fetida**. Fr., p. *fétide*. The *Symplocarpus foetidus*. [B. 34 (a, 35).]—**P. scandens**. A febrile East Indian species. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**P. tener**. A shrub of Amboyna, where it is used as an expectorant. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

POTIO (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Po}^{2+}\text{sh}^1(\text{ti}^1)\text{o}^1\text{a}$, Gen., *on'ia*. From *potare*, to drink. A potion. [a. 38.]—**P. alcalina**. See *QUA MEPHITICO-ALCALINA*.—**P. ammoniacalis**. Fr., *potion ammoniacale* (ou *cardinique*). Sp., *poción amoniacal* [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A mixture of 2 parts of ammonium carbonate, 15 of syrup of saffron, 30 of pimenta water, and 180 of water. 2. A mixture of 1 part of ammonia water (of sp. gr. 0.938), 20 parts of syrup, and 100 of water. [B. 95, 119 (a, 35).]—**P. angelica**. A preparation made by infusing 61 grammes of manna and 1/2 of coriander in 122 of infusion of chamomile, or in a mixture of 122 of water and 3/8 of rhubarb (or 15 of rhubarb, the coriander being omitted); or by boiling 7/6 grammes of senna and 15 of sodium sulphate in 245 of water for a few minutes, adding 122 of manna, and straining; or by boiling 11 grammes of senna-leaves, 8 of rhubarb, and 10 grammes of tartar in 230 of water (or 15 grammes of manna, 29 of senna, and 14 each of cream of tartar and anise in 1380 of water); or by boiling 57 grammes of manna, 21 of senna, and 7 of magnesium sulphate in 402 of water, and reducing to 345 grammes; or by dissolving 7 grammes of cream of tartar in 240 of boiling water, adding 60 of manna, 5 of potassium tartrate and the juice of 1 lemon, infusing with this the juice of the lemon, clarifying with white of egg, and straining. The last formula is that of *aqua angelica viennensis*. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. anodyna**. See *JULEP CALMANT*.—**P. antiecolica**. See *P. angelica*.—**P. antiemetica** Rivierii [Belg. Ph.]. See *P. Rivierii*.—**P. antispasmodica** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Potion antispasmodique* (1st def.).—**P. asthmatica**. Fr., *potion antisthmétique*. A mixture of 7 grammes of ascorbic acid and 30 of Minderer's solution of ammonium chloride with either 10 of water of hyssop or water of pennyroyal, or 150 of infusion of peppermint.

[B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. balsamica** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Mixtura balsami copaiyæ*.—**P. bechica**. See *JULEP béchique*.—**P. cardiaca**. 1. See *P. ammoniacalis*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *POTION cordiale*.—**P. Chopart** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *potion au baume de copahu* [Fr. Cod.], *potion balsamique (de Chopart)*. A mixture of 57 parts each of balsam of copaiba, 54 per-cent. alcohol, peppermint water, and syrius capillorum Veneris, 15 of orange-flower water, and 7 of sweet spirit of nitre [Belg. Ph.]; or of 50 parts each of balsam of copaiba, 80 per-cent. alcohol, and syrup of balsam of Tolu, 100 of peppermint water, and 5 of sweet spirit of nitre [Fr. Cod.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).] See also *Mixtura balsami copaiyæ*.—**P. citrica purgans** [Aust. Ph.]. See *Liquor MAGNESII citratis*.—**P. communis purgativa**. Of Sydenham, a draught made by boiling $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of tamarinds, 2 drachms of senna-leaves, and $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm of rhubarb in water, straining, and adding 1 oz. each of manna and syrius rosarum solutivus. [B. 90.]—**P. cretacea**. See *Mixtura cretæ*.—**P. demulcens**. A mixture of 15 grammes of gum arabic with 240 of water and 20 of syrup, or with 15 of syrup and 107 of tisane commune, or with about 60 of syrup of marsh-mallow and either 485 of water or 240 of infusion of marsh-mallow, or 32 of orange-flower water and 192 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).] See also *POTION gommeuse*.—**P. de Todd** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Portion de Todd*.—**P. effervescentes** [Fr. Cod.]. See under *Liquor POTASSII citratis* and *P. Riverii*.—**P. expectorans**. See *LINCTUS expectorans*.—**P. gummæ**. See *Portion gommeuse*.—**P. iodurata**. Sp., *poción yodurada* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 4 grammes of potassium iodide in 150 of water and adding 20 of syrup. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. laxans viennensis**. See *Infusum SENNÆ compositum*.—**P. laxativa**. See *P. angelica*.—**P. leniens**. See *POTION émulsive huileuse*.—**P. nigra Anglorum**. See *Infusum sennæ compositum*.—**P. oleosa**. See *POTION émulsive huileuse*.—**P. pectoralis** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Portion pectorale* (1st def.).—**P. picea**. See *Infusum piceis liquidæ*.—**P. purgans cum magnesia** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Potion purgative à la MAGNÉSIE*.—**P. Riverii** [Ger. Ph. Swiss Ph. Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. **P. Riverii** [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *potion gazeuse* [Fr. Cod.], *potion anti-émétique*, *potion antivenimeuse (de Rivière)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *poción gasifera* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 60 [Ger. Ph. Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (540 [Hung. Ph.]) parts of citric acid crystals with 185 of sodium-carbonate crystals and 2,850 of water [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (with 57 parts of pure potassium bicarbonate and 1,440 of water [Russ. Ph.], with 6 of pure potassium carbonate, 20 of syrup, and 170 of water [Hung. Ph.]; or an extemporaneous mixture of equal parts of a solution of 2 parts of potassium bicarbonate in 50 of water with 15 of sugar [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]) (one of 3 parts of sodium bicarbonate in 80 of water, 15 of syrup of lemon-peel, and 3 of vinous water of cinnamon [Sp. Ph.], and a solution of 2 parts of citric acid in 50 of water with 15 of syrup of citric acid [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]) (one of 3 parts of citric acid in 70 of water, 15 of syrup of lemon-peel, and 3 of vinous water of cinnamon [Sp. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *Liquor POTASSII citratis* and *Mixtura POTASSII citratis*.—**P. salina stibiatæ**. A preparation made by dissolving 6 centigrammes of tartar emetic and 15 grammes of potassium sulphate in 240 grammes of water and adding 15 grammes of purified honey; or by mixing 5 centigrammes of tartar emetic with 15 grammes each of sodium sulphate and syrup and 122 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. sedans**. Sp., *poción sedante* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 5 centigrammes of morphine hydrochloride and 4 grammes of potassium nitrate in 345 grammes of water with 30 grammes of syrup of digitalis added. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. simplex** [Fr. Cod.]. See *POTION simple*.—**P. stibiatæ**. Fr., *potion stibée*. See *Liquor ANTIMONII tartarizati*.—**P. stibiatæ-opiata**. Sp., *poción estibio-opiada* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 40 centigrammes of tartar emetic in 180 grammes of orange-flower water, with 15 grammes each of syrup and syrup of extract of opium (*Jarabe de meconio*) added. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. tartro-boraxata**. A laxative drink made by mixing 1 part of sodium borate with 1 part of potassium bitartrate together, adding gradually 96 parts of boiling water, and mixing with 15 of honey. [B. 97 (a, 14).]—**P. temperans**. See *P. Riverii*.

POTION. n. Po'sh'n. Lat., *potio, potus* (from *potare*, to drink). Fr., *p.* See *DRAGHT* (3d def.).—**Anti-gonorrhœic p.** See *Emulsio balsami copaiyæ*.—**Emetic p.** *P. vomitive composée*. A preparation made by dissolving 6 centigrammes of tartar emetic in 45 grammes of water, and adding 125 grammes of powdered ipecac. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. acide** (Fr.). 1. A mixture of 255 grammes of Haller's acid elixer, 30 of syrup, and 92 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).] 2. See *GUTTULE phosphoræ*.—**P. acidulé** (Fr.). A mixture of 1 part each of tartaric acid and alcoholized nitric acid, 30 parts of syrup, and 100 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. adoucissante** (Fr.). See *Mixtura demulcens ammoniacalis*.—**P. alcaline gazeuse** (Fr.). See *POTIO Riverii*.—**P. alumineuse** (Fr.). See *Mixtura astrigente*.—**P. anodine** (Fr.). A mixture of 20 centigrammes of poudre relâchante, 4 grammes of syrup of lemon, 30 grammes of water, and 15 drops of Sydenham's laudanum. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. anodine acide** (Fr.). A mixture of 24 grammes of tincture of opium, 14 of sulphuric acid, 30 of syrup of violets, and 180 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. anthelmintique** (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 15 grammes of the bark of *Geoffrea inermis* in 180 of water, and adding 15 of syrup of orange-peel and 30 of tincture of *Geoffrea inermis*. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. anthelmintique de Schwarz** (Fr.). A mixture of 15 grammes of petroleum and 22 of tincture of castor-oil. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antihémorrhagique** (Fr.). See *Mixtura stibiatæ*.—**P. antihistérique** (Fr.). A mixture of 15 grammes of guaiac resin, 30 each of Jacob's tincture of antimony and syrup of orange-peel, and 240 of elder water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antiasthmatic** (Fr.). See *POTIO asthmatica*.—**P. anticholérique** (Fr.). A preparation made by saturating 7 grammes of magnesium carbonate with concentrated vinegar, and adding 90 grammes each of spearmint water and syrup of opium and 7 of lycopodium. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antidiysentérique de Hufeland** (Fr.). A mixture of 20 centigrammes of tincture of ipecac, 30 grammes each of mucilage and syrup of marsh-mallow, and 180 of elder water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antidiysentérique de**

Velsen (Fr.). A mixture of from 15 to 30 grammes of sodium nitrate, and 50 to 60 centigrammes of tragacanth with 240 grammes of decoction of marsh-mallow. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. anti-émétique** (Fr.). 1. See *Antiemetic DRAGHT*. 2. See *POTIO Riverii*.—**P. antihémorrhagique** (Fr.). A mixture of 15 grammes of syrup of poppy, 125 of cinnamon water, 60 drops of sulphuric acid, and 30 of laudanum liquid; or of 4 grammes of dilute sulphuric acid with 30 of black-currant syrup, and 60 of quince-mucilage, or with 180 each of water and either honey or sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antilyssique de Selle** (Fr.). A mixture consisting of 15 grammes of électuaire thériaclal, 7 of ammonium carbonicum pyrooleosum, 4 of camphor, 240 of liquor ammoniacetis, and 8 of oil of beetles. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antinephrétique** (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 180 grammes of poppy heads in 1,080 of water until reduced to 240, and adding 30 of nitre. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antiscrofuleuse** (Fr.). See *Antiscrofuleuse DRAGHT*.—**P. antiscrofuleuse de Nicotian** (Fr.). See *Antiscrofuleuse DRAGHT* (3d def.).—**P. antiseptique** (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing 8 parts of Virginia snake-root in boiling water for a quarter of an hour, adding 4 parts of extract of cinchona-bark and 30 of syrup, triturating, and adding 8 parts of tincture of cinchona-bark, 30 of ammonium acetate, and sometimes 8 of orange-flower water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antispasmodique** (Fr.). Sp., *poción antispasmodica* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. Of the Fr. Cod., a mixture of 30 grammes each of orange-flower water and syrup of orange flowers, 90 of water of linden, and 4 of spirit of ether [Fr. Cod.]; or of 60 each of orange-flower water and water of melissa, 30 of syrup of lemon-peel, and 15 of spirit of ether. 2. A mixture of 15 grammes each of tincture of castoreum and liqueur anodine végétale and 2 each of oil of valerian and Sydenham's laudanum. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).] 3. See *Mixtura ætherea*.—**P. antispasmodique étherée** (Fr.). A mixture of 2 grammes of tincture of castoreum, 4 of ether, 32 of syrupus artemisiae compositus, and 64 each of orange-flower water and valerian water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antispasmodique opiacée** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Sp., *poción antispasmodica con laudano* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 32 grammes of tincture of Sydenham's laudanum added [Fr. Cod.]; or with 2 grammes of the laudanum added and 1 gramme less of ether [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. antispasmodique** (Fr.). A preparation made by dissolving 1 gramme of gum arabic in 100 grammes of water, and adding 10 of solution of mercury bichloride, or by mixing together 50 centigrammes of mercury bichloride, 12 drops of hydrochloric acid, 30 grammes of syrup of poppy, and 450 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antispasmodique de Feysilbe** (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing 15 parts of senna foliæ and 122 of melissa-leaves in water enough to make 336 parts, and adding 122 of sugar and 6 of ammonium carbonate. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antitétanique** (Fr.). A mixture of 5 parts of liquor ammonii succinici, 2 of castoreum, 8 of balsam of Peru, and 62 of alcohol. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antivomitive (de Rivière)** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *POTIO Riverii*.—**P. aromatique** (Fr.). A mixture of 32 grammes of syrup of clove-pink, 16 of tincture of cinnamon, 8 of confection of hyacinth, and 96 each of peppermint water and orange-flower water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. astringente** (Fr.). 1. See *Mixtura astrigente*. 2. A mixture of 7 parts of extract of logwood, 4 of Haller's acid elixer, and 120 of water. 3. A mixture of 22 parts each of the tincture of rhatany and powdered rhatany with 180 of water; or a strained infusion of 19 parts of extract of rhatany and 125 of tincture of logwood. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. astringente de Lentini** (Fr.). A preparation made by triturating 76 grammes of sale with 306 of boiling water and adding 19 of borax, 38 each of the extracts of cinchona-bark and of logwood, and 30 of syrup of marsh-mallow. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. astringente émulsionnée** (Fr.). An emulsion of 1 part of balsam of copaiba, 39 parts of chamomile water, and enough gum-arabic mucilage. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. au baume de copahu** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). **P. balsamique (de Chopart)** (Fr.). See *POTIO Chopart*.—**P. balsamique de Fulle** (Fr.). A mixture of 14 grammes of balsam of copaiba, 37 of syrup, 290 of white wine, and the yolks of 2 eggs. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. balsame** (Fr.). 1. See *Mixtura ætherea*. 2. A mixture of 20 drops of tincture of opium with 30 grammes of syrup of orange-peel, and 180 of infusion of roses. 3. A mixture of 3.8 grammes of cherry-laurel water, 92 of melissa water, and 30 of syrup of opium. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. cardiaca** (Fr.). See *POTIO ammoniacalis* and *P. aromatica*.—**P. carminative** (Fr.). A mixture of 3.8 grammes of extract of gentian, 19 of Hoffmann's solution, and 122 of peppermint water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. catholique solutive** (Fr.). A preparation made by digesting 14 grammes each of senna-leaves and *Cuscuta epithymum*, 3.4 of anise, and 166 of boiling water, straining, and adding an equal amount of catholic decoction. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. cordiale** (Fr.). 1. Of the Fr. Cod., a mixture of 110 grammes of wine of Banyuls with 40 of syrup of bitter-orange peel and 10 of tincture of cinnamon. [B. 95 (a, 38).] 2. See *P. aromatica*.—**P. crétaée** (Fr.). See *Mixtura cretæ*.—**P. de Chopart** (Fr.). See *POTIO Chopart*.—**P. de Rivière** (Fr.). See *POTIO Riverii*.—**P. Thacher** (Fr.). A p. made of 4 parts of ammonium carbonate, 8 of gum arabic, 31 of white sugar, and 125 of spring water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. de Todd** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A mixture of 40 grammes of old brandy (or of rum), 30 of syrup, 5 of tincture of cinnamon, and 75 of water. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**P. diurétiq** (Fr.). 1. A mixture of 2 parts of alcoholized nitric acid, 16 of oxymel of squill, 32 of peppermint water, and 125 of water of pellitory. 2. A mixture of 1 part each of oxymel, colchicum, and liquor potassii acialis and 3 parts of parsley water. 3. A preparation made by infusing 7 parts of digitalis-leaves in 240 of boiling water, and adding 60 of cinnamon water and 7 of sweet spirit of nitre. 4. A mixture of 7 parts of lycopodium, 45 of syrup of marsh-mallow, and 60 of water. 5. A preparation made by dissolving 15 to 22 parts of tartarus boraxatus in 90 each of juniper water and parsley water, and adding 7 of sweet spirit of nitre and 30 of syrupus papaveris. 6. A mixture of 2 parts of alcoholized nitric acid and 15 or 16 of oxymel of squill with 122 of infusion of hyssop or water of hyssop, 128 of hyssop and 32 of peppermint water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. effervescentes** (Fr.). See *POTIO Riverii* and *Effervescentes DRAGHT*.—**P.**

effervescente aromatique (Fr.). A mixture of 5 parts of potassium subcarbonate with 7 of white sugar, and 60 of cinnamon water; or of 1/8 part of the subcarbonate dissolved in 29 parts of water with 4 of cinnamon water and 21 of lemon-juice; or of 15 parts of the subcarbonate with 60 of mint water, 4 each of cinnamon water and sugar, and the necessary amount of lemon-juice; or of 7 parts of the subcarbonate with 120 of water and 80 each of peppermint water and lemon-juice; or of 2 parts of crystallized sodium carbonate with 16 of syrup of lemon-peel and 64 of water, the drink to be followed at once with 8 parts of lemon-juice; or of 65 centigrammes each of powdered ammonium carbonate and powdered white sugar, to be followed with a mixture of 25 grammes of concentrated valeric acid and 15 of peppermint water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. effervescente de Hulne** (Fr.). See *Mixtura hulnensis*.

—**P. émetique** (Fr.). **P. émetisée** (Fr.). See *Liquor ANTIMONI tartarizati*.

—**P. éménagogue de Frank** (Fr.). A mixture of 34 grammes of myrrh, 7 of gum arabic, 29 each of syrup and cinnamon water, 172 of infusion of chamomile, and 1/2 gramme of iron sulphate. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. émulsive gomme** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Locus blanc*.

—**P. émulsive huileuse** (Fr.). Lat., *potio oleosa*, *clegma gummoso-oleosum* (2d def.). Syn.: *p. huileuse emulsionnée*. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Emulsio olei AMYGDALARUM* and *Locus album* (2d def.). 2. Of various older pharmacopœias, a similar preparation containing 30 grammes of oil of sweet almonds with 15 of gum arabic (or 30 of gum-arabic mucilage) and 180 of water, or with 15 each of gum arabic and sugar and 240 of water, or with 15 of gum arabic and 360 of water, or with 15 of water, or with 30 of gum-arabic mucilage and 300 of decoction of mallow, or with 30 each of gum arabic and water of orange-flowers, 60 of syrup of marsh-mallow, and 180 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. étherée** (Fr.). See *Mixtura ætherea*.

—**P. fébrifuge** (Fr.). 1. A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of *Geum urbanum* and 7 of cascarilla with 360 of water till reduced to 240 parts, cooling, and adding 360 of water, 2 of extract of marsh-mallow, and 30 parts of raw coffee with 500 of water till reduced a third, and adding 61 of lemon-juice. 3. A mixture of 30 parts of nitre with 300 of cranberry-juice; formerly used in intermittent fevers. 4. A mixture of 7/6 parts of powdered cinchona-bark, 3/8 of tincture of cinnamon, and 122 of peppermint water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. fébrifuge de Haase** (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of *Geum urbanum* with 360 of water, cooling, and adding for every 240 parts of the colature 7 of extractum caryophyllate and 4 of ether. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. fébrifuge de Rademacher** (Fr.). A mixture of 30 parts of powdered cinchona-bark, 240 of alcohol, and 7 of ether. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. fondante. 1. A mixture of 2 parts of tartar emetic, 120 of ammonium chloride, 3,360 of distilled water, and 480 of syrupus quintilis. 2. A mixture of 15 parts of potassium tartrate, 180 of water, and 7 of syrup. [B. 119 (a, 38).]**

—**P. savonneuse**.—**P. fondante antispasmodique**. A mixture of 4 parts of Hoffmann's solution, 7 of wine of antimony, 30 of mel glycyrrhizatum, and 240 of infusion of valerian. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. gazeuse** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See under *Liquor POTASSII citratis* and *Portio Riverii*.

—**P. gommeuse** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *potio gummosa*, Sp., *potión* (*Gulepe* [Mex. Ph.] *gomosa* [Sp. Ph.]). A mixture of 1 part each of gum arabic and orange-flower water, 3 parts of syrup, and 10 of water. [A. 319 (a, 21).] Cf. *Mixtura gummosa*.

—**P. gommeuse kermésisée** (Fr.). An expectorant mixture made up of 16 centigrammes of kermes mineral, 7/6 grammes of gum arabic, 80 of syrup of vinegar, and 122 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. homœopathique** (Fr.). See *Mixtura astringente*.

—**P. hydtragogue** (Fr.). A mixture of 4 grammes of van Swieten's 90 of iris-juice. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. hydtragogue de Fowler** (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing 4 grammes of tobacco in 60 of boiling water, straining, and adding 7 of alcohol. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. hydtragogue de Sydenham** (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 4 grammes of colocynth in 180 of water for 6 minutes, cooling, and adding 4 grammes of Hoffmann's solution, and 30 of syrup of orange-peel. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. incisive** (Fr.). A mixture of 7 parts of gum ammoniac with 15 of oxymel of squill and 240 of water, or with 210 of vinegar of squill and 700 of infusion of hyssop. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. mercurielle de Plenck** (Fr.). See *Mixtura MERCURII gummosa*.

—**P. minérale** (Fr.). A mixture of 35 centigrammes of corrosive sublimate, 240 grammes of water, 60 of vinous water of cinnamon, and 80 each of rectified spirit and syrup of marsh-mallow. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. muclagineuse** (Fr.). A mixture of 7 parts each of gum arabic and sugar, 4 of ether, and 180 of decoction of marsh-mallow. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. nervine** (Fr.). See *P. valerianée*.

—**P. nitrée** (Fr.). A mixture of 4 parts of nitre with 30 of oxymel and 240 of water, or with 3 of syrup. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. oxymellée** (Fr.). See *Portus oxymellicus*.

—**P. pectorale** (Fr.). Lat., *potio pectoralis* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). 1. Of the Fr. Cod., a mixture of 4 parts of tisan de fleurs pectorales with 1 part of syrup of acacia. 2. A mixture of 1 part of gum ammoniac, 12 parts of hyssop water, 2 of spiritus Mindereri, and 4 of syrupus silymbrii, or of 8 parts of mistura ammoniac, 1 part each of spirits of ammonia and pargoric, and 2 parts of syrup of balsam of Peru. 3. A preparation made by treating 6 parts of ipecac and 7 of orange-peel with 160 of boiling water, adding 7 of cream of tartar, cooling, straining, and adding 15 grammes of oxymel of squill. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. phosphorice** (Fr.). See *GUTTURIS phosphoratis*.

—**P. purgative** (Fr.). 1. A preparation made by boiling 10 parts of *Gratiola officinalis* with water enough to make 120 of decoction, cooling, and adding 30 of syrup of rhubarb and 14 part of ether. 2. A mixture of 4 parts of magnesium oxide, 31 of solution of ammonium carbonate, 95 of cinnamon water, and 170 of water. 3. A strained solution of 30 parts of magnesium sulphate with 30 of manna in 120 of water, or with 5 each of the sulphate and tartrate of potassium in 150 of water, or with 15 of senna-leaves in about 246 of water. 4. See *Portio angelica*. 5. A mixture of 30 parts of sen-

na with 240 of boiling water and either 30 of manna or 40 of manna and about 41 of cream of tartar, or 44 of manna and 14 of tincture of soda or Rochelle salt, or with about 500 of boiling water and either 155 of manna, 10 of cream of tartar, and 5 of star anise or 125 of sodium sulphate and 250 of red-currant syrup, or 95 of the sulphate and 55 of honey, or with 420 of boiling water, 130 of manna, 30 of sodium sulphate, and 74 of rhubarb, or with about 490 of boiling water, 60 of sodium sulphate, and 120 of syrup of purging buckthorn, or with 90 of sodium sulphate and about 8 cups of boiling water, or with about 71 of anise, 123 of cinnamon, and 177 of boiling water, or with about 20 of star anise and 2,800 of boiling water, or with 54 of cream of tartar and 360 of water, or with water enough to make 360 of infusion, 12 of tincture of orange-peel, and 30 of syrup of cherries; or a mixture of 240 parts of infusion of manna with 11 of sodium sulphate and 7 of honey. 6. A solution of 38 parts of sodium sulphate in 1,230 of water, or of 30 of the sulphate and 15 of honey in 240 of water, or of 7 of sodium sulphate and 30 of magnesium sulphate in 240 of infusion of orange-peel. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. purgative camphrée**. A mixture of 60 grammes of infusion of senna with 180 of mixtura camphorata. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. purgative de Planché** (Fr.). A preparation made by triturating 50 centigrammes of scammony resin and 15 grammes of white sugar, and adding slowly 120 grammes of pure milk and 5 grammes of cherry-laurel water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. purgative de Vogler** (Fr.). A mixture of 56 centigrammes of jalap resin and 16 of Venetian soap with 4,500 of oil of sweet almond. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. purgative de Vogel** (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing 22 grammes of senna-leaves of rhubarb, 11 each of fresh lemon-peel and potassium tartrate, and 15 of lemon-juice in 240 of water, cooling, straining, adding 37 grammes of manna, straining again, and adding 8 drops of ether; or by boiling 180 grammes of tamarinds and 11 of cream of tartar in water enough to make 360, adding 6 grammes each of senna-leaves and rhubarb, cooling, adding 36 grammes of manna, straining, and finally adding 6 drops of ether. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. purgative savonneuse** (Fr.). A mixture of 60 centigrammes each of jalap soap and syrup of marsh-mallow with 400 of tincture of cinnamon. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. résolutive** (Fr.). A mixture of 7 grammes each of sal ammoniac and licorice-juice, 15 of wine of antimony, and 300 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. saline** (Fr.). A mixture of 60 grammes of solution of potassium acetate, 4 of ether, and 180 of infusion of permitt. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. savonneuse** (Fr.). A mixture of 7 grammes of soap, 4 of pearl powder, 6 of powdered astacoli, 15 of syrup of marsh-mallow, and 60 each of the waters of spearmint, lemon-peel, and fennel. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. scillitique** (Fr.). See *P. durétique* (6th def.).

—**P. simple** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *potio simple*, *potio simplex* [Fr. Cod.]. 1. A mixture of 3 parts of syrup, 2 of orange-flower water, and 10 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. stomachique** (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 7 grammes of crisped mint in water enough to make 184 grammes, and adding 7 grammes of sugar, 15 of compound tincture of cardamom, and 3 drops of oil of crisped mint. 2. A mixture made by boiling 30 grammes of *Geum urbanum* in 360 of water till reduced to 240, cooling, and adding 7 grammes of ether and 15 of aqueous extract of rhubarb. 3. A mixture of 7 grammes of extract of hops, 15 of tincture of hops, 210 of hop water, and 80 of syrup of orange-peel. 4. A preparation made by macerating 1/2 gramme of zinc sulphate and 4 grammes of quassia wood in 240 of water, and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. sudorifique anti-moniée** (Fr.). A mixture of 3 oz. of spiritus Mindereri, 1 grain of tartar emetic, 1 oz. of syrupus liquoris, and 1 oz. of infusion of elder flowers. [B. 85.]

—**P. tempérante** (Fr.). A preparation made by saturating 11 parts of potassium carbonate with vinegar, adding 60 of syrup and 360 of water, and filtering; or by adding to a saturated solution of the carbonate in vinegar an equal amount of water, and 30 parts of syrup of vinegar to about 140 of the saturated solution. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. tonique** (Fr.). A mixture of 3 parts of tincture of cinchona with 10 of red wine. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. tonique ammoniacée** (Fr.). See *P. antiseptique*.

—**P. tonique boratée** (Fr.). See *P. astringente de Lentin*.

—**P. valerianée** (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling 9 parts of valerian in water enough to make 122, and adding 30 of syrup and 3/8 of tincture of cinnamon; or by infusing 30 each of valerian and sweet flag and 7 of arnica in 360 of boiling water, and adding 7 of ether and 11 of oil of *Mentha trifoliata*. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. vermifuge** (Fr.). A mixture of 15 grammes of extract of worm-wood, 120 of peppermint water, and 7 of tincture of orange-peel. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. vomitique composée** (Fr.). See *Emetic p.*

—**P. vomitive**. 1. A preparation made by dissolving 1/3 gramme of tartar emetic in 125 of boiling water, and adding 190 of wine. 2. A mixture of 106 centigrammes of ipecac with 12,300 of water, to which is sometimes added 10 of tartar emetic; or of 125 of ipecac with 3,000 of oil of sweet almonds; or of 7 grammes of ipecac, 4 of bitter-orange-peel, 2 of cream of tartar, and 120 of boiling water. 3. A mixture of 20 centigrammes of emetine with 15 of syrup of orange-flowers and 61 of infusion of orange-leaves; or of 5 of a solution of emetine in nitric acid, with 30 of syrup of marsh-mallow and 92 of infusion of linden. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

—**P. vomitive composée** (Fr.). See *Emetic p.*

—**P. vomitive stibée** (Fr.). See *Liquor ANTIMONI tartarizati*.

—**Todd's p.** See *P. de Todd*.

POTIRON (Fr.), n. Po-to-roⁿ. See *CUCURBITA maxima*, *BOLLETUS edulis*, and *AGARICUS campestris*.

POTOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Pot-o(-s)-man(maⁿ)ⁱa. From *potus*, a drinking, and *mania*, madness. See *DRSOMANIA*.

POTOTROMANIA (Lat.), **POTOTROMOPARANÇEA** (Lat.), n's f. Pot-o(-s)-tro^m-an(aⁿ)ⁱaⁿ, -tro^m-an(o^t)-paⁿ(aⁿ)ⁱaⁿ, -tro^m-an(o^t)-paⁿ(aⁿ)ⁱaⁿ. From *potus*, a drinking, *romos*, a trembling, and *mania*, madness, or *manía*, to be deranged. See *DELIRIUM tremens*.

POTPOURRI (Fr.), n. Po-pur-re. Syn.: *espèces odoriférantes*. An old mixture of aromatics for perfuming apartments. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², thick; U, like oo in too; U², lull; U³, full; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like u (German).

POTTASCHE (Ger.), n. Pot'tas'he-ə. See *Crude POTASSIUM carbonate*.—*Gereinigte P.* Refined potash; potassium carbonate.

POTTWALL (Ger.), n. Pot'vāl. See *PUTSETER*.

POTUS (Lat.), n. m. Pot'us (u's). Gen., pot'us. A potion.—*P. acidulus effervescent* [Fr. Cod.]. See *LIMONADE gazeuse*.—*P. acidus*. 1. See *P. oxyzellicus*. 2. See *Syrupus ACIDI SULPHURICI*.—*P. citratus* [Fr. Cod.]. See *LIMONADE commune*.—*P. communis incantatus*. See *P. spirituosus*.—*P. imperialis*. See *IMPERIAL*.—*P. oxyzellicus*. See *potio oxyzellica*. A mixture of equal parts of oxymel and spring water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. purgans cum citrate magneseo* [Fr. Cod.]. See *MAGNESIUM citricum liquidum*.—*P. spirituosus*. A mixture of 60 grammes of honey with 120 of alcohol and 720 of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

POU (Fr.), n. Pu. See *PEDICULUS*.

POUCE (Fr.), n. Pus. See *THUMB*.

POUCH, n. Pu'sh (u's). Lat., *marsupium*. Fr., *poche*. Ger., *Tasche*. A pocket; a small bag; any bag-like structure. [A, 48.]—*Douglas's p.* See *Recto-uterine p.*—*Guttural p's*. Fr., *poche gutturale*. In sipedes, a large p. of mucous membrane, extending, one on each side, between the atlas and the anterior portion of the pharynx and the larynx, continuous with that lining the lower part of the Eustachian tube. [L, 13.]—*Hair p.* Ger., *Haartasche*. The depression or crypt in the skin within which a hair grows. [G.] Cf. *Hair-balls* and *Hair-rolls*.—*Internal inguinal p.* (of the peritoneum). The internal of two p's formed by the urachus and the obliterated hypogastric artery raising up the peritoneum into a well-marked fold as it passes from the apex of the bladder to the back of the rectal muscles.—*Marsupial p.* See *MARSUPIUM* (5th def.).—*Pararectal p.* See *CAVUM Douglasii laterale*.—*Paravesical p.* See *Fossa paravesicalis*.—*Pharyngeal p.* See *RECESSUS pharyngeus*.—*P. of Fabricius*. See *BURSA Fabricii*.—*P's of the larynx*. Conical p's curving slightly backward, and extending from the anterior part of the ventricles upward for half an inch, between the superior vocal cords and the thyroid cartilage. They open into the ventricle by a narrow aperture, which is marked by two folds of the lining mucous membrane of the larynx. [C.]—*P's of the membrana tympani*. Ger., *Trommelfellbeutel*. The three p's on the inner side of the upper part of the drum-head, formed by duplicatures of mucous membrane around the chorda tympani in the horizontal portion of its passage through the tympanic cavity. [F, 4.]—*Recto-uterine p.*—*Recto-vaginal p.* Lat., *excavatio recto-uterina, cavum (se fossa) Douglasii*. Fr., *cul-de-sac recto-uterin*. Ger., *Douglas'scher Raum, Mastdarmblasegrube*. Syn.: *Douglas's p.* (or *space*, or *cul-de-sac*). A p. of peritoneum situated between the rectum behind and the cervix uteri and the upper part of the vagina in front, and bounded laterally by the recto-uterine folds.—*Recto-vesical p.* A p. formed by the reflection of the peritoneum from the lower part of the rectum to the base and upper part of the bladder in the male. Its mouth is bounded on both sides by the plicae seminales. [C.]—*Utero-vesical p.*—*Vesico-uterine p.* Lat., *excavatio vesico-uterina*. Fr., *cul-de-sac vésico-utérin*. The peritoneal p. situated between the uterus and the bladder; bounded laterally by the vesico-uterine folds of the peritoneum.

POUDRE (Fr.), n. Pudr'. See *POWDER*.—*P. absorbante de Hensler*. A mixture of 360 grammes of magnesium oxide, 240 of rhubarb, 60 of soap, and 45 of oleosaccharum of fennel; or of 7 grammes each of the oxide, rhubarb, soap, and sugar, and 2 drops of oil of fennel. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. à canon*. See *GUNPOWDER*.—*P. adoucissante* [Fr. Cod.]. A powder of equal parts of marsh-mallow root and licorice. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. adoucissante de Wepfer*. A powder of 30 parts of marsh-mallow root, 15 of licorice, 7 each of cotton-seeds, poppy-seeds, and *Portulaca oleracea*, 15 each of barley and Armenian bole, 4 each of gum arabic and tragacanth, and 15 of sugar. [L, 85.]—*P. ad partum promovendum*. A powder of 15 grammes of borax, 6 each of castoreum and saffron, 8 drops of oil of cinnamon, and 6 of oil of amber; or of 7 grammes each of *Cassia lignea* and cinnamon, 4 each of borax and white amber, 2 of saffron, and 8 drops of oil of cinnamon. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. aérophore*. See *PULVIS aërophorus anglicus*.—*P. alexipharmique*. A powder of 45 parts each of nitre and Armenian bole, 30 of astacolith saturated with citric acid, and 4 of camphor. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. alexitére*. A 60-centigramme powder of 1 part each of ipecac and extract of opium and 30 parts of potassium sulphate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. altérante*. A powder of 61 parts each of nitre and orange-peel, 367 of cream of tartar, 5 of ipecac, and 245 of sugar of milk. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. altérante composée*. A powder of 7 parts of calomel, 4 of antimony pentasulphide, and 6 of guaiac resin; or of equal parts of each of these substances and sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. altérante de Plummer*. See *PULVIS HYDRARGYRI strabus*.—*P. amère ferruée*. See *P. vermifuge* (3d def.).—*P. ammoniacale aromatique*. See *COLLYRE sac ammoniacal*.—*P. angélique*. See under *ANTIMONY oxychloride*.—*P. anodine*. A powder of 4 parts of aqueous extract of opium and 7 of prepared red coral; or of 1 part each of extract of opium and red coral, and 7 each of root of prepared red coral. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. anthelmintique*. A powder of 4 parts each of black mercury sulphide and jalap-root and 7 of valerian-root. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. antiacide*. See *Absorbent POWDER* (3d def.).—*P. antiarthritique de Berends*. A powder of 7 parts of guaiac resin, 15 of cream of tartar, and 22 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. antiasthmatic*. See *P. de scille et de soufre*.—*P. antituberculeux de Wepfer*. A powder of 30 parts of root, 120 of sugar candy, 15 of iris, and 7 each of root of *Arum maculatum*, astacolith, antimony diaphoreticum martiale, and antisepticum Poteril. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. anticephalique*. A powder of 60 parts each of iron filings, orange-peel, and sugar, and 30 of the root of *Arum maculatum*; or of 15 of iron filings, 7 each of oyster-shells and the root of *Arum maculatum*, and 2 of cinnamon. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. anticephalique de Hartmann*. A powder of 30 parts of red iron oxide, 7 each of the root of *Arum macu-*

latum and mother-of-pearl, 5 each of amber, hartshorn, and cinnamon, and 67 of sugar, to which are sometimes added 7 of red coral. When pearls are substituted for the mother-of-pearl, and 5 parts of ambergris are added, the powder is characterized as *complète*. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. anticephaleuse de Quarin*. A powder of 15 grammes of barberry, 8 of gum arabic, 4 of jalap, 15 of sugar, and 6 drops of oil of orange-peel. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. anticarcinomateuse*. See *PULVIS arsenicalis Cosmi*.—*P. anticatarrhale*. 1. A powder of 22 parts each of licorice and flowers of sulphur and 2 of camphor; or of equal quantities of nitre, licorice, fennel, and flowers of sulphur. [B, 119 (a, 38).] 2. See *PULVIS epilepticus infantum*.—*P. anticatarrhale de Hufeland*. A powder of 30 parts each of fennel, Florentine iris, and licorice, 22 of senna, and 45 of flowers of sulphur. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. antiépileptique blanche*. See *PULVIS epilepticus albus*.—*P. antiépileptique d'Alsace*. See *PULVIS epilepticus holsaticus*.—*P. antiépileptique de Cellarius*. See *PULVIS epilepticus Cellarii*.—*P. antiépileptique de Mynsicht*. See *PULVIS epilepticus mirabilis Mynsichti*.—*P. antiépileptique de Rivière*. See *PULVIS epilepticus Rivieri*.—*P. antiépileptique du margrave*. See *PULVIS epilepticus marchionis*.—*P. antiépileptique noire*. See *PULVIS epilepticus niger*.—*P. antiépileptique rouge*. See *PULVIS epilepticus ruber*.—*P. antifebrile*. 1. A powder of 7 parts each of iron and ammonium chloride and bitter quassia and 15 of chamomile. 2. See *P. de quinquina et de gingembre*.—*P. antifebrile astringente*. See *P. de quinquina alunée*.—*P. antihystérique*. See *Antihysterical POWDER*.—*P. antilyssique*. 1. See *PULVIS antilyssicus omskianus*. 2. A powder of 2 parts of *Polygia nivalis* and 1 part of black pepper. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. antimonial* (de James). See *PULVIS antimonialis*.—*P. antisarcrofulense de Baglivi*. A powder of 15 grammes of iron filings, 4 each of calumba and rhubarb, 8 drops of cinnamon-oil, and enough sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. antisapomacique*. 1. A powder of 1 part of kermes mineral and 10 parts each of nitre and potassium sulphate. 2. A powder containing 19 of milk sugar; or 8 of musk, 3 of flowers of zinc, and 14 of sugar; or 10 of musk and 7 of cinabar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. de PULVIS VALERIANAE aromatisatus*. 4. A powder of 70 parts of flowers of zinc, 16 of opium, 400 of aqueous extract of cinchona, and 700 of oleosaccharum of anise. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. antisiphilitique de Berg*. See *PULVIS HYDRARGYRI oxydatis rubri*.—*P. aromatique de Gabelchover*. See *TRAGEA aromatica Gabelchoveri*.—*P. aromatique officinale*. See *TRAGEA aromatica officinalis*.—*P. arsenicale*. A powder consisting of 248 parts of white arsenic and 745 of cinabar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. arsenicale de Justamond*. See *CASCINUM arsenicale*.—*P. arsenicale de P.* (de P.). A powder of 2 parts of white arsenic, 4 of *Marrubia cotula*, 8 of *Ranunculus sceleratus* and *Ranunculus flammula*, and 1 part of sulphur. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. arsenicale mercurielle*. See *P. de Dupuytren*.—*P. astringente*. A name for various old astringent powders.—*P. à tirer*. See *GUNPOWDER*.—*P. aux mouches*. Metallic arsenic. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—*P. aux poux*. Powdered nuxvomica. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—*P. à vers*. Wormseed, also any vermifuge in the form of a powder. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—*P. benzoïnée*. See *PULVIS benzoë*.—*P. benzoïnée de Plummer*. See *PULVIS cinchæ antisepticus*.—*P. cachectique de Ludovic*. See *ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum martiale*.—*P. camphrée*. See *PULVIS camphoratus*.—*P. caustique de Plenck*. See *PULVIS ex HYDRARGYRO rubro cum alumine*.—*P. céphalique*. A powder of 31 grammes each of *Betonica officinalis*, turmeric, and sweet marjoram, 15 each of lavender and iris, 27 each of cloves and cubeb, 8 of indigo, 20 drops of oil of lavender, and 16 of oil of lignum rhodii. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. chalybée*. See *P. martiale anglaise*.—*P. citrine*. See *Absorbent POWDER* (3d def.).—*P. confortante*. See *PULVIS confortativa*.—*P. content*. See *Cordial POWDER*.—*P. contre l'érysipèle*. 1. See *PULVIS externus ad erysipelas*. 2. See *PULVIS erysipelatos*. 3. A powder of equal parts of elder flowers and bran. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. cordiale*. See *Cordial POWDER*.—*P. cordiale tonique* [Fr. Cod.]. A powder of 1 part of red iron oxide, 5 parts of salt, and 10 of powdered gentian-root. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*P. corroborante*. See *P. de quinquina et de cannelle*.—*P. de blanchiment*. See *CAIX chlorata*.—*P. de Dover*. Powdered root of *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B, 93.]—*P. de chasse*. See *GUNPOWDER*.—*P. de Cheltenham*. See *P. saline composée*.—*P. de comtesse*. Powdered cinchona. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—*P. de Dover*. *P. de Dover* [Fr. Cod.]. See *PULVIS IPECACUANÆ et opii*.—*P. de Dover saccharinée*. A mixture of 5 grammes each of powdered ipecac and opium and 40 of powdered gum arabic and 2 decigrammes of soluble saccharin. [Nouv. rem., Oct. 8, 1890, p. 450.]—*P. de Dupuytren*. A mixture of 1 part of arsenious acid and 199 parts of calomel. [B, 38, 92 (a, 14).]—*P. de guerre*. See *GUNPOWDER*.—*P. de James*. See *PULVIS antimonialis*.—*P. de Knox*. 1. See *CAIX chlorata*. 2. A powder of 3 parts of calcium chloride and 8 of sodium chloride. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. de Leayson*. See *COLLYRE sac ammoniacal*.—*P. de Moore*. See *ALGAROTTE*.—*P. dentifrice absorbant* [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 100 parts each of powdered calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, and cinchona, and 1 part of oil of peppermint. [B, 106 (a, 14).]—*P. dentifrice astringente*. Lat., *dentifricum acidulum*. Of the Fr. Cod., a very finely triturated mixture of 40 centigrammes of carmin in No. 40 powder, 300 grammes each of sugar of milk and cream of tartar, and 1 gramme of oil of peppermint. 2. A powder of 90 grammes of cinchona, 15 each of cream of tartar, myrrh, and sage-leaves, 22 of catechu, and 16 drops of oil of cloves. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*P. dentifrice alcaline* [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *dentifricum alcalinum*. A mixture of 100 parts each of precipitated calcium carbonate, pale cinchona-bark, and magnesium carbonate, and 1 part of oil of peppermint. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*P. de dentifricus dentifricus albus*.—*P. dentifrice noir*. See *PULVIS dentifricus niger*.—*P. de Pistoja*. A preparation made in a convent in Pistoja, formerly much used against gout; it was a powdered mixture of 20 parts of colchicum (bulbs) with 10 parts of bryonia root, 50 parts of betonica, 10 of gentian, and 10 of chamomile flowers. [Am. Jour. of Pharm., Sept., 1891, p. 464 (a, 50).]—*P. de Plummer*.

See *Pulvis HYDRARGYRI stibiatu*.—*P. des Capucins*. A mixture of equal parts of cecidilla, stavesacre, parsley-seeds, and tobacco; used externally against pediculi capitis. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. de Seidlitz* (anglaise). See *Pulvis effervescens compositus*.—*P. de Seltz*. See under *Pulvis aerophorus* (1st def.).—*P. désinfectante*. See *Disinfectant*.—*P. de Struensee*. See *Pulvis pyrrhus*.—*P. des Voyageurs*. See *Pulvis diuretica*.—*P. de Talbot*. An old term for powdered cinchona. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—*P. de Tunquin*. 1. See under *P. antispasmodique* (3d def.). 2. See *P. de musc composée*.—*P. de Vienne*. See *Potassae cum calce*.—*P. d'Helvétius*. See *Pulvis IPECACUANHÆ cum tartaro*.—*P. diarrhodon* [Sard. Ph.]. See under *DIARRHODON*.—*P. digestive*. 1. A powder of 37 parts of salt of wormwood, 23 of cream of tartar, 23 of potassium sulphate and diacrydium sulphuratum, and 30 of oleosaccharum of lemon. 2. A powder consisting of 60 parts of magnesium sulphate, 30 each of nitre, cream of tartar, and root of *Arum maculatum*, and 23 of sal ammoniac. 3. A mixture of 6 centigrammes of tartar emetic, 4 grammes of nitrum antimoniatum, and 11 of potassium tartrate. 4. A mixture of 2 parts of potassium sulphate with 1 part of prepared oysters-shells. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. digestive composée*. See *Pulvis digestivus cum ruco*.—*P. digestive de Klein*. See *Pulvis RHEI tartarizatus*.—*P. digestive du duc* (ou simple). A mixture of 1 part of powdered cinnamon and 16 parts of sugar. [B, 92, 93 (a, 14).]—*P. diurétique*. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Pulvis diureticus*. 2. A mixture of 1 part each of digitalis-leaves and cinnamon, and 2 parts each of sugar and potassium acetate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. de J. de J. de J.*—*P. diurétiq.*—*P. diurétiq. de Hufeland*. A powder of 6 centigrammes each of dry squill and digitalis, 125 each of licorice and tartarus boraxatus, 12 of cinnamon, and 2 drops of oil of juniper. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. diurétiq. de Thédén*. A powder of 30 parts each of toasted juniper and root of *Pimpinella saxifraga* and 30 of nitrum antimoniatum. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. diurétiq. d'Oslander*. A powder of 12 parts of dry squill, 6 of cream of tartar, and 30 of cream of squill. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. diurétiq. vétérinaire* [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 1 part of sodium bicarbonate, 2 parts of potassium nitrate, and 25 of powdered marsh-mallow root. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*P. d'oïban*. See *OLIBANUM pulveratum*.—*P. expectorante*. See *Pulvis keremessinus* and *Pulvis pectorale*.—*P. fébrifuge*. 1. A powder of 7 parts each of white arsenic, myrrh, piper longum, and Armenian bole, 15 of sulphur, and 30 of cream of tartar, 23 of cream of squill, 6 of avens and gum arabic; or of 3 parts of avens and 1 part of sal ammoniac. 3. A mixture of 7 parts of Guinea pepper and 50 of laurel-berries. 4. A powder of 6 grammes of cinchona-bark, 3 of iron filings, 19 gramme each of calomel, salt of wormwood, and potassium sulphate, and 7 centigrammes of purified opium. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. fébrifuge de Becker*. A powder of 5 centigrammes of arsenic sulphide, 10 of white sugar, and 1 drop of oil of anise. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. fébrifuge de Hufeland*. A very fine powder of 15 parts of horse-chestnut bark and willow-bark, and 7 each of the roots of gentian, sweet flag, and avens. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. fébrifuge de Jahn*. A powder of 45 parts of cinchona-bark, with 7 each of the roots of hellebore, gentian, and *Arum maculatum*. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. fondante*. A powder of 4 parts of belladonna-leaves, 10 of rhubarb, and 33 of fennel. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. fortifiant*. A mixture of 22 parts of contrayerva, 7 of Virginia snake-root, and 30 of prepared chalk. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. fumigatoire*. A powder of equal parts of amber and olibanum; or of 4 parts each of amber, mastic, and juniper, and 1 part of cascarilla; or of 20 parts of amber, 10 of olibanum, 4 each of mastic and red roses, 3 of lavender, 12 of juniper, and 2 each of labdanum, benzoin, liquid storax, ligum rhodium, and 33 of fennel. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. gazifère*.—*P. gazifère de Rosenstein*. *P. gazifère laxative*. A powder of 8 parts of magnesium oxide with orange-peel and fennel varying in amount each from 1 part to 16 parts, and sometimes with 2 or 4 parts of sugar added. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. gazifère purgative*. See *Pulvis effervescens compositus*.—*P. gazifère simple*. See *Pulvis aerophorus*.—*P. gazogène alcaline* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pulvis aerophorus anglicus*.—*P. gazogène ferrugineux*. [Fr. Cod.] See *Pulvis effervescens ferratus*.—*P. gazogène laxative* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pulvis effervescens compositus*.—*P. gazogène neutre* [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis effervescens neutralis*. A preparation consisting of 2 grammes of powdered tartaric acid put up in a white paper and 3 of sodium bicarbonate put up in a blue paper, to be dissolved separately and the solutions mixed immediately before taking. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*P. gommeuse*. See *Pulvis gummosus*.—*P. gommeuse alcaline*. A finely triturated mixture of 1 part of potassium carbonate and 8 parts of gum arabic. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. gommeuse amygdaline*. See *Pulvis Amygdalæ*.—*P. gommeuse nitrée*. A powder of 1 part each of nitre and marsh-mallow and 2 parts each of gum arabic and sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. gommeuse simple*. A powder of equal parts of gum arabic, sulphur, and oleosaccharum of fennel. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. grégorienne*. See *Pulvis antiarthriticus purgans*.—*P. hépatique rouge*. See *Pulvis hepaticus ruber*.—*P. hippiatrice*. See *Pulvis equestris*.—*P. impériale*. See *SPECIES imperatoris*.—*P. incisive*. See *P. de scille et de soufre*.—*P. laxative et tempérante*. See *Pulvis temperans* (3d def.).—*P. laxative pour les enfants*. See *Pulvis emacuum puerorum*.—*P. martiale anglaise*. A powder of 22 parts of iron filings, 15 each of cassia lignea and nutmeg, 7 each of cloves and mace, and 60 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. mercurielle*. *P. mercurielle antimoniale*. See *Pulvis HYDRARGYRI stibiatu*.—*P. mucilagineuse*. See *Pulvis TRAGACANTHÆ cum positu*.—*P. ophtalmique*. 1. A powder of 300 parts of *Euphrasia officinalis*, 15 of *Armadillo officinalis*, 4 each of mace and cubeb, and 11 of fennel. 2. A powder of from 5 to 12 parts of green vitriol and 140 of sugar; for spots on the cornea. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. ophtalmique de Beer*. See *COLLYRE sec de Beer*.—*P. opiacée de Dover*. See *Pulvis IPECACUANHÆ et opii*.—*P. pectorale*. 1. A powder of 8 parts of milk-sugar, 5 of gum arabic, and 3 of oleosaccharum of fennel. [B, 119 (a, 38).] 2. See *Pulvis GLYCYRRHIZÆ compositus*.—*P. pectorale balsamique*. A powder of 20 grammes of licorice, 7 of Florentine iris, 15

of sulphur, 11 of benzoin, 60 of sugar, and 10 drops each of the oils of fennel and anise. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. pectorale de Fritze*. See *P. de skén et de réglisse*.—*P. pectorale incisive de Wedel*. A powder of 15 parts each of diatrion and compound tragacanth powder, 11 each of licorice and marsh-mallow, 7 each of Armenian bole and sulphur, 6 of terra sigillata, and 180 of sugar; or of 15 each of root of *Arum maculatum*, Florentine iris-root, diaphoretic antimony, sulphur, cinnabar, and astacolith. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. pour embaument*. 1. A mixture of 48 parts of dried salt, 12 each of nut-galls and Socotrine aloes, and 2 each of benizoin, labdanum, myrrh, tacamahaca resin, cinnamon, *Canella alba*, ginger, nutmeg, cloves, alspice, black pepper, and yellow saffron. [B, 119 (a, 38).] 2. A preparation containing 15 parts of dried salt, 30 each of gall-nuts and tan-buds, and 5 each of aloes, benzoin, ginger, cloves, lavender, peppermint, myrrh, nutmeg, saltpetre, black pepper, rosemary, sage, and thyme. [B, 85.]—*P. pour la conservation des cadavres* [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis ad condienda cadavera*. A preparation made by mixing 2 parts of commercial zinc sulphate with 100 parts of white-wood sawdust and adding a solution of 3 parts each of carbolic acid and oil of thyme in 2 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. pour les enfants*. A very finely triturated mixture of 15 grammes of astacolith, 4 each of almond soap and rhubarb, 7 of sugar, and 6 drops of oil of fennel. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. purgative*. 1. A powder of 27 parts each of jalap and rhubarb; or of 30 of jalap and 15 of nitre; or of 3 of jalap with 2, 3, or 6 of cream of tartar; or of 75 of jalap, 7 of cream of tartar, and 3 of cinnamon-oil; or of 5 of jalap, 186 of cream of tartar, and 8 of ginger; or of 6 of ginger, 15 of cream of tartar, and magnesium oxide; or of 60 parts each of jalap and cream of tartar, 11 of jalap resin, 9 of scammony, and 6 of cinnamon; or of 2 grammes each of jalap and magnesium sulphate and 2 drops of oil of fennel; or of 30 parts each of jalap and gentian, 7 of ginger, and 60 of magnesium sulphate; or of 12 parts of jalap and 12 of potassium sulphate; or with 5 or 6 of potassium sulphate; or of 2 grammes of jalap, 60 centigrammes of potassium sulphate, and 1 drop of oil of fennel; or of 60 parts of jalap with 30 of potassium sulphate and 5 of ipecac, or with 60 of scammony and 120 of potassium sulphate; or of 45 of jalap, 11 each of the resins of jalap and scammony, 30 each of cream of tartar and potassium sulphate, and 14 part of oil of cinnamon. 2. See *Pulvis ad tumorem*.—*P. salin*. See *Pulvis salinus*.—*P. salin composé*. A mixture of equal parts of scammony and cream of tartar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. purgative composée*. A mixture of 25 centigrammes each of calomel, jalap, and rhubarb, and 1 drop of oil of cinnamon. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. restaurante*. See *Restorative powder*.—*P. saline*. See *Pulvis tartari compositus*.—*P. saline aromatique*. See *P. pour embaument*.—*P. saline composée*. A powder of 1 part of potassium sulphate, 3 parts of potassium sulphate, and 4 of common salt. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. saline stibée*. A powder of 19 grammes of cream of tartar, 11 of potassium sulphate, and 6 centigrammes of tartar emetic. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. s'simples* [Fr. Cod.]. See *POWDER*.—*P. sternutatoire*. 1. See *Pulvis sternutatorius*. 2. See *P. céphalique*.—*P. stomachique*. 1. A preparation of 15 parts each of avens and gum arabic and 10 of rhubarb. 2. A mixture of equal parts of calumba and oleosaccharum of cinnamon. 3. A mixture of 4 parts each of iron filings and orange-peel and 7 of red cinchona-bark. 4. A powder of 5 parts of cinchona and 1 part each of rhubarb and sal ammoniac. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. styptique*. A mixture of equal parts of alum and zinc sulphate. [B, 85.]—*P. sudorifique de Dover*. See *Pulvis IPECACUANHÆ et opii*.—*P. tempérante*. 1. A powder of 15 parts of nitre and 15 of sugar. 2. See *Pulvis temperans* (3d def.). 3. See *NITRUM saturnum*.—*P. tempérante blanche*. A powder of equal parts of nitre, magnesium oxide, and milk-sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. tempérante de Rosenstein*. A powder of 3 parts of nitre, 15 of lemon lozenges, and 1 part of potassium oxalate; or of 3 parts of nitre, 10 of sugar, and 1 part of potassium oxalate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. tempérante d'Oslander*. A powder of equal parts of nitre, potassium sulphate, and magnesium carbonate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. théiacale* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *polvo teriacal* [Sp. Ph.]. A powdered mixture of many drugs forming the basis of the *electuaire théiacal*. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. unique*. See *POWDER of Godenavaux*.—*P. vermifuge*. 1. A powder of 4 parts of tin and 1 part of ethiops mineral; or of 4 parts of tin sulphide, 2 of jalap, and 1 part of asafoetida. 2. A powder consisting of 1 part of green vitriol and 6 parts of tansy; or of 4 of vitriol and 11 each of tansy and santonica; or of 6 parts of vitriol, 35 of tansy, and 90 of valerian; or of 4 of vitriol, 7 of tansy, and 40 of jalap; or of 4 each of vitriol and cardamom and 7 each of tansy and santonica. 3. A powder of 1 part of jalap soap, 3 parts each of santonica and plantain and 2 of sugar; or of 15 of santonica, 4 of sugar, and 2 each of coriander and calcined hartshorn; or of 12 parts each of santonica and jalap and 7 of ethiops mineral; or of 11 parts each of santonica and tansy and 4 of iron sulphate; or of equal parts of santonica, valerian, and jalap. 4. A powder of 125 parts of male fern and 12 of gamboge; or of equal parts of male fern, rhubarb, santonica, and Corsican moss. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. vermifuge composée*. A mixture of 7 parts each of calomel and scammony and 3 of gamboge. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. vermifuge de Rosenstein*. A powder of equal parts of tansy, santonica, gamboge, *nu vomica*, and iron sulphate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*P. vomitive composée*. See *Pulvis IPECACUANHÆ cum tartaro*.—*P. vomitive de Marryat*. A preparation consisting of 50 centigrammes each of tartar emetic and copper sulphate, divided into three powders; to be taken in a little water and followed with infusion of chamomile. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

POUGUES (Fr.), n. Pug. A place in the department of the Nièvre, France, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 41, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

POUILLON (Fr.), n. Pu-el-yo²n. A place in the department of Landes, France, where there are warm saline springs and mud-baths. [L, 30, 41, 49, 57 (a, 14, 50).]

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, hull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

POULET (Fr.), n. Pu-la. A chicken. [A, 537 (a, 21).]—**Bouillon de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Aqua CAPONIS*.

POULE (Fr.), n. Pu-le. See *TROCHILA*.

POULIOT (Fr.), n. Pu-le-o. See *MENTHA pulegium*, **P. amérain**. See *HEDEOMA pulegioides*.—**P. commun** [Fr. Cod.]. See *P.*

POULS (Fr.), n. Pu. See *PULSE*.—**P. combiné**, **P. compliqué**, **P. concentré**. A pulse not readily perceptible under the finger.—**P. de Corrigan**. See *Water-hammer PULSE*.—**P. géminé**. See *Dicrotic PULSE*.—**P. inverse**. A difference of pulsation in the corresponding arteries on the two sides of the body. [L, 67 (a, 34).]—**P. martelé**, **P. rebondissant**, **P. redoublé**. See *Dicrotic PULSE*.—**P. strophantique** [Bucquoy]. The sort of pulse resulting from the administration of strophanthus. It tends to assume the characters of the water-hammer pulse. [“Sem. méd.” Aug. 3, 1889, p. 262 (a, 18).]—**P. trigéminé**. That derangement of the pulse in which a strong beat is followed by two weak ones. Cf. *PULSUS trigeminus*.—**P. veineux**. See *Venous PULSE*.

POULTICE, n. Po-lit's. Perhaps from *πῶλος*, porridge. Gr. *κατάπλασμα*. Lat., *cataplasma*, Fr., *cataplasme*. Ger., *Breiumschlag*, *Umschlag*. A soft, mush-like mass, to be applied (usually hot) to a part.—**Anodyne p.** See *CATAPLASMA anodynum*.—**Antiseptic p.** See *CATAPLASMA antisepticum* and *CATAPLASMA carbolicum*.

POUMON (Fr.), n. Pu-moⁿ. See *LUNG*.

POUND, n. Puⁿnd. Gr. *λίρα*. Lat., *libra*. Fr., *livre*. Ger., *Pfund*. Weight equivalent, in Troy weight, to 12 oz., or 5,760 grains, or 373.2 grammes; in avoirdupois weight, to 16 oz., or 7,000 Troy grains, or 453.6 grammes. The symbol for each is lb.; and 175 lb. Troy = 144 lb. avoirdupois. [B, 81 (a, 38); a, 48].—**Foot-p.** The force required to raise a mass weighing a p. through the height of a foot. [a, 48]. Cf. *KILOGRAMMETRE*.

POUNDAL, n. Puⁿnd-l. A unit of force; the force exerted in causing a mass weighing a pound to move at the uniform rate of a foot a second. [a, 48].—**Foot-p.** The force exerted in causing a mass weighing a pound to move through the space of a foot in a second. [a, 48].

POURPIER (Fr.), n. Pur-pe a. See *PORTULACA*.

POURPRE (Fr.), n. Purpr^e. 1. Purple. 2. *Purpura*. 3. Petechial fever.—**P. blanc**. See *MILIARIA*.

POURRETTE (Fr.), n. Pur-re^t. See *GREASE* (2d def.).

POURRIURE (Fr.), n. Pur-re-tur^e. See *ROT*.—**P. de Saint-Lazare**. See *MEASLES* (2d def.).—**P. d'hôpital**. See *HOSPITAL GANGRENE*.—**P. du pied**. See *FOOT-ROT*.—**P. noire**. See *ANTHRACOSIS*.

POURVILLE (Fr.), n. Pur-vel. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France. [L, 49, 87 (a, 50).]

POUSSE (Fr.), n. Pus. A bud, also a young shoot. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

POUSSÉE (Fr.), n. Pus-a. 1. An eczematous or erythematous eruption said occasionally to follow the use of mineral waters or other remedies. 2. See *LICHEN* (2d def.) and cf. *DARTRE* p.

POUSSIF (Fr.), adj. Pus-ef. Short-breathed, asthmatic. [A, 537 (a, 21).]

POUSSOIR (Fr.), n. Pus-swa^r. See *PROBANG*.

POWDER, n. Puⁿnd-uⁿd. Gr., *κῶς*, Lat., *pulvis*. Fr., *poudre*. Ger., *Pulver*. In pharmacy, a substance or combination of substances in solid, dry form such as will pass through a sieve of a certain degree of fineness; also a single dose of such p. The U. S. Ph. recognizes five degrees of fineness of p's, designated according to the number of meshes to the square inch, as No. 20 or coarse p., No. 40 or moderately coarse p., No. 50 or moderately fine p., No. 60 or fine p., No. 80 or very fine p.; the Br. Ph. recognizes six grades, Nos. 12, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60; the Fr. Cod. four grades, Nos. 90, 100, 120, 140 for silk sieves, Nos. 2, 1, 0, 00, for hair sieves (the inch being a trifle larger than that of the U. S. and Br. Ph.); the Russ. and Swed. Ph. distinguish the sieves as 1,600-, 1,000-, 300- and 100-mesh sieves; the Norw. Ph. distinguishes the p's as coarse, ordinary, and finest. [B, 81, 95 (a, 38).]—**Absorbent p.** Lat., *pulvis absorbens* (seu *infantum*, seu *puerorum citrinus* [3d def.]). 1. A p. of 2 parts of antimony diaphoreticum lotum and 1 part each of prepared oyster-shells and astacolith. 2. A p. of 2 parts of astacolith and 1 part of magnesium oxide; or of 61 of prepared crab's claws, 81 of prepared red coral, and 15 of magnesium oxide. 3. A p. of 48 parts of magnesium oxide with 8 of cinnamon and sometimes 24 of sugar; or with 32 of sugar and 4 of cinnamon; or with 3 of cinnamon and 12 of licorice; or with 12 each of fennel and orange-peel; or with 16 each of Florentine iris, anise, and sugar, and 8 of saffron. 4. A p. of 90 parts of magnesium oxide, 7 of rhubarb, and 2 of cinnamon. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Anthysteric p.** [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *poudre antihystérique*. A mixture of 2 parts of castoreum, 1 part each of cloves and saffron, 4 parts each of zedoary, citron-rind, amber, and mother-of-pearl, and 8 parts each of the roots of *Dicamorus albus* and *Prænis officinalis*. [B, 119].—**Antispasmodic p.** See *POUDRE antispasmodique*.—**Bleaching p.** See *CALK chlorate*.—**Cancer-p.** See *Martin's cancer p.*—**Carthusian p.** See *KERMES mineral*.—**Cordial p.** A p. of 106 parts of cinnamon, 64 of cloves, 30 of vanilla, 2,300 of rice, and 1,500 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Digestive p.** See *Poudre digestive*.—**Divine p.** The equivalent of a popular term applied in Egypt to an aperient mixture of the carbonates of ammonium, magnesium, iron, and sodium with ginger and licorice given in the Egypt. Ph. [“Lancet,” Jan. 2, 1886, p. 42].—**Dover's p.** Lat., *pulvis Doveri* [Aust. Fr. Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]. A p. originally composed of 1 grain each of opium and ipecac and 4 grains each of nitrate and sulphate of potassium. [B. W. Richardson, “Asclepiad” v. N. Y. Med. Jour., Nov. 7, 1885, p. 532]. See *Pulvis IPECACUANÆ et opii*.—**Fever p.** of James. See *PULVIS imbecillialis*.—**Gascogne's**

p. A mixture of bezoar with an absorbent p.; formerly used as an antidote. [B, 7.]—**Goa p.** See *CHRYSAROBIN*.—**Gray p.** See *HYDRARGYRUM cum creta*.—**Gregory's p.** See *PULVIS RESCUTITUS*.—**Hufeland's p.** See *POUDRE fébrifuge de Hufeland*, *POUDRE diurétique de Hufeland*, and *POUDRE anticholérique de Hufeland*.—**James's p.** [Gr. Ph.]. See *PULVIS antimonialis*.—**Jesuit's p.** Lat., *pulvis jesuiticus* (seu *Jesuitarum*). Ger., *Jesuitenpulver*. Powdered cinchona; so called because the Jesuit fathers administered it gratuitously to the indigent sick. [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**Knox's p.** See *POUDRE de Knox*.—**Martin's cancer p.** A p. made from *Epiphegus americana* and arsenic oxide. [L, 13.]—**Pearl p.** Bismuth subnitrate. [B.]—**Pectoral p.** See *POUDRE pectorale* and cf. *PULVIS pectoralis*.—**P. blower**. See *INSUFFLATOR*.—**P. of Godernaux**. Fr., *poudre unique*. A proprietary remedy for epilepsy, syphilis, etc., containing mercury, antimony, charcoal, etc. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—**Restorative p.** Fr., *poudre restaurante*. A mixture of 64 parts of cacao, 32 each of rice and sugar, and 1 part of cinnamon. [Hamb. Ph., 1833 (B, 119).]—**Ringworm p.** See *CHRYSAROBIN*.—**Ruding's p.** A much-vaunted p. of 2 parts of the cathartic antimony of Wilson and 1 part of tartar emetic, triturated well together in a glass mortar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Sedative p.** Fr., *poudre sédative* (ou *de belladone eucrée*). A mixture of 3 parts of belladonna-root and 70 of sugar [Ph. castr. Pruss., 1823]. Other similar preparations contained ipecorine. Used in whooping-cough. [B, 119].—**Selditz p.** See *PULVIS effervescens compositus*.—**Tooth p.** See *IDENTIFICER*.—**Tully's p.** A substitute for Dover's p., consisting of 20 parts each of camphor, prepared chalk, and licorice, and 1 part of morphine sulphate. [A, 78].

POWDERY, adj. Puⁿnd-uⁿd. 1. Having the form of a powder or readily crumbling into powder. 2. Covered with a bloom or pulverulent matter. [B, 18, 305 (a, 38).]

POWER, n. Puⁿnd-uⁿd. Gr., *δύναμις*, Lat., *potentia* (from *potens*, *pulsans*, Gr., *πύσσω*, Lat., *potare*). Ger., *Kraft*. Ability, strength; in physics, energy or efficacy in performing work. [a, 48].—**Absolute p.** In physiology, the weight which is exactly sufficient to keep a muscle from contracting when it is stimulated. [K.]—**Combining p.** See *ATOMICITY* and *QUANTITATIVE*.—**Inherent p.** See *IRRITABILITY*.—**Mechanical p's.** The simple machines; the elementary machines (lever and inclined plane) of which all kinds of mechanism are the combinations or modifications. [a, 48].—**Nervous p.** Lat., *vis nervosa*. The power or activity of the nervous system. [K.] Cf. *Vis nervosa*.—**Saturating p.** Ger., *sättigende Kraft*. The p. which acids and bases possess of combining with other bodies until all the combining capacities of the atoms contained in the molecule of the acid or base are satisfied (i. e., till the molecule is saturated). [B.]—**Sensorial p.** 1. The p. of both receiving and originating impulses. 2. Of Darwin, the p. of muscular contraction (probably limited to voluntary contraction). [K, 3.]—**Specific refractive power.** Ger., *Brechungsvermögen*. A quantity, constant for each substance, formed by dividing the index of refraction of the substance diminished by one by the density of the substance. This quantity multiplied by the molecular weight of the substance gives the refraction equivalent. [Strecker (B).]

POX, n. Po^x. Ger., *Pocken*. 1. A term applied (usually in combination with another word) to certain eruptive, infectious diseases, such as small-p., chicken-p., etc. 2. Syphilis (formerly called great-p.). [G.]—**Ape-p.** Ger., *Affenpocken*. A variolous disease in the form of a general exanthem said to affect the wild apes in the West Indies during epidemics of variola. [G, 73].—**Barbary-cattle-chicken-p.** See *VARIOLA*.—**Barbary-cow-p.** See the major list.—**False p.** See *VARIELLA*.—**French p.** See *STYPHILIS*.—**Gland-p.** Glass-p. See *VARIELLA*.—**Grease-p.** See *HORSE-POX* and *VARIOLA equina*.—**Great p.** See *STYPHILIS*.—**Horn-p.** See *VARIOLA cornea*.—**Horse-p.** See the major list and *VARIOLA equina*.—**Secondary p.** See *VACCINOLÆ*.—**Small-p.** See the major list and *VARIOLA*.—**Wart-p.** See *VARIOLA verrucosa*.

POZZUOLI, n. Po^z-su-o^{le}. A place in the province of Naples, Italy, where there are hot springs. [L, 30, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

PRACHTKÄFER (Ger.), n. Pra^{ch}t^{ch}t^{ch}kaf-e^r. See *BUPRESTIS*.

PRÆBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pre^(præ)-bi^(æ)-u^mm(u^m). From *præbere*, to furnish. A dose. [A, 335.]

PRÆCINCTUM (Lat.), n. n. Pre^(præ)-cinc^(t)-tu^mm(u^m). From *præ*, before, and *cingere*, to bind. See *DIAPHRAGM*.

PRÆCIPITATUM (Lat.), n. n. Pre^(præ)-cē^(s)-si^(p)-tu^mm(u^m). From *præ*, before, and *precipitare*, to precipitate. See *PRÆCIPITATE*.—**Unguentum præcipitati albi**. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI ammoniati*.—**Unguentum præcipitati rubri**. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI oxidi rubri*.

PRÆCISIO (Lat.), n. f. Pre^(præ)-cē^(s)-si^(æ)-ō⁽ⁱ⁾. Gen., *-onis*. From *præcidere*, to cut off in front. See *CIRCUMCISION*.—**P. præputii**. See *P.*

PRÆCLAVICULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Pre^(præ)-cē^(s)-kla^(v)-klā^(s)-vi^(k)-u^mm(u^m). From *præ*, before, and *clavicula*, the clavicle. A muscle situated in front of the clavicle. [a, 17.]—**P. lateralis**. An anomalous muscle arising from the clavicle and inserted into the acromion. [L, 332.]—**P. sternalis**. An anomalous muscle arising from the sternum or first costal cartilage and inserted into the clavicle internally to the subclavius. [L, 332.]

PRÆCOGNITIO (Lat.), n. f. Pre^(præ)-cē^(s)-ko^(g)-ni^(t)-ō⁽ⁱ⁾. Gen., *-onis*. From *præcognoscere*, to know beforehand. See *PROGNOSIS*.

PRÆCOMMISSURA (Lat.), n. f. Pre^(præ)-cē^(s)-ko^(m)-mi^(s)-u^mm(u^m). From *præ*, before, and *commissura*, a commissure. Of Wilder, the anterior commissure (of the brain). [L.]

PRÆCORDIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Pre^(præ)-cē^(s)-ko^(r)-di^(a). From *præ*, before, and *cor*, the heart. Fr., *précordie*, 1. (Sing.) see *DIAPHRAGM* (1st def.). 2. (Pl.) the thoracic viscera. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PRÆCORDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pre(præ²-e²)-ko²rd¹/²-u²m(u²m). From *præ*, before, and *cor*, the heart. See **ANTICARDION** and **DIAPHRAGM**.

PRÆCORNU (Lat.), n. n. Pre(præ²-e²)-ko²rn(u²u). From *præ*, before, and *cornu*, a horn. Of Wilder, the anterior cornu (of the brain). [L.]

PRÆCOX (Lat.), adj. Pre(præ²-e²)-ko²x. Gen., *præcoxis* (from *præcoquere*, to boil up beforehand). Fr., *précoce*. Ger., *frühzeitig*. Precocious; appearing or maturing before the usual time; of birds, able to walk when hatched. [a, 35; L.]

PRÆCUNEATUS (Lat.), adj. Pre(præ²-e²)-ku²n(ku²n)-e²-at(a²)-u²s(u²s). Situated in front of the lobulus cuneatus. [L, 332.]

PRÆCUNEUS (Lat.), n. m. Pre(præ²-e²)-ku²n(ku²n)-e²-u²s(u²s). From *præ*, before, and *cuneus*, a wedge. Fr., *avant-côté*, *lobus carré* (ou *quadrilatère*). Ger., *Vorzeichen*, *Präcuneus*. A quadrilateral surface on the mesial aspect of the cerebral hemisphere, bounded anteriorly by the termination of the colosso-marginal fissure and posteriorly by the internal parieto-occipital fissure. It is continuous with both the superior parietal convolution and the gyrus fornicatus. [I, 28 (K).]

PRÆDONES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Pre(præ²-e²)-don²(e²)as. Fr., *dépédérateurs*. Of Latreille, a group of hymenopterous insects, including several families. [L, 41 (a, 39).]

PRÆGENICULATUM (Lat.), n. m. Pre(præ²-e²)-je²n²(je²n²)-i²k-u²l(u²l)-at(a²)u²(u²m). From *præ*, before, and *geniculus*, geniculate. See **External geniculate body**.

PRÆHALUX (Lat.), n. m. Pre(præ²-e²)-ha²l(ha²l)-i²n²(i²n²)-u²x. Gen., *-lucis*. From *præ*, before, and *halux*, the great toe. A small bone on the tibial border of the foot in many mammals, corresponding to an additional toe. A rudiment of the p. occurs in the human embryo of the second month. [L, 294 (a, 39).]

PRÆLUMBO-SUPRABUBIANUS (Lat.), n. m. P(e²)ra²(e²)-lu²mb(u²mb)-i²n²(i²n²)-u²o²(o²)-su²p(sup)-ra²-pu²b(pu²b)-i²n²-an²(an²)-u²s(u²s). See *Psoas parvus*.

PRÆMAXILLA (Lat.), n. f. Pre(præ²-e²)-ma²x(ma²x)-i²l¹/ia². From *præ*, before, and *maxilla*, the jaw. See **Intermaxillary bone**.

PRÆMEDULLA (Lat.), n. f. Pre(præ²-e²)-me²d(u²d)-i²l¹/ia². From *præ*, before, and *medulla* (q. v.). See **MEDULLA oblongata**.

PRÆMORSUS (Lat.), adj. Pre(præ²-e²)-mo²rs(r²s)-u²s(u²s). From *præ*, before, and *morsus*, to bite. Fr., *mordu*. Ger., *abgebissen*. Ending abruptly, as if bitten off. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

PRÆNARIS (Lat.), n. f. Pre(præ²-e²)-na²r(na²r)-i²s. From *præ*, before, and *naris* (q. v.). Of Wilder, the anterior naris. [a, 30.]

PRÆNOTIO (Lat.), n. f. Pre(præ²-e²)-no²sh²(ti²)-o. Gen., *-onis*. From *præ*, before, and *noscere*, to know. See **Prognosis**.

PRÆOPTICUS (Lat.), n. m. Pre(præ²-e²)-o²pt¹/²k-u²s(u²s). From *præ*, before, and *opticus*, for sight. Of Wilder, the anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 80 (K).]

PRÆPARATUS (Lat.), adj. Pre(præ²-e²)-pa²r(pa²r)-at(a²)t¹/²-u²s(u²s). Fr., *préparé* (1st def.), *préparé* (2d def.). Ger., *präpariert* (1st def.). 1. Prepared. 2. Presenting in front; as a n., in the f., *præparata* (Ger., *Stirnbülader*), the frontal vein or its origin. [A, 385.]

PRÆPEDUNCULI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Pre(præ²-e²)-pe²d-u²n²k(u²n²k)-u²l(u²l)-i²s. From *præ*, before, and *pedunculus*, a peduncle. Of Wilder, see **Superior cerebellar peduncles**.

PRÆPERFORATUS (Lat.), n. m. Pre(præ²-e²)-pu²r(pe²r)-fo²r-at(a²)t¹/²(u²s). From *præ*, before, and *perforare*, to perforate. Of Wilder, see **Anterior perforated space**.

PRÆPOLLEX (Lat.), n. m. Pre(præ²-e²)-po²l¹/²e²x. Gen., *-pollicis*. From *præ*, before, and *pollex*, the thumb. In many mammals, a supernumerary thumb consisting of a carpal and a rudimentary metacarpal bone. [L, 294.] Cf. **PRÆHALLUX**.

PRÆPUTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pre(præ²-e²)-pu²(pu²)-sh²(ti²)-u²m(u²m). See **PREPUCE**.—**P. clitoridis**. The prepuce of the clitoris, formed by the two layers into which the labia pudendi minora split at their junction anteriorly.

PRÆRECTALIS (Lat.), adj. Pre(præ²-e²)-re²kt-a(a²)-i²s. From *præ*, before, and *rectum*, the rectum. Situated in front of the rectum. [L.]

PRÆROLANDIUS (Lat.), adj. Pre(præ²-e²)-rol-a²nd¹/²k-u²s(u²s). Situated in front of the sulcus rolandicus. [L, 332.]

PRÆSEPE (Lat.), **PRÆSEPIOLUM** (Lat.), **PRÆSEPIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Pre(præ²-e²)-se²p(sa²e²p)-e²(a), se²p(sa²e²p)-i²s¹/²o²l¹/²-u²m(u²m), se²p(sa²e²p)-i²-u²m(u²m). Gen., *-se²p¹/²i²s¹/²o²l¹/²-u²m(u²m)*. From *præsepe*, to fence in front. See **ALVEOLUS** (1st def.).

PRÆSAGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pre(præ²-e²)-sa²j(sa²j)-i²n²-i²n²(u²m). From *præsagire*, to foretell. See **Prognosis**.

PRÆSCAPULA [Parker] (Lat.), n. f. Pre(præ²-e²)-ska²p(ska²p)-u²(u²l)-i²a². From *præ*, before, and *scapula* (q. v.). The portion of the scapula situated anteriorly to its spine. [L, 153.]

PRÆSCAPULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Pre(præ²-e²)-ska²p(ska²p)-u²(u²l)-i²a²-i²s. See **SUPRASPINATUS**.

PRÆSCUTUM (Lat.), n. n. Pre(præ²-e²)-sku²t(sku²t)-u²m(u²m). From *præ*, before, and *scutum*, a shield. Fr., *préscutum*, *écu*. The anterior piece of the scutellum of insects. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

PRÆSERVATIVUS (Lat.), adj. Pre(præ²-e²)-se²r(se²r)-va²t-(wa²t)-i²e²(yu²s)u²m(u²s). From *præ*, before, and *servare*, to preserve. See **PROPHYLACTIC**.

PRÆSTERNALIS (Lat.), n. m. Pre(præ²-e²)-ste²rn(ste²rn)-a(a²)-i²s. Pertaining to the præsternum; as a n. m., a muscle on one or both sides of the sternum, running from above downward in the region of the sterno-clavicular articulation and the first to the fourth or fifth rib, and even farther. [L, 115 (a, 50).]

PRÆSTERNUM (Lat.), n. n. Pre(præ²-e²)-ste²rn(ste²rn)-u²m(u²m). From *præ*, before, and *sternum* (q. v.). See **MANUBRIUM sterni**.

PRÆSTUS (Lat.), adj. Pre(præ²-e²)-u²st(ust¹/²)-u²s(u²s). From *præ*, before, and *stare*, to burn. Ger., *angebrannt*. In botany, having a burnt appearance. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

PRÆSEODYMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Præ²s(præ²s)-e²-o²(o²)-di²m-(du²m)-i²n²-i²n²(u²m). From *præseod*, a leek, and *didymium* (q. v.). One of the elementary substances into which, according to C. A. v. Welsbach, didymium can be decomposed. It resembles lanthanum, and forms leek-green salts. [B.]

PRASINUS (Lat.), adj. Præ²s(præ²s)-i²n²-u²s(u²s). Gr., *πράσινος* (from *πράσιν*, a leek). Leek-green. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PRASIMUM (Lat.), n. n. Præ²s(præ²s)-i²n²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *πράσιον* (1st def.). 1. Of the ancients, the *Marrubium vulgare*. 2. A genus of the *Labiata*. [B, 42, 64, 115, 180 (a, 35).]

PRASUM (Lat.), n. n. Præ²s(præ²s)-u²m(u²m). Gr., *πράσιον*. Of the ancients, the leek, also a leek-like seaweed. [B, 115, 121 (a, 35).]

PRATENSIS (Lat.), adj. Præ²t(præ²t)-e²ns¹/²s. From *pratium*, a meadow. Growing in meadows. [a, 35.]

PRÆ-ALBUMINURIC, adj. Præ²-al²-bu²m-i²n²-u²r¹/²k. Before the stage of albuminuria. [B.]

PRÆ-AORTIC, adj. Præ²-a²r¹/²t¹/²k. From *præ*, before, and *aorta* (q. v.). Situated in front of the aorta. [L.]

PRÆ-ATAXIC, adj. Præ²-a²t¹/²x¹/²k. From *præ*, before, and *ataxia* (q. v.). Ger., *präataktisch*. Preceding ataxia. [D, 35.]

PRÆ-AXIAL, adj. Præ²-a²x¹/²a²l. From *præ*, before, and *axis* (q. v.). 1. In embryology, directed forward of the axis of the embryo. 2. Situated on the internal or anterior (radial or tibial) side of a limb. [L, 343.] Cf. **POST-AXIAL**.

PRÆBASILAR, adj. Præ²-ba²s¹/²l¹/²a²r. Lat., *præbasilaris* (from *præ*, before, and *basis*, a base). Fr., *prébasilaire*. Situated in front of the basilar process of the occipital bone. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

PRÆBLAU (Ger.), n. Præ²-blau². A place in the province of Carinthia, Austria, where there are gaseous springs and bathing establishments. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

PRÆBRONCHIAL, adj. Præ²-bron²k¹/²i²-a²l. Situated in front of the bronchii. [L.]

PRÆCANCEROUS, adj. Præ²-ka²n(su²r)-u²s. From *præ*, before, and *cancer*, a cancer. Preceding a cancerous development. By the phrase *præcancer*, J. Hutchinson designated a supposed preliminary period of cancerous development in which "certain conditions of cell change" are present which are "identical with those of chronic inflammation" and in which there are as yet no clinical or histological marks distinctive of cancer. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 24, 1883.]

PRÆCENTRAL, adj. Præ²-se²n¹/²tr¹/²l. Lat., *præcentralis* (from *præ*, before, and *centrum*, a centre). Situated in front of the central sulcus. [L, 332.]

PRÆCHORDAL, adj. Præ²-ko²rd¹/²l. From *præ*, before, and *chorda*, a string. Relating to structures in front of the notochord. Cf. **EPICHORDAL**.

PRÆCIPITANT, n. Præ²-si²p¹/²t¹/²nt. An agent causing precipitation. [B.]

PRÆCIPITATE, n. Præ²-si²p¹/²t¹/²at. Lat., *præcipitatum*, *præcipitatus* (from *præcipitare*, to precipitate). Fr., *précipité*. Ger., *Präcipitat*, *Niederschlag*. A substance thrown down from a solution by the addition of a reagent which converts the dissolved substance into a substance insoluble in the liquid. [B.]—**Atmospheric p's**. P's formed on the exposure of a solution to the air. [a, 48.]—**Fusible white p.** See **MERCURIAMMONIUM CHLORIDE**.—**Infusible (or Lémery's) white p.** See **AMMONIATED MERCURY**. [B, 3.]—**Red p.** See **RED MERCURY OXIDE**.—**White p.** Lat., *præcipitatum album*, *hydrargyrum præcipitatum album*, *mercurius præcipitatus albus*. Fr., *précipité blanc* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *weisses Präcipitat* (oder *Quecksilberpräcipitat*). A term usually applied to ammoniated mercury; so called because it is a white substance precipitated from a solution of mercuric chloride by the action of ammonia. The Fr. Cod., however, gives this name to mercurous chloride (calomel) prepared by precipitation; and the name is also sometimes applied to mercuriammonium chloride, or *fusible white p.* [B.]—**Yellow p.** Fr., *précipité jaune*. Ger., *gelbes Präcipitat*. See **MERCURY SUBSULPHATE** and **YELLOW MERCURY OXIDE**.

PRECIPITATION, n. Præ²-si²p¹/²t¹/²sh¹/²n Lat., *præcipitatio*. 1. See **FESTINATION**. 2. In chemistry, the act or process of forming a precipitate. [a, 38.]—**Fractional p.** A method of separating a mixture of fatty acids by adding a small portion of mercury to a heavy metal, which combines with a relatively large proportion of the less volatile acid and with a small proportion of the more volatile acid. These metallic compounds, being insoluble, are separated by filtration. The filtrate contains a higher charge of the more volatile acid, and by a repetition of the process may be entirely freed from the less volatile acid. If the latter, on the other hand, appears in greater proportion in the precipitate and if it is reprecipitated into a mixture of acids by the action of hydrochloric acid, it may again be precipitated, and the process repeated till the precipitate contains only the less volatile acid. [B, 3, 4.]—**Partial p.** A method of separating a mixture of two soluble salts by precipitating a portion of each and decomposing the precipitate, which is redissolved and again in part precipitated. [B, 4.]

PRÉCIPITÉ (Fr.), n. Præ²-se²p¹/²t¹/²a. See **PRÆCIPITATE**.—**Pilules de p. rouge**. See **PILULE ANTIHERNÆCÆ**.—**Pommade de p. rouge**. See **UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI RUBRI**.—**Poudre de p. rouge avec l'alun**. See **PULVIS EX HYDRARGYRO RUBRO cum alumine**.—**P. blanc** [Fr. Cod.]. See under **WHITE PRÆCIPITATE**.—**P. blanc de Lémery**. See **AMMONIATED MERCURY**.—**P. jaune**. See **MER-**

CURY subsulphate.—P. noir. See MERCURY and ammonium nitrate.—P. per se, P. rouge. See RED MERCURY oxide.—P. vert. See MERCURIUS precipitatus viridis.

PRÉCIRRHOSE (Fr.), n. Pra-ser-oz. An irremediable special state of deterioration of the liver proceeding fully developed cirrhosis. [*J. Sem. méd.*, "Sept. 11, 1899, p. 34 (a, 18)."]

PRECIOUS (Lat.), adj. Pre(pri)'s(kl)'-u's(u)s'. Fr. *précieux*. Appearing or flowering early in season. The *Præcia* is an order consisting of *Primula*, *Androsace*, etc. [B. 1, 170 (a, 85).]

PRECORACOID, adj. Pre-ko'r'a'k-oid. Situated in front of the coracoid process of the scapula. [L.]

PRECURSOR (Lat.), n. m. Pre(pri)'ku'r's(ku'r's)'-o'r. Gen., -o'ris. From *præ*, before, and *currere*, to run. Fr. *précurseur*. Ger., *Vorläufer*. A forerunner, a premonitory symptom. [D.]

PRECURSORY, adj. Pre-ku'r's'o'r'-i². Lat., *præcursorius* (from *præ*, before, and *currere*, to run). See PREMONITORY.

PREDIATOLE (Lat.), n. f. Pre(pri)'di(i)'d'i²a'st(a'st)'o'l-e(a). From *præ*, before, and *diastole* (q. v.). Fr., *prédiastole*. Ger., *P*. The period in the heart's cycle immediately preceding the diastole. [K.]

PREDIGESTED, adj. Pre-di-j'e'st'e'd. From *præ*, before, and *digerere*, to digest. Partially digested (as by the action of a digestive ferment) before being taken into the stomach.

PREDISPOSANT, adj. Pre-di'p'son'e'nt. From *præ*, before, and *disponere*, to dispose. Fr., *prédisposant*. Ger., *prädisponierend*. Predisposing. [D.]

PREDORSAL, adj. Pre-do'r's'l. From *præ*, before, and *dorsum*, the back. Fr., *prédorsal*. Situated in front of the dorsum. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

PREDORSO-ATLOÏDIEN (Fr.), n. Pra-do'r-so-a't-lo-e-de-a'n². See LONGUS colli (1st def.).

PREFLORATION, n. Pre-flor-a'sh'n. Lat., *præfloratio* (from *præ*, before, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *préfloraison*, *préfloraison*. See ÆSTIVATION (1st def.).

PREFOLIATION, n. Pre-fol-i'a'sh'n. From *præ*, before, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *préfoliation*. See VERNATION.

PREFRONTAL, adj. Pre-frun't'l. From *præ*, before, and *frons*, the forehead. Situated in front of a frontal gyrus, lobe, sulcus, or bone. [L.]

PREGNANCY, n. Pre'g-na'n's-i². Gr., *κυνόφωρος*. Lat., *graviditas*. Fr., *grossesse*, *gravidité*. Ger., *Schwangerschaft*, *Gravidität*. That condition of the female which exists from the time of fecundation up to the time of the expulsion or removal of the product of conception. (This reservation should be made, that in cases of the prolonged retention of a dead ovum, or of a portion thereof, p. can not be said to exist; the condition is then wholly pathological). Cf. GESTATION.—**Cornual p.** Gestation in one horn of a two-horned uterus.—**Extra-uterine p.** See ECTOPIC GESTATION.—**False p.** Lat., *pseudocyesis*, *graviditas apparens* (seu spuria). Fr., *fausse grossesse*. Ger., *scheinbare Schwangerschaft*, *Muttergeschwulst*. A general term for conditions that counterfeit p. See Hysterical p., Fatty p., etc.—**Fatty p.** Fr., *grossesse adipeuse*. A condition in which an accumulation of fat in the abdominal wall counterfeits p.—**Feigned p.** Ger., *versetzte Schwangerschaft*. A simulation of p. by malingering. [a, 34].—**Fœtal p.** See PREGNANCY.—**Gemellary p.** See TWIN GESTATION.—**Hydatid p.** The simulation of p. by uterine hydatids. [a, 34].—**Hysterical p.** Fr., *grossesse nerveuse* (ou simulée). Any condition, such as tympanites, which, being due to nervous derangement, counterfeits p.; especially, a form of hysteria in which there are suppression of the menses with the general constitutional phenomena of p. attended by a spasmodic action of the abdominal muscles simulating fœtal movements, and even by muscular contractions and pains resembling those of labor at the end of the ninth month. [a, 34].—**Intramural p.** See INTRAMURAL GESTATION.—**Molar p.** Lat., *graviditas molaris*. Ger., *Molenschwangerschaft*. P. in which the product of conception is a mole. [a, 34].—**Multiple p.** See PLURAL GESTATION.—**Nervous p.** Phantom p. See Hysterical p.—**Precocious p.** Lat., *graviditas præcox*. 1. P. at an early age, sometimes before menstruation has been established. [a, 34]. 2. Gestation of less than the usual duration, but ending in the birth of a mature fœtus. [Young, "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Aug., 1882, p. 108].—**Spurious p.** See FALSE p.—**Tubal p.** See TUBAL GESTATION.—**Twin p.** See TWIN GESTATION.—**Unconscious p.** Fr., *grossesse méconnuë*. Ger., *unbewusste Schwangerschaft*. P. in which the woman is not aware of her condition. [a, 34].

PREGNANT, adj. Pre'g'n'nt. Gr., *κυνόφωρος*, *κυνός*. Lat., *pregnans*. Fr., *prégnante*, *enceinte*, *grosse*. Ger., *trächtig*, *schwanger*. In the state of pregnancy.

PRE-HEMIPLEGIC, adj. Pre-he'm'i'p-le'g'i'k. From *præ*, before, and *hemiplegia* (q. v.). Ger., *prähemiplegisch*. Preceding the occurrence of hemiplegia.

PREHENSILE, adj. Pre-he'n's'i'l. From *prehendere*, to seize. Fr., *préhenseur*. Adapted for seizing or grasping. [L, 353 (a, 39).]

PRELACRYMAL, adj. Pre-la'k'r'i'2-m'l. Lat., *prælacrymalis* (from *præ*, before, and *lacrima*, a tear). Fr., *prélacrymal*. Situated in front of the lacrymal bone.

PRELUSCHUSS (Ger.), n. Pre'l'shus. A gunshot contusion without wound of the skin. [E.]

PRÉLOBO-SUS-PUBIEN (Fr.), n. Pra-lo'b'o-su's-pu'b'e-a'n². See PSOA minor.

PRÉLOBO-THORACIQUE (Fr.), adj. Pra-lo'b'o-to-ra's'ek. Pertaining to the prelumbar and thoracic regions; as a n., of Chaussier, the vena azygos major. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

PRÉLOBO-TROCHANTINEN (Fr.), n. Pra-lo'b'o-to-ro-ka'n²2-te-ne-a'n². Of Chaussier, the psosas major. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

PRELUM (Lat.), n. n. Pre(l)'lu'm'u'm(u'm). From *premere*, to press. A press. [A, 312 (a, 17).]—**P. arteriale**. See TOURNIQUET.

PRELUMBAR, adj. Pre-lu'mb'a'r. From *præ*, before, and *lumbus*, the loin. Fr., *prélombaire*. Situated in front of the lumbar vertebrae or the loin. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

PREMATURE, adj. Pre-ma't'u'r. Lat., *præmaturus* (from *præ*, before, and *maturus*, ripe). Fr., *prématuré*. Ger., *vorzeitig*, *vorreif*. Taking place before the due time. [a, 48].

PREMAXILARY, adj. Pre-ma'x'i'l-a'ri'2. From *præ*, before, and *maxilla* (q. v.). Situated in front of or in the fore part of the superior maxilla; as a n., see INTERMAXILLARY BONE.

PREMNA (Lat.), n. f. Pre'm'na'2. Fr., *premné*. A genus of the Vitaceæ. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. corymbosa**. Fr., *à feuilles entières*, *arbrée à la migraine*. The headache tree of the East Indies. The root is used as a stomachic, tonic, and febrifuge. The leaves are used externally in nervous headache. The root and bark yield an essential oil. [B, 173, 180 (a, 85).]—**P. esculenta**. A species indigenous to Chittagong, where the leaves are used medicinally. [B, 172 (a, 35).]—**P. integrifolia**. See *P. corymbosa*.—**P. serratifolia**. An East Indian tree. The root yields a fragrant, bitterish oil. This oil, the root, and the leaves are used in dysentery, intermittent fever, and colic, and as a digestive. The leaves are also used internally in articular and rheumatic pains. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. tahitiensis**, *P. taiensis*. A Fijian species. The bark is used in facial neuralgia, and is thought to enter into the composition of *tonga*. [B, 5 (a, 35); "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1.]—**P. tomentosa**. An East Indian species. The leaves are diuretic. ["Ind. Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1886 (a, 50).]

PREMOLAR, adj. Pre-mo'l'a'r. From *præ*, before, and *mola*, a millstone. In front of the molar teeth; as a n., one of the molars that replace those of the milk set. [a, 27; C.]

PREMONITORY, adj. Pre-mo'n'i't-o'ri'2. Lat., *præmonitorius* (from *præ*, before, and *monere*, to warn). Fr., *prémonitoire*. Ger., *vorhernehmend*. Giving warning in advance; of symptoms, occurring before those that mark the actual onset of a disease or as the expression of a tendency to such disease.

PRENANTHES (Lat.), n. f. Pre'n'(pran)-a'nth(a'nth)'ez(as). From *πρηνής*, with the face downward, and *άνθος*, a flower. Fr., *préranthe*. Ger., *Hosenlattich*. A genus of the *Prenantheæ*, which are a division of the *Lactucaceæ*. [a, 35].—**P. alba**. Gall of the earth, American wild lettuce, lion's-foot. The root is astringent and tonic. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 287 (a, 35).]—**P. altissima**. Fr., *préranthe très élevée*. A North American species used in mastitis and against rattlesnake-bites. [B, 38, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. serpentaria**. Rattlesnake-root, lion's-foot; a tonic and astringent species growing especially in Virginia and North Carolina; used in rattlesnake-bites. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

PRE-OCULAR, adj. Pre-o'k'u'l'a'r. Lat., *præocularis* (from *præ*, before, and *oculus*, the eye). Fr., *préoculaire*. Placed in front of the eye. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

PRE-OPERCLE, n. Pre-op'u'r'-k'l. Lat., *præoperculum* (from *præ*, before, and *operculum*, a cover). Fr., *préopercule*. See PRE-OPERCULAR BONE.

PRE-ORAL, adj. Pre-o'r'l. From *præ*, before, and *os*, the mouth. Situated in front of the mouth. [L, 206 (a, 27).]

PRÉ-OSSEUX (Fr.), adj. Pra-o's-u's. Preceding ossification (said of cartilage, etc.). [L.]

PREPALATAL, adj. Pre-pa'l'a't'l. From *præ*, before, and *palatum*, the palate. Situated in front of or in the forepart of the palate bone. [L.]

PREPALATINE, adj. Pre-pa'l'a't'i'n. Prepalatal: as a n. pl., p's, the maxillary processes of the palate bone. [L, 221.]

PRÉPARATE (Fr.), adj. Pra-pa'ra't'e. See PREPARATUS.

PREPARATION, n. Pre-p'a'r'a'sh'n. Lat., *præparatio* (from *præparare*, to make ready). Fr., *préparation*. Ger., *Präparat*. Anything prepared or made ready: specifically, a pharmaceutical compound, also a prepared anatomical or pathological specimen. [a, 48.]

PREPATELLAR, adj. Pre-pa't'e'l'a'r. From *præ*, before, and *patella* (q. v.). Fr., *prérotulien*. Ger., *vorwärtschiebig*. Situated in front of the patella. [L.]

PREPITUITARY, adj. Pre-pi't'u'i't'a'ri'2. From *præ*, before, and *pituita*, phlegm. Situated in front of the pituitary body or region. [L.]

PRÉPUBIEN (Fr.), adj. Pra-pu'b'e-a'n². Situated in front of the os pubis. [L.]

PREPUCE, n. Pre'pu's. Gr., *πρόσθη, ἀκροφυσία*. Lat., *præputium*. Fr., *prépuce*. Ger., *Vorhaut*. The retractable prolongation of the skin of the penis downward upon the glans. It extends to a varying distance upon or beyond the glans, and is lined with mucous membrane. [L, 142, 352.]

PREPYRAMID, n. Pre-pi'r'a'm-i'd. From *præ*, before, and *pyramis*, a pyramid. See ANTERIOR PYRAMID.

PRERECTAL, adj. Pre-re'k't'l. From *præ*, before, and *rectum* (q. v.). Fr., *prérectal*. Situated in front of the rectum.

PRÉROTULIEN (Fr.), adj. Pra-ro-tu'l'e-a'n². See PREPATELLAR.

PRESBURG (Ger.), n. Pre's'burg. A place in Hungary where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and chalybeate spring. [L, 40 (a, 14).]

PRESBYCUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pre'z'ku's(i)'-i'2(bu's)-ku's(kus)'i'2s. Gen., -cus's'ens (-is). From *πρῆβυσ*, an old man, and *ἀκούειν*, to hear. Fr., *presbycusie*. Diminution in the power of hearing due to old age. [a, 29.]

PRESBYONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. *Pre'sz(pre's)-bi's(bu')-o'n(o's)-u's(u's)*. From *presbys*, an old man, and *nosos*, disease. Any disease peculiar to old age. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PRESBYOPE, n. *Pre'sz'bi's-op*. A person affected with presbyopia.

PRESBYOPHRENIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pre'sz(pre's)-bi's(bu')-o'n(o's)-fren'(fren')-i'a-n*. From *presbys*, an old man, and *phrén*, the mind. Ger., *Presbyophrénie*. Of Arndt, senile dementia. [A. 319 (a, 34).]

PRESBYOPIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pre'sz(pre's)-bi's(bu')-o'n(o's)-i'a-n*. From *presbys*, an old man, and *opsis*, the eye. Fr., *presbyopie*. Ger., *Presbyopie*, *Fernsichtigkeit*. Old sight: the condition of the accommodation in persons who have passed middle life, due to the increasing rigidity of the crystalline lens. It is the result of the gradual recession of the near-point of vision from the eye, which takes place as life advances, and which causes curtailment of the width of accommodation. When clear vision is no longer possible at a shorter distance than 22 cm. from the eye, p. is said to have begun. The standard is arbitrary. [F.]

PRESBYOPIC, adj. *Pre'sz-bi's-op'ik*. Fr., *presbyopique*. Ger., *presbyopisch*. Affected with presbyopia. [F.]

PRESBYOPHACELUS (Lat.), n. m. *Pre'sz(pre's)-bi's(bu')-o'n(o's)-sfa's(sfa'k)-e'l-u's(u's)*. From *presbys*, an old man, and *ophacelos*, gangrene. Fr., *presbyophaçele*. Ger., *Greisenbrand*. Senile gangrene. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PRESBYTIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pre'sz(pre's)-bi's(shi's)-i'a-n*. Fr., *presbytie*, *presbytisme*. See *FRESEYTOPIA*.

PRESCAPULAR, adj. *Pre-ska'p'u-lar*. From *præ*, before, and *scapula*, the scapula. Pertaining to the prescapula. [L.]

PRESCRIPTION, n. *Pre-skri'p'sh'n*. Gr., *ἀνταγραφία*. Lat., *prescriptio* (from *prescribere*, to write before), *formula*. Fr., *prescription*. Ger., *Rezept*, *Formel*, *Direktion*. Direction by a medical practitioner, especially, a written specification of a remedy or remedies to be employed in a particular case, with directions for their use. [a, 48.]

PRESENTATION, n. *Prez'e-nt-a'sh'n*. Lat., *presentatio* (from *presentare*, to place before). Fr., *présentation*. Ger., *Kindeslage*, *Geburtslage*. The particular manner in which (i. e., by what chief part of its structure) the ovum presents itself at the entrance of the parturient canal in parturition. Abdominal p. Ger., *Bauchlage*. A p. of the abdomen.—**Arm p.** Fr., *présentation du bras*. A shoulder p. with prolapse of the arm.—**Breast p.** Ger., *Brustlage*. A p. of the fore part of the chest.—**Breech p.** Fr., *présentation du siège* (ou des fesses). Ger., *Steisslage*. A p. of the pelvic pole.—**Brow p.** Fr., *présentation du front*. Ger., *Stirnlage*, *Vorderscheitellage*. A p. of the brow.—**Cephalic p.** See *Head p.*—**Cheek p.** Ger., *Wangenlage*. A p. of the cheek.—**Chin p.** Ger., *Kinnlage*. A p. of the chin.—**Coccygeal p.** See *Breech p.*—**Complete foot p.** Ger., *vollkommene Fusslage*. A p. of both feet.—**Complete pelvic p.** Fr., *présentation (de l'extrémité) pelvienne complète*. That form of pelvic p. in which the lower limbs are flexed so that the feet touch the breech. [A. 15.]—**Complicated p.** Fr., *présentation compliquée*. Of Caesarean and Lachapelle. A p. complicated with prolapse of the limbs or of the umbilical cord. [A. 15.]—**Ear p.** Ger., *Ohrlage*. A p. of the ear.—**Eye p.** Ger., *Augenlage*. A p. of the eye.—**Face p.** Fr., *présentation de la face* (ou faciale). Ger., *Gesichtslage*, *Gesichtsbirth*. A p. of the face.—**Footling p.** Foot p. Fr., *présentation du pied* (ou des pieds). Ger., *Fusslage*. A p. of one or both feet.—**Fronto-anterior p.** See *Occipito-posterior p.*—**Fronto-occipital p.** A head p. with the fetal forehead directed toward the mother's acetabulum.—**Funis p.** Ger., *Vorliegen des Nabelstranges* (oder Nabelschmurr). A p. of the umbilical cord with or without prolapse.—**Head p.** Fr., *présentation céphalique* (ou du crâne, ou de la tête). Ger., *Kopflage*. Any p. of the cephalic pole.—**Incomplete foot p.** Ger., *unvollkommene Fusslage*. A p. of one foot.—**Incomplete pelvic p.** Fr., *présentation (de l'extrémité) pelvienne incomplète* (ou décomplète). A p. of the knees or of the feet, or one of the breech in which the lower limbs are turned up on the abdomen. [A. 15.]—**Irregular p.** Fr., *présentation irrégulière* (ou inclinée). A p. in which the presenting part is more or less inclined as regards the axis of the pelvic canal at the brim. [A. 15.] Cf. *Regular p.*—**Knee p.** Fr., *présentation du genou* (ou des genoux). Ger., *Knielage*. A p. of one or both knees.—**Longitudinal p.** Fr., *présentation longitudinale*. Ger., *Längslage*. A p. of the fetus by either of its poles, i. e., any other than a transverse p. [A. 23.]—**Mouth p.** *Mundlage*. A p. of the mouth.—**Neck p.** Ger., *Halslage*. A p. of the neck.—**Nose p.** Ger., *Noselage*. A p. of the nose.—**Occipital p.** Ger., *Hinterhauptslage*. A p. of the occiput.—**Occipito-lateral p.** A vertex p. with the occiput directed to one side of the mother's pelvis. [C. 4.]—**Occipito-posterior p.** A vertex p. with the occiput directed backward as regards the mother.—**Occipito-sacral p.** A vertex p. with the occiput turned toward the mother's sacrum. [C. 4.]—**Pelvic p.** Fr., *présentation (de l'extrémité) pelvienne*. Ger., *Beckenendlage*. A p. of the pelvic extremity of the fetus, including breech, knees, and feet. p. **Placental p.** See *PLACENTA praevia*.—**Polar p.** Ger., *Längslage*, *Verticalage*, *Gerallage*. See *Longitudinal p.*—**P. of the funis.** See *PROLAPSE of the funis*.—**Praternatural p.** Ger., *widernatürliche Lage*. See *Transverse p.*—**Primary p.** Fr., *présentation primitive*. A p. that is established before labor actually begins. [A. 24.]—**Regular p.** Fr., *présentation régulière* (ou franche). A p. of any one of the chief parts of the fetus squarely in the axis of the pelvic canal. [A. 15.] Cf. *Irregular p.*—**Secondary p.** Fr., *présentation secondaire*. A p. that is established after labor has begun. [A. 24.]—**Shoulder p.** Fr., *présentation de l'épaule*. Ger., *Achselgeburt*, *Achsellage*, *Schulterlage*. A p. of the shoulder.—**Side p.** Fr., *présentation du plan latéral*. Ger., *Seitenbeckenlage*. A p. of the side of the trunk.—**Transverse p.** Fr., *présentation transversale* (ou du tronc). Ger., *Querlage*,

Transversallage. Syn.: *cross-birth*. Any other than a longitudinal p.—**Vertex p.** Fr., *présentation du sommet* (ou du crâne). Ger., *Hinterhauptlage*, *Hinterhauptstellung*. A p. of the vertex.

PRESIS (Lat.), **PRESMA** (Lat.), n. s. and n. *Pre'(pra)'si's*, *presz'(pras)'ma's*. Gen., *pres'eos(-is)*, *pres'matos(-atis)*. Gr., *πρῆσις* (from *πρῆσιν*, to burn). 1. Inflammation. 2. A tumor. 3. An inflamed swelling. [L. 50 (a, 48).]

PRESMUCHUM (Lat.), n. n. *Pre'sz(pre's)'mu'k(mu'ch'z)-u'm(-u'm)*. Of the alchemists, white lead. [A. 325 (a, 48).]

PRESPHENOID, adj. *Pre-sfen'oid*. From *præ*, before, *σφην*, a wedge, and *είδος*, resemblance. In front of or forming the anterior portion of the sphenoid bone. [L.]

PRESPHYGMIC, adj. *Pre-sfiz'mik*. From *præ*, before, and *σφυγμός*, the pulse. Of or pertaining to the presystolic interval, preceding the pulse-wave. [a, 34.]

PRESSE-ARTÈRE (Fr.), n. *Pre's-a'r-te'r*. An instrument formerly used to apply immediate pressure to arteries on the same principle as acupressure. [E.]

PRESSE-URÈTHRE (Fr.), n. *Pre's-u-r-e'th'r*. See *JUGA penis*.

PRESSOR, adj. *Pre'sz'o'r*. From *premere*, to press. Ger., *pressorisch*. Exciting, stimulating (said of nerves). [K. 16.]

PRESSURA (Lat.), n. f. *Pre's-sa'u(su)'ra's*. From *premere*, to press. Compression of the older writers, the effect of pinching the skin between the finger nails. [G. 11.]

PRESSURE, n. *Pre'sh'u'r*. Gr., *πρῆσις*. Lat., *pressio*, *pressura* (from *premere*, to press). Fr., *pression*. Ger., *Druck*, *Drückung*, *Pressung*. Force or stress exerted on a body, as by weight, tension, etc. [a, 48].—**After-p.** Ger., *Nachdruck*. A sense of p. which, for a brief interval, succeeds the removal of a weight from a portion of the body. [Landois (K).]—**Arterial p.** Fr., *pression artérielle*. Ger., *Arteriendruck*. The blood-p. in the arteries. [K.] Cf. *Venous p.*—**Atmospheric p.** The p. of the weight of the atmosphere. [a, 48].—**Blood-p.** Fr., *pression du sang*. Ger., *Blutdruck*. The p. exerted by the blood against the walls of the heart and of the blood-vessels. [K.]—**Intra-ocular p.** The normal tension of the eye, or the relation between the p. exerted by the contents of the eyeball and that exerted by its contents. [F.]—**Negative p.** Absence of p., also the force of suction.—**Partial p.** In chemistry, the total p. under which water is made to absorb a gas, minus the tension of aqueous vapor at 0° C.—**P. of inspiration.** Ger., *Inspirationsdruck*, *Einhathmungsdruck*. The p. of the air in the respiratory tract during inspiration. [J. 53].—**Venous p.** Ger., *Aderdruck*. The blood-p. in the veins. [K.]

PRESTOMIAL, adj. *Pre-stom'i-a'l*. From *præ*, before, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Projecting in front of the mouth. [L. 353 (a, 39).]

PRÉSURE (Fr.), n. *Pra-zu'r*. See *RENNET*.

PRESYSTOLE, n. *Pre-sist'o'l-e*. Lat., *presystole* (from *præ*, before, and *systole* (q. v.)). Fr., *presystole*. Ger., *P*. The pause of the heart which precedes the systole. [K.]

PRESYSTOLIC, adj. *Pre-sis'to'l'ik*. Pertaining to or occurring in the presystole. [B.]

PRETIBIAL, adj. *Pre-ti'b'i-a'l*. From *præ*, before, and *tibia*, the tibia. Fr., *prétibial*. Situated in front of the tibia. [L. 49 (a, 4).]

PRÉTRIBO-DIGITAL (Fr.), adj. *Pra-te-bi-o-de-dig-te-a'l*. Connected with the anterior surface of the tibia and the toes. [L.]

PRÉTRIBO-S-PHALANGÉTAIRE (Fr.), adj. *Pra-te-bi-o-s-phal-la-n-gé-ta-i'r*. Connected with the anterior surface of the tibia and the upper surface of the phalanges. [L.]

PRETYMPANIC, adj. *Pre-tim'p-a-n'ik*. From *præ*, before, and *tympanum* (q. v.). Situated in front of the tympanum or the tympanic region. [L. 207 (a, 39).]

PREVERTEBRAL, adj. *Pre-vu'rt'e-br'l*. From *præ*, before, and *vertebra* (q. v.). Fr., *prévertébral*. Ger., *prävertebral*. Situated in front of a vertebra or of the spinal column. [C.]

PREZYGAPOPHYSIS, n. *Pre-zi'g-a-p'o'p'is*. From *præ*, before, *ζυγόν*, yoke, and *ἀπόφύσις*, a process. An articular process extending from the front part of the neural arch of a vertebra and with the articular surfaces turned dorsally to articulate with the postzygapophysis (q. v.). [A. 13.]

PRIAPISM, n. *Pri'a'p-i'z'm*. Gr., *πριαπισμός*. Lat., *priapismus*. Fr., *priapisme*. Ger., *Priapismus*, *Priapismuskranz*. Prolonged or frequently recurring erection of the penis, with or without venereal desire. [D. 1.] 2. The erection of the female genitals, including erection of the clitoris, under the influence of the sexual appetite. [A. 91.]

PRIAPITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pri'(pri)'a'p(a'p)-i'e(-ti's)*. Gen., *-it'idis(-idis)*. Fr., *priapite*. See *PHALITIS*.

PRIAPUS (Lat.), n. m. *Pri'(pri)'a'p(a'p)-u's(u's)*. From *Πρίαπτος*, the god of procreation. The penis. That of the bull (p. *tauri*), as well as those of the whale and of the stag (p. *cervi*), was formerly used in dysentery and as an aphrodisiac. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

PRIMALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Prim'(rem)-al(al)'i'a(-i'a)*. Of Wilson and Cassin, a proposed division of organized beings of simpler structure than animals or plants, possessing simply the power of reproduction by cell-development. It includes the *Algae*, *Lichenes*, *Fungi*, *Spongiae*, and *Infusoria*. ["Proc. of the Acad. of Nat. Sci.," 1863 (a, 39).]

PRIMARY, adj. *Prim'ar-i's*. Lat., *primarius* (from *primus*, first). Fr., *primaire*. Ger., *primäre*, *erste*, *hauptsächliche*. 1. Original; first in order of time, development, interdependence, importance, etc.; central or median. See *P. AMPUTATION*, *P. ANESTHESIA*, *P. COLOR*, *P. DISEASE*, *P. AXIS*, *P. CORTEX*, *P. NERVE*, etc. [a, 35; a, 48.] 2. Of organic compounds in chemistry, having a

substituted radicle in a hydrocarbon attached to a carbon atom which itself is connected with only one other (carbon atom). The term is also applied to amines and amides, phosphines, stibines, and arsines, in which but one atom of the hydrogen in ammonia, phosphoreted hydrogen, etc., is replaced by a radicle. [B.]—*P.*-secondary. Ger., *primärsekundär*. Partly *o*, and partly secondary (said of those diatomic alcohols in which one of the molecules of hydroxyl is united to a terminal carbon atom and the other is united to an intermediate carbon atom which is itself connected with two other carbon atoms). [B., 4.]—*P.*-tertiary. Ger., *primär-tertiär*. Partly *p*, and partly tertiary (said of those diatomic alcohols in which one of the substituted molecules of hydroxyl is united to a terminal carbon atom, and the other is combined with an intermediate carbon atom which is itself connected directly with three other carbon atoms). [B., 4.]

PRIMATES (Lat.), *n. m. pl.* *Prīm*(prem)-a³(te)²(as); in Eng., *prim'atz*. From *primus*, first. The highest order of the *Mammalia*, including man, apes, and lemurs. [A., 39.]

PRIMEVÈRE (Fr.), *n.* *Pre-m'vèr*. See *PRIMULA*.—*Acétolè de p.* See *Acetum PRIMULÆ*.—*Eau de p.* See *Aqua PARALYSOS*.—*Oxolè de p.* See *Acetum PRIMULÆ*.—*Oxymèl de p.* See *Oxymèl PRIMULÆ*.

PRIMIGENIUS (Lat.), *adj.* *Prim*(prem)-i²-jén(ge²n)²(u²s)(u²s). From *primus*, first, and *gignere*, to give. See *PRIMORDIAL*.

PRIMIGRAVIDA (Lat.), *n. f.* *Prim*(prem)-i²-grá²(grá²)²(v'í²d. (w'í²d. a²). From *primus*, first, and *gravidus*, pregnant. Fr., *primigravide*, *primigeste*. A female pregnant for the first time.

PRIMINE, *n.* *Prim'in*. From *primus*, first. In botany, the outer integument of an ovule with two coverings. [B., 229 (a, 35).]

PRIMIPARA (Lat.), *n. f.* *Prim*(prem)-i²p'a²r(a²r)-a². From *primus*, first, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *primipare*. Ger., *Erstgebärende*. A female parturient for the first time. [A., 48.]

PRIMIPAROUS, *adj.* *Prim-i²p'a²r-u²s*. Fr., *primipare*. Parturient for the first time. [A., 48.]

PRIMISTERNALE (Lat.), *n. n.* *Prim*(prem)-i²-stú²rn(ste²rn)-al(a²)²(e²a). From *primus*, first, and *sternum* (q. v.). See *MANUBRIUM sterni*.

PRIMISTERNALIS (Lat.), *adj.* *Prim*(prem)-i²-stú²rn(ste²rn)-al(a²)²(e²a). Fr., *primisternal*. Ger., *erstbrustbeinig*. Pertaining to the manubrium sterni. [L.]

PRIMITIUS (Lat.), *n. f. pl.* *Prim*(prem)-i²sh'i²(tí²)²(e²a²e²). From *primus*, first. That portion of the liquor amnii which is discharged before the birth of the child. [A., 48.]

PRIMITIVE, *adj.* *Prīm*(m)²(t)²-iv. Lat., *primitivus* (from *primus*, first. Fr., *primitif*. Ger., *primitiv*. 1. Original, not derived. 2. See *PRIMORDIAL*. [A., 35.]

PRIMORDIAL, *adj.* *Prim-o²rd*(i²a²). Lat., *primordialis* (from *primus*, first, and *ordiri*, to begin). Fr., *p.* Earliest developed; in part in the order of existence or appearance. [A., 35.]

PRIMROSE, *n.* *Prīm*'roz. 1. The genus *Primula*, especially *Primula vulgaris*. 2. The genus *Ligustrum*. [B., 275 (a, 35).]—*Evening-p.* See the major list.—*Tree-p.* The genus *Cthyothera*. [B., 275 (a, 35).]

PRIMULA (Lat.), *n. f.* *Prīm*(m)²(u²)²(u²l)-a². From *primus*, first. Fr., *primevère*. Ger., *Primel*, *Schlüsselblume*. 1. Primrose, cowslip; a genus of the *Primulaceæ* (Fr., *primulacées*; Ger., *Primulaceen*), or primworts, which are an order of the *Primulales*. The *Primulariæ* are a family of the *Cyathineæ*, agreeing essentially with the *Primulacæ*. The *Primulacæ* are: Of Sprengel, the *Primulacæ*; of Reichenbach, a family of the *Craterifloræ*; of Endlicher and others, the *Primulidæ*, a tribe (Lindley) of the *Primulaceæ*. The *Primulinceæ* are a class of hypogynous *Gamopetalæ*. The *Primulinceæ* are an order (cohort) of the *Gamopetalæ*. [A., 35].—*Acetum primulæ veris*. Fr., *acétolè (ou vinaigre, ou oxolè de primevère*. Ger., *Schlüsselblumenessig*. Vinegar of cowslip; made by macerating 3 parts of the root of *P. officinalis* with 24 of vinegar, expressing, adding 2 of alcohol, and decanting after some days.—[B., 119 (a, 38).]—*Aqua primulæ veris*. See *Aqua PARALYSOS*.—*Conserva primulæ veris*. Fr., *conservé de primevère*. Ger., *Schlüsselblumenleiburg*. Conserve of cowslip; made by triturating 1 part of fresh flowers of *P. officinalis* with 2 parts of white sugar. [B., 97 (a, 14).]—*Oxymèl primulæ veris*. Oxymèl of



PRIMULA OFFICINALIS. [A., 327.]

cowslip; made by mixing 1 part of acetum primulæ with 2 parts of honey and boiling slowly to a syrupy consistence. [B., 97 (a, 14).]—*P. auricula*. Ger., *Bärenohr-Primel*, *Aurikel*, *Gemsauriz*, *Schwindblume*. Baziars, bear's (or boar's) ears, (common) auricula, French (or mountain) cowslip, dusty-miller, tanner's-apron;

an Alpine species. The root, leaves, and flowers, *radix, folia, et flores auriculæ ursi* (seu *saniculæ*), were formerly used like those of *P. officinalis*, and are still used in the Alps against cough, consumption, and vertigo. [B., 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. elatior*. Fr., *primevère élevée*, *pain (ou braves) de coucou*. Ger., *gemeine oder grosse Primel*, *Gartenprimel*, *Hühnerblind*, *grosse Schlüsselblume*. Bardfield (or true) oxlip, great cowslip, oxlip primrose; a European species formerly used like *P. officinalis*. [B., 275 (a, 35).]—*P. inflata*. A Hungarian species. The flowers are used like those of *P. officinalis*. [B., 180 (a, 35).]—*P. odorata*, *P. officinalis*. Fr., *primevère commune*, *brailère*, *coucou*, *fleur de coucou* (ou *de printemps*), *herbe à la paralysie* (ou *de Saint-Paul*, ou *de Saint-Pierre*), *primérole*, *prantolysère*. Ger., *gebrüchliche Primel*, *Frühlingsprimel*, *Schlüsselblume*, *Himmelschlüssel*, *Fathengel*, *Pagenkraut*, *Peterschlüssel*. Lady's-fingers, crewel, fairycups, bedlam- (or common) cowslip, herb-Peter, paisywort, St. Peter's-wort, cowslip-primrose; a native of Europe and northern Africa, having the odor of anise. The root, leaves, and flowers, *radix, herba, et flores primulæ* (seu *primulæ veris*, seu *primulæ odoratæ*, seu *paralysosæ*, seu *verbasci odorati*, seu *verbasci pratensis*), were formerly used in nervous exhaustion, paralysis, vertigo, and affections of the kidneys and bladder, externally in pains in the joints, as a vulnerary, etc. The flowers are still used to make a diuretic and mildly stimulating tea. The root was formerly used as a sternutatory. [B., 275 (a, 35).]—*P. veris*. The *P. officinalis* or *P. elatior*. The former is *P. veris a. officinalis*; the latter *P. veris b.* [B., 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. vulgaris*. (Common) primrose, Jack-in-the-green, lady's-frills; a European species. From the flowers primrose wine is made. [B., 275 (a, 35).]—*Syrup primulæ veris*. A preparation made by infusing 21 parts of cowslip flowers in 24 of boiling water, pressing through a strainer, and adding 16 of sugar. [B., 119 (a, 38).]

PRIMULAL, *adj.* *Prīm*'u²l'. Lat., *primulalis*. Belonging to the *Primulales*, which are: Of Lindley, the *p.* alliance (Lat., *nizus primulalis*) of the *Polycarpi*, consisting of the *Primulaceæ*, *Myrsineæ*, *Sapoteæ*, *Ebenaceæ*, and *Illiciæ*; of Benthams and Hooker, a cohort of the *Inferæ*, including the *Plumbaginææ*, *Primulaceæ*, and *Myrsineæ*. [B., 42, 170 (a, 35).]

PRIMUS (Lat.), *adj.* *Prim*(prem)'u²s(u²s). First; as a *n.*, *musculus* understood, the first of a series of muscles. [L.]—*P. laryngis*. See *CRICO-THYREOIDÆUS*.—*P. manus externus*. See *EXTENSOR digitorum manus communis*.—*P. penis*. See *CULBO-CAVERNOSUS*.—*P. qui buccas et labia movet*. See *PLATYSMA myoides*.

PRINCIPALES (Fr.), *n. pl.* *Prā*'n²-se-pā². From *principes*, chief. An old term for three portions of the embryo at an early stage of gestation—the head, the heart, and the liver. [A., 44.]

PRINCIPIUM (Lat.), *n. n.* *Prī*'n²(prī²n²)²-sī²p(kī²p)²(i²-u²m(u²m)). From *principes*, first. 1. A beginning; an old term for the initial stage of a disease. [A., 244.] 2. An element or principle. [A., 312 (a, 17).]—*P. spinalis medullæ*. Of Haller, the medulla oblongata. [I., 62 (K).]

PRINCIPLE, *n.* *Prī*'ns²(i²p)². Gr., *ἀρχή*. Lat., *principium*. Fr., *principe*. Ger., *Princip*, *Prinzip*. 1. A general truth; a general or widely prevailing law. 2. An element or ultimate constituent, especially that one on which the distinctive characters of anything depend. [A., 48.]—*Active p.* That *p.* in any substance to which its characteristic energy is due. [A., 48.]—*Astringent p.* An old name for gallic acid. [B., 98, 91.]—*Digestive p.* See *PEPSIN*.—*Proximate p's*. Fr., *principes immédiates*. Those constituents of an organic body which are themselves susceptible of decomposition into simpler *p's*, and are the first to be set free in an analysis of the body.—*Vital p.* Lat., *aura vitalis*, *anima vitalis*. Ger., *Lebensfunke*. Life; the unknown force which animates organized bodies. [K.]

PRINGLEA (Lat.), *n. f.* *Prī*'n²g²l'a². From Sir J. Pringle. Fr., *pringlea*. A genus of the *Cruciferae* scarcely differing from *Cochlearia*. [B., 42 (a, 35).]—*P. antiscorbutica*. Kerguelen's Land cabbage (or horseradish). The entire plant abounds in a pungent volatile oil, and is antiscorbutic. [B., 314 (a, 35).]

PRINOS (Lat.), *n. m.* *Prī*'n²(o²s)². Gr., *πρινος*. Fr., *p.* (1st def.). Ger., *Winterbeere* (1st def.). 1. Winterberry; a genus of the *Illiciæ*, by some botanists referred to *Ilex*. 2. Of the U. S. Fl., the bark of *Ilex verticillata*. [A., 35.]

PRIONIOD, *adj.* *Prī*'o²n-old. Lat., *prionodes* (from *πρίων*, a saw, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *prionode*. Saw-shaped. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

PRIOR (Lat.), *n. m.* *Prī*(prī²)²-o²r. Gen., *-oris*. The former; the first of a series. [L.]—*P. annularis*. The dorsal interosseous muscle inserted into the ring-finger. [L.]—*P. indicis*. See *ABDUCTOR indicis*.—*P. medii*. The dorsal interosseous muscle inserted into the ulnar side of the middle finger. [L.]

PRISIS (Lat.), *n. f.* *Prī*(prī²)²-sī²s. Gen., *prī*'sē²(-is). Gr., *πρίσις* (from *πρίσσειν*, to saw). See *TREPHING* and *BRYGMO*.

PRISM, *n.* *Prī*'zm. Gr., *πρίσμα* (from *πρίσσειν*, to saw). Lat., *prisma*. Fr., *prisme*. Ger., *Prisma*. A solid the sides of which are parallelograms and its cross-section a figure of three or more sides. [A., 48.]—*Abducting p's*. *P's* to be held before the eyes with their bases directed toward the nose, so as to cause divergence of the eyes.—*Adducting p's*. *P's* to be held before the eyes with the bases outward, so as to adduct or converge the eyes in ophthalmological examinations. [H. Schmidt-Rimpler (A, 319).]—*Enamel p's*. Fr., *prismes de l'émail*. Ger., *Schmelzprismen*, *Schmelzfäsern*. The solid hexagonal *p's*, about 0.015 millimetre in diameter, which, standing side by side, form the enamel of the teeth. Generally they are placed at right angles to the surface of the dentin and are implanted in minute depressions in it. Isolated *p's*, when viewed on the side, present a wavy outline, as if alternately constricted and enlarged. [J., 24, 30, 35.]—*Muscle p's*. 1. See *SARCOUS ELEMENTS*. 2. The dark discs of a muscular fibre. [J., 81.]—

Nicol's p. Also called *nicol*. A p. made by cutting a crystal of Iceland spar diagonally and cementing the pieces with Canada balsam; used to effect the polarization of light. [a, 48.]—**Sarcous p.** See **Sarcous** ELEMENTS.

PRISMATIC, PRISMATICAL, adj's. *Priz²z-ma²t'izk, -iz²-k'l*. Lat., *prismaticus*. Fr., *prismatique*. Ger., *prismatisch*. Pertaining to or shaped like a prism; of colors, developed by means of a prism; of plant-organs, having flat faces separated by angles. [a, 35; a, 48.]

PRISMENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. *Priz²z-(priz²s)-me²n²²ki²m-* (ch²²m)²². Gen., *-chym²²atos (-atis)*. From *prisma*, a prism, and *enchym²²e*, to pour in. Cellular tissue of prismatic shape. [B, 19, 308 (a, 35).]

PRISMOID, adj. *Priz²z-moid*. From *prisma*, a prism, and *eid²²os*, resemblance. Acting like a prism; as a n., a p. substance.—**Liquid p.**, **Watery p.** Of J. Thomson, the "refracting watery liquid in the entrant corner between the lip of the eyelid and the cornea." [Proc. of the Roy. Soc., No. 315, p. 70.]

PRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Priz²z-(priz²s)/mu²²s(mu²²s)*. Gr., *πρισμός*. See **TRISPHIN**.

PRISOMETER, n. *Priz²z-o²²pt²²m²²o²²t²²n²²r*. From *prisma*, a prism, *metron*, seen, and *metron*, a measure. An instrument devised by Culbertson for determining ametropia. It is composed of a single glass prism, the apex of which covers half of a central opening in a diaphragm which can be revolved at pleasure. The eye of the patient looks through the aperture at a white circle 30 feet distant. The prism is fixed at such a distance that the margins of the true and false images induced by it are tangent in the emmetropic eye. In myopia the circles lap, in hypermetropia they separate. A lens which makes the circles tangent denotes the glass required by the eye. Astigmatism is detected by revolving the prism disc. [Culbertson, "Am. Jour. of Ophth." "N. Y. Med. Jour." Mar. 27, 1886, p. 366 (a, 29).]

PRISTIS (Lat.), n. f. *Priz²st²²is²²*. Gen., *prist²²eos (-is)*. Gr., *πρίστις* (from *prizein*, to saw). See **Saw**.

PRIVA (Lat.), n. f. *Priz²z-(priz²s)/va²²a²²*. Fr., p. A genus of the Verberaceae. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**P. lappulacea**. A South American and West Indian species, used as a vulnerary. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PRIVET, n. *Priz²z²²vet*. The genus *Ligustrum* especially *Ligustrum vulgare*. [B, 19, 275, 293 (a, 35).]

PROAMNION (Lat.), n. n. *Pro²²-(pro²²)-a²²m²²(a²²m²²)/ni²²o²²n*. From *pro²²*, before, and *amnion*, the amnion. Fr., *proamnion*. The primitive amnion of certain animals, appearing around the head very early, but soon becoming obliterated. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1889 (a, 39).]

PROBANG, n. *Pro²²-ba²²n²²*. A long flexible sound for passage into the larynx or oesophagus. [a, 17.]—**Sponge p.** A long whalebone rod with a sponge attached to its end, intended for passing into the oesophagus and pushing impacted bodies into the stomach. [E.]

PROBARBIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Pro²²-(pro²²)-ba²²r²²b²²/iz²²-u²²m²²*. From *pro*, before, and *barba*, the beard. Fr., p. The soft down that precedes the beard. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PROBASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pro²²-ba²²s²²is²²(a²²s²²)/²²a²²*. Gen., *-bas²²eos, -probas²²is*. Gr., *πρόβασις* (from *probasinai*, to step forward). Fr., *probase*. Change of situation, ectopia, prolapsus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PROBE, n. *Pro²²-b²²*. Gr., *πρόβη*. Lat., *specillum*. Fr., *sonde*. Ger., *P.* A slender rod or wire with a smooth bulbous extremity used for exploring a wound or a sinus or cavity of the body. [a, 48.]—**Anel's p.** A fine-pointed silver or gold p., used for dilating contracted lacrymal puncta or examining the lacrymal canals. [F.]—**Bowman's p's.** Flexible silver p's for the treatment of stricture of the nasal duct. [F.]—**Ear-p.** Ger., *Ohrensonde, Ohrenp.* A p. used in the examination and treatment of the ear. [a, 29.]—**Lente's p.** A silver p. having its bulb coated with silver nitrate by fusion.—**Nélaton's p.** A p. with an unglazed porcelain tip, used in bullet wounds. The tip receives a black mark when it touches a leaden bullet. [E.]—**Stethoscopic p.** Of B. H. W. Washington, a p. having the flexible tube of a stethoscope attached to the external end. [a, 34.]—**Vertebrate p.** A p. made in small sections joined together, allowing of flexibility and motion. [E.]

PROBE (Ger.), n. *Pro²²-b²²*. 1. See **EXPERIMENT** and **TEST**. 2. See **PROBE** (Eng.).—**Darmschwimp²²p.** See **DOCTIMASIA gastro-intestinalis**.—**Elterp²²**. See **Domie's test for pus**.—**Gua²²jakp²²**. See **Guaiaic test for blood** and **Guaiaic test for hydrocyanic acid**.—**Halm²²etrische Bierp²²**. See **HALYMETRIC beer-test**.—**Heller'sche Blutp²²**. See **Heller's blood-test**.—**Hydrostatische Lungenp²²**. See **Hydrostatic test, Leberp²²**.—**See DOCTIMASIA pulmonum**.—**Lungen-schwimp²²p.** See **DOCTIMASIA haemato-pulmonaris** and **Hydrostatic test—Milchp²²**. A test for the purity of milk.—**Ozonp²²**. See **Guaiaic test for blood**.—**Perlenp²²**. See **BEAD-proof**.—**P²²-kunst**. See **DOCTIMASIA**.—**P²²-mahzeit**. Fr., *repas d'essai*. A meal composed of known substances ingested under known conditions to test stomachal digestion. The stomach is washed out after a certain time and its contents are examined. [Strümpell (a, 18).]—**P²²-mischung**. A test-solution. [K.]

PROBOLE (Lat.), n. f. *Pro²²-b²²o²²l²²e²²(a)*. Gen., *prob²²oles*. Gr., *προβόλη* (from *proballai*, to throw forward). See **APPOPHYSIS**.

PROBOSCIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pro²²-(pro²²)-bo²²s²²(is²²)/²²is²²*. Gen., *-boac²²idos (-idis)*. Gr., *πρόβος*. Ger., *Rüssel*. An extensible and flexible tubular projection from the head of an animal, used either as a prehensile or as a food-absorbing organ. [B, 28; a, 27, 39.]

PROCALYMA (Lat.), n. n. *Pro²²-(pro²²)-ca²²l²²(ka²²l²²)/²²m²²(i²²m²²)/²²ma²²*. Gen., *-ym²²atos (-atis)*. Gr., *προκαλύμμα* (from *προκαλύπτειν*, to hang before). See **Pudendal APRON**.

PROCAMBIIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Pro²²-(pro²²)-ka²²mb²²(ka²²mb²²)/²²u²²m²²* (u²²m). From *pro*, before, and *cambium* (q. v.). Fr., *amas de cambium*. A mass of closely united prosenchymatous cells forming the first stage of a fibro-vascular bundle. [a, 36.]

PROCARDIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Pro²²-(pro²²)-ka²²rd²²i²²/²²o²²n²², -u²²m²²(u²²m)*. From *pro²²*, before, and *kardia*, the heart. See **INFRASTERNAL DEPRESSION** and **ARTICARDIUM**.

PROCARP, n. *Pro²²-ka²²r²²p*. Lat., *procarpum* (from *pro²²*, before, and *carpos*, fruit). Fr., *procarpe*. See **CARPOGONIUM**.

PROCATARTICID, adj. *Pro²²-ka²²t²²-a²²r²²t²²i²²k*. Gr., *προκαταρτις* (from *προκαταρτίζω*, to begin first). Lat., *procatarticus*. Primary or original, predisposing. [B.]

PROCEPHALIC, adj. *Pro²²-se²²f²²-a²²l²²/²²i²²k*. In front of or at the forefront of the head. [L, 168.]

PROCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. *Pro²²-(pro²²)-se²²f²²(ke²²f²²/a²²l²²)(a²²l²²)/²²o²²n²²*. From *pro²²*, before, and *cephala*, the head. The front part of the head in the *Arthropoda*. [Am. Nat., xx (a, 39).]

PROCEREBRUM (Lat.), n. n. *Pro²²-(pro²²)-se²²r²²(ke²²r²²/e²²b²²r²²u²²m²²)* (bru²²m). From *pro*, before, and *cerebrum*, the brain. See **PROSENCEPHALON**.

PROCRUS (Lat.), adj. Ger., *hoch*. High, tall. [L, 123 (a, 35).]

PROCRUS (Lat.), n. m. *Pro²²-(pro²²)-kr²²u²²s²²(u²²s²²)*. From *pro²²*, before, and *crus*, a horn. See **PYRAMIDALIS nasi**.—**P. nasi**, **P. Santorini**. See **P**.

PROCES (Fr.), n. *Pro²²-se²²*. See **PROCESS**.—**P. auditif**. See **ANNULUS tympanicus**.—**P. de Kau**. See **Long process of the malleus**.

PROCESS, n. *Pro²²-se²²s²²*. Gr., *πρόβολη* (3d def.). Lat., *processus* (from *procedere*, to go forth). Fr., *process*. Ger., *Fortsatz*. 1. The course of occurrence, development, or modification. 2. See **METAPH**. 3. In anatomy, an outgrowth or projecting part. [a, 48.]—**Accessory p.** See **ANAPHYSIS**.—**Acromion p.** Ger., *Grätenecke*. See **ACROMION**.—**Alveolar p.** Lat., *processus alveolaris maxillae*. The thick curved border of either maxilla that contains the alveoli. [L.]—**Amceboid p.** See **PAEDOPORIUM** (3d def.).—**Anconeal p.** See **OLECRANON**.—**Ankyropod p.** See **GORACOID**.—**Anterior p.** Lat., *processus clinoidis anterior*. A small rounded knob on the posterior margin of the inner portion of the ala minor of the sphenoid bone, below and to the inner side of the optic foramen. [L.]—**Anterior vermiform p.** See **PROCESSUS vermiformis anterior**.—**Apex p.**, **Apical p.** Ger., *Spitzenfortsatz, Pyramiden-spitzenfortsatz*. The single large p. that usually extends from the apex of the pyramid of the cerebellum to the cortex cerebri. [a, 32, 35.]—**Articular p's.** Lat., *processus articulares (seu obliqui)*. Ger., *Gelenkfortsätze*. The surfaces by means of which adjacent vertebrae articulate with each other. They consist of two pairs on each vertebra, an inferior and superior, near the union of the laminae and pedicles, covered with cartilage. [L.]—**Ascending p. of the superior maxilla**. See **Nasal p.**—**Axis-cylinder p.**, **Axis-p.** Fr., *prolongement de Deters*. Ger., *Axencylinderfortsatz, Nervenfortsatz*. 1. Of Deters (1868), the single large unbranched p. arising from a multipolar nerve-cell which, after continuing for a short distance and becoming surrounded by a myelinic sheath, is continued as a medullated nerve. 2. The p. or p's of a nerve-cell which are continued either as a medullated or as a non-medullated nerve. [J, 30, 32, 35, 42; "N. Y. Med. Jour." May 19, 1888, p. 533.]—**Base p's.** See **Central base-p.** and **Lateral base-p.**—**Basilar p.** Lat., *processus basilaris ossis occipitis*. Ger., *Grundstück des Hinterhauptbeins*. The narrow part of the base of the occipital bone, in front of the foramen magnum, which articulates with the sphenoid bone. [L.] Cf. **Basioccipital soss.**—**Brachial p.** See **BRACHIUM**.—**Branching p's.** See **PROLADICOID p's**.—**Calcareine p.** See **HYPOMYRIS minor**.—**Capitular transverse p. of a vertebra**. In lower vertebrates, the superior transverse p. which articulates with the capitulum of a rib. [A, 13.]—**Central base-p.** [Meynert]. Ger., *mittlerer Basalfortsatz*. The axis-cylinder arising from the middle of the base of the pyramidal cells of the brain. [J, 32, 35, 38.]—**Ciliary p's.** Folds or thickenings of the ciliary body arranged radially around its anterior margin, interdigitating with p's of the suspensory ligament of the lens. [L, 142, 351.]—**Ciliary p's of the hyaloid**. Lat., *processus ciliares zonule*. Folds of the hyaloid membrane which dip between the true ciliary p's. [L, 7, 142.]—**Ciliary p's of the retina**. The anterior portion of the retina, which is closely united with the true ciliary p's. [L, 7.]—**Clinoid p's of the sphenoid bone**. See **ANTERIOR CLINOID**, **Middle clinoid p.**, and **Posterior clinoid p.**—**Cochleariform p.** See **PROCESSUS cochleariformis**.—**Condylar p.**, **Condylloid p.** Ger., *knopfförmiger Fortsatz*. See **OCIPITAL CONDYLES**.—**Conoid p.** Ger., *kegelförmiger Fortsatz*. The tuberosity of the clavicle. [L.]—**Coracoid p.** Lat., *processus coracoides (seu rostriformis)*. Ger., *Rabenschnebelfortsatz, Schulterhaken*. A thick, strong, hook-like p. which rises from the upper border of the scapula above the glenoid cavity. [C.]—**Corner base-p.** Ger., *eckständiger Basalfortsatz*. See **Lateral base-p.**—**Coronoid p.** Lat., *processus coronoides*. Ger., *kranzförmiger Fortsatz, Kronenfortsatz, Krähenschnebelfortsatz*. 1. A pointed p. which extends vertically upward from the front portion of the anterior margin of the ramus of the inferior dental p. [L, 31, 142, 351.] 2. See **CORACOID**.—**Costal p.** A p. with its upper concave surface lined with cartilage, which projects forward from the upper extremity of the ulna, and is received into the coronoid fossa of the humerus during flexion. [C, 3; L.]—**Costiform p's.** Lat., *processus costarii*. The transverse p's of the lumbar vertebrae to which no ribs are attached; supposed to be rudimentary ribs. [L, 13.]—**Deters's p.** See **Axis-cylinder p.**—**Deters's p. (or ramifying p.)** See **Axis-cylinder p.**—**Dental p's**. See **DENTAL FIBRES**.—**Ensisform p.** See **ENSIFORM CARTILAGE**.—**Ethmoidal p.** Lat., *processus ethmoidalis*. A small projection on the upper surface of the inferior turbinate bone which articulates with the uncinat p. of the ethmoid bone.

[C.]—**External angular p.** A p. at the inferior outer angle of the orbital arch which articulates with the malar bone. [L.]—**External auditory p.** An irregular curved p. which forms the circumference of the external auditory meatus (except its upper portion) and to which the cartilage of the ear is attached. [L.]—**External nasal p. (of the embryo).** A small plate which forms the outer portion of the nostril. [L. 14.]—**External orbital p.** See **External angular p.**—**Falciform p.** Lat., *processus falciformis*. Ger., *Sichelfortsatz*. 1. A prolongation forward and upward of the great sacrosciotic ligament along the ramus of the ischium to the arched upper margin of which is attached the obturator fascia. 2. The curved outer margin of the saphenous opening. [L.]—**Floccular p.** See **FLOCCULUS** (3d def.).—**Frontal p.** Lat., *processus frontalis*. Ger., *Stirnfortsatz*. 1. Of the malar bone, the upward projecting portion, which articulates with the frontal and sphenoid bones. [L.] 2. See **Nasal p. of the superior maxilla**.—**Fronto-nasal p.** In the embryo, a projection in the median line of the head from which the integument of the nose, the columella, and the middle of the upper lip are developed. [L. 142, 201.]—**Ganglion-cell p'es.** See under **Nerve-cell**.—**Gaumenp' (Ger.).** See **Palate p.**—**Genian p.** See **Genial TUBERCLE**.—**Gottstein's basal p'es.** See under **ORGAN of Corti**.—**Hamate p. of the ethmoid bone.** See **Uncinate p.** (1st def.).—**Hamular p. Fr.**, *crochet pterygoidien* (ou de *la valve interne de l'apophyse pterygoidique*). Ger., *pterygoidischer Haken, Flügelhaken des Sphenoidal-knochens, Keilbeinhaken*. A hook-like p. on the lower extremity of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone around which the tendon of the tensor palati muscle plays. [E.]—**Hamular p. of the humerus.** See **Supra-condylar p. of the humerus**.—**Hamular p. of the lacrymal bone.** See **HAMULUS lacrimalis**.—**Hamular p. of the pterygoid bone.** See **Hamulus p. of the sphenoid bone**. See **Hamular p.**—**Inferior maxillary p.** The first post-orbital arch. [L.]—**Inferior turbinate p.** See **Middle spongy bone**.—**Inferior vermiform p.** Lat., *vermis inferior*. Fr., *ver inférieur, éminence vermiculaire inférieure*. Ger., *unterer Wurm*. The projection on the lower surface of the cerebellum occupying the fossa between the hemispheres. [L. 62 (K). Cf. under **PYRAMID and VULVA** and see **AMYGDALE cerebelli**.]—**Infrapineal p.** The posterior peduncle of the pineal gland. [I. 2 (K).]—**Interjugal p.** See **PROCESSUS intrajugularis ossis occipitis**.—**Intermaxillary p.** See **Fronto-nasal p.**—**Intermediate p.** See **Intermedio-lateral tract**.—**Internal angular p.** A p. forming the inner end of the orbital arch of the frontal bone. [L.]—**Intrajugal p.** See **PROCESSUS intrajugularis partis petrosae** and **PROCESSUS intrajugularis ossis occipitis**.—**Jugal p.** See **PROCESSUS jugalis ossis frontis** and **PROCESSUS jugalis ossis maxillae**.—**Jugular p.** Lat., *processus jugularis*. Fr., *processus jugulaire*. Ger., *Drosselfortsatz*. A projection on the occipital bone, external to the condyle, which fills in the angle between the mastoid and petrous p'es of the temporal bone. [L.]—**Lacrymal p.** See **Posterior lacrymal crest** and **Lacrymal p. of the inferior turbinate bone**.—**Lacrymal p. of the inferior turbinate bone.** Lat., *processus lacrimalis (seu nasalis) conchae inferioris*. A p. on the attached margin of the inferior turbinate bone which articulates with the lacrymal bone and aids in forming the lacrymal canal. [L.]—**Lateral base-p.** Ger., *seitlicher Basalfortsatz*. One of the branching or protoplasmic p'es arising from the thickest part of the pyramidal nerve-cells of the brain. [J. 32, 35, 38.]—**Lateral frontal p. (of the embryo).** See **External nasal p.**—**Lateral p. of the middle cerebellar peduncle.** See **Interjugal p.**—**Lenticular p. of the incus.** Lat., *ossiculum lenticulare Sylvii*. Fr., *proccs (ou os) lenticulaire*. Ger., *Linsenbein*. The extremity of a small tubercle covered with cartilage, on the long p. of the incus, which forms the articulation with the capitulum of the stapes. [F.]—**Long p. of the incus.** Lat., *processus incisus longus*. Ger., *Ämbossstiel*. A p. which descends almost vertically from the body of the incus and at its end is bent inward to terminate in the lenticular p. [L. 143, 332.]—**Long p. of the malleus.** Lat., *processus longus (seu spinosus) Fr.*, *proccs long (ou épineux)*. Ger., *langer (oder dünnerer) Fortsatz*. The long p. of the hammer, which passes from the junction of the handle and neck of the malleus anteriorly into the Glaserian fissure. After birth it unites with the lower wall of the Glaserian fissure by a mass of ligamentous tissue, which favors slight motion in any direction. [F. 33.]—**Malar p.** A thick triangular p. of the superior maxilla, above the first molar tooth, which articulates with the malar bone. [L. 31, 142.]—**Mamillary p'es of a lumbar vertebra.** Tubercles which project backward from the upper margins of the superior articular p'es. [L. 31, 332.]—**Marginal p.** See **PROCESSUS marginalis cartilaginis thyroideae**.—**Mastoid p. (of the temporal bone).** Lat., *processus mastoideus (ossis temporis)*. Ger., *Warzenfortsatz, Zitzenfortsatz*. A conical or nipple-shaped p., varying in size and form, situated at the back part of the temporal bone. It contains the mastoid cells and antrum. [F. 31.]—**Maxillary p.** Lat., *processus maxillaris*. 1. A folded part of the extended portion of the attached margin of the inferior turbinate bone, behind the lacrymal process. It articulates with the superior maxilla and forms a portion of the inner wall of the antrum. 2. (Ger., *Oberkieferfortsatz*) the broad lower portion of the malar bone which articulates with the superior maxilla. 3. A thin p. of the vertical plate of the palate bone which overlies the opening of the antrum. [L. 31, 142.]—**Maxillo-palatine p.** See **Superior maxillary p.**—**Mental p.** See **Mental PROMINENCE**.—**Middle clinoid p.** Lat., *processus clinoidicus medius*. An anomalous p. on the posterior angle of the tuberculum sellae. [L. 31, 332.]—**Midfrontal p.** See **Fronto-nasal p.**—**Modeling p.** 1. Of Macartney, a method of healing of wounds when the part is continuously immersed in water; probably identical with that which ensues in the most favorable instances of healing by granulation. 2. That part of the p. of repair of fractures which consists in the shaping or modeling of the fragments and of the bond of union. [A. 541 (a. 21).] 3. The changes of shape impressed upon a child's head in the process of

birth that enable it to pass through the parturient canal.—**Morbid p.** The specific destructive or deteriorating action of a disease on a part or organ; the progressive development of its lesions as distinguished from its clinical course.—**Muscular p'es of a vertebra.** Lat., *processus musculares vertebrae*. The p'es which serve for the attachment of muscles. [L. 332.]—**Muscular p. of the arytenoid cartilage.** The short round angle of the cartilage which projects backward and outward. [C.]—**Nasal p.** Ger., *Nasenfortsatz*. Lat., *nasal p. of the superior maxilla*. 1. The nasal p. of the superior maxilla. 2. The lacrymal p. of the inferior turbinate bone. [L.]—**Nasal p. of the frontal bone.** See **Nasal spine**.—**Nasal p. of the palate bone.** Ger., *Nasengauumenfortsatz*. The maxillary p. of the palate bone. [L.]—**Nasal p. of the superior maxilla.** A slender and tapering p. of the superior maxilla. Its external surface is smooth and continuous with the facial surface of the body of the bone; its internal surface is irregular, fitting with the anterior extremity of the lateral mass of the ethmoid bone. It articulates by its anterior border with the nasal bone, by its apex with the frontal, and posteriorly with the lacrymal bone. On its orbital surface is a depression for the lacrymal sac, and a groove which assists in forming the lacrymal canal. [C. I. 142, 332.]—**Nerve-p.** See **Axis-cylinder p.**—**Oblique p.** Ger., *schiefer Fortsatz*. See **Articular p.**—**Odontoid p.** Lat., *processus odontoides*. Ger., *Zahnfortsatz*. A large, blunt, tooth-like p. on the body of the axis, which extends upward to articulate with the atlas. [L.]—**Olivary p.** See **Traumatic sella**.—**Oribicular p. of the incus.** See **Lenticular p. of the incus**.—**Orbital p.** Lat., *processus orbitalis*. Ger., *Orbitalfortsatz*. A somewhat pyramidal p. which ascends from the anterior margin of the vertical plate of the palate bone. Its anterior margin articulates with the superior maxilla, the internal with the ethmoid bone, and the posterior with the sphenoidal turbinate bones; the upper aids in forming the orbit, and the external in forming the sphenomaxillary fossa. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Palatal p'es (of the embryo).** Those p'es of the superior maxillary plates which, advancing inward from the two sides, meet and coalesce to form the bony palate. [A. 5.]—**Palate p. (of the superior maxilla).** Ger., *Gaumenp'*. See **Palatal PLATE of the superior maxilla**.—**Palatine p.** See **Palate p.** and cf. **Palatine APOPHYSIS**.—**Paracondylod p.**—**Paramastoid p.**—**Paroccipital p.** An anomalous p. on the lower surface of the occipital bone which articulates with the transverse p. of the atlas. [L. 332.]—**Pituitary p.** See **HYPOPHYSIS cerebri**.—**Pneumatic p.** Ger., *hufthaliger Fortsatz*. An anomalous p. on the lower surface of the occipital bone, containing a large number of air-cells which communicate with the mastoid cells. [L. 31.]—**Posterior brachial p. of the corpora quadrigemina.** See **Posterior BRACHIUM**.—**Posterior clinoid p.** The posterior lateral angle of the dorsum sellae. [L.]—**Post-glenoid p.** A small p. on the temporal bone just behind the articular cavity of the glenoid fossa. [C.]—**Pre-maxillary p.** See **Fronto-nasal p.**—**P. of Folius.** See **Long p. of the malleus**.—**P'es of Ingrassias.** See **ALÆ parvas ossis sphenoides**.—**P. of Lenhossek**. See **Reticular p.**—**P. of Ray.** See **Long p. of the malleus**.—**P. of Spix.** See **LINGULA mandibulae**.—**P. of the helix.** See **CAUDA helicis**.—**Protoplasmic p'es.** Fr., *prolongements protoplasmiques*. Ger., *Protoplasmafortsätze, verästelte Fortsätze*. Syn.: branching, Deiters's protoplasmic, ramifying or protoplasmic p'es, protoplasmic offshoots of Deiters. 1. Of Deiters, the branching p'es of nerve-cells, in contradistinction to the unbranched axis-cylinder p. [J. 10, 30, 35.] 2. P'es of protoplasm, especially those which are drawn out by leucocytes and subjected to heat. [K.]—**Pterygoid p'es.** Ger., *Flügelartige (oder flügel-förmige) Fortsätze, Flügelfortsätze, Alarp'e, Gaumenflügel*. P'es of the sphenoid bone which project downward and forward between the body and the alae majores. They divide into the external and internal pterygoid plates. [L.]—**Pterygoid-palat p'es.** See **Palatal p'es**.—**Pulp p.** Ger., *Pulpafortsatz*. The p. connecting an odontoblast with a cell in the dental pulp. [J.]—**Pyramidal p'es.** See **Pyramids of FERNET**.—**Pyramidal p. (of the palate bone).** Ger., *Pyramidenfortsatz*. A p. of the palate bone which fits into the space between the external and internal pterygoid plates. [L. 31, 332.]—**Pyramid p.** See **MEDULLARY RADII**.—**Querp' (Ger.).** A transverse p. [L. 80 (a. 43).]—**Ramifying p'es.** See **Protoplasmic p'es**.—**Reticular p.** A peculiar network seen in a cross-section of the spinal cord, especially in the cervical region; situated on the outer side of each gray crescent, near its centre, and formed by p'es of gray matter that extend into the white substance. [I. 15 (K).]—**Short p. of the incus.** Lat., *processus brevis incisus*. A short p. which passes back horizontally from the body of the incus, to be connected ligamentously with the posterior wall of the tympanum. [L.]—**Short p. of the malleus.** Lat., *processus brevis mallei*. Fr., *proccs bref du marteau*. Ger., *kurzer Fortsatz des Hammers*. A projection of bone at the junction of the handle of the malleus with the neck, which pushes the membrana tympani in front of it and points toward the auditory canal. [F. 33.]—**Sphenoidal p.** Ger., *Keilbeinfortsatz*. A p. of the palate bone, upward, inward, and backward from the posterior portion of the vertical plate of the palate bone. It articulates with the sphenoidal turbinate bone, the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone, and the vomer. [L.]—**Spinous p. (of a vertebra).** Lat., *processus spinosus (vertebrae)*. Ger., *Dornfortsatz, Stachelfortsatz*. The p. which projects backward in the middle line from the posterior portion of the arch of a vertebra. [L. 14, 31, 332.]—**Spinous p. of the sphenoid bone.** A sharp p. which projects downward from the lower posterior portion of the great wing of the sphenoid bone. [L. 31, 142.]—**Styloid p.** Lat., *processus styloideus*. Ger., *Griffelfortsatz*. A long, slender p., especially the styloid p. of the temporal bone. [L.]—**Styloid p. of the fibula.** 1. A blunt conical elevation at the upper posterior portion of the head of the fibula. 2. The pointed extremity of the external malleolus. [L.]—**Styloid p. of the radius.** A stout, pyramidal p. which projects downward from the outer part of the inferior end of the radius. [C. 3.]—**Styloid p. of the temporal bone.** Ger., *Griffelfortsatz*. A long, tapering p. of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, in

—*P. lacrimalis anterior*. See *Anterior lacrymal crest*. —*P. lacrimalis conchae inferioris*. See *Lacrymal process of the inferior turbinate bone*. —*P. laterales vertebrarum*. See *Transverse processes*. —*P. lateralis*. Ger., *Seitenhorn* (1st def.). 1. A projection of gray substance midway between the anterior and posterior gray cornua of the spinal cord. [L. 17 (K).] 2. Of Hüll, the rudimentary lateral outgrowth from the body of a vertebra from which the lamina, the transverse process, and in the dorsal vertebrae the rib are subsequently developed. ("Sitzungsber. d. Acad. d. Wiss.", Wien, 1882; "Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.", Sept. 6, 1883, p. 226.) —*P. lateralis calcanei*. See *Sustentaculum tali*. —*P. lateralis spurius*. See *Trochanter tertius*. —*P. lateralis tali*. The outer portion of the upper surface of the astragalus. [L.] —*P. lateralis uteri*. See *Oviduct*. —*P. lenticularis*. See *Lenticular process of the incus*. —*P. longus incudis*. See *Long process of the incus*. —*P. malaris*. A zygomatic process of the temporal bone. —*P. mallei*. A process of the malleus. For *P. mallei anterior* (see *gracillimus*, seu *primus* [Coiter], seu *secundus*, seu *spinus*, seu *tenus*) see *Long process of the malleus*, and for *P. mallei conoideus* (seu *externus*, seu *tertius*) see *Short process of the malleus*. —*P. mallei inferior* (seu *primus*). See *Manubrium of the malleus*. —*P. mamillares cerebri*. See *Corpora albicantia*. —*P. mamillaris*. Ger., *Zitzenfortsatz*, *zitzenförmiger Fortsatz*. One of the mamillary processes of a lumbar vertebra. [L.] —*P. mamillaris ossis temporis*. See *Mastoid process*. —*P. marginalis (cartilaginosis thyreoidæ)*. See *P. cricoideus*. —*P. marginalis ossis zygomatici*. An anomalous process on the posterior border of the frontal process of the malar bone. [L.] —*P. mastoidei*. See *Corpora albicantia*. —*P. mastoideus*. See *Mastoid process*. —*P. maxillaris conchae inferioris*. See *Maxillary process of the inferior turbinate bone*. —*P. maxillaris ossis maxillæ*. See *Maxillary process of the malar bone*. —*P. medialis calcanei*. See *Sustentaculum tali*. —*P. medullæ cerebri*. See *Crura cerebri*. —*P. medullares*. Of Lancisi, the peduncles of the pineal gland. [L. 3 (K).] —*P. medullares cerebelli ad testes*. See *Superior cerebellar peduncles*. —*P. medullaris*. A band of fibres that connects the two corpora quadrigemina upon the same side and then extends to the corresponding corpus striatum. [L. 3 (K).] —*P. medullaris transversus*. See *P. medullæ cerebri*. —*P. medullæ cerebri*. —*P. membraniformis*. The choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle. [L. 3 (K).] —*P. musculares*. The muscular processes of the articular cartilages or of a vertebra. [L.] —*P. nasalis*. See *Maxillary process of the palate bone*. —*P. nasalis conchae inferioris*. See *Lacrymal process of the inferior turbinate bone*. —*P. nasalis maxillæ superioris*. See *Nasal process of the superior maxilla*. —*P. nasalis ossis frontalis*. See *Anterior process of the frontal bone*. [L. 332.] —*P. nasofrontalis*. See *Nasal spine*. —*P. nasofrontalis ossis maxillæ*. See *Nasal process of the superior maxilla*. —*P. natiformis*. See *Nates* (2d def.). —*P. nucleiformis*. See *Odontoid process*. —*P. obliqui*. See *Articular processes*. —*P. obliqui accessorii*. Anomalous prominences on the upper surfaces of the spinous processes of certain lumbar and dorsal vertebrae. [L.] Cf. *Diathrosis obliqua accessoria*. —*P. obliqui spuri*. See *P. articulares spuri*. —*P. obliqui vertebrarum*. See *Articular processes*. —*P. obliqui vertebrarum sacralium*. See *P. articulares spuri*. —*P. obliqui-mamillares*. See *P. transversus spuri*. —*P. obtusus*. See *Short process of the malleus*. —*P. occipitalis*. See *Basilar process*. —*P. occipitalis ossis sphenoidæ*. A small process at the base of the dorsum sellæ which articulates with the apex of the pyramid of the temporal bone. [L.] —*P. occultus*. A small eminence in the outer portion of the infra-orbital canal. [L. 332.] —*P. odontoides*. See *Odontoid process*. —*P. orbicularis*. See *Lenticular process of the incus*. —*P. orbitalis*. See *Orbital process*. —*P. palatinus ossis maxillaris superioris*. See *Palate plate of the superior maxilla*. —*P. papillares*. See *Corpus albicans* (2d def.). —*P. paracondyloideus*, *P. paramastoideus*. See *Paracondyloid process*. —*P. peripherici Iridis* (Pappenheim). See *Ligamentum pectinatum*. —*P. petrosi ossis sphenoidæ posteriores seu superiores*. See *Posterior clinoid processes*. —*P. petrosus ossis sphenoidæ anterior*. See *Lingula sphenoidalis*. —*P. petrosus ossis sphenoidæ medius*. See *P. occipitalis ossis sphenoidæ*. —*P. pincalis*. See *Pineal gland*. —*P. primus*. See *Manubrium of the malleus*. —*P. protuberantia cerebrales (anterior)*. See *Crura cerebri*. —*P. pterygoidei*. See *Pterygoid processes*. —*P. pyramidalis*. See *Pyramid of the thyroid*. —*P. pyramidalis glandulæ thyreoidæ*. The middle lobe of the thyroid gland. [L. 332.] —*P. pyramidalis ossis palatini*. See *Pyramidal process of the palate bone*. —*P. rhachidianus*. See *Spinal cord*. —*P. Ravii*. Fr., *procès de Rav*. Ger., *Rau'scher Fortsatz*. See *Long process of the malleus*. —*P. restiformis*. See *Restiform body*. —*P. reticularis*. See *Reticular process*. —*P. rostriformis*. See *Coracoid process*. —*P. Sömmerringii*. See *P. cricoideus*. —*P. spelseus*. An anomalous process of the ethmoid bone which projects into the sphenoidal sinuses. [L. 332.] —*P. sphenofrontalis*. See *Frontal process* (1st def.). —*P. sphenoidales apicis partis petrosæ*. The processes on the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone which interdigitate with similar processes on the sphenoid bone. [L.] —*P. sphenoidalis*. See *Sphenoidal process*. —*P. sphenoidalis ossis palatini*. See *Sphenoidal process* (2d def.). —*P. sphenoides posticus apicis partis petrosæ*. An anomalous process projecting from the upper portion of the margin of the internal auditory meatus. [L.] —*P. sphenomaxillaris*. An anomalous projection from the lower end of the anterior margin of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone. [L. 31, 142.] —*P. spinosi spuri*. The prominences on the posterior surface of the sacrum in the median line which represent the spinous processes of the true vertebrae. [L.] —*P. spinosus*. See *Spinous process of a vertebra*. —*P. spinosus mallei*. See *Long process*

of the malleus. —*P. spinosus ossis sphenoidalis*. See *Spinous process of the sphenoid bone*. —*P. spuri duræ matris*. The prolongations of the dura which cover the roots of nerves and become continuous with the neurilemma. [L.] —*P. striatum longitudinalis*. See *Marginal convolution*. —*P. styloideus cranii*. See *Styloid process of the temporal bone*. —*P. styloideus fibulae*. See *Styloid process of the fibula*. —*P. styloideus ossis metacarpali tertii*. A process on the dorsal surface of the third metacarpal bone. [L. 175 (a, 50).] —*P. styloideus ossis temporis*. See *Styloid process of the temporal bone*. —*P. styloideus radii*. See *Styloid process of the radius*. —*P. styloideus ulnæ*. See *Styloid process of the ulna*. —*P. sulcatus*. An anomalous plate of bone uniting the sphenoidal and orbital processes of the palate bone. [L. 332.] —*P. superior incudis*. See *Short process of the incus*. —*P. supracondyloideus femoris lateralis*. See *Trochanter tertius*. —*P. supracondyloideus femoris medialis*. An anomalous protuberance on the posterior surface of the femur, a little above the internal condyle. [L. 332.] —*P. supracondyloideus humeri*. See *Supracondyloid process*. —*P. synoviales*. See *Synovial fringes*. —*P. tali externus*. See *P. lateralis tali*. —*P. tegmenti tympani proprii*. An anomalous osseous plate projecting from the tegmen tympani. [L.] —*P. temporalis ossis frontis*. An anomalous process of the frontal bone which separates the ala magna of the sphenoid bone from the parietal bone. [L. 332.] —*P. temporalis ossis zygomatici*. See *Temporal process*. —*P. testiformis*. See *Testes* (2d def.). —*P. transversi*. See *Transverse processes*. —*P. transversi accessorii vertebrarum lumbalium*. Small tubercles beneath the mamillary processes of the lumbar vertebrae. [L. 332.] —*P. transversi spuri*. A row of tubercles on the posterior surface of the sacrum, near the margin, which represent the transverse processes of the true vertebrae. [L.] —*P. transversus vertebrarum*. See *Transverse processes*. —*P. transversus accessorius*. See *Anapophysis*. —*P. transversus occipitalis*. See *Jugular process*. —*P. trochleares*. Ger., *Trochlenfortsätze*. Osseous eminences over which tendons glide. [L. 332.] —*P. trochlearis calcanei*. An eminence on the os calcis above the groove for the tendon of the peroneus longus. [L.] —*P. tubarius*. A process on the inner surface of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone upon which the extremity of the cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube rests. [L. 31.] —*P. tuberositatis navicularis*. An anomalous process on the tuberosity of the scaphoid bone of the foot. [L. 332.] —*P. turbinatus*. See *Odontoid process*. —*P. tympani*. See *Tegmen tympani*. —*P. unciformis*. See *Uncinate process* and *Coracoid process*. —*P. uncinatus major*. See *Uncinate process* (1st def.). —*P. uncinatus minor (ossis ethmoidæ)*. An anomalous process found below the uncinate process (1st def.). [L. 31.] —*P. vaginalis ossis lacrimalis*. See *Hamular process of the lacrimal bone*. —*P. vaginalis*. See *Vaginal process* and *P. vaginalis peritonæi*. —*P. vaginalis fasciæ transversalis*. See *Infundibuliform fascia*. —*P. vaginalis Halleri*. The inferior part of the mesorchium. [L. 175 (a, 50).] —*P. vaginalis ossis sphenoidæ*. See *P. ad vomerem*. —*P. vaginalis peritonæi*. Ger., *Scheidenfortsatz des Bauchfells*. The peritoneal pouch of the fœtus which passes down into the scrotum in advance of the testicle and, after being shut off from the general peritoneum, becomes the tunica vaginalis testis. —*P. ventriculi lateralis descendens*. The descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. [L. 3 (K).] —*P. vermicularis*. See *Appendix cæci*. —*P. vermiformes laterales*. See *Amygdalæ cerebelli*. —*P. vermiformis*. See *Vermiform process* and *Appendix cæci*. —*P. vermiformis anterior (superior)*. The anterior portion of the superior vermiform process. [L. 3 (K).] —*P. vermiformis posterior*. The posterior portion of the superior vermiform process. [L. 3 (K).] —*P. vermis superior*. See *Inferior vermiform process*. —*P. vocalis (anterior)*. See *Vocal process of the arytenoid cartilage*. —*P. xiphoideus*. See *Ensi-formis cartilage*. —*P. zygomatico-orbitalis*. See *Malar process*. —*P. zygomaticus ossis frontis*. See *External angular process*. —*P. zygomaticus ossis maxillæ*. See *Malar process*. —*P. zygomaticus ossis temporis*. See *Zygomatic process of the temporal bone*.

PROCHAIN (Fr.), adj. Pro-sha'n. See PROXIMAL.

PROCEHLON (Lat.), n. n. Pro(=)khl'(ch'e'w'al)-o'n(=). From pro, before, and χείλος, the lip. See PROLABIUM.

PROCHORDAL, adj. Pro-ko'r'd'l. From pro, before, and χορδή, a cord. Situated in front of the chorda dorsalis. [L. 294.]

PROCHORION (Lat.), n. n. Pro(=)kor(ch'o'r'i'o'n)-o'n. From pro, before, and χόριον, a membrane. 1. The primitive chorion (1st def.). 2. Of Hensen, the zona pellucida and the Eiweisshülle taken together. [A. 8; L. 146.]

PROCIDENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro(=)si'd(=)ki'd(=)e'n(sh'i'2)-a'. From procidere, to fall down. Fr., *procidence*. Ger., *Vorfall*. Prolapse, protrusion. [E. F. L.] —*P. ani*. See *Prolapse of the anus*. —*P. intestinali recti*. Prolapse of the rectum. —*P. Iridis*. See *Iridoptosis*. —*P. oculi*. See *Exophthalmia*. —*P. uteri*. Prolapse of the uterus.

PRONEMNUM (Lat.), n. m. Pro'n(=)ne(na)/mi'2-n(=)u(m). Gr., προνήμιον (from πρό, before, and νήμι, the leg). See TIBIA.

PROCELOUS, adj. Pro-sel'u's. From πρό, before, and κελος, hollow. Having a concavity in front and a convexity behind (said of the centra of vertebrae).

PROCREATION, n. Pro-kre-a'sh'n. Lat., *procreatio* (from procreare, to bring forth). See GENERATION (1st def.).

PROCTAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Pro'kt(=)prokt(=)a'g(a'g)-ra'. From προκτός, the anus, and ἀγρα, a seizure. Sudden pain about the anus.

PROCTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro'kt(=)prokt(=)a'l(=)a'l(=)i'2(g'i'2)-a'. From προκτός, the anus, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *proctalgie*. Neu-

ralgia of the anus or rectum. [E.] Cf. PROCTAGRA.—P. inflammatoria. See PROCTITIS.—P. intertriginosa. Intertrigo of the anus. [G.]

PROCTATRESIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro²kt(prok)t-a²t(a²t)-re(r)a²-zi²(si²)^{a2}. From *proktos*, the anus, a priv., and *trēsio*, perforation. Atresia of the anus or rectum. [L, 107 (a, 48).]

PROCTECTASIA (Lat.), **PROCTECTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pro²kt(prok)-te²k-ta(ta²)²zi²(si²)^{a2}-te²k-ta²-si²s. From *proktos*, the anus, and *ektasis*, distention. Dilatation of the anus. [a, 34.]

PROCTOTOMY, n. Pro²kt-te²k-to-mi². From *proktos*, the anus, and *ektomē*, to excise. Excision of a portion of the rectum. [a, 34.]

PROCTENCELEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro²kt(prok)-e²n²2.kli²s/(kle²-i²s).²s. Gen., *cleis/eos (-eis)*. From *proktos*, the anus, and *ἐγκέλευν*, to shut in. See STRUCTURE of the rectum.

PROCTEURYSTER (Lat.), n. m. Pro²kt(prok)-tu²r-i²n(un)-tu²r-i²(tar). Gen., *-er/os (-is)*. From *proktos*, the anus, and *εὐρύειν*, to make broad. An instrument for dilating the anus. [A, 323 (a, 34).]

PROCTHEMORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro²kt(prok)-the²m-(tha²-e²m)-o²r-raj(r)a²g²/i²a². From *proktos*, the anus, *alma*, blood, and *ῥήγνυται*, to burst forth. Ger., *Afterblutung*. Hemorrhage from the anus. [a, 34.]

PROCTHYPODESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro²kt(prok)-thip(thu²p)-o²(o²)-de²s(mu²s). From *proktos*, the anus, *ὑπό*, under, and *δεσμός*, a bond. Ger., *Afterlütze*. An anal pessary or supporter. [a, 34.]

PROCTICA (Lat.), n. f. Pro²kt(prok)t²k-a². From *proktos*, the anus. Any rectal or anal affection. [a, 17].—P. marisca. See HEMORRHOID.—P. simplex. See PROCTALGIA.

PROCTISIS (Lat.), **PROCTITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pro²kt(prok)-i²-si²s. Pro²kt(prok)-i²(e)²tis. Gen., *-is/eos proct/itis, -it/idos (-idis)*. From *proktos*, the anus. Inflammation of the anus or rectum. [D, 70; E.]—P. gangrenosa. See PROCTOCACE.

PROCTOBLENNOZEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro²kt(prok)-to²(o²)-ble²n-no²no²-ze(zu²)mi²a². From *proktos*, the anus, *βλένω*, mucus, and *ζύμια*, a loss. See PROCTORRHEA.

PROCTOCACE (Lat.), n. f. Pro²kt(prok)-o²k'a²s(a²k)-e(a). Gen., *-oc/aces*. From *proktos*, the anus, and *κακός*, evil. Gangrenous inflammation around the anus and rectum. [E.]

PROCTOCLE (Lat.), n. f. Pro²kt(prok)-o²(o²)-se(ka)²le(la). In Eng., *proctocel*. Gen., *-cel/es*. From *proktos*, the anus, and *κύλη*, a tumor. A tumor formed by a prolapse of the rectum. [a, 34.]—Vaginal p. A vaginal hernia of the rectum.

PROCTOCYSTOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro²kt(prok)t²o²(o²)-si²st-(ku²st)-o²(o²)-tom(tom)²i²a². From *proktos*, the anus, *κύστις*, the bladder, and *τομή*, a cutting. See Rectal cystotomy.

PROCTODEUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro²kt(prok)-to²d-e²(a²)²-u²m(-u²m). From *proktos*, the anus, and *δοῦναι*, on the way. That portion of the anal invagination of the epiblast which is distinct from the primitive hypoblastic part of the hindgut, but subsequently becomes united with it to form the lower portion of the intestine. [A, 8.]

PROCTODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro²kt(prok)-o²(o²)-di²n(du²n)²-i²a². From *proktos*, the anus, and *δύνη*, pain. See PROCTALGIA.

PROCTOLEUCORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Pro²kt(prok)-to²(o²)-lu²2-k-o²r-re(ro²e²)^{a2}. From *proktos*, the anus, *λευκός*, white, and *ῥοία*, a flowing. See PROCTORRHEA.

PROCTOMENIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro²kt(prok)-o²(o²)-men(man)²-i²a². From *proktos*, the anus, and *μήν*, a month. Vicarious menstruation from the rectum. [a, 34.]

PROCTONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro²kt(prok)-o²n²2-k'u²s(u²s). From *proktos*, the anus, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. Any tumor at the anus. [E.]

PROCTOPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro²kt(prok)-o²(o²)-pa²r-(pa²r)-a²l(a²l)²i²(u²)²si²s. Gen., *-ys/eos (-al/yis)*. From *proktos*, the anus, and *παράλυσις*, paralysis. Paralysis of the sphincter ani.

PROCTOPLASTY, n. Pro²kt-o²-pla²st-i². From *proktos*, the anus, and *πλασσειν*, to mold. Fr., *proctoplastie*. Ger., *Proctoplastik*. The plastic surgery of the anus or rectum.—Verneuil's p. See Linear proctotomy.

PROCTOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro²kt(prok)-o²(o²)-ple²(plag)²-i²a². From *proktos*, the anus, and *πληγή*, a stroke. See PROCTOPARALYSIS.

PROCTOPOLYPUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro²kt(prok)-to²(o²)-po²l²-i²(u²)-pi²si²pus. From *proktos*, the anus, and *πολύπους*, a polyp. Fr., *proctopolype*. Ger., *Afterpolyp*. A rectal polypus. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

PROCTOPTOMA (Lat.), **PROCTOPTOSIS** (Lat.), n's n and f. Pro²kt(prok)-o²pt-om²/a²-os²i²s. Gen., *-om/atos (-atis), -os/eos (-is)*. Prolapse of the rectum or anus. [a, 34.]

PROCTORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro²kt(prok)-o²r-raj(r)a²g²/i²a². Ger., *Afterblutung*. See PROCTHEMORRHAGIA.

PROCTORRHAPHY, n. Pro²kt-o²-r-ra²f-i². From *proktos*, the anus, and *ράφω*, a seam. Suture of the rectum or anus. [a, 34.]

PROCTORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Pro²kt(prok)-o²r-re(ro²e²)^{a2}. From *proktos*, the anus, and *ῥοία*, a flowing. Fr., *proctorrhée*. A discharge of mucus from the anus. [E.]

PROCTOSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro²kt(prok)-o²(o²)-si²r-(ski²r)/ru²s(ru²s). From *proktos*, the anus, and *σκίρρος*, an induration. Scirrhus of the rectum. [E.]

PROCTOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro²kt(prok)-o²(o²)-spa²z-(spa²z)/mu²s(mu²s). From *proktos*, the anus, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. Rectal tetanus. [E.]

PROCTOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro²kt(prok)-o²(o²)-ste²n-os²i²s. Gen., *-os/eos (-is)*. From *proktos*, the anus, and *στενώνω*, stenosis. Stricture of the rectum.

PROCTOTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro²kt(prok)-to²(o²)-to²s(to²k)²i²a². From *proktos*, the anus, and *τόκος*, a bringing forth. Expulsion of the foetus through the anus. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

PROCTOTOME, n. Pro²kt-o²-tom. Fr., p. An instrument for dividing strictures of the anus or rectum. [E, 24.]

PROCTOTOMY, n. Pro²kt-o²om-i². Lat., *proctotomia* (from *proktos*, the anus, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *proctotomie*. Ger., *Mastdarmschnitt*, *Proctotomie*. Incision of the anus or rectum for any purpose, usually for overcoming stricture. [E.]—External p. The operation of dividing the rectum and the anus and the tissue between the anus and the tip of the coccyx; usually done for stricture. [E, 5.]—Internal p. The operation of dividing a stricture of the rectum within the rectal pouch without at the same time cutting the sphincters. [E, 5.]—Linear p. An operation for the relief of rectal stricture by means of incision of the posterior rectal wall, of the stricture, and of all the tissues between the anus and a subcutaneous opening made near the coccyx. [a, 34.]—Maisonnette's p. Fr., *procédé de la ligature extemporaine*.

Removal of the rectum by the use of a strong cord attached to an écraseur. A deep circular incision is first made completely around the anus, and from the bottom of this cut a strong whip-cord is made to include the whole diseased part by passing it into the rectum and out again, each loop including in its bight a segment of the disease. [E.]—Nélaton's p. A form of external p. devised by Nélaton; the operation of introducing the left index finger as far as the stricture, and with this as a guide, passing in a blunt-pointed bistoury and dividing all the soft parts below the stricture in the median line. By pulling open the lips of this incision the stricture is brought into view and may be divided by a second incision. [E.]—Panas's p. Linear p.; incorrectly so termed, as others performed the operation before Panas. [a, 34.]—Rouse's p. A form of p. intended to avoid a wound by introducing the left index finger as far as the fossa at the side of it and through this pressing out a diseased part of the rectal wall to be removed. [E.]—Verneuil's p. P. in which the rectum is first divided into lateral halves with the écraseur, and the subsequent dissection is done with the galvanocautery knife. [E.]

PROCTOTOREUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro²kt(prok)-o²(o²)-to²r-u²s-i²s. Gen., *-eus/eos (-is)*. From *proktos*, the anus, and *τορνεύω*, to bore through. The operation of perforating an imperforate anus. [E.]

PROCUMBENT, adj. Pro²-ku²m'b²nt. Lat., *procumbens* (from *procumbere*, to fall forward). Of stems or branches, lying at length along the ground. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

PRODIGUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro²d(prod)²i²g-u²s(u²s). See SUPRANATOR longus.

PRODROMAL, adj. Pro²d(ro²m)²l. Pertaining to a prodrome, premonitory. [D.]

PRODROME, n. Pro²drom. Gr., *πρόδρομος* (from *πρό*, before, and *δρόμος*, a running). Fr., p. *Prodrom*, *Vorläufer*. A forerunner or premonitory symptom of disease. [D, 1.]

PRODUCTIO (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(pro²)-du²k²(du²k)²shi²(ti²)²-o. Gen., *-on/is*. From *producere*, to lead forth. See PROLAPSE.

PROECCRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(pro²)-e²2k²kr'i²s-i²s. Gen., *-cris/eos (-ec/ris)*. From *pro²*, before, and *ἐκκρίσις*, a separation. A premature crisis in a disease. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

PREEMBRYO, n. Pro²-e²m²-br'i²-o. Lat., *preembryon*. 1. In phanerogams, the suspensor. 2. In some higher cryptogams, an organ (developed from the oospore) from which the mature form of the plant is developed. [B, 291, 296 (a, 35).]

PREEMBRYONIC, adj. Pro²-e²m²-br'i²-o²ni²k. Of or pertaining to the preembryo; resembling or having the character of a preembryo. [B, 279 (a, 35).]

PROENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(pro²)-e²n²(e²n²)-se²f²(ke²f)-a²l(a²l)²i²a². From *pro²*, before, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *pro-encephalie*. Exencephalia affecting the fronto-facial region. [A, 15.]

PROENCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Pro²(pro²)-e²n²(e²n²)-se²f²(ke²f)-a²l(a²l)²-u²s(u²s). Having a cranial fissure in the frontal region.

PREOTIA (Lat.), n. f. Pre²(pro²)-e²osh(o²t)²i²a². From *πρωϊότης*, earliness. Of Good, sexual precocity. [a, 34.]

PROFESSIONAL, adj. Pro²-fe²sh-u²-n²l. Fr., *professionnel*. From *profiteri*, to profess. Pertaining to a profession or calling; specifically, to the medical profession; consistent with the etiquette recognized in that profession. [a, 48.]

PROFLUVIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro²(pro²)-flu²(flu)²vi²(vi²)²-u²m(-u²m). From *profluere*, to flow forth. A liquid discharge. [a, 17.]—P. alvi. See DIARRHŒA.—P. muliebri. An old term for leucorrhœa.—P. sanguinis. See HEMORRHEA.—P. seminis. The expulsion of the semen from the vagina after coitus. [J, M. Duncan, "Med. Times and Gaz.," May 5, 1883, p. 487.]—P. uterinum. An old term for the menstrual discharge.

PROFUNDUS (Lat.), adj. Pro²(pro²)-fu²nd(fu²nd)²u²s(u²s). Deep, deep-seated; as a n. m., a deep-seated muscle or nerve; as a n. in the f., *profunda*, a deep-seated artery or vein. [C; L.]

PROFUSIO (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(pro²)-fu²(fu²)zhi²(zhi²)²-o. Gen., *-on/is*. From *profundere*, to pour out. A simple effusion of blood from the capillaries. [L, 290 (a, 48).]

PROGASTER (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(pro²)-ga²st(ga²st)²u²s(ar). Gen., *-gast/eos (-is), -gast/ri*. See ARCHENTERON.

PROGLIOTIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(pro²)-glo²t(glot)²i²s. Gen., *-glo²t/di²os (-idis)*. From *pro²*, before, and *γλῶττα*, the tongue. Fr., *cicladan*, *diogenes* fibre. Ger., *Kürbiswurzel*. The fully developed generative segment of a *Tremata*. [B, 28 (e, 37), L, 11.]

PROGNATHISM, n. Pro²g²na²th-i²z-m. Lat., *prognathismus*. Fr., *prognathisme*. The state of being prognathous.

PROGNATHOUS, adj. Pro²g²na²th-u²s. Lat., *prognathus* (from *πρό*, before, and *γνάθος*, the jaw). Having the jaws project-

ing forward; having the gnathic index above 103° [Flower], or the profile angle below 89°, or Camper's facial angle below 80°. [L.]

PROGNOSTIC, adj. Pro²g-no²s²/i²k. Lat., *prognosticus*. Fr., *pronostique*. Ger., *prognostisch*. Serving for the formation of a prognosis; as a n. (Fr., *pronostic*), a sign so serving. [D, 18, 20.]

PROGNOSTICATE, v. tr. and intr. Pro²g-no²s²/i²k-at. To make a prognosis; to declare as a prognosis. [B.]

PROGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro²g-nos²/i²s. Gen., *nos/eos* (-is). Gr., *πρόγνωσις* (from *πρόγνωσκω*, to know beforehand). Fr., *pronostique*. Ger., *Prognose*, *Prognostik*, *Vorhersagung*. An opinion, expressed in advance, of the probable course, modifications, and termination of a disease. [D, 3.]—**P. anceps**. A p. representing the issue as doubtful. [D.]—**P. fausta**. A favorable p. [D.]—**P. infesta**. An unfavorable p. [D.]

PROGRESSION, n. Pro²-gre²s²/u²n. Gr., *προχώρησις*. Lat., *progressio* (from *progređi*, to step forth). The process of moving forward. [a, 48.]—**Cyrtophoric p.** of the fetal head. Ger., *kyrtophorische P.* The simple advance of the head as distinguished from its rotation; so called from the curvilinear course of the parietal canal. [A, 97.]—**Backward p.** Fr., *p. rétrograde*. Ger., *Rückwärtsbewegung*. Inability to walk except backward. In a case recorded by L. Mazzotti, the patient died a few days after the phenomenon was noticed. The spinal cord was not examined; there was slight cloudiness of the pia mater over the frontal lobes, with decided atrophy of all the arteries at the basis of the brain. [F Riv. clin. di Bologna, 7 July, 1885; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg." Dec. 14, 1885, p. 1118.]—**Cross-legged p.** p. by means of crossed legs; observed in femoral ankylosis and some neurotic diseases. Called also *scissor-legged deformity*. [a, 94.]

PROGRESSIVE, adj. Pro²-gre²s²/i²v. Lat., *progressivus* (from *progređi*, to come forth). Fr., *progressiva*. 1. Of a disease, increasing in intensity or invading more and more tissue. [a, 48.] 2. In botany, moving forward (said of subterranean stems, rhizomes, etc., which advance by the growth of one extremity while the other decays and dies). [B, 1 (a, 35).]

PROJECTION, n. Pro²-je²k²/s²h'n. Lat., *projectura* (from *projiċere*, to throw before). Fr., *p.*. Ger., *P.* 1. Any act or process of throwing forward. [a, 48.] 2. A process or prominence; any projecting appendage. [B, 123, 296 (a, 35).]—**Binocular p.** The faculty of transposing into space and combining the impressions made by objects in space upon the perceptive layer of the retinae of both eyes at the same time. [F.]—**Monocular p.** See *Unicocular p.*—**P. of visual impressions.** The faculty or act of projecting out from the fundus of the eye into space the impressions of objects made upon the retina by the rays of light which emanate from them entering the pupil, and coming to a focus upon the perceptive layer of the retina. By means of this, objects are correctly located in space. [F.]—**Unicocular p.** The faculty of transposing or displacing into space the impressions made by objects upon the retina of one eye. The p. is about in the line of direction of the object, but the estimate of the distance of objects is faulty. [F.]

PROLABIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro²(pro²)-lab²(la²b²)/i²u²m(u²m). From pro, before, and *labium*, the lip. Fr., *p.*. The central prominent part or border of the lip. [L, 50 (a, 14, 43).]

PROLAPSE, n. Pro²-la²p²s². Lat., *prolapsus* (from *prolabi*, to fall down), *ecidentia*. Fr., *p.*, *procidence*, *chute*. Ger., *Prolaps*, *Vorfall*. A falling down of a part. [E.] See also *PROCIDENTIA* and *PROSIS*.—**Artificial p.** The drawing down of a part (e. g., of the uterus toward the vaginal outlet) to facilitate examination or treatment. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Aug. 3, 1890, p. 159 (a, 17).]—**P. of the funis (umbilicalis)**. Expulsion of the funis from the uterus in advance of the fetus.

PROLAPSED, adj. Pro²-la²p²s²t². Lat., *prolapsus*. Fr., *prolapsé*. Ger., *prolabirt*. In a state of prolapse. [E.]

PROLAPSION, n. Pro²-la²p²/s²h'n. Lat., *prolapsio*. An old term for prolapse.

PROLAPSUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro²(pro²)-la²p²(ps²)/u²s(u²s). Gen., *-lup/us*. See *PROLAPSE*.—**P. ani**. Prolapse of the anus.—**P. bulbi**. An old term for protrusion of the eye. [F.]—**P. cartilaginous ensiformis** (see *processus xiphoides*). Dislocation of the ensiform cartilage. [L, 135 (a, 50).]—**P. cerebri**. See *ENCEPHALOCÉLE*.—**P. corneæ**. An old term for staphyloma of the cornea. [F.]—**P. graisseux** (Fr.). See *Pendulous abdomen*.—**P. intestinalis recti**. Prolapse of the rectum.—**P. iridis**. See *HERNIA IRIDIS*.—**P. linguae**. See *PARAGLOSSA*, *GLOSSOCÉLE*, and *MACROGLOSSIA*.—**P. oculi**. See *EXOPHTHALMIA*.—**P. palpebræ**. See *BLEPHAROPTOSIS*.—**P. placentæ**. Prolapse of the placenta.—**P. recti**. Prolapse of the rectum.—**P. sclerotica**. Staphyloma of the sclerotic. [F.]—**P. uteri**. Prolapse of the uterus.—**P. uteri completus**. Procidencia uteri.—**P. uteri incompletus**. That degree of prolapse of the uterus in which it appears at the vulva. **P. utulæ**. See *STAPHYLOEDEMA*.—**P. vaginæ**, **P. vaginale** (Fr.). Prolapse of the vagina.—**P. vesicæ** (urinaris). Prolapse of the urinary bladder.

PROLEGS, n. pl. Pro²-le²g²z. The abdominal feet of caterpillars without locomotive power. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

PROLEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(pro²)-le²p²(laps)/i²s. Gen., *-leps/eos* (-is). Gr., *πρόληψις* (from *πρόλαμβάνω*, to receive before). Fr., *prolepse*. Anticipation of a paroxysm of intermittent fever. [L, 30, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PROLEPTIC, PROLEPTICAL, adj's. Pro²-le²p²t²/i²k, -le²p²t²/i²k'l. Gr., *πρόληπτικός*. Fr., *proleptique*. Anticipating; prognostic.

PROLES (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(pro²)/o²z(as). Gen., *prolis*. Ger., *Brut*. 1. Offspring. [a, 48.] 2. Any gemmaceous part produced on a plant and separating from it to form a new plant. [B, 123, 296 (a, 35).]

PROLIFERATING, adj. Pro²-li²f²/e²r-at-i²n². Lat., *proliferans*. Undergoing proliferation; of cells, dividing to form daughter-cells. [J, 30.]

PROLIFERATION, n. Pro²-li²f²/e²r-a/sh'n. Lat., *proliferatio* (from *proles*, offspring, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *prolifération*. Ger., *P.*, *Sprossenbildung*. The condition of being prolific; growth by the multiplication of component elements (see *CELL-GENESIS*); in pathology, neoplastic growth of tissue in abnormal amount or situation. [D, 4; a, 17, 35.]—**Atrophic p.** Of Flemming, direct p. of the nuclei associated with degeneration of the differentiated protoplasm of the special cell elements. It occurs in ordinary inflamed tissue, in reparative processes, and in cachectic and febrile conditions. [a, 34.]

PROLIFEROUS, adj. Pro²-li²f²/e²r-u²s. Lat., *prolifer, proliferus*. Fr., *prolifère*. Ger., *proliferend*. Bearing progeny, exuberant, reproducing; especially, in botany, developing shoots on unusual parts (as flowers from the midst of a flower); also, of an organ, producing something different from itself (of leaves, bearing buds). [B, 1, 34, 123, 296, 308 (a, 35).]

PROLIFIC, adj. Pro²-li²f²/i²k. Lat., *prolificans, prolificus* (from *proles*, offspring, and *facere*, to produce). Fr., *prolififique*. Bringing forth abundantly, fruitful; in botany, prolificerous, also capable of developing into a new plant. [B, 123, 308 (a, 35).]

PROLIFICATION, n. Pro²-li²f²/i²-ka/sh'n. Lat., *prolificatio*. Fr., *p.*. The state of being prolific or prolificerous. [a, 35.]

PROLIGEROUS, adj. Pro²-li²g²/e²r-u²s. Lat., *proligerus* (from *proles*, offspring, and *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *proligère*. 1. Containing a germ or ovum (cf. *Discus proligerus*). [J.] 2. In botany, see *PROLIFEROUS*.

PROLONGEMENT (Fr.), n. Pro²-lo²n²-g²em²/a²n². A prolongation. [a, 17.]—**P's basillares**. Of Huguenin, the prolongations of the pyramidal ganglion-cells of the cerebral cortex. [L, 28 (K).]—**P. de Delterz**. See *Axis-cylinder process*.—**P's protoplasmiques**. See *Protoplasmic processes*.—**P. rhachidian** (de l'encéphale). See *Spinal cord*.

PROMANUS (Lat.), n. f. Pro²m/a²n(a²n)/u²s(u²s). Gen., *pro/manus*. From pro, before, and *manus*, the hand. The thumb.

PROMESOBLAST, n. Pro²-me²s²/o-bla²st. From *pmé*, before, *mesos*, middle, and *blasté*, a sprout. The aggregation of large primitive cells destined to form the mesoderm. [E, Haeckel (a, 39).]

PROMETOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(pro²)-me²t-op²/i²a². From *pmé*, before, and *metron*, the forehead. Fr., *prométopie*. The forehead or its integument. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PROMETOPIDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pro²(pro²)-me²t-op²(p)-i²d/i²a². Gr., *πρωτοπιδία*. Bandages for the forehead. [E.]

PROMINENCE, n. Pro²m/i²-ne²m²s. Lat., *prominentia* (from *prominere*, to jut out). Ger., *Hervorragung* (1st def.), *Erhabenheit* (2d def.), *Vorsprung* (2d def.). 1. An elevation or projection on the surface of a part or organ. 2. A projection or tooth between two incisions in the margin of a part or organ. 3. The state of being prominent or elevated. [B, 123 (a, 35).] Cf. *PROTUBERANCE*.—**Doyère's p.** See *Moterial-nerve END-PLATE*.—**Genital p.** An elevation on the ventral wall of the cloaca in the embryo from which the generative organs are developed. [L, 294.]—**Mental p.** A triangular elevation on the inferior maxilla continuous below with the symphysis.

PROMINENT, adj. Pro²m/i²-n²t. Lat., *prominens*. Fr., *prominent*. Ger., *hervorstpringend*. Elevated, conspicuous. [a, 35.]

PROMINENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(pro²)-mi²n-e²n/sh'i²(i²a²). 1. See *PROMINENCE*. 2. See *PROLAPSE*.—**Prominentie albuginæ**. See *CORPUS ALBUGINÆ*.—**P. annalis**. See *ANAL FISTULA*.—**P. canalis facialis** (see *Fallopian*). A slight elevation in the wall of the tympanum, above and behind the fenestra ovalis, marking the course of the aqueduct of Fallopius. [L.]—**P. cerebri**. A cerebral lobe. [I, 8 (K).]—**P. corneæ**. See *KERATOCELE*.—**Prominentie encephali** (see *gemma*). See *CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA*.—**P. laryngis**. See *POMUM ADAMI*.—**P. lentiformis**. See *CORPUS STRIATUM*.—**Prominentie natiiformes**. See *NATES* (2d def.).—**P. oculi totius**. See *EXOPHTHALMIA*.—**Prominentie orbiculares**. See *CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA*.—**Prominentie orbiculares majores**. See *NATES* (2d def.).—**Prominentie orbiculares minores**. See *TESTES* (2d def.).—**P. semiovalis** [Sömmerring]. See *Olivary body*.—**P. spherica** [Sömmerring]. A cerebral convolution. [I, 8 (K).]—**P. spiralis**. An elevation upon the outer wall of the cochlear duct containing a small capillary. [L, 31, 332.]—**Prominentie testiformes**. See *TESTES* (2d def.).

PROMONTOIRE (Fr.), n. Pro²-mo²n²-twa²r. See *PROMONTORY*.—**P. de l'oreille**. See *PROMONTORY* (2d def.).—**P. pelvien**. See *PROMONTORY of the sacrum*.

PROMONTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro²(pro²)-mo²n²-o²r/i²-u²m(u²m). See *PROMONTORY*.—**P. ossis sacri**, **P. pelvis**. The promontory of the sacrum. [L.]—**P. tympani**. See *PROMONTORY* (2d def.).—**P. vertebrae inferioris**. See *PROMONTORY of the sacrum*.

PROMONTORY, n. Pro²m/o²n²-t²-o²-ri². Lat., *promontorium* (from *pmé*, before, and *montis*, a mountain). 1. *promontorium* (Ger., *promontorium*). 1. A prominence or protuberance. 2. A slight prominence on the inner wall of the tympanic cavity, below the fenestra ovalis. [L, 332.] 3. Of Scarpa, see *SPUR* (3d def.).—**Double p.**, **False p.** Fr., *faux promontoire*. Ger., *doppeltes Promontorium*. An unusual prominence of the anterior aspect of the junction of the first and second sacral vertebrae. [A, 22.]—**P. of the sacrum**, **Sacro-vertebral p.** Lat., *promontorium ossis sacri*. Fr., *sautie sacro-vertébrale*. Ger., *Vorberg des heiligen Beins*, *Promontorium des Kreuzbeins*. The projection forward formed by the last lumbar vertebra and the upper part of the sacrum. [L, 332.] See also *Sacro-vertebral ANGLE*.

PROMUSCIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pro*(*pro*)²-*mu*(*mu*)²-*scis*(*scis*)²-*ka*(*ka*)². Gen., *-muscis*(*id*). Fr., *promuscie*. The proboscis of an insect. [a, 48.]

PROMYCELMIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Pro*(*pro*)²-*mi*(*mu*)²-*se*(*ka*)²-*li*(*u*)²-*m*(*u*)². From *pro*, before, and *mycelium* (q. v.). Fr., *promycélium*. A short-lived and imperfectly developed mycelium bearing sporidia which germinate and form a true mycelium. [a, 35.]

PRONATEUR (Fr.), n. *Pro*-*na*²-*tu*²-*r*. See **PRONATOR**.—**Grand p. rond**. See **PRONATOR teres**.—**Petit p.** See **PRONATOR quadratus**.—**P. rond**. See **PRONATOR radii teres**.

PRONATION, n. *Pro*-*na*²-*sh'n*. Lat., *pronatio* (from *pronare*, to bend forward). Fr., p. Ger., *Einwärtsdrehung, Vorwärtsbeugung*. The condition of being or the act of making prone. [L, 149.]

PRONATOR (Lat.), n. m. *Pro*-*na*(*as*)²-*to*²-*r*. Gen., *-or-is*. Fr., *pronateur*. Ger., *Vorwärtsbeuger*. A muscle that effects or assists in pronation of a portion of a limb.—**P. cubito-radialis**. See **P. quadratus**.—**P. inferior**, **P. minor**. See **P. (radii) quadratus**.—**P. obliquus**. See **P. radii teres**.—**P. pedis**. An adductor muscle arising from the fibula below the flexor hallucis longus and inserted into the inner surface of the os calcis. [L, 332.]—**P. (radii) quadratus**. Fr., *carré pronateur*. Ger., *viereckiger Vorwärtsdreher*. A flat, quadrangular muscle arising from the lowest fourth of the anterior surface and margin of the ulna and inserted on the anterior surface of the lower part of the radius. [L, 1.]—**P. radii teres**, **P. rotundus**, **P. teres**. Fr., *rond pronateur*. Ger., *runder Einwärtsdreher*. A long, roundish muscle which arises by two heads—the one from the internal condyle of the humerus (forming a tendon common to itself, the flexor carpi radialis, the flexor carpi ulnaris, the flexor digitorum manus sublimis, and the palmaris longus) and from the intermuscular septum, and the other from the coronoid process of the ulna, is inserted into the outer surface of the radius near its middle. It pronates the hand and forearm, and aids in flexion of the forearm. [L, 1.]—**P. transversus**. See **P. (radii) quadratus**.

PRONAUS (Lat.), n. m. *Pro*(*pro*)²-*na*(*as*)²-*u*(*u*)²-*s*. Gr., *πρόναος* (from *pro*, before, and *naos*, a temple). The vestibule of the vagina. [L, 332.]

PRONE, adj. *Pro*-*na*². Lat., *pronus*. Fr., *penché, incliné*. Lying with the face directed downward; of the forearm, having the lower end of the radius turned around that of the ulna so that, in ordinary postures, the palm looks downward; in botany, lying flat, especially with the face downward. [a, 35.]

PRONEPHRIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Pro*(*pro*)²-*ne*(*ph*)²-*ri*(*d*)²-*i*(*u*)²-*m*(*u*)². In certain animals, principally invertebrates, one of a number of canaliculi which act as excretory organs. [Haeckel, "Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1890 (a, 39).]

PRONEPHROS (Lat.), n. m. *Pro*(*pro*)²-*ne*(*ph*)²-*ro*(*s*)². From *pro*, before, and *νεφρός*, the kidney. Ger., *P. Kopfnere*. Syn.: *head-kidney*. An embryonic glandular structure found in the *Anamniota*, believed to be the relics of a portion of the primitive vertebrate excretory system. [L, 201.] Cf. **SEGMENTAL APPARATUS**.

PRONERVATIO (Lat.), n. f. *Pro*(*pro*)²-*ne*(*ne*)²-*va*(*va*)²-*shi*(*u*)²-*o*. Gen., *-on-is*. From *pro*, before, and *nervus*, a tendon. See **APONEUROSIS** (2d def.).

PRONŒA (Lat.), n. f. *Pro*(*pro*)²-*ne*(*ne*)²-*a*(*a*)². Gr., *πρόνωα* (from *pro* and *νωα*, to perceive before). See **PROGNOSIS**.

PRONOSTIC (Fr.), n. *Pro*-*no*²-*s*-*tek*. See **PROGNOSIS**.

PRONOSTIQUE (Fr.), adj. *Pro*-*no*²-*s*-*tek*. See **PROGNOSTIC**.

PRONOTUM (Lat.), n. n. *Pro*(*pro*)²-*no*(*t*)²-*u*(*u*)²-*m*(*u*)². From *pro*, before, and *νóτος*, the back. The dorsal part of the prothorax of an insect. [a, 39.]

PRONUCLEOLUS (Lat.), n. m. *Pro*(*pro*)²-*nu*(*u*)²-*kle*(*kle*)²-*o*(*u*)²-*s*(*u*)². From *pro*, before, and *nucleolus* (q. v.). A nucleolus contained in a pronucleus. [J.]

PRONUCLEUS (Lat.), n. m. *Pro*(*pro*)²-*nu*(*u*)²-*kle*(*kle*)²-*u*(*u*)²-*s*(*u*)². From *pro*, before, and *nucleus* (q. v.). Fr., p. *pronucleus*. Ger., *P. Vorkern*. A primordial or germinal nucleus; in botany, the nucleus of a conjugating gamete, which by fusion with another p. forms the germ-nucleus. [B, 77, 279 (a, 35).]—**Female p.** Lat., *p. femininus*. Fr., *pronucleus* (ou *noyau*) *féminelle*. Ger., *Eikern, weiblicher Vorkern* (oder *P.*). 1. A small body, lying at first near the periphery, just beneath the extrusion globules, and representing the portion of the nucleus of the ovum (see **GERMINAL VESICLE**) which remains after the extrusion of the polar globules. It sinks to or toward the centre of the vitellus, where it usually remains, and must fuse with the male p. before segmentation can take place. A system of radiating lines runs out from it into the yolk, forming a star-like figure (see under **ASTER** [1st def.]), the so-called female aster. [A, 5; J, 1, 23, 30; Minot, "Am. Nat. hist.," p. 292 (a, 32).] 2. In botany, the nucleus of the oosphere, which by fusion with the male p. forms the germ-nucleus. [B, 77 (a, 35).]—**Male p.** Lat., *p. masculinus*. Fr., *pronucleus* (ou *noyau*) *masculin*. Ger., *männlicher Vorkern, Spermakern, Hodenkörner*. 1. The p. into which the head or some other portion of a spermatozoid is transformed after it has imbedded itself in the vitellus and become enlarged, clear, and spheroidal. It finally unites with the female p., and like the latter, is surrounded by radiating lines forming the so-called male aster. [A, 5; J, 1, 23, 30; Minot, l. c.] 2. In botany, the generative nucleus derived from the pollen-tube, which by fusion with the nucleus of the oosphere, or female nucleus, forms the germ-nucleus. [B, 77 (a, 35).]—**P. dérivé** (Fr.). Of Van Beneden, the smaller, rounded portion of a clear spot that appears on each of the two spheres formed by the first segmentation of the vitellus, the other portion, larger and surrounding the p. dérivé, being termed the *p. engendré*. [A, 15.]—**P. engendré** (Fr.). See under **P. dérivé**.—**Segmentation p.** See **GERM-NUCLEUS** and **GERMINAL SPOT**.—**Sperm-p.** See **Male p.**

PRO-ODONTUS (Lat.), adj. *Pro*(*pro*)²-*o*(*o*)²-*nt*(*u*)²-*s*(*u*)². From *pro*, before, and *ὀδών*, a tooth. Having the radicle fixus making an

angle of between 23° and 50° with the line joining the subnasal and alveolar points. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthropol.," xv, Suppl. (a, 56).]

PRO-OSTEON (Lat.), n. n. *Pro*(*pro*)²-*o*(*st*)²-*e*(*e*)²-*o*(*n*)². From *pro*, before, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. A bony process (see **PROCESS**, 3d def.). [a, 48.]

PRO-OTIC, adj. *Pro*-*o*(*t*)²-*ik*. Lat., *pro-oticus* (from *pro*, before, and *ὠς*, the ear). Situated in front of the ear-capsule. [L.]

PROPACULUM (Lat.), n. n. *Pro*(*pro*)²-*pa*(*pa*)²-*u*(*u*)²-*u*(*u*)²-*m*(*u*)². Dim. of *propago* (q. v.). Fr., *propacule*. See **PROPAGO** (1st and 2d defs.).

PROPAGATION, n. *Pro*-*pa*(*g*)²-*a*(*g*)²-*sh'n*. Gr., *διαδοχή*. Lat., *propagatio* (from *propagare*, to generate). Fr., p. Ger., *Fortpflanzung*. 1. Reproduction, generation. [a, 35.] 2. Transmission, dissemination. [a, 17.]

PROPAGO (Lat.), n. f. *Pro*(*pro*)²-*pa*(*pa*)²-*go*. Gen., *-aginis*. From *propagare*, to disseminate. Fr., *propagule* (1st and 2d defs.), *propagine* (3d def.). Ger., *Keimknospe* (1st and 3d defs.), *Keimkorn* (2d def.). 1. An unexpanded leaf-bud, capable of propagation, terminating a runner or slender branch; also, an extension, such as a runner or branch serving for propagation. 2. The powdery grains of the soredia of lichens. 3. In mosses and the *Marchantiaceae*, a bulbil (bulbily) by means of which the plant is reproduced vegetatively. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 291, 296, 308 (a, 35).] 4. Any bud-like structure or process. [a, 48.]—**P. bracteolata**. See **ANABLASTEMA**.—**P. corporis striati**. See **OLFACTORY NERVE**.

PROPAGULUM (Lat.), n. n. *Pro*(*pro*)²-*pa*(*g*)²-*a*(*g*)²-*u*(*u*)²-*u*(*u*)²-*m*(*u*)². Fr., *propagule*. See **PROPAGO** (1st def.).

PROPANE, n. *Pro*-*pa*²-*n*. Fr., p. Ger., *Propan*. A hydrocarbon, C₃H₈ = CH₃—CH₂—CH₃, of the paraffin series; one of the constituents of petroleum. [B.]

PROPARATERESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pro*(*pro*)²-*pa*(*pa*)²-*ter*(*ter*)²-*a*(*a*)²-*ter*(*ter*)²-*is*. Gen., *-es*(*es*)²-*is*. From *pro*, before, *para*, beside, and *proparatēsis*, a watching. Fr., *proparatésis*. See **PROPHYLAXIS**.

PROPARGYL, n. *Pro*-*pa*²-*r*-*gi*²-*l*. See **PROPINYL**.

PROPARGYLATE, n. *Pro*-*pa*²-*r*-*gi*²-*l*-*at*. An oxygen compound of propargyl with a univalent radical, C₃H₃X.O. [B.]

PROPARGYLIC ACID, n. *Pro*-*pa*²-*r*-*gi*²-*l*-*ik*. See **PROPIOLIC ACID**.

PROPATHY, n. *Pro*-*pa*²-*th*-*i*. Lat., *propathia* (from *pro*, before, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *propathie*. 1. A precursory symptom. 2. A disease already passed. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

PROPENDERE (Lat.), n. f. *Pro*(*pro*)²-*pe*(*nd*)²-*e*(*e*)²-*n*(*n*)²-*shi*(*i*)²-*a*(*a*)². From *propendere*, to hang forth. See **PROLAPSE**.—**P. uvule**. Relaxation of the uvula. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PROPENYL, n. *Pro*-*pe*²-*n*-*yl*. Fr., *propényle*. Ger., *P.* See **GLYCERYL**—**P. alcohol**. See under **GLYCERIN**.—**P. trinitrate**. See **NITROGLYCERIN**.

PROPENYLATE, n. *Pro*-*pe*²-*n*-*yl*-*at*. Ger., *Propenylat*. A compound of a metal or ether with propenyl (glyceryl) alcohol. [B.]

PROPEPSIN, n. *Pro*-*pe*²-*ps*(*ps*)²-*n*. From *pro*, before, and *πέψω*, digestion. See **PEPSINOGEN**.

PROPEPTONE, n. *Pro*-*pe*²-*pt*(*pt*)²-*n*. From *pro*, before, and *πéπτω*, to cook. Fr., p. Ger., *Propepton*. See **PARAPEPTONE** (3d def.), **HEMIALBUMOSE**, and **DETERGALBUMOSE**.

PROPEPTONURIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pro*(*pro*)²-*pe*(*pt*)²-*ton*(*u*)²-*u*(*u*)²-*ri*(*i*)²-*a*(*a*)². For deriv., see **PROPEPTONE** and **URINE**. The presence of propeptones in the urine. It may occur in connection with various diseases. [a, 34.]

PROPERISTOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Pro*(*pro*)²-*pe*(*r*)²-*ist*(*o*)²-*m*(*u*)²-*a*(*a*)². Gen., *-stom*(*atos*)²-*atis*. From *pro*, before, *περί*, around, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Ger., *Properistom*. The margin of the blastopore. [L, 146.]

PROPERITONEAL, adj. *Pro*-*pe*²-*r*-*i*-*to*²-*n*(*e*)²-*a*(*a*)². From *pro*, before, and *περίτωνα*, the peritoneum. Situated in front of the peritoneum. [a, 48.]

PROPHETIN, n. *Pro*-*ph*(*et*)²-*i*-*n*. Fr., *prophétine*. Ger., *P.* A glucoside, probably C₂₀H₃₀O₇, extracted from *Ecballium officinale* and the fruits of *Cucumis prophetarum*. [B, 7, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

PROPHETALMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Pro*-*ph*(*et*)²-*tha*(*l*)²-*mu*(*s*)²-*s*(*u*)². From *pro*, before, and *φθαλμός*, the eye. See **EXOPTHALMUS**.

PROPHYLACTIC, adj. *Pro*-*ph*(*yl*)²-*a*(*kt*)²-*ik*. Gr., *προφύλακτικός*. Fr., *prophylactique*. Ger., *prophylaktisch, vorbeugend*. Preventive of disease or intended to prevent it.

PROPHYLAXIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pro*(*pro*)²-*ph*(*yl*)²-*ax*(*is*)²-*is*(*is*)²-*is*(*is*)². Gen., *-ax*(*is*)²-*is*(*is*)². Gr., *προφύλαξις* (from *προφύλασσειν*, to keep guard before). Fr., *prophylaxie*. Ger., *P.* *Prophylaxe*. Prevention of disease. [a, 48.]

PROPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. *Pro*(*pro*)²-*ph*(*yl*)²-*lu*(*l*)²-*m*(*u*)². From *pro*, before, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. A primary leaf; one of the first leaves to appear on an axis or branch. [B, 296 (a, 35).]

PROPIAC (Fr.), n. *Pro*-*pe*²-*a*²-*k*. A place in the department of the Drôme, France, where there are gaseous springs. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14, 50).]

PROPINE, n. *Prop*(*en*). See **ALLYLENE**.

PROPINYL, n. *Prop*(*in*)²-*yl*. The radicle CH≡C—CH₂ = C₃H₃. [B, a, 38.]

PROPIOLIC ACID, n. *Prop*(*i*)²-*ol*(*ik*)². Fr., *acide propiolique*. The compound C₃H₃O₂. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

PROPIONALDEHYD (Ger.), n. *Prop*(*e*)²-*o*(*n*)²-*al*-*e*²-*hu*²-*d*. See **PROPIONIC ALDEHYDE**.

PROPIONAMIDE, n. *Prop*(*i*)²-*o*(*n*)²-*a*(*m*)²-*i*(*d*)². Fr., p. Ger., *Propionamid*. The compound NH₂.(C₂H₃O) = C₃H₇NO. [B, 4.]

PROPIONE, n. Prop¹²on. Fr., p. Ger. *Propion*. A liquid, (C₂H₅)₂CO, of agreeable odor, boiling at 104° C. [B. 3, 93 (a, 38).]

PROPIONIC, adj. Prop¹²-on¹²ik. Derived from propyl. [B.]—**P. acid**. Fr., *acide propionique*. Ger., *Propionsäure*. A colorless monobasic liquid, C₂H₅O₂ = C₂H₅CO.OH (or C₂H₅CO.OH), occasionally found in sweat and in diabetic urine. [B.; B. 270 (a, 38); K.]—**P. aldehyde**. Fr., *aldéhyde propionique*, *hydrure de propionyle*. Ger., *Propionaldehyd*. Oxide of propylene, propylic aldehyde, C₂H₅O, bearing the same relation to propyl alcohol and propionic acid that ordinary aldehyde bears to ethyl alcohol and acetic acid; a mobile liquid of a peculiar suffocating odor. [B. 5.]—**P. anhydride**. Ger., *Propionsäureanhydrid*. The compound (C₂H₅O)₂O. [B. 4.]

PROPIONITRILE, n. Prop¹²-o-nit¹²ril. Fr., p. Ger., *Propionitril*. See **ETHYL cyanide**.

PROPIOXONYL, n. Prop¹²-o-n¹²-o¹²-yl. Ger., p. See **PROPIONYL**.—**P. hydrat**. See **PROPIONIC acid**.

PROPIONYL, n. Pro-pi¹²-o-n¹²-yl. Fr., *propionyle*. Ger., *P. Propionoxyl*. The acid radicle, (C₂H₅O), of propionic acid. [B.]

PROPLEXUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro(p¹²)-plex¹²(u¹²s)us. From *pro*, before, and *plexus* u. s. The choroid plexus of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [Wilder and Gage (a, 59).]

PROPEDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro(prop¹²)-podi(prop¹²)-u¹²-m(u¹²m). From *pro*, before, and *pedis*, the foot. The anterior part of the foot in molluscs. [B. 28 (a, 27).]

PROPOLIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro(p¹²)-p¹²-olis. Gen., *-polis* (-is), *p. Gr.*, *πρόπολις* from *pro*, before, and *πόλις*, a city. A reddish or yellowish-brown aromatic, somewhat viscous matter used by bees at the base of the hive as a sort of mortar to stop cracks. It seems to be anodyne and soporific, and has been recommended in diarrhoea and the early stage of dysentery. [B. 5 (a, 35); "Chicago Med. Jour.," xxiv, pp. 417, 485 (B, L).]

PROPOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pro(p¹²)-o-m¹²-a¹². Gen., *-pomatos* (-atis). Gr., *πρόπομα* (from *pro*, before, and *πομα*, to drink before). Fr., *propome*. Ger., *Trank*. A potion, especially one of wine or vinegar, mixed with honey, taken before meals. [L. 323, 325 (a, 14, 48).]

PROPRIETARY, adj. Pro-pri¹²-e¹²-a¹²-ri¹². Lat., *proprietary* (from *proprius*, a property). Of medicinal preparations, constituting the property of an individual or corporation that, by copying the name or otherwise, has or professes to have the exclusive right to produce and vend them. [a, 48.]

PROPRIETAS (Lat.), n. f. Pro(prop¹²)-pri¹²(p¹²)-e¹²-a¹²-s(a¹²s). Gen., *-a¹²is*. From *proprius*, one's own. A property; of old writers, temperament. [H.]

PROPTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pro(p¹²)-pt¹²-om¹²-a¹². Gen., *-omatos* (-atis). Gr., *πρόπτομα* (from *pro*, before, and *πτομα*, to fall forward). Fr., *p. Ger.*, *Vorfall*. Prolapse. [G.]—**P. auricularum**. 1. See **FLAP EAR**. 2. An elongation of the external ear seen among the Siamese, caused by hanging weights upon them. [L. 132.]—**P. labii inferioris**. Relaxation of the lower lip. [G. 17.]—**P. mammarium**. A flabby, pendulous condition of the breasts. [G. 17.]—**P. palpebrarum**. See **BLEPHAROPTOSIS**.—**P. scroti**. Redundancy of the scrotum. [G. 17.]

PROPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro(p¹²)-pt¹²-os¹²(-is). Gen., *-os¹²os* (-is). Gr., *πρόπτωσις*. Prolapse, protrusion. [E.]—**P. oculi**. Of Celsus, exophthalmia. [F.]—**P. palpebræ**. See **BLEPHAROPTOSIS**.—**P. uvule**. See **STAPHYLCECCEMA**.

PROPTYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro(p¹²)-pt¹²(u¹²s)-is. Gen., *-ys¹²os*, *proptysis*. From *pro*, before, and *ptysis*, to spit. Fr., *proptysse*. See **EXPECTORATION**.

PROPULLULANS (Lat.), adj. Pro(prop¹²)-pul¹²(u¹²l)(u¹²l)-a¹²-n¹²(a¹²n¹²s). From *pro*, before, and *pullulare*, to sprout out. Ger., *ausschlagend, hervortreibend*. Of roots, having the apex produced into a stem. [B. 123 (a, 35).]

PROPULSION, n. Pro-pul¹²/sh¹²n. From *pro*, before, and *pellere*, to drive. Fr., p. Ger., *P.* A thrusting or being thrust forward; specifically, the peculiar gait of paralysis agitans. The patient gets up from his seat slowly and with difficulty, hesitates a moment, and then starts forward quickly, speed being necessary to prevent falling. [D. 35.] Cf. **ESTINATION**.

PROPYL, n. Prop¹²il. Fr., *propyle*. Ger., *P.* The radicle, C₂H₅, of p. alcohol. It occurs in two isomeric forms: *normal p.*, CH₃CH₂CH₂, and *isop.*, or *secondary p.*, (CH₃)₂CH. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Hydrated p. oxide**. See **P. alcohol**.—**P. acetate**. Fr., *acétate de propyle*. Ger., *Essigsäure-Propylester*, *Propylacetat*. A body, C₂H₅OC₂H₅O = C₂H₅H₁₀O₂, isomeric with valerician acid. [B. 4.]—**P. acetic acid**. Ger., *Propylsäure*. The compound C₂H₅CH₂CO.OH. [B.]—**P. acetylene**. Fr., *propylacétylène*. Ger., *Propylacetylen*. A mobile liquid, C₂H₅CH=CH=C₂H₅. [B. 4.; B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P. acrylic acid**. Ger., *Propylacrylsäure*. See **HYDROSOBYLIC acid**.—**P. alcohol**. Ger., *Propylalkohol*. A monatomic alcohol, C₂H₅CH₂O = C₂H₅O. [B.]—**P. aldehyde**. See **PROPIONIC aldehyde**.—**P. amine**. Ger., *P. amin*. A primary amine of p. (C₂H₅)₂NH₂. Two isomeric forms are known: one, CH₃CH₂CH₂NH₂, derived from normal p., and occurring as a liquid boiling at 49° C. and having an ammoniacal odor; the other, CH₃CH₂CH₂NH₂, derived from isopropylamine, a mobile liquid boiling at 32° C. and having the odor of herring brine. Many bodies which were thought to contain pamine are now known to contain the metameric trimethylamine. Pamine was discovered by Brieger in putrefying gelatin, and was formerly used as a remedy for rheumatism. [B.; Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," xcv, p. 483 (B).]—**P. benzaldehyde**. See **CUMIC aldehyde**.—**P. benzene**. Fr., *propylbenzène*. A p. substitution compound, C₂H₅C₆H₅ = C₂H₅—CH₂CH₂CH₂ of benzene. [B. 4.]—**P. benzoic acid**. An acid, C₂H₅CH₂CH₂CO.OH, known in two isomeric forms: *orthopropylbenzoic acid*, crystallizing from dilute alcohol as small plates melting at 58° C., and *parapropylbenzoic*

acid, occurring as shining plates of microscopic prismatic crystals, melting at 140° C. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P. benzoic aldehyde**. See **CUMIC aldehyde**.—**P. benzoyllecgonine**. A crystalline salt obtained by treating benzoyllecgonine, propyl iodide, and propyl alcohol with ethylene bromide and alcohol. It readily forms salts, is quite bitter, and is a powerful anesthetic. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxxv, p. 554 (a, 56).]—**P. benzyl alcohol**. An alcohol, C₂H₅CH₂CH₂O. Parapropylbenzyl (or paraisopropylbenzyl) alcohol is cumyl alcohol. [B. 4 (a, 38).]—**P. borate**. A compound of p. and boric acid comprising: (1) the borate of normal p., (C₂H₅)₂BO₃, and (2) the borate of isop., (CH₃—CH—CH₃)₂—BO₃. [B.]—**P. bromide**. Ger., *P. bromür*. The compound C₂H₅Br. Two isomeric varieties are known: (1) bromide of normal p., CH₃—CH₂—CH₂Br, a liquid boiling at 71°, and (2) bromide of isop., CH₃—CHBr—CH₃, a liquid boiling at about 62° C. [B.]—**P. butyrate**. Fr., *butyrate de propyle*. Ger., *Buttersäure-Propylester*, *Propylbutyrat*. The compound C₂H₅OC₄H₇O = C₂H₅H₁₁O₂. [B.]—**P. carbamate**. Ger., *Carbaminsäure-Propylester*. The compound C₂H₅NH₂ = CO¹/OC₂H₅. [B.]—**P. carbamine**. **P. carbammonium**. The compound C₂H₅N≡C. [B.]—**P. carbinol**. See **BUTYL alcohol**.—**P. carbonate**. The substance (C₂H₅)₂CO₃. [B.]—**P. chloride**. The compound C₂H₅Cl. Two are known: *normal p. chloride*, CH₃CH₂CH₂Cl, a mobile liquid boiling at 46° C., and *secondary p. chloride*, or *isopropyl chloride*, CH₃—CHCl—CH₃, a liquid boiling at about 36° C. [B.]—**P. cyanate**. A liquid, C₂H₅OCN, boiling at about 75° C. [B.]—**P. cyanide**. The compound (C₂H₅)₂N (or [C₂H₅]/CN). There are two isomeric forms: (1) the cyanide of normal p., CH₃—CH₂—CH₂—C≡N, an oily liquid boiling at 118° C., and (2) the cyanide of isop., *isobutyronitrile*, (CH₃)₂CH—C≡N, an aromatic, oily liquid, boiling at 107° C. [B.]—**P. dimethylcarbinol**. A monatomic alcohol, C₂H₅(CH₃)₂COH = C₂H₅O. [B. 2.]—**P. ethylene**. See **AMYLENE**.—**P. eugenol**. A liquid, C₂H₅(OCH₃)₂O₂H = C₂H₅H₁₁O₂. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P. glycol**. See **PROPYLENE alcohol**.—**P. guanamine**. The compound C₂H₅C₂H₅N₃. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P. hydrate**. See **P. alcohol**.—**P. hydride**. See **PROPANE**.—**P. hydrosulphide**. See **P. mercaptan**.—**P. iodide**. The compound C₂H₅I. [B.]—**P. isocyanide**. See **P. carbamine**.—**P. malonic acid**. The compound C₂H₅CH₂CO.OH. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P. mercaptan**. The compound C₂H₅SH. [B.]—**P. methyl**. See **BUTANE**.—**P. methylbenzene**. A substitution compound of benzene, C₂H₅(C₂H₅)CH₃ = C₁₀H₁₄. [B.]—**P. methylcarbinol**. Fr., *méthylcarbinol*. See **AMYL alcohol**.—**P. methylquinone**. Quinone in which p. and methyl replace two atoms of hydrogen; thymoquinone is parapropylquinone, C₂(CH₃)₂O, C₂H₅H₂H₂. [B.]—**P. nitrate**. The substance C₂H₅O.NO₂. The nitrate of normal p. is not known; the nitrate of isop., CH₃—CH(O.NO₂)—CH₃, is an inflammable liquid boiling at 102° C., and giving off a vapor which at high temperatures is violently explosive. [B.]—**P. nitrolic acid**. A crystalline body, C₂H₅N₂O₂ = C₂H₅(NO₂).N.OH. [B. 93 (a, 14).]—**P. phenyl**. A univalent radicle, C₂H₅(C₆H₅). [B.]—**P. phosphine**. A phosphine containing p.; derived from secondary p., or isop. All are liquids, *isop. phosphine*, (C₂H₅)₂PH₂, and *disop. phosphine* (or *secondary isop. phosphine*), (C₂H₅)₂PH, both spontaneously inflammable and of very powerful odor, and *triisop. phosphine*, (C₂H₅)₃P. [B.]—**P. pyridine**. A molecule substitution compound of pyridine, C₂H₅(C₂H₅)N = C₂H₅N. Three isomeric varieties produced by the substitution of normal p. are known: *α-pyridine*, or *conyrrine*, a colorless liquid boiling at about 167° C.; *β-pyridine*, a liquid boiling at 170° or 173°; and *γ-pyridine*, a liquid boiling at 162° C. [B.] See also *isop. pyridine*.—**P. sulphide**. A substance, (C₂H₅)₂S, known in two isomeric forms: the *sulphide of normal p.*, a liquid boiling at 130° to 136° C., and the *sulphide of isop.*, boiling at 105° C. [B.]—**P. sulphocyanate**, **P. thiocyanate**. The compound C₂H₅SCN. [B.]—**P. toluene**. See **CYMBENE**.—**Secondary p. See under **P.****

PROPYLENE, n. Prop¹²il-en. Fr., *propylène*. Ger., *Propylen*. A colorless gas, C₂H₅H = CH₃—CH=CH₂, of alliacious odor. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P. alcohol**. A diatomic alcohol (glycol), C₂H₅O₂ = C₂H₅(OH). [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P. dibromide**. An oily liquid, C₂H₅Br₂ = CH₃—CHBr—CH₂Br. [B.; B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P. dichloride**. A colorless liquid, C₂H₅Cl₂ = CH₃—CHCl—CH₂Cl. [B.; B. 3 (a, 38).]—**P. diisopropyl**. See under **NONANE**.—**P. disulphonic acid**. A dibasic acid, C₂H₅SO₃H = CH₃—CH(SO₃H)—CH₂(SO₃H). [B.]—**P. glycol**. See **P. alcohol**.—**P. oxide**. A mobile liquid, C₂H₅O. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

PROPYLIC, adj. Pro-pi¹²il¹²ik. Of, belonging to, containing, or derived from propyl. [B.]—**P. alcohol**. See **PROPYL alcohol**.

PROPYLIDENE, n. Pro-pi¹²il¹²-en. Ger., *Propylin*. A bivalent radicle, C₂H₅ = C₂H₅CH₂, isomeric with propylene. [B.]—**P. oxide**. Propionic aldehyde, C₂H₅O. [B.]

PRORA (Lat.), n. f. Pro-ra¹². Ger., *grässa*. The prow of a ship; of old writers, the occiput. [A. 325 (a, 47).]—**Sutura pro-ræ**. See **LAMBAOID suture**.

PRORRHESIS. Pro-ræ(ræ)¹²is. Gen., *-rhes¹²os* (-is). Gr., *πρόρρησις* (from *pro*, before, and *ρρησις*, a speech). See **PROXOSIS**.

PRORUPTION, n. Pro-ru¹²p¹²/sh¹²n. Lat., *proruptio* (from *pro-rumpere*, to rush forth). See **ERUPTION**.

PROSAGOGÉ (Lat.), n. f. Pro-sa¹²-g¹²(a¹²g¹²)-o¹²/je(ga). Gen., *-og¹²es*. Gr., *προσαγωγή*. See **ADDUCTION**.

PROSARMA (Lat.), n. n. Pro-sa¹²-arm¹²-a¹². Gen., *-armatos* (-atis). Gr., *πρόσαρμα* (from *prosaivein*, to take up). Fr., *prosarne*. Anything ingested. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

PROSAPOTHILPE (Fr.), n. Pro-sa¹²-pot-leps. Of Schultz, a grooved suture. [C.]

PROSAETHROISIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro-sa¹²-æth¹²-ros¹²-is. Gen., *-thros¹²os* (-is). From *prosaethroisis*, to be attached by joints. See **DIAETHROISIS**.

PROSCAPULA (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro²)-ska(p²)(ska²)p(u²)(u²)-la². From *pro*, before, and *scapula* (q. v.). See *Coracoid bone* (1st def.).

PROSCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(s²)(ch²)(u²)-si²s. Gen., -chys²eos, *proschysis*. Gr., *πρόσχυσις*. See *AFUSION*.

PROSCOLEX (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro²)-skol²(e²)(ax). Gen., -ec²os (-ec²is). From *pro*, before, and *scōlex*, a worm. The scolex of a *Tænia* prior to its ecdysed stage in its host. [L.]

PROSCOLLA (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(s²)-kol²(la²). From *pro*, toward, and *collela*, glue. Fr., *proscolle*. Ger., *Klebdüse*. A viscid gland on the upper side of the stigma of orchids. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

PROSECTIO (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro²)-se²k(sh²)(i²)-o. Gen., -on²is. From *pro*, before, and *secare*, to cut off. See *Dissection* (1st def.).

PROSECTOR (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro²)-se²k(o²)r. Gen., -or²is. Fr., *prosecteur*. One who makes dissections for anatomical instruction. [A, 17.]

PROSENCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. Pro²(s²)-en²(en²n²)-se²f(ke²)(y²)-a²(la²)-on². From *pro*, forward, and *ἐνκεφαλος*, the brain. Ger., *Stirnhirn*, *Vorderhirn*. Of Huxley, that portion of the embryonic brain which includes the cerebral hemispheres with their lateral ventricles, the corpora striata, the olfactory lobes, the corpus callosum, and the fornix. [A, 5.]

PROSENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Pro²(s²)-en²n²(ki²)(ch²)(u²)-ma². Gen., -chym²atos (-atis). From *pro*, toward, and *ἐγκυμα*, an infusion. Fr., *prosenchyme*. Ger., *Fasergeruche*, *Prosenchym*. Fibro-vascular tissue composed of elongated, taper-pointed cells (applied especially to wood-cells and bast-cells). [A, 35.]

PROSLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(s²)(l²)(u²)-si²s. Gen., -lys²eos, *proslysis*. From *pro*, beside, and *λύσις*, a loosening. Fr., *prolyse*. See *CATALYSIS* (2d def.).

PROSBREGMUS (Lat.), adj. Pro²(s²)-o²(bre²g²)(mu²s²)(mu²s²). From *pro*, forward, and *βρέγμα*, the bregma. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 83° to 95° with a line from the horn to the bregma. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (a, 50).]

PROSOGASTER (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(s²)-o²(ga²st²)(ga²st²)(u²)r(ari). Gen., -gast²eros (-is). From *pro*, forward, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. See *FOREGUT*.

PROSOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro²)-som²(a²). Gen., -om²atos (-atis). From *pro*, before, and *σώμα*, the body. In entomology, the anterior segment of the body. [B, 23 (a, 27).]

PROSOPALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(s²)-op²-al²(i²)(gi²)-a². From *pro*, toward, the face, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Facial neuralgia. [a, 34.]

PROSOPANTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(s²)-op²-an²(tri²)(re²)(ti²)s. Gen., -it²idos (-idis). Fr., *prospantrite*. Inflammation of the frontal sinuses. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PROSPANTRON (Lat.), n. n. Pro²(s²)-op²-an²(tri²)(ro²)n. Gen., -an²tron². From *pro*, toward, and *άντρον*, a cavity. See *FRONTAL SINUS*.

PROSPERSIPPELAS (Lat.), n. n. Pro²(s²)-op²-e²r²(i²)(u²)-si²p²(sep²)(e²)(a²)(s²)s. Gen., -el²atos (-atis). From *pro*, toward, the face, and *εὐσπίπελας*, erysipelas. Fr., *prospanpéle*. See *ERYSIPELAS faciei*.

PROSOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(s²)-op²(i²)s. Gen., -ip²idos (-idis), -op²is. Gr., *πρόσωπις*. Fr., p. Ger., *Süsshölzbaum*. A genus of the *Adenanthraceae*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]—**P. dulcis**. Cashaw-tree; found in the southwestern United States. [a, 35.]—**P. glandulosa**. The mesquit-bean of Texas; of Bentham, a variety of *P. dulcis*. It yields Mexican chicle and gomme de Perou, a variety of mesquite gum. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. juliflora**. Honey-mesquit, algaroba, July-flower of Jamaica, southwestern honey-locust; a species growing in New Mexico, Texas, Central America, and the West Indies, considered by Bentham a variety of *P. dulcis*. The stem and branches yield mesquite gum. [a, 35.]—**P. reptans**. A Colombian species used in dysentery. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—**P. spieglera**. A species found in the East Indies, extending to Persia. The pods are used like those of *Ceratonia siliqua*. [a, 35.]—**Kalix** p. The root of *Lappa tomentosa* and other species of *Lappa*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

PROSOPOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pro²(s²)-op²(o²)-ka²r²-si²n²(ki²n²)-om²(a²). Gen., -om²atos (-atis). From *pro*, toward, the face, and *καρκίνωμα*, carcinoma. Carcinoma of the face. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PROSOPIDIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro²(s²)-op²(o²)-di²d²(i²)m²-(u²)m²-u²s²(u²)s. From *pro*, toward, the face, and *δίδυμος*, double. See *DIPROSOPUS* (n.).

PROSOPODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(s²)-op²(o²)-di²n²(du²n²)-i²-a². From *pro*, toward, the face, and *δύνη*, pain. See *PROSOPALGIA*.

PROSOPODYSMORPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(s²)-op²(o²)-di²z²-(du²s²)(mu²r²)(i²)-a². From *pro*, toward, the face, and *δυσμορφία*, deformity. Ger., *Prosopodysmorphie*. See *Progressive facial atrophy*.

PROSOPOLGY, n. Pro²(s²)-op²(o²)-o²(i²)-p². Lat., *prosopologia* (from *pro*, toward, the face, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *prosopologie*. See *PHYSIOGNOMY* (1st def.).

PROSOPOPARALYSIS, **PROSOPOPLEGIA** (Lat.), n's f. Pro²(s²)-op²(o²)-pa²r²(pa²r²)-a²(l²)(u²)(i²)(u²)-si²s, -ple²ga²(ji²)(gi²)-a. Gen., -ys²eos (-al²ysis). From *pro*, toward, the face, and *παράλυσις*, paralysis, or *πληγή*, a stroke. See *Facial PARALYSIS*.

PROSOPSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro²(s²)-op²(o²)-spa²z²(spa²s²)-mu²s²(mu²s²). From *pro*, toward, the face, and *σπασμός*, a drawing. See *RISUS sardonicus*.

PROSOPOSTERNODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(s²)-op²(o²)-stn²rn²-(ste²rn²)-o²(d²)(i²)(u²)-i²-a². From *pro*, toward, the face, *στήν*, the breast, and *δύνη*, double. The state of a cephalothoracopagus in which there is union of the faces and the breasts. [a, 34.]

PROSOPOTHORACOPAGUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro²(s²)-op²(o²)-thor²-a²(k²)(a²)(k²)-op²(a²)(a²)(a²)-u²s²(u²)s. From *pro*, toward, the face, *θώραξ*, the chest, and *ράγος*, that which is fixed. That variety of the cephalothoracopagus (q. v.) in which there is union of the face, throat, and thorax. [A, 326 (a, 34).]

PROSOPOTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(s²)-op²(o²)-to²(to²)(si²)(ki²)-a². From *pro*, toward, the face, and *τόκος*, a bringing forth. Fr., *prosopocie*. See *FACE PRESENTATION*.

PROSOPROPOPIUS (Lat.), adj. Pro²(s²)-op²(o²)-pro²(s²)-op²(u²)s(u²)s. From *pro*, forward, and *πρόσωπον*, the face. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 66° to 78° with a line from the nasion to the alveolar point. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (a, 50).]

PROSORRHINUS (Lat.), adj. Pro²(s²)-or²(rin²)-rin²(u²)s(u²)s. From *pro*, forward, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 66° to 77° with a line from the nasion to the subnasal point. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv, Supp. (a, 50).]

PROSEPGA (Lat.), n. n. Pro²(s²)-p²(g²)(pa²g²)-ma². Gen., -peg²-matos (-atis). Gr., *πρόσπεγα* (from *πρόσπενναι*, to fix). A concretion, especially of mucous matter in the anus. [A, 326 (a, 48).]

PROSPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(s²)(fu²)(u²)-si²s. Gr., *πρόσφυσις* (from *πρόσφύεσθαι*, to cling to). Fr., p. A cohescence, adhesion; in the pl., *prospheyses* (Fr., *vaisseaux adducteurs* [Hedwig]), very delicate filaments mingled with the spores in the urns of mosses and the capsules of the *Hepaticae*. [B, 1, 19 (a, 35).] Cf. *PARAPHYSES*.—**P. palpebrarum**. See *ANKYLOBLEPHARON*.

PROSTATA (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(s²)(ta²t²)(a²t²)-a². Gr., *πρόστας*. Ger., p. See *PROSTATE*.—**P. adenoides**. See *P. salf* (Ger.). The secretion of the prostate. [L.]—**P. superior**. See *PROSTATE*.

PROSTATAUXE (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(s²)-sta²t²(sta²t²)-a²(x²)(a²)(u²)(x²)-a. Gen., -aux²es. From *prostatum*, the prostate, and *αὔξω*, growth. Enlargement of the prostate. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PROSTATE, n. Pro²(s²)-tal. Gr., *πρόστας* (from *pro*, before, and *σταίνω*, to set). Lat., *prostatum*. Ger., *Vorstand*, *Prostatum*. Fr., p. 1. A gland surrounding the first portion of the urethra. It is made up of a fibrous capsule lined with a layer of unstriated muscular fibres which also divide the organ into a number of compartments containing small vesicles whose ducts empty into the excretory ducts. It is about 14 in. wide, 14 in. long, and 1 in. deep, and is pierced by the urethra and nearer the anterior than the posterior surface by the common seminal ducts. It resembles a flattened cone with its base resting on the bladder and its apex directed upward, with the posterior surface on the rectum and the anterior just below the symphysis pubis. It is divided into three lobes—two lateral which unite in front of the urethra and are separated behind by a notch in its base, and a middle which lies between the lateral against the neck of the bladder. [L, 2. Of Cuvier, the portions of the spermatic canal. [A, 4.]—Anterior p. A small gland sometimes found in front of and between Mery's glands. [C.]—Petites p's (Fr.). See *Mery's GLANDS*.—**P. de la femme** (Fr.). See *Vulvo-vaginal GLAND*.—**P's inférieures** (Fr.). See *Mery's GLANDS*.

PROSTATECTOMY, n. Pro²(s²)-ta²t²-e²kt²om²-i². From *prostatum*, the prostate, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Fr., *prostatectomie*. Syn.: *Mercier's operation*. The removal of a portion of the prostate.

PROSTATECOLSIS (Lat.), **PROSTATHELCOLSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Pro(pro²)-sta²t²(sta²t²)-e²lk²-os²(i²)s, -sta²th(sta²th)-e²lk²-os²(i²)s. Gen., -os²eos (-is). From *prostatum*, the prostate, and *ἔλκωσις*, ulceration. Ulceration of the prostate. [E.]

PROSTATIC, adj. Pro²(s²)-ta²t²(i²)s. Lat., *prostaticus*. Fr., *prostatique*. Ger., *prostatic*. Pertaining to the prostate. [E.]

PROSTATIS (Lat.), adj. Pro²(s²)-ta²t²(i²)(i²)-u²s²(u²)s. Prostatic; as a n., a muscle acting upon the prostate.—**P. superior**. See *COMPRESSIONE PROSTATE*.

PROSTATIQUE (Fr.), adj. Pro²(s²)-tek. Prostatic; as a n., a person suffering from enlargement of the prostate. [Guyon, "Ann. d. mal. d. org. gén.-ur.," Jan. 1885, p. 1.]

PROSTATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(s²)-sta²t²(i²)(e²)(ti²)s. Gen., -it²idos (-idis). Fr., *prostatite*. Inflammation of the prostate. [G.]

PROSTATECELE (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro²)-sta²t²(sta²t²)-o²(-e²)-ka²(le²la²). In Eng. Pro²(s²)-ta²t²(-e²)-cel. Gen., -cel²es. From *prostatum*, the prostate, and *κύηλη*, a tumor. A tumor formed by swelling of the prostate. [E.]

PROSTATOCYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro²(s²)-ta²t²(i²)(a²)(i²)-o²(-i²)-si²st²(ku²st²)(i²)(e²)(ti²)s. Gen., -it²idos (-idis). From *prostatum*, the prostate, and *κύστις*, the bladder. Inflammation of the prostate and of the bladder. [a, 34.]

PROSTATOLITH, n. Pro²(s²)-ta²t²(-o²)-li²th. Lat., *prostatolithus* (from *prostatum*, the prostate, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *prostatolith*. See *PROSTATIC CALCULUS*.

PROSTATEMELE (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro²)-sta²t²(sta²t²)-o²(-e²)-me²(ma²)(le²la²). Gen., -mel²es. From *prostatum*, the prostate, and *μήλη*, a probe. A sound for exploring the prostate. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PROSTATONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro²)-sta²t²(sta²t²)-o²(-e²)-u²s²(u²)s. From *prostatum*, the prostate, and *γκύος*, a tumor. Fr., *prostatoncie*. See *PROSTATECELE*.

PROSTATOPARECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro²)-sta²t²(sta²t²)-o²(-e²)-pa²r²(pa²r²)-e²kt²(a²)s²(a²)s²(i²)s. Gen., -tas²es (-ect²asis). From *prostatum*, the prostate, and *παρέκτασις*, a stretching. Fr., *prostatoparectasie*. Enlargement of the prostate. [E.]

PROSTATORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro²)-sta²t²(sta²t²)-o²(-e²)-re²(ro²)(e²)-a². From *prostatum*, the prostate, and *ῥοία*, a flowing. Fr., *prostatorrhée*. Ger., *Prostatorrhoe*. A morbid discharge of prostatic fluid from the urethra. [G.]

PROSTATOSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro²)-sta²t²(sta²t²)-o²(-e²)-si²r²(ski²r²)-u²s²(u²)s. From *prostatum*, the prostate, and *σκληρός*, an induration. Fr., *prostatosclirrhé*. A schirrous hardening and enlargement of the prostate. [E.]

PROSTATOTOMY, n. Pro²s-ta²-o²t/om-i². From *προστάτης*, the prostate, and *τομή*, a cutting. Incision of the prostate. [E.]—**Thermo-electric p.** The making of a free channel through the prostate by galvanic cauterization in cases of obstruction from its enlargement. [Botini, "Gazz. degli Ospit.," Feb. 11, 1886, p. 91.]

PROSTERNIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro²)-st²rn(st²rn)/i²d-i²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *προστερνώδης*. Fr., *prosternidium*. A plaster for the chest. [L., 30, 50 (a, 14).]

PROSTHETIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro²)-st²h(st²h)/ed-(ad)/i²-u²m(u²m). From *pro*, before, and *στήθος*, the breast. 1. See **PROSTHESIS**. 2. A callus or corn. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

PROSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Pro²s-the²s-i²s. Gen., -thes'eos, prosthesis. Gr., *πρόσθεσις* (from *προσθέναι*, to put to). Fr., *prothèse*. Ger., *Ersetzung*, *Erersatz*. 1. That branch of surgery which deals especially with the supplying of deficiencies by artificial means. [E.] 2. An appliance for supplying a part that is lacking. [B.]

PROSTHETIC, adj. Pro²s-the²t/i²k. Fr., *prosthétique*. Pertaining to prosthesis.

PROSTHETICS, n. sing. Pro²s-the²t/i²ks. See **PROSTHESIS**.

PROSTHETOS (Lat.), **PROSTHETUS** (Lat.), adj's. Pro²s-the²t-o²s, -u²s(u²s). Gr., *πρόσθετος*. Artificially supplied; as a n., in the n. pl., *prosthetes*, external remedial appliances. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

PROSTHION (Lat.), n. n. Pro²s-thi²-o²n. From *πρόσθιον*, foremost. 1. See **PENIS**. 2. See **ALVEOLAR POINT**.

PROSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Pro²st/o²m-a². Gen., -om'atos (-atis). From *pro*, before, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *prostome*. See **BLASTOPORE**.

PROSTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro²)-stom(sto²m)/i²-a². Gr., *πρόστομα* (from *πρό*, before, and *στόμα*, the mouth). Fr., *prostomie*. See **COMMISSURE labiorum**.

PROSTOMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro(pro²)-stom(sto²m)/i²-u²m(u²m). In comparative anatomy, the region in front of and dorsal to the mouth. [Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1877, p. 422, 1891, p. 52 (L).]

PROSTRATE, adj. Pro²s-trat. Lat., *prostratus*. See **PROCUMBENT**.

PROSTRATION, n. Pro²s-tra/sh'n. Lat., *prostratio* (from *prostrare*, to overthrow). Fr., p. Ger., *Hinfälligkeit*, *P.* A condition of extreme weakness. [D. I.]—**Nervous p.** Due to an overtaxed or a diseased nervous system. [D. I.]

PROSTYPUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro²s-ti²p(tu²p)-u²s(u²s). From *πρό*, before, and *στυπος*, a stem. Fr., *prostype*. Ger., *Blattspiz* (1st def.), *Gefässrinne* (2d def.). 1. In many mosses, one of the decurrent leaf-bases investing the stem and giving to a cross-section of it an irregularly-angled appearance. 2. A fine canal or tube observed in many thick seed-shells. It is a prolongation of the vessels of the funiculus. [B. 1, 123 (a, 35).]

PROTAGON, n. Pro²a²g-on. From *πρωτός*, first, and *ἀγών*, to lead. Fr., p. Ger., *P.* A complex body, C₁₄H₃₈N₂PO₃, forming most of the white substance of Schwann, and also said to be a constituent of red blood-corpuscles. It was regarded as identical with myelin by Liebreich, who first isolated it in the form of fine acicular crystals soluble in warm alcohol. ["Annal. der Chemie und Pharm.," vol. cxxvix, p. 29 (K); Flügel's "Archiv.," xii, 214 (K).]

PROTALBUMOSE, n. Prot-a²l/bu²-mos. See under **ALBUMOSE**.

PROTAMINE, n. Prot-a²m-en. A peculiar body found in semen; not known in its free form. [K.]

PROTANDROUS, adj. Prot-a²nd/ru²s. Fr., *protandrique*. See **PROTERANDROUS**.

PROTEA (Lat.), n. f. Prot'e²-a². From *Πρωτεύς* (see **PROTEUS**). Fr., *proté*, p. Ger., *Schillerbaum*, *Silberbaum*. A genus of the *Proteeaceae* (Fr., *protéacées*; Ger., *Proteeaceen*), or proteads, which are an order of the *Daphniales*. The *Proteeaceae* (1) Of Jussieu, the *Proteeaceae*; (2) a tribe of the *Proteeaceae*. The *Proteeaceae* of Batsch are the *Proteeaceae*. The *Proteeaceae* of Dumortier include the *Proteeaceae*, *Elaeagnideae*, *Thymelineae*, *Aquilarieae*, and *Pentaceae*. [a, 35].—*P. cyanodes*, *P. grandiflora*. Fr., p. à grandes fleurs. Cape artichoke-flower. The bark is astringent. [B., 180 (a, 35).]—*P. mellifera*, *P. repens*, *P. speciosa*. Species growing at the Cape of Good Hope. The flowers yield a honey-like pectoral juice. [B., 180 (a, 35).]

PROTECTIVE, adj. Pro²-te²kt/i²v. From *protegere*, to protect. Affording protection or security against disease or injury; as a n., a water-proof material to be placed in direct contact with a wound in antiseptic treatment. [E, 4; a, 45.]

PROTEID, n. Prot'e²-i²d. Fr., *protéide*. Ger., *P.* An amorphous non-crystallizable body, containing carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, and sulphur. It is soluble in strong acids and in alkalies, and gives the xanthoproteic reaction. The albumins, globulins, and peptones and fibrin are p's. [K.] See also under **ALBUMINOID** (2d def.).—**Anti-p.** A supposed body found when fibrin is peptonized. [K, 3].—**Defensive p's.** Of E. H. Hankin, bactericidal substances occurring in blood-serum that furnish immunity from disease. They include the alexins of Buchner, which have been subdivided into sozins and phylaxins. [a, 34].—**Hemip.** A p. supposed to be produced during the peptonization of fibrin. [K, 3.]

PROTEIFORM, adj. Prot'e²-i²fo²rm. Lat., *proteiformis*. Fr., *proteiforme*. Varying in form or appearance (said of diseases). [L., 50 (a, 14).]

PROTEIN, n. Prot'e²-i²n. Lat., *proteina* (from *πρωτός*, first). Fr., *protéine*. Ger., *P.* 1. A substance or principle formerly supposed to be the base of the proteins and an essential constituent of foods. [a, 48.] 2. A peculiar body, closely allied to alkali-albumin (q. v.) and fibrin, and analogous to it if not identical with casein,

which Mulder professes to have isolated and to which he assigns the formula C₁₈H₂₆N₄O₁₆. [B., 98 (a, 14).]

PROTEMBRYO, n. Prot'e²m/bri²-o. From *πρωτός*, first, and *ἐμβρυον*, the embryo. Of Quain, the collection of blastomeres which in the higher animals constitutes the blastoderm. [A, 5.]

PROTENSIO (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro²)-te²ns(tans)/i²-o. Gen., -on'is. From *protendere*, to stretch forth. A protruding part, a process. [a, 48].—*P. glandularis*. See **CORPUS albianus** (2d def.).

PROTEOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Prot'e²-o²l/i²z(u²)-si²s. Gen., -ys'eos (-ol'ysis). From *proteina*, protein, and *λύσις*, a losing. Fr., *protéolyse*. Ger., *P.*, *Proteolyse*. The conversion of proteins into peptones. [M. Foster (K).]—**Digestive p.** The dissolution of proteins during the process of digestion. [M. Foster (K).]

PROTEOLYTIC, adj. Prot'e²-o²l/i²z/i²k. Fr., *protéolytique*. Pertaining to or having the digestion of proteins.

PROTERANDROUS, adj. Prot'e²-a²nd/ru²s. From *πρωτερος*, former, and *ἀνρ*, a man. Fr., *protérandre*. Of dichogamous flowers, having the stamens precocious. [a, 35.]

PROTERANTHIOUS, **PROTERANTHUS**, adj's. Prot'e²-a²nth/i²-u²s, -a²nth'u²s. Lat., *proteranthius*, *proteranthus* (from *πρωτερος*, former, and *ἀνθος*, a flower). Fr., *protéranthé*. 1. Having flowers which appear before the leaves. 2. Of some authors, leafing before flowering. [a, 35.]

PROTEROGYNOUS, adj. Prot'e²-o²g/i²zn-u²s. Lat., *proterogynus* (from *πρωτερος*, before, and *γυνή*, a woman). Of dichogamous flowers, having the stigmas precocious. [a, 35.]

PROTEUS (Lat.), n. m. Prot'u²s. From *Πρωτεύς*, a sea-god who changed his form at will. 1. Of Hauser, a genus of *Schizomyces* (Bacilli). [B., 308 (a, 35).] 2. A genus of the *Urodela*.—*P. mirabilis*. A species having the same habit and the same pathogenic action as *P. vulgaris*, but distinguished by the much more frequent occurrence of spherical (or pear-shaped or spermatozoid-like) forms (involution forms) from 3.75 μ to 7 μ in diameter. It liquefies the gelatin more slowly than *P. vulgaris*. [B., 238 (a, 35).]—*P. vulgaris*. The common species of the genus, occurring in putrefying animal matter, contents of putrid ulcers, etc., in forms about 6 μ in thickness, but varying in length. Sometimes they appear as bacilli 1.25 μ to 3.75 μ long, often ciliated, sometimes as twisted convoluted threads (regarded by Hauser as spirilla), and sometimes as rods so short as to seem nearly spherical. Liquid cultivations, unless first filtered through plaster cylinders, set up putrefaction even in boiled and sterilized meat. Small doses are not pathogenic in animals. Somewhat large doses cause at the point of injection abscesses. In rabbits and guinea-pigs large subcutaneous injections produce symptoms of poisoning. [B., 238 (a, 35).]—*P. Zenkeri*. A species resembling in its effects the *P. vulgaris*, except that the odor developed by its cultivations is not pronounced, and it does not liquefy gelatin. It occurs in rods 0.4 μ in breadth, and averaging 1.66 μ in length. Spirilla are rarely formed. [B., 238 (a, 35).] Cf. **AMOEBA**.

PROTHALLUM (Lat.), **PROTHALLUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Pro(pro²)-tha²l(thal²)/i²-u²m(u²m), -lu²s(u²s). From *πρό*, before, and *θαλλός*, a young shoot. Fr., *prothalle*. In angiosperms and vascular cryptogams, the sexual plant; the structure derived from the germination of the non-sexually produced spore and bearing the male or female organs or both. [a, 35].—**Female p.** In heterosporous vascular plants, the small cellular p. produced from the germination of the macrospore and bearing archegonia only. [a, 35].—**Internal p.** A p. which does not become exposed by the rupture of the wall of the germinating spore. [a, 35].—**Male p.** In heterosporous vascular plants, the p. produced from the germination of the microspore and bearing antheridia only. [a, 35.]

PROTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Proth'e²s-i²s. See **PROSTHESIS**.

PROTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro²)-thor'a²x(a²x). Gen., -ac'os (-ac'is). From *πρό*, before, and *θώραξ*, the thorax. The anterior somite of the thorax of insects. [a, 27.]

PROTHYALOSOMA (Lat.), n. n. Proth-(i²u²)-a²l(a²l)-o(o²)-som'a². Gen., -som'atos (-atis). From *πρωτός*, first, *θαλός*, glass, and *σώμα*, the body. Ger., *Prothyalosoma*. Of Van Beneden (1883), a special layer surrounding the germinal spot within the germinal vesicle in the genus *Ascaris*. [J.]

PROTIODIDE, n. Prot-i²od-i²d(i²d). See under **PROTOCHLORIDE**.

PROTISTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Prot-i²st'a². From *πρωτίστος*, the very first. Ger., *Protisten*, *Urveesen*. Of Haeckel, a kingdom including the unicellular animal and vegetable forms (*Protozoa* and *Protophyta*). [a, 48.]

PROTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pro/shi²(ti²)-u²m(u²m). 1. A section of the genus *Bursaria*. 2. Of Wight and Arnott, a genus of the *Bursariaceae*. [a, 35].—*P. javanicum*. A Java species yielding a terebinthinous resin used as a stimulant. The fruits furnish a volatile oil which is used both internally and externally. [a, 35.]

PROTOMEIS (Lat.), n. f. Prot'me(is)/si²-is. Gen., -mes'eos (-is). Gr., *πρωμεύς* (from *πρό*, before, and *μεύειν*, to cut). Fr., *protomée*. The umbilicus. [A., 311 (a, 30).]

PROTOBLAST, n. Prot'o²-bla²st. From *πρωτός*, first, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Fr., *protoblaste*. 1. A mass having the attributes of a cell, but with no investing membrane; also a cell exclusive of the cell wall. 2. Of Villot, the nucleus of the ovum. [J., 33.]

PROTOBROMIDE, n. Prot-o²-brom/i²d(i²d). See under **PROTOCHLORIDE**.

PROTocatechuic ACID, n. Prot-o²-ka²t'e²ch-u²-i²z/i²k. Ger., *Protocatechusäure*. A monobasic aromatic acid, C₇H₆O₄ = C₆(H₃.OH.OH.H.CO.OH). It has been found in the urine. [B., 4; W. Smith, "Dubl. Jour. of Med. Sci.," 1882, p. 466.]

PROTocatechuic ALDEHYDE, n. Fr., *aldéhyde protocatéchique*. Ger., *Protocatechualdehyd*. Dihydroxybenzoic aldehyde, C₆H₄(OH)₂COH. [B.]

PROTOCEREBRUM (Lat.), n. n. Prot-o-(s)-se²r(ke²r)/e²-bru²m(bru²m). From *πρωτος*, first, and *cerebrum* (q. v.). Fr., *protocébrum*. Of Wilder, the primitive cerebrum. [I, 80 (K.).]

PROTOCHLORIDE, n. Prot-o-klor²(id). Lat., *protocloridum*, *protoclorurum*. Fr., *protoclorure*. Ger., *Protoclorür*. That one of a series of compounds of an element or radicle with chlorine which contains the smallest relative amount of chlorine. Analogous compounds of bromine, iodine, oxygen, and sulphur are called respectively the *protobromide*, *protiodide* (or *protiodide*), *protoxide*, and *protosulphide*. [B.]

PROTOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Prot-o-(s)-ko²k²(ku²s)(ku²s). From *πρωτος*, first, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. The typical genus of the *Proto-coccaceae* (Fr., *proto-coccées*), which are an order of *Algae*. The *Proto-coccaceae* are a tribe of the *Nostochinoideae*. The *Proto-coccidae* are a tribe of the *Palmellae*. The *Proto-coccinae* are a division of the *Nostochinae*. The *Proto-coccoidae* are a division of the *Chlorophyceae* consisting of the *Palmellaceae* and *Proto-coccaceae*. [a, 35.] —F. *nivalis*. A species regarded by DeCaulis as a rudimentary *Palmella*; the "red snow" of the Arctic and alpine regions; also found on stones in running streams. The microscopic globules assume on pressure the appearance of blood. [a, 35.]

PROTO-COMPOUND, n. Prot-o-ko²m²(pu²t²nd. A compound of the kind described under *PROTOCHLORIDE* (q. v.).

PROTOCONE, n. Prot-o-kon. From *πρωτος*, first, and *κωνος*, a cone. Of H. F. Osborn, the antero-internal cusp of an upper molar. ["Nature," Mar. 30, 1890 (a, 50).]

PROTOCONID, n. Prot-o-kon²(id). Of H. F. Osborn, the antero-external cusp of a lower molar. ["Nature," (a, 50).]

PROTOCONULE, n. Prot-o-kon²(ul). Of H. F. Osborn, the anterior intermediate cusp of an upper molar. ["Nature," (a, 50).]

PROTODONT, n. Prot-o²d²o²nt. From *πρωτος*, first, and *δόντις*, a tooth. A very simple form of molar tooth, with not very clearly marked cusps. [L.] Cf. *TRITUBERCULISM*.

PROTELASTOSE, n. Prot-o-e²l²-e²st²os. See under *ELASTOSE*.

PROTOGALA (Lat.), n. n. Prot-o²g²(a²l²)a². Gen., -lac²tos (-as). From *πρωτος*, first, and *γάλα*, milk. See *COLOSTRUM*.

PROTOGASTER (Lat.), n. f. Prot-o-(s)-ga²st²(ga²st²)/u²g²(ar). Gen., -gast²eros (-eris), -gast²ri. From *πρωτος*, first, and *γαστήρ*, a cavity. Ger., *Keimhöhle*. See *BLASTOCOELE*.

PROTOGENIC, adj. Prot-o-jen²(ik. Fr., *protogène*. In botany, formed when the tissues begin to differentiate (said of intercellular spaces). [B, 229 (a, 35).] Cf. *HYSTEROGENIC* (2d def.).

PROTOGLOBULOSE, n. Prot-o-glo²b²u²l²os. See under *GLOBULOSE*.

PROTOGYNOUS, adj. Prot-o²g²i²n²-u²s. Fr., *protogynique*. See *PROTEROGYNOUS*.

PROTO-HEMOBLAST, n. Prot-o-he²m²o²-bla²st². From *πρωτος*, first, *αίμα*, blood, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. See *Hæmoglobic CELL*.

PROTIODIDE, n. Prot-o-i²o²d²(id). See under *PROTIOCHLORIDE*.

PROTOLÉCYTHE (Fr.), n. Pro-to-la-se². 1. The yolk of an egg or ovum. [J, 33.] 2. See *NUTRITIVE VITELLUS*.

PROTOLEUCOCYTES, n. pl. Prot-o-lu²c²o²-sit². From *πρωτος*, first, *λευκός*, white, and *κύτος*, a cell. The minute primary lymph-cells (or -corpuscles) found in the red marrow of bones and in the spleen. They resemble the smallest lymph-corpuscles. [Osler, "Med. Record," xxix (J.).]

PROTOMERISTEM, n. Prot-o-me²r²i²st²-e²m. From *πρωτος*, first, and *μερίστως*, divided. Primary meristem, the young and imperfect cells forming the foundation of an organ or tissue. [a, 35.]

PROTOMERITE, n. Prot-o-m²e²r²i²t²e. From *πρωτος*, first, and *μέρος*, a part. In the *Gregarinidae*, the anterior and smaller of the two chambers into which the medullary substance is divided. [L, 121.]

PROTOMEUS (Lat.), **PROTOMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Prot(o)-tom²(u²s)/e²-u²s(u²s), prot²o²m²-u²s(u²s). From *πρωτεύειν*, to cut up beforehand. See *PROSECTOR*.

PROTOMYOSINOSE, n. Prot-o-mi²o²s²i²n²-o²s. See under *MYOSINOSE*.

PROTONEMA (Lat.), n. n. Prot-o-(s)-nem²(nam²)a². Gen., -nem²atos (-atis). From *πρωτος*, first, and *νήμα*, a thread. In the *Muscinæ*, an inconspicuous, usually filamentous structure (derived from a germinating spore), upon which is developed the leafy or thalloid plant bearing the reproductive organs. [a, 35.]

PROTONEPHRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Prot-o-(s)-ne²f²(ri²-n²m²)/u²m. From *πρωτος*, first, and *νεφρός*, a kidney. See *MESONEPHROS*.

PROTONITRATE, n. Pro-to-ni²tr²at. That one of two or more nitrates which contains the smallest amount of the nitric-acid radicle. [B.]

PROTOPATHIC, adj. Prot-o-pa²th²(ik. Fr., *protopathique*. Ger., *protopathisch*. See *IDIOPATHIC*.

PROTOPATHY, n. Prot-o²p²a²th²-i². Lat., *protopathia* (from *πρωτος*, first, and *πάθος*, disease). A primary disease.

PROTOPHLOEM, n. Prot-o²ph²lo²e²m. From *πρωτος*, first, and *φλοιός*, bark. Fr., *protophloème*. In botany, the elements first formed in the phloem in a vascular bundle. [B, 279 (a, 35).]

PROTOPHYTE, n. Prot-o²ft². Lat., *protophytum* (from *πρωτος*, first, and *φύων*, a plant). Any plant of the *Protophyta* (Ger., *Protophyten*, *Urpflanzen*), which are the lowest division of cryptogams, those with no visible reproductive organs. [a, 35.]

PROTOPEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Prot-o-(s)-pe²ps²(i²-a²). From *πρωτος*, first, and *πέψις*, a softening. A primary digestive process, as of starchy substances by the saliva. [a, 34.]

PROTOPINE, n. Prot-o²p²en. A base, C₁₀H₁₂NO₂, found in opium. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

PROTOPLASM, n. Prot-o-pla²zm. Gr., *πρωτοπλάσμα* (from *πρωτος*, first, and *πλάσμα*, anything molded). Lat., *protoplasma*. Fr., *protoplasme*. Ger., P., *Urschleim*, *Bildungsstoff*, *Zelleib* (2d def.). Syn.: *plasma*, *bioplasma*, *plasson*, *sarcode*, *cell-body* (2d def.). 1. The complex jelly-like, proteid living substance of animals and plants which, in its undifferentiated stage, is capable of nutrition, growth, movement, and reproduction. The term was introduced independently by Purkinje (1839 to 1840) and von Mohl (1844). P. usually occurs in minute, more or less distinct masses, called cells (q. v.), and, by becoming specially differentiated in structure, gives rise to a specialization of function whereby the originally homogeneous p. is capable of performing all the varied functions of the most highly organized animals and plants. In its youngest or formative period, p. is of a homogeneous structure, but very soon divides into a denser part, which assumes a granular, fibrillar, or reticular arrangement, and a semi-fluid, homogeneous matrix, the paraplasma. According to Heitzmann and Elsberg, the protoplasmic fibrils forming the reticula of neighboring cells are interconnected, so that there are no independent cells or plastids except the wandering cells and those of the blood and lymph. [J, 26, 31, 33.] 2. Of Schultze (1861) and many more recent writers, the cell-body only. [J, 15, 30.] Cf. *NUCLEUS* (1st def.) and headings there referred to. *INTERCELLULAR P.* See *INTERCELLULAR ECYTOPLASM*. —Mother p. See *GERM-PLASMA*.

PROTOPLASMATIC, **PROTOPLASMIC**, adj's. Prot-o-pla²z-na²t²(ik, -pla²z²m²ik. Fr., *protoplasmatique*, *protoplas-mique*. Ger., *protoplasatisch*. Pertaining to protoplasm. [J.]

PROTOPLASTIC, adj. Prot-o-pla²st²(ik. Protoplasmic, pertaining to the action or functions of protoplasm (used especially of a solution employed in determining the action of the blood-plates in the coagulation of the blood). The p. liquid of Schmidt is prepared by allowing 1 part of blood to flow into 3 parts of a 28-per-cent. aqueous solution of magnesium sulphate at 0° C. The mixture is well stirred and allowed to stand until the cellular elements have settled. The supernatant liquid is then drawn off and filtered at 0° C. [J, a, 48.]

PROTODITE, n. Prot-o²p²o²d²it. From *πρωτος*, first, and *δύσις*, the foot. The basal segment of the typical limb of a crustacean. [a, 27.]

PROTOTERYGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Prot-o²pt²-e²r²i²g²(u²g²)i²-u²m(u²m). From *πρωτος*, first, and *τρίγυς*, a fin. The anterior of the three cartilaginous or osseous pieces by means of which the pectoral fin connects with the pectoral arch in certain fishes. [L.]

PROTOQUINAMICINE, n. Prot-o-ki²wa²n-a²m²(i²s-en. Ger., *Protoquinamin*. A substance, C₁₇H₂₂N₂O₂, obtained by heating quinamine sulphate to 120° C. [B, 61 (a, 38).]

PROTOSOMA (Lat.), n. n. Prot-o-(s)-som²a². Gen., -som²atos (-atis). From *πρωτος*, first, and *σώμα*, the body. A large, dark, oval spot formed in the middle of the transparent area of the blastoderm by a multiplication of the epiblastic and mesoblastic cells at that point, representing the primitive stage in the development of the embryo. [a, 22.]

PROTOSPASM, n. Prot-o-spa²z²m. From *πρωτος*, first, and *σπασμός*, spasm. Spasm which begins in one limb and extends to the other, to the head, or to the entire side of the body. In other cases it may become bilateral and generalized. [B, 35.]

PROTOSPORE, n. Prot-o-spor. From *πρωτος*, first, and *σπόρος*, a seed. A primary spore the germination of which produces a prothallium or an analogous body. [B, 308 (a, 35).]

PROTOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Prot-o²st²o²m-a². Gen., -stom²atos (-atis). See *BLASTOPORE*.

PROTOSULPHATE, n. Prot-o-sul²f²at. Of two or more sulphates, that which contains the smallest amount of the sulphuric-acid radicle. [B.] Cf. *PERSULPHATE*.

PROTOSULPHIDE, n. Prot-o-sul²f²(id). Fr., *protosulfure*. See under *PROTIOCHLORIDE*.

PROTOVERATRINE, n. Prot-o-ve²r²a²t²-ren. An extremely poisonous crystalline alkaloid, C₂₃H₃₁NO₁₁. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxix, p. 370 (a, 50).]

PROTOVERTEBRA (Lat.), n. f. Prot-o-(s)-vu²rt²(we²rt²)e²b²-ra². From *πρωτος*, first; and *vertebra* (q. v.). Fr., *protoprotébre*. Ger., *Urvirbel*. See *PROTOVERTEBRAL SOMITE*.

PROTOVUM (Lat.), n. n. Prot-o²vu²m(wu²m). From *πρωτος*, first, and *ovum*, an egg. An ovum without a nutritive yolk. [L, 146.]

PROTOXIDE, n. Prot-o²x²(id). Fr., *protoxyde*. Ger., *Protoxyd*. See under *PROTIOCHLORIDE*.

PROTOXYLEM, n. Prot-o²z²il²e²m. Fr., *protoxylème*. The first-formed elements of xylem in a vascular bundle. [a, 35.]

PROTOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Prot-o-(s)-zo²a². From *πρωτος*, first, and *ζῷον*, an animal. Fr., *protozoaires*. Ger., *Urtiere*, *Urtierchen*. The lowest division of the animal kingdom, consisting of forms in which the body is not differentiated into histogenetic cells. They are divided by Haeckel into the *Monera* and the *Entodoplia* (including the *Infusoria*, *Ciliata*, and *Flagellata*), and by Lankester into *Gymnomyxa* and *Corticata*. The P. of Siebold and Stannius are a subkingdom of invertebrates, minute animals, either simple or forming colonies. The body is composed of sarcode, is not divided into regular segments, has no nervous or circulatory system, and usually has no mouth and no definite body cavity. [B, L.]

PROTRACTILE, adj. Pro-tra²kt²(il. Fr., *exsertile*. Capable of being thrust out. [L, 341 (a, 27).]

PROTRACTOR (Lat.), n. f. Prot(o)-tra²kt²(tra²kt²)o²r. Gen., -or²is. From *protrahere*, to draw forth. 1. An instrument for

measuring angles and representing them in a drawing. [a, 48.] 2. See PROTRAHENS.—**P. penis.** A muscle of some animals which carries the sheath of the penis forward. [L, 13.]

PROTRAHENS (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro)²/trah³-he²nz(hans). Gen., -en²/s. Ger., *Hervortreiber*. A muscle that draws a part forward. [L.]—**P. auriculo.** See **ATTRAHENS aurem** (in Supplement).—**P. lentis.** See **Ciliary muscle**.

PROTRUDED, adj. Pro-tru²d/e²d. Lat., *protrusus* (from *pro-trudere*, to thrust forward). Ger., *Hervorgestossen*. Pushed out, thrust forward as if with force. [a, 35.]

PROTRUSILE, adj. Pro-tru²s/i²l. See **PROTRACTILE**.

PROTRUSIO (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro)²/tru²(zh)²/si²-o. Gen., -on²/s. See **PROTRUSION**.—**P. enorbitalis.** Protrusion forward of the orbit as well as of the eyeball. [F.]—**P. exorbitalis.** P. oculi. See **EXOPHTHALMIA**.

PROTRUSION, n. Pro-tru²z/yu²n. Lat., *protrusio* (from *pro-trudere*, to thrust forward). Fr., p. Ger., *Hervortreibung*, P. The act of thrusting or the condition of being thrust out. [a, 48.]

PROTRUSOR (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro)²/tru²(tru)²so²r. Gen., -or²/s. See **PROTRAHENS**.—**P. labii inferioris.** See **CORRUGATOR labii inferioris**.—**P. linguae.** See **GENIOGLOSSUS**.

PROTUBERANCE, n. Pro-tu²b/e²r-a²ns. A knob-like projection.—**Annular p.** See **Pons Varolii**.—**Cerebral p.** Lat., *protuberantia cerebri*. Fr., *protubérance cérébrale* (3d def.). A p. formed by the upper of the two flexures of the cerebral extremity of the embryo. [A, 16.] 2. See **Pons Varolii**.—**External occipital p.** A p. on the outer surface of the tabular portion of the occipital bone, near its centre. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Frontal p.** The lower p. of the two formed by the flexures of the cerebral extremity of the embryo. [A, 16.]—**Inferior maxillary p's.** Two p's, one on each side, formed by a division of the first pharyngeal arch of the embryo, being the rudiments of the lower jaw. [A, 16.]—**Internal occipital p.** A p. on the inner surface of the tabular portion of the occipital bone. [L.]—**Lateral frontal p's.** Two p's formed one on each side of the frontal p. of the embryo. [A, 16.]—**Natiform p.** See **NATES** (2d def.).—**Occipital p's.** See **External occipital p.** and **Internal occipital p.**—**Parietal p.** See **Parietal eminence**.—**Superior maxillary p's.** Two p's formed by a division of the first pharyngeal arch of the embryo. [A, 16.]

PROTUBÉRANCE (Fr.), n. Pro-tu²b-e²r-a²n²s. See **PROTUBERANCE**.—**P. cérébelleuse (moyenne).** See **Vermiform process**.—**P. cylindroide.** See **HIPPOCAMPUS major** and **Pons Varolii**.

PROTUBERANTIA (Lat.), n. f. Pro(pro)²/tu²b(tu)²e²r-a²n² (a²n)²shi²(i)²-a²s. See **PROTUBERANCE** and **Pons Varolii**.—**P. annularis minor.** See **TRAPEZIUM** (2d def.).—**P. cerebelli media.** See **Midline peduncle of the cerebellum**.—**P. cerebrellis.** See **Pons Varolii**.—**P. circularis minor.** See **TRAPEZIUM** (2d def.).—**P. glandulosa.** See **CORPUS albicans** (2d def.).—**Protuberantia interna ossis maxillae inferioris.** See **Mental spines**.—**P. laryngea.** See **POMM Adami**.—**P. basilaris.** See **Pons Varolii**.—**P. mentalis externa.** See **Mental prominence**.—**P. natiformis.** See **NATES** (2d def.).—**P. occipitalis exterior** (seu externa). See **External occipital protuberance**.—**P. occipitalis interna.** See **Internal occipital protuberance** and **TORCULAR Herophili**.—**P. orbicularis.** See **CORPUS albicans** (2d def.).—**P. scleralis.** A circumscribed backward protrusion of the sclera below the optic nerve entrance, said by von Ammon to arise from the scleral hiatus. [F.]—**P. striata.** See **Optic thalamus**.—**P. testiformis.** See **TESTIS** (2d def.).—**P. transversalis** (Winslow). See **Pons Varolii**.

PROTYL, n. Prot/i²l. From *pteros*, first, and *tyl*, matter. Fr., *protyle*. Ger., p. 1. An old name for methyl, so called as being the first of the series of univalent hydrocarbons. 2. A name suggested for the supposititious primary element of which all the other so-called elements are supposed to be composed. [Croches, "Ann. Jour. of Sci.," Nov., 1886 (B).]

PROTYLIC, adj. Prot-i²l/i²k. Containing or derived from protyl, methylic. [B.]

PROVENANCE (Fr.), n. Pro-v²-na²n²s. Source, origin.—**P. equino-humaine.** Transmission from the horse to man. [a, 18.]—**P. interhumaine.** Transmission from man to man. [a, 18.]

PROVENTRICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Pro(pro)²/ve²nt(we²nt)-ri²k(u)²l(u)²i-u²s(u)²s. Ger., *Drüsenmagen*. A cavity into which the oesophagus empties in birds, situated between the ingluviæ and the gizzard. [L, 147.]

PROVINS (Fr.), n. Pro-va²n². A place in the department of the Seine-et-Marne, France, where there is a gaseous spring. [a, 14.]

PROXIMAD, adv. Pro²x/i²-ma²d. Toward the proximal aspect. [L, 141.]

PROXIMAL, adj. Pro²x/i²-m²l. Fr., *prochain*. Ger., *nächst*. Nearer or nearest (to the body); situated nearest a centre, axis, or point of attachment. [L.] Cf. **DISTAL**.

PROXIMATE, adj. Pro²x/i²-m-e²t. 1. Primary or immediate, as distinguished from remote or ultimate. [B.] 2. See **PROXIMAL**.

PRÜFUNG (Ger.), n. Pru²f/um². See **ASSAY** (n.) and **DOCIMASIA**.

PRUNA (Lat.), n. f. Pru²(pru²)-in(en)²/a²s. See **BLOOM** (3d def.).

PRUNATE, **PRUINOSE**, **PRUINOUS**, adj's. Pru²/i²n-at, -os, -u²s. Lat., *pruinatus*, *pruinosis*. Ger., *berieft*, *duftig*. Having a bloom; covered as if with a hoar frost. [B, 123, 291 (a, 35).]

PRUNA (Lat.), n. Pru²(pru²)-na²s. See **ANTHRAX** (2d def.) and **INUS persicus**.

PRUNE, n. Pru²n. Gr., *πρωινον*. Lat., *prunum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *fructus pruni*, *pruna* [Fr. Cod.], *prunus* [Belg. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr., p. sèche, *pruneau* (noir) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Pflaume*. The dried fruit of *Prunus domestica*. [B, 173, 185 (a, 35).]—**Confection de**

p's (Fr.). See **Confectio PRUNORUM laxativa** (under **PRUNUM**).—**French p.** The fruit of *Prunus domestica*, var. *juliana*. [a, 35.]—**P. de Saint-Julien** (Fr.). A fresh plum, especially of the French p. [a, 35.]—**P. sèche** (Fr.). See **P.**

PRUNEAU (Fr.), n. Pru²-no. See **PRUNE**.—**Consève de p's.** See **Conserva prunorum**.—**Décoction de p's.** A strained and sweetened decoction of 64 grammes of plums in water enough to make a litre. [a, 38.]—**P. à médecine.** P. noir [Fr. Cod.]. See **PRUNE**.—**Fulpe de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Pulpa prunorum** (under **PRUNUM**).

PRUNELLA (Lat.), n. f. Pru²n(prun)-e²l/la²s. Gr., *Prunelle* (3d def.). 1. A thick crust formed on the tongue in fevers. [B, 117.] 2. See **APHYTH** and **CYNANCHE**. 3. Self-heal, blue curls; a genus of the *Prunellæ*, which are a section of the *Prusiæ*. [a, 35.] 4. See **Sel de PRUNELLE**.—**P. grandiflora.** Large-flowered self-heal. The flowering herb was formerly used like that of *P. vulgaris*. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. officinalis**, *P. vulgaris*. Fr., *prunelle* (ou *brunelle*) *commune*, *brunetle*, *bonnette*, *petite consoude*, *charbonnière*, *petite consyre*. Ger., *gemeine Prunelle* (oder *Brunelle*, *Braunelle*), *Gotheil*. (Common) all-heal (or self-heal), brunel, carpenter-grass, heart-of-the-earth, sicklewort, herb-carpenter; common in Europe and the United States. The flowering herb, *herba prunellæ* (seu *brunellæ*, seu *brunellæ vulgaris*, seu *consolidæ minoris*, seu *symphyti minoris*), was formerly used as an astringent and vulnerary. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Sal prunellæ.** See **Sel de PRUNELLE**.—**Syrupus prunellæ.** Fr., *sirup de prunelle*. A solution of 16 parts of sugar in 9 of purified juice of the herb of *P. vulgaris*. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

PRUNELLE (Fr.), n. Pru²-ne²l. 1. See **PRUNELLA**. 2. The fruit of *Prunus spinosa*. [a, 35.] 3. See **PRUILL**.—**Consève de p. Lat.**, *conserva prunelli*. A preparation made by reducing the fruit of *Prunus spinosa* to a pulp and adding 3 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Rob de p.** See **ACACIA nostras**.—**Sel de p. Lat.**, *sal prunellæ*. Ger., *Brunellensalz*, *Prunellensalz*. A preparation made by melting potassium nitrate (and generally) adding slowly from about $\frac{1}{10}$ to about $\frac{1}{2}$ as much flowers of sulphur, allowing to spread thinly, and breaking into pieces when cool. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

PRUNELLIER (Fr.), n. Pru²-ne²l-e²a. See **PRUNUS spinosa**.—**Eau de fleurs de p.** A preparation made by distilling 2 parts of a mixture of 2 of the flowers of *Prunus spinosa* and 4 of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Sirup de fleurs de p.** A preparation made by infusing 3 parts of the flowers of *Prunus spinosa* in 3 of boiling water, and adding 4 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

PRUNEOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Pru²n(prun)-e(e)²/ol-u²s(u)²s. See **PRUNUS**.—**Conserva prunelli.** See **Conserva de PRUNELLE**.—**P. silvestris.** See **PRUNUS spinosa**.—**Rob prunecolorum.** See **ACACIA nostras**.

PRUNIER (Fr.), n. Pru²-ne²a. See **PRUNUS**.—**P. commun** [Fr. Cod.]. P. cultivé. See **PRUNUS domestica**.—**P. épineux.** See **PRUNUS spinosa** and **XIMENA americana**.

PRUNUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. Pru²n(prun)/u²m-(u)²m. See **PRUNE**.—**Confectio prunorum laxativa.** Fr., *confection de prunes*. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of senna-leaves in water enough to make a saturated infusion, dissolving in this 3 parts of sugar, boiling to the proper consistence, adding 6 parts of the pulp of plums, and evaporating slowly. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Conserva prunorum.** Fr., *consève de pruneaux*. A preparation made by boiling 7 parts of plums in water, straining, adding 3 parts of syrup, and evaporating to the proper consistence; or by making a pulp of plums, some times thick, sometimes with 3 or 6 times as much sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum prunorum cum senna.** See **Confectio prunorum laxativa**.—**Fulpa prunorum** [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *pulpe de pruneaux* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *pulpa de ciruelas* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling plums, removing the stones, and pressing through a hair sieve. The Netherl. Ph. adds to the pulp $\frac{1}{2}$ its weight of sugar and evaporates; the Roum. Ph. adds $\frac{1}{10}$ (the Gr. Ph. $\frac{1}{2}$ and the Hung. Ph. $\frac{1}{10}$) much sugar to the evaporated pulp. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Fulpa prunorum purgans.** Sp., *conserva purgante de ciruelas* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 40 grammes of powdered jalap bulbs and 85 of powdered acid potassium tartrate with a little water, adding 690 of pulpa prunorum saccharata and reducing to a uniform consistence. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Fulpa prunorum saccharata.** Sp., *conserva de ciruelas* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 2 parts of white sugar with 1 part of pulpa prunorum and evaporating over a water-bath. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Fulpa prunorum silvestrium condita.** See **Conserva de PRUNELLE**.

PRUNUS (Lat.), n. f. Pru²n(prun)/u²s(u)²s. Gr., *πρωινον*. Fr., *prunier*. Ger., *Pflaumenbaum*. A genus of rosaceous trees or shrubs. Bentham and Hooker make it include as sections the genera *Amygdalus* (including *Persica*), *Armeniaca*, *Cerasus*, and *Laurocerasus*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**Aqua pruni padi.** 1. Of the Russ. Ph., a preparation made by distilling 1 part of the flowers of *P. padus* with water enough to make 2 parts. 2. A preparation made by macerating 4 parts of the bark of *P. padus* in 6 of water and distilling 5 parts; or by distilling 100 parts of a mixture of 72 of the bark with 6 of alcohol and 216 of water. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum pruni virginiane fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extraît liquide d'écorce de cerisier de Virginie*. Ger., *flüssiges Wildkirschenrindeextrakt*. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of the bark of *P. serotina* in No. 20 powder with 50 of a mixture of 1 part of glycerin and 2 parts of water, allowing to stand 48 hours in a percolator, treating with alcohol till the bark is exhausted, reserving the first 80 centimetres of percolate, evaporating the next 120 centimetres to a thin syrup, distilling off the alcohol from the residue, evaporating the latter to a thin syrup, adding the other syrup, evaporating to a soft extract, adding the reserved percolate, and bringing up to 100 centimetres with alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Gummi prunorum.** See **Gummi CERASORUM** (under **CERASUS**).—**Infusum pruni virginianæ** [U. S. Ph.] (seu

PSALIDOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sal(psa¹)¹-i²d-om/a³. Gen., -om/atos (-atis). Gr., ψαλιδωμα (from ψαλῖς, a vault). Fr., psalidôme. The vault of the skull. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PSALIS (Lat.), n. f. Sal(psa¹)¹/is. Gen., psal'idos (-idis). Gr., ψαλῖς. 1. See SCISSORS. 2. See FORNIX cerebri.

PSALTER (Ger.), n. Psa¹l'te'r. See OMASUM.—P¹binde. See Many-tailed BANDAGE.

PSALTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sa¹l't(PSA¹)¹-e(a)/ri²-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., ψαλτήριον. Fr., Feuille (1st def.). Ger., Psalter. 1. See OMASUM. 2. Of Bergmann, a collection of longitudinal fibres in the floor of the aqueduct of Sylvius. [I, 6 (K.).] 3. See LYRA.

PSAMMA (Lat.), n. f. Sa¹m(psa²m)/ma³. Gen., -atos (-atis). From ψάμμα, sand. A genus of grasses, referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Ammophila* and by Steudel to *Calamagrostis*. [a, 35].—*P. arenaria*, F. Hottoralis, F. paludosa. Marram (or bent or mat) grass, matted; a tall grass with long descending roots, growing in sandy places, and cultivated for binding drifting sands. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

PSAMMISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa²m(psa²m)-mi²z(mi²s)/mu³s-(mu³s). Gr., ψαμμισμός (from ψάμμα, sand). Fr., psammisme. 1. Treatment with warm sand-baths. 2. Urinary lithiasis. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PSAMMOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sa¹m(psa²m)-mo(mo³)-ka³r-si²n(ki²n)-om/a³. Gen., -om/atos (-atis). From ψάμμα, sand, and καρκίνωμα, carcinoma. See CARCINOMA psammomus.

PSAMMODYTES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sa¹m(psa²m)-mo²d'i²ty(-ty⁴e²s). Gen., -od'ytyum. Gr., ψαμμοδύτης (from ψάμμα, sand, and δύειν, to sink into). See AMMODYTES.

PSAMMOGETON (Lat.), n. n. Sa²m(psa²m)-mo(mo³)-jet(gat)¹-o²n(om). Gen., -get'onos (-is). A genus of the Umbelliferae, tribe Cuscutineae. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—*P. seifolium*. A species indigenous to India and Persia, where the fruit is employed as a stomachic. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1887, p. 38 (a, 50).]

PSAMMOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sa²m(psa²m)-mom/a³. Gen., -om/atos (-atis). From ψάμμα, sand. Fr., psammome. Of Virchow, a variety of small tumor found in the cerebral meninges, containing granular calcareous concretions. [E.]

PSAPHAROUS, adj. Sa²ph'a²-u³s. Gr., ψαφαρός. Lat., psapharus. Fr., psaphare. Friable, pulverulent; of the urine, gritty. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

PSARON (Lat.), n. n. Sar(psa²)²/o'n. Gr., ψαρόν. Of old writers, a certain dry medicament used as a caustic. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

PSATHYROUS, adj. Sa²th'i²-u³s. Gr., ψαθύρος. See PSAPHAROUS.

PSEGMA (Lat.), n. n. Se²(psag²)²/ma³. Gr., ψήγμα (from ψήγειν, to rub down). See FLOS zenis (under ZS).

PSELAPHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel(psal²)²-a²f(a²)²/si²s. Gen., -es'eos (-is). Gr., ψηλαφῆσις (from ψηλαφῶ, to feel about). Fr., pselaphésie. A feeling or searching about with the fingers, as in delirium. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

PSELAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²(psal²)²-a²f(a²)²/i²a³. Gr., ψηλαφία (from ψηλαφῶ, to grope about). Fr., pselaphie. Digital exploration.

PSELLISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Se¹(pse¹)¹-li²i²/i²z(mi²s)/mu³s(mu³s). Gr., ψελλισμός. Fr., psellisme. Any defect of the vocal organs that affects distinctness of articulation. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PSEUDACETIC ACID, n. Su²d-o-a²s-et(e'te)¹/i²k. Propionic acid. [B, 93.]

PSEUDACONINE, n. Su²d-a²k-o²n'en. An amorphous alkaloid, C₂₂H₄₁NO₃, obtained as a decomposition product of pseudacotine. [B, 270 (a, 38) & L, 87 (a, 50).]

PSEUDACONITINE, n. Su²d-a²k-o²n'i²t-en. 1. False acconitine, a term applied by makers of acconitine to products that they do not regard as true acconitine, including japaconitine and napeline. 2. An alkaloid, C₂₈H₄₉NO₁₃, found in *Aconitum ferox* and perhaps in other varieties of *Aconitum*, crystallizing as rhombic octaëdra from alcohol, ether, or chloroform. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

PSEUDACOUSMA [Sexton] (Lat.), **PSEUDACUSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Su²d(psu²d)-a²k(a²k)-u³z(u³s)/ma³. -u³z(u³s)/si²s. Gen., -out'-matos (-atis), -us'eos (-is). From ψευδής, false, and ακουσμα, a thing heard, or ακουσις, a hearing. Ger., Gehörtrübsung. A variety of autophony in which the pitch and timbre of the voice are heard falsely in one or both of the speaker's own ears. ["Med. Record," 1881, p. 85 (a, 29).]

PSEUDÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-e²s(a³-e³s)-the(-tha)/zi²(si²)²-a³. From ψευδής, false, and αἴσθησις, feeling. Fr., pseudæsthesie. Sensation or perception without a corresponding impression or object, or without irritation of the peripheral end-organs or of the conducting nerve-tract. [D, 35.]

PSEUDAMNESIA (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-a²m(a²m)-ne(na)¹-zi²(si²)²-a². From ψευδής, false, and ἀμνησία, forgetfulness. A transitory amnesia, like that caused by fever. [a, 34.]

PSEUDANKYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-a²n²(a²n²)-ki²l(-ku¹)¹-os'i²s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From ψευδής, false, and ἀγκύλωση, ankylosis. See FALSE ANKYLOSIS.

PSEUDANGELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-a²n(a²n²)-ji²(ge²). -i²-os'i²s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From ψευδής, false, and ἄγγειον, a vessel. The formation of blood-vessels in adventitious tissue. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

PSEUDANGELUM (Lat.), n. n. Su²d(psu²d)-a²n(a²n²)-ji²(ge²)²-u³m(u⁴m). From ψευδής, false, and ἄγγειον, a vessel. Ger., falsches Gefäss. An adventitious vessel. [L, 60 (a, 34).]

PSEUDAPHE (Lat.), **PSEUDAPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. Su²d(psu²d)-a²(a²f)-e(a), -a²(a²f)/i²a³. Gen., pseud'aphes -aph'iæ. From ψευδής, false, and ἀφή, touch. See PSEUDÆSTHESIA.

PSEUDARGOMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-a²rg-o(-o³)-mo²rf-os'i²s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From ψευδής, false, ἀργός, white,

and μορφή, form. Fr., pseudargomorphose. The formation of false membrane.

PSEUDARTHROSIS (Lat.), **PSEUDARTICULATIO** (Lat.), n's f. Su²d(psu²d)-a²rth-ro²s'i²s, -a²rt'i²k-u³l(u⁴l)-aia³/shi²i²(ti²)-o. Gen., -arthro'eos (-is), -om'is. From ψευδής, false, and ἄρθρον, or articulatio, an articulation. Fr., pseudarthrose. See FALSE ARTICULATION.—**Diarthrodial p.** The form of false joint, sometimes resulting from the fracture of a long bone, which resembles a natural one in being inclosed in a fibrous capsule, being lined with more or less hyaline cartilage, in containing a little serum (not synovia), and in the shape of the ends of the bones, one being cupped and the other rounded. [E, 25.]—**Ligamentous p., Synarthrodial p.** The form seen in fracture of the patella or olecranon, in which the fragments are joined by fibrous bands. [E.]

PSEUDASTHMA (Lat.), n. n. Su²d(psu²d)-a²sth(a²sth)/ma³. Gen., -asth'matos (-is). From ψευδής, false, and ἄσθμα, asthma. Fr., pseudasthme. See DYSPNEA.

PSEUDAXIS (Lat.), n. m. Su²d(psu²d)-a²x(a²x)/i²s. Gen., -ax'is. From ψευδής, false, and axis, an axis. See SYMPODIUM.

PSEUDEMESIS (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-e²m(e²s)/i²s. Gen., -es'eos (-is). From ψευδής, false, and ἐμεσις, a vomiting. Fr., pseudémèse. Pretended vomiting. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

PSEUDOPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-e²n(e²n²)-se²f(-ke²f)-al(a²l)/i²a³. From ψευδής, false, and ὀφθαλμός, the brain. Fr., pseudophtalpie. Ger., Pseudencephalie. That malformation of the head in which a vascular tumor replaces the brain.

PSEUDERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. Su²d(psu²d)-e²r-i²(u³)-si²p(-sep)/e¹l-a²s(a²s). See PSEUDO-ERYSIPELAS.

PSEUDIATRUS (Lat.), n. m. Su²d(psu²d)-i²-a²t(a²l)-ru³s(ru³s). From ψευδής, false, and ἱατρός, a physician. A quack.

PSEUDINOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-in(en)-o(-o²)-je²n(ge²n)/e²s-i²s. Gen., -es'eos (-gen'esis). From ψευδής, false, ἵς, a fibre, and γένεσις, generation. Fr., pseudinogénèse. Of Ritgen, an abnormal formation of fibres. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PSEUDINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Su²d(psu²d)-i²n(en)-om/a³. Gen., -om/atos (-is). From ψευδής, false, and ἵς, a fibre. See SCIRRUS.

PSEUDO-ACEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-o(-o²)-a²(a²)-se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a²l)/i²a³. From ψευδής, false, and κεφαλή, the head. See PSEUDENCEPHALIA.

PSEUDO-ACETIC ACID, n. Su²d-o-a²s-et(e'te)¹/i²k. Propionic acid. [B.]

PSEUDO-ACONITINE, n. Su²d-o-a²k-o²n'i²t-en. See PSEUDACONITINE.

PSEUDO-ACTINOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sud(psu²d)-o(-o²)-a²kt(a²kt)-i²n-o(-o²)-mi²m(m)-kos'i²s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). Of F. A. Loesch, a variety of tuberculosis in which bodies resembling the grains found in actinomycosis are present in the sputa. The grains are crystalline concretions of a substance allied to leucine. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 31, 1893, p. 242 (a, 34).]

PSEUDO-ALBUMINURIA (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-o(-o²)-a²l(a²l)-bu²(bu)-mi²n-u³(u³)/ri²-a³. From ψευδής, false, and albuminuria (q. v.). Fr., pseudo-albuminurie. Ger., Pseudoalbuminurie. See FALSE ALBUMINURIA and Physiological ALBUMINURIA.

PSEUDO-AMYLENE, n. Su²d-o-a²m'i²l-en. See AMYLENE (3d and 4th var.).

PSEUDO-ANEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-o(-o²)-a²n(a²n)-en(a²e²m)-i²a³. From ψευδής, false, and αἷμα, blood. See PROGRESSIVE pernicious ANEMIA.

PSEUDO-ANGIOMA (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-o(-o²)-a²n(a²n²)-ji²(ge²)-i²-om/a³. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). From ψευδής, false, and ἄγγειον, a vessel. A temporary angioma occasionally formed during the reparative process in an amputation stump. [a, 34].—**Urethral p.-a.** Of Savage, a urethral caruncle. [a, 34.]

PSEUDO-ANGINA (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-o(-o²)-a²n(a²n²)-ji²(gi²)-na³. From ψευδής, false, and angina (q. v.). Cardiac pain less severe in character than that of true angina pectoris. [D, 68.]

PSEUDO-ANGUSTURA (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-o(-o²)-a²n²(a²n²)-gu²st(gu²st)-u³(u³)/ra³. From ψευδής, false, and angustura (q. v.). See FALSE ANGUSTURA bark.

PSEUDO-ANGUSTURINE, n. Su²d-o-a²n²-gu²s-tu³ren. See BRUCINE.

PSEUDO-APOPLEXY, n. Su²d-o-a²p-o-ple²x-i². Ger., Pseudo-apoplexie. A disease presenting the symptoms of apoplexy, though no cerebral hæmorrhage is found post mortem. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

PSEUDO-ARTHRIS (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-o(-o²)-a²rth-ro²s'i²s. Gen., -thros'eos (-is). See FALSE ARTICULATION.

PSEUDO-ASTHMA (Lat.), n. n. Su²d(psu²d)-o(-o²)-a²sth(a²sth)/ma³. Gen., -asth'matos (-atis). From ψευδής, false, and ἄσθμα, asthma. See DYSPNEA.

PSEUDOBLEPSIA (Lat.), **PSEUDOBLEPSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Su²d(psu²d)-o(-o²)-ble²ps'i²a³, -ble²ps'i²s. Gen., -bleps'eos (-is). From ψευδής, false, and βλέψω, sight. Fr., pseudoblepsie. 1. Of Cullen, an old generic term for any perversion of vision. [F.] 2. See PSEUDOPSIA.

PSEUDOBONA (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-o(-o²)-bo²-i²(e)¹-na³. From ψευδής, false, and bon, an ox. Fr., pseudobovine. Spurious cow-pox. [L, 50 (a, 30).]

PSEUDOBANCHLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su²d(psu²d)-o(-o²)-bra²n²(bra²n²)/ki²(ch'i²)-e(-e³). From ψευδής, false, and βράγχια, gills. Ger., Pseudobranchien, Nebenkiemen. Supplementary gills found in certain fishes, which receive arterialized blood only, and consequently do not assist in respiration. [a, 27.]

PSEUDOBULB, n. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}^0\text{-bu}^2\text{b}$. Lat. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and $\beta\omicron\lambda\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, a bulb. Fr., *pseudo-bulbe*. A fleshy bulb-like internode in epiphythal orchids. [B, 19, 77, 296 (a, 35).]

PSEUDOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-ka}^3\text{-r}^3\text{-si}^3\text{n}(\text{ki}^3\text{n})\text{-om}^3\text{a}^3$. Gen., *-om'atos (-at'is)*. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and $\kappa\alpha\kappa\iota\kappa\iota\mu\alpha$, carcinoma. Fr., *pseudocarcinôme*. A benign tumor resembling a carcinoma. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

PSEUDOCARDIOMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-ka}^3\text{-rd}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{g}(\text{og})/\text{mu}^3\text{s}(\text{mu}^3\text{s})$. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and $\kappa\alpha\kappa\iota\omega\mu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, heartburn. Pain apparently but not actually originating in the heart or stomach. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

PSEUDOCARP, n. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}^0\text{-ka}^3\text{p}$. Lat., *pseudocarpium* (from $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and $\kappa\alpha\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, fruit). Fr., *pseudocarpe*. A false fruit; the accessory portion of an anthocarpous fruit; that part not organically united with the pericarp. [B, 296 (a, 35).]

PSEUDOCATARACTA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-ka}^3\text{-t}^3\text{-a}^3\text{-r}^3\text{-a}^3\text{-k}^3\text{-t}^3\text{-a}^3\text{-k}^3\text{-t}^3\text{-a}^3$. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\tau\eta\varsigma$, a cataract. Fr., *pseudocataracte*. See *Fulse* CATARACT.

PSEUDOCAVITAIRE (Fr.), adj. $\text{Psu}^2\text{d}^0\text{-ka}^3\text{-ve-ta}^3\text{-r}$. Apparently but not really indicative of a pulmonary cavity (said of physical signs). ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Apr., 1886.]

PSEUDOCELLS, n. pl. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}^0\text{-se}^2\text{-iz}$. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and *cella*, a cell. Ger., *Pseudozellen*. Of Kleinenberg, peculiar albuminoid vessels with thick walls found in the ova of many hydrozoa; said by Balfour to be comparable to the vitelline granules of a bird's egg. [J, 1.]

PSEUDOPHALOCELE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-se}^2\text{f}(\text{ke}^3\text{f})\text{-a}^3\text{l}(\text{a}^3\text{l})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-se}^2\text{f}(\text{ke}^3\text{f})\text{-a}^3\text{l}(\text{a}^3\text{l})\text{-e}^3\text{la}$; in Eng., *-se'f'a'z-o-sel*. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, $\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}$, the head, and $\kappa\eta\lambda\alpha$, a tumor. An apparent phalocele that is a hematoma caused by trauma. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

PSEUDOCERATOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-se}^2\text{f}(\text{ke}^3\text{f})\text{-a}^3\text{l}(\text{a}^3\text{l})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-je}^2\text{n}(\text{ge}^2\text{n})/\text{e}^3\text{s}^3\text{-i}^3\text{s}$. Gen., *-es'eos (-gen'es'is)*. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, $\kappa\epsilon\rho\alpha\varsigma$, a horn, and $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, generation. The formation of adventitious horny tissue. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

PSEUDOCERATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-se}^2\text{f}(\text{ke}^3\text{f})\text{-a}^3\text{l}(\text{a}^3\text{l})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-s'is}$. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and $\kappa\epsilon\rho\alpha\varsigma$, a horn. Fr., *pseudoceratose*. See *PSEUDOCERATOGENESIS*.

PSEUDO-CHINA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-kin}(\text{che}^3\text{n})/\text{a}^3$. 1. False cinchona-bark. 2. See *SMILAX p.-c.* 3. See *GYNURA p.-c.* 4. The bark of the *Solanum p.-c.*

PSEUDOCOREA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-ko}^3\text{-r}^3(\text{ch}^3\text{o}^3\text{r})\text{-e}^3\text{a}^3/\text{a}^3$. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and $\chi\omicron\epsilon\upsilon\pi\alpha$, a dance. Fr., *pseudochorée*. A nervous affection, often hysterical, in which the symptoms of chorea are simulated. [D.]

PSEUDOCROMESTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-krom}(\text{ch}^3\text{rom})\text{-e}^3\text{s}^3(\text{a}^3\text{-e}^3\text{s})\text{-the}^3(\text{tha})/\text{z}^3\text{i}^3\text{s}^3\text{-a}^3$. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, $\chi\rho\omicron\mu\alpha$, color, and $\alpha\iota\sigma\theta\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$, feeling. An anomaly in the perception of visual sensations, in which the vowels in words appear colored, each having a separate tint. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

PSEUDOCROMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-krom}(\text{ch}^3\text{rom})/\text{i}^3\text{s}^3\text{-a}^3$. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and $\chi\rho\omicron\mu\alpha$, color. Color-blindness. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

PSEUDOCILIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-si}^3\text{l}(\text{ki}^3\text{l})/\text{i}^3\text{s}^3\text{-a}^3$. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and *ciliūm*, an eye-lash. Hairs growing from various parts of the conjunctiva. [F.]

PSEUDOCELIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-se}^2\text{f}(\text{ke}^3\text{f})\text{-a}^3\text{l}(\text{a}^3\text{l})\text{-i}^3\text{s}^3\text{-a}^3$. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and $\kappa\omicron\iota\lambda\iota\alpha$, a cavity. Of Wilder, the fifth ventricle of the brain. [a, 39.]

PSEUDOCOLOBOMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-ko}^3\text{-l}^3\text{-o}^3\text{-b}^3\text{-oma}^3$. Gen., *-bo'matos (-is)*. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and $\kappa\omicron\lambda\omicron\beta\omega\mu\alpha$, a mutilation. Fr., *pseudocolobome*. Ger., *Pseudocolobom*. The mildest form of fissure of the iris, or merely an intimation of it, consisting in a form of partial unilateral heterochromia of the iris. It is the last remains of the embryonic ocular fissure, which is tending toward closure. [Mittelstädt, "Arch. of Ophth.," ix, p. 4 (F).]

PSEUDOCOSTATE, adj. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}^0\text{-ko}^3\text{-st}^3\text{-at}$. Lat., *pseudo-costatus* (from $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and *costa*, a rib). Fr., and $\kappa\omicron\sigma\tau\eta\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, Ger., *falschrippig*. False-ribbed (said of a leaf in which a vein or rib is formed by the confluence of the true veins). [B, 19, 296 (a, 35).]

PSEUDOCOTYLEDONOUS, adj. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}^0\text{-ko}^3\text{-t}^3\text{-i}^3\text{-e}^3\text{-d}^3/\text{o}^3\text{-n}^3\text{-u}^3\text{s}$. Lat., *pseudocotyledoneus* (from $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and $\kappa\omicron\tau\eta\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, a cavity). Fr., *pseudocotylédoné*. Provided with false cotyledons, or *pseudocotyledons* (Fr., *pseudocotylédons*), which are filaments emanating from the spores of mosses and other cryptogams at the beginning of germination. The *Pseudocotyledoneae* (Fr., *pseudocotylédoneae*) of Agardh are a kingdom (*regio*) of plants including mosses, ferns, etc. [a, 35.]

PSEUDOCOXALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-ko}^3\text{-x}^3\text{-a}^3\text{-a}^3$. (a³) $\text{i}^3\text{g}^3\text{i}^3\text{g}^3\text{i}^3\text{s}^3\text{-a}^3$. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, *coxa*, the hip, and $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, pain. A hystero-neurosis simulating hip-joint disease.

PSEUDOCRISIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-kr}^3\text{i}^3\text{s}^3\text{-i}^3\text{s}$. Gen., *-cris'eos (-cr'isis)*. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and $\kappa\rho\iota\varsigma$, a separating. An apparent termination (really an interruption) of the progress of a fever. [D, 3.]

PSEUDO-CROUP, n. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}^0\text{-o}^3\text{-lru}^3\text{p}$. Fr., *Pseudocroup*. See *LARYNGISMUS stridulus* and *Simple LARYNGITIS*.

PSEUDOCUMENE, n. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}^0\text{-ku}^3\text{-m}^3\text{-en}$. Fr., *pseudocumène*. Ger., *Pseudocumol*. A liquid, $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{CH}_2\text{H}_2\text{CH}_3$, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{CH}_3)_2$, isomeric with cumene. [B, 4.]

PSEUDOCUMENOL, n. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}^0\text{-ku}^3\text{-m}^3\text{-e}^3\text{-n}$. A trimethylhydroxybenzene, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{OH}$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

PSEUDOCUMIDINE, n. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}^0\text{-ku}^3\text{-mi}^3\text{-d}$ -en. An amidotrimethylbenzene, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{NH}_2$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

PSEUDOCURARINE, n. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}^0\text{-ku}^3\text{-ra}^3\text{-ren}$. Fr., p. A non-poisonous alkaloid discovered in *Nerium oleander*. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

PSEUDOCYANIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}^0\text{-si}^3\text{-a}^3\text{-n}^3\text{-i}^3\text{k}$. Ger., *Pseudocyansäure*. See CARBOXYLIMIDE.

PSEUDOCYANOGEN, n. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}^0\text{-si}^3\text{-a}^3\text{-n}^3\text{-o}^3\text{-je}^2\text{n}$. See under CYANOGEN.

PSEUDOCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-si}^3\text{-ku}^3\text{-s}^3\text{-i}^3\text{s}$. Gen., *-es'eos (-is)*. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, conception. See *False PREGNANCY* and *Extra-uterine GESTATION*.—P. *abdominalis*. See *Abdominal GESTATION*.—P. *ovaria*, P. *tubaria*. See *Tubal GESTATION*.

PSEUDODESMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-de}^2\text{z}^3(\text{de}^3\text{s})/\text{ma}^3$. Gen., *-des'matos (-atis)*. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\alpha$, a bond. An adventitious ligament. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

PSEUDIARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-di}^3\text{-d}^3\text{-i}^3\text{-a}^3\text{-r}^3\text{-th}^3\text{-ros}^3\text{-i}^3\text{s}$. Gen., *-thros'eos (-is)*. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and $\delta\iota\alpha\rho\theta\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$, articulation. See *DIARTHRODIAL PSEUDIARTHROSIS*.

PSEUDODIPHThERIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-di}^3\text{-ph}^3\text{-the}^3\text{-ri}^3\text{-a}^3$. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and *diphtheria* (g. v.). Of Klebs, a fibrinous pharyngeal and tonsillar exudation, caused by and containing *Schistonyces monadina*. [L, 57 (a, 34).]

PSEUDODONTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-d}^3\text{-ont}^3\text{-os}^3\text{-i}^3\text{s}$. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and $\delta\omicron\delta\omicron\varsigma$, a tooth. The formation of adventitious teeth. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

PSEUDODYSPEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-di}^3\text{-ps}^3(\text{du}^3\text{s})/\text{pe}^3\text{-p}^3\text{-i}^3\text{s}$. Gen., *-dys'pepsia*, false, and *δυσπεψία*, dyspepsia. Fr., *pseudo-dyspepsie*. See *Symptomatic DYSPEPSIA*.

PSEUDO-ELPHANTIASIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-e}^3\text{-l}^3\text{-e}^3\text{-f}^3\text{-a}^3\text{-nt}^3(\text{a}^3\text{n}^3\text{-t})\text{-i}^3\text{-a}^3\text{-s}^3\text{-i}^3\text{s}$. Gen., *-as'eos (-as'is)*. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and *ελεφαντία*, elephantiasis. Fr., *pseudo-éléphantiasis*. A tumor-like hypertrophy (as of the mammary gland). [A, 94.]

PSEUDO-EMBRYO, n. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}^0\text{-e}^3\text{-m}^3\text{-br}^3\text{-i}^3\text{-o}$. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo. A pro-embryo. [a, 35.]

PSEUDOECEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-e}^3\text{-n}^3\text{-i}^3\text{-s}$. Gen., *-e'idos (-idis)*. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and *ἐκεφάλαιον*, the brain. See *HYDROCEPHALOID*.

PSEUDO-EPITHELIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-e}^3\text{-p}^3\text{-i}^3\text{-thel}^3(\text{thal})/\text{i}^3\text{-u}^3\text{-m}^3(\text{u}^3\text{m})$. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, *ἐπὶ*, upon, and *ἐπιθήκη*, the nuptial. Of Balfour, the single layer of germinal cells on the surface of the ovary after the formation of the oövarian tubes or nests. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1878, p. 383 (J).]

PSEUDO-EROTISM (Chapman), n. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}^0\text{-e}^3\text{-r}^3\text{-o}^3\text{-t}^3\text{-i}^3\text{-zm}$. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and *ἔρως*, love. The display of amatory instincts in animals at unusual seasons. ["Nature," June 13, 1889, p. 147 (L).]

PSEUDO-ERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-e}^3\text{-r}^3\text{-i}^3\text{-p}^3\text{-i}^3\text{-s}$ (u³) $\text{-si}^3\text{-p}^3\text{-e}^3\text{-s}$ (u³) $\text{-si}^3\text{-p}^3\text{-e}^3\text{-s}$ (a³) -s . Gen., *-el'atos (-atis)*. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and *ἐρύσιπelas*, erysipelas. 1. A diffuse phlegmonous inflammation of the skin, affecting especially the subcutaneous areolar tissue, sometimes extending to the fascia beneath, usually following an injury or local infection with septic material or an animal virus. 2. See *Phlegmonous ERYSIPELAS*.—Fr., *e. subcutinodermis colli*. See *ANGINA Ludovici*.

PSEUDO-EXANTHEMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-e}^3\text{-x}^3\text{-an}^3\text{-th}^3(\text{a}^3\text{n}^3\text{-th})\text{-a}^3\text{-t}^3\text{-a}^3$. Gen., *-em'atō*. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and *ἐξάνθημα*, an eruption. Fr., *pseudo-exanthèmes*. Of Bazin, certain acute, non-contagious, eruptive diseases resembling the exanthemata in having a self-limited and more or less regular course. [G, 26.]—*Arthritic p.-e.* See *ARTHRITIDES pseudo exanthematiques*.—*Hysterical p.-e.* See *HYSTERITIDES pseudo exanthematiques*.—*Urticarial p.-e.* See *URTICARITIDES pseudo exanthematiques*.—*Urticarial p.-e.* See *URTICARITIDES pseudo exanthematiques*, pityriasis rubra, pemphigus, or herpes zoster. [G, 26.]

PSEUDOFIBRIN, n. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}^0\text{-f}^3\text{-i}^3\text{-br}^3\text{-i}^3\text{-n}$. See *BRADYFIBRIN*.

PSEUDO-FIEBRE (Fr.), n. $\text{Psu}^2\text{d}^0\text{-o}^3\text{-fe}^3\text{-e}^3\text{-vr}$. A condition simulating fever. [D.]

PSEUDOGASTRALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-ga}^3\text{-st}^3\text{-r}^3\text{-a}^3\text{-l}^3\text{-gi}^3\text{-a}^3$. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, *γαστήρ*, the stomach, and $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, pain. A pain simulating that of gastralgia, but not originating in a gastric disorder; sometimes connected with disease of the aorta. [Richard, "Un. méd.," Aug. 4, 1883, p. 197 (D).]

PSEUDOGELATINA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-je}^2\text{-l}^3(\text{ge}^2\text{l})/\text{a}^3\text{-tin}^3(\text{ten})/\text{a}^3$. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and *gelare*, to congeal. See *Vegetable GELATIN*.

PSEUDOGESTIA (Lat.), **PSEUDOGESTIA** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-je}^2\text{-st}^3(\text{ge}^2\text{l})/\text{a}^3\text{-tin}^3(\text{ten})/\text{a}^3$. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and *γεύεσθαι*, to taste. A subjective sensation of taste. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

PSEUDOGONORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}(\text{psu}^2\text{d})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-go}^3\text{-n}^3\text{-o}^3\text{-r}^3\text{-h}^3\text{-e}^3\text{-a}$. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and *γονόρροια*, gonorrhoea. Non-contagious urethritis. [G.]

PSEUDO-HEMAL, adj. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}^0\text{-he}^3\text{-m}^3\text{-al}$. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and *αἷμα*, blood. Simulating a blood-vascular structure (said of certain vessels [in the Rotifera] filled with a clear fluid, usually non-corporeal, red or green, and forming an intermediate stage between a water-vascular system of an embryo and the subsequent apparatus of a heart and blood-vessels). [A, 12.]

PSEUDO-HEMORRHEGE, n. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}^0\text{-he}^3\text{-m}^3\text{-o}^3\text{-r}^3\text{-h}^3\text{-e}^3\text{-g}^3\text{-e}$. From $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, *αἷμα*, blood, and *ῥήγνιναι*, to burst forth. Fr., *pseudo-hémorrhagie*. A false or apparent hemorrhage, i. e., a condition which indicates that blood has been transuded, but in which no ruptured vessels are discoverable; e. g., vicarious hæmorrhage. [D, 2.]

PSEUDO-HEARTS, n. pl. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}^0\text{-ha}^3\text{-r}^3\text{-t}^3\text{-z}$. Certain contractile cavities connected with the arterial system of brachiopods and long considered to be hearts. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

PSEUDO-HERMAPHRODITISM, n. $\text{Su}^2\text{d}^0\text{-hu}^3\text{-m}^3\text{-a}^3\text{-r}^3\text{-d}^3\text{-i}^3\text{-t}^3\text{-i}^3\text{-zm}$. Lat., *pseudohermaphroditismus* (from $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false, and *ἑρμαφρόδιτος*, an hermaphrodite). Fr., *pseudo-hermaphroditisme*. Ger., *Pseudohermaphroditismus*. See *SPURIOUS HERMAPHRODITISM*.—

Feminine p.-h. Of Klebs, p.-h. in which the genitals of the female are so deformed congenitally that they resemble those of the male. There is the same variety of forms as in masculine p.-h. [a, 34].—**Masculine p.-h.** Of Klebs, p.-h. in which the genitals of the male are deformed congenitally so as to resemble the organs of the opposite sex. It is external, internal, or complete, according as it affects the external or internal organs or both. [a, 34].

PSEUDOHXYL ALCOHOL, n. Su²d-o-he²x-i²-a²l²-ko²-ho². Secondary hexyl alcohol. [B.]

PSEUDO-HYDROPSIS (Fr.), n. Psu²d-o-e-dro-pe-ze. See *Falsae Dropsy*.

PSEUDO-HYMEN (Lat.), n. m. Su²d(psu²d)-o(o²)-hi(hu²)/me²n-(man). Gen., -hym/enos (-is). See *PSEUDYMEN*.

PSEUDO-HYPERTROPHY, n. Su²d-o-hip-u²r-tro²f-i². Lat., *pseudohypertrophia* (from *pseudōs*, false, *utroq*, in excess, and *τροφή*, a growth). Fr., *pseudohypertrophie*. Ger., *Pseudohypertrophie*. A degenerative increase in size of a part. [a, 34].

PSEUDOJERINE, n. Su²d-o-ju²r-ven. An alkaloid, C₂₉H₄₃NO₇, found in certain species of *Veratrum* and *Sabadilla*.

PSEUDOLEUCÆMIA (Lat.), **PSEUDOLEUCOCYTHÆMIA** (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-o(o²)-lu²-sem (ka²e²m)-i²-a², -lu²-ko(o²)-si(hu²)-em (a²e²m)-i²-a². From *pseudōs*, false, *λευκός*, white, *κύτος*, a cell, and *αἷμα*, blood. A disease characterized by enlargement of the cells of glands, or of the entire glandular system, attended by great anæmia and failure of the general health, and ending fatally generally from exhaustion. [E, 4].

PSEUDO-LIEN (Lat.), n. m. Psu²d-o-le-a²n². Gen., -en²is. See *Accessory Spleen*.

PSEUDOLIGAMENTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Su²d(psu²d)-o(o²)-li²g-a²(a²)-me²n/a². From *pseudōs*, false, and *ligamentum*, a ligament. Inflammatory bands of adhesion. [L.]

PSEUDOLIPOMA (Lat.), n. n. Su²d(psu²d)-o(o²)-li²p-om/a². Gen., -om²atos (-atis). From *pseudōs*, false, and *λίπος*, fat, *pseudo-lipoma*. Localized oedematous infiltration, especially above the clavicle and about the knee; observed particularly in cases of rheumatism. [E, 24].

PSEUDOLUNULE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su²d(psu²d)-o(o²)-lu²n(un)-u²l(u²l)-e(a²e). From *pseudōs*, false, and *lunula* (q. v.). Lunula-like collections of mucous cells in the salivary glands. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1877, p. 28 (J.).]

PSEUDO-MALADY, n. Su²d-o-ma²l/a²-di². From *pseudōs*, false, and *malum*, an evil. An imaginary or feigned disease. [D.]

PSEUDOMELANEMIA (Lat.), **PSEUDOMELANOSIS** (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-o(o²)-me²l-a²n(a²n)-em (a²e²m)-i²-a², -os²is. Gen., -em²ia, -os²eos (-is). From *pseudōs*, false, *μέλας*, black, and *αἷμα*, blood. The staining of tissues by iron sulphide, occurring either after death or near gangrenous parts during life. The iron from the blood combines with hydrogen sulphide and is deposited in small round masses or scales. [D, 3.]

PSEUDO-MEMBRANE, n. Su²d-o-me²m²bran. Lat., *pseudomembrana* (from *pseudōs*, false, and *membrana*, a membrane). Ger., *Pseudomembran*. See *Falsae Membrane*.

PSEUDOMENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-o(o²)-me²n-(man)-i²ni²(ni²)-ji²ge/tis. Gen., -it²idos (-idis). From *pseudōs*, false, and *μηνίτις*, a membrane. A group of symptoms simulating meningitis.—**Dental p.-m.** Of Gualta, a grave affection simulating meningitis, occurring among children during dentition; thought to be largely due to obstinate or intercurrent constipation. [Gualta, "Gazz. d. osped.," Jan., 1883 (D).]

PSEUDOMENINGOCYCLE (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-o(o²)-me²n(man)-i²ni²-go²(go²)-se²ka²(le²a) i². In Eng., su²d-o-me²n-i²ni²-go²-sel. Gen., -cel²es. From *pseudōs*, false, *μηνίτις*, a membrane, and *κύκλος*, a tumor. See *Meninocycle falsa*.

PSEUDO-MENSTRUAL, adj. Su²d-o-me²n-stru²-l. Of uterine hemorrhage, occasioned by systemic disease.

PSEUDO-MENSTRUATION, n. Su²d-o-me²n-stru²-a/sh²n. From *pseudōs*, false, and *menstruatio*, monthly. Uterine hemorrhage dependent on a morbid systemic condition, especially any of the exanthematous fevers. Cf. *Menstruosis*.

PSEUDOMETRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-o(o²)-me²t(mat)-ri²(re)/tis. Gen., -rit²idos (-idis). From *pseudōs*, false, and *μήτρα*, the womb. Fr., *pseudo-métrite*. An apparent metritis, the phenomena being due to some other disease. [Pozzi, "Ann. de gyn.," Nov., 1884, p. 342; "Bull. gén. de thérap.," Mar. 30, 1885, p. 278.]

PSEUDOMNESIA (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-o(m²n-me²na)/zi²(si²). From *pseudōs*, false, and *μνήσθαι*, to be mindful of. Apparent memory of what never existed. [A, 541 (a, 34).]

PSEUDO-MONOCOTYLEDONOUS, adj. Su²d-o-mo²n-o²-ko²t-i²l²e²d²-o²n²-u²s. Lat., *pseudo-monocotyledoneus* (from *pseudōs*, false, *μόνος*, alone, and *κοτυλίων*, a cavity). Fr., *pseudo-monocotylédoné*. Having two or more cotyledons united into one mass. [a, 35.]

PSEUDOMONANIA (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-o(o²)-mo²n-o²(o²)-man(ma²n)/i²-a². From *pseudōs*, false, *μόνος*, alone, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *pseudomonomanie*. Of Delasiauve, a mental disturbance presenting symptoms suggestive of, but not dependent on, monomania. [D, 36.]

PSEUDOMORPHINE, n. Su²d-o-mo²r²f/en. An alkaloid, C₃H₅N₃O₉, contained in opium; a white powder turning yellow in the light. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

PSEUDOMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-o(o²)-mo²r²f-os²/i²s. Gen., -os²eos (-is). From *pseudōs*, false, and *μόρφωσις*, a shaping. Ger., *Afterbildung*, *Aftergebilde*, *Afterorgan*. An ab-

normal structure or formation; a generic term for tumors, deformities, and malformations. [E; a, 48.]

PSEUDO-MUCIN, n. Su²d-o-mu²s/i²n. See *METALBUMIN*.

PSEUDOMYELOMA (Lat.), n. n. Su²d(psu²d)-o(o²)-mi²(mu²)-e²l²-om/a². Gen., -om²atos (-atis). From *pseudōs*, false, and *μυελός*, marrow. See *Medullary sarcoma*.

PSEUDOMYXOMA (Lat.), n. n. Su²d(psu²d)-o(o²)-mi²x(mu²x)-om/a². Gen., -om²atos (-atis). From *pseudōs*, false, and *μύξα*, mucus. A tumor containing colloid material that has escaped from a ruptured mucous cyst. [a, 34].—**P. peritonei**. Of Werth, a plastic peritonitis produced by the contact of the gelatinous material from a ruptured ovarian cystoma. [a, 34.]

PSEUDO-NARCISSEINE, n. Su²d-o-na²r-s/i²s/en. An alkaloid isolated from the bulb of *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*. It has been found to have nearly opposite effects when obtained from the flowering plant and when obtained from the plant after flowering—in the former case drying the secretions of the mouth, checking perspiration, dilating the pupil, and quickening the pulse, and in the latter causing salivation and perspiration and contracting the pupil, except when applied locally, when it dilates it slightly. On the frog's heart p.-n. obtained from the bulb of the flowering plant acts antagonistically to muscarine and pilocarpine. [a, 35.]

PSEUDO-NARCOTISM, n. Su²d-o-na²r-k²o²t-i²zm. Lat., *pseudonarcotismus* (from *pseudōs*, false, and *ναρκωσις*, to benumb). A simulation of narcotism, as in hysteria. [L, 57.]

PSEUDONAVICELLA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su²d(psu²d)-o(o²)-na²-e(a²)-v*i*s²(v*i*k)-e²l²(e²a²-e²). From *pseudōs*, false, and *navicella*, a boat. Spindle-shaped cases which contain the embryo in the *Gregarinidae*. [L, 11.]

PSEUDONEURALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-o(o²)-nu²r-a²l(a²l)/i²ji²(gi²)-a². From *pseudōs*, false, *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *pseudo-neuralgie*. Of Charcot, a form of peripheral pain occurring in rhechitis. [L, 88 (a, 50).]

PSEUDONOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-o²n-o(o²)-man(ma²n)/i²-a². From *pseudōs*, to deceive, and *μανία*, madness. A form of moral insanity with a marked propensity for lying. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

PSEUDONUCLEOLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Su²d(psu²d)-o(o²)-nu²-e(a²)-kle²(kle²)-o²l²(le). From *pseudōs*, false, and *nucleolus*, a little nut. Ger., *Pseudonucleolen*, *Netzknoten*. 1. Of Van Beneden, a variable number of minute masses in the nucleus, especially of an ovum, smaller than the true nucleoli and much less refractive. 2. Of Flemming, the minute masses in the nucleus produced by the local thickenings or the crossing points of the nuclear fibrils. According to Klein, all nucleoli are of this nature. ["Quart. Jour. of Micro. Sci.," 1876, p. 153; "Arch. f. mik. Anat.," 1879, p. 349 (J.).]

PSEUDO-OSTEOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-o(o²)-o²st-e²-o(o²)-ma²l²(ma²l)-a²(a²)/si²(ki²)-a². From *pseudōs*, false, *ὀστεόν*, a bone, and *μαλακία*, softness. Of Michaelis, a form of rachitic contraction of the pelvis in which the acetabula are pushed inward, upward, and backward and the symphysis pubis forward, giving the brim a clover-leaf shape resembling that seen in osteomalacia. [A, 22.]

PSEUDO-OXYBUTYRIC ACID, n. Su²d-o-o²x-i²-bu²t-i²r-i²k. See under *HYDROXYBUTYRIC ACID*.

PSEUDOPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-o(o²)-pa²r-(pa²r)-a²l(a²l)/i²(u²)-si²s. Gen., -ys²eos (-alysis). From *pseudōs*, false, and *παράλυσις*, paralysis. Fr., *pseudo-paralyse*. Ger., *Pseudoparalyse*. A simulated paralysis, as in hysteria. [a, 34].—**General alcoholic p.** Chronic alcoholism with manifestations resembling those of general paralysis.

PSEUDOPARAPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-o(o²)-pa²r-(pa²r)-a²-ple²g²(plag)/i²-a². From *pseudōs*, false, and *παράπληγία*, paraplegia. A condition in which there are phenomena suggestive of paraplegia (e. g., paraplegicoid spasms). [D, 53].—**Tetanolid p.** Spastic paralysis. [D.]

PSEUDOPARASITES, n. Su²d-o-o²-pa²r-a²-si²s. From *pseudōs*, false, and *παράσιτος*, a parasite. See *COMMENSALS*.

PSEUDOPARENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Su²d(psu²d)-o-o²-pa²r-(pa²r)-e²n²/ki²z²m(chu²u²)-a². Gen., -chym²atos (-atis). From *pseudōs*, false, and *παρέγχυμα*, anything poured in beside. Fr., *pseudoparenchyme*. In certain *Fungi*, fully developed hyphal tissue (consisting of closely packed polyedral cells) which, by the pressure of adjacent parts, has assumed a parenchymatous form; e. g., the outer layer in sclerotia. [B, 77 (a, 35).]

PSEUDO-PELADE (Fr.), n. Psu²d-o-p²-la²d. See under *FOLICULITIS decalvans*.

PSEUDO-PELLETIERINE, n. Su²d-o-pe²l²-et²(i²-e²r-en. An alkaloid, C₈H₈NO + 2H₂O, obtained from the root-bark of *Punica granatum*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

PSEUDOPERIDUM (Lat.), n. n. Su²d(psu²d)-o(o²)-pe²r-(par)-i²d²(i²u²m)/m. From *pseudōs*, false, and *περίδιον*, a little wallet. Ger., *Trupperide*. A false peridium; the envelope of the fructification in certain *Fungi*. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

PSEUDOPHIDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Su²d(psu²d)-o²f-i²d²/i²-a². From *pseudōs*, false, and *ὄφις*, a serpent. See *CECILIADÆ*.

PSEUDOPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-o²p²/i²-a². From *pseudōs*, false, and *ὤψ*, the eye. Fr., *pseudopie*. See *PSEUDOPSIA*.—**P. exalarans**. See *GALEROPSIA*.

PSEUDOPLASM, n. Su²d-o-pla²zm. Lat., *pseudoplasma* (from *pseudōs*, false, and *πλάσμα*, anything formed). Fr., *pseudoplasme*. Ger., *P*. See *NEOPLASM*.

PSEUDOPNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Su²d(psu²d)-o(o²)-nu²-e(a²)-p²nu²-mon(mo²n)/i²-a². From *pseudōs*, false, and *πνευμονία*, pneumonia. Fr., *pseudo-pneumonie*. Ger., *unächte oder typhöse Pneumonie*. A pulmonary affection that simulates pneumonia.

[L. 41 (a, 50).]—**ERYSIPELATOUS p.** See *Erysipelatous* PNEUMONIA.
—**Palustral p.** See *Bilious* PNEUMONIA.—**Typhoid p.** See *Typhoid* PNEUMONIA.

PSEUDOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Su*²d(psu²d)-o(o³)-pod(po²d)-i²-u²m(u²m). From *ψευδής*, false, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *pseudopode*. Ger., *Pseudopodie*, *Trugstiel* (1st def.), *Trugborste* (1st def.). 1. In certain mosses, a prolongation of the axis (or of a branch) of the sexual plant supporting the sporogonium or bearing gemmae. [B. 77, 123, 279 (a, 35).] 2. (Fr., *expansion sarcodique, prolongement protoplasmique*. Syn.: *amaboid process*). One of the contractile processes or projections of protoplasm from the surface of a rhizopod or of an amoeboid cell. [J. 1, 11.]

PSEUDOPOLYPUS (Lat.), n. m. *Su*²d(psu²d)-o(o³)-po²l'i²p-(u²p)-u²s(u²s). From *ψευδής*, false, and *πολύπους*, a polypus. Fr., *pseudopolype*. A polypoid tumor formed of mucus or blood. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

PSEUDO-PREGNANCY, n. *Su*²d-o-pre²g'na²ns-i². From *ψευδής*, false, and *pregnans*, pregnant. See *FALSE PREGNANCY*.

PSEUDOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. *Su*²d(psu²d)-o³ps'i²-a². From *ψευδής*, false, and *ὄψις*, sight. Visual hallucination. [a, 34.]

PSEUDO-PUS, n. *Su*²d-o-pu²s'. From *ψευδής*, false, and *pus*, pus. A liquid having the appearance, but not the composition, of pus. [E, 24.]

PSEUDOQUININE, n. *Su*²d-o-kwi²n'en. Quinidine sulphate. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

PSEUDORASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Su*²d(psu²d)-o³r-as(a²s)'i²a. Gen., -as'eos (-as'i²). From *ψευδής*, false, and *ῥάσις*, to see. See *PSEUDOPSIS*.

PSEUDORCIN, n. *Su*²d-o³rs'i²n. Erythritoxia. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

PSEUDORESIA (Lat.), **PSEUDOREXIA**, n's f. *Su*²d(psu²d)-o³r-e(e²)zi²(si²)-a². -e²z'i²-a². From *ψευδής*, false, and *ῥέξις*, desire. A perverted or depraved appetite. [D, 52.]

PSEUDO-RHUMATISME (Fr.), n. *Psu*²d-o-ru²-ma²-tes-m'. Simulated rheumatism. [D.]—**P. infectieux**. An infectious disorder (e. g., biennorrhagia, glanders, dysentery, etc.) in which there is a tendency to determination to the joints, though there may be no arthritic diathesis. ["Gaz. heb. de méd. et de chir.," Aug. 24, 1883, p. 558 (D).]—**P. ourlien**. A rheumatoid affection observed in connection with mumps. [E. Boine, "Lyon méd.," Feb. 1, 1885.]

PSEUDORRHACHITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Su*²d(psu²d)-o(o³)-ra²k-(ra²ch'i²)-(e'i²)i²a. Gen., -i²idos (-i²dis). From *ψευδής*, false, and *ῥάχις*, the spine. Of Pozzi, osteitis deformans. [a, 34.]

PSEUDOTUBEOLA (Lat.), n. f. *Su*²d(psu²d)-o(o³)-ru²b(ru²b)-e(e²)o³l-a². From *ψευδής*, false, and *tubeola* (q. v.). An eruptive disease simulating tubercula. [a, 34.]

PSEUDOSARCOELE (Lat.), n. f. *Su*²d(psu²d)-o(o³)-sa²r-k-o(o³)-se(k'a)'le(da) i. In Eng., *su*²d-o-sa²r-k'-o-sel. Gen., -cel'es. From *ψευδής*, false, *σάρξ*, flesh, and *κύλη*, a tumor. See *ANDROME*.

PSEUDOSCARLATINA (Lat.), n. f. *Su*²d(psu²d)-o(o³)-ska²rl-a²z'i²(a²z'i²)-(e'i²)na². From *ψευδής*, false, and *scarlatina* (q. v.). A disease in which there are a low fever and a cutaneous eruption, somewhat as in scarlatina; observed as a sequel of gonorrhoea and also after tracheotomy. [D, 47.]

PSEUDOSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Su*²d(psu²d)-o(o³)-skle²r-(sklar)-os'i²s. Gen., -os'eos (-i²s). From *ψευδής*, false, and *σκληρός*, hard. Fr., *pseudo-sclérose*. A general neurosis simulating multiple degeneration of the brain and spinal cord. [Westphal.]

PSEUDOSCOPE, n. *Su*²d-o-skop. From *ψευδής*, false, and *σκοπεῖν*, to observe. Fr., p. Ger., *Pseudoskop*. An instrument, consisting of two rectangular prisms placed with their hypotenuses inward or outward in front of the eyes, which causes projecting surfaces to be seen depressed, and *vice versa*. [F.]

PSEUDO-SÉREUSE (Fr.), n. *Psu*²d-o-sa²-ru²z. See *INTIMA vasorum*.

PSEUDSMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Su*²d(psu²d)-o³s'mi²-a². From *ψευδής*, false, and *ὀσμή*, the sense of smell. A morbid state characterized by olfactory hallucinations.

PSEUDOSPERM, n. *Su*²d-o-spu²rm. Lat., *pseudospermum*. (from *ψευδής*, false, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., p. Any one-seeded indehiscent fruit, in which the seed is closely invested by the pericarp and appears naked. [a, 35.]

PSEUDOSPHERIA (Lat.), n. f. *Su*²d(psu²d)-o³s-fre(fra)'zi²-(s'i²)a². From *ψευδής*, false, and *σφῆρα*, the sense of smell. Fr., *pseudosphérie*. See *PSEUDOSMIA*.

PSEUDOSTOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Su*²d(psu²d)-o(o³)-sto²m'-a²z'i²(a²z'i²). From *ψευδής*, false, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Of Klein and Sanderson, dark patches appearing between silver-stained endothelial cells; due to processes of underlying connective-tissue corpuscles or to accumulations of cell-cement. [J, 6, 30.]

PSEUDOSYNARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Su*²d(psu²d)-o(o³)-si²n(su²n)-a²rh-ro²s'i²a. Gen., -os'eos (-i²s). From *ψευδής*, false, *σύν*, with, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. See *LIGAMENTOUS PSEUDARTHROSIS*.

PSEUDOSYPHILIS (Lat.), n. f. *Su*²d(psu²d)-o(o³)-si²pf(su²pf)-i²z'i²s. Gen., -ph'i²l'is. From *ψευδής*, false, and *sypphilis* (q. v.). 1. See *RADSVÖZ*. 2. Of A. Cooper, chancreoid.

PSEUDOTABES (Lat.), n. f. *Su*²d(psu²d)-o(o³)-tab(ta²b)'ez-(as). From *ψευδής*, false, and *tabes* (q. v.). Any disease simulating tabes. [a, 48.]—**P. mesenterica**. A functional affection which simulates tabes mesenterica; chiefly characterized by impaired appetite and assimilation, emaciation, and sensitiveness over the abdomen and especially over the seat of the mesenteric glands. It occurs mostly among young women with lowered vitality and among hysterical subjects, and is due to deficient nerve power and impaired digestion. [D, 25.]

PSEUDOTETANY, n. *Su*²d-o-te²t'a²n-i². From *ψευδής*, false, and *τῆτανος*, tetanus. An affection in which the symptoms of tetany are simulated. [D.]

PSEUDOTRICHINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Su*²d(psu²d)-o(o³)-tri²k-(tri²ch'i²)-i²n(en)-os'i²s. Gen., -os'eos (-i²s). From *ψευδής*, false, and *trichinosis* (q. v.). Acute polyomynosis not due to trichiniasis. [L, 57 (a, 50).]

PSEUDOTROPINE, n. *Su*²d-o³t'ro²p-en. An isomeric form, C₈H₁₂NO, of tropine. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

PSEUDOTUBERCULOUS, adj. *Su*²d-o-tu²b-u²rk'u²l-u²s. From *ψευδής*, false, and *tuberculum*, a tubercle. Fr., *pseudo-tuberculeux*. Simulating a tubercular affection. [L, 58.]

PSEUDO-TURBINAL, n. *Su*²d-o-tu²rb'i²-n'l. From *ψευδής*, false, and *turba*, a spinning-top. In certain *Stenoposida*, an osseous prominence accessory to the true turbinal bone. [L, 394.]

PSEUDOVA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Su*²d(psu²d)-o³va²(wa²). From *ψευδής*, false, and *ovum*, an egg. Ger., *Pseudova*, a cell. Ova which develop parthenogenically, such as the ova which give rise to new individuals in the non-sexual generation of *Aphis*. [J, 11.]

PSEUDO-VACUOLAE (Fr.), n. pl. *Psu*²d-o-va²-ku²-ol. From *ψευδής*, false, and *vacuole* (q. v.). Of Danilewsky, the transparent spherical bodies containing grains of black or red pigment discovered by Laveran in the blood of persons affected by paludal fever. [a, 34.]

PSEUDO-VARIOLE (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Su*²d(psu²d)-o(o³)-va²r-(wa²r)-i²(i²)o³l-e(a²-e²). From *ψευδής*, false, and *variola* (q. v.). See *VARICELLA*.

PSEUDO-VERMICULES (Fr.), n. *Psu*²-do-ve²r-me²-ku²l. Of Danilewsky, the crescent-shaped bodies discovered by Laveran in the blood of patients affected by paludal fever. [a, 34.]

PSEUDOANTHINE, n. *Su*²d-o-za²n'th'en. A white powder, C₅H₄N₂O₂, obtained by heating uric acid to about 130° C. with sulphuric acid. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

PSEUDYMEN (Lat.), n. m. *Su*²d(psu²d)-i(u²)me²n(man). Gen., -y'menos (-i²s). From *ψευδής*, false, and *ὑμῆν*, a membrane. Fr., p. A false membrane. [a, 34.]

PSIDIA (Lat.), n. f. *Si*(psi²)-ad(a²d)'i²a². From *ψιεία*, a drop. A genus of the *Escalloniaceae*, or *Psidiaceae*, which are a section of the *Solidaginaceae*. [a, 35.]—**P. glutinosa**. A resinous, balsamic species found in Madagascar, the Mascarene Islands, etc. The leaves are used as a vulnerary. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

PSIDA (Lat.), n. f. *Sid*(psi²d)'a². Pomegranate-bark. [a, 35.]

PSIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Sid*(psi²d)'i²-u²m(u²m). Fr., *goyavier*, *goyavier*. Ger., *Guajavabaum*. The guava-tree; a genus of the *Myrtaceae*. The *Psidea* are a section of the *Myrtaceae genuinae*. [a, 35.]—**P. aromaticum**. Fr., *goyavier aromatique* (ou de montagne), *citronelle de la Guiane*. Ger., *gewürzhafter Guajavabbaum*. A Guiana species with edible fruit. The leaves are used externally in rheumatism. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. guaiava**, **P. guajava**. Ger., *eigentliches Guajavabbaum*. Large yellow guava; indigenous to the West Indies, Mexico, and southern Brazil, with varieties cultivated in most tropical countries (cf. *P. pomiferum* and *P. pyriferum*). The edible fruits before they are fully ripe, the leaves, and the young buds are astringent. The bark and root are tonic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. pomiferum**. Fr., *goyavier pomme* (ou des savannes, ou rouge). Sp., *guayabo* [Mex. Ph.]. Apple-shaped (or red) guava; a variety of *P. guaiava*, with similar properties. The root, bark, and young leaves are astringent. The leaves have been used to arrest the vomiting and diarrhoea of cholera. The root and leaves are used in India as a stomachic. In Mexico the leaves are used as a vulnerary and resolvent and the fruit as an anthelmintic. [B, 173, 180, 185, 314 (a, 35); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601.]—**P. pyriferum**. Fr., *goyavier poire* (ou blanc), *poirier des Indes*. Sp., *guayabo* [Mex. Ph.]. Pear-shaped (or white) guava; a variety of *P. guaiava*, bearing a superior fruit. In Mexico it is used like *P. pomiferum*. In the East Indies the root-bark is recommended in the chronic diarrhoea of children. [B, 185, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. thea**. The *alpamato* of Argentina. The leaves are aromatic and stimulant, and are used in place of tea. [B, 121 (a, 38).]

PSILOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Si*(psi²)(psel)-om'a². Gen., -om'atos (-at'is). Gr., *ψίλωμα* (from *ψιλόε*, bare). Baldness. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PSILOPÆDIC, adj. *Si*(psi²)-o-ped'i²k. From *ψιλόε*, bare, and *παῖς*, a child. Hatched featherless (said of birds). [L, 221.]

PSILOLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si*(psi²)-os'i²s. Gen., -os'eos (-i²s). Gr., *ψιλλωσις*. See *ALOPECIA*, *PTILLOSIS*, and *APHETES trophica*.

PSILOTHRUM (Lat.), n. n. *Si*(psi²)(psel)-o (oth)'ru²m(ru²m). Gr., *ψιλοθρον*. A deplatory. [A, 311, 322 (a, 48).] |

PSIMMYTHIUM (Lat.), **PSINCUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. *Si*(psi²)-m-m'i²th(mu²th)'i²-u²m(u²m), *si*(psi²)(psin)'k'u²s(u²s). Gr., *ψιμ-μύθιον*. White lead. [A, 311, 325 (a, 48).]

PSITTACIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Si*(psi²)-tas(ta²k)'i²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *ψιττάκιον*. A certain old resolvent plaster, also a kind of salve. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

PSOA (Lat.), n. f. *So*(ps'o)'a². Gr., *ψῶα*. See *DYSODIA* (1st def.).

PSOAS (Lat.), n. m. *So*(ps'o)'a²-sa²s. An erroneous form, really a genitive, introduced by Rioli to represent the Gr. *ψῶα*, the loin or loin-region or (Galen) a muscle of the loins; the plural form *psos* is in use (correctly) for the p. muscles. Fr., p. Ger., *Lendenmuskel*. A muscle of the region of the loins. [A, 311, 322, 325, 355, 500 (a, 48).]—**Grand p.** (Fr.). See *P. magnus*.—**Petit p.** (Fr.). See *P. parvus*.—**P. accessorius**. An anomalous muscle accessory to the p. magnus, arising from the transverse processes of one or more of the lumbar vertebrae, and inserted into the lesser trochanter of the femur. [L, 332.]—**P. magnus**, **P. major**. Ger., *großer Lendenmuskel*. A long, strong muscle which arises from the last

dorsal and all the lumbar vertebrae, their intervertebral fibrocartilages, and the anterior surfaces and lower borders of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae. The various origins unite into one mass, which passes out of the pelvis beneath Poupart's ligament, and, after uniting with the tendon of the iliacus, is inserted into the femur, below and in front of the lesser trochanter. [L. 31, 142, 332.] — *P. minor*. See *P. parvus*. — *P. minor accessorius*. An occasional bundle of muscular fibres separated from the inner side of the *P. minor*. [L. 332.] — *P. parvus*. Fr. *petit p.* Ger. *kleiner Lendenmuskel*. An anomalous muscle which arises from the bodies of the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebrae and their fibrocartilages, and is inserted into the ilio-pectineal line and eminence. [L. 7, 142, 332.] — *P. quartus*. See *OBTURATOR INTERNUS*.

PSODYMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sod*(psod²)/i²m(u²m)-u²s(u²s). From *ψσα*, the loin, and *διδυμος*, double. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster having two complete and separate thoraces, two pelvic membranes, and sometimes a rudiment of a third. [A. 34.]

PSOITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sod*(psod²)-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., *-i'dos (-is)*. From *ψσα*, the loin. Fr., *psosite*. Inflammation of a psoas muscle. [E.]

PSOLOCUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sod*(psol²)-o²n²k(u²s)-u²s(u²s). From *ψολή*, the bared glans penis, and *δγκος*, a tumor. Swelling of the prepuce and glans due to paraphimosis. [A. 311.]

PSORA (Lat.), n. f. *Sor*(psor)²a². Gr., *ψώρα* (from *ψαν*, to rub). Fr., *psore*. Ger., *Psore*. 1. See SCABIES. 2. Of ancient Greek writers, any cutaneous disease attended with abundant exudation, pustulation, and crusting. 3. Of Fuchs, scabies pustulosa. [G.] — *P. leprosa* (Willan). See PSORIASIS (1st def.).

PSORALEA (Lat.), n. f. *Sor*(psor)²-al(a²)/i²e²a². From *ψώρα*, scabies, mangy. Fr., *psoralee psoralide*. Ger., *Drüsenklee*. Society p. a genus of the *Psoraleidae*, which are: Of Lindley, a subtribe of the *Lotaeae*; of Benth and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Galegeae*. [B. 42, 173, 180, (a. 35).] — *P. bituminosa*. Fr., *psorale bitumineuse*, *treble bitumineux* (ou odorant, ou des jardins). Ger., *harziger Drüsenklee*, *Harzklee*, *stinkender Klee*. Bitumen trefoil, the *τρίφυλλον* of Dioscorides, growing in southern Europe. When bruised or rubbed it has an unpleasant, somewhat bituminous odor. The leaves are diuretic, and were once officinal as *herba trifolii bituminos*. [B. 173, 180, 375 (a. 35).] — *P. corylifolia*. Fr., *psorale à feuilles de noisetier*. Ger., *haselblättriger Drüsenklee*. An Arabian and East Indian species. The seeds (bawchan seeds) yield an oil, and are used in the East Indies as a stomachic and deobstruent and in skin diseases. An oleo-resin obtained from them is used in leucoderma. [B. 5, 19, 172, 173, 180, 185 (a. 35).] — *P. egladulosa*. Samson's snake-root, Bob's (or Congo) root; a mildly stimulant and tonic species growing in the northern and western United States; said to be analogous to tea in its effects on the nervous system, and to be remedial in subacute irritation of the digestive tract, especially when involving the mesenteric glands and accompanied by diarrhoea. [B. 5, 34 (a. 35).] — *P. esculenta*. Fr., *psorale comestible*. Missouri bread-root, prairie-turnip; a native of Wisconsin, Missouri, etc. The tuberous roots are farinaceous and edible, but somewhat insipid. [B. 19, 173, 367, 314 (a. 35).] — *P. glandulosa*. Fr., *psorale glanduleux*, *cullen jaune*. Ger., *chilenscher Drüsenklee*. Sp., *culén-culén*, *yolochitahiti* [Mex. Ph.]. Mexican tea-plant, Jesuit's tea of Chile. The root, American pecocuanha (Fr., *ipécocuanha d'Amérique*), is emetic; the leaves, *herba cullen*, are stomachic and anthelmintic, and are also used as a vulnerary. An infusion of the ashes is considered purgative. The plant has been introduced into the Mauritius, where it is used in pectoral diseases. [B. 19, 121, 173, 180, 185, 375 (a. 35); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 108 (a. 35).] — *P. mellilotica*. See *P. egladulosa*. — *P. pentaphylla*. Fr., *psorale à cinq feuilles*. A Mexican species. The root, white or Mexican *ipécocuanha* (Fr., *contrayerva blanc* [ou du Mexique]), has been used in malignant fevers. [B. 173, 180 (a. 35).]

PSORALINE, n. *Sor*a²-al-en. Ger., *Psoralin*. See CAFFEINE.

PSORECOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sor*(psor)²-eik²-os²i²s. Gen., *-os²eos (-is)*. From *ψώρα*, scabies, and *ἔλκος*, ulceration. Ulceration or excoriation due to scabies. [G.]

PSORENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sor*(psor)²-e²nt-er(e²r)/i²a².s. From *ψώρα*, scabies, and *έντερον*, an intestine. See ASIATIC CHOLERA.

PSORIASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sor*(psor)²-i²a(a²)/si²s. Gen., *-os²eos (-is)*. Gr., *ψωρίασις* (from *ψώρα*, scabies). Fr., *Ger. trockene Flechte*, *Schuppenflechte*. 1. A non-contagious, chronic, relapsing disease of the skin, consisting essentially in an abnormal growth of the epidermis, attended with the production of silvery-white laminated scales resting upon a hyperæmic and easily bleeding corium, and occurring in circumscribed roundish, cinate, gyrate, or irregular spots or patches which tend to spread at the periphery. 2. Of older and some recent writers, a chronic squamous form of eczema, attended with a thickened, often exfoliated or fissured condition of the skin. [G. 12, 62.] Of LEPROA (1st def.). — *Buccal p.*, Lingual p. *See ECZEMA buccalis*. *P. abdominalis*. *See ECZEMA*. *P. inveterata*. — *P. acuta*. *P.* in which red, slightly scaly, usually guttate efflorescences appear rather suddenly, scattered over the cutaneous surface. [G.] — *P. annularis*. *See P. circinata*. — *P. asturiensis*. See ROSE of the Asturias. — *P. buccalis*. See LEUCOPLAKIA buccalis. — *P. centrifuga*. *P.* the patches of which tend to heal in the centre while spreading at the periphery. [G.] — *P. circinata*. *P.* with the efflorescences in the form of circles. [G.] — *P. composita*. *P.* combined with some other cutaneous disease, producing an eruption of mixed characters. [G.] — *P. eczematosa*. *See P. herpétiforme*. — *P. diffusa*. 1. *P.* in which the affected areas run into each other and form extensive patches or occupy a large portion of the general surface. [G.] 2. See ECZEMA squamosum. — *P. discoides*. *P. discoides*. See *P. nummularis*. — *P. eczematosa* (Fr.). A squamous disease usually affecting the legs or arms, attended with itching and desquamation and sometimes with abundant secretion. [G. 50.] — *P. figurata*, *P. geographica*. *P.* with efflorescences arranged in gyrate or irregular figures. [G.] — *P. guttata*. *P.* with small drop-like patches sprinkled over the

surface. [G.] — *P. gyrata*. *P.* with the patches arranged in gyrate lines. [G.] — *P. gyrata ophioides*. Of Struve, a form of *p.* occurring in gyrate, cinate, or serpentine lines and attended with the formation of fissures with serous exudation. [G. 33.] — *P. gyrata syphilitica*. A gyrate papulo-squamous syphilide. [G. 33.] — *P. herpétiforme* (Fr.). Of Devergie, a skin disease, either nearly corresponding to ringworm of the body, or forming small circumscribed patches surrounded by *boureaux* and having no tendency to heal in the centre. [G.] — *P. inveterata*. An inveterate form of *p.* affecting the trunk. [G.] — *P. lepraformis*. See LEPROA (1st def.). — *P. lingue*. See LEUCOPLAKIA buccalis. — *P. lotricum*. See ECZEMA lotricum. — *P. nummularis*, *P. nummularis*. *P.* occurring in round or discoid patches, like coins in shape and size. [G.] — *P. ophthalmica*. Squamous eczema of the eyelids. [G. 9.] — *P. orbicularis*. See *P. circinata*. — *P. palmaris et plantaris syphilitica*. See SQUAMOUS SYPHILODERM of the palms and soles. — *P. pellagra*. Pellagra or a squamous condition of the skin associated with it. [G. 33.] — *P. pilaris*. *P.* affecting especially the sites of the hair follicles. [G.] — *P. pistorum*. See ARTOPOPOPSORA. — *P. punctata*. *P.* with small or punctate efflorescences. [G.] — *P. rubra*. See *P. acuta*. — *P. rupioides*. *P.* with crusts somewhat like those of rupia. [G.] — *P. simplex*. See ECZEMA. — *P. striata*. Of Fürst, *p.* in which the patches occur in striae. [G. 34.] — *P. unguitum*. *P.* of the nails, which become brittle, rustless, rough, and thickened, with deep longitudinal ridges or furrows. The free extremities are usually broken and ragged. [G.] — *P. universalis*. Fr., *p. généralisée*. *P.* occupying the greater portion of the cutaneous surface. [G.] — Syphilitic *p.* See PAPULO-SQUAMOUS SYPHILODERM. — Syphilitic *p.* of the palms and soles. See SQUAMOUS SYPHILODERM of the palms and soles.

PSORICUS (Lat.), adj. *Sor*(psor)²-i²k(u²s)-u²s(u²s). Gr., *ψωρικός*. 1. Pertaining to scabies. 2. See ANTIPSORIC.

PSORIDE (Fr.), n. *Pso-rid*. 1. Of Alibert, a skin affection marked by great itching. [G. 7.] 2. In the pl., *p²s* (Ger., *Psoriden* Fuchs), a family of skin diseases including scabies, psora, serpilgo, and psorecolosis. [G. 5.] — *P. crustacea*. Impetiginous eczema. [G. 7.] — *P. papuleuse*. An eczematous or lichenous skin affection. [G. 7.] — *P. parvico*. — *P. papuleuse folliculaire*. Eczema or lichen characterized by intense itching. [G. 7.] — *P. papuleuse pédiculaire*. *P.* due to pediculi. [G.] — *P. pustulense*. Of Rayer, see SCABIES. — *P. pustulense canine*. See SCABIES canine. — *P. pustulense purulente*. See SCABIES humida. — *P. pustulense séreuse*. See SCABIES canine.

PSOROCOMIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Sor*(psor)²-o²(o²)-kom(ko²m)/i²u²m(u²m). From *ψώρα*, scabies, and *κομννν*, to take care of. A hospital for those affected with itch. [G. 16.]

PSOROPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sor*(psor)²-of-tha²(tha²)/l²-mi²a². From *ψώρα*, scabies, and *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia. See PALPEBRAL CONJUNCTIVITIS and BLEPHARITIS ulcerosa.

PSORORHEUMATISMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sor*(psor)²-o²-ru²m-a²(a²)-i²z(i²s)/mu²s(imu²s). From *ψώρα*, scabies, and *ρευματισμός*, rheumatism. Rheumatism attributed to scabies. [A. 322 (a. 34).]

PSOROSPERM, n. *Sor*-o-spu²rm. From *ψώρα*, scabies, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *psorosperme*. Of Darier, a parasitic vegetable cell-like body supposed to cause the diseases mentioned under PSOROSPERMOSIS. [A. 50.]

PSOROSPERMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sor*(psor)²-o²(o²)-spu²rm-(spe²rm)-os²i²s. Gen., *-os²eos (-is)*. Of Darier, a morbid condition supposed to be due to the presence of psorosperms. The principal diseases in which this condition was said to exist are keratosis follicularis, molluscum contagiosum, carcinoma, and Paget's disease of the nipple. [G.] — Proliferative follicular *p.* See KERATOSIS follicularis. — *P. cutanea*. *P.* of the skin. [G.] See *P. follicularis cutis* (see vegetans). See KERATOSIS follicularis.

PSOROTHEORIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sor*(psor)²-o²(o²)-the²-or/i²a². From *ψώρα*, the itch, and *θεωρία*, a theory. Ger., *Kratztheorie*. A theory advanced by Hahnemann that scabies (driven inward) was the cause of many diseases. [A. 322 (a. 34).]

PSYCHAGOGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Si²k*(psu²ch²)-a²g(a²g)-o²(og)/i²a². From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *ἀγωγή*, a leading. Fr., *psychagogie*. Mental excitement produced by certain impressions. [A. 540 (a. 34).]

PSYCHAGOGIC, adj. *Si²k*-a²g-o²g/i²k. Lat., *psychagogicus*. Fr., *psychagogique*. Ger., *psychagogisch*. Remedial in cases of syncope or apparent death. [L. 50 (a. 48).]

PSYCHALGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Si²k*(psu²ch²)-a²l(a²l)/ji²(gi²)-a². From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Melancholia; so called because supposed to be a mental pain. [A. 540 (a. 34).]

PSYCHENTONIA (Lat.), n. f. *Si²k*(psu²ch²)-e²n-ton(i²on)/i²a². From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *έντονα*, tension. Fr., *psychentonia*. Mental over-exertion. [A. 540 (a. 34).]

PSYCHIATRIST, n. *Si²k*(i²a²-tr-i²st. Lat., *psychiater* (from *ψυχή*, the soul, and *ιατρία*, a physician). See ALIENIST.

PSYCHIATRY, n. *Si²k*(i²a²-tr-i²st. Lat., *psychiatria*. Fr., *psychiatrie*. Ger., *Psychiatrie*. The pathology, treatment, etc., of mental diseases. [D.]

PSYCHIC, PSYCHICAL, adj's. *Si²k*(i²k)-i²c(i²k). Gr., *ψυχικός*. Fr., *psychique*. Ger., *psychisch*. Pertaining to the mind. [D.]

PSYCHLAMPسيا (Lat.), n. f. *Si²k*(psu²ch²)-la²mp(la²mp)/si²a². From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *λάμψω*, to shine. Of Clouston, mania; so called as being a mental eclampsia. [A. 34.]

PSYCHOCOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Si²k*(psu²ch²)-o²(o²)-kom(a²m). Gen., *-om(a²tos (-atis))*. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *κόμα*, coma. Of Clouston, mental stupor. [A. 34.]

PSYCHODOMETER, n. *Si²k*-o²d-om²e²t-u²r. From *ψυχή*, the soul, *δόσ*, a way, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the rapidity of psychic processes. [A. 540 (a. 34).]

PSYCHODUNAMY, n. *Slk-o-du'n-a'm-i's*. More properly written *psychodynamy*. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *δύναμις*, power. See *Animal Magnetism*.

PSYCHOGEUSIC, adj. *Slk-k-o-jū's-i'k*. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *γεύσις*, the sense of taste. Pertaining to or concerned in taste-perception. [a, 17.]

PSYCHOKINESIA (Lat.), n. f. *Slk-k(psu'ch'z)-o(o's)-ki'n(ken)-e(a)/zi'z(i's)-a's*. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *κίνησις*, to move. Of Clouston, a state of defective psychic inhibition. [a, 34.]

PSYCHOLOGY, n. *Slk-o'p'i'o-jī's*. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *psychologie*. The science of mind. [a, 48.]

PSYCHOMETRY, n. *Slk-k-o'm'e't-r-i'z*. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *μέτρον*, a measure. The measurement of the sense-relations of mental phenomena. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

PSYCHO-MOTOR, adj. *Slk-o-mot'o'r*. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *μovere*, to move. See *Ideo-motor*.

PSYCHONEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Slk-k(psu'ch'z)-o(o's)-nu'r-os'-i's*. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. See *Psychoneurosis*.

PSYCHONOSEMA (Lat.), n. n. *Slk-k(psu'ch'z)-o(o's)-no's-e(a)/ma's*. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis)*. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *νόσος*, disease. Fr., *psychonosema*. Any mental disease. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

PSYCHONOSLOGY, n. *Slk-o-no's-e(o's)-o'p'i'o-jī's*. Lat., *psychonologia* (from *ψυχή*, the soul, *νόσος*, disease, and *λόγος*, understanding). The nosology of mental diseases. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

PSYCHOPARESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Slk-k(psu'ch'z)-o(o's)-pa'r(pa'r')-e's-i's*. Gen., *-es'eos (-par'esia)*. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *πάρεσις*, paresis. Mental enfeeblement. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

PSYCHOPATHIST, n. *Slk-k-o'p'a'th-i'st*. See *ALLENIST*.

PSYCHOPATHY, n. *Slk-k-o'p'a'th-i's*. Lat., *psychopathia* (from *ψυχή*, the soul, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *psychopathie*. Ger., *Psychopathie*. A purely psychical disorder. [D, 3.]

PSYCHOPHYSICS, n. sing. *Slk-k-o'p'h-i'z-i's*. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *φυσικὴ*, physical. The science of the relations of physical nerve-stimuli to the psychical sensations they produce. [a, 48.]

PSYCHORRHYTHM, n. *Slk-k'o'r-r'i'th'm*. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *ῥυθμός*, rhythm. Of Clouston, alternation in mental conditions, as in folie circulaire. [a, 34.]

PSYCHO-SENSORY, adj. *Slk-k-o-sen's-o'r-i's*. From *ψυχή*, the soul, and *sensus*, sense. Relating or pertaining to the conscious perception of sensation. [a, 34.]

PSYCHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Slk-k(psu'ch'z)-o's-i's*. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. Gr., *ψύχωσις* (from *ψυχή*, the soul). Fr., *psychose*. Ger., *Psychose*. Any disease of the mind. [D.]

PSYCHOSOMATIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. *Slk-k(psu'ch'z)-o(o's)-som-a'ti'a'tri'a* (a't'i'o/ri'a). From *ψυχή*, the mind, *σῶμα*, the body, and *ἰατρική*, medical treatment. The medical treatment of both mind and body. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS, n. sing. *Slk-k-o-the'r-a-p'e-u't-i'z-i's*. Lat., *psychotherapeia* (from *ψυχή*, the soul, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment). The treatment of disease by hypnotism. [a, 34.]

PSYCHOTRIA (Lat.), n. f. *Slk-k(psu'ch'z)-o'tri'a*. From *ψυχοῦν*, to give life. Fr., *psychotrie*. Ger., *Brechkraut*. A genus of the *Psychotriaceae*, which are a section of the *Rubiaceae*. The *Psychotridae* are a tribe of the *Cofficeae*. The *Psychotrieae* (Fr., *psychotriées*) are a tribe of the *Rubiaceae*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).] — *P. emetica*. Fr., *psychotrie émétique*. Sp., *ipeacacuanha de las minas de oro* [Mex. Ph.]. A shrub or small tree growing in shady woods along the Magdalena River and also in Peru. [B, 5, 78, 173, 180 (a, 35).] See *Large striated ipeacacuanha*, *P. officinalis*. See *NONATILEA officinalis*. — *P. parasitica*. Ger., *schnarotzenendes Brechkraut*. Climbing vine; a shrub growing on old tree trunks in the West Indies, where the root is used like ipeacacuanha. [B, 140 (a, 35).] — *P. sambucina*. A Brazilian species having an emetic root which resembles striated ipeacacuanha. [B, 180 (a, 35).] — *P. tinctoria*. A Peruvian species the leaves of which yield a yellow dye. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

PSYCHRALGIE (Fr.), n. *Pse-kra'l-zhe*. From *ψυχρός*, cold, and *ἀλγος*, pain. A morbid state characterized by painful subjective sensations of cold. [M. Pollosson, "Lyon méd.," Sept. 11, 1887, p. 35.]

PSYCHRAPOSTEMA (Lat.), n. n. *Slk-k(psu'ch'z)-ra'p(p'a')-o'st-e(a)/ma's*. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis)*. From *ψυχρός*, cold, and *ἀπόστημα*, an abscess. See *Cold Abscess*.

PSYCHROLUSIA (Lat.), n. f. *Slk-k(psu'ch'z)-ro(ro's)-lu'z(lu')-z(i's)-a's*. Gr., *ψυχρολουσία* (from *ψυχρός*, cold, and *λούειν*, to wash). Ger., *Psychrolusie*. Cold bathing. [A, 311, 322 (a, 48).]

PSYCHROLUTRON (Lat.), n. n. *Slk-k(psu'ch'z)-ro(ro's)-lu'z(lu')-ro'n*. From *ψυχρός*, cold, and *λουτρόν*, a bath. A cold bath. [A, 322 (a, 48).]

PSYCHROMETER, n. *Slk-k-ro'm'e't-r-i's*. From *ψυχρός*, cold, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere. [L, 20, 56 (a, 43).]

PSYCHRONÉVALGIE (Fr.), n. *Pse-kro-na-vra'l-zhe*. See *PSYCHRALGIE*.

PSYCHROPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. *Slk-k(psu'ch'z)-ro(ro's)-fob(-fob')-i'a's*. From *ψυχρός*, cold, and *φόβος*, fear. Morbid dread of cold, especially of cold water. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

PSYCHROPHORE, n. *Slk-k-ro-for*. From *ψυχρός*, cold, and *φόρος*, bearing. Ger., *Kühlsonde*. A double catheter, without an eye, for applying cold to the urethra. [A, 319 (a, 50).]

PSYCHROPOSIA (Lat.), n. f. *Slk-k(psu'ch'z)-ro(ro's)-po(po's)-z(i's)-a's*. From *ψυχρός*, cold, and *πόσις*, a drinking. Fr., *psychroposie*. The ingestion of cold drinks. [L, 50.]

PSYCTERUS (Lat.), **PSYCTICUS** (Lat.), adj's. *Slk-kt(psu'kt)-er(ar)/i'z-u's(u's), slk-kt(psu'kt)/i'k-u's(u's)*. Gr., *ψυκτικός, ψυκτικός* (from *ψύχειν*, to make cool). Refrigerant. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PSYDRACIA (Lat.), n. f. *Slk-d(psu'd)-ra(r'a)/slk-i'z-i'a's*. 1. See *PSYDRACIUM*. 2. Of Fuchs, see *ECZEMA*; in the pl., *psydriacae*, of Plenck, an order of skin diseases, included under the *Maculae*, characterized by "red spots, elevated as if by a large superficial blister." They include *psydriacae spontaneae*, p. *urticata*, and p. a *punctura insectorum*. [G, 11.] — *P. ab acaris sitonibus*. May of Sauvages, a disease said to be caused by *Acari*, that get beneath the skin of the hands and feet. [G, 17.] — *P. punctura insectorum*. Inflammation of the skin from the bite of an insect. [G, 11.] Cf. *STIGMATOSIS*. — *P. consensualis*. Of Struve, a term for several varieties of eczema occurring as the reflex effect of various internal disorders. It includes many varieties, such as p. gastrica, p. plethorica, p. infantilis etc. [G, 33.] — *P. flavescens*. See *ECZEMA impetiginosum*. — *P. hidrosa*. See *MILIARIA*. — *P. melifera*. See *MELITAGRA*. — *P. porcellanea*. Urticaria. [G, 17.] — *Psydriacae spontaneae*. A form of urticaria characterized by large wheals appearing usually about the chest, arms, and other parts ordinarily covered with clothing. [G, 11.] — *P. pinea*. Ring-worm. [G, 17.] — *P. urticata*. A dermatitis, usually urticarial, produced by stinging of the nettle or by the touch of turpentine or similar plants. [G, 11, 17.] — *P. vulgaris*. See *ECZEMA simplex*.

PSYDRACIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Slk-d(psu'd)-ra(r'a)/slk-i'z-i'a-m(u'm)*. Gr., *ψυδράκιον*. Of Willan, a small pustule, often irregularly circumscribed, only slightly elevated and terminating in a laminated scab. [G, 28.] Cf. *ACHOR* and *PHLYZACIUM*.

PSYGMA (Lat.), n. n. *Slk-psu'g'e/ma's*. Gen., *psyg'matos (-is)*. Gr., *ψύγμα*. A cooling medicine. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

PSYLLIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Slk-d(psu'd)/i'z-u'm(u'm)*. Gr., *ψύλλιον, ψυλλιον* (from *ψύλλα*, a flea). Fr., p. 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Plantago*, and perhaps other species of *Plantago*; of Tournefort, the genus *Plantago*; of French writers, the *Plantago arenaria*. The *Psylliæ* are a subdivision of the *Plantaginæ*. [B, 170, 180 (a, 35).] 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the herb of *Plantago* p. [B, 35 (a, 38).] 3. A vegetable poison used by the Chinese. [Chapuis, "Mémoires" May 23, 1882, p. 111.] — *Mucilage de semence de p.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). *Mucilage psylli*. A preparation made by macerating a part of seed of p. with 10 parts of warm distilled water. [B.] — *Psyllii semen* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *p. (semen)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *zaragatona (semilla)* [Sp. Ph.]. The seed of *Plantago* p. [B, 95 (a, 38).] — *Semen psylli*. The seed of *Plantago* p., *Plantago arenaria*, and *Plantago cynops*. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]

PTARMICA (Lat.), n. f. *Ta'm(p'ta'r'i)-i'k-a's*. From *παρμηικός*, causing to sneeze. 1. The genus *Achillea*. The *P. montana* is a division of the *Anthemideæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).] 2. See *ACHILLEA p.* — *P. montana*. See *ARNICA montana*. — *P. vulgaris*. See *ACHILLEA p.*

PTARMICUS (Lat.), adj. *Ta'm(p'ta'r'i)-i'k-u's(u's)*. Gr., *παρμηικός* (from *παίρειν*, to sneeze). See *STERNUTATORY*.

PTELEA (Lat.), n. f. *Te'l(p'te'l'e)-e'a's*. Gr., *πτελέα* (1st def.). Fr., *ptéléa* (2d def.). Ger., *Lederblume* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, the elm. 2. Shrub-trefoil; a genus of the *Toddalideæ*. The *Pteleaceæ* are: Of Kunth, a family of the *Terebinthaceæ*; of Link, an order of the *Anastomoneæ*. [B, 34, 43, 170, 173, 180 (a, 35).] — *P. trilobata*. Fr., *ptéléa (ou orme) à trois feuilles, orme de Samarie, trêfle de Virginie*. Ger., *gemeine Lederblume, Kleesack*. Hop tree, shrubby trefoil, swamp-dogwood, water-ash, wing seed, three-leaved elm; a species growing in Canada and the United States. The root-bark is used in dyspepsia and as a stomachic tonic. An infusion of the young shoots is used as an anthelmintic and detergent. The fruits are sometimes substituted for hops. [a, 35.]

PTÉREAL (Fr.), n. *Pta-ra'a-l*. 1. See *Orbito-sphenoid BONE*. 2. See *Pro-otic BONE*.

PTERIDOPHYTA (Lat.), **PTERIDOPHYTES** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. *Te'r(p'te'r'i)-i'd-o-o'f'i'z(i'u'te)-a's, -ez(e's)*. From *πτερίς*, a fern, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Fr., *ptéridophytes*. Vascular cryptogams. [B, 77, 291 (a, 35).]

PTERIGOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. *Te'r(p'te'r'i)-i'g-o-o'z(i'de)-e'z(u's)(u's)*. Gr., *πτερίγιος*, a fern, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. 1. Of distichous leaves, spread out laterally so as to form a wing-like border to the branch or stem. [B, 123 (a, 35).] 2. See *PTERYGOID*.

PTERION (Lat.), n. n. *Te'r(p'te'r'i)-o'i'a-n*. From *πτερόν*, a wing. The region, near the anterior part of the temporal fossa, where the great wings of the sphenoid, parietal, and frontal bones meet. [L, 150.]

PTERIS (Lat.), n. f. *Te'r(p'te'r'i)-i's*. Gen., *pteridis (-idis)*. Gr., *πτερίς* (from *πτερόν*, a wing). Fr., p. (2d def.). Ger., *Saunfarn* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, a fern; of Dioscorides and Theophrastus, the *Aspidium filix mas*. 2. A genus of polypodiaceae ferns. [B, 180 (a, 35).] — *P. aquilina*. Fr., *Jougère commune* (ou à Pâle, ou impériale). Ger., *gemeine Saunfarn, Adlersfarn, Farnkrautweibchen*. Adler-spit, bracken, brakefern, eagle fern, the *βελώνη* of Theophrastus. The root-stock, *radix pteridis aquilinae, radix filicis feminae*, was formerly used as an anthelmintic and tennicide. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).] — *P. arachnoidea*. A variety of *P. aquilina*, reputed pectoral. [B, 249; B, 121 (a, 35).] — *P. esculenta*. Fr., *p. comestible*. The edible fern of New Zealand, tars-fern of Tasmania; a variety of *P. aquilina*. [a, 35.]

PTERNA (Lat.), n. f. *Ta'p(ter'n)-a's*. Gr., *πτερίς*. 1. See *CALCANEM*. 2. In birds, the heel-pad; the posterior portion of the pelma immediately under the joint of the foot, frequently prominent. [L, 343 (a, 39).]

PTEROCARPOUS, adj. *Te'r-o-ka'r-p'u's*. Wing-fruited. [a, 35.]

PTEROCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. *Te'r(p'te'r'i)-o'o's-ka'r-p'u's(u's)(u's)*. From *πτερόν*, a wing, and *καρπός*, fruit. Fr., *ptérocarme*. Ger.,

Flügelfrucht. A genus of the *Pterocarpaceae*, which are a subtribe of the *Dalbergiaceae*. [B. 42 (a. 35).] — **Pterocarpium lignum** [Br. Ph.]. See *Lignum SANTALI rubri*. — **P. dalbergioides**. Andaman red-wood-tree, Burmese kino-tree; a species found in the Andaman Islands and Burmah, yielding a gum kino. [B. 185, 275 (a. 35).] — **P. draco**. Fr., *ptérocarpe draco* (3d def.), *dragonnier du Brésil* (3d def.). 1. Of Hayne, see *P. suberosus*. 2. Of Lamarck, see *P. indicus*. 3. An American species. The bark, wood, and leaves are very astringent. The bark yields West Indian dragon's-blood. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275 (a. 35).] — **P. ebenus**. Fr., *ébène noire*. See *ASPALATHUS ebenus*. — **P. erinaceus. African (or Gambia) gum kino-tree, African rosewood, corn-wood, molompi-wood tree; indigenous to tropical western Africa. It yields African kino. [B. 173, 180 (a. 35).] — **P. flavus**. Fr., *ptérocarpe jaune*. Ger., *gelbe Flügelfrucht*. A tonic and diuretic species found in China and the Moluccas. The inner bark is used in beriberi, rheumatism, etc., and as a vulnerary. [B. 173, 180 (a. 35).] — **P. indicus**. Fr., *ptérocarpe des Indes*. Ger., *indische Flügelfrucht*. Burmese rosewood, *lingo*; an East Indian species. It furnishes a small part of commercial kino. The leaves are used as a detergent, and the wood like red sandal-wood. [B. 180 (a. 35).] — **P. marsupium**. Fr., *ptérocarpe marsupium***. Ger., *ausgerandete Flügelfrucht*. East Indian (or Amboyana) kino-tree. It furnishes the best medicinal kino. [B. 173, 180 (a. 35).] — **P. santalinus**. Fr., *santal rouge*. Ger., *äunkelrothe Flügelfrucht*. East Indian red-wood, red sandal (or saunders) wood, ruby wood; a species closely related to *P. marsupium*, indigenous to southern India and the Philippines. It yields a sort of dragon's-blood, and the astringent red sandal-wood (see *Lignum SANTALI rubri*). [B. 173, 180 (a. 35).] — **P. suberosus**. A Guiana species. The wood is used as cork. It closely resembles *P. draco* (3d def.), and probably furnishes a dragon's-blood also. [B. 173, 180 (a. 35).]

PTEROCAULON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-ka}^1/(\text{ka}^3\text{u}^4)\text{-o}^3\text{n}$. From *πτέρων*, a wing, and *καύλος*, a stem. A genus of the *Isoliaceae*. [B. 34, 42 (a. 35).] — **P. pycnostachyum**. The black-root of the negroes, narcotic, emetic, cathartic, and abortifacient species found in Georgia. Its rhizome is used as an abortifacient. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, pp. 185, 227 (a. 50).]

PTERONIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})\text{-on}(\text{o}^3\text{n})^2\text{a}^2$. From *πτέρων*, a wing, *Fr.*, *ptérone*. A genus of composite shrubs. The leaves and flowers of one of the species are used in Cape Colony as a febrifuge and purgative. [a. 38.]

PTEROPEGA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-peg}(\text{pag})^2\text{a}^2$. From *πτέρων*, a wing, and *πύγξ*, well put together. Of Kirby, that portion of the mesothorax and metathorax to which the wings are attached. [L. 180 (a. 39).]

PTEROPODOUS, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}-\text{o}^3\text{p}^2/\text{o}^3\text{d}-\text{u}^3\text{s}$. From *πτέρων*, a wing, and *πούς*, the foot. Wing-footed (said of organs the stalk or support of which has membranous lateral expansions). [B. 296 (a. 35).]

PTEROSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. From *πτέρων*, a wing, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *ptéroparme*. Ger., *Flügel Samen*, *Flügelkern*. A genus of the *Helicteraceae*. [B. 42 (a. 35).] — **P. acerifolium**. Ger., *ahornblättriger Flügel Samen*. A tree of the East Indies. The flowers are used in leucorrhoea, gastralgia, etc., and the tormentum of the leaves is employed as a haemostatic. [A. 496 (a. 180 (a. 35).] — "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii, p. 429 (a. 50).] — **P. glabrescens**. Ger., *kahlendernder Flügel Samen*. A Malabar species. The leaves are used in epididymitis. [B. 180 (a. 35).] — **P. heyneanum**. Ger., *Heyne's Flügel Samen*. An East Indian species. The flowers are used in leucorrhoea. The powdered leaves are smoked like tobacco in nervous headache. [B. 180 (a. 35).] — **P. suberifolium**. 1. Of Willdenow, see *P. heyneanum*. 2. A species found in southern India, resembling *P. heyneanum* and used like it. The flowers are used in migraines. [B. 180 (a. 35).] — "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 165 (a. 50).]

PTEROSPORA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})\text{-o}^3\text{sp}^2/\text{o}^3\text{a}^2$. From *πτέρων*, a wing, and *σπόρά*, a seed. Fr., *ptéropore*. A genus of the *Monotropaceae*. [B. 42 (a. 35).] — **P. andromeda**. Fr., *ptéropore paradoxe*. Scaly dragon-claw, dragon root, fever-root, Albany beechdrops; found in Canada and in New York and Vermont. The root is used as an antelmintic, diaphoretic, anodyne, deobstruent, emmenagogue, and pectoral. [a. 35.]

PTEROTIC, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}-\text{o}^3/\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Wing-like. [L.] Cf. *P. bone*.

PTERYGIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{j}(\text{u}^2\text{e}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-n}^3\text{m}^4\text{u}^4\text{m})$. Ger., *ptérygiyon* (dim. of *πτερυξ*), a wing. Fr., *ptérygium*, *onglet*. Ger., *P. Flügelfell* (2d def.), *flügel förmiges Augenfell* (2d def.). 1. One of the *alae nasi*. [L. 349.] 2. A triangular patch of thickened conjunctiva the apex of which encroaches on the cornea; generally occupying the palpebral fissure and most frequently growing from the nasal side into the cornea, between the epithelium and the substantia propria. [F.] 3. See *P. unguis*. 4. A wing or membranous expansion to a seed. [B. 19, 121 (a. 35).] — **P. carnosum**, *P. crassum*. Ger., *dickes (oder tuch förmiges) Augenfell*. A thick, vascular, muscle-like p. (2d def.); developed from a p. *tenuis* by inflammation, or forming the initial stage of a p. *tenuis*. [B; F.] — **P. membranaceum**. See *P. tenue*. — **P. sarcomatousum**. See *P. crassum*. — **P. tenue**. Ger., *dünnes Augenfell*. A thin grayish p. (2d def.). [F.] — **P. unguis**. A prolongation of the epidermis over the nail, covering the lunula. [G.] — **P. vasculosum**. See *P. crassum*.

PTERYGO-ANGULLI-MAXILLARE (Fr.), n. Pta-re-go-a³n³-g¹u¹-le-ma³x-e-la²r. See *PTERYGOIDEUS internus*.

PTERYGO-COLLI-MAXILLARE (Fr.), n. Pta-re-go-ko³-le-ma³x-el-a²r. See *PTERYGOIDEUS externus*.

PTERYGOID, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^2/\text{i}^2\text{g}-\text{o}^3\text{d}$. Ger., *pterygoideus* from *πτέρυξ*, a wing, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *ptérygoïde*, *ptérygoïdien*. Ger., *pterygoïdisch*. Pertaining to or resembling a wing; as a n., the p. bone, also the internal p. plate. [C.]

PTERYGOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{g}(\text{u}^2\text{g})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-i}^2\text{d}$ -(ed)²e²-u³s(u³s). Fr., *ptérygoïdien*. Ger., *Flügelmuskel*. A muscle attached to a pterygoid plate or process. [L.] — **P. anomalus**. See *P. proprius*. — **P. externus**. Fr., *ptérygoïdien petit (ou externe)*. Ger., *äusserer Flügelmuskel*. A muscle arising by two closely approximated heads, which passes backward to be inserted into the anterior portion of the condyle of the inferior maxilla and the temporo-maxillary fibro-cartilage. The upper and smaller head arises from the ridge on the ala major of the sphenoid bone which separates the temporal and zygomatic fosse and a portion of the ala major forming the zygomatic fossa, and the inferior and larger from the tuberosity of the superior maxilla, the pyramidal process of the palate bone, and the outer surface of the external pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone. Acting singly, it advances the condyle of the inferior maxilla; with its fellow, it protracts the lower jaw. [L. 31, 142, 332.] — **P. internus**, *P. major*. Fr., *ptérygoïdien grand (ou interne)*. Ger., *grosser (oder innerer) Flügelmuskel*. A thick, oblong muscle which arises from the pterygoid fossa, and passes downward, backward, and outward to be inserted into the angle and internal surface of the ramus of the inferior maxilla, as far as the dental foramen. Acting with its fellow, it raises and advances the inferior maxilla; singly, it draws it to the opposite side. [L. 31, 142, 332.] — **P. minor**. See *P. externus*. — **P. proprius** [Henle]. An anterior muscle which extends backward from the crest of the ala major of the sphenoid bone and the pyramidal process of the palate bone or the external pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone. [L. 142, 332.] — **P. tertius**. The portion of the p. *externus* that is inserted into the temporo-maxillary fibro-cartilage. [L. 332.]

PTERYGOMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{g}(\text{u}^2\text{g})\text{-om}^2\text{a}^3$. Gen., -om²at³o-(atis). Gr., *πτέρυγμα* from *πτέρυξ*, a wing. Fr., *ptérygome*. Of Severin, a chronic engorgement of the labia minora that prevents coitus. [A. 301 (a. 34).]

PTERYGOMAXILLARY, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}-\text{i}^2\text{g}-\text{o}-\text{ma}^2\text{x}/\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{a}-\text{ri}^2$. Lat., *pterygomaxillaris* (from *πτέρυξ*, a wing, and *maxilla*, the jaw). Fr., *ptérygo-maxillaire*. Pertaining to or uniting a pterygoid plate or process and the inferior or superior maxilla. [L.]

PTERYGOPALATAL, PTERYGOPALATINE, adj's. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}-\text{i}^2\text{g}-\text{o}-\text{pa}^2\text{l}/\text{a}^2\text{-t}^1\text{l}$, -a²t²-i²n. From *πτέρυξ*, a wing, and *palatum*, the palate. Pertaining to the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone and to the palate bone or region. [L.]

PTERYGOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{g}(\text{u}^2\text{g})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-fa}^2\text{r}(\text{fa}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}(\text{u}^2\text{n})^2/\text{je}^2(\text{ge}^2\text{e}^2)\text{-u}^3\text{s(u}^3\text{s)}$. Fr., *ptérygo-pharyngien*, the throat. Fr., *ptérygo-pharyngien*. 1. See *PALATOPHARYNGEUS*. 2. That portion of the constrictor pharyngis superior which arises from the internal pterygoid plate. [L.] — **P. externus**. An anomalous muscle arising from the hamular process and inserted with the stylo-pharyngeus. [L. 332.]

PTERYGOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{g}(\text{u}^2\text{g})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-pod}(\text{po}^3\text{d})/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^3\text{s(m}^4\text{u}^4\text{m)}$. From *πτέρυξ*, a wing, and *πούς*, the foot. See *CLASPER*.

PTERYGO-SALPINGOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{g}(\text{u}^2\text{g})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-sa}^2\text{l}(\text{sa}^2\text{l})\text{-i}^2\text{p}^2\text{-n}^2/\text{go}(\text{go}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{d}(\text{ed})\text{-u}^3\text{s(u}^3\text{s)}$. From *πτέρυξ*, a wing, *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *ptérygo-salpingoïdien*. 1. An anomalous slip of the abductor of the Eustachian tube attached to the hamular process of the sphenoid bone. [L. 332.] 2. See *ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube*.

PTERYGOSTAPHYLINUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{g}(\text{u}^2\text{g})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-sta}^2/\text{i}^2(\text{sta}^2/\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{l})\text{-in}(\text{en})^2/\text{u}^3\text{s(u}^3\text{s)}$. From *πτέρυξ*, a wing, and *σταφυλή*, the uvula. Fr., *ptérygo-staphylin*. See *ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube*. — **P. externus**. See *P. inferior*. Of Winslow, a portion of the abductor of the Eustachian tube. [L.] — **P. superior**. The external portion of the abductor of the Eustachian tube. [L.]

PTERYGO-SYNDESMO-STAPHYLI-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{g}(\text{u}^2\text{g})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-de}^2\text{i}^2\text{z}(\text{de}^2\text{a}^3)\text{-mo}(\text{mo}^3)\text{-sta}^2/\text{i}^2(\text{sta}^2/\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{l})\text{-i}^2\text{-fa}^2\text{r}(\text{fa}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}(\text{u}^2\text{n})^2/\text{je}^2(\text{ge}^2\text{e}^2)\text{-u}^3\text{s(u}^3\text{s)}$. See *Superior CONSTRUCTOR of the pharynx*.

PTERYGOTEMPORAL, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}-\text{i}^2\text{g}-\text{o}-\text{te}^2\text{mp}^2/\text{o}^3\text{-r}^1$. From *πτέρυξ*, a wing, and *tempus*, the temple. Pertaining to the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone and the temporal bone. [L.]

PTERYLE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{l}(\text{u}^2\text{l})\text{-e}(\text{a}^3\text{-e}^2)$. From *πτέρων*, a feather, and *ύλη*, matter. Ger., *Federfäuren*. Feather-tracts; the areas or tracts on the skin of birds where feathers grow. [L. 343 (a. 39).]

PTERYLOGRAPHY, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}-\text{i}^2\text{l}-\text{o}^3\text{-g}^2\text{ra}^2/\text{i}^2$. The study of the plumage of birds. [L.]

PTERYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}(\text{pte}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{l}(\text{u}^2\text{l})\text{-os}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., -os²e²os(-is). The distribution of plumage on the skin. [L. 343.]

PTILOMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Til}(\text{ptil})\text{-om}^2\text{a}^3$. Gen., -om²at³o-(atis). From *πίλος*, down. Fr., *ptilème*. The bare part of the eyelid caused by ptilosis. [L. 50 (a. 48).]

PTILOPÆDIC, adj. $\text{Til}-\text{o}-\text{ped}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$. From *πίλος*, down, and *παῖς*, a child. See *DASYPÆDIC*.

PTILOSIOS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Til}(\text{ptil})\text{-os}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., -os²e²os(-is). Gr., *πίλωσις* (from *πιλωσθαι*, to be feathered). 1. See *MAPADROSIS ciliaris*. 2. The plumage of a bird. [L. 221.]

PTISAN, n. $\text{Te}-\text{za}^2\text{a}^3$. Gr., *πιτσάνη* (from *πίσσειν*, to peel). Lat., *ptisana* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *tisane*. Ger., *Tisane*. An infusion or decoction designed as a medicinal beverage. [B.]

PTISANA [Fr. Cod.]. (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tis}(\text{ptis})\text{-a}^2/\text{a}^3\text{-na}^3$. See *PTISAN*. — **P. Calliaci**. See *Decoctum SARSAPARILLÆ excelsæ*. — **P. Datisili**. A preparation made by triturating together 60 grammes of toasted bread and 2 lemons deprived of the peel and seeds, turning on gradually 540 grammes of decoction of pearl barley, straining, and adding 30 grammes of syrup of mulberry and 180 of wine. [B. 119 (a. 38).] — **P. Feltz**. See *Decoctum Feltz*. — **P. regalis**. See *APOZEME laxatif*.

PTOCHIATER (Lat.), n. m. Tok(ptoch²)-i²-a(a³)/tu²r(tar). Gen., -er²os (-is). From πτωχός, poor, and ιατρία, a physician. A person entrusted with the medical care of the poor. [a, 48.]

PTOCHIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Tok(ptoch²)-i²-a(a³)-ri(re)/a³. Fr., *ptochiatrie*. Medical care of the poor. [a, 48.]

PTOCHOCOMION (Lat.), n. n. Tok(ptoch²)-o(o³)-kom(ko²m)-i²-o²n. From πτωχός, poor, and κομίζω, to take care of. Fr., *ptochocome*. A hospital for the poor. [a, 48.]

PTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Tom(ptom)/a³. Gen., *ptomatos* (-is). Gr., πτώμα (from πτίνω, to fall). Fr., *ptôme*. See CADAVER.

PTOMAINEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Tom(ptom)-a³-i²-en(em)-em/(a³)-e²m)-i²-a³. From πτώμα, a corpse, and αἷμα, blood. Ger., *Ptomainämie*. Infection of the blood by a ptomaine. [a, 34.]

PTOMAINÉ, n. Tom(a³-en. From πτώμα, a corpse. Fr., *ptomaine*. Ger., *Ptomain*, *Fäulnisalkaloid*. An alkaloid formed as the result of putrefactive or abnormal fermentative changes taking place in an organism after death or as a consequence of morbid action during life. P's are probably in all cases due to the decomposition of proteid or other organic compounds by bacterial action. Some p's are poisonous, others are physiologically inert. The p's include amylinine, aselline, betaine, butylamine, cadaverine, choline, collidine, diethylamine, dihydrocorydine, dihydrocollidine, dihydrotellidine, dimethylamine, ethylamine, ethyldene, ethyldene, gadinine, hexylamine, methylamine, methylguanidine, morrhuline, muscarine, mydallene, mydatoxine, mydine, mytilotoxine, neuridine, neurine, parvoline, petoxidine, phlogosine, propylamine, putrescine, pyocyanine, saprine, spasmotoxine, spermine, sustoxine, tetanine, tetanotoxine, triethylamine, trimethylamine, trimethylenediamine, typhoxine, and various unnamed or unanalyzed bases. [Vaughan and Novy (B).] Cf. LECOMMAINE.

PTOMATINE, n. Tom(a³-en. A more correct form of *ptomaine* (q. v.).

PTOMATOPSIE (Fr.), n. Pto-ma³-top-se. See NECROPSY.

PTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tos(ptos)/i²s. Gen., *ptos²eos* (-is). Gr., πτώσις. A falling, a prolapse; commonly used in the sense of blepharoptosis (q. v.). -P. iridis. See HERNIA iridis. -P. oculi. See EXOPHTHALMIA. -P. palpebrarum. See PALPEBRARY. See BLEPHAROPTOSIS. -P. sympathica. Of Horner and Stellwag, a rare form of blepharoptosis due to paresis of the cervical sympathetic nerve and occurring in connection with meiosis and vascular paralysis of the side of the face affected. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

PTYALOGOGUE (Fr.), n. Pte-a³-l-gog. Fr., p. See SALILOGOGUE.

PTYALIN, n. Tī(a³)-i²n. Lat., *ptyalina* (from πτυαλον, saliva). Fr., *ptyaline*. Ger., *P. Speichelsaft*. Syn.: *animal diastase*. A soluble amylolytic ferment occurring in exceedingly minute quantities in saliva. It is most active in the presence of a dilute alkali and in a large quantity of water. German writers apply the name to the amylolytic ferment of the pancreatic juice, which is similar in action but much more powerful. [J.]

PTYALISM, n. Tī(a³)-i²z'm. Gr., πτυαλίσμος (from πτυαλίζω, to expectorate). Lat., *ptyalismus*. See SALIVATION.

PTYALISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Tī(ptu²)-a³-i²-z/(i²z)/mu²s(mu²s). See SALIVATION. -P. chylosus. See CHYLOPTALISMUS.

PTYALOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Tī(ptu²)-a³-i²-o(-se)(ka)/le(la): in Eng., -i²-o(-se). Gen., -cel²es. From πτυαλον, saliva, and κύλη, a tumor. A cyst due to obstruction or rupture of a salivary duct. [a, 34.]

PTYALOLITH, n. Tī-a³/o(-li²th. From πτυαλον, saliva, and λίθος, a stone. See SALIVARY CALCULUS (1st def.).

PTYALURIA (Lat.), n. f. Tī(ptu²)-a³-i²-u²-r(ur)/i²-a³. From πτυαλον, saliva, and ὄρον, urine. Fr., *ptyalurie*. The supposed discharge of urine by a salivary duct. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

PTYALOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Tī(ptu²)-a³-i²-o(-t)(o²f)/i²s-(thi²s)/i²s. Gen., *ptysis²eos* (-oph²thi²s). From πτυαλον, saliva, and φθίσω, phtthisis. Fr., *ptyalophthisie*. Emaciation from excessive loss of saliva. [A, 322 (a, 34).]

PTYCHOTIS (Lat.), n. m. Tī²(ptu²)-ch²-o(-t)/i²s. From πτυχία, a fold, and ὄτις, the ear. Ger., *Faltenohr*, *Harndrüse*. The genus *Corymbus*, also a section of that genus. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).] -P. carum. The *Arbutus* of the East Indies; used as a carminative. [B, 121 (a, 35).] -P. optica. See under CARUM ajowan.

PTYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tīs(ptu²)/i²s. Gen., *ptysis²eos* (-is). Gr., πτύσις. The act of spitting.

PTYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Tī²z(ptu²)/s/ma³. Gen., *ptys²matos* (-atis). Gr., πτύσμα. See SPUTUM.

PTYSMAGOGUE, n. Tī²z/ma³-g-o². Gen. From πτύσμα, saliva, and γάγω, to drive. See SALILOGOGUE.

PTYSMATISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Tī²z(pti²)-s/ma³-t(ma³t)-i²s-(ch²e²)/s-i²s. Gen., -es²eos (-i²schesis). From πτύσμα, saliva, and ἵσχω, to check. Retention of saliva. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PTYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Tī²x(ptu²)/i²s. Gen., *ptyx²eos* (-is). Gr., πτυχία. A folding, as of a leaf in a bud. [B, 296 (a, 35).]

PUANTEUR (Fr.), n. Pu²-a³-n²-tū²r. See DYSDODIA.

PUBAL, **PUBEN**, adj^s. Pu²-b¹/l, pu²-b²en. See PUBIC.

PUBEOTOMY, n. Pu²-be²-o²t/m-i². See PUBIOTOMY.

PUBERTAS (Lat.), n. f. Pu²-b¹(pub)²-u²-r(t²e²r)/a³(a³s). Gen., -tat²is. From *puber*, adult. See PUBERTY. -P. plena. Complete puberty. [A, 102.]

PUBERTY, n. Pu²-b¹u²r-t²i². Lat., *pubertas* (from *puber*, adult). Fr., *puberté*, *maturité*, *procréance*. Ger., *Pubertät*, *Pubertätszeit* (2d def.), *Mannbarkeit* (3d def.). 1. The sum of the changes in the generative organs and in the general system which accompany the assumption of functional activity by the former. 2. The age at

which those changes take place. 3. In botany, the period during which the stamens are ripe for fecundation and the anthers discharge their pollen. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

PUBERULENT, adj. Pu²-b²-e²r-u²-l²nt. Lat., *puberulus* (from *puber*, adult). Minutely pubescent, covered with a fine, almost imperceptible down. [a, 35.]

PUBES (Lat.), n. f. Pu²-b¹(pub)/ez/a³. Gen., *pub²is*. Gr., ἦβη. Fr., *pubis* (2d and 3d def^s). 1. The hair about the genitals in the adult. [a, 48.] 2. The hairy region of the hypogastrium overlying the os pubis. 3. See Os pubis. 4. See PUBESCENCE (3d def.).

PUBESCENCE, n. Pu²-b²-e²s/ez/a³. Lat., *pubescentia*. Ger., *Behaarung* (2d def.), *Flaumhaar* (3d def.), *Pubescenz*. 1. The state of puberty. 2. General hairiness. 3. In botany, the condition of being covered with soft short hairs; also any such downy covering. [B, 123, 296 (a, 35).]

PUBESCENT, adj. Pu²-b²-e²s/e²nt. Lat., *pubescens*, *pubens* (2d def.). Fr., *pubère* (1st def.), p. Ger., *flaumhaarig*. 1. Reaching or having reached the age of puberty. 2. Covered with hairs, especially fine soft hairs; downy. [a, 35.]

PUBIC, adj. Pu²-b¹/k. Lat., *pubialis*. Fr., *pubien*. Ger., *pubial*. Pertaining to the pubes or to the os pubis. [C.]

PUBIO-CAVERNEUS (Fr.), n. Pu²-be-o-ka³-ve²-nu². See COMPRESSOR VENA DORSALIS.

PUBIO-COCCYGIEN (Fr.), adj. Pu²-be-o-ko³-se-zhe-a³-n². See PURO-COCYGEAL.

PUBIOFEMORALIS (Lat.), n. m. Pu²-b¹(pub)/i²-o(o³)-fe²m-o²r-al(a³)/i²s. From *pubes*, the pubes, and *femur*, the thigh. Fr., *pubio-fémoral*. See ADDUCTOR femoris longus. -Anterior p.-f. See SUPERPUBIO-FEMORALIS. -Posterior p.-f. See GREAT ADDUCTOR of the thigh (2d def.).

PUBIO-INFRA-UMBILICALIS (Lat.), n. m. Pu²-b¹(pub)/i²-o(o³)-i²n-fra²-u²m(i²u²m)-bi²-i²k(ek)-al(a³)/i²s. From *pubes* (q. v.), *infra*, below, and *umbilicus* (q. v.). See PYRAMIDALIS abdominis.

PUBIO-ISCHIADIC, **PUBIO-ISCHIATIC**, adj^s. Pu²-b¹-i²-o³-ki²-a³-i²/k. -a³-i²/k. From *pubes* (q. v.) and *ischion*, the ischium. Pertaining to the os pubis and the ischium. [L.]

PUBIO-ISCHIO-TIBIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Pu²-b¹(pub)/i²-i²-o(o³)-i²s-(ki²)(ch²i²)-o(o³)-i²b(tib)-i²-a³-l(a³)/i²s. From *pubes* (q. v.), *ischion*, the ischium, and *tibia* (q. v.). See ISCHIO-TIBIALIS externus.

PUBIO-OMBICAL (Fr.), n. Pu²-be-o-o³-n²-be-le-ka³. See PYRAMIDALIS abdominis.

PUBIOPROSTATICS (Lat.), n. m. Pu²-b¹(pub)/i²-o(o³)-pro²-sta²-i²(sta²)/i²k-u²-s(u²s). From *pubes* (q. v.) and *prostatia*, the prostate. Fr., *pubio-prostatique*. See COMPRESSOR prostatae.

PUBIO-SOUS-OMBICAL (Fr.), n. Pu²-be-o-suz-o³-n²-be-le-ka³. See PYRAMIDALIS abdominis.

PUBIOSTERNALIS (Lat.), n. m. Pu²-b¹(pub)/i²-o(o³)-ste²r-n-(ste²r)n-al(a³)/i²s. From *pubes* (q. v.) and *sternum* (q. v.). Fr., *pubio-sternal*. See RECTUS abdominis.

PUBIOTIBIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Pu²-b¹(pub)/i²-o(o³)-ti²b(tib)-i²-a³-l(a³)/i²s. From *pubes* (q. v.) and *tibia* (q. v.). See Short ADDUCTOR of the leg.

PUBIOTOMY, n. Pu²-b¹-i²-o³/om-i². Lat., *pubiotomia* (from *pubes*, the pubes, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Fr., *pubiotomie*. Ger., *Beckenschneid*, *Pubectomie*. Syn.: *pelviotomy*. The operation of sawing through the pubic bone on either side of the symphysis, to facilitate delivery in cases of pelvic constriction.

PUBIO-UMBILICALIS (Lat.), n. m. Pu²-b¹(pub)/i²-o(o³)-u²m-(u²m)-bi²-i²k(ek)-al(a³)/i²s. From *pubes* (q. v.) and *umbilicus* (q. v.). See PYRAMIDALIS abdominis.

PUBIO-URÉTHRAL (Fr.), **PUBIO-URÉTRAL** (Fr.), n's. Pu²-be-o-u²-ré-tral². See WILSON'S MUSCLE.

PUBOCAVERNOSUS (Lat.), n. m. Pu²-b¹(pub)/i²-o(o³)-ka³(ka³)-vu²m(wé²r)n-os(u²s/u²s). From *pubes* (q. v.) and *caverna*, a hollow. Fr., *pubio-caverneux*. See COMPRESSOR VENA DORSALIS.

PUBO-COCYGEAL, adj. Pu²-b¹-o-ko³-i²-g(e²a³). From *pubes* (q. v.) and *κόκκυξ*, the coccyx. Pertaining to or uniting the coccyx and the os pubis. [L.]

PUBO-FEMORAL, adj. Pu²-b¹-o-fe²m-o²-r²/l. Lat., *pubiofemorialis*. Pertaining to or connected with the os pubis and the femur; as a n., see PECTINEUS. [L.]

PUBIO-ISCHIADIC, adj. Pu²-b¹-i²-o³-ki²-a³-i²/k. See PUBIO-ISCHIADIC.

PUBOPERINEALIS (Lat.), n. m. Pu²-b¹(pub)/i²-o(o³)-pe²r-i²-n-e(a³-e²)-al(a³)/i²s. From *pubes* (q. v.) and *perineum*, the perineum. An anomalous muscle arising from the os pubis and inserted into the deep layer of the perineal fascia. [L, 332.]

PUBOPERTONÆALIS (Lat.), n. m. Pu²-b¹(pub)/i²-o(o³)-pe²r-i²-2-to²-n-e(a³-e²)-al(a³)/i²s. From *pubes* (q. v.) and *peritonæum*, the peritonæum. See PUBOTRANSVERSUS.

PUBO-PROSTATIC, adj. Pu²-b¹-o-pro²-sta²-i²/k. Lat., *puboprostaticus*. Pertaining to or connected with the os pubis and the prostate; as a n., see WILSON'S MUSCLE. [L.]

PUBOPUDENDUS (Lat.), n. m. Pu²-b¹(pub)/i²-o(o³)-pu²d(pu²d)-e²nd(u²s/u²s). For deriv., see PUBES and PUDENDUM. An anomalous muscle arising from the os pubis and blending with the ischio-pubicus. [L, 332.]

PUBO-TIBIAL, adj. Pu²-b¹-o-ti²b-i²-a³/l. From *pubes* (q. v.) and *tibia* (q. v.). Pertaining to the os pubis and the tibia. [L.]

PUBOTRANSVERSALIS (Lat.), **PUBOTRANSVERSUS** (Lat.), n's m. Pu²-b¹(pub)/i²-o(o³)-tra²ns(tran²)-su²r(wé²rs)-al(a³)/i²s. -vu²rs(wé²rs)-u²s(u²s). From *pubes* (q. v.) and *transversus*, transverse. A slender bundle of muscular fibres arising from the

superior ramus of the os pubis and lost in the transversalis fascia near the internal abdominal ring. [L, 332.]

PUBOTROCHANTERICUS (Lat.), n. m. *Pu^b(pub)'(o)u^s*. trok(trō'chē)-a²nt(a²nt)-e²r(ar)'(u^su^s). From *pubes* (q. v.), and τροχαντήρ, a trochanter. See PECTINAEUS.

PUBO-UTERICALIS (Lat.), n. m. *Pu^b(pub)'(o)u^s-u²r(ur)-e²th(ath)-ral(rā)'(u^su^s)*. From *pubes* (q. v.), and οὐτήρ, the urethra. See Wilson's MUSCLE.

PUBO-VESICAL, adj. *Pu^bo-ve's-i-lē'-k'l*. Lat., *pubovesicalis*. Pertaining to the os pubis and the bladder; as a n., see COMPRESSOR prostatae. [a, 48.]

PUCCEINE, n. *Pu³k'sen*. Of Wayne, a substance discovered by him in the rhizome of *Sanguinaria canadensis*, supposed to be an alkaloid, but thought by Hopp to be a mixture of sanguinarine, resin, and coloring matter. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

PUCGINIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pu'-chen'i²-a³*. From *Puccini*, an Italian anatomist. Fr. *pucceine*. A genus of parasitic *Fungi*, of the *Uredineae*. The *Pucciniae* are a suborder of the *Contomycetes*; the *Pucciniastri* a division of the *Epiphyti*; the *Pucciniae* a subdivision of the *Uredineae*. [B, 19, 121, 170, 291 (a, 35).]—*P. favi*. See ACHORION *Schönleinii*.—*P. graminis*. Wheat mildew; a species forming patches on the stem and leaves of wheat and other grasses. According to Salisbury, its development in damp straw occasions epidemics of measles in camps. [B, 61; B, 275, 291 (a, 35).]

PUCCOON, n. *Pu³k-unp¹*. 1. The *Sanguinaria canadensis*, or its root. 2. The *Lithospermum hirtum*. 3. The *Lithospermum canescens*. 4. The *Hydrastis canadensis*. [B, 5, 19, 275, 293 (a, 35).]

PUCE (Fr.), n. *Pu³s*. See PULEX.—*P. de Bourgogne*. A malignant form of anthrax observed in Burgundy. Cf. ANTHRAX *gallicus* and *Contagiosis anthracis*.—*P. chique*. See PULEX *irritans*.—*P. maligne*. See CONTAGIOSUS ANTHRAX.

PUCERON (Fr.), n. *Pu³s'-ro²n²*. See APHIS.

PUCES (Fr.), n. *Pu³s*. See MAL des plongeurs.

PUCHURY [Netherl. Ph.]. n. See PICHURIM and Pichurin BEAN.

PUDENDA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *pudendum* (q. v.).

PUDENDAGRA (Lat.), n. f. *Pu²d(pu⁴d)-e²nd' a²g(a²g)-rā²*. From *pudendum* (q. v.), and *agra*, a seizure. 1. Pain in the external genitals. 2. Primary syphilis, more particularly of women. [G.]—*P. pruriens*. Pruritus vulvae. [G.]

PUDENDAL, adj. *Pu²d-e²n'd'l*. Lat., *pudendalis*. Pertaining to the pudenda.

PUDENDUM (Lat.), n. n., *Pu²d(pu⁴d)-e²nd'u²m(u²m)*. From *pudere*, to be ashamed. Used most frequently in the pl., *pudenda* (Gr., αἰδία; Fr., parties honteuses; Ger., Schaamtheile). The external genitals (especially those of the female, including the vulva and the mons Veneris).—*P. muliebres*. The p. of the female.

PUDIBILIA (Lat.), n. n., pl. *Pu²d(pu⁴d)-i²b-i²l'i²-a²*. From *pudibilis*, shameful. The pudenda, especially of the male. [a, 48.]

PUDIC, adj. *Pu²d'i²k*. Fr., *honteux*. See PUDENDAL.

PUEBLA HOT SPRINGS, n. *Pwāb-lā²*. Thermal mineral springs situated in Humboldt County, Nevada. [A, 263 (a, 21).]

PUEENTE VIESGO (Sp.), n. *Pwānt'a ve-e's-gō*. A place in the province of Santander, Spain, where there are hot gaseous and saline springs. [L, 49 (a, 50).]

PUERARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pu²(pu⁴)-e²r-ar(a²r)'i²-a²*. A genus of leguminous shrubs. [B, 121 (a, 35).]—*P. tuberosa*. An East Indian species. The tuberous roots are used in cataplasms for swellings of the joints. [B, 172, 180, 314 (a, 35).]

PUERPERA (Lat.), n. f. *Pu²(pu⁴)-u²er(p²er)'e²r-a²*. Fem. of *puerperus*, parturient (from *puer*, a child, and *parere*, to bring forth). Fr., *femme accouchée* (ou en couches), nouvelle-accouchée. Ger., *Weiberin*, *Weiberbindung*, *Frischenbindung*, *Kindbetterin*. A woman who is or has recently been in labor. [a, 48.]

PUERPERAL, adj. *Pu²-u²er(p²er)-l*. Lat., *puerperalis*. Fr., *puerperal*. Pertaining to or caused by childbirth; of a woman, in the lying-in state.

PUERPERISME (Fr.), n. *Pu²-e²er-p-a-res-m¹*. A generic term for all pathological conditions to which the puerperal state predisposes, including traumatic febrile conditions, phlegmasias, etc. [A, 55.]—*P. infantile*. A generic term for the pathological states incident to the new-born child, especially those due to puerperal infection. [A, 55.]—*P. infectieux*. Puerperal disease due to infection. [a, 34.]

PUERPERIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Pu²(pu⁴)-u²er(p²er)-er(e²r)'i²-u²m(u²m)*. From *puerperus*, parturient. Ger., *Kindbettzeit*. The condition or period of lying-in.

PUERPEROPYRA (Lat.), n. f. *Pu²(pu⁴)-u²er(p²er)-e²r-o²-p²i²(u²r)-a²*. From *puerperus*, parturient, and *pyra*, fever. See Puerperal FEVER.

PUERPERO-TYPHUS, n. *Pu²-u²er(p²er)-o²-tif'u²s*. From *puerperus*, parturient, and τυφός, stupor. See Puerperal TYPHUS.

PUFF-BALL, n. *Pu³f'ba²l*. Ger., *Bovist* (1st def.). 1. The genera *Lycoperdon* and *Bovista*, especially *Lycoperdon bovista* and *Lycoperdon giganteum*. 2. The *Taraxacum officinale*. [B, 19, 185, 275, 293 (a, 35).]

PUGIONIFORM, adj. *Pu²j-i²-o²n'i²-f'o²rm*. Lat., *pugioni-formis* (from *pugio*, a dagger, and *forma*, form). Fr., *pugioni-forme*. Dagger-shaped. [B, 133, 291 (a, 35).]

PUIT (Fr.), n. *Pwe*. A well-like depression. [a, 48.]—*P's lymphatiques*. See Lymph WELLS.

PULASSARI, n. Of Rumphius, the *Alyxia stellata*. [B, 46.]

PULBON (Lat.), n. n. *Pu³(pul)'b'i²-o²n*. Gr., πούλβον. A pil-low. [A, 325.]

PULEGIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Pu²(pul)-e²g'i²-u²m(u²m)*. From *pulex*, a flea, and *agere*, to drive. Fr., *pouliot*. Ger., *Poley*. 1. Pennyroyal (*Mentha p.*). 2. A section of the genus *Mentha*. 3. The genus *Eralia*. [B, 42, 131, 180 (a, 35).]—*Aetheroleum pulegii*. See *Oleum pulegii aetherium*.—*Aqua pulegii* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *eau de pouliot*. Ger., *Poleywasser*. A solution of 3 parts of oil of pennyroyal in 27 of alcohol, shaken up with 9,970 of water [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—*Oleum pulegii aetherium*. Fr., *huile essentielle de pouliot, oléule de pouliot*. A preparation made by distilling pennyroyal in water, and gathering the oil which floats on the surface. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Pulegii herba* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *menthe pouliot, pulicaria communis* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *poley* [Sp. Ph.]. The flowering tops of the Cod. (flowering herb [Sp. Ph., Gr. Ph.]) of *Mentha p.* [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*P. angustifolium*. See *MENTHA p.*—*P. hortense*, *P. vulgare*. See *MENTHA p.*—*Spiritus pulegii*. Fr., *alcoolat (ou esprit) de pouliot*. A preparation made by treating pennyroyal with alcohol, or oil of pennyroyal with alcohol and water, and distilling off a quantity equal to the alcohol used. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

PULEX (Lat.), n. m. *Pu²(pul)'e²x*. Gr., ψύλλα, ψύλλος, ψύλλαξ. Fr., *puce*. Ger., *Floh*. The flea; a genus of the *Pulicidae*, including the true fleas. [L, 196 (a, 39).]—*P. irritans*. Fr., *puce de l'homme*. Ger., *Menschenfloh*. The common flea, parasitic on man. [B, 333 (a, 39).]—*P. penetrans*. Fr., *puce pénétrante*. Ger., *Sandfloh*. The chigoe, jigger, sand-flea; a minute insect resembling in its general anatomy the common flea, but much smaller, found in various regions of Central and South America, in the West Indies, and in parts of the southern United States. The impregnated female, which is one of the most annoying of the insects, is under the skin of the feet, especially about the toe nails, and there lays its eggs. Irritation with more or less inflammation supervenes unless the parasite is removed, and sometimes ulceration, gangrene, loss of the toes, or tetanus may result. The extraction of the parasite by means of a pointed instrument is termed by the French "*echiquage*." [G.]



PULEX PENETRANS.
[A, 327.]

PULICARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pu²(pul)-i²k-a(a²)'i²-a²*. From *pulicarius*, pertaining to fleas. Ger., *Flohkraut* (3d def.). 1. An old name for *Plantago arenaria* and *P. vulgaris*. 2. A genus of the *Umbelliferae*. The *Pulicariae* are a subdivision of the *Umbellae*. [B, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. crispata*. A stimulant and tonic species found in Egypt. [B, 42, 175 (a, 35).]—*P. dysenterica*. Fr., *conyze des prés (ou moyenne)*. Ger., *ruhrwidriges Flohkrut, Ruhrkraut, Ruhrkraut, Berufkraut, gelbe Minze*. Common fleabane; an astringent species common in Europe and Central Asia. The root and herb, *radix et herba conyzae medicae* (see *arnica suedensis*), were formerly used in diarrhoea. The root and flowers are sometimes substituted for those of *Arnica montana*. [B, 173, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—*P. odora*. Ger., *wolriechendes Flohkrut*. A species growing in mountains in southern Europe and Asia Minor. The root is used in Italy like that of *Isula helenium*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. undulata*. Ger., *wellenblättriges Flohkrut*. An aromatic species cultivated in Egypt and Arabia. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. vulgaris*. Fr., *pulicaire*. Ger., *gemeines Flohkrut, Christenkrut*. A species found in middle Asia and Europe. The herb, *herba conyzae (pulicariae)*, was formerly used in diarrhoea and dysentery. It has been used to drive away fleas. [B, 88 (a, 39); B, 180, 267 (a, 35).]

PULICARIS (Lat.), adj. *Pu²(pul)-i²k-a(a²)'ri²s*. From *pulex*, a flea. Fr., *pulicaire*. Of diseases, characterized by little spots like the bites of insects.

PULICATIO (Lat.), n. f. *Pu²(pul)-i²k-a(a²)'shi²(ti²)-o*. Gen., *-on'is*. From *pulex*, a flea. Ger., *Flohschut*. The condition of a person infested with fleas. Fr., *puçage*. Ger., *Flohschut* der *Juckknöthen*. P. associated with prurigo senilis, in which, according to Willan, a very small flea was present. [G, 33.]

PULIOL, n. *Pu²i²-o²l*. See under PENNYROYAL.

PÜLLA (Ger.), n. *Pu²l'na²*. A place in Bohemia where there are numerous mineral purgative springs. [a, 14.]

PULLULANS (Lat.), adj. *Pu²(pul)-l'u²l(u²l)-a²n²(a²n²s)*. Ger., *aussprossend*. Budding, forming new shoots. [a, 35.]

PULLULATION, n. *Pu²-u²l-a-shu²n*. From *pullulare*, to sprout out. Fr., *P*. Sprouting; that mode of cell multiplication in which a cell forms a small protuberance which afterward increases to the size of the parent cell, is divided from it by the formation of a wall at the point of junction, and eventually becomes completely separated. [B, 270, 291 (a, 35).]—*P. vacinale généralisée* (Fr.). Generalized vaccinia. [Guéniot, "Gaz. méd. de Paris," 1892, No. 20.]

PULMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. *Pu³(pul)-me²nt'u²m(u²m)*. See GRUEL.

PULMO (Lat.), n. m. *Pu³(pul)'mo*. Gen., *-on'is*. See LUNG.

PULMO-AORTIC, adj. *Pu³(pul)-mo-a-o²rt'i²k*. From *pulmo*, the lung, and *aorta* (q. v.). Pertaining to the lung and the aorta.

PULMO-HEPATIC, adj. *Pu³(pul)-mo-he²p-a²t'i²k*. From *pulmo*, the lung, and *hepar*, the liver. Pertaining to the lung and the liver.

PULMOMETER, n. *Pu³l'mo²m'e²t-u²r*. From *pulmo*, the lung, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *pulmomètre*. See SPIROMETER.

PULMONAIRE (Fr.), adj. and n. *Pu³l'mo-na²r*. See PULMONARY, PULMONARIA, and PULMONARIA *officinalis*.—*Grande p. P. d'Italie*. See PULMONARIA *officinalis*.—*P. officinale*. The *Pulmonaria officinalis*; of the Fr. Cod., the leaves of that and other varieties of *Pulmonaria*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

PULMONARIA (Lat.), n. f. $Pu^1(pu^4)mo^2n(mon)a(a^3)ri^2a^3$. From *pulmo*, the lung. Fr., *pulmonaire*. Ger., *Lungenkraut* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Boraginaceae*, tribe *Boragae*. The *Pulmonaria* are a subtribe of the *Lithospermaceae*. 2. The *Lycopodium clavatum*. 3. The *Stictia pulmonacea*. [B. 42, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).] 4. See *PNEUMONIA*. — *P. angustifolia*. Fr., *pulmonaire à feuilles étroites, petite pulmonaire, coucou bleu*. 1. Of Linnaeus, the small (or narrow-leaved) lungwort, blue (or bugloss-) cowslip; a species with the habit and properties of *P. officinalis*. 2. Of Schrank, *P. azurea*. [a, 35.] — *P. arborea*. The *Stictia pulmonacea*. [B. 180 (a, 35).] — *P. azurea*. Azure-flowered lungwort; a European species with the properties of *P. officinalis*. [B. 44, 180 (a, 35).] — *P. gallica*. See *HIERACIUM murorum*. — *P. latifolia*. *P. maculata*. *P. maculosa*. See *P. officinalis*. — *P. media*. *P. mollis*. A European species having the properties of *P. officinalis*. [B. 44, 180 (a, 35).] — *P. officinalis*. Fr., *pulmonaire officinale* (ou d'Italie), grande pulmonaire, herbe aux poumons (ou au lait de Notre-Dame, ou de cœur), sauge de Jérusalem (ou de Bethléem), Ger., gemeines (oder braunes) Lungenkraut, Fleckenlungenkraut. Common lungwort, bediam- (or bugloss-, or Jerusalem-) cowslip, sauge of Jerusalem, Virgin Mary's honeysuckle; a European species. The root and leaves, *radix et herba pulmonariae (maculosa, seu maculata, seu latifolia, seu symphylicae)*, are used chiefly as a pectoral and demulcent. The leaves are somewhat mucilaginous and mildly astringent. Their former repute in pulmonary complaints was probably largely due to the fancied resemblance of their blotchy surface to that of a diseased lung. [a, 35.] — *P. saccharata*. A European species having the same properties as *P. officinalis*. [B. 44, 180 (a, 35).] — *P. vaccarum*. The *Verbascum thapsus* and other species of *Verbascum*. [B. 180 (a, 35).] — *P. virginica*. A pectoral cowslip, a North American species. The roots are used as a vulnerary and internally as a mild astringent. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

PULMONARY, adj. $Pu^1mo^2n-a-ri^2$. Lat., *pulmonalis* (from *pulmo*, the lung). Fr., *pulmonaire*. Ger., *pulmonisch*. Pertaining to the lungs. [C.]

PULMONATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Pu^1(pu^4)mo^2n(mon)a(a^3)ri^2a^3$. A group of terrestrial or fresh-water molluscs in which respiration is effected by means of a pulmonary sac, no gills being developed. [Kingsley (L. 227 (a, 39)).]

PULMONATE, adj. Pu^1mo^2n-at . From *pulmo*, the lung. Possessing lungs. [B. 28 (a, 27).]

PULMONIA (Lat.), n. f. $Pu^1(pu^4)mo^2n^2a^3$. From *pulmo*, the lung. See *PNEUMONIA*.

PULMONIC, adj. $Pu^1mo^2n^2ik$. Fr., *pulmonique*. See *PULMONARY*.

PULMONITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pu^1(pu^4)mo^2n(mon)i(e)ti^2s$. See *PNEUMONIA*.

PULP, n. Pu^1p . Ger., *oäp*. Lat., *pulpa, pulpamen*. Fr., *pulpe*. Ger., *Brei* (1st def.), *Kern*, *Mark* (2d def.). 1. Any soft, usually jelly, slightly cohesive mass. [a, 48.] 2. In botany, soft-walled parenchyma, especially firm parenchyma, also the succulent hymenium of *Fungi*. [B. 1, 19, 123 (a, 35).] 3. See *ALBA*. — *Dental p.* Lat., *pulpa dentis*. Ger., *Zahnkern*, *Zahnpulpa*. The soft substance filling the p.-cavity of a tooth; composed of blood-vessels, nerves, and mucoid connective tissue containing many branching cells. At the surface of the p. the cells (odontoblasts) are arranged like an epithelium. [J. 25, 30, 35.] *Cf. Tooth PAPILLA*. — *Digital p.* Lat., *pulpa digitorum*. Fr., *pulpe des doigts et des orteils*. Ger., *Tastposten*. The highly sensitive, elastic, fleshy mass on the palmar or plantar aspect of the distal part of the fingers and toes. [J.] — *Fruit-p.* Ger., *Fruchtbrei*, *Fruchtmark*. The p. in which the seeds of certain fruits are imbedded. [a, 35.] — *Half-p.* Lat., *pulpa*. See *HAIR PAPILLA*. — *P. elements*. Cells forming the p. of parenchyma of an organ. [J.] — *Splenic p.* The portion of the spleen which with the Malpighian corpuscles, fills in the spaces between the trabeculae. [L.]

PULPA (Lat.), n. f. $Pu^1p(pu^4)p^2a^3$. 1. See *PULP*. 2. In the pl., *pulpa*, of the Fr. Cod., see *PULPE* [2d def.]. — *Milzp.* (Ger.). See *Splenic PULP*. — *P. cerebrellis*. The cerebral medulla. — *P. dentis*. See *Dental PULP*. — *P. digitorum*. See *Digital PULP*. — *P. krankheit* (Ger.). A disease of the dental pulp. [a, 34.] — *P. lienis*. See *Splenic PULP*. — *P. pilli*. See *HAIR PAPILLA*. — *P. röhren* (Ger.). See *Pulp RUBER*. — *P. testicul.* *P. testis*. The tissue of the testicle included within the septa. [L., 7.]

PULPAMEN (Lat.), n. n. $Pu^1p(pu^4)p^2a^3me^2n$. Gen., *pam-*. Inis. From *pulpa*, pulp. See *PULP*.

PULPE (Fr.), n. Pu^1p . 1. See *PULP*. 2. In the pl., *p's*, of the Fr. Cod., a class of medicinal preparations consisting of roots, tubers, leaves, or fruits reduced to a pulp by grating, pounding, or treating with water and sifted. [B.]

PULPEZIA (Lat.), n. f. $Pu^1p(pu^4)p^2e(a)zi^2a^3$. Fr., *pulpésie*. Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy.

PULPIFICATION, n. $Pu^1p-i^2fa^2k'sh'n$. From *pulpa*, pulp, and *facere*, to make. Reduction to pulp. [B. 227.]

PULPITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pu^1p(pu^4)p^2i(e)ti^2s$. Gen., *-itidis* (-idis). Fr., *pulpite*. Inflammation of the dental pulp. [a, 34.]

PULPOSE, **PULPOUS**, **PULPY**, adj. Pu^1p^2os , -*us*, -*i*. Lat., *pulposus*. Fr., *pulpeux*. Ger., *breig*, *markig*. 1. Containing pulp, resembling or of the consistence of pulp. [B. 1, 123 (a, 35).]

PULQUE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Pu^1ka . See *Vinum AGAVES* and *AGAVAMIEL* (1st def.). — *P.-plant*. See *AGAVE p.*

PULS (Ger.), d. $Puls$. See *PULSE*. — *Aortentp.* See *Waterhammer PULSE*. — *Aussetzender p.* See *Intermittent PULSE*. — *Doppelschlagender p.* See *Dicrotic PULSE*. — *Erregungsp.* An irritable pulse. [a, 14.] — *Fadenförmiger p.* See *Thready PULSE*. — *Hüpfender p.* See *Caprizar PULSE*. — *Jugularvenenp.* See *Venous PULSE* (1st def.). — *Leberp.* *Lebervenenp.* See *Hepatic PULSE*. — *Mäuseschwänzenartiger p.* See *Myurous PULSE*. —

Ordentlicher p. A regular pulse. [L. 60.] — *Pännlich*. See *SPHYGMIC*. — *P'krümmung*. See *PULSE-curve*. — *P'lehre*. See *SPHYMOLOGY*. — *P'messer*. See *PULSIMETER*. — *P'schlag*. The beat of the pulse. [K.] — *P'schwingung*. Oscillation of the pulse. [K.] — *P'uhr*. See *PULSE-clock*. — *P'vermehrung*. Increase in the rapidity of the pulse. [D.] — *P'wage*. See *PULSIMETER*. — *P'welle*. See *PULSE-wave*. — *P'wellenzeichner*. See *SPHYMOGRAPH*. — *Schwankender p.* See *Intermittent PULSE*. — *Seltener p.* See *Infrequent PULSE*. — *Träger p.* See *Slow PULSE*. — *Unterbrochener p.* See *Intermittent PULSE*. — *Venenp.* *Venöser p.* See *Venous PULSE*. — *Wellenförmiger p.* See *Undulating PULSE*. — *Wurmformiger p.* See *Vermicular PULSE*. — *Zurücklaufender p.* See *Recurrent PULSE*.

PULSADER (Ger.), n. $Puls^2ad^2er$. See *ARTERY*. — *Achselfp.* See *Axillary ARTERY*. — *Adernetzp'n.* See *Chorioid ARTERIES*. — *Aeusserer P'rsenbeinp'n.* See *External CALCANEAL ARTERIES*. — *Aeusserer Fusslochnp.* See *External PLANTAR ARTERY*. — *Aeusserer Halsp.* See *External carotid ARTERY*. — *Aeusserer Kranzp' des Oberschenkels.* See *External circumflex ARTERY of the thigh*. — *Aeusserer Rückenp' der grossen Zehe.* See *ARTERIA dorsalis hallucis externa*. — *Armp.* See *Brachial ARTERY*. — *Backenp.* See *Buccal ARTERY*. — *Bauchdeckennp'n.* See *Epigastric ARTERIES*. — *Blasenp.* See *Vesical ARTERY*. [a, 46.] — *Blendungsp.* See *Ciliary ARTERIES*. — *Blinddarmp.* See *ARTERIA caecalis*. — *Brustschultersp.* See *Acromial thoracic ARTERY*. — *Dickdarmp'n.* See *Colic ARTERIES*. — *Dritte äussere Schamp.* See *ARTERIA pudenda externa tertia*. — *Dünndarmp'n.* See *Intestinal ARTERIES*. — *Eingeweidep.* See *Celiac ARTERY*. — *Ellenbogenp.* See *Ulnar ARTERY*. — *Ernährungsp.* A nutrient artery. [a, 48.] — *Erste Mittelfussrückennp.* See *Metatarsal ARTERY*. — *Fingerrückenp'n.* See *Dorsal digital ARTERIES of the hand*. — *Flügelgaump'n.* See *Pterygo-palatine ARTERY*. — *Flügel-muskelp'n.* See *ARTERIE pterygoidea*. — *Flügelp.* See *Pterygo-palatine ARTERY*. — *Gallenblasenp.* See *Cystic ARTERY*. — *Gaump'n.* See *Palatine ARTERIES*. — *Gebärmutterp'n.* See *Uterine ARTERIES*. — *Gehirnp'n.* See *Cerebral ARTERIES*. — *Gekörnp'n.* See *Coronary ARTERIES*. — *Halsp.* See *Carotid ARTERY*. — *Hüftp.* See *Common iliac ARTERY*. — *Gesässp.* See *Gluteal ARTERY*. — *Gesichtsp.* See *Facial ARTERY*. — *Griffelochp'n.* *Griffelzitzenp'n.* See *Stylo-mastoid ARTERY*. — *Grosse Daump'n.* See *Large ARTERY of the thumb*. — *Grosse Körperp.* *Grosse schlagende p.* See *AORTA*. — *Haarp'n.* See *Ciliary ARTERIES*. — *Harnröhrenzwiebelp.* See *ARTERY of the bulb of the penis*. — *Hellgelblichp.* See *Sacral ARTERIES*. — *Hinterer Ellenp'n.* See *Posterior mediastinal ARTERY*. — *Hinterer Nacknp.* See *Spheno-palatine ARTERY*. — *Hinterer obere Adernetzp'n.* See *ARTERIA chorioida posterior superior*. — *Hinterer Rückenmarksp'n.* See *Posterior spinal ARTERY*. — *Hinterer Schamblipp'n.* See *ARTERIE labiales posteriores*. — *Hinterer Verbindungsp'n.* See *Posterior communicating ARTERY of the brain*. — *Hinterer zurücklaufende Ellenbogenp'n.* See *Posterior ulnar ARTERY*. — *Hinterer zurücklaufende Schienbeinp'n.* See *Posterior tibial recurrent ARTERY*. — *Hinterer Zwischenknochenp'n.* See *Posterior interosseous ARTERY of the forearm*. — *Hinterhaupts.* See *Occipital ARTERY*. — *Hirnhauptp'n.* See *Meningeal ARTERIES*. — *Hirnkopp.* See *Internal carotid ARTERY*. — *Hirnleinp'n.* See *Cerebellar ARTERIES*. — *Hodenp'n.* See *Internal spermatic ARTERY*. — *Hodenschackmuskelp'n.* See *Scrotal ARTERIES*. — *Hodengp'n.* See *Scrotal ARTERIES*. — *Höhlhandmittelhandp'n.* See *Palmar interosseous ARTERIES*. — *Höhlhandp'n.* Any palmar or volar artery. [a, 48.] — *Hüftbeinlochnp.* See *Obturator ARTERY*. — *Hüftenp'n.* See *Iliac ARTERIES*. — *Hüftlendp'n.* See *Ilio-lumbar ARTERY*. — *Hüftlochnp.* See *Obturator ARTERY*. — *Hüftp'n.* See *Iliac ARTERIES*. — *Innere Fusslochnp'n.* See *Internal plantar ARTERY*. — *Innere Gehörp'n.* See *Auditory ARTERY*. — *Innere Halsp'n.* See *Internal carotid ARTERY*. — *Innere Hüftbeinp'n.* See *Internal obturator ARTERY*. — *Innere Kieferp'n.* See *Internal maxillary ARTERY*. — *Innere Köppp.* See *Internal carotid ARTERY*. — *Innere Kranzp' des Oberschenkels.* See *Internal circumflex ARTERY of the thigh*. — *Innere Schamp.* See *Internal pudic ARTERY*. — *Kaumuskelp'n.* See *Masseteric ARTERY*. — *Kehlkopp'n.* See *Laryngeal ARTERIES*. — *Keilbeinbogenp'n.* See *Spheno-palatine ARTERY*. — *Kieferzungenbeinp'n.* See *Myo-loid ARTERY*. — *Kinnp.* See *Mental ARTERY*. — *Kitzlerp'n.* See *ARTERIA clitoridea*. — *Kniegelenkp'n.* See *Articular ARTERIES of the knee*. — *Kniekehlepn.* See *Popliteal ARTERY*. — *Knöchel-p'n.* See *Malleolar ARTERIES*. — *Kopfamp.* See *Innominate ARTERY* (1st def.). — *Kreuzbeinp'n.* See *Sacral ARTERIES*. — *Leberp'n.* See *Hepatic ARTERY*. — *Lendenp'n.* See *Lumbar ARTERIES*. — *Leberp'n.* See *Leberp'n.* — *Coronary ARTERY*. [a, 48.] — *Leberp'n.* *Lufttröhrenp'n.* See *Bronchial ARTERIES*. — *Magenetzp'n.* See *Gastro-epiploic ARTERIES*. — *Magenzöwflingerp'n.* See *Gastro-duodenal ARTERY*. — *Mandelp.* See *Tonsillar ARTERY*. — *Mastdarmp'n.* See *Hemorrhoidal ARTERIES*. — *Milzp'n.* See *Splenic ARTERY*. — *Mittelfeischp'n.* See *Perineal ARTERY*. — *Mittelfussrückennp'n.* See *Dorsal interosseous ARTERIES of the foot*. — *Mittlere Nabelp'n.* See *ARTERIA umbilicalis media*. — *Nabelp'n.* See *Umbilical ARTERIES*. — *Nackennp'n.* See *Cervical ARTERIES*. — *Nebengelenkp'n des Knies.* See *ARTERIE articulares genu accessoriae*. — *Nebennierenp'n.* See *Suprarenal ARTERIES*. — *Netzhauptp'n.* See *Central retinal ARTERY*. — *Nierenp'n.* See *Renal ARTERY*. — *Oberbauchp'n.* See *Superior mesenteric ARTERY*. — *Oberer linke Grimmdarmp'n.* See *ARTERIA colica sinistra superior*. — *Oberer p.* des Hirnleins. See *Superior cerebellar ARTERY*. — *Oberer Trommelfellp'n.* See *ARTERIA tympanica superior*. — *Oberflächliche Halsp'n.* See *External carotid ARTERY*. — *Oberschenkelp'n.* See *Femoral ARTERY* and *Common femoral ARTERY*. — *Oberste Brustp'n.* See *Superior thoracic ARTERY*. — *Öhrp'n.*

See **Auricular ARTERIES**.—**P. des Glaskörpers**. See **Hyaloid ARTERY**.—**P. Öffnung**. See **ARTERIOTOMY**.—**Quere Daumip.** See **Transverse perineal ARTERY**.—**Rachenp.** See **ARTERIE SPINALES**.—**Riechbeinp.** See **ETHMOIDAL ARTERIES**.—**Rippen-nackentp.** See **COSTO-CERVICAL ARTERY**.—**Rückenp.** Any dorsal artery. [a, 48].—**Samengangp.** See **ARTERY of the vas deferens**.—**Schambeinp.** See **ARTERIA PUBICA**.—**Scheidenp.** See **Vaginal ARTERY**.—**Schenkelp.** See **Femoral ARTERY**.—**Schlenbeinp.** See **Tibial ARTERIES**.—**Schlidrüsenp.** See **Thyroid ARTERIES**.—**Schläfenp.** See **TEMPORAL ARTERY**.—**Sitzbeinp.** See **Inferior gluteal ARTERY**.—**Sohlenmittelfussp.** See **Plantar interosseous ARTERIES**.—**Sohlzehenp.** See **Plantar digital ARTERIES**.—**Speichenhohlhandp.** See **Daumens**. See **ARTERIA POLICIS RADIALIS Volaris**.—**Speichenp.** See **Radial ARTERY**.—**Speichenrückenp.** See **Daumens**. See **Inner dorsal ARTERY of the thumb**.—**Speiseröhrenp.** See **ESOPHAGEAL ARTERIES**.—**Tiefe Rutheinp.** See **ARTERY of the corpus cavernosum**.—**Tiefe ungeschlagene Hüftp.** See **Deep circumflex iliac ARTERY**.—**Tiefe Wadenp.** See **Deep sural ARTERIES**.—**Trompetenp.** See **ARTERIA TUBARIA**.—**Ungenannte P.** See **INNOMINATE ARTERY**.—**Untere Augenhöhlep.** See **Infra-orbital ARTERY**.—**Untere linke Grimmdarmp.** See **ARTERIA COLICA SINISTRA inferior**.—**Untere tiefe Armp.** See **Inferior profunda ARTERY of the arm**.—**Untere Trommelfelp.** See **ARTERIA TYMPANICA inferior**.—**Unterschulterblattp.** See **Subscapular ARTERY**.—**Unterzungentp.** See **Sublingual ARTERY**.—**Vid'sche P.** See **VIDIAN ARTERY**.—**Vordere Handwurzp.** See **Anterior radio-carpal ARTERY**.—**Vordere Hodensackp.** See **Anterior scrotal ARTERY**.—**Vordere Mittelfellp.** See **Anterior mediastinal ARTERIES**.—**Vordere Rückenmarksp.** See **Lateral spinal ARTERIES**.—**Vordere Verbindungsp.** See **Anterior communicating ARTERY of the brain**.—**Vordere zurücklaufende Ellenbogenp.** See **Anterior ulnar recurrent ARTERY**.—**Vordere zurücklaufende Schienbeinp.** See **Anterior tibial recurrent ARTERY**.—**Vordere zurücklaufende Speichenp.** See **Anterior radial recurrent ARTERY**.—**Vordere Zwischenknochenp.** See **Anterior interosseous ARTERY of the forearm**.—**Vordere Zwischenrippenp.** See **Anterior intercostal ARTERIES**.—**Wadenbeinp.** See **PERONEAL ARTERY**.—**Winkelp.** See **ANGULAR ARTERY**.—**Wirbelp.** See **VERTEBRAL ARTERY**.—**Wurmfortsatzp.** See **Appendicular ARTERY**.—**Zahnnp.** See **DENTAL ARTERIES**.—**Zehenrückenp.** See **Dorsal digital ARTERIES of the foot**.—**Zungenbeinp.** See **HYOID ARTERY**.—**Zungenp.** See **LINGUAL ARTERY**.—**Zurücklaufende Zwischenknochenp.** See **ARTERIA INTEROSSEA RECURRENS**.—**Zweite durchbohrende P.** See **Second perforating ARTERY of the thigh**.—**Zwischfelp.** See **PHRENIC ARTERIES**.

PULSATILE, adj. Pu'sl's-āt'-tē. From *pulsare*, to beat. Throbbing, attended with pulsations or throbs. [a, 48.]

PULSATILLA (Lat.), n. f. Pu'sl's(pu'tis)-a't(a)-tē'-tē. From *pulsare*, to beat. Fr., *pulsatille*, *anémone pulsatille* [Fr. Cod.] (ou coquelourde [2d def.]). Ger., *Küchenschelle*. Sp., *pulsatilla* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A section of the genus *Anemone*, also *Anemone p.* The *Pulsatille* are a subsection of the *Anemoneae genuine*. 2. The flowering herb of *Anemone p.* [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph., Belg. Ph.], of *Anemone pratensis* [Gr. Ph.], of both [Gr. Ph.], of *Anemone p.*, of *Anemone pratensis*, or of *Anemone patens* [U. S. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Aqua pulsatillae nigricantis**. See **ANEMONE water**.—**Extractum pulsatillae** [Gr. Ph., 1st ed., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Sp., *extracto alcohólico de pulsatilla* [Sp. Ph.]. An alcoholic (aqueous [Gr. Ph.]) extract made from the fresh leaves [Sp. Ph.], (the fresh flowering herb [Gr. Ph., Gr. Ph.], the dried flowering herb [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]) of *Anemone p.*, and brought to the consistency of a thick extract [Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (a pulular consistence [Gr. Ph.]). Many older pharmacopœias had an aqueous extract, a few an alcoholic extract. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Infusum pulsatillae**. An infusion of the herb of *p. pratensis* in boiling water, with the addition of a little sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**P. cœrulea**. See **ANEMONE p.**—**P. nigricans**. See **ANEMONE p.**—**P. pratensis**. See **ANEMONE pratensis**.—**P. vulgaris**. See **ANEMONE p.**

PULSATILLE (Fr.), n. Pu'sl's-a-tē'-ly. See **PULSATILLA**.—**Extrait (alcoolique, ou aqueux) de p.** See **EXTRACTUM PULSATILLAE**.—**Sachcharolé de p.** A preparation made by triturating 4 to 9 parts of extract of pulsatilla with 40 of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

PULSATION, n. Pu'sl's-a'sh'n. Fr., p., *battement*. Ger., *Aderschlag*, *Pulsiren*, *Klopfen*, *Schwankung*. 1. A beating or throbbing. 2. A pulse-beat. —**Over-maximum p.** Ger., *übermaximale Schwankung*. The additional elevation attained by the contracting muscle curve, after it has reached its maximum and remained there for a short time. [K. 35.]—**Paradoxical p.** Ger., *Paradozschwankung*. A special secondary p. noticed both on opening and closing a galvanic current passed through the first nerve and muscle. [K. 35.]—**P. endopleurale** (Fr.). See **PULSUS endopleuricus**.—**P. exopleurale** (Fr.). See **PULSUS exopleuricus**.—**Secondary p.** Ger., *sekundäre Schwankung*. The contraction observed in the muscle of a "muscle-nerve" preparation if its nerve is laid across a second contracting muscle. [K. 35.]—**Stair-case p.** The pulsations of a frog's heart that has been filled with pure serum. Each contraction is a little more prolonged than the preceding one. [K. 19.]

PULSE, n. Pu'sl's. Gr., *πύλσις*. Lat., *pulsus*. Fr., *pouls*. Ger., *Puls*, *Aderschlag*. 1. A beat or throb; the movement of an artery or other vessel, especially the perceptible impulse communicated to the contained column of blood by each beat of the heart. [K.] 2. The seeds of many cultivated leguminous plants, such as beans, peas, etc. [a, 35].—**Abdominal p.** A p. observed in emaciated persons over the line of the abdominal aorta. [a, 34].—**Abrupt p.** A quick p.—**Anacrotic p.** A p. that is repeated in the line of ascent once (anacrotic p.) or twice (anacrotic p.). [Hayden (a, 34).]—**Aortic p.** Ger., *Aortenpuls*. 1. The p. of the aorta. 2.

See **Water-hammer p.**—**Arachnoid p.** An old term for a small and tremulous p.—**Ardent p.** Lat., *pulsus ardens*. Fr., *pouls ardent* (ou élevé). A p. which seems to strike the finger at a single point. [K.]—**Breath p.** A peculiar audible pulsation, simultaneous with each heart-beat, said by Hall to be heard on placing the ear at the mouth of certain phthisical patients. [K. 41.]—**Bounding p.** See **Caprizant p.**—**Capillary p.** A condition of alternating redness and pallor of a tissue sometimes observed (most readily in the matrices beneath the nails), attributed to a pulsatile flow of blood through the capillaries instead of the usual steady current; occurring chiefly where an excessive cardiac impulse coincides with general arterial narrowing. [Quincke and Rualt, "Lancet," Aug. 18, 1883, p. 292.]—**Caprizant p.** Lat., *pulsus caprizans*. A peculiar irregularity of the p. in which a weak pulsation is succeeded by a strong one. [K. 4.] Cf. **Caprizant**.—**Catacrotic p.** A p. that is repeated in the line of descent once (catacrotic p.) or twice (catacrotic p.). [Hayden (a, 34).]—**Collapsing p.** A p. that strikes the finger feebly and abruptly and subsides suddenly and completely; observed in permanent patency of the aortic orifice. [Hayden (a, 34).]—**Complex p.** Fr., *pouls combiné* (ou composé, ou compliqué). A p. continuously alternating from hard and rapid to soft and slow. [K. 4.]—**Compressible p.** See **Soft p.**—**Corrigan's p.** See **Water-hammer p.**—**Critical p.** See **Incident p.**—**Dicrotic p.**, **Dicrotic p.**, **Dicrotous p.** Lat., *pulsus dicrotus* (seu dicrotus, seu bifertens, seu mallearis, seu interictus, seu duplex). Fr., *pouls dicrote* (ou rebondissant, ou redoublé, ou mortelé). A p. in which the finger feels two distinct blows, one lighter than the other, for each cardiac systole. It occurs when the heart pulsations are rapid and the arterial tension is diminished; there is a rebound of the artery with each contraction of the heart, in addition to the original impulse. [D. 27; K.]—**Dropped-beat p.** See **Intermittent p.**—**Elastic p.** A full p. that presents an elastic feeling to the finger. [a, 34].—**Endopleural p.** See **PULSUS endopleuricus**.—**Entoptical p.** A pulsation sometimes observed normally in the arteries of the retina while the heart is beating rapidly after bodily exertion. [K. 16.]—**Epigastric p.** See **Abdominal p.**—**Exopleural p.** See **PULSUS exopleuricus**.—**Febrile p.** A p. indicative of fever. When the fever comes on it is usually full and bounding, becoming weak and feeble when the fever subsides or when prostration ensues. [D.]—**Filiform p.** See **Thready p.**—**Formicant p.** See under **FORMICANT**.—**Full p.** Lat., *pulsus plenus*. Ger., *voller Puls*. A p. in which the artery has a distended, tense feeling in sthenic inflammation. [a, 24.]—**Gaseous p.**, **Hæmorrhagic p.** The full, soft, and readily compressible p. of a distended artery which has lost its tone. [D. 25.]—**Hard p.** Ger., *harter Puls*. A p. in which, owing to changes in the arterial wall or to vascular distention, a sensation of hardness is imparted to the finger. [a, 34].—**Hepatic p.** Ger., *Leberpuls*, *Lebervenenpuls*. An expansion sometimes observed in the veins of the liver at each ventricular contraction, due to an impulse propagated from the vena cava inferior. [K. 16.]—**Heterochronic p.** An irregular p. [a, 301.]—**Hypodicrotous p.** A modification of the dicrotous p. In the sphygmograph tracing it presents a slight irregularity in the first secondary line, and the notch which joins the latter to the following line does not descend to the common curve level, as in the dicrotous p.—**Incident p.** Lat., *pulsus incidens* (seu inciduus). A p. in which the second beat is weaker than the first, and the third than the fourth, a strong one then following which is as strong as the first. [D. 52.]—**Infrequent p.** Lat., *pulsus varius*. Fr., *pouls rare*. Ger., *seltener Puls*. As frequently used, a slow p.; properly, a p. due not to lengthened but to less frequent systolic contractions. [K.]—**Intermittent p.** Lat., *pulsus intermissus*. Ger., *aussetzender* (oder *schwankender*, oder *unterbrochener*) *Puls*. One in which the rhythm is broken by the absence of one or more beats. [D. 1.]—**Irregular p.** A p. in which the beats are unequal in frequency and in force, or in which the force is the same but the rate varies. [K. 36.]—**Jerked p.** See **REGURGITANT p.**—**Regurgitation**; so-called because from a state of emptiness the artery is suddenly filled with blood. [Hayden (a, 34).]—**Jugular p.** See **Venous p.** (1st def.).—**Locomotive p.** [Bellingham]. See **Water-hammer p.**—**Long p.** A p. in which the duration of the systolic wave is comparatively long. [Bristowe (B).]—**Monocrotous p.** A form of p. which indicates a grave condition of the circulation and impending death. The sphygmographic tracing shows a simple ascending and descending line, without interruptions. [D. 1.]—**Myurous p.** Lat., *pulsus myurus*. Fr., *pouls en queue de souris*. Ger., *mäusegeschwänzchenartiger Puls*. A p. in which the beats gradually become weaker and of diminishing amplitude. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**P-clock**. Ger., *Pulsuhr*. An apparatus invented by Waldenburg for registering the tension and volume of the p. on a dial-plate. [K. 16.]—**P-curve**. A graphic representation of the variations of the p. on a chart. [D. 1.]—**P-measurer**. Ger., *Pulswaage*. See **PULSIMETER**.—**P-trace**, **P-tracing**. See **P-curve**.—**Quick p.** Lat., *pulsus celer*. A p. that strikes the finger rapidly. —**Recurrent p.** Ger., *zurücklaufender Puls*. The return of the radial p. on the distal side of a point where the artery is compressed, through the agency of the collateral circulation of the hand. [K. 16.]—**Renal p.** The hard and full p. observed in cases of coma from kidney disease. —**Respiratory p.** The alternate dilatation and contraction of the great veins of the neck occurring simultaneously with the acts of expiration and inspiration. [K. 2.]—**Rostral p.** A venous p. detected by depressing the integument covering the supraorbital notch; believed to be due to pulsation of the left innominate vein. ["Rev. gén. de clin. et de thér.," Oct. 13, 1887 (a, 34).]—**Senile p.** The p. which is peculiar to old age. Its peculiarities are largely due to inelasticity of the arteries. The sphygmographic tracing shows a high position of the secondary waves in the line of descent and great size of the first secondary wave as compared with the second. [D. 1.]—**Shabby p.** A p. having the characters produced by a combination of weak (beat) and relaxed arteries. [Bristowe (B).] 1875, ii, p. 906 (a, 34).]—**Short p.** A p. in which the duration of

dered sugar, dried separately and mixed (Ger. Ph., Netherl. Ph.); or of 2 parts each of the acid and sugar and 3 of the bicarbonate (Gr. Ph.); or of two powders to be mixed only for immediate use, one consisting of 5 parts each of the acid and sugar, the other of 6 parts of the carbonate with 4 of sugar (Swiss Ph.). Similar preparations were official in many of the older pharmacopœias, magnesium carbonate being sometimes used instead of the sodium salt, and cream of tartar instead of tartaric acid. Some of the formulas included oleosaccharum of lemon or a little peppermint oil. The so-called *poudre de Seltz* contained equal parts of sodium bicarbonate and tartaric acid, or, less commonly, four times as much of the carbonate as of the acid. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).] 2. Of the Hung. Ph. and Russ. Ph., see *P. aerophorus anglicus*.—**P. aerophorus anglicus** (Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.). Fr., *poudre gazogène alcaline* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *polvo gasífero simple* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *pulvers aerophori* (Belg. Ph.) (see *aperientes*) [U. S. Ph., 1870], *p. aerophorus* (Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.) (see *effervescens*) (Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.) *anglicus* (Swiss Ph.), *seu alcalinus*. A preparation consisting of two powders to be mixed for immediate use, one consisting of 150 centigrammes of tartaric acid (130 [Fr. Cod.], 125 [Sp. Ph.], 220 [Russ. Ph.]), put up in white paper, the other of 200 centigrammes of sodium bicarbonate (208.3 [Sp. Ph.], 250 [Russ. Ph.]), put up in colored (usually blue) paper. The *pulvers aperientes* of the U. S. Ph., 1870, contained 162 centigrammes of acid and 194 of sodium bicarbonate. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

—**P. aerophorus laxans** (Ger. Ph.). See *P. effervescens compositus*.—**P. aerophorus mangano-ferrius** (Ger. Ph.). An extemporaneous mixture of 3 parts of manganese sulphate, 6 of iron sulphate, 80 each of tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate, and 212 of sugar. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. aerophorus seidlitzensis** (Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.). See *P. effervescens compositus*.—**P. alexipharmacus**. Fr., *poudre alexipharmaque*. See *P. bezoardicus Rollwagii*.—**P. alexiterius**. See *P. IPECACUANHA et opii*.—**P. alterans edinburgensis** (see *Plummeri* (Swiss Ph.)). See *P. hydrargyro stibatus*.—**P. aluminosus-mercurialis**. See *P. ex HYDRARGYRO rubro cum alumine*.—**P. aluminosus**. See *P. stypticus*.—**P. amarus ferratus** (Swed. Ph.). A powder of 1 part each of iron sulphate and cardamom-seeds and 2 parts each of the flowers of *santonica* and *Tanacetum vulgare*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. ammoniac-camphoratus**. Fr., *poudre ammoniacale camphrée*. A mixture of 2 parts of ammonium carbonate, 1 part of powdered camphor, and 12 parts of white sugar. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. analepticus**. A powder consisting of 15 parts of cinchona, 90 of sugar candy, and 2 to 4 of oil of cinnamon; or of 22 parts of cinchona, 60 of sugar, and 2½ of oil of cinnamon. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. angelicus**. See under *ANTIMONY oxychloride*.—**P. anodynus**. See *P. IPECACUANHA et opii*, and *P. CRATAEGI compositus cum opio*.—**P. antacidus**. 1. Of the Netherl. Ph., a powder of 2 parts of calcium carbonate and 1 part of magnesium carbonate. [B, 95 (a, 38).] 2. See *P. MAGNESIÆ compositus*. 3. See *Absorbent powder* (3d and 3d def.).—**P. antelminthicus**. Fr., *poudre vermifuge*. A powder of 67 parts each of hydrargyrum saccharatum and the roots of valerian and aspidium, 15 each of jalap-root and elæosaccharum of tansy, and 2½ of dried iron sulphate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. anti-arthritis purgatus**. Fr., *poudre gregoirienne*. A powder of 60 parts of senna-leaves, 120 of cream of tartar, and 30 of scammony; or of 62 each of senna and cream of tartar, 15 of scammony, and 8 of ginger; or of 135 each of senna, cream of tartar, gum arabic, and cinnamon and 120 of scammony, guaiac-wood, and 120 of castilla, and sometimes of *Smilax china*; or of 42 of senna, 111 of rhubarb, and 14 each of cream of tartar and *Convolvulus mechoacanum*; or of 50 of senna, 31 of cream of tartar, 18 each of jalap, ginger, and juniper, and 300 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. anticephalicus** [Ludovici]. See *ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum martiale*.—**P. anticolleus Camerarii**. Fr., *poudre contre la colique*. A powder of 11 parts each of chamomile and salt of wormwood, 15 of rock crystal, 32 of hand 91 each of scorpion scrapings. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. anti-epilepticus** (Gr. Ph.). A powder of 2 parts of *Viscum album* and 1 part each of peony-root and astacolith. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. anti-epilepticus febrilis**. Fr., *poudre de quinquina valérienne*. A powder of 11 parts each of cinchona and liquorice-juice and 2 of valerian. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antihemorrhoidalis** (Gr. Ph.). A powder of 2 parts each of senna-leaves and fennel-seeds, 3 each of rhubarb-root, purified sulphur, cream of tartar, and magnesium carbonate, and of elæosaccharum of fennel. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. antihæctic-scrophulosus**. Fr., *poudre antihæctique de Goëlis*. A powder of 1 part each of burned hartshorn, nutmeg, and toasted laurel berries and 3 parts of licorice. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antihæcticus**. See *P. RHEI compositus*.—**P. antilyssicus** (Gr. Ph.). A powder of 160, 200, or 240 grains of the root-bark of *Marsdenia erecta*, and 5 of *Mylabris cichoreus* or *Mylabris variegata*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. antilyssicus omskirkianus**. Fr., *poudre antilyssique*. A powder of 12 parts of elecampane rhizome, 4 oz. of chalk, 3 drachms of Armenian bole, and 10 grains of alum, with 5 drops of oil of anise. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antimonialis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. (James [Belg. Ph.]). Fr., *poudre antimoniale* (ou *stibiée*, ou *de James*). James's powder; a mixture of 33 parts of antimony oxide (33½ [Belg. Ph.]) with 67 [U. S. Ph.] (66 [Br. Ph.], 66½ [Belg. Ph.]) of calcium phosphate; or of equal parts of antimony sulphide and hartshorn, heated in a porcelain mortar to a white heat [Gr. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antimonialis Kaempfl** [Ph. Fuldensis (1791), Hamb. Ph. (1839)]. Fr., *poudre dépurative de Kaempfl*. A powder consisting of 15 parts of antimonium crudum, 11 of mesnesium carbonate, and 4 of dried orange-peel. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. antiqurtius peruvianus**. Powdered cinchona-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. antispasmodicus Stahl**. Fr., *poudre antispasmodique (ou tempérante) de Stahl*. A powder of 30 parts of cinchabar with 320, 360, 120, 135, or 160 each of potassium sulphate and potassium nitrate; or with 30 of the sulphate and 120 of the nitrate; or with 80 each of the sulphate and nitrate and of prepared opium-shells; or with 96 each of the sulphate and of mother-of-pearl, 192 of the nitrate, and 48 each of prepared red coral and astacolith. [B, 119 (a, 38).] Cf. *P. salinus compositus* and *P. temperans cum*

HYDRARGYRO sulphurata rubro.—**P. antispasticus**. See *P. VALERIANÆ aromaticus*.—**P. aperientes**. Fr., *poudre aperitive*. 1. A powder of 11 parts of potassium nitrate and 15 of magnesium oxide. [B, 119 (a, 38).] 2. In the pl., *pulvers aperientes* [U. S. Ph.], see *P. aerophorus anglicus*.—**P. aromaticus** [U. S. Ph., Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Syn.: *p. cinnamomi compositus* (Br. Ph.). A mixture of 35 parts each of cinnamon and ginger in No. 60 powder, with 15 each of nutmeg in No. 20 powder and crushed cardamom-seeds [U. S. Ph.]; or of 2 parts of ginger with 2 each of cinnamon and cardamom-seeds [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], with 5 of *Cinnamomum cassia* and 3 of cardamom [Ger. Ph.], with 4 of cinnamon and 2 of cardamom [Gr. Ph., Swed. Ph.], with 5 of cinnamon, 4 of cardamom, and 2 each of cloves, mace, and nutmeg [Swiss Ph.], or with 8 of *Cinnamomum cassia* and 2 each of cloves, mace, and nutmeg [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. aromaticus laxativus** (Swiss Ph.). A powder of 6 parts of senna-leaves, 3 each of orange-peel, Chinese cinnamon, anise-seed, licorice, rhubarb-root, ginger, and cream of tartar, and 12 of sugar. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. aromaticus ruber** (Swiss Ph.). A powder of 6 parts of cinnamon, 4 of red sanders, 3 of ginger, 184 of sugar, and 1 part each of cloves, galangal, and nutmeg. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. arsenicalis Cosmi** (Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Belg. Ph.). Fr., *poudre antiacrimoneuse (ou escharotique arsenicale)* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cosmische Pulver*. A powder for external use in cancerous ulcers, consisting of 1 part of arsenious acid with 5 (3 [Belg. Ph.]) parts of red mercury sulphide and 2 of animal charcoal [Belg. Ph.] (of burnt sugar [Fr. Cod.], of sole-leather ash [Sp. Ph.], ½ part of animal charcoal and ¾ part of resin draconis [Ger. Ph.]). [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. arsenicalis Roussetot** (Belg. Ph.). Fr., *poudre caustique arsenicale* [Fr. Cod.], *poudre arsenicale de Roussetot*. Sp., *polvo arsenical de Roussetot* (Sp. Ph., 5th ed.). A powder of 30 parts of arsenious acid with 180 (Br. Cod.) (225 [Belg. Ph.], 240 [Sp. Ph.]) of red mercury sulphide, and 3 [Fr. Cod.] (233 [Belg. Ph.], 240 [Sp. Ph.]) of resina draconis. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. arthriticus**. Fr., *poudre antiarthritique*. Ger., *Gichtpulver*. A powder of 1 part of extract of aconite and 60 parts of white sugar; or of 12 of the extract and 125 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. basilicus**. An old preparation made up of calomel, rhubarb, and jalap; or of calomel, scammony, and sugar; or of tartar emetic and jalap. [L, 104, 119.]—**P. benjoinus**. See *Poudre de BENJOIN*.—**P. bezoardicus halensis**. Fr., *poudre bezoardique de Halle*. A powder of 30 parts each of antimonium diaphoreticum lotum, potassium nitrate, potassium sulphate, and astacolith, and 6 of cinchona; or of 1 part of antimonium diaphoreticum lotum and 2 parts of potassium sulphate, with the addition sometimes of 2 of potassium nitrate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. bezoardicus Rollwagii**. Fr., *poudre de Rollwag*. A powder of 22 parts each of regulus antimonii medicinalis and contrayerva, with 15 each of Armenian bole, terra sigillata, stag's hoof, rock crystal, red coral, mother-of-pearl, and sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. cachecticus Ludovici**. See *ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum martiale*.—**P. camphoratus**. Fr., *poudre camphrée*. An old mixture of camphor and sugar, in varying proportions, with starch or gum arabic. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. capitalis**. See *P. sternutatorius* (1st def.).—**P. cardiacus**. See *P. analepticus*.—**P. cardinalis** (de Lugo). Ger., *Cardinalspulver*, *Lugopulver*. Powdered cinchona-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. Carthasianorum**. See *KERMES mineral*.—**P. caryocostinus**. Fr., *espèrèviennensis*. See *POTASSA cum calce*.—**P. causticus cum calce. *P. causticus viennensis*. See *POTASSA cum calce*.—**P. celsus aureus**. See *P. analepticus*.—**P. compositus**. Ger., *Pulver compositus*. Powdered cinchona-bark. [a, 38].—**Pulvers compositi** (Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.). Fr., *poudres composées* [Fr. Cod.]. Powders consisting of several ingredients which are themselves already mostly in powdered form. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. Constantini**. See *MERCURY tartrate*.—**P. contra tussim infantum**. A powder of 15 parts of peony-root, 22 of Florentine iris, 7 of Virginia snake-root, 4 of saffron, and 30 of sugar candy. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. cordialis**. See *P. analepticus*.—**P. Cornacchini**, **P. cornacchius**. Fr., *poudre cornacchine* (ou *catholique*). Ger., *Cornachinpulver*. Syn.: *p. trivium diabolorum*, *p. scammonii antimonialis*, *p. oxydi stibii compositus*, *cerberus triplex*. A powder of equal parts of scammony, cream of tartar, and antimonium diaphoreticum lotum; or of 4 parts of scammony, 3 of antimonium diaphoreticum lotum, and 2 of cream of tartar (the formula given by Cornacchino himself). [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**P. cosmicus**. See *P. arsenicalis Cosmi*.—**P. cum citrate magnæ et saccharo** (Fr. Cod.). See *MAGNESII citras effervescens*.—**P. dentificius albus** (Austr. Ph.). Fr., *poudre dentifrice alcaline* [Fr. Cod.]. A powder of 100 parts each of precipitated calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, and pale cinchona-bark and 1 part of oil of peppermint [Fr. Cod.]; or of 40 grammes of powdered calcium carbonate, 5 each of magnesium carbonate and the rhizome of Florentine iris, and 4 drops of oil of peppermint dissolved in alcohol [Austr. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. dentificius camphoratus** (Swiss Ph.). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. dentificius cum creta. See *P. dentificius*. Fr., *poudre dentifrice de crête camphrée* [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 1 part of camphor (finely powdered and sifted through a No. 120 wire sieve [Fr. Cod.]) and 9 parts of precipitated calcium carbonate (with a few drops of peppermint-oil added, if desired [Swiss Ph.]). The Fr. Cod. directs also that the mixture be sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P. dentificius niger** (Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph.). Fr., *poudre dentifrice noire* (ou *charbon 40 quinquina*) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *polvo dentífico carbonoso* (Sp. Ph.). A powder of equal parts of purified animal charcoal, sage-leaves, and yellow cinchona-bark [Austr. Ph.]; or of 85 parts of prepared charcoal, 20 of yellow cinchona-bark, 15 of myrrh, 1****

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2. See *P. temperans* (2d def.). 3. Of the Dan. Ph. and Norw. Ph., a powder of one part each of potassium nitrate and elosaccharum of lemon and 6 parts of cream of tartar. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—*P. salicyllus cum talco* [Ger. Ph.]. A powder of 3 parts of salicylic acid, 10 of wheat starch, and 57 of talc. [B. 95.]—*P. salinus compositus* [Netherl. Ph.]. A powder of 1 part of red mercury sulphide, 2 parts of potassium sulphate, and 4 of potassium nitrate. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—*P. sanctus*. See *P. siennæ compositus*.—*P. seidlitzensis*. See *P. effervescens compositus*.—*P. sternutatorium*. Fr. *poudre sternutatoire* [Fr. Cod.], *p. ad sternutamentum* [Fr. Cod.], *p. capitalis*. 1. Of the Belg. Ph. and Ger. Ph., a powder of equal parts of flowers of lily-of-the-valley, leaves of asarot and betonica, and herb of sweet marjoram [Fr. Cod.] (of radix asari and Florentine iris and the herb of sweet marjoram [Belg. Ph.]); or of 1 part of cloves, 4 parts each of lavender-flowers and the rhizome of Florentine iris and 8 each of the herbs of *Teucrium marum*, Cretan origanum, and radix asari [Gr. Ph.]. Various older pharmacopœias had a similar preparation. 2. A powder of 7 grammes of white hellebore, 4 of Florentine iris, 45 of rice, and 20 drops of mixture oleoso-balsamique; or of 6 parts each of white and black hellebore, 8 each of betonica and pellitory, 5 of pennyroyal, and 24 of sweet marjoram. 3. A powder of 75 grammes of the flowers of lily-of-the-valley, 75 each of Florentine iris and *Teucrium marum*, and 225 of sweet marjoram. [L. 135 (a. 50); B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—*P. stibiatius*. Fr. *poudre stibiée*. See *P. antimoniatis*.—*P. strumalis*. A mixture of 1 part each of cinnamon and ginger, 2 parts of potassium sulphate, 5 of sugar, and 6 of burnt sponge [Ger. Ph.]; or of 5 parts each of sugar, burnt sponge, and milk-sugar and 1 part of p. aromatis (Swiss Ph.). [B. 95 (a. 38).]—*P. stypticus*. Fr. *poudre d'alun*. 1. Of the Russ. Ph. and Finn. Ph., 3d ed., a powder of equal parts of alum, colophony, and gum arabic. 2. Of the Gr. Ph., a powder of 4 parts of alum and 1 part of kino. 3. A powder of 1 part of alum and 5 parts each of white sugar and gum arabic. [B. 95 (a. 38); L. 85.]—*P. sudorificus* Doveri. See *P. ipeacuanhæ et opii*.—*P. temperans*. Fr. *poudre tempérante* (3d def.), *poudre laxative et tempérante* (3d def.). 1. A powder of equal parts of potassium sulphate and potassium nitrate [Fr. Russ. Ph.], or of 1 part of potassium nitrate, 3 parts of cream of tartar, and 6 of sugar [Ger. Ph.]. 2. A powder of 1 part of boric acid, 2 parts of nitre, and 4 of cream of tartar. 3. A mixture of 1 part of nitre with 4 of cream of tartar, to which 1 part of sugar is sometimes added; or with 6 parts of cream of tartar and 1 part of elosaccharum of lemon. [a. 50; a. 38.]—*P. temperans ruber*. See *P. temperans cum hydrargyro sulphurato rubro*.—*P. uteris* (Falc. Disp., 1764, Wierseb. Ph., 1798). Fr. *espèces cordiales impériales*. A powder of 7 parts each of the roots of zedoary, elecampane, sweet flag, *Pimpinella saxifraga*, avens, licorice, and galangal, 4 each of lesser centaury, and the herbs of *Scolopendrium officinale*, *Centaurea benedicta*, and *Veronica officinalis*, 45 of senna, 6 each of the seeds of anise, fennel, caraway, and parsley, 11 of juniper, 6 of rhubarb, 15 of *Rheum raphaniticum*, and either 4 of cinnamon, 5 each of cardamom and cubebs, 7 each of mace and burnt hartshorn, 11 of cream of tartar, 45 of sugar candy, or 4 each of ginger and cardamom, 24 each of cinnamon and cubebs, 7 each of mace and cream of tartar, and 135 of sugar candy. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—*P. vitalis* [Hall]. See *ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum martiale*.

PUMICE, PUMICE-STONE, n. *Pu^mmⁱ²s*. Lat., *pumex*, *lapis pumicis* (Vulcani), *argilla pumex*. Fr., *ponce*, *pierrre ponce*. Ger., *Bims*, *Bimstein*, *Putzstein*. A light, porous mineral of volcanic origin, used for polishing, etc.; composed chiefly of silica. [a. 35.]

PUMILINE, n. *Pu^mmⁱ²l-en*. The volatile oil of *Pinus pumilio*; also a pharmaceutical preparation containing it. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Feb. 4, 1888, p. 140.]

PUMILUS (Lat.), adj. *Pu²(pu^m)mⁱ²l-u^s(u^s)s*. In botany, lowering. [a. 35.]

PUMP, n. *Pu^mmp*. Fr., *pompe*. Ger., *Pumpe*. A mechanical apparatus consisting essentially of one or more barrels, each provided with a piston, the play of which tends, according to the situation of a valve attached to it (whether on the one or the other side), either to simply suck a liquid into the barrel, as in the common p., or to do that and subsequently eject it forcibly at the other end, as in the force p. The term is also applied to an endless chain furnished with discs and playing through a tube so as to lift the liquid.—*Air-p.* See the major list.—*Breast-p.* Lat., *lactisugium*. Fr., *pompe à sein*. Ger., *Brustpumpe*, *Milchsauger*. An apparatus for pumping milk from the breast. [a. 48.]—*Enema p.* An apparatus for pumping fluids into the rectum, consisting of a force-p. and tubes. [E.]—*Force-p.* Fr., *pompe foulante*. Ger., *Druckpumpe*. See under *P*.—*Lift-p.* Fr., *pompe élévatrice*. Ger., *Hebepumpe*. The common p. (see under *P*).—*Milk-p.* See *Breast-p.*—*Stomach-p.* Lat., *gastrochyta*. Fr., *pompe stomacale*. Ger., *Magen-spritze*. A double-acting syringe with soft-rubber tubes for emptying the stomach or filling it with fluids. [E.]—*Suction-p.* Fr., *pompe aspirante*. Ger., *Saugpumpe*. See under *P*.

PUMPKIN, n. *Pu^mnⁱ²kⁱ²n*. Fr., *potiron*. Ger., *Pfefe*, *Kürbis*. A plant of the genus *Cucurbita*, especially the *Cucurbita pepo* or *Cucurbita maxima*, or its fruit. [a. 35.]—*Common p.* See *Cucurbita pepo*.—*P. seed*. 1. See *Semen cucurbitæ*. 2. The seed of *Cucurbita maxima*, the *semence de courge* potiron of the Fr. Cod. [B. 5 (a. 35).]

PUNA, n. See *Mountain sickness* and *Mountain fever* (1st def.).

PUNAISE (Fr.). n. *Pu^s-ne^z*. See Bug.

PUNAISE (Fr.). n. *Pu^s-ne^z-zo*. See OZENA.

PUNCH, n. *Puⁿch*. Fr., *ponche*. p. Ger., *P.*, *Punsch*. A drink made of wine or of spirit and water, sweetened and variously flavored. [a. 48.]

PUNCTATE, PUNCTATED, adj. *Puⁿ²k^t(at)-at-c²d*. Lat., *punctatus*. Fr., *puncté*, *pointillé*, *punctifère*. Ger., *punktiert*. 1. Pointed. 2. Marked with dots on the surface. 3. Composed of fine dots.

PUNCTICULA (Lat.), n. f. *Puⁿ²k^t(puⁿ²k^t)-i²k^t(u^l)-a²*. Dim. of *punctum*, a point. See PUNCTURA.

PUNCTICULATE, PUNCTICULOSE, adj. *Puⁿ²k^t-i²k^t(u^l-at-c²d*. Lat., *puncticulatus*, *puncticulosus*. Ger., *fempunktiert*. Minutely punctate. [a. 35.]

PUNCTIO (Lat.), n. f. *Puⁿ²k^t(puⁿ²k^t)/shi²(tⁱ)-o*. Gen., -on^{is}. From *pungere*, to prick. Fr., *punction*. Ger., *Stich*. Puncture. See PUNCTURE and PARACENTESIS.

PUNCTUM (Lat.), n. n. *Puⁿ²k^t(puⁿ²k^t)-u²m(u²m)*. From *pungere*, to prick. Fr., *point*. Ger., *Punkt*, *Tüpfel*. 1. A dot or point; in botany, a minute colored spot or a small translucent interval immediately beneath the epidermis of an organ. [L. 123 (a. 35).] 2. See *Puncta lacrimalia*.—*P. adhesionis* (muscularis). Ger., *Anhaltspunkt*. The point of attachment of a muscle. [L. 31.]—*P. alæ vomeris*. The point upon the rostrum of the sphenoid bone where it is included between the alæ vomeris. [L.]—*P. bregmaticis*. See BREGMA.—*P. cæcum* (of Mariotte). See *Optic disc*.—*Puncta ciliaria*. Ger., *Augenwimpernpunkte*. The perforations in the eyelid through which the hairs emerge. [L.]—*P. congelationis*. See Freezing point.—*Puncta dolorosa*. See Painful points.—*P. fixum*. See *P. adhesions*.—*P. foraminis incisivi*. The posterior border of the incisor foramen. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthropol." xv, Suppl. (a. 50).]—*P. foraminis magni anterius*. See BASION.—*P. foraminis magni posterius*. See OPISTHION.—*P. insertionis*. The point of insertion of a muscle. [L.]—*Puncta lacrimalia*. Fr., *points lacrymaux*. Ger., *Thränepunkte*. Two small contractile openings, one in the ciliary margin of each eyelid; the patent orifices of the lacrymal ducts. [F.]—*P. mobile musculare*. See *P. insertionis*.—*Puncta mucosa*. See ACNE punctata.—*P. nasale inferius*. See RHINOS.—*P. naso-frontale*. See NASION.—*P. occipitale*. See Occipital pole.—*P. ossificationis*. See CENTRE of ossification.—*P. premaxillare*. See Alveolar point.—*P. protuberantiæ occipitalis*. See INION.—*P. proximum*. See Near point.—*P. remotum*. See Far point.—*P. saliens*. Ger., *σπινθηρ κωνοειδής* [Aristotle]. The first rudiment of the embryonic heart. [A. 3.]—*P. spinæ nasalis anterioris*. The apex of the anterior nasal spine, or when that is absent, the upper end of the suture between the superior maxillæ. [L.]—*P. spinæ nasalis posterioris*. The middle of the posterior nasal spine. [L.]—*Puncta vasculosa*. The points marking the cut ends of blood-vessels in a section of the brain. [L.]—*P. vegetations*. See Growing point.

PUNCTURA (Lat.), n. f. *Puⁿ²k^t(puⁿ²k^t)-u²(u²)a²*. See PUNCTURE and PARACENTESIS.

PUNCTURE, n. *Puⁿ²k^t(u²r*. Gr., *κέντρος*, *νύξ*, *παράκέντρος*, *τρήσις*. Lat., *punctura* (from *pungere*, to prick). Fr., *pointure* (1st def.), *punction* (2d def.). Ger., *Punktur*, *Punktion*, *Stich*. 1. A small hole made by a sharp point. 2. The act or process of making such a hole. [E.] Cf. PARACENTESIS.—*Capillary p.* Fr., with a fine needle (as with the aspirator).—*Diabetic p.*, *Sugar-p.* Fr., *piqûre*. Ger., *Zucker-Stich*. P. of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain in animals, which is followed by the appearance of sugar in the urine. [K. 16.] Cf. Artificial DIABETES.

PUNGENT, adj. *Puⁿ²k^t(u²r*. Lat., *pungens* (from *pungere*, to prick). Fr., *piquant*. Ger., *scharf*, *scharf-schmeckend*. 1. Stinging; of a sharp, biting taste or of a stimulating, penetrating odor. 2. Terminating in a rigid prick-like point. [a. 35.]

PUNICA (Lat.), n. f. *Puⁿ²k^t(puⁿ²k^t)-u²(u²)a²*. From *punicus*, Carthaginian. Fr., *grenadier*. Ger., *Granatbaum*. A genus of small trees usually placed in the Myrtaceæ, but by Benth and Hooker included among the anomalous genera of the Lythraceæ and by some botanists considered as a separate order (Granatæ). [B. 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a. 35).]—*P. granatum*. Fr., *poë*. Fr., *grenadier*, *cultivé*, *balastier*, *miougranier*. Ger., *gemeiner Granatbaum*. 1. The pomegranate (tree), Carthaginian apple; formerly regarded as a native of Carthage,



PUNICA GRANATUM, FRUIT AND FLOWER.
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now cultivated throughout subropical parts of the world. All parts are astringent. The fruit, the *punicum malum* of the ancients, is sometimes used as a mild laxative. The rind, the pomegranate-peel of commerce, is used in India, especially in combination with opium and some aromatic, in diarrhoea and chronic dysentery, and was formerly official in the U. S. Ph. It is useful as a gargle in sore throat, and as an injection in leucorrhœa, and in the form of powder is recommended for intermittents. The seeds, *semen granatum* (see *mali punice*), have similar properties, and are also anthelmintic. The bark and root-bark are tannifuge. [B. 5, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).] See GRANATUM (3d def.).

PUNICUS, adj. Pu'n-'i'sh'u's. From *punicus*, purple-red. Of a bright carmine red. [a, 34.]

PUNICINE, n. Pu'n-'i's-en. Ger., *Punicin*. See PELLETIERINE.

PUNICOTANNIC ACID, n. Pu'n-'i'k-o-ta'n-'i'k. See GRANATANNIC ACID.

PUNKT (Ger.), n. Pu'nkt. See POINT.—**Augenp'**. See EYE-POINT.—**Druckp' bei Blepharospasmus**. See PRESSURE POINTS.—**Eisp'**. See FREEZING POINT.—**Fixirp'**. See FIXATION POINT.—**Frostp'**, **Gefrierp'**. See FREEZING POINT.—**Hauptp'e**. See PRINCIPAL POINTS.—**Knotenp'e**. See KNOT POINTS.—**Mittelp'**. See CENTRAL POINT.—**Naherp'**. See NEAR POINT (of distinct vision).—**P'substanz**. Of Leydig (1864), the interior substance of the nerve-ganglia of invertebrates. It consists of nerve-cells and an anastomosing network of fine nerve-fibres. [J. 57.] See NEUROSPONGIUM.—**Schmeizp'**. See MELTING POINT.—**Siedep'**. See BOILING POINT.—**Taubp' des Ohres**. See DEAF POINT of the ear.—**Thaup'**. See DEAF POINT.—**Zerstreuungsp'**. See VIRTUAL POINTS.

PUPA (Lat.), n. f. Pu'p(pu)p'a. From *pupus*, a boy. See CHRYSALIS.

PUPALIA (Lat.), n. f. Pu'p(pu)p'al(a'l)-'i'a-a'. A genus of amarantaceous herbs or undershrubs. [B. 42 (a, 35).]—**P. prostrata**. An East Indian species. The herb is used as an astringent and febrifuge, and the root in indigestion, jaundice, dropsy, and especially skin diseases. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

PUPARUM (Lat.), n. Pu'p(pu)p-a(a's)-'ri'a-u'm(u'm). From *pupa*, a chrysalis. The case which incloses the pupa. ["Amer. Nat." ii (a, 39).]

PUPIL, n. Pu'p-'i'l. Gr., *κόρη*. Lat., *pupilla*, *pupillus*, *pupula*. Fr., *pupille*. Ger., *Pupille*, *Sehloch*. The circular aperture in the iris for the transmission of light, situated a little to the nasal side of the centre. [F.]—**Artificial p.** An artificial opening made in the iris for the purposes of vision. [a, 29.]—**Robertson p.** A condition in which the p. is habitually small and will not contract under bright light, but contracts promptly and to a very small size under efforts of accommodation, and in a lesser degree on ordinary movements of the globe. [Noyes, "Arch. of Ophth.," June, 1882, p. 210.]

PUPILLARY, adj. Pu'p-'i'l-ar-'i'. Lat., *pupillaris* (from *pupilla*, the pupil). Ger., *pupillar*. Pertaining to the pupil. [L. 849.]

PUPILLE (Ger.), n. Pu'p-'i'l'e. See PUPIL.—**(Künstliche) P'nbildung**. See COROMORPHOSIS.—**P'nerweiterer**. See DILATATOR *pupillæ*.—**P'nerweiterung**. See MYDRIASIS.—**P'nsperre**. See SYNTHESIS.—**P'nsparre**. Immobility of the pupil. [a, 29.]—**P'nervergerung**. See MYOSIS.—**P'nerschluss**, **P'nerschliessung**. See COROCLISIS.—**P'nersetzung**. See CORRECTIOPIA.—**P'nerverzerrung**, **P'nerverziehung**. See COROPARELCYSIS.

PUPILLOMETER, n. Pu'p-'i'l-o'm'e't'er. See COROMETER.

PUPILLOSCOPY, n. Pu'p-'i'l-o'sk'o'p-'i'. From *pupilla*, the pupil, and *skopein*, to examine. See RETINOSCOPY.

PUPIPAROUS, adj. Pu'p-'i'l-a'r-'u's. Lat., *pupiparus* (from *pupa*, a chrysalis, and *parere*, to bring forth). Fr., *pupipare*. Producing offspring in the chrysalis state. [L. 41 (a, 43).]

PUPPIS (Lat.), n. f. Pu'p(pu)p-'i's. Gen., *pup'pis*. Of old writers, the face or forehead. [A. 322, 325 (a, 45).] Cf. FRONS.

PURGAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Pu'rg(pu'r)-a-a'-me'n't(u'm). From *purgare*, to purge. 1. A purgative. 2. In the pl., *purgamenta*, the lochia; also excrement. [A. 322, 325 (a, 48).]—**Alba purgamenta**. An old term for leucorrhœa.—**Purgamenta cerebri**. See EXCREMENTA *cerebri*.

PURGANTIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Pu'rg(pu'r)-a-a'-n'a'n'(sh)'(ti)-a-a'. From *purgare*, to purge. Purging remedies; now, usually, laxatives. [A. 326 (a, 21).]

PURGATIO (Lat.), n. f. Pu'rg(pu'r)-a-a'-n'a'n'(sh)'(ti)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *purgare*, to purge. See PREGNATION.—**Puerperii p.** An old term for the puerperal period. [A. 44.]

PURGATIO (Lat.), n. Pu'rg-a-a'-sh'n. Lat., *purgatio* (from *purgare*, to purge). Fr., *p. Ger.*, *Abführung*. The free emptying of the intestines by a purgative. [D. 1.]

PURGATIVE, adj. Pu'rg-a-a'-t'iv. Lat., *purgativus*. Fr., *purgatif*. Ger., *abführend*. Purging or effecting purgation, cathartic; as a n. (Ger., *Purgirmittel*), a drug or other agent that effects purgation. [D. 6; a, 48.]

PURGE, **PURGIRMITTEL** (Ger.), n's. Pu'rj, *purg-er-m'it-tel*. See PURGATIVE.

PURIFIED, adj. Pu'r-'i'f'd. Lat., *purificatus*, *depuratus*. Fr., *dépuré*, *pur.* Ger., *gereinigt*, *rein*. Freed from impure or extraneous matters, refined. [a, 48.]

PURIFORM, adj. Pu'r-'i'f-o'rm. From *pus*, *pus*, and *forma*, form. Fr., *puriforme*. Resembling *pus*. [a, 18.]

PURIDENTINE (Fr.), n. Pu'-ro-da'n'te-n. A neutral saponeous paste for use as a dentifrice. [Rottenstein, "Progr. méd.," Apr. 1, 1882.]

PUROHEPATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Pu'r(pur)-o-(a's)-he'p(hap)-a-t'(a's)-[e'y]i'tis. Gen., *-it'idis* (*-idis*). From *pus*, *pus*, and *hēpar*, the liver. Suppurative hepatitis. [a, 34.]

PURMUCOUS, adj. Pu'r-o-mu'k'u's. See MUCO-PURULENT.

PURPLE, adj. Pu'r-p'l. Gr., *πορφύρεος*. Lat., *purpureus*. Fr., *pourpre*. Ger., *purpurroth*. Of a color more or less resembling both blue and red (including violet); as a n. (Lat., *purpura*; Fr., *pourpre*; Ger., *Purpur*), such a color or a substance possessing it. [a, 48.]—**French p.** See ORCELLIN.—**Mineral p.**, **P. of Cassius**. Lat., *purpura (mineralis) Cassii*, *aurum stannicum* (see *stanno paratum*). Ger., *Goldpurpur*. A purplish-red or brownish powder; made by precipitating a solution of gold trichloride with a mixture of stannic and stannous chlorides. Its composition is uncertain. [B. 3.]—**P'wort**. The *Potentilla comurum*. [B. 19 (a, 35).]—**Retinal p.**, **Visual p.** Fr., *rouge rétinien*. Ger., *Sehpurpur*. A pigmentary photo-chemical albuminoid secreted from the hexagonal pigment epithelium of the retina. When the eyes are kept for a long time in darkness it becomes abundant. [F.]

PURPLES, n. pl. Pu'r-'p'lz. 1. A popular term for purpura and purpura hemorrhagica. 2. See EAR COCKLE.—**Long p.** See ORCHIS *mascula*.

PURPUR (Ger.), n. Pur-pur'. See PURPLE.—**P'sauer**. Containing purpuric acid.—**P'säure**. See PURPURIC ACID.

PURPURA (Lat.), n. f. Pu'r(pu)p-'u'p(pu)p-'u's. Gr., *πορφύρα* (1st def.). Fr., *maie* (*maie* (3d def.), (3d def.). Ger., *Blut-fleckenerkrankheit* (3d def.). 1. See PURPLE. 2. A disease characterized by reddish, purplish, or yellowish spots, due to extravasation from the blood-vessels.—**Aqueous p.** See HÆMOPHILIA.—**Fulminant p.** See *P. fulminans*.—**Henoch's p.** P. with intestinal symptoms. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est." "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Iodic p.** P. caused by poisoning by iodine. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," 1879, i, 173 (a, 37).]—**Leucopurp.** P. due to a mechanical impediment to the circulation of the blood. [Mackenzie, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Sept. 1, 1883.]—**P. alba**. See MILIARIA.—**P. apyretica**. See *P. simplex*.—**P. Cassii**. See PURPLE of Cassius.—**P. contagiosa**. The form of p. that sometimes occurs in the course of a contagious disease, such as typhoid or typhus fever. [G. 12.]—**P. de Werlhof** (Fr.). See *P. hemorrhagica*.—**P. felvillæ**.—**P. hemorrhagica** with febrile symptoms. [G. 9.] 2. Of Behrend, see *P. variolosa*.—**P. fulminans**.—**P. Joudroyant**. A malignant variety of p. first described by Henoch, occurring in young children as a sequel to certain acute infectious diseases. It runs a very rapid course, with the formation of extensive ecchymoses of the skin, and ends fatally. ["Berl. klin. Wochenschr.," 1887, No. 1; "Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," April, 1888, p. 170 (G.).]—**P. hemorrhagica**. Fr., *p. (ou peliose) hémorrhagique*. A disease of the face, neck, and limbs, due to the *Landscorbut*, *Blutfleckenkrankheit*, *Werlhof'sche Krankheit*. Werlhof's disease, land scurvy, black leg of Canada; a systemic disease, of sporadic occurrence and limited duration, associated with a temporary hemorrhagic diathesis; chiefly characterized by the development of purpuric spots in the form of petechiæ, vibices, ecchymoses, or ecchymomata, most abundantly on the lower extremities, and usually associated with hemorrhages from the mucous membranes.—**P. maligna**. See PETECHIAL FEVER and SCARLATINA.—**P. medicamentosa**. P. due to the action of a drug.—**P. menstrualis**. P. associated with the periods of menstruation. [G. 27.] Cf. MENOCCELIS.—**P. miliaris**. See MILIARIA.—**P. nautica**. See SCURVY.—**P. neuritica**. P. due to nervous disease; neurotic p. [G. 4.]—**P. papulosa**. P. accompanied with papulation. [G. 3.]—**P. purpurialis**. P. purpuric nature and due to purpura affection, produced by erysipelatoxigenic and due to purpuraemia. [A. 57.]—**P. pulcosa**. Petechiæ produced by flea-bites.—**P. rheumatica**. A form of p. associated with rheumatic symptoms, including fever and articular pains, and sometimes attended with various erythematous eruptions.—**P. scorbutica**. P. due to scurvy.—**P. senilis**. P. of the aged. [G. 12.]—**P. simplex. Fr., *p. simple*. Simple p.; characterized by the spontaneous appearance of small purpuric spots, usually petechiæ, most common upon the limbs; generally of short duration and apparently independent of systemic disease.—**P. syphilitica**. P. due to syphilis; sometimes affecting only a limited portion of the body (e. g., the regions supplied by a particular nerve), sometimes occurring as a general eruption. [G.]—**P. thrombotica** [J. Hutchinson]. P. due to venous thrombosis.—**P. toxica**. P. due to the action of any poisonous substance introduced into the system. [G.] Cf. *P. medicamentosa*.—**P. traumatica**. Purpuric spots due to injuries. [G.]—**P. urticaria**, **P. urtica**. Urticaria with effusion of blood into the wheals. [G.]—**P. variolosa**. P. hemorrhagica due to small-pox. Cf. *Hæmorrhagic small-pox*.—**P. vibicea**. See *P. urticaria*.—**Rheumatic p.** P. caused by or associated with rheumatism. [a, 34.]—**Saline p.** P. due to alteration in the saline constituents of the blood, as in scurvy. [Richardson, "Med. Times and Gaz.," 1874, i, 173 (a, 37).]—**Scorbutic p.** P. due either to abnormal constitution of the blood or to changes in the walls of the capillary blood-vessels. [Richardson, l. c.; Mackenzie, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Sept. 1, 1883.]**

PURPUREMIA (Lat.), n. f. Pu'r(pu)p-'u'p(pu)p-'u'e-(a's'e)-m'i'a. From *purpureus*, purple, and *αἷμα*, blood. See *Hæmorrhagic malarial fever*.

PURPURAMIC ACID, **PURPURAMIDE**, n's. Pu'r-pu'r-a-a'm-'i'k, *pu'r-a'a'm-i'd*(id). Fr., *purpuramide*, *purpurine*. A body, $C_4H_6NO_4 = C_4H_5O_4.NH_2 = C_4H_5(OH)_2.NH_2$ chemically a monamide of purpurin. [B. 2.]

PURPURIC, adj. Pu'r-pu'r-'i'k. Pertaining to, resembling, or associated with purple or purpura. [a, 48.]—**P. acid**. 1. Of Prout, dialuramide. 2. An acid, $C_4H_6N_2O_6$, not known in the free state. Murexide is its ammonium salt. [B. 8 (a, 38).]

PURPURIN, n. Pu'r-pu'r-'i'n. Fr., *purpurine*. Ger., *P.* 1. A dye, $C_{12}H_8O_6 = C_{12}H_7(OH)_5$, obtained formerly from madder, and now artificially by the oxidation of alizarin. [B. 2.] 2. Of G. Bird, see URO-ERYTHRIN.

PURPUREOXANTHIC ACID, n. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{-}^{\text{u}}\text{Pu}^{\text{r}}\text{-o-}^{\text{a}}\text{z}^{\text{a}}\text{nth}^{\text{u}}\text{I}^{\text{c}}\text{e}$. An acid, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_6 = \text{C}_{14}\text{H}_8\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{CO}_2\text{H}$, a constituent of madder. [B. 2.]

PURR, n. Pu^{r} . Fr., *rouron*. A low murmur, such as is made by a cat. [a. 48.]

PURREE, n. See *Indian yellow*.

PURREIC ACID, PURRHEIC ACID, n's. $\text{Pu}^{\text{r}}\text{-re}^{\text{u}}\text{I}^{\text{c}}$. See *EUCANTHIC ACID*.

PURSLANE, n. $\text{Pu}^{\text{r}}\text{s}^{\text{u}}\text{lan}$. Lat., *portulaca*, *portulaca*. Written also *purslain* and *purcellina*. The genus *Portulaca*, especially *Portulaca oleracea*. [B. 19, 121, 298 (a. 35).]—See *p*. See *ARENARIA peploides* and *ATRIPLAX portulacoides*.—**Water p**. See *LUDWIGIA palustris*.

PURULENCE, n. $\text{Pu}^{\text{r}}\text{u}^{\text{r}}\text{e}^{\text{u}}\text{e}^{\text{u}}\text{s}$. Lat., *purulentia*. Fr., *p*. Ger., *Purulenz*. The condition of being purulent; also, a disposition to the formation of pus. [Panum, Virchow's "Arch.," ix, p. 549; A. 32.]

PURULENT, adj. $\text{Pu}^{\text{r}}\text{u}^{\text{r}}\text{e}^{\text{u}}\text{e}^{\text{u}}\text{e}^{\text{u}}\text{s}$. Lat., *purulentus* (from pus, pus). Fr., *p*. Ger., *eiterig*. Accompanied by the formation of pus.

PURULOID, adj. $\text{Pu}^{\text{r}}\text{u}^{\text{r}}\text{e}^{\text{u}}\text{e}^{\text{u}}\text{e}^{\text{u}}\text{s}$. From *pus*, *pus*, and *eidos*, resemblance. Resembling pus (said of a fluid such as is found in cold abscess, which has the appearance but lacks the pathological character and pathogenic property of pus). [R. Park, "Buffalo Med. and Surg. Jour.," Dec., 1889, p. 303 (a. 17).]

PUS (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{s}$ (pus). Gen., *pus* (-is). Gr., *πύον*. Fr., *p*. Ger., *Eiter*. A liquid (usually thickish and yellowish-white) occurring as the result of inflammation; consisting of degenerated leucocytes, liquid plasma, granular detritus from broken-down cellular structures, and sometimes fibrin flakes. [a. 34.]—**Blue p**. *P*. that is colored blue by the *Bacillus pyocyaneus*. [a. 34.]—**Concrete p**. Fibro-purulent coagula found in a case of infective endocarditis. [Bowditch (a. 34).]—**Healthy p**. See *Laudable p*.—**Ichorous p**. See *Ichor* (3d def.).—**Laudable p**. An old term for a yellowish-white, creamy, inodorous p. that was supposed to indicate a normal reparative process. [a. 34.]—**P. aequale**, *P. benignum*. See *Laudable p*.—**P. malignum**. See *Ichor* (3d def.).—**P. maturum**. Ger., *reifer Eiter*. *P*. supposed to be well matured. [a. 34.]—**P. spurium**. Ger., *unächter Eiter*. A purulent fluid. [L. 50 (a. 34).]—**Sanious p**. *P*. tinged with the coloring matter of the blood.—**Serous p**. *P*. consisting chiefly of a thin serum mixed with flakes.—**Watery p**. See *Ichor* (3d def.).

PUSH, n. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{sh}$. An obsolete provincial term for a pimple or a pustule. Perhaps a corruption of the French *pousse*.

PUSTEL (Ger.), n. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{st}^{\text{e}}\text{l}$. See *PUSTULE*.—**Aleppo-P**. See *Aleppo* BOTL.—**Bösartige P**. See *Malignant PUSTULE*.—**Felzgerp**. See *FEULZGER*. The pustule of scabies.—**Friedichte**. See *LIEBTOG*.—**Schleimpf**. See *MYCOHYLIZACUM*.

PUSTULA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{st}^{\text{u}}\text{la}$ ($\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{st}^{\text{u}}\text{la}$ (u) a³). From *pus*, pus. Written also *pusula*. See *PUSTULE*; in the pl., *pustulae*, of Paracelsus, venereal disease. [H.]—**Malae pustulae**. See *SPHYLLIS*.—**P. aleppensis**. See *Aleppo* BOTL.—**P. ardens**. See *ECZEMA*.—**P. cum duritie**. See *Syphilitic* CHANCERE.—**P. Esthoniæ**. See *ANTHRAX malignus esthonicus*.—**P. gangrenosa**. See *Malignant PUSTULE* and *Contagious ANTHRAX*.—**P. indurata**. See *Indurated* CHANCERE.—**P. in virga**. See *CHANCERE*.—**P. livens et noctibus inquietans**. See *EPINCYTIS*.—**P. livida**. See *Malignant PUSTULE* and *Contagious ANTHRAX*.—**P. livida Esthoniæ**. See *ANTHRAX malignus esthonicus*.—**P. maligna**. See *Malignant PUSTULE* and *Contagious ANTHRAX*.—**P. nocturna**. See *EPINCYTIS*.—**P. oris**. See *APHTHE*.—**P. phlyzacia**. See *PHLYZACIUM*.—**P. psyracica**. See *PSYDRACIUM*.—**P. serotina**. See *EPINCYTIS*.—**Pustulae serpinigiosæ**. See *HERPES*.—**Pustulae siccae**. See *LICHEN* (2d def.).

PUSTULANT, adj. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{s}^{\text{u}}\text{tu}^{\text{u}}\text{a}^{\text{u}}\text{nt}$. Lat., *pustulans*. Producing pustules; as a n., a remedy so acting. [B.]

PUSTULANTIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{st}^{\text{u}}\text{la}$ ($\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{st}^{\text{u}}\text{la}$ (u) a³ n (a) n' shi² (u) a³). From *pustulare*, to blister. See *EPISPASTICA* p.

PUSTULAR, adj. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{st}^{\text{u}}\text{la}$ ($\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{st}^{\text{u}}\text{la}$ (u) a³ r. Lat., *pustularis* (from *pustula*, a pustule). Ger., *blatterig*. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of pustules. 2. Affected with pustules. 3. In botany, see *PUSTULATE* (1st def.).

PUSTULATE, adj. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{st}^{\text{u}}\text{la}$ ($\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{st}^{\text{u}}\text{la}$ (u) a³ r. Lat., *pustulatus*. Fr., *pustulé*. 1. Pustular, pustulose; of an organ, having blister-like elevations on the surface. 2. In the form of a pustule. [B. 1, 291, 296 (a. 35).]

PUSTULATION, n. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{s}^{\text{u}}\text{tu}^{\text{u}}\text{a}^{\text{u}}\text{nt}$. The formation of pustules. [B.]

PUSTULE, n. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{st}^{\text{u}}\text{la}$. Gr., *πύσθουλα*. Lat., *pustula*, *pusula*, *epanastasis*. Fr., *p*. Ger., *Gestell*, *Blatter*, *Eiterblatter*, *Eiterbläschen*. 1. Of early writers, a general term for any efflorescence of the skin which was elevated above the surrounding surface, whether the contents were solid or liquid. By some (e. g. Galen) the term was applied to lesions of internal organs, as well as to those of the skin. 2. In the modern sense, a purulent efflorescence of the skin in which a circumscribed collection of pus is covered only by epidermis; the lesion produced by the purulent transformation of the contents of a vesicle. Three varieties are commonly described: *achor*, *psyracium*, and *phlyzaciolum*. [G.]—**Malignant p**. Lat., *pustula maligna*, *carbunculus episcoticus*. Fr., *p. maligne*. Ger., *schwarze Blatter*, *Milsbrandblatter*. A form of contagious anthrax affecting the skin, characterized by the appearance, at the point of inoculation, of a vesicle, beneath which a black slough forms, followed by further vesiculation, with more or less rapidly advancing infiltration and sloughing at the periphery. Malignant oedema differs from it in that the changes at the point of inoculation are less marked and the surrounding inflammatory oedema is more diffuse, while the sloughing that may take place at one or more points is less apt to extend regularly. A form of inoculation. [G.] Cf. *ANTHRAX*.—**P. chancreuse** (Fr.). Simple

chancre. [G.]—**P. de Bagdad** (Fr.). See *Aleppo* BOTL.—**P's de poulet** (Fr.). See *VARICELLA*.—**P. maligne** (Fr.). See *Malignant p*. and *Contagious ANTHRAX*.—**P's vénériennes** (Fr.). A vague term for various forms of syphiloderma. [G.]—**P's vénériennes galeuses** (Fr.). See *Ameform* SPHYLODERM.—**P's vénériennes lenticulaires** (Fr.). See *Lenticular papular* SPHYLODERM.—**P's vénériennes miliaires** (Fr.). See *Miliary papular* SPHYLODERM.—**P's vénériennes ortées** (Fr.). See *Rosula sphyllitica urtica*.—**P's vénériennes plates** (Fr.). See *SPHYLLIS pustulans compressa*.—**P's vénériennes squameuses** (Fr.). See *Papulo-squamous* SPHYLODERM.—**P's vénériennes vésiculaires** (Fr.). See *Vesicular* SPHYLODERM.

PUSTULO-CRUSTACEOUS, adj. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{st}^{\text{u}}\text{lo-cru}^{\text{u}}\text{st}^{\text{u}}\text{a}^{\text{u}}\text{e}^{\text{u}}\text{s}$. From *pustula*, a pustule, and *crusta*, a crust. Attended with pustules that become covered with crusts. [G.]

PUSTULOSE, PUSTULOUS, adj's. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{st}^{\text{u}}\text{lo-u}^{\text{u}}\text{s}$, $\text{u}^{\text{u}}\text{s}$. Lat., *pustulosus*. Fr., *pustuleux*. Ger., *Pustulös*. See *PUSTULAR*.

PUSULA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{s}^{\text{u}}\text{la}$ ($\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{s}^{\text{u}}\text{la}$ (u) a³). Another form of *pustula* (q. v.). 1. A pustule. 2. Erysipelas.

PUTAMEN (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{t}^{\text{u}}\text{a}$ ($\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{t}^{\text{u}}\text{a}$ (a) a³) me^u. Gen., *am'nis*. From *putare*, to presume. Fr., *coquille*. Lat., *Putamen*. 1. A shell, husk, or pod. [A. 512 (a. 48).] 2. The hardened endocarp of a stone-fruit. The *Putamineæ* of Linnæus are an order of plants, consisting of *Cleome*, *Cratæva*, *Capparis*, etc. [B. 1, 19 (a. 35).] 3. In the corpus striatum, the outer part of the lenticular nucleus. [A. 385 (a. 48).]—**Putamina ovorum**. Egg-shells. [a. 35.]

PUTAMINOUS, adj. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{t}^{\text{u}}\text{a}$ ($\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{t}^{\text{u}}\text{a}$ (a) a³) u^us. From *putamen*, a husk. Pertaining to the membrana putaminis. [L. 221.]

PUTORIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{t}^{\text{u}}\text{a}$ ($\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{t}^{\text{u}}\text{a}$ (a) a³) r. From *putor*, a stench. A genus of the *Putoriæ* (Fr., *putoriées*), which are a division of the *Spermaceæ*. [a. 35.]—**P. calabrica**. A mildly astringent species. [a. 35.]

PUTREFACTION, n. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{t}^{\text{u}}\text{e}^{\text{u}}\text{f}^{\text{u}}\text{a}^{\text{u}}\text{ct}^{\text{u}}\text{io}$. Gr., *σφύσις*. Lat., *putrefactio* (from *putrefacere*, to make rotten). Fr., *putréfaction*, *décomposition putride*. Ger., *Fäulnis*. Fermentative decomposition of albuminoid matter, attended with an offensive odor, due to the evolution of ammonia and sulphuretted hydrogen. [B.]

PUTREFACTIONIST, n. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{t}^{\text{u}}\text{e}^{\text{u}}\text{f}^{\text{u}}\text{a}^{\text{u}}\text{ct}^{\text{u}}\text{io}$ n'st. A believer in the putrefactive origin of a given disease. [A. 84.]

PUTREFACTIVE, adj. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{t}^{\text{u}}\text{e}^{\text{u}}\text{f}^{\text{u}}\text{a}^{\text{u}}\text{ct}^{\text{u}}\text{io}$ r. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of putrefaction. [D.]

PUTRESCENCE, n. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{t}^{\text{u}}\text{e}^{\text{u}}\text{f}^{\text{u}}\text{a}^{\text{u}}\text{ct}^{\text{u}}\text{io}$ n's. Lat., *putrescentia*. Fr., *p*. Ger., *Putrescenz*. A process or condition of putrefaction. [a. 48.]

PUTRESCENT, adj. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{t}^{\text{u}}\text{e}^{\text{u}}\text{f}^{\text{u}}\text{a}^{\text{u}}\text{ct}^{\text{u}}\text{io}$ n's. Lat., *putrescens*. Undergoing the process of putrefaction. [a. 48.]

PUTRESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{t}^{\text{u}}\text{e}^{\text{u}}\text{f}^{\text{u}}\text{a}^{\text{u}}\text{ct}^{\text{u}}\text{io}$ n's. (ke^un' shi² (ti) a³). See *PUTRESCENCE*.

PUTRESCINE, n. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{t}^{\text{u}}\text{e}^{\text{u}}\text{f}^{\text{u}}\text{a}^{\text{u}}\text{ct}^{\text{u}}\text{io}$ n's. Ger., *Putrescin*. A poisonous liquid. $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2 = \text{NH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{NH}_2$, having the odor of semen, found in putrefying gelatin, fish, and meat, in human cadavers, and in cultures of choleraic matter. It causes necrosis and inflammation. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," xxv, p. 483 (B.).]

PUTRID, adj. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{t}^{\text{u}}\text{r}^{\text{u}}\text{d}$. Lat., *putridus*. Fr., *putride*. Ger., *faul*. Decomposed, having undergone putrefaction; associated with putrefaction or gangrene (said of disease processes). [D; a. 17.]

PUTRILAGE, n. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{t}^{\text{u}}\text{r}^{\text{u}}\text{d}$ e^uj. Lat., *putrilago* (from *putris*, rotten). Fr., *p*. Ger., *Jauche*. 1. A putrescent, putrid, or gangrenous substance, especially a putrid liquid or putrescent substance. [B.] 2. See *Slough*.

PUTTY, n. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{t}^{\text{u}}\text{y}$. Fr., *mastic*. Ger., *Kitt*. A pasty substance which hardens on drying, ordinarily made from whiting and linseed-oil. [a. 48.]—**Horsley's p**. A preparation of white and yellow wax, vaseline, and carbolic acid; used to arrest bleeding from the cut surface of bone. [a. 34.]—**P-root**. See *APLECTRUM hiemale*.

PUTZSTEIN (Ger.), n. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{ts}^{\text{u}}\text{st}^{\text{u}}\text{in}$. See *PUMICE*.

PUZZICHELO (It.), n. $\text{Pu}^{\text{u}}\text{t}^{\text{u}}\text{e}^{\text{u}}\text{f}^{\text{u}}\text{a}^{\text{u}}\text{ct}^{\text{u}}\text{io}$. A place in Corsica where there are gaseous, ferruginous, and sulphurous springs. [L. 87, 105 (a. 50).]

PYÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}^{\text{u}}\text{p}^{\text{u}}\text{e}^{\text{u}}\text{m}$ (a³ e^u m) i^u a³. From *πύον*, pus, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *pyhémie*, *pyohémie*, *pyoémie*. Ger., *Pyhämie*, *Pyämie*. A febrile disease supposed to be due to the absorption of pus or its constituents into the blood. It usually follows wounds, suppurative inflammation of bone, or the puerperal state, and results in the formation of secondary abscesses in the viscera, joints, and connective tissue. It is sometimes associated with phlebitis or embolism. [D. 1.]—**Arterial p**. [Wilks]. See *Ulcerative* ENDOCARDITIS.—**Metastatic p**, **Multiplex p**. [Huetter]. The condition of multiple abscess from infected thrombi of pyæmic origin. [A. 73.]—**Puerperal p**. Puerperal metrophlebitis. [A. 61.]—**Spontaneous p**. *P*. of obscure origin (i. e., which does not originate from any known wound, bruise, or abscess). [E.]

PYAPOSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}^{\text{u}}\text{p}^{\text{u}}\text{e}^{\text{u}}\text{m}$ (a³ e^u p) o^u st^u a³ s (a³ e^u s) i^u s. Gen., *-as' eos* (-ost' asis). From *πύον*, pus, and *ἀποστάσις*, apostasis. Fr., *pyapostase*. Metastasis of pus. [L. 50 (a. 48).]

PYAR (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pi}^{\text{u}}\text{p}^{\text{u}}\text{e}^{\text{u}}\text{m}$ a³ r. Gen., *py'atos* (-atis). Gr., *πύας*. See *COLOSTRUM* (1st def.).

PYARTHROSIS (Lat.), **PYARTHURM** (Lat.), **PYARTHROS** (Lat.), n's f, n, and m. $\text{Pi}^{\text{u}}\text{p}^{\text{u}}\text{e}^{\text{u}}\text{m}$ a³ rth^u ros' i^u s. -a³ rth' ru^u m (ru^u m). -u^u s (ru^u s). Gen., *thros' eos* (-ia). From *πύον*, pus, and *άρθρον*, a joint. Fr., *pyarthros*. See *ARTHRORRHOÏS*.

PYALACOMELE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}^{\text{u}}\text{p}^{\text{u}}\text{e}^{\text{u}}\text{m}$ a³ l (a³ u^u l) a³ k (a³ k) o (o^u) me (ma) le (la). Gen., *el' es*. From *πύον*, pus, *αἶλαξ*, a furrow,

and $\mu\lambda\eta$, a probe. Fr., p. A grooved probe used in searching for pus. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PYCNANTHEMUM (Lat.), n. n. $Pi^2k(pu^6k)na^2nth(na^2n)h^2e^2m-u^2m(u^2m)$. From $\pi\kappa\nu\nu\acute{o}s$, compact, and $\alpha\nu\theta\epsilon\mu\omicron\nu$, a flower. North American mountain mint, *American wild basil*; a genus of the *Scutellariaceae*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**P. hirtifolium**. Dysentery weed, flax-leaved tufted savory; used in digestive complaints. [B, 310 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (a, 50).]

PYCNIMASIA (Lat.), **PYCNIMASIS** (Lat.), n. f. $Pi^2k(pu^6k)ni^2kma^2(ma^2)zi^2(su^2)a^2$. $ni^2kma^2(ma^2)s^2$. Gen., $-as^2ice$, $-as^2eos$ ($-ic^2mas^2$). From $\pi\kappa\nu\nu\acute{o}s$, thick, and $\iota\kappa\mu\acute{o}s$, moisture. Fr., *pycnimasia*. A thickening of the fluids in the body. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PYCNIDE, n. Pi^2kni^2d . Lat., *pycnidium* (from $\pi\kappa\nu\nu\acute{o}s$, close). Fr., p. Ger., *Pycnide*. In certain lichens or ascomycetous *Fungi*, a special receptacle or cyst regarded by Tulasne as a secondary, sporiferous reproductive organ. It consists of simple filaments composed of short cells (basidia) bearing each at its apex a colorless usually oblong body (stylospore). [B, 19, 77, 279, 308 (a, 35).]

PYCNIDIOSPORE, n. Pi^2kni^2d/i^2o -spore. From $\pi\kappa\nu\nu\acute{o}s$, close, and $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\rho\omicron s$, a sowing. See **STYLOSPORE**.

PYCNIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Pi^2k(pu^6k)ni^2d/i^2u^2m(u^2m)$. See **PYCNIDE**.

PYCNOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. $Pi^2k(pu^6k)no^2(no^2)ka^2rd/i^2a^2$. From $\pi\kappa\nu\nu\acute{o}s$, solid, and $\kappa\alpha\rho\delta\iota\alpha$, the heart. Ger., *Pykno-cardia*. See **TACHYCARDIA**.

PYCNOCEPHALOUS, adj. $Pi^2kno^2se^2f^2a^2l^2u s$. Lat., *pycnocephalus* (from $\pi\kappa\nu\nu\acute{o}s$, dense, and $\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\eta$, a head). Fr., *pycnocéphale*. Thick-headed; of flowers, compactly arranged in a dense capitulum. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

PYCNOPHRASIA (Lat.), n. f. $Pi^2k(pu^6k)no^2(no^2)fra^2(fa^2)zi^2(su^2)a^2$. From $\pi\kappa\nu\nu\acute{o}s$, thick, and $\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\iota s$, speech. Ger., *Pykno-phrasie*. See **TACHYPHRASIA**.

PYCNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pi^2k(pu^6k)no^2(is)^2s$. Gen., $-os^2eos$ ($-os^2is$). Gr., $\pi\kappa\nu\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$ (from $\pi\kappa\nu\nu\acute{o}\nu$, to make close). Inspissation. [a, 30.]

PYCNOSPORE, n. Pi^2kno -spore. From $\pi\kappa\nu\nu\acute{o}s$, solid, and $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\rho\omicron s$, a seed. See **STYLOSPORE**.

PYCNOTIC, adj. $Pi^2kno^2t^2ik$. Gr., *πυκνωτικός* (from $\pi\kappa\nu\nu\acute{o}\nu$, to thicken). Lat., *pycnoticus*. Fr., *pycnotique*. See **INCRASSANS**.

PYECCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pi^2pu^6e^2k(ki^2s)(ch^2u^2s)^2s$. Gen., $-ys^2eos$ ($-ec^2chysis$). From $\pi\psi\acute{o}\nu$, pus, and $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\chi\upsilon\sigma\iota s$, ecchysis. Fr., *pyecchysie*. An effusion of pus. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pi^2pu^6e^2l(i^2e)^2tis$. Gen., $-it^2idos$ ($-idis$). From $\pi\psi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron s$, a pelvis. Fr., *pyélite*. Ger., *Entzündung des Nierenbeckens*. Of Rayer, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the pelvis of the kidney. [D, 25.]—**Calculus p.** P. due to the presence of a calculus. [D, 70.]—**Hæmorrhagic p.** P. with renal hæmorrhage. [a, 34.]—**Muco-purulent p.** P. with a mucopurulent discharge from the kidney. [a, 34.]—**P. pyorrhoica**. P. originating from purulent cystitis. [L, 20 (a, 34).]—**P. uratica**. P. caused by uratic concretions. [A, 326 (a, 34).]

PYELOCYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pi^2pu^6e^2l(o^2)s^2ist^2(ku^2st^2)(e)^2tis$. Gen., $-it^2idos$ ($-idis$). From $\pi\psi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron s$, a pelvis, and $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, the bladder. Associated pyelitis and cystitis. [a, 34.]

PYELOMETER, n. $Pi^2e^2l(o^2)m^2et-u^2r$. From $\pi\psi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron s$, the pelvis, and $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\nu$, a measure. See **PELVIMETER**.

PYELONEPHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pi^2pu^6e^2l(o^2)s^2ne^2f^2ri^2(re)^2tis$. Gen., $-it^2idos$ ($-idis$). From $\pi\psi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron s$, a pelvis, and $\nu\epsilon\phi\rho\iota\tau\iota s$, disease of the kidney. An inflammatory condition in which pyelitis and interstitial nephritis are combined. [D, 5.]—**Hæmato-fibrinous p.** P. caused by fibrinous clots produced from successive hæmorrhages from multiple aneurysm of the renal artery. [Ollivier, "Arch. de phys. norm. et path.," 1873, v. p. 43 (a, 34).]—**P. parasitica**. Of Klebs, p. caused by micro-organisms. [a, 34.]—**Tubercular p.** Tuberculous p. P. caused by the *Bacillus tuberculosis*. [a, 34.]

PYEOS (Lat.), **PYELUS** (Lat.), n's f. $Pi^2pu^6e^2l(o^2)s^2$, $-u^2s$ ($-u^2s$). Gr., $\pi\psi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron s$. See **PELVIS**.

PYEMESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pi^2pu^6e^2m^2es^2is$. Gen., $-es^2eos$ ($-em^2eis$). From $\pi\psi\acute{o}\nu$, pus, and $\epsilon\mu\epsilon\sigma\iota s$, emesis. Fr., *pyémèse*. Vomiting of pus. [L, 80.]

PYENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. $Pi^2pu^6e^2n^2e^2n^2se^2f^2(ke^2f^2)u^2s^2a^2l^2u^2s^2a^2$. From $\pi\psi\acute{o}\nu$, pus, and $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\omicron s$, the brain. Intracranial suppuration.

PYESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pi^2pu^6e^2(a)^2sis$. Gen., $-es^2eos$ ($-es^2is$). Gr., $\pi\psi\acute{o}\nu$ (from $\pi\psi\acute{o}\nu$, pus). Fr., *pyèse*. See **SUPPURATION**.

PYETIA (Lat.), n. f. $Pi^2pu^6e^2(e^2n^2)ti^2a^2$. Gr., *πυετία* (from $\pi\psi\acute{o}\nu$, colostrum). See **COLOSTRUM** (sh def.).

PYGAGRIA (Lat.), n. f. $Pi^2p^2(gu^2g)^2a^2g^2(a^2g^2)ri^2a^2$. From $\pi\upsilon\gamma\eta$, the rump, and $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\rho\alpha$, a seizure. Eczema or pruritus of the anus. [G, 5.]—**P. amorpha**. Intertrigo of the fold of the nates. [G, 5.]—**P. granulata**. Eczema of the anus. [G, 5.]

PYGIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Pi^2p^2(gu^2g)^2id^2i^2u^2m(u^2m)$. From $\pi\upsilon\gamma\eta$, the rump. The caudal portion of the body of trilobites, etc. [L, 353 (a, 39).]

PYGME (Lat.), n. f. $Pi^2p^2(gu^2g)^2me^2ma$. Gr., $\pi\upsilon\gamma\mu\eta$. 1. The fist. 2. The distance from the elbow to the knuckles. [A, 311 (a, 45).] 3. See **FOREARM**.

PYGMÆUS (Lat.), adj. $Pi^2p^2(gu^2g)^2me^2(ma^2e^2)u^2s^2a^2$. Gr., $\pi\upsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota\omicron s$. Of the length of a pygme (2d def.), dwarfish; as a n. m., a dwarf. [A, 311 (a, 48).]

PYGODIDYME (Lat.), n. m. $Pi^2p^2(gu^2g)^2o^2d^2i^2d^2i^2u^2m(u^2m)$ ($-u^2s^2a^2$). From $\pi\upsilon\gamma\eta$, the rump, and $\delta\iota\delta\upsilon\mu\omicron s$, double. Fr., *pygodidyme*. See **DIRVAGUS**.

PYGMELUS (Lat.), n. m. $Pi^2p^2(gu^2g)^2o^2m^2e^2l-u^2s^2a^2$. From $\pi\upsilon\gamma\eta$, the rump, and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron s$, a limb. Fr., *pygmèle*. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster having one or two accessory members behind or between the normal lower extremities. [a, 34.]

PYGOPAGUS (Lat.), n. m. $Pi^2p^2(gu^2g)^2o^2p^2a^2g^2(u^2s^2a^2)$. Fr., *pygopage*. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster composed of two individuals united in the gluteal region. [a, 34.]

PYGOSTYLE, n. Pi^2g -ostil. From $\pi\upsilon\gamma\eta$, the rump, and $\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron s$, a pillar. Fr., *os en soc de charrie*. The plowshare-shaped bone in birds which supports the tail-feathers and uropygial gland. It consists of the ankylized posterior caudal vertebrae. [L, 12.]

PYIC, adj. Pi^2ik . Lat., *pyicus*. Fr., *pyique*. See **PURULENT**.

PYIN, n. Pi^2In . Fr., *pyine*. Ger., P. A complex albuminous body obtained from pus by digesting it with a solution of sodium chloride and filtering. [K.]

PYLEMA (Lat.), n. n. $Pil(pu^6l)em^2(a^2e^2m)^2a^2$. Gen., $-am^2atos$ ($-atis$). From $\pi\upsilon\lambda\eta$, a gate, and $\alpha\lambda\mu\alpha$, blood. Fr., *pylème*. Ger., *Pfortaderblut*. The blood of the portal vein. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PYLE (Lat.), n. f. $Pil(pu^6l)^2(ea)$. Gen., *pyl'es*. From $\pi\upsilon\lambda\eta$, a gate. See **Portal vein**.

PYLEMPHRASIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pil(pu^6l)^2e^2m^2fra^2x(fra^2x)^2is$. Gen., $-ax^2eos$ ($-ax^2is$). From $\pi\upsilon\lambda\eta$, a gate, and $\epsilon\mu\phi\rho\alpha\varsigma$, a stopping. Fr., *pylemphrasie*. Obstruction of the portal vein. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PYLEPHLEBECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pil(pu^6l)^2e^2(a)^2fle^2b-ec^2kt^2a^2(a^2a^2)^2s$. Gen., $-as^2eos$ ($-ec^2ctasis$). From $\pi\upsilon\lambda\eta$, a gate, $\phi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\psi$, a vein, and $\iota\kappa\tau\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, a stretching. Fr., *Pylephlebectasie*. Enlargement of the portal vein. [L, 57 (a, 50).]

PYLEPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pil(pu^6l)^2e^2(a)^2fle^2b-ic^2e^2tis$. Gen., $-it^2idos$ ($-idis$). From $\pi\upsilon\lambda\eta$, a gate, and $\phi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\psi$, a vein. Inflammation of the portal vein.—**Adhesive p.** Lat., p. *adhesive*. Thrombosis of the portal vein. [D, 70.]—**P. obturans**. P. associated with an obstructed flow in the portal vein. [D, 70.]

PYLETHROMBOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pil(pu^6l)^2e^2(a)^2thro^2mb-os^2is$. Gen., $-os^2eos$ ($-is$). From $\pi\upsilon\lambda\eta$, a gate, and $\theta\rho\acute{o}\mu\beta\omega\varsigma$, thrombosis. Thrombosis of the portal vein. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PYLIC, adj. Pil^2ik . Lat., *pylicus* (from $\pi\upsilon\lambda\eta$, a gate). Fr., *pylique*. Pertaining to the portal vein.

PYLOPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pil(pu^6l)^2o^2(a)^2fle^2b-ic^2e^2tis$. Gen., $-it^2idos$ ($-idis$). See **PYLEPHLEBITIS**.

PYLORECTOMY, n. $Pi^2o^2r-ec^2kt^2om^2i^2$. From $\pi\upsilon\lambda\omega\rho\acute{o}s$, the pylorus, and $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota$, to cut out. Fr., *pylorectomie*. Ger., *Pylo-rektomie*. Resection of the pylorus.

PYLORIC, adj. $Pi^2o^2r^2ik$. Lat., *pyloricus* (from $\pi\upsilon\lambda\omega\rho\acute{o}s$, the pylorus). Fr., *pylorique*. Pertaining to the pylorus. [C.]

PYLOROCLESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pil(pu^6l)^2o^2r(o^2)or^2(o^2)k-lis^2(kle^2)is^2$. Gen., $-e^2is^2eos$ ($-is$). From $\pi\upsilon\lambda\omega\rho\acute{o}s$, the pylorus, and $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota s$, a closing. Occlusion of the pylorus. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PYLOROGASTROSCIRRUS (Lat.), **PYLOROSCIRRHUS** (Lat.), n's m. $Pil(pu^6l)^2o^2r(o^2)or^2(o^2)ga^2st^2ro^2(ro^2)si^2r^2(sker)^2ru^2s^2u^2s^2a^2$, or $-o^2r(o^2)si^2r^2(sker)^2ru^2s^2u^2s^2a^2$. From $\pi\upsilon\lambda\omega\rho\acute{o}s$, the pylorus, $\gamma\alpha\sigma\tau\rho\iota$, the stomach, and $\sigma\kappa\iota\rho\rho\iota s$, scirrhus. Fr., *pylorogastroscirrhus*. Scirrhus of the pylorus. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PYLOSTENOMA (Lat.), n. n. $Pil(pu^6l)^2o^2r(o^2)or^2(o^2)ste^2n^2om^2a^2$. Gen., $-om^2atos$ ($-atis$). From $\pi\upsilon\lambda\omega\rho\acute{o}s$, the pylorus, and $\sigma\tau\epsilon\eta\nu\mu\alpha$, a narrow pass. Fr., *pylosténome*. A constricted state of the pylorus. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PYLORUS (Lat.), n. m. $Pil(pu^6l)^2o^2r(u^2s^2a^2)$. Gr., $\pi\upsilon\lambda\omega\rho\acute{o}s$ (lit., a gate-keeper). Fr., *pylore*. Ger., *Pfortner*, P., *unterer Magenmund*. 1. The opening of the stomach into the duodenum. [L.] 2. See **Pyloric valve**.—**P. propius**. See **Pyloric valve**.

PYOBLÉNNA (Lat.), n. f. $Pi^2pu^6l(o^2)bl^2e^2n^2na^2$. From $\pi\psi\acute{o}\nu$, pus, and $\beta\acute{\lambda}\epsilon\nu\nu\alpha$, mucus. Fr., *pyoblénne*. See **MUCO-PUS**.

PYOBLÉNORRHOËA (Lat.), n. f. $Pi^2pu^6l(o^2)bl^2e^2n^2ro^2r^2e^2(ro^2)u^2s^2a^2$. From $\pi\psi\acute{o}\nu$, pus, $\beta\acute{\lambda}\epsilon\nu\nu\alpha$, mucus, and $\rho\acute{o}\iota\alpha$, a flowing. Ger., *Pyoblénorrhöe*. A mucopurulent discharge. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PYOCATARACTA (Lat.), n. f. $Pi^2pu^6l(o^2)ka^2t^2a^2r^2a^2r^2(a^2r^2)a^2kt^2(a^2kt)^2a^2$. From $\pi\psi\acute{o}\nu$, pus, and $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\alpha\kappa\tau\eta s$, a cataract. See **Purulent cataract**.

PYOCELE (Lat.), n. f. $Pi^2pu^6l(o^2)se^2(ka)^2le^2la$; in Eng., *pyo-cel*. Gen., $-cel^2es$. From $\pi\psi\acute{o}\nu$, pus, and $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\eta$, a tumor. Fr., p. Ger., *Eiterbruch*. A tumor formed by the distention of an inclosed space by pus, especially such an affection of the scrotum. [L, 50 (a, 17).]

PYOCENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Pi^2pu^6l(o^2)se^2n^2(ke^2n^2)os^2is$. Gen., $-os^2eos$ ($-is$). From $\pi\psi\acute{o}\nu$, pus, and $\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\nu\omega\iota s$, an emptying. Fr., *pyocénose*. The evacuation of a cavity containing pus. [L, 80.]

PYOCHEZIA (Lat.), n. f. $Pi^2pu^6l(o^2)ke^2z^2(ch^2e^2z^2)is^2a^2$. From $\pi\psi\acute{o}\nu$, pus, and $\chi\epsilon\zeta\epsilon\nu$, to defecate. Fr., *pyochézie*. A discharge of pus by the intestine. [L, 41 (a, 50).]

PYOCOLIA (Lat.), n. f. $Pi^2pu^6l(o^2)se^2l^2(ko^2e^2l)^2is^2a^2$. From $\pi\psi\acute{o}\nu$, pus, and $\kappa\omicron\lambda\iota\alpha$, a hollow. See **ASCITES purulentus**.

PYOCOLPOS (Lat.), n. m. $Pi^2pu^6l(o^2)ko^2l^2i^2p^2o^2s$. From $\pi\psi\acute{o}\nu$, pus, and $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\sigma$, the vagina. A collection of pus in the vagina.—**P. lateralis**. An abscess of the vaginal wall. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

PYOCTANINE, n. $Pi^2o^2k^2ta^2n^2en$. From $\pi\psi\acute{o}\nu$, pus, and $\kappa\epsilon\tau\epsilon\iota\nu\epsilon\iota$, to kill. Fr., *pyocétanine*. Ger., *Pyoketanin*. See **METHYLANILINE violet**. It is recommended as an antiseptic, to diminish suppurations, and in diphtheria. [R. P. Lincoln, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 31, 1891, p. 488 (a, 48).]

PYOCYANINE, n. $Pi^2o^2si^2a^2n^2en$. From $\pi\psi\acute{o}\nu$, pus, and $\kappa\upsilon\alpha\nu\omicron s$, a dark blue substance. Fr., *pyocyanine*. Ger., *Pyocyanin*. A non-poisonous crystalline base, C₁₂H₁₀N₂O₂, perhaps an anthracene derivative, secreted by a fungus discovered by Pasteur in the discolorations sometimes seen on old bandages; the coloring matter of blue pus,

from which it can be extracted by means of alcohol. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," xxv, p. 483 (B); "Gaz. méd. de Paris," "Med. Times and Gaz.," April 1, 1883.]

PYOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}(\text{o}^0)\text{-si}^2\text{st}(\text{ku}^1\text{st})^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-cyst/eos* (-is). From *puov*, pus, and *kuvstis*, a bladder. Fr., *pyocyste*. A purulent cyst. [A, 34.]

PYOCYTE, n. $\text{Pi}^0\text{-sit}$. From *puov*, pus, and *kuvstis*, a hollow. Fr., p. The leucocyte of pus. [E, 24.]

PYODES (Lat.), adj. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-od}^2\text{ez}(\text{as})$. Fr., *pyeuz*. See **PYODI**.
PYODIATHESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}(\text{o}^0)\text{-di}^2\text{a}(\text{di}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{th}(\text{a}^2\text{th})^2\text{-e}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-eas* (-athesis). From *puov*, pus, and *diathesis*, a disposition. Fr., *pyodiathesis*. See **PURULENT DIATHESIS**.

PYODYSPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}(\text{o}^0)\text{-di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^1\text{s})\text{-pne}^0\text{-}(\text{pu}^0\text{e}^0)\text{-a}^2$. From *puov*, pus, and *diavna*, dyspnea. Fr., *pyodyspnée*. Dyspnea caused by pulmonary cavities containing pus or by emphyema. [L, 115 (A, 34).]

PYODEMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-e}^2\text{d}(\text{o}^2\text{e}^2\text{d})\text{-e}(\text{a})^2\text{ma}^2$. Gen., *-em/atos* (-atis). From *puov*, pus, and *oema*, edema. Fr., *pyodème*. Edema caused by purulent infiltration. [A, 34.]

PYOGENES (Lat.), adj. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2\text{g})^2\text{-e}^2\text{n-ez}(\text{as})$. See **PYOGENIC**.

PYOGENESIS (Lat.), **PYOGENIA** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}(\text{o}^0)\text{-je}^2\text{n}(\text{ge}^2\text{n})^2\text{e}^2\text{s}$, $\text{je}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gen., *-eas* (-gen/esis). From *puov*, pus, and *yeuvos*, a begetting. Fr., *pyogénèse*, *pyogénie*. The formation of pus. [L, 49 (A, 50).] See **SUPPURATION**.—**P. corrosiva**. See **ULCERATION**.

PYOGENIC, adj. $\text{Pi}^0\text{-je}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Lat., *pyogenicus*, *pyogeneticus*, *pyogenicus*. Fr., *pyogène*, *pyogénique*, *pyogénétique*. Ger., *pyogen*. Causing the formation of pus, secreting pus.

PYOGNIQUE (Fr.), adj. $\text{Pe}^0\text{-o-zha-nek}$. See **PYOGENIC**; as a n., of Pasteur, a variety of *Diplococcus* thought by him to be the cause of suppuration. [A, 15.]

PYOGENTAT (Ger.), n. $\text{Pu}^0\text{-o-gan-e-tat}$. The capacity for exciting suppuration. [1. "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," Oct. 29, 1885, p. 758 (B).]

PYOHŒMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}(\text{o}^0)\text{-hem}^2(\text{ha}^2\text{e}^2\text{m})^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. Fr., *pyohémie*. Ger., *Pyohämie*. See **PYŒMIA**.—**P. multiplex**. Purulent infection with metastases. [E, 15.]

PYOID, adj. $\text{Pi}^0\text{-oid}$. Gr., *puoios* (from *puov*, pus, and *eidos*, resemblance). Lat., *pyoides*, *pyoides*. Resembling pus. [E.]

PYOKTANIN, n. See **PYOKTANIN**.

PYOMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-om}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gen., *-om/atos* (-atis). From *puov*, pus. See **SUPPURATION**.

PYOMALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}^2\text{m}(\text{om})^2\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-i}^2(\text{gi}^2)^2\text{-a}^2$. From *puov*, pus, *om*, the shoulder, and *algos*, pain. Fr., *pyomalgie*. Omalgia caused by suppuration. [L, 50 (A, 48).]

PYOMELE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}(\text{o}^0)\text{-mel}(\text{mal})^2(\text{e})^2\text{a}$. Gen., *-mel/es*. From *puov*, pus, and *mal*, a probe. See **PYALUACOMELE**.

PYOMETRA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}(\text{o}^0)\text{-met}^2(\text{mat})^2\text{-ra}^2$. From *puov*, pus, and *metra*, the womb. Fr., *pyometrie*. A collection of pus in the cavity of the uterus. [A, 326 (A, 21).]

PYON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-on}^2$. Gr., *puon*. See **PUS**.

PYONEPHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}(\text{o}^0)\text{-ne}^2\text{ph}^2\text{-ros}^2\text{-is}$. Gen., *-ros/eos* (-is). From *puov*, pus, and *nephros*, the kidney. Ger., *Pyonephrose*. See **NEPHROPHOSIS**.

PYONOMA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-on}^2\text{-o}^2\text{m}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gen., *-on/omes*. From *puov*, pus, and *oma*, an eating sore. 1. A suppurating sore. 2. Of Carswell, a neoplasm infiltrated with pus. [A, 42 (E).]

PYOOPHORITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}(\text{o}^0)\text{-fo}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}(\text{e})^2\text{ti}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-it'idon* (-idis). From *puov*, pus, *phor*, an egg, and *phoros*, bearing. Fr., *pyoophorite*. Purulent oophoritis. [L, 50 (A, 48).]

PYOPERICARDIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}(\text{o}^0)\text{-pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rd}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From *puov*, pus, *peri*, around, and *kardia*, the heart. An accumulation of pus in the pericardium. [L, 50 (A, 48).]

PYOPERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}(\text{o}^0)\text{-pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-to}^2\text{n}^2\text{-i}(\text{e})^2\text{ti}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-it'idon* (-idis). From *puov*, pus, and *peritonion*, the peritoneum. Purulent peritonitis. [A, 34.]

PYOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}^2\text{f}^2\text{-tha}^2\text{th}^2(\text{tha}^2\text{th})^2\text{-mi}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *puov*, pus, and *ophthalmia*, ophthalmia. Fr., *pyophthalmie*. See **HYPOPYON** (4th def.).

PYOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}^2\text{f}^2\text{-thi}^2\text{s}(\text{thi}^2\text{s})^2\text{-is}$. Gen., *-is/eos* (-ophthitis). From *puov*, pus, and *phthsis*, phthisis. See **APOSTEMPHTHISIS**.

PYOPHYLLACTIC, adj. $\text{Pi}^0\text{-fi}^2\text{-a}^2\text{kt}^2\text{-ik}$. From *puov*, pus, and *phyllaxis*, to guard. A term suggested to replace *pyogenic* in the phrase "pyogenic membrane" on the ground that this membrane does not produce pus, but is formed solely to act as a barrier against infiltration of pus into the surrounding tissues. [R. Park, "Buffalo Med. and Surg. Jour.," Dec., 1889, p. 303 (A, 17).]

PYOPHLANIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}(\text{o}^0)\text{-plan}(\text{pla}^2\text{n})^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *puov*, pus, and *planos*, wandering. Fr., *pyoplantie*. Diffusion or burrowing of pus. [L, 50 (A, 48).]

PYOPNEUMOPERICARDIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}(\text{o}^0)\text{-nu}^2\text{m}(\text{puu}^2\text{m})^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^0)\text{-pe}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rd}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From *puov*, pus, *puvna*, air, *peri*, around, and *kardia*, the heart. The presence of pus and gas in the pericardium. [D, 70.]

PYOPNEUMOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}(\text{o}^0)\text{-nu}^2\text{m}(\text{puu}^2\text{m})^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^0)\text{-thor}^2\text{-a}^2\text{x}(\text{a}^2\text{x})$. Gen., *-ac/os* (-ac/is). From *puov*, pus, *puvna*, air, *peri*, around, and *kardia*, the heart. Pneumothorax with pyothorax. [D, 1.]—**P. subphrenicus**. A p. situated between the lung and the diaphragm. [Neusser, "Wien. med. Wchnschr.," 1884, 44-47. "Crib. f. klin. Med.," Jan. 3, 1885, p. 14.]—**Tuberculous p.** P. caused by tuberculous ulceration through the lung. [L, 57 (A, 34).]

PYPOLESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}(\text{o}^0)\text{-poi}^2(\text{e})^2\text{-is}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-eas* (-is). From *puov*, pus, and *poiesis*, production. See **SUPPURATION**.

PYOPTYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}^2\text{p}^2\text{-ti}^2(\text{u}^2\text{e})^2\text{-is}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-ptys/eos* (-optysis). From *puov*, pus, and *ptysis*, a spitting. Fr., *pyoptysie*. Purulent expectoration. [L, 41 (A, 43).]

PYORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}^2\text{r}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{j}(\text{ra}^2\text{j})^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *puov*, pus, and *pyrrhna*, to burst forth. Fr., *pyorrhagie*. A profuse flow of pus.

PYORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}^2\text{r}^2\text{-re}^2(\text{e})^2\text{-a}^2$. From *puov*, pus, and *rho*, a flowing. Fr., *pyorrhée*. Ger., *Eiterfluss*, *Pyorrhoe*. A purulent discharge.—**Alveolar p.** See **FACCHARD'S DISEASE**.—**P. nasalis**. See **OZENIA**.—**P. palpebræ**. See **BLEPHAROPYORRHEA**.—**P. urethralis**. Gonorrhoea in the male. [G.]—**P. viarium lacrimarium**. See **DACRYOPYORRHEA**.

PYORTHOPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}^2\text{rth}^2\text{-o}^2\text{p}^2\text{-ne}^2(\text{no}^2\text{e}^2)\text{-a}^2$. From *puov*, pus, *orthos*, straight, and *puo*, breath. Fr., *pyorthopnée*. Orthopnea due to pyothorax. [L, 50 (A, 48).]

PYOS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}^2\text{s}$. Gr., *puos*. See **COLOSTRUM** (1st def.).

PYOSALPINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}(\text{o}^0)\text{-sa}^2\text{l}(\text{sa}^2\text{l})^2\text{-pi}^2\text{n}^2\text{-}(\text{pi}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-ji}^2\text{ge}^2(\text{ti}^2\text{s})$. From *puov*, pus, and *salpinx*, a trumpet. Furulent salpingitis. [A, 34.]

PYOSALPINX (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}(\text{o}^0)\text{-sa}^2\text{l}(\text{sa}^2\text{l})^2\text{-p}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{-x}$. Gen., *-ping/os* (-ping/is). From *puov*, pus, and *salpinx*, a trumpet. An accumulation of pus in the oviduct. [A, 319 (A, 21).]

PYOSAPREMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}(\text{o}^0)\text{-sa}^2\text{p}^2(\text{sa}^2\text{p})\text{-rem}^2\text{-}(\text{ra}^2\text{e}^2\text{m})^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *puov*, pus, *sapros*, rotten, and *aima*, blood. See **PYEMIA**.

PYOSCHOECELE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}^2\text{sk}(\text{o}^2\text{sch}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^0)\text{-se}^2(\text{ka})^2\text{le}^2(\text{la})$; in Eng., $\text{pi}^0\text{-osk}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-o-sel}$. Gen., *-cel/es*. From *puov*, pus, *oschon*, the scrotum, and *cele*, a tumor. Fr., *pyoschœcèle*. Ger., *Eiterhodensacksbruch*. Suppurative orchiocele. [L, 50 (A, 48).]

PYOSCOPE, n. $\text{Pi}^0\text{-skop}$. From *puos*, colostrum, and *oskein*, to examine. Ger., *Pyoscop*. Of Heeren, an apparatus for estimating the richness of milk (in a thin layer between two glasses) by its color. [A, 382.]

PYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-os}^2\text{-is}$. Gen., *-os/eos* (-is). Gr., *puosus* (from *puov*, to suppurate). 1. Suppuration. 2. Hypopyon (4th def.). 3. Pterygium (2d def.). 4. Suppuration of the eye. [F.]

PYOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}(\text{o}^0)\text{-thor}^2\text{-a}^2\text{x}(\text{a}^2\text{x})$. Gen., *-thorac/os* (-ac/is). From *puov*, pus, and *thorax*, the thorax. Fr., *p. Ger.*, *Eiterbrust*. A collection of pus in the pleural cavity.

PYOTORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}(\text{pu}^0)\text{-o}^2\text{r}^2\text{-re}^2(\text{e})^2\text{-a}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *puov*, pus, *ots*, the ear, and *rho*, a flowing. Purulent otorrhea. [F.]

PYOXANTHIN, PYOXANTHOS, n's. $\text{Pi}^0\text{-o-zanth}^2\text{-in}^2\text{-os}$. From *puov*, pus, and *ξανθος*, yellow. A yellow pigment found in pus. [K.]

PYRA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}^0\text{-ra}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *pu*, fire. See **ANTHRAX**.

PYRACETIC ACID, n. $\text{Pi}^0\text{-a}^2\text{-s-et}^2(\text{e})^2\text{-i}^2\text{-k}$. See **PYROLIGNEOUS acid**.

PYRACONITIC ACID, n. $\text{Pi}^0\text{-a}^2\text{-k-o}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-ik}$. Itaconic acid. [B.] See also **PYROCITRIC ACID**.

PYRAMID, n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-id}$. Gr., *pyramis*. Lat., *pyramis*, *corpus pyramidale* (3d def.). Fr., *pyramide*, *corpus pyramidale* (3d def.). Ger., *Pyramide*. 1. A solid resting on a plane base of three or more sides, and having as its sides triangular planes which meet at the apex. [A, 48.] 2. A part of the body shaped more or less like a p. 3. A large compact bundle of medullated nerve-fibres situated ventrad in the medulla oblongata, being the downward continuation of the motor tract. 4. The petrous portion of the temporal bone. [A, 29.] 5. A pyramidal nerve-cell. [J.]—**Anterior p's (of the medulla oblongata)**. Fr., *pyramides bulbaires antérieures*. A pair of oblong bodies on the anterior surface of the medulla oblongata, separated by the anterior median fissure. [L, 15 (K).]—**Cortical p's** [Henle]. See *P's of Malpighi*.—**Lateral p.** See *Restiform body*.—**Posterior p. (of the medulla oblongata)**. The expanded portion of the funiculus gracilis at the lower angle of the fourth ventricle. [L, 15.]—**P's of Ferrein**. Lat., *fasciculi tubulosi*. The minute cone-like bodies formed by the central tubules of the medullary radii. [J.]—**P. of Lalouette**. See *P. of the thyroid gland*.—**P. of light**. Fr., *cône de lumière*. See *Light spot on the membrana tympani*.—**P. of Malacarne**. The posterior extremity of the middle lobe of the cerebellum. [L, 49 (A, 39).]—**P's of Malpighi**. Lat., *coni Malpighii*. The pyramidal masses of the renal cortex, composed of glomeruli, blood-vessels, and convoluted tubules, situated between the medullary radii. They have the base of the p. next the surface of the kidney, and the apex terminating as a renal papilla. [J, 121; L, 1.]—**P. of the cerebellum**. **P. of the inferior vermis** process. Lat., *pyramis cerebelli* (seu *laminosa*, seu *vermis*), *lobus pyramiformis*. Fr., *pyramide du cervelet* (ou *vermis*). Ger., *Kleinliculus-Pyramide*. A small elevation near the middle of the inferior vermis process, between the biventral lobes. [L, 15 (K).]—**P's of the medulla oblongata**. See *P. (3d def.)*, *Anterior p's*, and *Posterior p.*—**P. of the spinal cord**. Lat., *funiculus pyramidalis*. See *Pyramidal tract*.—**P. of the thyroid gland**. A slender conical process of the gland which extends from the upper part of the isthmus or the adjacent part of the lobes to the hyoid bone, to which it is attached by loose fibrous tissue. [C.]—**P. of the tympanum**. Lat., *eminencia pyramidalis* (seu *papillaris*). Ger., *Pyramidenwulst*. A small, hollow bony projection on the inner wall of the tympanum, behind the oval fenestra. The stapedius muscle passes through a small opening at its apex. [A, 29.]—**Renal p's**. See *P's of Malpighi* and *P's of Ferrein*.

PYRAMIDAL, adj. $\text{Pi}^2\text{-a}^2\text{m}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-d}^1$. Lat., *pyramidalis*. Fr., *p.* Ger., *pyramidalisch*, *pyramidenförmig*. Pertaining to or shaped like a pyramid; also conical. [B, 19 (a, 35); L, 150.]

PYRAMIDAL (Fr.), adj. $\text{Pe-ra}^2\text{-me-dal}^1$. See *P.* (Eng.); as a n., a p. muscle. [a, 17.] Cf. **PYRAMIDALIS**.—*P.* de la cuisse. See **PYRIFORMIS**.—*P.* de la face. See **PYRAMIDALIS nasi**.—*P.* du bassin. See **PYRIFORMIS**.

PYRAMIDALIS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{m}^1(\text{a}^2\text{m})\text{-i}^2\text{-d}^1(\text{a}^2\text{s})\text{-i}^2\text{s}$. See **PYRAMIDAL**; as a n., a pyramidal muscle, especially the p. abdominis; as a n. in the n., *pyramidal*, see **PYRAMIDAL BONE**. [C.]—*P.* abdominis. Ger., *Pyramidenbauchmuskel*. A small muscle resting on the anterior surface of the rectus abdominis, arising from the front of the os pubis and the ligaments near the symphysis. It tapers as it ascends, and is inserted, about a third of the distance from the umbilicus to the os pubis, into the linea alba, of which it is believed to be a tensor. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—*P.* auriculæ. 1. See **HELICIS minor** (under **HELIX**). 2. An anomalous fasciculus of the tragus which is inserted into the spine of the helix. [L, 332.]—*P.* femoris. See **PYRIFORMIS**.—*P.* Jungii. See *P. auriculæ*.—*P.* menti. See **DEPRESSOR anguli oris**.—*P.* nasi. Fr., *pyramidal du nez* (ou de la face). Ger., *Nasenzacke*, *Nasenrückenmuskel*. 1. A small muscle, continuous above with the inner fibres of the frontalis, which extends downward upon the upper lateral surface of the nose and terminates in the skin of the nose and in a tendinous expansion common to it and the compressor naris. The muscles of the opposite sides are united above. It wrinkles the skin over the root of the nose, and antagonizes the action of the frontalis. [L, 83, 142, 332.] 2. In solipeds, see **DILATOR naris lateralis**.

PYRAMIDE (Fr., Ger.), n. $\text{Pe-ra}^2\text{-med}$, $\text{pu}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{m-ed}^2$. See **PYRAMID**.—**Felsenpi** (Ger.), **Felspi** (Ger.). See **Petrus** portion of the temporal bone.—**Grosse P'n** (Ger.). The giant ganglion cells (see under **Pyramidal nerve-cell**). [L, 17 (K).]—**Markp'n der Nieren** (Ger.). **Pyramides of Malpighi**.—**Nebenp'** (Ger.). See **Olivary body**.—**Nierenp'n** (Ger.). See **PYRAMIDS of Malpighi**.—**P'd vermif** (Fr.). See **PYRAMID of the cerebellum**.—**P. grise** (Fr.). A tract of gray matter beneath the olfactory nerve. [L, 6 (K).]

PYRAMIDO-STAPEDIUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{m}^1(\text{a}^2\text{m})\text{-i}^2\text{-d}^1\text{-o}(\text{s})\text{-stap}^2(\text{sta}^2\text{p})\text{-ed}^2(\text{ed})\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Fr., *pyramido-stapéal*. See **STAPEDIUS**.

PYRAMIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{m}^1(\text{a}^2\text{m})\text{-i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *am'idos (-idis)*. Gr., *πυραμῖς*. See **PYRAMID** and **MODIOLUS**.—*P.* laminosa. See **PYRAMID of the cerebellum**.—*P.* lateralis. See **Restiform body**.—*P.* ossis temporis. See **PYRAMID** (4th def.).—*P.* vermis. See **PYRAMID of the cerebellum**.—*P.* vestibuli. See **CRISTA vestibuli**.

PYRANGONE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2(\text{a}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-go}^2\text{n-e}(\text{a})$. Gen., *am'gonēs*. From *πύρ*, fire, and *αἶγρον*, to strangle. See **ISTHMO-PYRA**.

PYRANTIMONATE, n. $\text{Pi-r-a}^2\text{n-ti}^2\text{m-o}^2\text{n-at}^2$. Fr., *pyro-antimoniate*. A salt of pyrantimonic acid. [B, 159.]

PYRANTIMONIC ACID, n. $\text{Pi-r-a}^2\text{n-ti}^2\text{m-o}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{-k}$. Fr., *acide pyro-antimonique*. Syn.: *pyrantimonic acid*, *metantimonic acid* [Fremy]. A tetrabasic acid, $\text{H}_4\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_7$, formed by the action of water on antimony pentachloride or by decomposing a pyrantimonate with an acid. [B, 159.]

PYRAWARTE, n. $\text{Pu-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-va}^2\text{-rt}$. A place in Lower Austria where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

PYRAZOL, n. $\text{Pi-r-a}^2\text{-z-o}^2$. Ger., *P.* The compound $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{N}_3$, a derivative of pyrazol; according to R. Fischer, formed in the manufacture of antipyrine. [A, 382.]

PYRAZOLINE, n. $\text{Pi-r-a}^2\text{-z-o}^2\text{-en}$. Ger., *P.* The compound $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{N}_3$, formed in the reduction of pyrazol. [A, 382.]

PYRAZOLON, n. $\text{Pi-r-a}^2\text{-z-o}^2\text{-on}$. Ger., *P.* An oxygen substitution compound, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{ON}_3$, of pyrazoline. [A, 382.]

PYRECTIC, adj. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{-kt}^2\text{-ik}$. Gr., *πυρεκτικός*. Lat., *pyrecticus*. Fr., *pyrectique*. See **PYRECTIC**.

PYREMETIN, n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{-m-et}^2\text{-in}$. Lat., *pyremetina*. Fr., *pyrémétine*. An emetic substance found in impure creasote; probably identical with fagine. [B, 78 (a, 14).]

PYREN (Lat.), **PYRENA** (Lat.), n's m. and f. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{-n}$ (an). $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-en}(\text{an})\text{-a}^2$. Gen., *-en'os (-is)*, *-en'is*. See **PYRENE**.

PYRENEMATOUS, adj. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{-n-em-a}^2\text{-t-u}^2\text{s}$. Having nucleated red blood-corpuscles. [A, 34.]

PYRENEMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-en}(\text{an})\text{-em}^2(\text{a}^2\text{s})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *πύρην*, a nucleus, and *αἷμα*, blood. Of G. Gulliver, the state of having the red blood-corpuscles nucleated. [A, 34.]

PYRENARIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{-n}(\text{an})\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2\text{s})\text{-ri}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}$ (u'm). From *πύρην*, a nucleus. See **POME**.

PYRENE, n. Pi-r'en . Gr., *πύρην* (1st def.). Lat., *pyren* (1st def.), *pyrena* (1st def.). Fr., *pyrène*, *pyrénase* (2d def.). Ger., *Kernhäuschen* (1st def.), *Steinfach* (1st def.), *Steinkern* (1st def.). *Pyren*. 1. The indurated endocarp of a one-seeded fruit; a bony carpel of a fleshy fruit containing several carpels; the seed of a fleshy fruit when provided with a hard testa. [B, 19, 123, 296 (a, 35).] 2. A hydrocarbon, C_{10}H_8 , obtained from a part of coal tar which boils above 360°C . [B, 4, 270 (a, 38).]

PYRENUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-en}(\text{an})\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From *πύρην*, a nucleus. Ger., *Kerngehäuse*. 1. The hypothecium in cleistromorphous. 2. The perithecium of certain *Fungi*. [B, 19, 77, 123 (a, 35).]

PYRENOIDEINE, adj. $\text{Pi-r-e}^2\text{-n-od}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-n}$. Of apothecia, nucleiform. [A, 35.]

PYRENOID, adj. Pi-r-en-oid . Lat., *pyrenoides* (from *πύρην*, a nucleus, and *είδος*, resemblance). Ger., *kernähnlich*. See **PYRENOID**.

NODEINE; as a n., a rounded, minute, colorless granule imbedded in a chromatophore in chlorophyllous *Algae*. [A, 35.]

PYRENOMYCETOUS, adj. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{-n-o-mi-et}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. From *πύρην*, a nucleus, and *μύκης*, a mushroom. Of the *Pyrenomyces* (Fr., *pyrenomyces*; Ger., *Kernpilze*), which are a division (order) of ascomycetous *Fungi*, distinguished by producing roundish or club-shaped asci in the interior of a perithecium. Most authors include in the division the *Sphaeriaceae* and *Phacidiales*. [A, 35.]

PYRETIOLGY, n. $\text{Pi-r-e}^2\text{-t-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-j}^2$. Lat., *pyretologia* (from *πύρετος*, a fever, *aitia*, a cause, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *pyrétiologie*. Ger., *Pyretäologie*. The etiology of fevers. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PYRETHRE (Fr.), n. $\text{Pe-re}^2\text{-tr}^2$. The name of various species of *Anacyclus*. [B, 121 (a, 35).] Cf. **PYRETHRUM** (4th def.).—**Alcoolat de p.** See **Tinctura PYRETHRI**.—**Emplâtre de p.** A plaster made by melting together 30 parts of yellow wax and 13 of turpentine and adding 10 each of the powdered root of *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, powdered mustard, gum ammoniac, sassafras, and galbanum. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Essence de p.** See **Tinctura PYRETHRI**.—**Poudre de p.** 1. Of the Fr. Cod., *poudre de p. (fleur)*, the flowers of *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, dried, powdered, and sifted. [B, 95 (a, 38).] 2. In commerce, the powdered herb of *Pyrethrum caracasium*, *roseum*, and *carneum*, used as insect-powder. [B, 93 (a, 14).] 3. Of the Fr. Cod., *poudre de p. (racine)*, the root of *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, crushed, dried, powdered, and sifted. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**P.** officinal (racine) [Fr. Cod.]. See **Caucasian INSECT-POWDER**.—**P.** officinal (racine) [Fr. Cod.]. See **PYRETHRUM** (4th def.) and **ANACYCLUS pyrethrum**.—**P. salivaire**. See **PYRETHRUM** (4th def.).—**P. vrai**. See **ANACYCLUS pyrethrum**.—**Teinture de p.** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Tinctura PYRETHRI**.

PYRETHRUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{-th-ru}^2\text{m}(\text{ru}^2\text{m})$. Gr., *πύρεθρον* (from *πύρ*, fire). Fr., *pyréthre* (*salivaire* [4th def.], *pyréthre officinal* [racine] [Fr. Cod.] (4th def.). Ger., *Bertramwurz* (3d def.), *römische Bertramwurzel* (4th def.). Sp., *pelitre* (*raiz*) [Sp. Ph.]. 1. The *Chrysanthemum parthenium*. 2. Of Medicus, the genus *Splanthes*. 3. Of Benham and Hooker, a section of the genus *Chrysanthemum*. 4. The root of *Anacyclus p.* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph., Swiss Ph.] or of *Anacyclus officinarum* [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. [B, 42, 95, 121 (a, 35, 38).]—**Essentia pyrethri**. See **Tinctura pyrethri**.—**Pyrethri radix**. See *P.* (4th def.).—**P. camphor**. A constituent, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}$, of oil of *Chrysanthemum parthenium*, differing from laurel camphor only in turning the plane of polarized light to the left. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**P. carneum**. See **CHRYSAETHMUM roseum**.—**P. commune**. See **ANACYCLUS officinarum**.—**P. germanicum**. See **ANACYCLUS officinarum** and **ACHILLEA ptarmica**.—**P. officinarum**. See **ANACYCLUS officinarum**.—**P. parthenium**. See **CHRYSAETHMUM parthenium**.—**P. romanum**. See **ANACYCLUS p.**—**P. roseum**. See **CHRYSAETHMUM roseum**.—**P. silvestre**. See **ACHILLEA ptarmica**.—**Radix pyrethri**. See *P.* (4th def.).—**Tinctura pyrethri** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. *Teinture* [Fr. Cod.] (on alcoholat) *de pyrethre*. *Sp. tintura alcoholica de pelitre* [Sp. Ph.]. A tincture made by macerating 1 part of the root of *Anacyclus p.* in No. 40 powder with alcohol for 1 day and treating in a percolator with alcohol enough to obtain 5 parts of filtered tincture [U. S. Ph.]; by macerating 1 part of the coarsely powdered root with 5 parts of 80-per-cent alcohol for 10 days [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.] (for 6 days [Belg. Ph.]); by macerating 4 a. of the root in No. 40 powder for 2 days with alcohol, and treating in a percolator with alcohol enough to obtain 20 fl. oz. of filtered tincture [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of the root of *Anacyclus officinarum* for 5 days with 5 parts of spirit of rosemary [Russ. Ph.] (digesting it 3 days with 5 parts of dilute alcohol [Dan. Ph.]). [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura pyrethri composita**. Sp., *tintura alcoholica de pelitre composita* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating for 12 days with 1040 grammes of 60-per-cent alcohol a mixture of 24 grammes of the root of *Anacyclus p.*, 4 of cloves, 12 of tobacco-leaves, 60 of guaiac wood, 30 of sassafras wood, 8 each of the tops of origanum and of thyme, and 2 each of camphor and opium, straining, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

PYRETIC, adj. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-ik}$. From *πύρετος*, fever. Fr., *pyréti-que*. Ger., *pyretisch*, *feberartig*. Pertaining to fever; feverish; as a n., a remedy for fever. [D, 1, 48.]

PYRETICOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-ik-}^2\text{-os}^2(\text{is})$. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. Fr., *pyrétique*. Feverishness.

PYRETOGENESIS (Lat.), **PYRETOGENESIS** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{os})\text{-je}^2\text{-n}(\text{en})\text{-em}^2(\text{a}^2\text{s})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. $\text{-je}^2\text{-n}(\text{en})\text{-em}^2(\text{a}^2\text{s})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gen., *-es'is*, *-es'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From *πύρετος*, fever, and *γένεσις*, generation. Fr., *pyrétogénésie*. The origin and production of fever. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

PYRETOGENINE, n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-je}^2\text{-n-en}$. Fr., *pyrétogénine*. Of Roussy, a soluble, granular, homogeneous white substance isolated from cultures of micro-organisms; given to dogs in very small doses, it produces intense fever. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Apr. 20, 1889, p. 481 (a, 50).]

PYRETOGENOUS, adj. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-je}^2\text{-n-u}^2\text{s}$. Fr., *pyrétogène*, *pyrétogénétique*. Productive of fever.

PYRETOLOGY, n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-l-o}^2\text{-j}^2$. Lat., *pyretologia* (from *πύρετος*, fever, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *pyrétiologie*. Ger., *Feberlehre*. The science or study of fevers. [A, 17.]

PYRETOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-ph-tha}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-m}^2$ (tha) $\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *πύρετος*, fever, and *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia. Fr., *pyrétophthalmie*. 1. Ophthalmia caused by an inflammatory fever. 2. Fever complicated with ophthalmia. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PYRETORTHOPNCEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-rth-o}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-ne}(\text{no}^2\text{a}^2)\text{-a}^2$. From *πύρετος*, fever, *ὀπθίς*, straight, and *πνῶν*, breath. Orthopnea attended with fever. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PYREXIA (Lat., n. f. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{a}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gr., *πυρεξία* (from *πύρεος*, to be feverish). Fr., *pyrexie*. Ger., *Pyrexie*. Fever. [D.]—Nervous. See *Nervous FEVER* (3d def.).

PYRGOCEPHALY, n. $\text{Pu}^2\text{r}(\text{go}\text{-o}\text{-se}^2\text{f}^2\text{a}^2)\text{-i}^2$. From *πύργος*, a tower, and *κεφαλή*, the head. The state of having the vertex rising in the form of an eminence.

PYRIA (Lat., n. f. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{a}^2$. Gr., *πύρρα* (from *πύρ*, fire). Fr., *pyrie*. A hot bath, vapor-bath, or fomentation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

PYRIASTES (Lat., n. m. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{st}^2(\text{a}^2\text{st}/\text{ez}/\text{as})$. See *COLOSTRUM* (1st def.).

PYRICASTUUM (Lat., n. n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{st}^2(\text{ka}^2\text{u}^2\text{st})\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From *πυρκαϊστής*, burnt in fire. See *BUXT*.

PYRIDINE, n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}^2\text{-id}$ -en. Ger., *Pyridin*. A colorless liquid, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}$, of acid odor and burning taste; an alkaloid obtained from the oils derived by distillation from bones and other organic matter. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**P-carbonic acid**. Ger., *Pyridincarbonsäure*. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5(\text{COOH})\text{N}$, isomeric with nicotinic and picolinic acids, prepared from cinchoninic acid, isonicotine, etc. [B, 79.]

PYRIDIDIUM (Lat., n. n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{-d}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From *pyrum*, a pear. Fr., *pyridion*. Of Mirbel, a pomaceous fruit. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).] See *POME*.

PYRIFORM, adj. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-f}^2\text{-o}^2\text{r}^2\text{m}$. Lat., *pyriformis* (from *pyrum*, a pear, and *forma*, form). Ger., *birnformig*. Pear-shaped. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

PYRIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{-f}^2\text{-o}^2\text{r}^2\text{m}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}$. See *PYRIFORM* and *PYRAMIDAL*; as a n. (Fr., *pyriforme*, *pyramidal*; Ger., *birnähnlicher Muskel*, *Birnmuskel*), a muscle arising from the anterior surface of the sacrum along the margins of the second, third, and fourth anterior sacral foramina, the posterior margin of the great sciatic notch, and the great sacro-sciatic ligament. It emerges from the pelvis through the great sacro-sciatic foramen, and is inserted into the upper margin of the great trochanter. [L.]

PYRIGENEUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{-je}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ge}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2(\text{a}^2\text{e}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Gr., *πυρηνής*, *πυρηνέδης*. See *EMPHYREUMATIC*.

PYRIMANIA (Lat., n. f. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{-ma}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ma}^2\text{n})\text{-i}^2\text{a}^2$. From *πύρ*, fire, and *μαία*, madness. Fr., *pyramanie*. See *PYROMANIA*.

PYRITES (Lat., n. m. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2(\text{et}/\text{ez}/\text{as})$. Gr., *πυρίτης*. Fr., *pyrite*. Ger., *Schwefelkies*, *Pyrit*, *Feuerstein*. A native iron disulphide, FeS_2 , occurring as regular crystals of a metallic lustre and a sp. gr. of 5.0, and generating sparks when rubbed with steel. It always contains a small percentage of arsenic. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Arsenical p.** P. occurring as a mixture of arsenic disulphide, trisulphide, and pentasulphide. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**Iron p.** See *P.*—**Magnetic p.** A compound of various proportions of ferric and ferrous sulphides, resembling brass in color and showing magnetic properties. [B, 3.]—**P. arsenicalis micaceous**. Orpiment. [B, 119.]

PYRMONT (Ger.), n. $\text{Pu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2$. A place in Waldeck, Germany, where there are saline and also gaseous and chalybeate springs. [a, 14.]

PYROACETIC, a. Pi^2r -o-a²-e²-t(e²)²k. Derived from an acetic compound by the action of heat. [B.]—**P. ether**, **P. spirit**. See *ACETONE*.

PYROACID, n. Pi^2r -o-a²-s²-i²d. See *PYRO-ACID*.

PYROACONITIC ACID, n. Pi^2r -o-a²-k²-o²-n²-i²t²²k. Itaconic acid. [a, 38.] See also *PYROCITRIC ACID*.

PYROANIMALS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2(\text{a}^2\text{n})\text{-i}^2\text{m}^2\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{s}$. From *πύρ*, fire, and *animal* (q. v.). Fr., *pyro-animal*. Produced by the destructive distillation of animal substances. [B.]

PYROANTIMONIC ACID, n. Pi^2r -o-a²-n²-t²-i²-m²-o²-n²²k. Fr., *acide pyro-antimonique*. Ger., *Pyroantimonensäure*. See *PYRANTIMONIC ACID*.

PYROARSENIC ACID, n. Pi^2r -o-a²-r²-se²n²²k. Fr., *acide pyro-arsénique*. Ger., *Pyroarsensäure*. A tetrabasic crystalline acid, $\text{H}_4\text{As}_2\text{O}_7$, obtained by heating arsenic acid to 180° C. [B, 3.]

PYROARSENIOUS ACID, n. Pi^2r -o-a²-r²-se²-n²²-i²-u²s. Fr., *acide pyro-arsénieux*. Ger., *Pyroarsensäure*. A tetrabasic acid, $\text{H}_4\text{As}_2\text{O}_6$. [B, 270.]

PYROBORATE, n. Pi^2r -o-b²-o²-r²a²t. A salt of pyroboric acid. The p's are frequently called simply *borates*. [B.]

PYROBORIC ACID, n. Pi^2r -o-b²-o²-r²i²k. Fr., *acide pyroborique*. Ger., *Pyroborssäure*. A dibasic acid, $\text{H}_2\text{B}_2\text{O}_5 = \text{B}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_2$, formed by heating boric acid. [B, 3.]

PYROCATECHIC ACID, **PYROCATECHIN**, **PYROCATECHINIC ACID**, **PYROCATECHUIC ACID**, n's. Pi^2r -o-k²-a²-e²k²-i²k, -k²-a²-e²k²-i²n, -k²-a²-e²k²-i²n²²k, -u²i²²k. Fr., *acide pyrocatechique*, *acide oxyphénique*, *pyrocatechine*. Ger., *Pyrocatechin*, *Brenzcatechin*. Syn.: catechol, orthodihydroxybenzene, *oxyphenol*. A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$, forming prismatic crystals, which dissolve readily in water, alcohol, and ether. Pyrocatechin is isomeric with resorcin and hydroquinone. It is to be found in the cerebrospinal liquid, especially after repeated puncture of hydrocephalus, etc., and occurs also in small quantities in the green leaves and fruits of *Ampelopsis hederacea* and in the urine of horses. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4; B, 93 (a, 14); "Sem. méd.," Aug. 3, 1889, p. 266 (a, 18).]

PYROCINCHOMERONIC ACID, n. Pi^2r -o-s²-i²n²-k²-o-me²-r²-o²n²²k. See *PYRIDINE carbonic acid*.

PYROCINCHONIC ACID, n. Pi^2r -o-s²-i²n²-k²-o-n²²k. A triatomic acid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{O}_6 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})(\text{CO.OH})_2$, formed by the dry distillation of cinchoninic acid. [B, 2.]

PYROCITRIC ACID, n. Pi^2r -o-s²-i²t²²k. Fr., *acide pyrocitrrique*. Ger., *Brenzcitronensäure*, *Pyrocitronensäure*. An acid formed from citric acid by distillation. The name was originally limited to citraconic acid, but is now applied to itaconic, mesaconic, and lipoic acids. [B, 3; B, 93 (a, 14).]

PYROCOLL, n. Pi^2r -o-k²o²l. Ger., *P.* A body, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, derived from the dry distillation of gelatin. [B.]

PYROCOMENAMIC ACID, n. Pi^2r -o-k²-e²-n²-a²-m²-i²k. Fr., *acide pyrocoménamique*. Ger., *Pyrokommenaminsäure*. A crystalline acid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2\text{N} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_2\text{N}$, formed by the action of hydriodic acid and glacial acetic acid on comenamic acid. [B, 79.]

PYRODEXTRIN, n. Pi^2r -o-de²x²-tri²n. Fr., *pyrodestrine*. Ger., *P.* A brittle, brownish substance, $\text{C}_48\text{H}_{74}\text{O}_{27}$, produced by the action of dry heat on dextrin. [B, 3.]

PYRODINE, n. Pi^2r -o-d²-en. Fr., *pyrodine*. Ger., *P.* See *HYDRACETIN*.

PYRÆNUS (Lat., n. m. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-en}^2(\text{o}^2\text{e}^2\text{n})\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *πύρ*, fire, and *αἶνος*, wine. Spirit of wine.

PYROFOLIE (Fr.), n. Pe -ro-f²-o-l²e. Of Guislain, pyromania.

PYROGALLIC ACID, n. Pi^2r -o-ga²l²²k. Lat., *acidum pyrogallicum*. Fr., *acide pyrogallique*. Ger., *Pyrogallussäure*, *Brenzgalussäure*. See *PYROGALLOL*.

PYROGALLOCARBONIC ACID, n. Pi^2r -o-ga²l²-o-ka²-rb²-o²n²-i²k. Fr., *acide pyrogallocarboneique*. Ger., *Pyrogallocarbonsäure*. A compound obtained by heating pyrogallol with a 5-per-cent. solution of sodium carbonate and dissolving the product in cold concentrated sulphuric acid; a delicate test for nitric acid, showing a violet coloration. [A, 382.]

PYROGALLOL, n. Pi^2r -o-ga²l²-o²l. Fr., *p.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *P.* Metatrioxybenzene, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OH})_3 = \text{C}_6(\text{H.OH.OH.OH.OH})$, prepared by heating gallic acid in carbon dioxide. It forms colorless, very bitter, poisonous acicular or laminar crystals, readily soluble in water, alcohol, or ether. It is a strong reducing agent. [B.]—**P-carboxylic acid**. See *PYROGALLOCARBONIC ACID*.

PYROGALLOQUINONE, n. Pi^2r -o-ga²l²-o-kw²i²n²-o²n. Fr., *p.* Ger., *Pyrogallochinon*. The compound $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_2 + (\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}_2)_{2/2}$. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 93 (a, 14).]

PYROGALLUSSÄURE (Ger.), n. Pu^2r -o-ga²l²-lus-zoir²-e². See *PYROGALLOL*.

PYROGEN, n. Pi^2r -o-g²-e²n. From *πύρ*, fire, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. A material capable of producing fever when absorbed into the blood.

PYROGENESIA (Lat.), **PYROGENESIS** (Lat.), n's. f. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-je}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ge}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2(\text{e}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{s}^2\text{-a}^2$, -je²n²(ge²n)²(e²)²-i²s. From *πύρ*, fire, and *γεννᾶν*, generation. Fr., *pyrogénésie*. The generation or production of fever by heat. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14, 43).]

PYROGENETIC, **PYROGENIC**, adj's. Pi^2r -o-je²n²-e²t²²k, -je²n²²k. Fr., *pyrogénétique*, *pyrogénésique*. Ger., *pyrogenetisch*. Producing heat or fever. [D.]

PYROGENOUS, adj. Pi^2r -o-g²-e²n²-u²s. Lat., *pyrogenus* (from *πύρ*, fire, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender). Fr., *pyrogéné*. Ger., *feuererzeugt*, *pyrogen*. Produced by combustion. [B.]

PYROGLUCIC ACID, n. Pi^2r -o-glu²-s²i²k. Fr., *acide pyroglycique*. See *PYRODEXTRIN*.

PYROGLYCERIN, n. Pi^2r -o-gli²-s²-e²r²-i²n. Fr., *pyroglycérine*. See *NITROGLYCERIN* and *DIGLYCERIN*.

PYROGLYCIN, n. Pi^2r -o-gli²-s²-i²n. See *METAGLYCERIN*.

PYROGUAIAIC ACID, n. Pi^2r -o-gwa²-i²-a²-s²²k. Fr., *acide pyroguaïque*. Ger., *Pyroguaiksäure*. See *GUAIACOL*.

PYROLA (Lat., n. f. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-o}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *pyrus*, a pear-tree. Fr., *pyrole*. Ger., *Wintergrün*. Wintergreen; a genus of Ericaceae herbs. The *Pyrolææ* (Fr., *pyrolacées*) or *Pyrolacææ* are, of some authors, a distinct order of corollifloral dicotyledons; of others, the *Pyrolææ* (Fr., *pyrolées*), the wintergreens or wintergreen tribe, a division of the Ericaceae, including (Bentham and Hooker) *P.*, *Chimaphila*, and *Moneses*. [B, 19, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—*P. asarifolia*, *P. chlorantha*. Species found in Europe and in northern North America, having the properties of *P. rotundifolia*. [B, 34, 293 (a, 35).]—*P. elliptica*. Ger., *elliptischblättriges Wintergrün*. American shin-leaf; wild lettuce, consumption-weed. The herb is emetic. [B, 34, 180, 275, 293 (a, 35).]—*P. groenlandica*. Fr., *pyrole de Groenland*. A powerful antiscorbutic species found in Greenland. [B, 38 (a, 14); B, 311 (a, 35).]—*P. major*. See *P. rotundifolia*.—*P. minor*, *P. rosea*. Fr., *pyrole petite*. Ger., *kleineres Wintergrün*, *kleiner Waldmangold*. Common wintergreen, wood-lily; used like *P. rotundifolia*. [B, 34, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. rotundifolia*. Fr., *pyrole commune* (ou à feuilles rondes), *verdure de mer* (ou d'hiver). Ger., *rundblättriges* (oder *rundes*, oder *großes*) *Wintergrün*, *Waldmangold*, *Winterlaues*, *Birntraut*, *Steinpfanz*. Canker (or wild) lettuce, round-leaf, consumption-weed, false (or larger) wintergreen. It has the properties of *Chimaphila maculata*, though in a much less degree. The leaves, *herba pyrolæ* (seu *pyrolæ majoris*, seu *pyrolæ rotundifoliae*, seu *consolidæ petraeæ*, seu *limonit cordi*), were formerly used in dysentery, etc., and as a vulnerary. The North American Indians employ them as a sudorific, astringent, and anodyne. [B, 34, 168, 173, 180, 275, 293 (a, 35).]—*P. umbellata*. Notched-leaved wintergreen; formerly used as a vulnerary. [B, 34, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*P. umbellata*. See *CHIMAPHILA umbellata*.

PYROLACTIC ACID, n. Pi^2r -o-la²-k²-i²k. See *LACTIDE*.

PYROLE (Fr.), n. Pe -rol. See *PYROLA* and *Pyrola rotundifolia*.—*Extrait liquide de p. ombellée*. See *EXTRACTUM CHIMAPHILÆ fluidum*.

PYROLEIC ACID, n. Pi^2r -o-l²-e²k. See *SEBACIC ACID*.

PYROLEOUSUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-ol}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. See *PYRO-OLEOUSUS*.

PYROLEUM (Lat.), n. $\text{Pi}^2\text{r}(\text{pu}^2\text{r})\text{-ol}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From *πύρ*, fire, and *λαός*, olive-oil. Fr., *pyrroleum*. 1. Petroleum. 2. An oil obtained by heat or dry distillation. [B, 3 (a, 35).]—*Aqua* [Netherl. ph.] (seu *Infusum* [Swed. Ph.]) *pyrrolei pinl*. See *Infusum*

PICIS LIQUIDA.—*P. animale* [Dan. Ph. Finn. Ph.]. See *Dippel's animal oil*.—*P. animale crudum* [Dan. Ph. Swed. Ph.]. See *Oleum animale crudum*.—*P. animale rectificatum* [Norw. Ph. Swed. Ph.]. See *Dippel's animal oil*.—*P. benzinum* [Swed. Ph.]. Benzene. [Swed. Ph.].—*P. oxycedri*. Juniper tar. [B. 18 (a, 35)].—*P. petraeum* [B. 18 (a, 35)]. See *Petroleum*.—*P. rectificatum*. See *Dippel's animal oil*.

PYROLIGNEOUS, adj. *Pir-o-lig-ne'-u's*. Lat., *pyroligneus* (from *pyr*, fire, and *lignum*, wood). Derived from the combustion of wood. [B.]—*P. acid*. Fr., *acide pyrolique* (ou *pyroligneux*, ou *pyro-acétique*, ou *empyreumatique*). Impure acetic acid obtained by the destructive distillation of wood. [B. 38, 93 (a, 14)].—*P. alcohol*. *P. spirit*. Fr., *esprit pyroliqueux*. See *Methyl alcohol*.—*P. vinegar*. Ger., *Holzessig*. See *P. acid*.

PYROLIGNITE, n. *Pir-o-lig-nit*. A salt of pyroligneous acid. [B.]

PYROLITHIC ACID, n. *Pir-o-lith-i'k*. See *CYANURIC ACID*.

PYROLIVILIC ACID, n. *Pir-o-liv-il-i'k*. Fr., *acide pyrolivique*. Ger., *Pyrolivinsäure*, *Olivin*. 1. A product of the dry distillation of olivitic acid, forming an oil resembling oil of cloves in taste and smell. 2. Of Sobrero, an acid identical with eugenol or with isoeugenol. [B. 3, 38, 93 (a, 14, 38)].

PYROLUSITE, n. *Pir-o-lu-sit*. Ger., *Pyrolusit*. Native manganese dioxide. [B. 3.]

PYROLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pir'(pu'r)-ol-i's(u')-si's*. Gen., *-lys-eos* (-ol-ysis). From *pyr*, fire, and *lyseiv*, to loose. Decomposition by heat. [a, 48.]

PYROLYTIC, adj. *Pir-o-lit-i'k*. From *pyr*, fire and *lyseiv*, to dissolve. Pertaining to pyrolysis. The property of being easily kindled. [L. 50 (a, 14)]. 2. Of Sobrero, an acid identical with eugenol or with isoeugenol. [B. 3, 38, 93 (a, 14, 38)].

PYROMALIC ACID, n. *Pir-o-mal-i'k*. Fr., *acide pyromallique*. See *MALIC ACID*.

PYROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pir'(pu'r)-o-(al)-man(ma'n)-i's-a's*. From *pyr*, fire, and *mania*, madness. Fr., *pyromanie*, *pyrofolie*. Ger., *Feuerwahn*, *Pyromanie*. 1. The property of being easily kindled. [L. 50 (a, 14)]. 2. Monomania for incendiarism. [a, 34.]

PYROMECONIC ACID, n. *Pir-o-me-k'o-n-i'k*. Fr., *acide pyroméconique*. Ger., *Pyroméconsäure*. A crystalline dibasic acid, $C_8H_4O_8$, produced in the distillation of meconic acid. [B. 3.]

PYROMEL (Lat.), n. n. *Pir'(pu'r)-o-(al)-mel*. Gen., *-mell-i's*. From *pyr*, fire, and *mel*, honey. Fr., *P. molasses*. [B.]

PYROMELLITIC, adj. *Pir-o-mell-it-i'k*. Derived from a mellic compound by distillation or combustion. [B.]—*P. acid*. Fr., *acide pyromellitique* (ou *pyromellique*). Ger., *Pyromellithsäure*. An acid, $C_6H_2(COOH)_4 = C_6(COOH)_4$, forming asymmetric tabular crystals containing two molecules of water which is lost at 110° C. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4.]—*P. anhydride*. Fr., *anhydride pyromellitique*. Ger., *Pyromellithsäure-Anhydrid*. The compound, $C_6H_2O_6$, obtained by the distillation of pyromellitic acid. [B. 38 (a, 14)].

PYROMETER, n. *Pir-o-m'et-r*. From *pyr*, fire, and *metron*, a measure. Fr., *pyromètre*. Ger., *Pyrometer*. An apparatus for measuring high temperatures (e. g., by noting the changes in the expansion of metallic or porcelain bars). [B. 93 (a, 14)].—*Optic p.* Of Becquerel, a photometer used as a p., the luminous intensity of a body being found to correspond to its temperature. [B. 38 (a, 14)].—*Wedgwood's p.* A p. founded on the contraction of dried porcelain clay when heated, as measured by a metallic rule. [B. 93 (a, 14)].

PYRO-OLEOSUS (Lat.), adj. *Pir'(pu'r)-o-(al)-ol(eo)-e'o's* (*u's*). From *pyr*, fire, and *oleum*, oil. Empyreumatic. [B.] Cf. *AMMONIUM carbonicum pyro-oleosum*.

PYROPHEMIGUS (Lat.), n. m. *Pir'(pu'r)-o-(al)-pe-mig-* (*eg*) (*u's* (*u's*)). From *pyr*, fire, and *phemig*, pempigus. Fr., *p. Pemphigus* with fever. [L. 50 (a, 14)].

PYROPHYLICUS (Lat.), n. f. *Pir'(pu'r)-o-(al)-phy-l(i)c(u's)*. Gen., *-phy-l(i)dos* (-itis). From *pyr*, fire, and *physis*, a rising on the skin. Fr., *pyrophylidie*. Ger., *Feuerbeule*. See *Contagious ANTHRAX*.—*P. styriaca*. See *Aleppo boil*.

PYROPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pir'(pu'r)-o-(al)-pho-b(i)u's*. From *pyr*, fire, and *phobos*, fear. Fr., *pyrophobie*. Morbid dread of the danger of fire. [a, 34.]

PYROPHORUS, n. *Pir-o-ph'o-r-u's*. Fr., *pyrophore*. Ger., *Pyrophor*, *Luftzündler*. A body which absorbs atmospheric oxygen so energetically as to take fire, or at least to emit light, when exposed to the air. [B.]—*Arsenical p.* A mixture produced by igniting barium arsenite (metarsenite) with tragacanth. [B. 2.]

PYROPHOSPHAS (Lat.), n. m. *Pir'(pu'r)-o-(al)-fos(fos)'fa's*. (fa's). Gen., *-phas-i's*. See *PYROSPHATE*.—*Liquor pyrophosphatis natrici-ferri*. See *Solutio pyrophosphatis natrici-ferri*.—*P. ferri-citro-sodici* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pyrophosphate de fer et de soude*.—*P. ferri-citro-ammoniacalis* [Belg. Ph.]. *P. ferri-citro-ammoniacalis* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pyrophosphate de fer citro-ammoniacal*.—*P. natricus* [Netherl. Ph.]. *P. sodicus* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sodium pyrophosphate*.—*Solutio pyrophosphatis natrici-ferri* [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *solution de pyrophosphate de fer et de soude* (Leras) [Fr. Ph.]. Sp., *solución de pyrofosfato acido-férreo* (Sp. Ph.). A mixture of an aqueous solution of ferric chloride (of ferric sulphate [Gr. Ph.]) with one of sodium pyrophosphate. It is a clear colorless solution containing in 1,000 parts 1.67 [Netherl. Ph.] (1.33 [Sp. Ph.]) part of ferric oxide and 16.885 [Netherl. Ph.] (17.408 [Sp. Ph.]) parts of sodium pyrophosphate. [B. 95].—*Syrupus cum pyrophosphate ferri* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirup de pyrophosphate de fer*.

PYROSPHATE, n. *Pir-o-fos'fat*. Lat., *pyrophosphas*. A salt of pyrophosphoric acid. [B. 3.]

PYROSPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. *Pir-o-fos's-to'r-i'k*. Fr., *acide pyrophosphorique*. Ger., *Pyrophosphorsäure*. A tetrabasic acid, $H_4P_2O_7 = (OH)_4 - PO - O - PO - (OH)_4$, derived from phosphoric acid by heating it to 215° C., occurring either as a soft substance of glassy aspect or as an opaque crystalline mass. [B. 3.]

PYROPTOTHYMA (Lat.), n. f. *Pir'(pu'r)-o-pt-o-(al)-thi'm* (*thu'm*) (*i's-a's*). From *pyr*, fire, *ptoeiv*, to terrify, and *θυμός*, mind. Of Landsberg, a variety of insanity in which the person affected imagines he is surrounded by fire. [a, 34.]

PYRACEMIC ACID, n. *Pir-o-ra's-e'm-i'k*. Fr., *acide pyracémique*. Ger., *Brenztraubensäure*. See *ACETOFORMIC ACID*.

PYROS (Lat.), n. m. *Pir'(pu'r)-o's*. Gr., *πυρός* (from *pyr*, fire). Of the ancients, wheat. [B. 121 (a, 35)].

PYROSCOPE, n. *Pir-o-skop*. Lat., *pyroscopium* (from *pyr*, fire, and *σκοπεiv*, to examine). Fr., *p. Ger.*, *Pyroskop*. A kind of differential thermometer, used for measuring the intensity of thermal radiation. [a, 48.]

PYROSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Pir'(pu'r)-o-s(i's)*. Gen., *-o-s(eos)* (-is). Gr., *πύρωσις*. Fr., *pyr*, *pyr* *chaud*, *crémason*. Ger., *Sodbrinnen*. Heartburn; a burning sensation in the oesophagus and the pharynx resulting from indigestion; often accompanied by eructations of an acid liquid. [a, 301.]

PYROSPHYRA (Lat.), n. f. *Pir'(pu'r)-o-(al)-sphy(r)'fa's*. From *pyr*, fire, and *σπύρα*, a hammer. Fr., *pyrosphyre*. Ger., *Brennhammer*. See *HAMMER of Mayor*.

PYROSULPHATE, n. *Pir-o-su'lf-at*. Fr., *pyrosulfate*. A salt of pyrosulphuric acid. [B.]

PYROSULPHURIC ACID, n. *Pir-o-su'lf-u'r-i'k*. Fr., *acide pyrosulfurique*. An acid, $H_2SO_5 = H_2S_2O_8$, prepared by crystallization from cooled Nordhausen sulphuric acid, occurring as white fuming crystals, which readily decompose on heating. [B. 3.]

PYROTARTARIC ACID, n. *Pir-o-tar'ta'r-i'k*. Fr., *acide pyrotartrique* (ou *pyroméconique*, ou *dioxyglutarique*). Ger., *Brenzweinsäure*, *Methylbernsteinsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_4H_4O_6$, occurring as prismatic crystals, of cool acid taste. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4.]

PYROTECHNIA (Lat.), n. f. *Pir'(pu'r)-o-te-chn(i)'a's*. From *pyr*, fire, and *τεχνη*, art. Fr., *pyrotechnie*. The scientific use of fire; especially, among the older chemical writers, the application of dry heat. [L. 50 (a, 48)].—*P. chirurgica*. The use of fire in surgery. [L. 41 (a, 14)].

PYROTHIOARSENATE, n. *Pir-o-thi-o-a's'e'n-at*. Fr., *pyrothioarséniate*. A compound analogous to the pyrophosphates, in which arsenic takes the place of phosphorus and sulphur that of oxygen. [B. 3.]

PYROTHONIDE, n. *Pir-o-thi-o-n-i'd* (id). Fr., *p. Ger.*, *Pyrothionid*. A tarry substance formed by the partial combustion of hemp, linen, and cotton; formerly used in medicine under the name of *oleum chartæ*. [B. 46, 93 (a, 50); B. 270 (a, 38)].

PYROTIC, adj. *Pir-o-t'i'k*. Gr., *πυρρικός* (from *pyr*, fire). Lat., *pyroticus*. Fr., *pyrotique*. Caustic; burning. [L. 41 (a, 43)].

PYROTITARIC ACID, **PYROTARTARIC ACID**, n's. *Pir-o-tit-ta'r-i'k*, *ta'r-ta'r-i'k*. Fr., *acide pyrotitrique* (ou *pyrotartrique*). See *Uvic acid*.

PYROURIC ACID, n. *Pir-o-u'r-i'k*. Fr., *acide pyrourique*. Of Scheele, cyanuric acid. [B.]

PYROVINIC ACID, n. *Pir-o-vi'n-i'k*. See *PYROTARTARIC ACID*.

PYROXYLIC, adj. *Pir-o-x'i-l-i'k*. Fr., *pyroxylieue*. Derived from the combustion of wood. [B.]—*P. acid*. 1. See *PYROLIGNEOUS ACID*. 2. An acid obtained by dissolving pyroxilin in potash, possibly identical with saccharic acid. [B. 93 (a, 14)].—*P. spirit*. See *METHYL ALCOHOL*.

PYROXYLIN [U. S. Ph., 1870]. **PYROXYLON**, n's. *Pir-o-x'i-l-i'n* (-on). Lat., *pyroxylinum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *pyroxylum* [Belg. Ph.], *gossypium fulminans* [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *lana colodi*. Fr., *pyroxyle*, *fulmi-coton* (soluble), *coton fulminant*, *poudre-coton*. Ger., *Pyroxilin*, *Kollodiumwolle*, *Schiessbaumwolle*. Sp., *piroxilina* [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. (Soluble) gun-cotton, collodion cotton, cotton wool which has been treated with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids so as to render it explosive. Chemically it is a mixture of the nitrates of cellulose (nitro-cellulose). The term is usually restricted to a compound containing an excess of trinitrocellulose or to trinitrocellulose itself, this being the most explosive variety of the nitrogen compounds of cellulose. [B. 4, 8, 9.]

PYRRHOL, n. *Pir-r'o-l*. A more correct form of *pyrrhol* (q. v.). **PYRRHOPIN**, n. *Pir-r'o-p-i'n*. Ger., *P. Of Pölex*, chelerythrine. [B. 270 (a, 38)].

PYRROL, n. *Pir-r'o-l*. More properly written *pyrrhol*. From *πύρρος*, flame-colored, on account of the deep-red color of p. red. Fr., *p. Ger.*, *P.* A colorless liquid, $C_4H_5N = C_2H_4(NH)$, of agreeable odor, boiling at 130° C. It is obtained from coal-tar from the products of distillation of horn, bone, feathers, etc., and from the distillation of ammonium saccharate and mucate. It is insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol or ether. [B. 3; B. 270 (a, 38)].—*P. red*. Fr., *rouge de p.* Ger., *Pyrrholoth*. An orange-red powder, $C_2H_5H_3N_2O$, produced by treating p. with strong acids. [B. 3.]

PYRROLIN, n. *Pir-r'o-l-i'n*. An oily liquid, C_4H_5N , of basic properties, derived from pyrrhol by the addition of hydrogen. [B. 3.]

PYRURIC ACID, n. *Pir-u'r-i'k*. Fr., *acide pyrurique*. See *CYANURIC ACID*.

PYRUS (Lat.), n. f. *Pir'(pu'r)-u's* (*u's*). Fr., *poirier*. Ger., *Birnbaum*. A genus of the *Pomeae*. It includes the pears (*P. communis* and related species), the apples (*Malus*), and the service-trees (*Sorbus*). Some authors refer to it *Cydonia* and *Mespilus* also. [B. 19, 42, 64, 201, 173, 180 (a, 35)].—*P. aria*. Fr., *alouchier*,

drouillier, sorbier des Alpes. Ger., *fälzige Eberesche*, *Mehlbirne*, *Mehlbeere*, *Arolsbeere*, *Arlsbeere*. The chess- (or hen-) apple, lot-tree, white beam- (or haw-) tree of Europe. The fruits (*bacca sorbi alpini*) become sugary and palatable after pestigation by frosts. They were formerly used in pectoral complaints, diarrhoea, and dysentery. [B. 42, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**P. aucuparia**. Fr., *poirier* (ou sorbier) des oiseaux, *aillane*, *cochesne*, *tintier*. Ger., *gemeine Eberesche*, *Vogelbeerbäum*, *wilder Speierling*, *Drosselbeere*, *Maalbaum*. Field- (or mountain-) ash, care, cock-drink, quick-beam, witch-hazel, quicken-trée, rowan- (or roan-) tree; an astringent species indigenous to southern Europe. The berries, *bacca* (seu *poma*) *sorbi aucuparia* (seu *fructus silvestris*), seu *bacca sorbi* (seu *sorbi silvestris*), seu *fructus* (seu *bacca*) *aucuparia*, are diuretic and emetic, and when dried are used in dysentery and urinary disorders. They contain a peculiar sugar (see Sorbitol). [B. 5, 19, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**P. communis**. Fr., *poirier commun*, *aigrin*. Ger., *Birnbaum*, *gemeiner Birnbaum*. The common (or choke-) pear (tree), the *dyxyn* of the ancients, a native of Europe and the Orient. The fruits of the wild tree (*P. communis pyrastris*), *fructus pyri silvestris*, the *xyas* of Dioscorides, were formerly employed for dysentery, and are still used empirically. [B. 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. coronaria**. Fr., *pommier odorant*. Wild crab, garden crab-apple, American (or sweet-scented) crab-tree; a small tree with a



PYRUS SORBUS. [A, 327.]

yellowish, hard, sour fruit, used for preserves. The inner bark of the root is said to be tonic and febrifuge. [B. 34, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii, p. 276 (a, 50).]—**P. cydonia**. See CYDONIA vulgaris.—**P. domestica**. See *P. sorbus*.—**P. hybrida**. Fr., *sorbier de Laponie*. Ger., *Bastardberesche*, *Bastard service-tree*, a species with fruit like that of *P. aucuparia*. The seeds contain amygdalin. [B. 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. intermedia**. Fr., *alisier à feuilles larges* (ou de Fontainebleau). A form intermediate between *P. aria* and *P. hybrida*, having the properties of *P. aria*. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**P. malus**. Fr., *pommier commun*. Ger., *gemeiner Apfelbaum*. Common apple-tree. The fruits contain sugar and malic acid, and are used, especially cooked, as a gentle laxative and refrigerant. Their fermented juice (cider) is used medicinally combined with tonic or aromatic drugs. The

seeds contain amygdalin. The bark (*cortex mali silvestris*) of the wild apple-tree (*P. malus silvestris*) was formerly employed in intermittent fever. [B. 5, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**P. silvestris**. See under *P. communis*.—**P. sorbus**. Fr., *sorbier domestique*, *cormier*. Ger., *zahme Eberesche*, *Speierling*. Common service-tree; a native of southern Europe. The fruits, *bacca sorbi domestica* (seu *sativa*), were formerly used in diarrhoea. [B. 19, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**P. terminalis**. Fr., *alisier des bois* (ou *tranchant*), *aigretier*, *blanc aune*, *tormigne*, *torninal*. Ger., *spitzlappige Eberesche*, *Elsebeere*, *Adlersbeere*, *Darmbeere*. Maple- (or wild) service-tree, chequer-tree; a European species. The fruits were formerly official as *bacca sorbi terminalis*. They are used, dried, as a domestic remedy for dysentery. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

PYRUVIC ACID, n. Pir-u'v'ik. Fr., *acide pyruvique*. Ger., *Pyruvinsäure*, *Brenztraubensäure*. See ACETOFORMIC ACID.

PYTHMEN (Lat.), n. m. Pí'th(pu'th)'me'n(man). Gen., *pythmenos* (-is). Gr., πυθμήν. Fr., *Hafter*, *Haftfaser*, *Haftzaser*. A fibrillose or filamentous continuation of the lower surface or of the border of the thallus of lichens, serving as a base of attachment of the lichens to the substratum. [B. 123 (a, 35).]

PYTHMENODES (Lat.), adj. Pí'th(pu'th)'me'n(man)-od'-ez(-as). Ger., *hafterähnlich*. Resembling a pythmen. [a, 35.]

PYTHOGENIC [Murchison], adj. Pí'th-o-je'n'i'k. From πυθ-εύ, to rot, and γεννάω, to generate. Lat., *pythogenes*. Fr., *pythogénique*. Ger., *pythogen*. Arising from filth. [L. 88 (a, 50).]

PYTIA (Lat.), n. f. Pí't(pu's)'shi'²(tí)²-a². Gr., πυτία. See COLOSTRUM (1st def.).

PYTONES, n. Pí't'on'z. Peptones obtained from vegetable ferments. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

PYULCON (Lat.), **PYULCUM**, **PYULCUS** (Lat.), n's n., n., and m. Pí'(pu')-u'l'k(u'l'k)'o'n, -u'm(u'm), -u's(u's). From πυών, pus, and ἔλκευ, to draw. Fr., *pyulcule*. An old term for a cannula used for withdrawing deep-seated pus. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14, 48).]

PYURIA (Lat.), n. f. Pí'(pu')-u'²(u)'r'i²-a². From πυών, pus, and οὐρίω, to urinate. Fr., *pyurie*. Ger., *Eiterharnen*, *Pyurie*. That morbid condition in which pus is discharged with the urine. [D.]—**Miliary** p. E. In which miliary bodies consisting of pus cells, epithelial cells and blood-corpuscles are present in the urine. [Brit. Med. Jour., "July 20, 1889 (a, 34).]

PYXACANTHA (Lat.), n. f. Pí'x(pu'x)-a²'k(a²'k)-a²nth(a²nth)'-a². Gr., πυξάκανθα. See BERBERIS vulgaris.

PYXIDATE, adj. Pí'x'i'd-at. Lat., *pyxidatus* (from πυξίς, a box). Fr., *pyxidé*. Provided with a lid, like a pyxis. [B. 206 (a, 35).]

PYXIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Pí'x(pu'x)-i'd'²(u)'²-u'm(u'm). Gr., πυξίδιον. See PYXIS.

PYXIDULA (Lat.), n. f. Pí'x(pu'x)-i'd'²(u)'²(u)'²-a². From πυξίς, a box. Fr., *pyxidule*. The urn of mosses. [B. 1 (a, 35).]

PYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Pí'x(pu'x)'i's. Gen., *pyxidos* (-idis). Gr., πυξίς (lit., a box, from πυξίς, the box-tree). Fr., *pyxide*. Ger., *Kapsel*, *Moostbüchse*. A many-seeded dry fruit opening like a lid by circumscissile dehiscence. [B. 84 (a, 35).]

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QUACK, n. Kwa'k. Gr., ἀγύρις, ἀγύρις. Lat., agyrta, agyrtes. Ger., *Quacksalber*. See CHARLATAN.

QUACKERY, n. Kwa'k'e'r-i². See CHARLATANISM.

QUADDEL (Ger.), n. Kwa'd'd'e'l. See WHEEL.

QUADRANT, n. Kwa'd'r'nt. Lat., *quadrans* (from quattuor, four). Ger., *Kreisbogen*. A quarter of a circular area (e. g., of the cornea) or of Wilder, such an area of the ventral aspect of the crus cerebri. [I. 80 (K).]

QUADRANTOXIDE, n. Kwa'd'r'nt-o'x'i'd'id. See TETRAN-TOXIDE.

QUADRATE, adj. Kwa'd'r'at. Lat., *quadratus* (from quadrare, to square). Fr., *carré*. Ger., *viereckig*. Squared, square or nearly so; as a n., see QUADRATUS. [a, 27.]

QUADRATIFORMIS [Coves] (Lat.), n. m. Kwa'd'(kwa'd')-ra²'t(r'a²'t)-i²'fo'r'm'i's. From quadratus, squared, and forma, form. See QUADRATUS femoris.

QUADRATI-PRONATOR [Coves] (Lat.), n. m. Kwa'd'(kwa'd')-ra²'t(r'a²'t)'i²'pron-a'a³'to'r. Gen., -or'is. From quadratus, squared, and pronare, to bend forward. See PRONATOR radii quadratus.

QUADRATUS (Lat.), adj. Kwa'd'(kwa'd')-ra²'t(r'a²'t)'u's(u's). From quadrare, to make square. Quadrate; as a n., a quadrate muscle. [L.]—**Q. antibrachii**. See PRONATOR radii quadratus.—**Q. femoris**. Ger., *viereckiger Hüftmuskul*, *Q. des Oberschenkels*. A thick quadrangular muscle which arises from the outer surface of the tuberosity of the femur and is inserted into the posterior intertrochanteric line. [L. 142, 335.]—**Q. genæ** [Cower]. See PLATYSMA myoides.—**Q. inferior**. See DEPRESSOR labii inferioris.—**Q. labii inferioris**. See DEPRESSOR labii inferioris.—**Q. labii superioris, caput angulare** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See LEVATOR labii superioris alicue nast.—**Q. labii superioris, caput infra-orbitale** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See LEVATOR anguli oris.—**Q. labii superioris, caput zygomaticum** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See ZYGOMATICS minor.—**Q. lumborum**. Fr., *quadrangulaire des lombes*. Ger., *Q. der Lenden*. A broad, flat, nearly quadrilateral muscle which arises from the ilio-lumbar ligament, the internal lip of the crest of the ilium, and the lower margins of

the transverse processes of the four upper lumbar vertebrae, and is inserted into the lower margin of the last rib and the transverse processes of the three or four upper lumbar vertebrae. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Q. menti**. See DEPRESSOR labii inferioris.—**Q. plantæ** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See ACCESSORIUS flexoris longi digitorum pedis.—**Q. radii**. See PRONATOR q.—**Q. superior**. See ZYGOMATICUS minor.

QUADRIAZOTÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka'd-re-a²-zo-ta. Quadruply nitrated; containing four molecules of nitryl. [B.]

QUADRIBASIC, adj. Kwa'd'-r'i²-ba's'i²'k. See TETRABASIC.

QUADRICARBURETUM (Lat.), n. n. Kwa'd'(kwa'd')-r'i²-ka'r'b-u'r(u'r)-et(ab)'u'm(u'm). Fr., *quadricarburé*. See ACETYLENE.

QUADRICEPS (Lat.), adj. Kwa'd'(kwa'd')-r'i²-se²'ps(k'e²'ps). Gen., -cipitis. From quattuor, four, and caput, a head. Having four heads; as a n., a muscle so characterized, especially the extensor cruris q. [a, 48.]—**Q. cruris**, **Q. femoris** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See EXTENSOR cruris q.

QUADRIDIGITATE, adj. Kwa'd'-r'i²-di²'i²'tat. Lat., *quadrifidigitatus* (from quattuor, four, and digitus, the finger). Fr., *quadrifidigité*. Of a compound leaf, having four leaflets at the apex of the petiole. [B. 1 (a, 35).]

QUADRIEREMATUS (Lat.), **QUADRIEREMUS** (Lat.), adj's. Kwa'd'(kwa'd')-r'i²-e'r-e'm(am)'at(a²'t)'u's(u's), -e'r-em(am)'u's(u's). From quattuor, four, and eremus (q. v.). Fr., *quadrirémé*. Of Mirbel, having four separable achænia or eremi (said of a cœnobion). [B. 1 (a, 35).]

QUADRIFID, adj. Kwa'd'-r'i²-f'id. Lat., *quadrifidus* (from quattuor, four, and fîdere, to cleave). Fr., *quadrifide*. Divided for about half the length into four parts or segments. [B. 1 (a, 35).]

QUADRIFLORIGEROUS, **QUADRIFLOROUS**, adj's. Kwa'd'-r'i²-fl'o'r-i²'e'r-u's, -fl'o'r'u's. Lat., *quadriflorigerus*, *quadriflorus* (from quattuor, four, flō, a flower, and gerere, to bear). Fr., *quadriflorigère*, *quadriflore*. Having four flowers in a verticil or circle. [B. 1 (a, 35).]

QUADRIFOLI, **QUADRIFOLIATE**, adj's. Kwa'd'-r'i²-foll, kwa'd'-r'i²-foll'i²-at. Lat., *quadrifolius* (from quattuor, four, and

folium, a leaf. Fr., *quadrifolié*. 1. Having four leaves. [B, 1, 19, 291 (a, 35).] 2. See *QUADRIGITATE*.

QUADRIGA (Lat.), n. f. Kwa⁴d(kwa²d)(r)re[ga]². From *quattuor*, four, and *jugum*, a yoke. Fr., *q*. A crossed bandage for the chest or the abdomen. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

QUADRIGEMINAL, QUADRIGEMINOUS, adj's. Kwa⁴d-rí-jé-mí²n-l, -ín-u's. Lat., *quadrigeninus* (from *quattuor*, four, and *geminus*, twin-born). Fr., *quadrigémeu*. Fourfold; consisting of four symmetrically disposed parts. [a, 48.] Cf. *CORPORA quadrigenina*.

QUADRIGEMINUS (Lat.), adj. Kwa⁴d(kwa²d)-rí-jé-mí²(ge)mí²-u's(u's). See *QUADRIGEMINUS*; as a n., a quadrigeninous muscle. — *Q. brachii*. See *Biceps FLEXOR brachii*. — *Q. capitis*. See *STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS*.

QUADRIFUGATE, QUADRIFUGATOUS, adj's. Kwa⁴d-rí-jú²g'at, -jú²g'at-u's. Lat., *quadrifugatus* (from *quattuor*, four, and *jugum*, a yoke). Fr., *quadrifugé*. 1. Having (on one petiole) four pairs of leaflets. 2. Of an umbelliferous fruit, having four ridges or juga. [a, 35.]

QUADRILATÈRE (Fr.), n. Kwa⁴d-re-la²t-èr. A four-sided space. [J.] — *Q. perforé*. See *Posterior perforated space*.

QUADRILATERUM (Lat.), n. Kwa⁴d(kwa²d)-rí-l-à²(la)²(y)-c'è²-u's(m)(u'm). From *quattuor*, four, and *latus*, a side. See *ASTRALGUS* (3d def.).

QUADRILOCULAR, adj. Kwa⁴d-rí-lok'ú²-l-à²r. From *quattuor*, four, and *loculus*, a little place. Fr., *quadriloculaire*. Ger., *vierfächerig*. Four-chambered; having four loculi. [a, 27, 35.]

QUADRIMANOUS, adj. Kwa⁴d-rí-m'a²n-u's. See *QUADRUMANOUS*.

QUADRIPARTITE, adj. Kwa⁴d-rí-pa²rtí²[p't]. Lat., *quadrupartitus* (from *quattuor*, four, and *partire*, to divide). Fr., *quadruparti*. Ger., *viertheilig*. Four-parted, cleft into four segments nearly to the base. [a, 35.]

QUADRIPHYLLOUS, adj. Kwa⁴d-rí-fí²l'ú²s. Lat., *quadriphyllus* (from *quattuor*, four, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *quadriphyllé*. See *QUADRIGITATE* and *TETRAPHYLLOUS*.

QUADRIPINNATE, adj. Kwa⁴d-rí-pí²p'ú²at. Lat., *quadrípinatus* (from *quattuor*, four, and *pinnatus*, a feather). Ger., *vierfach-gefiedert*. Of a compound leaf, four times pinnate; having tripinnate leaflets on the rachis. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

QUADRIVALENT, adj. Kwa⁴d-rí-v'a²-l'at. From *quattuor*, four, and *valere*, to be worth. Ger., *vierwerthig*. Capable of replacing four atoms of hydrogen in a compound. [B.]

QUADRIVALVATE, QUADRIVALE, QUADRIVALVULAE, adj's. Kwa⁴d-rí-v'alv'at, kwa⁴d-rí-v'alv, -v'alvd, kwa⁴d-rí-v'alv-l'at-l'ar. Lat., *quadrivalvatus* (from *quattuor*, four, and *valva*, a valve). Fr., *quadrivalve*. Four-valved, splitting into four valves. [a, 35.]

QUADRUMANOUS, adj. Kwa⁴d-rí-m'a²n-u's. From *quattuor*, four, and *manus*, the hand. Fr., *quadrumanus*. Ger., *vierhändig*. Having four hands. The *Quadrumana* are an order of the *Mammalia* characterized by having the feet and hands prehensile. [L, 147 (a, 39).]

QUADRUPED, adj. Kwa⁴d-rí-p'ed. Lat., *quadrupes* (from *quattuor*, four, and *pes*, the foot). Fr., *quadrupède*. Ger., *vierfüssig*. Having four feet; as a n., a four-footed animal.

QUADRUPLET, n. Kwa⁴d-rí-p'le²t. Fr., *quadruplemeu*. Ger., *Vierling*, *Vierlingsfrucht*. One of four children born at one birth. [a, 48.]

QUALITATIVE, adj. Kwa⁴l'í²t-a²tí²v. From *qualitas*, a quality. Fr., *q*. Ger., *qualitativ*. Pertaining to or regarding the quality or character of a body. [B.] Cf. *Q. ANALYSIS*.

QUAMASH, n. Kwa⁴m'a²sh. See *CAMASSIA esculenta*.

QUANTITATIVE, adj. Kwa⁴nt'í²-a²tí²v. From *quantitas*, quantity. Fr., *q*. Ger., *quantitativ*. Pertaining to or regarding quantity. [B.] Cf. *Q. ANALYSIS*.

QUANTIVALENCE, n. Kwa⁴nt'í²-v'a²l'è-n's. From *quantus*, how much, and *valere*, to be worth. The combining power of an element or a radicle as measured by the number of atoms of hydrogen with which it will combine. [B.] Cf. *ATOMICITY*.

QUAPOYA (Lat.), n. f. Kwa⁴-p'o²y'a². Fr., *quapoyer*. A genus of the *Guttifera*; referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Clusia*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 35).] — *Q. scandens*. The *Clusia microcarpa*; found in Guiana. The viscid, resinous juice is used as a purgative. [B, 267, 310, 311 (a, 35).]

QUARANTINE, n. Kwa⁴-r'a²nt'en'. From Fr., *quarante*, forty. Fr., *quarantaine*. Ger., *Quarantäne*. 1. Originally, isolation of a ship from the sea was making for a period of forty days, during which time means were taken to prevent communication of disease from the ship, crew, or cargo. The time during which this isolation is continued is now left to the discretion of the proper authorities. 2. The place at which vessels are stopped, and properly attended to, to prevent the spread of contagious disease. 3. The isolation of a person or district on land, to prevent the spread of contagion. [D.] — *Land q*. See *Q. (3d def.)*.

QUARG (Ger.), **QUARK** (Ger.), n. Kwa⁴rg, Kwa⁴rk. See *CUM*.

QUARS, n. Of the alchemists, a gall-stone. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325 (a, 48)).]

QUARTAN, adj. Kwa⁴-r't'n. Lat., *quartanus* (from *quartus*, fourth). Fr., *quarte*. Ger., *viertägig*. Recurring on the fourth day (both days occurrences being reckoned); occurring at intervals of three days, or characterized by such occurrence. [a, 48.]

QUARTANA (Lat.), n. f. Kwa⁴-r't-an(a²n)²a². From *quartus*, fourth. See *Quartan FEVER*. — *Q. duplicata*. See *Double quartan intermittent FEVER*.

QUARTENYL, n. Kwa⁴-t'e²n-[l]. The radicle C₄H₉. [B.]

QUARTIPAROUS, adj. Kwa⁴-r't-p'a²r-n's. Lat., *quartiparus* (from *quartus*, fourth, and *parere*, to bring forth). Ger., *viergebärend*. Having borne four children, or pregnant for the fourth time. A *quartipara* (also written *IVpara*) is a woman that can be so described.

QUARTISTERNAL (Fr.), n. Ka³-r-te-st'e²-na²l. From *quartus*, fourth, and *sternum*, the sternum. The fourth bony piece of the sternum. [L, 41 (a, 43).]

QUARTUS (Lat.), adj. Kwa⁴-r't(u's)(u's). From *quattuor*, four. Fourth; as a n., the fourth of a series of muscles. [L.] — *Q. femoralis*. See *PYRIFORMIS*. — *Q. hyoidis*. Of Columbus, see *OMOHYOIDIUS*. — *Q. pedem moventium* [Vessalus]. *Q. tibie* [Columbus]. See *SOLÆUS*. — *Q. tibiam moventium*. See *Biceps FLEXOR cruris*.

QUASS, n. Kwa⁴s. See *KWAS*.

QUASSIA (Lat.), n. f. Kwa⁴s(kwa²s)'si²a². From *Quassi*, a Surinam negro, who used *Surinam q.* for fever. Fr., *q. quassie*, *quassier* (1st def.), *q. de la Jamaïque* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.), *bois amer de Surinam* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.), *quassie amère* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.). Ger., *Quassie*, *jamaikanisches* (oder *dickes*) *Quassienholz* (oder *Bitterholz*) [2d def.], *surinamisches Quassienholz* (oder *Bitterholz*) [3d def.]. Sp., *quassia*, *quassia de Jamaica* [Mex. Ph.] (2d def.), *quassia amarga* [Sp. Ph.] (4th def.). 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Simarubaceae*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., *Jamaica q.* (wood and root) (or ash); the wood of *Picramnia excelsa*. In the shops it is usually met with in chips or raspings; it is also made into cups, called *q. cups* or *bitter cups*. It is without smell, but is intensely bitter, and was formerly used to replace hops in beer. Its medicinal properties are due to the presence of quassin (*q. u.*). It is used as a stomachic and tonic, and against constipation due to intestinal atony. It is narcotic to insects and is used to poison flies and to expel thread-worms. 3. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., the bitter wood of Surinam, or Surinam q.; the wood of *Q. amara*. It has the same properties as the Jamaica q., but is somewhat denser. 4. Of the Netherl. Ph., the wood derived from both *Picramnia excelsa* and *Q. amara* (see 2d and 3d defs.). [a, 35.] — *Aqua quassie* [Belg. Ph.]. Preparation made by extracting *q.* with alcohol or *q.*-bark and *q.*-wood together with alcohol and water. [B, 95 (a, 38).] — *Aqueous extract of q.* See *Extractum quassie*. — *Cortex quassie*. The bark of *Q. amara*. [B, 95 (a, 38).] — *Decoction of q.*, *Decoctum ligni quassie*. See *Infusum quassie*. — *Decoctum quassie ligni compositum*. Syn.: *decoctum amarum*. Compound decoction of *q.*; made by macerating 4 parts of *q.* shavings, 6 of chamomile flowers, and 1 part of potassium carbonate in 192 parts of water, boiling down to three fourths, and straining. [B, 97 (a, 14).] — *Essentia quassie*. See *Tinctura quassie*. — *Extractum ligni quassie* [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. *Extractum quassie* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de q. amara* [Fr. Cod.], *extrait (aqueux) de quassie (bois amer)*. Ger., *Quassienextrakt*. Sp., *extracto de quassia amarga* [Sp. Ph.]. An extract made from *q.*-wood (wood and bark in equal parts [Roum. Ph.]) with cold or hot water and brought to a thick [U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (a dry [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Roum. Ph.], a pilular [Br. Ph., Swiss Ph.], a half-thick [Hung. Ph.], a soft [Fr. Cod.]) consistence. [B, 95 (a, 38).] — *Extractum quassie alcoholicum*. Fr., *extrait alcoolique de quassie*. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of *q.*-wood with 4 parts of 22-per-cent. alcohol, repeating the process three times, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).] — *Extractum quassie aquosum*. See *Extractum quassie*. — *Extractum quassie fluidum* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de quassie*. Ger., *flüssiges Quassienextrakt*. A preparation made from 100 grammes of Jamaica *q.*-wood in No. 60 powder by treatment in a percolator in the usual way, and after evaporation to the consistence of a soft extract, bringing up to 100 c. cm. with alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).] — *Extrait de q. amara* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum quassie*. — *Infusum quassie* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de q. amara* [Fr. Cod.], *hydrolé de quassie*. Sp., *infusion de quassia amarga* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of *q.*-wood with 192 parts of water [Sp. Ph.] (30 parts for half an hour [Br. Ph.], 200 for four hours [Fr. Cod.]), and straining. The older ph's ordered boiling water. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).] — *Infusum quassie cum matro*. Fr., *eau stomachique*. A preparation made by infusing 2 parts of *q.*-wood and 3 of sodium carbonate in 120 of boiling water, and straining. [B, 119 (a, 38).] — *Lignum quassie*. See under *Q.* (3d def.). — *Lignum quassie* [Br. Ph.]. See under *Q.* (3d def.). — *Lignum quassie surinamense* (seu *verum*). See *Q.* (3d def.). — *Poudre de q. amara* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation consisting of *q.*-wood crushed, dried at a temperature of 40° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).] — *Q. africana*. A tree of southern tropical Africa. The wood has the same bitterness as that of *Q. amara* and probably the same properties. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).] — *Q. a.* Fr., *quassia a.* (1st def.), *bois amer de Surinam*. Ger., *Bitterholz*, *bittere Quassie* (1st def.), *ächter Quassienbaum* (1st def.). *Bitterquassienrinde* (2d def.). Sp., *quassia amarga de Surinam* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A branching shrub or small tree growing in Surinam. Its wood constitutes *q.* (3d def.); its bark, *cortex quassie amara* (seu *surinamense*) has the same medicinal properties as the wood; its root is used in dysentery and the flowers are stomachic. 2. Of the Roum. Ph., *Q.* (3d def.). [B, 5, 19, 19, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).] — *Q. cup*. See under *Q.* (2d def.). — *Q. de la Jamaïque* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). *Quassie lignum* [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. See *Q.* (2d def.). — *Q. officinalis*. The *Simaruba guianensis*. [B, 173 (a, 35).] — *Q. simaruba*. The *Simaruba guianensis* and *Picramnia excelsa*. [B, 180 (a, 35).] — *Q. surinamense*. See *Q. amara*. — *Tinctura quassie*. Fr., *teinture de q. amara* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of *q.*-wood in No. 40 powder with alcohol for one day, and treating in a percolator with enough more alcohol to make 10 parts [U. S.

Ph.]; or by macerating $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the wood for 7 days in 20 fl. oz. of alcohol, or enough more to make 20 fl. oz. of filtered tincture [Br. Ph.]. The other ph's direct that the wood be macerated (or digested) several days with 4, 5, or 6 times as much alcohol of a strength varying in different ph's. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38)].—*Tinctura quassiae aquosa*. Sp., *tinctura acosa de casia amara* [Sp. Ph.]. An aqueous extract made by macerating q.-wood for 8 hours with 100 times its weight of water and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—*Tisane de q. amara* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Infusum quassiae*.—*Vinum quassiae*. Fr., *vin de q. amara* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *vin de casia amara* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 30 parts of q.-wood with 1,000 of white wine or of some liqueur for 10 days [Fr. Cod.] (with 30 of 92-per-cent. alcohol and 970 of Malaga wine for 6 days [Belg. Ph.], with 30 of 80-per-cent. alcohol for 1 day, then with 900 of strong wine for 8 days [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38)].

QUASSIC ACID, n. $\text{Kwa}^2\text{s}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$. A dibasic crystalline acid, $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_{10}$, produced by the decomposition of quassin with hydrochloric acid. [Oliveri and Denaro (B).]

QUASSIDE, n. $\text{Kwa}^2\text{s}^1\text{i}^2\text{d}$ (id). An amorphous white and very bitter substance, $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{42}\text{O}_8$ (regarded as an anhydride of quassin), obtained by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on quassin. [Oliveri and Denaro (B).]

QUASSIE (Fr., Ger.), n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{s}^1\text{-se}$, $\text{kwa}^2\text{s}^1\text{-se}$. See **QUASSIA**.—**Alcoolé de q. (Fr.)**. See *Tinctura quassiae*.—**Extrait (aqueux) de q. (Fr.)**. See *Extractum quassiae*.—**Extrait liquide de q. (Fr.)**. *Flüssiges Q'extrakt* (Ger.). See *Extractum quassiae fluidum*.—**Hydrolé de q. (Fr.)**. *Infusion de q. (Fr.)*. See *Infusum quassiae*.—**Jamaikanisches Q'holz** (Ger.). See **QUASSIA** (2d def.).—**Q. amère** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See **QUASSIA** (3d def.).—**Q'n-extrakt** (Ger.). See *Extractum quassiae*.—**Teinture de q. composée** (Fr.). A preparation made by treating 60 grammes of q.-wood, 30 of orange-peel, and 15 of cardamom with 720 of brandy for four days and straining. [B, 119 (a, 38)].

QUASSIN, n. $\text{Kwa}^2\text{s}^1\text{i}^2\text{n}$. Lat., *quassina* [Belg. Ph.]. A substance, $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{42}\text{O}_8$ (or $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{42}\text{O}_9$), obtained from quassia-wood as small prismatic crystals of a bitter taste. [B, 95, 270 (a, 38)].

QUASSINIC ACID, n. $\text{Kwa}^2\text{s}^1\text{i}^2\text{n}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$. A dibasic acid, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_{10}$. [B, 270 (a, 38)].

QUEBRABUNDA (Port.), n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{-bra}^2\text{s}^1\text{-bun}^1\text{-da}^2$. Hip pestilence, straddling disease; an epizootic disease observed chiefly in horses and pigs on the island of Marajó, Brazil, thought to be identical with beriberi. [Lacerda, "Lancet," Feb. 13, 1886, p. 318].

QUEBRACHAMINE, n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{-bra}^2\text{ch}^1\text{-a}^2\text{m}^1\text{-en}$. One of the alkaloids obtained by Hesse from white quebracho-bark, occurring as colorless acicular or foliate crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38)].

QUEBRACHETUM (Lat.), n. $\text{Kab}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{k}^1\text{(ra}^2\text{ch}^2\text{)-et(at)u}^2\text{m}^1\text{(u}^2\text{m}^1\text{)}$. A name proposed for the associated quebracho alkaloids.

QUEBRACHINE, n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{-bra}^2\text{ch}^1\text{-en}$. Lat., *quebrachinum*. A colorless crystalline alkaloid, $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ (or $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$), found in white quebracho-bark. It is insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in ether, readily soluble in boiling alcohol and chloroform, and melts at 216°C . (with partial decomposition). It forms crystalline salts. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38); B, 93 (a, 14); Hesse.]

QUEBRACHO, n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{-bra}^2\text{ch}^1\text{-o}$. Sp., *q.* 1. The *Aspidosperma q.* or its bark, white (or true) *q. (Sp., q. blanco)*. It is used in Chile as an antiperiodic, and is recommended in cardiac or asthmatic dyspnoea, though in toxic doses it produces dyspnoea, paralysis, and death. Cf. the various alkaloids mentioned under *ASPIDOSPERMA q.* 2. Red *q. (Sp., q. colorado)*, the hard, heavy, reddish-brown wood of *Loxopterygium Lorentzii*, or the plant itself. The wood is used in place of white *q.*, which it is said to resemble in medicinal properties, though it is much milder. According to some, it is merely an astringent and a gastro-intestinal stimulant. [B, 5, 121, 185, 214 (a, 35)].—**Q. gum**. The dried juice of the wood of red *q.*, having its medicinal properties. [B, 5 (a, 35)].

QUEBRACHOL, **QUEBRACHYL ALCOHOL**, n's. $\text{Ka}^2\text{-bra}^2\text{ch}^1\text{-ol}$, ^1al . An alcohol-like levorotary crystalline substance, $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{42}\text{O}$, found in white quebracho-bark. It gives the chemical reactions of cholesterol. [Hesse (B); B, 8 (a, 38)].

QUEBRICUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Kwe}^2\text{b}^1\text{r}^1\text{k-u}^2\text{m}^1\text{(u}^2\text{m}^1\text{)}$. An old term for arsenic and for sulphur. [A, 325 (a, 48)].

QUECKE (Ger.), n. $\text{Kwe}^2\text{k}^1\text{e}^2$. See *Tinctura repens*.—**Flüssiges Q'extrakt** (oder **Q'wurzel-extrakt**). See *Extractum tritici fluidum*.

QUECKSILBER (Ger.), n. $\text{Kwe}^2\text{k}^1\text{z}^1\text{i}^2\text{lb}^1\text{-e}^2\text{r}$. See **MERCURY** and **HYDRARGYRUM**.—**Aetzendes Q'sublimat**. See **MERCURY bichloride**.—**Blausaures Q.** See **MERCURY cyanide**.—**Blutserumq.** M'ercury albuminate obtained by precipitating sterilized and filtered blood serum with a solution of mercury bichloride, and dissolving in an aqueous solution of sodium chloride. [M. Bockhart, "Monatsh. f. prakt. Dermat.," 1885, No. 5; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Nov. 2, 1885, p. 979 (a, 50)].—**Bromq.** See **MERCURY bromide**.—**Chlorq.** See **MERCURY chloride**.—**Cyanq.** See **MERCURY cyanide**.—**Essigsaures Q'oxydul**. See **MERCURY acetate**.—**Gedegenes Q.** Metallic mercury. [B, 180].—**Gelbes Q'präcipitat**. See **MERCURY sub-sulphate**.—**Gelöschtes Q.** See **HYDRARGYRUM extinctum**.—**Gereinigt Q.** See **HYDRARGYRUM** (3d def.).—**Getödtetes Q.** See **HYDRARGYRUM extinctum**.—**Hahnemann's lösliches Q.** See **MERCURY** and **ammonium nitrate**.—**Jodq.** See **MERCURY iodide**.—**Knaulq.** See **MERCURY fulminate**.—**Oxalsaures Q.** See **MERCURY oxalate**.—**Phenolq.** See **MERCURY carbolate**.—**Phosphorsaures Q.** See **MERCURY phosphate**.—**Q'-Ammoniumchlorid**. See **Ammoniated MERCURY**.—**Q'äthyl**. See **MERCURY ethyl**.—**Q'-ausschlag**. See **HYDRARGYRIA**.—**Q'bromid**. See **MERCURY bichloride**.—**Q'bromür**. See **MERCURY bromide**.—**Q'chlorid**. See **MERCURY bichloride**.—**Q'chloridalbuminat**. See **HYDRARGYRUM bichloratum albuminatum**.—**Q'chloridamid**. See **Ammoniated MERCURY**.—**Q'chlorid-Harnstoff**. See **HYDRARGYRUM bichloratum**.

carbamidatum solum.—**Q'chlorür**. Calomel. [B.] See **MERCURY chloride**.—**Q'darmschwindsucht**. See **HYDRARGYRENTEROPHTHISIS**.—**Q'diäthyl**. See **MERCURY ethyl**.—**Q'dimethyl**. See **MERCURY methyl** (2d def.).—**Q'jodid**. See **MERCURY biniodide**.—**Q'jodid-Jodkalium**. See **MERCURY** and **potassium iodide**.—**Q'jodür**. See **MERCURY protiodide**.—**Q'krankheit**. See **MERCURIALISM**.—**Q'legrirung**. An amalgam.—**Q'mittel**. See **MERCURIAL** (1st def., n.).—**Q'mohr**. See **Black MERCURY sulphide**.—**Q'nitrür**. See **MERCURY nitride**.—**Q'oxyd**. See **Red MERCURY oxide**.—**Q'oxydul**. See **Black MERCURY oxide**.—**Q'pepton**. See **HYDRARGYRUM peptonatum**.—**Q'perchlorür**. See **MERCURY bichloride**.—**Q'pfaster**. See **Emplastum HYDRARGYRI**.—**Q'präcipitat**. Precipitate of mercury; red, yellow, and black mercury oxides, and ammoniated mercury. [B.].—**Q'salbe**. See **Unguentum HYDRARGYRI**.—**Q'schmierkur**. See **HYDRARGYRENTERIPSIS**.—**Q'seife**. See **MERCURY oleate**.—**Q'thier**. An animal upon which experiments are made by the administration of mercury. [Stein-auer, "Contrib. f. d. med. Wissensch.," 1882, p. 141 (B).].—**Q. und Ammoniak-Pflaster**. See **Emplastum ammoniacum hydrargyro.**.—**Q-Zinkeyanür**. See **MERCURY** and **zinc cyanide**.—**Rothe Q'salbe**. See **Unguentum HYDRARGYRI oxidii rubri**.—**Rother Q'präcipitat**. See **Red MERCURY oxide**.—**Roths Doppelt-schwefelq.**, **Roths geschwefeltes Q.**, **Roths Q'bisulphuret**, **Roths Schwefelq.** See **Red MERCURY sulphide**.—**Schwarzes Schwefelq.** See **Black MERCURY sulphide**.—**Schwefelq.** See **MERCURY sulphide**.—**Weisses Q'präcipitat**. See **Ammoniated MERCURY**.

QUECKSILBERN, adj. $\text{Kwe}^2\text{k}^1\text{z}^1\text{i}^2\text{lb}^1\text{-u}^2\text{rn}$. See **MERCURIAL** (1st def.) and **MERCURIC**.

QUECKWEIZEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Kwe}^2\text{k}^1\text{v}^1\text{its-e}^2\text{n}$. See **TRITICUM repens**.

QUEDLINBURG (Ger.), n. $\text{Kwe}^2\text{d}^1\text{i}^2\text{li}^2\text{n-burg}$. A place in Saxony where there is a chalybeate spring. [a, 14, 43.]

QUELITE (Mex. Ph.) (Sp.), n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{-le}^2\text{ta}$. See **CHENOPodium viride**.

QUELL (Ger.), n. Kwe^2l^1 . See **FOUNTAIN** and **FONS**.

QUELLMITTEL (Ger.), n. $\text{Kwe}^2\text{l}^1\text{m}^1\text{i}^2\text{t-te}^2\text{l}$. An expanding material (e. g., compressed sponge) for effecting dilatation.

QUELLSATZSÄURE (Ger.), n. $\text{Kwe}^2\text{l}^1\text{za}^2\text{ts-zoir-e}^2$. Apocrenic acid. [A, 324.]

QUELLSÄURE (Ger.), n. $\text{Kwe}^2\text{l}^1\text{zoir-e}^2$. See **CRENIC ACID**.

QUELLSTIFT (Ger.), n. $\text{Kwe}^2\text{l}^1\text{st}^1\text{i}^2\text{ft}$. A dilating tent.

QUENDEL (Ger.), n. $\text{Kwe}^2\text{nd}^1\text{e}^2\text{l}$. The *Thymus serpyllum*. [B, 180 (a, 35)].—**Q'öl**. See **Oleum SERPILLI**.

QUÉNOT (Fr.), n. $\text{Ka}^2\text{-no}$. The *Prunus mahaleb* or its wood.

QUENOUILLE (Fr.), n. $\text{K}^1\text{-nu-el-y}^1$. 1. The genera *Cnicus* and *Typha*. 2. The *Typha angustifolia*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 35)].

QUERBALKEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Kwe}^2\text{r}^1\text{ba}^2\text{k-e}^2\text{n}$. A cerebral commissure. [I, 3 (K)].—**Grauer Q.** See **SMALL COMMISSURE OF THE BRAIN**.—**Hinterer kleiner Q.** See **POSTERIOR CEREBRAL COMMISSURE**.—**Vorderer grösserer Q.** See **ANTERIOR WHITE COMMISSURE OF THE BRAIN**.

QUERBAND (Ger.), n. $\text{Kwe}^2\text{r}^1\text{ba}^2\text{nd}$. 1. A cerebral commissure. [I, 3 (K)]. 2. A transverse ligament. [L.].—**Dunkles Q.** See **DARK DISC**.—**Grosses Q.** See **CORPUS CALLOSUM**.—**Langes Q.** The lower surface of the posterior vermiform process of the cerebellum. [I, 3 (K)].—**Q. des kleinen Hirns**. See **PONS VAROLII**.—**Sichtbares Q.** Of Reil, the posterior part of the posterior vermiform process. [I, 3 (K)].

QUERBÄNDCHEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Kwe}^2\text{r}^1\text{band-ch}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}$. A small cerebral commissure. [K.]

QUERBETT (Ger.), n. $\text{Kwe}^2\text{r}^1\text{be}^2\text{t}$. The state of lying cross-wise of the bed.

QUERBLATT (Ger.), n. $\text{Kwe}^2\text{r}^1\text{bla}^2\text{t}$. A transverse layer, especially the transverse lamina of the cerebellum. [I, 17 (K)].

QUERBRUCH (Ger.), n. $\text{Kwe}^2\text{r}^1\text{bruch}^2$. See **TRANSVERSE FRACTURE**.

QUERBÜNDEL (Ger.), n. $\text{Kwe}^2\text{r}^1\text{bu}^2\text{nd-e}^2\text{l}$. A transverse bundle.—**Q. des Brückenarmes**. The transverse fibres of the crus cerebri. [I, 11 (K)].

QUERCERA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Kwu}^2\text{rs}^1\text{(kwe}^2\text{r}^1\text{k)-e}^2\text{r-a}^2$. Also written *querquera*. Fr., *quercure*. See **CAILL**.

QUERCETIC ACID, n. $\text{Kwu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-se}^2\text{t}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide quercetique*. Ger., *Quercetinsäure*. The compound $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38)].

QUERCETIN, n. $\text{Kwu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-se}^2\text{t}^1\text{i}^2\text{n}$. Fr., *quercetine*, *mésétine*. Ger., *Q.* A yellow pigment, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_{11} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, found in various plants. [B, 270 (a, 38); B, 248 (a, 14)].

QUERCIFOLIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Kwu}^2\text{rs}^1\text{(kwe}^2\text{r}^1\text{k)-i}^2\text{-fo}^2\text{(fo}^2\text{)-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *quercus*, the oak, and *folium*, a leaf. The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B, 180 (a, 35)].

QUERCIN, n. $\text{Kwu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-s}^1\text{i}^2\text{n}$. Fr., *quercine*. A bitter crystallizable carbohydrate, $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{34}(\text{HO})_6$, extracted from acorns and oak-bark. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 270 (a, 38)].

QUERCINUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Kwu}^2\text{rs}^1\text{(kwe}^2\text{r}^1\text{k)-i}^2\text{n-u}^2\text{s}^1\text{(u}^2\text{s}^1\text{)}$. From *quercus*, the oak. Pertaining to an oak; as a n., *quercina* (or *quercina*), an oak-tree. [B, 180 (a, 35)]. For *Quercina* and *Quercinea*, see under **QUERCUS**.

QUERCITANNIC ACID, n. $\text{Kwu}^2\text{rs}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide quercitannique*. Ger., *Quercitrangerbäure*. A substance, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_8$, found in oak-bark, forming an amorphous yellowish-brown mass. It differs from galliconic acid in not being transformable into gallic acid and in showing no trace of pyrogallol on dry distillation. [B, 93 (a, 14)].

distinct) of *Q. robur*, abundant in Germany and southern Europe. [a, 35].—*Q. suber*. Fr. *chêne liège*, *alcornoque*, *rusque*, *surier*. Ger. *Korkeiche*, *Pantoffelholzbaum*. Cork-oak tree, cork-tree; a large tree of southern Europe and northern Africa. [a, 35]. Cf. Cork.—*Q. tinctoria* (angulosa). Fr. (*chêne*) *quercitron*, *chêne jaune* (ou noir). Ger. *Quercitroneneiche*. Black (or dyers'), or yellow-bark oak; widely distributed east of the Mississippi. [B, 180, 185, 314 (a, 35)].—*Q. valonia*. Oak-manna tree; a species yielding valonia and oak-manna. [B, 173, 275 (a, 35)].—*Q. virens*. Fr. *chêne verdoyant* (ou vert de la Caroline). American live oak, bearing edible acorns. [B, 77, 173 (a, 35)].—*Semen q. tostum* (Gr. Ph., 1st ed., Dan. Ph., 1773, *Sp., bellotas tostadas* [Sp. Ph.], *Syn. f. fructus q. tostus* [Belg. Ph.], *glandes q. tostae* [Gr. Ph.], *semina q. tosta* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 1st ed., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph.]). Ripe acorns freed from the cups and shells, roasted at a gentle heat, and, after the removal of any blackness produced by burning, reduced to a coarse powder. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—*Semen q. tostum pulveratum* [Russ. Ph.]. Acorns roasted and powdered. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—*Tinctura corticis q.* [Austr. Ph., 1820]. A tincture made by digesting 2 parts of oak-bark in 12 of alcohol and filtering. [B, 97 (a, 21)].

QUERFALTEN (Ger.), n. pl. Kwe'r'fa'lt-e'n. See VALVULÆ conviventes.

QUERFELL (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'fe'l. See EPIPHRAGM.

QUERFORTSATZ (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'fort-sa'ts. A transverse process. [L, 31].—*Q. der harten Hirnhaut*. See TENTORIUM cerebelli.—*Q. des kleinen Hirns*. Of Sömmerring, the pons Varolii. [L, 3 (K)].—*Q. p'anne*. An articular surface on the transverse process of a vertebra, for the tubercle of a rib. [L, 31].

QUERFURCHE (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'furch-e. A transverse fissure. [K.]

QUERGESSKANNENMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'ges-ka-n-nen-musk-e'l. See ARYTENOIDEUS.

QUERHAUT (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'ha-u't. See EPIPHRAGM.

QUERLAGE (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'la-g'e. See TRANSVERSE POSITION.—*Verschleppung*. *Q.* Impaction of the presenting shoulder with great distention of the lower segment of the uterus. [Winter, "Ctbl. f. Gynäk.", Jan. 23, 1886, p. 60.]

QUERLAGERUNG (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'la-g'e-rung. See TRANSVERSE POSITION.—*Halbe*. *Q.* That posture of a patient in which the body lies obliquely on the bed, with the hips at its edge, one leg resting on a chair. [a, 34.]

QUERMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'musk-e'l. A transverse muscle.—*Obere und untere Q'n des Halses*. See INTERTRANSVERSALES.

QUERNAL, adj. Kwe'r'n'l. Lat., *quernalis* (from *quernus*, of oaks). Pertaining to the *Quernales*, which are Lindley's *q. alliance* (Lat., *nicus quernalis*) of diclinous exogens, consisting of the *Corylaceæ* and *Juglandaceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

QUERQUÈRE (Fr.), n. Ke'r-ke'r. See QUERCERA.

QUERRINNE (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'ri-n'e. A transverse groove.

QUERSCHLEIBE (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'sh'le-i'e. See DARK DISC.

QUERSCHLAG (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'sh'la-g. See PARAPLEGIA.

QUERSCHLITZ (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'sh'li'ts. See TRANSVERSE FISSURE of the brain.

QUERSCHNITT (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'sh'n'i't. A transverse incision or section.—*Künstlicher Q.* The surface of a muscle exposed by a cross-section made at right angles to the long axis. [Grünhagen (K)].—*Natürlicher Q.* In electro-physiology, the natural termination of the fibres of a muscle, as distinguished from those in an artificial cross-section. [Grünhagen (K)].

QUERSPALTE (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'spa'l't-e. A transverse fissure.—*Mittlere Q.* The transverse fissure of the cerebrum. [L, 3 (K)].

QUERSTAND (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'sta'nd. Syn.: *querer Kopfstand*. That position of the foetal head in which its antero-posterior diameter is roughly coincident with the transverse diameter of the mother's pelvis.—*Hoher Q.* When the head is at the superior strait.—*Tiefer Q.* Syn.: *nichtrotirter Kopfstand*. An arrest of the foetal head on account of its failure or delay to undergo its normal movement of rotation on reaching the pelvic floor. [A, 91.]

QUERSTREIFEN (Ger.), n. pl. Kwe'r'str'ef-e'n. Transverse stripes. [L, 3 (K)].—*Fleischig*. *Q.* See INSCRIPTIONES tendineæ.—*Q. der Zwirbel*. Of Sömmerring, the peduncles of the pineal gland. [L, 3 (K)].

QUERLANTENWAHN (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'ul-a'nt'e'n-va'n. Insanity characterized by querulousness. [A, 326 (a, 34).]

QUERWAND (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'va'nd. A transverse septum.

QUERWULST (Ger.), n. Kwe'r'vulst. 1. A transverse swelling or projection. 2. See LINGULA.

QUETSCH-HAHN (Ger.), n. Kwe'tsh'ha'n. A pinch-cock. See also CLAMP.

QUETSCHUNG (Ger.), n. Kwe'tsh'un. See CONTUSION.

QUEUE (Fr.), n. Ku'e. 1. A tail or tail-like prolongation. [a, 48.] 2. A petiole of a leaf. [B, 121 (a, 35)].—*Q. de cheval*. See CAUDA EQUINA, *Equisetum pedetere*, and *Hippuris communis*.—*Q. de la moëlle allongée*. See CAUDA MEDULLÆ oblongatæ.—*Q. de l'épididyme*. See CAUDA EPIDIDYMI. —*Q. de l'os hyoïde*. See URO-HYAL BONE and BASIBRANCHIAL BONES.—*Q. de pourreau*. See PEUCEDANUM officinale (1st def.).—*Q. du lobule médian*. See NODULE (2d def.).—*Q. du pancréas*. See CAUDA PANCREATIS.—*Q. du vermis median*. See NODULE (2d def.).

QUICKEN, v. intr. Kwi'k'n. Syn.: *to feel life*. To experience the sensation of quickening (q. v.).

QUICKEN, n. Kwi'k'n. 1. The *Triticum repens*. 2. The *Pyrus aucuparia*. [B, 275, 295 (a, 35).]

QUICKENING, n. Kwi'k'n'ing. The mother's first perception of the movements of the foetus, being a fluttering sensation in the hypogastrium.

QUICKLIME, n. Kwi'k'lim. See under LIME.

QUICKSILVER, n. Kwi'k'sil'v-ur. Lat., *argentum vivum*, *mercurius vivus*. Fr., *argent vive*. Ger., *Quecksilber*. Mercury; so called on account of its mobility and its silvery appearance.

QUILL, n. Kwi'l. Lat., *penna*. Ger., *Federkiel*. Fr., *tuyau de plume*. The portion of a feather by which it is inserted into its papilla. [L, 141.]

QUILLAIA (Lat.), n. f. Kel-la'i-a. Chilean, *quillai* (from *quilean*, to wash). Fr., *quillai* (1st def.), *écorce de quillaja* (2d def.). Ger., *Seifenrinde* (2d def.), *Quillajarinde* (2d def.). Written also *quillaja* and *quillaya*. 1. A genus of rosaceous trees, with a saponaceous bark. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., soap-bark; the bark of *Q. saponaria*. It is inodorous, very acidic, and sternutatory. Its active principle is saponin (q. v.). A syrup of *q.* is used in place of syrup of senega. *Q.* is used in Chile as a detergent. An extract, quillaia-bark oil, is said to promote the growth of the hair. [B, 121, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35)].—*Q. Moline*, *Q. saponaria*, *Q. smegmadermos*. Fr., *quillai savonneux*. The *quillai* or *cullay* of Chile, indigenous to Chile and Peru and now cultivated in northern India. Its thick bark constitutes the *q.* of the U. S. Ph., and its root is used in coryza. [B, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]

QUILLAIN, n. Kwi'l'a-i-n. Saponin. [B.]

QUILMAI (Chilean), n. See under *ECHINUS chilensis*.

QUINA (Lat.), n. f. Kwi'kwe/na. Sp., *q.* [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. Cinchona; also, in Brazil, any one of various other febrifuge barks, such as those of *Esenbeckia febrifuga*, *Hortia brasiliensis*, *Ticorea febrifuga*, etc. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35)]. Cf. CHINA and QUINQUINA.—*Extracto de q. roja* [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). An extract made in the same way as the extractum cinchonæ (q. v.) of the U. S. Ph., but from the red instead of the yellow bark. [A, 447 (a, 38)].—*Q. calisaya* [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.] (Sp.). See YELLOW CINCHONA-BARK.—*Q. colorada* (Sp.). Red cinchona-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35)].—*Q. quina*. 1. The *Cinchona officinalis* or its bark; also any cinchona-bark. 2. The genus *Touitjera*. [B, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

QUINACETOPHENONE, n. Kwi'n-a-s'e't-o-fe'n'on. See METADIHYDROXYACETOPHENONE.

QUINAMICINE, **QUINAMIDINE**, n's. Kwi'n-a-m'i's-e-n, -i'd-en. Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinamin*, *Chinamidin*. Isomeric amorphous bases, C₁₆H₂₄N₂O₄, obtained from Peruvian bark. [B, 5 (a, 38); B, 93 (a, 14).]

QUINAMINE, n. Kwi'n-a'm-en. Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinamin*. An alkaloid, C₂₀H₂₈N₂O₄ (or C₁₄H₁₈N₂O₄), found in nearly all species of *Cinchona*. It is less bitter than the other cinchona alkaloids and is a monacid base. [B, 4, 5 (a, 38); B, 93 (a, 14).]

QUINANILIDE, n. Kwi'n-a-n'i'l'i'd'id. Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chin-anilid*. The compound C₂₁H₁₇O₄.NH.C₆H₅. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

QUINANISOL, n. Kwi'n-a-n'i's-o'l. Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinanisol*. A substance, C₁₆H₁₅OC₆H₅, the tetrahydride of which constitutes one of the varieties of kairine. [B.]

QUINARY, **QUINATE**, adj's. Kwi'n'a-ri. Lat., *quinatus*, *quinti* (from *quinque*, five). Fr., *quiné*. Ger., *gefünft*, *fünffählig*. Arranged in fives. [a, 35.]

QUINATE, n. Kwi'n-at. Fr., *q.* A salt of quinic acid. [B.]

QUINAZOLINE, n. Kwi'n-a-z'o'l-en. Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinazolin*. A base, C₈H₆N₂ = C₆(H,H,H,H,N):CH.N:CH-. [B.]

QUINCE, n. Kwi'n-s. Gr., *quindaria*. Lat., *cydonia*, *malum cotoneum* (see *cotumum*, see *cydonium*, seu *cydonium*, seu *cydonie*) (2d def.). Fr., *coing* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Quitte* (2d def.). Sp., *membrillo* [Mex. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. The *Cydonia vulgaris*. 2. Its fruit. [a, 35].—*Conserve of q's*. See CONDITUM CYDONIARUM.—*Decoction of q.-seeds*. See DECOCTUM CYDONIÆ.—*Juice of q.* See SUC DE COING and SUCCUS CYDONIÆ.—*Mucilage of q.-seed*. See MUCILAGO CYDONI.—*Q. mucilage*. See CYDONIN (2d def.).—*Q.-seed*. Lat., *cydonium* [U. S. Ph.], *semen cydonie*. Fr., *semences de coing* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Quittensamen*. The mucilaginous seed of *Cydonia vulgaris*. [B, 5 (a, 35).]

QUINCÉ (Fr.), n. Ka'n-sa. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

QUINCHAMALIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kwi'n'ka-ma'li(u)m. A genus of the *Thesieæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35)].—*Q. chilense*. *Q. p. chilensis*. Fr., *quinchamal*. Peruvian and Chilean species used internally in inflammatory diseases and as a vulnerary. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

QUINCIE (Fr.), n. Ka'n-sa. A place in the department of the Rhône, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [a, 14.]

QUINCUNCIAL, adj. Kwi'n'k'u-n's-i-2'l. Fr., *quincuncial*. Ger., *fünfschichtig* (1st def.), *gefünftet* (2d def.). 1. See under ESTIVATION. 2. Arranged as a quincunc (1st def.) or in quincunxes. 3. Pentastichous. [B, 1, 19, 123, 296 (a, 35).]

QUINCUNX (Lat.), n. m. Kwi'n'k'u-n's-i-2'u(n)x. Gen., *-cun'-cis*. 1. A set of five arranged thus: * * *, four at the corners of a square and the fifth at its centre. [a, 48.] 2. See QUINCUNCIAL ESTIVATION.

QUINETHONIC ACID, n. Kwi'n-e'th-o'n'i'k. Ger., *Chin-äthonsäure*. An acid, C₁₄H₁₄O₆, found in combination with phenolsulphuric and cresolsulphuric acids in the urine after the ingestion of phenetol. [Kossell, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," vii, p. 292 (B).]

QUINETUM (Lat.), n. n. Kwi'n-et(at)'u(m). See CINCHONA febrifuga.

QUINHYDRONE, n. Kwi'n-hid'ron. Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinhy-dron*. A substance, C₁₂H₁₀O₄ = C₆H₅O₂ + C₆H₅(OH)₂, consisting

of equal molecules of quinone and hydroquinone, and formed by mixing the two substances together, or by the incomplete conversion of one into the other. It occurs as green acicular crystals of golden lustre. [B. 4; B. 93 (a, 14); B. 3 (a, 38).]

QUINIA (Lat.), n. f. Kwî'nî¹²a³. See QUININE.—*Pilula quiniae* [Br. Ph., 1867]. A pill-mass of 60 grains of quinine sulphate and 20 of confectio rosae caninae. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—*Quinine sulphas* [Br. Ph., 1867]. See QUININE sulphate.—*Quinine valerianae* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Quinine valerianate. [a, 38].—*Tinctura quiniae* [Br. Ph., 1867]. See *Tinctura quininae*.—*Vinum quiniae* [Br. Ph., 1867]. Wine of q. See *Vinum quininae*.

QUINIC, adj. Kwî'nî¹²k. Lat., *chinicus, quincus*. Fr., *quinique*. Pertaining to cinchona. [B.]—**Q. acid**. Lat., *acidum chinicum* (see *quininum*). Fr., *acide quinique*. Ger., *Chinasäure*. A monobasic cinchonic acid, $C_{20}H_{21}O_9 = C_{19}H_{20}(OH)CO_2H$, found in the cinchona barks and in many other vegetable substances. It forms colorless, rhombic, prismatic crystals, very soluble in water and in alcohol, melting at about 162° C. and of very sour taste. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4; B. 93 (a, 14).]—**Q. anhydride**. See QUINIDE.—**Q. ether**. Lat., *ether chinicus*. Ger., *Chinäther*. A substance (probably consisting chiefly of ethyl quinate) obtained by the distillation of calcium quinate with sulphuric acid and alcohol. It has been recommended for inhalation in intermittent fever. [B. 270.]

QUINICINE, n. Kwî'nî¹²en. Fr., q. Ger., *Chinidin*. An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{23}N_3O_2$, isomeric with quinine, yellowish, amorphous, dextrorotatory, bitter, and febrifuge. [B. 593 (a, 14, 38).]

QUINIDAMINE, n. Kwî'nî¹²d'am-en. An alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{24}N_2O_2$, obtained from *Cinchona rosulenta*, *Cinchona succirubra*, and probably other red cinchona barks. [B. 5 (a, 38).]

QUINIDE, n. Kwî'nî¹²d'id. Fr., *quinide*. Ger., *Chinid*. A tough, vitreous mass, $C_7H_5O_3$, produced by the dehydration of quinic acid by the prolonged action of heat. [B. 93, 270.]

QUINIDINE, n. Kwî'nî¹²d-en. Lat., *quinidia, quinidia, chinidinum*. Fr., q. Ger., *Chinidin*. 1. Of Henry and Delondre, see CINCHONINE. 2. Of Pasteur, a substance, $C_{20}H_{23}N_3O_2$, isomeric with quinine, sometimes called β -quinine or β -quinidine; dextrorotatory, very bitter, and forming large monoclinic prisms of a vitreous lustre. [B. 5 (a, 38); B. 93 (a, 14).]—**Q. sulphate**. Lat., *quinidina sulphas* [U. S. Ph.], *chinidinum sulphatum* [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *sulfate de q. basique* [Fr.]. A substance, $(C_{20}H_{23}N_3O_2)_2 \cdot SH_2O_4 + 2H_2O$, occurring as silky white acicular crystals, very bitter but odorless. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

QUININA (Lat.), n. f. Kwî'nî¹²n(en)^{a3}. See QUININE.—*Chlorohydraz quinine* [Belg. Ph.]. See *Quinine hydrochloride*.—*Citras quinine* [Belg. Ph.]. See *Quinine citrate*.—*Citras quinine et ferri* [Belg. Ph.]. See *Iron and quinine citrate*.—*Ferrocyanhydraz quinine* [Belg. Ph.]. *Hydroferrocyanato de q.* [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). See *Quinine ferrocyanide*.—*Quinine bisulphas* [U. S. Ph.]. See *Quinine bisulphate*.—*Quinine hydrobromas* [U. S. Ph.]. See *Quinine hydrobromide*.—*Quinine hydrochloras* [U. S. Ph.]. See *Quinine hydrochloride*.—*Quinine phenylsulphas*. See *Carbolated quinine sulphate*.—*Quinine quinas*. See *Quinine quinate*.—*Quinine sulphas* [U. S. Ph.]. See *Quinine sulphate*.—*Quinine valerianae* [U. S. Ph.]. See *Quinine valerianate*.—*Sulphas quinine* [Belg. Ph.]. See *Quinine sulphate*.—*Tannas quinine* [Belg. Ph.]. See *Quinine tannate*.—*Tinctura quinine* [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving, with gentle heat, 160 grains of quinine hydrochloride in 20 fl. oz. of tincture of orange-peel, allowing to stand for 3 days with occasional shaking, and filtering. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Tinctura quinine ammoniata* [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving with gentle heat 160 grains of quinine sulphate in 17½ fl. oz. of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.920, and adding 2½ fl. oz. of ammonia water of sp. gr. 0.959. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Valerianae quinine* [Belg. Ph.]. See *Quinine valerianate*.—*Vinum quinine* [Br. Ph.]. Ger., *Quinwein*. A preparation made of 20 grains of quinine sulphate, 30 grains of citric acid, and 1 pint of orange-wine. Older formulæ used Madeira wine. [B. 81 (a, 21); B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]

QUININE, n. Kwî'nî¹²n-en. Lat., *quinina* [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.], *quinia* [Br. Ph., 1867], *chininum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Nederl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *chinina* [Roum. Ph., Swed. Ph.], Fr., q., *hydratee* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Chinin*, It., *chinina*, Sp., *quinina* [Sp. Ph.]. An alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{23}N_3O_2$, obtained from various species of cinchona, occurring as a flaky white powder consisting of small crystals containing three molecules of water, or amorphous and anhydrous. It has no odor, but a very bitter taste, has an alkaline reaction, is soluble in 1,600 parts of cold water or 6 of alcohol at 15° C., in 700 of boiling water or 2 of boiling alcohol, and melts in crystalline form at 87° C. and in anhydrous form at 177° C. [U. S. Ph.]. Other ph's give q. a much greater solubility in water. Q. and its salts are distinguished from all other alkaloids except cinchonine and quinicine by the emerald-green color given to their solution by treatment with a chlorine solution followed by ammonia. It is used in malarial fever, in malarial neuralgia, as a tonic, and as an antipyretic. [B. 5, 95 (a, 38); a, 34].—**Alcoolé de sulfate de q.** (Fr.). See *Tincture de sulfate de q.*—**Amorphous q.** Lat., *chininum amorphum* (see *crudum*). An alcoholic extract prepared from callisaya-bark or other similar bark, previously powdered and mixed with its weight of calcium hydrate. [B. 95 (a, 38).] Cf. QUINIDINE.—**Beta-q.** See QUINIDINE (2d def.).—**Brown q.** Lat., *chininum fuscum*. A preparation made by extracting callisaya-bark with water and a little hydrochloric acid, precipitating with sodium carbonate, exhausting the precipitate with strong alcohol, filtering, distilling off the alcohol, drying, and powdering. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Carbolated q. sulphate**. A substance, $(C_{20}H_{23}N_3O_2)_2 \cdot SO_3 \cdot C_6H_5O + 2H_2O$, occurring as acicular crystals containing 7½ per cent. of q. [B. 81 (a, 38).]—**Eau de q.** (Fr.). A mixture of 100 parts of rum, 10 of cologne-water, 10 of castor-oil, 10 of tincture of red cinchona, 3 of balsam of Peru, and 50 of water. [Am. Jour. of

Pharm., Sept., 1886, p. 427 (a, 50).]—**Hydrocyanoferrate de q.** (Fr.). See *Q. ferrocyanide*.—**Enolé de sulfate de q.** (Fr.). See *Vinum quininae*.—**Poor man's q.** The seeds of *Cassipouira bonduca* and *Cassipouira bonducella*. [N. New Comm. Pl. and Drugs, V. No. 9, 1899, p. 29 (B).]—**Prussiate de q. ferrée**. See *Q. ferrocyanide*.—**Q. acetate**. Lat., *chininum aceticum*. Sp., *acetato quínico* [Sp. Ph.]. The compound $C_{20}H_{23}N_3O_2 \cdot C_2H_3O_2$. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Q. and iron citrate**. See *Iron and q. citrate*.—**Q. and urea hydrochloride**. Lat., *chininum bismuriaticum carbamidum*. A crystalline salt soluble in 40 equal weight of water or in strong alcohol, recommended particularly for hypodermic injection. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**Q. antimoniate**. A substance prepared by mixing aqueous solutions of potassium antimonate and q. sulphate. It has been used in pernicious fever and other malarial affections. [B. 92.]—**Q. arsenate**. Lat., *chininum arsenicum* [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *chininum arsenicum* [Russ. Ph.]. A substance, $(C_{20}H_{23}N_3O_2)_2 \cdot AsH_3O_4 + 3H_2O$, occurring as small, white acicular crystals, containing about 70 per cent. of q. and 15 per cent. of water. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Q. arsenite**. Lat., *chininum arsenicosum*. A substance, $(C_{20}H_{23}N_3O_2)_2 \cdot H_3As_2O_4 + 3H_2O$, occurring as white acicular crystals; recommended in chronic cutaneous troubles. [B. 5, 81 (a, 38).]—**Q. benzoate**. A substance, $C_{20}H_{23}N_3O_2 \cdot C_7H_5O_2$, occurring as small prismatic crystals, containing 72½ per cent. of q. [B. 81 (a, 38).]—**Q. bisulphate**. A substance, $C_{20}H_{23}N_3O_2 \cdot SH_2O_4 + 2H_2O$, occurring as shining white rhombic prisms, of very bitter taste and acid reaction, soluble in 100 parts of water, in 11 parts of cold water or 32 of cold alcohol, very easily soluble in boiling water or alcohol. According to the Fr. Cod., the salt contains 59½ per cent. of anhydrous q. and 22·99 per cent. of water of crystallization. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Q. borate**. An amorphous salt of q. and boric acid. [a, 34].—**Q. bromate**. Ger., *bromsaures Chinin*. A substance, $C_{20}H_{23}N_3O_2 \cdot HBrO_3$, obtained by the action of anhydrous q. on the potassium bromate and q. sulphate. It forms microscopic acicular crystals, soluble with difficulty in cold water, readily soluble in warm water, in acid solutions, and in dilute alcohol. [Cameron, "Dubl. Jour. of Med. Sci.," June, 1882 (B).]—**Q. bromhydrate**. **Q. bromide**. See *Q. hydrobromide*.—**Q. brute** (Fr.). See QUINIDINE.—**Q. bush**. See GARRA Frenontii.—**Q. carbolate**. Fr., *phénate de q.* A substance, $C_{20}H_{23}N_3O_2 \cdot C_6H_5O$, soluble in 400 parts of water and 20 of alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Q. chlorate**. **Q. chloride**. A substance, $C_{20}H_{23}N_3O_2 \cdot Cl_2$, occurring as yellowish acicular crystals, obtained in small mushroom-shaped masses of crystals. It melts when heated, and takes fire on long exposure to the air, exploding sometimes if very dry. [B. 5 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv, p. 244 (a, 50).]—**Q. citrate**. Lat., *citras quinine* [Belg. Ph.], *citras chinini* [Netherl. Ph.], *chininum citricum* [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], Fr., *citrate de q.* Ger., *Chinincitrat*. A substance, $(C_{20}H_{23}N_3O_2)_2 \cdot C_6H_5O_7 + 7H_2O$, occurring as yellowish acicular crystals of bitter taste, soluble with difficulty in water, easily soluble in boiling alcohol. It contains, according to the Russ. Ph., 67 per cent. of anhydrous q. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Q. dihydrochloridum**. See *Q. hydrochloride* (2d def.).—**Q. ferrocyanate**. **Q. ferrocyanide**. Lat., *ferrocyanhydraz quinine* [Belg. Ph.], *chininum ferrocyanatum*. Fr., *ferrocyanhydrate de q.* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance, $C_{20}H_{23}N_3O_2 \cdot H_3Fe(CN)_6 + 2H_2O$, occurring as yellowish crystals, soluble as a yellowish-green powder. According to the Fr. Cod., the salt contains 56·25 per cent. of anhydrous q. and 6·25 per cent. of water; according to others, 54·54 per cent. and 9·09 per cent. respectively. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Q. fluoride**. A compound of q. and fluorine. It has been used in enlargement of the spleen. [Lancet, 1884, ii, p. 559 (a, 34).]—**Q. formate**. A salt of q. and formic acid; rarely used. [a, 34].—**Q. hydrate**. [Fr. Cod. (Fr.).]—**Q. quina**. Q. combined with three molecules of water of crystallization. [B.]—**Q. hydriodate**. **Q. hydriodide**. Lat., *chininum ioduratum* [Gr. Ph.], (2d def.), *chininum hydriodicum acidum* (2d def.). 1. A substance, $C_{20}H_{23}N_3O_2 \cdot (HI)_3 + 5H_2O$, occurring as transparent prisms or scales, becoming opaque at 30° C., melting at 100° C. in its crystallization water, and becoming anhydrous at 120° C. It is sparingly soluble in cold water, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. 2. Acid q. hydriodate, acid q. hydriodide; a brownish crystalline salt, $C_{20}H_{23}N_3O_2 \cdot HI$. The nomenclature of these salts should, strictly speaking, be reversed. [B. 81, 95 (a, 38).]—**Q. hydrobromate**. **Q. hydrobromide**. Lat., *quinine hydrobromas* [U. S. Ph.], *chininum hydrobromicum*. Fr., *bromhydrate de q. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. Basic q. hydrobromide: a substance, $C_{20}H_{23}N_3O_2 \cdot HBr + H_2O$, occurring as fine silky needles grouped about a centre, soluble in 60 parts of cold water [Fr. Cod.] (16 of water at 15° C. [U. S. Ph.]), very easily soluble in boiling water or alcohol, and containing 73·47 per cent. [U. S. Ph.] (76·60 per cent. [Fr. Cod.]) of anhydrous q. and 8·16 per cent. [U. S. Ph.] (4·25 per cent. [Fr. Cod.]) of water. The Fr. Cod. also recognizes the normal (sometimes wrongly called acid) hydrobromide of q. (*bromhydrate de q. neutre*). [$(C_{20}H_{23}N_3O_2)_2 \cdot HBr_2 + 3H_2O$, occurring as prismatic crystals soluble in 7 parts of cold water, very easily soluble in alcohol or in boiling water, and containing 71 per cent. of anhydrous q. and 10 per cent. of water. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Q. hydrochlorate**. **Q. hydrochloride**. Lat., *quinine hydrochloras* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *chlorhydraz quinine* [Belg. Ph.], *hydrochloras chinini* [Netherl. Ph.], *chininum hydrochloricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *chininum hydrochloratum* [Russ. Ph.], *chloretum chinicum* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], Fr., *chlorhydrate de q. basique* [Fr. Cod.], Sp., *cloruro quínico* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. Basic q. hydrochloride, occurring as white acicular crystals of very bitter taste, soluble in 24 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Norw. Ph.] (25 [Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph.], 26 [Russ. Ph.], 34 [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.]) parts of water at 15° C., very easily soluble in alcohol or boiling water, and containing, according to the Fr. Cod., 81·71 per cent. of anhydrous q. and 9·08 per cent. of water. The U. S. Ph. and Ger. Ph. require that at least 91 per cent. must be left when the salt is dried at 100° C. until no further loss of weight takes place. [B. 95 (a, 38).] 2. Neutral q. hydrochloride, $C_{20}H_{23}N_3O_2 \cdot (HCl)_2 + 7H_2O$, (sometimes called q. bihydrochloride or acid q. hydrochloride); an amorphous mass or a white or yellowish crystalline mass, becoming darker in

the light and very easily soluble in water. The nomenclature of these salts should, strictly speaking, be reversed. [B. 10; B. 80, 95 (a, 38).]—**Q. hydroferrocyanate**, **Q. hydroferrocyanide**. A salt of *Q. ferrocyanide*.—**Q. hydrofluorate**, **Q. hydrofluoride**. A salt of *Q. soluble* in water and in alcohol. It has been used in malarial engorgement of the liver.—**Q. iodate**. Ger. *jodsaures Chinin*. A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}O_{12}N_2 \cdot HIO_3$, occurring as microscopic acicular crystals. [Cameron, l. c. (B).]—**Q. iodide**. See *Q. hydriodide*.—**Q. iodosulphate**. Ger. *Chininsulfatjodid*. A compound, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_{12})(H_2SO_4)(HI)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$, occurring as prismatic crystals, nearly colorless in transmitted light, emerald-green in reflected light. They have a remarkable power of polarizing light. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**Q. kinate**. See *Q. quinate*.—**Q. lactate**. Lat. *lactas quincus* [Fr. Cod.], *chininum lacticum* [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *lactate de q.* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_{12} \cdot C_2H_3O_2$, occurring as prismatic crystals, containing, according to the Fr. Cod., 78.26 per cent. of anhydrous *Q*. The crystals closely resemble in appearance those of *q. sulphate*; used for hypodermic injections. [B. 95 (a, 38; a, 34).]—**Q. oleate**. A solution of 1 part of *q.* in 3 parts of oleic acid. [B. 61 (a, 38).]—**Q. phosphate**. A substance, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_{12})_2 \cdot H_3PO_4 \cdot 8H_2O$, forming transparent acicular crystals of bitter taste, containing 75.95 per cent. of *q.* [B. 10; B. 81, 119 (a, 38).]—**Q. quinate**. Lat., *quinine quinate*. Ger. *chinasäures Chinin*. A substance occurring as star-shaped groups of opaque or semitransparent crystals, of very bitter taste, and very soluble in water. [B. 5, 81 (a, 38).]—**Q. salicylate**. Lat., *chininum salicylicum* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *salicylate de q. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_{12} \cdot C_7H_5O_3)_2 \cdot H_2O$, crystallizing from alcoholic solution in concentrically grouped prisms soluble in 900 parts of water at 10° C. [Fr. Cod.] (in 225 parts at 16° C. [Russ. Ph.]), in 130 of ether, and in 20 of 90-per-cent. alcohol, and containing, according to the Fr. Cod., 68.79 per cent. of *q.* and 1.91 per cent. of water which is lost at 100° C. It is used in diarrhoea, neuralgia, and rheumatic gout. [B. 95 (a, 38; a, 34).]—**Q. subsulphate**. Basic *q. sulphate*, ordinary *q. sulphate*. [B.]—**Q. sulphate**. Lat., *quinine sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *quinis sulphas* [Br. Ph., 1867], *subsulphas quincus* [Fr. Cod.], *sulphas quincus* [Belg. Ph.], *sulphas chinini* [Netherl. Ph.], *chininum sulphuricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (see *sulphuricum* [Gr. Ph.]), *sulphas chinicus* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *subsulphas chinicus* [Finl. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate de q. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Chininsulfat*. Sp., *sulfato quínico* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_{12} \cdot SH_2O_4 \cdot 7H_2O)$, occurring as pliable white acicular crystals of very bitter taste, volatilizing in the air or under the influence of gentle heat, soluble in 740 [U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (750 [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], 735 [Fr. Cod.]) parts of cold water, in 30 parts (25 [Gr. Ph.]) of boiling water, in 60 (65 [U. S. Ph., Russ. Ph.]) of 90-per-cent. alcohol (60 of absolute alcohol, or 80 of 80-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod.], or 120 of 70-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.]), very easily soluble in boiling alcohol, soluble with difficulty in chloroform and especially in ether, and containing about 74.31 per cent. of anhydrous *q.* and 14.45 per cent. of water. The cold saturated solution in water shows no fluorescence. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Q. sulphuric acid**. A solid amorphous substance, $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_{12})_2 \cdot SO_3$, soluble in water and in alcohol. [B.]—**Q. tannate**. Lat., *chininum tannicum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., *tannas chinini* [Netherl. Ph.] (see *quinine* [Belg. Ph.]). Fr., *tannate de q.* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_{12} \cdot (C_6H_5O_3)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$, occurring as a colorless or yellowish amorphous powder of slightly bitter or puckering taste and little odor, soluble with difficulty in water, easily soluble in boiling alcohol, and containing from 20 to nearly 23 per cent. of *q.* [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Q. tartrate**. A salt prepared by heating 2 parts of *q.* in 9 of water, adding tartaric acid enough to acidulate the solution slightly, filtering while still boiling, and allowing to crystallize. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Q. urate**. A yellow amorphous or, more commonly, crystalline salt, compounded of *q.* and uric acid, soluble in hot water; recommended in obstinate intermittent fever. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**Q. valerianate**. Lat., *quinine valerianas* [U. S. Ph.], *valerianas quincus* [Belg. Ph.], *chininum valerianicum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph., *valerianas chinicus* [Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *valérianate de q.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *valerianato quínico* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance, $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_{12} \cdot C_8H_7O_2 \cdot H_2O$, occurring as shining white crystalline needles, tablets, or scales, or as a crystalline powder of very bitter taste and slight odor of valerianic acid, soluble in 100 (110 [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]) parts of cold water, in 40 (50 [Swiss Ph.]) of boiling water, easily soluble in alcohol, especially boiling alcohol, only slightly soluble in ether, and containing 72.97 per cent. [U. S. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (71.52 per cent. [Belg. Ph.], 70.06 per cent. [Fr. Cod.]) of *q.* The aqueous solution treated with dilute sulphuric acid shows a blue fluorescence. It is given in hysteria, nervous headache, etc. [B. 95 (a, 38; a, 34).]—**Sirope de sulfate de q.** [Fr. Cod. (aqueux)] (Fr.), **Sirope hydrolitique de sulfate de q.** (Fr.). Sp., **jarabe de sulfato quínico** [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 50 centigrammes of *q. sulphate* dissolved in 60 of dilute sulphuric acid and 400 of water (or the necessary amount of both), and mixed with 95 [Fr. Cod.] (150 [Sp. Ph.]) of syrup. The Fr. preparation contains 10 centigrammes, the Sp. preparation about 6, of *q. sulphate* in 20 grammes of the mixture. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Téteure de sulfate de q.** (Fr.). A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of *q. sulphate* in 100 parts of 94-per-cent. alcohol. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

QUININIC ACID, *n.* Kwí²n·i²n²k. An acid, $C_8H_6(OCH_3)_2 \cdot (CO_2OH)_2$, produced by the oxidation of quinine. [B. 78.]

QUININISM, *n.* Kwí²n·en·i²zm. See CHINCRISM.

QUININOMETRY, *n.* Kwí²n·i²n·o²m·e²t·rí. From *quinina*, quinine, and *metre*, to measure. See CHINCRIMETRY.

QUINOIDINE, *n.* Kwí²n·i²o·id·en. A substance derived from quinine. ["Ann. d. chim. e. d. farmacol." Mar., 1886, p. 184 (B).]

QUINIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ke-nek. 1. Produced by the action of quinine. 2. Present in or derived from quinine.

QUINIRRHETIN, *n.* Qui²n·i²r·et·i²n. Of Flickiger, the brownish product resulting from exposure of an aqueous solution of quinine sulphate to sunlight; bitter, somewhat aromatic, and isomeric with quinine, but not alkaline. [B. 81 (a, 38).]

QUINISM, *n.* Kwí²n·i²zm. Fr., *quinisme*. See CHINCRISM.

QUINUM (Lat.), *n.* *n.* Kwí²n·i²·u·m·(u²m). A yellowish amorphous brittle mass, without odor and very bitter, obtained by mixing 2 parts of cinchona containing principally cinchonine and 1 part of a bark containing principally quinine, treating the mixture with half its weight of slaked lime, washing with alcohol, and distilling in a water-bath to dryness. It should contain one third of its weight of the two alkaloids. [B. 38, 95 (a, 14).]

QUINIZARIN, *n.* Kwí²n·i²z·a·r·i²n. Fr., *quinizarine*. One of the varieties of dioxyanthraquinone, $C_{14}H_8O_4 = C_6H_4(CO_2C_6H_5)_2$, isomeric with alizarin; a body forming reddish acicular crystals, or yellow plates, melting at 192° C. [B. 2; B. 93 (a, 14).]

QUINIZINE, *n.* Kwí²n·i²z·en. Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinizin*. Of Knorr, the hypothetical base $C_8H_{10}N_2$. [B.]

QUINOA (Sp.), *n.* Ken·o·a². 1. The *Chenopodium q.* or its seeds. [B. 5, 165, 275 (a, 35).] Red *q.* A variety of *Chenopodium q.* the seed-bush of which contain a bitter principle and are used in Peru and Chile as a febrifuge and emetic. [B. 5 (a, 35).]

QUINOIDIN [U. S. Ph.], **QUINOIDINE**, *n.* Kwí²n·oid·i²n, -en. Lat., *chinoidinum* [U. S. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *chinoidinum* [Ger. Ph.], *quinoína* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *quinoína* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *quinoïdine*, *quinine brute*. Ger., *Chinoidin*, *Chinoidin*. A usually amorphous mixture of alkaloids obtained as a by-product in the preparation of the crystallizable cinchona alkaloids, consisting ordinarily, according to Pasteur, of quinine and cinchonine; a dry dark-brown resinous mass, having no odor and only a slightly bitter taste, which becomes more marked in solution. [B. 4, 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Q. borate**. A yellow amorphous powder, or scaly crystalline substance of alkaline reaction, soluble in 3 parts of cold water. It is said that in ordinary fevers 100 parts of *q. borate* produce the same effect as 60 parts of quinine. ["Union méd." May 30, 1882: "Med. Times and Gaz." June 10, 1882, p. 620; "Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz." Mar., 1882, p. 35 (B).]—**Q. citrate**. A salt of *q.* and citric acid. It has been used in intermittent fevers. [Hagens, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg." 1882 (B).]—**Q. hydrochlorate**, **Q. hydrochloride**. A preparation made by heating 1 part of purified *q.* with 4 parts of water, adding enough diluted hydrochloric acid to insure complete solution, filtering, evaporating, and powdering. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**Q. iodosulphate**. A substance obtained from a solution of *q.* in benzene by successive treatment with sulphuric acid and a mixture of iodine and potassium iodide; used in testing for quinine. [B.]—**Q. tannate**. A yellowish-brown substance obtained by the action of tannin on an acid alcoholic solution of *q.* [Rether and Kilmann, "Phar. Centralhalle," in "Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Feb., 1882, p. 21 (B).]

QUINOLE (Fr.), *n.* Ke-no-el. See QUINONE.

QUINOL, *n.* Kwí²n·o²l. See HYDROQUINONE. **Q. dicarboxylic acid**. A fluoescence acid, $C_8H_6O_5 = C_6H_4(OH \cdot CO_2OH)_2$, $CO_2OH \cdot H_2$. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

QUINOLÉINE (Fr.), *n.* Ke-no-la-en. See QUINOLINE.

QUINOLIC ACID, *n.* Kwí²n·o²l·i²k. Fr., *acide quinoïtique*. Ger., *Chinolsäure*. An acid formed by prolonged boiling of cinchonine acid in nitric acid. [B. 2; B. 93 (a, 14).]

QUINOLINE, *n.* Kwí²n·o²l·en. Fr., *q.*, *quinoiline*. Ger., *Chinolin*. An oily alkaline liquid, $C_8H_7N = C_6H_4(H \cdot H, H \cdot N) \cdot CH$:

$CH : CH \rightarrow$, of acid and bitter taste, obtained from quinine by distillation with a caustic alkali, and synthetically by the action of sulphuric acid on an excess of aniline, nitrobenzene, and glycerin. [B. 5; B. 93 (a, 14).]—**Q. benzoecarbonic acid**. A monobasic acid, $C_8H_7NO_3 = C_6H_4(CO_2OH \cdot N)$. [B. 79.]—**Q. salicylate**. Lat., *chinolinum salicylicum*. Ger., *Chinolinisalicylat*. A compound of *q.* and salicylic acid; a solid substance when mixed with boric acid as an application in otorrhoea. [B.]—**Q. sulphuric acid**. Ger., *Chinolinischwefelsäure*. An acid, $C_8H_7NSO_3$, derived from *q.* by the substitution of the molecule HSO_3 for an atom of hydrogen. Three isomeric varieties—ortho sulphonic, meta sulphonic, and para sulphonic acids—are known. [B. 79.]—**Q. tartrate**. Ger., *veinsäures Chinolin*. A salt occurring as white crystalline scales or powder of pungent odor and sharp but not disagreeable taste; said to be an efficient antiseptic and antipyretic. [Donath, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Sept. 3, 1881; B. 5, 8 (a, 38).]

QUINOLOGIST, *n.* Kwí²n·o²l·o·j·i²st. One versed in quinoiology. [a, 35.]

QUINOLOGY, *n.* Kwí²n·o²l·o·j·i². From *quina*, cinchona, and *lógos*, understanding. Fr., *quinoologie*. Ger., *Chinologie*. The study or science of the cinchona alkaloids, also the science and art of cinchona cultivation. [B. 23.]

QUINON (Fr.), *n.* Ke-no²n². Thick cinchona-bark. [a, 35.]

QUINONE, *n.* Kwí²n·on. Fr., *q.* Ger., *Chinon*. A substance, $C_6H_4O_2$, obtained by the oxidation of many substances of the aromatic group, including hydroquinone, aniline, and numerous vegetable principles. It occurs in yellow prismatic crystals, volatile at ordinary temperatures, exhaling a pungent irritant vapor, and melting at 116° C. It forms numerous substitution products, to which the name *q.* is collectively applied. [B. 4.]—**Q. chlorimide**. C_6H_4ONCl , occurring as golden crystals of persistent *q.*-like odor, melting at 85° C. and detonating at a higher temperature. It stains the skin a permanent brown. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**Q. dioxide**. See DINITROSULFOSORICINOL. **Q. tetrahydride**. $C_6H_8O_2$, crystallizing from slowly evaporated aqueous solution as short, flat, shining prisms, of peculiar odor and cooling taste. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

QUINOPICRIC ACID, n. $\text{Kw}^{12}\text{n}^{\circ}\text{p}^{\circ}\text{ik}^{\circ}\text{r}^{\circ}\text{ik}$. Fr. *acide quinopicroïque*. A compound of picric acid with the alkaloids isomeric with quinine, proposed by Henry as a substitute for quinine sulphate. [B. 92 (a, 14).]

QUINOTANNIC ACID, n. $\text{Kw}^{12}\text{n}^{\circ}\text{a}^{\circ}\text{p}^{\circ}\text{ik}^{\circ}\text{r}^{\circ}\text{ik}$. Fr. *acide quinotannique*. Ger. *Chinagerbsäure*. A special form of tannin, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, existing in several classes of cinchona-bark, partly combined with the alkaloids, and differing from gallo-tannic acid in being colored green by ferric salts; obtained by boiling a cinchona infusion with hydrated magnesia; a light-yellow astringent powder. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

QUINOVA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Kw}^{12}\text{n}^{\circ}\text{v}^{\circ}\text{a}^{\circ}(\text{va}^{\circ})$. Ger. *Chinova*. A contraction of *quina nova*; false cinchona (bark of *Portia grandifolia*, or, according to some, of *Cascarilla magnifolia*). [B. 93 (a, 14).]

QUINOVATANNIC ACID, n. $\text{Kw}^{12}\text{n}^{\circ}\text{ov}^{\circ}\text{a}^{\circ}\text{ta}^{\circ}\text{n}^{\circ}\text{ik}$. Fr. *acide quinovatannique*. An acid, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_7$, extracted from false cinchona; in properties like quino-tannic acid, and in composition analogous to caffeotannic acid. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

QUINOVALE, n. $\text{Kw}^{12}\text{n}^{\circ}\text{v}^{\circ}\text{a}^{\circ}\text{le}$. Fr. *acide quinovalique*. [B.]

QUINOVAIC ACID, n. $\text{Kw}^{12}\text{n}^{\circ}\text{v}^{\circ}\text{a}^{\circ}\text{ik}$. Fr. *acide quinovalique*. Ger. *Chinoväure*. A decomposition product, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_7$, of quinovalin, forming tasteless white rhomboidal crystals. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

QUINOVIN, n. $\text{Kw}^{12}\text{n}^{\circ}\text{v}^{\circ}\text{in}$. Syn.: *kinovin*, *kinovin*, *kinovic bitter*. A white, amorphous, bitter mass, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_7$, extracted from quinovala and several of the real cinchona-barks. [B. 5, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

QUINOXALINE, n. $\text{Kw}^{12}\text{n}^{\circ}\text{x}^{\circ}\text{a}^{\circ}\text{le}$. Ger. *Chinoxalin*. The base $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{N}_2$. [B.]

QUINOYLE (Fr.), n. Ke-no-el. See **QUINONE**.

QUINQUEDIGITATE, adj. $\text{Kw}^{12}\text{n}^{\circ}\text{kwe}^{\circ}\text{di}^{\circ}\text{g}^{\circ}\text{at}$. Lat., *quinquedigitatus* (from *quinque*, five, and *digitus*, a finger). Fr., *quinquedigité*. Ger., *fünffingrig*. Of a compound leaf, having five leaflets at the end of the petiole. [a, 35.]

QUINQUEFID, adj. $\text{Kw}^{12}\text{n}^{\circ}\text{kwe}^{\circ}\text{fi}^{\circ}\text{d}$. Lat., *quinquefidus* (from *quinque*, five, and *findere*, to cleave). Fr., *quinquefidé*. Ger., *fünffaltig*. Five-cleft. [B. 1, 177, 123 (a, 35).]

QUINQUEFOLIATE, **QUINQUEFOLIATED**, adj's. $\text{Kw}^{12}\text{n}^{\circ}\text{kwe}^{\circ}\text{fo}^{\circ}\text{li}^{\circ}\text{at}$, at-e'd. Lat., *quinquefoliatus* (from *quinque*, five, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *quinquefolié*. Ger., *fünffblätterig*. 1. Having five leaves (said of corolla, calyx, etc.). 2. Quinquedigitate. [B. 1, 123 (a, 35).]

QUINQUEFOLIAL (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Kw}^{12}\text{n}^{\circ}\text{kwe}^{\circ}\text{fo}^{\circ}\text{li}^{\circ}\text{al}$ (fo'li)'(2). n'm. (u'm). From *quinque*, five, and *folium*, a leaf. 1. Of Matthæus, the *Potentilla reptans*. 2. Of Tournefort, the genus *Potentilla*. [B. 121 (a, 35).] — **Q. fragiferum**. See **POTENTILLA fragarioides**. — **Q. majus**. See **Q.** (1st def.).

QUINQUEJUGAL, **QUINQUEJUGATE**, adj. $\text{Kw}^{12}\text{n}^{\circ}\text{kwe}^{\circ}\text{g}^{\circ}\text{at}$. Lat., *quinquejugatus* (from *quinque*, five, and *jugum*, a yoke). Fr., *quinquejugué*. Ger., *fünfpaarig* (1st def.). *fünffrieg* (2d def.). 1. Having five pairs of leaflets on the same petiole. 2. Of a fruit, having five juga or ridges. [B. 1, 123 (a, 35).]

QUINQUEPARTITE, adj. $\text{Kw}^{12}\text{n}^{\circ}\text{kwe}^{\circ}\text{part}^{\circ}\text{it}$. Lat., *quinquepartitus* (from *quinque*, five, and *partiri*, to divide). Fr., *quinqueparti*. Ger., *fünfteilig*. Five-parted. [a, 35.]

QUINQUINA (Fr.), n. Ka'n'2-ke-na'3. See **CINCHONA**; in the pl., q's [Fr. Cod.]. See **CINCHONA-bark**. — **Alcoolé de q.** See **Tinctura CINCHONÆ**. — **Alcoolé de q. et de gentiane** (ou *serpentinaire*) composé. See **Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita**. — **Bols de q.** A preparation consisting of 19 grammes of cinchona and 6 grammes of syrup, made into 18 boluses. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Bols de q. et de canelle**. A preparation consisting of 2 grammes of cinchona, 6 of syrup, and 69 centigrammes of cinnamon, divided into 18 boluses. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Bols de q. et de canelle opiacés**. A preparation consisting of 19 grammes of cinchona, 6 grammes of syrup, and 69 centigrammes each of cinnamon and tincture of opium, divided into 18 boluses. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Bols de q. opiacés**. A preparation consisting of 19 grammes of cinchona, 38 grammes of syrup, and 64 centigrammes of tincture of opium, divided into 18 boluses. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Cérat au q.** See **CÉRAT antiseptique**. — **Décoction de q.** See **Decoctum CINCHONÆ** and **Decoctum CINCHONÆ flavæ**. — **Décoction de q. acidulée**. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of cinchona and 2 parts of wormwood in 36 of water until reduced to 20, expressing, and adding 4 of vinegar; or by mixing 240 parts of decoction of cinchona with 7 of acid aromatic elixir. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Décoction de q. avec la poudre de rhubarb**. A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of cinchona in 480 of water until reduced to 240, expressing, and adding 7 parts of powdered cinchona and, when cold, 7 of ether. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Décoction de q. cinnamomée**. A preparation made by infusing 2 parts of cinchona in boiling water, straining, and adding 6 parts of syrup and 1 part of tincture of cinnamon. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Décoction de q. corrigée et laxative**. See **Decoctum CINCHONÆ antisepticum purgans**. — **Décoction de q. et de berberis**. A preparation made by boiling 15 parts of cinchona in 480 of water until reduced to 300, adding 15 of the root of *Geum urbanum*, reducing to 240, and adding, when cold, 30 of gum-arabic mucilage and 7 of tincture of opium. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Décoction de q. et de cascarille**. A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of cinchona and 7 of cascarilla in 800 of water until reduced to 240, expressing, and when cold, adding 7 of ether. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Décoction de q. et d'écorce d'orange**. A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of cinchona in water, adding 4 of bitter-orange peel, and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Décoction de q. et de polygala**. A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of cinchona

and 7 of Virginia snake-root in 480 of water till reduced to 240, expressing, and, when cold, adding 7 parts of ether. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Décoction de q. et de rhubarbe**. A decoction made by boiling 30 parts of cinchona and 4 of rhubarb with 480 of water till reduced one half, and adding, when cold, 7 parts of ether. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Décoction de q. et de rue**. A preparation made by boiling 60 parts of cinchona and 30 of rue-leaves with 1,080 of water until reduced a third, and adding 7 of camphor triturated with gum-arabic mucilage. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Décoction de q. et de séné**. See **Decoctum CINCHONÆ antisepticum purgans**. — **Décoction de q. et de serpentaire**. A preparation made by boiling 14 parts each of cinchona and Virginia snake-root in 516 of water till reduced to 344, and adding 57 of spirit of cinnamon. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Décoction de q. et de valériane**. A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of cinchona in 480 of water till reduced one half, adding 7 of valerian, expressing, and, when cold, adding 7 of ether; or by boiling 31 grammes of cinchona in 473 of water for ten minutes, and mixing with an infusion of 31 of valerian in 473 of water; or by adding 76 parts of powdered valerian to 2,450 of decoction of cinchona. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Décocté de q. jaune**. See **Decoctum CINCHONÆ flavæ**. — **Dragées de q.** A preparation made by mixing 1 part of cinchona and 3 parts of dry extract of cinchona, pouring on 35 of white sugar boiled to the proper consistence, and stirring till a granular powder is formed. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Écorce de q.** See **CINCHONA** (2d def.). — **Électuaire de q.** An electuary consisting of 30 parts of cinchona, 7 of dyscordia, and enough syrup of wormwood. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Électuaire de q. et de cachou**. See **Electuarium CINCHONÆ et catechu**. — **Électuaire de q. et de sel ammoniac**. An electuary consisting of 18 parts of cinchona, 16 each of honey and syrup of wormwood, and 1 part of sal ammoniac. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Électuaire de q. et de valériane**. An electuary of 2 parts of cinchona and 1 part of valerian, made up with syrup of orange-peel. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Élixir de q.** See **Elixir CINCHONÆ**. — **Émulsion de q.** See **EMULSION chinata**. — **Essence de q. composée**. See **Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita**. — **Extrait alcoolique de q.** See **Extractum CINCHONÆ**. — **Extrait aqueux de q.** See **Extractum CINCHONÆ aqueum**. — **Extrait de q.** [Fr. Cod.] — **Extrait de q. alcoolique**. See **Extractum CINCHONÆ**. — **Extrait de q. alcoolique de q. calisaya** [Fr. Cod.]. See under **Extractum CINCHONÆ**. — **Extrait de q. gris (alcoolique)** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Extractum CINCHONÆ fuscæ**. — **Extrait de q. jaune (alcoolique)** [Fr. Cod.]. See under **Extractum CINCHONÆ**. — **Extrait de q. mou**. See **Extractum CINCHONÆ fuscæ**. — **Extrait de q. rouge (alcoolique)** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Extractum CINCHONÆ rubra**. — **Extrait de q. sec** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Extractum CINCHONÆ fuscæ**. — **Extrait de q. communaux** (ou hydrolique) de q. See **Extractum CINCHONÆ aqueum**. — **Extrait liquide de q. jaune**. See **Extractum CINCHONÆ fluidum**. — **Extrait onéolue de q.** — **Extrait vineux de q.** See **Extractum CORTICIS peruviani vinosum**. — **Faux q.** 1. Any false cinchona-bark. 2. *Ioa frutescens*. 3. *Croton cascarilla*. [B. 173 (a, 35).] — **Infusion de q. acidulée**. See **Infusum CINCHONÆ succolinonum**. — **Infusion de q. caennaise**. See **Infusum CINCHONÆ cum q.** — **Infusion de q. et de contrayerva**. A preparation made by boiling 29 parts of the root of *Scorzonera humilis* and 7 of crushed lemon-seeds in 2,070 of water until reduced to 1,380, adding 57 of cinchona and 29 of contrayerva, straining, and adding 86 parts of honey of elder. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Infusion de q. et de valériane**. An infusion of 3 parts of cinchona and 1 part of valerian in 48 of boiling water, strained after 12 hours. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Infusion de q. faite à froid**. See **Infusum CINCHONÆ frigidum**. — **Infusion de q. faite à froid**. See **Infusum CINCHONÆ frigidum**. — **Infusion de q. magnésifiée**. See **Infusum CINCHONÆ cum magnesia**. — **Infusion de q. potassée**. See **Tinctura CINCHONÆ aquosa kalina**. — **Magistère de q.** See **Extractum CINCHONÆ**. — **Enolature** (ou *enololé* [Fr. Cod.]) de q. See **Vin de q.** — **Enolé de q. et de gentiane** composé. See **Vinum CINCHONÆ amarum**. — **Poudre de q.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis cinchonæ*. A powder of 90 parts of cinchona-bark bruised and passed through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B. 113 (a, 21).] — **Poudre de q. aluonée**. Syn.: *poudre antifebrile astringente*. A powder of 60 parts of cinchona, 14 of alum, and 5 of cinnamon. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Poudre de q. aromatique**. A powder of 15 parts of yellow cinchona, 7 of sweet flag, and 6 of aromatic powder. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Poudre de q. au cacao**. See **Pulvis CHOCOLATÉE chinata**. — **Poudre de q. camphrée**. A powder of 90 parts of cinchona, 5 of camphor, and 28 of gum arabic. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Poudre de q. et de canelle**. A mixture of 11 parts of cinchona and 2 of cinnamon. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Poudre de q. et de fer**. A powder of 30 parts of cinchona, 7 of iron filings, and 4 of cinnamon. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Poudre de q. et de gingembre**. Syn.: *poudre antifebrile*. A powder of 8 parts of cinchona and 1 part of ginger. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Poudre de q. et de rhubarb**. A powder of 30 parts of cinchona and 30 of rhubarb. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Poudre de q. et de sel ammoniac**. A powder of 2 grammes of cinchona and 35 centigrammes of sal ammoniac. [B. 119 (a, 38).] — **Poudre de q. gris** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Poudre de q.** — **Poudre de q. jaune** [Fr. Cod.]. Dried yellow cinchona-bark bruised and sifted through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B. 95 (a, 38).] — **Poudre de q. rouge** [Fr. Cod.]. Dried red cinchona-bark bruised and sifted through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B. 95 (a, 38).] — **Q. aromatique**. *Cascarilla-bark*. [B. 121 (a, 35).] — **Q. badier**. The *Erostrima floribundum* or its bark. [B. 173 (a, 35).] — **Q. blanc**. The bark of *Cascarilla macrocarpa*. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).] — **Q. brun**. See **Pale CINCHONA-bark**. — **Q. calisaya** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Yellow CINCHONA-bark**. — **Q. calisaya roulé**. See **Quilled CALISAYA-bark**. — **Q. carthagène**. The bark of *Cinchona lanceolata*. [B. 121 (a, 35).] — **Q. carthagène-bark**. — **Q. colombica**. *Colombiana*. [B. 95 (a, 38).] — **Q. colombica lanceolata**. [B. 121 (a, 35).] — **Q. de la Nouvelle-Grenade**. In French commerce, a name for various barks resembling yellow cinchona-barks, including Colombia-bark, Pitaya-bark, and Maracaibo bark. [B. 121 (a, 35).] — **Q. de Lima**. The bark of *Cinchona micrantha*, *Cinchona nitida*, *Cinchona peruviana* (the chief

source), or *Cinchona ovata*. [B. 121 (a, 35).]—**Q. de Loxa** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Paleo cinchona bark*.—**Q. de Maluco**. The *Cascarilla musonensis* or its bark. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**Q. de Rio Janeiro**. 1. See *COUTAREA speciosa*. 2. The bark of *Cascarilla hexandra*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Q. des Antilles**. The *Exostema caribæum* or its bark; also, according to some authors, *Santa Lucia* bark. [B. 19, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Q. des Indes orientales**. The bark of *Cedrella febrifuga* (1st def.). [B. 121 (a, 35).]—**Q. des paurées**. See *ARNICA montana*.—**Q. d'Europe**. The *Fraxinus excelsior* or its bark. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**Q. de Virginie**. See *MACYLA glauca*.—**Q. du Brésil**. 1. The *Machaonia brasiliensis*. 2. The bark of *Cascarilla hexandra*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Q. du Mexique**. See *IVA frutescens*.—**Q. du Pérou**. The *Exostema peruvianum*. [B. 121 (a, 35).]—**Q. fauve**, **Q. femelle**. Common yellow Carthagena bark. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**Q. gris**. See *Gray bark*.—**Q. gris aromatique**. See *CROTON cascarilla*.—**Q. gris Huanuco** [Fr. Cod.]. See under *Paleo cinchona bark*.—**Q. gris de Loxa** [Fr. Cod.]. The bark of *Cinchona crispata*, answering to the pale cinchona bark of the Br. Ph. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**Q. havane**. 1. See *Q. Huamalis*. 2. A commercial term for inferior gray cinchona barks. [B. 121 (a, 35).]—**Q. Huamalis**. See *CINCHONA Huamalis* and cf. *Huamalis bark*.—**Q. Huancu** [Fr. Cod.]. See *CINCHONA Huancu*.—**Q. indigène**. 1. The root of *Gentiana lutea*. 2. The genus *Mussaenda* (see also under *Mussaenda landia*). [B. 173 (a, 35).]—**Q. jaune**. See *Yellow cinchona bark*.—**Q. jaune de Guayaquil**. See under *CINCHONA coccinea*.—**Q. jaune orangé roulé**. A variety of Carthagena bark (see under *Cinchona lancifolia*). [a, 35].—**Q. jaune royal** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Yellow cinchona bark*.—**Q. nova**. The bark of *Cascarilla magnifolia*. [B. 5 (a, 35).] Cf. *QUINOVA*.—**Q. pale de Jaén**. Pale Jaén bark (see under *CINCHONA Jaén*). [a, 35].—**Q. pitaya**. Of Guibourt, hard Pitaya bark. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**Q. piton**. *Santa Lucia* bark; also, according to some authors, the bark of *Exostema caribæum*. [B. 5, 19, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Q. rouge** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Red cinchona bark*.—**Q. rouge vif** (ou vrai). The bark of *Cinchona succirubra* (see *Red cinchona*). [a, 35].—**Q. Royale de Loxa**. See *EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ*.—**Sirop aqueux de q.** See *Syrupus chinæ aquosus*.—**Sirop de q.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus chinæ*.—**Sirop de q. au vin** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus chinae vinosus* [Belg. Ph.], *syrupus de cinchona cum vino paratus*. A preparation made of 1 part of extract of yellow cinchona, 43 parts of Spanish white wine, and 56 parts of white sugar. The Belg. Ph. orders extract of pale cinchona and Malaga wine. [B. 95, 119 (a, 21, 38).]—**Sirop de q. ferrugineux** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus chinae ferratus* [Swiss Ph.], (see *ferrugineus* [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]). Sp., *jirabe de quina ferruginosa* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 10 parts of iron and ammonium citrate in 20 of water (10 [Belg. Ph.], as little as possible [Sp. Ph.], a little with some citric acid [Gr. Ph.]), and adding 970 [Fr. Cod.] (980 [Belg. Ph.], 1,000 [Sp. Ph.]) of syrup of cinchona prepared with wine (1,000 [Swiss Ph.], about 6,000 [Gr. Ph.], of syrup of cinchona). [B. 95, 119 (a, 21, 38).]—**Sirop de q. gris** [Fr. Cod.]. A syrup made by treating 200 parts of pale cinchona in medium powder with 1,000 of 30-per-cent. alcohol and water enough to make with 1,000 of white sugar 1,535 of filtered syrup. [B. 113 (a, 38).]—**Sirop de q. vineux**. See *Sirop de q. au vin*.—**Sirop hydrolitique de q.** See *Syrupus chinæ aquosus*.—**Tablettes de q.** See *MORSULI chinati*.—**Teinture aqueuse alcaline de q.** See *Tinctura chinæ aquosa kalina*.—**Teinture de q.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ*.—**Teinture de q. amère**. See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita*.—**Teinture de q. ammoniacale**. See *Tinctura chinæ ammoniacale*.—**Teinture de q. composée**. See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita*.—**Teinture de q. et d'écorce d'orange**. A tincture of 15 parts each of cinchona and bitter-orange peel in 61 of brandy. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Teinture de q. et de roseau aromatique**. A tincture of 12 parts of cinchona and 1 part each of sweet flag and green oranges in 72 of alcohol. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Teinture de q. et de serpentaire**. Syn.: *essence de Hellwig*. A tincture of 3 parts of cinchona, 2 of Virginia snake-root, and 1 part of contrayerva, in 16 of brandy, expressed and filtered after digestion over the water-bath. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Teinture de q. gris** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *tinctura chinae* (Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.) [*fusca* [Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]]. Sp., *tinctura alcohólica de quina de Loja* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating or digesting 1 part of pale cinchona bark with 5 parts of alcohol more or less diluted (6 parts [Gr. Ph.], 8 [Netherl. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Teinture de q. jaune** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ*.—**Teinture de q. rouge** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *tinctura chinae* [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (see *cinchona* [Fr. Ph.]). A preparation made by macerating 1 part of red cinchona bark with 5 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.], or by treating 4 oz. of the bark in No. 40 powder with alcohol enough to make 20 fl. oz. of filtered percolate after 2 days' maceration [Br. Ph.]. The Netherl. Ph. orders 8 parts of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.879. [B. 95 (a, 38).] See also *Tinctura CINCHONÆ*.—**Tisane de q.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Decoctum cinchonæ* and *Decoctum CINCHONÆ flavæ*.—**Tisane de q. jaune**. See *Decoctum CINCHONÆ flavæ* and *Infusum CINCHONÆ*.—**Vin de q.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *vinum chinae* [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (*cum vino malacensi* [Swiss Ph.]), *vinum corticis peruviani*. Sp., *vino de quina* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *anole de q.* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of pale cinchona bark with 2 of 60-per-cent. alcohol and 20 of red (or white) wine [Fr. Cod.]. The Belg. Ph. orders 1 part of 92-per-cent. alcohol and about 32 parts of Malaga wine; the Gr. Ph., 12 parts of strong wine; the Sp. Ph., about 17 of sherry; the Russ. Ph., 1 part each of the same and the yellow barks and 33 parts of Malaga wine; the Swiss Ph., 4 parts of the pale bark, 1 part of orange-peel, and 50 or enough more of Malaga wine. Various old ph's had similar preparations. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).] See *Vi-*

num chinæ [Ger. Ph.].—**Vin de q. acidulé**. A mixture of 15 parts of cinchona, 11 of sugar, 60 of lemon-juice, and 450 of wine, strained at the end of two days. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Vin de q. au grenache** (ou lunel, ou madère, ou malaga) [Fr. Cod.]. See under *Vin de q. jaune*.—**Vin de q. cinnamomé**. A mixture of 60 parts of cinchona, 7 of cinnamon, 15 of calumba, and 1,080 of red wine, filtered after a maceration of some days. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Vin de q. et d'écorce de Winter**. A preparation made by macerating 250 parts of cinchona and 16 each of bitter-orange peel, cortex Winteri, and quassia-wood in 500 of brandy for 24 hours, adding 3,000 of strong wine, and straining and filtering after four days. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Vin de q. et de gentiane**. See *Vinum chinæ amarum*.—**Vin de q. et de roseau aromatique**. See *TINCTURA burgundica*.—**Vin de q. ferrugineux** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *vinum de cinchona martiatum*. Sp., *vino de quina ferruginosa* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made up of 2 parts each of ferrous sulphate and citric acid dissolved in 10 parts of water, and mixed with 990 parts of wine of pale cinchona bark (*vin de q. gris de Grenache*) [Fr. Cod.] (1,000 of wine of pale cinchona prepared with sherry [Sp. Ph.]). [B. 113; B. 95 (a, 38).] See also *Vinum FERRI amarum*.—**Vin de q. jaune** [Fr. Cod.]. **Vin de q. rouge** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *vin de q. au grenache* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of yellow or red cinchona bark with 4 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol and 40 of red (or white) wine. Instead of red or white wine, a stronger wine may be used. The alcohol is then not added. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

QUINQUIVALENT, adj. Kwĩ²n-kwĩ²v²a²l²ant. Fr., *quinquivalent*. Ger., *fünfuertig*. Having an atomicity of five, capable of replacing 5 atoms of hydrogen in a compound.

QUINSY, n. Kwĩ²nz². From *κυνήχιν*, cynanche. Ger., *Braune*. See *CYNANCHE tonsillaris*.—**Lingual q.** A rare form of q. arising in the tonsillar tissues and leading to acute suppurative glossitis. [a, 34].—**Membranous q.** See *Membranous ANGINA*.

QUINTAN, adj. Kwĩ²n'tn. From *quintus*, fifth. Recurring at intervals of four days. [a, 48.]

QUINTANE, n. Kwĩ²n'tan. From *quintus*, fifth. See *PENTANE*.

QUINTE (Fr.), n. Ka²nt. A fit of coughing consisting of five or more efforts. [a, 885 (a, 48).]

QUINTENYL, n. Kwĩ²nt'e²n²l. The radicle C₅H₉. [a, 38].—**Q. alcohol**, **Q. glycerin**. A triatomic alcohol, C₅H₉(OH)₃, occurring as a thick, colorless liquid of sweet aromatic taste.

QUINTEUX (Fr.), adj. Ka²n²t-u². Occurring in paroxysms (cf. *QUINTE*). [a, 385 (a, 48).]

QUINTINE, n. Kwĩ²nt'i²n. From *quintus*, fifth. Fr., *q.* A supposed fifth integument of a vegetable ovule; actually the skin of the nucleus or embryo-sac. [B. 19, 38, 121 (a, 35).]

QUINTISULFURE (Fr.), n. Kwa²n²t²-te-su²l²-fu²r. See *PENTASULPHIDE*.—**Q. hydrogène**. See *Liquor fumans Beguini*.

QUINTUPLE, **QUINTUPLED**, adj's. Kwĩ²nt'u²-pl, -p'd. Lat., *quintuplex* (from *quintus*, fifth, and *plicare*, to fold). Fr., *quintuple*. Ger., *fünffach*. Fivefold, dividing into five parts. [a, 35.]

QUINTUPLET, n. Kwĩ²nt'u²-ple²t. From *quintus*, fifth. One of five born at one birth. [a, 48.]

QUINTUPLINEVED, **QUINTUPLIVEINED**, adj's. Kwĩ²nt'u²-pliv²lin²-ev²nd. Lat., *quintuplinervis*, *quintuplinervis*. Of a leaf, having the midrib branching into two lateral ribs on each side above the base. [a, 35.]

QUIRINACUM (Lat.), n. n. Kwĩ²r²-i²n²a²k(a²k)-u²m(u²m). Opium. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

QUIRL (Ger.), n. Kwerl. See *VERTICIL*.

QUISQUALIS (Lat.), n. f. Kwĩ²s-kwa²(kwa²)l²is. From *quis*, who, and *qualis*, of what kind. Fr., *quisquille*. Ger., *Sonderling*. A genus of combrétacean shrubs. [B. 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Q. chinensis**. The *tot-chee-fa* of the Chinese; an anthelmintic. [B. 19 (a, 35).]—**Q. glabra**. A Javanese shrub, perhaps a variety of *Q. indica*, having the same uses. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Q. indica**. Ger., *indischer Sonderling*. 1. The *bangay-bangay* of the Philippine Islands, the *rangoon creeper* of India. The seeds of the immature nuts and the leaves are used as an anthelmintic. 2. Of Loureiro, a Cochinchina species, perhaps identical with *Q. glabra*; astringent and tonic. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

QUITCH, n. Kwĩ²th. See *TRITICUM repens*, *AGROSTIS alba*, and *ARRHENATHERUM avenacum*.

QUITE (Ger.), n. Kwĩ²t²te². See *CYDONIUM* and *CYDONIA* (2d def.).—**Q'naznei**. See *DIACYDONIUM*.—**Q'neconfect**. See *MELACACANTHUS*.—**Q'nkere**, **Q'nsamen**. See *Semen cydonie*.—**Q'nsamenschlein**, **Q'nschlein**. See *CYDONIA* (1st def.).—**Q'nsyrup**. See *Syrupus CYDONIORUM*.—**Q'nsaft**. See *Succus CYDONIE*.

QUITTER, **QUITTOR**, n's. Kwĩ²t'u²r, -or. Suppuration in the tissue of a horse's foot with a fistulous opening in the coronet. [L. 297.]

QUOTIDIAN, adj. Kwot²i²d²i²a²n. Lat., *quotidianus*. Ger., *alltäglich*, *alltäglich*. Daily; recurring daily; as a n., see *Q. FEVER*.

QUOTIENT, n. Kwot²sh²nt. From *quotiens*, how often. The result obtained by dividing one number or quantity by another. [a, 48].—**Respiratory q.** The ratio between the carbon dioxide excreted and the oxygen taken up in a given time, CO₂ + O. [J.]

R

RABDOBAL, adj. Ra³b³-doi'd'l. See RHABDOBAL. For other words in *R* not here given, see the corresponding forms in *Rh*.

RABE (Ger.), n. Ra³b³e². See CORAX (1st def.).—**RÄHNÄCHLICH**, R'nartig. See CORACOID.—**RÄNNÄUSEIN**. See CORACORACHALIS.

RABID, adj. Ra³b³i²d. Lat., *rabidus*. Fr., *enragé*, *rabique*, *rabique*, *rabien*. Ger., *rasend*, *rabietisch*. Affected with rabies.

RABIES (Lat.), n. f. Ra³bi³u²-oz(as). Gen., *e*i**. From *rabere*, to rave. Fr., *rage*. Ger., *Tollkucht*, *Hundswuth*. An acute specific disease of animals (commonly called hydrophobia) that may be communicated, by inoculation, to man. It occurs most frequently in the dog, wolf, and cat. The poison, the nature of which is yet unknown, has a particular affinity for the nervous system. The incubation period varies, in man, from six weeks to several months. It is characterized by a premonitory stage of depression and irritability that is succeeded by a stage of great excitability associated with hyperesthesia and intensely painful spasms of the laryngeal and oral muscles. There may be an elevation of temperature. Following this are a cessation of the spasms, unconsciousness, and death. There are congestion of the vessels of the cerebrospinal system, minute hemorrhages, especially in the medulla oblongata, and acute laryngeal, tracheal, and bronchial congestion. [Osler (a, 34).]—**Dumb r.** R. occurring in rodents, in which the preliminary stages are absent and the paralytic stage is pronounced from the outset, characterized by the gradual occurrence of unconsciousness, enfeeblement of the heart, and death by syncope. [Osler (a, 34).]—**False r.** See *Pseudo-r.*—**Paralytic r.** 1. Of Gamala, the first and second periods of the disease are latent, and the third period—that of paralysis—manifests the existing infection. ["Ann. de l'Institut Pasteur," 1887, p. 63 (a, 34).] 2. An acute ascending spinal paralysis of infectious (probably rabietic) origin. ["Gaz. Heb. de méd. et de chir.," Dec. 10, 1892 (a, 34).]—**Pseudo-r.** A morbid state resembling r., occurring in dogs infested with the *Strongylus gygas* or produced by the injection of medicinal substances into animals. ["Med. Jour.," May 18, 1899, p. 548 (a, 34).]—**R. canina**. See *R. felina*. R. occurring in or contracted from the cat.—**Tanacetie r.** A morbid state resembling r., though not necessarily fatal, produced in rabbits by intravenous injections of oil of tanacetum. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 24, 1887, p. 729 (a, 34).]

RABIETIC, adj. Ra³b³i³-e²t²k. Pertaining to or affected with rabies. [a, 48.]

RABIFIC, adj. Ra³b³i³-f²t²k. From *rabies* (q. v.), and *facere* to make. Productive of rabies. [a, 48.]

RACAHOUT (Fr.), n. Ra³a³-ka³-hu. A chocolate preparation consisting of 30 parts of salep, 120 each of cacao, siliqua dulcis, and rice flour, 90 of potato starch, 500 of sugar, and 3 of vanilla. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**R. des Arabes**. See *R.*

RACCOUCOISEMENT (Fr.), n. Ra³a³-kur-ses-ma³n². A shortening.—**R. chirurgical des ligaments ronds**. See *ADVANCEMENT of the round ligaments*.

RACE, n. Ras. Gr., *γένος*. Lat., *proles*, *stirps* (1st def.). Fr., *r.* Ger., *R.* 1. A stock or family; especially one of those large groups characterized by community of characters into which mankind has been divided (e. g., the Caucasian, the Negro). [a, 48.] 2. In botany, a fixed variety in a genus; a variety so permanent as to be reproduced by seed; also, of Bentham, any collection of individuals the characters of which are continued through successive generations; of Necker, a genus. [B, 1, 34, 121, 296 (a, 35).]

RACEME, n. Ra³a³-em. From *racemus*, a cluster of grapes. Fr., *grappe*. Ger., *Traube*, *Blüthenraute*. A form of indeterminate inflorescence in which the flowers are pedicelled and arranged along a lengthened rachis. [a, 35.]—**Compound r.** A r. in which the pedicels branch or divide, forming new racemes. [a, 35.]—**False r.** A scorpioid cyme. [a, 35.]

RACEMIC ACID, n. Ra³a³-e²m²-f²k. Fr., *acide racémique*. Ger., *Traubensäure*. A substance found in the juice of certain species of grape; chemically, a mixture, C₄H₆O₆ + 2H₂O, of equal parts of dextrotartaric acid and levotartaric acid. [B, 4, 5.]

RACEMOSE, adj. Ra³a³-e²m²-os. Lat., *racemosus*. Ger., *traubig* (1st def.), *traubenartig* (2d def.). 1. Arranged in racemes. 2. Having the appearance of a raceme. [a, 35.]

RACEMULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ra³a³(ra³k)-e²m²(am)²u²(u²)l²-u²s²(u²s). Ger., *Trübschen*. A small raceme. [a, 35.]

RACHE (Fr.), n. Ra³sh. An old term for various inflammations of the face and scalp in infants. [G.]

RACHEN (Ger.), n. Ra³ch³-e²n. See *FACES*, *THROAT*, and *RICTUS*.—**R'eingang**, **R'änge**. See *ISTHMIUS faucium*.—**R'förmig**. See *RINGENT*.—**R'schmerz**. See *ISTHMIODYNIA*.—**R'schnüret**. See *PALATO-PHARYNGEUS*.—**Wolf'r**, **Wolfs'r**. See *Cleft PALATE*.

RACHENHAUT (Ger.), n. Ra³ch³-e²n²-h²-u²t. Of Remak, the union of epiblast and hypoblast in the stomodæum of the embryo.—**Primitive R.** See *PHARYNGEAL MEMBRANE*.

RACINE (Fr.), n. Ra³-sen. See *ROOT*.—**Cinq r's apéritives** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Quinque RADICES aperientes majores*.—**R. adventive**. See *ADVENTITIOUS ROOT*.—**R. antérieure de la couche optique**. The anterior tubercle of the optic thalamus. [I, 28 (K).]—**R. axille**. See *TOP ROOT*.—**R. blanche moyenne**. See *Middle CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLE*.—**R. brachienne**. See *BRACHIANIA* (1st def.).—**R. bulbaire**. A root of a cranial nerve arising from the medulla oblongata. [L.]—**R. de Jean-Lopez**. See *RADIX Lopez*.

—**R. de l'accessoire**. See *ACCESSORY NUCLEUS*.—**R's de la verge**. See *CRURA penis*. [I, 28.]—**R. du Brûlé**. See *IPRACAUNIA* (1st def.).—**R's du cervellet**. The cerebellar peduncles. [I, 28 (K).]—**R's du clitoris**. See *CRURA clitoridis*.—**R's du penis**. See *CRURA penis*.—**R. fléchère**. See *ARROW-ROOT*.—**R. inférieure de la couche optique**. Of Huguénin (after Meynert), a bundle of nerve-fibres extending from the optic thalamus downward and forward to a point near the edge of the Sylvian fissure. [I, 28 (K).]—**R. pivotante**. See *TOP ROOT*.—**R. salivaire**. Pethrum (see under *ANACYCLUS pyrethrum*). [B, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Sirap de cinq r's** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus de quinque RADICIBUS (compositus)*.—**R. supérieure de la couche optique**. Ger., *oberer Stiel des Thalamus*. Of Meynert, a tract of nerve-fibres in the anterior pillars of the fornix. [I, 28 (K).]

RACK, n. Ra³k. See *ARRACK*.

RACLEMENT (Fr.), n's. Ra³-kla³-h. Ra³k-l²-ma³n². The operation of scraping a surface. Cf. *CURETTING*.

RACLEUR (Fr.), n. Ra³k-lu²r. See *CURETTE* and *SPoon*.

RACORNISEMENT (Fr.), n. Ra³-korn-es-ma³n². See *CORNIFICATION*.

RADÉIN, n. Ra³-din². A place in Styria where there is a gaseous alkaline spring. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

RADESIGE, n. Ra³-de²-su²g²e². Ger., *Rodesuche*, *Egerewind krankheit*. An epidemic which occurred in the last century along the coast of Norway and afterward in Sweden, consisting of various severe affections, especially of the skin and mucous membranes. Though formerly regarded as an independent disease, it is now believed by most authorities to comprehend under a common name a variety of distinct diseases, including syphilis in a severe and neglected form and leprosy (see *SPEDALSKEHD*), together with various ulcerative and other cutaneous diseases (cf. *SCABIES crustosa*). [G.] Cf. *Ditmarsch disease*.—**R. canadensis** (Lat.). See *CANADIAN SPHYLOD*.—**R. istrica** (Lat.). See *SCHERLEVO*.—**R. scabieuse** (Fr.). See *SPEDALSKEHD*.—**R. scotica** (Lat.). See *SIBBENS*.

RADIAD, adv. Rad³i³-a²d. Toward the radial aspect. [L, 141.]

RADIAL, adj. Rad³i³-l². Lat., *radialis* (from *radius*, the radius). Fr., Ger., *r.* 1. Situated toward or near the radius; pertaining to the radius; as a n., the scaphoid bone, also the r. artery, a r. muscle, etc. [L.] 2. In botany, pertaining to the ray; arranged in rays growing around the margin or circumference: of an organ, developing uniformly on all sides around its longitudinal axis. The *Radiales* are an order of the *Liliaceae*, including the *Alliaceae*, etc. [a, 35.]—**R. antérieur** (Fr.). See *FLEXOR CARPI RADIALIS*.—**R. externe court** (Fr.). See *EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS BREVIS*.—**R. externe long** (ou *premier*) (Fr.). See *EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS LONGUS*.—**R. externe second** (Fr.). See *EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS BREVIS*.—**R. interne** (Fr.). See *FLEXOR CARPI RADIALIS*.

RADIALEXTENSOR (Ger.), n. Ra³d-e-a²l²-e²x-te²n²s-o²r. An extensor muscle arising from the radius. [a, 48.]—**R'en der Hand**. The extensores carpi radiales brevis et longus. [L.]

RADIALFLEXOR (Ger.), n. Ra³d-e-a²l²-f²le²x-o²r. A flexor muscle of the hand arising from the radius. [L.]—**R. der Hand**. See *FLEXOR CARPI RADIALIS*.

RADIALIS (Lat.), adj. Rad(rad³d)-i²-al(a²l²)/i²s. From *radius* (q. v.). Fr., *radial*. Radial; as a n., a muscle arising from the radius. [L.]—**R. anticus**. See *FLEXOR CARPI R.*—**R. externus brevis**. See *EXTENSOR CARPI R. BREVIS*.—**R. externus longus** (seu *primus*). See *EXTENSOR CARPI R. LONGUS*.—**R. externus secundus**. See *EXTENSOR CARPI R. BREVIS*.—**R. internus**. See *FLEXOR CARPI R.*—**R. internus brevis** (seu *minor*, seu *profundus*). See *FLEXOR CARPI R. BREVIS* and *ABDUCTOR BREVIS POLICIS*.

RADIANT, adj. Rad³i³-nt. Lat., *radians*. Ger., *strahlend*. See *RADIATE* (2d def.) and *RADIATIFORM*.

RADIATE, adj. Rad³i³-at. Lat., *radiatus*. Fr., *radiatre*, *radié*. Ger., *strahlig*, *strahlblüthig* (2d def.). 1. Having a ray-like appearance; diverging from a common point. The *Radiata* are a group of animals now placed in separate subkingdoms (e. g., the *Ctenoterata*, *Echinodermata*, *Infusoria*, etc.). [a, 27.] 2. Spreading around the circumference, forming rays or ray-flowers. [a, 35.]

RADIATIFORM, adj. Rad³i³-a²t²-i²-fo²r²m. Lat., *radiatiformis* (from *radius* [q. v.], and *forma*, form). Fr., *radiatiforme*. Of a head of flowers, forming apparent rays by the enlargement of some of the outer flowers. [a, 35.]

RADIATIO (Lat.), n. f. Rad(rad³d)-i²-a(a²l²)/i²-o. Gen., *-on²i*. See *RADIATION*.—**R. caudica**, **R. caudicis**, **R. centralis**, **R. corporis callosi**. See *CORONA radiata* (2d def.).—**R. explementi**. The radiating fibres of the cerebral cortex. [I, 3 (K).]—**R. medullaris cerebri**. See *CORONA radiata* (2d def.).

RADIATION, n. Rad³i³-a²-sh²n². Lat., *radiatio*. Fr., *rayonnement*. Ger., *Strahlung*. 1. Divergence in ray-like lines from a central point (said especially of light and heat). 2. Any structure presenting the appearance of radiating lines. [a, 48.]—**Optical r's**, **Optic r.** [Gratiotet]. Fr., *rayseau du putvair*. Ger., *Sehstrahlung*. A bundle of nerve-fibres in the posterior part of the optic thalamus, continuous with those of the corona radiata, probably the termination of the optic nerve. The fibres are derived mostly from the optic tract and the external and internal geniculate bodies, and radiate into the parietal and occipital lobes. [I, 17, 28 (K).]—**Med. Rec.**, Nov. 1, 1884, p. 477 (K).—**R. der Zwirbel** (Ger.). Of Trevisanum, probably the connection of the peduncles

of the pineal gland with the posterior commissure and lateral wall of the third ventricle. [I, 3 (K).]—**R. du corps calieux** (Fr.). See **CORPUS AMBRIATUM**.—**Thalamic r's.** Of Spitzka, certain tracts of fibres which radiate into the hemisphere from the optic thalamus. ["Med. Rec.," Nov. 1, 1884, p. 477 (K).]

RADICAL, adj. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{k}^{\text{l}}$. Lat., *radicalis* (from *radix*, a root). Fr., *ger.*, *wurzelständig* (3d def.), *radikal* (3d def.). 1. Pertaining to a root. 2. Springing from the root or from a root-like portion of the stem. [a, 35.] 3. Concerned with the root, origin, or essence; reaching to the root, thorough; curative as opposed to palliative. [a, 48.] 4. As a n., see **RADICLE**.

RADICANT, adj. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{k}^{\text{n}}\text{t}$. Lat., *radicans*. Ger., *wurzelnd*. In botany, striking root. [a, 35.]

RADICATIO (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}(\text{ra}^{\text{d}})\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{k}^{\text{ek}}\text{a}(\text{a}^{\text{s}})\text{shi}^{\text{ti}}(\text{ti})^{\text{o}}$. Gen., *-on'is*. From *radicare*, to take root. The production, growth, arrangement, etc., of roots. [a, 35.]

RADICEL, n. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{k}^{\text{el}}$. Lat., *radicella* (dim. of *radix*, a root). Fr., *radicelle*. Ger., *Radicele*. A rootlet; especially the tiny root produced in germination. [a, 35.]

RADICIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}(\text{ra}^{\text{d}})\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{k}^{\text{is}}(\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{k}^{\text{i}})\text{fl}^{\text{or}}\text{u}^{\text{s}}(\text{u}^{\text{s}})$. From *radix* (q. v.), and *flor*, a flower. Flowering abundantly from the underground part of the plant. [a, 35.]

RADICIFORM, adj. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{k}^{\text{is}}\text{fo}^{\text{rm}}$. Lat., *radiciformis* (from *radix* [q. v.], and *forma*, form). Resembling a root (said of rhizomes, etc.). [a, 35.]

RADICLE, n. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{k}^{\text{el}}$. Lat., *radicula* (1st and 2d def's) (dim. of *radix*, a root). Fr., *radicule* (1st and 2d def's), *radical* (4th def.). Ger., *Wurzelchen* (1st, 2d, and 3d def's), *Radikal* (4th def.). 1. The primary root of the embryo. 2. A little root, a fibril of a root. [a, 35.] 3. A minute initial portion of a fibre, nerve, or vein. 4. An atom or a group of atoms which goes into and out of combination without change, and which determines the character of a molecule. [Cooke (B).]—**Acid r.** See under **ACID**.—**Alcohol r.** A r. which, when it replaces half the hydrogen in one or more molecules of water, forms an alcohol. [B, 2.]—**Aldehyde r.** A r. (CnH_nO), which, when combined with oxygen, forms an aldehyde. [B.]—**Alkali r.** A r. which, substituted for an atom of hydrogen in water, produces an alkali. [B.]—**Ascending r's of the fornix.** Lat., *radices fornicis ascendentes*. Fr., *racines antérieures de la voûte*. Ger., *aufsteigende Wurzeln des Gewölbes*. The ascending pillars of the fornix, where they leave the corpora albicantia and extend upward. [I, 23 (K).]—**Compound r.** A r. (4th def.) composed of a group of dissimilar radicals. [B.]—**Descending r's of the fornix.** Lat., *radices descendentes fornicis*. Fr., *racines descendentes*. Ger., *absteigende Wurzeln*. Those fibres of the fornix which originate in the optic thalamus and ascend to the corpus mamillare. [I, 23 (K).]—**Electro-negative r.** In the dualistic theory of salts, the non-metallic component of a salt, which in electrolysis is evolved at the positive pole. Acid r's are electro-negative. [B.]—**Electro-positive r.** In the dualistic theory of salts, that constituent of the salt which, in electrolysis, is evolved at the negative pole, and which consists either of a metal or of a group of atoms which go into and out of combination like a metal. Alkali r's are electro-positive. [B.]—**Negative r.** See **Electro-negative r.**—**Positive r.** See **Electro-positive r.**—**Simple r.** A r. consisting of a single atom or molecule of an elementary substance. [B.]

RADICLOSE, adj. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{k}^{\text{os}}$. Lat., *radicosus* (from *radix*, a root). Ger., *grosswurzelig*. Having a large root or numerous roots. [a, 35.]

RADICULA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}(\text{ra}^{\text{d}})\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{k}^{\text{ek}}(\text{u}^{\text{s}})\text{u}^{\text{l}}\text{a}^{\text{s}}$. See **RADICLE** (1st and 2d def's).

RADICULAR, adj. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{k}^{\text{u}^{\text{l}}}\text{a}^{\text{r}}$. Fr., *radiculaire*. Ger., *radiculär*. Pertaining to a radicle (q. v.), especially 3d def.). [a, 48.]

RADICULE (Fr.), n. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{k}^{\text{u}^{\text{l}}}\text{el}$. See **RADICLE** (1st, 2d, and 3d def's).—**R's veinules.** The smallest veins. [L.]

RADICULOSE, adj. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{k}^{\text{u}^{\text{s}}}\text{el}$. Provided with rootlets. [a, 35.]

RADIEN, adj. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{en}$. See **RADIAL** (1st def.).

RADI-PHALANGEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}(\text{ra}^{\text{d}})\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{k}^{\text{is}}(\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{k}^{\text{i}})\text{fa}^{\text{a}}\text{l}^{\text{a}}\text{l}^{\text{a}}\text{a}(\text{a}^{\text{n}})\text{je}^{\text{a}}(\text{ge}^{\text{a}})\text{u}^{\text{s}}(\text{u}^{\text{s}})$. See **HUMERO-RADIO-PHALANGEUS**.

RADIO-BICIPITAL, adj. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{bi}}\text{si}^{\text{p}}\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{l}$. From *radius*, the radius, and *biceps*, two-headed. Pertaining to the radius and the biceps. [L.]

RADIO-CARPAL, adj. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{ka}}\text{r}^{\text{p}}\text{al}$. Lat., *radio-carpeus* (from *radius* [q. v.], and *carpus*, the wrist). Fr., *radio-carpien*. Pertaining to the radius and the carpus.

RADIO-CARPEO-METACARPEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}(\text{ra}^{\text{d}})\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{ka}}\text{r}^{\text{p}}\text{e}^{\text{a}}\text{me}^{\text{ta}}\text{ka}^{\text{r}}\text{p}^{\text{e}}\text{u}^{\text{s}}(\text{u}^{\text{s}})$. Fr., *radio-carpien*. See **FLEXOR CARPI RADIALIS BREVIS**.

RADIOCARPEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}(\text{ra}^{\text{d}})\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{ka}}\text{r}^{\text{p}}\text{e}^{\text{a}}$. n. s. (u. s.). See **ABDUCTOR BREVIS POLLICIS** and **FLEXOR CARPI RADIALIS BREVIS**.

RADIO-CARPO-METACARPALIS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}(\text{ra}^{\text{d}})\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{ka}}\text{r}^{\text{p}}\text{e}^{\text{a}}\text{me}^{\text{ta}}\text{ka}^{\text{r}}\text{p}^{\text{a}}\text{al}^{\text{is}}$. See **RADIO-METACARPALIS**.

RADIO-DIGITAL, adj. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{di}}\text{gi}^{\text{a}}\text{l}$. From *radius*, the radius, and *digitus*, a finger. Pertaining to the radius and the fingers. [L.]

RADIO-HUMERAL, adj. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{hu}}\text{me}^{\text{ra}}\text{l}$. From *radius*, the radius, and *humerus* (q. v.). Pertaining to the radius and the humerus. [L.]

RADIOLUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}(\text{ra}^{\text{d}})\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{u}}\text{l}^{\text{a}}\text{u}^{\text{s}}(\text{u}^{\text{s}})$. Dim. of *radius*, a ray. See **BARBULE** (2d def.).

RADIO-METACARPALIS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}(\text{ra}^{\text{d}})\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{ka}}\text{r}^{\text{p}}\text{a}^{\text{a}}\text{l}^{\text{is}}$. For deriv., see **RADIUS** and **METACARPUS**.

The flexor carpi radialis brevis when inserted into a metacarpal bone. [L, 333.]

RADIO-METACARPEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}(\text{ra}^{\text{d}})\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{ka}}\text{r}^{\text{p}}\text{e}^{\text{a}}\text{me}^{\text{ta}}\text{ka}^{\text{r}}\text{p}^{\text{e}}\text{u}^{\text{s}}(\text{u}^{\text{s}})$. See **EXTENSOR METACARPI OBLIQUUS**.

RADIO-PALMAR, adj. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{pa}}\text{l}^{\text{ma}}\text{r}$. From *radius* (q. v.), and *palm*, the palm. Fr., *radio-palmaire*. Pertaining to the radius and the palm. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

RADIO-PHALANGETTIEN DU POUCE (Fr.), n. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{fa}}\text{a}^{\text{n}}\text{a}^{\text{n}}\text{zhe}^{\text{a}}\text{te}^{\text{a}}\text{a}^{\text{n}}\text{du}^{\text{s}}$. See **FLEXOR POLLICIS MANUS LONGUS**.

RADIO-PHALANGEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}(\text{ra}^{\text{d}})\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{fa}}\text{a}^{\text{n}}\text{a}^{\text{n}}\text{je}^{\text{a}}(\text{ge}^{\text{a}})\text{u}^{\text{s}}(\text{u}^{\text{s}})$. See **HUMERO-RADIO-PHALANGEUS**.

RADIO-PREMETACARPEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}(\text{ra}^{\text{d}})\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{ka}}\text{r}^{\text{p}}\text{e}^{\text{a}}\text{me}^{\text{ta}}\text{ka}^{\text{r}}\text{p}^{\text{e}}\text{u}^{\text{s}}(\text{u}^{\text{s}})$. From *radius* (q. v.), *præ*, before, and *metacarpus* (q. v.). Fr., *radio-prémétacarpien*. See **EXTENSOR METACARPI OBLIQUUS**.

RADIO-PREPHALANGEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}(\text{ra}^{\text{d}})\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{ka}}\text{r}^{\text{p}}\text{e}^{\text{a}}\text{me}^{\text{ta}}\text{ka}^{\text{r}}\text{p}^{\text{e}}\text{u}^{\text{s}}(\text{u}^{\text{s}})$. From *radius* (q. v.), *præ*, before, and *phalanx* (q. v.). Fr., *radio-préphalangien*. See **CUBITO-PREPHALANGEUS**.

RADIO-SUS-PALMAIRE (Fr.), n. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{su}}\text{pa}^{\text{l}}\text{ma}^{\text{r}}$. A branch of the radial artery running toward the space between the first and second metacarpal bones. [A, 355 (a, 48).]

RADIO-ULNAR, adj. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{u}}\text{lna}^{\text{r}}$. Pertaining to the radius and the ulna.

RADISE, n. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{sh}$. Fr., *radis*. Ger., *Rettig*. Sp., *rábano cultivado* [Mex. Ph.]. The *Rhaphanus sativus*, also its root. [a, 35.]—**Rose-r.** See the major list and **ARMOGACIA**.

RADIUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}(\text{ra}^{\text{d}})\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{u}}\text{lna}^{\text{r}}$. Gr., *ἀκρίς* (1st def.), *ῥαδις* (2d and 3d def's), *ῥαδιος* (3d def.). Fr., *rayon* (1st def.), *r.* (3d def.). Ger., *R.* (2d and 3d def's), *Strahl* (1st def.), *Halbmesser* (2d def.). *Speichenknochen* (3d def.), *Armstrong* (3d def.). 1. A ray of light or of heat. 2. The semi-diameter of a circle or of a sphere. 3. That bone of the forearm which, when the forearm is supinated, lies externally. It articulates with the ulna above and



THE RIGHT RADIUS, ANTERIOR ASPECT.



THE RIGHT RADIUS, POSTERIOR ASPECT.

with the ulna and carpus below. [a, 48.] 4. In fishes, one of the cartilaginous or horny rods which support the fins. [L, 294.] 5. In botany, see **RAY**. 6. See **BARBULE** (2d def.).—**Auricular radii.** Fr., *rayons auriculaires*. Lines at right angles to a line passing through the auricular points. [L.]—**Medullary radii.** Fr., *pyramides de Ferrein*. Ger., *Markfortsätze*. Of Ludwig, the bundles of straight uriferous tubules originating from one main trunk and extending from the medullary nearly to the surface of the cortical portion of the kidney. [J.]—**R. capitis** (Oken). See **MALAR BONE**.—**R. fixus.** A line drawn from the inion to the punctum alae vomeris. [L.]—**Radii lentis.** Lines radiating from the poles of the crystalline lens, which indicate the sutures of the fibres or the points where the ends of these fibres meet. [L, 31, 351.]—**Radii radulares.** See **Medullary radii**.—**R. suræ.** See **FIBULA** (1st def.).

RADIX (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ra}^{\text{d}}(\text{ra}^{\text{d}})\text{i}^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{u}}\text{lna}^{\text{r}}$. Gen., *-icis*. A root (often applied to bulbs and rhizomes also). [a, 38.]—**Quinque radices aperientes majores.** The five greater aperient roots: the roots of *Apium graveolens*, *Asparagus officinalis*, *Ruscus aculeatus*, *Poniculum officinale*, and *Petroselinum sativum*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Quinque radices aperientes minores.** The five lesser aperient roots: the roots of *Eryngium campestre*, *Triticum repens*, *Ononis spinosa*, *Rubia tinctorum*, and *Capparis spinosa*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Radices accessorie breves ganglii ciliaris.** Inconstant branches of the ciliary ganglion which unite with the oculo-motor, abducens, naso-ciliary, and other nerves. [L, 332.]—**Radices accessorie mediae ganglii ciliaris.** Inconstant branches of the ciliary ganglion which unite with the internal carotid plexus or the sympathetic plexus surrounding the ophthalmic artery. [L, 332.]—**R. accessoria sphenopalatina ganglii ciliaris.** An accessory branch of the ciliary ganglion running to the sphenopalatine ganglion. [L, 332.]—**R. alae hircinoides.** The root of *Ononis spinosa*, *Ononis repens*, or *Ononis hircina*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. alexipharmaca.** The root of various species of *Dorstenia*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Radices antelicticæ.** See **CHURA ANTILICTICÆ**.—**R. antica processus transversus vertebrae** [Sömmerring]. See **PARAFOPHYSIS**.—**Radix aortæ.** See **AORTIC BULB**.—**R. bezoardica.** See **R. alexipharmaca**.—**R. brasiliensis.** See **IPECACUANHA** (1st def.).—**R. brevis ganglii ciliaris** (see **OPHTHALMIC**). A branch of the oculo-motor nerve running to the ciliary ganglion. [L, 332.]—**R. brevis ganglii submaxillaris.** The branches of the lingual nerve running to the submaxillary ganglion. [L, 332.]—**R. britannica** (antiquorum). **R. britannica.** The root of *Rumex hybridum* (antiquorum), *Rumex aquaticus*, and *Rumex maximus*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. cerebelli.** See **RESTIFORM BODY**.—**R. cordis.** See **BASIS CORDIS**.—**Radices corporum cavernosorum penis.** See **CHURA PENIS**.—**R. dentis.** The root of a tooth. [L.]—**R. dysenterica.** See **IPECACUANHA** (1st def.).—**R. epiglottidis.** The constricted, attached part of the epiglottis. [L.]—**R. externa nervi sapheni externi.** See **PERONEAL**

communicating NERVE.—**Radices fornicis.** The pillars of the fornic. [L. 3].—**R. gangliosa.** The sensory root of the trigeminal nerve. [L. 3].—**R. ganglii ophthalmici.** See *R. brevis ganglii ciliaris*.—**R. linguae.** The root of the tongue. [L. 3].—**Radices longae ganglii ophthalmici.** See *Radices longae superiores ganglii ciliaris*.—**Radices longae superiores (accessoriae) ganglii ciliaris.** Inconstant branches of the naso-ciliary nerve running to the ciliary ganglion. [L. 332].—**R. longa ganglii sphenopalatini.** See *Great superficial petrosal NERVE*.—**R. longa ganglii submaxillaris.** See *E. motoria ganglii submaxillaris*.—**R. longa inferior ganglii ciliaris.** An occasional additional branch of the ciliary ganglion running to the naso-ciliary or one of the bony ciliary nerves. [L. 332].—**R. Lopez, R. lopeziana.** Lopez-root, root of Juan Lopez Pigneiro; a root of uncertain origin, discovered by Pigneiro at the mouth of the Zambezi (where it was used as an antidote to poisoning from snake-bites), and introduced by Gaubius (1771) into Europe, where it acquired a great reputation as a stimulant and tonic in chronic dysentery. It was also used in the last stage of pulmonary consumption. It was official in the Edinb. Ph. of 1792. It resembles in appearance and properties the root of *Toddalia aculeata*, and is probably derived from that and other species of *Toddalia* or from the allied genus *Xanthoxylum*. [B. 18, 180 (a, 35)].—**R. media ganglii ciliaris** (seu ophthalmici). The branch of the ciliary ganglion made up of fibres from the central pleural plexus. [L. 332].—**R. media nervi olfactorii.** The middle root of the olfactory nerve. [L. 3].—**R. medullae spinalis.** Of Varolius, the medulla oblongata. [I. 3 (K)].—**R. mesenterii.** The root of the mesentery. [L. 3].—**R. minor trigemini.** The motor root of the trigeminal nerve. [L. 3].—**R. mollis ganglii otici.** See *Radices sympathice ganglii otici*.—**R. mollis ganglii submaxillaris.** See *Radices sympathice ganglii submaxillaris*.—**R. motoria ganglii ciliaris.** See *R. brevis ganglii ciliaris*.—**R. motoria ganglii submaxillaris.** A portion of the otic ganglion derived from the inframaxillary nerve. [L. 31].—**R. motoria ganglii sphenopalatini.** See *Great superficial petrosal NERVE*.—**R. motoria ganglii submaxillaris.** A branch of the chorda tympani running to the submaxillary ganglion. [L. 31].—**R. nasi.** The root of the nose. [L. 3].—**R. nervi optici.** The optic tract. [L. 3].—**R. olfactoria grisea.** The middle root of the olfactory nerve. [L. 3].—**R. olfactoria superior.** A bundle of fibres which arises from the apex of the caruncula mamillaris (1st def.), and aids in forming the olfactory nerve. [L. 31].—**Radices palmatae.** Palmate sate; the roots of *Orchis maculata*, *Orchis latifolia*, etc. [B. 180 (a, 35)].—**Radices penis.** See *CRURA penis*.—**R. pili.** See *HAIR-root*.—**P. postica processus transversus vertebrae** (Sömmerring). See *DIAPOPHYSIS*.—**R. procerus processus transversus vertebrae.** See *PARAPOPHYSIS*.—**R. processus transversus vertebrae.** The broader anterior part of a spinous process of a vertebra. [L. 175].—**R. pulmonis.** The root of a lung. [L. 3].—**R. recurrens ganglii ciliaris.** See *R. longa inferior ganglii ciliaris*.—**Radices sensitivae ganglii ciliaris.** See *Radices longae superiores ganglii ciliaris*.—**Radices sensitivae ganglii otici.** Branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve running to the otic ganglion. [L. 31].—**Radices sensitivae ganglii sphenopalatini.** The sphenopalatine nerves. [L. 3].—**R. sensitiva ganglii submaxillaris.** See *R. brevis ganglii submaxillaris*.—**Radices sympathice ganglii otici.** The fibres uniting the otic ganglion with the sympathetic plexus upon the middle meningeal artery. [L. 31].—**Radices sympathice ganglii submaxillaris.** Fibres uniting the submaxillary ganglion with the sympathetic plexus upon the external maxillary artery. [F. 31].—**R. sympathica ganglii ciliaris.** See *R. media ganglii ciliaris*.—**R. sympathica ganglii spinalis.** See *Great deep petrosal NERVE*.—**R. unguis.** The root of a nail. [L. 3].—**Radix urinaria.** The root of *Ononis hircina*, *Ononis repens*, and *Ononis spinosa*. [B. 180 (a, 35)].—**R. vestibularis.** The anterior root of the auditory nerve. [L. 3].—**Syrupus de quinque radicibus (compositus)** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sirup des cinq racines* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe de cinco raíces, jarabe de apio compuesto, aperitivo* [Mex. Ph.]. A syrup made of 1 part each of the roots of celery, asparagus, fennel, parsley, and butcher's broom, 30 parts of boiling water, and 20 of white sugar. [A. 447 (a, 35)].

RADULA (Lat.), n. f. *Ra*²d(r)a²d(u)²l(u)¹a². From *radere*, to scrape. See *RASPATORIUM*.

RADZYGE, n. See *RADESYGE*.

RAFFINOSE, n. *Ra*²f(r)a²n-os. A carbohydrate, $2C_6H_{12}O_6 + 5H_2O$, contained in beet-molasses. [a, 38.]

RAFFLESIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ra*²f(r)es(r)a². From *Raffles*, a British statesman. Fr., *rafflésie*. Ger., *Riesenblume*. A genus of parasitic plants, consisting of large, solitary, fetid flowers, sessile on stems or roots of vines. The rafflesias (*Rafflesiaceae* [Fr., *rafflésiacées*], *Rafflesiaceae* [Fr., *rafflésiées*]) are a distinct order (placed by Lindley in the rhizogens); of Baillon, a series of the *Aristolochiaceae*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe the *Cytinaceae*. [B. 42, 170 (a, 35)].—**R. Arnoldi.** Ger., *Riesenblume von Sumatra*. A Sumatra stypic species. [B. 185 (a, 35)].—**R. patma.** Ger., *Riesenblume von Java*. A Javanese species. The stypic buds or flowers are used in metrorrhagia. [B. 180 (a, 35)].

RAFFLE (Fr.), n. *Ra*²f¹. 1. See *RACHISIS*. 2. A pustular disease of cattle. [L. 41 (a, 14)].

RAFRACHISSANT (Fr.), *Ra*²f(r)a²esh-es-sa²n². See *REFRIGERANT*.

RAGATZ (Ger.), **RAGAZ** (Ger.), n's. *Ra*²g(a)²ts. A place in the canton of Saint-Gall, Switzerland, where there are bathing establishments. [a, 14.]

RAGE (Fr.), n. *Ra*²zh. 1. Rabies. 2. Any severely painful affection. [a, 48].—**R. de dents.** Toothache. [a, 34].—**R. des rues.** Casual (as opposed to inoculated) rabies.—**R. de tête.** A disease resembling epidemic meningitis that was observed in France in 1881. [A. 301 (a, 34)].—**R. mue, R. muette, R. tranquille.** See *DUMB RABIES*.

RAGLE (Fr.), n. *Ra*²gl¹. A visual hallucination, observed in French troops while marching through the desert, in which water, prairies, and even ghosts were imagined to be seen. It was generally caused by isolation and insomnia, and was followed by delirium. [L. 49 (a, 14)].

RAGWURZ (Ger.), n. *Ra*²g(w)urts. See *ORCHIS*.

RAHM (Ger.), n. *Ra*²m. See *CREAM* (1st def.).—**Riedert'sches P'gemenge.** See *Biedert's FOOD for infants*.—**Weinsteinr.** See *POTASSIUM bitartrate*.

RAHMEN (Ger.), n. *Ra*²m(e)n. A frame. [a, 14].—**Cuticulärer R.** See *OPERCULUM* (2d def.).

RAIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ra*²i²a². See *RAJA*.

RAIDEUR (Fr.), n. *Ra*²d(u)r. Stiffness, rigidity. [A, 537 (a, 21)].—**R. cadavérique.** Cadaveric rigidity. [a, 84.]

RAIE (Fr.), n. *Ra*². See *RAY* and *RAJA*.—**Huile de foie de r.** See *RAY OIL*.—**R's de Fraunhofer, R's du spectre.** See *Fraunhofer's LINES*.

RAIFORT (Fr.), n. *Ra*²fo²r. 1. See *ARMORACIA* and *ARMORACIA rusticana*. 2. The genus *Raphanus*. [a, 35].—**Alcoolat de r.** See *Spiritus RHAPHANI*.—**Alcoolé de r. composé** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Teinture de r. composée*.—**Esprit de r.** See *Spiritus RHAPHANI*.—**Esprit de r. composé.** See *Spiritus ARMORACEAE compositus*.—**Hydrolat de r.** See *Aqua ARMORACEAE*.—**Hydrolé de r.** Infusion of r. See *Infusum ARMORACEAE*.—**R. cultivé.** 1. See *ARMORACIA sativa*. 2. The common *Raphanus*.—**Raphanus niger** [a, 35].—**R. noir, R. officinal.** The *Raphanus*. [a, 35].—**Sirop de r.** See *Syrupus ARMORACEAE*.—**Sirop de r. composé** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus ARMORACEAE compositus*.—**Sirop der. iodé** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus COCHLEARIE ioduratus*.—**Teinture de r. composée** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *tinctoria raphani composita*. Syn.: *alcoolé de r. composé*. A preparation made by macerating 20 parts of coarse English, 10 of black mustard, 5 of ammonium chloride, and 40 each of 80-per-cent. alcohol and compound spirit of scumy-grass for 10 days, expressing, and filtering. [B. 95 (a, 38)].—**Vin-aigre de r.** See *Acetum ARMORACEAE*.—**Vin de r.** See *Vinum ARMORACEAE*.

RAINEUR (Fr.), n. *Ra*²nu²r. See *GROOVE*.—**R. digastrique.** See *Digastric FOSSA*.—**R. du grande hippocampe.** See *Hippocampal FISSURE*.

RAISIN (Fr.), n. *Ra*²za²n². A grape. [a, 35]. See also under *RAISINS*.—**R. d'Amérique.** See *PHYTOLACCA decandra*.

RAISINS, n. pl. *Ra*²zn². Lat., *uva passa* [L. O. S. Ph., 1870], *uvæ* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *raisins secs* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rosinen*. Dried grapes: the dried ripe, or nearly ripe, fruits of *Vitis vinifera*; mildly laxative. [a, 35].—**R. Blancs.** Malaga r. dried in the shade, so as to retain the bloom of the fruit. [B. 496 (a, 35)].—**R. B.** Confection of r. See *Confectio SENNE*.—**Confection de r. purgative** (Fr.). See *Confectio passulata cathartica*.—**Corinthian r.** Fr., *r. secs de Corinthe* [Fr. Cod.]. The *uvæ passæ minores* of old pharmacopoeias; small bluish-black r. made from grapes formerly cultivated about Corinth and now in the Ionian Islands. [B. 5 (a, 35)].—**Green r.** R. dried in the shade; pale-green in color. [A. 496 (a, 35)].—**Malaga r.** Muscatel r. Fr., *secs de Malaga* [Fr. Cod.]. Large, fleshy, purplish-brown r. dried in entire bunches. [B. 5, 18 (a, 35)].—**R. d'ours** (Fr.). See *ARCTOSTAPHYLOS uva ursi* and *PHYTOLACCA decandra*.—**R. de passe** (Fr.). R. dried upon the vine after the stalks of the bunches have been cut. [B. 173 (a, 35)].—**R. purgatifs** (Fr.). See *Confectio SENNE*.—**R. secs** [Fr. Cod.]. (Fr.). See *R. Smyrna* r. R., originally from the coast of Syria, of a yellowish-brown color and somewhat mucous smell. [B. 5 (a, 35)].—**Valerian r.** Spanish r. prepared from a thicker-skinned grape than the Malaga r.; said to be generally employed in English pharmacy. [B. 5, 18 (a, 35)].

RAJA (Lat.), n. f. *Ra*²ra²(j)a²(y)a². Fr., *raie*. Ger., *Roche*. A genus of cartilaginous fishes, including the rays and skates. [a, 39].—**Oleum rajæ.** See *RAY OIL*.—**R. batis.** The common skate. [L. 292 (a, 39)].—**R. clavata.** Ger., *Giftröche*. The thornback, or rough ray. An odorless, colorless, tasteless, clarifying agent is prepared from its skin. [B. 5 (a, 35)].—**R. torpedo.** See *TORPEDO*.

RAKI, n. A Turkish liqueur. Mastic is used in its preparation. [B. 185 (a, 35)].

RÂLE (Fr.), n. *Ra*²l. Ger., *Höhlentrasseln*. A rattling sound generated in the air-tubes (in the bronchial tubes unless otherwise specified) by the passage of air through them when contracted r. when containing fluid. [a, 34].—**Amphoric r.** A r. indicative of a large, thin-walled, air-containing cavity connected with an air-tube, in which there is fluid. The r. is caused by the splashing of particles of fluid in the cavity. [a, 34].—**Bronchial r.** A r. occurring in the bronchial tubes (cf. Fr.). The term r. means a bronchial r. unless otherwise specified. [A. 288 (a, 34)].—**Bubbling r.** See *Mucous r.*—**Bullous r.** See *Moist r.*—**Cavernous r.** A metallic gurgling sound heard over a cavity or over a dilated bronchus. [a, 34].—**Cooing r.** A subilar r. resembling the cooing of doves. [a, 34].—**Crepitant r.** Ger., *Blasenraselgeräusch*. A fine, dry, crackling sound, heard only in inspiration and sometimes only in the latter part of it; said by Flint to be "almost pathognomonic of pneumonia." It is produced in the bronchioles and the air vesicles. [D. 26].—**Dry crackling r.** A succession of short sharp sounds, which tend to pass into the clicking sound of a dilated bronchus in inspiration, usually arising in the intracalicular and supraclavicular regions, and generally indicate the softening of tubercles. [D. 1.]—**Dry r.** A r. produced, for the most part, by the vibration of thick fluids which the air can not break up, and which temporarily narrow the calibre of the tube. [A. 288 (a, 34)].—**Extrathoracic r.** A laryngeal or tracheal r. [a, 34].—**Friction r.** The r. produced by the rubbing together of two serous surfaces. It may be dry when there is no tearing or grating sound, or moist, when there is a fine crackling sound. [a, 34].—**Gurgling r.** The coarse moist r. heard over a pulmonary cavity. [a, 34].—**Guttural r.** A

r. formed in the throat. [a, 34].—**Hissing r.** A sibilant, high-pitched r. [a, 34].—**Humid crackling r.** In auscultation, a few successive clicks, heard both in inspiration and expiration, but more regularly and distinctly during inspiration. It is produced in the interior of softened tubercles which have begun to communicate with minute bronchi. [D, 1].—**Humid r.** See *Moist r.*—**Intermediate r.** Of Clymer, a class of adventitious sounds which are intermediate between dry and moist r's. He characterizes the intermediate r, as a clicking or crumpling sound, which is first dry, and then thickly moist, or gummy. [D, 1].—**Intrathoracic r.** A r. produced within the thorax. [a, 34].—**Laryngeal r.** A r. produced in the larynx. [a, 34].—**Metallic r.** A r. having a metallic sound produced by the bursting of bubbles in large pulmonary excavations or in pneumothoracic cavities occupied by a certain quantity of fluid. [Guttmann (a, 34)].—**Moist bronchial r.** See *Mucous r.*—**Moist r.** The sound produced by the passage of air through air-tubes containing fluid. [A, 288 (a, 34)].—**Mucous r.** Of Laennec, the sound produced by the bursting of small, slightly viscid bubbles in the air-passages. [D, 1].—**Piping r.** A sibilant r. having a piping sound. [a, 34].—**Pleural r.** A term sometimes applied to pleural friction sounds. [a, 34].—**R. aigu.** See *Sibilant r.*—**R. bronchial humide.** A moist bronchial r. [a, 34].—**R. caverneux.** [a, 34]. A coarse moist laryngeal r. [L, 88 (a, 34)].—**R. cavernuleux.** A moist subcrepitant r. observed in pulmonary tuberculosis and bronchial dilatation. [L, 87 (a, 34)].—**R. crépissant de retour.** See *R. redux.*—**R. crépissant humide.** See *HYGROCNISORRHONCHUS.*—**R. de retour.** See *R. redux.* In auscultation, a crackling sound heard with inspiration and expiration, coming on slowly and of unequal character as it is repeated; caused by the bubbling of air through fluid contained in a bronchial tube; heard in the resolving stage of pneumonia. [D, 1].—**R. conflant.** See *Sonorous r.*—**R. sec.** See *Dry r.*—**R. soufflant.** A fine crepitant r. [L, 88 (a, 34)].—**Sawing r.** A sibilant r. that simulates the sound made in sawing. [a, 34].—**Sibilant r.** A dry, high-pitched r., produced by a narrowing in a small bronchial tube. [A, 288 (a, 34)].—**Small bubbling r.** See *Subcrepitant r.*—**Snoring r.** See *Sonorous r.* A low-pitched, musical r., produced by moderate narrowing of one of the larger bronchial tubes. [A, 288 (a, 34)].—**Subcrepitant r.** See *Submucous r.* A fine, moist, bubbling sound, heard in inspiration or expiration or both. It may be associated with a crepitant r. It occurs in capillary bronchitis, oedema of the lungs, hæmoptysis, etc., and is produced in the bronchial tubes of small calibre. [D, 26].—**Tracheal r.** A r. which seems to be produced in the larynx or trachea. [D, 25].—**Vesicular r.** See *Crepitant r.*—**Vibrating r.** See *Dry r.*—**Whistling r.** See *Sibilant r.*

RAMAL, RAMEAL, adj's. Ra'm'al, ra'm'e'al. Lat., *ramalis*, *ramealis*. Fr., *raméal*. Ger., *aständig*. Pertaining to a branch; borne by or situated on a branch. [a, 35.]

RAAMEANUS (Lat.), adj. Ra'm(ra'm'e)-an(a'n'u)-us(us). From *ramus*, a branch. Fr., *raméen*. Ger., *astvertredend*. Stimulating or performing the functions of a branch. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

RAMEAU (Fr.), n. Ra'm-mo. See *RAMUS*.—**R. anastomotique** de Jacobson. See *Tympanic plexus*.

RAMENTACEOUS, adj. Ra'm-e'n-ta'shu's. Lat., *ramentaceus*. Ger., *ausschlagschuppig*, *knospenschuppig*. Provided with or covered with ramenta. [a, 35.]

RAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ra'm(ra'm'e)-en'tu'm(u'n). From *ramus*, a branch. Ger., *Knospenschuppe* (1st def.), *Ausschlagschuppe* (1st def.), *Sprenschuppe* (2d def.), *Sprenschüthen* (2d def.). 1. A bud-scale. 2. One of the short branchlets of various forms on the stem and branches of the thallus of many *Algae*, differing more or less in structure from true branches. 3. In the pl., *ramenta*, elongated cells forming thin chafy scales on the surface of plants. [a, 35.] 4. In the pl., flings (e. g., of iron).

RAMEOUS, adj. Ram'e'ous. Lat., *rameus*. See *RAMEAL*.

RAMEX (Lat.), n. m. Ra'm(ra'm'e)-ex. Gen., *ram'icis*. See *HERNIA*.—**R. varicosus**. See *VARICOCELE*.

RAMIFICATION, n. Ra'm-i'f-i-k'a'sh'n. Lat., *ramificatio* (from *ramus*, a branch, and *facere*, to make). Fr., r. Ger., *Verästelung*, *Verzweigung*. A branching, as of plants or their parts, or of vessels and nerves. [a, 35.]

RAMIGRI, n. Of Ruland, colophony. [A, 325.]

RAMILLE (Fr.), n. Ra'm-el-y'. A branch of a branchlet. [a, 35.]

RAMLÖSA, n. A place in Sweden where there are chalybeate springs. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

RAMOLLISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Ra'm-mo'les-ma'n's. Morbid softening.—**R. des os**. See *OSTEOMALACIA*.—**R. hemorrhagipare**. Softening productive of hæmorrhage. [D, 35.]

RAMOSE, adj. Ra'm'os. Lat., *ramosus* (from *ramus*, a branch). Fr., *rameux*. Ger., *ästig*. Having many branches. [a, 35.]

RAMPE (Fr.), n. Ra'm'p. Lit., a flight of stairs; the lower layer of the hippocampus major. [L, 3 (K)].—**R. (s) de limaçon**. The scala tympani and scala vestibuli. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

RAMPION, n. Ra'm'p-i'ön. Fr., *rampon*. See *CAMPANULA rapunculula*.—**Horned r.** The genus *Phyteuma*. [B, 275 (a, 35).]

RAMSGATE, n. Ra'mz'gat. A sea-bathing resort in Kent, England. [a, 14.]

RANTIL (Beng.), n. See *GUZZOTIA oleifera*.

RAMULOSE, adj. Ra'm'u'lo's. Lat., *ramulosus*. Fr., *ramuleux*. Bearing many branchlets. [B, 296 (a, 35).]

RAMULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ra'm(ra'm'u)-u'lu's(u's). Dim. of *ramus*, a branch. Fr., *ramule*. A branchlet, a twig. [a, 35.]

RAMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ra'm(ra'm'u)-u's(u's). Fr., *rameau*, Ger., *ast*. See *BRANCH*.—**Ascending r. of the ischium**. The portion included between its tuberosity and the acetabulum. [L.]—

Ascending r. of the pubic bone. See *Horizontal r. of the pubic bone*.—**Descending r. of the ischium**. The portion forming the posterior boundary of the obturator foramen. [L.]—**Descending r. of the pubic bone**. The portion that passes downward and outward from the body of the bone to articulate with the ischium. [L.]—**Horizontal r. of the pubic bone**. The portion that passes backward and outward from the body of the bone to the acetabulum. [L.]—**Ischio-pubic rami**. The descending rami of the ischium and pubic bone regarded as one. [L.]—**Rami accelerantes**. Accelerator nerves. [L.]—**R. acetabuli**. A branch of the internal circumflex artery of the thigh that supplies the hip joint. [L, 332.]—**Rami alares**. Branches of the lateral nasal artery running to the nasal pinna. [L, 332.]—**R. anastomotici**. Fr., *ramæus anastomotique*. Ger., *Verbindungsnerv*. The communicating branch by which an anastomosis is established. See *ANASTOMOSIS by transverse communication*.—**R. anastomoticus transversus**. See *ARTERIA anastomotica transversa*.—**R. anterior ascendens**. See *R. ascendens*.—**Rami anteriores nervorum spinalium**. The anterior branches of the spinal nerves. [L, 332.]—**R. anterior nervi acustici**. See *Cochlear NERVE*.—**R. ascendens**. The ascending limb of the fissure of Sylvius. [L, 17 (K)].—**R. ascendens (corporis) ossis ischii**. The ascending r. of the ischium. [L, 17 (K)].—**R. ascendens glabellæ**. An ascending branch of the angular artery. [L, 57 (a, 50).]—**R. ascendens nervi vagi**. A branch of the superior laryngeal nerve running to the frenum of the epiglottis. [L, 332.]—**R. auricularis nervi vagi**. See *NERVE of Arnold*.—**R. bulbocavernosus**. See *ARTERY of the bulb of the urethra*.—**Rami cardiaci (nervi vagi)**. The cardiac branches of the pneumogastric nerve. [L.]—**R. cardiacus nervi vagi inferior**. See *Inferior cardiac NERVE*.—**R. cardiacus nervi vagi superior**. See *Superior cardiac NERVE*.—**R. cervicofacialis (nervi facialis)**. See *Cervico-facial NERVE*.—**R. cochleæ**. *R. cochlearis*. See *Cochlear NERVE*.—**R. communicans anterior**. See *Anterior communicating ARTERY of the brain*.—**R. communicans medullæ spinalis**. A branch of a spinal nerve that connects it with the sympathetic nerve. [L.]—**R. communicans posterior**. See *Posterior communicating ARTERY of the brain*.—**Rami communicantes noni**. Nerves that pass from the descending branch of the hypoglossal nerve to the branch between the second and third cervical nerves. [C, 1].—**R. cruralis**. See *Lumbo-inguinal NERVE*.—**R. cutaneus nervi radialis**. See *Radial NERVE* (1st def.).—**R. cutaneus palmaris longus**. See *R. palmaris longus nervi mediani*.—**R. descendens**. 1. The descendens noni nerve. 2. The inferior division of the inferior maxillary nerve. [L, 332.]—**R. descendens nervi hypoglossi**. The descendens noni nerve. [L.]—**R. descendens ossis ischii**. The descending r. of the ischium. [L, 17 (K)].—**R. descendens ossis pubis**. The descending r. of the pubic bone. [L.]—**R. dexter arterie pulmonalis**. The right pulmonary artery. [L.]—**R. dorsalis nasi**. The dorsal artery of the nose. [L, 115.]—**R. dorsalis nervi radialis**. See *Radial NERVE* (1st def.).—**R. dorsalis nervi ulnaris**. See *NERVUS dorsalis manus ulnaris*.—**R. dorsalis pollicis radialis**. See *ARTERIA dorsalis medialis pollicis*.—**R. dorsalis pollicis ulnaris**. See *ARTERIA dorsalis ulnaris pollicis*.—**Rami emissarii**. Branches of the anterior spinal plexus which pass out through the intervertebral and anterior sacral foramina. [L, 332.]—**R. externus**. *R. femoralis*. See *Lumbo-inguinal NERVE*.—**R. hepaticus dexter**. See *Right hepatic ARTERY*.—**R. hepaticus sinister**. See *Left hepatic ARTERY*.—**R. horizontalis fissure Sylvii**. The horizontal limb of the fissure of Sylvius. [L, 59 (K)].—**R. horizontalis mandibulæ**. The body of the inferior maxilla. [L.]—**R. horizontalis ossis pubis (seu pectinis)**. The horizontal r. of the pubic bone. [L.]—**R. hyoideus**. See *HYOID ARTERY*.—**R. inferior ossis ischii**. See *Descending r. of the ischium*.—**R. inferior ossis pubis**. See *Descending r. of the pubic bone*.—**R. intermedius**. See *R. anastomoticus*.—**Rami intestinales**. Branches of the cerebro-spinal nerves distributed to the abdominal viscera. [L, 332.]—**Rami linguales (nervi glossopharyngei)**. The terminal branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve. [L.]—**R. linguales recurrens**. See *R. ascendens nervi vagi*.—**R. major nervi maxillaris inferioris**. The larger of the two primary divisions of the inferior maxillary nerve. [L.]—**Rami marginales**. The branches of the palpebral arteries which aid in forming the arcus tarsi. [L, 332.]—**R. maxillaris inferior nervi trigemini**. See *Inferior maxillary NERVE*.—**R. maxillaris superior (seu medius) nervi trigemini**. See *Superior maxillary NERVE*.—**Rami molles (nervi vagi)**. See *Nervi molles*.—**Rami musculares**. Unnamed branches of nerves or blood-vessels supplying the muscles. [L.]—**R. musculares nervi radialis**. See *NERVUS radialis profundus*.—**R. nasalis nervi ophthalmici**. See *Naso-chiliary NERVE*.—**R. nutriens**. A nutritive artery of a bone. [L.]—**R. of the inferior maxilla**. See *Descending p. which bears the coronoid process and the condyle*. [L.]—**Rami olfactorii**. See *Olfactory NERVE* (2d def.).—**Rami olfactorii laterales**. The outer branches of the optic bulb. [L, 332.]—**Rami olfactorii mediales**. The inner branches of the optic bulb. [L, 332.]—**R. ophthalmicus (quinti)**. See *Ophthalmic NERVE*.—**R. ossis maxillæ inferioris**. See *R. of the inferior maxilla*.—**R. ovarii**. See *Ovarian ARTERY*.—**R. palmaris longus nervi mediani**. A branch of the median nerve running to the second of the palm of the hand. [L, 332.]—**Rami pectorales laterales (seu superficiales laterales, seu posteriores, seu superficiales)**. See *Lateral thoracic cutaneous NERVES*.—**R. perpendiculares (mandibulæ)**. See *R. of the inferior maxilla*.—**Rami pharyngei (nervi vagi)**. The pharyngeal branches of the pneumogastric nerve. [L.]—**R. posterior**. 1. See *Ilio-lumbar ARTERY*. 2. The posterior limb of the Sylvian fissure. [L, 17 (K)].—**R. primus nervi trigemini**. See *Ophthalmic NERVE*.—**R. profundus nervi radialis**. See *NERVUS radialis profundus*.—**R. recurrens**. A recurrent branch of the jugular ganglion which ascends through the jugular foramen to the transverse sinus. [L, 332.]—**Rami recurrens nervorum spinalium**. The spinal nerve sinuvertebrales. [L, 332.]—**R. secundus (ganglii Gasserii)**. See *Superior maxillary NERVE*.—**R.**

secundus nervi trigemini (seu quinti paris). See *Superior maxillary nerve*.—**R. sinister arteria pulmonalis**. The left pulmonary artery. [L.]—**Rami sinuvertebrales**. See *Nervus sinuvertebralis*.—**R. sublimis arteria radialis**. See *Superficial volar artery*.—**R. superficialis nervi radialis**. See *Radial nerve* (1st def.).—**R. superior nervi trigemini**. See *Ophthalmic nerve*.—**R. superior ossis ischii**. See *Descending r. of the ischium*.—**R. superior ossis pubis**. See *Horizontal r. of the pubic bone*.—**R. supraspinatus**. See *Supraspinous artery*.—**R. tertius nervi trigemini**. See *Inferior maxillary nerve*.—**Rami ventrales**. The branches of the intercostal arteries running to the intercostal muscles and to the ribs. [L. 332.]—**R. vestibularis**. See *Vestibular nerve*.—**R. volaris nervi ulnaris**. See *Nervus ulnaris volaris*.—**R. volaria superficialis arterie radialis**. See *Superficial volar artery*.

RANA (Lat.), n. f. *Ran*(a)n'a. See *Frog* (1st def.) and *RANULA*.—**Emplastum ranarum simplex**. Sp., *emplastro de ranas simple* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *emplastrum Vagonis sine mercurio*. A plaster formerly official in the Sp. Palat. and Würt. Ph.s, containing resins, wax, litharge, and live earth-worms and frogs. [B. 119 (a. 14).]—**Emplastum de spermate ranarum**. Fr., *emplâtre de frai de grenouille*. Ger., *Froschlachpfaster*. An old plaster made from frogs' spawn, white lead, alum, and camphor, and sometimes also olive-oil, white wax, and turpentine. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Jus ranarum**. Ger., *Froschbrühe*. Broth of frogs, employed in ancient medicine for phthisis and other chronic affections. [B. 97 (a. 14).]—**R. esculenta**. Ger., *grüner Frosch*, *Wasserfrosch*. Edible frog, bull-frog. This and *R. temporaria* were formerly cut up while living (*ranas viventes*) and boiled with olive-oil, etc., to prepare plasters. Their spawn, *sperma ranarum*, especially that of *R. temporaria*, served as a cosmetic, refrigerant, and hæmostatic. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**R. temporaria**. Ger., *Grasfrosch*, *Brachfrosch*, *Thaifrosch*. A species, resembling *R. esculenta*, but living less in the water. It was similarly used. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**Ranæ viventes**, *Sperma ranarum*. See under *R. esculenta*.

RANAL, adj. *Ran*'l. Lat., *ranalis*. Pertaining to the *Ranales*, which are: Of Lindley, his r. alliance (Lat., *vincus ranalis*), including *Magnoliaceæ*, *Papaveraceæ*, *Ranunculaceæ*, and other hypogynous polypetalous orders with indefinite stamens and a minute embryo in much fleshy or horny albumen; of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of polypetalous dicotyledons. [B. 42, 170 (a. 35).]

RANCID, adj. *Ran*'s'id. Lat., *rancidus* (from *rancens*, putrid). Fr., *rance*. Ger., *ranzig*. Having the rank, offensive smell or taste characteristic of partly decomposed fats. [a. 14, 48.]

RAND (Ger.), n. *Ran*'d. See *MARGIN* and *BORDER*.—**R'ständig**. See *MARGINAL*.—**R'stellung**. The arrangement of the white blood-corpuscles along the walls of a vessel just before their escape into the tissues. [K. 25.]—**Schuppenr**. See *Marugo squamosus*.

RANBOGEN (Ger.), n. *Ran*'d'bog-en. A marginal arch; specifically, that from which the cerebral forix is developed. [A. 521 (a. 48).]—**Aenusserer R.** Of Schwalbe, the gyrus fornicatus. [A. 17 (K).]—**Embryonaler R.** See *Gyrus marginalis internus*.

RANDIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ran*'d'ia. From *Rand*, an English botanist. Fr., *gratyal*, *r. randie*. A genus of the *Gardenieæ*, of which the *Randieæ* are a subtribe. [a. 35.]—**R. aculeata**. Fr., *bois de lance franc*. Ink-berry, indigo plant; a West Indian species. The juice of the fruit is astringent. [a. 35.]—**R. dumentorum**. An East Indian species. The fruit is used to stupefy fish, and medicinally as a powerful emetic, as a nervine, antispasmodic, and cardiac excitant, and as an external anodyne in rheumatism. The bark also is used as an emetic. [B. 172, 180 (a. 35).]—**Prædictior**. Aug., 1891 (a. 50).—**R. longiflora**. A Bengal species. The bark is used in intermittent fever. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**R. scandens**. A Chinese species. The seeds yield a scarlet dye. [B. 173 (a. 35).]

RANDWULST (Ger.), n. *Ran*'d'wulst. 1. A convolution. 2. Of Götze, the embryonic swelling. [A. 8.]—**R. des Grosshirns**. Of Henle, one of the marginal convolutions of the brain, such as the gyrus hippocampi. [I. 6 (K).]—**R. des Kleinhirns**. One of the folia of the cerebellar hemispheres. [I. 6 (K).]—**R. des Seepferdchens**. See *Uncinate ovary*.

RANINE, adj. *Ran*'i'n(e). From *rana*, a frog. 1. Pertaining to or shaped like a frog. 2. Relating to the part of the tongue liable to be affected with ranula. [C. a. 48.]

RANKE (Ger.), n. *Ran*'n'k'e. See *CIRRUS*.

RANKIG (Ger.), adj. *Ran*'n'k'ig. See *CIRRAL*.

RANKKORN (Ger.), n. *Ran*'n'k'k'orn. Ergot of rye. [a. 35.]

RANULA (Lat.), n. f. *Ran*'u(l)a. Dim. of *rana*, a frog. Fr., *ranule*, *grenouillette*. Ger., *Froschleingeschwulst*, *Kröte*. Frog-tongue; a sublingual cyst connected with the duct of the sublingual salivary gland. [E.]—**Suprahyaoid r.** A cystic tumor situated above the hyoid bone. [a. 34.]

RANUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ran*'u(n)c'u(l)us. Dim. of *rana*, a frog. Fr., *renoncule*. Ger., *Ranunkel*, *Hahnenfuss*. Crowfoot; a genus of the *Ranunculaceæ*, *Ranunculaceæ*; Ger., *Ranunculaceæ*, which are (1) an order of polypetalous dicotyledons, belonging to the cohort *Ranales* in the system of Bentham and Hooker, who characterize them as herbs with alternate leaves or climbing shrubs with opposite leaves and rarely with stipules; the sepals being deciduous, usually colored, the stamens indefinite in number, and the seeds without aril, an acrid, caustic principle, often dissipated by heat, pervading to some degree the whole order, and many of the species, such as the aconites and hellebores, being well-known poisons; (2) of Reichenbach, a family of the *Ranunculifloræ* containing the *Ranunculaceæ*, *Dileneæ*, and *Magnoliæ*. The *Ranuncularia* of Reichenbach are a section of his *Ranunculæ*. The *Ranunculariæ* of Dumortier are

an order consisting of the *Ranunculaceæ* (1st def.), *Magnoliaceæ*, *Anonaceæ*, and *Menispermaceæ*. The *Ranunculæ* are: Of Necke, Reichenbach, and others, the *Ranunculaceæ* (1st def.); of De Candolle and others, a tribe of that order. The *Ranunculi* of Jussieu are the *Ranunculaceæ* (1st def.). The *Ranunculifloræ* of Reichenbach are a formation of the *Schizocarpaceæ*. The *Ranunculina* of Bernardi are a section of the *Ranunculaceæ* (1st def.), consisting of the *Anemoneæ*, *Ranunculæ*, *Helleboreæ*, and *Pezizeæ*. The *Ranunculineæ* of Wight and Arnott are a suborder of the *Ranunculaceæ* (1st def.). [B. 19, 34, 42, 168, 170, 180 (a. 35).]—**R. abortivus**. Ger., *felschlagerer Hahnenfuss*. A species growing in Canada and the United States. It is acrid and vesicant, and has been used in syphilis. [B. 34, 180 (a. 35).]—**R. aconitifolius**. Fr., *renoncule à feuilles d'aconit*, *piéd de corbeau*. Fair-maid-of-France (or of Kent); a European species. The green leaves and the juice of the herb and root are vesicant and caustic, and are used in gout, asthma, intermittent fever, etc. [B. 64, 173, 275 (a. 35).]—**R. acris**. Fr., *renoncule âcre* (ou des prés), *bouton d'or*, *grenouillette*, *jauneau*, *patte de loup*, *piéd de corbin*, *piérot*. Ger., *scharfer Hahnenfuss*, *Brennkraut*, *Butterblume*, *Wiesenwundel*, *Waldhähnen*, *Schmalzblume*. The meadow r., blister-plant, buttercup, upright crowfoot, yellow gowan; found abundantly throughout Europe; highly irritant and caustic to cause erythema estivum. It has the medicinal properties of *R. sceleratus*, and was formerly recognized by the Dublin College. Its herb was once official as *herba ranunculi pratensis* (seu acris), but is no longer used, its acrid principle being dissipated by heat or drying. [B. 5, 19, 173, 180, 267, 275 (a. 35).]—**Frölich**, "Chirli. f. Therap."; "Union méd.", Apr. 1, 1869; N. Y. Med. Jour., May 15, 1886, p. 568. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**R. albus**. Fr., *renoncule blanche*, *R. albastris*. Ger., *Alpenhahnenfuss*. White Alpine crowfoot; a vesicant and purgative species. The hunters of the Alps chew the leaves to keep off weariness and giddiness. [B. 168, 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**R. aquatilis**. See *R. aquatilis* and *R. sceleratus*.—**R. aquatilis**. Fr., *renoncule (ou millefeuille) aquatique*, *herbe sardonique*. Floating white crowfoot, ram's-foot, water-anemone (or crow-foot, or snow-cups), lodewort, a European and North American species; one of the few wholesome species, being nutritive to cattle and swine, and used by some authors to be poisonous when fresh. [B. 19, 34, 173, 185, 267, 275 (a. 35).]—**R. asiaticus**. Fr., *renoncule des jardins*. Ger., *asiatischer Hahnenfuss*. Common garden-r., Turkey-crowfoot; used by the ancients like *R. creticus*. [B. 19, 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**R. creticus**. Fr., *renoncule bulboïde*, *renoncule rave*, *rave de Saint-Antoine*. Ger., *knolliger (oder zwiebelwurzelter) Hahnenfuss*, *Rübenhahnenfuss*. Bulbous-rooted crowfoot, buttercup, butter-daisy, crow-flower; found in Europe and North America; very acrid and having the medicinal properties of *R. sceleratus*. It was formerly on the secondary list of the U. S. Ph., and the root (including the bulb-like base of the stem) was once official as *radix ranunculi bulbosi*. The entire plant is still used by homeopaths. [B. 5, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**R. creticus**. A species which the ancients, as known as *Periplexon* to the ancients, who used them against warts, chilblain, itch, and cancerous ulcers, and the root for toothache and as a sternutatory. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—**R. dulcis**. See *R. repens*.—**R. ficaria**. Fr., *clair-bassin*, *éclatrette*, *herbe aux hémorroides*, *petite éclaire* (ou *scrophulaire*), *pissenlit doux* (ou *rond*), *petite chélidoine*, *jauneau*. Ger., *Pfennig-salat*, *kleines Schöllkraut*. Small (or lesser) celandine, pilewort, figwort, buttercup; a European species. The root and herb, *radix (et herba) chelidonii* (seu *ficaria*, seu *scrophularia minor* (seu *ranunculi verni*), were formerly used in pectoral complaints, scrofula, and hemorrhoids. The leaves are eaten as salad, and the small tuberous roots are eaten after boiling. [B. 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a. 35).]—**R. flammula**. Fr., *petite douve* (ou *flamme*), *flammette*. Ger., *brennender Hahnenfuss*, *Egelkraut*, *kleiner Sumpfhahnenfuss*, *kleines Speerkraut*. Small (or lesser) spearwort; found in North America, Europe, and northern Asia. The acrid herb, *herba flammula* (seu *flammula minor*, seu *ranunculi flammula*), was formerly official. It has the acrid, vesicant properties of *R. sceleratus*. [B. 5, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a. 35).]—**R. glacialis**. Fr., *renoncule des glaciers*. Ger., *gletscher Hahnenfuss*. A European Alpine species. The acrid root is used as a sudorific in catarrh, rheumatism, and pectoral complaints. [B. 173, 180 (a. 35).]—**R. gramineus**. Fr., *graminifolius*. Fr., *renoncule graminée*. Grass-leaved buttercup; a European species; herb, *herba (et herba) flammula* (seu *ranunculi flammulae*) *majoris*, were formerly official. [B. 19, 64, 173, 180, 267, 275 (a. 35).]—**R. muricatus**. Ger., *stachelspaniger Hahnenfuss*. A European species. The bruised herb is used as an external stimulant and vesicant and in various skin diseases. [B. 64, 180 (a. 35).]—**R. nemorosus**. 1. Of De Candolle, an Alpine European species. 2. Of ancient pharmacy, the *Anemone nemorosa*. [B. 64, 180 (a. 35).]—**R. paludens**



RANUNCULUS ASIATICUS.
[A. 267.]

sis, R. palustris. Old pharmaceutical names for *R. sceleratus*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**R. pratensis.** See *R. acris*.—**R. repens.** Fr., *renoncule rampante*, *bassinette pied-pou*, *petite bassinette*, *piéd de coq* (ou de poule, ou court, ou pou), Ger., *kräichender Hahnenfuss*, *Butterblume*, *Schmalzblume*. Creeping crowfoot, buttercup, butter-blame, crow-flow, yellow gowan; abundant in Europe, northern Asia, and North America; said to have the properties of *R. sceleratus*, though, according to Winkler, it is eaten as a vegetable. The herb and flowers were once official as *herba et flores ranunculi dulcis*. [B. 5, 19, 34, 173, 180, 367, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. sceleratus.** Fr., *renoncule scélérat* (ou des marais) *grenouillelle aquatique*, *herbe saradonique*, *mont aux vaches*, Ger., *böser Ranunkel*, *blauseniger Hahnenfuss*, *Giftrhanenfüß*, *Giftblume*, *Froschpfeffer*, *Froschpeppig*, *Kneckenkie*, *Brennkraut*. Celery-leaved crowfoot, water-celery; a very acrid species growing in Europe, northern Asia, and North America. It contains a nearly inert resin and an acrid volatile oil which dissolves in ether and on standing is decomposed into anemonin and anemoniac acid. The herb, *herba ranunculi aquatici* (seu *palustris*, seu *paludensis*), was formerly used as an external stimulant and vesicant. According to Clarus, it is narcotic also. [B. 5, 19, 173, 180, 267, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. thora.** Fr., *renoncule thora*. Ger., *Giftrhanenfüß*. Kidney-leaved crowfoot, mountain-wolfbane; a very acrid, poisonous species. The juice was used by the ancient Gauls as an arrow-poison. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. vernus.** See *R. ficaria*.

RANUNKEL (Ger.), n. Raⁿ-un²-k'el. See RANUNCULUS.
RANZZEIT (Ger.), n. Raⁿts'zit. The period of rut.
RAPA (Lat.), n. f. Rap(rap²)a². 1. The genus *Brassica*. 2. The *Brassica r.* [B. 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**Oleum rapae** (seu *raparum*). See RAPE-seed oil.—**R. napus.** See *Brassica napus*.

RAPE, n. Rap. Fr., *rapé*, Ger., *Nothzucht*, *Schändung*. In law, copulation with a woman by force or intimidation and against her will. [D. 38.]

RAPE, n. Rap. Lat., *rapa*, Fr., *navette*, Ger., *Rübe*. The *Brassica napus*, *Brassica rapa*, and *Brassica campestris*. [a, 35.]—**R. seed.** Ger., *Rübsamen*, *Rübsen*. The seed of *Brassica napus*. [A. 496 (a, 35).]—**R.-seed oil.** Lat., *oleum rapae* (Ger. Ph., Swed. Ph.) (seu *raparum* [Dan. Ph.]). Fr., *huile de navette*. Ger., *Rüböl* [Ger. Ph.], *Rapsöl*. An oil obtained from the seeds of *Brassica rapa* and *Brassica napus*. [B. 180 (a, 50).] Cf. COLZA oil.

RAPHANISTRUM (Lat.), **RAPHANUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. See RHAPHANISTRUM and RHAPHANUS.

RAPISTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ra^p(ra²p²)i²st²ru²m(ru²m). Fr., *rapistre* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Rapistræ*, which are a subdivision of the *Raphanæ*. 2. In old pharmacy, the *Raphanus raphanistrum* and the *Sisymbrium officinale*. [B. 121, 180 (a, 35).]

RAPPE (Ger.), n. Ra^pp'e². See MALANDRIA (2d def.).

RAPPOLANO (It.), n. Ra^pp-po-la²no. A place in Italy where there are chalybeate springs. [L. 30, 49, 135 (a, 14).]

RAPTORES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ra^p(ra²p²)t-or²(ez)as. From *rapere*, to seize. The birds of prey; an order having a long, hooked upper mandible, a very muscular body, short, robust legs, and toes armed with long talons. [L. 147 (a, 39).]

RAPTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ra^p(ra²p²)t²us(u²s/u²s). Gen., *rap'tus*. 1. A seizure. 2. See DELIRIUM.—**R. hæmorrhagicus.** Sudden congestion and hæmorrhage. [A. 301 (a, 34).]—**R. maniacus.** See TRANSITORY FRENZY.—**R. melancholicus.** See MELANCHOLIC FRENZY.—**R. nervorum.** A sudden nervous attack, such as a spasm. [a, 34.]—**R. posterganeus.** See OPISTHOTONUS.

RAPUM (Lat.), n. n. Rap(rap²)u²m(u²m). Of the ancients, the *Brassica rapa* and other species of *Brassica*. [B. 114, 121 (a, 35).]—**R. rubrum.** The *Beta vulgaris rubra*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

RANUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Raⁿ(ra²p²)u²l²(u²n²k'yu²l²u²l²)u²s(u²s). Ger., *Ranuncul* (1st def.). 1. The genus *Campanula*, especially *Campanula r.* 2. The *Crotalaria biennis*. 3. The genus *Phyteuma*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 35).]

RAREFACTION, n. Ra^r-e²-fa²k'sh'n. From *rarefacere*, to make thin. Fr., *raréfaction*. Ger., *R.*, *Rarifizierung*. The act or process of rendering anything less dense, or of becoming less dense; attenuation; dilution. [a, 48.]—**Pulmonary r.** See VESICULAR EMPHYSEMA.—**R. of bony tissue.** See OSTEOPOROSIS.

RASA (Lat.), n. f. Ras(ras²)a². See RESINA and STANNUM.

RASCATION (Fr.), n. Ra^s-ka²-s-o²n². See HAWK (2d def.).

RASCETA (Lat.), n. f. Ra^s(ras²)-set(kat)a². The carpus. [A. 322, 325 (a, 48).]

RASE (Fr.), n. Ra^z. Oil of turpentine. [B. 88 (a, 39).]—**Huile de r.** See R.

RASEND (Ger.), adj. Ra^z-e²nd. See RABID.

RASEREI (Ger.), n. Ra^z-e²r-i. See DELIRIUM *furibundum*.

RASGA (Ar.), n. The patella. [J. Hyrtl, quoted by F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.]

RASH, n. Ra^{sh}. From *radere*, to scrape. Fr., *rache* (O. Fr., *rasche*), r. Ger., *Ausschlag*, *Finne*. A superficial eruption of the skin, usually inflammatory; an exanthem. [G.]—**Arsenical r.** A r. due to the toxic action of arsenic. [G.]—**Caterpillar r.** A localized r. imputed to the irritant action of the hairs of certain caterpillars and of a secretion from their bodies. ["Lancet," June 30, 1888, p. 1306.]—**Doctor's r.** A r. sometimes occurring in nervous persons when they strip for a medical examination. [A. Clark, W. H. Broadbent, "Lancet," 1883, i, p. 686.]—**Drug r.** See MEDICINAL ERUPTION.—**Fever r.** See SCARLET FEVER.—**Iodide r.** A r. due to the toxic action of potassium iodide. [G.] See IODINE ACNE.—**Lichenous r.** See LICHEN (2d def.).—**Medicinal r.** See MEDICINAL ERUPTION.—**Mercurial r.** See ECZEMA *mercuriale*.—

Millet-seed r. See MILLARIA.—**Mulberry r.** [Jenner]. A cutaneous eruption with efflorescences occurring in groups, resembling the exanthem of measles; sometimes observed in the course of typhus. [G.]—**Nettle r.** See URTICARIA.—**Rose r.** See ROSEA.—**Scarlet r.** See SCARLET FEVER.—**Tooth r.** Lat., *strophulus dentitionis*. Fr., *feu de dents*, *ebullition*. Ger., *Hilzblätterchen*, *rothes Ausfahren*. Any r. imputed to teething in children. [E.] Cf. STROPHULUS.—**Typhoid r.** See ROSEA *typhosa*.—**Wildfire r.** Lat., *strophulus voluticus*. Fr., *feu volage*. Ger., *rothes Ausfahren*. Any transitory erythematous r., usually in infants. [G.]

RASORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ra^s(ra²s-or²)i²u²m(u²m). From *radere*, to scrape. 1. See RASATORY. 2. A razor. [L. 60 (a, 48).]

RASATORY, n. Ra^s2p²-o²-ri². Lat., *raspatorium*. Fr., *raspatoir*, *grattoir*, *rugine*. Ger., *Raspel*, *Beinfeile*, *Abstreicher*. *Radireisen*. An instrument for scraping, especially for detaching the periosteum from bone. [E.]

RASPBERRY, n. Ra^z2b²-ri². See RUBUS *idæus* (1st and 2d defs.).—**R. vinegar.** See ACETUM RUBI *idæi*.—**R. water.** See AQUA RUBI *idæi*.—**Syrup of r.** See SYRUPUS RUBI *idæi*.—**Syrup-of-r. vinegar.** See SYRUPUS RUBI *idæi* *acetatus*.

RASSELGERÄUSCH (Ger.), n. Ra^ss'e²l²-g²-r²oish. See RHONCHUS and CREPITANT RÂLE.—**Feuchte r.** See HYGROMORPHOUS.—**Grossblasiges r.** See SUBCREPITANT RÂLE.—**Kleinblasiges r.** See CREPITANT RÂLE.

RASSELKRANKHEIT (Ger.), n. Ra^ss'e²l²-kra²n²k'-hit. See PNEUMATOSIS.

RASSELN (Ger.), n. Ra^ss'e²ln. See CREPITATION, RHONCHUS, and RÂLE.—**Höhlen' r.** See CAVERNOUS RÂLE.

RASTENBERG (Ger.), n. Ra^st'e²n-be²rg. A place in Weimar where there are alkaline and chalybeate springs. [a, 14.]

RASTETA (Lat.), n. f. Ra^s(ras²)-tet(tat)a². See RASCETA.

RASURA (Lat.), n. f. Ra^s(ra²s)-u²(u²)ra². From *radere*, to scrape. Fr., *rasure*. Ger., *Rasiren*. 1. The act or process of shaving, scraping, or rasping. 2. Anything shaved or scraped off, a shaving or rasping. [A. 312, 322 (a, 48).]

RATAFIA (Fr.), n. Ra²-ta²-fe-a². A very sweet liqueur, flavored with various vegetable essences. [A. 385 (a, 48).]—**R. des Caraïbes.** See ÉLIXIR *antiarthritique*.—**R. des Hollandais.** Syn.: *amer des Allemands*. A preparation made by macerating 15 grammes each of crushed gentian-root and small urticæ oranges, 13 of coriander, 4 each of cinnamon and calamus, and 2 of elecampane for 8 days in 2 litres of Holland gin, straining, and adding 90 grammes of sugar. [B. 92 (a, 14).]

RATANHA (Lat.), n. f. Ra^t(ra²t)-a²n²(a²n')ha². Ger., R. See RHATANY. For *Extractum ratanhæ* (*depuratum*), *Radix ratanhæ*, *Syrupus ratanhæ*, and *Tinctura ratanhæ*, see the corresponding subheadings under *Ratanhia*.

RATANHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ra^t(ra²t)-a²n²(a²n')hi²a². Fr., r. Ger., R., *Fäurzel*. See RHATANY and KRAMERIA (2d def.).—**Alcoolé de r.** (Fr.). See TINCTURA KRAMERIE.—**Decoctum (radici) ratanhie.** Fr., *décoction de r.* (Belg. Ph.). Sp., *coccimiento de ratania* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of rhatany after maceration with water enough to make 20 parts of strained and decanted decoction [Belg. Ph.]; or by boiling rhatany with 40 times as much water and straining when cold [Sp. Ph.].—**Extractum ratanhie.** See EXTRACTUM KRAMERIE.—**Extractum ratanhie alcoholicum.** An extract made by infusing rhatany in 22-per-cent. alcohol, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum ratanhie americanum.** See AMERICAN KINO.—**Extractum ratanhie aquosum** (seu *depuratum*). See EXTRACTUM KRAMERIE.—**Extractum ratanhie falsum.** See AMERICAN KINO.—**Extractum ratanhie fluidum.** See EXTRACTUM KRAMERIE *fluidum*.—**Extractum ratanhie vineale.** See EXTRACTUM KRAMERIE.—**Extrait de r.** (Fr.). See EXTRACTUM KRAMERIE.—**Infusion de r.** (Fr.). See INFUSUM KRAMERIE.—**Poudre de r.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Rhatany dried, powdered, and sifted through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Racine de r.** (Fr.). *Radix ratanhie*, *Ratanhie radix*. See KRAMERIA (2d def.) and RHATANY.—**R. red.** Fr., *rouge de r.* Ger., *R'roth*. A red pigment, C₂₆H₂₂O₁₁, occurring in the bark of rhatany, produced in the decomposition of r'tannic acid. [B. 93 (a, 14, 35).]—**R'tannic acid.** Fr., *acide r'tannique*. Ger., *R'gerbsture*. A tannic acid found in the root-bark of various kinds of krameria, depositing from alcohol as a shining, dark-red, amorphous mass. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Suppositoria cum extracto ratanhie** [Fr. Cod.], *Suppositorium ratanhie* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *suppositoires d'extrait de r.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *suppositorio de extracto de ratania* [Sp. Ph.]. Suppositories made by mixing dried and finely powdered extract of rhatany with oil of theobroma, so that each contains 1 gramme of the extract with 3 [Fr. Cod.], 4 [Belg. Ph.], 5 [Sp. Ph.] grammes of the oil. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus cum extracto ratanhie**, *Syrupus ratanhie*. See SYRUPUS KRAMERIE.—**Teinture de r.** (Fr.). *Tinctura ratanhie*. See TINCTURA KRAMERIE.—**Tisane de r.** (racine) (Fr.). See INFUSUM KRAMERIE.

RATANHINE, n. Ra^ta²n'-en. A methylated tyrosine, C₁₀H₁₂NO₂ = C₆H₅(CH₃)NO₂. [B. 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

RATE (Fr.), n. Ra^te. See SPLEEN.—**R. flottante**, *R. mobile*. See FLOATING SPLEEN.

RÂTELIER (Fr.), n. Ra^t-l²-e-a. See DENTIER *simple*.

RATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ra^ti²o²shi²(hi²)o². Gen., *-io'nis*. From *veri*, to compute. An exposition.—**R. medendi.** The theory or plan of a course of medical treatment.

RATSHANE, n. Ra^ts'ban. See ARSENIC trioxide.—**Yellow r.** See ORPIMENT.

RATTLE, n. Ra^tl². 1. The *Pedicularis silvatica*. 2. The *Rhinanthus cristata* gall. [B. 19, 275, 295 (a, 35).] 3. See RÂLE.—

Death-r. A gurgling sound heard in the trachea of a dying person. [D.]—Gurgling r. See **Cavernous RALE**.

RATULA, n. Ra²t(rat²)u²l(u²)a². See **RASPARTY**.

RAUCEDO (Lat.), n. f. Ra²s(ras²-u²k)-e(a)y²do. Gen., *-edinis*. From *raucus*, hoarse. See **HOARSENESS**.—**R. potatorum**. R. caused by drinking spirits. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**R. syphilitica**. Chronic hoarseness resulting from secondary syphilitic affections of the glottis. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

RAUCH (Ger.), n. Ra²s²u²ch². See **FUME** and **SMOKE**.—**Hüttenr.** See **ARSENIC flower**.—**Weihrr.** See **INCENSE**.

RAUCHERD (Ger.), adj. Ra²s²u²ch²-e²nd. See **FUMING**.

RAÜCHERN (Ger.), **RAÜCHERUNG** (Ger.), n's. Roich²e²ern, -e²r-un². See **FUMIGATION**.

RAUCITAS (Lat.), n. f. Ra²s(ras²-u²k)-i²t-a²s(a²s). Ger., *Heiserkeit*. See **HOARSENESS** and cf. **RAUCEDO**.

RAUCOUS, adj. Ra²k²u²s. Lat., *raucus*. Fr., *rauque*. See **HOARSE**.

RAÜDE (Ger.), n. Roid²e². See **PSORIASIS**.

RAUHHAAKIG (Ger.), adj. Ra²s²u²-ha²r-i²g. See **HIRSUTE**.

RAUHGIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Ra²s²u²-ig-ki²t. See **ASPERITAS** and **TUBEROSITY**.—**R. der Augenlider**. See **ECHINOPHTHALMIA**.

RAUKE (Ger.), n. Ra²s²u²k-e². The genus *Sisymbrium*. [a, 35.]

RAUM (Ger.), n. Ra²s²u²m. See **AREA** and **SPACE**.—**Chylusr.** The enlarged blind extremity of the central chyle-canal or lymphatic in the intestinal villi. [Hartmann (a, 18).]—**Douglas'scher R.** See **DOUGLAS'S POUCH**.—**Markr.** See **MEDULLARY CAVITY**.—**Petit'scher R.** See **CANAL of PETIT**.—**Primäre Markkräume**. See **PRIMARY ARBOLE**.—**R'schwindel**. See **AGORAPHOBIA**.—**R'sinn**. The idea of space; sense of locality; also the appreciative form and dimensions of the sense which is measured by the tests for visual acuity. [B; K.]—**Ursprüngliche Markkräume**. See **PRIMARY ARBOLE**.—**Zwischenknochenr.** See **INTEROSSEOUS SPACE**.—**Zwischenrippenr.** See **INTERCOSTAL SPACE**.

RAUSCH (Ger.), n. Ra²s²u²sh. See **INTOXICATION**, **CRAPULENCE**, and **MURMUR**.

RAUSCHBRAND (Ger.), n. Ra²s²u²sh-bra²nd. See **Contagious ANTHRAX**.

RAUSCHEND (Ger.), adj. Ra²s²u²sh-e²nd. See **SCARIOUS** and **SORBOUS**.

RAUSCHGELB (Ger.), n. Ra²s²u²sh-ge²lb. See **ORPIMENT**.

RAUSCHROTH (Ger.), n. Ra²s²u²sh-rot. See **ARSENIC disulphide**.

RAUSPERN (Ger.), n. Roisp²e²rn. See **EXCRESCENCE**.

RAUTENGRUBE (Ger.), n. Ra²s²u²t-e²n-grub-e². See **CALAMUS scriptorius** and **FOURTH VENTRICLE**.

RAUTENMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Ra²s²u²t-e²n-musk-e²l. See **RHOMBODEUS**.

RAUWOLFIA (Lat.), n. f. Ra²s²u²-volf²i²a². From *Rauwolf*. Fr., *rauwolf*, *rauwolfie*. A genus of the *Plumieraceae*. The *Rauwolfia* are a subdivision of the *Caribaeae*. [B (a, 35).]—**R. canescens**, **R. hirsuta**. Fr., *rauwolfie blanchâtre*, *bois-lait*. Hoary-leaved milkwort; a West Indian species, yielding an acrid, poisonous juice which, mixed with castor-oil, is used in skin diseases. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. nitida**. A West Indian and South American shrub with an emetic and purgative juice. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

RAVE (Fr.), n. Ra²v. See **REAPHANUS sativus** and **BRASSICA rapa**.

RAVENELLE (Fr.), n. Ra²v-ne²l. See **RHAPHANUS raphanistrum** and **CHEIRANTHUS cheiri**.

RAWLEY SPRINGS, n. Ra²w²l²i². A place in Rockingham County, Virginia, where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

RAY, n. Ra. Lat., *raia*. Fr., *raie*. Ger., *Rochen*. Any member of the genus *Raja*. [L, 292 (a, 39).]—**R. oil**. Lat., *oleum rajae*. Fr., *huile (de foie) de raie*. Ger., *Rochenthran*. A pale or bright-yellow oil obtained from the liver of *Raja batia*. [B, 81 (a, 38).]

RAY, n. Ra. Ger., *Äxris* (1st def.). Lat., *radius*. Fr., *rayon* (1st def.). Ger., *Strahl* (1st def.). 1. A radiating line, especially a line of light. [a, 48.] 2. See **FIN-r**. In botany, one of a number of parts radiating from a common centre; hence a pedicel in an umbel of flowers, and by extension the marginal part of a flower-cluster as opposed to the disc; also a flower belonging to the r. or margin. [B, 296 (a, 35).]—**Actinic r's**. Solar r's that produce chemical transformations. [a, 43.]—**Bipolar r's**. R's leading from one centre of radiation to another, as in the amphibia and an ovum. [a, 43.]—**Branchiostegal r's**. Lat., *costa branchiostegae*. R's supporting a membrane that covers the gills internally in some fishes. [A, 13 (a, 48).]—**Chemical r's**. See **ACTINIC r's**.—**Fin-r**. Ger., *Flossenstrahl*. One of the cartilaginous or osseous rods which form the framework of the fins of fishes. [L.]—**Medullary r.** Lat., *radius medullaris*. Fr., *rayon médullaire*. Ger., *Markfortsatz*, *Markstrahl*. 1. In woody plants, one of the vertical plates of parenchyma radiating from the pith to the bark and separating the vascular bundles. [a, 35.] 2. In the pl., see **MEDULLARY RADI-**.

Polar r's. See **UNIPOLAR FILAMENTS**.—**R. fungus**. See **ACTINOMYCES**.

RAYON (Fr.), n. Ra²-yo²n². See **RAY** and **RADIUS**.—**R's in-aques**. Radii centering at the inion. [L.]—**R's sous-iriens**. See **Ciliary PROCESSES**.

REABSORPTION, n. Re-a²b-so²rp²sh'n. From *re*, again, and *absorbere*, to absorb. See **RESORPTION**.

RÉACTIF (Fr.), n. Ra-a²k-tef. See **REAGENT** and **TEST**.

REACTION, n. Re-a²k'shu²n. Lat., *reactio*. Fr., *réaction*. Ger., *R.*, *Gegenwirkung* (1st def.). 1. An action or motion resulting from and opposed to another action or motion. In Newton's third law of motion, the word *r.* designates the effect produced upon a moving body by its own motion as distinguished from "action," the effect which it produces upon other bodies. The word hence denotes mutual action, interaction. 2. In chemistry, a physical phenomenon occurring on the application of a chemical test, and hence indicative of the possession of a special chemical property; also, a physical phenomenon indicative of a change in the chemical state of a body; hence the change of state itself, whether this is brought about by the molecular interaction of two or more substances or the application of a physical force. 3. In electrophysiology, a physical phenomenon occurring upon the application of electricity and indicating therefore the possession of certain electrical properties or some change in electrical condition. [B.] 4. The process of recovery from "shock." [E.] 5. The development of fever as the result of an injury, a surgical operation, or the like.—**Acid r.** 1. A r. indicative of acidity, such as the decoloring of blue litmus-paper by the action of an acid. 2. The possession of acid properties. [B.]—**Adamkiewicz's r.** A r. used as a test for albuminous bodies. On dissolving the substance to be tested in glacial acetic acid and gradually adding concentrated sulphuric acid, the presence of albuminous bodies causes a violet coloration and slight fluorescence. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Alkaline r.** A r. indicative of alkalinity, such as the decoloring of red litmus-paper by an alkali. [B.]—**Amphicroitic r.** **Amphigenous r.**, **Amphoterie r.**, **Amphoterous r.** A combination of acid and alkaline r. shown under certain conditions, when substances stain red litmus-paper blue and blue litmus-paper red. This occurs occasionally in the urine. [B.]—**Biuret r.** Ger., *Biurettprobe*. A r. by which a solution of copper sulphate and an excess of caustic soda produces a reddish deep-violet color (according to the amount of copper sulphate) when brought into contact with a solution of albuminous substances, nucleins, etc. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Chemical r.** See **R** (2d def.).—**Electrical r.**, **Galvanic r.** See **R** (3d def.).—**Galvano-tropic r.** A phenomenon observed by L. Hermann in small aquatic animals placed in a vessel through which a galvanic current is made to pass. After a few violent movements they place themselves in the direction of the galvanic current, with the head directed toward the anode and the tail toward the cathode, while the current is passing. [Bünger's "Arch." xxxvii, p. 457; "Ctbl. f. d. med. Wissensch." Apr. 24, 1886, p. 291 (B).]—**Gmelin's r.** A r. shown by biliary matter when 3 or 4 parts of urine are put into a conical glass vessel, and 1 part of a mixture of equal amounts of 25-per-cent. nitric acid and red fuming nitric acid is poured slowly down the side of the vessel. Green, blue, violet, and yellow colors form where the acid comes in contact with the biliary matter. [B, 270 (a, 34).]—**Gruppenspezifische r.** A chemical r. common and peculiar to a group of substances, indicating that the substance tested belongs to that group. [B, 270.]—**Hemioptic pupillary r.** Of Wernicke, a r. observed in hemianopsia in which a pencil of light thrown on the blind side of the retina produces no r. in the iris, but thrown on the normal side of the retina produces binocular contraction of the pupils. ["N. Y. Med. Jour." Dec. 31, 1887, p. 750 (a, 34).]—**Hydrochloric r.** The assumption of a violet color by albuminoids when boiled with crude fuming hydrochloric acid. [B.]—**Isofaradaic r.** Of Adamkiewicz, a condition of a muscle in which it reacts to faradization, but not to galvanism. ["Charité Ann." 1878, v. p. 353 (a, 34).]—**Myotonic r.** Of Erb, a r. observed in Thomsen's disease, in which the faradaic excitability is increased quantitatively and qualitatively. The changes are not unlike those observed in the r. of degeneration, the unstable and pronounced rhythmic, wave-like contractions. ["N. Y. Med. Jour." Aug. 14, 1886, p. 188 (a, 34).]—**Neutral r.** Fr., *réaction neutre*. Ger., *neutrale R.* A r. indicative of the absence of both of two opposite positive qualities; usually of the absence of both acidity and alkalinity. [B.]—**R. of degeneration.** The electrical r. indicative of degenerative changes in a nerve. It consists in a rapid loss of the galvanic and faradaic irritability of the nerve itself and of the faradaic irritability of the muscles supplied by it, while the galvanic irritability of the muscles increases and remains exalted for a number of months (until muscular atrophy supervenes). [B.]—**R-time.** The time which elapses between the reception of a stimulus by a nerve-centre and the emission of the consequent motor impulse. [B.]—**Xanthoproteic r.** A r. seen on adding strong nitric acid and then ammonia to a solution containing a proteid. A characteristic orange-color results. [K.]

READJUSTMENT, n. Re-a²d-ju²st'm't. Of ocular muscles, see **ADVANCEMENT**.

REAGENCY, n. Re-a²j'e²ns-i². See **REACTION** (2d def.).

REAGENT, n. Re-a²nt. Lat., *reagens*. Fr., *réactif*. Ger., *R.*, *Reagens*, *Reagmittel*. In chemistry, any body of known properties, brought into contact with other bodies for the purpose of observing the phenomena which ensue. [B, 2.]—**Boureaux's r.** A solution of 1 part of iodine and 2 parts of potassium iodide in 50 of water. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Buckingham's r.** A solution of 1 part of ammonium molybdate in 16 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid, to be warmed for use. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Dragendorff's r.** A solution of bismuth iodide in a hot solution of potassium iodide diluted with an equal amount of potassium iodide solution. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Fehling's r.** See **Fehling's SOLUTION**.—**Frons r.** A r. for alkaloids made by boiling 15 grammes of freshly precipitated bismuth subnitrate with 20 grammes of water, and adding successively 7 grammes of potassium iodide and 20 drops of hydrochloric acid. [B.]—**General r.** A r. that serves to determine the group of substances to which a body under test belongs, without indicating what member of the group it is. [B, 2.]—**Mandelini's r.** Ger., *Mandelini'sches Reagens*. A solution of ammonium vanadate in concentrated sulphuric acid. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Mandeli's r.** for alkaloids. A mixture of 3 parts each of hydrochloric acid and potassium iodide and 16 of bismuth iodide. [B, 270 (a,

38].—**Mann's r.** A r. made by triturating 1 part of molybdc acid with 2 parts of citric acid, melting the product, dissolving it in water, soaking filter-paper in the solution, and drying at 100° C.; used for the detection of water in moist air or in alcohol or ether. The paper is blue when prepared, and becomes white in the presence of water. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Marme's r.** A mixture of 2 parts of cadmium iodide, 4 of potassium iodide, and 12 of water. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Mayer's r.** A solution of 13.546 grammes of mercury bichloride and 49.8 of potassium iodide in water, diluted to 1 litre. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Millon's r.** Fr. *réactif (ou liqueur) azoto-mercurelle*. A solution of mercury in an equal weight of concentrated fuming nitric acid, mixed with an equal volume of distilled water, or a mixture of 1 part of mercury with 2 parts of nitric acid containing 4 equivalents of water; used for making the finer structure of cell-walls visible and as a test for albuminoid substances, especially for protein kernels or crystalloids. Such substances are colored brick-red by the r., the application of heat being sometimes necessary. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Nessler's r.** A mixture of 1 part of mercury bichloride dissolved in 6 parts of water, 2½ parts of potassium iodide dissolved in 6 of water, and 6 of caustic potash dissolved in 6 of water, the whole being then diluted to 36 parts; used for the detection of ammonium or its salts by producing a yellow or reddish-brown color or a precipitate, according to the quantity of ammonium present. [B. 93 (a, 14); B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Scheibler's r.** A preparation made by boiling sodium tungstate with half as much phosphoric acid and water, precipitating with barium chloride, dissolving in hot dilute hydrochloric acid, treating with sulphuric acid, and evaporating. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Schmiedel's r.** A preparation made by precipitating ammonium molybdate dissolved in nitric acid by means of phosphoric acid, washing with water, boiling with nitrohydrochloric acid, evaporating, and dissolving in 10-per-cent. nitric acid. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Special r.** A r. capable of indicating the presence of an individual body, and not merely of a body of a certain group. [B. 2.]—**Thresh's r.** A mixture of 18 grammes of potassium iodide, 45 c. c. of hydrochloric acid, and 30 c. c. of the Br. Ph's solution of bismuth. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Trommer's r.** See **Trommer's TEST**.

REALGAR, n. Re-älg'är. Fr. *réalgar*. Ger. R. 1. Of the ancients, a red pigment produced by the purification of many metals and salts; supposed to cause ulcers in the human body. [H.] 2. See **ARSENIC disulphide**.—**Gelber R.** (Ger.), R. citrinum. See **ORPIMENT**.

RE-AMPUTATION, n. Re-a'm-pu't-a'shu'n. From *re*, again, and *amputare*, to cut around. A repeated amputation.

REBENDOLDE (Ger.), n. Rab'e'n-do'l-e-dē. See **CENANTHE** (2d def.).

REBIS, n. Of Paracelsus, see **EXCREMENT**.

REBOUTEUR (Fr.), n. R'-bu-tu'r. See **BONE-setter**.

REBOUSSÉ (Fr.), adj. R'-brus-sa. See **REFLEXED**.

RECAIRE (Fr.), n. R'-kä-r. A place in the department of the Gironde, France, where there is an alkaline and sulphurous spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

RECAULESCENCE, n. Re-kä'l-e's'e'ns. From *re*, again, and *caulis*, a stalk. Of Schimper, the adnation of leaves or their stalks to a stem. [B. 296 (a, 35).]

RECEIVER, n. Re-sev'u'r. Fr. *réceptient*. Ger. *Rezipient*. 1. A popular term for a piece of flannel or blanket in which a newborn child is placed when the umbilical cord has been divided. [A. 90.] 2. In an air-pump, the vessel in which the vacuum is produced. 3. A vessel for receiving and containing gases or the products of distillation. [B.]

RECEPTACLE, n. Re-sep'ta'k'l. Lat. *receptaculum* (from *recipere*, to receive). Fr. *réceptacle*. 1. A vessel or place into which something is received or in which it is contained. [C.] 2. In botany, a secretion reservoir, a chamber containing resin, oil, or other secretion; also a part bearing an organ or several similar organs, especially a part (Ger., *Fruchtboden*) bearing the organs of reproduction. [a. 35.]—**Common r.** The r. of inflorescence, the short rachis bearing a flower-head. [a. 35.]—**Polliniferous r.** Of R. Brown, a cellular part dividing an anther cell into two compartments. [a. 35.]—**R. of Fungi.** Cellular tissue, varying in shape and size, developed from the mycelium, and supporting the reproductive organs. It may consist of a hypha or of an aggregation of hyphae forming a flattened hymenium. [a. 35.]—**R. of inflorescence.** See **Common r.**—**R. of the flower.** Ger. *Blütenboden*. The torus or axile portion of a single flower. [a. 35.]—**R. of the ovules (or seed).** See **PLACENTA** (4th def.).—**Seminal r.** See **RECEPTACULUM SEMINIS**.

RECEPTACULUM (Lat.), n. n. Re(re)'se-pt(ke)'pt-a'k(a'k)-u't(u'l)-u's(u'tu'm) 1. See **RECEPTACLE**. 2. In the pteropoda, see **SPHENODIAL SINUSSES**.—**R. chyli.** Ger. *Chylotest, Milchtaster, Milchbehälter*. A dilatation of the thoracic duct opposite the first lumbar or last dorsal vertebra. [L. 31, 332.]—**R. Cotunnii.** An old term for a triangular space formed by the separation of the two laminae of the dura mater of the internal ear near the middle of the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where the aqueductus vestibuli terminates. It is filled with the fluid of Cotunnus. [F. 40.]—**R. seminis.** 1. Of some writers, the posterior cul-de-sac of the vagina, from its supposed function as a special receptacle for the semen in the act of copulation. 2. In queen-bees, the sac in which the semen introduced by the male is stored. [L. 196.]—**R. seminum.** See **PLACENTA** (4th def.).

RECEPTUM, n. Re(re)'se-pt'u'tu'm(tu'm). Ger. *Recept*. See **RESCRIPTION**.

RECESS, n. Re-se's'. Lat., *recessus* (from *recedere*, to go back). A depression or cavity. [a. 48.]—**Aulic r.** 1. Of Wilder, see **FOVEOLA triangularis seriata**. 2. In botany, a sinus. [B. 19 (a, 35).]—**Interscapular r.** The depression between the scapulae. [L.]—**Lateral r'es.** The lateral portions of the floor of the fourth

ventricle, which appear in the angle between the anterior extremity of the medulla oblongata and the cerebellum. [L. 17 (K).]

RECESSION, n. Re-se'shu'sh'n. Lat., *recessio*. A going back. [a. 48.]—**R. of the gums.** See **EXPULSIVE GINGIVITIS**.—**R. of the milk.** Fr. *lait repandu*. See **LAIT REMONDÉ**.

RECESSUS (Lat.), n. m. Re(re)'se's(ke's)u's(su's). Gen., *cessus*. 1. See **RECESS**. 2. See **ANCESS**. 3. Of Günther, a corner of a lateral ventricle. [L. 3 (K).]—**R. acetabuli.** See **Fossa acetabuli**.—**R. ampullaceus.** See **AMPULLA OSSEA**.—**R. aulic.** R. aulicus. See **Aulic RECESS** (1st def.).—**R. chiasmatis.** See **LAMINA cinerea**.—**R. cochlearis.** A slight depression between the two diverging ridges into which the crista vestibuli divides. [L. 332.]—**R. conarii.** A small cavity at the base of the pineal gland, included between the lamina conarii and lamina pedunculorum. [L. 17 (K).]—**R. duodeno-jejunalis.** See **Duodeno-jejunal fossa**.—**R. ellipticus.** See **R. hemiellipticus**.—**R. glosso-epiglotticus.** See **Fossa glosso-epiglottica**.—**R. epitympanicus.** See **Artic of the tympanum**.—**R. hemiellipticus.** An oval depression in the roof of the wall of the vestibule behind the crista vestibuli. [L. 142, 332.]—**R. hemisphaericus.** A small roundish depression in the inner wall of the vestibule of the ear, in front of the crista vestibuli, perforated for the transmission of branches of the auditory nerve. [L. 142, 332.]—**R. ileo-caecales.** See **Fossa subcaecalis**.—**R. incisus.** See **R. naso-palatinus**.—**R. infundibuliformis.** See **R. pharyngeus**.—**R. infrapinnalis.** See **AGEDEUCT of SYMBIUS**.—**R. infundibuli.** The depression in the floor of the third ventricle which forms the cavity of the infundibulum. [L. 17 (K).]—**R. intercercularis.** The interpeduncular space. [Leidy (a, 34).]—**R. labyrinthi.** A foetal structure corresponding to the aqueduct of the vestibule of the ear. [L. 142.] See **Fossula sulciformis**.—**R. laryngo-pharyngeus.** See **Fossa laryngo-pharyngea**.—**R. naso-palatinus.** The nasal opening of the naso-palatine canal. [L. 31.]—**R. occipitalis** [Alby]. The posterior horn of the lateral ventricle. [L. 17 (K).]—**R. opticus.** See **LAMINA cinerea**.—**R. peritonei.** Ger. *Bauchfelltaschen*. The pouch-like processes formed by the peritoneum. [L. 18.]—**R. pharyngeus.** A blind pouch-like process of the mucous membrane of the pharynx below the opening of the Eustachian tube. [L. 332.]—**R. pharyngeus medius.** See **Bursa of the pharynx**.—**R. pharyngo-laryngeus.** See **Fossa laryngo-pharyngea**.—**R. pinnalis.** See **R. conarii**.—**R. sacri lacrimalis.** See **Lacrymal fossa**.—**R. scapulo-pharyngeus.** An anomalous diverticulum on the side of the upper portion of the pharynx. [L. 332.]—**R. sphaericus.** See **R. hemisphaericus**.—**R. spheno-ethmoidalis.** A small groove between the superior turbinate bone and the sphenoid bone. [A. 319 (a, 34).]—**R. stensonianus.** See **R. naso-palatinus**.—**R. subcaecalis.** See **Fossa subcaecalis**.—**R. sulciformis.** See **Fossula sulciformis**.—**R. superior sacri omenti.** The cavity of the lesser omentum. [L.]—**R. suprapinnalis.** Of Reichert, a diverticulum at the posterior extremity of the third ventricle. [L. 17 (K).]—**R. vesicae urinariae.** An anomalous diverticulum of the urinary bladder. [L. 332.]

RECETE (Fr.), n. R'-se't. See **PRESCRIPTION**.

RECUTE (Fr.), n. Ra-shu't. See **RELAPSE**.—**R.-récidive.** Of Charcot, a relapse with recurrence of most of the primary symptoms. [R. Longuet, "Union méd.", Jan. 3, 1886, p. 1 (a, 34).]

RÉCIDIVE (Fr.), **RECIDIVE** (Fr.), **RECIDIVIRUNG** (Ger.), n's. Ra-se-dev, ra-tsed-e'l'e', -efer-un'2. See **RECURRENCE** and **RELAPSE**.

RÉCIDIVISTE (Fr.), n. Ra-se-de-vest. A person who seems to have recovered from a disease, but is in danger of a relapse (said especially of those who have been insane). [Blachez, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.", Oct. 16, 1885, p. 674.]

RÉCIDIVITÉ (Fr.), n. Ra-se-de-ve-ta. Proneness to recur.

RECIPE, n. Re's'i'p-e. The 2d pers. sing. imp. of Lat., *recipere*, to take. See **PRESCRIPTION**.

RECKEN (Ger.), n. Re'k'e'n. See **PANDICULATION**.

RECLINATE, **RECLINED**, **RECLINING**, adj's. Re'k'-li'n-at, re-klind'-kln'g. Lat. *reclinatus*. Fr. *recliné*. Ger. *niedergebeugt*. Of a stem or branch, bent downward against the earth; of a leaf, reflexed so that its apex hangs below the base; of a leaf in bud, having the apex bent downward. [a. 35.]

RECLINATION (Lat.), n. f. Re(re)'k-li'n(klen)-a'a'shi'2. (ti)2-o. Gen., -on'is. See **RECLINATION**.—**R. catatracta.** See **R. palpebrarum**. Ectropion. [F.]

RECLINATION, n. Re'k-li'n-a'shu'n. Lat., *reclinatio* (from *reclinare*, to lean back). Fr. *réclinaison*. Ger. *R. Staarstechen, Versenkung der Linse*. An old method of operating for cataract by introducing a broad needle through the sclera just behind the ciliary region, passing it between the iris and the lens, and then depressing the lens into the vitreous till it lies at the bottom of the eye in a horizontal position with its anterior surface downward. [F.] **Wilburg's operation of r.** The original operation, in which the lens was depressed directly backward by pressure upon its anterior surface. [F.]

RECLUSOR (Lat.), n. m. Re(re)'k-lu's(klus)u's. Gen., -or'is. From *recludere*, to unclothe. A muscle that opens a part. [a. 48.]—**R. palpebrarum.** See **LEVATOR palpebrae superioris**.

RECLUSUS (Lat.), adj. Re(re)'k-lu's(klus)u's(u's). From *recludere*, to shut off. Fr. *reclus*. Ger. *verschlossen*. Shut in, inclosed (said of a plant-embryo surrounded by albumen, and of a flower inclosed in a hollow receptacle). [a. 35.]

RECOARO (It.), n. Ra-ko-a's'ro. A place in Vicenza, Italy, where there are gaseous, alkaline, chalybeate, and sulphurous springs. [L. 30, 41, 57, 105 (a, 14, 43).]

RECONDITE, adj. Re'k'o'nd-it. Lat., *reconditus* (from *recondere*, to put back). Ger. *verborgen, versteckt*. Hidden (said of parts or organs so situated as not to be easily seen). [a. 35.]

RECONSTITUENT, adj. Re-ko'n-sti't²-u²-e²nt. Fr., *reconstituant*. Serving to promote reconstitution.

RECONSTITUTION, n. Re-ko'n-sti't²-u²-shu'n. Continuous repair or renovation of decaying tissues. [A. 385 (a, 48).]

RECONVALESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Re(re)-ko'n-va²l(wa²)-e²-s²-u²nt(ke'n²/shi²i²ti²)-a². See CONVALESCENCE.

RECREMENT, n. Re-kr²es²-m²nt. Lat., *recrementum* (from *re*, again, and *cernere*, to separate). Fr., *récrement*. 1. A fluid which after its secretion has been resorbed in whole or in part. [A. 385 (a, 48).] 2. See EXCREMENT.

RECRÉMENTO-EXCRÉMENTIEL (Fr.), adj. Ra-kra-ma²-n²to-e²x²-kra-ma²-n²te-se-e²l. See EXCRÉMENTO-RECRÉMENTIEL.

RECRUESCENCE, n. Re-krū²d-e²s²e²ns. Lat., *recruescentia*. Fr., r. Ger., *Recruescenz*. A renewed or repeated acute condition of the disease after a decline or intermission. [D.]

RECRUESCENT, adj. Re-krū²d-e²s²e²nt. Lat., *recruescens*. Showing recrudescence.

RECRYSTALLIZATION, n. Re-krī²st-a²l-ī²-z-a²/shu'n. From *re*, again, and *κρυσταλλος*, clear ice. Ger., *Wiederkristallisierung*. The act or process of crystallizing a second time. [B.]

RECTAL, adj. Re²k'tl. Fr., r. Pertaining to the rectum.

RECTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Re²k't(a²l)/ji²(gi²)-a². From *rectum* (q. v.), and *ἀλγος*, pain. Fr., *rectalgie*. See PROCTALGIA.

RECTEMBRYUS (Lat.), adj. Re²k't-em²/bri²(bru²)-u²s(u²e). From *rectus*, straight, and *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo. Fr., *rectembryé*. Having the embryo straight. The *Rectembryæ* are a suborder of the *Leguminosæ*, a cohort of the *Incompleta*, or a division (suborder) of the *Solanaceæ*. [B. 1, 19, 170 (a, 35).]

RECTIFICATION, n. Re²k't-ī²-fī²-k-a²/shu'n. Lat., *rectificatio* (from *rectus*, straight, and *facere*, to make). 1. The act or process of setting anything straight or in the proper position. 2. The process of purifying liquors by repeated distillation. [a, 48.]—**Artificial r.** The operation of correcting a faulty position of the foetal head during labor, either with the hand or with the forceps.

RECTIFIED, adj. Re²k't/ī²-fī². Lat., *rectificatus*. Fr., *rectifié*. Ger., *rectifizirt*. Subjected to rectification (2d def.), and often also specially flavored. [a, 48.]

RECTINERVED, adj. Re²k't/ī²-nu²r²vd. Lat., *rectinervus*, *rectinervius*. Ger., *geradnervig*. Of a leaf, having the nerves straight. [a, 35.]

RECTISERIAL, adj. Re²k't-ī²-ser²/ī². Lat., *rectiserialis* (from *rectus*, straight, and *series*, a row). Fr., *rectisérie*. In phylotaxy, in vertical ranks. [a, 35.]

RECTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Re²k't(k²e)/ti²s. Gen., -it²-idos (-idis). Fr., *rectite*. See PROCTITIS.—**R. proliiferans**. Chronic proctitis with connective-tissue hyperplasia and the formation of small granulomata. [a, 34.]

RECTOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Re²k't-o(ō²)-se(k²a)/le(la); in Eng., re²k'to-sē²le. Gen., -cel²e. From *rectum* (q. v.), and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Ger., *Rectocèle*. See PROCTOCELE.

RECTOCOCCYGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Re²k't-o(ō²)-fob(k²a)/si²j(ku²g²)-e²-u²s(u²e). A muscle, one on each side, which arises from the anterior surface of the coccyx and is inserted into the posterior portion of the longitudinal muscular fibres of the rectum. [L. 332.]

RECTO-COLONIC, adj. Re²k't-o-kol-o²n²i²k. Pertaining to the rectum and the colon. [E.]

RECTOPEXIE (Fr.), n. Re²k'to-pe²x-e. Artificial fixation of the rectum in a desired position. [¹ Sem. méd., Dec. 4, 1889, p. 440 (a, 18).]

RECTOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Re²k't-o(ō²)-fob(k²a)/ī²-a². From *rectum* (q. v.), and *φοβος*, fear. Of C. B. Kelsey, a sense of impending evil affecting a patient suffering from rectal disease. [a, 34.]

RETOSCOPE, n. Re²k't-o-skop. From *rectum* (q. v.), and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. See RECTAL SPECULUM.

RECTOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Re²k't-o(ō²)-ste²n-os²i²s. Gen., -os²-eos (-is). See PROCTOSTENOSIS.

RECTOTOMY, n. Re²k't-o²-tō²-m²i. From *rectum* (q. v.), and *τέμνειν*, to cut. See PROCTOTOMY.

RECTO-URETHRAL, adj. Re²k't-o-ur²-eth²r²l. Fr., *recto-urétral*. Pertaining to the rectum and the urethra. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

RECTO-UTERINE, adj. Re²k't-o-ut²-e²r²-i²n. Lat., *recto-uterinus*. Fr., *utéro-rectal*. Pertaining to the rectum and to the uterus. [L.]

RECTO-UTERINUS (Lat.), n. m. Re²k't-o(ō²)-u²t²(u²t²)-e²r²-in(en)/u²s(u²e). A band of unstriped fibres in the recto-uterine folds. [L. 332.]

RECTO-VAGINAL, adj. Re²k't-o-va²j²i²-n²l. Pertaining to the rectum and to the vagina. [C.]

RECTO-VESICAL, adj. Re²k't-o-ve²s²i²-k²l. Pertaining to the rectum and to the bladder. [L. 80.]

RECTRIX (Lat.), n. f. Re²k'tri²x. Gen., *rectricis*. From *rector*, a director. One of the stiff tail-feathers of a bird, that serve as a steering apparatus in flying. [L. 353 (a, 39).]

RECTUM (Lat.), n. n. Re²k'tu²m(tu²m). Neut. of adj. *rectus*, straight. Gr., *ῥέγος*. Fr., r. Ger., *Afterdarm*. The portion of the large intestine extending from the sigmoid flexure to the anus. It passes from opposite the left sacro-iliac synchondrosis, from left to right, to about the middle of the sacrum, whence it descends in the middle line to the anus. It is somewhat smaller above and dilates greatly near the anus. It is partially invested by the peritoneum (cf. MESORECTUM), and has an external layer of longitudinal muscular fibres, beneath which are circular fibres (cf. SPHINCTER

ani internum) and an inner coat of mucous membrane united to the muscular layers by connective tissue. The mucous membrane is covered with columnar epithelium and raised into crescentic longitudinal folds (cf. *Columnæ Morgagni* and *Plicæ transversalis recti*). [L. 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Encysted r.** Of Physick. Gross's saciform disease of the anus; a pathological formation of pouches in the rectal mucous membrane. [a, 34.]

RECTUS (Lat.), n. m. Re²k'tu²s(u²s). From *regere*, to direct. Any straight muscle.—**Inferior r.** (of the eye). See *R. oculi inferior*.—**Internal r. of the eye. See *R. oculi internus*.—**Palpebrarum apertius r.** See *Levator palpebræ superioris*.—**R. abdominis** (*anticus major*). Fr., *droit abdominal* (ou du bas ventre). Ger., *gerader Bauchmuskel*. A long flat muscle, broader and thinner above, which arises from the outer surfaces of the fifth, sixth, and seventh ribs and the ensiform process of the sternum, and is inserted by a tendon into the pubic bone. The tendon divides into two portions, one of which is attached to the crest of the pubes, and the other to the structures overlying the symphysis. Its fibres are vertical, and are interrupted by several transverse lines, the lineæ transversæ (q. v.). [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**R. abdominis anticus minor**. See *Pyramidalis abdominis*.—**R. abdominis posticus**. See *Quadratus lumborum*.—**R. adducens. See *Abducens oculi* (1st def.).—**R. anterior brevis**. See *R. capitis anticus minor* (*brevis*).—**R. capitis anticus (1st def.) and *R. femoris*.—**R. anterior longus** (seu *major*).—**R. capitis anterior** (*major*). See *R. capitis anticus major*.—**R. capitis anticus** (Ger. Anat. Soc.). See *R. capitis anticus minor*.—**R. capitis anticus major**. Fr., *grand droit antérieur du cou*. Ger., *vorderer grosser gerader Kopfsmuskel*. A long small muscle which arises from the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh cervical vertebrae, and is inserted into the lower part of the basilar process of the occipital bone in front of the foramen magnum. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**R. capitis anticus medius** (seu *minimus*). An anomalous muscle which arises from the lateral mass of the atlas, and is inserted into the lower surface of the occipital bone behind the r. capitis anticus major. [L. 332.]—**R. capitis anticus minor**. Fr., *petit droit antérieur du cou*. Ger., *vorderer kleiner gerader Kopfsmuskel*. *kleiner vorderer Kopfsmuskel*. A small muscle which arises beneath the r. capitis anticus major, arising from the anterior arch of the atlas and its lateral masses, and inserted into the lower surface of the basilar process of the occipital bone between the r. capitis anticus major and the foramen magnum. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**R. capitis internus major**. See *R. capitis anticus major*.—**R. capitis internus minor**. See *R. capitis anticus minor*.—**R. capitis lateralis**. Fr., *droit latéral de la tête*. Ger., *seitlicher gerader Kopfsmuskel*. A short flat quadrangular muscle which arises from the transverse process of the atlas, and is inserted into the lower surface of the basilar process of the occipital bone behind the jugular foramen. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**R. capitis longus**. See *R. capitis anticus major*.—**R. capitis major**. See *R. capitis posticus major*.—**R. capitis posterior inferior**. See *R. capitis posticus major*.—**R. capitis posticus lateralis**. See *R. capitis lateralis*.—**R. capitis posticus major**. Fr., *droit postérieur de la tête*. Ger., *grosserer hinterer gerader Kopfsmuskel*. A triangular muscle which arises from the spinous process of the axis, and is inserted into the inferior curved line of the occipital bone, near its outer extremity. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**R. capitis posticus minor** (seu *profundus*). Fr., *droit postérieur petit de la tête*, *petit droit postérieur de la tête*. Ger., *kleinerer hinterer gerader Kopfsmuskel*. A small triangular muscle lying beneath the rectus capitis posticus major. It arises from the posterior tubercle of the atlas, and is inserted into the inner end of the inferior curved line of the occipital bone. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**R. capitis posticus superficialis**. See *R. capitis posticus major*.—**R. capitis posticus superior**. See *R. capitis posticus minor*.—**R. colli**. The portion of the longus colli arising from the three lower cervical vertebrae. [L. 332.]—**R. cruris**. See *R. femoris*.—**R. externus**. See *R. oculi externus*.—**R. femoris accersorius**. An anomalous muscle of the thigh arising from the anterior inferior spine of the ilium, beneath the origin of the r. femoris, and inserted in common with the vastus externus. [W. Gruber, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxiv, p. 363.]—**R. femoris** (*anterior*). Fr., *droit antérieur de la cuisse*. Ger., *gerader Schenkelmuskel*. A long spindle-shaped muscle arising by two tendons, one attached to the anterior inferior spine of the ilium and the other to the dorsum of the ilium above the acetabulum. It is inserted by a broad tendon into the upper margin of the patella. [L. 31, 142, 332.] Cf. *Quadriceps extensor cruris*.—**R. inferior oculi**. See *R. oculi inferior*.—**R. internus**. See *R. oculi internus*.—**R. internus femoris**. See *R. femoris*.—**R. internus major**. See *R. capitis anticus major*.—**R. internus minor**. See *R. capitis anticus minor*.—*R. internus oculi*. See *R. oculi internus*.—**R. labii**. See *Compressor labii*.—**R. lateralis**. See *R. oculi externus*.—**R. capitis lateralis**, and *R. lateralis abdominis*.—**R. lateralis abdominis**. An anomalous muscle which arises from the tenth rib and passes down between the obliqui abdominis externus and internus, to be inserted into the crest of the ilium. [L. 332.]—**R. lateralis oculi**. See *R. oculi externus*.—**R. major capitis**. See *R. capitis posticus major*.—**R. medialis oculi**. See *R. oculi internus*.—**R. oculi externus**. Fr., *droit externe de l'œil*. Ger., *äusserer gerader Augenmuskel*. See *Abducens oculi* (1st def.).—**R. oculi inferior**. Fr., *droit inférieur de l'œil*. Ger., *unterer gerader Augenmuskel*. Syn.: *musculus humilis*. A muscle which arises by a common tendon with the internal r. from the lower and inner part of the margin of the optic foramen. It is inserted into the sclera, about 3 lines from the inferior corneal margin. Its action is to pull the eye downward and inward, and rotate the vertical meridian outward. [E.]—**R. oculi internus**. Fr., *droit interne de l'œil*. Ger., *innerer gerader Augenmuskel*. Syn.: *musculus levitator*. A muscle which arises in common with the r. oculi inferior from the ligament of Linn. and is attached to the lower and inner margin of the optic foramen. It runs forward, hugging******

the eyeball, and is inserted by a tendinous expansion into the sclerotic about from 2½ to 3 lines from the nasal margin of the cornea. It is the broadest of the recti of the eye, and turns the organ in toward the nose. [F.]—*R. oculi lateralis*. See *R. oculi externus*.—*R. oculi medialis*. See *R. oculi internus*.—*R. oculi superior*. Fr., *droit supérieur de l'œil*. Ger., *oberer gerader Augenmuskel*. A muscle, the thinnest and narrowest of the four recti of the eye, which arises from the upper margin of the optic foramen, beneath the levator palpebrae and obliquus superior, and from the fibrous sheath of the optic nerve. It is inserted by a tendinous expansion into the sclerotic about 3 or 4 lines from the superior corneal margin. It turns the eye upward and inward, and rotates the vertical meridian inward. [F.]—*R. posticus major*. See *R. capitis posticus major*.—*R. posticus minor*. See *R. capitis posticus minor*.—*R. sternalis*, *R. sternalis*. See *STERNALIS*.—*R. superior oculi*. See *R. oculi superior*.—*R. thoracicus*, *R. thoracicus*. See *STERNALIS*.—*Superior r. of the eye*. See *R. oculi superior*.

RECURRENS (Lat.), adj. Re(rēz)-ku(r)k(u)re(nz)(ans). 1. Recurrent; as a n., a recurrent vessel or nerve, especially the recurrent laryngeal nerve. 2. As a n., relapsing fever.

RECURRENT, adj. Re-ku(r)re(n)t. Lat., *recurrens* (from *recurere*, to run back). Fr., *récurrent*, *récurvé* (2d def.). Ger., *recurrend*, *wiederkommend* (2d def.). Turning backward in its course. 2. Of a disease, occurring again after having subsided.

RECURVATION, n. Re-ku(r)rv-a-sh'n. Lat., *recurvatio* (from *recurvare*, to curve backward). See *XYPHOSIS*.

RECURVATE, **RECURVED**, adj's. Re-ku(r)rv'at, -ku(r)rv'd. Lat., *recurvatus*, *recurvus*. 1. In zoology, curved upward. [L. 341 (a, 27).] 2. Of a botanical part, bent or curved (not rolled) backward or downward. [B. 1, 19, 34, 123, 296 (a, 35).]

RECUTITUS (Lat.), adj. Re(rēz)-ku(r)k(u)re(t)it(et)(u)s(u)s. 1. See *CIRCUMCIS*. 2. In botany, having the epidermis apparently taken off. [B. 1 (a, 35).]

RED, adj. Redd. A-S., *read*, *reed*, *ruðe*. Gr., *ῥύθος*. Lat., *ruber*. Fr., *rouge*. Ger., *roth*. Of a color resembling that of blood; as a n., such a color or a substance possessing it. [a, 48.]—*Berlin r.* Ger., *Eisenmennige*, *Berliner Roth*. An iron paint consisting chiefly of ferric oxide mixed with from 5 to 50 per cent. of aluminum oxide or some other insoluble substance. [B. 81 (a, 38).]—*Chinese r.* Mercuric sulphide. [B. 8 (a, 38).]—*Chrome-r.* Ger., *Chromroth*. Basic lead chromate. [B.]—*Congo r.* Ger., *Congoroth*. A colorless matter which is colored blue by free acids, and thus forms a very delicate test for them. [B.]—*English r.* Ger., *englisches Roth*. See *Berlin r.*—*Indian r.* 1. An ochre from the Persian Gulf, used in painting. [B. 5 (a, 35).] 2. See *Berlin r.*—*Indigo r.* See under *INDIGO*.—*Madder-r.* See *ALIZARIN*.—*Magdala r.*, *Naphthaline r.* See *AZODINAPHTHYLAMINE hydrochloride*.—*Orange r.* See *Orange mineral*.—*Paris r.* 1. Red mercury sulphide. 2. A bright orange-r. pigment consisting of a less dense variety of red lead oxide than ordinary red lead. [B. 51 (a, 38).]—*Retinal r.* See *VISUAL PURPLE*.—*Venetian r.* A dull-red, ochre-like pigment. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—*Visual r.* See *VISUAL PURPLE*.

REDBERRY, n. Redd'ber-ri. 1. The *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*. 2. The *Gaultheria repens*. [B. 293 (a, 35).]

REDDLE, n. Redd'l. See *Red chalk*.

REDESUCHT (Ger.), n. Rad'e'ch-zucht. A mania for reading or declaiming aloud. [Arch. de neur., xv, 44, p. 257 (a, 18).]

REDHIBITORY, adj. Redd'hib'it-ō-ri. Lat., *redhibitorius* (from *redhibere*, to take back). Fr., *redhibitoire*. Relating to disease of such a kind that the buyer of an animal affected with it is entitled to annulment of the purchase. [A. 885 (a, 48).]

REDINTEGRATION, n. Redd'īn-teg-sa'shu'n. Lat., *redintegratio* (from *integrare*, to make whole again). Fr., *redintégration*. Restoration, renewal. [a, 48.]

REDIVIA (Lat.), n. f. Redd'iv'vi(wi)2-a. See *REDUVIA*.

REDRESSEMENT (Fr.), n. R'dre'se-man's. Replacement. [E.]

REDRESSER, n. Reddre's's'ur. Fr., *redresseur*. An instrument for replacing a displaced organ or part.

RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, n. Redd'sul'f'ur. A place in Monroe County, West Virginia, where there is a gaseous mineral spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

RÉDUCTEUR (Fr.), n. Ra-du'k-tur. See *REDUCTOR*.—*R. à air*. An India-rubber bag, invented by A. Favrot, to be introduced into the rectum and inflated, for the purpose of reducing a retroverted gravid uterus. [A, 59.]

REDUCTION, n. Redu'k'shu'n. Gr., *ἀφαιρέθης* (1st def.). Lat., *reductio* (from *reducere*, to bring back). Fr., *réduction*. Ger., *R.*, *Zurückbringung*. 1. The act or process of bringing back or down to the normal position or condition, as by the replacement of a displaced part, the diminution of swelling, the lowering of the heart's action to its normal rate or force, the lowering of an abnormally high temperature, etc. [a, 48.] 2. In chemistry, deoxidation; bringing back to the metallic or unoxidized state by depriving of oxygen (said especially of this process as a means of analysis). [B.]—*False r.* Fr., *fausse réduction*, *réduction par reflux*. An erroneous forcing of a strangulated hernia through the peritoneal incision made in the operation, or through a laceration of the neck of the sac, and beneath the parietal peritoneum, the latter having been detached by the manipulations. [Berger (a, 18).]—*Rev. de chair*. "Dec. 1884, p. 959."—*La Mothe's r.* A method of reducing dislocation of the shoulder by manipulation with the patient in the dorsal posture, the arm parallel to the side of the head and face, and the hand of the operator fixing the scapula. [E.]—*R. en bloc*, *R. en masse*. Ger., *Bruchverschiebung*. The r. of a strangulated hernia with its sac, so that the strangulation is not relieved. [E.]—*Thomas's r.* A method of adjusting the fragments in fracture of the lower jaw by a piece of

wire passed through them, each end of which is twisted upon itself till the fragments are brought into apposition. [H. O. Thomas, "Lancet," 1867 (E).]

REDUCTOR (Lat.), n. m. Re(rēz)-du'k(t)du'k(u)r. Gen., -or-is. Fr., *réducteur*. An apparatus for effecting reduction. 2. A retractor muscle. [L. 50 (a, 48).]

REDUNCUS (Lat.), adj. Redd'u'n'k(ku)n'k(u)s(u)s. Ger., *haken gekrümmt*. Bent at the apex in the form of a hook. [a, 35.]

REDUPPLICATE, adj. Redu'p'li2-kat. Lat., *reduplicatus*, *reduplicativus*. Fr., *reduplicatif*. Ger., *auswärts geschlagen*. Folded and projecting outward. [a, 35.] See under *VALVATE* *ÆSTIVATION*.

REDUPLICATION, n. Redu'p'li2-k-a'shu'n. Fr., *dédoublement*. Ger., *Verdoppelung*. A doubling; of a heart sound, its division.—*R. of the muscles*. A doubling of a muscle in consequence of some abnormal arrangement of the fasciculi. [a, 34.]

REDUVIA (Lat.), n. f. Redd'u'v(u)vi(wi)2-a. See *HANGNAIL* and *PARONYCHIA* (1st def.).

RED-WATER, n. Redd'wa't'ur. A popular term for interstitial nephritis in cattle. [Dickinson, "Lancet," Apr. 11, 1885, p. 664.]

REDWOOD, n. Redd'wu'd. 1. The genus *Erythroxylon*. 2. In the East Indies, the *Pterocarpus santalinus* and *Soymdia febrifuga*. 3. The *Sequoia sempervirens*. 4. In the Bahamas, the *Colubrina ferruginea*. 5. The *Ceanothus spinosus*. 6. In Jamaica, the *Gordonia hematocylon*. [B. 19, 172, 185, 275 (a, 35).]

REED, n. Red. 1. The genus *Arundo*. 2. The genus *Phragmites*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 35).]

REELING, n. Rel'īn'z. Fr., *chancellement*. Ger., *Taumel*. Swaying of the body, as in one who is intoxicated.

REFLECTION, n. Re-fle'k'shu'n. Lat., *reflexio* (from *reflectere*, to bend back). Fr., *réflexion*, *réflexion*. Ger., *Reflexion*, *Zurückwerfung*. 1. A turning or bending back, especially the turning back of a ray of light, etc. (cf. *AXONIA* *o. r.*). [a, 48.] 2. A turning back or turning aside of a structure, as of a flap; also that point of the structure at which the folding takes place.

REFLECTIRT (Ger.), adj. Ra-fle'k-ert'. See *REFLEX*.

REFLECTOR (Lat.), n. m. Re(rēz)-fle'k(u)r. Gen., -or-is. From *reflectere*, to bend back. Fr., *réflecteur*. Ger., *R.* 1. See *MIRROR*. 2. A muscle, the action of which is to turn a part back. [a, 48.]—*Forehead r.* See *HEAD MIRROR*.—*R. epiglottidis*. See *DEPRESSOR epiglottidis*.

REFLEX, adj. Redd'f'lex. From *reflectere*, to bend back. Fr., *réflexe*, *réflexi*. Ger., *r.*, *reflektorisch*, *reflectirt*. Caused by impulses conveyed by a sensory nerve to the central nervous system and thence reflected by a motor nerve to another part; as a n. (Fr., *réflexe*; Ger., *R.*, *Reflexe*), a r. action, movement, sensation, etc. [a, 48.]—*Abdominal r.* A r. contraction of the abdominal muscles, resulting from stimulation of the skin over them. [Landois (K).]—*Achilles reflex* (Ger.). See *ACHILLES*.—*Auditory r.* Irritation (such as respiratory spasm) caused by excitation of the auditory nerve. ["N. Y. Med. Jour." Jan. 25, 1890 (a, 34).]—*Biceps r.* A r. elicited by striking the biceps tendon at the bend of the elbow. [a, 34.]—*Bone r.* A r. muscular contraction caused by blows over a bone. [a, 34.]—*Chin r.* A sudden elevation of the lower jaw immediately following a blow on the lower teeth or on the chin. ["Polyclinic," 1884, p. 190 (a, 34).]—*Choking r.* See *PHARYNGEAL r.*—*Gill-spinal r.* Dilatation of the pupil produced by irritating the skin of the neck on the same side. [Herter (a, 34).]—*Cremasteric r.*, *Cremaster r.* A raising of the testicle when the skin on the front and inner side of the corresponding thigh is stimulated; best marked in young children. [Landois (K).]—*Crossed r.* A r. manifested on the opposite side of the body from that in which the original impulse took place (e. g., the contraction of the right hind leg of a frog caused by irritation of the left eye after the brain is removed). [Landois (K).]—*Cutaneous r.* A r. excited by stimulation of the skin. [B.]—*Epigastric r.* A r. muscular contraction producing a dimpling in the epigastric region; elicited by applying a stimulant to the skin over the sixth rib. [Landois (K).]—*Fascial r.* A r. produced by a sudden tap over a fascia. [a, 34.]—*Genital r.* R. irritation due to any abnormality of the genital organs. [a, 34.]—*Gleutal r.* A contraction of the gleutal muscles caused by irritating the overlying skin. [Landois (K).]—*Guttural r.* A r. observed in certain cases of disease of the genitalia in women, in which the patient has a desire to spit but can not. ["N. Y. Med. Jour." Aug. 1888, p. 190 (a, 34).]—*Interscapular r.* A r. contraction of the scapular group of muscles resulting from stimulation of the skin over the interscapular region. [Landois (K).]—*Knee r.* See *Knee-JERK*.—*Light r.* A narrow oval ring of light seen on the retina, that changes its shape according to the situation and property of the illuminated spot, and is seen with the ophthalmoscope in the upright image as a reflection from the interior of the walls of the eye. [Hense, "Arch. f. Ophth." "N. Y. Med. Jour." Dec. 19, 1885, p. 702 (a, 34).]—*Muscle r.* See *Tendon r.*—*Nasal r.* See *Pathological nasal r.*

Oblique r. Of Geigel, a contraction of the lower fibres of the internal oblique muscle, just above Poupart's ligament, on sharply stimulating the skin over the upper and inner part of the thigh in women; there is no retraction of the labium. [a, 34.]—*Organic r.* A r. movement connected with organic life. [Landois (K).]—*Patellar (tendon) r.* See *Knee-JERK*.—*Pathic r.* Of Setchenow, a r. movement resulting from stimulation of a sensory nerve. [Landois (K).]—*Pathological nasal r.* Any nervousness resulting from a morbid state of the nasal mucous membrane. [J. N. Mackenzie, "N. Y. Med. Jour." Aug. 20, 1887, p. 199.]—*Periosteal r.* See *Bone r.*—*Pharyngeal r.* Retching caused by tickling the pharyngeal mucous membrane; frequently absent in hysteria and bulbar paralysis. [a, 34.]—*Plantar r.* The r. movement produced by tickling the soles of the feet. [K.]—*Scapular r.* Contraction of the scapular muscles produced by stimulation of the overlying

skin. [D. 47.]—**Superficial r.** See *Cutaneous r.*—**Tactile r.** Of Setchenow, a r. movement resulting from stimulation of the nerves of touch. [Landois (K).]—**Tendo-Achilles r.** See *Ankle clonus.*—**Tendon r.** The r. contraction of a muscle (or group of muscles) resulting from a sudden blow on its tendon. [Landois (K).] Cf. *Knee-jerk.*—**Tee r.** A r. elicited by grasping the great toe of a patient lying on his back with extended legs, and flexing it strongly. There immediately follows involuntary flexion of the foot, then of the leg, and lastly of the thigh. It is only met with in patients in whom the knee-jerk, ankle clonus, and other tendon r's are highly developed. [1st Med. News, 111, p. 611 (a. 34).]—**Triceps r.** Contraction of the triceps extensor cubiti elicited by striking its tendon when the forearm hangs downward with the arm at right angles to the trunk. [a. 34.]—**Virtile r.** A r. retraction of the bulbocavernosus portion of the penis elicited by pulling the organ toward the umbilicus and sharply percussing its urethral or lateral aspect near the perineum; said to be present in healthy adult males. [C. H. Hughes, "Alienist and Neurologist," Jan., 1881 (a. 34).]

REFLEXA (Lat.), n. f. Re(re²)-fle²x/a². See *DECIDUA r.*

REFLEXED, adj. Re-fle²x't'. Lat., *reflexus* (from *reflectere*, to bend back). Fr., *réflecté, récliné*. Of leaves, petals, etc., bent toward the dorsal side. [a. 35.]

REFLEXIO (Lat.), n. f. Re(re²)-fle²x'i²o. Gen., -on/is. See *REFLECTION*.—**R. palpebrarum.** See *ECTROPION*.

REFLEXOMETER, n. Re-fle²x-ōm'e²t'r. From *reflex* (q. v.), and *μετρώω*, a measure. Of Daniloff, an instrument for measuring the force required to elicit myotatic movement. [a. 34.]

REFLUX, n. Re-flu²x. Lat., *refluxus* (from *refluere*, to flow back). Fr., *reflux*. Ger., *Zurückfluss*. A return flow.

REFOULEMENT (Fr.), n. R'-ful-ma²n². A forcing back. [A. 337 (a. 48).]—**R. du sacrum en arrière.** The backward inclination of the sacrum that forms one of the changes in the shape of the pelvis in girls at the age of puberty. [A. 38.]

REFRACTION, n. Re-fra²k'sh'n. From *refringere*, to break up. Fr., *réfraction*. Ger., *Brechung, Refraktion*. Deflection from a straight course; especially the change of direction of rays of light, heat, and sound in passing from one medium to another of different density, or through a medium the density of which is not uniform (cf. *ANGLE of r.* and *REFRACTIVE INDEX*). [a. 48.]—**Double r.** Ger., *Doppelbrechung*. The breaking up of a ray of light into two rays, which proceed in different directions on emerging from the medium (such as Iceland spar) which produces this bifurcation. [a. 48.]—**R. equivalent.** Ger., *Refractionsäquivalent*. A number expressing the product of the specific refractive power of a substance by the molecular weight of the latter. This number, when calculated for the different members of an homologous series of organic chemical compounds, is found to vary according to more or less definite rules; and its value being determined for the elementary bodies, its value for compounds can be deduced, at least in some instances. [Strecker (B).]

REFRACTORY, adj. Re-fra²kt'or-i². Lat., *refractorius* (from *refringere*, to break up). Ger., *schwerflüssig, feuerbeständig*. Stubborn; resisting treatment; especially resisting the action of heat, melting with great difficulty. [a. 14, 48.]

REFRACTURE, n. Re-fra²kt'ur. From *refringere*, to break up. The breaking of a bone to overcome deformity following the union of a previous fracture. [E.]

REFRACTUS (Lat.), adj. Re(re²)-fra²kt'i(fra²kt'i²u²s(u²s)). Ger., *herabgeknickt*. In botany, bent backward abruptly. [a. 35.]

REFRESH, v. tr. Re-fre²sh'. To denude of an epithelial covering for surgical purposes.

REFRIGERANT, adj. Re-fri²j'i²e²r-nt. Lat., *refrigerans*. Fr., *réfrigérant, refroidissant, rafraîchissant, réfrigératif*. Ger., *kühlend*. Cooling; as an, an agent that effects cooling. [a. 48.]

REFRIGERATION, n. Re-fri²j-e²r-a'sh'n. Lat., *refrigeratio*. Fr., *refroidissement*. The act or process of cooling. [a. 17.]

REFROIDISSANT (Fr.), adj. R'fwa²-des-sa²n². See *REFRIGERANT*.

REFUSION, n. Re-fu²z'h'n². Lat., *refusio* (from *refundere*, to pour out). The operation of drawing blood, freeing it from some poisonous impurity (e. g., carbon dioxide in cases of poisoning with coal-gas), and passing it back into the blood-vessels again.

REGEL (Ger.), n. Rag'e²l. A rule; in the pl., *R'en*, see *MENSES*.—**R'los**. See *ATAXIC*.—**R'mässig**. See *REGULAR*.—**R'recht**. See *NORMAL*.—**R'wridig**. See *ABNORMAL* and *ANOMALOUS*.

REGENBOGENHAUT (Ger.), n. Rag'e²n-bog-e²n-ha²nt. See *IRIS* (1st def.).—**R'ablösung**. See *IRIDODIALYSIS*.—**R'ausschneidung**. See *IRIDECTOMY*.—**R'bewegung**. See *IRIDOCINESIS*.—**R'blutung**. See *IRIDEMIA*.—**R'einschiessung**. See *IRIDENCELESISS*.—**R'einschneidung**. See *IRIDECTOMY*.—**R'entzündung**. See *IRITIS*.—**R'excision**. See *IRIDECTOMY*.—**R'mangel**. See *ANIRIDIA*.—**R'schmerz**. See *IRALGIA*.—**R'spatung**. See *COLOBOMA tridis*.—**R'umschneidung**. See *IREOPERISPHINKIS*.—**R'verdickung**. See *IRIDEXE*.

REGENERATION, n. Re-je²n-e²r-a'sh'n². Lat., *regeneratio*. Fr., *régénération*. Ger., *R.* 1. A reparative process in which lost elements or attributes are renewed. 2. In chemistry, the process of obtaining from the end-products or by-products of an operation a material which is employed in an earlier stage of the same operation. [B.]—**Pathological r.** A renewal of destroyed or injured tissues which takes place in conformity with a pathological instead of a physiological process. [D. 3.]

REGENWURM (Ger.), n. Rag'e²n-wurm. See *LUMBRICUS terrestris*.—**R'öl**. See *Oleum LUMBRICORUM*.

REGIMEN (Lat.), n. n. Re²j'e(re²j'i²m-e²n. Gen., -m'nis. Fr., *régime*. A systematic course, especially of eating and drinking, for preserving or restoring health.

REGIO (Lat.), n. f. Re(re²)-j'i²(j'i²o)-o. Gen., -on/is. See *REGION*.—**R. aulica**. Of Wilder, the region around the *iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum*. [I. 80.]—**R. cardiaca**. The region of the heart.—**R. colli mediana infrahyoidea**. See *Infra-hyoid region*.—**R. colli media suprahyoidea**. See *Supra-hyoid region*.—**R. coxarum**. Ger., *Hüft gegend*. The lower portion of the lumbar region. [I. 332.]—**R. generativa**. Of Waldeyer, the germ epithelium of the embryo. [A. 8.]—**R. glutea**. The region of the gluteal muscles.—**R. infra-auricularis**. See *Sub-auricular region*.—**R. inframaxillaris**. See *Supra-hyoid region*.—**R. mesogastrica**. See *Umbilical region*.—**R. subhalamica**. See *CORPUS subhalamicum*.

REGION, n. Re-je²n. Ger., *róvos*. Lat., *regio*. Fr., *région*. Ger., *Gegend*. A certain definite space, more or less circumscribed. [C.]—**Aulic r.** The r. about the aulæ. [I. 80.]—**Cervical gray r.** The medullary substance of the cerebral hemisphere. [I. 56 (K).]—**Ciliary r.** 1. The zone of the eyeball which contains the ciliary body. 2. That portion of the lid that bears the cilia. [I.]—**Clavicular r.** The space about the clavicle.—**Costal r's**. Ger., *Rippengegend*. The lateral aspects of the chest. [I. 332.]—**Epigastric r.** Ger., *Oberbauchgegend*. The portion of the anterior abdominal surface bounded by two vertical lines passing through the middle points of Poupart's ligaments, and by two horizontal lines touching respectively the lower margin of the sternum and the lowest part of the thorax. [I. 142, 332.]—**Gastric r.** Ger., *Magengegend*. The r. over the stomach. [I. 332.]—**Gustatory r.** The tip, margins, and root of the tongue in the neighborhood of the circumvallate papillae, also the lateral parts of the soft palate and the anterior surface of the anterior hard palate. [I. 332, 34.]—**Hyo-mental r.** See *Supra-hyoid r.*—**Hyo-sternal r.** See *Infra-hyoid r.*—**Hypochondriac r.** Ger., *Unterrippengegend*. The r. that adjoins the epigastric r. laterally. [I. 142, 332.]—**Hypogastric r.** That r. of the abdominal surface bounded above by a horizontal line drawn through the anterior superior crests of the ilia, and on either side by vertical lines drawn through the middle points of Poupart's ligaments. [B. I. 332.]—**Iliac r.** Ger., *Darmgegend*. The sternal to the hypogastric r. [I.]—**Inguinal r.** The iliac r. and groin conjointly. [I.]—**Inferior sternal r.** The space bounded by that portion of the sternum which lies below the lower margin of the third costal cartilages. [D. 1.]—**Infra-axillary r.** Ger., *Unteraxillargegend*. A triangular r. on the lateral wall of the chest, below the axilla, limited anteriorly by the edge of the pectoralis major, posteriorly by the latissimus dorsi. [I. 34 (a. 29).]—**Infra-clavicular r.** [I.] Between the lower border of the clavicle and the lower border of the third rib, and between the edge of the sternum and a vertical line from the acromial end of the clavicle to the spine of the pubes. [D. 1.]—**Infra-hyoid r.** The r. below the hyoid bone, between the sterno-cleido-mastoid and the sternum. [I.]—**Inframammary r.** The r. lying between a line drawn along the upper border of the xiphoid cartilage and the margin of the false ribs. [I.] Between the middle line of the xiphoid cartilage and a vertical line passing through the spine of the pubes. [D. 1.]—**Infrascapular r.** The r. lying below a transverse line drawn from the angle of the scapula to the seventh dorsal vertebra and above the continuation of the lower boundary of the inframammary r. [D. 1.]—**Infraspineous r.** The r. beneath the spine of the scapula.—**Inguinal r.** See *GROSS*.—**Intrascapular r.** The r. lying between the scapula and the ischio-rectal r. The r. between the ischium and rectum. [a. 34.]—**Jugal r.** The r. over the zygoma. [a. 34.]—**Lumbar r.** Ger., *Lendengegend*. The r. posterior to a vertical line through the middle point of Poupart's ligament, and extending vertically as far as the lumbar vertebrae. [I. 332.]—**Mammary r.** The r. nearly square, bounded above by a line passing through the lower border of the third rib at its junction with the sternal cartilage, below by a line passing along the upper border of the false ribs, laterally by a vertical line to the spine of the pubes, and internally by the edge of the sternum. [D. 1.]—**Middle cervical r.** Lat., *regio colli media*. Fr., *région trachéenne*. The space bounded by the lower jaw, the anterior borders of the sterno-cleido-mastoid, and the sternum. [I. 31.]—**Mylo-hyoid r.** See *Mylo-hyoid triangle*.—**Olfactory r.** Lat., *regio olfactoria*. Fr., *région olfactive*. Ger., *Geruchgegend*. That portion of the nasal mucous membrane which corresponds to the ramifications of the olfactory nerve and is specially concerned with the sense of smell. [K.]—**Psycho-motor r.** The r. of the higher cerebral centres; the cortex cerebri. [I. 22.]—**Pterygo-maxillary r.** The r. between the pterygoid process and the maxillary bone. [a. 34.]—**Pubic r.** 1. The lower portion of the hypogastric r. [I. 142.] 2. See *Hypogastric r.*—**Pulmo-cardiac r.** That r. of the thorax in which a portion of the left lung covers the heart. [a. 34.]—**Pulmo-gastric r.** That r. in which the lower border of the left lung overlies the stomach. [a. 34.]—**Pulmo-hepatic r.** That r. in which the lower border of the right lung overlies the liver. [a. 34.]—**Respiratory r. of the nose**. All the lower part of the nasal passages through which there is a free passage of air during respiration. [C.]—**Sacral r.** Ger., *Kreuzbeugegend*. The r. over the sacrum. [I. 332.]—**Scapular r.** Ger., *Schulterblattgegend*. The r. overlying the scapula. [I. 332.]—**Sternal r.** The r. overlying the sternum. [I. 332.]—**Subauricular r.** Ger., *Unterohrgegend*. The r. immediately below the ear. [I. 332.]—**Subicular r.** The anterior extremity of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. [I. 1.]—**Sub-maxillary r.** Ger., *Unterkiefergegend*. See *Supra-hyoid r.*—**Submental r.** Lat., *regio submentalis*. Ger., *Unterkinengegend*. The space beneath the chin. [I.]—**Supra-clavicular r.** Lat., *regio subhalamica*. The prolongation of the tegument beneath the posterior portion of the thalamus opticus. [I. 1.]—**Superior r. (of the skull)**. The r. extending from the supra-orbital ridge in front to the superior curved line of the occipital bone behind, and bounded laterally by the temporal lines.—**Superior sternal r.** That portion of the r. overlying the sternum which is above the lower border of the third rib. [D. 1.]—**Supraclavicular r.** The r. lying above the clavicle.—**Supra-hyoid r.** Ger., *Unter-*

kiefergend. The r. between the upper margin of the hyoid bone, the anterior borders of the sterno-cleido-mastoid, and the lower border of the inferior maxilla. [L. 31, 143].—**Supraspinous r.** The r. bounded by the supraspinous fossae. [D. 1.]—**Suprasternal r.** The r. bounded inferiorly by the notch of the sternum, and laterally by the sterno-mastoid muscles. [D. 1.]—**Umbilical r.** Lat., *regio umbilicalis*. Ger., *Nabelgend.* The r. about the umbilicus, bounded above by a horizontal line connecting the cartilages of the ninth rib, below by a line joining the anterior superior crests of the two ilia, and laterally by vertical lines passing through the central points of Poupart's ligament. [B. 1, 142, 332].

RÉGION (Fr.), n. Ra-zhe-o'n. See REGION.—**R. de la protubérance.** The region of the pons Varoli or the pons itself. [L. 35.]—**R. du bulbe.** The medulla oblongata. [L. 35.]—**R. préfrontale.** See *Pars cerebri frontalis anterior*.

REGISTER, n. Re-ji'st-ur. Lat., *registrum*. Fr., *registre*. Ger., R. 1. An apparatus for registration. 2. The compass of a voice or of a musical instrument; also a subdivision of this compass, comprising a range of tones similarly produced and of the same character. [a. 46.]

REGISTRATION, n. Re-ji'st-ra-shu'n. The act of recording in more or less complete and systematic fashion. [a. 48.]

RÉGLÉ (Fr.), adj. Ra-gla. 1. Regulated. 2. See REGULAR (2d def.).—**R. réglé** is said to be *réglé* when her menstrual function is established, when she becomes "regular."

RÈGLES (Fr.), n. pl. Re-g'l. S. MENSTRUATION and Menstrual flow.—**R. par des organes étrangers.** See VICARIOUS MENSTRUATION.

RÉGLISSE (Fr.), n. Ra-gles. 1. The genus *Glycyrrhiza*. 2. Licorice-root. [a. 35.]—**Alcoolé de r.** See *Tinctura glycyrrhizæ*.—**Bâtons de r. blancs.** See *Baculi liquoritæ albi*.—**Bâtons de r. citrins.** See *Baculi liquoritæ citrini*.—**Extrait de r.** See *Extractum glycyrrhizæ purum*.—**Extrait de suc de r.** See *Succus liquoritæ depuratus*.—**Extrait liquide de r.** See *Extractum glycyrrhizæ fluidum*.—**Hydrolé de r.** Infusion de r. See *Infusum radicis glycyrrhizæ*.—**Jus de r.** See *Extractum glycyrrhizæ*.—**Mixture de r.** See *Mistura glycyrrhizæ composita*.—**Pastilles de r. opiacées.** See *Trochisci glycyrrhizæ et opii*.—**Pâte de r.** See *Pasta glycyrrhizæ et Pasta liquoritæ flava*.—**Pâte de r. blanche.** A paste made by infusing 3 parts of licorice-root in 54 of boiling water, straining, adding 45 of gum arabic and 27 of sugar, evaporating to the proper consistence, and sometimes flavoring with orange-flower water. [B. 119 (a. 38)].—**Pâte de r. brune** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *pasta de regalis opata* [Sp. Ph.]. 100 parts of licorice-root with 1,600 of Senegal gum (100 of white sugar, 2,500 of water, and 0.75 part of extract of opium [Fr. Cod.]; or of 60 parts of extract of licorice, 920 of gum arabic, 575 of sugar, 1,550 of water, and 0.7 part of extract of opium [Sp. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a. 38)].—**Pâte de r. noire** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pasta liquoritæ flava*.—**Pâte de r. opiacée.** See *Pâte de r. brune*.—**Poudre de r. (racine)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Radic liquoritæ pulverata*.—**Poudre de r. composée.** See *Pulvis glycyrrhizæ compositus*.—**Poudre de r. ratissée.** See *Pulvis glycyrrhizæ*.—**Racine de r.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Radic glycyrrhizæ*.—**R. noire.** See *Extractum glycyrrhizæ*.—**Sirop de r.** See *Syrupus liquoritæ*.—**Suc de r.** See *Extractum glycyrrhizæ*.—**Suc de r. purifié.** See *Extractum glycyrrhizæ purum*.—**Tablètes de r.** See *Trochisci glycyrrhizæ*.—**Teinture de r.** See *Tinctura glycyrrhizæ*.—**Tisane de r. (avec la glyzine)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pisana glycyrrhizæ*.—**Trochisques de r.** See *Trochisci glycyrrhizæ*.—**Trochisques de r. opiacés.** See *Trochisci pectorales Danorum*.

REGMA (Lat.), n. Re-g's(rag)/ma. Gen., *reg'matos* (-atis). From *hypogynus*. Fr., *regmate*. A monogynous, polycarpellary fruit, such as that of the geranium, in which the carpels separate elastically from the base of the carpophore. [a. 35.]

REGMACARP, n. Re-g's(ma)/ka'rp. Lat., *regmacarpium* (from *gyma*, a fracture, and *karpos*, fruit). A pod; any dry, dehiscent fruit. [B. 296 (a. 35).]

REGORGEMENT (Fr.), n. R'-gorzh-ma'sh'n. An overflowing. [A. 385 (a. 21)].—**R. de la vessie, R. urinaire.** Involuntary micturition. [L. 49 (a. 14).]

REGRESSION, n. Re-gre'sh'u'n. From *regredi*, to go back. Fr., *régression*. Retrograde development; degeneration.

REGRESSUS (Lat.), n. m. Re-(re)g're's/su's(su'ta). Gen., *-gres'sus*. Reversion of an organ to the lower form that immediately preceded it (e. g., of petals into sepals). [B. 19 (a. 35).]

REGULAR, adj. Re-g'u'-la'r. Lat., *regularis* (from *regula*, a rule). Fr., *régulier* (1st def.), *régulièrement* (*menstruée* (2d def.)). Ger., *regelmässig*. 1. Conforming to rule or custom; of a flower or other whorl of parts, having the members of each circle alike in shape and size. [B. 296 (a. 35).] 2. Menstruating regularly.

REGULATOR (Lat.), n. m. Re-g's(rag)-u'(u'l)-a(a's)/to'r; in Eng., re-g'u'-la-to'r. Gen., -or'is. From *regulare*, to direct. A structure or apparatus which serves to control.—**R. radii.** See *SUPINATOR longus*.—**Temperature r.** See *Cold-water coil*.

REGULUS (Lat.), n. m. Re-g's(rag)-u'(u'l)-a(a's)/us. Dim. of *rex*, a king. Fr., *régule*. An old chemical term for several of the metals when separated by fusion from the ore and obtained in a pure state; particularly the metallic button formed at the bottom of the crucible in the process of assaying; also, in England, an impure mixture of sulphides of a metal obtained by fusion of the ore. [Brande (B).] Cf. subheadings under ANTIMONIUM.—**R. jovialis.** See *R. ANTIMONII jovialis*.

REGURGITATION, n. Re-gu'rj'-i'ta-shu'n. From *re*, again, and *purgare*, to inflame. Fr., *renvoi*. Ger., R. A flowing backward or reflux, as of blood in incompetent heart valves, or of food or liquid that has been swallowed. [a. 34].—**Aortic r.** R. of the

blood-current through the aortic orifice, on account of incompetence of the valves. [D. 1.]—**Functional r.** Mitral r. due to contraction of the tendinous cords and papillary muscles. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Sept. 13, 1886, p. 309 (a. 34)].—**Mitral r.** Fr., *reflux mitral*. R. of the blood-current through the mitral orifice, due to valvular incompetence. [a. 34].—**Tricuspid r.** R. of the blood-current through the right auriculo-ventricular orifice, owing to incompetence of the tricuspid valves. [D.]

REH (Hind.), n. An efflorescence consisting of sodium salts found on the soil in India; used medicinally. [B. 46, 93 (a. 14).]

REHBURG (Ger.), n. Ra'burg. A place in Hannover, Prussia, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs and bathing establishments. [a. 14.]

REHE (Ger.), n. Ra'e. See CRITHIASIS and FOUNDER.

REHMANNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ra-ma'n'i'a. Fr., *rehmannie*. A genus of the *Digitalaceæ*. [B. 42, 121 (a. 35)].—**R. chinensis.** A species the root of which is used in China as an alternative and tonic. [A. 496 (a. 35)].—**R. lutea.** A species used like *R. chinensis*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxviii, p. 205 (a. 14, 50).]

REIBERGEÄUSCH (Ger.), n. Rib'e-g'e-roish. See FRICTION-SOUND.

REIBUNG (Ger.), n. Rib'un. See FRICTION.—**Gefährs'**. See ANGEIOPLHISIS.—**R'sgeräusch.** See FRICTION-SOUND.

REICHENHALL (Ger.), n. Rich't'e'n-ha'l. A health resort in Upper Bavaria, where there are rich saline springs, and in the neighborhood mud, pine-needle, and mineral baths. [A. 305 (a. 14).]

REIFEN (Ger.), n. Rif'e'n. See MATURATION.—**R'bahre.** See CRADLE.

REIFUNG (Ger.), **REIFWERDEN** (Ger.), n's. Rif'un'-, ve'r'd-e'n. See MATURATION.

RE-IMPLANTATION, n. Re-i'm-pla'nt-a'shu'n. Lat., *reimplantatio* (*dentium*) (from *re*, in again, and *implantare*, to implant). The restoration of extracted teeth to their sockets. [A. 326 (a. 21).]

REIN (Fr.), n. Ra'n. 1. See KIDNEY. 2. In the pl., r's, the loins. [A. 385 (a. 48)].—**R. amyloide.** See *Lardaceous KIDNEY*.—**R. céphalique.** See *Head KIDNEY*.—**R. en fer** for a cheval. See *Flange-shoe KIDNEY*.—**R. flottant.** See *Floating KIDNEY*.—**R. primitif, R. primordial.** See *MESONEPHROS*.—**R's succenturiés.** See *Suprarenal CAPSULES*.

REINERZ (Ger.), n. Rin'er'ts. A place in Silesia, Prussia, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs. [a. 14.]

RE-INFECTION, n. Re-i'n-fek'shu'n. From *re*, again, and *inficere*, to infect. Infection after a previous infection of the same sort.

RE-INFUSION, n. Re-i'n-fu'shu'n. See REFUSION.

REINIGEND (Ger.), adj. Rin'i'g-e'nd. See DEPURATIVE and DEREGENT.

REINIGUNG (Ger.), n. Rin'i'g-un'g. See DEPURATION and CATHARSIS (1st def.).—**Kindbett'**. The lochia. [a. 34].—**Monatliche R. Menstruation.** [a. 34].—**R'mittel.** A purgative. [L. 80 (a. 43).]

RE-INOCULATION, n. Re-i'n-o'k-u'l-a'shu'n. From *re*, again, and *inoculare*, to inoculate. Inoculation after a previous inoculation of the same sort. [a. 48.]

RE-INVERSION, n. Re-i'n-vu'r'shu'n. From *re*, again, and *invertere*, to turn upside down. Ger., *R.* The procedure of reducing an inverted uterus by indenting the fundus. [A. 22.]

REIS (Ger.), n. Ris. 1. The genus *Oryza*. 2. The seed of *Oryza sativa*; rice. [B. 180 (a. 35)].—**R'wasser.** See *Decoctum ORYZÆ*.—**REITBAHNBEWEGUNG** (Ger.), n. Rit'ba'n-be'e'-vag-un'. See *Circus MOVEMENT*.

REITKNOCHEN (Ger.), n. Rit'kno'ch-e'n. See *Rider's BONE*.

REIZ (Ger.), n. Rits. See IRRITATION, STIMULUS, and ERETHISM.—**Druck'r.** Stimulation of a nerve of touch by a weight. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**Entzündungs'r.** Irritation which causes inflammation. [D. 4].—**Gegen'r.** See COUNTER-IRRITATION.—**Gehirn'r.** See *Cerebral IRRITATION*.—**R'barkeit.** Irritability.—**R'end.** See *ERETHISTIC, EXCITANT, and STIMULANT*.—**R'losigkeit.** See *ANERTHISIA*.—**R'mittel.** See *IRRITANT and EXCITANT* (n.).

REIZUNG (Ger.), n. Rits-un'. See EXCITEMENT, IRRITATION, and STIMULATION.—**Consensuelle R. des Uterus.** See *Sympathetic IRRITATION of the uterus*.

REJETON (Fr.), n. R'je'to'n. A young shoot springing from the stem of a plant. [B. 1 (a. 35).]

REJUVENESCENCE, n. Re-ju'v-e'n-e's'e'n's. Lat., *rejuvenescentia* (from *rejuvenescere*, to grow young again). Fr., *rajeunissement*. Ger., *Vollselbgebung*. 1. The property possessed by a protoplasmic cell of undergoing a rearrangement of its parts and taking on a new shape and new properties. [Pop. Sci. Month., Oct., 1879, p. 736 (B); B. 279 (a. 35)]. See also *CELL-r.* 2. Of Strasburger (1875), the complete development of cells. 3. The exhibition by cells of renewed activity in binary division, instead of their breaking up into spores after conjugation. [J. 27, 55.]

RELÂCHANT (Fr.), adj. R'-la's-sha'n. 1. Relaxing. 2. Laxative.

RELAPSE, n. Re-la'sps'. Lat., *relapsus* (from *relabi*, to slide back). Fr., *rechute*. Ger., *Recidiv, Rückfall, Relaps*. A return of a diseased condition. [D.]

RELAPSING, adj. Re-la'sps'i'n. Returning to a former bad condition (said of fever). [a. 34.]

RELAXANT, adj. Re-la's'nt. Lat., *relaxans* (from *relaxare*, to relax). Relaxing, producing relaxation; laxative; as a n., a r. remedy. [a. 48.]

RELAXATIO (Lat.), n. f. Re(re)²-la²x(la²s²)-a(a²)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., -on/ís. See RELAXATION. — **R. cordis**. See DIASTOLE.

RELAXATION, n. Re-la²x-a²shu²n. Lat., relaxatio. Fr., *relâchement*. Ger., *Abspannung, Erschlaffung, Schlafheit, Auflockerung*. R. 1. A loosening; looseness, diminution of tension. 2. A general laxity of a part, especially of the muscular system. [K.] — **R. of the pelvic joints**. Fr., *relâchement des articulations pelviennes (ou des symphyses du bassin)*. Ger., *Auflockerung der Beckenverbindungen*. An excess or unnatural duration of the softening and increased mobility of the pelvic joints that accompany pregnancy, producing pain and difficulty in walking and pain in the affected joints, the thighs, and the lumbar region. [A, 22.]

RELAXED, adj. Re-la²x'ed. Lat., *relaxatus* (from *relaxare*, to relax). Fr., *relâché*. Relieved of or lacking in tension. [K.]

RELEVEUR (Fr.), n. R-l'v-u'r. See LEVATOR. — **R. de l'aile du nez et de la lèvre supérieure**. See LEVATOR LABII SUPERIORIS *aloque nasi*. — **R. de la buette**. See AZYGOS *uvulae*. — **R. de l'angle des lèvres**. See LEVATOR ANGULI ORIS. — **R. de la paupière supérieure**. See LEVATOR PALPEBRARUM *superioris*. — **R. de l'œil**. See RECTUS OCULI *superior*. — **R. de l'omoplate**. See LEVATOR ANGULI SCAPULAE. — **R. du coccyx**. See COCCYGEUS (2d def.). — **R. profond**. See LEVATOR LABII SUPERIORIS *major*. — **R. superficiel**. See LEVATOR ANGULI ORIS.

RELIQUE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Re-l'²i²'kw'²i²-(a²s²). From *re-linquare*, to leave. See DÉRIS. — **Morbi**. See DREGS (2d def.).

REMANSIO (Lat.), n. f. Re-ma²n(ma²n)/shi²(si²)-o. Gen., -on/ís. From *remanere*, to stay behind. See SUPPRESSION. — **R. mensium**. See AMENORRHEA.

REMÈDE (Fr.), n. R-m'e²d. See REMEDY. — **Grand r.** Mercury. [B, 38 (a, 14).] — **R. de Dibon**. Calomel. [B, 38 (a, 14).] — **R. de Durande**. A mixture of 2 parts of ether and 1 part of oil of turpentine, emulsified with yolks of eggs; used in cholelithiasis. [B, 3 (a, 14).] — **R. de Kaempfer**. An aphrodisiac composed of opium and aromatics. [B, 38 (a, 14).] — **R. de Lacombe**. An exsiccated made by digesting 80 centigrams of *Compagnie tinctoria* w/ 250 grammes of dulcorated aromatized water. [B, 93 (a, 14).] — **R. de Leroy**. A preparation made by digesting 24 parts of jalap, 6 of scammony, and 2 of mercury subsubplate with 432 of brandy, filtering, and adding a syrup composed of 24 parts of senna, 72 of boiling water, and 90 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).] — **R. de Madame Nouffer**. A ténifuge containing calomel, scammony, and gamboge. [B, 93 (a, 14).] — **R. de Fraulier**. See *Compagnie tinctoria* w/ of Mecon balsam. — **R. de Reitz**. A mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, sulphuric ether, and sodium borate, employed internally against scirrhus and cancer. [B, 38 (a, 14).] — **R. des Caraïbes**. A 4-per-cent. alcoholic solution of guaiac, used against gout. [B, 93 (a, 14).] — **R. de Whytt**. See *R. de Durande*. — **R. du capuciu**. *R. du duc d'Antin*. See LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS.

REMEDIAL, adj. Re-m'e²d'²-l. Lat., *remedialis* (from *remediare*, to heal). Fr., *réparateur*. Acting as a remedy.

REMEDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Re-m'e²d(m'e²d)'²-u²m(u²m). See REMEDY. — **Divinum r.** See under IMPERATORIA *ostruthium*. — **R. antiphthisicum Adairi**. A solution of 20 centigrammes of copper sulphate in 62 grammes of water, with 10 drops of sulphuric acid added. [B, 119 (a, 38).] — **R. catholicon**. See PANACEA (1st def.).

REMEDIY, n. Re-m'e²d'²-l². Gr., *ῥέμειν, βοηθῆναι*. Lat., *remedium* (from *re*, again, and *mederi*, to heal). Fr., *remède*. Ger., *Arzneimittel, Heilmittel*. Any means used to cure or mitigate disease. [D, 1.] — **R. cinchona** (2d def.).

REMIGES (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *remex*. Re-m'i²g(m'i²g)'²-es(es). The large flight-feathers of a bird's wing. [L, 343 (a, 48).]

REMILIA (Lat.), n. f. Ra-me²je-a². Fr., r. A genus of tropical American cinchonaceous shrubs or small trees. [B, 121, 180 (a, 45).] — **R. bergianensis**. A Brazilian tree the bark of which is bitter and mildly astringent. [A, 490; B, 180 (a, 35).] — **R. cujabensis**. The quina de *cujaba* of Brazil. The bark is antiperiodic. [A, 490; B, 121 (a, 35).] — **R. ferruginea**. Fr., *quinquina ferruginea*. A Brazilian shrub the bark of which, *quina da serra*, or *quina de remijo*, is used in Brazil in place of cinchona, though less active. According to some authors, it grows also in Colombia, and yields cuprea-bark. [B, 180 (a, 35).] Cf. *R. pedunculata* and *R. purdieana*. — **R. firmula**. A species growing along the Rio Negro. [A, 490.] — **R. Hilarii**. Fr., *quinquina de Remije*. A Brazilian species. The bark, *quina de remijo*, is used like that of *R. ferruginea*. It is said to yield a part of the cuprea-bark of commerce. [B, 121, 173, 180 (a, 35).] — **R. macrocemia**. Ger., *langschieniger Fieberindendbaum*. A species found along the Amazon and Japure rivers. The bark is used as a febrifuge. [B, 180 (a, 35).] — **R. pedunculata**. A South American species. According to Triana, this and *R. purdieana* are the only sources of cuprea-bark. [B, 5 (a, 35).] — **R. purdieana**. A species with the habitat of *R. pedunculata*, furnishing a variety of cuprea-bark containing cinchonamine. [B, 5 (a, 35).] — **R. Vellozii**. A Brazilian shrub. Its bark is used like that of *R. ferruginea*. According to some, it is found also in Columbia, and yields a part of the cuprea-bark of commerce. [B, 5, 121, 180 (a, 35).]

REMIREA (Lat.), n. f. Re-m'i²r'e²-a². Gr., *ρέμνις*. A genus of the *Cyperaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).] — **R. maritima**. Fr., *rémière maritime*. A tropical perennial herb found in both hemispheres. Its rhizome is aromatic, sudorific, and diuretic. [A, 35.]

REMISSION, n. Re-m'i²s'hu²n. Lat., *remissio* (from *remittere*, to send back). Fr., *rémission*. Ger., *Nachlass, Nachlassung*. That stage of a disease, especially a fever, in which its severer symptoms are abated. [D, 1.] — **Thierfelder'sche R.** (Ger.). A form of r. described by Thierfelder as occurring in typhoid fever, characterized by a decided lowering of the temperature. [A, 319.]

REMITTENT, adj. Re-m'i²t'nt. Lat., *remittens*. Fr., *rémittent*. Ger., *remittierend*. Disappearing in part, but recurring periodically (said especially of fever due to malaria).

REMONTOIR (Fr.), n. R-mo²n²-twa²r. See REPOSITOR.

REMORA (Lat.), n. f. Re-m'o²r-a². Fr., *rémore, arêf. 1*. Stagnation. 2. A surgical instrument for holding parts in position; especially one used in the operation of castration to prevent protrusion of the intestine, and another (*r. Hildani*) used to maintain fractured or dislocated bones in position. [E.]

REMOTE, adj. Re-mo²t'. Lat., *remotus* (from *removere*, to move back). Fr., *éloigné*. Ger., *entfernt*. Distant in space or in time; of leaves, placed at longer distances apart than usual; of antler-jobs, widely separated; of the lamellae of *Fungi*, having their minor extremities not reaching the stem; of a bird's hallux, not touching the ground. [B, 19 (a, 35); L, 221.]

REMPART (Fr.), n. Ra²n²-pa²r. A rampart, a ridge or crest.

REMULUS (Lat.), n. m. Re-m²(ram)²(u²l)²-u²s(u²s). Dim. of *remus*, an oar. The posterior portion of a rib. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

REN (Lat.), n. m. Re²n²(ran). Gen., *ren/ís*. See KIDNEY. — **R. mobilis**. See *Flooding* KIDNEY. — **Renes succenturiati**. See SUPRARENAL CAPSULES. — **Renes succenturiati accessori**. See ACCESSORY SUPRARENAL CAPSULES.

RENAL, adj. Re-n²l. Lat., *renalis* (from *ren*, the kidney). Fr., *rénal*. Pertaining to the kidney.

RENCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Re²n²k(rank)²(u²l)²-u²s(u²s). See RENICULUS.

RÈNE (Fr.), n. Re²n. A rein. [A, 537 (a, 49).] — **R's de la glande pinéale**. See PEDUNCLES *of the pineal gland*. — **R. de l'âme**. The anterior peduncles of the pineal gland. [I, 42 (K).]

RENFLEMENT (Fr.), n. Ra²n²-f'²-ma²n². See ENLARGEMENT (2d def.). — **R. biconic**. See *Ranvier's* DISC. — **R. brachial**. R. cervical. R. cervico-brachial. See CERVICAL ENLARGEMENT. — **R. crural**. See LUMBAR ENLARGEMENT. — **R. du corps strié interne**. Of Gratiolet, a projection on the inner side of the corpus striatum described as the thalamus of the olfactory nerve. [I, 35 (K).] — **R. lombaire**. See LUMBAR ENLARGEMENT. — **R. maniforme**. See CORPUS ALBICANS (2d def.). — **Second r.** See CERVICAL ENLARGEMENT. — **Troisième r.** See LUMBAR ENLARGEMENT.

RENICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Re²n²(ran)²-i²k²(u²l)²-u²s(u²s). Dim. of *ren*, the kidney. 1. A small kidney. 2. A lobe of the kidney. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

RENIFLEMENT (Fr.), n. R-ne²fi²-ma²n². Sniffing. [a, 48.]

RENIFORM, adj. Re²n²'i²-fo²rm. Lat., *reniformis* (from *ren*, the kidney, and *forma*, form). Fr., *reniforme*. Ger., *nierenförmig*. 1. Kidney shaped. 2. Having the outline of the longitudinal section of a kidney. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

RENLAIGUE (Fr.), n. Ra²n²-l'e²g. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

RENNES-LES-BAINS (Fr.), n. Re²n²-la-ba²n². A place in the department of the Aude, France, where there are alkaline, sulphurous, and chalybeate springs. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

RENNET, n. Re²n²'e²t. Gr., *ρνέντις, τυρίτης, τυρός*. Lat., *coagulum*. Fr., *présure*. Ger., *Lab*. A caseous matter which coagulates milk, found in the fourth stomach of ruminants. [K.] Cf. ABOMASUS and MILK-CURDLING FERMENT. — **Liquid r.** See LIQUOR SERIPARUS. — **Vegetable r.** The *Wentania coagulans* or its fruit. [a, 35.]

RENONCULE (Fr.), n. R-no²n²-ku²l. See RANUNCULUS. — **R. des bois**. See ANEMONE *silvestris*, ANEMONE *nemorosa*, and RANUNCULUS *silvestris*.

RENOUÉE (Fr.), n. R-nu²-a. See POLYGONUM. — **R. poivre**. See POLYGONUM *hydropiper*. — **R. sarrazin**. See FAGOPYRUM *esculentum*.

RENOUEUR (Fr.), **RENOUEUR** (Fr.), n's. R-nu²-u'r, -vu²r. See BONE-SETER.

RENOVATIO (Lat.), n. f. Re-no²no²(v)a²-(a²s²)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., -on/ís. From *renovare*, to renew. See ANAKOSIS.

RENUENT, adj. Re-nu²'nt. Lat., *renuens* (from *re*, back, and *nuere*, to nod). Fr., *rénuent*. Moving the head backward (said of a muscle). [a, 48.]

RENUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Re²n²(ran)²-u²n²k(u²n²k)²(u²l)²-u²s(u²s). See RENICULUS.

RENVERSEMENT (Fr.), n. Ra²n²-v'e²rs-ma²n². See ECTROPIOS, EXSTROPHY (1st def.), and INVERSION.

RENVOI (Fr.), n. Ra²n²-vwa². See REBURGATION.

REPAND, adj. Re-pa²nd'. Lat., *repandus* (from *re*, again, and *pandus*, bend). Fr., *gadvronné*. Ger., *ausgeschweifft*. Undulate; having the margin bending slightly inward and outward. [a, 35.]

REPANDATIO (Lat.), n. f. Re-pa²nd'²(a²s²)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., -on/ís. -at/ís. See LORIDOSIS.

REPELLENT, adj. Re-pe²l'nt. Lat., *repellens* (from *repellere*, to drive back). Ger., *zertreibend*. See REPERCUSSIVE.

REPENT, adj. Rep'nt. Lat., *repens* (from *repere*, to creep). Fr., *rampant*. Ger., *kriechend*. Creeping; prostrate and emitting roots. [a, 35.]

REPERCOLATION, n. Re-pu²r-ko²l-a²shu²n. From *re*, again, and *percolare*, to strain through. A modification of the process of percolation devised by Dr. E. R. Squibb, by which a given portion of menstruum may be applied to fresh quantities of the drug to be treated. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

REPERCUSSION, n. Re-pu'r-ku'sh'n. Lat., *repercussio* (from *repercutere*, to drive back). 1. See **CONTRAFFISSURA**. 2. See **CHOC en retour** (2d def.). 3. The induction of metastasis of a local affection by some topical agent. [L. 87 (a, 50).]

REPERCUSSIVE, adj. Re-pu'r-ku'sh'iv. Fr., *répercussif*. Effecting repercussion (3d def.).

REPLETE, adj. Re-plet'. Lat., *repletus*. Ger., *angefüllt*. See **FARCTATE**.

REPLETION, n. Re-ple'shu'n. Lat., *repletio* (from *replere*, to fill again). Fr., *répletion*. 1. The condition of being filled up. [a, 48.] 2. See **PLETHORA**.

REPLI (Fr.), n. R'ple. See **CONVOLUTION** and **FOLD**.—**R. antérieur**. See **GERM**.—**R. externe du vermis latéral**. Of Leuret and Gratiolet, a convolution on the external border of the cerebellar hemisphere in apes. [I, 35 (K).]—**R. falciforme**. See **FALX cerebri**.—**R. interne du vermis latéral**. A convolution on the inner border of the cerebellar hemisphere in apes. [I, 35 (K).]—**R. longitudinal de la méninge**. See **FALX cerebri**.—**R. sémilunaires**. Of Berger, the valves of the umbilical vein. [A, 15].—**R. supérieur longitudinal**. See **FALX cerebri**.—**R. transverse**. See **TENTORIUM cerebelli**.—**R's vésico-utérins**. See **Vesico-uterine FOLDS**.

REPLICATE, adj. Re'p'li'k-at. Lat., *replicatus* (from *replicare*, to fold back). Fr., *réplié*. Folded backward; having the upper portion curved backward and applied to the lower (said of leaves, plant embryos, etc.). [a, 35.]

REPLUM (Lat.), n. n. Re'p'lu'm(lu'm). The septum of certain pods that persists after the dehiscence of the valves. [a, 35.]

REPOSITION, n. Re-po'z'ish'u'n. Lat., *repositio* (from *reponere*, to replace). Fr., *réposition*. Ger., **R**. Replacement; restoration of a part to its normal position. [a, 48.]

REPOSITOR, n. Re-po'z'it'o'r. Fr., *remontoir*. An instrument used for replacement or readjustment of a part. [a, 48.]—**Funis-r**. Lat., *omphalosoter*. Fr., *porte-cordon*. Ger., *Nabelschuur-Repositorium*. A more or less flexible rod, armed with a detachable loop, for replacing the umbilical cord within the uterus in cases of prolapse of the cord.—**Pneumatic r**. An India-rubber bag that is filled with air; used to correct uterine inversion. [a, 34.]—**Hydrostatic r**. An instrument consisting of a double India-rubber bag mounted on a steel X-shaped frame, and connected with a rubber tube or supply-pipe. It is kept in position by four inelastic perineal bands attached to a waistband. It is used in chronic uterine inversion, and either a fluid, mercury, or air may be pumped into the bag through the supply-pipe. [*Lancet*, 'Sept. 21, 1889, p. 558 (a, 34).]

REPOUSSOR (Fr.), n. R'pus-wa'sh'r. Ger., *Treibseisen*. 1. A dental instrument for extracting the roots of teeth. [E, 2.] 2. See **PROBANG**.—**R. d'arêtes**. A sponge probang. [E.]

REPRISE (Fr.), n. R'prez. The whistling inspiration, or attempt at inspiration, which interrupts the paroxysms of coughing in pertussis. [D, 39.]

REPRODUCTION, n. Re-pro-du'k'shu'n. Lat., *reproductio* (from *re*, again, and *producere*, to bring forth). Ger., *Fortpflanzung*. The process by which a species of organized beings is perpetuated by the formation of new individuals. Cf. **GENERATION**.—**Asexual r**. R. without sexual congress. [a, 48.]—**Endogenous r**. The formation of new offspring within the body of the parent, especially the genesis of cells. [K.]—**Merismatic r**. See **FISSION**.—**Nutritive r**. Ger., *nährhafte Fortpflanzung*. A form of r. in which the exact character of preceding cells or organs is repeated. [K, II.]—**Parthenogenetic r**. See **PARTHENOGENESIS**.—**Sexual r**. R. by the union of sexually distinct cells. [B, 77, 291 (a, 35).]

REPTANT, adj. Re'p't'ant. See **REPERT**.

REPTATION, n. Re'pt'a'shu'n. Lat., *reptatio* (from *reptare*, to creep). Fr., *r*. The process of creeping or crawling. [a, 48.]

REPTILIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Re'p't'il-i'a. From *reptilis*, creeping. Fr., *reptiles*. Ger., *Reptilien*. The reptiles; a class of vertebrates including scaly or armored cold-blooded animals, with pulmonary respiration and with two cardiac ventricles incompletely separated; comprising the tortoises, snakes, lizards, crocodiles, etc. [L, 147, 353 (a, 39).]

REPULLULATION, n. Re-pu'l'u'i'a'shu'n. From *repullulare*, to sprout again. In medicine, the return of a morbid growth. [a, 34.]

REPULSION, n. Re-pu'l'shu'n. Lat., *repulsio* (from *repellere*, to drive back). Fr., *répulsion*. Ger., *Abstossung, Zurückstossung*. The act or process of driving back; also the force exerted by one body on another which tends to cause their separation (cf. **ATTRACTION**). [a, 48.]—**Capillary r**. R. due to the forces which cause the movements of liquids in small tubes, or to analogous forces (cf. **Capillary ATTRACTION**). [a, 48.]

REPULSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Re(re)²-pu'l's(pu'l's)-o-r'i²-u'm-(u'm). From *repellere*, to drive back. See **REPULSOR** (1st def.).

RÉSEAU (Fr.), n. Ra-zo. See **NETWORK** and **RETICULUM**.—**R. admirable**. See **RETE mirabile**.—**R. cellulaire**. See **CELL-network**.—**R. de Malpighi**. **R. muqueux**. See **RETE mucosum**.—**R's nucléines**. See **Nuclear FIBRILS**.—**R. protoplasmique**. See **Intracellular NETWORK** and **Nuclear FIBRILS**.

RESECTIO (Lat.), n. f. Re(re)²-se'k(sh'i²)(ti)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. See **RESECTION**.—**R. subperiosteae**. An operation suggested by Cristoforis as an improvement on public symphysectomy; subperiosteal resection of the median extremities of the pubic bones, with the idea of their replacement by bony deposit. [A, 30.]

RESECTION, n. Re-se'k'shu'n. Lat., *resectio* (from *resecare*, to cut off). Fr., *résection*. Ger., *R. Wundschneiden*. The act of cutting away, especially the articular surfaces or the ends of bones.

—**Estlander's r**. An operation for persistent empyema with collapsed lung, consisting in the r. of one or more ribs, so as to cause collapse of the chest-walls and obliteration of the suppurating cavity. [B.]—**Intra-epiphyseal r**. A r. within an epiphysis. [L. Ollier, 'Rev. de chir.', 'Mar. 1885, p. 177 (a, 34).]—**Meissel's** (Ger.). R. by chiseling.—**Nervous r**. See **NEURECTOMY**.—**Ossseous r**. See **OSTEOTOMY**.—**Osteoplastic r**. See **OSTEOPLASTY** and **Temporary r**.—**Osteoplastic r**. of the tarsus. See **Wladimiroff's operation**.—**Subcapsulo-periosteal r**. A r. in which the periosteum and capsular ligament are saved. [E.]—**Subperiosteal r**. A r. in which the periosteum is saved. [E.]—**Subperitoneal r**. of the uterus. Säger's method of closing the uterine wound in the Cesarean operation by paring away a strip of the muscular tissue from either lip, and then applying Gely's intestinal suture. [A, 32.]—**Temporary r**. A partial r. for an ulterior object, such as reaching a nasopharyngeal polypus, the bone being subsequently replaced. [E.]—**Ultra-epiphyseal r**. A r. made beyond the epiphyseal line. [L. Ollier, l. c. (a, 34).]

RESECTION (Fr.), n. Ra-se'k-se-on². See **RESECTION**.—**R. costale thoraco-plastique**. See **Estlander's RESECTION**.

RESEDA (Lat.), n. f. Re'se-da(ad)². Fr., *réséda*. Ger., *R. Resede*. Mignonette; the typical genus of the *Resedaceae* (Fr., *résédacées*; Ger., *Resedaceen*), which are an order of plants closely allied to the *Capparidaceae*. The *Resedaceae* are an order of the *Toropetalaceae*. The *Resedaceae* and the *Resedidae* correspond to the *Resedaceae*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. lutea**. Fr., *réséda jaune*, *grand'nère*, *herbe mauve*. Ger., *gelbe Resede*. Base (or crambing, or Italian) rocket; a species growing in the light and in the shade. The root, *radix reseda*, was formerly used as an aperient, diuretic, and sudorific. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. luteola**. Fr., *gaude*, *herbe jaune* (ou *la serpent*, ou *aux juifs*), *lis des teinturiers*, *sardine*, *roquette bâtarde*. Ger., *gelbliche Resede*, *Wau*, *Fürber-Wau*, *Gelbkraut*. Dyers'-rocket (or -weed), weld, wild mignonette (or woad), yellow-weed; indigenous to Europe, middle Asia, and northern Africa, and naturalized in the United States. The root was formerly used as an aperient, diaphoretic, and diuretic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. odorata**. Fr., *réséda odorant*, *herbe d'amour*, *mignonette*. Ger., *wohlriechende Resede*. Common garden mignonette; a native of northern Africa and Syria; the r. of the ancient Romans, who applied it as a charm to allay the irritation of wounds. [B, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. sesamoides**, **R. stellata**. A European species considered detergent and vulnerary. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

RESERATOR (Lat.), n. m. Re(re)²-se²-r-at(a²)(v)²-o'r. Gen., *-or'is*. From *reservare*, to unlock. See **SCUPINATOR** *longus*.

RESERVOIR, n. Re'z'v'v-wa'r. From *reservare*, to keep back. Fr., *réservoir*. See **RECEPACLE** (1st def.).—**Accidental r's**. Of De Candolle, cavities (e. g., in pith) containing secretions not having originally some other function. [B, 1 (a, 35).]—**Fascicular r's**. Fascicles of small, tubular, parallel cells filled with secretions. [B, 1 (a, 35).]—**R. of Pecquet**. See **RECEPACULUM chyli**.

RESIDUAL, adj. Re'se²-i²-d'u²-l. Lat., *residuum* (from *residere*, to remain behind). Constituting a residue. Cf. **R. AM**.

RESIDUE, n. Re'se²-i²-d-u²-l. Lat., *residuum*. Fr., *résidu*. Ger., *Rückstand*. 1. That which is left of a material after its subjection to a process (e. g., percolation). 2. In organic chemistry, the portion of a radicle or compound which remains after deducting the more readily replaceable elements (especially hydrogen and oxygen). The r. is thus the skeleton of the original body, and, by receiving various additions, forms a series of compounds related in structure. From the different acids are formed acid r's which appear in the various salts and other derivatives of the acid. [B.]—**Respiratory r**. See **Residual AIR**.

RESILIENCY, n. Re-si²-i²-d'u²-ne²-s. From *resilire*, to leap. Fr., *rebondissement*. Ger., *Zurückspringen*. The tendency of anything which has been distended, compressed, or displaced, to return to its normal condition by virtue of its elasticity. [J.]

RESIN, n. Re'z'n. Gr., *ῥηῖν*. Lat., *resina*, *colophonium*, *resina colophonium*, *pix græca* (all 2d def.). Fr., *résine* (1st def.), *arcanson* (2d def.). Ger., *Harz* (1st def.), *Geigenharz* (2d def.), *Fichtenharz* (2d def.). 1. An excretory product of various plants; an amorphous, more or less translucent, readily fusible substance, insoluble in water, mostly soluble in alcohol, ether, essential oils, or hot fixed oils, and combining with alkalies to form soaps. It is sometimes mixed with volatile oils (see **OLEO-r**), sometimes contains benzoic or cinnamic acids, either with or without volatile oil (see **BALSAM**), and sometimes contains mucilaginous matter (see **GUM-r**). It is also obtained in a fossil state (see **AMBER** and *Australian DAMMAR*). 2. Rosin, colophony; of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the residue left after the distillation of oil of turpentine. It has a sp. gr. of 1.070 to 1.080, melts at about 135° C., and is soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in fixed or essential oils. It is the anhydride, C₁₄H₁₀O₄, of abietic acid. It is used as a stimulant and preservative constituent of ointments and plasters. The Fr. Code distinguishes between this resin (*colophane*) and white r. (*poix-résine*). [B; B, 5, 18, 19, 121, 229, 291 (a, 35).]—**Acaroid r**. Lat., *acaroides resina*, *gummi acaroides*. Fr., *résine acaroidée*, *gomme de Botany-Bay*. Ger., *Botany-Bay-Harz*, *Acaroidharz*. A r. occurring as a spontaneous exudation on the leaves and in the stem of *Xanthorrhoea hastilis* and other species of *Xanthorrhoea*. It contains benzoic and cinnamic acids, and is used as a stimulating expectorant and tonic and in diarrhoea, dyspepsia, and colic. [B, 5, 19 (a, 21); B, 33.] See also *Red acaroid r*.—**Aldehyde r**. A light-brown resinous body obtained by heating aldehyde with potash in solution; also formed in alcoholic solutions of the alkalies and in acetal, when kept for a long time. [B, 2, 5 (a, 35).]—**Animer**. See **ANIME**.—**Balsam and r. clyster**. An enema of 25 grammes of copalva, the yolk of 1 egg, and 0.05 gramme of extract of opium. [L, 57 (a, 21).]—**Beta-r**. See **R. OF MASTIC** (2d def.).—**Biliary r**. A resinous substance obtained by distilling bile. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**Botany-Bay r**. See *Acaroid r*.—**Yayenne r**. See *CAOUTCHOUC*.—**Courbaril r**. Fr., *anime occidentale*. See *South American ANIME*.

and cf. *Brown American ANIMS.*—*Cowdrie r.* *Cowrie r.* See *Australian DAMMAR.*—*Hard r.* *Harthar.* A. r. which can not be kneaded with the hand. [B. 370 (a. 14).] *Kauri r.* See *Australian DAMMAR.*—*Ointment of r.* See *Ceratum RESINAE.*—*Pine r.* See R. (2d def.).—*Piney r.* *White dammar.* [B. 77 (a. 35).]—*Red acacid r.* A dark brownish-red (in thin pieces ruby-red and transparent) r. derived from *Xanthorrhoea australis*; of vitreous fracture and balsamic odor. [B. 33.]—*R. ointment.* See *Ceratum RESINAE.*—*Any plant.* Any plant which yields a resinous product. [a. 35.]—*R. plaster.* See *Emplastrum RESINAE.*—*R. soaps.* Soaps formed by the alkaline salts of various weak acids contained in r's. [B. 4 (a. 38).]—*White r.* *Lat. resina alba.* Fr., *poix-résine* [Fr. Cod.]. R. (2d def.) made whitish by agitation with water. [B. 5 (a. 35).]—*Yellow r.* See R. (2d def.).

RESINA [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (Lat., n. f. *Resz* (ras)-in(en)^a. See *RESIN* (2d def.).—*Ceratum resinae* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *onguent simple*. Ger., *Harzcerat*. Syn. *ceratum resinae pini* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], *emplastrum comune* (seu *cere* [Swed. Ph.], seu *citrinum* [Dan. Ph.], seu *resinosum* [Swiss Ph.], seu *resina pini* [Russ. Ph.], seu *cera terebinthina* [Finn. Ph.]). A plaster consisting of 60 parts of yellow wax with 200 of lard and 140 of resin [U. S. Ph.]; or with 60 of suet and 200 of Burgundy pitch [Swed. Ph.]; or with 20 of resin, 16 of suet, and 24 of larch turpentine [Swiss Ph.]; or with 30 of Burgundy pitch, and 16 each of suet and turpentine [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]; or with 30 of Burgundy pitch, 16 of suet, and 15 of turpentine [Dan. Ph.]; or with 30 of Burgundy pitch, 20 of suet, and 10 each of turpentine and olive-oil [Finn. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38).] See also *Emplastrum resinae*, *Unguentum resinae*, and *Unguentum basilicum*.—*Ceratum resinae compositum* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *cérat de résine composé*. Syn.: *cera arborea*. Compound resin cerate, Deslaur's salve, somewhat resembling the *Unguentum basilicum* of the Ger. Ph.; made up of 12 parts of resin, suet, and yellow wax, 6 of turpentine, and 7 of fassseed oil. [B. 1.]—*Ceratum resinae pini* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See *Ceratum r-sine*.—*Emplastrum adhaesivum cum r. mastiche* [Norw. Ph.]. A plaster of 4 parts of mastic, 3 of yellow wax, 32 of litharge plaster, and 1 part of suet. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—*Emplastrum commune cum r.* See *Emplastrum resinae* and *Emplastrum LITHARGYRI cum r.*—*Emplastrum resinae* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. *Emplastrum resinae cum lithargyri* (seu *polychrestum*). Fr., *emplâtre agglutinatif*. Syn.: *emplastrum adhaesivum (borassicum)* seu *resinosum*. Resin (or adhesive) plaster; made by adding 14 parts of powdered resin to a mixture of 80 of lead plaster and 6 of yellow wax melted together [U. S. Ph.]; or by adding to 16 parts of lead plaster 2 of resin and 1 part of soap [Br. Ph.]; or by mixing 100 parts of lead plaster, 10 each of yellow wax and resin, and 1 part of turpentine [Ger. Ph.]. The Belg. Ph. recognizes two plasters: *Emplastrum adhaesivum*, consisting of 6 parts each of resin and terebinthina cocta, 3 of white wax, and 85 of litharge plaster; and *Emplastrum resinosum*, made of 143 parts of Burgundy pitch and 837 of litharge plaster. The Netherl. Ph. orders 36 parts of litharge plaster, 6 of copalony, and 1 part of larch turpentine; the Russ. Ph., 17 parts of litharge plaster, 15 each of lard and olive-oil, and 12 of resin. The other ph's order 32 parts of litharge plaster with 8 of Burgundy pitch [Dan. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. (with 2 of dammar [Finn. Ph.], with 8 of copalony [Swiss Ph.], with 3 each of yellow wax and Burgundy pitch, and 1 part each of larch turpentine and suet [Norw. Ph.]). The Swiss Ph. gives in its supplement a plaster made of 10 parts of litharge plaster with 12 of crude oleic acid, 3 of resin, and 1 part of suet. [B. 5, 95 (a. 38).] Cf. *Emplastrum LITHARGYRI cum r.* and *Emplastrum PICIS burgundice*.—*Emplastrum resinae pini*. See *Ceratum resinae*.—*Emplastrum resinarum glutinans*. Sp., *emplastro de resinas aglutinante, esparadrapo de Andrés de la Cruz* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster consisting of 32 parts of Burgundy pitch, 23 of elemi, 12 each of olive-oil, turpentine, and 6 of white wax; 15 parts of this plaster are melted with 7 each of yellow wax and compound lead plaster, and spread thin on linen. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—*R. alba*. See *White resin* and *Burgundy pitch*.—*R. auri*. Of the alchemists, saffron. [A. 325 (a. 48).]—*R. colophonium*. *R. communis*. See *RESIN* (2d def.).—*R. dammar*, *R. dammarae*. See *DAMMAR*.—*R. de Gomart*. See *CHIBBOU*.—*R. draconis*. See *DRAGON'S BLOOD*.—*R. elastica*. See *CAOUTCHOUC*.—*R. empyreumatica solida*. Pitch. [a. 35.]—*R. flava*. Yellow resin. [B. 5 (a. 35).] See *RESIN* (2d def.).—*R. fluida canadensis*. See *Canadian TURPENTINE*.—*R. lentiscina*. Mastic. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—*R. Marisae*. Sp., *bdsmo de aceite de Maria* [Sp. Ph.]. Resin of *Calophyllum tacamahaca*. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—*R. mastic*. See *MASTIC*.—*R. mecenensis fluida*. See *Mecca BALSAM*.—*R. nigra*. Ordinary pitch. [B. 5 (a. 35).]—*R. pini colata*. See *Pix burgundica expurgata*.—*R. terre*. Of the alchemists, sulphur. [A. 325 (a. 48).]—*R. tolutana*. See *BALSAM of Tohu*.—*R. vernix*. See *SANDARAC*.—*Silrupus resinae tolutanae*. See *STRUPUS tolutanus*.—*Unguentum resinae* [Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *unguentum cereum* (seu *flavum*, seu *resinosum*). A resin ointment made with 2 parts of yellow wax, 4 of resin, 8 of simple ointment, and 1 part of oil of almonds [Br. Ph.]; or with 9 parts of lard and 1 part of yellow wax [Russ. Ph.]. The other ph's order 60 parts of yellow wax with 1,000 of lard and 60 of Burgundy pitch [Ger. Ph., T. A.]; with 960 of lard and 20 of water [Gr. Ph.]; with 400 of lard, 30 of resin, and 10 of larch turpentine [Swiss Ph.]; with 375 of lard, 30 of water, 45 of resin, and 12 of turpentine [Roum. Ph.]; and color the plaster with 10 parts (5 [Roum. Ph.], 20 [Ger. Ph., T. A.]) of turmeric. [B. 95 (a. 38).] See also *Ceratum resinae*, *Emplastrum resinae*, and *Unguentum basilicum*.—*Unguentum resinae flavae*. See *Ceratum resinae* and *Unguentum basilicum* (1st def.).—*Unguentum resinae nigrae*. See *Unguentum basilicum* (2d def.).

RESINATE, n. *Rez* (r)^an-at. A compound of a resin with a salifiable base. [B. 38 (a. 14).]

RÉSINE (Fr.), n. Ra-zen. See *RESIN*.—*Cérat de r. anglaise*. See *Ceratum RESINAE*.—*R. canarine*. See *ELEMI*.—*R. carynea*.

See *CHIBBOU*.—*R. de la Nouvelle-Espagne*. See *COPAIBA*.—*R. d'ergot*. Ergotinine in combination with a resinous acid; Wiggers's ergoline. [Tanret, "Bull. gén. de therap.", Mar. 30, 1882.]—*R. de Tyr*. See *TURPENTINE*.—*R. tacamaque*. See *Brazilian ELEMI*.

RESINEONE, n. *Rez* (r)^an'-e-on. Fr., *résineone*. Ger., *Resineon*. 1. An oily liquid, C₁₉H₁₄O, obtained by distilling resin with 8 times as much slaked lime. 2. An oil obtained as a decomposition product of the black tar which comes over last in the dry distillation of the otherwise worthless parts of resinous trees, when this black tar is itself distilled with steam. [B. 93 (a. 14); B. 470 (a. 38).]

RESINOCERUM (Lat.), n. n. *Rez* (ras)-in(en)-o(r)^a-ser(kar)^a-u(m)^a(m). From *resina*, resin, and *cera*, wax. Fr., *resinocérum*. A mixture of resin and wax; the *ῥηνωκεράιον* of Galen. [A. 325 (a. 48).]

RESINONE, n. *Rez* (r)^an-on. Fr., *résineone*. Ger., *Resinon*. A colorless fluid, C₁₉H₁₄O. [B. 48, 93 (a. 14).]

RESINOUS, adj. *Rez* (r)^an-u-s. Lat., *resinosus*. Fr., *résineux*. Ger., *harzig*. Of the nature of or pertaining to resin; of electricity, elicited by rubbing sealing wax or a similar body. [D.]

RESOLUTIO (Lat.), n. f. *Rez* (re)^a-o(r)^a-u(r)^a(u)^a/shi^a(ti)^a-o. Gen. -on'is. See *RESOLUTION*.—*R. nervorum*. Paralysis. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

—*R. ossium*. See *OSTEOLYSIS*.—*R. ventriculi autopsica*. See *GASTROALMACIA*.

RESOLUTION, n. *Rez* (r)^a-o(r)^a-u(r)^a/shu^an. Lat., *resolutio* (from *resolvere* to loosen). Fr., *résolution*. Ger., *Auflösung*. 1. A breaking up into constituents. 2. A sudden improvement in a febrile disease. Cf. *CRISIS*. 3. The breaking up and absorption of an inflammatory deposit: the return of a swollen or inflamed tissue to its normal state without suppuration. [D.]—*Cumulative*. In chemistry, the process by which from a single substance there is formed a series of substances, each member of the series being derived from the preceding member by the addition of one or more molecules of the original substance, less a certain portion of the latter. The original substance is called a *dipolyte*, and the constant quantity deducted from each member is called the *apolyte*. When the process is repeated a very great number of times the resulting product is called a *cumulate*, and a series of such cumulates may be formed, each derivable from the one preceding by some fixed law. The cumulates are designated by the symbol O_n. [B. 2.]

RESOLUTIVE, **RESOLVENT**, adj's. *Rez* (r)^a-o(r)^a-u(r)^a/shu^a-v'nt. Lat., *resolvens*. Fr., *résolutif*. Ger., *auflösend*. Causing or promoting resolution.

RESONANCE, n. *Rez* (o)-na'ns. Lat., *resonantia* (from *resonare*, to resound). Fr., *résonance*. Ger., *Resonanz*, *Nachklang*. The resounding of a part subjected to auscultation or percussion. —**Amphoric r.** 1. In auscultatory percussion, a sound heard over a large superficial cavity having thin, tense walls, resembling that produced by tapping the cheek when the mouth is closed and fully but not forcibly inflated. [Loomis.] 2. In auscultation of the voice, a ringing sound like that produced by speaking into a wide-mouthed vessel; caused by the reverberation of the voice in a cavity which communicates by a small opening with a bronchus. [D. 1.]—**Bronchial r.** See *BRONCHOPHONY*.—**Pectoral vocal r.** Natural bronchophony. [D.]—**Tympanic r.** R. of a clear, high-pitched quality, produced by percussion over a cavity well distended by air. [D.]—**Vocal r.** The r. heard on auscultation of the chest while the patient is using the voice.

RESONATOR, n. *Rez* (o)-n-at-ōr. Fr., *résonnateur*. A mechanical device for intensifying sounds (as in Cammann's binaural stethoscope).—**Helmholtz's r.** An instrument for determining a lessened perception for certain single tones. [F.]

RESONITUS (Lat.), n. m. *Re*(re)^a-so(n)^a/t'it-u(s)^a(u)s. Gen., -son'itus. See *CONTRAFASITUS*.

RESORCIN, n. *Rez* (o)-r-sin. Metadihydroxybenzene, C₆H₄O₂ = C₆[H(OH).OH.H₂O]^a, occurring as large colorless or slightly yellowish rhombic prisms or tabular crystals, of very sweet but afterward irritating taste; used as an antiseptic, a topical stimulant, and an antipruritic. In poisonous doses it causes epileptoid convulsions. [A. 308; B. 3, 95, 270 (a. 38).]—**R. blue**. Ger., *E'blau*. A blue coloring matter found under certain circumstances in animal and vegetable albuminous tissues, and obtainable synthetically by heating r. and urea together. [Andeer, "Cribl. f. d. med. Wmsch.," No. 51, 1881, and No. 47, 1883, p. 889 (B).]—**R. p'phthalein**. Fluorescent, a substance known in two forms, one, C₁₂H₁₄O₄, occurring as yellow flocks, the other, C₁₂H₁₂O₄ = C₁₂H₁₀(OH)₂ = H₂O, as a brick-red crystalline powder. [B. 4 (a. 38).]—**R. yellow**. Ger., *E'gelb*. A yellow coloring matter found in vegetable tissues and in the organs of animals that have received a large amount of certain compounds of the aromatic series with their food; also prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on r. It appears to be a pathological pigment of the animal body. [Andeer, "Cribl. f. d. med. Wmsch.," Oct. 18, 1884, p. 73 (B).]

RESORCINOL, n. *Rez* (o)-r-sin'-o(r)^a. See *RESORCIN*.—**R'azobenzene**. A substance, C₁₂H₈N₂C₂H₄(OH)₂ = C₁₂H₈N₂O₂, occurring as red acicular crystals. [B. 3 (a. 38).]—**R. ether**. A substance, C₁₂H₁₀O₄, occurring as a resinous mass or as a brilliant brownish-red powder. [B. 3 (a. 38).]—**R'quinone**. A substance, C₁₂H₈O₄ = C₆H₄(OH)₂ + C₆H₄(OH)₂, isomeric with quinhydrone, and occurring as black acicular crystals, showing a green color in transmitted light, and possessing a green luster. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

RESORCIC ACID, n. *Rez* (o)-r-sin'-i^aik. An acid, C₆H₄O₄, known in three isomeric forms: *α-r. α.*, or symmetric metadihydroxybenzoic acid, C₆(OH)₂CO₂H.CO₂H(OH)₂; *β-r. α.*, or asymmetric metadihydroxybenzoic acid, C₆(OH.CO₂H).OH.H₂O; and *γ-r. α.*, or adjacent metadihydroxybenzoic acid, C₆(OH.CO₂H).H.H₂O. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

RESORPTION, n. *Re*-so(r)^a-p'shu'n. Lat., *resorptio* (from *resorbere*, to suck back). Fr., *résorption*. Ger., *R., Aufsaugen*. 1.

O, no; O^a, not; O^s, whole; Th, thin; Th^a, the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, hull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

The act of taking up again into the circulation that which has been deposited in the tissues. [D.] 2. See *Pathological Absorption*.—**Morbid r.** See *Pathological Absorption*.—**Purulent r.** See *Purulent Absorption*.—**Idiopathic (Ger.).** A form of glycosuria due to the absorption of sugar (e.g., the glycosuria of the puerperal period). [J. 61.]

RESPIRABILITY, n. $\text{Re}^2\text{-sp}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-b}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-t}^2$. The quality of being respirable. [J.]

RESPIRABLE, adj. $\text{Re}^2\text{-sp}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-b}^2$. From *respirare*, to breathe. Fr. r. Ger. *athembar*. 1. Of a medium such as air, water, etc., capable of sustaining life by serving for respiratory gas-interchange. Cf. *IRRESPIRABLE*. 2. Capable of being breathed, as in the case of nitrogen and hydrogen, which may be inspired and expired, although incapable of serving for the respiratory gas-interchange. [J.]

RESPIRAMEN (Lat.), **RESPIRAMENTUM** (Lat.), n's n. $\text{Re}^2\text{-sp}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-n}^2$, $\text{-a}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-m}^2$. Gen., $\text{-am}^2\text{-inis}$, -ment^2 . Respiration. [J.]

RESPIRATEUR (Fr.), n. $\text{R}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-pe}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-r}^2$. 1. See *RESPIRATOR*. 2. A therapeutic agent supposed to increase the amount of oxygen in the blood. [Duboué (rev. in "Lyon méd.," Apr. 2, 1882).]

RESPIRATIO (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Re}^2\text{-sp}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2$. Gen., $\text{-on}^2\text{-is}$. See *RESPIRATION*.—**R. abolita**. See *APNEA*.—**R. anhelosa**. See *ANHELATION* (1st def.).—**R. muscularis**. See *Muscle-RESPIRATION*.—**R. pectoralis**. See *Costal RESPIRATION*.—**R. suspiriosa**. See *Sighing RESPIRATION*.

RESPIRATION, n. $\text{Re}^2\text{-sp}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2$. Gr. $\rho\alpha\rho\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$, $\delta\iota\alpha\pi\alpha\rho\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$. Lat., *respiratio* from *respirare*, to breathe. Fr. r. Ger. *R. Athmen, Athmung, Athem*. 1. The mechanical processes of inspiration and expiration of air, or of supplying water to the gills, etc. 2. One complete inspiration followed by a complete expiration. 3. The taking up of oxygen and the giving off of carbon dioxide by the tissues of animals or plants; that part of the nutrient process which has to do with nutriment and waste in the gaseous form. 4. The assumption of oxygen by the blood in the lungs, gills, etc., and the rejection of carbon dioxide, watery vapor, and traces of organic matter at the same time and by the same organs (see *External r.*). 5. Of less recent writers, the taking up of carbon dioxide and the rejection of oxygen by the green parts of plants in sunlight; shown by Draper (1844) to be comparable to digestion, but not to. Physiologists are now agreed that the r. of plants is identical with that of animals, and the term is used collectively for the processes of absorption of oxygen by plants, oxidation of the oxidizable organic matter (carbohydrates) in their tissues, and evolution of the products (carbonic acid and water) of such oxidation. [B. 229, 231 (a, 35); J. 40.]—**Abdominal r.** Fr. *r. abdominale* (ou ventrale). Ger. *Abdominalathmen, Bauchathmen*. R. (1st def.) due principally to the contraction of the diaphragm and the elasticity of the abdominal walls and viscera; said to be common in adult men, the horse, the cat, and the rabbit. [J. 14, 40.]—**Aerial r.** Fr. *r. aérienne*. Ger. *Luftathmung*. R. of air, in which the respiratory membrane of the lungs, trachea, etc., is supplied with oxygen and relieved of carbon dioxide by means of atmospheric air. In the lower forms of air-breathing animals, aerial r. is combined with aquatic r., as in frogs, or the animal may exercise either aerial or aquatic r. as inclination or necessity demands, like frogs in winter and some pulmonate gastropods. [J. 5, 11.]—**Aquatic r.** Ger. *Wasserathmung*. R. in water, i. e., r. in which the respiratory membrane, branchial mucosa (gills), skin, etc., are supplied with oxygen and relieved of carbon dioxide by means of water. [J. Cf. *Aerial r.*]—**Artificial r.** Ger. *künstliche Athmung*. 1. Imitation of the natural movements of r., as by alternately drawing the arms up over the head and pressing them against the sides of the chest, thus in turn enlarging the thoracic cavity by elevating the ribs and diminishing it by depressing them, as in Sylvester's method of resuscitating asphyxiated persons. The expiration may be made more complete by pressing the abdominal wall toward the thorax at the same time that the chest is compressed. [J.] Hall's method (the so-called "ready method") of treating asphyxia consists in laying the person on the face, to allow liquids to run out from the air-passages, then turning him on one side, so as to allow of the expansion of the walls of the chest from the weight of the body having been removed from the breast. These movements are repeated fifteen times to the minute, and warm applications are made. Howard's method is by the direct application of compression to the ribs by the hands of the operator, who kneels over the patient, slowly brings his weight to bear upon the chest, compressing the ribs and costal cartilages, and then suddenly removes the pressure, allowing the thorax to expand by its own elasticity. [E.] 2. See *Forced r.*—**Blood-r.** Ger. *Blutathmung*. See *External r.*—**Blowing r.** See *Branchial r.*—**Branchial r.** Ger. *Kiemenathmung*. R. by means of gills or branchiae, as in aquatic animals. [J.]—**Branchial r.** Fr. *souffle bronchique, bruit des bronches*. Ger. *Bronchialathmen, Bronchialgeräusch*. 1. The sound produced by the rush of the air from the larynx into the pharynx or the reverse; most marked in expiration. 2. A somewhat similar sound may be heard over the bronchial tubes. [J. 40.] 2. A form of r. which displaces vesicular r. in certain diseases of the lungs. In inspiration it is tubal, short in duration, incomplete, and of high pitch. Expiration is as long as inspiration or longer, of greater intensity, and of higher pitch. It indicates condensed lung tissue, as in pneumonia, pleurisy with effusion, etc. [D. 1.] See also *BRONCHIAL MURMUR*.—**Broncho-vesicular r.** Of Flint, r. which shows less of the vesicular character than the healthy respiratory murmur, less softness, higher pitch, and more of a blowing and less of an equal character. The inspiratory portion is short in duration, elevated in pitch, and variable in intensity. The expiratory portion is either absent or, if present, prolonged, higher in pitch, and often of greater intensity than the inspiratory portion, which it follows after an appreciable interval. It indicates pulmonary condensation, and may occur in

phthisis, pneumonia, cancer, oedema, etc. [D. 1.]—**Buccal r.** See *Mouth-breathing*.—**Cavernous r.** R. accompanied by a sound like that produced by blowing into a cavity. In inspiration it is slow in its development and low in pitch; in expiration it is still lower in pitch. It indicates a cavity or a globular bronchial dilatation. [D. 1.]—**Cerebral r.** See *Nervous r.*—**Cheyne-Stokes r.** Ger., *Cheyne-Stokes'sches Phänomen* (oder *Athmungsphänomen*). An abnormal state of the r. observed when death is impending, and in certain diseases, especially of the brain, first carefully investigated by Cheyne and Stokes. The respiratory movements gradually decrease in extent and rapidly, finally ceasing entirely for several seconds, then begin again and gradually increase until the normal condition is regained or exceeded. [J. 19.]—**Clavicular r.** A form of r. practised by singers in which the clavicle takes part in the respiratory movement, the shoulders being elevated. ["Rev. de laryng. et d'otol.," May 15, 1892, p. 292 (a, 50).] Cf. *Costo-superior r.*—**Cogged-wheel r.** See *Interrupted r.*—**Costal r.** Ger., *Costalathmen, Rippenr.* R. (1st def.) due chiefly to the elevation and depression of the ribs, especially the upper ones, the diaphragm taking a comparatively small part; seen especially in women and supposed by most physiologists to have reference to gestation, although some attribute it to the mode of dress. [J. 8, 19, 28, 40, 41.]—**Costo-inferior r.** Of Beau and Maissiat, r. (1st def.) produced mainly by the elevation and depression of the lower ribs; said to be especially well seen in dogs. [J. 18, 28, 45.]—**Costo-superior r.** Of Beau and Maissiat, a form of respiratory movement produced mainly by the elevation and depression of the upper ribs; most common in women. [J. 18, 28, 45.]—**Cutaneous r.** Fr., *cutanée*. Ger., *Hautathmung*. The taking up of oxygen and the giving off of carbon dioxide by the blood through the skin. [J.]—**Diaphragmatic r.** Ger., *Diaphragma-R.* *Zwerchfellathmung*. See *Abdominal r.*—**Direct r.** R. in which the living matter is usually in small bulk, as in the *Amaba*, etc., takes oxygen directly from the surrounding medium, and excretes carbon dioxide directly into it. [J. 55.]—**Divided r.** [Walsh]. That form of r. in which there is a distinct interval between the murmur of inspiration and that of expiration; due to dilatation of the air-cells (as in emphysema), by which the expulsion of the air is hindered. [J.]—**Exaggerated r.** R. which differs from normal r. only in showing greater intensity. It may, however, become a sign of disease, in which case the excess of intensity is in expiration; in health it is in inspiration. [Walsh and Fournet (D. 11).]—**External r.** Ger., *äussere Athmung, Blutathmung*. The assumption of oxygen and rejection of carbon dioxide carried on by the blood in its passage through the lungs, branchiae, or other respiratory membranes. The oxygen is conveyed by the blood to the entire body, and while in the capillaries the blood gives up its oxygen to the tissues and receives carbon dioxide in return. So far as general r. is concerned, the blood acts simply as a carrier of oxygen and carbon dioxide for the tissues. Considered as a tissue, however, the blood respire like other tissues. [J.] See *Tissue r.*—**Extrinsic r.** Of F. Hewitt, the inspiration and immediate expiration of a gas (e.g., nitrous oxide) into the surrounding air, so that a portion that has once been inspired is not inspired again. ["Med. Chron.," Feb., 1886, p. 363.]—**Facial r.** Ger., *Gesichtathmung*. All the movements of the face dependent upon r., especially the dilatation of the nostrils during inspiration and their collapse during expiration. All the facial signs of r. are intensified in labored breathing. [J. 19.]—**Feeble r.** R. in which there is lessening of the intensity of the vesicular murmur without change in its character. [D. 47.]—**Fetal r.** See *Placental r.*—**Forced r.** R. supported by blowing air into the lungs with bellows, or in some other way, as in physiological experiments. The nozzle of the bellows is usually connected with the trachea by means of a tube. By using two Y tubes, one of them communicating in some part of its length with a chamber for ether, chloroform, etc., either pure air or air mixed with the anesthetic may be made to pass into the lungs. [J.]—**Harsh r.** See *Broncho-vesicular r.*—**Hissing r.** An increase of the vesicular murmur producing a hissing sound. [a, 34.]—**Hollow r.** See *Amphoric murmur* (1st def.).—**Indirect r.** R. in which the living matter is usually in quite large masses, as in the higher animals, and the oxygen is supplied by a respiratory blood, which also removes the carbon dioxide. In this form of r. the respiratory blood is in turn supplied with oxygen and relieved of carbon dioxide by special respiratory organs (lungs or gills). [J. 55.]—**Inner r.** *Internal r.* See *Tissue r.*—**Interrupted r.** Fr., *r. saccadée, r. entrecoupée*. R. in which the respiratory murmur is interrupted; supposed to be caused by incomplete dilatation of the air-cells and oftenest found at the anterior surface of the apex of the right lung. [D. 1.]—**Intestinal r.** Ger., *Darmathmung*. The process of the absorption and evolution of gas by the mucous membrane of the intestine. [B. 49.]—**Intra-molecular r.** See *Intramolekuläre Athmung*.—**Intra-uterine r.** 1. R. by the fetus before delivery. 2. See *Placental r.*—**Intrinsic r.** Of F. Hewitt, the breathing over and over again of a limited volume of a gas. ["Med. Chron.," Feb., 1886, p. 363.]—**Jerking r.** See *Interrupted r.*—**Kiemenr.** (Ger.). See *Branchial r.*—**Labored r.** 1. Respiratory movements in which the ordinary muscles of r. are unable to ventilate the lungs sufficiently for the aeration of the blood and are assisted by the so-called auxiliary respiratory muscles. 2. Dyspnoea, or a feeling of suffocation. The rithms are widened and narrowing of the glottis during r. In inspiration the glottis is wide open, allowing the freest entrance of the air, while in expiration it is narrowed and somewhat retards the air's exit. [J. 19.]—**Lung r.** See *Pulmonary r.*—**Metamorphosis r.** *Metamorphosing r.* Of Seltz, a respiratory sound that begins like that of stenosis, distinctly bronchial, and suddenly changes to a weak bronchial breathing that is also heard during expiration; very rare and said to be a certain sign of a cavity. [Vierordt (a, 34).]—**Muscle-r.** Ger. *Muskelathmung*. R. (3d def.) by a muscle when in action. [K.]—**Nasal r.** R. (1st def.) through the nose. [J.]—**Nervous r.** Of Corrigan, that form of r. in fevers (especially in typhus) in which the lips are closed, the cheeks are distended, the nostrils dilate with each expiration, the breathing is irregular, and there is a

puffing, blowing noise as the expired air is forced through the lips. [D.]—**Normal r.** See *Tranquill r.*—**See Mouth-breathing.**—**Ordinary r.** See *Tranquill r.*—**Periodical r.** See *Periodische Atmung.*—**Pharyngeal r.** 1. Of Garland, rhythmic expansions and contractions of the pharynx in connection with the other respiratory movements. The expansion is preliminary to inspiration and synchronous with expiration, while the contraction coincides with inspiration and is essentially an inspiratory act. It was first observed and investigated in dogs, but has been observed in man. [P. Jour. of Phys., 7 (4), 1.] 2. The rhythmic introduction and expulsion of water into and from the mouth and pharynx, as seen in the soft-shelled turtle (*Aspidonectes*). [Gage, "Proc. of the Am. Assoc. for the Adv. of Sci.," xxxii, 1883 (J.).]—**Placental r.** Ger., *Placentar r.* The gas-interchange between the foetal and the maternal blood, through the intermediation of the placenta, by which the former is maintained in its normal condition. [J.]—**Puile r.** An exaggerated respiratory murmur. [Flint (J. 17).] See also *Exaggerated r.*—**Pulmonary r.** 1. R. in which the gas-interchange between the blood and the air takes place in the lungs. 2. Inspiration and expiration, and the changes taking place between the tidal and the stationary air. [J. 40.] Cf. *Expired and Inspired air.*—**R. élémentaire** (Fr.). See *Tissue r.*—**R. entrecoupée** (Fr.). See *Interrupted r.*—**R. of ascending and descending rhythm.** [Th. Syn.: *up-and-down respiratory rhythm.* R. at first light and infrequent, becoming fuller and more forcible by an ascending scale, then frequent and exaggerated until dyspnoea is attained, when it gradually subsides to the condition existing when it began. [W. J. Mickle, "Jour. of Ment. Sci.," 1886, p. 68 (a, 34).]—**R. of cells.** See *Vascular r.*—**R. of mucous membranes.** External r. through mucous membrane carried on chiefly in the higher animals, through the pulmonary and (to a lesser extent) the nasal and gastro-intestinal mucosae, though in some fishes r. through the last-named is sufficient to support life. [J. 5.]—**R. saccadée** (Fr.). See *Interrupted r.*—**R. ventrale** (Fr.). See *Abdominal r.*—**Rude r.** See *Broncho-vesicular r.*—**Senile r.** The feeble r. peculiar to old age. [D.]—**Sighing r.** Lat., *respiratio suspiria*. Describing r. accompanied with sighs, as in pulmonary congestion. [L. 135 (a, 50).]—**Stertorous r.** See *Stertor.*—**Subsiliant r.** Of Laennec, a dull whistling sound heard over and due to a mucous obstruction in the bronchi. [L. 88 (a, 50).]—**Superficial r.** See *External r.*—**Supplementary r.** See *Exaggerated r.*—**Thoracic r.** Ger., *Brustkorb-Atmung.* See *Costal r.*—**Tissue r.** Ger., *Gewebeatmung.* The taking up of oxygen and giving off of carbon dioxide by the tissues of the body for their own requirements. In man and the higher animals generally the tissues obtain their oxygen from the blood in the capillaries, and give their carbon dioxide up to it in return, the capillary walls acting as a respiratory membrane to the tissues. In insects the air is conveyed to the tissues by the tracheae, and the tissues respire the oxygen of the air directly, instead of from the blood as in man, etc., the walls of the tracheae acting as a respiratory membrane. In unicellular organisms (*Protozoa*) the general surface of the body acts as a respiratory membrane, and the protoplasm respire the oxygen dissolved in the surrounding water directly. [J. 4, 5, 11, 19, 40.]—**To-and-fro r.** See *Intrinsic r.*—**Tracheal r.** Fr., *souffle tubaire* (1st def.), *r. trachéenne* (2d def.). Syn.: *tubal murmur* (1st def.). 1. The normal respiratory murmur heard over the suprasternal fossa, said to be generated in the trachea and bronchi. It is tubular in character; in inspiration it is higher in pitch than vesicular r., and in expiration it is more intense, longer, and higher-pitched than in inspiration. [D.; J. 16, 17.] See *Bronchial r.* (2d def.). 2. R. by means of tracheae, as in insects (see under *Tissue r.*). [J. 5, 11.]—**Tranquill r.** Fr., *r. calme et normale*. Ger., *ruhige Atmung.* The calmest, most effortless movements of r. that occur when the body is in a state of rest or moderate activity. This form of breathing is understood when no qualifying term is used. [J.]—**Tubal r.** **Tubular r.** See *Tracheal r.* (1st def.).—**Uræmic r.** See *Cheyne-Stokes r.*—**Vaginal r.** The movements of the vagina due to the depression and elevation of the diaphragm in r. [J. 16.]—**Ventral r.** See *Abdominal r.*—**Vesicular r.** See *Vesicular murmur.*—**Vesiculo-bronchial r.** [Da Costa.] See *Broncho-vesicular r.*—**Wavy r.** See *Interrupted r.*

RESPIRATOR, n. Re²s'pi²-at-o²r. An apparatus to be fitted over the mouth, or over the mouth and nose, for modifying the inspired air or filtering it from impurities. It generally consists of two fine wire screens with an interposed layer of cotton or a wet sponge. [E.; L. 49 (a, 14).]

RESPIRATORIUM VENTRIS (Lat.), n. n. Re²s'pi²-ri²(sper)-a²t'u²(n²)-o²-ri²u²m(u²m) ve²n²t'ri²(n²)tr'is. See *DIAPHRAGM* (1st def.).

RESPIRATORY, adj. Re²s'pi²-ri²-a²t-o²-ri². Lat., *respiratorius*. Fr., *respiratoire*. Ger., *respiratorisch*. Pertaining to or affecting respiration or the respiratory organs. [D.]

RESSERRÉ (Fr.), adj. Re²s-se²-ri²-ra. See *CONSTRUCTED*, *CONTRACTATE*, and *CONSTIPATED*.

RESSEREMENT (Fr.), n. Re²s-se²-ri²-ma²n². Constriction, constipation. [L. 41, 49 (a, 43).]

RESSUSCITANT (Fr.), adj. Res-su²-se²-ta²n². See *REVIVISCENT*.

REST, n. Re²st. Of Royce, an epithelial formation arising either early during the development of the embryo or from accident in later life, and apparently left over in the formation of a part or organ. Such are the paradermal epithelial nests in the bed of the teeth, the remains of the cranio-pharyngeal, lingual, and neural canals, the urachus, the Wolffian ducts, and Müller's ducts. Other examples occur along the palate and other fissural lines; and in adult life they are encountered in the lines of old incisions. [a, 34.]

RESTANT (Fr.), adj. R'²-sta²n². See *PERSISTENT*.

RESTAURANS (Lat.), adj. Re²-sta²r'²(sta²'u²r)-a²n²z(a²n²s). Gen., -ant'is. From *restaurare*, to restore. Fr., *restauratif*. Restorative, tonic. [a, 21.]

REST-HARROW, n. Re²st'ha²r'o². The genus *Omonis*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]

RESTIBRACHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Re²st'-i²-bra²k(bra²ch'i²z'i²-u²m(u²m)). Fr., *restis*, a rope, and *brachium*, the arm. Of Spitzka, the inferior peduncles of the cerebellum. [a, 34.]

RESTIFORM, adj. Re²st'-i²-fo²r'm. Lat., *restiformis* (from *restis*, a rope, and *forma*, form). Fr., r. Ger., *strickförmig*. Cord-like.

RESTING, adj. Re²st'i²n². Dormant, quiescent, functionally inactive. [L. 349 (a, 34).]

RESTITUTO (Lat.), n. f. Re²-sti²-tu²-u²(u²)sh'i²(ti²)-o². Gen., -on'is. See *RESTITUTION*.—**R. ad integrum.** See *APOCATASTASIS*.

RESTITUTION, n. Re²-sti²-u²-u²(u²)sh'u²n². Lat., *restitutio* (from *restituere*, to set up again). Fr., r. Ger., R. 1. A restoring or being restored; a return to a previous condition. [a, 17.] 2. See *MOVEMENT of r.*

RESTORATIVE, adj. Re²-stor'a²t-i²v. Lat., *restaurans*. Fr., *restauratif*. Ger., *restaurierend, wiederherstellend*. Having the power to restore a lost or suspended function; as a n., an agent so having such power, a tonic. [D.]

RESTRAINT, n. Re²-strant'. From *restringere*, to draw back. 1. The act of checking or holding back. 2. The state of being checked or controlled; specifically, the abridgment of liberty in the case of the insane. [a, 48.]—**Mechanical r.** The use of insane patients by mechanical devices.—**Chemical r.** The use of sedatives and narcotics to restrain insane patients.

RESTRICTIO (Lat.), n. f. Re²-stri²k'hi²(ti²)-o². Gen., -on'is. From *restringere*, to draw back tightly. See *STRICTURE*.

RESUPINATE, adj. Re-su²p'i²n-at. Lat., *resupinatus* (from *resupinare*, to bend back). Fr., *resupiné*. See *INVERTED* (1st def.).

RESURRECTIONIST, n. Re²-u²r'-re²k'shu²n'i²st. From *resurgere*, to rise again. One who disinters dead bodies for purposes of dissection. [a, 48.]

RESUSCITATION, n. Re-su²-si²-ta²'shu²n². Lat., *resuscitatio* (from *resuscitare*, to raise up again). Fr., *resuscitation*. Ger., *Wiedererweckung*. The revival of the apparently dead.

RETANILLA (Lat.), n. f. Ra-ta²n'i²l'a². Fr., *rétanille*. A genus of the *Chamaec*. [B. 43 (a, 35).]—**R. ephedra**, *R. obeccata*. Two Chilean and Peruvian astringent and tonic species. [B. 267 (a, 35).]

RETCHING, n. Re²tch'i²n². Abortive attempts at vomiting.

RETE (Lat.), n. n. Re²tr'at'e(a). Gen., *ret'is*. Gr., *δίκτυον*. Fr., *réseau*. Ger., *Netz*. A network, anastomosis, or plexus. [a, 48.]—**Bipolar r. mirabile**. A r. mirabile the elements in which unite to form a single efferent vessel. [L. 294.]—**R. acromiale**. An arterial anastomosis over the acromion. [L. 332.]—**R. articulare cubiti**. Ger., *Ellenbogennetz*. An arterial anastomosis over the elbow. [L. 332.]—**R. articulare genu**. Ger., *Kniegelenknetz*. An arterial anastomosis over the anterior and lateral surfaces of the knee. [L. 332.]—**R. calcaneum**. Ger., *Fersennetz*. An arterial r. over the os calcis. [L. 332.]—**R. carpeum dorsale**. The posterior carpal arch. [L.]—**R. carpi volare**. Ger., *Hohlhandnetz der Handwurzel*. An arterial network, made up of branches of the radial and ulnar arteries and deep palmar arch, upon the anterior surface of the carpus. [L. 332.]—**R. chorioideum**. See *Chorioideum*.—**R. cubitale**. See *R. articulare cubiti*.—**R. malleolare externum**. Ger., *laterales Knöchelnetz*. An arterial anastomosis over the external malleolus. [L. 332.]—**R. malleolare internum**. An arterial anastomosis over the internal malleolus. [L. 332.]—**R. Malpighi**, *R. Malpighii*. See *R. mucosum*.—**R. mirabile**. Ger., *Wundernetz, Gefäßbüschel*. A cluster of fine arteries or veins which anastomose freely with each other. [L. 294.]—**R. mirabile simplex**. See *R. mirabile*.—**R. mirabile of Galen**. Ger., *Wundernetz*. A r. mirabile found in the intracranial part of the internal carotid artery of the sheep and other quadrupeds. [C.]—**R. mirabile simplex**. A r. mirabile of either arteries or veins only. [L. 294.]—**R. mucosum**. Fr., *corps muqueux de Malpighi, réseau de Malpighi*. Ger., *Malpighisches Schleimnetz, Schleimnetz*. The layer of epidermis lying next the corium, into which the papillae of the skin project. It consists of several rows of cells, the deepest approximately columnar and perpendicular to the corium. The other cells are rounded or polyhedral except those next the stratum corneum, which become flattened and parallel to the surface of the skin. The dark color of the skin is due to pigment granules in the r. mucosum, especially in its deepest layer, from which that layer is sometimes called the pigment layer. In the negro the entire r. mucosum is charged with pigment, and in most cases there is a limited amount of pigment in the cells of the stratum corneum. The cells of the r. mucosum are connected by fine processes, and the layer next the corium is connected with corium in a similar way. [J. 30, 31, 35.] Cf. *Prickle-cells*.—**R. tarsuum** (dorsale). An arterial anastomosis upon the dorsal surface of the tarsus. [L. 332.]—**R. testis**. The anastomosing network of the vasa recta in the mediastinum testis. [L. 115, 332.]—**R. vasculare**. Of B. Ridge, a vascular membranous sac said by him to constitute, together with the "meconic membrane," an envelope for the meconium of the foetus. [A. 79.]—**R. vasculosum**. A plexus or network of blood-vessels. [L.]—**R. vasculosum Hallerii**. See *R. testis*.—**R. venosum dorsale manus**. A venous network upon the dorsum of the hand. [L. 332.]—**R. venosum dorsale pedis**. A venous network upon the dorsum of the foot. [L. 332.]—**Unipolar r. mirabile**. A r. mirabile in which the elements do not unite to form a single vessel. [L. 294.]

RETENE, n. Re²-t'en. Fr., *rétene*. Syn.: *enneacetylene*. A hydrocarbon, C₁₈H₁₈, occurring as white, pearly, tasteless, and inodorous scales. [B. 38, 93 (a, 14).]

RETENTIO (Lat.), n. f. *Re²-te²n/shi²(ti²)-o*. Gen., -on²/is. See **RETENTION**.—**R. alvina**. See **CONSTIPATION**.—**R. testis**. See **CRYPTORCHIDISM**.

RETENTION, n. *Re-te²n/sh'n*. Gr., *ῥητήσις*. Lat., *retentio* (from *retinere*, to keep back). Fr., *rétenion*. Ger., *Verhaltung*. **R. 1**. A holding back or holding in (said both of natural functional processes and of the morbid suppression of natural evacuations). [a, 48.] **2**. The absence of a natural discharge without any real r. Thus, whitehead calls undue retardation of the menses "amenorrhoea from r." [A, 37.]—**Hysteroecystic r.** R. of urine caused by tension of the bladder due to a gravid uterus. [a, 34.]—**R. of milk**. See **GALACTICISIS**.—**R. of the menses**. 1. As usually employed, that state in which the menstrual blood is retained within the genital canal in consequence of a mechanical impediment to its outward discharge. **2**. The failure of menstruation to take place at the proper age. [A, 37.]—**R. of the placenta**. See **PLACENTA INCARCERATA**.

RETENTIVE, adj. *Re-te²nt'i²v*. Fr., *réfentif, contentif*. Serving to retain anything (e. g., a dressing) in place. [a, 48.]

RETHEL, n. *Re²te²l*. A place in Alsace-Lorraine where there is a gaseous, saline, and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

RETICULAR, RETICULATE, RETICULATED, adj's. *Re²t'i²cul-a², -at-, -at-ed*. Lat., *reticular, reticulatus* (from *reticulum*, a little net). Fr., *reticulé*. Ger., *netzig, netzartig*. Having the appearance of or forming a reticulum. [a, 35.]

RETICULATION, n. *Re²t-i²k-u²l-a²shu²n*. A net-like formation.

RETICULUM (Lat.), **RETICULUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. *Re²t(rat)-i²cul(u²l)-u²m(u²m)*. -u²s(u²s). Dim's of *rete*, a net. Fr., *reticulum, réticule, réseau*. Ger., *R. Gerüst, Netz*. **1**. A network, as of fibres and anastomosing cells; specifically, the network of protoplasm in cells and nuclei. [J, 2.] **2**. See **OMENTUM**. **3**. The second division of the complex stomach of ruminants. [B, 28 (a, 27).]—**Germ r.** Ger., *Keimnetz*. Of von Ebner, a r. of fine fibres sometimes found between layers of seminal cells. [J, 32.]—**Nuclear r.** *Flasmatum r.* See **NUCLEAR FIBRILS** and **INTRANUCLEAR NETWORK**.—**R. cutaneum**. See **RETE MUCOSUM**.—**R. glutinosum**. Ger., *Kleimnetzchen*. In orchids, a continuation of the caudiculi (2d def.) composed of elastic reticulated threads uniting the grains of the pollinia. [a, 35.] **R. mucosum**. See **RETE MUCOSUM**.

RETIFORM, adj. *Re²t'i²fo²r'm*. Lat., *retiformis* (from *rete*, a net, and *forma*, form). Fr., *rétforme*. See **RETICULATE**.

RETINA (Lat.), n. f. *Re²t(rat)-i²n-a²*. From *rete*, a net. Fr., *retine*. Ger., *R. Netzhaut*. The innermost of the three coats of the eyeball, the nerve or sensitive coat of the eye. It consists of ten layers, which, reckoning from within outward, are: (1) the membrana limitans interna retinae, (2) optic-nerve fibres, (3) ganglion cells, (4) the internal granular or molecular layer, (5) internal granules, (6) the external granular layer, (7) external granules, (8) the membrana limitans externa retinae, (9) rods and cones, (10) the hexagonal pigment epithelium. The r. is traversed by numerous fibres of connective tissue (see **MÜLLER'S FIBRES**). The layers 2, 3, 5, 7, and 9 are regarded as nerve structures; all the others belong to the supporting structure of the r. The rods and cones are the most important. At the fovea centralis the optic-nerve fibres disappear, the ganglion cells increase, the rods are absent, the cones become narrower, longer, and more numerous, and all the other layers are reduced to a minimum. [F, 1.]—**Leopard r.** Tiger r. Ger., *getigerte Netzhaut*. The appearance of the r. in chronic retinitis pigmentosa. [F, 1.]

RETINACULUM (Lat.), n. n. *Re²t(rat)-i²n-a²k(a²k)-u²l(u²l)-u²m(u²m)*. From *retinere*, to hold back. Fr., *crochet* (2d def.), *retinacle* (1st def.). Ger., *Halter* (1st def.), *Spannenfaser* (3d def.). **1**. A viscid gland in orchids and asclepiads holding the pollen-masses fast. **2**. The persistent, hardened, hook-like funiculus of the seeds in most *Acanthaceae*. [a, 35.] **3**. One of the solid fibres in lymphatic glands which pass from the follicular capsule across the investing space to the follicle. They tend to hold the delicate follicular reticulum tense. [J, 21, 43.] **4**. In embryology, in the pl., *retinacula*, of Barry, certain tensile filaments which run from the thickened portion of the cellular membrane lining the Graafian follicle, corresponding to the situation of the ovule, to various other parts of the same membrane. [A, 4.]—**R. costae ultimae**. See **LUNGO-COSTAL LIGAMENT**.—**Retinacula cutis**. Fibrous bands which connect the corium with the fascia beneath. [L, 332.]—**R. ligamenti arcuati**. See **Short external lateral ligament of the knee joint**.—**R. ligamenti of the lipo-capsal joint**. See **FRENA of the lipo-capsal valve**.—**Retinacula ossis brachii**. Fibrous bands from the capsule of the humero-scapular articulation which are inserted into the neck of the humerus. [L, 349.]—**R. patellae externum**. See **Lateral patellar ligaments**.—**R. patellae internum**. See **Ligamentum patellae mediale**.—**Retinacula patellae laterale et mediale**. See **Lateral patellar ligaments**.—**R. peroneorum inferius** (Ger. Anat. Soc.). The fibrous band extending over the peroneal tendons on the outer side of the calcaneum. [A, 5.]—**R. peroneorum superius** (Ger. Anat. Soc.). **R. tendinum peroneorum**. See **External annular ligament of the ankle**.—**Retinacula valvulae**. See **FRENA of the lipo-capsal valve**.

RETINAL, adj. *Re²t'i²n-a²*. Fr., *rélinien*. Pertaining to the retina. [F, 1.]

RETINERVED, adj. *Re²t'i²-nu²r'vd*. Reticulate-veined. [a, 35.]

RETINITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Re²t(rat)-i²n-i²e(t²i²s)*. Gen., -it²idos (-idis). Fr., *rétnite*. Ger., *Netzhautentzündung*. Inflammation of the retina. [F, 1.]—**Albuminuric r.** R. occurring in the course of chronic renal disease; characterized by great oedema of the disc and retina, numerous hemorrhages, and a more or less abundant exudation which rapidly undergoes fatty degeneration. The exu-

dation often has a characteristic stellate arrangement, the rays radiating from the yellow spot as a centre. There is impaired vision, and subsequently the retina, optic disc, and choroid atrophy. [F, 1.]—**Diffuse parenchymatous r.** Parenchymatous r. affecting the limitans, the externa, the interna, and the adventitia. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**Glycosuric r.** See **R. diabetica**.—**Nephritic r.** See **Albuminuric r.**—**Parenchymatous r.** A simple chronic r. affecting the retinal connective tissue. [L, 88 (a, 34).]—**Perivascular r.** See **PERIVASCULITIS retinae**.—**R. antica**. R. in which there is inflammation of the inner retinal layer. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**R. apoplectica**. See **R. haemorrhagica**.—**R. Brightica**. See **Albuminuric r.**—**R. centralis recurrens**. A rare form of syphilitic r. of one or both eyes, characterized by the sudden appearance of a central dark scotoma, which disappears in a few days only to return with renewed force in a few weeks or months. The attacks increase in length, and the free intervals diminish. Ophthalmoscopically, there is a fine opacity at the macula, of a grayish color, with occasionally whitish dots, isolated or in groups. [F, 1.]—**R. cerebri**. R. due to intracranial inflammation. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**R. chronica diffusa**. A r. affecting principally the internal layers with a lymphoid infiltration, and followed by an interstitial proliferation of connective tissue. There is a gradual atrophy of the nerve-fibres, with sometimes hypertrophy of the bacillar layer and granule layers. Vision is seriously affected. [F, 1.]—**R. circum-papillaris**. R., usually serous, immediately around the optic disc. It always exists in connection with optic neuritis. There is proliferation of the outer layers of the retina round the disc. [F, 1.]—**R. diabetica**. A form of r. occurring in diabetes mellitus, of very inconstant type. Sometimes there are simple retinal hemorrhages; sometimes there is an actual r. haemorrhagica, with or without patches of yellowish exudation. There is frequently opacity of the corpus vitreum, with great disturbance of vision. [F, 1.]—**R. exsudativa**. Any r. characterized by a parenchymatous exudation. [F, 1.]—**R. externa diffusa**. Acute diffuse inflammation of the external layers of the retina and adjacent choroid; of rare occurrence, and usually syphilitic. [F, 1.]—**R. gravidarum**. R. of pregnant women, resembling in all respects the ordinary type of albuminuric r. of chronic renal disease, and due to the same cause. It usually appears in the later months of pregnancy, and is of grave import. [F, 1.]—**R. haemorrhagica**. R. characterized by numerous hemorrhages over the fundus, without other very marked tissue-changes; due to disease of the heart or of the vascular system or to some grave disturbance of the general circulation. [F, 1.]—**R. hepatica**. A rare form of r., with or without hemorrhages, occasionally found in patients suffering from parenchymatous hepatitis. [F, 1.]—**R. leucemica**. A form of r. often met with in leucemia, characterized by a whitish, pale infiltration in the retina, and numerous small hemorrhages and white patches, which are partly due to varicose hypertrophy of the nerve-fibres and partly to fatty infiltration or infiltration with lymphoid corpuscles. These are met with both in the region of the macula and at the periphery, and are sometimes surrounded by a hemorrhagic margin. Vision is seriously affected. [F, 1.]—**R. nyctalopia**. A diffuse, streaked opacity of the retina and swelling of the disc, with central scotoma or color scotoma and more or less marked amblyopia; formerly ascribed to r., now regarded as evidence of retrolubular neuritis. [B, 1.]—**R. oxalurica**. A form of r. met with in oxaluria, in which there are great disturbance of vision, marked cloudiness of the vitreous, occasional retinal hemorrhages, and small deposits of fatty degeneration, and more rarely proliferation of connective tissue in the retina. [F, 1.]—**R. paralytica**. Of Klein, r. caused by paralysis affecting the optic nerve. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**R. pigmentosa**. A chronic interstitial proliferation of the connective-tissue framework of all the layers of the retina, with atrophy of the nerve elements and intrusion of pigment from proliferation of the pigment epithelium. [F, 1.] Cf. **CHORIO-R. pigmentosa**.—**R. postica**. Inflammation of the posterior retinal layer. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**R. proliferans** [Manz]. A form of r. characterized by lines or bands of opaque tissue firmly attached to the retina and extending more or less over its surface and into the vitreous. These originate usually from injury of the eye complicated by extensive vitreous hemorrhage, but they may occur idiopathically. [F, 1.]—**R. punctata albescent**. R. marked by the formation of minute white spots in the fundus. [B, 1.]—**R. purulenta**. R. characterized by the exudation of pus and occurring with purulent chorioiditis; usually one of the symptoms in panophthalmitis. It has occurred alone as a result of a retinal embolism. [F, 1.]—**R. septica**. A form of r., purulent, usually embolic or thrombotic in origin, and secondary to a chorioiditis. [F, 1.]—**R. serosa**. R. characterized by the appearance of a very delicate bluish-gray or bluish-green veil spread over the surface of the retina and hiding the epithelium and choroidal vessels. The optic disc is usually somewhat swollen and cedematous. The vision slowly grows worse, and total blindness may result. [F, 1.]—**R. sympathica**. R. of sympathetic origin, usually occurring in the course of a sympathetic iridocyclitis with vitreous opacities, but sometimes primarily. It is attended with marked retinal hyperemia, redness of the disc, engorgement of the veins, and great disturbance of vision. [F, 1.]—**R. syphilitica**. A chronic diffuse r., of syphilitic origin, occurring usually as a late manifestation. [F, 1.]

RETINO-CHORIOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Re²t(rat)-i²n-o²-o²-kor(ch²o²r)-i²d-o²-i²d(ed)-i²e(t²i²s)*. Gen., -it²idos (-idis). See **CHORIO-RETINITIS**.

RETINOL, n. *Re²t'i²n-o²l*. From *pyrrin*, resin. Fr., *rétinole*. A substance, $C_{27}H_{46}$, produced by the dry distillation of resin. [B, 93 (a, 14) & B, 270 (a, 38).]

RETINOSCOPY, n. *Re²t-i²n-o²sk'op-i²s*. From *retina* (q. v.), and *scopia*, to examine. Fr., *rétnoscopia*. Ger., *Retinoskopie*. **1**. Examination of the retina by means of the ophthalmoscope. **2**. Diagnosis of the refraction of an eye by ophthalmoscopic examination of the retina. **2**. See **SKIASCOPY**. [F, 1.]—**Phosphenic r.** Of Serres d'Uzès, a process for ascertaining the condition of the retina

when the lens is opaque. Slight pressure is made on different regions of the closed eye, and, if the part of retina pressed is healthy, a luminous circle or arc is seen by the patient on the side opposite to the point of pressure. [F.]

RETINULA (Lat.), n. f. *Re²t(rat)-i²n²u²(u¹)-a³*. Dim. of *retina*. One of the rods, composed of retinal cells, that make up the greater part of the compound eye in insects. [L, 176 (a, 48).]

RETORT, n. *Re²-to²rt²*. From *retorquere*, to bend back. Fr., *cornue*. Ger., *Kolben*. A vessel used to contain a liquid during the process of its distillation. The common form consists of a bulb with a long neck. [a, 48.]—**Turbulated** *r*. A *r*. with a stoppered tube on the shoulder of the bulb. [a, 48.]

RETORTUS (Lat.), adj. *Re²-to²rt²u²s(u⁴s)*. In botany, bent or twisted outward or backward. [a, 35.]

RETRACTED, adj. *Re²-tra²kt²e²d*. Lat., *retractus*. Fr., *rétracté*. Ger., *zurückgezogen*. Drawn back; i. of a naturally projecting part, drawn in or sunk so as to be more or less inclosed by the surrounding parts or to disclose a part before covered. [a, 35.]

RÉTRACTEUR (Fr.), n. *Ra²-tra²kt²-tu²r*. See **RETRACTOR**.—*R. de l'oreille*. See **RETRAHENS auren**.

RETRACTILE, adj. *Re²-tra²kt²i²*. Fr., *rétractile*. Ger., *zurückziehbar*. Capable of retraction. [a, 27.]

RETRACTILITY, n. *Re²-tra²kt²-i²t²i²*. From *retrahere*, to draw back. Fr., *rétractilité*. Ger., *Retraktibilität, Zurückziehbarkeit*. 1. The state of being retractile. 2. Of Pajot, a property of the uterine tissue by virtue of which the uterus, having been emptied of a portion of its contents, becomes thicker-walled, while its capacity and its volume are diminished. It differs from *contractility* in that it is permanent and not intermittent, and is in inverse proportion to the distention undergone. [A, 15.]

RETRACTION, n. *Re²-tra²kt²shu²n*. Lat., *retractio* (from *retrahere*, to draw back). Fr., *rétraction*. Ger., *Zurückziehen*. The state of being or the process of becoming retracted.—**Cleatrical r. See **CONTRACTUAL CONTRACTION**.—**Muscular r**. Contraction and atrophy of a muscle due to its being retracted.—**Cleatrical r**. of the uterus. A tonic contraction of the organ, so that it applies itself closely to its contents (or, in case it contains nothing, remains contracted to the smallest size compatible with the state of its own walls) without any alternations of contraction and relaxation.—**Spasmodic r**. See **IRREGULAR CONTRACTION of the uterus**.**

RETRACTOR (Lat.), n. m. *Re²-tra²kt²tra²kt²(tra²kt²)o²r*. Gen., *-or²i²s*. From *retrahere*, to draw back. Fr., *rétracteur*. Ger., *Zurückzieher, Rückwärtzieher* (3d def.). 1. Any appliance for drawing back an organ or any mass of tissue, especially a strip of muslin designed to protect the soft parts from injury by the saw in amputations or a metal instrument for holding the lips of a wound apart. [E.] 2. A muscle which retracts the organ or tissue in which it has its insertion. [L.]—**Emmet's perineal r**. A vaginal speculum of one or two blades, acting on the principle of Sims's speculum, but made self-retaining by the angle of the shank with the blade being capable of adjustment by means of a screw, and by a loop-like plate (also adjustable) for counter-pressure over the sacral region. [A, 21.]—**Eyelid r**. A metallic r. employed in holding the lids up or down and away from the eyeball for examination or for operating. The usual pattern is that of a metallic plate fitting the inner surface of the lid and the outer surface of the eyeball. [F.]—**Minor's tracheal r**. A hollow rod, slightly curved, holding by a screw a bent wire *r*. at each end; used as a substitute for tracheotomy tubes. [E.]—**Pilcher's r**. A small pair of blunt hooks on a single delicate stem; used in tracheotomy. [E.]—**R. anguli oris**. See **BUCCINATOR**.—**R. bulbi oculi**. Ger., *Grundmuskel*. See **CHOMONIDES**.—**R. glottidis**. See **GENIO-EPIGLOTTICUS**.—**R. urethrae, R. urethralis**. See **BULBO-GAVERNOSUS**.—**R. uteri**. 1. The posterior of both sides, inserted on one [L, 323.] 2. Of Luschka, a recto-uterine fold.—**Rose's r**. A piece of steel wire bent to form a pair of spring-hooks; used to hold open the wound in tracheotomy. [E.]—**Wells's r**. Two wires bent into the form of hooks and connected by a band passing around the back of the neck. For holding open the wound in tracheotomy. [E.]

RETRAHENS (Lat.), adj. *Re²tra²h²e²n²s(hans)*. Gen., *-hen²i²s*. From *retrahere*, to draw back. Retracting, drawing back; used both as a partic. (*musculus* understood) and as a n. for a retractor muscle. [a, 48.]—**R. auren**, *E. auriculæ*, *E. auricular*, *R. auris*. Fr., *cervico-conchien*. Ger., *Abziehmuskel des Ohres*. 1. A muscle consisting of two or three fleshy fasciculi which arise from the mastoid portion of the temporal bone by short aponeurotic fibres and are inserted into the lower part of the cranial surface of the concha. [F.] 2. In the pl., *retrahentes auren*, of Percival, the cervico-auriculares (externus, medius, and internus). [L, 13.]

RETRAIT (Fr.), n. *R²-tr²e²*. Contraction, shrinkage. [A, 637 (a, 48).]—*R. des artères*. See **ARTERIAL SYSTOLE**.—*R. de l'utérus*. See **INVOLUTION of the uterus**.

RÉTRÉCISSEMENT (Fr.), n. *Ra²-tra²s²se²ma²n²*. See **CONTRACTION, STENOSIS, and STRicture**.—*R. canaliculé*. A stricture or constriction which is diffuse rather than confined to a particular point (applied by Pinard to a form of pelvic contraction). [A, 62.]—*R. du bassin*. See **PELVIC CONTRACTION**.—*R. mitral*. See **Mitral STENOSIS**.—*R. sous-aortique*. See **SUBAORTIC STENOSIS**.

RETRENCHMENT, n. *Re²-tr²en²ch²m²nt*. Fr., *retranchement*. In plastic surgery, a method of operating by removing superfluous material and procuring cicatricial contraction. [Roberts, "Phila. Med. Times," July 1, 1882, p. 657.]

RETROBULBAR, adj. *Re²-tr²-bu²l²b²a²r*. From *retro*, behind, and *bulbus*, a bulb. Situated behind the globe of the eye.

RETROCEDENT, adj. *Re²-tr²-se²d²nt*. From *retrocedere*, to go back. Fr., *retrocédant*. Ger., *zurückgehend*. Relapsing.

RÉTROCEPS (Fr.), n. *Ra²-tro²-se²p²s*. Of Hamon, a sort of obstetrical forceps for seizing the fetal head from behind. [A, 15.]

RETROCERVICAL, adj. *Re²-tr²-ro²-su²rv²i²-k²l*. From *retro*, behind, and *cervix*, the neck. Situated behind the cervix uteri.

RETROCESSION, n. *Re²-tr²-ro²-se²sh²u²n*. Lat., *retrocessio* (from *retrocedere*, to go back). A going backward. [a, 48.]—*R. of labor*. Of Charrier, a rare condition in which, after labor has begun, but before the rupture of the membranes, the uterine contractions cease and the os uteri, before dilated to a certain extent, contracts somewhat and forms a canal instead of a simple ring. [A, 15.]

RETROCLAVICULARIS (Lat.), n. m. *Re²-tr²-ro²(ro²)-kla²(kla²)-v²i²kl(wi²kl)-u²ql(u²)-a²a²3²t²i²s*. From *retro*, behind, and *clavicula*, the clavicle. See **STERNO-CLAVICULARIS posticus**.

RETROCLUSION, n. *Re²-tr²-ro²-klu²zhun²*. From *retro*, back, and *cludere*, to close. A method of closing an artery by passing a pin in and out of the tissues a short distance from the side of the vessel and at right angles to it, then passing it in front of the vessel to the opposite side, after which the pin is reversed, the head being carried over, and the point, returning to the side of entrance, pushed into the soft parts beneath the vessel. [E.]

RETROCOLLIC, adj. *Re²-tr²-ro²-ko²l²i²kl*. From *retro*, behind, and *collum*, the neck. Situated behind the neck. [a, 48.]

RETROCURVED, adj. *Re²-tr²-ro²-ku²r²vd*. Recurved. [a, 35.]

RETRODEVATION, n. *Re²-tr²-ro²-de²-vi²-a²shu²n*. From *retro*, backward, and *deviare*, to deviate. Backward displacement of a part or organ. [a, 34.]

RETRO-EVERSION (Lat.), n. f. *Re²-tr²-ro²(ro²)-e(a)-vu²8²(we²ry²-zh²8²)o²*. Gen., *-on²i²s*. From *retro*, backward, and *evertere*, to turn upside down. Eversion backward; also a pouch produced by such eversion.—*R.-e. hypogastrica dextra (inferior)*. See *Fossa subcaecalis*.—*R.-e. hypogastrica (inferior) sinistra*. See *Fossa intersigmoidea*.—*R.-e. intermesocolica*. *R.-e. media*. *R.-e. mesogastrica*. See *Duodeno-jejunal fossa*.

RETROFLEXION, n. *Re²-tr²-ro²-fle²kl²shu²n*. Lat., *retroflexio*, *retroflexio* (from *retroflexere*, to bend back). The bending backward of an organ. [a, 34.]—*R. of the uterus*. Lat., *uterus retroflexus*. Ger., *Geldhinterwärtskrümmung*. A uterine distortion in which the body of the uterus is bent backward, the cervix usually being more or less displaced. [a, 34.]

RETROGNATHOUS, adj. *Re²-tr²-ro²-gn²ath²-u²s*. From *retro*, backward, and *gnathos*, the jaw. Having the jaw retracted. [a, 34.]

RETROGRAPHY, n. *Re²-tr²-ro²-gr²af²i²*. From *retro*, backward, and *graphein*, to write. Writing backward, or writing that resembles the mirrored image of ordinary writing. Observed in certain cerebral lesions. [a, 34.]

RETROGRESSION, n. *Re²-tr²-ro²-gre²sh²u²n*. From *retro*, backward, and *grad*, to walk. 1. A walking backward. 2. See **RETROGRADE METAMORPHOSIS**.

RETRO-INFECTION, n. *Re²-tr²-ro²-i²n²-fe²kl²shu²n*. From *retro*, backward, and *inficere*, to infect. See *Crao en retour* (1st def.).

RETRO-INSULAR, adj. *Re²-tr²-ro²-i²n²-su²-la²r*. From *retro*, behind, and *insula* (q. v.). Situated behind the insula (1st def.). [a, 48.]

RETROJECTION, n. *Re²-tr²-ro²-je²kl²shu²n*. From *retro*, backward, and *jacere*, to throw. Irrigation of a canal from within outward by a stream carried by a tube to the base of the cavity. [a, 34.]

RETROLINGUAL, adj. *Re²-tr²-ro²-li²n²-gw²l*. From *retro*, behind, and *lingua*, the tongue. Situated back of the tongue. [L.]

RETROMALLEOLAR, adj. *Re²-tr²-ro²-ma²l²-e²-o²-la²r*. From *retro*, behind, and *malleolus* (q. v.). Situated behind a malleolus. [a, 48.]

RETROMAXILLARY, adj. *Re²-tr²-ro²-ma²xl²-i²-a²-ri²*. From *retro*, behind, and *maxilla* (q. v.). Situated behind the maxilla. [a, 48.]

RETRONASAL, adj. From *retro*, behind, and *nasus*, the nose. Posterior to the nose or nasal cavity. [L.]

RETRO-ŒSOPHAGEAL, adj. *Re²-tr²-ro²-e²s²-o²-af²-e²-a²*. From *retro*, behind, and *œsophagus* (q. v.). Ger., *retroœsophageal*. Situated behind the œsophagus. [L.]

RETROPERITONEUM (Lat.), n. n. *Re²-tr²-ro²(ro²)-pe²r²-i²-to²-n²e²(a²8²-e²)-u²m(u²m)*. From *retro*, behind, and *peritoneum* (q. v.). The retroperitoneal space. [L.]

RETROPERITONEAL, adj. *Re²-tr²-ro²-pe²r²-i²-to²-n²e²-u²l*. Fr., *rétrorépéritonéal*. Ger., *retroperitonäal*. Situated behind the peritoneum. [L.]

RETROPERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Re²(re²)-tro²(tro²)-pe²r²-i²-to²-n²(ie²)ti²s*. Gen., *-it²idos(-idis)*. Inflammation of the connective tissue behind the peritoneum. [a, 34.]

RETROPHARYNGEAL, adj. *Re²-tr²-ro²-fa²r²-i²n²-g²-e²-l*. From *retro*, behind, and *pharynx* (q. v.). Situated behind the pharynx. [L.]

RETROPHARYNGITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Re²(re²)-tro²(tro²)-fa²r²-(fa²r)-i²nu²(n²)-gi²te²i²ti²s*. Gen., *-it²idos(-idis)*. Inflammation of the connective tissue posterior to the pharynx. [a, 34.]

RETROPOSITION, n. *Re²-tr²-ro²-po²-i²shu²n*. Lat., *retropositio* (from *retro*, behind, and *ponere*, to place). Posterior displacement of the uterus without flexion or version. [a, 34.]

RETROPULSION, n. *Re²-tr²-ro²-pu²l²shu²n*. From *retro*, backward, and *pellere*, to push. Fr., *répropulsion*. Ger., *R. 1*. The act of forcing a part back. 2. A backward movement sometimes seen in paralysis agitans, taking the place of the ordinary progression. [D, 35.] Cf. **PROPULSION**.

RETROISE, adj. *Re²-tro²rs²*. Lat., *retroorsus* (from *retro*, backward, and *vertere*, to turn). Fr., *retourné*. Directed backward. [a, 35.]

RETROTARSAL, adj. Re²t-ro-ta²s'l. From *retro*, behind, and *tarsus* (q. v.). Situated behind the tarsus. [a, 48.]

RETRO-UTERINE, adj. Re²t-ro-ut²e-r'i²n. From *retro*, behind, and *uterus* (q. v.). Fr., *retro-uterin*. Ger., *retrouterinal*. Situated behind the uterus. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

RETROVERSO (Lat.), n. f. Re²t-ro(ro²)-vu²r(w²e²r)zhi²(si²)o. Gen., -on²ia. See *REPROVASIO*. —*R. flexio uteri*. Combined retroversion and retroflexion of the uterus.

RETROVERSION, n. Re²t-ro-vu²s'zhu²n. Lat., *retroversio* (from *retro*, backward, and *vertere*, to turn). Fr., *retroversion*. Ger., *Rückwärtsbengung*, *Zurückwendung*. The process of turning a part or organ backward, also the state of being turned backward. —*Partial r. of the uterus*. Fr., *retroversion partielle*, *dilatation sacciforme* [Depaul]. An apparent r. of the uterus due to unequal growth of the various parts of the organ during pregnancy. ["Arch. de tocologie," 1876.] —*R. of the uterus*. Lat., *retroversio* (seu *reclinatio*, seu *delapsus*) *uteri*. Fr., *retroversion utérine*, *renversement transversal* [Levet]. Ger., *R. (oder Rückwärtsbiegung)*. A condition in which the upper part of the organ is turned (not bent) backward, and the cervix turned forward.

RETTIG (Ger.), n. Re²t'ti²g. The genus *Rhaphanus*; also the root of *Rhaphanus sativus*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

RETTUNG (Ger.), n. Re²t'tun². Rescue, deliverance. [L, 30.] —*R. smittel*. See *ALEXETERIUM*.

RETUSE, adj. Re-tu²s'. Lat., *retusus* from *retundere*, to blunt. Ger., *eingedrückt*. Of a leaf or other flattened organ, having a shallow depression at the centre of a rounded apex. [a, 85.]

RETZROGGEN (Ger.), n. Re²t's-ro²g-ge²n. See *ERGOT* of rye.

REUNIO (Lat.), n. f. Re(re²)-u²n(un)²i²o. Gen., -on²is. From *re*, again, and *unire*, to unite. Union; conjunction; a connecting structure. —*R. vasorum*. See *ANASTOMOSIS*.

REUNION (Fr.), n. Ra-u²ne-on²s. See *REUNIO*. —*R. du cerveau*. See *PONS VAROLII*. —*R. grande du cerveau*. See *CORPUS CALLOSUM*.

REUNION (Fr.), n. Ra-u²n-yo²n². An island in the Indian Ocean where there are thermal mineral springs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

REUTLINGEN (Ger.), n. Roit'i²l²n²e²n. A place in Germany where there are gaseous, saline, and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

RE VaccINATION, n. Re-va²k-si²n-a-shu²n. Lat., *revaccinatio*. Ger., *R. Wiederimpfung*. Vaccination of one who has been vaccinated before, especially of one who has been successfully vaccinated before. [a, 48.]

REVALENTA (Lat.), n. f. Re²v-a²l(wa²)l²e²nt²a². Fr., *révaléscente*. Lentil meal. [B, 185 (a, 35).] See *ERVALENTA*. —*R. arabica*. See *RACAHOUT* and cf. *ERVALENTA*.

REVASSERIE (Fr.), n. Re²-va²s-s'e²-re. 1. A condition characterized by vague, wild dreams, in troubled sleep. 2. The formation of vague, indistinct ideas in certain forms of insanity. [a, 18.]

REVE (Fr.), n. Re²v. See *DREAM*.

REVEILLEUR (Fr.), n. Ra-ve²l²-yu²r. The instrument used in Baunscheidtism. [a, 273.]

REVERSION, n. Re-vu²r'zhu²n. Lat., *reversio* (from *revertere*, to turn back). Fr., *réversion*, *anomalie réversive*. 1. A turning backward, as of a fold of tissue. 2. See *RETROGRADE METAMORPHOSIS* (2d def.).

REVIVIFICATION, n. Re-vi²v-i²z'k-a-shu²n. Lat., *revivificatio* (from *re*, again, and *vivificare*, to quicken). Fr., *révivification*. Ger., *Wiederbelebung*. 1. Resuscitation. 2. The isolation of a metal existing in a state of combination. [B, 38, 48 (a, 14).]

REVIVISCENT, adj. Re-vi²v-i²s'e²nt. From *reviviscere*, to come to life again. Fr., *révivescent*. Ger., *wiederauflebend*. Of animals, returning to life by humectation after a more or less complete desiccation. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

REVOLUTE, adj. Re²v-o²l²-u²t². Lat., *revolutus* (from *revolvere*, to revolve). Fr., *révoluté*. Ger., *zurückgerollt*. Rolled backward; of leaves and tendons, coiled in a direction opposite to the usual one; of aestivation or vernation, having the margins of the organs rolled outward. [a, 35.]

REVULSION, n. Re-vu²l'shu²n. Lat., *revulsio* (from *revelere*, to pluck away). Fr., *révulsion*. See *DERIVATION*.

REVULSIVE, adj. Re-vu²l'si²v. Fr., *révulsif*. Ger., *ableitend*. See *DERIVATIVE* (adj.).

REVULSOR, n. Re-vu²l's'o²r. From *revellere*, to pluck away. Fr., *révulseur*. An instrument used to produce counter-irritation. —*Hamilton's r.* An apparatus consisting of two circular chambers of brass, filled respectively with hot and cold water, fixed one at each end of a rod that revolves on a pivot at its centre, used for the alternate application of heat and cold to the spine. [E.]

REYRIEUX (Fr.), n. Ra²-re²-u². A place in the department of Ain, France, where there is a saline, sulphurous, and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

RHA (Lat.), n. n. Ra(r)a². Gen., *rhāt'os*, *rhāt'is*. Gr., *ῥᾱ. ῥῖον*. Of Dioscorides, a root supposed to have been rhubarb. [B, 18 (a, 35).] —*R. barbarum*. See *RHABARBARUM*.

RHABARBARIN, n. Ra²-ba²rb'a²-i²n. Fr., *r. rhubarbarine*. Ger., *Rhabarberbitter*. See *CHRYSOGRAPHIC ACID*.

RHABARBARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ra²rb(r)a²b'a²rb'a²r'i²u²m. (u²m). Also written *Rha barbarum*. From *ῥᾱ*, rhubarb, and *ῥᾱβᾱρος*, barbarian. The genus *Rheum*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 35).] —*Decoctum rhubarbari*, *Infusum rhubarbari*. See *INFUSUM RHEI*. —*R. tostum*. See *Radix RHEI tosta*. —*Syrupus de rhubarbo Deodati*. A preparation made by digesting 90 parts each of rhubarb and senna, 12 of cinnamon, 5 of purified potassium carbonate,

4 of ginger, 600 of chicory-water, and 240 of rose-water, boiling up, expressing, clarifying, and adding 16 parts of sugar for each 9 of colature. [B, 119 (a, 38).] —*Tragemata rhubarbari*. Comfits made of 1,968 parts of sugar, 328 of starch, 55 of rhubarb, and enough water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

RHABARBER (Ger.), n. Ra²rb'a²rb'e²r. See *RHEUM* (1st and 2d def's) and *RHUBARB* (1st def.). —*Kronr.* Russian rhubarb which had passed the imperial inspection at Kiachta. [B, 20.] —*R'beere*. See *BERBERIS vulgaris*. —*R'bitter*. See *CHRYSOGRAPHIC ACID*. —*R'pflanze*. See *RHEUM* (1st def.). —*R'wurzel*. See *RHUBARB* (1st def.). —*R'wein*. See *Tinctura RHEI vinoso*.

RHABARBERINA (Lat.), n. f. Ra²rb(r)a²b'a²rb'e²r-in(en)²a². See *BERBERIS vulgaris*.

RHABDITE, n. Ra²rb'dit. From *ῥᾱβδός*, a rod. One of the blade-like elements of the sting and ovipositor of an insect. [a, 27.]

RHABDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ra²rb(r)a²b-di(de)²ti²s. Gen., -it'id²os (-idis). Fr., *r. Ger., Rhadidite*. See *ANGUILLULA*. —*R. aceti*. The common vinegar eel; a filiform species often found in turbid vinegar. [L, 16 (a, 39); L, 24.] —*R. de la colle* (Fr.). See *R. glutinis*. —*R. du blé nielle* (Fr.). See *R. tritici*. —*R. genitalis*. A worm found in the urine of a certain woman, proved to have come from the genitals. [Scheiber, Virchow's "Arch.," Oct., 1880 (L).] —*R. glutinis*. Fr., *r. anguillule de la colle*. The paste eel; a filiform worm found in sour flour paste. [Duges (L, 18).] —*R. intestinalis*. A nematode resembling *R. stercoralis*, but somewhat larger. [L, 24.] —*R. stercoralis*. A nematode found in diarrhoeal discharges; supposed to cause a certain form of anemia. [L, 24; Perroncito, "Jour. de l'anat. et de la phys.," 1881, p. 499 (B).] —*R. tritici*. A worm found in mildewed wheat.

RHABDOCELA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ra²rb(r)a²b-do(do²)-sel'(ko²)-e²l'a². From *ῥᾱβδός*, a rod, and *κοίλος*, hollow. A suborder of the *Turbellaria*, which have the intestinal canal straight and unbranched. [a, 48.] Cf. *DENDROCELA*.

RHABDOID, adj. Ra²rb'doid. Gr., *ῥᾱβδωδής*, *ῥᾱβδωδής* *rhábdois*, a rod, and *είδος*, resemblance. Lat., *rhabdoideus*, *rhabdoideus*. Fr., *rhabdoide*. Ger., *ruthenförmig*. Rod-shaped (said of the sagittal suture. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

RHABDOMYOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ra²rb(r)a²b-do(do²)-mi(mu²)-om'a². Gen., -om'at²o(-atis). From *ῥᾱβδός*, a rod, and *μῦς*, a muscle. Ger., *Rhabdomyom*. A myoma consisting of striped muscle. [E, 4.]

RHABDONEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ra²rb(r)a²b-do(do²)-nem(nam)²-a². Gen., -nem'at²o(-atis). From *ῥᾱβδός*, a rod, and *νῆμα*, a thread. A genus of the *Anguillulidae*. —*R. hominis* [Lutz], *R. strongyloides* [Grassi]. See *RHABDITIS intestinalis*.

RHACHILÆUS (Lat.), adj. Ra²rk(r)a²ch'i²-e²(a²e²)-u²s(u²s). Gr., *ῥαχίαιος*. Fr., *rachie*. Spinal: as a n. in the m. pl., *rachiciei* (Gr., *ῥαχίαιος*). See *RHACHITE*. [L, 50, 84 (a, 43).]

RHACHLAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Ra²rk(r)a²ch'i²-i²(i²)a²g(a²g)-ra². From *ῥαχίς*, the spine, and *ἀγρα*, a seizure. Fr., *rachiegrue*. Rheumatic pain in the spinal muscles. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHACHIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ra²rk(r)a²ch'i²-i²a²l(a²l)²i²g(i²)a². From *ῥαχίς*, the spine, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *rachialgie*. Ger., *Rachialgie*, *Rückgratsschmerz*. Pain in or about the spine; of Frank (1818), spinal irritation (q. v.). [D, 34.] —*R. Pictaviensium*, *R. pictetum*. See *METALLIC COLIC*.

RHACHIALGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ra²rk(r)a²ch'i²-i²a²l(a²l)²i²g(i²)-ti²s. Gen., -git'id²o(-idis). Fr., *rachialgie*. Inflammatory rachialgia. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHACHIASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ra²rk(r)a²ch'i²-i²a²l(a²l)²i²g(i²)/mu²s(mu²s). From *ῥαχίς*, the spine. Of M. Hall, the spasmodic action of the muscles at the back of the neck that occurs early in epilepsy. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

RHACHIDIAN, adj. Ra²rk-i²d'i²-n. Fr., *rachidién*. See *SPINAL* and *VERTEBRAL*.

RHACHIDIEN (Fr.), adj. Ra²rk-e²d-e²-a²n. See *SPINAL* and *VERTEBRAL*; as a n., a portion of the spinal cord. [a, 48.] —*R. inférieur*. See *CEREBRAL ENLARGEMENT*. —*R. moyen*. See *Cervical ENLARGEMENT*. —*R. supérieur*. See *MEDULLA oblongata*.

RHACHILYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ra²rk(r)a²ch'i²-i²l(i²)-u²s(u²s). Gen., -ylis'eos (-il'ysis). From *ῥαχίς*, the spine, and *λύω*, to loose. Of Barwell, a method of forcible correction of lateral spinal curvature by traction or pressure on the summit of each curve, tending to move the summit toward the median line. ["Med. Record," April 5, 1890, p. 387 (a, 18).]

RHACHIOCAMPIS (Lat.), n. f. Ra²rk(r)a²ch'i²-i²o(o²)-ka²mp-(ka²mp)'si²s. Gen., -camp'eos (-is). From *ῥαχίς*, the spine, and *κάμψις*, a bending. See *CURVATURE of the spine*.

RHACHIOCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ra²rk(r)a²ch'i²-i²o(o²)-ch'i²si²s(u²s). Gen., -chys'eos (-och'ysis). From *ῥαχίς*, the spine, and *χύω*, a pouring. Fr., *rachiochysse*. See *HYDRORRHACHIS*.

RHACHIOCYPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ra²rk(r)a²ch'i²-i²o(o²)-si(ku²)-fos'i²s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *ῥαχίς*, the spine, and *κύφωσις*, kyphosis. See *KYPHOSIS*.

RHACHIODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ra²rk(r)a²ch'i²-i²o(o²)-di²n(du²n)²-i²a². From *ῥαχίς*, the spine, and *δύσιν*, pain. Spasmodic pain in the vertebral column. [E.]

RHACHIOMETER, n. Ra²rk-i²-o²m'e²t²-u²r. From *ῥαχίς*, the spine, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An apparatus for determining the degree of deformities of the vertebral column. [A, 88.]

RHACHIOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ra²rk(r)a²ch'i²-i²o(o²)-mi(mu²)-e²l(i²)e²ti²s. Gen., -it'id²os (-idis). From *ῥαχίς*, the spine, and *μυελός*, marrow. Inflammation of the spinal cord. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHACHIOPELOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ra²rk(r)a²ch'i²-i²o(o²)-mi(mu²)-e²l(i²)-o²ti²(o²ti²)p²h²i²s(i²)s. Gen., -phthi'seos (-oph'thisis).

getic purgative. Their expressed juice was formerly official in the Br. Ph. as *rhamni succus*. They are usually given, to reduce their irritant effects, in the form of a syrup. The bark is also strongly purgative and, when fresh, emetic. [B. 275, 314 (a, 35).]—*R. croceum*. Californian mountain-holly. The bark, an extract of which is used as a mild laxative and tonic, occurs in curved pieces, dark-brown on the outside and of a red color with numerous delicate white streaks internally, slightly aromatic in odor, and of a bitter but not disagreeable taste. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—*R. ellipticus*. Fr., *nerprum elliptique*, bois cossière (ou de fer). A species, by some identified with *Colubrina ferruginosa*, used as an antisyphilitic. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—*R. frangula*. Fr., *aune noir*, *bourdaine*, *pouverne*, *rhubarbe des paysans*. Ger., *glatter Wegdorn*, *Faulbaum*, *Pulverholz*, *Zapfenholz*. Alder-buckthorn, berry-bearing (or black) alder, dogwood; an erect, glabrous shrub growing in northern Africa, in northern and middle Asia, and throughout Europe except in the far north. The dried bark, the frangula of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., occurs in quills about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick, grayish or brownish externally, with small corky wart, and internally smooth and of a pale brownish-yellow. In its action it is analogous to rhubarb, though, when fresh, it is very irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract, producing vomiting and purgation accompanied by much pain. The charcoal of the wood is used in the preparation of the finest gunpowders. The dark-purple berries, *baccæ frangulæ* (see *alii baccæ*), have properties analogous to those of *R. catharticus* and were formerly official in Europe. Both the bark and berries are used for dyeing. [B. 275, 314 (a, 35).]—*R. inebrians*. An Abyssinian species. The bark is used like hops in the preparation of a sort of beer. [B. 267 (a, 35).]—*R. infectoria*, *R. infectorius*. Fr., *épine puante*, *petit nerprum*. Ger., *farbender Wegdorn*. Yellow-berryed (or dyers') buckthorn; a native of southern Europe and western Asia. [B. 35.] Cf. *Avignon berries*.—*P. lineatus*. Fr., *nerprum tracé*. A Cochinchina species. The roots are used as a diuretic. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—*R. lycioides*. A Spanish species. A decoction of the berries is used externally in gout. [B. 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*R. pumilus*. Dwarf-buckthorn; a European species used like *R. alpinus*. [B. 267, 275 (a, 35).]—*R. purshiana*, *R. purshianus*. California bearberry (or buckthorn); a small tree found in California and northward as far as British America. The bitter bark constitutes cascara sagrada, and is official in the Br. Ph. as *rhamni purshiani cortex*. It contains three resins which are supposed to produce the laxative effects of the bark; tannic, malic, and oxalic acids; a neutral, crystallizable principle, said to be tonic; and an essential oil. It is said to contain also glucose, ammonia, and a ferment to which the griping effects of the fresh bark are attributed. It is analogous in properties to *R. frangula*, but is preferable as a laxative, being more certain and powerful in its action, and producing a more permanent influence upon the intestinal tract. [B. 5, 275 (a, 35).]—*R. sanguinea*, *R. sanguineus*. A Spanish species. The acid inner bark is used in the treatment of itch. [B. 180, 267 (a, 35).]—*R. saxatilis*. Fr., *nerprum des rochers*. Ger., *Steinwegdorn*. Rock buckthorn; a European shrub. The berries and the inner bark are purgative. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*R. solutivus*. See *R. catharticus*.—*R. tinctoria*, *R. tinctorius*. Ger., *Maler-Wegdorn*. Dyers' buckthorn; found in Hungary and in Lower Austria. The fruits yield a yellow dye. [B. 180, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—*R. virgatus*. Slender-branched buckthorn; a Hindoostan tree with a bitter purgative fruit. [A. 496; B. 275 (a, 35).]—*R. Wightii*. An Asiatic species. The bark, analogous in composition to cascara sagrada, is used medicinally. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—*Succus rhamni* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Rhamni succus*.—*Syrupus rhamni*. Ger., *Kreuzdornbeersyrup*. 1. Of the Br. Ph., a preparation made by evaporating 4 pints of the juice of *R. catharticus* to 2½, adding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. each of sliced ginger and bruised pimento, digesting, straining, adding when cold 5 fl. oz. of rectified spirit, decanting after two days, and adding 5 lbs. of sugar, or enough to bring the sp. gr. to 1.32. [B. 5 (a, 35).] 2. See *Syrupus rhamni cathartice*.—*Syrupus rhamni cathartice* [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de nerprum* [Fr. Cod.]. A syrup consisting of 30 (35) [Ger. Ph.] parts of filtered juice of *R. cathartica* with 30 [Fr. Cod., 30 [Belg. Ph.], 52½ [Swiss Ph.], 65 [Ger. Ph.]] of sugar. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

RHANTER (Lat.), n. m. $Ra^{2n}(ra^{2n})u^{2n}(r)$. Gen., *-er'os (-is)*. Gr., *ῥαντήρ* (from *ῥανειν*, to sprinkle). See *Inner CANTHUS*.

RHAPHAGRA (Lat.), n. f. $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})a^{2g}(a^{2g})-ra^{3}$. From *ῥαφή*, a seam, and *ἀγρα*, a seizure. Fr., *rhaphagre*. Of Mal'fatti, pain in the sutures of the cranium. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

RHAPHANEDON (Lat.), n. n. $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})a^{2n}(a^{2n})-ed(ad)'o^{2n}$. Gr., *ῥαφανήδων*. See *Transverse FRACTURE*.

RHAPHANIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})an(a^{2n})^{12}a^{2}$. From *ῥάφανος*, the radish. Fr., *raphanie*. Ger., *Raphanie*, *Hungerkrankheit*. Poisoning by the black radish (*Raphanus niger*), also by strawberries (see *Elaeagnus*). See *Cruciferae*. Of Mal'fatti, pain in the porters." July 3, 1886, p. 21 (a, 50).—*R. maistice*. Pellagra; so called because supposed to be due to the use of maize as food.

RHAPHANISM, n. $Ra^{2f}a^{2n}i^{2m}$. m. Lat., *raphanismus*, *raphanidosis*. Fr., *raphanisme*, *raphanidose*. Ger., *Rettig-keilen*. The introduction of a freshly peeled horseradish into the scarified podex; used in ancient Rome as a punishment for adultery. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

RHAPHANISTRUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})a^{2n}(a^{2n})^{12}st^{2}ru^{2m}(ru^{2m})$. 1. The genus *Rhaphanus*. 2. The *Siumbrum officinale*. [B. 121, 1 0 (a, 35).] 3. See *RHAPHANUS* r.

RHAPHANUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})a^{2n}(a^{2n})u^{2s}(u^{2s})$. Gr., *ῥαβανίς*, *ῥάφανος*. Fr., *raifort*. Ger., *Rettig*. The radish, a genus of the *Rhaphaneæ*, which are a tribe of the *Cruciferae*, or a subdivision of the *Lentaceæ*. The *Rhaphani* are a section of the *Cruciferae*. The *Rhaphanideæ* are a tribe of the *Cruciferae*. The *Rhaphanistræ* are a tribe of the *Siliguaceæ* or a division of the *Symplectis*. [B. 19, 42, 170, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*R. aquaticus*. The *Nasturtium amphibi-*

bium. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—*R. hortensis*. *R. sativus*; in pharmacy, *R. niger*. [a, 35.]—*R. niger*. Fr., *raifort noir* (ou *cultive*, ou *des Parisiens*, ou *officinal*), *rée*, *gros radis*, *radis noir*. See under *R. sativus*.—*R. raphanistrum*. Fr., *raifort sauvage*, *ravenelle*, *rose russe*. Ger., *Ackerrettig*, *Kriechrettig*, *Hedenrettig*, *Hedenrettig*, *Bauernrettig*. Wild mustard (or radish), jointed (or white) charlock, runch, the *λαμάρνυ* of Dioscorides; a European species, naturalized sparingly in North America. The seeds, *semen rapistræ*, are acid and stimulating, and were formerly used like mustard-seed. *Raphania* has been erroneously attributed to this plant. [B. 34, 168, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*R. rusticus*, *R. rusticanus*. See *ARMORACIA rusticana*.—*R. sativus*. Fr., *raifort cultivé*, *rée*, *petite rave*, *tendrette*. Ger., *schwarzer Rettig*, *Gartenrettig*, *Rubenrettig*. Garden (or common cultivated) radish, the *ῥάβανος* or *ῥαβανίς* of the ancients; indigenous to western Asia, China, and Japan. Its root is rich in a peculiar nitrogenized juice considered powerfully antiscorbutic. Of one variety, *R. sativus*, var. *oleifera*, the seeds yield a fixed oil, and of another, *R. niger*, or black radish (by some authors considered distinct), the fresh root, *radix recens raphani* (*nigri*, seu *hortensis*), was formerly used as an expectorant, and the seeds, *semen raphani nigri* (seu *hortensis*), as an aperient, stimulant, and diuretic. [B. 19, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—*R. silvestris*. See *R. raphanistrum* and *ARMORACIA rusticana*.—*Spiritus raphani*. Fr., *esprit* (ou *alcoolat*) *de raifort*. A preparation made by distilling half of a mixture of 6 parts each of horseradish-root, water, and the juice of horseradish, and 2 of alcohol, adding 3 of horseradish-root, and distilling over the water bath. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Syrupus raphani compositus* [Gr. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 2 parts of black mustard, 4 of cultivated horseradish, and 1 part of orange-peel in water enough to make 40 parts of colature, and adding 80 of sugar. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Tinctura raphani composita*. See *Tincture de Raifort* composé.

RHAPHÉ (Lat.), n. f. $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})e(a)$. Gen., *raph'es*. Gr., *ῥαφή* (from *ῥάπτειν*, to sew). Fr., *raphé*. Ger., *Naht* (1st def.), *Nabelbinde* (4th def.). 1. Literally a seam; hence its ordinary meaning a line projecting above the surrounding surface like a seam, especially the line that marks the junction of the two lateral halves of the scrotum. 2. In anatomy and surgery, a suture. 3. Of Stilling, the septum of the medulla oblongata. It consists of mingled longitudinal and transverse nerve-fibres, and contains numbers of multipolar ganglion cells. [L. 15 (K).] 4. In botany, the ridge or cord formed by the funiculus extending along the whole length of an anatropous ovule and half the length of an amphitropous ovule. [B. 291 (a, 35).]—**Palatine r.** A narrow ridge of mucous membrane in the middle line of the palate. [L. 142, 332.]—**Perineal r.** Lat., *r. perinei*. Ger., *Mittelfeischnaht*, *Dammnaht*. A slightly elevated ridge of the integument in the middle line of the perineum. [L. 142, 332.]—**R. exterior**. The striated longitudinal muscle. [L. 6 (K).]—**R. inferior corporis callosi**. The r. on the inferior surface of the corpus callosum. [L. 18 (K).]—**R. of the corpus callosum**. See *R. superior corporis callosi*.—**R. of the penis**. A prolongation of the r. of the scrotum forward upon the penis. [L. 31.]—**R. of the perineum**. See *Perineal r.*—**R. of the pharynx**. The streak of connective tissue in the middle line of the posterior wall of the pharynx. [L. 332.]—**R. of the scrotum**. Lat., *r. scroti*, *linea media scroti*. Ger., *Hodensacknaht*. A ridge of the integument of the scrotum which divides it into two lateral halves and is continuous behind with the r. of the perineum. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**R. of the tongue**. Ger., *Zungennaht*. A median furrow on the dorsum of the tongue. It sometimes ends posteriorly in a closed depression, the foramen cæcum of Morgagni. [C.]—**R. palati duri**. See *Palatine r.*—**R. postoblongata**. The posterior median fissure of the medulla oblongata. [L. 21 (K).]—**R. superior corporis callosi**. Ger., *Balkennaht*. The median longitudinal furrow on the upper surface of the corpus callosum. [L. 18 (K).]

RHAPHANISTRUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})i^{2d}a^{2n}(a^{2n})^{12}st^{2}ru^{2m}(ru^{2m})$. From *ῥαβανίς*, a needle, and *ἀγκύρον*, a fish-hook. A hooked needle formerly used in the formation of an artificial pupil. [F.]

RHAPHIDAGOGUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})i^{2d}a^{2g}(a^{2g})og^{2}u^{2s}(u^{2s})$. From *ῥαβανίς*, a needle, and *ἀγωγός*, leading. See *ACDUCTOR*.

RHAPHIDES, n. f. pl. $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})i^{2d}d-ez(a^{2g})$. From *ῥαβανίς*, a needle. Ger., *Rhaphiden*. Acicular crystals of calcium oxalate, usually in compact bundles, found in the interior of certain plants, especially the *Araceæ* and *Onagraceæ*. The term is also applied to crystals of other forms. [B. 291, 296, 308 (a, 35).]

RHAPHIDOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})i^{2d}d-oz(a^{2g})-a^{2}$. From *ῥαβανίς*, a needle, and *φάρος*, bearing. Of Schott, a genus of the *Aroidæ*. [B. 42 (a, 35).]—**R. vitensis**. A species yielding tonga. In Fiji the bark is used in facial neuralgia. [B. 5; "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1 (a, 50).]

RHAPHION (Lat.), n. n. $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})i^{2d}a^{2n}$. Gr., *ῥάβιον* (dim. of *ῥαβανίς*, a needle). See *NEEDLE*.

RHAPHIOSTIXIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})i^{2d}o(o^{2s})-stix^{2}x^{1}s$. Gen., *-stix'eos (-is)*. From *ῥαβανίς*, a needle, and *στίζω*, a pricking. See *ACUPUNCTURE*.

RHAPHIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})i^{2s}$. Gen., *raph'idios (-idis)*. Gr., *ῥαβίς*. See *NEEDLE* and cf. *RHAPHIDES*.

RHAPHOSYMPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ra^{2f}(ra^{2f})o(o^{2s})-si^{2}m-(su^{2m})^{12}u^{2s}(u^{2s})$. Gen., *-ph'yses (-symph'ysis)*. From *ῥαβανίς*, a seam and *σύνφωσις*, symphysis. Fr., *raphosymphysie*. Ossification of a suture. [a, 34.]

RHAPONTICIN (Fr.), n. $Ra^{2p}po^{2n}tek$. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see *RHEUM rhaponticum*. 2. See *CENTAUREA rhapontica*.

RHAPONTICIN, n. $Ra^{2p}o^{2n}i^{2s}i^{2n}$. Fr., *rhaponticine*. Ger., *R*. See *CHRYSOPHANTIC ACID*.

RHAPONTICUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ra^3p(ra^3p) \cdot o^2nt / i^2k \cdot u^2m(u^2m)$. From $\rho\alpha$, rhubarb, and *ponticus*, pertaining to Pontus. Ger., *Rüben-distel* (2d def.). 1. The *Rheum r.*; also the *Rheum undulatum*. 2. A genus of the *Rhaponticeae*, which are a division of the *Serratulaceae*. [B. 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Extractum rhapontici**. An extract made by infusing *Rheum r.* twice with cold water, mixing the colatures, and evaporating. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

RHATANIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ra^2t(ra^2t) \cdot an(a^n) / i^2a^2$. See *RATANHIA* and *RHATANY*.

RHATANY, n. $Ra^2t \cdot a^2n \cdot i^2$. Lat., *ratanhia*, *ratanha*, *rhatania*, *radia ratanha* (Ger. Ph.) (see *ratanhia*), *krameria radia* (Br. Ph.). Fr., *ratanhia* (Fr. Cod.). Ger., *Ratanhianzettel*. The root of *Krameria triandra* or of *Krameria izina*. It contains minute proportions of gum, starch, and a crystallizable sugar, and a large proportion of ratanhiatannic acid. R. is a tonic and powerful astringent, especially its cortical portion. [B. 5, 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**Decoction of r.** See *Decoction radialis Ratanhiae*.—**Extract of r.** See *Extractum krameriae*.—**False r.** American kino. [B. 168 (a, 35).]—**Guayaquil r.** A variety from Guayaquil, believed to be from some other genus than *Krameria*; a large, woody, very astringent root with a fibrous, reddish-brown bark streaked with black and dotted over with small warts. It is said to be richer in tannin than Peruvian r. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**North American r.** See *Texas r.*—**Pará r.**, *Ratanhia des Antilles* (Cotton, 1868). Brazilian r., *R. from Ceará*; the root of a Brazilian plant, probably *Krameria argentea*. It resembles Savanilla r. but occurs in longer pieces, of a darker hue and very elastic. [B. 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Peruvian r.** Ordinary r., the root of *Krameria triandra*. It occurs in pieces sometimes an inch thick and two or three feet long, sometimes not thicker than a quill. The bark is scaly and rugged and of a dark reddish-brown color, with an inner layer of a bright brownish-red color adhering to a brownish-yellow, dense wood without pith, but with fine, dark medullary rays and thin vessels arranged in concentric rings. [B. 5, 18, 180 (a, 35).] Cf. *Savanilla r.*—**Savanilla r.** New Granada r.; derived from *Krameria izina*, and occurring in shorter, thinner pieces than Peruvian r. It is dull-purplish, and has a smooth, thick bark which is furrowed longitudinally and crossed here and there by deep cracks. Its tannic acid differs from that of common r. in its being in soluble matter than the Peruvian drug, and for medicinal use is probably preferable. [B. 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Texas r.** A variety derived from *Krameria lanceolata*; said to be more active than the official drug, yielding 34.5 per cent. of extract and 17 per cent. of tannin. [B. 10; B. 5, 18 (a, 35).]

RHAZIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ra^2z(ra^2z) \cdot ya^2$. Fr., *rhazie*. A genus of the *Apocynaceae*. [B. 42 (a, 35).]—**R. stricta**. A shrubby Asiatic plant. The bitter, tonic leaves are used in India to prepare cooling drinks, and, combined with an infusion of the fruits of *Withania coagulans*, in dyspepsia and flatulent colic. The fruits are applied to boils. [B. 19, 172 (a, 35).]

RHEA SPRINGS, n. Ra. A place in Rhea County, Tennessee, where there are alkaline, chalybeate, and saline springs. [a, 14.]

RHEEDIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ra^2d \cdot i^2a^2$. Fr., *cyroyer*. A genus of the *Rheediaceae*, which are a section of the *Mangostineae*. [a, 35.]—**R. americana**, **R. lateriflora**. Fr., *cyroyer à fleurs latérales*, *cyroynne d'Espagne*. The wild mammee of Jamaica. A resin exuding from the bark is used in salves and plasters. [B. 180, 275 (a, 35).]

RHEGE (Lat.), **RREGMA** (Lat.), **RHEGUS** (Lat.), n's f., n., and m. $Re^3g(rag) \cdot e(a)$, ma^3 , $ma^3s(mu^3s)$. Gen., *rhégēs*, *-maíes* (*-maíes*). Gr., $\rho\eta\gamma\epsilon$, $\rho\eta\gamma\mu\alpha$, $\rho\eta\gamma\mu\alpha$ (from $\rho\eta\gamma\mu\alpha$, to break). See *CONTRUSION*, *CRAMP*, and *LACERATION*.

RHEIC ACID, n. Re^1ik . 1. An amorphous red powder, $C_{27}H_{14}O_8$. 2. Chrysophanic acid. [B. 8, 270 (a, 38).]

RHEIN, RHEINIC ACID, n's. $Re^1in, re^1in / i^2k$. Fr., *rhéine*, *acide rhénique*. Ger., *Rheinsäure*. See *CHRYSOPIANIC ACID*.

RHEMBASMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Re^2m \cdot ba^2z(ba^2z) \cdot mu^3s(mu^3s)$. Gr., $\rho\eta\mu\beta\alpha\sigma\mu\varsigma$ (from $\rho\eta\mu\beta\alpha\sigma\mu\varsigma$, to roam about). Fr., *rhembasme*. 1. Mental wandering. [A, 540 (a, 34).] 2. See *SOMNAMBULISM*.

RHENCHOS (Lat.), **RHENCHOS** (Lat.), **RHENXIS** (Lat.), n's n., n., and f. $Re^2n^2k(re^2n^2ch^2) \cdot o^2s$, $re^2n^2k \cdot o^2s$, re^2n^2x / i^2s . Gen., *rhench'cos* (-is), *rhén'cos* (-is), *rhénx'cos* (-is). Gr., $\rho\eta\epsilon\chi\omicron\varsigma$, $\rho\eta\epsilon\chi\omicron\varsigma$, $\rho\eta\epsilon\chi\omicron\varsigma$ (from $\rho\eta\epsilon\chi\omicron\varsigma$, to snore). See *SNOORING*.

RHEOCHORD, RHEOCORD, n's. $Re^1o \cdot ko^2rd$. From $\rho\eta\epsilon\upsilon$, to flow, and $\chi\omicron\rho\delta\acute{\eta}$, a cord. Fr., *rhéocorde*. Ger., R. A simple apparatus for increasing the resistance in an electric circuit. It consists of a wire stretched between two fixed points. Along the wire slides a piece of metal, to which is attached one of the wires of the battery. This instrument is used in modifying the strength of nerve-currents. [K. 35.]

RHEOMETER, n. $Re^1o \cdot m^2e^2t \cdot u^2r$. From $\rho\eta\epsilon\upsilon$, to flow, and $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\omicron\nu$, a measure. Fr., *rhéomètre*, *réomètre*. Ger., R. 1. See *GALVANOMETER*. 2. An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood-current. It consists essentially of a U-shaped tube each arm of which expands into a bulb. One of the bulbs is filled with olive-oil, the extremities of the tube are inserted into the cut ends of a clamped artery, and the blood is then allowed to continue on its course. The velocity of the flow is calculated from the time taken by the blood in displacing the oil from the bulb. [K.]

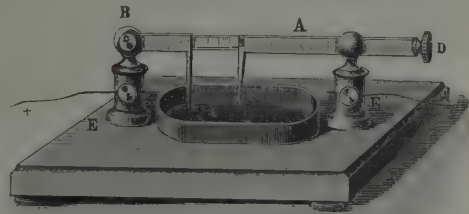
RHEONOM (Ger.), n. $Ra \cdot o \cdot nom$. An instrument devised by v. Fleischl for ascertaining the exact effect of any irritation on a nerve. [Gruenhagen (K).]

RHEOPHORE, n. $Re^1o \cdot for$. From $\rho\eta\epsilon\upsilon$, to flow, and $\phi\omicron\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, bearing. Fr., *rhéophore*. Ger., *Rheophor*. The conducting cord connecting an electrode with the source of the electrical current.

RHEOSCOPE, n. $Re^1o \cdot skop$. From $\rho\eta\epsilon\upsilon$, to flow, and $\sigma\kappa\omicron\mu\epsilon\iota\nu$, to examine. Ger., *Rheoskop*. An apparatus for testing the existence of an electric current. [a, 48.]—**Physiological r.** Fr., *gre-*

nouille galvanoscopique. A r. consisting of two muscle-nerve preparations, so arranged that the nerve of one specimen rests upon the muscle of the other. If one nerve is stimulated, both muscles will contract. [K. 3.]

RHEOSTAT, n. $Re^1o \cdot sta^2t$. From $\rho\eta\epsilon\upsilon$, to flow, and $\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\iota\alpha$, to place. Fr., *rheostat*. Ger., R. An apparatus for regulating the



TROUVÉ'S WATER RHEOSTAT (AFTER DE WATTEVILLE).

A, a sliding rod connected with one pole. B, a stationary rod connected with the other pole. The rod is provided with a descending arm that dips into the water. C, the degree of separation of the two arms is regulated by the screw, D, and read off from a scale secured behind the sliding rod.

Intensity of an electrical current by interposing an adjustable length of some substance that is relatively a poor conductor; usually a volume of water or a number of coils of wire.

RHEOTANNIC ACID, n. $Re^1o \cdot ta^2n^2 \cdot i^2k$. A reddish or yellowish-brown powder, $C_{26}H_{12}O_{14}$, derived from rhubarb. [B. 5, 270 (a, 38).]

RHEOTOME, n. $Re^1o \cdot tom$. From $\rho\eta\epsilon\upsilon$, to flow, and $\tau\omicron\mu\acute{\eta}$, a cutting. Fr., *rhéotome*. Ger., *Rheotom*. An instrument for interrupting an electric current at regular intervals. [K.]—**Differential r.** A r. for noting the negative variation in muscle-currents. It consists of a rotating rod so arranged that it alternately opens and closes a galvanometer circuit and at the same time stimulates the nerve of a nerve-muscle preparation. [M. Foster (K).]

RHEOTROPE, n. $Re^1o \cdot trop$. From $\rho\eta\epsilon\upsilon$, to flow, and $\tau\omicron\mu\acute{\eta}$, a turning. Fr., *rhéotrope*, *déioncteur*. An apparatus for reversing the direction of an electrical current.

RHEOTROPISM, n. $Re^1o \cdot tro^2p \cdot i^2zm$. Lat., *rheotropismus*. A tendency to movement in a mass of protoplasm, induced by the action of a current of water. R. is positive when the protoplasm tends to move toward the source of the current, and negative when it tends to move away from the source. E. Stahl. Bot. Ztg., 1884, p. 145, 161, 187; "Proc. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1884, p. 603 (B.).

RHETORANCHE (Lat.), n. f. $Re^1t(ra^2t) \cdot o^2r \cdot a^2n^2(a^n) / ke \cdot (ch^2a)$. Gen., *anch'ēs*. From $\rho\eta\tau\omicron\rho$, a public speaker, and $\alpha\chi\chi\epsilon\upsilon$, to press tight. See *FOLLICULAR PHARYNGITIS*.

RHEUM, n. Ru^2m . Gr., $\rho\eta\upsilon\mu\alpha$ (from $\rho\eta\epsilon\upsilon$, to flow). Lat., *rheuma*. Fr., *rhume*. A liquid discharge, especially from the air-passages or the eyes. [a, 48.]—**Salt r.** Ger., *Salzfuss*. A popular term for chronic eczema.

RHEUM (Lat.), n. n. $Re(ra^2r) \cdot u^2m(u^2m)$. Ger., $\rho\acute{\eta}\mu$, $\rho\eta\omicron\upsilon$. Fr., *rhubarbe*. Ger., *Rhabarber*. 1. A genus of polygonaceous herbs. [B. 180 (a, 36).] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see *RHUBARB* (1st def.).—**Alcohol cum rheo**. See *Tinctura rhei*.—**Autum rheo**. See *Infusum rhei*.—**Elisir proprietatis cum rheo**. Fr., *elixir de propriété de (ou avec la) rhubarbe*. Syn.: *elixir proprietatis rhubarbarinum* (seu cum rhubarbaro). Any one of various old preparations consisting essentially of tincture of rhubarb and tincture of aloes. [L. 85 (a, 48).]—**Elisir rhei amarum**. See *Vinum rhei amarum*.—**Elisir rhei dulcis**. See *Tinctura rhei vinosa*.—**Essentia rhei**. See *Tinctura rhei*.—**Extractum rhei** [U. S. Ph.].—**Alcohol cum rheo**.—**Elisir proprietatis cum rheo**. Fr., *elixir de propriété de (ou avec la) rhubarbe*. Syn.: *elixir proprietatis rhubarbarinum* (seu cum rhubarbaro). 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25 [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] of dry extract of rhubarb (30 of inspissated extract [Belg. Ph.], 30 of dry with 40 of inspissated extract [Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.], with 4.44 (5 [Swiss Ph.], 7.1 [Dan. Ph.], 7.5 [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) each of jalap-resin and soap (5 of jalap-resin and 20 of soap [Ger. Ph.]), and 40 each of dilute alcohol and water [Belg. Ph.] (32 of dilute alcohol and 42 of water [Dan. Ph.], the proper amount [Ger. Ph.] (20 parts [Swiss Ph.], 40 [Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.] of dilute alcohol). [B. 95 (a. 38); L. 83].—**Extractum rhei fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Ger., *Äusserer Rhabarber-extrakt*. An extract made by moistening 100 grammes of rhubarb-root in No. 30 powder with 40 of a mixture of 3 parts of alcohol (sp. gr. 0.820) and 1 part of water, treating in a percolator with more of the menstruum till the root is exhausted, reserving the first 75 cubic centimetres of percolate, evaporating the residue to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 cubic centimetres with alcohol. [B. 95 (a. 38)].—**Extractum rhei jalapinum** [Dan. Ph.]. See *Extractum rhei compositum*.—**Infusum rhei**. Fr., *tisane de rhubarbe* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *infusión de rubarbo* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing rhubarb-root in 40 times as much boiling water [Br. Ph.]. The Fr. preparation orders for 1 part of rhubarb 200 parts of cold water; the Gr. Ph., 12 of boiling water; the Belg. Ph., 14½ of water; and the Sp. Ph. water enough to make 30 parts. [B. 95 (a. 38)].—**Infusum rhei alcalinum** (see **alkalinum**) [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], seu **aqueum** [Netherl. Ph.]. An infusion of 100 parts of rhubarb-root with 20 of potassium carbonate in 1,150 of water [Belg. Ph.], or with 12 of sodium bicarbonate in 900 of water [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.], or with 90 of sodium carbonate crystals in 1,600 of water [Hung. Ph.] (enough water [Roum. Ph.], with 66½ of sodium carbonate crystals in 666½ of water, and 133½ of alcohol [Netherl. Ph.]). The Belg. preparation is aromatized with 3 parts of spirit of crisped mint, the Dan. as well as the Norw. with 120 of vinous water of cinnamon, and the Netherl. with 133½ of water of cinnamon. Various older ph's had similar preparations, sometimes ordering thioery or fennel to flavor them. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38)].—**Infusum rhei boracatum**. A preparation of 45 parts of rhubarb with 11 each of potassium carbonate and borax and 420 of boiling water, or with 7 of borax and 380 of water, and mixed with 60 parts of vinous water of cinnamon. [B. 119 (a. 38)].—**Infusum rhei cum kali subcarbonico** [Gr. Ph.], **Infusum rhei cum natrio carbonico** [Hung. Ph.]. See **Infusum rhei alcalinum**.—**Infusum rhei salinum**. A strained infusion of 15 parts of rhubarb and 7 of cream of tartar in 15 of boiling water. [B. 119 (a. 38)].—**Mistura rhei et solis** [U. S. Ph.], **Mistura rhei natronata**. A preparation made by dissolving 30 parts of sodium bicarbonate in 500 of water and adding 30 each of fluid extract of rhubarb and spirit of peppermint with water enough to make 1,000 parts. [B. 95 (a. 38)].—**Pilule rhei** [U. S. Ph.]. A pill-mass consisting of 19.5 grammes of powdered rhubarb-root and 6.5 of powdered soap, made up with water into 100 pills. [B. 95 (a. 38)].—**Pilule rhei composite**. A mass made of 975 centigrammes of purified aloes, 650 of rhubarb, 1,300 of rhubarb-root, 65 of oil of peppermint, and the necessary amount of water, divided into 100 pills [U. S. Ph.]; or of 45 parts of Socotrine aloes, 3 each of soap and myrrh, 6 each of rhubarb-root and syrup, 2 of glycerin, and ½ part of oil of peppermint [Br. Ph.]; or of 40 parts of aloes, 25 each of soap and myrrh, 50 of rhubarb-root, 60 of syrup, and 23 of oil of peppermint, divided into 30-centigramme pills, which are then sprinkled with rhubarb powder [Swiss Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38); L. 85].—**Pulvis digestivus cum rheo**. A mixture of 4 parts of either potassium, magnesium, or sodium sulphate and 1 part of rhubarb powder. [B. 97 (a. 14)].—**Pulvis e rheo**, **Pulvis infantum cum rheo**, **Pulvis puerorum epilepticum cum rheo**. See **Pulvis rhei cum magnesia**.—**Pulvis rhei**. Fr., *poudre de rhubarbe* [Fr. Cod.]. See **Radix rhei pulveratus**.—**Pulvis rhei compositus**. 1. A powder of 5 parts of rhubarb-root and 2 of ginger, each in No. 60 powder, and 13 of calcined magnesia [U. S. Ph.]; or of 2 parts of rhubarb, 1 part of ginger, and 6 parts of calcined magnesia, light or heavy, and 1 part of the kind of powder required [Br. Ph.]. 2. A powder of 1 part of rhubarb and 3 parts of potassium sulphate. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38)].—**Pulvis rhei cum magnesia**. Sp., *polvo de magnesia con rubarbo* [Sp. Ph.]. A powder of 3 parts of rhubarb, 12 of magnesium carbonate, and either 8 of eleosaccharum of fennel [Ger. Ph.] or 8 of sugar and ½ part of oil of fennel [Sp. Ph.]; or of 4 parts of rhubarb, 16 of magnesium carbonate, and 8 of eleosaccharum of fennel [Russ. Ph.], with the addition of 3 parts of rhizome of iris [Swiss Ph.]; or of 10 parts each of rhubarb and magnesium carbonate, and either 10 of eleosaccharum of fennel [Norw. Ph.] or 10 of sugar and ½ part of oil of fennel [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. The Finn. Ph. has also a similar powder, **pulvis rhei salinus**, consisting of equal parts of rhubarb and dry magnesium sulphate. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38)]. Cf. **Pulvis rhei compositus**.—**Pulvis rhei salinus**. See **Pulvis rhei cum magnesia**.—**Radix rhei**. See **Rhubarb** (1st def.).—**Radix rhei pulveratus**. Fr., *poudre de rhubarbe* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *polvo de rubarbo*. A preparation made by peeling rhubarb-root, pounding in an iron mortar, drying at 40° C., and pounding further so as to leave no residue when sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; by cleaning the root, pounding, drying in the oven, powdering in an iron mortar to such a fineness as to leave a residue of ⅙ [Sp. Ph.]; or by sifting the powdered root through a 1,600-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.] (without residue [Swed. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a. 38)].—**Radix rhei tosta**. Sp., *rubarbo tostado* [Sp. Ph.]. Coarsely powdered rhubarb-root, gently heated till brown, and bolted through a sieve. [B. 95 (a. 38)].—**Rhei radix**. See **Rhubarb** (1st def.).—**R. alexandrinum**. See **Turkey rhubarb**.—**R. australe**. Fr., *rhubarbe australe* (ou du Thibet). Ger., *Himalaya-Rhabarber*, *wahrer Rhabarber*. Red-veined Himalayan (or Nepal) rhubarb. Its root is Indian rhubarb. It is cultivated in Europe and the United States for its edible petioles. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a. 35)].—**R. barbaricum**, **R. barbarum**. Rhubarb. [B. 18 (a. 35)].—**R. capiseum**. A species found in the Altai Mountains. The root has properties analogous to those of official rhubarb, but is not much known in commerce. [B. 5 (a. 35)].—**R. chinense**.

See **Chinese rhubarb**.—**R. compactum**. Fr., *rhubarbe compacte*. Ger., *derbblättrige Rhabarberpflanze*. Thick-leaved rhubarb; a native of Tartary and China. It has been cultivated in France for its root (see **French rhubarb**). [B. 180, 275 (a. 35)].—**R. danicum**. See **Chinese rhubarb**.—**R. gallicum**. See **French rhubarb**.—**R. imperiale**. See **R. leucorrhizum**.—**R. indicum**. See **Chinese rhubarb**.—**R. leucorrhizum**. Ger., *weisswurzeliger Rhabarber*. A Siberian species. The root is white rhubarb. [B. 5, 180 (a. 35)].—**R. levanticum**. See **Turkey rhubarb**.—**R. moorei**, **officinum**. A Himalayan species furnishing a valuable root called *chukri*, which has the properties of medicinal rhubarb. The acid leaf-stalks are refrigerant. [A. 496; B. 5 (a. 35)].—**R. muscoviticum**. See **Russian rhubarb**.—**R. nigrum**. See **Ipomoea purga**.—**R. officinale**. A perennial plant resembling **R. raphaniticum**, but larger, indigenous to southeastern Thibet, where it is cultivated for its root, which is official in the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. as rhubarb, and is identified with Chinese or commercial rhubarb, though specimens of it cultivated in Europe lack the rich yellow color of the latter. It is supposed to grow also in various parts of western and north-western China. [a. 35].—**R. optimum**. See **Russian rhubarb**.—**R. palmatum**. Fr., *rhubarbe palmée*. Ger., *handblättriger Rhabarber*. Palmate-leaved rhubarb; recognized in the Br. Ph. as a source of rhubarb, though its cultivation in Russia has failed to produce a root agreeing with that of Chinese rhubarb. A variety, **R. palmatum tanguticum**, from the Tangut country of Mongolia, is said to yield an excellent medicinal root known as *Khamsa rhubarb*. [B. 180, 275, 314 (a. 35)]. Cf. **English rhubarb**.—**R. persicum**. See **Turkey rhubarb**.—**R. rhabarbarum**. See **R. undulatum**.—**R. raphaniticum**. Fr., *raphanitic* (exotique). Ger., *pontischer* (oder *rhapontischer*, oder *kahlblättriger*) *Rhabarber*, *Rhapontik*. Garden- (or tart- or rhapontic) rhubarb, pie-plat; a native of southern Siberia and the regions of the Volga; cultivated in Europe and the United States for its acidulous and edible leaf-stalks and for its medicinal root (see **English rhubarb**). The juice of the leaf-stalks contains oxalic, nitric and malic acids, and is sometimes expressed and made into a wine resembling champagne. [B. 180, 275, 314 (a. 35)].—**R. ribes**. Fr., *rhubarbe pulpeuse* (ou *-grosellier*). Ger., *persischer Rhabarber*. Currant-fruited (or warted-leaved) rhubarb; a Persian species. The leaves furnish a juice (the *root ribes* of the old Arabian physicians) used in inflammatory diseases. The root is purgative and tonic. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a. 35)].—**R. russicum**, **R. sibiricum**. See **Russian rhubarb**.—**R. scitellum**. The root of **R. raphaniticum**. [B. 180 (a. 35)].—**R. sinense**. See **Chinese rhubarb**.—**R. tataricum**. An Asiatic species with leaf-stalks used like those of **R. raphaniticum**. [B. 314 (a. 35)].—**R. undulatum**. Fr., *rhubarbe ondulée*. Ger., *wellenblättriger Rhabarber*. Bucharian (or wavy-leaved) rhubarb; a native of Siberia and probably of Tartary and China, once largely cultivated in southern Siberia for its root. [B. 5, 18, 173, 180 (a. 35)]. Cf. **French rhubarb**.—**Rhizoma rhei**. See **Rhubarb** (1st def.).—**Species aperientes cum rheo** [Palat. Dispens., 1754]. Fr., *espèces apéritives avec la rhubarbe*. A preparation consisting of 36 parts each of the species *aperientes majores* and *minores*, 6 each of rhubarb and cinnamon, and 1 part of spikenard. [B. 119 (a. 38)].—**Syrupus de rheo compositus** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sirop de rhubarbe composé* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by pouring 1,000 parts of hot water (at 80° C.) over 200 of rhubarb-root and 20 each of cinnamon and yellow saunders, expressing after 6 hours, filtering when cold, adding 180 parts of sugar to each 100 of filtrate, mixing with the residue, and adding 646 parts of sugar to each 335 of filtrate, and when cold 30 of water of cinnamon [Belg. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38)].—**Syrupus rhei**. Ger., *Rhabarbersyrup* [Ger. Ph.]. A syrup made by macerating 90 parts of rhubarb, 18 of cinnamon, and 6 of potassium carbonate in 420 of water for 12 hours, straining and filtering so that 400 parts are obtained, and adding 600 of sugar [U. S. Ph.]; by treating 2 oz. each of rhubarb and coriander in No. 20 powder in a percolator with a mixture of 8 fl. oz. of alcohol and 24 of water, evaporating to 14 fl. oz., filtering, and adding 24 oz. of sugar, thus obtaining about 40 oz. of syrup of a sp. gr. of about 1.310 [Br. Ph.]. The other ph's order preparations more or less closely resembling that of the U. S. Ph. but with somewhat different proportions, and the Finn., Hung., Roum., and Swed. Ph's substitute sodium carbonate for the potassium salt, the Belg., Gr., and Netherl. Ph's omit the salt altogether, the Hung. Ph. orders besides water an amount of alcohol equal to the rhubarb, and the Belg. Ph. adds cinnamon water. [B. 95 (a. 38)].—**Syrupus rhei alcalisatus**. A syrup made by boiling tinctura rhei aquosa with twice as much or with 8 as much acid of sugar; or by digesting together 7 parts of potassium carbonate, 720 of boiling water, and from 70 to 120 of rhubarb, and adding 9 parts of sugar for each 5 of strained colature. [B. 119 (a. 38)].—**Syrupus rhei aromaticus**. A mixture of 1 part of aromatic tincture of rhubarb and 9 parts of syrup [U. S. Ph.]; or a preparation made by digesting 19 grammes of rhubarb, 15 each of cinnamon and cloves, and 2 nutmegs in 473 grammes of water, evaporating to one half, and adding 383 grammes of sugar and 260 of brandy; or by digesting 60 parts of rhubarb, 22 of cinnamon, and 7.7 of boiling water, straining, and adding 1,074 of sugar. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38)].—**Syrupus rhei compositus**. See **Syrupus de rheo compositus**.—**Syrupus rhei cum senna**. See **Syrupus sennæ compositus**.—**Tabelle de rheo**. Lozenges made of 32 parts of rhubarb, 24 of water, 2.87 of tragacanth, and 352 of sugar; or containing 42 parts each of powdered rhubarb and diarrhoeal powder, 393 of sugar, and the necessary amount of tragacanth mucilage; or 7 parts each of rhubarb and cream of tartar, 2 of orange-peel, and 120 of sugar dissolved in water of orange flowers. [B. 119 (a. 38)].—

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

Tinctura rhei. Fr., *teinture de rhubarbe* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rhabarbertinctur*. A preparation made by macerating 12 parts of rhubarb and 1 of cardamom-seeds in No. 40 powder for 7 days and treating in a percolator with enough alcohol of sp. gr. 0.928 to make 100 parts of filtered tincture [U. S. Ph.]; by macerating 2 oz. of rhubarb in No. 20 powder and ½ oz. each of saffron, coriander, and cardamom-seeds for 2 days, and treating in a percolator, using in the two processes enough alcohol of sp. gr. 0.930 to make 30 fl. oz. of filtered tincture [Br. Ph.]; by macerating rhubarb with five times as much 60-per-cent. alcohol for 6 days [Bel. Ph.] (10 [Fr. Cod.]); or by digesting it for 3 days with enough 70-per-cent. alcohol to make 5 times as much filtrate as the rhubarb employed [Roum. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38)]. — **Tinctura rhei amara.** Ger., *bittere Rhabarbertinctur*. A tincture made by treating 15 or 16 parts of rhubarb and either 14 of the bark of *Canella alba* and 3 of gentian-root [Swed. Ph.], or 14 of cardamom-seeds and 6 of gentian-root [Norw. Ph.], or 14 of serpentaria and 4 of gentian-root [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.], with 150 (160 [Dan. Ph.], 192 [Russ. Ph.]) of dilute alcohol. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38)]. — **Tinctura rhei aquosa.** Ger., *wässrige Rhabarbertinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. Sp., *tintura acuosa de ruibarbo* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A preparation made by macerating 100 parts of rhubarb in 3,500 of water [Sp. Ph.] (with 30 of sodium carbonate and 1,500 of boiling water [Aust. Ph.], with 50 of sodium carbonate and 800 of cold water, and 300 of vinous water of cinnamon [Swiss Ph.]); or by infusing 100 parts of rhubarb and 10 each of borax and potassium carbonate in 900 of boiling water (850 [Russ. Ph.]), macerating with 90 of dilute alcohol [Finn. Ph.] (alcohol of sp. gr. 0.832 [Ger. Ph.], 100 of 90-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.]), and adding 150 of vinous [Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph.] water of cinnamon for 550 of colature [Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. 2. Of some of the following: *Tinctura rhei*, n. f. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38)]. — **Tinctura rhei aromatica.** 1. Of the U. S. Ph. and older ph's, a tincture made by maceration and percolation of 20 parts of rhubarb, 4 each of cloves and cinnamon, and 2 of nutmeg, all in No. 40 powder, with enough alcohol of sp. gr. 0.928 to make 100 parts of filtrate [U. S. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38)]. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., see *Tinctura rhei vinosa*. — **Tinctura rhei composita.** 1. Of the Lond. Ph. (1851), a preparation made by macerating 24 oz. of rhubarb, 6 drachms of bruised licorice, and 3 drachms each of saffron and sliced ginger in 40 fl. oz. of proof spirit. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz." Nov., 1882, p. 171 (B)]. 2. Of the Russ. Ph., see *Tinctura rhei amara*. — **Tinctura rhei Darelii.** See *Tinctura rhei vinosa*. — **Tinctura rhei dulcis** [U. S. Ph.]. A tincture made by maceration and percolation of 8 parts of rhubarb and 60 grains of anise-seed and licorice, and 1 part of cardamom-seeds, all in No. 40 powder, with enough alcohol of sp. gr. 0.928 to make 100 parts. [B. 95 (a, 38)]. — **Tinctura rhei et absinthii.** See *Teinture d'absintie composée* and cf. *Tinctura rhei*. — **Tinctura rhei et aloes.** Fr., *alcoolé d'aloës et de rhubarbe, élixir sacré, teinture sacrée*. A preparation made by macerating 23 parts of aloes, 19 of rhubarb, 15 of lesser cardamom-seeds, and 470 of brandy, and filtering. [L. 85.] — **Tinctura rhei vinosa** [Darelii] (Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., 24 ed.). — **Vinum rhei** [U. S. Ph., Belg. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *vin de rhubarbe* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rhabarberwein*. A preparation made by moistening 10 parts of rhubarb and 1 part of calamus in No. 30 powder with 5 parts of strong white wine and treating in a percolator with enough more wine to make 100 parts of filtrate; or by macerating 14 oz. of coarsely powdered rhubarb and 60 grains of coarsely powdered bark of *Canella alba* in 1 pint of sherry for 7 days, expressing, straining, filtering, and adding enough more sherry to make 1 pint [Br. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. orders 60 parts of bruised rhubarb macerated in 1,000 of Grenache wine for 10 days, the Belg. Ph. in 970 of Malaga wine and 30 of 92-per-cent. alcohol for 6 days. The other ph's order 40 parts of rhubarb, 10 of orange-peel, 4 or 5 of cardamom-seeds, macerated or digested with from 400 to 500 of sherry, Malaga, or other strong wine, and, except the Swiss Ph., 60 parts of powdered sugar (4 of the amount of the filtrate [Ger. Ph.]) added. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38)]. Cf. *Tinctura Darelii*. — **Vinum rhei amarum.** A preparation made by macerating 10 parts of rhubarb, 2 of gentian, and 1 part of the bark of *Canella alba* [Finn. Ph.] (cardamom-seeds [Swed. Ph.]) with 100 parts of sherry. Some of the older ph's used white wine and alcohol, and substituted Virginia snakeroot for the cardamom or *Canella alba*. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38)]. — **Vinum rhei aromaticum.** See *Tinctura rhei vinosa*.

RHEUMA (Lat., n. n. Ru'm'a^s. Gen., *rheum'atos* (-atis). Gr., *ῥεύμα* (from *ῥέω*, to flow). See *RHEUM* (Eng.).

RHEUMARTHROSIS (Lat.), **RHEUMATROTHOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ru'm-a^s-th-rō(-re)/ti's, -ros'is. Gen., -thriti'dis (-idis), -thros'eos (-eis). From *ῥεύμα*, a flowing, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Acute rheumatic arthritis. [a, 34.]

RHEUMATALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ru'm-a^s-t'(-a^s)-al'(-a^s)/i's (gi²)-a^s. From *ῥεύμα*, a flux, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *rhumatologie*. Ger., *Rheumatologie*. The pain of chronic rheumatism. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

RHEUMATIC, adj. Ru'm-a^s-t'ik. Gr., *ῥευματικός* (from *ῥεύμα*, a flux). Lat., *rheumaticus*. Fr., *rhumatique, rhumatismal*. Ger., *rheumatisch*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with rheumatism. [D.]

RHEUMATOCOLIS (Lat.), n. f. Ru'm-a^s-t'(-a^s)-o(-o^s)-se(k'a)/li's. From *ῥεύμα*, a flux, and *κλίς*, a spot. See *PURPURA rheumatica*.

RHEUMATISM, n. Ru'm'a^s-t'izm. Gr., *ῥευματισμός* (from *ῥεύμα*, a flux, and *μαίωμαι*, to move). Fr., *rhumatisme*. Ger., *Rheumatismus*. A constitutional disease characterized by attacks of pain or inflammation of the fibrous structures about the joints; a general term for the forms of disease mentioned in the subheadings, which have been ascribed to a special constitutional condition or diathesis. — **Acute** (articular) r. Rheumatic fever; an acute disease characterized by inflammation of the fibrous structures about one or more of the joints, with a tendency to give rise to valvular disease of the heart, and often associated with inflammation of the tonsils. The articular inflammation has a tendency to shift from one joint to another, and often involves several at once. It is supposed to be due to the formation of some toxic

material within the body or to inadequate elimination of some such material. The fever is often high and accompanied by acute perspiration. [A, 2; Osler (a, 34).] — **Aplectic** r. R. complicated with apoplexy, the apoplexy, according to Troussseau, being due to cerebral congestion or embolism. [D, 72.] — **Articular** r. Ger., *Gelenkrheumatismus*. Acute or chronic r. affecting one or more joints. [a, 34.] — **Blennorrhagic** r. See *Gonorrhoeal* r. — **Cerebral** r. R. in which delirium, coma, meningitis, convulsions, or chorea may appear, resulting from hyperpyrexia. [a, 34.] — **Chronic** r. Chronic articular r. See *Chronic osteo-arthritis*. — **Diaphragmatic** r. Neuralgia of the diaphragm. [a, 34.] — **Cephalic** r. See *Cerebral* r. — **Epicranial** r. See *GRAVEDO* (1st def.). — **Epidemic muscular** r. Muscular r. occurring in an epidemic form. [D, 25.] — **Fibrous** r. Chronic r. in which the lesions of the circumarticular fibrous tissues are much more prominent than those of the joints. [L, 88 (a, 50).] — **Genito-urinary** r., *Gonorrhoeal* r. An affection resembling acute articular r. associated with gonorrhoea and probably a result of the specific virus of that disease. [D, 1.] — **Gouty** r. See *RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS*. — **Hæmorrhagic** r. R. with a hæmorrhagic tendency. [L, 88 (a, 34).] — **Heberden's** r. R. of the small joints with nodosities. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est," "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.] — **Infectious** r. An articular localization of a general infectious disease. Comby, "Progr. méd.," Aug. 18, 1883, p. 152 (D.). — **Inflammatory** r. See *Acute (articular) r.* — **Multi-articular osseous** r. See *RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS* and *Chronic osteo-arthritis*. — **Muscular** r. A painful affection of the voluntary muscles and of the fasciæ and periosteum to which they are attached. It has received special names according to the region affected, such as lumbago, pleurodynia, and chorea. [a, 34.] — **Nervous** r. **Neuralgic** r. Muscular r. so called because it is often a neuralgia of the sensory nerves of a muscle. [a, 34.] — **Arthritis neurotica**. — **Nodose** r., **Nodular** r. Fr., *rhumatisme noueux*. See *RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS*. — **Periosteal** r. A form of periostitis prevalent among syphilitics and very painful, especially at night. [D, 47.] — **Puerperal** r. A form of r. supposed by Lorenz to be like gonorrhoea, in the course of the uterine genital tract (especially urethritis) in pregnant, lying-in, or menstruating women. [a, 15.] — **R. of the abdominal walls. See *PERITONITIS muscularis anterior*. — **R. of the gullet. A functional affection of the oesophagus, of rare occurrence. The chief symptom is painful deglutition, associated with r. of various muscles. [D, 63.] — **R. of the heart. An affection of the heart (especially endocarditis and pericarditis) occurring in the course of r. (particularly acute articular or gonorrhoeal r.). It is the most frequent cause of valvular disease. [B.] — **R. of the spine. See *SPONDYLITIS deformans* and cf. *Spinal* r. — **R. of the superior portion of the spinal cord. See *TETANY*. — **R. of the uterus. Lat., *uteri rheumatismus*. Fr., *rhumatisme de l'utérus* (ou *utérin*). Ger., *Rheumatismus der Gebärmutter*. 1. An old term for painful uterine contractions during the last weeks of pregnancy also for leucorrhoea. 2. Of Cazeaux, true r. affecting the uterus; of Gauthier, neuralgia of the uterus. [A, 15, 42.] — **Scarlatinal** r. Lat., *rheumatismus scarlatinæ*. A rheumatoid affection that may result in suppurative arthritis, sometimes occurring during the course of scarlet fever. [a, 34.] — **Scorbutic** r. An articular affection resembling r., occurring in a person suffering from scorbut. [a, 34.] — **Spinal** r. Of some French authors, a mild form of spinal meningitis. [A, 319 (a, 34).] — **Synovial** r. A rheumatoid affection of the synovial membranes usually causing serous accumulation. [a, 34.] — **Syphilitic** r. See *Periosteal* r. — **Urethral** r. See *Gonorrhoeal* r. — **Uro-genital** r. See *Gonorrhoeal* r. — **Uterine** r. See *Puerperal* r. — **Venerical** r. Ger., *Lustseuchenschmerz*. See *Gonorrhoeal* r. and *Periosteal* r. — **Vertebro-meningeal** r. See *Spinal* r. — **Visceral** r. R. that involves the viscera. [a, 34.]************

RHEUMATISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ru'm-a^s-t'(-a^s)-i'z(-i'z)/i's (mu's-mu's). Ger., R. See *RHEUMATISM*. — **Entzündlicher** R. (Ger.), **Hitziger** R. (Ger.). See *Acute (articular) RHEUMATISM*. — **Muskulär** (Ger.). See *Muscular RHEUMATISM*. — **R. abdominis. See *PERITONITIS muscularis anterior*. — **R. articulo-rum chronicus. See *Chronic osteo-arthritis*. — **R. blennorrhoeicus. See *Gonorrhoeal RHEUMATISM*. — **R. calidus. See *Acute (articular) RHEUMATISM*. — **R. cancrinosus. See *PROSOPALGIA*. — **R. cervicis. See *FORNICOLIS*. — **R. cordis. See *RHEUMATISM of the heart*. — **R. coxæ, **R. coxarius febriculus**. See *COXALGIA*. — **R. dorsalis**. A rheumatic affection of the spinal muscles and ligaments. [L, 128.] — **R. febriculus**. See *Rheumatic fever*. — **R. fibrillis exanthematicus. See *DENGUE*. — **R. flatuosus**. See *EMPHYSEMA*. — **R. lumborum muscularis**. See *LUMBAGO*. — **R. muscularis**. See *Muscular RHEUMATISM*. — **R. nodosus**. See *RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS* and *CHRONIC osteo-arthritis*. — **R. odontalgicus**. See *ODONTALGIA*. — **R. pectoris**. See *PLEURODYNIA*. — **R. vesicæ urinariæ. See *CYSTORRHEUMIA*. — **Schmerzhafter** R. (Ger.). Acute rheumatism. [L, 80 (a, 34).] — **Wandernder** R. (Ger.). Migrating rheumatism. [L, 80 (a, 34).]********************

RHEUMATOCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. Ru'm-a^s-t'(-a^s)-o(-o^s)-kol'(-k-a^s). From *ῥεύμα*, a flux, and *κλίς*, pertaining to the colon. Fr., *rhumatocolique*. Rheumatic colic. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHEUMATODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ru'm-a^s-t'(-a^s)-o(-o^s)-di'n(-du)/i's (dy'ni-a). From *ῥεύμα*, a flux, and *δύσιν*, pain. Fr., *rhumatodynie*. A dull rheumatic pain. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHEUMATOID, adj. Ru'm'a^s-t'oid. From *ῥεύμα*, a flux, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *rhumatoïde*. Resembling rheumatism.

RHEUMATOKELIS (Lat.), n. f. Ru'm-a^s-t'(-a^s)-o(-o^s)-kel(k'al)/i's. Gen., -kel'idis (-idis). From *ῥεύμα*, a flux, and *κελίς*, a spot, a macule. See *PURPURA rheumatica*.

RHEUMATOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ru'm-a^s-t'(-a^s)-o(-o^s)-phtha'l'(-tha'l)/i'm'(-a^s). From *ῥεύμα*, a flux, and *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia. See *Rheumatic OPHTHALMIA*.

RHEUMATOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ru'm-a^s-t'(-a^s)-o(-o^s)-phth'i's(-th'i's)/i's. Gen., -phth'i'seos (-oph'th'is). From *ῥεύμα*, a flux,

and *phōsis*, wasting. Fr., *rhumatophthisie*. Atrophy or emaciation caused by rheumatism. [A, 34.]

RHEUMATOPNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ru²m-a²t(a²t)-o-(o²)-nu²(pu²)-monu²n²i²a². From *ρῆυμα*, a flux, and *πνευμονία*, pneumonia. Fr., *rhumatopneumonie*. Pneumonia associated with and attributed to rheumatism. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

RHEUMATOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Ru²m-a²t(a²t)-o²p²i²r(u²r)-a². From *ρῆυμα*, a flux, and *πύρ*, fever. See *Rheumatic fever*.

RHEUMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ru²m-a²t(a²t)-os²ez(e²s). From *ρῆυμα*, a flux. Ger., *Rheumatosen*. Of Fuchs, a family of the *Dermatantheses*, including millaria, plantaria, and rheumatocellis. [G.]

RHEUMIC, adj. Ru²m²i²k. Of H. G. Piffard, resembling or allied to rheumatism (said of a diathesis supposed to give rise to certain skin diseases).

RHEUMIC ACID, n. Re-u²m²i²k. Fr., *acide rhéumique*. Ger., *Rheumsäure*. 1. An old term for oxalic acid. 2. An acid, H₂C₂O₄, produced by treating rheotannic acid with dilute acids. [B, 93; B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

RHEUMIN, n. Re-u²m²i²n. Fr., *rhéumine*. See *CHRYSOPHATIC ACID*.

RHEUMOPAROTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ru²m-o²(o²)-pa²r(pa²s²)-o²t-(o²t)(e²)ti²s. Gen., -it²idos (-idis). From *ρῆυμα*, a flux, and *παροτις*, the parotid gland. Fr., *rhumoparotite*. Rheumatic parotitis. [L, 50 (a, 14).] For words in *Rheumo-* not here given, see the corresponding forms in *Rheumato-*.

RHEUMOTYLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ru²m-o²t²(u²e)-u²s(u²s). From *ρῆυμα*, a flux, and *τύλος*, a knot. Fr., *rhumotyle*. A rheumatic callus, either in the skin or in the muscular or cellular tissue. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ru²s²i²s. Gen., *rheus²eos*. Gr., *ῥεύσις* (from *ρεῖν*, to flow). Fr., *rheusie*. A flow, especially from the genitals of the female. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Re²x(rax²)i²s. Gen., *rhez²eos* (-is). Gr., *ῥήξις*. A rupture.

RHICNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ri²k-nos²i²s. Gen., -os²eos (-is). Gr., *ῥικνωσις* (from *ῥικνός*, shriveled). Fr., *rhicnose*. A wrinkling of the skin, resulting from wasting of the body.

RHIGOLENE, n. Ri²g²o²l-en. From *ῥίγος*, frost, and *ἐλαίου*, oil. Fr., *rhigolène*, *rhigosolène*. Ger., *Rhigolen*. A very volatile, limpid liquid obtained by the distillation of petroleum and consisting of the part that boils at about 18° C. It is the lightest of all known liquids, its density being 0.625; it evaporates so rapidly, lowering the temperature to -15° C. that it is used for producing local anæsthesia by freezing. [B, 3, 5, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

RHIGOS (Lat.), n. m. Ri²g²(reg²)o²s. Gen., *rhig²eos*. Gr., *ῥίγος* (from *ῥίγνυ*, to shiver). See *Rigor*.

RHIN (Lat.), n. f. Ri²n(ren). Gen., *rhin²os* (-is). Gr., *ῥίς* (ν = *ῥίς*). See *Nose*.

RHINACANTHIN, n. Ri²n-a²k-a²n²th²i²n. A resinous substance, C₁₀H₁₆O₂, obtained from the root of *Rhinacanthus communis*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

RHINACANTHUS (Lat.), n. f. Rin(ren)-a²k(a²k)-a²n²th(a²n²th)-u²s(u²s). From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *ἀκανθα*, a spine. Fr., *rhinacanthé*. A genus of the *Acanthaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**R. communis**. The *nasuta* of the East Indies, ringworm-root. The root is said to be aphrodisiac, and is used, together with the wood and seed, in ringworm and other skin diseases. The plant is used also in snakebites. [B, 180, 186, 275 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, p. 141 (a, 60).]

RHINÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ri²n(ren)-e²s(a²e²s)-the²(tha²)-si²s. From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *αἰσθησις*, perception. See *OLFACTION*.

RHINÆUS (Lat.), n. m. Ri²n(ren)-e²(a²e²)-u²s(u²s). From *ῥίς*, the nose. See *COMPRESSOR naris*.

RHINAL, adj. Ri²n²l. Lat., *rhinalis*. Pertaining to the nose. [L, 343 (a, 13).]

RHINALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ri²n(ren)-a²l(a²l)/j²i²(gi²)-a². From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *rhinalgie*. Ger., *Nasenschmerz*. Pain in the nose. [E.]

RHINACHONE (Lat.), n. f. Ri²n(ren)-a²n²(a²n²)-k²o²n(ch²o²n)-e(a). Gen., -anch²ones. From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *ἀχχόρη* (see *ANGINA*). Painful constriction of the nasal passages. [A, 322.]

RHINANTHIN, n. Ri²n-a²n²th²i²n. A glucoside, C₂₀H₃₂O₁₀, obtained from the seeds of *Rhinanthus alectorolophus*. [A, 38.]

RHINANTHUS (Lat.), n. f. Ri²n(ren)-a²n²th(a²n²th)-u²s(u²s). From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *ἄνθος*, a flower. Fr., *rhinanthé*, *cocrète*. Ger., *Klappertopf*, *Wiesenklappertopf*. A genus of the *Rhinanthaceæ* (Fr., *rhinanthaceæ*), which were an order now incorporated with the *Scrophulariaceæ*. The *Rhinanthaceæ* are: Of Jussieu, (1) the *Pedicularæ*, and (2) a section of the latter; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Persicariæ*; of Benham, a section of the *Euphrasieæ*. The *Rhinanthideæ* are the *Rhinanthaceæ*. The *Rhinanthoidæ* are an order including *R. Polygala*, etc. The *Rhinanthoidæ* are a family corresponding partly to the *Rhinanthaceæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**R. alectorolophus**, **R. crista galli**. Fr., *crête de coq*. Ger., *Ackerklappertopf*. Cock's comb, hen-penny grass, penny-grass, rattle-grass, yellow rattle, rattle-box; a weed common in meadows and pastures in Europe and North America. The herb, *herba crista galli*, was formerly official. The seeds are poisonous, and are sometimes used in decoction to destroy vermin. [a, 35].]—**R. major**. Ger., *grosser Klappertopf*. A European species having the same properties as *R. crista galli*, formerly official. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. minor**. Ger., *kleiner Klappertopf*, *gemeine Wiesenklappertopf*, *gemeiner Hahnenkamm*. A European species having the same properties as *R. crista galli*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

RHINANTRALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Rin(ren)-a²nt(a²nt)-ra²l(ras²l)/j²i²(gi²)-a². From *ῥίς*, the nose, *ἀντρον*, a cavity, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *rhinantalgie*. Pain in the nasal cavities. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHINARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ri²n(ren)-a²(a²)/r²i²-n²m(u²m). Gr., *ῥινάριον* (dim. of *ῥίς*, the nose). Fr., *rhinarion*. Ger., *Näsenchen* (1st def.). *Nasenspitze* (2d def.). 1. A small nose. 2. Of Paulus Ægineta, a salve for the nose. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHINEBERRY, n. Rin²be²r-r²i. See *RHAMNUS catharticus*.

RHINELCOS (Lat.), n. n. Ri²n(ren)-e²lk²o²s. Gen., -elc²eos. From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *ἔλκος*, an ulcer. Fr., *r. Ger., Nasengeschwür*. An ulcer of the nose. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHINECEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Ri²n(ren)-e²n(e²n²)-se²f-(ke²f)-al(a²l)/i²a². From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monstrosity with the nose prolonged into a sort of proboscis. [a, 34.]

RHINECEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. Ri²n(ren)-en(e²n²)-se²f-(ke²f)/a²l(a²l)-o²n. From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. See *OLFACTORY BULB*.

RHINECEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Ri²n(ren)-e²n(e²n²)-se²f-(ke²f)/a²l(a²l)-u²s(u²s). Fr., *rhinencephale*. Ger., *R., Nasenkopf*. A monster characterized by rhinencephalia. [a, 34.]

RHINENCHYSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ri²n(ren)-e²n²-ki²z(ch²u²s)/i²a²-a². From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *ἐχχυνος*, a pouring in. Fr., *rhinenchysia*. Nasal douching. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHINENCHYTA (Lat.), n. f. Ri²n(ren)-e²n²-ki²z(ch²u²s)-ta²-a². From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *ἐχχυνος*, poured in. Fr., *rhinenchyte*. Ger., *Nasenspritze*. A nasal syringe. [L, 185 (a, 50).]

RHINENCHYTUS (Lat.), adj. Ri²n(ren)-e²n²-ki²z(ch²u²s)-tu²s(tu²s). Fr., *rhinenchyte*. Pertaining to nasal injections; as a n. in the n., *rhinenchytum*, a liquid for nasal injection. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHINEURYNTER (Lat.), n. m. Ri²n(ren)-u²r-i²nt(u²nt)/ur(ar). Gen., -er²o²s (-is). From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *εὐρύνη*, to dilate. A thin rubber bag to be introduced through the nares, dilated, and then pulled forward and fastened firmly against the posterior nares like the plug used with Belloc's sound.

RHINIATRY, n. Ri²n²/i²a²-r²i. From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *ιατρεία*, medical treatment. See *RHINOLOGY*.

RHINION (Lat.), n. n. Ri²n(ren)/i²a²-o²n. Gr., *ῥίνιον* (dim. of *ῥίς*, the nose). The lower point of the suture between the nasal bones. [L.]

RHINITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ri²n(ren)-i(e²)ti²s. Gen., -it²idos (-idis). From *ῥίς*, the nose. Fr., *rhinite*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose. [D, 29, Cf. CORYZA.—Acute catarrhal r. Acute coryza. [E.]—Atrophic r. Chronic r. with atrophy or complete disappearance of the erectile structure. [J. N. Mackenzie, "Med. News," Apr. 4, 1885, p. 372.] Cf. *Atrophic nasal CATARRH*.—*Cholesteatomatous r.* See *R. caseosa*.—*Chronic catarrhal r.* See *Hypertrophic nasal CATARRH*.—*Cirrhotic r.* See *Atrophic r.*—*Fætid atrophic r.* See *Atrophic nasal CATARRH* and *OZÆNA*.—*Hyperplastic r.* *Hypertrophic r.* Chronic r. with hypertrophy of the walls of the erectile structure. [Mackenzie, l. c.] See also *Hypertrophic nasal CATARRH*.—*Friginous r.* See *Hay fever*.—*Pseudo-membranous r.* R. in which an opaque, white coating forms over the inflamed area. [J. N. Y. Med. Jour., "June 21, 1890 (a, 34).]—*R. caseosa*. Of Duplay, a rare form of chronic r. characterized by the accumulation of material resembling the contents of certain sebaceous cysts. [J. H. Bryan, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 28, 1893, p. 97.]—*R. sympathetica*. A general term proposed by Mackenzie for a number of "so-called reflex neuroses" of the nasal passages, including "hay fever." [Maryland Med. Jour., Apr. 11, 1885, p. 453.]—*R. uterosa*. See *OZÆNA*.—*Simple r.* The first stage of r. before hypertrophic or atrophic changes have occurred. [Mackenzie, "Med. News," Apr. 4, 1885, p. 372.]

RHINIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ri²n(ren)/i²a²-u²n(u²m). From *ῥίς*, a file. Of Celsus and Galen, a certain eye-salve containing gritty ingredients. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

RHINOBLENNORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. Ri²n(ren)-o²(a²)-ble²n-no²r-re²(o²e²)-a². From *ῥίς*, the nose, *βλέννα*, mucus, and *ρῥοία*, a flowing. See *RHINORRHOEA*.

RHINOBYON (Fr.), n. Re-no-be-o²n². From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *βύων*, to stuff. Of St. Ange, an instrument essentially the same as the rhineurynter. [a, 34.]

RHINOCAEE (Lat.), n. f. Ri²n(ren)-o²k(a²s)/e(a)-a². From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *κακός*, evil. See *CACORRHINIA* and *CORYZA scarlatinea*.

RHINOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. m. Ri²n(ren)-o²(a²)-ka²r-si²n-(ki²n)-om²a². Gen., -om²atos (-atis). From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *καρκίνωμα*, carcinoma. Fr., *rhinocarcinome*. Ger., *Nasenkrebs*. Cancer of the nose. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHINOCATABRUS (Lat.), n. m. Ri²n(ren)-o²(a²)-ka²t(k²a²t)-a²r(a²r)/ru²s(ru²s). From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *κατάρρεος*, down-flowing. See *CORYZA*.

RHINOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Ri²n(ren)-o²(a²)-se²f-(ke²f)/y²-a²l(a²l)-u²s(u²s). From *ῥίς*, the nose, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *rhinocéphale*. See *RHINENCEPHALUS*.

RHINOCEROS (Lat.), n. m. Ri²n(ren)-o²s(o²k)/e²r-o²s. Gen., -ot²os (-ot²is). Gr., *ῥινόκερως* (from *ῥίς*, the nose, and *κέρας*, a horn). Fr., *rhinocéros*. Ger., *R.* A genus of pachydermatous, perissodactylous mammals, having one or two horns growing above the nose. Formerly the horn, *unicornu* (seu *rhinocerotis cornu*), was used especially in Spain, against epileptic poisons, and fevers. It is still used medicinally in China. [B, 180 (a, 35).] Cf. *DENTES unicornu*.—*R. africanus*, *R. bicornis*. The African (or two-horned) r. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*R. indicus*. The Indian (or one-horned) r.—*R. javanicus*, *R. sondaicus*. The Java r.; a one-horned r., smaller than *R. indicus*, of which it is perhaps a variety. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

RHINOCELEISIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ri^{2n}(ren)-o(o)^2-kli\ddot{s}(kle^2/2s)^2s$. Gen., *-cleis'eos (-ia)*. From $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, and $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$, a closing. Fr., *rhinocele*. An occlusion of the nose. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHINOCESTOMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ri^{2n}(ren)-o(o)^2-k-ne\ddot{s}(nas)^2m(u)^s$. (mu⁴s). From $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, and $\sigma\tau\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$, an itching. Fr., *rhinoceste*. Itching of the nose. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHINODAKRYOLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ri^{2n}(ren)-o(o)^2-da^2k-(da^2k)-i^2(ru)^2s$. From $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, $\delta\alpha\kappa\rho\upsilon\iota$, a tear, and $\lambda\acute{\iota}\theta\omicron\varsigma$, a stone. Fr., *rhinodakryolithes*. Ger., *Rhinodakryolith*. A lacrymal calculus in the nasal duct. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHINOXYNIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ri^{2n}(ren)-o(o)^2-di^2n(du^4n)^2-a^2s$. From $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, and $\delta\omicron\upsilon\gamma\gamma\iota$, pain. See **RHINALGIA**.

RHINOGRAMMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ri^{2n}(ren)-o(o)^2-gra^2m(gra^3m)^y$ -ma². Gen., *-gram'matos (-atis)*. From $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, and $\gamma\rho\alpha\mu\mu\alpha$, a line. Fr., *trait nasal*. Ger., *Nasenzug*. See **Nasal LINE**.

RHINOLALIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ri^{2n}(ren)-o(o)^2-la^2l(la^3l)^2-i^2-a^2s$. From $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, and $\lambda\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}$, speech. See **DYSALALIA nasalis**. —**R. aperta**. Of Kussmaul, naso-palatine dyslalia in which the nasal fossa and the naso-pharyngeal cavity remain in free communication with the pharynx when they should be separated from it. [L. Lichtwitz, "Rev. mens. de laryngol. otol. et de rhinol." Feb., 1886, p. 58 (a, 34).] —**R. clausa**. Of Kussmaul, naso-palatine dyslalia due to the nasal fossa or the naso-pharyngeal cavity, or both being separated from the pharynx. [Lichtwitz, l. c. (a, 34).]

RHINOLARYNGITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ri^{2n}(ren)-o(o)^2-la^2r(la^3r)-i^2n(o)^2-l(i)^2ge(i)^2s$. Gen., *-git'idis (-idis)*. From $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, and $\lambda\alpha\rho\upsilon\gamma\acute{\iota}$, the larynx. Fr., *rhino-laryngite*. Simultaneous inflammation of the nasal and laryngeal mucous membranes. [E.]

RHINOLEREMA (Lat.), **RHINOLEREISIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. $Ri^{2n}(ren)-o(o)^2-le^2r(lar)-e(a)^2ma^2s$. -si²s. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis)*, *-es'eos (-is)*. From $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, and $\lambda\omicron\rho\eta\mu\alpha$ or $\lambda\omicron\rho\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$, silly talk. Fr., *rhinolérème*, *rhinolérésie*. See **PAROSPHRESIS**.

RHINOLETHRUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ri^{2n}(ren)-o(o)^2-e^2th-ru^3m(ru^4m)$. From $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, and $\delta\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\theta\rho\varsigma$, destruction. Fr., *rhinoléthrou*. Loss of the nose (e. g., from syphilis). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHINOLITE, **RHINOLITH**, n's. $Ri^{2n}-o-o-lit$, -li²th. From $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, and $\lambda\acute{\iota}\theta\omicron\varsigma$, a stone. Fr., *rhinolith*. Ger., *Nasenstein*, *Rhinolith*. A nasal calculus. [E.]

RHINOLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ri^{2n}(ren)-o(o)^2-li^2th-i^2a(a)^y$ -si²s. Gen., *-as'eos (-is)*. A calculous affection of the nose.

RHINOLOGY, n. $Ri^{2n}-o-o-l(i)^2g$. From $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, understanding. Fr., *rhinologie*. Ger., *Rhinologie*. The anatomy, pathology, etc., of the nose. [a, 48].

RHINOMETER, n. $Ri^{2n}-o-o-m^2-e^2t-u^2r$. From $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, and $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\nu$, a measure. An instrument used for measuring the size of normal and diseased nares. [a, 34].

RHINOMECTOME (Lat.), **RHINOMECTOMIA** (Lat.), n's f. $Ri^{2n}(ren)-o(o)^2-me^2kt(o)^2m(-e)a$, -me²kt-om(o²m)^2-a^2s. Gen., *-mect'omes (-to'mies)*. From $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, $\mu\epsilon\tau\mu\alpha$, the eye, and $\epsilon\kappa\tau\omicron\mu\eta$, a cutting out. Fr., *rhinomectomie*. Ger., *Nasenavengewinkelausschnitt*. Excision of the inner canthus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHINONECROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ri^{2n}(ren)-o(o)^2-ne^2k-ro\ddot{s}(ros)^2s$. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, and $\nu\epsilon\kappa\rho\omega\iota\varsigma$, death. Fr., *rhinonecrosie*. Necrosis of the nose. [E.]

RHINOPHONY, n. $Ri^{2n}-o-o^2-pho^2n-i^2$. Lat., *rhinophonia* (from $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, and $\phi\omega\gamma\acute{\iota}$, the voice). Fr., *rhinophonie*. Ger., *Rhinophonie*. A nasal quality of the speech. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHINOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ri^{2n}(ren)-o(o)^2-ph(i)^2fo^2ma^2s$. Gen., *-phym'atos (-atis)*. From $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, and $\phi\upsilon\mu\alpha$, a tumor. Ger., *Nasenauswuchs*. 1. A lobular enlargement of the nose, with a dusky coloration, due to hypertrophy of all the structures of the skin except the epidermis, to congestion, and to over-production and retention of sebum. [H. v. Hebra, "Viertelj. f. Derm. u. Syph." 1881, No. 4; "Ann. de dermat. et de syph." June, 1882, p. 383.] 2. A hypertrophic nodule or tuberosity growing upon the nose in consequence of gutta serena. Cf. *Gutta serena hypertrophica*.

RHINOPLASTY, n. $Ri^{2n}-o-o-pla^2st-i^2$. Lat., *rhinoplastia*, *rhinoplasticus* (from $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, and $\pi\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\omicron$, to mold). Fr., *rhinoplastie*. Ger., *Rhinoplastik*. The plastic surgery of the nose. [E.] —**English r.** An operation devised by Syme, consisting in taking flaps from the cheek. [E.] —**German r.** A modification of the Tagliacotian r. made by von Graefe, which consists in performing the whole operation at a single sitting. [E.] —**Heteroplastic r.** Performed with tissues removed from another person than the one operated upon. [a, 34.] —**Indian r.** R. in which the flap is taken from the forehead; so called from its having originated in India. [E.] —**Italian r.** See **Tagliacotian r.** —**Langenbeck's r.** A modification of the Indian method, consisting in including the periosteum in the frontal flap. [E.] —**Osteoplastic r.** R. in which there is transplantation of a cartilaginous flap to replace the septum nasi. [L, 88 (a, 31).] —**Periosteal r.** R. by means of a flap of the periosteum removed from the frontal bone. [L, 88 (a, 34).] —**Post's r.** A modification of the Tagliacotian r. consisting in taking the flap from the patient's finger. [E.] —**Syme's r.** See **English r.** —**Tagliacotian r.** The r. of Tagliacozzi, in which the flap is taken from the skin of the arm. [E.] Cf. **German r.** —**Von Graefe's r.** See **German r.** —**Wood's r.** R. by means of an inverted flap taken from the upper lip and closed by separating the mucous from the cutaneous surface, from the root of the flap to, not through, its free border, and covering this with lateral flaps derived from the cheeks. [A, 277 (a, 34).]

RHINOPOLYPUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ri^{2n}(ren)-o(o)^2-po^2l(i)^2p(u^2p)$ -u²s(us). From $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, and $\mu\alpha\kappa\acute{\alpha}\rho\upsilon\varsigma$, a polypus. Fr., *rhinopolype*. Ger., *Nasenpolyp*. A nasal polypus. [E.]

RHINOPTIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ri^{2n}(ren)-o(o)^2-p/shi^2(i)^2-a^2s$. From $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, and $\beta\eta\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, seen. Fr., *rhinoptie*. Internal strabismus. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

RHINORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ri^{2n}(ren)-o(o)^2-r\ddot{a}j(r\ddot{a}s^2g)^2-a^2s$. From $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, and $\rho\eta\gamma\gamma\iota\upsilon\alpha$, to burst forth. See **EPISTAXIS**.

RHINORRHAPHY, n. $Ri^{2n}-o-o-r\ddot{a}f-i^2$. From $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, and $\rho\alpha\phi\acute{\iota}$, a seam. Suture of a wound of the nose. [E.]

RHINORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. $Ri^{2n}(ren)-o(o)^2-re/(ro^2/e^2)-a^2s$. From $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, and $\rho\eta\alpha$, a flowing. Fr., *rhinorrhée*. Ger., *Nasenschleimfluss*. A flow of mucus from the nose. [E.]

RHINOSCLEROMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ri^{2n}(ren)-o(o)^2-skle^2r(sklar)$ -om'a². Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, and **SCLEROMA**, an induration. Fr., *rhinosclérome*. Ger., *Rhinosclerom*. A neoplastic disease peculiar to the region of the anterior nares, affecting both the skin and the adjacent mucous membrane; characterized by exceedingly hard growths in the form of flat infiltrations, nodules, or excrescences, over which the skin appears dry, smooth, and shining, of a normal or brownish-red color, devoid of hair and follicles, and often traversed by fine blood-vessels. The disease gradually spreads toward the mouth, the orifice of which may become greatly contracted, and into the nose, often completely occluding the nostrils. It tends neither to ulceration nor to retrograde metamorphosis. By some it is attributed to a *Bacillus* (see *Bacillus rhinoscleronatis*). [B, 7.]



DUPLAT'S RHINOSCOPE.

RHINOSCOPE, n. $Ri^{2n}-o-o-skop$. From $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, and $\sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\epsilon\iota\upsilon$, to examine. An instrument for aiding in the visual examination of the nasal passages by furnishing additional light. [D, 7.]

RHINOSCOPY, n. $Ri^{2n}-o-o-skop-i^2$. Lat., *rhinoscopie*. Fr., *rhinoscopie*. Ger., *Rhinoskopie*. Inspection of the cavities of the nose, especially the posterior nares, with the aid of a rhinoscope or similar instrument. [E.] —**Anterior r.** R. through the anterior nares with the aid of specula or dilators. [F.] —**Posterior r.** R. from behind, also inspection of the naso-pharynx.

RHINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ri^{2n}(ren)-o(o)^2-s$. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. Fr., *rhinose*. See **RHINOSIS**.

RHINOSTEGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ri^{2n}(ren)-o(o)^2-ste^2g-nos^2s$. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, and $\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho\gamma\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$, a making close. See **RHINANCHONE**.

RHINOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. $Ri^{2n}(ren)-o(o)^2-the(th\ddot{a})/ka^2$. From $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, and $\theta\eta\kappa\epsilon$, a case. Fr., *rhinothèque*. Ger., *Kiefern-scheide*. The covering of the upper mandible in birds. [L, 221.]

RHINOTRICHES (Lat.), n. pl. $Ri^{2n}(ren)-o(o)^2-r(i)^2k(r(i)^2ch)^2-ez$ (e²s). From $\rho\acute{\iota}s$, the nose, and $\theta\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, a hair. Fr., r. See **VIHRISSE** of the nose.

RHIPTASMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ri^{2p}t-a^2z(a^2s)^2/mu^2s(mu^4s)$. Gr., $\rho\eta\tau\alpha\sigma\mu\varsigma$. See **BALLISMUS**.

RHIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ri^2s(res)$. Gen., *rhin'os*, *rhin'is*. Gr., $\rho\acute{\iota}s$. See **Nose**.

RHIZAGRA (Lat.), n. f. $Ri^2z(rez)/a^2g(a^2g)-ra^2$. Gr., $\rho\eta\zeta\alpha\gamma\rho\alpha$ (from $\rho\eta\zeta\alpha$, a root, and $\gamma\rho\alpha$, a seizure). Fr., *rhizagré*. See **Celsus**, an instrument for extracting the root of a tooth. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

RHIZANTHOUS, adj. $Ri^2z-a^2nth-u^2s$. From $\rho\eta\zeta\alpha$, a root, and $\alpha\theta\eta\omicron\varsigma$, a flower. Fr., *rizanthoé*, *rizanthée*. Flowering from the root or the apparent root. The *Rhizanthée* (Fr., *rhizanthées*) are: Of Blume, the *Cytineæ*; of Lindley, a class including the *Balanophoraceæ*, *Cytinaceæ*, and *Rafflesiaceæ*; of Eichler, an order (cohort) of the *Choripetalæ*. [B, 180, 296 (a, 35).]

RHIZIAS (Lat.), n. m. $Ri^2z(i^2z)-a^2s(i^2s)^2s$. Gen., *rhiz'iu*, *rhiz'ioe*. Gr., $\rho\eta\zeta\iota\alpha\varsigma$. Ger., *Wurzelsaft*. A medicine prepared from roots. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHIZINA (Lat.), n. f. $Ri^2z-in(en)^2/a^2s$. 1. A genus of discomycetous *Fungi*. The *Rhizinae* of Bonorden are a family of the *Discomycetes*. [B, 121 (a, 35).] 2. In the pl., *rhizines*. —**R. undulata**. A European species. The milky juice is used in scrofulous and lymphatic swellings. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

RHIZINES, n. pl. $Ri^2z'erz$. Fr., r. Lat., *rhizine* (from $\rho\eta\zeta\alpha$, a root). Rhizoids; the root-hairs or minute fibrils that serve as bases of attachment in mosses, liverworts, and lichens. [a, 35.]

RHIZOCARPIC, adj. $Ri^2z-o-k\ddot{a}rp^2i^2k$. Lat., *rhizocarpicus*. Fr., *rhizocarpique*. 1. Flowering (and therefore fruiting) from the root. [a, 35.] 2. See **RHIZOCARPUS**.

RHIZOCARPOUS, adj. $Ri^2z-o-k\ddot{a}r^2p^2u^2s$. Lat., *rhizocarpus*. Fr., *rhizocarpien*. Of De Candolle, having a perennial root, but a stem that dies annually. [a, 35.]

RHIZOCTONIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ri^2z-o^2k(-on)^2/a^2s$. From $\rho\eta\zeta\alpha$, a root, and $\kappa\tau\epsilon\iota\upsilon\epsilon\iota\upsilon$, to kill. Fr., *rhizoctone*. A fungus, referred by some authors to the genus *Byssotrichum*, producing a diseased condition in certain cultivated plants (e. g., *Crocus sativus*, *Medicago sativus*, and *Allium acetonicum*). It occurs as a mycelium upon their subterranean parts, in the form of sclerotium-like tuberosities. The *Rhizoctone* are a section of the *Sclerotiaceæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 35).]

B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 35). [**R. hirsutum**. Ger., *gewimperte Alpenrose*. Alpine rose; a hairy-leaved species growing in central Europe; use like *R. ferrugineum*. a, 35]. Fr., *rose alpine*. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).] [**R. maximum**. Fr., *r. d'Amérique*. Ger., *grösste Alpenrose*, *grösster Alpbalsam* (oder *Rosenbaum*). American great laurel (or rose-bay); found from Canada to the Carolinas. The leaves, *folio* (seu *herba*) *rhododendri maximi*, are sometimes substituted for those of *R. chrysanthum*. The leaves contain a deadly and acrid anhydride, and a poisonous principle, andrometoxin. [B. 180, 275 (a, 35)]. [**R. officinale**. See *R. chrysanthum*. [**R. ponticum**. Fr., *r. de Pont*. Ger., *pontische Alpenrose*. Pontic (or purple-flowered) r.; growing in Asia Minor, Armenia, and southern Spain. It has more or less the properties of *R. chrysanthum*, and is used in gowd and rheumatism. The leaves, which are very bitter, have been believed to have furnished the poisonous honey of Xenophon. J.B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 35)].

Tinctura rhododendri. Fr., *teinture de rosage*. A tincture made by treating part of the leaves of *R. chrysanthum* with 3 parts each of brandy and white wine for a fortnight and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

RHODOMEL (Lat.), n. m. *Rod'o'm-e'l*. Gen., *-mel'is*. From *ῥόδον*, a rose, and *μέλι*, honey. See *Mel rosæ*.—*K. cydoniatum*. Fr., *r. cydonie boratée*. A mixture of 7 parts of borax, 180 of quince-seed mucilage, and 30 of honey of roses. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

RHODOMELUM (Lat.), **RHODOMELUM** (Lat.), n's n. *Rod'o-o(3)-mel(mal)'o'n*, *-u(m)*. From *ῥόδον*, a rose, and *μέλι*, an apple. Fr., *rhodomélon*. 1. The rose-apple. 2. In old pharmacy, a confection of roses and quinces. [L, 49, 50, 57 (a, 14).]

RHODOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. *Rod'o-m'ic'u(3)-sez(kas)*. Gen., *-et'is* (et'is). From *ῥόδον*, a rose, and *μύκης*, a fungus. A fungus closely allied to *Oidium africanum*. ["Lancet," 1886, i, p. 221 (a, 50).]—*K. Koehli*. Of von Wettstein, a fungus found in the gastric fluids in pyrosis; seen as a delicate pink mold, producing enormous numbers of conidia. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv, p. 372 (a, 50).]

RHODON (Lat.), n. n. *Rod(ro'd)'o'n*. Gr., *ῥόδον*. 1. The rose. 2. The vulva. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHODOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. *Rod'o-2'o(3)-a(3)*. From *ῥόδον*, a rose, and *φῶρος*, bearing. Fr., *rhodophore*. The genus *Rosa*. The *Rhodophraceae* are the *Roseae* of De Candolle. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]

RHODOPSIN, n. *Rod'o-ps'i'n*. From *ῥόδον*, a rose, and *ψῶς*, the eye. See *Visual purple*.

RHODORRIZA (Lat.), n. f. *Rod(ro'd)'o-r'i(r'i')za*. From *ῥόδον*, a rose, and *ρίζα*, a root. See *CONVOLVULUS*.

RHODOSACCHARUM (Lat.), n. n. *Rod(ro'd)'o-o(3)-sa'k* (sa'k/ka'r'ch'et'is)-u(m). From *ῥόδον*, a rose, and *σάκχαρος*, sugar. Fr., *rhodosaccharum*. Ger., *Rosenzucker*. Sugar of roses. [L, 50 (a, 14).] See *Syrupus ROSARUM*.

RHODOSTAGMA (Lat.), n. n. *Rod(ro'd)'o-o(3)-sta'2(g'sta'2)g'* ma'2. Gen., *-stag'matos (-atis)*. From *ῥόδον*, a rose, and *στάγμα*, a drop. 1. An old term for rose-water. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. See *ATTAR*.

RHODOTANNIC ACID, n. *Rod-o-tan'2'ik*. Fr., *acide rhodotannique*. Ger., *Rhodotannsäure*. A tannin, $C_{14}H_{10}O_7$, obtained from the leaves of *Rhododendron ferrugineum*. [B, 48, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

RHODYMENIA (Lat.), n. f. *Rod(ro'd)'i(u')-men(me'n)'i-a*. From *ῥόδον*, a rose, and *μύμη*, a membrane. A genus of *Algae*. The *Rhodymeniales* (Fr., *rhodymeniaceae*) of Harvey are an order of the *Gongylopermeae*. The *Rhodymenieae* of Agardh are a family of the *Florideae*.—*K. palmata*. One of the edible species is common on the Atlantic coasts. It contains a mucilage, and is reputed efficacious in scrofula, probably from its containing iodine. [a, 35.]

RHŒA (Lat.), n. f. *Re'(ro')e'2(-a)*. Gr., *ῥοία*. 1. See *PUNICA granatum*. 2. See *LEUCORRHŒA* (1st def.).

RHŒADIC ACID, n. *Re-a'd'2'ik*. Fr., *acide rhœadinique*. Ger., *Rhœodinsäure*. See *PAPAVERIC ACID*.

RHŒADINE, n. *Re-a'd'-en*. Fr., *r*. An alkaloid, $C_2H_7NO_3$, contained in *Papaver rhœas*; tasteless and not poisonous. [B, 38, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

RHŒAGENINE, n. *Re-a'2'f'e'n-en*. A base, $C_{21}H_{21}NO_6$, isomeric with rhœadine. [B, 38, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

RHŒEAS (Lat.), n. f. *Re'(ro')e'2(-a)-a's(a's)*. Gen., *rhœ'ados (-adis)*. 1. The *Papaver*. 2. A section of the genus *Papaver*. The *Rhœadeae* are: Of Linnaeus, an order of plants, corresponding in part to the *Papavereae*; of Bartling, an order of gymnostomatous plants, consisting of the *Tremandree*, *Polygalaceae*, *Resedaceae*, *Papavereae*, *Cruciferae*, and *Capparideae*; of Meisner, the *Rhœadineae*. The *Rhœadeae* are: Of Crantz, an order containing *Papaver*, *Chelidonium*, *Actaea*, etc.; of Endlicher, a class of the dialypetalous *Asclepiadaceae*, containing the *Papavereae*, *Cruciferae*, *Capparideae*, *Resedaceae*, and *Datisceae*. The *Rhœadineae* are an order (cohort) of the *Choripetalae*. [B, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).] 3. Of the Netherlands, red-poppy petals. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Conserva rhœadis* (see *rhœados*). Fr., *conservé de coquelicot*. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of red-poppy flowers with 2 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Essentia rhœadis*. See *Tinctura rhœadis*.—*Extractum rhœadis*. An aqueous extract made from red-poppy petals (sometimes from the leaves). [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Flores rhœados*. See *Rhœados petala*.—*Infusum rhœados*. See *Tisane de coquelicot*.—*Rhœados flores* [Gr. Ph.] (see *petala* [Gr. Ph.]). Fr., *coquelicot* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *amapola* [Sp. Ph.]. The petals of *Papaver* r. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Syrupus rhœados*. Fr., *syrup de coquelicot*. Gr., *Klatach amasmyr*. Sp., *jirabe de amapola*. Syn.: *syrupus papaveris rhœados* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by heating 13 oz. of fresh red-poppy petals and 20 of water, infusing for 12 hours, expressing, straining, adding 36 oz. of sugar, and, when cold, 2½ fl. oz. of alcohol, and enough water to make 58 oz. of about 1:330 sp. gr. [Gr. Ph.]. The Ger., Gr., and Netherl. Ph.'s order 12 parts of poppy petals and 20 [Gr. Ph.] (72 [Gr. Ph.]) of boiling water (the necessary amount of water [Netherl. Ph.]), and after about 12 hours' treatment, add 36 (40 [Gr. Ph.]) parts of sugar for each 20 of colature. The other ph's order dried poppy petals. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Tinctura rhœadis*. A preparation made by sprinkling 3 handfuls of red-poppy petals with enough sulphuric acid to moisten them, digesting for 24 hours with 900 grammes of water of red poppy, expressing, and adding 240 grammes of syrup of red poppy. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

RHŒODESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Re-a'2'f'e'2(-e'b)-de(da)'s(-a)*. Gen., *-des'eos (-is)*. Fr., *rhœodésis* (from *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*, to suck down). Fr., *rhœodésie*. Absorption. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHŒEZUS (Lat.), n. *Rez'(ro'e'2)-u's(u's)*. Gr., *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*. A purring auscultatory sound. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHOGMOS (Lat.), **RHOGMUS** (Lat.), n's m. *Rh'o(g)'rop'no's*, *-mu's(mu's)*. Gr., *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*. See *CONTUSIO*, *LACERATIO*, and *SNORING*.

RHOITES (Lat.), n. m. *Ro(ro')o(3)-it(et)'ez(as)*. Gen., *-it'u (-æ)*. Gr., *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ* (from *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*, a pomegranate-tree). Fr., *rhôte*. Pomegranate wine. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHOMBO-ATLOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ro'mb'o(3)-a't'lo'id(e)'lo(o'2)-i'd(ed)'e'2'u's(u's)*. From *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*, a rhomb, *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*, the atlas, and *είδος*, resemblance. See *SPLENIUS accessorius*.

RHOMBOLD, **RHOMBOLDI**, adj's. *Ro'mb'o'id*, *ro'mb-o'id'*. Gr., *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ* (from *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*, a rhomb, and *είδος*, resemblance). Lat., *rhombus*, *rhomboidalis*, *rhomboides*. Fr., *rhombé*, *rhomboidal*. Gr., *rautenförmig*. Lozenge-shaped. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

RHOMBOIDE (Fr.), n. *Ro'n'2-bo-ed*. See *RHOMBOIDEUS*.—*R. de la tête*. See *RHOMBOIDEUS occipitalis*.—*R. grand*. See *RHOMBOIDEUS major*.—*R. petit*. See *RHOMBOIDEUS minor*.

RHOMBOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ro'mb-o(3)-i'd(ed)'e'2'u's(u's)*. Fr., *rhomboides*. Ger., *Rautenmuskel*. 1. The rhomboidel major and minor regarded as one muscle. 2. An anomalous offshoot of the compressor nasi arising from the nasal process of the superior maxilla. [L.]—*R. brevis*. See *DORSO-SUBSCAPULARIS*.—*R. inferior*. 1. See *R. major*.—*R. longus*. See *CERVICO-SUBSCAPULARIS*.—*R. major*. Ger., *grosser Rautenmuskel*. 1. A broad muscle which arises from the spinous processes and interspinous ligaments of the upper four or five dorsal vertebrae, and is inserted into the base of the scapula between its spine and its inferior angle. [L.] 2. In solipeds, see *DORSO-SUBSCAPULARIS*.—*R. minor*. Ger., *kleiner Rautenmuskel*. 1. A muscle which arises from the spinous processes of the seventh cervical and first dorsal vertebrae and the ligamentum nuchae, and is inserted into the base of the scapula. [C.] 2. In solipeds, see *CERVICO-SUBSCAPULARIS*.—*R. occipitalis*. An anomalous muscle which runs along the posterior border of the r. minor, arising from the tabular portion of the occipital bone, and inserted with the r. minor. [L.]—*R. superior*. See *R. minor*.

RHOMBUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ro'mb'u's(u's)*. Gr., *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*. A four-sided figure the sides of which are equal, but its angles not right angles; a lozenge-shaped figure. [a, 48.]—*Muscle-r*. Ger., *Muskel-R*. A muscle so divided that its cut end has a rhombic shape. The region near the obtuse angle of the surface is then electro-positive to the acute angle. A regular muscle-r is one in which the cross-sections of the muscle are parallel; an irregular muscle-r, one in which the ends are not parallel. [K, 35.]—*R. Lesshafti*. See *Lumbo-costo-abdominal TRIANGLE*.

RHONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ro'n'ch(ro'n'2)u's(u's)*. Gr., *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ* (from *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*, to snore). A rale. [a, 34.]

RHOODES (Lat.), adj. *Ro(ro')o(3)-ed'ez(as)*. Gr., *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ* (from *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*, a stream, and *είδος*, resemblance). Gr., *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*. Of fevers, accompanied by fluid discharges. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHOPALISMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ro(ro')p'al'2(a'3)-i'2z(i'2)'mu's* (mu's). Gr., *ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ*. See *RHOPALOSIS*.

RHOPALOSIPHON (Lat.), n. n. *Ro(ro')p'al'2(a'3)-o(3)-si* (se)'fo'2(non). From *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*, a club, and *σῥῥῥῥ*, a tube. Clubbed aphid; a genus of the *Aphididae*. [Buckton (a, 38).]—*R. dianthi*. A species that attacks the potato, turnip, elder, tobacco, etc. [Buckton (a, 38).]

RHOPALOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ro(ro')p'al'2(a'3)-o(3)-i'2z*. Gr., *ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ* (from *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*, a club). Fr., *rhopalose*. See *PRAPISM* (1st def.). Uvea, and *PLICA* (3d def.).

RHOPHESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ro'ph'e(-a)'s(is)*. Gen., *-ph'es'eos (-is)*. Gr., *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ* (from *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*, to gulp down). Ger., *Einschlürfen*. Sipping; absorption. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHOPHETIC, adj. *Ro'ph'e't'2'ik*. Gr., *ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ*. Lat., *rhopheticus*. An absorbent medicine. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

RHOSATON (Lat.), n. n. *Ro's'a'2(a'3)-o'n*. Gr., *ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ*. Of Aetius, a purgative confection of roses. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

RHOTACISM, n. *Rot'a'2-sizm*. Gr., *ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ* (from *ῥῥ*, the Greek letter rho, corresponding to r). Fr., *rhétacisme*. Ger., *Rhotacismus*. The faulty pronunciation or use of the letter r. [L.]

RHOTHONES (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Ro-thon'ez'e'2(s)*. Gen., *-on'on*. Gr., *ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ*. The nasal cavities. [L, 349.]

RHUBARB, n. *Ru'b'a'rb*. Gr., *ῥῥῥῥῥῥ*. Lat., *rheum* [U. S. Ph.], *rheubarbarum* (i. e. *rheum barbarum*, foreign rhubarb), *radix rhei* [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Belg. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *rhi radiz* [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *r. radiciis segmenta* [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.], *r. radiz* [Aust. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *rhizoma rhei* [Fin. Ph.]. Fr., *rhubarbe de Chine*, or *de Moscovie*, or *de Perse* [Fr. Cod.]. Gr., *Rhabarbar*, *Rhabarberwurzel*. Sp., *rubarbo* (rizoma ó tallo aéreo) [Sp. Ph.]. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., the root of *Rheum officinale* and other underground species of *Rheum*; of the Br. Ph., the sliced and dried root of "*Rheum palmatum*, *Rheum officinale*, and probably other species, collected and prepared in China and Tibet." The botanical source of the commercial drug (see *Chinese r.*) has not been definitely ascertained, the various species supposed to yield it producing under cultivation in Europe roots lacking some of the characteristics of the Chinese drug. The differences, however, may be due to climate. *r.* root contains chrysophan, rheotannic acid, emodin, a neutral substance, $C_{14}H_{10}O_6$, forming colorless crystals, several resins (see *APORRHETIN* and *ERYTHRORRHETIN*), an albuminoid principle insoluble in alcohol but soluble in water, mucilage (11 to 17 per cent.), extractive, tannic and gallic acids, sugar, starch, pectin, lignin, calcium oxalate, and various inorganic salts. All varieties of *r.* root have the properties, though in a lesser degree of the Chinese drug. *r.* is purgative and cholagogue, and in small doses (from 5 to 10 grains) a mild laxative and stomachic tonic. It is useful in dyspepsia, attended with constipation or with deficient biliary and intestinal secretions, in cholera infantum, and in chronic dysentery, and is of special value in duodenal catarrh or catarrh of the biliary ducts with jaundice and in certain skin diseases. It is also applied in powder to indolent and sloughing ulcers. It is most effectual in substance,

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like it (German).

though the fluid extract, infusion, syrup, and tincture are also used, being combined with soap in cases in which it is necessary to counteract its astringency. 2. The genus *Rheum*. [B. 5, 180 (a, 35).] For the preparations, see the corresponding Latin forms under *Rheum*.—**Austrian r.** See under *German r.*—**Banbury r.** See under *English r.* (2d def.).—**Batavian r.** A variety of Chinese r. prepared so as to resemble Russian r. The pieces are of a less bright color than the Russian drug, and are pierced through with perforations, which are often concealed, however, by being filled with the powdered root. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**Bucharian r.** 1. The *Rheum undulatum*; so called because formerly believed to furnish Russian r. 2. Russian r. 3. The Chinese r. of the Russians; an inferior variety of r.-root imported into Russia from Tartary. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Canton r., China r., Chinese r.** Lat., *rheum sinense* (seu *indicum*). Fr., *rhubarbe de Chine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *chinesischer* (oder *dinischer*, oder *holländischer*, oder *ostindischer*, oder *tatarischer*) *Rhabarber*. Sp., *rubarbo de China* [Mex. Ph.]. R.-root as now known to commerce. It occurs in cylindrical, or barrel-shaped, or plano-convex, or conical, or irregular-shaped pieces, of a peculiar aromatic odor and a bitter, astringent taste; they average about 3 or 4 inches in length and 2 to 3 inches in width, and are usually sorted as round and flat r. The pieces are somewhat shriveled on the surface, and are pierced with holes in which may be found portions of a string used to suspend the root when drying. The drug when well developed is flattened, if broken transversely, lined (medullary rays) arranged as an internal ring of stellate spots. When powdered, it is yellow, having a tinge of reddish-brown. It has a gritty taste when chewed, and turns the saliva yellow. There are two varieties of China r., one, believed to be produced by the *Rheum palmatum*, having a red-grained fracture with white lattice-work veins, and the other, referred to *Rheum officinale*, a black-grained fracture with white veins ramifying longitudinally. For chemical composition and medicinal properties, see under R. [B. 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**Compound tincture of r.** See *Tinctura rhei amaræ*.—**Crown r.** See *Russian r.*—**Decoction of r.** See *Infusum rhei*.—**Dutch r.** Lat., *radix rhei hollandici*. See *Chinese r.*—**Dutch-trimmed r.** See *Batavian r.*—**East Indian r.** See *Chinese r.* and *Himalaya r.*—**English r.** 1. See *RHEUM rhaponticum*. 2. The root of *Rheum rhaponticum* and *R. officinale* cultivated in Great Britain. That from *R. rhaponticum* formerly occurred in two forms, one perforated and the other (*stick r.*) in cylinders. The finest piece of *Banbury r.* (so called) has come from *Rheum rhaponticum* cultivated at Bodicot, a village near Banbury) have a good color and display brilliant pink markings when broken. The taste is more mucilaginous and astringent and less bitter than that of Chinese r., and the texture more spongy and soft. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**European r.** Sp., *rapontico* [Mex. Ph.]. See *English r.*, *French r.*, and *German r.*—**False r.** The *Thalictrum flavum*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**French r.** Lat., *rheum gallicum*. Fr., *rhubarbe de France* (ou *indigène*, ou *portugaise*). Ger., *französischer Rhabarber*. 3. Produced in France from *Rheum rhaponticum*, *Rheum undulatum*, *Rheum compactum*, and *Rheum palmatum*. The last-named species, according to Guibourt, affords a root more closely resembling the Chinese drug, but it has been least cultivated, owing to the liability of the central root to premature decay. Except in the vicinity of Arignon and in a few other places, the cultivation of r. in France has been abandoned. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Garden r.** The *Rheum rhaponticum*, *Rheum palmatum*, *Rheum undulatum*, or hybrids of these, cultivated for their edible leaf stalks. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**German r.** R.-root produced at Austerlitz and Auspitz in Moravia, from *Rheum compactum* and, according to Hanbury, *Rheum rhaponticum*; at Ilimitz, Krennitz, and Frauenkirchen in Hungary from *Rheum rhaponticum*; and in Silesia from *Rheum australe*. Moravian r. is said to be nearly equal, medicinally, to Chinese r. [B. 18 (a, 35).]—**Himalaya r.** A variety produced by *Rheum australe*, *Rheum spiciforme*, *Rheum moorcroftianum*, etc.; said to be nearly equal to Russian r. as a purgative, and superior as an astringent and tonic. [a, 35].]—**Indian r.** See *Chinese r.* and *Himalaya r.*—**Medicinal r.** See *R.* and *RHEUM officinale*.—**Moravian r.** See under *German r.*—**Muscovitic r.** See *Russian r.*—**Persian r.** See *Turkey r.*—**Poor man's r.** The *Thalictrum flavum*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 35).]—**Red resin of r.** See *ERYTHRORETIN*.—**Rhapontic r.** See *RHEUM rhaponticum* and *French r.*—**R. yellow.** Fr., *jaune de rhubarbe*. The coloring principle of R. [B. 38 (a, 14).] See *CHRYSOPTICIN*.—**Russian r.** Crown (or *Muscovitic*) r.-root, not now occurring in commerce, formerly brought into Russia and subjected to rigorous official inspection; described as differing from Chinese r. in its fresher, cleaner appearance, its somewhat more aromatic taste and odor, its brighter color, and its less compact texture. The perforations are large, but usually do not extend entirely through the pieces, having been made for inspection only. The powder of this has not the brownish tinge of that of the Chinese drug. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Stick r.** See under *English r.* (2d def.).—**Taschkend r.** A variety of Russian r. of inferior quality brought into Russia by way of Taschkend. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**Trochiscs of r.** See *Tabella de rheo*.—**Turkey r.** Originally, r. that reached Europe through the ports of Aleppo, Tripoli, Alexandria, and Smyrna. After its disappearance from commerce the term was transferred to Russian r., with which it was probably identical in botanical origin. [B. 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**White r.** Lat., *radix rhei albi*, *radix rhei imperialis* (1st def.). Fr., *rhubarbe blanche*. Ger., *weisser Rhabarber*. 1. A sweet, milk-white r.-root, once known to Russian commerce, referred to *Rheum leucorrhizum*. It equaled the best r. as a medicine, and is said to have been used exclusively at the Russian Court. 2. The *Convolvulus mechoacanha*, or its root (white jalap). [B. 180 (a, 35).]

RHUBARBARIC ACID, RHUBARBARIN, n's. $Rn^{b+}b^{-}$. $a^{+}rb^{-}a^{+}rb^{-}$. Fr., *acide rhubarbarique*, *rhubarbarine*. See *CHRYSOPTICIN* ACID.

RHUBARBE (Fr.), n. $Ru^{+}ba^{+}rb$. See *RHEUM* and *RHUBARB*.—**Alcoolé de r.** See *Tinctura rhei*.—**Catholicum doublé de r.**

See *Électuaire de r. composé*.—**Dragées de r.** See *Tragemata RHABARBARI*.—**Électuaire de r. composé** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *electuarium catholicum duplicatum* (seu *rhei compositum*). An electuary made by boiling together 6 parts each of agrimony and scolopendrium, 4 of chicory-root, 16 of polypodium, and 200 of water till reduced one third, expressing, dissolving in the colature 128 parts of white sugar, bringing to the consistence of a thick syrup, adding 8 parts each of pulp of cassia, pulp of tamarinds, powdered senna, and powdered rhubarb, 3 each of fennel-seeds and pumpkin-seeds, and 2 of licorice (all powdered), and stirring till the mixture is homogeneous. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Extrait de r.** [Fr. Cod.], **Extrait hydrolique de r.** See *Extractum rhei*.—**Hydrolé de r., Infusion de r.** See *Infusum rhei*.—**Infusion de r. aromatisée.** A preparation made by digesting 1 part of rhubarb with 12 parts of peppermint water and cinnamon, or with 16 of boiling water, adding 2 of vinous water of strain after 12 hours, and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Pastilles de r.** Lozenges made of 16 parts of sugar, 2 of rhubarb, and 1 part of eleosaccharum of lemon. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de r.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pulvis rhei*.—**Sirap de r.** See *Syrupus rhei*.—**Sirap de r. alcalin cinnamomé.** A preparation made by digesting 90 parts of rhubarb, 22 of cinnamon, and 7 of potassium carbonate with 720 of boiling water for twelve hours, adding 18 parts of sugar for each 10 of wheate, and bringing to the consistence of a syrup. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Sirap de r. composé** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus rhei compositus*.—**Sirap de r. et de chicorée.** A syrup made by boiling 61 parts of chicory in 1,107 of water till reduced a third, adding 92 of rhubarb, digesting, boiling lightly, straining, and adding 1,107 parts of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Sirap de r. et de chicorée alcalin.** A syrup made in various ways from rhubarb, chicory-root, potassium carbonate, and sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Sirap de r. et de chicorée alcalin aromatisé.** A preparation consisting of a mixture of two syrups, one made with rhubarb and the other with chicory, and both with cinnamon and potassium carbonate. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Sirap de r. et de chicorée aromatique.** 1. See *Syrupus rhei compositus*. 2. A syrup made by mixing a strained decoction of 180 parts of rhubarb in 1,080 of boiling water and a decoction of 120 parts each of chicory and dandelion in water enough to make 1,080, adding 2,160 of sugar, boiling, adding 15 each of cinnamon and yellow saunders, and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Sirap de r. et de séné.** See *Syrupus de RHABARBARO Deodati*.—**Teinture aqueuse de r.** 1. See *Infusum rhei*. 2. See *Tinctura rhei aquosa*.—**Teinture de r.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura rhei*.—**Tisane de r.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Infusum rhei*.—**Vin de r.** [Fr. Cod.] (aromatisé). See *Tinctura rhei vinosa*.—**Vin de r. et d'aunée.** See *Tinctura Dorelli*.—**Vin de r. et de gentiane.** See *Vinum rhei amarum*.

RHUMATISME (Fr.), n. $Ru^{+}ma^{+}tes-m'$. See *RHEUMATISM*.—**R. articulaire chronique primitif fixe** (ou partiel) [Charcot]. Chronic osteo-arthritis. ["*Progr. méd.*," June 24, 1882, p. 475.]—**R. blennorrhagique.** See *Gonorrhœal rheumatism*.—**R. goutteux.** Rheumatic gout. [a, 34.]—**R. nouveau.** See *CHRONIC OSTEO-ARTHRITIS*.—**R. supprimé.** See *MALADIE arthritico-suppurative*.

RHUMATOÏDISME (Fr.), n. $Ru^{+}ma^{+}to-ed-es-m'$. A condition resembling rheumatism; as of Quinquand, the joint affections of lying-in women. [A, 62.]

RHUME (Fr.), n. $Ru^{+}m$. See *RHUM* (Eng.).—**R. de cerveau.** See *CORYZA*.—**R. du cœur.** A condition of cardiac engorgement manifested by a dry, fatiguing cough and a mucopurulent bronchial catarrh. ["*Bull. gén. de thérap.*," Jan. 15, 1888, p. 1 (a, 34).]—**R. de juin, R. des roses.** See *HAY FEVER*.

RHUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. $Ru^{+}s(rus)$. Gen., *rho'is, rhu*. Gr., *ῥοῦς*. Fr., r. Ger., *Sumach*. 1. Of the ancients, the *R. coriaria*. 2. *Sumach*; a genus of anacardiaceous trees or shrubs. [B. 42 (a, 35).] 3. Of the Belg. Ph., 1st ed. the leaves of *R. toxicodendron* and *R. radicans*. [B. 35 (a, 38).]—**Extractum rhus glabre** [Thaidus (T. S. Ph.)]. Fr., *extraits liquides de fruit de sumac*. Ger., *flüssige Sumach beerenextrakt*. A fluid extract made by moistening 100 grammes of the fruit of *R. glabra* in No. 40 powder with 35 of a mixture of 10 of glycerin and 90 of alcohol (sp. gr. 0.928), treating in a percolator with the rest of the menstruum and afterward with alcohol till the fruit is exhausted, reserving the first 80 centimetres of percolate, evaporating the residue to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 centimetres with alcohol. [B. 35 (a, 38).]—**Extractum rhus radicans alcoholicum.** A preparation made by infusing 1 part of the leaves of *R. toxicodendron* or *R. radicans* in 4 parts of 22-per-cent. alcohol, straining, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum rhus radicans aquosum.** An extract made by boiling the leaves of *R. toxicodendron* or *R. radicans* in five times as much water and evaporating; or by drying the juice of the drug in plates on a stove. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**R. aromatica.** Fragrant (or sweet) sumach, a North American shrub. The acid drupes are edible. It is said to stimulate muscular action in the bladder, uterus, and lower intestine. [B. 34, 180 (a, 35).]—"N. Y. Med. Jour." June 15, 1889, p. 672.]—**R. caustica.** The *lithi* of Chile; generally supposed to have the same poisonous effects as *R. toxicodendron*, but this is denied. [B. 185, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. coriaria.** Fr., *sumac des corroyeurs, corroyère, roure, roux, vinaigrier*. Ger., *Gerbersumach, Essigbaum*. Elm-leaved (or tanners', or Sicilian) sumach; a small Mediterranean tree, the *poë* of the ancients, the *poë* *europæica* of Dioscorides. The dried and pulverized leaves and shoots contain allottannic acid, and are used in dyeing and tanning. The acid fruits are used as a condiment and to give color and strength to vinegar. Formerly the leaves and fruits, *folia et baccæ* (seu *semina*) *sumac* (seu *sumach*, seu *sumachi*), *semina rhois* (*coriariae*, seu *culinarie*, seu *obsonorie*, seu *ulmi folio*), were used as an astringent and in low and bilious fevers. The berries contain much calcium binoxalate, and are used in the East in indigestion and cholera. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**R. cotinus.** Fr., *arbre à perruques, coesigru, coesigru, fustet, fustet, fustet*. Ger., *Prückensumach, Prückensbaum, Rigastrach, Gelbholzsumach*.

Purple-fringed (or Venetian, or Venice, or Venus's) sumach, smokeplant (or -tree), wig-tree, Zante-wood; a shrub indigenous to southern Europe and, according to Nuttall, to Arkansas. The yellow wood, Hungarian fustic, contains fusticin. The bark, *cortex cotini*, has a feeble aromatic odor and an astringent taste, and is used as an antiperiodic. The leaves, *folia cotini*, are used in a wash or gargle for ulcerated mouth or throat. [B, 180, 375, 314 (a, 35).]—*R. cullinaria*. See *R. coriaria*.—*R. diversifolia*. The *hiedra* or *yeava* of California, the poison-oak of the Pacific coast; a shrub contact with which produces a severe form of cutaneous irritation. [B, 5, 275 (a, 35).]—*R. glabra*. Fr., *sumac glabre*. Smooth (or scarlet, or Pennsylvania, or upland) sumach; a shrub indigenous to the United States and Canada. The bark and leaves are used for tanning and dyeing. Gall-like excrescences, produced on the lower surface of the leaves, contain much tannic and gallic acids, and are recommended as a substitute for the imported galls. The berries, the *R. glabra* of the U. S. Ph., the *R. glabrum* of the U. S. Ph. of 1870, are sour and astringent but edible, and are said to contain free malic acid, acid calcium malate, tannic and gallic acids, a fixed oil, extractive, a red pigment, and a trace of a volatile oil. They are astringent and refrigerant, and are used as a gargle in inflamed or ulcerated throat. A wine prepared from them has been recommended as medicinal. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]

—*R. metopium*. Fr., *sumac metopi*. Ger., *Cornellensumach*. Coral (or Jamaica) sumach, burn-wood of the West Indies, mountain-manchineel; a West Indian species exuding doctor-gum (q. v. under Gum). The wood is sometimes mixed with quassia-wood. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*R. perniciosa*. Fr., *sumac perniciosus*. Sp., *cualote* (Mex. Ph.). A species used in the bites and for the preparation of a cement. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]—*R. pumila*. Dwarf-sumach; a pubescent species found in North Carolina; according to Pursh, the most poisonous species. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—*R. radicans*. Fr., *sumac radicans*, *lierre du Canada*. Poison vine (or ivy), rooting-branched sumach, climbing ivy; a variety (by some authors considered distinct) of *R. toxicodendron*, with climbing stem and pale-green or whitish berries. Its juice is highly poisonous. It is common in damp woods in Canada and the United States. [a, 35.] Cf. *R. toxicodendron*.—*R. toxicodendron*. Fr., *sumac vénéneux*, *arbre à la gale* (ou poison, ou à la puce), *lierre du Canada*. Ger., *Giftsumach*, *Giftbaum*, *Gifteiche*. Sp., *zumaque venenoso* (Mex. Ph.). Poison-oak. American poison-ivy; a shrub found in woods and fields and along fences from Canada to Georgia. All parts of the plant, especially the leaves and root, contain a poisonous, caustic, milky juice, which on contact with the human skin produces in most persons redness, itching, swelling, and vesication. Some are so susceptible to the poison that even an exhalation from the leaves will produce an erysipeloid affection of the face or hands. Several cases of poisoning, accompanied by drowsiness, stupor, vomiting, convulsions, and vesicular eruptions, have been recorded from the internal use of the fruit and root. The leaves, including those of the variety *R. radicans*, constitute the *R. toxicodendron* of the U. S. Ph., the *toxicodendron* of the U. S. Ph. of 1870. They are stimulant and narcotic, and have been used in nocturnal incontinence of urine, paralysis, and certain skin diseases. They contain a variety of tannic acid, gum, pectin, resin, fixed oil, sugar, a peculiar neutral substance, starch, wax, etc., and toxicodendric acid, to which latter their poisonous properties are attributed. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—*R. typhina*. Fr., *sumac de Virginie*. Ger., *Kolbenstra-gender Sumach*, *Hirschkolben*, *Essigkolben*. Stag's-horn (or Virginian) sumach, vinegar-tree; a shrub growing in Canada and the United States. The bark yields a sort of copal. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

—*R. ulmifolia*. See *R. coriaria*.—*R. venenata*. Ger., *scharfgiftiger Sumach*. Pois in ash (or elder, or sumach), swamp-sumach, dogwood; a shrub or tree found in North America and Japan, more poisonous than *R. toxicodendron*. Its juice is recommended as a varnish. [B, 5, 34, 180 (a, 35).]—*R. vernicifera*. Fr., *sumac vernis*, *vernis de la Chine*. Ger., *Firnissumach*, *japanischer Firnisbaum*. Walnut-leaved sumach, Japan lacquer (or varnish)-tree, a species (by some identified with *R. venenata*) extending from Nepal to Japan. It yields Japan varnish, and the fruits furnish a part of the Japanese wax of commerce. It has the poisonous properties of *R. toxicodendron*. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—*Tinctura rhois radicans* (seu *toxicodendri*) (Swiss Ph.). See *Tinctura toxicodendri*.

RIBS *TOXICODENDRON*. [A, 327.]

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RHYAS (Lat.), n. m., f., and n. *Ri(ru)²a²(a)s*. Gen., *rhy²ados*, *rhy²adis*. Gr., *ῥύας* (from *ῥύειν*, to flow). See DISCHARGE (2d def.).

RHYMMA (Lat.), n. n. *Ri²m(ru)²m²ma²*. Gen., *rhy²m²m²atos* (-atis). Gr., *ῥύμμα* (from *ῥύπτειν*, to cleanse). Anything used for washing, especially a soap or lye. [A, 311 (a, 30).]

RHYNCHANTHERA (Lat.), n. f. *Ri²n²k(ru)²n²ch²²a²nth*-(a²nth)-e(a)²ra². From *ῥύγχος*, a snout, and *ἀνθή*, blooming. Of

De Candolle, a genus of melastomaceous shrubs or herbs. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—*R. grandiflora*. A species found in Guiana and the West Indies. The flowers are used as a calmative and expectorant in chronic cough, and the leaves as a vulnerary. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

RHYNCHOPHORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Ri²n²k(ru)²n²ch²²o²²o²r*-a². From *ῥύγχος*, a snout, and *φόρος*, bearing. The weavils; a family of the *Coleoptera* having a prolongation of the head forming a sort of proboscis. [L, 180 (a, 39).]

RHYNCHOPRION (Lat.), n. m. *Ri²n²k(ru)²n²ch²²o²²p²ri²²o²n*. Gen., *ῥύγχος* (-is). From *ῥύγχος*, a snout, and *πρίων*, a saw. A genus of fleas. [a, 48.]—*R. penetrans*. See *Pulex penetrans*.

RHYNCHOSSA (Lat.), n. f. *Ri²n²k(ru)²n²ch²²o²²s²²a²*. From *ῥύγχος*, a snout. Fr., *rhyngochose*. A genus of the *Rhynchosee*, which are a subtribe of the *Phaeocora* [B, 42 (a, 35).]—*R. diversifolia*. A species used as an expectorant and in spasmodic coughs. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii, p. 396 (a, 50).]

RHYSTOMATARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ri(ru)²-(o)³²-stom(sto²m)-a²²(a²²)-u²²(ru)²²²a²²*. From *ῥύς*, fluid, *στόμα*, the mouth, and *ῥύσιν*, urine. Ger., *Speichelrüsenharnflüssigkeit*. The excretion of the elements of urine by the salivary glands. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

RHYPIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ri²p(ru)²p²i²²a²*. See RUPIA.

RHYPOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ri²p(ru)²p²i²²o²²f²²ob²²fo²²b²²²a²²*. From *ῥύπος*, filth, and *φοβέω*, to fear. Fr., *Rhyphobie*. A morbid dread of dirt. [A, 319 (a, 21).] Cf. MYOPHOBIA.

RHYPTIC, adj. *Ri²p²t²i²²k*. Gr., *ῥυπτικός*. Lat., *rhypticus*. Fr., *rhyptique*. Detergent. [L, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

RHYPSUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ri(ru)²p²u²s²(u)s*. Gr., *ῥύπος*. 1. Dirt; sordes. 2. Dirtiness, uncleanness. [A, 311 (a, 30).]

RHYSEMA (Lat.), n. n. *Ri²²s²(ru)²²s²-em(am)²²a²*. Gen., -em²²atos (-atis). Gr., *ῥύσμα*. Fr., *rhyseme*. See WRINKLE.

RHYSLIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ri(ru)²²si²²s*. Gr., *ῥύσις* (from *ῥέειν*, to flow). Fr., *rhyssie*. See DISCHARGE (2d def.).

RHYTELMINTHUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ri(ru)²²e²²l²²m²²i²²th²²u²²s²(u)s*. From *ῥύσις*, a wrinkle, and *ἐλμύς*, a worm. 1. Of Zeder, the genus *Bothriocephalus*. 2. Of others, the genus *Tenia*. [L, 16.]

RHYTHM, n. *Ri²²th²²m*. Gr., *ῥυθμός*. Lat., *rhythmus*. Fr., *rhythme*. Ger., *Rhythmus*. Regular movement or periodically recurring action, such as is seen in the thorax in respiration and in the heart-beats. [K; a, 48.]—Respiratory r. The measured and successive character of the respiratory movements. [J, 5, 19, 40.]

RHYTHME (Fr.), n. Ret'm. See RHYTHM.—*R. tricouplé*. That disorder of the heart's action in which an energetic beat is followed by a weak one and that by a still weaker one, after which there is another strong one. [Triepier, "Rev. de méd.," Dec., 1884, p. 944.]

RHYTIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ri²²t²(ru)²²i²²d²²o²²s²²is*. Gen., -os²²e²²os (-is). Gr., *ῥυτίδωσις* (from *ῥυτίδω*, to shrivel). Fr., *rhytidose*. Ger., *Ranzeln*, *Ranzelung*. Atrophy and wrinkling of the cornea, with, according to some authors, atrophy of the entire eyeball. [F.]

RHYTIGLOSSA (Lat.), n. f. *Ri²²t²(ru)²²i²²g²²lo²²s²²g²²los²²²a²²*. From *ῥύς*, a wrinkle, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. A genus of acanthaceous plants, mostly referred to *Dianthera*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—*R. pectoralis*. A species (the *herbe au charpentier* of Martinique) growing in tropical America. A syrup made from the leaves is used as a stomachic, and their infusion as a pectoral. [B, 19 (a, 35).]

RIB, n. *Ri²²b*. Gr., *ῥιβός*, *ῥιβρόν*. Lat., *costa*. Fr., *côte*. Ger., *Rippe*. 1. One of the long, flat curved bones with the concavity inward which extend ventrally from the vertebral column. Their anterior or ventral extremities are united in the thoracic region by means of the sternum and costal cartilages, and elsewhere are free. They constitute the pleurapophyses of a typical vertebra, and are usually confined to the dorsal and abdominal regions. The vertebral extremities, or heads, are somewhat thickened, and articulate with the bodies of two adjacent vertebrae. The articular surfaces usually being separated by the intervertebral ridges. On the lower margin, separated from the head by a slight constriction, the neck, is the tubercle, which articulates with the transverse process of the lower of the two vertebrae with which the r. articulates. Slightly anterior to the tubercle is the angle, at which point the bone curves more sharply. On the inner aspect of the lower border is a groove for the intercostal vessels and nerves. The anterior extremity is concave for the reception of the costal cartilage. Each r. is twisted upon itself, causing the vertical position behind to be oblique in front. In man the ribs are normally twelve in number on each side, seven true and five false. 2. A r. and its costal cartilage regarded as a unit. [L, 31, 142, 152, 332.] 3. In botany, a firm longitudinal elevation, especially the principal vein or conspicuous portion of the framework of a leaf. [B, 19, 295, 296 (a, 35).]—Abdominal r's. See Floating r's. 2. In botany, the inclusions tendency of the rectus abdominis. [L, 294.]—Asteral r's. Lat., *costæ asteriales*. Fr., *côtes asteriales*. See FALSE RIBS.—Bicipital r. An anomalous r., probably due to the more or less incomplete coalescence of two r's, common in certain whales. [L, 153.]—Cervical r's. Ger., *Halsrippen*. Rib-like bones or processes extending ventrally from the cervical vertebrae. [L.]—False r's. Lat., *costæ mendosæ* (seu *abdominales* seu *posteriore* seu *spuriæ*). Fr., *fausses côtes*, *côtes abdominales* (ou *postérieures*). Ger., *falsche Rippen*. The r's which do not join the sternum directly, each by its own cartilage. They include the vertebro-chondral r's and the floating r's. [B; L, 153.]—Floating r's. Lat., *costæ fluctuantes*. Fr., *côtes flottantes*. Ger., *fluctuirende* (oder *schrappende*) *Rippen*. The r's that have no anterior attachment.—Sternal r's. Lat., *costæ sternales*. Fr., *côtes sternales* (ou *verébros-ternales*). Ger., *Sternalrippen*. 1. See True r's. 2. The costal cartilages. [L, 153.]—True r's. Lat., *costæ veræ* (seu *legitimæ*). Fr., *vraies côtes*, *côtes antérieures*. Ger., *wahre* (oder *dachte*) *Rippen*. The r's which articulate with the costal cartilages. [L, 332.]—Vertebral r's. See Floating r's.—Vertebro-chondral r's.

Those of the false r's that have an indirect cartilaginous connection with the sternum. [A, 70].—Vertebro-sternal r's. See *True r's*.

RIBAND, n. Ri²b²nd. See **RIBBON**.—**R. of Vieg d'Azyr**. A layer of white nerve substance in the cortex of the occipital lobe of the brain. It separates two layers of gray matter. [I, 1.]

RIBBON, n. Ri²b²b'n. A strip of fine textile material or of some like substance. [a, 48].—**Lingual r**. In molluscs, see **ODONTOPHORE**.

RIBES (Lat.), n. n. Rib(reb)²ez(as). Gen., rib'is. Fr., *groseillier*. Ger., *Johannisbeere*, *Stachelbeere*. Currant, gooseberry; the only genus of the *Ribes*aceae, or *Ribes*ine, which are a tribe or series of the *Saxifragaceae*. The *Ribes*aceae (Fr., *ribesitaceae*) are a family of the *Sediflorae*. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. album**. Fr., *groseillier blanc*. Common white (or white-fruited) currant; a cultivated variety of *R. rubrum*, bearing a larger, sweeter, amber-colored fruit. [B, 34, 77, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. americanum**. See *R. floridum*.—**R. aureum**. Fr., *groseillier palmé*. Buffalo (or yellow-flowered, or Missouri, or golden) currant; a shrub with edible fruit, growing wild from Missouri to Oregon, and common in cultivation. The European gooseberry is grafted on the stock of this species. [B, 34, 77, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. cynosbati**. Dog-bramble, prickly gooseberry of Canada and the United States. The large edible berries are covered with long prickles. [B, 34, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. divaricatum**. Spreading-branched gooseberry; a species with smooth black edible berries, found in California and Oregon. [B, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. floridum**. Fr., *groseillier de Pennsylvanie*. American (or Pennsylvania) black currant. The berries are said to resemble those of *R. nigrum* in odor and taste. [B, 173, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. grossularia**. Fr., *groseillier épineux*, *gadelier*. Ger., *Stachelbeere*, *Krausbeere*, *Klößebeere*. Common gooseberry; a straggling bush of Europe, northern Africa, and extra-tropical Asia, cultivated for its acid berries, which were formerly official as *bacca grossularia* (see *uvæ crispæ*). They contain malic acid, and when ripe, a large proportion of sugar. A fine wine is made from ripe, and an effervescent wine from unripe, gooseberries. In the north of England they are used as a specific in fevers. The leaves have



RIBES GLOSSULARIA. [A, 327.]

a bitter, astringent taste and are considered remedial in rickets and defective nutrition in children. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. nigrum**. Fr., *groseillier noir*, *cassier des poitevins*, *cassis*. Ger., *schwarze Johannisbeere*, *Ahlbeere*, *Bocksbeere*, *Wendelbeere*, *Gichtbeere*, *Wanzenbeere*. Common black currant, quinsy-berry, gazles; a native of Europe, middle and northern Asia, and North America. The berries, *bacca ribium* (see *ribesiorum nigrorum*), *grossularia nigra*, *ribia nigra*, are used medicinally in lozenges, as a gargle for sore throat, and as a stomachic tonic. They contain a resinous aromatic principle which forms the base of the drink called *cassis*. The leaves and branches are diaphoretic and diuretic, and are used in catarrhal complaints, gout, dropsy, snake-bites, etc. The root also is said to be medicinal. [B, 180, 185, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. officinale**, **R. rubrum**. Fr., *groseillier commun*, *castillier*, *gadelier*, *groseillier d grappes* (ou *rouge*), *ribette*. Ger., *gemeine (oder rothe) Johannisbeere*. Common red currant, garnet-berry, raisin-tree of Europe, North America, and northern and middle Asia; much cultivated for its fruits, which are used for making wine, etc. They are refrigerant and laxative, and a syrup and jelly (*syrupus et gelatina ribium rubrorum*) prepared from them are used in fevers and inflammatory diseases. The root-bark contains phlorrhizin. The *R. rubrum album* (see *R. album*) is a white-fruited variety. [B, 19, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. uva crispæ**. Smooth (fruit-ed) gooseberry, a variety of *R. grossularia*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**Rob ribium nigrorum**. See **ROB RIBESIORUM NIGRORUM**.—**Syrupus ribis rubri** [Russ. Ph.]. See **SYRUPUS RIBESIORUM**.—**Succus et fructus ribis rubri** [Fr. Cod.]. **Succus ribium**. See **SUC DE GROSEILLE**.—**Succus ribium et rubi idali**. See **SUC DE GROSEILLE FRAMBOISE**.—**Syrupus ribis nigri** [Swed. Ph.], **Syrupus ribium** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (1st ed.)]. See **SYRUPUS RIBESIORUM**.—**Syrupus ribium nigrorum**. See **SYRUPUS RIBESIORUM NIGRORUM**.

RIBESUM (Lat.), n. n. Rib²(reb)²ez(as)²/i²-n²(u²m). The *Ribes rubrum* or its fruit. [B, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. nigrum**. See **RIBES NIGRUM**.—**Rob ribesiorum**. A preparation made by evaporating the juice of red currants to the consistence of thick honey. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Rob ribesiorum nigrorum**. A preparation

made by boiling black-currant juice with six times as much sugar to the proper consistence. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus de fructibus ribesii** [Fr. Cod.], **Syrupus ribesiorum** [Belg. Ph.], **Syrup de groseille** [Fr. Cod.], **Sp. jirabe de grosella** [Sp. Ph.]. A syrup made by crushing 20 parts of red currants, 2 of red cherries, and 1 part of black cherries, expressing the residue through a hair sieve, mixing the two portions of juice, straining, and boiling with 636 parts of sugar for 364 of juice [Belg. Ph.]; or by fermenting 3,000 parts of red currants with 200 [Austr. Ph.] (180 [Hung. Ph.]) of sugar for some days, clarifying, and boiling up with 160 [Austr. Ph.] (166 [Hung. Ph.]) parts of sugar for 100 of juice. The Russ. Ph. and Swed. Ph. direct 18 parts of sugar for 10 of currant-juice, but the Swed. Ph. employs black currants; the Sp. Ph. directs 620 parts of sugar for 345 of juice obtained from 100 parts of red currants, 10 of red cherries, and 5 of black cherries; the Fr. Cod. orders the same juice, regulating the amount of sugar by the sp. gr. of the juice. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus ribesiorum nigrorum**. A syrup of 1 part of purified juice of black currants and 2 parts of white sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

RIBETTE (Fr.), n. Re-be²t. See **RIBES RUBRUM**.

RICE, n. Ris. Gr., *ῥιζα*. Lat., *oryza*. Fr., *riz* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Reis*. The husked seeds of *Oryza sativa* (and by extension the plant itself). R. is used, chiefly in the form of decoction (see *Decoctum oryzae*), as a demulcent and refrigerant. Powdered r. mixed with lint has been recommended as a hæmorrhagic. [B, 5, 19, 185 (a, 35); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.", xxxiv, p. 378 (a, 35).]—**R. bodies**. See **CORPORA ORYZOIDEA**.—**R.-water**. See **DECOCTUM ORYZÆ**.—**White r**. The *Pyrus aria*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

RICHARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Re-sha²rd²/i²-a². From Richard, a French botanist. Fr., *richardée*. 1. Of Linnaeus, the genus *Richardsonia*. 2. Of Kunth, a genus of the *Aroideæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**R. æthiopica**, **R. africana**. Egyptian lily, lily-of-the-Nile, trumpet lily, white arum lily, calla lily; a species of *R. (2d def.)* growing in eastern Africa. Its tuberous root, *radix ari æthiopica*, was formerly used like the corns of *Arum maculatum*. [B, 180, 314 (a, 35).]

RICHARDSONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ri²ch-a²rd-son²/i²-a². From Richardson, an English explorer. Fr., *richardsonia*. Ger., *Richardsonia*. A genus of tropical American rubiaceae herbs. [B, 42, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. emetica**. A species similar to *R. scabra*. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. rosea**. A Brazilian species. The root is used like that of *ipeacuanha*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. scabra**. Sp., *ipeacuanha blanca* [Mex. Ph.]. Mexican coca, white *ipeacuanha* (-plant) (see *Undulata IPEACUANHA*). [B, 185, 314 (a, 35).]

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, n. Ri²ch²/fild. A place in Otsego County, New York, where there is a sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

RICIN, n. Ri²s²/n. Of Stillmark, the poisonous principle of castor-oil seeds; an odorless and tasteless snow-white powder. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

RICIN (Fr.), n. Re-sa²n². See **RICINUS** and **RICINUS COMMUNIS**.—*Huile de r*. [Fr. Cod.]. See **CASTOR-OIL** (1st def.).

RICINELAIDIC ACID, n. Ri²s²-i²n-e²l-a²-i²d²/ik. Fr., *acide ricinelaïdique*. Ger., *Ricinelaidsäure*. A crystalline body, C₁₈H₃₄O₈, isomeric with ricinoleic acid. [B, 4.]

RICINELAIDIN, n. Ri²s²-i²n-e²l-a²-i²d²/in. Fr., *ricinelaïdine*. Ger., *R.* A glyceride, C₅₄H₁₀₂O₉, obtained by passing a current of nitric dioxide through castor-oil or by agitating the latter with 3 per cent. of its weight of nitric acid saturated with nitrous vapors. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

RICINIC ACID, n. Ri²s²-i²n²/ik. Fr., *acide ricinique*. Ger., *Ricinussäure*. An acid produced by the saponification or dry distillation of castor-oil. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

RICININE, n. Ri²s²-i²n-e². Fr., r. Ger., *Ricinin*. It., *ricinina*. 1. Of Tuson, a substance extracted from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*; regarded by him as an alkaloid and the poisonous principle of the seeds. Cf. *Ricin* (Eng.). 2. Of Petit, a substance extracted from press-cake of castor-oil, regarded by him as the poisonous principle of the oil and as an alkaloid, but not as identical with Tuson's r. [B, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

RICINOLAMIDE, n. Ri²s²-i²n-o²l-a²m-i²d²/id. Fr., r. Ger., *Ricinolamid*. A crystalline substance, C₁₈H₃₅O₈(NH₂) = C₁₈H₃₅N₂O₈, derived from ricinoleic acid. [B, 3; B, 93 (a, 14).]

RICINOLEIC ACID, n. Ri²s²-i²n-o²l-e²/ik. Fr., *acide ricinoléique* (ou *ricinologique*). Ger., *Ricinolsäure*. 1. A mixture of two isomeric acids of the formula C₁₈H₃₄O₈, obtained from castor-oil as a thick oily liquid, soluble in alcohol or ether, and solidifying below 0°. The glyceryl salt of r. a. occurs native in castor-oil. 2. Of Kraft, a hard, white, crystalline mass, probably identical with one of the isomeric acids mentioned above. [B, 3, 4, 14, 270 (a, 38).]

RICINOLEIN, n. Ri²s²-i²n-o²l-e²/in. Fr., *ricinoléine*. Ger., *Ricinolsäureglycerid*. A compound of glyceryl and ricinoleic acid. Ordinary r. (trir.), C₅₄H₁₀₂(C₁₈H₃₅O₈)₃, is the chief constituent of castor-oil. [B, 8.]

RICINOSTEARIC ACID, n. Ri²s²-i²n-o²-ste-a²r²/ic. Fr., *acide ricinostéarique*. Ger., *Ricinustearinsäure*. Margaritic acid; obtained in the saponification of castor-oil. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

RICINUS (Lat.), n. m. Ri²s²(ri²k²)/i²n²-u²s(u²s). Gr., *ῥικιν*, *ῥικινός*, *ῥικιν*. Fr., *ricin*. Ger., *R.* A genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*. The *Ricinea* are a subdivision of the *Euphorbiaceæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]

—**Capsule cum oleo ricini** [Dan. Ph.]. Capsules of animal gelatin each containing 75 centigrammes of castor-oil. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Emulsio ricini** [Swiss Ph.]. An emulsion of 4 parts of castor-oil, 25 of water, and 1 part of gum arabic. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Grosse R'samen** (Ger.). See *Barbadoes NUTS*.—**Oleum (e semen) ricini**. See **CASTOR-OIL** (1st def.).—**Ricini semen** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Semina ricini*.—**R. africanus**. A variety (by some considered

a distinct species) of *R. communis*, having the same properties. It grows wild on the borders of the Mediterranean. [a, 35.]—*R. americanus*. See *JATROPHA CURCAS*.—*R. communis*. Fr. *ricin* (commun), bois de carapat, palma Christi. Ger. *gemeiner Wundbaum*, *Christuspinne*, Castor-bean, castor-oil plant, palma Christi, the cast, or *spörow*, of Dioscorides; a native probably of the East Indies and Africa, now widely distributed through cultivation in most tropical and many temperate countries. An annual herb in the temperate latitudes of North America and Europe, it is a shrub or small tree in the warmer regions of the Mediterranean, and in some tropical countries attains a height of 40 feet. Some 16 more or less well-marked forms, some of which are regarded by many botanists as distinct, are maintained by Müller to be one species. The fruit is a capsule of three cells, each cell containing a smooth, shining, ash-colored or grayish seed, of a compressed, el-



RICINUS COMMUNIS. [A, 327.]

lipsoid shape, marbled with reddish-brown spots and veins. These seeds (castor-seeds) contain an acrid, probably volatile, emetic, powerfully purgative principle, and yield castor-oil. In India, where this oil is extensively produced, there are two varieties of the plant, known respectively as *R. communis fructibus majoribus* and *R. communis fructibus minoribus*, and the latter is thought to furnish the better product. The oil of the large-seeded variety is said to have a heavy, unpleasant odor and a darker color and is used chiefly in veterinary practice and for burning. The oil of the small-seeded variety is used not only for the purposes referred to under castor-oil (q. v.), but in cutaneous and rectal diseases and as an anthelmintic. The leaves are used as a galactagogue, either applied to the breasts, or given internally; they are also used in skin diseases, abscesses, and ophthalmia. A decoction of the root is used in flatulent colic, for nephritic pains, and in asthma, and the root-bark is said to be powerfully purgative. The plant is cultivated in Germany for the production of silk, one species of silkworm (*Bombyx Arrindii*) requiring its leaves as food. [B, 175, 180, 185, 314 (a, 36).] Cf. RICININE, RICINOLEIN, and RICINOLIC ACID.—*R. major* (americanus). See *JATROPHA CURCAS*.—*R. 61* (Ger.). See CASTOR-OIL.—*R. (semina)*, *semina ricini*. Fr. *ricin* (semenne) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp. *ricino*, *higuera infernal* (semilla) [Sp. Ph.]. The seeds of *R. communis*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

RICKETS, n. *Ri*k'et's. See RHACHITIS.—**Congenital**. Fr. *rachitisme congénital*. R. which shows itself during a late period of fetal life and continues to progress after birth. [A, 15.]—**Fœtal r.**, **Intra-uterine r.** Fr. *rachitisme intra-utérin* (ou fœtal). R. developed during fetal life; distinguished by some writers from *congenital r.* (q. v.) in that it does not progress after birth. [A, 15.]—**Senile r.** See OSTEOMALACIA.

RICKETY, adj. *Ri*k'et'i. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of rickets. [D.]

RICTAL, adj. *Ri*k't'l. Pertaining to the rictus. [a, 27.]

RICTUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ri*k't(rikt)'u's(u)s. Gen. *rikt'u*. From *ringi*, to gape. Ger. *Rachen*. 1. The gape of a bird. [L, 221.] 2. In botany, the mouth of a bilabiate corolla. [B, 77, 296 (a, 36).]—**R. lupinus**. See *Cleft PALATE*.

RIDE (Fr.). n. Red. See RUGA.

RIDGE, n. *Ri*dj. Gr. *πάξ*, Lat. *spina*. A narrow elongated elevation.—**Dorsal r.** See *Medullary r.*—**External bicpical r.** The r. forming the outer border of the bicpical groove. [L, 142.]—**External condylar r.** A sharp edge ascending from the external condylar eminence of the humerus. [L, 142.]—**Genital r.** An elevation of the blastema on the mesial side of the Wolffian body, from which the testicle in the male and the ovary in the female are developed. [L, 142.]—**Gleetal r.** See *Anterior intertrochanteric line*.—**Inferior occipital r.** See *Inferior curvilinear line of the occipital bone*.—**Internal bicpical r.** The r. forming the inner border of the bicpical groove. [L, 142.]—**Internal condylar r.** A sharp r. ascending from the internal condylar eminence of the humerus. [L, 142.]—**Interosseous r. of the fibula**. A r. on the fibula which gives attachment to the interosseous membrane. [C, 3.]—**Intervertebral r.** (of a rib). A r. on the vertebral extremity of a rib which separates the articular surface into two portions. [L, 142.]—**Lambdoidal r.** See *Lambdoid crest*.—**Lateral r's (of the blastoderm)**. Two r's of the transparent area that by their coalescence close in the primitive groove. [A, 5.]—**Maxillary r.** See *Dental crest*.—**Medullary r's**. Lat. *laminae medullares*. Fr. *lames dorsales*, *repis médullaires*. Ger. *Medullarplatten*. The laminae of nerve-substance which are situated on each side of the primitive groove in the embryo, and finally unite to inclose the medullary canal. [L, 28 (K).]—**Mylo-hyoid r.**

See *Internal oblique LINE of the inferior maxilla*.—**Neural r.** See *Neural crest*.—**Palatine r's**. Corrugations of the mucous membrane of the hard palate, one longitudinal and several transverse. [L, 13, 142.]—**Parietal r.** Ger. *Scheitelkamm*. The continuation of the temporal r. upon the parietal bone. [L, 1.]—**Pectoral r.** See *External bicpical r.*—**Pterotic r.** A cartilaginous or osseous r. on the supero-external portion of the ear-capsule, represented in some animals by the pterotic bone. [L, 202.]—**Pterygoid r.** See *Infra-temporal crest*.—**R's of the skin**. The fine r's with intervening furrows which intersect each other at various angles on the surface of the skin, and are produced by the ranges of papillae of the corium. [C.]—**Superciliary r.** Lat. *arcus superciliaris*. Ger. *Augenbrauenbogen*. The curved r. of the frontal bone corresponding to the eyebrow. [L, 332.]—**Superior occipital r.** See *Superior curved line of the occipital bone*.—**Supracondylar r's**. See *ANGULUS humeri anterior*, *ANGULUS humeri lateralis*, and *ANGULUS humeri medius*.—**Temporal r.** See *Temporal crest*.—**Villous r's of the chorion**. Radiating r.-like villi observed on the outer surface of the chorion in the formation of the placenta diffusa. [A, 11.]—**Wolffian r.** See *Germ EPITHELIUM*.

RIECHBEIN (Ger.), n. *Rech*'bin. See *Ethmoid BONE*.

RIECHBULBUS (Ger.), n. *Rech*'bulbus. See *Olfactory BULB*.

RIECHCENTRUM (Ger.), n. *Rech*'tse'et-rum. See *Olfactory CENTRE*.

RIECHCYLINDER (Ger.), n. *Rech*'su'l'i'nd-e'r. See *Olfactory CELL*.

RIECHMITTEL (Ger.), n. *Rsch*'mi't-te'l. See *ODORAMENTUM*.

RIECHSALZ (Ger.), n. *Rech*'za'its. Smelling salts; ammonium carbonate. [B.]

RIECHSTÄBCHEN (Ger.), n. *Rech*'stab-ch'e'n. See *Olfactory CELL*.

RIECHSTREIFEN (Ger.), n. *Rech*'strif'e'n. See *STRIA olfactoria*.—**Aeusserer R.** The external root of the olfactory nerve. [I, 27 (K).]—**Innerer R.** The internal root of the olfactory nerve. [I, 27 (K).]—**Lateral r.** A tract of nerve-fibres running along the outer edge of the olfactory nerve. [I, 17 (K).]—**Medial r.** A special tract of fibres on the upper surface of the olfactory nerve. [I, 17 (K).]

RIEFE (Ger.), n. *Ref*'e. See *JUGUM* (3d def.).

RIEGEL (Ger.), n. *Reg*'e'l. See *OBEX*.—**Querr'**. See *DIAPYCNIA*.—**R. der Rautengrube**. See *OBEX*.

RIEMCHEN (Ger.), n. *Rem*'ch'e'n. See *ALA pontis*.

RIEMEN (Ger.), n. *Rem*'e'n. See *LORULUM*.—**Abflussr'**. A seton.

RIEMENTANG (Ger.), n. *Rem*'e'n-ta'n. See *LAMINARIA*.

RIEMLEIN (Ger.), n. *Rem*'lin. See *HABENULA*.

RIESENWUCHS (Ger.), n. *Re*'ze'n-vuch's. Excessive hypertrophy, as in acromegaly. [a, 34.]

RIESELN (Ger.), n. *Re*'ze'l'n. See *MURMUR*.

RIETENAU (Ger.), n. *Ret*'e'n-a'u. A place in Württemberg, Germany, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [a, 14.]

RIEUMAJOU (Fr.), n. *Re*'u-ma'zhu. A place in the department of the Hérault, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 88 (a, 14, 43).]

RIEUR DES ANTORINI (Fr.), n. *Re*'u'r. See *RISORIVS*.

RIFF (Ger.), n. *Ri*ff. Of Burdach, one of the fissures between the folia of the cerebellum. [I, 3 (K).]

RIGIDITY, n. *Ri*d'i'ti. Lat. *rigiditas* (from *rigidus*, stiff). Fr. *rigidité*. Ger. *Steifheit*, *Steifigkeit*. Stiffness, lack of pliability; of muscles, tonic contraction. [D.]—**Anatomical r. of the cervix uteri**. Fr. *rigidité anatomique* (ou mécanique [Pajot]). That form of r. in which the cervix does not seem to have been wholly effaced, but preserves a certain length, and opens only to a certain extent, beyond which the uterine contractions have no effect on it, but in which it is neither swollen nor tender. [A, 15.]—**Cadaveric r.** See *Rigor mortis* (1st def.).—**Cerebellar r.** Of H. Jackson, r. associated with tumor of the middle lobe of the cerebellum. First the spinal muscles become rigid, the head being drawn back and the spine curved, and this is followed by r. of the legs and arms. [D, 35.]—**Hemiplegic r.** Spastic r. of the limbs affected with hemiplegia.—**Muscular r.** See *Thomsen's DISEASE*.—**Pathological r. of the cervix uteri**. Fr. *rigidité pathologique*. R. of the cervix due to cicatricial tissue or to organic disease, such as a neoplasm. [A, 15.]—**Post-mortem muscular r.** See *Rigor mortis* (1st def.).—**Spasmodic r. of the cervix uteri**. Fr. *rigidité spasmodique*. R. due to spasmodic contraction of the cervix. [A, 15.]—**Waxy r.** See *FLEXIBILITAS cereæ*.

RIGI-KALTBAD (Ger.), n. *Reg*'e-kal't'ba'd. A climatic resort in the canton of Zürich, Switzerland, where there are a mineral spring and where cure and hydrotherapeutic establishments. [a, 14.]

RIGI-SCHIEDECK (Ger.), n. *Reg*'e-shid'e'ck. A place in the canton of Zürich, Switzerland, where there is a chalybeate spring. [a, 14.]

RIGNOCHE (Fr.), n. *Ren*-yosh. See *HYDNUM repandum* and *CANTHARELLUS cibarius*.

RIGOR (Lat.), n. m. *Ri*g'ri'g'or. Gen. *-or'is*. From *rigere*, to be stiff with cold. Fr. *rigueur*, Ger. *Erstarrung*. See *CHILL* (1st def.) and *RIGIDITY*.—**R. cadaverous**. See *R. mortis*.—**R. maxillæ inferioris**. See *TRISMUS*.—**R. mortis**. Fr. *rigidité cadavérique*. Ger. *Leichenstarre*, *Todesstarre*. 1. The temporary rigidity which occurs soon after death; due to certain chemical changes in the muscles resulting in the formation of myosin. 2. In a physiological sense, rigidity due to the changes

which take place in a muscle that has lost its irritability. The muscle becomes opaque and inelastic, no muscle-currents are present, and its acidity is increased. [K.]—**R. nervorum**, **R. nervosus**. See **TETANIC CONTRACTION** and **TETANUS**.

RIILLUS, n. Of the alchemists, an oblong mold for metals.

RIMA (Lat.), n. f. Rim(rem)^{a2}. From *ringi*, to gape. Fr., *crevasse*. Ger., *Ritze*, *Riss*. 1. See **FISSURE**. 2. Of Wilder, the line (or, in the adult man and anthropoid ape, zone) of interruption of the proper nervous plexus of the cerebral cavity for the intrusion of the paraxial, its immediate margins being the fimbria and ténia, to be distinguished from the great transverse fissure, which is the artificial slit produced by tearing out the plexus. [“Journ. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.” July, 1889 (I.)].—**Anterior** r. Of Monro, the calamus scriptorius. [I, 18 (K.)].—**R. ad infundibulum**. The anterior opening of the third ventricle of the brain. [L, 50 (a, 48)].—**Rimæ cæcæ hepatis**. Fissures on the surfaces of the liver, lodging branches of the portal vein, which indicate an incomplete lobulation of the liver. [L, 7.]—**R. canalis orbitarii**. See **SUBORBITAL FISSURE**.—**R. cerebri transversa**. The transverse fissure of the brain. [L.]—**R. clunium**. Ger., *Gesässpalte*. See **CLEFT of the nates**.—**Rimæ cutis**. See **RHAGADES**.—**R. glottidis**. Ger., *Stimmritze*. The cleft between the true vocal bands. [L.]—**R. glottidis cartilagineæ**. See **RESPIRATORY GLOTTIS**.—**R. glottidis interna**. See **R. glottidis**.—**R. glottidis membranæ** (seu muscularis). See **VOCAL GLOTTIS**.—**R. gluteæ**. See **CLEFT of the nates**.—**R. heliæ**. An anomalous fissure in the lower anterior portion of the helix. [L, 332.]—**R. labiorum**. See **R. oris**.—**R. laryngis**. See **R. glottidis**.—**R. oris**. The line of junction of the lips. [L.]—**R. palpebrarum**. See **PALPEBRAL FISSURE**.—**R. pudendi**. See **CLEFT of the vulva**.—**R. pudendi conivens**. The cleft between the labia majora when they entirely conceal the nymphæ. [L, 7.]—**R. transversa**. See **TRANSVERSE FISSURE of the brain**.—**R. transversa cerebelli**. See **PEDUNCULAR SULCUS**.—**R. transversa cerebri (magna)**. See **TRANSVERSE FISSURE of the brain**.—**R. ventriculi laryngis**. The opening of the ventricle of the larynx.—**R. vocalis**. See **R. glottidis**.—**R. vulvæ**. See **CLEFT of the vulva**.

RIMATE, adj. Rim'at. Lat., *rimatus*. Fr., *jenté*. 1. Opening by a slit or fissure, as in the spore-case of the *Rimate* of Swartz (a division of ferns consisting of *Gleichenia*, etc.). 2. Marked with cracks, as in the thallus of the *Rimate* of Agardh (a division of lichens consisting of *Graphis*, etc.). [B, 1, 170 (a, 35)].

RIMOSE, adj. Rim'os. Lat., *rimosus*. Fr., *crevassé*, *rimoux*. Ger., *rissig*, *ritzig*. See **RIMATE** (2d def.).

RIMULA (Lat.), n. f. Ri'm(rem)'u(ri)'a². Dim. of *rima*, a crack. Ger., *Ritzchen*. A fissure, especially the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord, and more particularly that portion which separates the anterior pyramids; of Wilder, an interfoliar cleft or fissure of the cerebellum. [I, 3 (K.)].—**R. interarytænoidea**. See **INCISURA interarytænoidea**.

RINAR, n. See **LIMATURA**.

RIND (Ger.), n. Ri'nd. See **BOS**.

RINDE (Ger.), n. Ri'nd'e². See **BARK** and **CORTEX**.—**Brasiliën'**. See **CORTEX adstringens brasiliensis**.—**Falsche Gerbstoff'**. See **CORTEX adstringens spurius**.—**Fleber'**. See the major list.—**Gehirn'**. See **CEREBRAL CORTEX**.—**Haar'**. See **HAIR-CUTICLE**.—**Hirn'**. See **CEREBRAL CORTEX**.—**Königer'**. See **CINCHONA-BARK**.—**Magellansche R.**. See **WINTER'S BARK**.—**Mancónar'**. See **CASCA-BARK**.—**Nieren'**. See **CORTEX renis**.—**Primäre R.**. See **PRIMARY CORTEX**.—**R'nartig**. See **CORTICOSE**, **CRISTACEOUS**, and **CRUSTOSE**.—**R'nbeizirk**. See **CEREBRAL CORTEX**.—**R'n-stoff**. See **APOTHEME**.—**R'nwulst**. A cerebral convolution. [I, 17 (K.)].—**Rückenmark'**. The cortical portion of the spinal cord. [K.]—**Scheitelappen'**. The cortex of the parietal lobe. [I, 27 (K.)].—**Wurzel'**. 1. See **RADICAL CEMENT**. 2. The root-bark of a plant. [a, 35.]

RINDENSCHICHT (Ger.), n. Ri'nd'e'n-shi'ch't². A cortical layer.—**R. Rückenmark'**. The cortical layer of the spinal cord. [I, 6 (K.)].

RINDENSUBSTANZ (Ger.), n. Ri'nd'e'n-sub-stanz'ts. The substance forming the cortex of an organ. [J.]—**Gräue R.** Gray cortical substance. [I, 16 (K.)]. Cf. *Rostfarbene R.*—**Rostfarbene R.** The gray substance of the cerebral cortex. [I, 16 (K.)].

RINDERPEST (Ger.), n. Ri'nd'e'r-pe'st. A specific, malignant, contagious fever, occurring in cattle, indigenous to the Asiatic steppes of Russia. It has a period of incubation varying from four to eight days. The fever is associated with an eruption on the skin and the buccal and nasal mucous membranes, and there are nasal and alvine discharges, albuminuria, hæmaturia, and a general typhoid condition. [a, 34.]

RINDVIEH (Ger.), n. Ri'nd'fe. See **BOS**.—**R'stäupe**. See **RINDERPEST**.

RING, n. Ri'n². Gr., *kirkos*, *kirkos*, *κύκλος*. Lat., *annulus* (preferably *annulus*). Fr., *anneau*. Ger., *R.* A circular band or hoop; a structure surrounding a circular opening. [a, 48.]—**Abbe's r's**. R's made of catgut, to be used like Senn's plates.—**Abdominal r.** Lat., *annulus abdominalis* (seu *abdominis*). Ger., *Leisten'*. The external or internal abdominal r., especially the former. [L, 332.]—**Alters'** (Ger.). See **ARCUS senilis**.—**Ambulacral r.** See **CIRCULAR CANAL**.—**Antimonial r.** Fr., *anneau antimonial*. A r. formed like the arsenical r., with the substitution of antimony for arsenic. [L, 133.]—**Apposition r's**. See **Abbe's r's**.—**Arsenical r.** The r. formed when fumes of arsenic impinge on porcelain or glass. [L, 133.]—**Bandl's r.** Fr., *anneau de Bandl*. A r.-shaped muscular thickening of the uterus during labor, pointed out by Bandl as constituting the boundary between the contractile portion of the organ and the thinned and flabby portion below, and constituting, in his opinion, the true os uteri internum. [A, 23.] Cf. *Müller's r.*—**Bronchialhalbr'e** (Ger.). See **BRONCHIAL CARTILAGES**.—**Brust'r**

(Ger.). See **PECTORAL ARCH**.—**Cambium-r.** Lat., *annulus cambialis*. Fr., *anneau cambial*. Ger., *Kambium'*. The circle of cambium formed in the stem of a plant by the juxtaposition of a number of fibro-vascular bundles, each with its own layer of cambium. [B, 77, 229 (a, 35)].—**Ciliary r.** See **LIGAMENTUM pectinatum** and cf. **Ciliary body**.—**Contraction r.** Of Schröder, Bandl's r.—**Crural r.** See **FEMORAL r.**—**Deep abdominal r.** See **INTERNAL ABDOMINAL r.**—**Diaphragmatic r.** See **ANNEAU diaphragmatique**.—**Elastic r.** Fr., *anneau élastique*. Ger., *echter R.* In ferns, the annulus around the spore-case, which by its contraction disrupts the latter and scatters the inclosed spores. [B, 1 (a, 35)].—**External abdominal (or inguinal) r.** Lat., *annulus abdominalis externus*. Fr., *anneau inguinal externe*. Ger., *äusserer Leistenöffnung*, *äusserer Leisten'*. The external aperture of the inguinal canal. [L, 142, 332.]—**Femoral r.** Lat., *annulus femoralis*. Fr., *anneau fémoro-vasculaire*. Ger., *Schenkelr.* An oval opening with its longest diameter transverse, forming the abdominal opening of the femoral canal; bounded externally by the femoral vein, internally by Gimbernat's ligament, the transversalis fascia, and the deep crural arch, in front by the pubic bone, the deep crural arch, and Poupart's ligament, and behind by the os pubis and fascia lata. [L, 142, 172, 332.] Cf. **FEMORAL HERNIA**.—**Festooned r's**. **Fibrous r's of the heart**. Fibrous r's which surround the auriculo-ventricular and arterial orifices of the heart and to which its muscular fibres are attached. [L, 142, 172.]—**Gehörr'** (Ger.). See **ANNULUS tympanicus**.—**Greisen'** (Ger.). See **ARCUS senilis corneæ**.—**Hirnarterien'** (Ger.). See **CIRCLE of Willis**.—**Holz'r** (Ger.). See **ANNULI annotini**.—**Infra-orbital r's**. See **Infra-orbital BONES**.—**Inguinal r.** See **ABDOMINAL r.**—**Internal abdominal (or inguinal) r.** Lat., *annulus abdominalis profundus*. Fr., *anneau abdominal interne*. Ger., *innere Leistenöffnung*, *innerer Leisten'*. The inner aperture of the inguinal canal, an opening in the transversalis fascia about midway between the anterior superior spine of the ilium and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above Poupart's ligament. [L, 142, 332.]—**Löwe's r.** Fr., *cercle (ou anneau) de Löwe*. An appearance observed on looking through a solution of chromic chloride upon a bright surface. It appears as a bright violet r. larger than Maxwell's r. [J.]—**Luftkühnen'** (Ger.). See **TRACHEAL r.**—**Marsh's r.** See **ARSENICAL r.**—**Maxwell's r.** Fr., *cercle (ou anneau) de Maxwell*. Probably an image of the yellow spot, which appears as a faintly defined area or halo around the fovea, when the eye rests on a gray or homogeneous blue surface. [F.]—**Müller's r.** Fr., *anneau (ou orifice) de Müller*. A spincter-like muscular r. situated at the point where the canal of the cervix uteri joins the cavity of the body of the uterus at an advanced stage of gestation. [A, 15.] Cf. **Bandl's r.**—**Musculo-fibrous r's (of the heart)**. See **FIBROUS r's of the heart**.—**Nabel'r** (Ger.). See **UMBILICAL r.**—**Newton's r's**. Concentric r's of colors seen on the surface of a sufficiently thin layer of any transparent substance (e. g., a soap-bubble); due to the fact that the surface on which a pencil of light falls reflects part of the rays and refracts others to the opposite surface of the layer, whence they are reflected in such a direction that, on reaching the surface which they originally struck, they are again so refracted as to be parallel with the rays that were directly reflected by that surface. The r's differ according to the thickness of the substance examined, to its nature, and the degree of obliquity at which the incident rays strike it. [a, 49.]—**Omphalic r.** See **UMBILICAL r.**—**Pauken'** (Ger.). See **ANNULUS tympani**.—**R. of Bandl**. See **Bandl's r.**—**Schniger R.** (Ger.). See **ANNULUS tendinosus**.—**Spermatorrhæa r.** A metallic collar with sharp points directed inward; to be worn on the penis during sleep, for the purpose of piercing it when it becomes erect, and so awaking the wearer and preventing a seminal emission. [E.]—**Tracheal r.** Lat., *annulus tracheæ*. A tracheal cartilage. [J.]—**Tympanic r.** See **ANNULUS tympani**.—**Umbilical r.** Lat., *annulus umbilicalis*. Fr., *anneau ombilical*. Ger., *Nabel'r*. The r.-like opening in the abdominal wall by which the umbilical cord communicates with the foetal system, and through which in extra-uterine life the remains of the umbilical vessels and the urachus pass to the umbilicus.—**Unterer Magenmund'** (Ger.). See **PYLORIC VALVE**.—**Veussenscher R.** (Ger.). See **ANNULUS ovalis**.—**Vulvo-vaginal r.** See **OSTIUM vaginae**.

RING, n. Ri'n². See **RESONANCE**.

RING-BONE, n. Ri'n²'bon. Fr., *forme*. Ger., *Schwiele*. A deposit of bony matter above and below the coronet in horses, usually due to hard work or rheumatism. [L, 297.]

RINGENT, adj. Ri'n²'jnt. Lat., *ringens* (from *ringi*, to gape). Fr., r. Ger., *rachenförmig*, *rachig*. Gaping; of labiate corollas, having widely parted lips. The *Ringentes* are: Of Gmelin, a class of plants consisting of *Digitalis*, *Scrophularia*, *Cymbalaria*, etc.; of Batsch, a class comprising the *Papilionaceæ* and *Gloriales*. [a, 35.]

RINGWORM, n. Ri'n²'wu'rm. A general term for diseases of the skin characterized by lesions spreading in ring-like forms, due to the presence of vegetable parasites. [a, 48.]—**Burmese r.** A cutaneous disease occurring in Burmah, resembling and probably identical with r. in the form either of dermatomycosis maculo-vesiculosa or of eczema marginatum. [G, 69.]—**Chinese r.** *Tinea imbricata*. [G, 69.]—**Honeycomb r.** See **FAVUS** (1st def.).—**R. of the beard**. See **SYCOSIS parasitaria**.—**R. of the body**. See **DERMATOMYCOBIS maculo-vesiculosa**.—**R. of the scalp**. See **TRICHOMYCOBIS circinata**.—**R. of the thigh and genital region**. See **ECZEMA marginatum**.—**Tokelan r.** A cutaneous disease, probably identical with *tinea imbricata* observed in Samoa, where it is known as *le pita*. [G, 69.]

RINNE (Ger.), n. Ri'n²'ne². A gutter, furrow, or sulcus. [L, 31.]—**Darm'r**. See **INTESTINAL GROOVE**.—**Dotter'r**. See **VITELLINE FURROW**.—**Flügel'r**. See *Pterygoid fossa*.—**Geschlechts'r**. See **GENITAL FURROW**.—**Glottis'r**. See **RIMA glottidis**.—**Grenz'r**. See **GRENZFURCHE**.—**Keimstreif'r**. See **PRIMITIVE GROOVE**.—**Kinn'r**. See **SULCUS mentalis**.—**Leitr'**. See **GORGET** (1st def.).—**Olfactorius'r**. See **OLFACTORY FISSURE**.—**Pauken'r**. See **SULCUS tym-**

panicus.—**R. der Milz**. See **HILUM of the spleen**.—**R. des Calcanes**. See **SULCUS flexorius hallucis longus**.—**Sclerair**.? See **SULCUS scleroticus**.—**Settelle Green**.? Of *His*, a lateral groove that marks the boundary between the side of the embryo and the transparent portion of the embryonic area. [A, 301.]—**Vorübergehende R'n**. See **Transitory fissures**.

RIO-MAYOR, n. *Re*^o-ma³-yor⁴. A place in Estremadura, Spain, where there is a strongly saline spring. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14, 43).]

RIPA (Lat.), n. f. *Rip*¹rep¹a². *Lit.*, a river-bank; of Wilder, any line of reflection of the endyma lining the encephalic cavities upon the pia or an intruded plexus. When the parts are separated the torn or cut margin of the endyma may be traced as a narrow ridge, the *linea aspera* of Meynert. [“*Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.*,” July, 1889 (I).]

RIPARIOS, adj. *Ri*¹p¹-a²-ri²-u³s. From *ripa*, a shore. Growing by water. [a, 35.]

RIFE, adj. *Ri*¹p. *Lat.*, *maturus*. Fr., *mûr*. Ger., *reif*. See **MATURE**.

RIPPE (Ger.), n. *Ri*¹p¹pe². See **COSTA** (1st def.). **NERVE** (2d def.). and **RIB**.—**Aechte R'n**. See **True ribs**.—**Falsche R'n**. See **False ribs**.—**Fluctuirende R'n**. See **Floating ribs**.—**Hals-r'**. 1. Of Meckel, a cornu of the hyoid bone. 2. The enlarged transverse process of the seventh cervical vertebra. [L, 34 (a, 29).]—**Nebern'r'n**. See **COSTÆ secundariæ**.—**R'nfell**. See **Costal plevra**.—**R'nfellbruch**. See **Pleurocoele**.—**R'nfellentzündung**. See **Pleurisy**.—**R'nfalten**. See **Plevra**.—**R'neber**. The levatores costarum. [L.]—**R'nbücker**. The tubercle of a rib. [L, 31.]—**R'nköchen**. The bony part of a rib.—**R'nkopf**. *R'nköpfchen*. The head of a rib. [L, 304.]—**R'ntragend**. See **COSTÆ**.—**Schwappende R'n**. See **Floating ribs**.—**Verwachsene Kopf'r**. See **COSTA capitis facia**.—**Wahre R'n**. See **True ribs**.

RIPPENHALTER (Ger.), n. *Ri*¹p¹pe²-ha¹lt¹-er. One of the scutuli muscles. [L, 31.]—**Hinterer R.** See **SCALENUS posticus**.—**Mittlerer R.** See **SCALENUS medius**.—**Vorderer R.** See **SCALENUS anticus**.

RIPPOLDSDAU (Ger.), n. *Ri*¹p¹p¹old²-za³-u⁴. A place in Baden, Germany, where there are gaseous alkaline, chalybeate, and sulphurous springs. [a, 14.]

RIPPUCHT (Ger.), n. *Ri*¹p¹zuch²t. See **HYPOCONDRIASIS**.

RISQUET (Fr.), n. *Re*-ka. A rickety person. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

RIRE (Fr.), **RIS** (Fr.), n. *Rer*, *re*. See **LAUGH** and **LAUGHTER**.—**R. canin**, **R. moquer**, **R. sardonien**, **R. sardonique**. See **Risus sardonius**.

RISIGALLUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ri*²s²-i²-ga²l²(ga²l²)/lu³m(lu⁴m). An old term for ornament. See **ARSENIC trisulphide**.

RISING, n. *Ri*²z²in². A popular term for an inflammatory swelling; also for any morbid subjective sensation of something moving from the periphery toward the brain.—*It. of the lights*. Lat., *intumescencia pulmonum*. 1. An old popular term for pleurisy. [A, 244.] 2. A vulgar name for croup. [D.]

RISORIS (Lat.), n. m. *Ri*²s²(res)-or²-i²-u³s(u⁴s). From *risor*, a laugh. Fr., *rieux*. Ger., *Lachmuskel*. A thin, flat, triangular bundle of muscular fibres which arises from the fascia in the parotid-masseteric region and is inserted into the integument near the angle of the mouth. [L, 142, 332.]—**R. Santorini**. See **R**.

RISSE (Ger.), n. *Ri*²s. See **LACERATION**, **RUPTURE**, and **FISSURE**.

RISTORUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ri*²s²-or²-u³m(u⁴m). A certain nutritious preparation made with egg-yolk. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

RISUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ri*²s²(res)-u³s(u⁴s). Ger., *ris*. From *ridere*, to laugh. See **LAUGH**.—**R. apium**. See **APLASTUR** (3d def.).—**R. caninus**, **R. de Sardonía**, **R. involuntarius**, **R. sardonius**, **R. sardonius**, **R. spasticus**. Fr., *rise sardonique*, *ris canin*, *ris moquer*. Ger., *Mundkrampf*, *Ginsen*. A peculiar expression, as of laughter, produced in certain painful spasmodic affections (e. g., tetanus) by involuntary contraction of the muscles that draw down the corners of the mouth. [D; E.]

RITELN (Ger.), n. *Ri*²t²el²n. See **RÖTHELN**.

RITZE (Ger.), n. *Ri*²t²s²e². See **FISSURE**, **CLEFT**, and **RIMA**.—**Athem'r**. See **Respiratory glottis**.—**Stümm'r**. See **True glottis**.

RITZEN (Ger.), n. *Ri*²t²s²e²n. See **SCARIFICATION**.

RIVEA (Lat.), n. f. *Rev*²e²a². Fr., *rivée*. A genus of the *Convolvulaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—**R. bona nox**. Clove-scented creeper; a climbing plant of India. The leaves are used as a vegetable. [B, 42 (a, 35).]

RIVERA (Sp.), n. *Re*-va²ra². A place in Jaén, Spain, where there is a sulphurous mineral spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

RIVIERA DI PONENTE (It.), n. *Re*-va²-ra² di po-ne²nta. The Mediterranean shore between Genoa and Nice, where there are many climatic health resorts. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

RIVINA (Lat.), **RIVINIA** (Lat.), n. f. *Re*-ven²a², *i*-z²a². From *Rivinus*, a German botanist. Fr., *rivine*, *rivinia*. A genus of the *Phytolaccaceæ*. The *Rivina* are a tribe of the *Phytolaccæ*. The *Rivinae* (Fr., *riviniées*) are: Of Agardh, an order of the *Oleraceæ*; of Reichenbach and others, a section (tribe) of the *Phytolaccaceæ* containing (Bentham and Hooker) *R. Petiveria*, etc. The *Riviniaceæ* (Fr., *riviniacées*) are a tribe of the *Chenopodiaceæ*, corresponding partly to the *Rivinae* of Reichenbach. The *Riviniidae* are the *Rivinae* of Reichenbach. [B, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 35).]—**R. humilis**. Fr., *herbe aux charpentiers*. Bloodberry, carpenter's herb, rouge-berry of the West Indies: an American species, purgative and emetic and said to be vulnerary. [a, 35.]—**R. octandra**. Hoopwyt of Jamaica; an emetic species. [a, 35.]

RIVUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ri*²re²/vu³s(wu⁴s). A channel or gutter. [L.]—**R. lacrimalis**, **R. lacrimarum**. The triangular space be-

tween the closed lids and the eyeball. [L, 332.]—**R. sanguinis**. Of Galen, a sinus of the dura. [L, 349.]

RIZ (Fr.), n. *Re*. See **ORYZA** and **RICE**.—**Cataplasme de poudre de r.** [Fr. Cod.] A poultice of 1 part of rice and 10 parts of water. [B, 95 (a, 28).]—**Décoction de r.**, *Extrait de r.* See **Decoctum ORYZÆ**.—**Petit r. du Pérou**. See **Cassipouina quindia**.—**Poudre de r.** [Fr. Cod.] A preparation made by washing rice with cold water, macerating for 24 hours with fresh water, keeping on a moist cloth till opaque and friable, drying, crushing in a marble mortar, drying thoroughly at 40° C., powdering in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**R.** (fruit décorifié). [Fr. Cod.] The seeds of *Oryza sativa*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tisane de r.** [Fr. Cod.] See **Decoctum ORYZÆ**.

RIZIFORM, adj. *Ri*²z²-i²-fo²rm. Fr., *riziforme*. Having the appearance of grains of rice. [a, 34.]

ROANOKE RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, n. *Ro*-a²n-ek². A place in Roanoke County, Virginia, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

ROARING, n. *Ro*²r²i²n². See **LARYNGISMUS paralyticus**.

ROB (Lat.), n. n. indecl. *Ro*²b²(rob). Fr., *r*. A preparation made from the juice of fruit by evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract, generally with the addition of sugar. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**R. de Lafector** (Fr.). A r. made by boiling 1 part each of *Borago officinalis*, rose-leaves, senna, and anise-seed with 15 parts each of sarsaparilla, sugar, and honey, and straining. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

ROBBE (Ger.), n. *Ro*²b²be². See **PHOCA**.—**R'nthran**. See **AXUNGIA phocæ**.

ROBES, n. Of the alchemists, vinegar. [A, 325.]

ROBINIA (Lat.), n. f. *Rob*²i²n²-i²a². From *Robin*, a French herbalist. Fr., *robinier*. Ger., *Robinie*. A genus of North American leguminous trees or shrubs. The *Robinieæ* are a subtribe of the *Galegeæ*. [a, 35.]—**R. amara**. Fr., *robinier amer*. Ger., *bitter Robinie*. The *Rivinal* of China. The root is used as a stomachic tonic. The plant is not fully known, and perhaps belongs to some other genus. [A, 496; B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. pseudacacia**. Fr., *faux acacia*, *acacia des jardins*, *cassie*. Ger., *gemeine Robinie*, *weisse (oder falsche) Akazie*. False acacia, common locust-tree of North America. Various parts of it are used by the eclectic physicians. The root and the herb stem-bark are used in catarrh, though both are acro-narcotic poisons. The root contains (besides albumin, tannin, sugar, starch, etc.) robinic acid, asparagin, and robinin. Cases of poisoning are recorded in children who had eaten the root, with symptoms like those of belladonna intoxication. Poisoning from chewing the inner bark of the stem is recorded, with vomiting of blood and rosy mucus, epigastric pain, cardiac depression, coldness of the extremities, stupor. The bark, the most active part of the root, is said to be purgative and emetic in large and tonic in small doses. The flowers are used as a yellow dye, and to prepare a slightly purgative syrup. The seeds, which yield an oil, have been recommended as a substitute for coffee. [Z. T. Emery, “N. Y. Med. Jour.,” Jan. 22, 1887, p. 92 (a, 25).]

ROBINIC ACID, n. *Ro*²b²-i²n²/ik. Fr., *acide robinique*. Ger., *Robinsäure*. An acid extracted from *Robinia pseudo-acacia*, forming a syrupy mass; perhaps identical with asparagin. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

ROBININ, n. *Ro*²b²-i²n². Fr., *robinine*. Of Zwenger and Dronk, a glucoside, C₂₂H₃₂O₁₈, obtained from the fresh flowers of *Robinia pseudo-acacia*. [B, 5, 38, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

ROBOR (Lat.), n. n. *Rob*²(ro²b)²or². Fr., *rob/oris*. A certain kind of oak, the wood of which is strong wood; hence strength. [A, 312.]—**R. Wytt**. See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita*.

ROBORANT, adj. *Rob*²(ro²b)²-nt. Lat., *roborans* (from *robore*, to make strong). Fr., *r. Strengthening*, tonic. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

ROBUR (Lat.), n. n. *Rob*²(ro²b)²-u³ru⁴tr. See **ROBOR**.

ROBURITE, n. *Rob*²u³-ri²t. See **NITROBENZENE**.

ROCCELLA (Lat.), n. f. *Ro*²ck²-se²l²(ke²sl²)/ia². Written also *rocella*. Fr., *roccelle*, *orseille*. Ger., *Lackmusflechte*. A genus of the *Roccellæ*, or *Roccellæ*, which are a tribe of the *Ramaloidei*. [B, 19, 170 (a, 35).]—**R. tinctoria**. Fr., *orseille des teinturiers* (ou d'herbe), *lichen de Grèce* (ou français). Ger., *ächte Lackmusflechte*, *färbende Klippenflechte*, *Focelle*, *Orseille*. Archil, litmus-plant, rock-moss; a species found in the Canary Islands and in parts of Europe and Africa. It furnishes litmus. [B, 180, 314 (a, 35).]

ROCELLIC ACID, n. *Ro*²ck²-se²l²/i²z²k. Fr., *acide rocellique*. Ger., *Roccellsäure*. A dibasic acid, C₂₂H₃₂O₁₈, derived from *Roccella tinctoria* and *Lecanora tartarea*. [B, 4; B, 98 (a, 14).]

ROCELLIN, n. *Ro*²ck²-se²l²/i²z²n. Fr., *rocelline*. Ger., *Roccellin*. 1. The substance, C₂₂H₃₂O₁₈, obtained from *Roccella tinctoria*. [B, 48, 93 (a, 14).] 2. A coloring matter consisting of the sodium salt of β-naphtholazonaphthalinesulphonic acid. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

ROCHE (Ger.), n. *Ro*²ch². See **RAJA**.—**R'nleberthran**, **R'nthran**. See **RAY oil**.

ROCHEFORT (Fr.), n. *Rosh*-for. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Charente-Inférieure, France, where there is a ferruginous and sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14, 50).]

ROCHER (Fr.), n. *Rosh*-a. 1. See **MUREX**. 2. See **Petrus** PORTION of the temporal bone. 3. The orbito-sphenoid bone in birds. 4. Of Cuvier, the pro-otic bone in reptiles. [L, 14.]

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, n. *Ro*²ck²-bri²dj. A place in Rockbridge County, Virginia, where there are springs containing alum and free sulphuric acid. [Anderson (a, 14); B.]

ROCK ENON SPRINGS, n. *Ro*²ck²-e²no²n. A place in Frederick County, Virginia, where there is an alkaline, chalybeate, and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

ROCKET, n. Ro'k'et. 1. See *HESPERIS* and *HESPERIS matronalis*. 2. The genus *Eruca* and *Brassicu eruca*. 3. The *Barbarea vulgaris*. [B. 19, 275, 295 (a, 35).]

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, n. Ro'k'i mu'nt'n. A place in Boulder County, Colorado, where there are gaseous springs.

ROCQU (Fr.), n. Ro-ku. See *ANNOTTO*.

ROCOUYER (Fr.), n. Ro-ku-ya. The genus *Bixa*. [a, 35.]

ROD, n. Ro'd; A. S. rōd. Gr., *βακτηριον*. Lat., *bacillus*. Fr., *bâtonnet*. Ger., *Stäbchen*. An extended slender bar, generally straight and more or less rigid. [a, 48.]—**Auditory r's**. See *R's of Corti*.—**Enamel r's**. Enamel prisms. [J.]—**Intracellular r's**. The fibrilla of fibrillated cells. [J.]—**Muscle r's**. Ger., *Muskelstäbchen* (2d def.), *Muskelknospen* (2d def.). 1. R-shaped sarcous elements, forming the contractile and principal part of the contractile disc of a muscular fibre. 2. Of Schaefcr, r-shaped bodies with knobbed ends, forming the isotropous, non-contractile part of a muscular fibre. ["Philos. Trans.," 1873, p. 429 (J, 30); J. 32.]—**Retinal r's**, *R's of the retina*. Cylindrical bodies, 50 to 60 μ in length and 2 μ thick, made up of an inner and outer segment cemented together, found in the layer of r's and cones of the retina. The outer segment is striated longitudinally with a rounded or conical extremity consisting of neurokeratin, and in the living state contains visual purple. When treated with appropriate reagents, it breaks up into transverse discs. The inner segment is somewhat broader than the outer, is made up of longitudinal fibres, and perforates the membrana limitans externa. Each r. is connected with a fibrilla of the external molecular stratum of the retina. [L. 318, 332.] Cf. *Retinal cones*.—**R-cell**. 1. See under *CELL*. 2. Of Mad-dock, see *Taste-cell*.—**R's of Corti**, Ger., *Gehörstäbchen*. Two layers, an inner and an outer, of lightly swung r's (Corti's fibres), the inferior ends of which stand on the membrana basilaris, while their superior ends are connected like joints. [F.]—**R's of Heidenhain**. The fibrillated structure in the fibrillated cells. [J, 42.]

RODENBERG (Ger.), n. Rod'e'n-be'rg. A place in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, where there is a saline spring. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14).]

RODENT, adj. Ro'd'nt. Lat., *rodens* (from *rodere*, to gnaw). Eating or gnawing away. The *Rodentia*, the rodents or gnawing *Mammalia*, an order characterized by large curved incisors widely separated from the molars. [L, 147, 353 (a, 39); a, 48.]

RODNA, n. Ro'd'na. A place in Bistritz-Naszód, Transylvania, where there are chalybeate springs. [L, 30, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

ROEMERIA (Lat.), n. f. Ro'em-e'r'i-a. From *Roemer*, a Swiss naturalist. Of De Candolle, a genus of the *Papaveraceae*. [B. 42 (a, 35).]—**R. hybrida**, *R. violacea*. Wind-rose, violet-flowered horned-poppy, the *ὀνίκοον* of Dioscorides; an annual herb resembling opium in properties, indigenous to Mediterranean regions. [B. 181, 275 (a, 35).]

ROGGEN (Ger.), n. Ro'g'e'n. See *RYE* and *SECALE*.—**Mutterr'**, *R'mutter*, *R'mutterkorn*. See *ERGOT* of *rye*.

ROGNE (Fr.), n. Ron-y'. See *SCABIES* and *TINEA*.

ROHITSCH-SAUERBRUNN (Ger.), n. Ro'h'itsh-zs'a' u'ä-c'r-brun. A place in Styria, Austria, where there are gaseous saline springs. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

ROHR (Ger.), n. Ror. See *TUBE*.—**Endothelialr'**, *Endothelr'*. A primitive bloodvessel of the germinal area. These vessels are so called from their walls being continuous with the endothelial lining of the heart and subsequently with the inner coat of the vessels of the vitelline sac. [A, 8.]—**Endothelzellenr'**. The endothelium lining the blood and lymphatic vessels and forming capillaries. [J.] See *CELLULAR COAT*.—**Gehirnr'**. The embryonic encephalic tube or canal. [I, 17 (K).]—**Gehör'r'**. See *EAR-trumpet*.—**Harrr'**. See *URETHRA*.—**Hörr'**. See *EAR-trumpet*, *HEARING-TUBE*, and *STETHOSCOPE*.—**Löthrr'**. See *BLOWPIPE*.—**Medullärr'**. See *CENTRAL CANAL* of the *spinal cord*, *Medullary CENTRE*, and *Medullary TUBE*.—**Mutterr'**. See *UTERINE TUBE* (1st def.).—**Perithelr'**. See *CELLULAR COAT*.—**Rückenmarksr'**. The canal of the embryonic spinal cord. [I, 17 (K).]—**Sammelr'**. See *COLLECTING TUBE*.—**Schlundr'**. See *EUSTACHIAN TUBE*.—**Sprachr'**. See *SPEAKING-TUBE*.—**Wirbelr'**. See *VERTEBRAL CANAL*.—**Zuleitungs'r'**. See *EUSTACHIAN TUBE*.

RÖHRCHEN (Ger.), n. Ru'r'ch'e'n. See *TUBE*.—**Haarr'**. See *CAPILLARY TUBE*.—**Milch'r' der Brust**. See *GALACTOPHOROUS DUCTS*.—**Stilling'sche Elementarr'**. See *TUBULES of Stilling*.—**Hodenr'**. The seminiferous tubules.—**Schmelz'r'**. Of O. Hertwig, the ends of dentinal canals which project into the enamel. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," Suppl. xi, p. 61; "Jena. Zeit.," viii, p. 373 (J).]—**Thränenbein'r'**. See *LACRYMAL CANAL*.—**Zahnr'**. See *DENTAL CANALS*.

RÖHRE (Ger.), n. Ru'r'e. A canal, nipe, or tube, especially one for carrying a fluid. [E.]—**Cylindrische R. des Nebenhoden**. See *CANAL of the epididymis*.—**Fallopische R.** See *OVIDUCT*.—**Fuss'r'**. See *FIBULA*.—**Harrr'**. See *URINIFEROUS TUBULES*.—**Hauch'r'**. See *INHALER*.—**Kernr'**. A nuclear tube or fibre. [J, 48.]—**Knochenr'n**. See *CANALICULI of bone*.—**Luft'r'**. See *AIR-TUBE* and *TRACHEA*.—**Lungenr'**. See *TRACHEA* and *BRONCHUS*.—**Lymph'r'**. See *LYMPHATIC COAT*; in the pl. *Lymph'r'n*. See *LYMPHOID CORDS*.—**Mark'r'n**. The medullary canals of bone. [L.]—**Muskeln'r'**. A muscular fibre. [J.]—**Mutterr'**. See *OVIDUCT*.—**Nahrungsr'**. See *ALIENANTER CANAL*.—**Neben'r' des Schienbeins**. See *FIBULA*.—**Nierenr'n**. See *URINIFEROUS TUBULES*.—**Primitive R'n**. See *NERVE-FIBRES*.—**Pulpar'n**. See *PULP-TUBES*.—**Schleimr'n**. See *MUCOUS CANALS*.—**Speiser'**. See *ESOPHAGUS*.

RÖHRENCASSIE (Ger.), n. Ru'r'e'n-kas'si-e. The *Cassia fistula* or its fruit. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

RÖHRENGRAU (Ger.), n. Ru'r'e'n-gra'u. See *Tubular gray MATTER*.—**Centrale L.** The layer of gray substance which covers the internal surface of the optic thalamus. [I, 28 (K).]

ROHRHALM (Ger.), n. Ro'r'ha'lm. See *CULM*.

RÖHRIG (Ger.), adj. Ru'r'i'g. See *FISTULAR* and *TUBULOSE*.

RÖHRLIN (Ger.), n. Ru'r'lin. See *TUBULE*.—**Luft'r'**. The bronchi. [L, 80.]

ROIDEUR (Fr.), n. Rwa'-du'r. See *RAIDEUR*.

ROISDORF (Ger.), n. Ro'-is-do'r'f. A place in Rhenish Prussia where there are an alkaline and a chalybeate spring. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

ROLLE (Ger.), n. Ro'l'e. See *TROCHLEA*.—**Gelenkr'**. See *CONDYLE*.

ROLLEN (Ger.), n. Ro'l'le'n. Rotation. [A, 521 (a, 21).]—**R'n förmig**. See *TROCHLEAR*.

ROLLER, n. Ro'l'u'r. See *R-BANDAGE*.

ROLLHÜGEL (Ger.), n. Ro'l'hu'g-el. See *TROCHANTER*.—**Grosser (äusserer) R.** See *TROCHANTER major*.—**Kleiner (innerer) R.** See *TROCHANTER minor*.

ROLLMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Ro'l'musk-el. A rotator. [L.]—**R. des Augapfels**. See *OBLIQUUS oculi superior*.—**R'n des Oberschenfels**. See *ROTATORS of the thigh*.

ROLLNERV (Ger.), n. Ro'l'ne'r'f. See *TROCHLEAR NERVE*.—**Innerer R.** See *Supratrochlear NERVE*.

ROMARIN (Fr.), n. Ro-ma'r'a'n. Sp., *romero* [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. See *ROSMARINUS*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the young flowering branches (leaves and flowering tops [Sp. Ph.]) of *Rosmarinus officinalis*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Acétole de r.** See *Acetum ROSMARINI*.—**Alcoolat de r.** See *Spiritus ROSMARINI*.—**Alcoolé de r.** See *Tinctura ROSMARINI*.—**Esprit de r.** See *Spiritus ROSMARINI*.—**Esprit de r. composé**. See *Spiritus ROSMARINI compositus*.—**Esprit savonneux de r.** See *Spiritus ROSMARINI saponatus*.—**Essence de r.** Huile (essentielle, ou volatile [Fr. Cod.]) de r. See *OIL of ROSEMARY*.—**Infusion de r.** A preparation consisting of 9 grammes each of rosemary and licorice and enough boiling water to make a litre of infusion. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Miel de r.** See *MEL anthosatum*.—**Oléole de r.** See *OIL of ROSEMARY*.—**Oxéole de r.** See *Acetum ROSMARINI*.—**Raméau de r.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *R.* (2d def.).—**Teinture de r.** See *Tinctura ROSMARINI*.—**Teinture d'essence de r.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Spiritus ROSMARINI*.—**Vinaigre de r.** See *Acetum ROSMARINI*.

ROMPEURE (Fr.), n. Ro'n'pe-u'r. See *HERNIA*.

RONCE (Fr.), n. Ro'n's. See *RUBUS* (1st def.) and *RUBUS fruticosus*.—**Écorce de r. noir**. See *RUBUS* (2d def.).—**Extrait liquide d'écorce de r.** See *Extractum RUBI defolium*.—**R. sauvage** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Rubus fruticosus* or its leaves. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

RONCINÉ (Fr.), adj. Ro'n'se-na. See *RUNCINATE*.

ROND (Fr.), adj. Ro'n's. Round; as a n., see *TERES*.—**Grand r.** See *TERES major*.—**Petit r.** See *TERES minor*.—**R. pronateur**. See *PRONATOR radii teres*.

RONDELETTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ro'n'd'e-l'e't'i-a. From *Rondelet*, a French physician. Fr., *rondelette, rondelier*. A genus of the *Rubiaceae*. The *Rondeletieae* (Fr., *rondeletieae*) are: Of De Candolle, a subtribe of the *Hedyotideae*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Rubiaceae*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 35).]—*R. asiatica*. An East Indian shrub. The astringent bark and sweetish fruits are used externally in skin diseases. [a, 35.]—*R. febrifuga*. The *Cordobancillo* of Cuba, where the bitter bark is used in fevers. [a, 35.]

RONGEANT (Fr.), n. Ro'n'zh'a'n. See *RODENT* and *PHAGEDENTIC*.

RONGEUR (Fr.), n. Ro'n'zhu'r. A gouge-forceps.

RONNEBURG (Ger.), n. Ro'n'ne-burg. A place in Saxo-Altenburg, Germ ny, where there are chalybeate springs. [a, 14.]

RONNEBY, n. A place in Blekingen, Sweden, where there are acidulous chalybeate springs. [L, 87 (a, 14).]

RONRON (Fr.), n. Ro'n'ro'n's. A purring sound. [a, 21.]

ROOB (Lat.), n. indecl. Ro-o'b. See *ROB*.

ROOT, n. Ru't. A.-S. rot. Gr., *ρίζα*. Lat., *radix*. Fr., *racine*. Ger., *Wurzel*. 1. The descending axis of a plant; that part of the axis which is not composed of nodes and internodes. It differs from the stem chiefly in its greater simplicity of internal structure, in not bearing leaves, in its growing point being situated just behind instead of at the apex, and in the presence of absorbing fibres. [B, 34, 291 (a, 35).] 2. Any structure or part of a structure resembling or analogous to the r. of a plant. [a, 48.] 3. The chief or ultimate cause or source of anything.—**Adventitious r.** A r. originating from some part of the stem or branches, either above or below the ground. [B, 291 (a, 35).]—**Aerial r.** Lat., *radix aerea*. Fr., *racine aérienne*. Ger., *Luftwurzel*. An adventitious r. produced from some part of a plant above ground. [B, 123 (a, 35).]—**Anterior r. of the auditory nerve**. Ger., *vordere Acusticuswurzel*. The anterior of the two r's which unite to form the auditory nerve near the resiform body. It arises from the large-celled auditory nucleus. [L, 142, 332.]—**Anterior r. of the zygoma**. A broad ridge which passes backward from the base of the temporal portion of the zygoma upon the squamous portion of the temporal bone. [L, 142, 332.]—**Antero-lateral r. of the optic tract**. That band of the tract that arises from the optic thalamus and passes through the inner geniculate body. [a, 34.]—**Ascending r. of the auditory nerve**. A band of fibres described by Roller as ascending from the medulla in the middle line to join the r's of the auditory nerve as they emerge from the medulla. [B.]—**Ascending r. of the fifth nerve**. Fr., *grande racine ascendante*. A bundle of fibres which arises from a group of nerve-cells in the gelatinous substance of the medulla oblongata and joins the sensory r. of the fifth nerve. [I, 31 (K).]—**Axial r.** Fr., *racine axile*. See *Tap-r.*—**Bengal r.** The r. of *Zingiber cassumunar*.—**Brazil r.** An old name for ipecac. [B, 117.]—**Deep r. of the auditory nerve**. See *Anterior r. of the auditory nerve*.—**Descending r. of the fifth**

nerve. Lat., *radix nervi trigemini descendens*. A bundle of fibres which arise from the gray matter of the ganglion of Stylus, pass downward as a separate bundle, and join the motor r. of the fifth nerve. [I, 81 (K).]—**External r. of the olfactory nerve.** Lat., *radix olfactoria lateralis*. A bundle of fibres arising from the insula, which aids in forming the olfactory nerve. [I, 31.]—**Fascicled r's.** Multiple r's; branches of the embryonic root forming a cluster of fibres or of tubers. [a, 35.]—**Fibrous r.** A r. consisting of numerous threads produced either directly from the embryonic and succeeding joints of the stem or from a persistent tap. [a, 35.]—**Gray r. of the olfactory nerve.** See *Middle r. of the olfactory nerve*.—**Inaxial r.** See *Secondary r.*—**Inferior auditory r.** Ger., *hintere Acusticuswurzel*. The posterior of the two r's which unite to form the auditory nerve close to the restiform body. It arises from the chief auditory nucleus. [I, 142, 333.]—**Inferior r. of the spinal accessory nerve.** The r's which arise from the anterior cornu of the spinal cord and emerge through its lateral column. [I, 142, 332.]—**Insane r.** Of Shakespeare, according to Canon Ellacombe, hemlock, and, according to some other commentators, belladonna; but more probably mandrake (*Mandragora*). [a, 35.]—**Internal r. of the optic tract.** That band of the optic tract arising from the stratum opticum of the optic chiasm, and passing between the inner and outer geniculate bodies. [a, 34.]—**Long r. of the olfactory nerve.** See *External r. of the olfactory nerve*.—**Mesencephalic r. of the trigeminal.** Of Spitzka, the descending r. of the trigeminal. ["Med. Record." Nov. 1, 1884, p. 477 (J).]—**Middle r. of the olfactory nerve.** Lat., *radix olfactoria medialis*. A short bundle of fibres arising from the internal margin of the caruncula maxillaris (1st def.). It aids in forming the olfactory nerve. [I, 31.]—**Motor r's of the pneumogastric nerve.** Fibres of the pneumogastric nerve arising from the motor accessorio-vago-glossopharyngeal nucleus. [I, 142, 332.]—**Motor r. of the trigeminal nerve.** The smaller of the two r's which form the trigeminal nerve. It arises in the motor nucleus of the fifth nerve, and, after receiving fibres from the Gasserian ganglion, is continued as the inferior maxillary nerve. [I, 142, 332.]—**Multiple r's.** See *Fascicled r's*.—**Posterior auditory r.** See *Inferior auditory r.*—**Posterior r. of the zygoma.** A ridge upon the outer surface of the temporal bone, which runs back from the base of the zygoma and divides into two branches, one of which passes in front of the meatus auditorius externus, and the other above it. [I, 142, 332.]—**Primary r.** See *Tap-r.*—**R-cap.** See *R-sheath*.—**R. of a hair.** Ger., *Haarwurzel*. The upper narrow portion of the nose, between the R. of a nail. Ger., *Nagelwurzel*. The portion of a nail that is covered by the skin. [I, 332.]—**R. of a tooth.** Ger., *Zahnwurzel*. The portion of a tooth that is imbedded in an alveolus. [I, 332.]—**R. of the aorta.** See *Aortic bulb*.—**R's of the fornix.** Ger., *Wurzeln des Gehirns*. Of Burdach, descending r's which spring from the optic thalamus and ascending r's which spring from the gray matter of the floor of the third ventricle and the anterior part of the optic thalamus behind the chiasm. [I, 3 (K).]—**R. of the lung.** Lat., *radix pulmonis*. Ger., *Lungenwurzel*. The mass formed by the bronchi, blood-vessels, and nerves as they enter the lung. [I, 332.]—**R. of the mesentery.** Ger., *Gekrös-wurzel*. The portion of the mesentery that is attached to the posterior wall of the abdomen. [I, 332.]—**R. of the nose.** Ger., *Nasenwurzel*. The upper narrow portion of the nose, between the orbits. [I, 332.]—**R. of the optic tract.** The connection of the optic tract with the brain. [a, 34.]—**R. of the tongue.** Ger., *Zungenwurzel*. The posterior thick portion of the tongue. [I, 332.]—**R-stock.** See *Rhizome*.—**Secondary r.** Fr., *racine secondaire*. An inaxial r.; one not continuous with the stem, but produced laterally from the sides of the abortive primary radicle or from some other part of the plant. [a, 35.]—**Secondary r. of the trigeminal nerve.** The larger of the two r's of the fifth nerve. It arises from the sensory nucleus of the nerve, and terminates in the Gasserian ganglion. [I, 142, 332.]—**Superficial r. of the auditory nerve.** See *Inferior auditory r.*—**Superior r's of the spinal accessory nerve.** The fibres of the nerve that arise from the medulla. [I, 333.]—**Tap-r.** Fr., *racine pivotante*. A primary descending root, such as the common carrot, forming a direct continuation of the radicle. [I, 121 (a, 35).]—**Tuberculated r.** A r. furnished with tubers. [a, 35.]

ROOTLET, n. Ru't'let. A slender r. or r-branch. [a, 35.]

ROOT-SHEATH, n. Ru't'sheth. Ger., *Wurzelscheide*. 1. A cuticular covering of the root of an organ. [a, 48.] 2. The protecting sheath of firmer tissue at the tip of a root, which enables the latter the more easily to penetrate the soil. [B, 291, 296 (a, 35).]—**Inner r.-s. of a hair.** A layer, in the root of a hair, lying immediately external to its cuticle and made up of Henle's and Huxley's layers (q. v.) and a very delicate cuticle. [I, 332.]—**Outer r.-s. of a hair.** A layer of stratified epithelium, similar to the stratum Malpighii of the skin, immediately beneath the glossy membrane of a hair follicle. [I, 331.]

ROQUETTE (Fr.), n. Ro-ke'té'. 1. The genus *Eruca*, especially *Eruca sativa* (*Brassica eruca*). 2. The *Barbarea prœcox*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 35).]—**Conserve de r.** See *Conserva ERUCÆ*.

RORIDUS (Lat.), adj. Ro'ri'd-us (u's). From *ros*, dew, Ger., *bethaut*. In botany, curved with elevations resembling dew-drops. [a, 35.]

RORIFEROUS, adj. Ro'ri-fér'us. Lat., *rorifer* (from *ros*, dew, and *ferre*, to bring). Fr., *rorifère*. Dew-bringing; of ducts or vessels, excreting fluids upon the surface of organs. [K, 3.]

RORISMARINI (Lat.), n. m. Ro'ri-mar'ni (ma'ri) in (en'y)-fe). A form of *rosmarini*, the gen. of *Rosmarinus* (q. v.).

ROS (Lat.), n. m. Ro's (ros). Gen., *roris*. 1. Dew, or a dew-like particle. 2. Of Grew, cambium. 3. The *Rosmarinus officinalis*. [B, 121, 123 (a, 35).] 4. See *SEMEN*. 5. Of Harvey, a special nutritive substance which was supposed to cause the growth of the

bodily organs. [H.]—*Herba roris solis*. The *Drosera rotundifolia* (the entire plant). [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*Oleum roris marini* (essential oil of Rosemary). [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**See ROSMARINUS—R'solis, R. solis**. 1. Of Tournefort, the genus *Drosera*. 2. The *Drosera rotundifolia*. [a, 35.]

ROSA (Lat.), n. f. Roz'ro's) a's. Gr., *ῥόδον*. Fr., *rosier*. Ger., *Rose*. 1. The rose; a genus of shrubby prickly plants giving name to the *Rosaceæ* (Fr., *rosacées*; Ger., *Rosaceen*) or rosewoods, an order (Jussieu) of polypetalous dicotyledons, having the flowers regular, the stamens indefinite, perigynous, the carpels distinct or solitary, and the seed exalbuminous. In this sense they include (Bentham and Hooker) the *Chrysobalanæ*, *Prunææ*, *Spirææ*, *Quillajææ*, *Rubeææ*, *Potentillææ*, *Poteriææ*, *Rosææ*, *Neuradææ*, and *Pomeææ*. Many botanists, however, regard the *Chrysobalanææ*, *Prunæææ*, and *Pomeæææ* as distinct orders, while Gray and others limit the *Rosaceææ* to the single genus *R.*, distinguished by the carpels being one-seeded and inclosed in the fleshy calyx-tube. The *Rosaceææ* of Ratsch are a class including the *Columbinææ*, *Differariææ*, *Umbellulariææ*, etc. The *Rosæææ* are: Of Adanson, the *Rosaceææ* of Jussieu; of Jussieu, the *Rosaceææ* of Gray. The *Rosæææ* (Fr., *rosées*) are: Of De Candolle and others, the *Rosaceææ* of Gray; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Rosaceææ*, including the *Sanguisorbæææ*, *Spirariæææ*, and *Pomacæææ*; of Wood, a suborder of the *Rosaceæææ*, including the *Rosidæææ*, *Fragariæææ*, and *Spiridæææ*, distinguished by the 2 to 50 being in the stem of the calyx. The *Rosidæææ* of Lindley are the *Rosaceæææ* of Gray. The *Rosidææææ* of Wood (including the genera *R.* and *Agrimonia*) are a tribe of his *Rosææææ*, characterized by one-seeded carpels inclosed in the calyx-tube. [B, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).] 2. Of the Austr. and Hung. Ph's, the petals of the pale rose or of the damask rose; of the Netherl. Ph., the petals of the pale rose or of the thorn rose. [B, 95 (a, 38).] 3. See *COSE*.—**Acetic acid of roses.** Sp., *vinagre de r's* (Sp. Ph.). A preparation made by macerating 10 parts of red-rose petals with 2 of acetic acid crystals and 98 of white vinegar for 8 days [Fr. Cod.] (with 60 of vinegar and 10 of alcohol for 3 days [Gr. Ph.], with 80 of red vinegar for 8 days [Sp. Ph.]), expressing, filtering, and, according to the Sp. Ph., adding about 2 parts of alcohol. [B, 95, 10 (a, 38).]—**Acetic acid of roses (Norw. Ph.).** See *Acetic acid of roses*.—**Aqua rosæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (see *rosarum* [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swiss Ph.]). Fr., *eau distillée de rose* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rosenwasser*. Sp., *agua de r's* (Sp. Ph.). A preparation made by distilling 1 part of fresh pale-rose petals with water enough to make 1 part [Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph., 2 parts of water [Gr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Hung. Ph., 3 parts of water [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., 5 parts of water [Norw. Ph., Swiss Ph.] of distillate; by heating (mixing [Austr. Ph.]) 1 part of oil of roses with 4,000 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (6,000 [Russ. Ph.]) parts of water, or 4 drops of the oil with 1,000 grammes of water [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. The Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., and Swed. Ph. allow also an equivalent amount of salted rose petals instead of the fresh petals. [B, 95, 110 (a, 38).]—**Baccharosarum rosarum** (see *rosarum*).—**See Dog-rose fruit**.—**Brodius rosarum**. See *Infusum rosarum*.—**Calyces fructiferi rosæ**. See *Dog-rose fruit*.—**Confectio rosæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *conservé de rose* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Rosenconserve*. Sp., *conserva de r's rubias* [Sp. Ph.] (6 de r. [Mex. Ph.]). A conserve consisting of 1 part of red-rose petals (in No. 60 powder [U. S. Ph.]) with 8 parts of sugar, 1½ of clarified honey, and 2 of rose water [U. S. Ph.] (with 4 parts of sugar [Br. Ph.]), or of 1 part of fresh petals of pale roses with 2 parts of sugar [Br. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (of 10 parts of dried and powdered red-rose petals, 65 of sugar, and 25 of rose water [Belg. Ph.]), made by macerating 8 parts of the dried and powdered petals of red roses (pale roses [Finn. Ph.]) for 2 hours with 6 of rose water (digesting 1 hour with 8 of rose water [Swiss Ph.]), and adding 24 of sugar [23 [Sp. Ph.], 194 of sugar and 1½ of glycerin [Fr. Cod.], 100 parts [Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph.], 100 parts [Mex. Ph.], 100 parts [Dan. Ph.]) each of fresh rose petals and clarified honey, 2 parts of rose water, and 7 of sugar. [A, 447; B, 5, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Confectio rosæ caninæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *conservé de cynorrhodons* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Hainbüttenconserve*. Confection of hips; made by beating 1 part of fruit of *R. canina* to a pulp, squeezing through a sieve, adding 2 parts of sugar and rubbing thoroughly together; or by mixing 2 parts of the pulp with 8 of powdered sugar and boiling up [Fr. Cod.], heating with enough water to make 5 parts when the sugar is dissolved [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 5, 81, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Confectio rosæ gallicæ**. See *Confectio rosarum*.—**Confectio rosæ caninæ** (fructuum). *Conserva rosæ fructus*. See *Confectio rosæ caninæ*.—**Conserva rosæ gallicæ** [Br. Ph.] (see *rubra* [Fr. Cod.]).—**Conserva rosarum** [Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *Confectio rosæ*.—**Conserve de roses**. See *Confectio rosæ*.—**Electrum adstringens Fullerii**.—**Conserva rosarum rubrarum** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Confectio rosæ*.—**Conserva rosarum sicca**. Fr., *conservé de roses sèche, tablettes de rose*. Lozenges made from a mixture of 30 grammes of dried red-rose petals with from 160 to 500 of sugar, boiled to the proper consistence, sometimes with the addition of 7½ grammes of lemon-juice, or with the powdered rose petals moistened with 12 parts of sulphuric acid, and from a mixture of sugar and rose water boiled to the proper consistence. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Conserva rosarum vitrioliata**. Fr., *conservé de roses vitriolée*. A mixture of 2 or 4 parts of sulphuric acid with 180 of conservæ rosæ. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Cortex radialis rosæ caninæ** (see *silvestris*). See under *R. canina*.—**Enema mellis rosarum**. An aperient clister made of 80 parts of decoctum emolliens 13 each of mel rose, oil of violet, and chamomile, and 8 of fresh cassia pulp. [B, 80 (a, 21).]—**Essentia rosæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Oil of rose*.—**Extractum rosæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de rose rouge*. Ger., *flüssiges Essigrosenextrakt*. A preparation made by treating in a percolator 100 grammes of red-rose petals in No. 30 powder with a mixture of 10 of glycerin and 90 of alcohol, reserving 75 c. c. of the product, evaporating the rest to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c.

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

with alcohol. [B 95 (a, 38).]—**Flores rosæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See **Pale rose**.—**Flores rosæ canina seu silvestris**. See under **R. canina**.—**Flores rosæ centifolia** [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Fr. Cod.]. See **Pale rose**.—**Flores rosæ damascena**. Fr. *rose de Damas* (ou de tous les mois, ou de Pontevau [Fr. Cod.]). Sp., *r. aromatica* (Sp. Ph.). The petals of *R. damascena*. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Flores rosæ gallicæ**. See **Red-rose petals**.—**Flores rosæ pallidæ**. See **Pale rose**.—**Flores rosæ rubræ**. See **Red-rose petals**.—**Flores rosæ sale conditi**. Pale-rose petals put up with half their weight of common salt [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (with an equal weight of salt [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Fungus rosarum**. Bedegar. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Fructus rosæ caninae** (seu *silvestris*). **Fructus rosarum**. See **Dog-rose fruit**.—**Hydrolatum rosæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Aqua rosæ**.—**Infusum rosæ acidum** (seu *acidulum* [Br. Ph., Swed. Ph.], seu *compositum* [U. S. Ph., 1870]). Fr., *infusion de roses acidulée*. A preparation made by infusing 2 parts of red-rose petals in 80 of boiling water and 1 part of dilute sulphuric acid, and straining [Br. Ph.]; or by pouring enough boiling water on 3 parts of red-rose petals and 1 part of dilute sulphuric acid to make 192 of colature, and dissolving in this 8 of sugar [Swed. Ph.]. The U. S. Ph., 1870, directed the maceration of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of dried red-rose petals, 3 fluidrachms of dilute sulphuric acid, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pints of boiling water, and the addition of 14 oz. of sugar. [B. 5, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Infusum rosarum**. Fr., *hydrolé de roses*. A strained infusion of red-rose petals in 1 to 12 times as much boiling water, or of 8 grammes of dried rose petals in a litre of boiling water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Infusum rosarum acidulum** (seu *compositum*). See **Infusum rosæ acidum**.—**Jalapinum rosarum**. Fr., *sirop d'eau de rose*. A mixture of 2 parts of rose water with 3 or 4 of sugar; or of 9 parts of rose water with 16 of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Lac rosarum**. See **Milk of roses**.—**Mellitum rosæ gallicæ** (seu *rosarum* [Belg. Ph.]). **Mel rosæ** [U. S. Ph., Dan. Ph.]. **Mel rosarum** [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *mellite de rose rouge* [Fr. Cod.], *hydromellé de roses*. Ger., *Rosenhonig*. Sp., *miel rosada* [Sp. Ph.]. Honey of rose. The preparation of the U. S. Ph. is made by infusing 8 parts of red rose with alcohol and mixing with 92 parts of clarified honey. The other preparations are made in general with about 6 parts of water and 10 or 12 of honey to 1 part of rose petals, the Fr. Cod. and the Belg., Dan., Swiss, and Sp. Ph's ordering the red and the others the pale rose, but the Fr. Cod. (see *Mellite de rose rouge*) and the Sp. Ph. order only 6 parts of honey, the Belg. Ph. 5 of honey with $\frac{3}{4}$ of sugar, the Austr., Hung., Ital., and Roum. Ph's 25 of honey and 10 of water. [B. 10; B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Mucharum rosarum**. See **Infusum rosarum**.—**Oleum rosæ**. See **Oil of roses**.—**Oleum rosarum**. 1. Of the Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., and Gr. Ph., see **Oil of rose**. 2. See **Huile de rose pâle**. 3. Of the Lond. Ph., 1721, an oil in which roses had been steeped. [B. 18.]—**Oleum rosarum æthereum**. See **Oil of rose**.—**Petalæ rosæ** [Norw. Ph.]. (*centifolia* [Swed. Ph.]). See **Pale rose**.—**Petalæ rosæ gallicæ** [Swed. Ph.]. See **Red-rose petals**.—**Petalæ rosarum salita** [Finn. Ph.]. See **Flores rosæ sale conditi**.—**Petalæ rosarum siccata** [Finn. Ph.]. See **Pale rose**.—**Potio rosarum composita**. Sp., *leche para niños* [Mex. Ph.], *potión de r's compuesta* [Mex. Ph.]. A preparation composed of 120 grammes of rose water, 2 of magnesia, 15 of syrup of orange-peel, and 6 centigrammes of powdered soap. [A. 44 (a, 21).]—**R. agrestis**. 1. A variety of *R. canina*. 2. See *R. arvensis*. 3. A variety (by some considered distinct) of *R. rubiginosa*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**R. alba**. Fr., *rosier blanc*. Ger., *weisse Rose*. A white-flowered variety of *R. canina*, by some authors considered a distinct species. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. arvensis**. See *R. rubiginosa*.—**R. arvensis**. Ger., *Ackerrose*. A variety of *R. gallica* with whitish or clear rose-colored flowers. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**R. asiatica**. See *Pæonia officinalis*.—**R. aurantiaca**. See *R. bicolor*.—**R. balearica**. See *R. sempervirens* (1st def.).—**R. balsamica**. A variety (*vulgaris*) of *R. canina*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**R. benedicta**. The genus *Pæonia*, especially *Pæonia officinalis*. [B. 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. bicolor**. Fr., *rosier poivreau*. A variety (*punica*) of *R. lutea* with the flowers scarlet within and ye yellow on the outside. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. bifer**. **R. calendarum**. (*corymbosa*). **R. calendularum**. See *R. damascena*.—**R. canina**. Fr., *rosier de chien*, *galancier*, *rose cochonnère* (ou *cynorrhodon*, ou *sorcière*). Ger., *Hundsrose*, *wilde Hainrose*, *Heckenrose*, *Hasenbutte*, *Hagedorn*, *Hahnbutte*, *Hüftenstrauch*. Dog-rose (or -brier), hep-rose (or -brier, or -tree), canker (flower), bird-brier, cat-whin; a bush growing in hedges and thickets throughout Europe, and also in northern Africa, the Canary Islands, Persia, and Siberia. The root-bark and petals, *cortex radice* et *flores rosæ caninae* (seu *rosæ silvestris*), were formerly official. The ripe fruits (hips), consisting of the fleshy calyx enclosing numerous dry carpels or achenes, each containing one exalbuminous seed, are official in the Br. Ph. as *rosæ caninae fructus* (see *Dog-rose fruit*). The inclosed achenes, which are covered with short hairs, are used as an anthelmintic. The young leaves are used as tea, and the root was formerly used in rabies (hence *canina*, the specific name). The stem and branches are often punctured by insects (*Cynips Eranditi* and *Cynips petalis*), which produce bedegar. This species is said to be cultivated for attar. [B. 5, 18, 168, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. centifolia**. Fr., *rosier à cent feuilles*, *rose pâle* (ou *à distiller*). Ger., *hundertblättrige Rose*, *Gartenrose*, *Centifolie*. 1. Cabbage (or hundred-leaved) rose; a species growing wild in the eastern part of the Caucasus, and cultivated under an infinity of forms in all the temperate parts of the world. It is much grown in southern France and southern Asia for the production of rose water and oil of rose. The petals of this rose, the petals of the anemone, are official. A decoction of the fresh leaves is used as a mild laxative. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see **Pale rose**. [B. 5, 173, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. centifolia simplex**. See *R. agrestis* (2d def.).—**R. cerea**. **R. chlorophylla**. See *R. lutea*.—**R. cinnamomea**. Fr., *rose cannelle* (2d def.). 1. Of Roth, see *R. bicolor*. 2. Of Linnæus, single cinnamon-rose; a species growing wild in Europe. In the Amoor country it is said to afford a fruit (hip) much superior to that of

R. canina. [B. 18, 173 (a, 35).]—**R. cynorrhodon**. See *R. canina*.—**R. damascena**. Fr., *rosier de Damas* (ou de puteau, ou de tous les mois, ou purgatif), *rose des quatre saisons* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Damascenerose*, *Monatserose*. Damask-rose; a tall shrub resembling *R. centifolia* and *R. gallica* (referred to the latter by Baker). The flowers are light-red (rarely white), and are not produced in clusters, though several occur on the same branch. It is not known in the wild state, but is cultivated in France, Italy, Persia, upper Egypt, Turkey, the East Indies, etc., for the production of rose water and oil of rose. [B. 5, 18, 173, 180, 185 (a, 35).]—**R. de Castilia** (Sp.). [Mex. Ph.]. See *R. centifolia*.—**R. eglanteria**. **R. fetida**. See *R. lutea*.—**R. gallica**. Fr., *rosier de Provins*. Ger., *rothe* (oder *französische*) *Rose*, *Zuckerrose*, *Essigrose*, *Apothekerrose*, *Knoprose*. 1. French rose; a low-growing bush, existing as a garden plant under numerous forms and occurring wild with single flowers in some of the warmer parts of Europe, Asia Minor, Armenia, Kurdistan, and the Caucasus. It furnishes red-rose petals. [B. 5, 18, 173, 180 (a, 35).] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see **Red-rose petals**.—**Rosæ gallicæ petala** [Br. Ph.]. See **Red-rose petals**.—**R. indica**. China (or monthly, or Bengal, or noisette) rose; the parent of some of the sweetest-scented roses. It grows from upper India to China and Japan, and is cultivated for its petals, which yield attar. [B. 267, 275, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. Junonis**. See *Lilium candidum*.—**R. lutea**. Fr., *rosier odorant*, *cochonnère*, *églantier*. Ger., *gelbe Rose*, *Kapuzinerrose*, *türkische Rose*, *Balsamrose*, *Wanzenrose*. Austrian (or eglantine, or yellow) rose; a shrub growing in southern Europe. The flowers, which have a disagreeable odor, are used in the West Indies as a tonic and astringent. The green leaves are used as tea. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. mallas**. See *Rose malleos*.—**R. marina**. See *Rosmarinus officinalis* and *Chondrus crispus*.—**R. moschata**. Fr., *rosier musqué* (ou *muscade*). Ger., *Bisamrose*, *Moschurrose*. Musk (scented) rose; a shrub indigenous to northern Africa and southern Asia; much cultivated for the production of attar. [B. 5, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. muscosa**. Ger., *Mossrose*. Moss-rose; a variety of *R. centifolia*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**R. pallida**. See **Pale rose**.—**R. pinifolia**. **R. pinifolia**. See *R. spinosissima*.—**R. pomifera**. Ger., *apfeltragende Rose*. Apple-rose; a species growing wild in southern Europe, and cultivated for its fruits, which are used as food and medicinally. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**R. rubiginosa**. Ger., *Weinrose*, *Rostrose*. Eglantine, sweet-brier (rose); a stout prickly shrub growing wild in Europe and the United States. The flowers and fruits are used like those of *R. canina*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**R. rubra** (It.). See **Red-rose petals**.—**Rosarum flores** [Gr. Ph.]. See **Pale rose**.—**R. semperflorens**. See *R. damascena*.—**R. sempervirens**. Fr., *rosier toujours vert*. Ger., *immergrüne Rose*. 1. Of Linnæus, the evergreen rose, *ῥόδον ἀειφύλλον* of Theophrastus; a species having a musk-like odor, found wild in southern Europe and southern Asia, and cultivated for the production of attar. 2. See *R. moschata*. 3. Of Roth, see *R. umbellata*. 4. A variety of *R. canina*. [B. 34, 173, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**R. silvestris**. A variety of *R. canina*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**R. spinosissima**. Ger., *Haferrose*. Cat-whin, Scotch (or burnet, or barrow, or fox-) rose; a prickly shrub with delicate leaflets, a native of Scotland and other parts of Europe. [B. 34, 77, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. turbinata**. Ger., *kreiselförmige* (oder *frankfurter*) *Rose*, *Gottesackerrose*. Frankfurt rose. The large red flowers are used like those of *R. centifolia*, but have a milder odor. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**R. umbellata**. A variety of *R. rubiginosa*. [a, 35].—**R. usitatissima**. See *R. alba*.—**R. villosa**. Fr., *rosier velu*. Ger., *weichhaarige* (oder *zotige*) *Rose*. Shaggy-fruited rose; in part the *R. pomifera*. In France a confection is prepared from the edible fruit. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. virginica**. See *R. lutea*.—**Spiritus rosæ**. See *Spiritus rosæ*.—**Spiritus rosarum** (per fermentation). Fr., *esprit (ou alcoolat) de roses*. Ger., *Rosengeist*. A preparation made by allowing rose petals to ferment in water to which a little yeast is added. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Succus rosarum**. The juice of roses. [B. 57.]—**Syrupus rosæ siccis**, **Syrupus rosæ** [U. S. Ph.]. (*gallicæ* [Br. Ph.]), **Syrupus rosarum** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de suc de roses rouges*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of fluid extract of rose with 9 parts of syrup [U. S. Ph.]; or infusing 2 parts of red-rose petals in 80 of boiling water and adding 30 of sugar to the filtered liquid [Br. Ph.]. The Belg. Ph. orders 100 parts of rose petals and 600 of boiling water to be evaporated to 345 parts, and 655 of sugar added. The Russ. Ph. orders 3 parts of rose petals, 9 of boiling water, and 11 of sugar. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus rosarum pallidarum**. Fr., *sirop d'infusion de roses pâles*. A syrup made of petals of pale roses, with water and sugar, with or without the addition of oil of



ROSA RUBIGINOSA. [A. 327.]

rose. A preparation containing a relatively large amount of sugar was called *Syrupus rosarum solutivus* or *sirop de roses solutif*, while, if containing a less amount, the preparation was called *sirop de roses simple*. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—*Syrupus rosarum rubrum*. See *Syrupus rose*.—*Syrupus rosarum solutivus cum senna*. See *Syrupus sennæ rosaceus*.—*Tinctura rosarum acida*. See *Tinctura rosarum acidula*.—*Unguentum aque rose* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr. *onguent à l'eau de rose*. Sp. *cerato de espermia de ballena* [Sp. Ph.]. Ointment of rose water, cold cream; a white, soft ointment, used especially as a cosmetic, made by mixing 5 parts of expressed oil of almonds, 1 part each of white wax and spermaceti, and 3 parts of rose water [U. S. Ph.]; or by mixing 32 parts of almond-oil, 4 parts of white wax, 5 of spermaceti, and 16 of water, and adding 1 drop of oil of roses to 30 grammes of the mixture [Ger. Ph.]. The cold-cream of the Fr. Cod. is made by melting 60 grammes of spermaceti and 30 of white wax in 215 of oil of sweet almonds, adding 10 drops of oil of rose, and subsequently 60 grammes of rose water and 15 of tincture of benzoin. The Belg. Ph. orders the same ingredients as the Fr. Cod. in very slightly different proportions. The Russ. Ph. distinguishes, as *unguentum cetacei*, a mixture of 3 parts each of white wax and spermaceti, 2 of rose water, and 14 of olive-oil from a mixture of 3 parts of white wax, 6 of spermaceti, 24 of almond-oil, and 4 of glycerin, the *unguentum leniens*. The other pharmacopœias order mixed with 10 parts of white wax from 12½ to 30 of spermaceti, 20 to 120 of rose water, and 76½ to 240 of almond-oil. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—*Unguentum rosæ* (see *rosarum*). See *UNGUENTUM ROSARUM*.

ROSA (Lat.), n. f. Ro2(ro's)/a2. Erysipelas or a disease of similar character. [a. 48].—*R. anglicana*. Erysipelas. [G. 19].—*R. asturica*, *R. asturicensis*. See *Rose of the Asturias*.—*R. sal-tans*. Urticaria. [G.]

ROSACEA (Lat.), n. f. Ro2(ro's)/a2-as(a'k'y'e)-a2. From *rosa*, a rose. Fr. *goutte rose*, *acné rosacée* (ou *erythémateuse*), *couperose*, *varus goutte rose*, *rougeurs*. Ger. *Kupferrose*, *Kupferfinne*, *Kupferausschlag*, *Kupferhandel*. Rosy drop, grog-blossom, copper-nose, carbuncled face, bubukles; a chronic cutaneous disease, particularly of the face, affecting the nose, cheeks, chin, or forehead, characterized by patches of diffuse redness due to dilated blood-vessels and often attended with papulation or pustulation, sometimes with cutaneous hypertrophy. [G.] Cf. *RHINOPHYMA*.—*R. congestiva*, *R. erythematosa*. R. chiefly characterized by redness of the skin, associated commonly with the appearance of dilated and tortuous blood-vessels. [G. 38].—*R. hypertrophica*. R. attended with hyperplasia of the skin. [G.] See *GUTTA r. hypertrophica*.—*R. papulosa*. R. attended with papulation. [G.]—*R. pustulosa*. R. attended with the development of pustules or acne efflorescences. [G.]

ROSACEOUS, adj. Ro2-a'shu's. Lat. *rosaceus* (from *rosa*, a rose). Fr. *rosacé*, Ger. *rosenartig*. 1. Of flowers, having five spreading, clawless or short-clawed petals like those of a single rose. 2. Of plants, resembling the genus *Rosa*. [B. 123 (a. 35).]

ROSAGE (Fr.), n. Roz-a'sh. The *Nerium oleander* and *Rhododendron ferrugineum*; in the pl. r's, the *Rhododendree*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 35).]—*Hydrolé de r.*, *Infusion de r.* See *INFUSUM RHODODENDRI*.—*Teinture de r.* See *TINCTURA RHODODENDRI*.

ROSAL, adj. Ro2'l. Lat. *rosalis* (from *rosa*, a rose). Of or pertaining to the *Rosaceæ*, resembling the genus *Rosa*. The *Rosales* are: Of Lindley, the r. alliance (Lat. *nixus rosalis*) of perigynous exocarps, including the *Caryophyllaceæ*, *Chrysanthemaceæ*, *Flabaceæ*, *Drupaceæ*, *Pomaceæ*, *Sanguinibaceæ*, and *Rosaceæ*; of Benth and Hooker, a cohort of calycifloral polypetalous dicotyledons. [B. 43, 170 (a. 35).]

ROSALIA (Lat.), n. f. Ro2(ro's)/a2-(a's'l)/2-a2. From *rosa*, a rose. See *RUBEOLEA* (1st def.) and *MEASLES* (1st def.).

ROSANILINE, n. Roz-a'n'i'-en. Ger. *Rosanilin*. A colorless, crystalline base, C₂₀H₁₅N₃ + H₂O, produced by the union of 1 molecule of aniline (phenylamine) with 2 of toluidine, and the subsequent abstraction of 3 atoms of hydrogen. Its salts form the different auline reds, fuchsine, magenta, roseine, and azaleine; and its substitution products with methyl, ethyl, and phenyl form the various violets, blues, and greens of the aniline series. It has been used as an antiparasitic. [B. 2, 4 (a. 38).]—*R. acetate*. Ger. *essigsäures Rosanilin*. English fuchsine, roseine; a crystalline substance, C₂₀H₁₅N₃.C₂H₃O₂ + 5H₂O, more easily soluble in both water and alcohol than any other. [B. 4, 270 (a. 38).]—*R. hydrochlorate*, *R. hydrochloride*. Ger. *säulsaures Rosanilin*. German fuchsine, C₂₀H₁₅N₃.HCl + 4H₂O, occurring as golden-green rhombic tables which become anhydrous at 130° C. [B. 4, 270 (a. 38).] Cf. *FUCHSINE*.—*R. nitrate*. Ger. *salpêtresäures Rosanilin*. A substance, C₂₀H₁₅N₃.NO₃H, occurring as prismatic crystals having a green metallic lustre. [B. 4, 270 (a. 38).] Cf. *AZALEINE*.

ROSARY, n. Roz-a'r-i'. From *rosa*, a rose. A garland of roses; also a string of beads or bead-like formations. [a. 48].—*Rhachitic r.* A series of bead-like enlargements at the junction of the cartilages with the ribs, found in rhachitis. [A. 530 (a. 29).]

ROSATUM (Lat.), n. n. Ro2(ro's)-at-(a's't)/u2m(u'm). See *UNGUENTUM r.*

ROSATUS (Lat.), adj. Ro2(ro's)-at-(a's't)/u's(u's). Fr. *rosé*, *rosat*. Containing or made from roses.

ROSE, n. Roz. *gêner*. Lat. *rosa*. Fr. *rosier* (1st def.), *r.* (2d def.). Ger. *R.* 1. The genus *Rosa*. 2. A flower of a plant of that genus. [B. 19, 275 (a. 35).]—*Acétole de r's* (Fr.). See *ACETUM ROSARUM*.—*Alcoolat de r's* (Fr.). See *SPIRITUS ROSARUM*.—*Alpenr'* (Ger.). Alpine r. The genus *Rhododendron*. [B. 180, 275 (a. 35).]—*Atar* (or *Athar*, or *Attar*) of r. (or r's). See *Oil of r.*—*Balsamr'* (Ger.). See *Rosa lutea*.—*Bengal r.* See *Rosa indica*.—*Bismar r.* (Ger.). See *Rosa moschata*.—*Blasse R.* (Ger.). See *Pale r.*—*Boutons de r. rouge* (Fr. Cod.) [Fr.]. See *Red-r.*

petals.—*Burnet r.* See *Rosa spinosissima*.—*Cabbage-r.* See *Rosa centifolia*.—*Cabbager-r. petals*. See *Pale r.*—*Cérat à la r.* [Fr. Cod.] [Fr.]. Lat. *ceratum rosatum*. A cerate made of 50 grammes of white wax, 100 grammes of oil of sweet almonds, 50 centigrammes of carmin, and 10 drops of volatile oil of r's. [B. 113 (a. 21).] Cf. *UNGUENTUM AQVE ROSE*, *UNGUENTUM ROSATUM*, and *UNGUENTUM RUBRUM LABIALE*.—*China r.* See *HIBISCUS ROSE SINESIS* and *ROSA INDIANA*.—*Christmas r.* See *HALLACIA nigra*.—*Clyster of honey of r's*. See *ENEMA MELLIS ROSARUM*.—*Compound infusion of r's*. See *INFUSUM ROSE ACIDUM*.—*Confection of r.*, *Conserve de r.* [Fr. Cod.] (rouge) (Fr.), *Conserve de r's* (Fr.). See *CONFECTIO ROSÆ*.—*Cop-r.*, *Copper-r.*, *Corn-r.* See *PAPAVER RHÆAS*.—*Cotton r.* The genus *Pyrago*. [B. 19, 34 (a. 35).]—*Cup-r.* See *ROSA DAMASCENA*.—*Damascener'* (Ger.). *Damasier*.—*Rosa damascena*.—*Dog-r.* See *ROSA CANINA*.—*Dog-r. fruit*. Lat. *rosa canina fructus* [Br. Ph.], *cinobata fructus cynosbati*. Fr. *cynorrhodon* [Fr. Cod.], Belg. Ph., 1st ed., *rose (ou rosier* [Fr. Cod.]) *savonne*. Ger. *Hagebutten*. Sp. *cinobato*, *escaramujo* [Sp. Ph.]. Hips; the ripe fruit of *Rosa canina* and, according to the Br. Ph., of other allied species. The pulp, mixed with twice its weight of sugar, is used chiefly as an ingredient of pill-masses and electuaries. [B. 5, 180 (a. 35).]—*Eau de r's*, *Eau distillée de r.* [Fr. Cod.]. See *AQUA ROSÆ*.—*Electuaire de r's* (Fr.). See *CONFECTIO ROSÆ*.—*Éléolé de r's* (Fr.). See *CERATUM LABIALE*.—*Éléolé de r's pâles* (Fr.). See *Huile de r. pâle*.—*Épyrle de r.* (Fr.). See *Oil of r.*—*Esprit de r's* (Fr.). See *SPIRITUS ROSARUM*.—*Essence de r's* (Fr.). See *Oil of r.* and *SPIRITUS ROSARUM*.—*Essig'* (Ger.). See *Rosa gallica*.—*Extrait liquide de r.* [Fr. Cod.]. See *EXTRACTUM LIQUIDUM*.—*Field-r.*, *male holly-r.* See *CISTUS SIBIRIOLUS*.—*Field-r.* See *Rosa arvensis*.—*Fluid extract of (red) r.*, *Flüssiges Essig'nextrakt* (Ger.). See *EXTRACTUM ROSE FLUIDUM*.—*Frankfort r.* See *Rosa turbinata*.—*Französische R.* (Ger.), French r. See *Rosa gallica*.—*Gicht-r'* (Ger.). The *Pœonia officinalis*, also the genus *Rhododendron*. [B. 121, 180 (a. 35).]—*Gros-r.* See *ROSA CANINA*.—*Hep-r.*, *Hecker-r'* (Ger.). *Hep-r.* See *Rosa canina*.—*Hep-r. (red)* (Ger.). See *ALTHEA ROSEA*.—*Hip-r.* See *Rosa canina*.—*Honey of r.* See *MEL ROSÆ*.—*Huile de r's* (Fr.). See *Oil of r.*—*Huile de r. pâle* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat. *oleum rosarum*. Sp. *aceite de rosas* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn. *éléolé de r's pâles*. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of pale-r. petals in 10 parts of olive-oil on a water-bath and adding the product [Fr. Cod.], or by boiling 1 part each of red-r. and pale-r. petals with 4 parts of olive oil [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—*Huile essentielle (ou volatile* [Fr. Cod.]) *de r.* (Fr.). See *Oil of r.*—*Huile volatile de r. pâle* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). The volatile oil of *Rosa centifolia*. [B.]—*Hydrolat de r's* (Fr.). See *AQUA ROSÆ*.—*Hydrolé de r's* (Fr.). See *INFUSUM ROSARUM*.—*Hydromellé de r's* (Fr.). See *MEL ROSÆ*.—*Infusion de r's* (Fr.). See *INFUSUM ROSARUM*.—*Infusion de r's acétulée* (Fr.). See *INFUSUM ROSE ACIDUM*.—*Klatschr'* (Ger.). See the major list. —*Knopfr'* (Ger.). See *Rosa gallica*.—*Liparolé de r's* (Fr.). See *UNGUENTUM ROSATUM*.—*Male holly-r.* See *CISTUS VILLOsus*.—*Melléolé de r's* (Fr.). *Mellité de r's* (Fr.). See *MEL ROSÆ*.—*Mellité de r. rouge* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat. *melittum rosæ gallica* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn. *miel rosat*. A preparation made by extracting 1,000 grammes of red-r. petals with 30-per-cent. alcohol until 3 litres are obtained, evaporating or distilling over the water-bath till reduced to 1,500 grammes, adding 6,000 grammes of white honey, boiling up, skimming, and filtering. [B. 95 (a. 38).] See also *MEL ROSÆ*.—*Milk of r's*. Lat. *lac rosarum*. Fr. *lait de r.* A cosmetic preparation consisting of 14 oz. of blanched almonds, 1 drachm each of oil of almond, 1 fluidrachm of soap, 1 fluidounce of water, 1 fl. oz. of alcohol, and 1 pint of rose water (or enough more to make 1 pint of the preparation) and sometimes a few drops each of the oils of bergamot and lavender and attar of r's dissolved in alcohol; or of 1 oz. each of almond-oil and white Windsor soap, 1 drachm of salts of tartar, 1 pint of boiling water, and (added when cold) 2 fl. oz. of alcohol, a few drops of spirit of r's, and r. water enough to make a pint of preparation (the English varieties); or of 1 fl. oz. of tincture of benzoin, 4 fl. oz. of tincture of styrax, 1 to 2 fluidrachms of spirit of r's, 2 fl. oz. of alcohol, and 16 fl. oz. of water; or of 1 fluidrachm of tincture of benzoin, 20 drops of tincture of balsam of Peru, and 1 pint of a liquid consisting of pure r. water or of r. water and 1 oz. of alcohol (the French varieties); or of 4 fl. oz. of dilute solution of diacetate of lead, 2 fl. oz. of alcohol, 2 fluidrachms of lavender water, and 1 pint of r. water (the German variety). [B. 5 (a. 38).]—*Monthly r.* See *Rosa indica*.—*Moss-r.* See *Rosa muscosa*.—*Musk-r.*, *Musk-scented r.* See *Rosa moschata*.—*Noisette r.* See *Rosa indica*.—*Oil of r.* Lat. *oleum rosæ* [U. S. Ph.], Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph. (see *ROSARUM* [Aust. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *ætheroleum rosæ* [Norw. Ph.], *essentia rosæ* [Belg. Ph.], *huile volatile de r.* (et de r. pâle et de r. de Damas) [Fr. Cod.], *huile de r.*, *Épyrle de r.*, *essence de r.*, Ger. *Rosenöl*, *Attar* (or *atar*, or *otto*) of r. (or r's); a volatile oil of a pale-yellow color, distilled from the petals of *Rosa damascena* [U. S. Ph.], and various other species of *Rosa*. If rapidly cooled to 12° C. it solidifies, owing to the separation of crystals of a stearoptene. The strong diffusive odor is due entirely to the liquid portion which is oxygenated, and has a p. gr. (Glutifone) of 0.881 and a boiling point of 210° C. [U. S. Ph.]. It is used as a scent and for making r. water. [B. 5, 18 (a. 35).]—*Ointment of r. water*. See *UNGUENTUM AQVE ROSÆ*.—*Oleûle de r.* (Fr.), *Ottar* (or *otto*) of r's. See *Oil of r.*—*Oxéolé de r's* (Fr.). See *ACETUM ROSARUM*.—*Pale r.* Lat. *rosa centifolia* [U. S. Ph.], *rosæ centifolia petala* [Br. Ph.], *flores rosæ* [Ger. Ph.] (*centifolia* [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *seu pallida* [Belg. Ph.]), *petalæ rosæ* [Norw. Ph.], *Glutifone* [Sved. Ph.], *r. boiling point* [210° C.] [Finn. Ph.], *r.* [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *rosarum flores* [Gr. Ph.], *Fr.*, (*petales de r.* à cent feuilles (ou r. pâle) [Fr. Cod.], Ger. (blassröthe) *Rosenblätter*. Cabbager-r. petals; the petals of *R. centifolia*. They are now chiefly used to prepare r. water. [B. 5, 18, 180 (a. 35).]—*Pastilles à la r.* (Fr.). Lozenges made by boiling 192 parts each of sugar and r. water, adding 500 parts of coarsely powdered sugar and 6 of oil of r., dropping upon an oiled marble

slab, and drying. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Pommade à la r.** (Fr.). **Pom-**
made à l'eau de r. (Fr.). See *Unguentum aqua rosæ*.—**Poudre**
de r. rouge [Fr. Cod.]. A powder made by drying red-r. petals at
25° C., pounding in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 120
silk sieve. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Provins r.** A variety of *Rosa gallica*,
or (according to some) of *Rosa centifolia*, long cultivated at Provins,
in France. [B. 18, 275 (a, 35).]—**Red r.** 1. See *Rosa gallica*. 2. Of
the U. S. Ph., see *Red-r. petals*.—**Red-r. petals.** Lat., *rosa gallica*
[U. S. Ph.], *rosa gallica petala* [Br. Ph.], *flores rose gallicæ* [Dan.
Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] (seu *rubra* [Belg. Ph.]), *petala rosa gallica*
[Swed. Ph.], *r.* [Netherl. Ph.], *Fr., boutons de r. rouge* [Fr. Cod.],
rose rouge (ou de Provins [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *französische* (oder *feine*,
oder *Hamburg'sche*, oder *rothe*) *Rosenblätter*, *Essigrosenblätter*,
Knopfrosenblätter. Sp., *r. rubra ó castellana* [Sp. Ph.]. The unex-
panded petals of *Rosa gallica*. They are somewhat tonic and astringent.
[B. 5, 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**Rock-r.** See *Helianthemum canadense*,
Helianthemum vulgare, and *Cistus creticus*.—**R. à cent feuilles**
[Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Pale r.*.—**R. de Damas** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). **R.**
de Puteaux [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Flores rosæ damascenæ*.—**R.**
des quatre saisons [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Rosa damascena*.—**R.**
de tous les mois [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Flores rosæ damascenæ*.
—**R. d'hiver** (Fr.). See *Helieborus niger*.—**R. malloes.** Lat.,
rosa mallos, rosam allos. Rosmal; in the East, a commercial
name for liquid storax. [B. 18 (a, 35).]—**R'nbaum** (Ger.). See *Rho-*
dodendron.—**R'nblättr** (Ger.). See the major list. **R'ncon-**
serve (Ger.). See *Confectio rosæ*.—**R'nkraut** (Ger.). See *Pell-*
agium roseum.—**R'nseuz** (Ger.). See *Oil of r.*.—**R'nseig** (Ger.).
See *Acetum rosatum*.—**R'ngeist** (Ger.). See *Spiritus rosarum*.—
R'nnonig (Ger.). See *Mel rose*.—**R'nöl** (Ger.). See *Oil of r.*.—
R'nappel (Ger.). See *Malva alcea*.—**R'nponade** (Ger.). See
Unguentum rosatum.—**R'npulver** (Ger.). See *Poudre de r. rouge*.
—**R'nsalbe** (Ger.). See *Unguentum rosatum*.—**R'nschwamm**
(Ger.). See *Bedegar*.—**R'nsyrup** (Ger.). See *Syrupus rosæ*.—
R'nwasser (Ger.). See *Aqua rosæ*.—**R'nwurz** (Ger.). The
genus *Rhodiola*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**R'nzucker** (Ger.). See *R.*
dosacharum.—**R. päle** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). **R's päles** (Fr.). See
Pale r..—**R. petals.** See *Pale r.* and *Red-r. petals*.—**R. rouge**
[Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Red-r. petals*.—**R. water.** See *Aqua rosæ*.
—**Rothe R.** (Ger.). See *Rosa gallica*.—**Sirap d'eau de r.** (Fr.).
See *Julapium rosarum*.—**Sirap de r's composé** (Fr.). See
Syrupus SENNÆ rosaceus.—**Sirap d'infusion de r's rouges** (Fr.).
See *Syrupus rosæ*.—**Sirap de r's simple** (et *solutif*) (Fr.). See
under *Syrupus rosarum pallidum*.—**Sirap de suc de r's päles**
(Fr.). A preparation made by boiling equal parts of purified juice
of pale r. and either sugar or syrup. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Sirap de**
suc de r's rouges (Fr.). See *Syrupus rosæ*.—**Sirap d'infusion**
de r's päles (Fr.). See *Syrupus rosarum pallidum*.—**Suc de**
pétales de r. päle [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). **Suc dépuré de r's päles**
(Fr.). A preparation made by crushing pale-r. petals in a mortar
to a pulp, adding $\frac{1}{2}$ their weight of water, expressing, and filtering.
[B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrup of red r.** See *Syrupus rosæ*.—**Tablettes**
de r's (Fr.). See *Conserve rosarum sicca*.—**Téinture de r's**
acide (Fr.). See *Infusum rosæ acidum*.—**Tisane de r. rouge**
[Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). An infusion of red-r. petals in 100 times as much
boiling water. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Vinaigre de r's** (Fr.). See *Acetum*
rosarum.—**Volatile oil of r's.** See *Oil of r.*.—**Water-r.** The
Nymphaea alba and other water lilies. [a, 35.]—**Weinr** (Ger.).
See *Rosa rubiginosa*.—**White dog-r.** See *Rosa arvensis*.—**White**
garden-r. See *Rosa alba*.—**Wind r.** The *Roenneria hybrida*
and *Papaver argemone*. [B. 275 (a, 35).]—**Winterr** (Ger.). See
Helieborus niger.—**Yellow r.** See *Rosa lutea*.

ROSE, n. Roz. Ger. r. See *ERYSIPELAS*.—**Brandige R.**
(Ger.). See *ERYSIPELAS gangrenosum*.—**Gürtelr** (Ger.). See
Zoster.—**Hautr** (Ger.). See *ERYSIPELAS*.—**Kupfer** (Ger.). See
ROSACEA.—**Mailändische R.** (Ger.). See *PELLAGRA*.—**Platte R.**
(Ger.). See *HOMALERYSIPELAS*.—**R-drop.** See *ROSACEA*.—**R. of**
the Asturias. Lat., *rosa asturica* (seu *asturiensis*). Fr., *mal*
des Asturias. Ger., *asturische R.* A disease regarded by some as
pellagra, by others as leprosy. [G.]—**Stättige R.** (Ger.). See
ERYSIPELAS flixum.—**Wanderr** (Ger.). See *Erratic Erysipelas*.—
Wundr (Ger.). Traumatic erysipelas.

ROSEAU (Fr.), n. Ro-zo. See *ARUNDO*.—**Grand r.** [Fr. Cod.].
See *ARUNDO donax*.—**R. aromatique.** See *ARUNDO donax* and
ACORUS calamus. For *extract, infusion, racine*, etc., de r. *aroma-*
tique, see the corresponding Latin forms under *CALAMUS*.

ROSÉE (Fr.), n. Ro-za. See *Dew*.—**R. cataméniale.** The
menstrual discharge.—**R. du soleil.** See *DROSERIA rotundifolia*.

ROSEINE, n. Roz'e-en. Fr., *roséine*. Ger., *Rosein*. 1. See
FUCHSINE and *ROSANILINE hydrochloride*. 2. Mauveine. [B. 270
(a, 35).]

ROSELLA (Lat.), n. f. Roz's(ro's)-e-l'la. Dim. of *rosa*, a rose.
1. Rubicola. 2. See *DROSERIA*.

ROSELLO (It.), n. Ro-se'l-lo. A place in Siena, Italy, where
there are sulphurous springs. [L. 49, 105 (a, 14, 50).]

ROSEMARY, n. Roz'mar-i. 1. The *Rosmarinus officinalis*.
[B. 275 (a, 35).] 2. See *ROSARINUS* (2d def.).—**Essence of r.** See
Essentia ROSMARINI.—**Extract of r.** See *Extractum ROSMARINI*.
—**Oil of r.** Lat., *ætheroleum rosarum* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.,
Swed. Ph.], *essenz d'oleum rosarum* [Belg. Ph.], *oleum rosarum* [U.
S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ.
Ph., Swiss Ph.] (seu *rosmarini* [Gr. Ph.]), *oleum anthos*. Fr.,
huile volatile de rosmarin [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Rosmarinöl*. A stimu-
lant, volatile, colorless oil distilled from the leaves [U. S. Ph.] or
flowering tops [Br. Ph.] of *Rosmarinus officinalis*. It is used prin-
cipally in rubefacient liniments. [B. 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Wild r.** 1. The
Andromeda polifolia, *Ledum palustre*, and *Galium verum*. 2. In
the West Indies, the *Croton cascarrilla*. [a, 35.]

ROSENADER (Ger.), n. Roz'e'n-a-d'er. See *Saphenous VEIN*
and *Os uteri*.—**Grosse R.** See *Long saphenous VEIN*.—**Kleine R.**
See *Short saphenous VEIN*.

ROSENAU (Ger.), n. Roz'e'n-a-u. A place in Gömör County,
Hungary, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L. 30, 49 (a, 14).]

ROSENBLÄTTER (Ger.), n. Roz'e'n-blät-te'r. See *Petals*,
especially those of the pale rose. [B. 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**Blassrothe**
R. See *Pale rose*.—**Feine** (oder *Hamburg'sche*, oder *Rothe*)
R. See *Red-rose petals*.

ROSENHEIM (Ger.), n. Roz'e'n-him. A place in Upper Ba-
varia where there is a sulphurous and chalybeate spring. [a, 14.]

ROSEHUT (Ger.), n. Roz'e'n-hut. See *ALEMbic*.

ROSENKRANZ (Ger.), n. Roz'e'n-krä'n-ts. See *ROSARY*.—
Rhachitischer R. See *Rhachitic ROSARY*.

ROSENAUBAD (Ger.), n. Roz'e'n-la-u-a-d. A place
in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, where there is a saline and sul-
phurous spring. [L. 57 (a, 14).]

ROSEOLA (Lat.), n. f. Roz(ro's)-e(-e3)/o(-l)-a. From *rosa*,
a rose. Fr., *roséole*, *rosace*, *feu* (ou *fièvre*) *rouge*. Ger., *Feuermaserne*,
Wiebeln. Rose rash; an eruption of small, rose-colored or red,
hyperæmic or inflammatory efflorescences, which are sometimes
slightly elevated, and disappear on pressure. [G.] Cf. *ERYTHEMA*.
—**Annular syphilitic r.** Syphilitic r. in the form of rings, some-
times concentric. —**Balsamic r.** Fr., *roséole balsamique*. See
ERYTHEMA balsamicum. —**Circinal r.** Fr., *roséole circinée*. See
R. annulata. —**Epidemic r.** See *RUBEOLE* (1st def.). —**Granular**
syphilitic r. Fr., *roséole piquetée* (*syphilitique*). A modified
form of syphilitic r. in which little, darker-colored elevations ap-
pear on the surface of the rosaceous patches, corresponding to the
mouths of the follicles and often traversed by hairs. [G.]—**Gut-**
tural r. Fr., *roséole gutturale*. See *ANGINA syphilitica*. —**Her-**
petic r. Fr., *roséole herpétique*. See *R. miliaris*. —**Papular**
syphilitic r. Syphilitic r. in which certain of the efflorescences
become inflamed and elevated above the surface, may be at-
tended with itching and occasionally bear some resemblance
to those of urticaria. [G.]—**Pathogenetic r.** R. or erythema
produced by the ingestion of certain drugs. [G.]—**R. acenosa.** See
ROSACEA.—**R. æstiva.** Fr., *roséole estivale* (ou *idiopathique*). A
transient eruption sometimes observed during the hot weather of
summer and autumn, consisting of small red spots without eleva-
tion or vesiculation. [G. 12.]—**R. annularis.** Of Willan, a form
of cutaneous eruption, the exact nature of which is uncertain.
Hebra regarded it as the same as annular erythema, while Behrend
believes it to have been herpes tonsurans maculosus. [G. 3, 12, 27.]
—**R. annulata.** R. with the efflorescences in the form of rings.
[G. 12.]—**R. autumnalis.** Of Willan, a form of r. occurring dur-
ing autumn. Rayner considers it a form of erythema. [D. 74.]—
R. balsamica. See *ERYTHEMA balsamicum*.—**R. cholericæ.** R. e
cholera asiatica. A rash observed in many cases of Asiatic
cholera, on or about the ninth day (stage of reaction), consisting of
small, elevated, red efflorescences, irregular in shape, of erythema,
or urticarial wheals, most abundant on the extremities. [G.] Cf.
Choleraic ERYTHEMA.—**R. e typho.** See *R. typhosa*.—**R. febrilis.**
Fr., *fièvre érythémateuse*. R. associated with febrile or ephemer-
al fever. [G.]—**R. ficosa.** See *SYCOsis*.—**R. furfuracea her-**
peticiformis. An acute or subacute inflammatory eruption of the
skin, characterized by scaly spots. By some the disease is regarded
as parasitic and by many is supposed to be identical with the
herpes tonsurans maculosus of Hebra. [G.]—**R. hyperæmica.**
Congestive erythema in the form of small macules. [Bronson,
"Jour. of Cut. and Ven. Dis.," ii, 6, 7, 1884 (G.).]—**R. idiopathica.**
See *R. æstiva* and *R. autumnalis*.—**R. infantilis.** Syn.: *erythema*
infantile. A transient eruption in infants, consisting usually of
little red spots, sometimes of larger patches of redness, with little
or no elevation above the surrounding surface, and commonly as-
sociated with some internal disorder, such as indigestion. [G. 12.]
—**R. infantum.** See *RUBOR neonatorum*.—**R. miliaris.** Fr.,
roséole miliaire (ou *herpétique* (1st def.)). R. attended with the
formation of vesicles; said to be due to herpeticism. [G. 26, 2. Of
Gubler, a milary eruption like that of scarlatina, accompanied by a
bucco-pharyngeal exanthem. [D. 74.]—**R. pityriacea** [Barduzzi].
See *PITYRIASIS nigra* (2d def.).—**R. punctata.** R. characterized
by a punctate appearance. [G. 16.]—**R. rheumatica.** An eruption
consisting of small red spots, occurring on the trunk and the upper
limbs, sometimes on the fingers, and associated with swelling and
pain of the joints.—**R. symptomatica.** R. occurring as a symp-
tom of some internal disorder. [G. 7.]—**R. syphilitica.** See
Syphilitic r..—**R. typhosa.** Fr., *taches rosées* (ou *rouges*, ou *len-*
ticulaires, *roséole typhoïde*). The typhoid rash; an eruption that
appears toward the end of the first or during the second week of typhoid
fever, in the form of small rose-colored efflorescences, but little
or not at all elevated, usually on the abdomen, breast, or extremi-
ties. [G.]—**R. urticata syphilitica.** Fr., *roséole ortie syphili-*
tique. See *Papular syphilitic r.*.—**R. vaccina.** R. *vaccinica*. A
r. or erythema more or less generally distributed over the surface,
following vaccination. [G.]—**R. variolosa.** Fr., *rash variolique*,
roséole varioleuse. Ger., *Prodromalexanthem der Pocken*. A rash,
occasionally observed during the prodromic stage of small-pox,
consisting either of a dark-scarlet, punctate eruption or of red
spots, sometimes slightly elevated and occasionally associated with
petechiæ; specially characterized by its constant location on the
lower part of the abdomen and the inner surfaces of the thighs,
although, more rarely, it occurs on the extensor surfaces of the
knees and elbows, the back of the hands and feet, the axillæ,
and the region of the sternum. [G.]—**Secondary r.** See *R. sym-*
ptomatica.—**Squamous r.** Fr., *roséole squameuse*. See *PITYRIASIS*
circinata et *maculata*.—**Syphilitic r.** The earliest and commonest
cutaneous manifestation of syphilis; an eruption of small, rounded,
often somewhat indistinct spots (rarely elevated above the surface),
varying in color, according to the duration, from a pale-rose to a
dull-red, and finally to a yellowish-red or fawn color; most fre-
quent on the trunk and the flexor surface of the limbs. [G.]

ROSEOLE (Fr.), n. Ro-za-ol. See *ROSEOLA*.—**R. idiopathique.**
See *ROSEOLA æstiva*.—**R. miliaire.** 1. Of Bazin, see *ERYTHEMA*

mamellonné. 2. Of Gubler, see *ROSEOLA miliaris* (2d def.).—*R. optilée* (syphilitic). See *Papular syphilitic ROSEOLA*.—*R. piquetée* (syphilitic). See *Granular syphilitic ROSEOLA*.

ROSEOLOUS, adj. *Roz-e'ol-u's*. Resembling or of the character of roseola. [G.]

ROSEOUS, adj. *Roz-e'us-u's*. Lat., *roseus* (from *rosa*, a rose). Ger., *rosenroth*. Rose-colored, pale-red. [A, 35.]

ROSETE, n. *Roz-e't*. Fr., *r. Ger.*, *R*. See *ROSULA*.

ROSEWOOD, n. *Roz'wud*. The wood of various plants (and by extension the plants themselves), such as the following: In Jamaica, *Amyrus balsamifera* and *Amyrus maritima*; in Africa, *Pterocarpus eritracus*; in Australia (New South Wales), *Trichilia glandulosa*; in Brazil, *Dalbergia nigra*; in Burma, *Pterocarpus indicus*; in the Canary Islands, *Rhodorrhiza scoparia*; in the East Indies, two species of the genus *Dalbergia*; in Tasmania, a species of *Acacia*; and in Dominica, a species of *Cordia*. [A, 35.]

ROSEHEIM (Ger.), n. *Roz's'him*. 1. See *ROSENHEIM*. 2. A place in Alsace-Lorraine where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

ROSIE (Fr.), n. *Roz-e-s*. See *ROSA*.—*R. sauvage* [Fr. Cod.]. See *ROSA canina* and *Dog-rose fruit*.

ROSIN, n. *Roz'n*. See *RESIN* (2d def.).—**Black r**. Resin that has become dark by prolonged heat. [B, 18 (a, 35).]—**Brown r**. See *R*.—**R. oil**. See *ROSOLENE*.—**R. plant**, *R. weed*. See *SILPHIUM laciniatum*.

ROSINE (Ger.), n. *Roz-en'g*. A raisin. [B.]

ROSTO (Lat.), n. f. *Roz'hi'z(s)u's*. Gen., *-on'is*. From *rodere*, to gnaw. A gnawing sensation. [A, 34.]—*R. stomachi*, *R. ventriculi*. See *CARDIALGIA*.

ROSMAL, n. *Roz'm'l*. See *Rose malloes*.

ROSMARINUS (Lat.), n. m. *Roz's(ros)-ma'r(ma'r)-in(en)u's* (u's). Gen., *-in'i*, *rosmarin'i*. From *ros*, dew, and *marinus*, marine. Fr., *romarin*, *feuilles de romarin* (2d def.). Ger., *Rosmarin*, *Rosmarinblätter* (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Rosmarinaceae*, or *Rosmarinidae*, which are a subtribe of the *Monardieae*. 2. The leaves of *R. officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 35, 38).]—**Acetum rosmarini**. A preparation made by treating rosemary with 12 times as much red vinegar for 8 days and straining. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Ætheroleum rosmarini** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Oil of ROSEMARY*.—**Essentia rosmarini**. 1. Of the Belg. Ph. See *Oil of ROSEMARY*. 2. Of the Bruns. Disp., 1777, see *Tinctura rosmarini*.—**Extractum rosmarini**. An extract made by digesting 1 part each of rosemary and alcohol with 8 parts of water for 3 days, straining, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Oleum rosmarini**. 1. Of the Ger. Ph. See *Oil of ROSEMARY*. 2. A preparation made by boiling rosemary in 3 times as much olive-oil until the moisture is dissipated. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Oleum rosmarini** (æthereum). See *Oil of ROSEMARY*.—**R. hortensis**, *R. officinalis*. Fr., *romarin officinal*, *encensier*, *herbe aux couronnes*. Ger., *gemeiner Rosmarin*, *Anthoskraut*. Sp., *dendrobano*, *romero*. Common rosemary, old-man, the *Asiatica* of Dioscorides; a shrub growing in Mediterranean regions and cultivated in Europe and the United States. All parts, especially the leaves (the r. of the U. S. Ph.), have a bitter, camphoraceous taste and a balsamic odor, and yield oil of rosemary. Rosemary is a mild stimulant, and is sometimes used as an emmenagogue, a stimulant, and in fomentations. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]—*R. silvestris*. See *LEONIA palustris*.

—**Spiritus rosmarini**. See *Spiritus ROSMARINI*.—**Spiritus rosmarini saponatus**. Fr., *esprit savonneux de romarin*. A filtered mixture of 1 part of oil of rosemary with 5 parts of Spanish soap, 48 of alcohol, and 4 of camphor. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Spiritus rosmarini**. Fr., *teinture d'essence de romarin* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *alcohol de romero* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *spiritus rosmarini* [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part (by volume [Br. Ph.]) of oil of rosemary in 49 parts of alcohol [Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Norw. Ph.] (in 99 of 80-per-cent. alcohol [Belg. Ph.], in 24 of 90-per-cent. alcohol, or in 12 of 70-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.]); or by macerating 15 parts of rosemary-leaves (flowering tops [Sp. Ph.]) with alcohol and water in varying proportions (60 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol [Sp. Ph.], [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Spiritus rosmarini acetatus**. See *Spiritus MILLERIANI acetatus*.—**Spiritus rosmarini compositus** (Swed. Ph.). Fr., *essence de Honigrie*, *alcoolé de millefeuille*. A preparation made by macerating 1 part each of the flowers millefeuille and the herb of thyme and 3 parts of rosemary-leaves with 30 of alcohol, and distilling 15 parts. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura rosmarini**. A preparation made by digesting rosemary in four times as much spirit of rosemary, expressing, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum rosmarini compositum**. An ointment of 2 parts each of yellow wax and oil of nutmeg, 16 of lard, 8 of mutton (Ger. Ph.) (beef [Russ. Ph.]) suet, and 1 part each of the oils of rosemary and juniper. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

ROSGOLIO (It.), n. *Roz-ol'ro*. A liquor formerly prepared from the leaves of *Drosera rotundifolia*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

ROSOLENE, n. *Roz'e'ol-en*. For *deriv*, see *ROSY* and *OLEUM*. An oily-looking liquid obtained in the dry distillation of colophony, that never becomes rancid and is said to be antiseptic, cicatrizing, and stimulant. [Serrant, "Lancet," Dec. 19, 1885, p. 1161.]

ROSOLENE, n. *Roz'e'ol-en*. See *MAUVE* (Eng.).

ROSSALIA (Lat.), **ROSSANIA** (Lat.), n's f. *Roz's-sa(sa')l'i-a'*, *-ni-a'*. See *ROSEOLA*.

ROSSOLIS (Fr.), n. *Roz's-so-le*. See *DROSEIRA*.—*R. des six graines*. See *CLARETUM ex sex seminibus*.

ROSSCHWEIF (Ger.), n. *Roz's-shwif*. See *CAUDA equina*.

ROSTELLATE, adj. *Roz't'e'l-at*. From *rostellum* (q. v.). Fr., *rostellé*. Having a small rostrum. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

ROSTELLUM (Lat.), n. n. *Roz't(rost)-e'l(lu'm)(lu'm)*. Dim. of *rostrum*, the beak of a bird. Fr., *rostelle*. Ger., *Schnäbelchen*. 1. A short or small rostrum. 2. A narrow extension of the upper edge of the stigma in certain orchids and species of *Viola*. 3. Of *Linneus*, a radicle (2d def.). [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

ROSTRATE, adj. *Roz'a'trat*. Lat., *rostratus*. Fr., *rostré*. Beaked, provided with a rostrum. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

ROSTRUM (Lat.), n. n. *Roz't(rost)-u's(ru'm)*. Fr., *bec*. From *rodere*, to gnaw. See *BEAK* and *Cornu clavaum*.—*R. anatis*. An old form of duckbill forceps described by Ruess as being used for extracting the fœtus after embryotomy. [R. Simpson, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Dec. 13, 1884, p. 1178.]—*R. cochleare*. The spoon-shaped process in front of and above the fenestra ovalis; the termination of the bony canal for the tensor tympani. [R.]—*R. corporis callosi*. See *BEAK of the corpus callosum*.—*R. graminum*. Fr., *bec de grue*. An old term for a long, curved, slender forceps for seizing and removing substances from a cavity; somewhat like the modern uterine dressing-forceps. [A, 44.]—*R. lamine spiralis*. See *PROCESSUS cochleariformis*.—*R. leporinum*. See *HARE-LIP*.—*R. sphenoidale*. Fr., *bec du sphenoidé*. Ger., *Keilbeinschnäbel*. The beak of the sphenoid bone; the vertical prominence on the inferior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone, articulating with the vomer.

ROSULA (Lat.), n. f. *Roz'u's(u'l)u's*. Dim. of *rosa*, a rose. Fr., *rosette*. Ger., *Rosette*. Syn.: *stellula*. 1. A rosette; a collection of leaves arranged more or less like the petals of a rose. 2. One of the little warts on the thallus of lichens. [B, 1, 123 (a, 35).]

ROSY-DROP, n. *Roz'i'd-ro'p*. See *ROSAcea*.

ROT, n. *Rot*. Fr., *pourriture*. Ger., *Egeln*. 1. The process of decay of organic matter by natural decomposition, or the condition of undergoing such process. [A, 48.] 2. See *LIVER r*. 3. See *Dry-r* and *Potato GANGRENE*.—**Black r**. See *ANTHRACNOSIS*.—**Dry-r**. The conversion of the tissues of wood into a dry powder, either through slow chemical combustion or the attacks of various *Fungi*. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—**Grinders' r**. See *Knife-grinders' PHTHISIS* and *Stone-cutters' PHTHISIS*.—**Liver-r**. Ger., *gelbte Leber*, *Leberfäule*. The disease in ruminants caused by the presence of *Distoma hepaticum*; attended with atrophy of the parenchyma of the liver and dilatation, inflammation, and obstruction of the bile-ducts. [B, 66; L.] Cf. *CACHEXIA aquosa*.—**Sap-r**. See *Dry-r*.

ROT (Fr.), n. *Ro*. See *ERUCTION*.

ROTATE, adj. *Rot'at*. Fr., *rotacé*. Wheel-shaped. [A, 35.]

ROTATEUR (Fr.), n. *Rot-a'tu'r*. See *ROTATOR*.—*Pettis r's de l'oeil*. See *ROTATOIRES oculi*.—*R. du dos*. See *ROTATOR spinee*.

ROTATIO (Lat.), n. f. *Rot(ro't)-a(a's)hi'ti(t)-o*. Gen., *-on'is*. See *ROTATION* and *DIARTHROSIS*.

ROTATION, n. *Rot-a'shu'n*. Lat., *rotatio* (from *rotare*, to revolve). Fr., *r. mouvement de r.* (ou *de pivot* [Baudelocque]). Ger., *R. Drehung*. The process of turning round with a wheel-like motion. [A, 48.]—**Chin-r**. The movement of r. of the chin of the fœtus in face presentations, analogous to that of the occiput in vertex presentations. External r. See *Movement of restitution*.

—**R. of protoplasm**. A flowing of the protoplasm in slender currents on the inner surface of the primordial utricle, as in the cells of *Chara*. [B, 279 (a, 35).]—**Specific r**. The rotary power of an optically active substance; the amount to which it rotates the plane of polarization when a beam of polarized light is passed through the substance. [Strecker B.]

ROTATOR (Lat.), n. m. *Rot(ro't)-a(a's)hi'ti(t)-o*; in Eng., *rot'at-o'r*. Gen., *-or'is*. From *rotare*, to revolve. Fr., *rotateur*. Ger., *Drehler*. A muscle that rotates the part or organ to which it is attached. [L.]—*R. auris longus et brevis*. See *SCUTO-AURICULARIS internus*.—*R'es (dorsi) breves*. Those of the r'es spine that are inserted into the lower border of the lamina of the vertebra above. [A, 34.]—*R'es (dorsi) longi*. Muscular fibres which extend between the upper margin of a transverse process and the base of the spinous process of an adjacent dorsal vertebra. [L, 31.]—*R'es oculi*. The oblique muscles of the eye. [F.]—*R. humeri*. See *CORACOBRACHIALIS superior*.—*R. mallei*. See *Tensor tympani*.—*R's of the thigh*. Lat., *rotatores femoris*. Ger., *Rollmuskeln des Oberschenkels*. The muscles that rotate the thigh inward (the anterior fibres of the gluteus minimus and of the gluteus medius) or outward (the gluteus maximus, ilio-psaos, obturator externus, gemelli, pyramiformis, and quadratus femoris).—*R'es spine*. Fr., *rotateurs du dos*. Eleven small muscular slips which extend from the upper and posterior portion of a dorsal vertebra to the lower border of the lamina of the vertebra above. [L, 31, 172, 332.]—*R. triceps femoris*. See *MARSUPIALIS*.

ROTH (Ger.), adj. *Rot*. See *RED*.—**Indischr'**. Ferric oxide. [A, 38.]—**R'gelb**. See *FULVUS*.—**R'glänzend**. See *RUTILANS*.—**R'sehen**. Erythropsia. [A, 34.]—**R'sucht**. See *ERYTHROSIS*.—**Ziegelr'**. See *LATERITIUS*.

RÖTHE (Ger.), n. *Ru't'e'*. 1. Redness. 2. See *ABOMASM*.—*Haut'r*. See *ERYTHEMA*.

RÖTHEL (Ger.), n. *Ru't'e'*. See *RED CHALK*.

RÖTHELN (Ger.), n. pl. *Ru't'e'ln*. See *RUBEOLA* (1st def.).

ROTHENBURG (Ger.), n. *Roz'e'n-burg*. A place in Bavaria where there are gaseous chalybeate springs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

ROULÉ (Fr.), adj. Ru-la. Made by rolling, rolled; as a n. f., *roulée*, see *Roller-BANDAGE*.

Ph.] (2d def.). 1 A genus of the Rubiaceae (Fr., rubiacées; Ger., Rubiaceen, Krappplanzen), which are an order of the Rubiales; 2 Shrubs, or herbs usually with a canaliculate venation, inferior ovary, and stipulated leaves. [a 35] The Rubiaceae (Fr. rubiacées) are a series of the Rubiales. The Rubiaceae include the Lygodysodaceae, Rubiaceae, Caprifoliaceae, and Viburnaceae. The Rubiacineae are a class of monophetalous dicotyledons including the Rubiacineae. The Rubiaceae include the Operculariaceae, Gardeniaceae, and Rubiaceae. The Rubiatae are a class including *Galium* and *Valeriana*. 2. Madder, formerly official in the form of its dried root, is a species of the Rubiaceae, chiefly used in dyeing. Its slight medicinal properties being now

disregarded, though it was formerly considered diuretic and emmenagogue. Its most important constituent is alizarin. [B. 5, 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Decoctum rubiae compositum**. See **Alkaline decoction**.—**Extractum rubiae tincturatum**. See **Alcoholium** [Bruns Ph., 1777, Hann. Ph., 1819]. Fr., *extrait alcoolique de garance*. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of madder in 4 parts of alcohol, expressing, adding fresh alcohol till exhausted, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B. 97, 119 (a, 14).]—**Extractum rubiae tinctoriae aquosum**. Fr., *extrait aqueux de garance*. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of madder with 3 parts of water, expressing, clarifying, and evaporating [Ferr. Ph., 1832]; or by infusing 1 part of madder with 8 parts of boiling water, expressing, filtering, and evaporating [Hamb. Ph., 1804]. [B. 97, 119 (a, 14).]—**Pulvis rubiae tinctoriae compositus** [Wurz. Ph., 1796]. Fr., *poudre de garance composée*. A mixture of 4 parts of madder with 1 part each of myrrh and borax, all powdered. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**Radix rubiae** [Belg. Ph., 1832].—**R. anglica**. See **R. peregrina**.—**R. cordifolia**. Bengal madder, munjeet; a native of eastern Asia and found also in Africa. Its root (Bengal madder) is used as a deobstruent in scanty lochial discharge. [B. 172, 180 (a, 35).]—**Rubiae tinctorum radix** [Gr. Ph.]. See **R. (2d def.)**.—**R. peregrina**. Fr., *garance étrangère*. Ger., *fremde Röhre*. Wild madder, evergreen elvers; found in middle and southern Europe and southwestern Asia. Its root yields a part of the madder of commerce. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**R. sativa major**, **R. tinctoria**, **R. tinctorum**. Fr., *garance des teinturiers*. Ger., *Färberöhre*, *Krapp*, *Färberwurzel*. Dyers' madder; a species growing spontaneously in Mediterranean regions and cultivated in Asia Minor, France, Holland, and Italy for its root, which, dried and powdered, constitutes madder. [B. 5, 180 (a, 35).]

RUBIAL, adj. Rub¹²-l. Pertaining to the genus *Rubia*; belonging to the *Rubiales*, which are a cohort of dicotyledons including the *Caprifoliaceae* and *Rubiaceae*. [B. 42 (a, 35).]

RUBIDINE, n. Ru^{2b}Id-en. 1. A coloring matter found in watermelons, beets, and tomatoes. 2. A liquid base, C₁₁H₇N, obtained from various organic substances. [B. 4, B. 270 (a, 14, 38).]

RUBIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ru^{2b}(ru^{4b})Id¹²-u²m¹u¹m¹. From *rubidus*, dark red, on account of the characteristic color which lines which the metal gives in the extreme red portion of the spectrum. Fr., r. Ger., R. A metal discovered by Bunsen in 1861 and found widely diffused through the mineral kingdom, although always in small quantities. It is silvery-white, of a soft waxy consistence, melting at 385° C., and subliming at a low red heat. It is univalent, and forms a series of compounds analogous to those of potassium, which they also resemble in physical and chemical characters, paralyzing striated muscle-fibres though in a less degree. Atomic weight, 85.2; sp. gr., 1.52; symbol, Rb. [B. 3.]—**R. Alaan** (Ger.). See ALUMINIUM and r. sulphate.—**R. and ammonium bromide**. A salt, RbBr₂.NH₃, recommended in epilepsy. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

RUBINOSE, adj. Ru^{2b}I²Id-en-os. Rusty-red. [a, 33.]

RUBIGO (Lat.), n. f. Ru^{2b}(rub)¹(e)go. Gen., -u¹inis. From *rubere*, to be red. 1. See RUST. 2. Foulness. [G.]—**R. vera**. See CORN-MILDEW.

RUBIGERVINE, n. Ru^{2b}I²u²-er-ven. An alkaloid, C₂₆H₄₄N₂O₂, obtained from *Veratrum album*. [B. 5, 270 (a, 38).]

RUBINSCHWELF (Ger.), n. Rub-en/shwaf-e². Arsenic disulphide. [B.]

RUBINUS (Lat.), n. m. Ru^{2b}(ru^{4b})-in(en)¹u²s¹u¹s¹. The ruby, also a ruby-colored substance (cf. R. ARSENICI). [L. 50 (a, 48).]—**R. verus**. An old term for anthrax. [G. 16.]

RUBITANNIC ACID, n. Ru^{2b}I²-ta²n¹i²ik. A very hygroscopic tannin, 2(C₁₂H₁₈O₆) + 7H₂O, obtained from the leaves of *Rubia tinctorum*. [a, 14.]

RUBOR (Lat.), n. m. Ru^{2b}(ru^{4b})o²r. Gen., -or¹is. From *rubere*, to be red. 1. Redness; a flush. 2. Diffuse hyperæmia of the skin causing redness of the surface, as in blushing. [G.] Cf. **ERYTHEMA congestivum**.—**R. angioneuroticus**, **R. essentialis**. Angioneurotic r.; r. due to primary vaso-motor disturbance or a vascular neurosis. [G.]—**R. iracundie**. Redness or flushing of the skin from anger. [G.]—**R. neonatorum**. An erythematous inflammation occurring in new-born children, probably of nervous origin. [a, 34.]—**R. neuroticus**. See **ERYTHEMA neuriticum**.—**R. pudoris**. Blushing from shame. [G.]

RUBRESEIN, n. Ru^{2b}-re¹s¹e²-in. From *rubere*, red, and *eserin* (q. v.). A decomposition-product of physosigmine, occurring as ruby-red crystals melting at 138° C. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

RUBRICA (Lat.), n. f. Ru^{2b}(ru^{4b})-ri(re)¹ka³. From *rubere*, red. See RED CHALK.

RUBULA [Good] (Lat.), n. f. Ru^{2b}(ru^{4b})u²l(u¹)a². From *rubus*, a bramble-bush. See FRAMBESIA.

RUBUS (Lat.), n. m. Ru^{2b}(ru^{4b})u²s¹u¹s¹. Fr., *ronce* (1st def.). Ger., *Brombeerstrauch* (1st def.). *Brombeerrind* (2d def.). 1. A genus (including the blackberry, raspberry, dewberry, etc.) forming a tribe (*Rubee*, Fr., *rubées*) of the *Rosaceae*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the root-bark of *R. villosus*, *R. canadensis*, and *R. trivialis*; tonic and astringent. [B. 5, 42, 121, 180 (a, 35).]—**Acetum rubi idæi**. Fr., *vinaigre de framboise*. Raspberry vinegar; made by fermenting and boiling up 12 parts of fresh raspberries, adding 4 of vinegar, filtering after some days, dissolving in the liquid 9 parts of white sugar by the aid of gentle heat, and straining [Dan. Ph.]; or by mixing raspberry syrup with twice as much (purified) [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], vinegar [Russ. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Aqua rubi idæi**. Fr., *eau de framboise*. Ger., *Himbeerwasser*. Raspberry water; made by distilling with water fresh ripe raspberries [Aust. Ph.] or the residue obtained by fermenting and expressing fresh raspberries [Ger. Ph.]; or by macerating 40 parts of raspberries

with 2 of alcohol, 1 part of sodium carbonate, and enough water [Koun. Ph.]; or by diluting aqua rubi idæi concentrata with 7 times as much water [Russ. Ph.]. [B. 81, 95, 119 (a, 14, 38).]—**Aqua rubi idæi concentrata**. A preparation made by macerating over night 100 parts of the residue from fermented and expressed raspberries with 4 of alcohol and enough warm water, or with 5 of alcohol, and enough cold water [Swiss Ph.]; or by macerating for 24 hours 100 parts of fresh raspberry-cake with 3 of sodium carbonate, 4 of alcohol, and enough water, and distilling 20 parts [Russ. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum rubi fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide d'écorce de ronce*. Ger., *(flüssiges) Brombeer-rindenextrakt*. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of r. in No. 60 powder with 35 of a mixture of 20 of glycerin, 45 of alcohol, and 35 of water, treating in a percolator till exhausted with the rest of the menstruum and with a mixture of 9 parts of the alcohol and 7 of water, reserving 70 c. c. of percolate, evaporating the rest to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with alcohol. [B. 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**Mora rubi**. Blackberries (fruits of *R. fruticosus*). [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**Rubi idæi**. Fr., *rob de framboise*. A preparation made by boiling raspberry-juice with a quarter of its weight of sugar to the consistence of honey. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**R. arcticus**. Fr., *ronce du nord*. Ger., *Brombeerstrauch*. Arctic (or dwarf crimson-flowered) bramble. The fruits, *bacca nordlandica*, have been used in medicine. [a, 35.]—**R. balus**, **R. cæsius**. Fr., *ronce à fruit bleu cathartique*. Ger., *blaue (oder schwarze) Brombeere, Zockbeerstrauch*. Blue (or small) bramble, dewberry of Europe, the *Bâtes* of Dioscorides. The fruits are used like those of *R. fruticosus*, and the leaves as tea. [A. 511; B. 64, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. canadensis**. Canadian bramble (or dewberry), low (or creeping) blackberry. It abounds in the northern and middle United States. The ash-colored root, which is smaller than that of *R. villosus*, yields in part the r. of the U. S. Ph. [B. 5, 34, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. chamaemorus**. Fr., *ronce des marais*. Ger., *Zwerg-Brombeere (oder Maubeeere), Multheere, Wolkenbeere, Tüpfelbeere*. Cloudberry, knotty, marsh-blackberry, mountain-bramble; a dwarf species, often mistaken for *Hydrastis canadensis*, found in northern Europe, northern Asia, and North America, especially in the frigid zone. The fruits, knot-berries, are used as a diuretic and antiscorbutic, and are eaten in Lapland. The astringent leaves are used in urinary complaints. The plant contains a crystallizable acid which acts as a diuretic without influencing arterial tension or the action of the heart. [B. 5, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. ellipticus**, **R. flavus**. A large bush growing in mountainous parts of India and in Ceylon and Yunnan. The fruit is yellow and equal in flavor to the ordinary raspberry. [B. 314, 496 (a, 35).]—**R. frondosus**. See under *R. villosus*.—**R. fruticosus**. Fr., *ronce sauvage* [Fr. Cod.], *ronce des haies, catimuron, murier des haies, ronce*. Ger., *gemeiner Brombeerstrauch, Kratzbeere*. Common blackberry (or bramble); a shrub growing throughout Europe, Africa, and Asia. The ripe fruits or blackberries, *fructus* (seu *baccæ*) *rubi nigri* (seu *rubi fruticosi*, seu *rubi vulgaris*, seu *mori rubi*), *mora rubi*, *rubi*, *rubi*, contain sugar, gum, a violet coloring matter, a trace of resin, malic acid, and several salts. The dried unripe fruits were formerly used in diarrhœa. The leaves are astringent; their infusion has the flavor of green tea, and is sometimes used instead of it. [B. 173, 180, 267 (a, 35).]—**R. humifusus**. See under *R. villosus*.—**R. idæus**. Fr., *ronce du Mont Ida* (1st def.), *framboisier* (1st def.), *framboisier* (1st def.),



RUBUS IDÆUS. [A. 327.]

framboise [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Himbeerstrauch* (1st def.), *Himbeere* (2d def.). Sp., *frambuesa, sangüinea* [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. Common (or European, or garden) raspberry (plant), hindberry, hineberry, the *Bâtes* *idæa* of Dioscorides; indigenous to Europe and northwestern Asia, much cultivated for its fruits, which are used in medicine (see 2d def.). The leaves are mildly astringent, and were formerly used medicinally. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., raspberry (fruit); the fruit of this species, used in the preparation of a refrigerant syrup. [B. 5, 34, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**R. moluccanus**. A red-fruited shrub of Cochinchina and the Moluccas, where the root is used in gastralgia and diarrhœa, and the leaves in hemorrhages, cough, and apthæ. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**R. occidentalis**. Fr., *ronce d'Occident*. Ger., *westlicher Brombeerstrauch, amerikanische Himbeere*. (Wild) black (American) raspberry, thimbleberry. The root is used in dysentery, and the fruit is substituted (U. S. Ph.) for the ordinary raspberry. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. saxatilis**. Fr., *framboisier des rochers*. Ger., *Bruntische*. Bunch-

berry, roebuck-berry, stone-bramble : a European species. From the juice of the fruit, fermented with honey, an intoxicating drink is prepared in Russia. [B. 173, 275 (a, 35).]—**R. strigosus**. Wild red raspberry, found in North America. Its fruits are substituted for those of *R. idaeus*, with which some authors identify it. [a, 35.]—**R. trilobatus**. 1. Of Michaux, the low-bush blackberry of North America, southern dewberry : a procumbent species common from Maryland to Florida. Its root, which is like that of *R. canadensis*, yields in part the r. of the U. S. Ph. 2. Of Pursh, and *R. canadensis*. 3. Of Andrew, see *R. fruticosus*. [B. 6, 34, 173 (a, 35).]—**R. villosus**. Fr., *ronce velue*. Ger., *zottiger Brombeerstrauch*. Sp., *zarzamora* [Mex. Ph.]. Common (or high) blackberry of North America ; a thorny shrub of which there are two varieties, *R. frondosus*, in which the fruit is more acid, and a procumbent or trailing variety (*R. humifusus*), which is not easily distinguished from the *R. trilobatus* of Pursh. The root is covered with a thin, brownish bark, which constitutes in part the r. of the U. S. Ph. The leaves and flowers also are astringent. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—**R. vulgaris**. See *R. fruticosus*.—**R. vulpinus**. See *R. villosus*.—**Spiritus rubi idaei**. Ger., *Himbeergeist*. An old preparation made by distilling one part of a mixture of 1 of 36-per-cent. alcohol and 3 parts of raspberries, after digesting for 24 hours. [B. 119 (a, 38).] Cf. *Alcohol de framboises*.—**Syrupus rubi fruticosi** [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *suc de framboise* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation of raspberry-juice made by crushing 4 parts of raspberries and 1 part of sour red cherries through a hair sieve, expressing the residue, mixing the two juices, clarifying by allowing to stand in the cold, and filtering. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus rubi**. Fr., *sirop de ronce*. A preparation consisting of 2 parts of fluid extract of r. and 8 of syrup [U. S. Ph.]; or made by boiling 5 parts of r. juice with 9 of sugar, and filtering. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus rubi fruticosi** [Swiss Ph.]. A mixture of 4 parts of the clear fermented juice of *R. fruticosus* and 7 of sugar. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus rubi idaei**. Fr., *sirop de framboise* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jirube de frambuesa* [Sp. Ph.]. Syrup of raspberry ; made from 2 parts of fermented raspberry-juice, filtered and clarified, and 3 of sugar [U. S. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. The Belg. Ph. has the juice prepared from 4 parts of ripe raspberries and 1 part of sour red cherries, with 636 parts of sugar for 364 of this juice. The Fr. Cod. regulates the sugar according to the sp. gr. of the juice. The Sp. Ph. directs the solution of 1,000 parts of sugar in 345 of water, with the addition of 520 of raspberries, boiling up, and straining. The Nederl. Ph. orders nearly twice as much sugar as raspberry-juice ; the proportions in the other ph's vary slightly from those of the U. S. Ph. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus rubi idaei acetatus**. A syrup made by dissolving 15 parts of white sugar in 8 of raspberry vinegar and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

RÜCKBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Ru'k'bi'dl-un². 1. Involution. 2. A retrograde metamorphosis ; degeneration. Cf. *HISTOLYSIS*.

RÜCKEN (Ger.), n. Ru'k'e'n. See BACK and DORSUM.—**Rückenfurche**. 1. See *Medullary CENTRE* and *Medullary GROOVE*. 2. See *DORSAL FURROW* (1st def.).—**Rückenäule**. The vertebral column. [L. 60.]—**Rückschmerz**. The Sp. Ph. directs the solution of 1,000 parts of sugar in 345 of water, with the addition of 520 of raspberries, boiling up, and straining. The Nederl. Ph. orders nearly twice as much sugar as raspberry-juice ; the proportions in the other ph's vary slightly from those of the U. S. Ph. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus rubi idaei acetatus**. A syrup made by dissolving 15 parts of white sugar in 8 of raspberry vinegar and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

RÜCKENMARK (Ger.), n. Ru'k'e'n-ma'r'k. See SPINAL CORD.—**Halsr'**. The cervical portion of the spinal cord. [L. 17 (K).]

RÜCKENSAITE (Ger.), n. Ru'k'e'n-sa'i-et-e². See NOTOCHORD.

RÜCKERINNERUNG (Ger.), n. Ru'k'e'-ri'n-ne'r-un². See ANAMNESIS.

RÜCKFALL (Ger.), **RÜCKGANG** (Ger.), n. See RELAPSE.

RÜCKGRAT (Ger.), n. Ru'k'gra't. The vertebral column.—**Rückkrümmung**. See CURVATURE of the spine.—**Rückspalte**. See SPINA *bifida*.—**Rückverkrümmung**. Curvature of the spine, especially scoliosis. [E.]

RÜCKGRATSTRECKER (Ger.), **RÜCKGRATSTRECKER** (Ger.), n's. Ru'k'gra'ts-stre'k'er, -gra't-stre'k'er. See LONGISSIMUS DORSI and SACROSPINALIS.—**Gemeinschaftlicher R.** See SACROSPINALIS.—**Innere R.** See LONGISSIMUS DORSI.

RÜCKLAUFEND (Ger.), **RÜCKLÄUFIG** (Ger.), adj's. Ru'k'-la-u'f-e'nd, -lo'if-i'g. Recurrent. [L.]

RÜCKLEIN (Ger.), n. Ru'k'lin. See PANCREAS.

RÜCKLINGSWENDER (Ger.), n. Ru'k'li'nz-ve'nd-e'r. See SUPINATOR.—**Langer R.** See SUPINATOR *longus*.

RÜCKMARK (Ger.), n. Ru'k'ma'r'k. See RÜCKENMARK.

RÜCKSCHREITEND (Ger.), adj. Ru'k'shrit-e'nd. Retrograde. [B.]

RÜCKSTAND (Ger.), n. Ru'k'sta'nd. See CAPUT mortuum.

RÜCKSTAUFUNG (Ger.), n. Ru'k'sta'u'ng-un². Tricuspid insufficiency, or escape of the blood into the auricle during the ventricular systole. [K. 13.]

RÜCKSTOSS (Ger.), n. Ru'k'sto's. Recoil. [A. 521 (a, 48).]—**Herzenr'**. See DIASTOLE.—**R'elevation**. Fr., *onde récurrente*. 1. The pulsation felt in the radial artery below a point compressed sufficiently to stop the flow through the artery, caused by a recurrent wave of blood sent through the ulnar artery and through the palmar arches into the radial artery below the point compressed. [a. 18.] 2. See under ELEVATION.

RÜCKSTRÖMUNG (Ger.), n. Ru'k'stru'm'ng-un². Regurgitation of blood into the great veins during auricular systole. [K.]

RÜCKWÄRTS (Ger.), adv. Ru'k'wa'r'ts. Backward.—**R'dreher**. See SUPINATOR.—**R'geboher**. See REFLEXOR.—**R'wender**. See SUPINATOR.—**R'zieher**. A retractor muscle. [L. 304.]—**R'zieher des Ohres**. See RETRAHENS *auris*.

RUCTATIO (Lat.), **RUCTUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Ru'k't(ru'k't)-a(a²)sh'i(t²)i²-o, -ru'k't(ru'k't)u's(u's). Gen., *-ationis, uct'us*. Gr., *ῥεῦσις, ῥεῦσις, ῥεῦσις, ῥεῦσις*. Ger., *Rülpfen*. See ERUCTION.

RUDBECKIA (Lat.), n. f. Rud-be'k'i-a². From *Rudbeck*, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *rudbégue*. Cone-flower ; a genus of composite perennial herbs of North America. Some of the species are said to have tonic roots, especially those included by some authors in the genus *Echinacea*. The *Rudbeckia* are a section of the *Helianthus*. [B. 94, 287, 275 (a, 35).]

RUDEKAL, adj. Rud'e-k'al. From *rudus*, rubbish. Growing in waste places. [a, 35.]

RUDIMENT, n. Ru'd'i'm'nt. Lat., *rudimentum* (from *rudis*, unworked). Fr., *r*. An undeveloped organ or part : an element or elementary principle. [a, 35, 48.]—**Cerebral r.** The primitive medullary expansion or cerebral vesicle. [I, 2 (K).]—**Primitive unpaired cerebral r.** The simple form of the primitive brain ; originally, merely a dilatation of the medullary canal divided into compartments or primary cerebral vesicles. [I, 2 (K).]

RUDIMENTARY, n. Ru'd-i'm'e'nt-a'r'i-a². Lat., *rudimentarius*. Fr., *rudimentaire*. Undeveloped, imperfectly developed. [B. 123 (a, 35).]

RUE, n. Ru'e. Fr., *r*. 1. See *RUTA* and *RUTA graveolens*.—**Essence de r.** (Fr.). See *Oil of r.*—**Extrait de r.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *extractum rutæ* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by treating r. with 60-per-cent. alcohol and evaporating to a soft extract. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Huile (essentielle, ou volatile)** [Fr. Cod.] de r. (Fr.). See *Oil of r.*—**Hydrat de r.** (Fr.). See *Aqua rutæ*.—**Meadow r.** The genus *Thalictrum*, especially *Thalictrum flavum*. [B. 19, 34 (a, 35).]—**Oil of r.** Lat., *oleum rutæ* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (*æthereum*, seu *distillatum*), *essentia rutæ* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *oléule de r., huile volatile de r.* [Fr. Cod.], *essence de r.* Ger., *Rautenöl*. Sp., *essencia de ruda* [Sp. Ph.]. A volatile oil distilled from *Ruta graveolens* [U. S. Ph.] (from its fresh herb [Br. Ph.]) ; a liquid which is greenish (from the fresh herb) or yellowish (from the dried plant) and turns brown with age, having a somewhat bitter, cardamom-like taste and the strong disagreeable smell of r. Applied locally, it is a violent irritant and acts internally as an acrid-narcotic poison. It has been used in amenorrhœa and menorrhœa, as a uterine stimulant, and as an abortifacient. [B. 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**Poudre de r. (feuilles)** [Fr. Cod.]. R-leaves dried at 25° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de r. (herbe)** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). R-dried at 25° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**R'worts**. The *Rutæ*. [a, 35.]

RUELLIA (Lat.), n. f. Ru'e-c'i-l'i-a². From *Ruel*, a French botanist. Fr., *ruellia*. Ger., *Ruellia*. A genus of the *acanthaceæ*. The *Ruellia* are a section of the *Jussieua*. The *Ruellia*, or *Ruellia*, are a tribe of *acanthaceæ* plants. [B. 42, 170 (a, 35).]—**R. clandestina**. Ger., *verborgenblühende Ruellia*. A West Indian species. The tubercles of the root, which when fresh are stinging and acrid, are used in Jamaica as a febrifuge. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**R. strepens**. Fr., *ruellie bruyante*. A North American and West Indian herb by Wood referred to the genus *Dipteracanthus* having the properties of *R. tuberosa*. The leaves, mixed with castor oil, are used externally in the eruptions of teething children. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**R. tuberosa**. Fr., *ruellie tubéreuse, chandelier, crustolle, grand coccis, herbe carabé, ipécacuanha bâtarde*. Jamaica snapdragon, the many-root of the West Indies, spirit-leaf (or -weed) ; a species found in North America and the West Indies. The entire plant is bitter and acrid, and acts like ipecac. It is used in chronic diarrhœa, and externally as a vulnerary and in skin diseases. The root-tubers are used as a febrifuge. [B. 173, 180 (a, 35).]

RUFESCENT, adj. Ru'f-e's's'nt. Lat., *rufescens* (from *rufescere*, to become reddish). 1. Becoming reddish-brown. 3. Rufous. [B. 123 (a, 35).]

RUFICARMIN, n. Ru'f-i'ka-r'm'i'n². A bright-red powder, C₁₆H₁₂O₈, obtained by heating carmin with water. [B. 2.]

RUFICINCHONIC ACID, n. Ru'f-i'c'i'n'h'i-c'ko'n'i'k. See CINCHONA red.

RUFICOCCIN, n. Ru'f-i'c'ko'k's'i'n. The compound C₁₆H₁₀O₈, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on carmin. [B. 2.]

RUFIN, n. Ru'f'i'n. A dark-red, friable substance, C₁₄H₂₀O₈, obtained by heating phlorrhizin. [B. 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

RUFIOPIIN, n. Ru'f-i'op'i'n. Fr., *rufiopine*. Ger., *R*. A tetra-oxyanthraquinone, C₁₄H₈O₈, obtained by heating opianic acid with concentrated sulphuric acid. [B. 4, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

RUFIOUS, adj. Ru'f-i'us. Lat., *rufus*. Ger., *fuchseroth*. Pale-red with a brownish tint. [B. 123 (a, 35).]

RUGA (Lat.), n. f. Ru'g'a. Ger., *r*. Fr., *ride*. Ger., *Runzel*. A ridge or raised fold ; a wrinkle. [L. 343.]—**Rugæ vaginae** (seu vaginales). The transverse ridges of the anterior and posterior walls of the vagina.—**Rugæ ventriculi**. The folds of the mucous membrane of the collapsed stomach. [L. 115, 142.]

RUGEOLÉ (Fr.), n. Ru'zh-ol. See MEASLES (1st def.).

RUGINE (Fr.), n. Ru'g-zhen. See RASPYATORY.

RUGITUS (Lat.), n. m. Ru'g-i-tu's. It(et)'u's(u's). Gen., *-it'us*. From *rugire*, to roar. Fr., *rugissement*. Ger., *Brüllen*. See BORBORYGMS.

RUGOSE, adj. Ru'g'os. Lat., *rugosus* (from *rugæ*, a wrinkle). Fr., *ridé*. Ger., *runzelig, runzlich, gerunzelt*. Wrinkled, covered with wrinkled lines, the interspaces being convex. [a, 35.]

RUHE (Ger.), n. Ru'he. Rest.—**Herzenr'**. See PERISYSTOLE.

RUHLA (Ger.), n. Ru'la². A place, partly in Saxo-Gotha and partly in Saxo-Eisenach, where there are chalybeate springs. [a, 14.]

RUHR (Ger.), n. Rur. See DYSENTERY.—**Einfache R.** See *Acute DYSENTERY*.—**Gallenbrechr'**. Gallenr'. See CHOLERA.—**Lagerr'**. See DYSENTERY.—**Milchr'**. See CHRONIC DYSENTERY.

Chylous DIARRHŒA, and *CHYLORRHŒA* (2d def.).—*R.* widrig. See ANTIDYSENTERIC.—Schwarze R. See MELÆNA (1st def.).—Weisse R. See *Chylous DIARRHŒA* and *CHYLORRHŒA* (2d def.).

RUINA (Lat.), n. f. *Ruina* (ru'-in-en) a². From *ruere*, to go to ruin. A relic.—*Ruina processus vaginalis peritonei*. The relics of the peritoneal process which in the fetus unites the peritoneum and the tunica vaginalis. It consists of a fibrous band or cord, of varying length, in the inguinal canal. [L, 142, 173.]

RUKE (Ger.), n. Ru'ku. See ANNOTTO.

RULPSEN (Ger.), **RÜLPSSUCHT** (Ger.), n's. Ru'lpz'e'n, -zucht. See ERUCTATION.

RUM, n. Ru'm. Fr., *rum*. Ger., *R*. An alcoholic liquor distilled from the residue obtained in the manufacture of cane sugar or molasses. It is colorless when fresh, but gathers a reddish-brown color from the cask. Average pure *r* contains from 50 to 60 per cent. of alcohol. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—*R.*-blossom. See ROSACEA.

RUMEN (Lat.), n. n. Ru'm(rum)'e'n. Gen., *rum'inis*. Fr., *panse*. Ger., *Pansen*, *Pansen*. The paunch; in ruminants, the pouch, or, more properly, an oesophageal dilatation into which the food first passes, and where it is retained, so as to be moistened or macerated, before it is returned to the mouth. [L.]

RUMEX (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ru'm(rum)'e'x. Gen., *rum'icis*. Fr., *patience* (1st def.) (*racine* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.)). Ger., *Amper* (1st def.). Sp., *lapato* (ra'iz) (Sp. Ph., 5th ed.) (2d def.). 1. A genus of weed-like herbs (docks and sorrels) of the *Polygonaceæ*. The *Rumicæ* (Fr., *rumicées*) are a tribe of the *Polygonaceæ*. The *Rumicæ* include *Polygonella*, *Rheum*, *R.*, etc. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the tonic, astringent root (dock-root) of *R. crispus*, *R. acutus*, *R. silvestris*, and other species of *R.* It is used internally for scurvy, and both internally and externally in itch and other skin eruptions. It is also employed as an alterative, and has been used even in syphilis. The powdered root is recommended as a dentifrice, especially in spongy gums. [B, 5, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).] See also *R. obtusifolius*.—*Extractum rumicis*. See *Extrait de patience*.—*Extractum rumicis*. U. S. Dispensatory. [B, 5, 42, 173, 180 (a, 35).] *Extrait de patience frittée*. Ger., *flüssiges Grindwurzextrakt*. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of *r* in No. 40 powder with 35 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.928, treating in a percolator with more alcohol till the drug is exhausted, reserving 90 c. c., evaporating the rest to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*R. acetosa*. Fr., *oseille des prés* (ou longue, ou commune), *acétette*, *sauvée*, *ureille*, *acétette*, *cur*, *gemeiner Amper*, *Sauerampfer*. Common (or kitchen) sorrel, sour dock (or grass, or leek), sharp (or sorrel) dock; a perennial herb growing in Europe and Asia and in arctic North America. The acidulous leaves, which contain potassium binoxalate, are used as a vegetable. The bitter, astringent root, the acid herb (leaves), and the somewhat austere, bitterish fruits (seeds), *radix, herba et semen acetosæ* (seu *acetosæ officinalis* seu *montana* seu *vulgaris*, seu *pratensis*), seu *oxalidis*, seu *oxalidis pratensis*, seu *rumicis*, were formerly used, the root like the *r.* of the U. S. Ph., the leaves as a refrigerant and antiscorbutic, and the seed as an astringent. [B, 5, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—*R. acetosella*. Fr., *eu-reille*, *oseille de brebis* (ou de pâques), *petite oseille* (ou *vinette*), *sarcille*, *sarcillette*. Ger., *kleiner Amper* (oder *Sauerampfer*), *Feldsauerampfer*, *Sauerleite*. The field- (or sheep-) sorrel of Europe, middle Asia, and North America. It contains like *R. acetosa*, acid oxalate of potassium, and is used as an antiscorbutic. The juice of the leaves is refrigerant. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]—*R. acutus*. Of most authors, *R. pratensis*; of Smith and De Candolle, *R. nemolapathum* (1st def.); of Curtis, *R. nemorosus*. [a, 35].—*R. alpinus*. Fr., *patience des Alpes*, *rapontin*, *rhapontic commun* (ou de montagne, ou faux), *patience*, *patience de montagne* (ou des Alpes, ou des moines). Ger., *Alpenamper*, *bergamper*, *Geduldskraut*, *Purgirampfer*, *Butter* (oder *Fubes*) *Blätschen*, *Mönchsrahbarber*. Monk's rhubarb; a European species. The dried root, *radix rhabarbari monachorum* (seu *pseudo-rhabarbari*, seu *lapathi alpini*, seu *rumicis alpini*, seu *rumicis hortensis*, seu *rhapontici montani*), has been used in place of rhubarb. It has the properties of dock-root, but is laxative also. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*R. aquaticus*. Fr., *patience (ou oseille) aquatique*, *grande paille*, *herbe britannique*, *patience (ou patience) des marais*. Ger., *Wasseramper*, *Wasser-Grindwurz*, *Wassermangold*, *Rossumper*. 1. Grainless dock; found throughout Europe and in some parts of North America. The leaves have the properties of those of *R. hydro-lapathum* (1st def.), and the root is used like dock-root. 2. Of the old Dublin Dispensary, a native of Europe. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).] 3. See *R. maximus*.—*R. arifolius*. A European species having the properties of *R. acetosa*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*R. britannica*. Pale dock of North America. The root, formerly official, has the properties of *r.* (2d def.). [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).]—*R. crispus*. Fr., *patience crépue*, *parelle* (ou *patience*) *sauvage*, *requette*, *parelle*, *parène*. Ger., *krauser Amper*, *Grindwurz*, *Schweifwurz*, *Mengelwur*. Curly (or yellow) dock; a native of Europe, but naturalized in North America. The root constitutes in part the *r.* of the U. S. Ph. In Europe the fruits are used as an antidyenteric. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*R. Dioscoridis*. Ger., *Amper des Dioscorides*, *grosblättriger (oder Opium-) Amper*. Of Walroth, a large-leaved species (by some considered a variety of *R. patencia*), the *δελτακλον* of Dioscorides, indigenous to the Orient. The leaves and fruit are used as a cathartic for opium. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*R. hortensis*. See *R. alpinus* and *R. patencia*.—*R. hydro-lapathum*, *R. lapathicus*. Ger., *Riesenamper* (1st def.), *Pocken-kraut*, *Doggenkraut*, *Wasserhaharber*, *Wassergindwurz*, *Weither-amper* (2d def.). 1. Of Hudson, water-dock, horse-sorrel; a species of Europe and North America, formerly official in the Dublin Ph., as *R. aquaticus*, and identified with the *herba britannica* of the ancients, the leaves of which were used in scurvy and skin diseases. The root, *radix herbe britannice* (seu *herbæ aquaticæ*, seu *rhabarbari a matricis*), *hippola-pathum*, etc., has the properties of *r.* (2d def.). This, *R. aquaticus* (1st def.), and *R. maximus* are probably the spe-

cies known to the ancient Greeks as *ιππολάκων* and *βερωνική* [Dioscorides]. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).] 2. See *R. aquaticus* (1st def.).—*R. maximus*. Ger., *anschnichtster* (oder *grüster*) *Amper*. A European species having the habitat and properties of *R. hydro-lapathum* (1st def.). [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*R. nemolapathum*. Fr., *patience sauvage ordinaire*. Ger., *gekauwelter Amper*. 1. A species growing in Europe and North America. The root has the properties of *r.* (2d def.). [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 35).] 2. See *R. nemorosus*.—*R. nemorosus*. Ger., *Hainamper*, *Waldamper*. Grove-dock; a European species. The root, *radix lapathi acuti*, has the properties of *r.* (2d def.). [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*R. obtusifolius*. Fr., *patience à feuilles obtuses*. Ger., *stumpfblättriger Amper*, *Kuh-zunge*, *Krötenblatt*, *Bubenkraut*, *Mengelwurzel*, *Streisfenzur*. Butter- (or butter-, or broad-leaved, or keddle-, or kettle-) dock; a common weed in Europe, northern Asia, and North America. The *r.*, constituting a part of the *r.* of the U. S. Ph. and Fr. Cod., is laxative, astringent, and tonic, and contains resin, starch, a tannin-like extractive, mucilage, albumen, lignin, sulphur, calcium phosphate, and chrysophanic acid. [B, 5 (a, 35).]—*R. patencia*. Fr., *patience (des jardins)*, *choux de Paris*, *dogue*, *épinard immortelle*, *parelle*. Ger., *Gemüseamper*, *Gartenamper*, *englischer Spinat*, *Geduldamper*. Monk's rhubarb, patience (or patience) dock, herb of patience, the *Euphorbia* of Dioscorides; a species growing in middle and southern Europe and middle Asia, cultivated for its young leaves, which are eaten and considered antiscorbutic. The root, *radix patencie* seu *lapathi hortensis*, seu *rumicis hortensis*, seu *rumicis sativi*, has the properties of *r.* (2d def.), and is also mildly laxative. It has been used in ichthyosis. [B, 5, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—*R. pratensis*. Ger., *Wiesenamper*, *Mädelwurz*. The European species. The root is used like that of *R. obtusifolius*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*R. pulcher*. Fr., *patience sinuée*, *violin*. Fiddle-dock (or -cases); a European species found also in South Carolina. The root is aperient, diuretic, and mildly astringent. The leaves are eaten. [B, 34, 173, 275 (a, 35).]—*R. sanguineus*. Fr., *patience sanguine*, *herbe sangdragon*, *oseille (ou patience) rouge*. Ger., *Blutamper*. Blood dock, or herb of patience, the *Euphorbia* of Dioscorides; a species growing in Europe and North America. Its root is used like *r.* (2d def.). [B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (a, 35).]—*R. sativus*. See *R. alpinus* and *R. patencia*.—*R. scutatus*. Fr., *patience en bouchier*, *oseille ronde*, *petite oseille*. Ger., *schildlätriger Amper*, *römischer (oder französischer) Saueramper*, *Agrestamper*. Buckler-shaped (or French) sorrel, the *δασυκλον* of Dioscorides; indigenous to middle and southern Europe, northern Africa, and the Orient. Its leaves have the properties of those of *R. acetosa*. [B, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—*R. silvestris*. A variety of *R. obtusifolius*. [B, 5, 35.]—*R. vesicarius*. Fr., *patience vésiculeuse*, *oseille d'Amérique*. Ger., *blasenfrüchtiger Amper*, *amerikanischer Saueramper*. Bladder-dock; found in southern Europe, middle Asia, northern Africa, and North America (where it is probably naturalized); used like *R. acetosa*. [B, 5, 35.]

RUMICIN, n. Ru'm'is-i'n. Fr., *rumicine*. Ger., *R*. See CBRYSOPHANIC ACID.

RUMINANT, adj. Ru'm'in't-a'nt. Lat., *ruminans* (from *ruminare*, to chew the cud). Chewing the cud; belonging to the *Ruminantia* (Ger., *Wiederkäuer*), which are a group of hoofed mammals consisting of those which chew the cud. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

RUMINATE, **RUMINATED**, adjs. Ru'm'in't-at, -at-ed. Lat., *ruminatus*. Ger., *zernagt*, *benagt*. Of albumen, having a mottled appearance as if chewed. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

RUMINATION, n. Ru'm'in-tu'shu'n. Lat., *ruminatio*. Fr., *r. Ger., Wiederkäuen*. *R*. The act or process of chewing the cud (see under *RUMEN*), characteristic of the *Ruminantia*; in a pathological sense, *mercyism*.

RUMP, n. Ru'm'p. Ger., *Rumpf*. 1. The sacro-coccygeal region. 2. See UROPGIUM.

RUMPENS (Lat.), adj. Ru'm'p(ru'm'p)'e'nz(ans). Gen., -ent'is. From *rumpere*, to burst. See RUPTILE.

RUMPF (Ger.), n. Rumpf. 1. See RUMP. 2. The trunk of the body. [a, 39.]—*R.*-ende. See BRECH-*R.* Nervensystem. The sympathetic nervous system. [L, 175 (a, 50).]

RUMPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ru'm'p'i-a². Fr., *rumphie*. *R*. A doubtful genus of the *Anacardiaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—*R. ambolensis*, *R. tiliaefolia*. A Malabar tree the bark of which is used as a stimulant and tonic. The root is bitter and aromatic. [a, 35.]

RUNCINA (Lat.), n. f. Ru'n(run)'i-n-sin(ken)'a². Gr., *ῥυκίνη*. See RASPARTORIUM.

RUNCINATE, adj. Ru'n's'ine'at. Lat., *runcinatus* (from *runcinare*, to plane off). Fr., *ronciné*. Of a leaf, sharply incised or cleft, with the segments hooked backward. [B, 34, 123 (a, 35).]

RUNGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ru'n(run)'i-g'i-a². Fr., *r.* A genus of the *Acanthaceæ*. [a, 35].—*R. repens*. A shrub of Peninsular India; used as an anthelmintic and in coughs and fevers. The leaves, with castor-oil, are applied in tinea capitis. [B, 172 (a, 35).]

RUNNER, n. Ru'n'n'r. A slender prostate branch or stem, as in the strawberry, rooting at intervals or at its extremity. [a, 35.]

RUNNING, n. Ru'n'n'g. Gr., *ῥόμος* (1st def.). Lat., *curso* (1st def.). Fr., *course* (1st def.). Ger., *Laufen* (1st def.). 1. Locomotion by a succession of more or less rapid leaps with first one foot and then the other, one leaving the ground before the other has reached it. [a, 301.] 2. A popular term for a morbid discharge, especially that of gonorrhœa.—*Paroxysmal r.* (1st def.) in paroxysms; a morbid phenomenon of the explosive, irregularly periodic sort, due to cerebral excitement. [L'N. J. Med. Jour., Apr. 26, 1890, p. 465 (a, 34).]

RUNROUND, n. Ru'n'ru's'und. See PARONYCHIA vulgaris.

RUNZLER (Ger.), n. Runt's'le'r. See CORRUGATOR.—*Augenbrauenr.* See CORRUGATOR supercilii.

RUPÉAL (Fr.), n. Ru^ap-a-a¹. See *Petrous* PORTION of the temporal bone.

RUPES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ru^ap(rup)/ez(e²s). Gen., rup'ium. See LABIA pudendi.

RUPESTRIS (Lat.), adj. Ru^ap(rup)-e²st/rī's. From *rupes*, a rock. Fr., *rupestre*, *rupestre*. Living or growing on rocks or in rocky places. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

RUPFBART (Ger.), n. Rup'fba²rt. See Red gum (4th def.).

RUPIA (Lat.), n. f. Ru^ap(rup)'i²a². Written also *rhypia* and *rypia*. From *puro*, flth. Ger., *Schutzflechte*. A cutaneous eruption characterized by the formation of hard, laminated, conical, dark-colored crusts resting upon an eroded or ulcerating, suppurating surface. Although formerly considered an independent form of disease, it is now regarded as a phenomenon or condition that may be incident to various pustular or vesico-pustular diseases attended with a discharge composed of pus, serum, and blood. [G.]—*R. cachectica*. See *ECTHYMA cachecticum*.—*R. circinata*. An annular vesico-pustular syphilidom attended with the formation of rupial crusts. [G.]—*R. escharotica*. An old term for some form of ulcerative disease occurring in cachectic persons and attended with an ichorous discharge. [G, 12.]—*R. escharotica of Willan*. See *ECTHYMA gangrenosum*.—*R. non-syphilitica*. R. not due to syphilis. [G.]—*R. proeminens*, *R. prominens*. R. in which the crusts are large and prominent. [G, 12, 50.]—*R. simplex*. R. in which the crusts attain only a moderate size. [G, 12.]—*R. variolosa*. A form of r. somewhat resembling syphilid r., sometimes observed during the crusting stage of variola, in connection with a return of fever. Certain of the partially dried pocks, especially upon the breasts, undergo renewed suppuration at the periphery, forming a pustular rim or border to the original efflorescence. This border, on drying, forms a scab, and outside of that the same process may be repeated. [G, 3.]—*Syphilitic r.* A variety of ecthymatous syphilidom characterized by the production of thick, conical, dark-colored crusts, whose thickness and peculiar form are due to the continued secretion and drying of a tenacious pus beneath the crust, as well as to the gradual extension of the pustule at the periphery, the crust thus growing constantly thicker and larger through successive increments from below. On removing the crust, a superficial ulcer is displayed, with sharp-cut or undermined edges, and a grayish-red base with tenacious purulent secretions. [G.]

RUPIAL, adj. Ru^ap'i²a². Of, pertaining to, or resembling rupia. [B.]

RUPHOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ru^ap(rup)-o(o²)-fob(fob²)'i²a². See RHYPHOBIA and MYSPHOBIA.

RUPTEUR (Fr.), n. Ru^ap-tu²r. See RUPTORIUM.

RUPTEILE, adj. Ru^ap'ti²l. Lat., *ruptilis* (from *rumper*, to burst). Fr., r. Of fruits, bursting irregularly, not along the line of union of the parts. [B, 19, 123 (a, 35).]

RUPTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ru^ap(rup't)-or'i²-u²m(u²m). From *rumper*, to burst. Fr., *ruptoire*. An agent or apparatus for effecting solution of continuity, such as an osteoclast or a cautery. [A, 34.]—*R. commune*. See POTASSA fusa.

RUPTURA (Lat.), n. f. Ru^ap(rup't)-u²r(ur)'a². See RUPTURE and RUPTURING.—*R. ani*. See FISSURE of the anus.—*R. arterie*. See Fulse ANEURYSM.—*R. vulvo-analis*, *R. vulvoperinealis*. See under RUPTURE of the perineum.

RUPTURE, n. Ru^ap'tu²r. Gr., ῥήξις. Lat., *ruptura* (from *rumper*, to burst. Fr., r. Ger., *Ruptur*, *Bruch*, *Zerreißung*, *Riss*. 1. A laceration or bursting. 2. A popular term for hernia.—*Abdominal r.* See ABDOMINAL HERNIA.—*R. of the anus*. See FISSURE of the anus.—*R. of the perineum*. Ger., *Dammriss*, *Mittelfleischriss*. A laceration or bursting of the perineum, either complete (Lat., *ruptura vulvo-analis*), when the sphincter ani is torn, together with more or less of the recto-vaginal septum, or incomplete (Lat., *ruptura vulvoperinealis*), when the anus is not involved. [A, 56 (a, 48).]

RUPTURED, adj. Ru^ap'tu²r'd. Fr., *hargneux* (2d def.). 1. Torn asunder. 2. Affected with hernia.

RUSCUM (Lat.), n. m. Ru^ask(ru'sk)/u²s(u²s). From *ruscum*, butcher's-broom. Fr., *ragon*. Ger., *Mäusdorn*, *Mäusedorn*. A genus of the *Asparagaceæ*. The *Ruscus* (Fr., *ruscées*) are a division of the *Smilacaceæ*. The *Ruscineæ* are an order of the *Sarmentaceæ*. The *Ruscineæ* are a tribe of the *Asparagaceæ*, consisting of *R.* [B, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—*Oleum rusci* (Swiss Ph.). Empyreumatic oil of birch (see under *BETULA alba*). [B, 5 (a, 35).]—*R. aculeatus*. Fr., *rusque*, *fragon épineux* (Fr. Cod.), *petit houx*, *bruse*, *fauz buis*, *myrte sauvage*, *houz fragon* (ou *frelon*), *guétron*. Ger., *stacheliger Mäusedorn*, *wilde Myrte*, *Bruschwurz*, *Bruschenkraut*, *Myrtendorn*. Box-holly, butcher's-broom, Jew's-myrtle, knee-holly, prickly box, shepherd's- or wild myrtle, the *lyopon asyia* of Dioscorides; a native of middle and southern Europe, northern Africa, and southwestern Asia. The root, herb (branches), and berries, *radix*, *herba*, *et baccæ rusci* (see *rusci aculeati*, see *rusci myrtifolii*, see *myrtacanthæ*, see *chamemyrti*, see *scopæ regie*), are sometimes used. The root, which has a somewhat bitter and acrid taste, is aperient and diuretic, and was one of the *quinque radices aperientes majores*. The branches and berries were formerly used in calculous affections and as an emmenagogue. The young shoots are eaten like asparagus; and the seeds, which develop a peculiar aroma when roasted, are a substitute for coffee. [B, 173, 180, 185, 314 (a, 35).]—*R. hypoglossum*. Fr., *fragon à foliole*, *laurier alexandrin* (ou *de cheval*), *herbe aux langues*. Ger., *zungenförmiger Mäusedorn*, *Zungenkraut*, *Halskraut*. Double-leaved butcher's-broom, double-tongue, horse-tongue, the *imphylax* of Dioscorides; an undershrub growing in southern Europe. The stem, branches, and smaller leafy branches, *herba seu folia unilaria* (see *lauri alexandrina*, see *lauri alexandrinae anastifolia*, see *bislingue*, see *hypoglossi*, see *bonifacis*, see *rusci latifolia*), were formerly

used in decoction as a gargle in catarrhal inflammations of the uvula, etc. The root was used in diseases of the uterus. [B, 173, 108, 275 (a, 35).]—*R. hypophyllum*. Ger., *lorbeerblättriger Mäusedorn*. Thick-leaved butcher's-broom; the *δάφνι ἀειφύλλοις* of Dioscorides, the *Laurus alexandrina* of the ancients; a south European species having the properties of *R. hypoglossum*. The root was used in suppressed lochia, difficult labor, dysuria, etc. [B, 180, 275 (a, 35).]—*R. racemosus*. See DANALIA racemosa.—*Tinctura rusci*. A filtered solution of 1 part of birch-tar in 10 parts of alcohol. [B, 8 (a, 38).]

RUSH, n. Ru'sh. 1. The genus *Juncus*. 2. The genus *Scirpus*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]—*Flowering r.* See BUTOMUS.—*Polishing r.* Scouring r. See Equisetum hienale.—*Sweet r.* See ANDROPOGON schenanthus and ACORUS calamus.—*Wood-r.* See LUZULA.

RUSMA, n. Ru's'ma². A kind of earth found in Turkey. [A, 325 (a, 48).]—*R. des Turcs* (Fr.), *R. Tartarorum*. A depilatory consisting essentially of arsenic trisulphide and 3 or 4 times as much quicklime or chalk. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

RUSOT (Hind.), n. See under BERBERIS lycium.

RUSS (Ger.), n. Rus. See FULIGO.—*Glanz-r.* See FULIGO splendens.—*R'krebs*. See Chlamyde-sweeps' CANCER.

RÜSSEL (Ger.), n. Ru's'sel. 1. See PROBOCIS and ROSTRUM.

RUSSULA (Lat.), n. f. Ru's(ru's)/su²(su²)'a². From *rusculus*, reddish. Fr., *russeule*. A genus of white-spored agarics distinguished from *Lactarius* chiefly by the absence of milk. Some of them are edible and many poisonous. [B, 76, 121 (a, 35).]—*R. emetica*. A very poisonous European species. [a, 35.]—*R. heterophylla*. An esculent European species. [a, 35.]

RUST, n. Ru'st. Lat., *rubigo*. Fr., *rouille*. Ger., *Rost*. 1. See IRON-r. 2. Any of the *Uredineæ* or of the diseases produced by them in plants, especially corn-mildew. [B, 121, 291 (a, 35).]

RÜSTER (Ger.), n. Ru'st'er. The genus *Ulmus*. [a, 35.]

RUT, n. Ru't. From *rugitus*, a roaring. Fr., r. See CESTRUM.

RUTA (Lat.), n. f. Ru't(rut)'a². Gr., ῥῦτι. Fr., *rue*. Ger., *Raute*. It., r. Sp., *ruda*. 1. Rue; a genus of the *Rutaceæ* (Fr., *rutacées*; Ger., *Rutaceen*, *Rautengewächse*), which are: Of Jussieu and others, the ruworts, an order of dialypetalous dicotyledons including (Bentham and Hooker) the *Cuspariaceæ*, *Rutaceæ*, *Diosmeæ*, *Boroniaceæ*, *Xanthoxyleæ*, *Toddaliaceæ*, and *Aurantiaceæ*, but according to others, including also the *Bursaceæ* (*Amgriaceæ*) and *Simarubaceæ*, to which Meissner adds the *Ochnaceæ*; of Reichenbach, a family of the *Ranunculifloræ*, consisting of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Rutariæ*, and *Simarubaceæ*. The *Rute* are the *Rutaceæ* as first defined. The *Rutariæ* consist of the *Empetreeæ*, *Stackhouseæ*, *Rutaceæ*, *Moringeæ*, *Xanthoxyleæ*, and *Diosmeæ*. The *Rutariæ* include the *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Coriariæ*, *Ochnaceæ*, and *Rutaceæ*. The *Ruteæ* (Fr., *rutées*) are: Of De Candolle and others, a tribe of the *Rutaceæ* (ruworts), consisting of *R.* *Peganiun*, *Dictamnus*, etc.; of Wood, a suborder of the *Rutaceæ*, including *R.* and *Dictamnus*; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Rutariæ*, including *R.* *Peganiun*, *Dictamnus*, etc., and the *Diosmeæ* and *Moringeæ*. 2. *R. graveolens*; formerly official in the U. S. Ph. under this title. [B, 5, 19, 34, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—*Acetum rutæ* (Gr. Ph.). Ger., *Raufenessig*. A preparation made by macerating 1 part each of rue and alcohol and 6 parts of vinegar for three days, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—*Acetum rutæ compositum*. Fr., *vinaique anthysetrique*. A preparation made by digesting 7 parts each of assafœtida, galbanum, and castoreum with 360 of vinegar of rue and decanting. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Ætheroleum rutæ*. See Oil of RUE.—*Æqua rutæ* (Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.). Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) de rue*. A preparation made by shaking up 0.3 part of oil of rue and 2.7 parts of 92-per-cent. alcohol with 1,000 of water [Belg. Ph.]; or by distilling 1 part of rue with 24 to 30 so as to obtain 10 parts [Gr. Ph.]; or with 4 of water so as to obtain 2 parts. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—*Confectio rutæ*. Fr., *confection de rue*. A confection of 43 parts each of dried rue, laurel berries, and caraway seeds, 15 of sagapenum, 8 of black pepper, and 518 of despumated honey. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Conserva rutæ*. Fr., *conserva de rue*. A conserve of 1 part of fresh rue and 3 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Decoctum rutæ zincæ*. Fr., *sirop de rue*. A sirop of 10 parts of rue, 10 of zinc sulphate, and 10 of water, 10 of camphorated brandy; or by triturating 5 parts of camphor and 2 of saffron with a little water, adding water enough to make 1,227, and 38 each of the sulphates of zinc and copper, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Essentia rutæ* (Belg. Ph.). See Oil of RUE.—*Extractum rutæ* (Fr. Cod.). See *Extrait de rue*.—*Ex-*



RUTA GRAVEOLENS. [A, 327.]

tractum rutæ alcoholicum. An extract made by exhausting 2 parts of dried rue with 7 of 21-per-cent. alcohol, distilling the tincture, and evaporating the residue. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Extractum rutæ aquosum.** A preparation made by boiling rue in 8 times as much water and evaporating. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Oleum rutæ æthereum (seu distillatum).** See **Oil of RUE.**—**Oleum rutæ infusum.** Sp., *acete de ruda* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by digesting 3 parts of the herb or flowering tops of *R. graveolens* with 23 of olive-oil, straining, expressing, and filtering. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—**R. capra, R. capraria.** See **GALGEOA officinalis.**—**R. graveolens, R. hirsuta, R. latifolia.** Fr., *rue puante* (ou commune, ou des jardins, ou domestique, herbe de grâce, rhuë, Ger., gemeine Raute, Gartenraute, Weinraute, Hofraute. Common (or garden-) rue, countryman's treacle, herb-of-repentance (or-of-grace), the *πύρανον* of Hippocrates and Theophrastus, the *πύρανον κλεινόν* of Dioscorides; a suffruticose plant of southern Europe and the Orient, formerly official in the U. S. Ph. as r. All parts are active, but the leaves, *herba rutæ (hortensis, seu graveolentis, seu sativæ, seu vulgaris, seu latifoliae)*, are commonly used. Rue has the exciting, irritant, narcotic properties of its volatile oil (see **Oil of RUE**), and is used as a vermifuge and anthelmintic, in colic and amenorrhoea, and in uterine hæmorrhage, especially from atony. The ancients, who used rue as a condiment, attributed special virtues to it in warding off contagion, and vinegar of rue was regarded during many centuries as a prophylactic against the plague. [B. 5, 168, 173, 180, 275 (a. 35).]—**R. macrophylla, R. rue d'Orient.** A species found in northern Africa and the Levant, cultivated for its medicinal properties, which are like those of *R. graveolens*. [B. 173, 180 (a. 35).]—**R. montana.** Fr., *rue de montagne (ou sauvage, ou des bois)*. Ger., *Bergraute*. Wild (or mountain-) rue, the *πύρανον βεινόν* of Dioscorides; growing in Mediterranean regions. It is said to be more powerful than *R. graveolens*. [B. 173, 180, 314 (a. 35).]—**R. muraria.** See **ASYLENUM r. muraria.**—**R. sativa.** See *R. graveolens*.—**R. tuberculata.** Fr., *rue tuberculeuse*. A plant indigenous to Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia, where the juice is used to promote the growth of the hair and beard. [B. 173, 180, 496 (a. 35).]—**R. vulgaris.** See *R. graveolens*.—**Unguentum rutæ.** Sp., *pomada de ruda* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment of 3 parts each of the flowering herb of crested mint, the flowering tops of wormwood, and the herb of rue, and 25 of lard. [B. 95 (a. 38).]

RUTAL, adj. Ru²cl. Lat., *rutalis* (from *rutæ*, rue). Belonging to the *Rutales*, which are Lindley's r. alliance Lat., *rutalis rutalis* of exogens, consisting of the *Rutaceæ*, etc. [B. 170 (a. 35).]

RUTHE (Ger.), n. Ru²es. 1. A road. 2. The penis. [L. 30 (a. 14).]—**Männliche R.** See **PENIS.**—**R'ntublung.** See **PHALLORRHAGIA.**—**R'ntkrampf.** See **PRILIPIUM.**—**R'ntschwinden.** See **PHALLOCRYPUS.**—**R'ntspalte.** See **EPISPADIAS penis.**—**R'ntsteifer.** See **ISCHIO-CAVERNOSUS.**—**Weibliche R.** See **CLITORIS.**

RUTHENIC, adj. Ru²th-en²ik. Containing ruthenium as a tetrad radicle. [B.]-**R. acid.** Fr., *acide ruthénique*. Ger.,

Rutheniumsäure. Ruthenium trioxide, RuO₃; a substance not yet isolated. [B. 93 (a. 14).]

RUTHENIOUS, adj. Ru²th-en²ik²us. Fr., *ruthénieux*. Containing ruthenium as a trivalent radicle. [B. 3.]

RUTHENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ru²th(ruth)-e²n(an)²i²u(m)²m. Fr., *ruthénium*. Ger., *R.* A metallic element discovered and named by Osann in 1828, but first certainly demonstrated to exist by Clams in 1845. It occurs in Nature associated with platinum and iridium. It is a hard, brittle substance, oxidizing on prolonged exposure to the air, but scarcely affected by the action of any acids. Of all metals, r. is next to osmium the most difficult to fuse. In composition it acts usually either as a triad, forming ruthenous salts, or as a tetrad, forming ruthenic salts. It combines, however, with oxygen in six proportions, its combining power in these varying, apparently at least, from two to eight. Symbol, Ru; sp. gr., 12.261; atomic weight, 108.5. [B. 3.]

RUTIC, adj. Ru²ic²ik. Fr., *rutique*. Derived from or contained in rue. [B.]-**R. acid.** Fr., *acide rutique*. See **CAPRIC acid** and **RUTHENIC acid.**—**R. aldehyde.** Fr., *aldéhyde rutique*. A body, C₁₀H₁₆O₄, contained in oil of rue. [B. 3.]

RUTIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ru²(ru²t)²i²d-os²i²s. Gen., -os²eos (-ia). See **RHYTIDOSIS.**

RUTILANS (Lat.), adj. Ru²rut²i²l²a²n²a²ns. Gen., -ut²is. From *rutilare*, to be reddish. Fr., *rutilant* (1st def.), *rutilé* (1st def.). Ger., *rothglänzend* (1st def.). 1. Red with a metallic lustre. 2. Brick-red. [a. 35.]

RUTILIN, n. Ru²t²i²l²i²n. Fr., *rutiline*. Ger., *R.* See **OLIVIN** (2d def.).

RUTINE, n. Ru²t²en. See **QUERCITRIN** and **RUTINIC acid**.

RUTINIC acid, n. Ru²t²i²n²i²k. Fr., *acide rutinique, jaune végétal, méline, phytoméline*. Ger., *Rutinsäure*. A glucoside, C₂₅H₃₂O₁₆, extracted from *Ruta graveolens*. [a. 14, 38.]

RUTTING, n. Ru²t²i²n²3. See **CESTRANTHUS**.

RUTULIN, n. Ru²t²u²i²l²i²n. A substance produced by the action of sulphuric acid on salicin. [B. 5.]

RUTYL, n. Ru²t²yl. See **CAPRYL** (1st def.).

RUTYLENE, n. Ru²t²yl-en. A liquid, C₈H₁₈, formed by passing the vapors of oil of rue over molten zinc chloride. [a. 14.]

RYCHENOTREPAN (Ger.), n. Ru²ch²e²n²o²-trep-a²n². A combined lever and perforator for the removal of hard bone. [Stoll. "St. Petersb. med. Woch." May 10 (22), 1886, p. 177 (a. 84).]

RYE, n. Ri. A.-S., *ryge*. Lat., *secale*. Fr., *seigle* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Roggen*. The *Secale cereale* or its grain. [B. 5 (a. 35).]—**Horned r.** Spurred r. See **CLAVICUS purpurea** and **ERGOT**.

RYPIA (Lat.), n. f. Rip(ru²p)²i²a². See **RUPIA**.

S

S, n. Es. The letter S, also an S-shaped structure. [a. 48.]—**Römisches S** (Ger.), S du colon (Fr.), S illiäque (Fr.), S romanum (Lat.). See **SIGMOID FLEXURE** of the colon.

SABADILLA (Lat.), n. f. Sa²b²(sa²b)²a²d²(a²d)²i²l²a². Ger., *Sabadille* (1st def.). See **CEVADILLA** (2d def.). 2. C. Brandt, See **SCHENOCAULON**. [B. 121 (a. 35).]—**Fructus sabadille, Sabadille semen.** See **CEVADILLA** (2d def.).—**S. officinarum.** See **SCHENOCAULON officinale**.—**S. (semina), Semen sabadille.** See **CEVADILLA** (2d def.).—**Semen sabadille pulveratum** [Russ. Ph.]. A powder made by sifting cevadilla through a 300-mesh sieve. [B. 95 (a. 38).] Cf. *Poudre de CEVADILLE*.—**Tinctura sabadille** [Swiss Ph.]. A tincture made by digesting cevadilla with 10 times as much alcohol for a week. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Unguentum sabadille** [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. An ointment of 200 parts of simple ointment, 50 of powdered cevadilla, and 2 of oil of lavender. [B. 95 (a. 38).]

SABADILLIC acid, n. Sa²b²a²d²i²l²i²k. Fr., *acide sabadillique*. Ger., *Sabadillsäure*. See **CEVADIC acid**.

SABADILLINE, n. Sa²b²a²d²i²l²i²n. Lat., *sabadilla*. Fr., s. Ger., *Sabadillin*. 1. An alkaloid, C₂₂H₃₂N₂O₄, found in cevadilla-seed. It forms fine colorless needles of acid taste and alkaline reaction. According to Draxendorf and Weigelin, it is neither genitulatory nor emetic, but accelerates the heart's action. 2. Of Meissner, veratrine. [B. 5, 38, 70 (a. 14, 38).] Cf. **CEVADILLINE**.

SABATRINE, n. Sa²b²a²t²-ri²n. Fr., s. Ger., *Sabatrin*. An alkaloid, C₂₁H₂₉N₃O₁₁, found in cevadilla-seed. [B. 93 (a. 14).]

SABBATIA (Lat.), n. f. Sa²b²a²t²i²a². From *Sabbati*, an Italian botanist. Fr., *sabbatie*. Ger., *Sabbatie*. A genus of the *Sabbatia*, which are a division of the *Chlorea*. [a. 35.]—**S. angularis.** Ger., *eckige Sabbatie*. American centaury, rose-pink. The flowering herb, formerly included in the U. S. secondary list, is used as a digestive tonic and an anthelmintic. [B. 5, 180 (a. 35).]—**S. paniculata.** Ger., *rispige Sabbatie*. A species common in the southern United States; used like *S. angularis*. [B. 180 (a. 35).]

SABELL (Ger.), **SABBER** (Ger.), n's. Za²b²be²l, -be²r. See **SALIVA**.

SABELBEIN (Ger.), n. Zab²e²l-bin. See **GENU varum**.

SABIN, n. Sab²i²n. See **JUNIPERUS sabina**.

SABINA (Lat.), n. f. Sa²b²(sa²b)²i²n(en)²a². From *Sabini*, the Sabines. Fr., *sabine* [Fr. Cod.], *sabinier* (2d def.). Ger., *Sadebaum, Sadebaumspezien* (3d def.). Sp., s. [Mex. Ph.] (3d def.). 1.

The genus *Juniperus*. 2. The *Juniperus s.* 3. Of the U. S., Austr., Hung., Netherl., and Roum. Phs, the tops of *Juniperus s.* [B. 95, 121 (a. 35, 38).] 4. Of the Sp. Ph., see *Folia sabinae*.—**Zetheroleum sabinae.** See **Oil of SAVIN**.—**Ceratum sabinae** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *cérat (ou onguent) de sabine*. Ger., *Sadebaumsalbe*. A preparation made by heating 5 parts of extractum sabinae fluidum and 18 parts of resin cerate until the alcohol is dissipated; or consisting of 4 parts of fresh [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (dried [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) savin tops with 8 of benzoated lard and 14 part of yellow wax [Br. Ph.]. 2. Of lard and 2 of yellow wax [Gr. Ph.], 16 of lard, 4 of wax, and a little water [Netherl. Ph.], 12 of lard and 3 of wax [Swed. Ph., Dan. Ph.], the Dan. Ph. first digesting the drug with 8 parts of strong alcohol which is afterward driven off; or of 1 part of extract of savin with 9 parts of simple ointment [Gr. Ph.] (wax ointment [Belg. Ph.]), 9 of lard and 1 part of dilute alcohol [Russ. Ph.]. Various older ph's had a similar ointment. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—**Conserva sabinae.** Fr., *consERVE de sabine*. Ger., *Sadebaumbblätter-Conserve*. A conserve consisting of 1 part of savin-leaves with 2 parts of sugar. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Decoctum sabinae.** Fr., *décoction (ou hydrolé) de sabine*. A preparation made by boiling savin with 12 times as much water till reduced one half, and straining. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Essentia sabinae.** Sp., *essencia de s.* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. Of the Russ. Ph., see *Oil of SAVIN*. 2. See *Tinctura sabinae*.—**Extractum sabinae** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (alcoholicum). Fr., *extraît de sabine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *S'extract, Sadebaumextrakt*. Sp., *extracto alcohólico de s.* [Mex. Ph.]. A thick (soft [Fr. Cod.]) extract made from the leaves [Fr. Cod.] (fresh tops [Belg. Ph.]), dried tops [Gr. Ph.], twigs [Russ. Ph.]) of *Juniperus s.* by treatment with dilute alcohol. Some of the older ph's had a similar extract. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—**Extractum sabinae aquosum.** Fr., *extraît aqueux de sabine*. An extract made by boiling 1 part of savin with 6 parts of water, straining, and evaporating. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Extractum sabinae fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extraît liquide de sabine*. Ger., *flüssiges Sadebaumextrakt*. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of sabine tops in No. 40 powder with 25 of alcohol, exhausting in a percolator with more alcohol, reserving 90 c. c. evaporating the residue to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with alcohol. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Folia sabinae** [Belg. Ph.], **Frondes sabinae**, **Herba sabinae** [Finn. Ph., 3d ed., Swiss Ph.] (vulgaris). Sp., s. [Sp. Ph.]. Savin, the tops [Belg. Ph.], (leaves [Sp. Ph.]) of *Juniperus s.* (a. v.). [B. 95 (a. 38).] Cf. **S. (3d def.)**.—**Infusum sabinae** [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by treating 18 centigrammes of savin 5 minutes in the

steam bath with boiling water enough to make 3,000 of strained infusion. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Oleum sabinae** (aetherum, seu essential). See *Oil of SAVIN*.—**Ramuli sabinae**. See S. (3d def.).—**Ramuli sabinae pulverati**. Fr., *poudre de sabine (herbe)* [Fr. Cod.]. A powder made by drying savin tops at 25° C., powdering, and sifting through a No. 1 hair sieve [Fr. Cod.] (by sifting the tops through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. officinalis**. See *JUNIPERUS s.-S. salbe* (Ger.). See *Ceratum sabinae*.—**Tinctura sabinae**. Fr., *alcoolé (ou teinture) de sabine*. A tincture made by macerating 2½ oz. of coarsely powdered savin for 2 days with alcohol, and treating afterward in a percolator with enough additional alcohol to make 30 fl. oz. of tincture [Fr. Ph.]; or by macerating savin for 5 days with ten times as much 90-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.]; or by macerating equal parts of savin and 92-per-cent. alcohol for 3 days, expressing, and filtering [Belg. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum sabinae**. Ger., *Sadebax-salbe*. See *Ceratum sabinae*.

SABINE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr., n. Sa^b-en. See SABINA and SAVIN.—**Alcoolé de s.** See *Tinctura SABINAE*.—**Extrait de s.** See *Extractum SABINAE*.—**Huile essentielle (ou volatile) de s.** See *Oil of SAVIN*.—**Poudre de s. (feuilles)** [Fr. Cod.]. A powder made by drying savin-leaves at 25° C., powdering, and sifting through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de s. (herbe)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Ramuli SABINAE pulverati*.

SABLE (Fr., n. Sa^b-l'. Sand, gravel. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**S. cérébrale**. See *ACERVULUS*.—**S. d'oreille**. See *OTOLITE*.—**S. des plexus choroides**. S. du cerveau. See *ACERVULUS*.

SABLIER (Fr., n. Sa^b-le-a. See HURA.

SABULOSE, SABULOUS, adj's. Sa^b-u'l'-os, -u's. Lat., *sabulosus* (from *sabulum*, sand), *glacialis*. Gr., *ψαμμός, άμμόδωρος*. 1. Gravelly, gritty. 2. Growing in sandy or gravelly places. [a, 35.]

SABURRA (Lat., n. f. Sa^b(sa^b)-u'r(u)^ra^s. 1. Coarse sand. 2. Filth; sordes. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

SAC, n. Sa^k. Gr., *άσκος*, Lat., *saccus*, Fr., s. Ger., *Sack*. 1. A pouch-like structure. 2. A pouch-like projection on the tube of the corolla of some plants. [B. 19 (a, 25).]—**Air-s.** Ger., *Luft-sack*. See *Air-CELL*.—**Allantoid s.** The allantoids.—**Amniotic s.** See *AMNION*.—**Aneurysmal s.** That dilatation of a blood-vessel constituting the wall of an aneurysm. [a, 34].—**Auditory s's.** Rudimentary organs of hearing found in the antennae of insects and in the embryos of certain vertebrates. [a, 39].—**Dental s.** See *DENTAL FOLLICLE* (1st def.).—**Embryonic s.** The body of the embryo at an early period of development, when the closure of the abdomen has been accomplished, and it presents a sac-like appearance. [A, 15].—**Embryo-s.** Ger., *Keimkapsel*, *Keimkapsel*. In the nucellus of an ovule, a large cell (sometimes so strongly developed as entirely to replace the nucellus) in which the embryo is formed. [B. 291 (a, 35).]—**Fœtal s.** Fr., *fœtal*, Ger., *Fruchtsack*, *Fruchtkapsel*. The s. which contains the fetus in cases of extra-uterine gestation.—**Galactophorous s.** See *SACCUS lacteus*.—**Gestation s.** See *Fœtal s.*—**Gill-s.** In fishes, a pouch or chamber on the neck, in which the branchiae are situated. [L. 147 (a, 39).]—**Hair-s.** See *HAIR FOLLICLE*.—**Hernial s.** Lat., *saccus herniosus*. Fr., *s. herniaire*. Ger., *Bruchtsack*. The pouch of peritonæum which incloses a hernia. [B.].—**Lacrymal s.** Lat., *saccus lacrimalis*. Fr., *s. lacrymale*. Ger., *Thränsack*. The dilated upper portion of the lacrymal duct. [L. 143].—**Lactéal s.** See *ROSEOPRACUM chyli*.—**Latic s's.** Milk sacs; tubes and cells containing the latex of plants. Sacs include under the term the laticiferous and vesicular vessels. [B. 229; Sachs (a, 35).]—**Navel-s.** See *UMBILICAL VESICLE*.—**Peritoneal s.** See *PARIENTAL PERITONÆUM*.—**Pleural s.** Ger., *Brustfellsack*. The parietal pleura. [L. 332].—**Pollen-s.** Fr., *s. pollinique*. Ger., *Pollenschlauch*. One of the cavities (cells) of an anther, containing pollen. [B. 291 (a, 35).]—**S. a cœufs** (Fr.). The membranous protective structure which surrounds the eggs of certain oviparous animals when they are expelled. [A, 45].—**S. dartoïque de la femme** (Fr.). Of Broca, a special pyriform s. situated in the labium pudendi majus, having its larger extremity directed downward and backward, and its smaller one upward, forward, and outward toward the opening of the inguinal canal. According to Sappey, it is not muscular, but composed of interlacing elastic fibres, and is described by him as the elastic apparatus of the labia majora (*appareil élastique des grandes lèvres*). [A, 15]. Of Darrois de la femme.—**S. de l'appareil éjaculateur** (Fr.). Of Milne Edwards, the seminal vesicle.—**S. en chapelet** (ou en sablier) (Fr.). A hernial s. having several constrictions. [a, 34].—**S. épiloïque** (Fr.). See *Bursa omentalis*.—**S. spermatique** (Fr.). See *BODIN spermaticus*.—**S. vagino-péritonéal** (Fr.). The s. of a congenital inguinal hernia. [Trélat, "Progr. méd.", Mar. 10, 1893, p. 192].—**S. veineux** (Fr.). The left auricle of the heart. [L. 3.—**S. vi-sions de Barnes** (Fr.). See *BARNES'S MILARIS*.—**Secondary embryo-s's.** Supernumerary embryo-s's, usually not fully developed, observed in the yew, mistletoe, etc. [B. 77 (a, 35).]—**Tooth-s.** See *DENTAL FOLLICLE* (1st def.).—**Vitelline s.** Ger., *Dotterack*. The s. (called the *umbilical vesicle* in the human subject) surrounding the yolk in the embryo, produced by the cleavage of the mesoblast. [Foster and Balfour (a, 39).]—**Yolk-s.** 1. In embryology, an organized and vascular covering formed by the extension of the layers of the blastoderm over the surface of the yolk, in vertebrate animals. [A, 5.] Cf. *UMBILICAL VESICLE*. 2. See *VITELLINE s.*

SACCADE (Fr., n. Sa^k-ka^d). A sudden muscular movement. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

SACCANEURYSMA (Lat., n. n. Sa^k(sa^k)-kaⁿ(kaⁿ)-u'r-l'z(u)s/ma^s. Gen., -is/ma^s (-atis). From *άσκος*, a bag, and *εύρυστος*, to dilate. See *SACCULATED ANEURYSM*.

SACCATE, adj. Sa^k-at. Lat., *saccatus* (from *saccus*, a bag). Fr., *sacciforme*, Ger., *sackförmig* (1st def.), *sackig* (2d def.). 1. Sac-shaped. 2. Provided with a sac. [B. 123, 291 (a, 35).]

SACCATED, adj. Sa^k-at-e^d. See *SACCULATED* and *SACCATE*.—**SACCELLATION** (Fr.), n. Sa^k-se^l-la^s-se-oⁿ. An old term for the application of sacculi medicati. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

SACCHARAMIDE, n. Sa^k-a^r-a^m-i^d(id). Fr., s. An amide of dibasic saccharic acid; an amorphous powder, C₁₂H₁₂N₂O₆. [B, 3.]

SACCHARATE, n. Sa^k-a^r-at. Fr., s. Ger., *Saccharat*. 1. A compound of a metal with saccharose; more properly termed a *sucrate*. 2. A salt of monobasic saccharic acid. 3. A salt of dibasic saccharic acid, the most usual meaning of the word. [B, 3, 4.]

SACCHARATED, adj. Sa^k-a^r-at-ed. Lat., *saccharatus* (from *saccharum*, sugar). Containing sugar. [a, 48.]

SACCHAROPHROSDIS (Lat., n. f. Sa^k(sa^k)-ka^r(ch'a^r)-e^r-i^d(ed)-ros/i^s. Gen., -ros/eos (-is). From *άσχαρος*, sugar, and *επίφροσις*, epiphrosis. See *EPHROSIS saccharata*.

SACCHARIC, adj. Sa^k-a^r-i^k. Derived from or related to sugar. [B.].—**S. acid**. Fr., *acide saccharique*. Ger., *Zuckersäure*. 1. Monobasic s. acid, C₆H₁₀O₆ = CH₂(OH).CH(OH).CH(OH).CH(OH).CH₂CO.OH, not yet obtained pure, but known through its anhydride (saccharin) and its salts. 2. As generally understood, a dibasic acid, C₁₂H₁₂O₆, which has been isolated in the form of amorphous, gum-like, brittle masses, and is produced by the oxidation of mannite, saccharose, levulose, and starch. By further oxidation it is converted into tartaric and subsequently into oxalic acid. [B, 3, 4].—**S. anhydride**. See *SACCHARIN* (1st def.).

SACCHARIDE, n. Sa^k-a^r-i^d(id). An ether compound of saccharose and an acid radicle. [B, 9.]

SACCHARIFICATION, n. Sa^k-a^r-i^f-i^k-aⁿ-shuⁿ. From *άσχαρον*, sugar, and *facere*, to make. Fr., s. The act or process of converting into sugar. [B.]

SACCHARIMETER, n. Sa^k-a^r-i^m-e^t-u^r. From *άσχαρον*, sugar, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *saccharimètre*. Ger., *Zuckermesser*. An apparatus for determining the amount of sugar in a solution, especially a hydrometer so graduated as to indicate the strength of a solution of sugar in which it is immersed, or a special form of polarimeter so constituted as to indicate the amount of sugar present in a solution from the degree to which the latter rotates the plane of polarization. [B.]

SACCHARIN, n. Sa^k-a^r-iⁿ. Fr., *saccharine*, *sucré de houille*. 1. Of Péligot, the anhydride of monobasic saccharic acid; a carbohydrate, C₆H₄O₆, occurring as large colorless crystals of bitter salty taste, obtained by the action of lime on glucose, levulose, and invert sugar. 2. The anhydride of orthosulphamibenzic acid; a substance, C₆H₄SO₂NH₂ = C₆H₄(CO)NH₂, occurring as colorless and odorless six-sided tablets, of intensely sweet taste, melting at about 224° C., and turning to charcoal at a higher temperature. It is said to be 240 times as sweet as sugar, and has been recommended as a substitute for it in diabetes and obesity. Even in considerable doses (5 to 20 grammes) it causes no injurious effects. It has an acid reaction and is feebly antiseptic. It is excreted as sulphamibenzic acid (probably the orthosulphamibenzic acid). ["Ann. di chim. med. farm. ed. farmacol.," Jan., 1885 (B).] "Cribl. f. d. med. Wssn.," April 23, 1887, p. 307 (B); B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Fahlberg's s.** See S. (2d def.).—**S' cocaine**. A preparation made by dissolving 3 parts of s. and 5 of cocaine in alcohol, and evaporating to dryness. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**S' morphine**. A slightly bitter white powder, consisting of 35.6 parts of s. and 64.4 of morphine. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**S' quinine**. A slightly bitter white powder consisting of 9 parts of s. and 16 of quinine. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**S' strychnine**. A slightly bitter white powder consisting of 35.4 parts of s. and 64.6 of strychnine. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

SACCHARINE, adj. Sa^k-a^r-iⁿ. Lat., *saccharinus*. Fr., *saccharin*. Ger., *zuckerartig*. 1. Combined with or containing sugar. [B, 2]. 2. In botany, having a sweet taste. [B. 19 (a, 35).]—**S. acid**. An old term for oxalic acid, so called because obtained by Bergman by the action of nitrous (nitric) acid on sugar. [B, 86.] Cf. *SACCHARIC acid*.

SACCHARINIC ACID, n. Sa^k-a^r-iⁿ-i^k. A very sour syrup, C₁₂H₁₀O₆, formed by heating diacetosaccharose and sodium saligenin with absolute alcohol. It is probably monobasic saccharic acid. [B, 2.]

SACCHARININ, n. Sa^k-a^r-iⁿ-iⁿ. See *SACCHARIN* (2d def.).—**SACCHARINITES** (Fr.), n. pl. Sa^k-ka^r-e-net. Of Desvaux, the fermentable sugars. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SACCHAROBIOSE, n. Sa^k-a^r-o-b'i-os. Ger., *S. Saccharose*, so called because of its belonging to the group of saccharine matters the molecule of which by the addition of water is decomposed into a double carbohydrate molecule, C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ + C₆H₁₂O₆ (cf. *LACTOBIOSE*, *MALTOBIOS*, and *MELIBIOS*). ["Ber. d. dtsh. chem. Gesellsch.," xviii; "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Aug., 1886, p. 112 (B).]

SACCHAROGALACTORRHEA (Lat., n. f. Sa^k(sa^k)-ka^r(ch'a^r)-o^r(o)-ga^l(a)-a^r(a)-k^t(a)-o^r-re/ro^a(e^r)-a^s. From *άσχαρον*, sugar, *γάλα*, milk, and *ρῶα*, a flowing. The secretion of an excess of sugar with the milk. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

SACCHAROGEN, n. Sa^k-a^r-o-jeⁿ. A glucoside. [B, 2.]

SACCHAROGUMMITE (Lat., n. f. Sa^k(sa^k)-ka^r(ch'a^r)-o^r(o)-gu^m(gu^m)-mit/met/a^s. From *saccharum*, sugar, and *gummi*, gum. Fr., *saccharogummitte*. A gummy sugar obtained from licorice-root. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

SACCHAROID, adj. Sa^k-a^r-oid. Lat., *saccharoides* (from *άσχαρον*, sugar, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *saccharoïde*. Ger., *zuckerähnlich*. Resembling loaf-sugar in texture.

SACCHAROÏTES (Fr.), n. pl. Sa^k-ka^r-o-ët. The glycerides and other non-fermentable saccharine substances. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

SACCHAROLÉ (Fr.). n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{-ro-la}$. 1. See SACCHARUR. 2. A medicament having sugar as an excipient or predominant principle. [B. 38, 93 (a, 14).]

SACCHAROMETER. n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-r-o-m}^2\text{-e-t-r}$. Fr., *saccharomètre*. Ger., *S.* See SACCHARIMETER.

SACCHAROMYCES (Lat.). n. m. $\text{Sa}^2\text{k}(\text{sa}^2\text{k})\text{-ka}^2\text{r}(\text{ch}^2\text{a}^2\text{r})\text{-o-m}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-sez}(\text{kas})$. Gen., *-et-os (-et-is)*. From *sάκχαρον*, sugar, and *μύκης*, a fungus. A genus of non-chlorophyllaceous cryptogams forming a group—the *Saccharomycetes*, or *Saccharomycetes* (Fr., *saccharomycètes*; Ger., *Hefepilze*)—commonly known as the yeast-fungi, by some botanists regarded as degenerate forms of the *Ascomycetes*. They include most of the *Fungi* capable of exciting alcoholic fermentation in saccharine liquids, and are able to live without free oxygen. They consist of rounded or ellipsoidal, apparently non-nucleated cells, which, under suitable conditions, reproduce themselves by repeated processes of budding. [B. 121, 238, 291, 298, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. albicans*. See *Oidium albicans*.—*S. apiculatus*. A species composed of citron-shaped or oval cells, with short points at each end, rarely united into small, slightly branching colonies; it occurs, with other forms of yeast, on fermenting fruit and in other spontaneous fermentations. Formation by spores is unknown. [“Cribl. f. Bakteriell. und Parasitenk.” July 28, 1891, p. 100; B. 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. capillitii*. A species with spherical conidia, usually from 2.5 to 5.8 μ in diameter, forming glomerules, and producing long, thin, hair-like buds. It is found on the human scalp and other hairy parts, and, according to Pekkellaring, is the probable cause of pityriasis capitis. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—*S. cerevisiae*. Ger., *Hefepilz*. The yeast of beer (or brandy), brewers' yeast. The cells are generally spherical or oval, between 8 and 9 μ in length, solitary or with branches composed of short chains. It also occurs in the fermentation of palm wine. In ordinary yeast, as in the high fermentation of beer, it is found at 18° C. of beer it forms, at the surface of the liquid, branched bands consisting of several buds; in low fermentation (between 4° C. and 10° C.) the yeast is deposited at the bottom of the vessel, the cells being mostly solitary or united in small numbers. If not fully immersed in the liquid, it passes into forms similar to molds, and, like the latter, lives on atmospheric oxygen. These aerobiotic forms, however, pass again into as if immersed in wort. [“Cribl. f. Bakt. u. Parasitenk.” May 23, 1891, p. 663; B. 77, 238, 291, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. conglomerata*. A species composed of nearly spherical cells, 5 to 6 μ in diameter, bound together in the form of glomerules or small balls. It occurs on fermenting grapes and at the beginning of the vinous fermentation. [B. 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. coprodes*. A species of a dirty-red color, observed by Spengazzini in northern Italy on decomposing human faeces, on which it forms a somewhat wax-like layer. The conidia are spherical, from 12 to 14 μ in length and 10 to 11 μ in breadth. They occur in very short chains, or solitary and increase (presumably by budding) by a tail-shaped appendage. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—*S. ellipsoideus*. The ferment of wine, wine-yeast; found in all spontaneous fermentations, especially that of wine-juice. The cells, elliptical and usually 6 μ in length, are solitary or united in small branching colonies. The asci are generally solitary, with from 2 to 4 spores. [“Cribl. f. Bakt. u. Parasitenk.” July 28, 1891, p. 100; B. 238, 291, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. exiguus*. A species occurring in the last stage of the fermentation of beer, forming conical or circular cells, 5 μ in length and 2.5 μ in thickness, in branching chains. The asci are solitary and contain 2 or 3 spores. [B. 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. galacticolus*. A form occurring in the fermentation of milk. The cells, which are oval or elliptical and 4 to 8 μ by 3 to 5 μ , are at first solitary, but eventually form chains. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—*S. glutinis*. Pink torula; a species forming slimy rose-colored coatings on gelatin, potatoes, etc. The pigment is not affected by acids or alkalis. The cells, which are spherical, oval, elliptical, or in short cylinders, about 4 μ in breadth, 5 to 11 μ in length, solitary or joined in groups of two or more, are hyaline in the fresh state, but if dried and again moistened show a faintly reddish nucleus. Development by sporification has never been observed. [B. 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. guttulatus*. A form occurring in the digestive tract of mammals, birds, and reptiles. The cells are elliptical or oblong-ovate, 15 to 24 μ by 5 to 8 μ in size, of a deep-brown color, and opaque, and contain from 2 to 4 hyaline droplets. Growth by spore, forming very branching chains, occurring on fermenting liquids, as a scum known as vinegar ferment or flowers of beer (or wine), though, according to Nägeli and others, it is not the cause of acetic fermentation (see *Bacterium aceti*). It is found on fermenting wine, especially if poor in alcohol, on beer (see under *MYCODERMA* of beer), on fruit-juices, and on sauerkraut. The asci attain a length of 30 μ and contain each from 1 to 4 spores. Some identify it with the *Oidi-*



SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE. [A. 327.]

a, yeast of sedimentary beer, budding, magnified 400 diameters. b, yeast of surface beer, budding, magnified 400 diameters.

of glomerules or small balls. It occurs on fermenting grapes and at the beginning of the vinous fermentation. [B. 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. coprodes*. A species of a dirty-red color, observed by Spengazzini in northern Italy on decomposing human faeces, on which it forms a somewhat wax-like layer. The conidia are spherical, from 12 to 14 μ in length and 10 to 11 μ in breadth. They occur in very short chains, or solitary and increase (presumably by budding) by a tail-shaped appendage. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—*S. ellipsoideus*. The ferment of wine, wine-yeast; found in all spontaneous fermentations, especially that of wine-juice. The cells, elliptical and usually 6 μ in length, are solitary or united in small branching colonies. The asci are generally solitary, with from 2 to 4 spores. [“Cribl. f. Bakt. u. Parasitenk.” July 28, 1891, p. 100; B. 238, 291, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. exiguus*. A species occurring in the last stage of the fermentation of beer, forming conical or circular cells, 5 μ in length and 2.5 μ in thickness, in branching chains. The asci are solitary and contain 2 or 3 spores. [B. 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. galacticolus*. A form occurring in the fermentation of milk. The cells, which are oval or elliptical and 4 to 8 μ by 3 to 5 μ , are at first solitary, but eventually form chains. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—*S. glutinis*. Pink torula; a species forming slimy rose-colored coatings on gelatin, potatoes, etc. The pigment is not affected by acids or alkalis. The cells, which are spherical, oval, elliptical, or in short cylinders, about 4 μ in breadth, 5 to 11 μ in length, solitary or joined in groups of two or more, are hyaline in the fresh state, but if dried and again moistened show a faintly reddish nucleus. Development by sporification has never been observed. [B. 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. guttulatus*. A form occurring in the digestive tract of mammals, birds, and reptiles. The cells are elliptical or oblong-ovate, 15 to 24 μ by 5 to 8 μ in size, of a deep-brown color, and opaque, and contain from 2 to 4 hyaline droplets. Growth by spore, forming very branching chains, occurring on fermenting liquids, as a scum known as vinegar ferment or flowers of beer (or wine), though, according to Nägeli and others, it is not the cause of acetic fermentation (see *Bacterium aceti*). It is found on fermenting wine, especially if poor in alcohol, on beer (see under *MYCODERMA* of beer), on fruit-juices, and on sauerkraut. The asci attain a length of 30 μ and contain each from 1 to 4 spores. Some identify it with the *Oidi-*

um albicans, from which it differs, however, according to Flügel, in its cells being more elliptical or spindle-shaped, by inducing but very slight fermentation with simultaneous death of the cells, by the ready development of spores, and by not producing thrush when inoculated on the crop of fowls. According to Seynes, this or a related organism is found in diabetic urine. [B. 77, 238, 291, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. pasteurianus*, *S. pastori*. An organism forming, in the fermentation of beer and the last stage of the fermentation of cider and wine, oval or club-shaped cells, of varying size, which produce colonies consisting of club-shaped articulations 18 to 22 μ in length. These joints form lateral, roundish, or oval daughter-cells, 5 μ to 6 μ in length. The sporidia, 2 to 4 in each ascus, are 2 μ in diameter. [B. 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. psoriasis*. An organism occurring in the human scalp, consisting of round cells, from 28 to 30 μ in diameter, invested by a double membrane, and arranged in from sixes to eights in chains. It is gemmiparous, but the buds do not immediately separate after forming. It is found around the hairs, but does not resemble them. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—*S. Reberii*. Occurring, along with *S. apiculatus* and *S. ellipsoideus*, in the fermentation of red wine. Each ascus contains 4 sporidia arranged in a single line. [B. 316 (a, 35).]—*S. sphaericus*. 1. Of Saccardo, a species found in Germany and northern Italy, in the form of small, crowded, or confluent dirty-white heaps, on fermenting tomatoes. The conidia are perfectly spherical, 5 to 6 μ in diameter, arranged in branching, short chains, and often irregularly twisted into balls. The basal cells of the colonies are oblong or nearly cylindrical, and from 10 to 15 μ in length by 5 μ in breadth. 2. The *S. capillitii*. [B. 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. tyricola*. A ferment occurring in cheese, forming round conidia 3 to 4 μ in diameter. It resembles *S. minor*. [B. 316 (a, 35).]



SACCHAROMYCES PASTORIANUS. [A. 327.]

Alcoholic ferment of wine, magnified 400 diameters.

SACCHARORRHEGA (Lat.). n. f. $\text{Sa}^2\text{k}(\text{sa}^2\text{k})\text{-ka}^2\text{r}(\text{ch}^2\text{a}^2\text{r})\text{-o-r-re}(\text{ro}^2\text{e}^2)\text{-a}^2$. From *sάκχαρον*, sugar, and *ρῆμα*, to flow. Fr., *saccharorrhée*. 1. The secretion of a saccharine fluid. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14, 49).] 2. See *Diabetes mellitus*.—*S. cutanea*. See *Erysipeloides saccharata*.—*S. lactea*. See *SACCHAROGALACTORRHEGA*.—*S. pulmonalis*. The discharge of a sweetish sputum in hectic conditions. [L. 50 (a, 14).]—*S. urinosa*. See *DIABETES mellitus*.

SACCHAROSE. n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{k}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-os}$. Fr., s. Ger., *S.* A carbohydrate, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$, derived in large quantities from *Saccharum officinarum*, *Sorghum saccharatum*, *Beta vulgaris*, *Acer saccharinum*, and the stalks of Indian corn. In small quantities it is found in the juices of many fruits, grasses, roots, and flowers. It occurs either as large transparent prismatic crystals (rock-candy, sugar-candy), as small, white, prismatic, crystalline granules, or as an amorphous vitreous mass (barley-sugar). It has an agreeable, very sweet taste, and is completely soluble in water, only slightly soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether. It melts at 160° C., at 200° C. is converted into caramel, and at a higher temperature decomposes into various volatile empyreumatic principles and carbon. Its aqueous solution has a specific dextrorotatory power of 73°. In chemical structure, s. is a doubly tetrameric or an octacetic alcohol, and at the same time a double aldehyde. It stands in the same relation to the carbohydrates of the formula $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ (glucoses) that ether does to alcohol. The term is also applied generally to all carbohydrates of the formula $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$. [B. 4, 9.]

SACCHARUM (Lat.). n. n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{k}(\text{sa}^2\text{k})\text{-ka}^2\text{r}(\text{ch}^2\text{a}^2\text{r})\text{-u-m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. Gr., *σάκχαρον*, *σάκχαρος*, *σάκχαρος*, *σάκχαρος*. Fr., *sucré*. Ger., *Zuckerrohr* (1st def.), *Zucker* (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Andropogoneae*. [B. 180 (a, 35).] 2. See *SUGAR*. 3. See *CANE SUGAR*.—*Pulvis sacchari*. See *Poudre de sucre*.—*Pulvis sacchari acidulus*. See *Pulvis ex acido tartarico*.—*Sacchari fex*. See *MOLASSES*.—*S. acernum*. Fr., *sucré d'érable*. Ger., *Ahornzucker*. Maple sugar. [a, 43.] *S. aluminatum* (Gr. Ph.). A mixture of equal parts of alum and powdered sugar. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*S. arundinaceum*. A Bengal species of *S. (1st def.)*. The leaves are used in abscesses and the root in skin diseases. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—*S. canariense*. The finest white sugar. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—*S. chinense*. A large cane cultivated in China for the production of sugar; probably not a variety of *S. officinarum*. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—*S. commune*. Fr., *sucré commun*. Country cane, the original form of *S. officinarum*; a yellow-stemmed variety cultivated in the West Indies. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—*S. farinaceum*, *S. farine*. Purified sugar. [a, 35.]—*S. hordeatum*. 1. A preparation made by boiling 3 parts of decoction of barley 4 to 6 hours to the proper consistency, adding some flowers of a little saffron, pouring out upon an oiled slab, and cutting into short strips. 2. Barley sugar. [B. 81, 119 (a, 38).]—*S. lactis*. See *LACTOSE*.—*S. mellitense*. An inferior variety of purified sugar. [a, 35.]—*S. mercuriale compositum*. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of mercury tinted with 4 parts of white sugar, and adding 1 part of powdered jalap-root. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*S. mayense*. Fr., *Sucré d'Otaï*. Bourbon (or Inding some Otaïtan) cane; a stout, erect, productive variety of *S. officinarum*, cultivated in the West Indies. [B. 173 (a, 35).]—*S. perocetum*. See *CARAMEL*.—*S. purificatum* (Br. Ph.). *S. purum*. Purified or refined sugar. [B. 5 (a, 35).] See *CANE SUGAR*.—*S. raffinatum*. A variety of purified sugar next to *S. canariense* in quality. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—*S. rosaceum*. See *Confectio rosae*.—*S. rosatum*. See *Conserva ROSARUM sicca*.—*S. sara*. Pen-seed grass of Bengal. Its

smoke is applied to burns and scalds. [B, 172 (a, 35).]—*S. saturni*. *S. saturninum*. See *LEAD acetate*.—*S. spontaneum*. Fr., *succre spontané*. Thatch grass; an East Indian species (by some authors referred to *Imperata*); used as a galactagogue and diuretic. [B, 172 (a, 35).]—*S. ustum*. See *CARAMEL*.—*S. violaceum*. Fr., *sucré violet*, *canne de Batavia*. Batavian cane; a variety of *S. officinarum*, cultivated in the West Indies, chiefly for the production of rum, as its juice contains less crystallizable sugar than that of *S. otolithense*. [a, 35.]—*Spiritus sacchari*. See *ROM*.—*Syrupus sacchari*. See *SYRUPUS*.

SACCHARURE [Fr. *Od.*] (Fr.), n. *Sa²k-ka²-u²r*. Lat., *saccharuretum*. A preparation made by extracting a vegetable drug with water, adding an amount of sugar equal in weight to the drug extracted, evaporating to dryness, and pulverizing. It resembles the abstract of the U. S. Ph., except that in the latter sugar of milk is employed. [B.]

SACCHARURORINE (Fr.), **SACCHARURORRHÉE** (Fr.), **SACCHARURHÉE** (Fr.), n's. *Sa²k-ka²-u²r-o-kren-e*, -o²-ra-ta, -u²-ra. See *DIABETES mellitus*.

SACCHOLACTIC ACID, n. *Sa²k-o-la²k²-i²ik*. Fr., *acide saccholactique*. Ger., *Milchsäure*. See *MUCIC ACID*.

SACCIFORM, adj. *Sa²k²-si²-fo²rm*. From *saccus*, a sac, and *forma*, form. See *SACCATE* (1st def.).

SACCOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sa²k²(sa²k)-ko²(ko²)-si²st²(ku²st²)²is*. Gen., -*cyst²-eos* (-is). From *saccos*, a sac, and *cystis*, a bladder. See *SUPPLEMENTARY BLADDER*.

SACCOGOMITE (Fr.), n. *Sa²k-ko-go²m-met*. See *GLYCYRRHIZIC ACID*.

SACCULAR, adj. *Sa²k-u²l-a²r*. From *sacculus*, a little sac. Fr., *sacculaire*. See *SACCULATE* (1st def.).

SACCULATE, adj. *Sa²k-u²l-at*. Lat., *sacculatus*. 1. In the form of a small sac. 2. Provided with small sac-like projections. [B, 296 (a, 35).] Cf. *SACCATE*.

SACCULATED, adj. *Sa²k-u²l-at-ed*. Lat., *sacculatus*. Fr., *sacculiforme*. 1. Formed into sacs; in the form of a sac. 2. Encysted. [E.]

SACCLE, n. *Sa²k-u²l*. Fr., s. See *SACCOLUS* and *Vestibular s.*—*Ultimate s.* See *ACINUS* (7th def.).—*Vestibular s.* Ger., *Säckchen des Vorhofs*. One of the two cavities of the vestibule, which is connected with the canal of the cochlea. It is circular, and ties in front of the entrance to the scala vestibuli of the cochlea. On its anterior wall is the opening of the canalis reuniens, which communicates with the cochlear canal. [F, 32.]

SACCOLUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sa²k(sa²k)-ku²l(ku²l)-u²s(u²s)*. Dim. of *sacus*, a sac. Fr., *saccul*. Ger., *Säckchen*. A little sac; any small pouch-shaped part. [B, 123 (a, 35).]—*Dental s.* See *DENTAL FOLLICLE*.—*S. adiposus*. See *FAT-CELL*.—*Sacculi crescales*. See *POUCHES of the larynx*.—*S. cephalicus*. See *OCUPHIA*.—*Sacculi chalicophori*. See *BONE-LACUNA*.—*S. communis vestibuli*. See *UTRICLE*.—*S. cordis*. See *PERICARDIUM*.—*S. ductuum lactiferorum*. See *AMPULLA ductus lactiferi*.—*S. embryonalis*. See *EMBRYO-SAC* and *AMNION*.—*S. hemi-ellipticus*. See *UTRICLE*.—*S. hemisphaericus*. See *Vestibular SACCULE*.—*S. labyrinthi*. See *Vestibular SACCULE*.—*S. laevis*. See *LACRYMAL SAC*.—*Sacculi laryngis* (see *laryngis*). See *POUCHES of the larynx*.—*S. medialis*. See *UTRICLE*.—*S. medicatus*. Ger., *Kräutersäckchen*, *Kräuterkeissen*. A sac of thin material, usually linen, containing a medicinal ingredient designed for external application. [B, 270.]—*S. oblongus*. See *UTRICLE*.—*Sacculi of the large intestine*. See *CELLULE coli*.—*S. propius*. See *Vestibular SACCULE*.—*S. rorifer*. See *RECEPTACULUM chyli*.—*S. rotundus*. See *Vestibular SACCULE*.—*S. semiovalis*. See *UTRICLE*.—*S. sphaericus*. See *Vestibular SACCULE*.—*S. vesicalis*. See *APPENDIX vesicae*.

SACCOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sa²k(sa²k)-ku²l(ku²l)-o²(o²)-si²st²(ku²st²)²is*. Gen., -*cyst²-eos* (-is). From *saccos*, a sack, *o²pov*, urine, and *cystis*, the bladder. See *SUPPLEMENTARY BLADDER*.

SACCUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sa²k(sa²k)-ku²s(ku²s)*. See *SAC*.—*S. cæcus*. See *S. ventriculi*.—*S. cæcus coli*. See *CÆCUM* (2d def.).—*S. cæcus retrosternocleidomastoideus*. See *SPATIUM intraprethoracicum suprasternale*.—*Sacculi coli*. See *CELLULE coli*.—*S. conjunctiva*. See *CONJUNCTIVAL SAC*.—*S. cordis*. See *PERICARDIUM*.—*S. coriaceus* [Bauhin]. See *SCROTUM*.—*S. endolymphaticus*. The terminal cul-de-sac of the aqueduct of the vestibule. [L.]—*S. epiploicus*. See *BURSA omentalis*.—*S. herniosus*. See *HERNIAL SAC*.—*S. intestinalis crassi*. See *CÆCUM* (2d def.).—*S. lacrimalis*. See *LACRYMAL SAC*.—*S. lacteus*. See *RECEPTACULUM chyli*.—*S. omentalis*. *S. peritonei retrosternalis*. See *BURSA omentalis*.—*S. peritoneus*. See *REPERITONEUM*.—*S. peritoneus major*. See *BURSA omentalis majoris*.—*S. peritoneus minor*. See *BURSA omentalis minoris*.—*S. pleuræ*. See *PLEURAL SAC*.—*S. venarum cavarum*. See *RIGHT UTRICLE*.—*S. venarum pulmonalis*. See *LEFT UTRICLE*.—*S. ventriculi*. The fundus of the stomach. [L.]—*S. vitellinus*. See *VITELLINE SAC*.

SACEDON (Sp.), n. *Sa²th²-a-don'*. A place in Guadalajara, Spain, where there is a sulphurous spring. [a, 14.]

SACCELLUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sa²s(sa²k)-e²l²u²s(lu²s)*. Fr., *sacelle*. Of Mirbel, a one-seeded fruit with a membranous envelope.

SACER (Lat.), adj. *Sa²s(sa²k)-u²r(e²r)*. Gen., *sac²-ri*. Fr., *sacré*. Ger., *heilig*. Sacred, holy; as a n., in the neut., see *SACRUM*.

SACHET (Fr.), n. *Sa²-sha*. A small bag of perfumed or medicated substance. [a, 4.]—*S. résolutif*. A s. of equal parts of sal ammoniac, iron sulphate, and calcium sulphate. [L, 55.]

SACK, n. *Sa²k*. See *SAC*.

SACK (Ger.), n. *Za²k*. See *SAC*.—**Dotters'**. See *VITELLINE SAC*.—**Eiers'**. See *GRANFAN VESICLE*.—**Feders'**. A feather follicle. [L.]—**Fruchts'**. See *PISTAL SAC*.—**Geiens'**. See *SCROTUM*.—

Harns'. See *ALLANTOIS*.—**Hodens'**. See *SCROTUM*.—**Keims'**. See *EMBRYO-SAC*.—**Lungensäckes**. See *PLEURA*.—**Lungevenens'**. The left auricle of the heart. [L, 135 (a, 39).]—**Netzhaffer S.** The omentum. [L, 80.]—**Thürkens'**. See *LACRYMAL SAC*.

SÄCKCHEN (Ger.), n. *Ze²k²/ch²en*. See *SACCOLUS*.—**Eis'**. The primitive Graafian vesicle.—**Hypophysens'**. See *PITUITARY DIVERTICULUM*.—**Keims'**. See *EMBRYO-SAC*.—**Kräuters'**. See *SACCOLUS medicatus*.—**Milchs'**. See *RECEPTACULUM chyli*.—**Nervens'**. The neuromasts occurring in small depressions or open sacs in the skin of the head of ganoid fishes. [J.]—**Samens'**. See *SEMINAL VESICLE*.

SACOCHE (Fr.), n. *Sa² kosh*. A bag containing instruments, bandages, and dressings, carried by ambulance surgeons. [a, 14.]

SACRAD, adv. *Sa²k²-ra²d*. Toward the sacral aspect. [L, 141.]

SACRAL, adj. *Sa²k²-r²l*. From *sacrum* (q. v.). Fr., *sacré*. Pertaining to or connected with the sacrum. [L.]

SACRARTHROCAE (Lat.), n. f. *Sa²k(sa²k)-ra²rth-ro²k²-a²s(a²k)-e(a)*. Gen., -*thro²-aces*. From *sacrum* (q. v.), *arthron*, a joint, and *caecus*, evil. See *Sacro-iliac DISEASE*.

SACRILUMBALIS [Coves] (Lat.), n. m. *Sa²k(sa²k)-ri²-lu²mb-(lu²mb)-al(a²l)²is*. Gen., -*alis*. From *sacrum* (q. v.), and *lumbus*, the loin. See *ERECTOR SPINÆ*.

SACRIPLEX [Coves] (Lat.), n. m. *Sa²k(sa²k)-ri²-ple²-x*. Gen., -*rip²-licis*. From *sacrum* (q. v.), and *plicare*, to fold. See *SACRAL PLEXUS* (1st def.).

SACRO-CAUDAL, adj. *Sa²k-ro-ka²-d²l*. From *sacrum* (q. v.), and *cauda*, the tail. Pertaining to the sacral region and to the tail.

SACRO-COCCYGEAL, adj. *Sa²k²-ro-ko²k-si²-e²-l*. Lat., *sacrocoecygeus* (see *SACRUM* and *COCCYX*). Fr., *sacro-coccygien*. Pertaining to the sacrum and to the coccyx.

SACROCOCCYGEUS (Lat.), adj. *Sa²k(sa²k)-ro(ro²)-ko²k-si²-(ku²g²-e²-u²s(u²s))*. Fr., *sacro-coccygien*. See *SACRO-COCCYGEAL*: as a n. m., see *COCCYGEUS* (2d def.).—*S. anticus*. See *CRURATOR COCCYGIS* (1st def.).—*S. anticus externus*. See *CRURATOR COCCYGIS accessorius*.—*S. inferior*. Fr., *abaisseur long de la queue*. Ger., *langer Niederzieher des Schweifs*. In solipeds, a muscle arising from the lower surface of the sacrum, dividing into fasciculi, and inserted into the coccygeal vertebrae. It is a depressor of the tail and also inclines it to one side. [L, 13.]—*S. lateralis*. Fr., *élévateur long de la queue*. Ger., *langer Heber des Schweifs*. A muscle arising from the spinous processes of the last lumbar vertebra and inserted into the coccygeal vertebrae. It inclines the tail to one side. [L, 13.]—*S. posticus*. See *COCCYGEUS* (2d def.).—*S. superior*. Fr., *élévateur court de la queue*. Ger., *kurzer Heber des Schweifs*. A muscle arising from the last three or four processes of the sacral spine or the coccygeal vertebra, running down parallel with the coccyx, and inserted into each of the coccygeal vertebrae. It elevates the tail and pulls it to one side. [L, 13.]

SACROCASTALIS (Lat.), n. m. *Sa²k(sa²k)-ro(ro²)-ko²st-al²-(i²s)*. For deriv., see *SACRUM* and *COSTA*. See *SACROLUMBALIS*.

SACRO-COTYLOID, adj. *Sa²k²-ro-ko²t²l²oid*. For deriv., see *SACRUM* and *COTYLOID*. Pertaining to the sacrum and to the acetabulum. [a, 48.]

SACROCOXAIGIA (Lat.), **SACROCOXITIS** (Lat.), n's f. *Sa²k(sa²k)-ro(ro²)-ko²x a²l(a²l)/ji²(gi²)-a²*. -*ie*/(ti²). From *sacrum* (q. v.), *coxa*, the hip, and *algia*, pain. Gen., -*algia*, -*itidos* (-idis). Fr., *sacrocoxaigie*. Ger., *Sacrocoxaigie*. See *Sacro-iliac DISEASE*.

SACRO-FÉMORAL (Fr.), n. *Sa²k-ro-fa-mo-ra²l*. See *GLUTEUS maximus*.

SACRO-ILIAC, adj. *Sa²k²-ro-i²l²-i²a²k*. Fr., *sacro-iliaque*. Pertaining to the sacrum and to the ilium.

SACRO-ILIO-TROCHANTERIEN (Fr.), n. *Sa²k-ro-el-e-o-tro-ka²n²-ta-re-a²n*. See *PYRIFORMIS*.

SACRO-ISCHIOTIBIALIS (Lat.), n. m. *Sa²k(sa²k)-ro(ro²)-i²sh-k²(ch²i²)-o²(o²)-ti²b²(teb)-i²-al(a²l)²is*. A muscle connected with the sacrum, the ischium, and the tibia.—*S.-I. posterior*. See *ISCHIOTIBIALIS medius*.

SACROLUMBALIS (Lat.), n. m. *Sa²k(sa²k)-ro(ro²)-lu²mb-(lu²mb)-al(a²l)²is*. From *sacrum* (q. v.), and *lumbus*, the loin. Fr., *sacro-lombaire*. The analogue in quadrupeds of the quadratus lumborum of man. [L, 13.]

SACRO-LUMBAR, adj. *Sa²k-ro-lu²mb-a²r*. See *LUMBO-SACRAL*.

SACRO-PUBIC, adj. *Sa²k-ro-pu²b²i²k*. Fr., *sacro-pubien*. Pertaining to the sacrum and to the os pubis. [L.]

SACRO-SCIATIC, adj. *Sa²k-ro-si-a²t²i²k*. See *ISCHIO-SACRAL*.

SACRO-TROCHANTERIEN (Fr.), adj. *Sa²k-ro-tro-ka²n²-ta-re-a²n*. Pertaining to the sacrum and to a trochanter. [L.]

SACRO-SPINAL, adj. *Sa²k-ro-spi²n²l*. Lat., *sacro-spinalis*. Fr., *sacro-épineux*. Pertaining to the sacrum and to the vertebral spines. [L.]

SACROSPINALIS (Lat.), adj. *Sa²k(sa²k)-ro(ro²)-spi²n(spen)-al(a²l)²is*. See *SACRO-SPINAL*; as a n. m., see *MULTIFIDUS SPINÆ*.

SACROTUBEROSUS (Lat.), adj. *Sa²k(sa²k)-ro(ro²)-tu²b(tub)-e²r-os(u²s(u²s))*. Pertaining to the sacrum and the tuberosity of the ischium. [L.]

SACRO-VERTEBRAL, adj. *Sa²k-ro-vu²r²e²-br²l*. Pertaining to the sacrum and to the vertebral column. [L.]

SACRUM (Lat.), n. n. *Sa²k(sa²k)-ru²m(ru²m)*. From *sacer*, sacred. Gr., *ἱερον ὄστρον*. Fr., s. Ger., *Kreuzbein*, *Heiligenbein*. The sacred bone (so called from an ancient belief that it was indestructible); a bone of the back part of the pelvis (really made up of five vertebrae) situated between the ossa innominata and articu-

SAIL-LES-BAINS (Fr.), SAIL-LES-CHATEAUMORAND
(Fr.), n's. Sa^a.y¹-la-ba²n², -sha¹-to-mo-ra²n². A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there are hot chalybeate and sulphurous springs. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

SAILLIE (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-el-ye}$. A projecting or prominent part. [A. 537 (a, 48).]—S. *germinative*. See *Discus proligerus*.—S. *olivaire*. See *Olivary body*.

SAIL-SOUS-COUZAN (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-y'-su-ku-za}^{\text{a}2}\text{-n}^2$. A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

SAIN (Fr.), adj. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2$. Healthy.

SAINDOUX (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-du}$. See *LARD*.

SAINFOIN (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-fwa}^{\text{a}2}\text{-n}^2$. See *HEDYSARUM*, *ONOBRYCHIS*, and *ONOBRYCHIS sativa*.

SAINT-ALBAN (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-nt-a}^{\text{a}1}\text{-ba}^{\text{a}2}\text{-n}^2$. A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there are alkaline springs. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

SAINT-AMAND (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-nt-a}^{\text{a}1}\text{-ma}^{\text{a}2}\text{-n}^2$. A place in the département du Nord, France, where there are warm sulphurous springs. [L. 57 (a, 14).]

SAINT-BARTHELEMY (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-ba}^{\text{a}1}\text{-r-ta}^{\text{a}1}\text{-me}$. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L. 49, 105 (a, 14, 43).]

SAINT CATHERINE'S WELLS, n. $\text{Sant ka}^{\text{a}1}\text{th'e}^{\text{a}2}\text{-r-in}^2$. A place in Ontario, Canada, where there are springs containing sodium, calcium, magnesium, and potassium chlorides and calcium sulphate. [Anderson (a, 14).]

SAINT-CHRISTAU (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-kres-to}$. A place in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées, France, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

SAINT-DENIS-LEZ-BLOIS (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-d-ne-le}^{\text{a}2}\text{-blwa}^{\text{a}2}$. A place in the department of Loire-et-Cher, France, where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [L. 49, 87 (a, 14, 50).]

SAINT-DIÉ (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-de-a}$. A place in the department of the Vosges, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [a, 14.]

SAINT-DIZIER (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-dez-e-a}$. A place in the department of the Haute-Marne, France, where there is a gaseous, ferruginous, and sulphurous spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

SAINTE MAGDELAINE-DE-FLOURENS (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-nt ma}^{\text{a}2}\text{-g-d-le}^{\text{a}2}\text{-n-d-fu-ra}^{\text{a}2}\text{-n}^2$. A place in the department of the Ha. te-Garonne, France, where there is a saline, alkaline, and chalybeate spring. [L. 49, 87 (a, 14, 43, 50).]

SAINTE-MARIE (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-nt-ma}^{\text{a}2}\text{-re}$. 1. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. 2. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [a, 14.]

SAINT-FLORET (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-flo-ra}$. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a warm gaseous, alkaline, and chalybeate spring. [L. 49, 105 (a, 14, 43).]

SAINFOIN, n. *Sant'foin*. See *ONOBRYCHIS sativa*.

SAINT-GALMIER (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-ga}^{\text{a}1}\text{-me-a}$. A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs. [L. 49, 87 (a, 14, 43).]

SAINT-GENIS (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-zha-ne}$. A place in Piedmont, Italy, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [a, 14, 43.]

SAINT-GEORGES-DES-MONTS (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-zhorzh-da-mo}^{\text{a}2}\text{-n}^2$. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L. 49 (a, 43).]

SAINT-GERAUD (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-zha-ro}$. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and chalybeate spring. [L. 49, 88 (a, 14, 43).]

SAINT-GERVAIS (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-zhe}^{\text{a}2}\text{-va}^{\text{a}2}$. A place in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, where there are saline and sulphurous springs. [L. 49, 88 (a, 14, 43).]

SAINT-HIPPOLYTE-D'ENVAL (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-ep-pole}^{\text{a}2}\text{-da}^{\text{a}2}\text{-n}^2\text{-va}^{\text{a}2}$. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are ferruginous springs. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

SAINT-HONORÉ (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-nt-o-no-ra}$. A place in the department of the Nièvre, France, where there is a warm gaseous, alkaline, and sulphurous spring. [L. 49, 57 (a, 14).]

ST. JOHN'S WORT, n. *Sant jo}^{\text{a}2}\text{-nz'wu}^{\text{a}2}\text{-rt}*. See *HYPERICUM perforatum*.

SAINT-LAURENT-LES-BAINS (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-lo-ra}^{\text{a}2}\text{-n}^2\text{-la-ba}^{\text{a}2}\text{-n}^2$. A place in the department of the Ardèche, France, where there are hot alkaline springs. [L. 87 (a, 14).]

SAINT-LOUBOUER (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-lu-bu-a}$. A place in the department of the Landes, France, where there are sulphurous springs. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

SAINT LOUIS SPRING, n. *Sant lu}^{\text{a}2}\text{-ps}*. A place in Gratiot County, Michigan, where there is a gaseous spring containing calcium sulphate, carbonate, and silicate and sodium and magnesium carbonate. [Anderson (a, 14).]

SAINT-MARD-LES-ROIE (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-ma}^{\text{a}2}\text{-r-la-rwa}^{\text{a}2}$. A place in the department of the Somme, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

SAINT-MARTIN-VALMEROUX (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-ma}^{\text{a}2}\text{-r-ta}^{\text{a}2}\text{-n}^2\text{-va}^{\text{a}2}\text{-n}^2\text{-ru}$. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

SAINT-MAURICE (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-mor-es}$. 1. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are alkaline, saline, and chalybeate springs. [a, 14.] 2. See *SANKT MORITZ*.

SAINT-MYON (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-nt-me-on}^2$. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and chalybeate spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

SAINT-NECTAIRE (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-ne}^{\text{a}2}\text{-k-ta}^{\text{a}2}\text{-r}$. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are hot gaseous, alkaline, saline, and sulphurous springs. [L. 57 (a, 14).]

SAINT-OURS (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-nt-ur}$. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous spring. [a, 14.]

SAINT-PARDOUX (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-pa}^{\text{a}2}\text{-du}$. A place in the department of the Allier, France, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L. 49, 57 (a, 14).]

SAINT-PARIZE (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-pa}^{\text{a}2}\text{-r-ez}$. A place in the department of the Nièvre, France, where there is an alkaline and sulphurous spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

SAINT-PIERRE-D'ARGENTON (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-pe-e}^{\text{a}2}\text{-r-d-a}^{\text{a}2}\text{-r-zha}^{\text{a}2}\text{-to}^{\text{a}2}\text{-n}^2$. A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [a, 14.]

SAINT-PIERRE-DE-LA-ROCHE (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-pre-e}^{\text{a}2}\text{-st-d-la}^{\text{a}2}\text{-rosh}$. A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

SAINT-QUENTIN (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-ka}^{\text{a}2}\text{-n}^2\text{-ta}^{\text{a}2}\text{-n}^2$. A place in the department of the Aisne, France, where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

SAINT-REMY-LA-VARENNE (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-r-me-la}^{\text{a}2}\text{-va}^{\text{a}2}\text{-re}^{\text{a}2}$. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

SAINT-ROMAIN-LE-PUY (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-ro-ma}^{\text{a}2}\text{-n}^2\text{-l-pwe}$. A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there is a gaseous alkaline spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

SAINT-SANTIN (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-sa}^{\text{a}2}\text{-n}^2\text{-ta}^{\text{a}2}\text{-n}^2$. A place in the department of the Orne, France, where there is a chalybeate spring.

SAINT-SAUVEUR (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-so-vu}^{\text{a}2}\text{-r}$. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there are sulphurous springs. [L. 49, 57 (a, 14).]

SAINT-SIMON (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-se-mo}^{\text{a}2}\text{-n}^2$. A place in the department of Savoie, France, where there is a chalybeate spring.

SAINT-THOMAS (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-to-ma}^{\text{a}2}$. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

SAINT-VINCENT (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-va}^{\text{a}2}\text{-n}^2\text{-sa}^{\text{a}2}\text{-n}^2$. A place in Piedmont, Italy, where there is a gaseous spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

SAINT-YOIRE (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-te-or}$. A place in the department of the Allier, France, where there is an alkaline spring.

SAITE (Ger.), n. $\text{Za}^{\text{a}2}\text{-i}^{\text{a}2}\text{-e}^{\text{a}2}$. See *CHORDA* (1st def.), *CORD*, and *HYPHA*—*Lange S'n*. See *NERVES of Lancisi*.

SAK, n. A salt lake in the Crimea, used for bathing by lymphatic and scrofulous persons. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

SAKE (Jap.), **SAKI** (Jap.), n's. An alcoholic beverage prepared from rice. [B. 131 (a, 35).] Cf. *ARRACK*.

SAL (Lat.), n. m. and n. (When corresponding forms are both m. and n. only one is usually given in the subheadings.) $\text{Sa}^2\text{-(sa}^{\text{a}2}\text{)}$. Gen., *salis*, f. 1. See *SALT*. 2. Of Paracelsus, the ashes of the incinerated human body. [H.] 3. See *Sea-SALT*.—*Collyrium de salibus igne fusi*. See *CYPRUM aluminatum*.—*Flores salis ammoniaci martialis*. See *IRON* and *ammonium chloride*.—*Liquor salis*. See *CIRCULATUM minus*.—*Potash s. aeratus*. A commercial product, a mixture of potassium carbonate and bicarbonate, intermediate of *carbonium*—*s. carbonium*; prepared by suspending a solution of the potassium carbonate in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide, as over a liquid undergoing alcoholic fermentation. [B. 5.]—*s. acetosum ammoniacale*. See *Liquor AMMONII acetatis*.—*s. acidum*. An old name for an acid. [L. 105 (a, 50).]—*s. alcalinum*. An old name for an alkali. [L. 105 (a, 50).]—*s. alembroth*. See *ALEMBROTH*.—*s. alkali fixum (depuratum, seu purum, seu vegetabile)*. See *POTASSIUM carbonate*.—*s. alkali volatile siccum (seu urinosum)*. See *AMMONIUM carbonicum pyro-oleosum*.—*s. alkali vulgaris*. See *Crude POTASSIUM carbonate*.—*s. amarum*. See *MAGNESIUM sulphate*.—*s. ammoniac*, *S. ammoniacum*, *S. ammoniacus*. See the major list.—*s. anglicanum* (catharticum), *S. anglicum*. See *MAGNESIUM sulphate*.—*s. aperitivum fredericianum*. Salts obtained from water of the Friedrichshall springs by evaporation. [B. 3.]—*s. armeniacus*, *S. armeniacus*, *S. ammoniac*; so called by the ancient Romans because obtained from Armenia by burning camel's dung and subliming the ashes (cf. *S. AMMONIACUS*). [B. 270 (a, 38).]—*s. artis*. See *ALEMBROTH*.—*s. astrachanense*. Sodium sulphate. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—*s. carlsbadense factitium* (Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.). See *S. carolinum factitium*.—*s. carlsbadense genuinum* (Russ. Ph.). See *S. carolinum factitium*.—*s. carlsbadense genuinum factitium* (Ger. Ph.). Artificial Carlsbad salt, containing 44 per cent. of anhydrous sodium sulphate, 2 of potassium sulphate, 18 of sodium chloride, and 36 of sodium bicarbonate [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. The other ph's omit the potassium sulphate and vary the proportions of the other salts, while the Dan. and Swiss Ph's also use sodium carbonate instead of the bicarbonate. [B. 10; B. 95 (a, 88).]—*s. catharticum amarum* (seu angustum), *S. catharticum sulphate*. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*s. catharticum Glauberi*. Sodium sulphate. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*s. catharticum perlatum*. Sodium phosphate. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*s. commune*. Table salt; sodium chloride. [B.]—*s. crurios*. Of the alchemists, urine. [A. 325.]—*s. culinare*, *S. culinaris*. See *SODIUM chloride*.—*s. cyreniacus*. See *S. AMMONIAC*.—*s. de duobus*. Fr., *sel de duobus*. Normal potassium sulphate because it was regarded as being made up of two parts, the alkaline base of tartar and the acid principle of sulphuric acid. [B.]—*s. digestivus* (Sylvii). Fr., *sel digestif*. Ger., *Digestivsalz*. Potassium chloride obtained by boiling common salt with potassium carbonate in water, or by treating an aqueous solution of potassium carbonate with hydrochloric acid, and allowing to crystallize. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*s. diureticum vegetabile*, *Potassium tartrate*. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*s. diureticus*. See *POTASSIUM acetate*.—*s. ellebort*. See *ALEMBROTH*.—*s. epso-mense*, *Magnesium sulphate*. [B.]—*S. essentialis Lagaraya*.

See under *Extractum chinæ frigide paratum*.—*S. febrifugus* Sylvii. Potassium chloride. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—*S. fridericianum*. See *S. aperitum fridericianum*.—*S. gaudium*. Sp. *a. gena* (Sp. Ph.) (ist def.). 1. Rock salt. [B. 5 (a. 35).] 2. Of Paracelsus, a salt found in the human body and supposed to have the faculty of cleansing both itself and the other humors. [H.]—*S. Glauberi*. Sodium sulphate. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—*S. hispanum*. Bay salt. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—*S. kissingsense factitium*. A mixed artificial salt containing potassium and sodium chlorides, magnesium sulphate, and sodium bicarbonate. An aqueous solution has the essential composition of Kissinger water (Raukohl Spring). ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxxvi (a. 39).]—*S. kissingsense factitium effervescent*. An effervescent mixture containing *s. kissingsense factitium*, sodium bicarbonate, tartaric acid, and sugar. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxxvi (a. 39).]—*S. lixivius depuratus* (seu *purificatus*). See *Potassium carbonate*.—*S. marinum*. Sp. *s. marina* (6 comin) [Sp. Ph.]. Sea-salt, commercial salt obtained by the evaporation of sea-water and the water of salt springs. [B. 95 (a. 38).] Cf. *Bay salt*.—*S. mercurialis acetosus*. See *Mercury acetate*.—*S. mirabile Glauberi*. Sodium sulphate. [B.]—*S. mirabile perlatum* [Haupt]. Sodium phosphate. [B. 3.]—*S. mirabilis dilapsus*. Dried sodium sulphate. [B.]—*S. muriaticum baroticum*. Barium chloride. [B. 119.]—*S. muriaticum fixum*. Calcium chloride. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—*S. neutrum*. Common salt, sodium chloride; in contradistinction to *s. acidum* and *s. alcalinum*. [L. 105 (a. 50).]—*S. panchestrum*. Potassium tartrate. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—*S. parisense*. Normal potassium sulphate. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—*S. petiosus*. Of Prosser, a mixture of sodium chloride and pepsin, used in dyspepsia. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm." Sept., 1886, p. 426.]—*S. petra* [Geber]. *S. petrosium*. See *SALTPETRE* and *cf. NITRUM*.—*S. polychrest*. *S. polychrestum* [Glaseri, see Lémery]. See *Potassæ sulphas cum sulphure*.—*S. polychrestus repullensis* (seu *Seignetti*). See *Potassium and sodium tartrate*.—*S. prunelle*, *S. prunelle*. A mixture, formerly official in the Fr. Cod., made by melting together 138 parts of potassium nitrate and 1 part of sulphur. But *prunelle* now is usually understood fused potassium nitrate. [B. 5.] Cf. *Sel de PRUNELLE*.—*S. rochellense*, *S. repullensis*. See *Potassium and sodium tartrate*.—*S. sapientie*. See *ALEMBROTH* and *Potassium sulphate*.—*S. scientie*. See *ALEMBROTH*.—*S. secretum* [Glauber]. Normal ammonium sulphate. [B.]—*S. sedativum* (Hambergi). Boric acid obtained by decomposing borax with a mineral acid. [B. B. 119 (a. 38).]—*S. seclæ medicæ mercuriale*. See *Borus hydrargyri*.—*S. seidlitzensis*, *S. seidschützensis*. See *Magnesium sulphate*.—*S. Seignetti*. See *Potassium and sodium tartrate*.—*S. sibericum*. Magnesium sulphate. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—*S. soda*. Caustic soda. [B.]—*S. thermarum carolinarum* [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. Salts obtained by evaporating the water from the mineral springs at Carlsbad. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—*S. thermarum carolinensium artificiale* [Dan. Ph.]. See *S. carolinum factitium*.—*S. urina* [Geber]. Impure ammonium carbonate obtained from urine. [B. 38.]—*S. urinosus purissimus*. See *AMMONIUM carbonate*.—*S. vegetabile*, *S. vegetale*. Normal potassium tartrate. [B.]—*S. vite*. See *ALEMBROTH*.—*S. volatile* (anglicanum). Fr. *sel volatil d'Angleterre*. See under *AMMONIUM carbonate*.—*S. volatile oleosum* Sylvii. See *Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus*.—*S. volatile anglicum siccum*. See *S. AMMONIACUM anglicanum*.—*Spiritus salis*. Spirit of salt; crude hydrochloric acid prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on common salt. [B.]—*Spiritus salis et vini*. See under *Ethyl chloride*.

SALA (Fr.), n. *Sa*²-la³. A place in the department of the Isère, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L. 49, 87 (a. 14, 50).]

SALAIION (Fr.), n. *Sa*²-le³-zo²n³. Of Seibert, "salting"; the treatment of diphtheria by the application of salt to the affected regions of the pharynx. [a. 34.]

SALAJET, n. An earth containing alum, obtained from Nepal and Kunjona, used in India as a medicine. [E. J. Waring, "Brit. Med. Jour.," June 6, 1886, p. 145 (B.).]

SALAMANDRA (Lat.), n. f. *Sa*²-la³(sa²)-a²m(a²m)-a²nd(a²nd)³-ra³. From *salamandra*, a salamander. A genus of clumsy-bodied batrachians with cylindrical tails. [L. 353 (a. 39).]—*S. maculata*, *S. maculosa*. Ger. *Fuersalamander*. A species common in Europe and North America. From a substance which it secretes Zalesky has obtained a crystallizable alkaloid which acts as a poison on dogs and frogs. [A. 319 (a. 50); L. 353 (a. 39).]

SAL AMMONIAC, n. *Sa*² a²m-mon²-a²k. See *AMMONIUM chloride*.—*Caustic spirit of s. a.* *Aqua ammoniæ*. [B. 98.]—*Dulcified spirit of s. a.* See *Spiritus ammoniæ*.—*S. a. plaster*. See *Emplastrum ammoniæ hydrochloratis*.—*Spirit of s. a.* See *Aqua ammoniæ*.—*Sweet spirit of s. a.* See *Spiritus ammoniæ*.

SAL AMMONIACUM (Lat.), n. n. *Sa*²(sa²) a²m(a²m)-mo²n(mon)-i²(y²a²k)(a²k)-u²m(u²m). See *AMMONIUM chloride*.—*Flores salis ammoniac*. Sublimed salt ammoniac. [L. 85.]—*Flores salis ammoniaci* (seu *maris maritimi*). See *IRON and ammonium chloride*.—*Flores salis ammoniaci simplices*. Purified ammonium chloride. [L. 129.]—*Flores salis ammoniaci volatiles*. See *AMMONIUM carbonate*.—*S. a. anglicanum*. A mixture of *s. ammoniac* with an equal amount or with twice the amount of potassium carbonate, or with half the amount of potassium carbonate and enough oil of lavender to give an aromatic odor. [B. 119 (a. 38).] Cf. *S. volatile* (under *AMMONIUM carbonate*).—*S. a. ferratum*. See *IRON and ammonium chloride*.—*S. a. fixum*. See *CALCIUM chloride*.—*S. a. liquidum*. See *Liquor ammoniæ acetatis*.—*S. a. martiale*, *S. a. martiatum*. See *IRON and ammonium chloride*.—*S. a. nitrosum*. See *AMMONIUM nitrate*.—*S. a. secretum* Glauberi. See *AMMONIUM sulphate*.—*S. a. tartareum*. See *POTASSIUM and ammonium tartrate*.—*S. volatile salis ammoniaci*. See *AMMONIUM carbonicum pyrooleosum*.—*Spiritus salis ammoniaci*. 1. See *Liquor ammoniæ carbonici*. 2. See *Aqua ammoniæ*.—*Spiritus salis ammoniaci anisatus*. See *Liquor*

AMMONII anisatus.—*Spiritus salis ammoniaci aquosus*. See *Aqua ammoniæ* and *Liquor ammoniæ carbonici*.—*Spiritus salis ammoniaci causticus* (seu *cum calce paratus*). See *Aqua ammoniæ*.—*Spiritus salis ammoniaci dulcis*. See *Spiritus ammoniæ*.—*Spiritus salis ammoniaci lavandulatus*. A mixture of 6 parts of ammonia with 24 of alcohol and 1 part of oil of lavender. [L. 129.]—*Spiritus salis ammoniaci sulphureus, aurei coloris* [Hoffmann]. See *Liquor fumans Boylei*.—*Spiritus salis ammoniaci tartarizatus* (seu *simplex*). See *Liquor ammoniæ carbonici*.—*Spiritus salis ammoniaci urinosus* (seu *volatiliss*). See *Aqua ammoniæ*.—*Spiritus volatiliss salis ammoniaci* [Glauber]. Ammonium carbonate. [B.]—*Tinctura florum salis ammoniaci martiatum*. See *Tinctura ferri ammoniati*.—*Tinctura salis ammoniaci cuprifera*. See *Liquor cupri ammonio-muriatici*.

SAL AMMONIACUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sa*²(sa²) a²m(a²m)-mo²n(mon)-i²(y²a²k)(a²k)-u²m(u²m). Sal ammoniac, ammonium chloride. The name was applied among the Romans, until during the eleventh century, to sodium chloride, ammonium chloride being called *sal armeniacus*. It was first used for ammonium chloride in the seventeenth century. [B. 270 (a. 38).] For subheadings not here given see under *SAL AMMONIACUS*.—*S. a. ægyptiacus*. Ger. *ägyptischer Salmiak*. Ammonium chloride obtained in Egypt from the combustion of camel's dung. [B. 98.]—*S. a. depuratus*. Sal ammoniac purified by resublimation or solution. [B. 98.]—*S. a. sublimatus*. Sublimed ammonium chloride. It forms translucent hemispherical cakes. [B. 98.]—*S. a. volatiliss*. See *AMMONIUM carbonate*.

SALAP, n. *Sa*²-a²p. Syn.: *radix s.* See *SALAPE*.

SALAT (Ger.), n. *Sa*²-a²t'. 1. Salad. 2. See *LACTUCA* (1st def.).

SALBARZT (Ger.), n. *Sa*²la³-a²rtst. See *LATRALEIPTES*.

SALBE (Ger.), n. *Sa*²l³b'e. See OINTMENT.—*Ägyptische S.* See *Linimentum ægypticum* and *Ægyptiacum*.—*Bades*. See *CHLOR*.—*Cirrillos*. See *UNGUENTUM venerem de Cirillo*.—*Eiterungs*. See *UNGUENTUM suppurans*.—*Flüchtige s.* See *Linimentum ammoniæ*.—*Frostbeulen's*, *Frosts*. See *UNGUENTUM ad peritones*.—*Hauts*. See *Cutaneous sebum*.—*Königs*. See *UNGUENTUM RESINÆ*.—*Läuses*, *Neapels*. See *UNGUENTUM RYDHARBYL*.—*Nervens*. See *UNGUENTUM ROSMARINI compositum*.—*Pockens*. See *UNGUENTUM ANTIMONI tartarati*.—*Reizende s.* See *UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS*.—*S'ngrundlage*. A basis for an ointment. —*S'nstift*. See *STILUS unguens*.—*S'nträger*. See *MYROPHORUM*.—*Scharfe s.* See *UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDUM*.

SALBEI (Ger.), n. *Sa*²l³b'i. See *SALVIA*.—*Edels*, *Gartens*, *Gebräuchliche s.*, *Gemeine s.*, *Königs*. See *SALVIA officinalis*.—*S'öl*. See *Volatile oil of sage*.

SALBNÜSSE (Ger.), n. pl. *Sa*²l³b'³nu³s-se². Behen nuts.

SALDATURA (Lat.), n. f. *Sa*²l³d(sa²d)-a²t(a²t)-u²(u)²ra³. Tin.

SALÉ (Fr.), adj. *Sa*²-la. Salted, containing salt. [a. 48.]

SALEB (Lat.), n. n. indecl. *Sa*(sa²)l³e²b. See *SALAPE*.

SALÉON (Fr.), n. A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there is a slightly ferruginous spring. [a. 14.]

SALPE (Lat.), n. n. indecl. *Sa*(sa²)l³e²p; in Eng. *sa*²l³e²p. Gr. *σάπης*. Fr. s. Ger. *S. Salap*, *Salapwurzel*, *Ragwurzel*. Ar. *sahleb*. The dried tubers of various orchids (see *Tubera s.*). They are usually irregularly ovoid, yellowish, semitransparent, and of horny consistence. The most important constituent of *s.* is a mucilage, but it also contains some sugar and albumin, sometimes a small proportion of starch, and when fresh a trace of volatile oil. It is used as an article of diet, and in the East, under the influence of the so-called doctrine of signatures, is regarded as an aphrodisiac. Its decoction, flavored with sugar and spice or wine, is used as a demulcent. [B. 5, 18, 180 (a. 35).]—*African s.* A *s.* consisting of the somewhat long, undivided, hairy tubers of a Cape-of-Good-Hope orchid (according to Lindsay, *Satyrium cucullatum*). [B. 180 (a. 35).]—*Chocolate s.* [Belg. Ph.] Fr. *chocolat au s.* [Fr. Cod., 1866]. A preparation of 97 parts of simple chocolate and 3 of powdered *s.* [Belg. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. of 1866 ordered 3 parts of powdered salep and 100 of simple chocolate. [B. 95, 119 (a. 31).]—*Decoctum de radice s.*, *Decoctum s.* [Belg. Ph.]. See *Mucilago s.*—*East Indian s.* The tubers of species of *Eulophia*. [B. 18 (a. 35).]—*French s.* Starch prepared from the tubers of *Orchis mascula*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." viii (a. 14).]—*Gelatina s.* [Belg. Ph., 1st ed., Ger. Ph.], *Gelée de s.* (Fr.). A preparation made by boiling up 24 parts of powdered *s.* with 250 of sugar and 735 of water so as to make 1,000 of jelly [Belg. Ph.]; or by boiling *s.* powder with 96 times as much water to a smooth jelly [Sp. Ph.]. Cf. *Mucilago s.*—*Hydrolée de s.* (Fr.). See *Tisane de s.*—*Mixtura s.* An extemporaneous mixture of 8 parts of syrup of poppy with a decoction of 1 part of *s.* in water enough to make 92 parts. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—*Mucilage of s.* Ger. *S'schleim*. A mucilage existing to the extent of 48 per cent. in *s.*, forming with cold water a solution that is turned blue by iodine and mixing clearly with neutral lead acetate. It resembles cellulose in being readily soluble, when dry, in ammoniacal solution of copper oxide, and yielding oxalic acid when boiled with nitric acid. It contains some inorganic matter and nitrogen. [B. 18 (a. 35).]—*Mucilago s.* A smooth mucilage made of 1 part of powdered *s.* with 10 parts of cold and 90 of boiling water [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (16 of cold and 80 of boiling water [Ger. Ph.], 1 part of sugar and 100 parts of hot water [Swiss Ph.]); or by boiling 10 parts of powdered *s.* in 1,090 of water till reduced to 1,000 [Belg. Ph.]. The Belg. Ph. also has a *mucilago s. spissa*, made with twice as much *s.* and a *decoctum s.*, made with only half as much *s.* [B. 95 (a. 38).]—*Poudre de s.* (Fr.), *Pulvis s.* 1. A powder of 45 parts of *s.*, 30 of sago, and 4 of tragacanth. [B. 119 (a. 38).] 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Tubera s. pulverata*.—*S. radix* [Ger. Ph.], *S. (tubera)*. See *Tubera s.*—*Tisane de s.* (Fr.). A strained decoction of 2 parts of *s.* in 240 of water. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—*Tuber s.*, *Tubera s.* The dried

tubers of various species of the *Ophrydes*, especially of *Orchis mascula*, *Orchis militaris*, *Orchis morio*, *Orchis ustulata*, *Anacamptis pyramidalis*, and *Platanthera bifolia* [Ger. Ph.], also of *Orchis latifolia*, *Orchis longibracteata*, and *Anacamptis pyramidalis* [Gr. Ph.], or of various species of *Orchis*, *Ophrys*, and *Platanthera* [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Tubera s. pulverata*. Fr., *poudre de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by softening Persian s. in water for 24 hours, drying off on rough linen cloth, crushing, drying in the oven at not more than 50° C., powdering in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 1000 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; or by drying at 40° C. sifting through a 1,000-mesh (if for making a decoction, through a 800-mesh) sieve [Russ. Ph.] (by sifting through a 1,000-mesh sieve, leaving no residue [Swed. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).]

SALERATUS, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{e}^2\text{at}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$. From *sal*, salt, and *aeratus*, aerated. Formerly, potassium bicarbonate; now, also, sodium bicarbonate; used as a source of carbon dioxide and hence entering into the composition of baking powders and used in the preparation of effervescent drinks. [B.]

SALERNO (It.), n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{e}^2\text{r}^2\text{no}$. A place in Naples, Italy, where there is a warm gaseous and chalybeate spring. [a, 14.]

SALHYDRANILIDE, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{hid-r}^2\text{an}^2\text{I}^2\text{d}^2\text{id}$. See *SALICYLANILIDE* (2d def.).

SALICACEOUS, adj. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{k-a}^2\text{shu}^2\text{s}$. From *salix*, the willow. Resembling the genus *Salix*, of the *Salicaceae*. The *Salicaceae*, *Salicaceae*, and *Salicaceae* are the *Salicaceae*. [a, 35.]

SALICARIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{k-a}^2\text{a}^2\text{I}^2\text{r}^2\text{a}^2$. From *salix*, the willow. Fr., *salicaire*. The *Lythrum* s. The *Salicaria* and the *Salicariae* agree nearly with the *Salicariae*, which are the *Lythraceae*. [a, 35].—*Decoction salicariae*. Fr., *decoction* (ou *hydrolé*) *de salicaire*. A preparation made by boiling *Lythrum* s. in 12 times as much water till reduced one half. [B.; B. 119 (a, 38).]

SALICIFRICE, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{fr}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}$. A proprietary antiseptic tooth paste containing salicylic acid and soap. [a, 34.]

SALICIN, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{n}$. Lat., *salicinum*. Fr., *salicine*. Ger., *S*. A glucoside, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_7 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$, found in the bark and leaves of different species of willows and poplars, especially *Salix helix*, *Salix pentandra*, and *Populus tremula*. It forms bitter, colorless prismatic crystals. Chemically it is made up of glucose and saligenin, less the elements of a molecule of water, and it is converted into those substances by fermentation. It is used in malarial fevers and in rheumatism. [B.; B. 270 (a, 38).]

SALICINAL, adj. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{n}$. Lat., *salicinalis*. Of the *Salicinales*, or Lindley's s. alliance [Lat., *nixus salicinalis*], including the *Salicinae*, *Platanaceae*, and *Balsamiferae*. [a, 35.]

SALICOL, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{k-o}^2\text{l}$. Carbolic acid. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

SALICON, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{k-o}^2\text{n}$. Phenol. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

SALICORNIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{k-o}^2\text{r}^2\text{n}^2\text{I}^2\text{a}^2$. From *sal*, salt, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *salicornie*. Ger., *Glasschmalz*. Saltwort, samphire; a genus of soda-yielding plants constituting the *Salicorniae*, a tribe of the *Chenopodiaceae*. The *Salicorniae* of Benthams and Hooker include *S. Halostachys*, *Microcnemum* and numerous other species. [a, 35].—*S. frutescens*. 1. A Cape-of-Good-Hope species used in salads and as an antiscorbutic. 2. The *Halocnemum frutescens*. [a, 35].—*S. herbacea*. Fr., *salicornie herbaceae*. Crab- (or frog-) grass, grasswort, English sea-grape, marsh-samphire. Its herb, *herba salicorniae*, was formerly used in urinary complaints and as an antiscorbutic. [a, 35]. Cf. *BARILLA*.

SALICYL, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{l}$. Fr., *salicyl*. Ger., *S*. The hypothetical oxygenated radicle, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$, of salicylic and salicylic acids, an oxidation product of the hydrocarbon C_6H_6 , or, according to Dumas and Piria, of benzoyl. [B. 3, 93 (a, 14, 38).]—*Salicylic acid*. Fr., *acide salicylique*. See *ACETOSALICYLIC ACID*.—*S. aldehyde*. Fr., *aldehyde salicylique*. Ger., *Salicylaldehyd*. Orthohydroxybenzaldehyde, a substance, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{H.OH})\text{CHO}$, obtained from the juice of various plants of the genus *Spirea*, from the larvæ of *Chrysomela populi*, and in other ways, and occurring as an aromatic liquid of spicy and burning taste. By oxidation it is converted into salicylic acid. It forms compounds with metallic bases, and has hence been erroneously considered as an acid. It is said to be antiseptic. [B. 4; B. 3 (a, 38).]—*S. anilide*. Fr., *s*. 1. A crystalline substance, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})\text{CO.NH.C}_6\text{H}_5$, formed by the action of phosphorus protochloride on a mixture of salicylic acid and aniline heated to 180° C. 2. A term erroneously used for an anilic derivative of salicylic aldehyde, properly *salhydranilide*. [B. 3, 93 (a, 14, 38).]—*S. hydride*. See *S. aldehyde*.—*S. phenol ketone*. Antiseptic substance, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})\text{CO.C}_6\text{H}_5$. [Cribl. f. d. med. Wsnessch., xxxv, 1883, p. 653 (B).]—*S. resorcin ketone*. An antiseptic crystalline substance, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})\text{CO.C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})$, used in operations and internally in typhoid fever. [Cribl. f. d. med. Wsnessch., xxxvi, 1883, p. 653 (B).]—*S. uric acid*. Fr., *acide salicylique*. Ger., *Salicylurinsäure*. *Salicylurinsäure*. An acid, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{O}_4\text{N} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})\text{CO.NH.C}_6\text{H}_4\text{COOH}$, found in the urine after the ingestion of salicylic acid. [B. 3, 48, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]—*S. wasserstoff* (Ger.). See *S. aldehyde*.

SALICYLAGE (Fr.), n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{a}^2\text{g}$. The treatment of food with salicylic acid or a salicylate to prevent putrefaction.

SALICYLAMIC ACID, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{a}^2\text{m}^2\text{I}^2\text{k}$. An isomer, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{ONH}_2)\text{CO.OH}$, of salicylamide. [B.]

SALICYLAMIDE, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{a}^2\text{m}^2\text{I}^2\text{d}$. Fr., *s*. Ger., *Salicylamid*. The compound $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})\text{CONH}_2$, obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonia on methyl salicylate; tasteless, acting medicinally like salicylic acid. [B.; a, 14, 34, 38.]

SALICYLAS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{a}^2\text{l}^2\text{I}^2\text{k}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{a}^2\text{s}^2\text{a}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-at'is*. A salicylate. [a, 38].—*S. lithicus*. See *LITHIUM SALICYLATE*.—*S. natrius*. See *SODIUM SALICYLATE*.—*S. phystogmigus*. See

ESERINE SALICYLATE.—*S. quinius*. See *QUININE SALICYLATE*.—*S. sodicus*. See *SODIUM SALICYLATE*.

SALICYLATE, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}$. Lat., *salicylas*. Fr., *s*. Ger., *Salicylat*. A salt of salicylic acid.

SALICYLIC, adj. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{k}$. Lat., *salicylicus* (from *salix*, the willow). Fr., *salicylique*. Of, pertaining to, or containing the radicle salicyl; pertaining to or derived from s. acid. [B.]—*S. acid*. See the major list.—*S. aldehyde*. See *SALICYL ALDEHYDE*.—*S. anhydride*. See *DISALICYLIC ACID*.

SALICYLIC ACID, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{k}$. Lat., *acidum salicylicum*. Fr., *acide salicylique*. Ger., *Salicylsäure*. Orthohydroxybenzoic acid; a monobasic aromatic acid, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_3 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{H.OH})\text{COOH}$, produced by the oxidation of salicylic aldehyde, and hence of salicin, and occurring as the methyl-ether in various essential oils, especially oil of wintergreen. It is prepared on a large scale by treating sodium carboxylate with carbon dioxide. It forms either a white micro-crystalline powder or white prismatic and acicular crystals, devoid of odor and taste, but imparting a sense of astringency to the tongue, and having a somewhat irritant action on the mucous membranes. It is soluble in from 400 to 600 parts of cold water, in 14 [U. S. Ph.] (according to some authorities, 100) parts of boiling water, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, and moderately soluble in neutral saline solutions. Its solution is strongly acid. Both the acid and its salts (the salicylates) are used as antiseptics and in rheumatism. [B. 5; B. 3, 270 (a, 38).]—*Acetate of s. a.* See *ACETOSALICYLIC ACID*.—*Ointment of s. a.* See *UNGUENTUM ACIDI SALICYLICI*.—*S. a. methyl ether*. Methyl salicylate, forming over 90 per cent. of oil of wintergreen. [B.]

SALICYLIDE, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{d}$. Fr., *s*. Ger., *Salicylid*. A salicylic anhydride, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$, obtained by the action of phosphorus oxychloride on salicylic acid. [B. 3, 4, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

SALICYLITE, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{t}$. Fr., *s*. A metallic derivative of salicyl aldehyde. [B.]

SALICYLLOL, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{o}^2\text{l}$. Fr., *s*. See *SALICYL ALDEHYDE*.

SALICYLOSALICYLIC ACID, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{o-s}^2\text{a}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{k}$. See *DISALICYLIC ACID*.

SALICYLOUS ACID, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$. A name erroneously given to salicyl aldehyde.

SALICYLURE (Fr.), n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}$. See *SALICYLITE*.

SALICYLURSÄURE (Ger.), n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{u}^2\text{r-zoir-e}^2$. See *SALICYLIC ACID*.

SALIÈRE (Fr.), n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{e}^2\text{r}$. A hollow such as the one above the eye in horses. [A, 301 (a, 45).]

SALIES (Fr.), n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{e}$. A place in the department of the Haute-Garonne, France, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

SALIES-DE-BÉARN (Fr.), n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{e-d}^2\text{b-a}^2\text{r}^2\text{n}$. A place in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées, France, where there is a saline spring and bathing establishments. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

SALIFIABLE, adj. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{f}$. From *sal*, salt, and *fieri*, to become. Fr., *s*. Ger., *salbildend*, *salzbar*. Of a base, capable of forming a salt by combining with an acid. [L, 41, 49, 56 (a, 14).]

SALIGENIN, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{g}$. Fr., *saligénine*. Ger., *S*. Orthohydroxybenzyl alcohol, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_8\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{H.OH})\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, derived from salicin by the action of animal and vegetable ferments. It forms pearly tabular crystals. [B. 4; B. 3, 270 (a, 38).]

SALIGLYCINSÄURE (Ger.), n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{g-lu}^2\text{-tsen-zoir-e}^2$. See *SALICYLIC ACID*.

SALIMETER, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{m}^2\text{e}^2\text{t-u}^2\text{r}$. From *sal*, salt, and *metron*, a measure. See *SALINOMETER*.

SALINE, adj. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{n}$. Lat., *salinaceus*, *salinus* (from *sal*, salt). Fr., *salin*. Ger., *salzig*. Pertaining to or containing a salt or salts, especially sodium chloride; of plants, growing in salt places, also having a salt taste. [a, 17, 35.]

SALINOMETER, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{m}^2\text{e}^2\text{t-u}^2\text{r}$. From *salinus*, saline, and *metron*, a measure. Fr., *salinomètre*. Ger., *Salzmesser*. A salt-gauge; a hydrometer for determining the strength of saline solutions. [L.]

SALINS (Fr.), n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}$. 1. A place in the department of the Jura, France, where there are saline springs. 2. A place in the department of Savoie, France, where there is a hot saline spring, slightly sulphurous and ferruginous. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

SALIPRYNE, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{p-r}^2\text{I}^2\text{n}$. A compound containing 42.3 per cent. of antipyrine and 57.7 per cent. of salicylic acid, forming a white crystalline powder, of sweetish taste, sparingly soluble. Used in acute and chronic rheumatism. [a, 34.]

SALIRRHÉTIN, n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{r-h}^2\text{e}^2\text{t}^2\text{I}^2\text{n}$. Fr., *salirrhétine*. Ger., *S*. An amorphous yellow resinous powder, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_3 = 2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$, formed by the action of acids on saligenin, of which it may be regarded as the anhydride. [B. 4; B. 3, 270 (a, 38).]

SALITRE (Fr.), n. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{t-r}$. The native sodium nitrate of Peru and Chile. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

SALIVA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Na}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{s}^2\text{I}^2\text{I}^2\text{a}^2\text{l}^2\text{I}^2\text{v-a}$. Fr., *salive*. Ger., *Speichel*. Spit; spit; an insipid, transparent, somewhat viscid fluid secreted by the salivary glands, and poured into the cavity of the mouth. It contains water, an amylolytic digestive ferment (ptyalin), mucus, and mucous corpuscles, and has a weak alkaline reaction. The s. secreted by the various salivary glands varies in composition, as does also s. from different animals. In man s. begins the conversion of starch into sugar, but its chief use seems to be the aiding of deglutition by moistening the food. [J.]—*Chorda s.* Obtained from the submaxillary gland by irritation of the chorda tympani. [B.]—*Ganglion s.* Of Thudichum, s. obtained by irritating the submaxillary glands. [a, 34.]

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

SALIVANT, adj. $\text{Sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{-v}^2\text{-nt}$. Lat., *salivans*. Fr., *s*. Promoting the production of saliva. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

SALIVARY, adj. $\text{Sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{-v}^2\text{-ar}^2$. Lat., *salivarius* (from *salivare*, to spit out). Fr., *salivaire*. Ger., *speichelartig*. Pertaining to the saliva or to its formation. [K.]

SALIVATE, v. tr. Lat., *salivare*. Fr., *saliver*. Ger., *salivieren*, *speicheln*. To affect with salivation. [D.]

SALIVATION, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{-va}^2\text{-shu}^2\text{n}$. Lat., *salivatio*. Fr., *s*. Ger., *s*. *Salivierung*. An excessive production and flow of saliva, caused either by certain poisons (especially mercury) or by visceral disease.—**Pancreatic** *s*. Of Poinière, the supposed regurgitation and vomiting of pancreatic fluid. [L, 87 (a, 34).]

SALIVIN, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{-v}^2\text{-in}$. Fr., *salivine*. See **PTYALIN**.

SALIX (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{-ix}$. Gen., *salicis*. Fr., *saule* (1st def.), *écorce de saule* (2d def.). Ger., *Weide* (1st def.), *Weidenbaum* (1st def.), *Weidenrinde* (2d def.). 1. The willow; a genus of trees or shrubs forming, with the genus *Populus*, the willow-worts, or *Salicaceae*, which are an order of dicotyledons. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., willow-bark; the bark of *S. alba* and other species. It is a mild tonic and febrifuge. Its decoction was formerly employed against various mucous discharges and as an application to sores, abscesses, etc. [a, 35].—**Decoctum salicis**. Fr., *décoction* (ou *hydrolé*) *d'écorce de saule*. A preparation made by boiling willow-bark with 10 times as much water till reduced one half. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—**Extractum salicis**. Fr., *extrait aqueux de saule*. A preparation made by extracting willow-bark with cold water and evaporating to pilular consistence [Belg. Ph.]; by boiling willow-bark with 16 times as much water till reduced one half, repeating the process with the residue, expressing, mixing the two liquids, filtering, and evaporating to the consistency of a thick extract [Gr. Ph.]; or by macerating the bark with 8 times as much boiling water for 24 hours, boiling a quarter of an hour, expressing, boiling the residue with half as much water as before, expressing, straining, mixing the two liquids, and evaporating to the consistency of a dry extract [Netherl. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38)].—**Extractum salicis alcoholium**. Fr., *extrait alcoolique de saule*. A preparation made by digesting willow-bark with 6 times as much alcohol, separating the liquid from the residue, boiling the latter with water, mixing the two liquids, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—**Salicis cortex**. See *S*. (2d def.).—*S. aegyptiaca*. Ger., *ägyptische Weide*. A species the fragrant male catkins of which are used in the East to prepare a distilled water called *kulaf*, which is used as a cardiac tonic, diaphoretic, and carminative, especially in low fevers. [a, 35].—*S. alba*. Fr., *saule* (on osier, ou *plon blanc*, *saule commun*). Ger., *weisse Weide*, *Silberweide*, *Willgenbaum*, *Wunschel*. Common white (or Hungarian or swallow-tailed) willow; a tree found throughout Europe and naturalized in the United States. The bark constitutes in part the *s*. of the U. S. Ph. A distilled water was formerly prepared from the male catkins. [a, 35].—*S. amygdalina*. Fr., *grainjon*, *osier pâle*. Ger., *Mandelweide*, *Buschweide*. Almond-leaved willow; a European species. The bark has the properties of that of *S. alba*, and is official in the Ger. Ph. [a, 35].—*S. babylonica*. Fr., *saule pleureur* (ou *de Babylone*). Ger., *babylonische Weide*, *Thrinacocedus*. Weeping willow; a native of Greece and Asia. The catkins, leaves, and young branches are considered tonic and anthelmintic. In China they are used in wasting diseases and externally for ulcers. [a, 35].—*S. caeprea*. Fr., *saule marceau*, *boursault*, *marceau*, *vordre*. Ger., *Palmeiweide*, *Silweide*, *Werft*. Goat-willow, great sallow, Northamptonshire palm: found in Europe and Asia. The bark, *cortex salicis caepreae*, contains salicin and was formerly used as a febrifuge. The large yellowish catkins (lamb's tails) are used to prepare a scented water. [a, 35].—*S. chilensis*. Fr., *saule du Chili*. A Chilean species yielding a sort of manna. The bark is used as a febrifuge. [a, 35].—*S. (cortex)*. See *S*. (2d def.).—*S. fragilis*. Fr., *saule fragile*. Ger., *Bruchweide*, *Kuckweide*, *Fieberweide*, *Sprockweide*, *Sprödelweide*. Crack-willow; indigenous to Asia and Europe. The bark, *cortex salicis*, is official in several phs. One variety, *S. russelliana*, very rich in tannin and salicin, is used in rheumatism and fevers.—*S. helix*. Fr., *saule hélicé*, *osier blanc*. Ger., *Danneweide*. A variety of *S. purpurea*, rich in salicin and recognized as a source of that substance by the U. S. Ph. [a, 35].—*S. nigra*. Fr., *saule noir*. Ger., *schwarze Weide*. Black willow; a North American species. The bark, especially that of the root, is bitter and antiperiodic. It is recommended as an anaphrodisiac and in dysmenorrhoea and painful pelvic affections. [a, 35; "Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 24, 1888, p. 650 (a, 50)].—*S. pentandra*, *S. polyandra*. Fr., *saule à cinq étamines*. Ger., *fünfmännige Weide*, *Fieberweide*, *Halster*, *Jülicher*. Bay-leaved (or laurel-leaved, or sweet) willow, willow-bays; a European species. The bark, *cortex salicis*, *cortex salicis pentandrae* (seu *salicis lauræ*, seu *salicis lauroleae*), has the properties of *s*. (2d def.), and yields salicin.—*S. purpurea*. Fr., *saule pourpre*. Ger., *Purpurweide*, *Bachweide*. Bitter (or purple) willow (or osier); a species of wide range in Europe, and naturalized in North America. It is rich in salicin, and is probably the bitterest species of the genus. [a, 35].—*S. russelliana*. See *S. fragilis*.—*S. viminalis*. Fr., *saule à longues feuilles*, *marulard*, *luguette*, *osier vert*. Ger., *Bandweide*, *Flechtweide*, *Seilweide*, *Fischerweide*. Common osier (or withy), velvet- (or basket-) osier. The bark contains salicin, and may be used like that of *S. alba*. [a, 35].—*S. vitellina*. Fr., *osier jaune* (ou *franc*), *amarinier*, *ezion*, *verdelier*. Ger., *Dotterweide*. Golden osier, yellow osier; by Koch and others regarded as a variety of *S. alba*; common in the United States, but probably introduced from Europe. [a, 35].

SALLENDERS, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-nd}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-r}$. See under **MALANDRIA** (2d def.).

SALLES (Fr.), n. Sa^2I . A place in the department of the Haute-Garonne, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

SALMIAK (Ger.), n. $\text{Za}^2\text{I}^2\text{-me}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-k}^2$. Sal ammoniac.—**Eisenhaltige S'blumen**. See **Iron and ammonium chloride**.—**S'blumen**. See **Fluor salis ammoniaci**.—**S'elsen**. See **Iron and ammonium chloride**.—**S'geist**. See **Aqua ammonie**.—**Weiniger S'geist**. See **Spiritus ammonie**.

SALMO (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{-mo}$. Gen., *-on'is*. The salmon; a genus of the *Salmonidae*, which are a family of malacopterygian fishes. [L, 207 (a, 39)].—*S. fario*. Ger., *Forelle*. The trout. The maxillæ and fat, *mandibulæ et adipis truttae*, were formerly used in medicine. [a, 35].—*S. salar*. Ger., *Lachs*, *gemeiner Salm*. The common salmon of Europe, the Penobscot salmon of America. The gall, *fel salaris*, was once official. [B, 180 (a, 35)].—*S. thymallus*. Ger., (*gêmeine*) *Aesche*. The grayling. Its oil, *adipia (seu oleum) acia* (seu *aschii*, seu *aschula*, seu *thymalli*), is used empirically in caligo corneæ and abscesses of the ear in horses. [B, 180 (a, 35)].—*S. trutta*. Ger., *Lachsförrelle*, *Seeförrelle*. Sea- (or salmon-, or bull-) trout; a European species; formerly used in medicine like *S. fario*. [B, 180 (a, 35).]

SALNITRUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{-ni}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-ru}^2\text{-m}^2\text{(ru}^2\text{m}^2)$. See **NITRE**.

SALOL, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{-ol}$. 1. A colorless crystalline substance, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_3 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH} \cdot \text{COCOC}_6\text{H}_5$, or phenyl salicylate, occurring as a microscopic powder or as large transparent tablets of little or no taste and smell. It is antipyretic and disinfectant, and is not corrosive when applied externally. It is used in rheumatism, diabetes, cholera, and various catarrhal affections, also as a surgical antiseptic. 2. A generic name for the ethers of salicylic acid. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

SALOOP, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{-up}^2$. A tonic tea made from sassafras-bark, with milk and sugar added. [B, 19, 185 (a, 35).]

SALOPHEN, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-fe}^2\text{n}$. Acetylparaamidosalol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N}(\text{COCH}_3)_2$, occurring in white crystalline scales. Taken into the system, it splits up into sodium salicylate and acetylparaamidophenol. Recommended in rheumatism. [W. H. Flint, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 30, 1892, p. 121.]

SALPETER (Ger.), n. $\text{Za}^2\text{I}^2\text{-pat}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r}$. See **POTASSIUM nitrate**.—**Alauns'**. See **ALUMINIUM nitrate**.—**Antimons'**. See **NITRUM antimoniumatum**.—**Brennbarer S**. See **AMMONIUM nitrate**.—**Getäfelter S**. See **SEI DE PRUNELLE**.—**S'appler**. See **CHARA potassii nitratæ**.—**S'sauer**. Of, pertaining to, or derived from saltpetre, with the name of a base, the nitrate of that base. [B.]—**S'säure**. See the major list.—**S'schwefelsäure**. See **NITROSULPHONIC acid**.—**S'stoff**. See **NITROGEN**.

SALPETERSÄURE (Ger.), n. $\text{Za}^2\text{I}^2\text{-pat}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-r-zoir}^2\text{-e}^2$. See **NITRIC acid**.—**Jodsaure S**. See **IODONITRIC acid**. [a, 324].—**Reine S**. Pure nitric acid; the preparation of the Ger. Ph. contains 30 per cent. of the pure acid. [B.]—**S'-Amylester**. Amyl nitrate. [B.]—**S'-Anhydrid**. See **NITROGEN pentoxide**.—**S'salbe**. See **UNGUENTUM ACIDI NITRICI**.

SALPETRA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{-pe}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-ra}^2$. See **SALTPETRE**.

SALPETRIGSÄURE (Ger.), n. $\text{Za}^2\text{I}^2\text{-pat}^2\text{-ri}^2\text{-g-zoir}^2\text{-e}^2$. Nitrous acid. [B.]—**S'amyläther**, **S'-Amylester**. See **AMYL nitrite**.

SALPINGECTOMY, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-in}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-kt}^2\text{-om}^2\text{-i}^2$. From $\sigma\alpha\lambda\pi\gamma\epsilon\iota$, a trumpet, and $\epsilon\kappa\tau\epsilon\mu\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\iota$, to cut out. Excision of the oviduct. [a, 34.]

SALPINGEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{p}^2\text{sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{-in}^2\text{p}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-phr}^2\text{-ax}^2\text{-is}$ ($\text{fr}^2\text{-ax}^2\text{-is}$). From $\sigma\alpha\lambda\pi\gamma\epsilon\iota$, a trumpet, and $\mu\phi\rho\alpha\gamma\iota\varsigma$, a stopping. Obstruction of the Eustachian tube. [F.]

SALPINGIAN, adj. $\text{Sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{-in}^2\text{p}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}$. From $\sigma\alpha\lambda\pi\gamma\epsilon\iota$, a trumpet. Pertaining to a tube, especially to the Eustachian tube or the oviduct. [a, 48.]

SALPINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-in}^2\text{p}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-tis}$ ($\text{ji}^2\text{-ge}^2\text{'tis}$). Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. From $\sigma\alpha\lambda\pi\gamma\epsilon\iota$, a trumpet, Fr., *salpingite*. Inflammation of the oviduct or of the Eustachian tube. [F.]

SALPINGOCATHERETERISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{p}^2\text{sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-in}^2\text{p}^2\text{-go}^2\text{sa}^2\text{-k}^2\text{-a}^2\text{th}^2\text{(ka}^2\text{th}^2\text{)-e}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-r}^2\text{(ar}^2\text{)-i}^2\text{-z}^2\text{(is)mu}^2\text{s(mu}^2\text{s)}$. For deriv., see **SALPINX** and **CATHERETER**. Fr., *salpingocatheterisme*. Catheterism of the Eustachian tube. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SALPINGOCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{p}^2\text{sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-in}^2\text{p}^2\text{-go}^2\text{sa}^2\text{-si}^2\text{(ku}^2\text{'a) (-is)}$. Gen., *-es (-e) (-is)*. From $\sigma\alpha\lambda\pi\gamma\epsilon\iota$, a trumpet, and $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, conception. See **TUBAL GESTATION**.

SALPINGOMALLEARIS, **SALPINGOMALLEUS** (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{p}^2\text{sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-in}^2\text{p}^2\text{-go}^2\text{sa}^2\text{-ma}^2\text{I}^2\text{le}^2\text{-a}^2\text{(a}^2\text{)ri}^2\text{s}$, $\text{-ma}^2\text{I}^2\text{le}^2\text{-a}^2\text{(a}^2\text{)ri}^2\text{s}$. From $\sigma\alpha\lambda\pi\gamma\epsilon\iota$, a trumpet, and *malleus*, a hammer. Fr., *salpingo-malléaire*. See **TENSOR tympani**.

SALPINGO-NASAL, adj. $\text{Sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{p}^2\text{-in}^2\text{p}^2\text{-go}^2\text{-na}^2\text{-s}^2\text{I}$. From $\sigma\alpha\lambda\pi\gamma\epsilon\iota$, a trumpet, and *nassus*, the nose. Pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the nose. [a, 48.]

SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{-pi}^2\text{-in}^2\text{-go}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-or}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-kt}^2\text{'to}^2\text{-mi}^2$. From $\sigma\alpha\lambda\pi\gamma\epsilon\iota$, a trumpet, $\acute{o}\omega\upsilon$, an egg, $\phi\acute{o}\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, bearing, and $\epsilon\kappa\tau\epsilon\mu\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\iota$, to cut out. Excision of the oviduct and the ovary.

SALPINGO-OPHORITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{p}^2\text{sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-in}^2\text{p}^2\text{-go}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-or}^2\text{-itis}$ ($\text{ti}^2\text{-s}$). Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. Inflammation of the oviduct and ovary. [L, 87 (a, 34).]

SALPINGO-PALATAL, adj. $\text{Sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{p}^2\text{-in}^2\text{p}^2\text{-go}^2\text{-pa}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-al}$. From $\sigma\alpha\lambda\pi\gamma\epsilon\iota$, a trumpet, and *palatum*, the palate. Pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the palate. [a, 48.]

SALPINGOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{p}^2\text{sa}^2\text{I}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-in}^2\text{p}^2\text{-go}^2\text{-fa}^2\text{ri}^2\text{(fa}^2\text{r)ri}^2\text{-in}^2\text{p}^2\text{-n}^2\text{p}^2\text{-gi}^2\text{(ge}^2\text{'e)u}^2\text{s(u}^2\text{n)s}$. For deriv., see **SALPINX** and **PHARYNX**. Fr., *salpingo-pharyngien*. Ger., *Röhrenschlund-muskel*. A small muscle arising from the Eustachian tube and descending to blend with the constrictores pharyngis. [Douglass (L).]

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

SALPINGOSTAPHYLINUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Sa}^2\text{lp}(\text{sa}^2\text{lp})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}^2/\text{o}(\text{o}^2\text{-sta}^2\text{f}(\text{sta}^2\text{f})\text{-i}^2\text{u}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{nteu}^2/\text{u}^2\text{su}^2\text{u}^2$. From $\sigma\alpha\lambda\pi\gamma\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, a trumpet, and $\sigma\tau\alpha\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}$, the vulva. The abdactor of the Eustachian tube. [L.]
—s. *externus*. See *S. S. internus*. See *LEVATUUS palati*.

SALPINGOSTENOCHORIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Sa}^2\text{lp}(\text{sa}^2\text{lp})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}^2/\text{o}(\text{o}^2\text{-ste}^2\text{no}(\text{o}^2\text{-kor}(\text{ch}^2\text{o}^2)\text{-r}^2)\text{-a}^2)$. From $\sigma\alpha\lambda\pi\gamma\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, a trumpet, $\sigma\tau\epsilon\text{v}\acute{o}\varsigma$, narrow, and $\chi\omicron\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$, a space. Stricture of the Eustachian tube. [F.]

SALPINGOTOMY, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{lp-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}^2\text{-o}^2\text{t}^2\text{o}^2\text{m-i}^2$. From $\sigma\alpha\lambda\pi\gamma\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, a trumpet, and $\sigma\tau\omicron\mu\alpha$, an aperture. Of Skutsch ("Cribl. f. Gyn.", 1889), the operation of withdrawing the contents of a distended oviculus with a hypodermic syringe to ascertain their freedom from pus, reopening the occluded ostium, allowing the liquid to escape, excising a piece of the wall of the tube, and stitching the mucous and serous membranes together along the margin of the artificial opening, so as to form a fistula. [A, 542.]

SALPINGOTOMY, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{lp-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}^2\text{-o}^2\text{t}^2\text{o}^2\text{m-i}^2$. From $\sigma\alpha\lambda\pi\gamma\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, a trumpet, and $\tau\omicron\mu\omicron\text{v}\acute{o}\varsigma$, to cut. Ger., *Salpingotomie*. Properly, incision of the oviduct; as commonly used, see *SALPINGECTOMY*.

SALPINGYSTROPHICUS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Sa}^2\text{lp}(\text{sa}^2\text{lp})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}^2/\text{i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}^2/\text{i}^2\text{st}^2\text{u}^2\text{f}^2/\text{e}^2\text{tr}^2\text{-o}^2\text{t}^2\text{u}^2\text{f}^2\text{-e}^2\text{a}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{st}^2\text{u}^2$. Gen., —*ed-i}^2\text{st}^2\text{u}^2. From $\sigma\alpha\lambda\pi\gamma\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, a trumpet, $\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\text{p}\acute{o}\varsigma$, the womb, and $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, conception. Fr., *salpingystrophièse*. See *INTERSTITIAL GESTATION*.*

SALPINX (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Sa}^2\text{lp}(\text{sa}^2\text{lp})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}^2/\text{i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}^2$. Gen., —*ing'os* (—*ing'is*). Gr., $\sigma\alpha\lambda\pi\gamma\acute{\iota}\varsigma$. A tube, particularly the Eustachian tube or the oviduct. [a, 48.]

SALSAPARILLA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Sa}^2\text{ls}(\text{sa}^2\text{ls})\text{-a}^2\text{p}(\text{a}^2\text{p})\text{-a}^2\text{r}(\text{a}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{p}(\text{ia}^2)$. See *SARSAPARILLA*.—*Apozema salsaparille compositum* [Fr. Cod.]. See *DECOCTUM FELTZ*.—*Ptisana salsaparilla* [Fr. Cod.]. See *DECOCTUM SARSÆ*.—*Syrupus de radice salsaparilla* [Fr. Cod.]. See *SIRUP DE SALSAPARILLE*.—*Syrupus de s. compositus* [Fr. Cod.]. See *SIRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUS*.

SALSAPARILLINE, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{ls-a}^2\text{p-a}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{p}(\text{ia}^2)$. See *SMILACIN*.

SALSEDINE (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{ls-i}^2\text{-den}$. From *salsedo*, brine. Pelagra, or one of its forms; so called from the salty taste in the mouth complained of by patients. [G.]

SALSEDO (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Sa}^2\text{ls}(\text{sa}^2\text{ls})\text{-e}^2\text{a}^2/\text{do}$. Gen., —*ed-i}^2\text{nis}*. From *salsus*, salted. Saltiness. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

SALSEPARILLE (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{ls-i}^2\text{-pa}^2\text{-re}^2\text{-i}^2\text{y}$. 1. See *SMILAX*. 2. See *SARSAPARILLA*.—*Apozème de s. composée*. See *DECOCTUM FELTZ*.—*Décoction de s.* See *DECOCTUM SARSÆ*.—*Décoction de s. composée*. See *DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM*.—*Extrait (alcoolique, ou aqueux, ou hydrolique) de s.* See *EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ*.—*Hydrolature de s.* *Hydrolé de s.* See *DECOCTUM SARSÆ*.—*Poudre de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. *Sarsaparilla-root* dried, powdered, and sifted through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Racine de s.*, *s. racine adventive* [Fr. Cod.]. See *SARSAPARILLA*.—*Sirap aqueux de s.*, *Sirap de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jirube de sarsaparilla* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by allowing 1,000 grammes of sarsaparilla-root (cut in strips and freed from powder by sifting) to stand six hours in enough water at 80° C. to cover the drug, straining, repeating the process with the residue, evaporating the two liquids till 1,600 grammes are left, clarifying with white of egg, straining, and forming of this with 2,000 grammes of sugar a syrup of sp. gr. 1.27 when boiling [Fr. Cod.]; or by dissolving 3 parts of alcoholic extract of sarsaparilla in 30 of water and adding to the filtered colature 54 of sugar [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—*Sirap de s. composée* [Fr. Cod.]. *Sirap de s. et de séné*. See *SIRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUS*.—*Tisane de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. See *DECOCTUM SARSÆ*.

SALSEPARIN, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{ls-i}^2\text{-e}^2\text{p-a}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{p}(\text{ia}^2)$. See *SMILACIN*.

SALSIFY, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{ls-i}^2\text{-f}^2\text{i}^2$. Fr., *salsifis*. The *Tragopogon porrifolius*. [a, 35.]

SALSILAGO (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Sa}^2\text{ls}(\text{sa}^2\text{ls})\text{-i}^2\text{a}^2/\text{a}^2\text{g}^2/\text{o}$. Gen., —*ag-i}^2\text{nis}*. Literally, saltiness; a salty liquid. [B.]—*S. ammoniacalis acetosa*. See *LIQUOR AMMONII ACETATIS*.

SALSOLA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Sa}^2\text{ls}(\text{sa}^2\text{ls})\text{-o}^2\text{a}^2/\text{a}^2$. Fr., *soude*. Ger., *Salzkraut*. Saltwort; a genus of the *Salsolaceæ*, or *Salsolæ*, which are the *Chenopodiaceæ*. The *Salsolæ* are a tribe of the *Chenopodiaceæ*. [a, 35.]—*S. indica*. A small Indian weed. It yields an impure soda, which is applied to tumors. [B, 172 (a, 35).]—*S. kali*. Fr., *soude kali*. Ger., *gemeines Salzkraut*. Kelpwort, British barilla-plant, prickly glasswort (or saltwort); growing in Europe and the colder parts of Asia. The entire plant, *herba kali* (see *tragi*), was formerly used as a diuretic. The dried plant yields over 25 per cent. of barilla. [a, 35.]—*S. sativa*. A barilla-yielding species cultivated in Spain (cf. *Sicily BARILLA*). [a, 35.]—*S. soda*. Fr., *soude commune*, *herbe au verre*, *saltwort*. Ger., *langblättriges Salzkraut*. The barilla-plant of southern Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia; formerly official, as *herba salsolæ seu kali majoris*, seu *vibro*, as a diuretic and antelmintic, and in skin diseases. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—*S. tragus*. Fr., *soude épineuse*. Ger., *bockigee* (oder *dorniges*) *Salzkraut*. A barilla-yielding species of the Mediterranean regions, formerly official as a diuretic under the name of *herba kali* (see *tragi*); probably a variety of *S. kali*. [a, 35.]

SALSUGO (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Sa}^2\text{ls}(\text{sa}^2\text{ls})\text{-u}^2\text{u}^2/\text{go}$. Gen., —*ug-i}^2\text{nis}*. From *salsus*, salted. See *SALSEDO*.

SALSUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Sa}^2\text{ls}(\text{sa}^2\text{ls})\text{-u}^2\text{u}^2\text{u}^2$. See *SALINE*.

SALT, n. Sa^2lt . Gr., $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\varsigma$. Lat., *sal*. Fr., *sel*. Ger., *Salz*. 1. Sodium chloride. 2. In chemistry, a compound produced by the union of a strongly electro-negative element or radicle and a strongly electro-positive element or radicle. The latter constitutes the basic constituent, and is either a metal or the oxide or hydrate of a metal. The former is the acid constituent, and is either a non-metallic (oxygenic) element or a metal united with a large amount of oxygen. [B.]—*Acid s.* That one of two or more s's formed from a dibasic or polybasic acid and a base in which only a portion of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by the base, so that

the s. still has acid properties, i. e., is capable of undergoing replacement by bases. [B, 158 (a, 38).]—*Alkaline s's*. 1. S's which are alkaline in reaction. 2. S's which still possess alkaline properties, i. e., are still capable of neutralizing acids. [B.]—*Ammoniacal s.* One of the various compounds of ammonium with acids. [B.]—*Amphid s's*, *Amphoteroous s's*. Of Berzelius, certain s's believed to be compounds of two oxides, two sulphides, two selenides, or two tellurides. [B, 2.]—*Bakers' s.* Ammonium sesquicarbonate; so called from bakers using it as a substitute for yeast. [B, 98.]—*Basic s.* A compound of a normal s. with an oxide or hydroxide. [B, 158 (a, 38).]—*Bay s.* See *SODIUM CHLORIDE*. The salt evaporated from sea-water by solar heat. [B, 78, 38.]—*Bitter (purging) s.* See *MAGNESIUM SULPHATE*.—*Cheltenham s.* A mixture of equal parts of magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate, and sodium chloride, or some similar mixture. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—*Common s.* See *SODIUM CHLORIDE*.—*Diuretic s.* Potassium acetate. [B.]—*Double s.* Ger., *Doppelsalz*. A s. in which two metals have replaced the hydrogen of an acid. [B, 158 (a, 38).] Cf. *DOUBLES* (5th def.).—*Epsom s.* See *MAGNESIUM SULPHATE*.—*Ferric s.* Ferrous s. Iron and potassium ferrocyanide. [B, 61 (a, 38).]—*Glaser's polychrest s.* Potassium sulphate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Glauber's s.* Fr., *sel de Glauber*. Ger., *Glauberzalt*. Purified normal sodium sulphate. [B.]—*Homburg's sedative s.* Boric acid. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Lémery's s.* Potassium sulphate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Marine Epsom s.* Magnesium chloride. [B, 91.]—*Martial sea-salt*. Iron chloride. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Muriatic s.* Iron subsulphate. [B.]—*Neutral s's*. A s. formed of the replacement of all the replaceable hydrogen atoms of an acid by a basic radicle. [B.]—*Oxy's*, *Oxygen s.* Fr., *oxisèl*, *oxyèl*. Ger., *Sauersalz*. A s. containing oxygen; the s. of an oxygen acid. [B.]—*Rochelle's*. Potassium and sodium tartrate. [B.]—*Rock s.* Fr., *sel de roche*. Ger., *Steinsalz*. Native crystallized sodium chloride occurring in masses; also, as used in the United States, sodium chloride obtained by the evaporation of sea-water when occurring in masses. [B.]—*S. of Riverius*. Normal potassium citrate; the potassium citrate of the U. S. Ph. [B.]—*S. of Seignette*. See *POTASSIUM AND SODIUM TARTRATE*.—*S. of wisdom*. See *ALEMBROTH*.—*S. solution*. A solution of sodium chloride in distilled water. Such a solution, when of a strength of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., causes little or no change in animal tissues with which it comes in contact, and is hence called *indifferent* (i. e., normal, or physiological) solution, and is used in physiological experiments and microscopy whenever it is desired to keep the tissues as nearly normal as possible. [B.]—*Schlippe's s.* Sodium sulphantimonate.—*Sea s.* Fr., *sel de mer*. Ger., *Seesalz*. Sodium chloride, more or less pure, obtained by evaporation of sea-water. [B.]—*Sedative s.* See *BORIC ACID*.—*Sedlitz s.* Magnesium sulphate. [B, 91.]—*Smelling s.* Any pungent volatile s., particularly ammonium carbonate, used by inhalation as a respiratory and cardiac stimulant. [B.]—*Spirit of s.* Lat., *spiritus salis*. An old name for hydrochloric acid. [B.]—*Stahl's sulphurous s.* Potassium sulphite. [B, 91.]—*Table s.* See *SODIUM CHLORIDE*.—*Volatile s.* Ammonium sesquicarbonate. See under *AMMONIUM CARBONATE*.

SALTATIO (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Sa}^2\text{lt}(\text{sa}^2\text{lt})\text{-a}^2\text{a}^2/\text{a}^2\text{t}^2\text{u}^2\text{-o}$. Gen., —*on-is*. From *saltare*, to dance. See *DANCE*.—*S. Sancti Viti*. See *CHOREA*.

SALTATORIC, adj. $\text{Sa}^2\text{lt-a}^2\text{-o}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{q}$. Pertaining to dancing, or to a jumping or jerking motion. [a, 48.]

SALTATORY, adj. $\text{Sa}^2\text{lt-a}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-r-i}^2$. Lat., *saltatorius*. Progressing by leaps. [a, 39.]

SALT LAKE, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{lt lak}$. A lake in Mono County, California. The water is slightly charged with chlorides. [Anderson (a, 14).]—*S. L. Sulphur Springs*. A place in Salt Lake County, Utah, where there are gaseous, saline, and sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

SALPETRE, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{lt-pet-u}^2\text{r}$. Lat., *sal petre* (salt of rock [so called because it occurs as an efflorescence on the surface of rocks in lime-caves and elsewhere]), *salpetra*, *sal petrosium*. Fr., *salpêtre*. Ger., *Salpeter*. Crude potassium nitrate. [B.]—*Chile s.* Sodium nitrate. [B.]—*Lead s.* Ger., *bleisalpeter*. Lead nitrate. [B.]—*Lime s.* Calcium nitrate. [B.]—*S. flour*. Fine crystals of potassium nitrate deposited from a hot aqueous solution which has been kept constantly stirred so as to prevent the formation of large crystals. [B.]—*S. lyx*. The liquor obtained by extraction with water of a mass containing crude potassium nitrate. [B.]—*Wall s.* Calcium nitrate; so called because it is found as an efflorescence on the walls of stables and other places over which urine and animal liquids flow. [B.]

SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{lt sul}^2\text{-u}^2\text{r}$. A place in Monroe County, West Virginia, where there are gaseous and sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

SALTUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Sa}^2\text{lt}(\text{sa}^2\text{lt})\text{-u}^2\text{u}^2\text{u}^2$. Gen., *salt-us*. From *salire*, to leap. 1. A leaping or jerking motion. 2. The vulva. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

SALUFER, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{lt-u}^2\text{f-u}^2\text{r}$. From *saltus*, health, and *ferre*, to bring. A trade name for sodium silicofluoride. [Bristol Med. chir. Jour., Sept., 1888, p. 207.]

SALUTATION CONVULSIVE (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-lu}^2\text{-ta}^2\text{-se-o}^2\text{p}^2\text{u}^2\text{-}^2\text{vu}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-se}$. See *CHOREA RUTANS*.

SALVADORA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-lva}^2\text{-d-o}^2\text{-ra}^2$. From *Salvador*, a Spanish botanist. Fr., *salvadora*. Ger., *Salvadorea*. The typical genus of the *Salvadoraceæ*, which are an order of gamopetalous dicotyledons. The *Salvadoræ* are: Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Plumbagææ*; of Baillon, a series of the *Celastraceæ*. [a, 35.]

—*S. oleoides*. The tooth-brush-tree of India. Its properties are similar to those of *S. persica*. The young branches are used for strengthening the gums. [a. 35.] —*S. persica*, *S. wightiana*. Fr., *salvadore de Perse*. Ger., *persische Salvadore*. The *adaï* of Abyssinia, *jhalo* of India. The tonic and stimulant bark of the trunk is used in low fevers, amenorrhoea, etc., the acid root-bark as a vesicatory, the pigmy leaves as an anthelmintic, and the branches for cleansing the teeth. In India the berries, which are considered aphrodisiac, are dried like currants. It is by some authors identified with the mustard-tree of the New Testament. [B. 172, 180 (a. 35).]

SALVATELLA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}(\text{sa}^2)\text{-va}^2(\text{va}^2)\text{-e}^1\text{l}^2$. From *salvare*, to save. Fr., *salvatelle*. See *VENA cephalica polialis*.

SALVE, n. Sa^2v . Ger., *Salbe*. See OINTMENT.—Brown s. See *UNGUENTUM matris*.—Deslher's s. See *Ceratum RESINAE compositum*.—Lip-s. See *Ceratum labiale*, *Ceratum CETACEI*, and *Ceratum CETACEI rubrum*.—White lip-s. See *Ceratum CETACEI*.

SALVIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}(\text{sa}^2)\text{-vi}^2(\text{vi}^2)\text{-a}^2$. Fr., *sauge*, *sauge officinale* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Salbei*, *Salbey*, *Salbeibläter* (2d def.). 1. Sage; a genus of labiate herbaceous or shrubby plants. The *Salvia* are a division of the *Verticillatae*. The *Salviae* are a division of labiates including the *Melisseae*, *Ocymoidae*, and *Salviae*. The *Salviae* are: Of Sprengel and Reichenbach, an order or division of the *Labiate* including *Rosmarinus*, *S. Monarda*, etc.; of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Labiate* including *S.* and *Scorodol*; 2. Sage-leaves, the leaves (leaves and tops [Sp. Ph.], flowering plant [Fr. Cod.]) of *S. officinalis*, and, according to the Sp. Ph., of *S. Hispanorum* also; formerly used as a stimulant in excessive secretions, flatulence, asthenic inflammations of the mouth and throat, etc. The infusion has been used to check profuse sweating. [B. 42, 170, 180 (a. 35).] —*Ætheroleum salviae*. See *Oil of sage*. —*Alcohol salviae vulnerarius*. An old preparation made by distilling a number of herbs with wine or alcohol. One formula called for 2 oz. each of the herbs of hyssop, *Mentha crispata*, sage, and rosemary. 1 oz. each of the flowers of rosemary and lavender, and 10 pounds of proof spirit, distilled until the liquid ceased to be limpid. [B. 97 (a. 38).] —*Aqua salviae* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Gr. Ph.). Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) de sauge*, Sp., *agua de salvia* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of sage-leaves (leaves and tops [Sp. Ph.]) with water enough to make 8 [Gr. Ph.] (10 [Ger. Ph.]) of distillate (with 2 parts of water so as to obtain 1 part of distillate [Sp. Ph.]). [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).] —*Aqua salviae concentrata* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Swiss Ph. Preparation made by mixing 2 parts of alcohol with 100 of aqua salviae and distilling 10 parts. [B. 95 (a. 38).] —*Conserva salviae*. A conserve consisting of 2 parts of sage-flowers with 4 of powdered (or 6 of boiled) sugar. [B. 119 (a. 38).] —*Essentia salviae* [Belg. Ph.]. See *Oil of sage*. —*Infusum salviae*. Fr., *hydrolé (ou infusion) de sauge*. A preparation made by macerating 4 oz. of sage in 1 pint of water for half an hour and straining [U. S. Ph., 1870]. [B. 119 (a. 38).] —*Oleosacharum salviae*. Fr., *clouure de sauge*. A mixture of 8 drops of oil of sage with 45 grains of sugar. [B. 119 (a. 38).] —*Oleum salviae*. See *Oil of sage*. —*S. ethiopsis*. Fr., *sauge d'Éthiopie*, marum d'Égypte, Ger., *Mohrenkraut*, *ungarische (oder vollige) Salbei*, *Lämchen-Salbei*. Ethiopian sage, identified with the *æthiopsis* of the ancients. The leaves and the flowering tops are stimulant and stomachic. [a. 35.] —*S. aurea*. Ger., *goldfarbige Salbei*. A Cape-of-Good-Hope species. The leaves are used especially as a vulnerary. [a. 35.] —*S. adullis*. A plant resembling thyme, reputed to have the properties of hyssop. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec. 1885, p. 601.] —*S. columbaria*. The chia-plant of California. The seeds are used to make a demulcent drink and as food. [a. 35.] —*S. glutinosa*. Fr., *sauge gluante*. Ger., *klebrige Salbei*, *grosse Bergsalbei*, *wilder Scharlach*. Jupiter's-distaff, yellow-flowered hardy sage; a European species having a somewhat narcotic odor resembling that of the muscatel. It is used like *S. sclarea*. [B. 179, 180 (a. 35).] —*S. grandiflora*. A Mexican species used as a condiment and stimulant. [a. 35.] —*S. hispanica*, *S. Hispanorum*. Spanish sage; official in the Sp. Ph. as a source of *S.* (2d def.). It is said to grow also in Mexico, and to yield chia seed. [a. 35.] —*S. hornimum*. Fr., *sauge ormin*, *fleur-feuille*. Ger., *schöpfige Salbei*, *Scharlach-Salbei*. Red-topped sage of southern Europe, the *ôpinovon* of Dioscorides; a species of disagreeable smell and bitter taste, used like *S. sclarea*. The herb and seeds were formerly official. The bitterish mucilaginous seeds (fruits) were used in ophthalmia. They may be used like linseed to remove foreign substances from the eye. [a. 35.] —*S. hortensis*. See *S. officinalis*. —*S. integrifolia*. A Peruvian shrub, used in pleurisy. [B. 179, 180 (a. 35).] —*S. lanata*. An East Indian sage. The leaves are used as a vulnerary, the roots in coughs, and the seeds as an emetic and antisynteric. The peeled stalks are eaten. The seeds are also used internally in hemorrhoids and colic and as an application to boils. [a. 35.] —*S. lanceolata*. A North American species, said to be a tonic. Its infusion is said to be diaphoretic when hot and an energetic diuretic when cold. [a. 35.] —*S. leonuroides*. A Peruvian shrub, used as an antodontalgic and nervine. [a. 35.] —*S. lyrata*. Lyre-leaved sage; a North American species. The juice is used in warts and cancerous ulcerations. [a. 35.] —*S. officinalis*. Fr., *sauge officinale*, *grande sauge*, *herbe sacrée*, Ger., *gebräuchliche (oder gemeine) Salbei*, *Gartensalbei*, *Königssalbei*, *Edelsalbei*. Sp., s. [Mex. Ph.]. (Common) garden-sage, saffron-sage; indigenous to countries on the Mediterranean Sea. The leaves are 2d def., 2d def., and the flowers and fruits were formerly official. [B. 5, 180 (a. 35).] —*S. plebeia*. A Chinese and East Indian sage. The seeds, official in India, are used in gonorrhoea and menorrhagia and as a substitute for mustard. [a. 35.] —*S. pomifera*. Fr., *sauge pomifère*. Apple- (or gall-) bearing sage, a shrub of Greece and the Orient, similar to *S. officinalis*. It produces *galla esculenta*. [a. 35.] —*S. pratensis*. Fr., *sauge des prés*. Ger., *Wiesensalbei*, *wilde Salbei*, *Scharlachkraut*. Meadow sage (very clary); found throughout Europe. The herb was formerly used like that of *S. sclarea*. It is used in brewing to increase the intoxicating power of beer. [a. 35.] —*S. procum-*

bens. A malodorous species found in Peru; used in constipation. [a. 35.] —*S. sclarea*. Fr., *sauge sclaire*, *baum*, *ormin*, *orvale (des prés)*, *toute bonne*. Ger., *Muskateller-Salbei*, *groses Scharlachkraut*, *Orminkraut*, *Muskatellerkraut*. The clary (or clarry) of southern Europe and the Orient; formerly used as a stimulant and antispasmodic. The herb is used to impart the taste of the muscatel to wine, and in beer-brewing. [a. 35.] —*S. tingitana*. Ger., *stinkende (oder nordafrikanische) Salbei*. An African undershrub. The flowering tops are used externally as a stimulant and internally as a carminative. [B. 180 (a. 35).] —*S. verbenacea*. Fr., *sauge verveine*, *prudhomme*. Ger., *orientalische Salbei*, *Vervain*—(or wild) sage, wild clary, eye-seed-plant; a southern European species of milder medicinal properties than *S. hornimum*. The mucilaginous seeds are used to remove foreign substances from the eye and were formerly employed in ophthalmia. [a. 35.]

SALVIOL, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{l}^1\text{vi}^2\text{-o}^2\text{l}$. A liquid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$, contained in oil of sage. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

SALZ (Ger.), n. Za^2lts . See *SALT*.—*Aschens'*. See *CRUDE POTASSIUM carbonate*.—*Bitteres Furgins'*, *Bitters'*. See *MAGNESIUM sulphate*.—*Derosene'sches S.* See *NARCOTINE*.—*Englisches Laxirs'*, *Englisches S.* Epsomer S. See *MAGNESIUM sulphate*.—*Gallenfetwachs-saures S.* See *CHOLESTERATE*.—*Glaubers'*. 1. See *SODIUM sulphate*. 2. See *AMMONIUM sulphate*.—*Harnsaures S.* See *URATE*.—*Holz-schens'*. See *CRUDE POTASSIUM carbonate*.—*Kochs'*. See the major list.—*Laxirs'*. A purgative salt.—*Laugens'*. See the major list.—*Mauers'*. See *Wall salt*.—*Mittels'*. See the major list.—*Säidschützer S.* See *MAGNESIUM sulphate*.—*Sätker*. See *ETHYL chloride*.—*S'bar*. See *SALIFIABLE*.—*S'bilder*. See *HALOGEN* and *CHLORINE*.—*S'flus*. See *ECZEMA* and *Chronic eczema*.—*S'geist*. Hydrochloric acid. [a. 324.] —*S'halsband*. See *HALODEREM*.—*S'ig*. See *SALINE*.—*S'polster*. See *HALOTYLE*.—*S'wasser*. Salt water; sea water. [a. 38.] —*Sylvisches S.* See *SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ aromaticus*.

SALZBRONN (Ger.), n. $\text{Za}^2\text{lts}^1\text{-br}^2\text{on}^2$. A place in German Lorraine where there is a ferruginous spring. [L. 49 (a. 14).]

SALZBRUNN (Ger.), n. $\text{Za}^2\text{lts}^1\text{-brun}$. A place in Prussian Silesia where there is a gaseous, alkaline, saline, and slightly ferruginous spring. [L. 67 (a. 14).]

SALZBURG (Ger.), n. $\text{Za}^2\text{lts}^1\text{-burg}$. A place in Hermanstadt County, Transylvania, where there are ponds containing various chlorides and sodium salts. [L. 57 (a. 14).]

SALZHAUSEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Za}^2\text{lts}^1\text{-ha}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-z-e}^2\text{n}$. A place in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where there is a gaseous spring. [L. 57 (a. 14).]

SALZSAUER (Ger.), adj. $\text{Za}^2\text{lts}^1\text{-sa}^2\text{-u-e}^2\text{-r}$. See *MURIATIC*. Used with the name of a base, the chloride of that base.

SALZSÄURE (Ger.), n. $\text{Za}^2\text{lts}^1\text{-zoi}^2\text{-e}^2$. See *HYDROCHLORIC acid*.—*Dephlogistisirte S.* See *CHLORINE*.—*Gemeine S.* See *Dilute HYDROCHLORIC acid*.—*Hyperoxydirte S.* Chloric acid. [a. 324.] —*Oxydirte S.* See *ACIDUM MURIATICUM oxygenatum*.—*Ueberoxydirte S.* Chloric acid. [a. 324.] —*Wässerige oxydirte S.* See *Aqua CHLORI*.

SALZSCHLIRF (Ger.), n. $\text{Za}^2\text{lts}^1\text{-shlirf}$. A place in Hesse-Nassau, Germany, where there are gaseous and ferruginous springs.

SALZUFELN, **SALZUFLEN** (Ger.), n's. $\text{Za}^2\text{lts}^1\text{-uf-fe}^2\text{ln}$, Je^2ln . A place in Lippe-Deimold, Germany, where there are springs containing chlorides and alkaline sulphates. [L. 57 (a. 14).]

SALZUNGEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Za}^2\text{lts}^1\text{-un}^2\text{-e}^2\text{n}$. A place in Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, where there are saline springs. [L. 57 (a. 14).]

SAMADERA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Sa}^2\text{m-a}^2\text{-d-e}^2\text{-r(a)}^2$. Fr., *samadère*. A genus of the *Simarubaceae*. [a. 35.] —*S. barki*. Niepa (or karinghota) bark; the intensely bitter inner bark of *S. indica*, used as a febrifuge. It contains a principle probably identical with quassia. [B. 5 (a. 35).] —*S. indica*. A Ceylon and Malay Archipelago species. The bitter wood is used as a tonic; the bruised leaves are applied in erysipelas; and the kernels of the fruit yield an oil employed in rheumatism. [a. 35.]

SAMARA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Sa}^2\text{m}(\text{sa}^2\text{m})\text{-a}^2\text{-a}^2$. Fr., *samare*. Ger., *Flügelfrucht*. An indehiscent fruit with a wing-like appendage, which is sometimes double, as in the maple. [a. 35.]

SAMARIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{m}(\text{sa}^2\text{m})\text{-a}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-ri}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. An element of the same group as yttrium, lanthanum, and didymium. Symbol, Sm; atomic weight, 160. [B.]

SAMBUCUS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Sa}^2\text{mb}(\text{sa}^2\text{mb})\text{-u}^2\text{-k}(\text{u}^2\text{k})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Fr., *sureau* [Fr. Cod.], *fleurs de sureau* (2d def.). Ger., *Hollunder*, *Hollunderblüthen* (2d def.), *Flüderblumen* (2d def.). Sp., *saúco*, *sahuco* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A genus of the *Caprifoliaceae*. The *Sambuceae*, or *Sambucineae*, are a section of the *Caprifoliaceae*, made by Balthas (as *Sambucinae*) a family of the *Polymorphae*. [a. 35.] 2. Of the U. S. and Br. Ph.s. See *ELDER-flowers*. 3. Of Austr., Hunz. and Netherl. Ph.s. See *Fructus sambuci*. 4. *Aqua (fiorum [Gr. Ph.] sambuci*. Fr., *eau distillée (de fleurs) de sureau* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Flüderblumenwasser*, *Hollunderblüthenwasser*. Sp., *agua de saúco* [Sp. Ph.]. Elder (flower) water; made by distilling 1 part [Br. Ph.] (3 parts [Swed. Ph.], 4 [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], 4 [Fr. Cod.], 5 [Sp. Ph., Swiss Ph.], 10 [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph.]) of a mixture of 1 part of fresh elder-flowers (or also its equivalent of salted elder-flowers [Br. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) and enough water; or by mixing aqueous sambuci concentrate with 7 times as much water [Russ. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).] —*Aqua sambuci concentrata*. A preparation made by mixing 100 parts of fresh elder water with 2 of alcohol, and distilling 10 [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.]; or by mixing 12 parts of elder-flowers with 2 of alcohol and enough water, and distilling 15 parts [Russ. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38).] —*Baccæ sambuci*. See *ELDER-berries*.—*Extractum sambuci*. See *Succus sambuci inspissatus*.—*Flores sambuci*. See *ELDER-flowers*.—*Fructus sambuci*. Fr., *sureau* [Fr. Cod.]. The fruit of *S. nigra*. [B. 95 (a. 38).] See *ELDER-berries*.—*Gelatina sambuci* [Belg. Ph.]. A jelly made by heating nearly ripe elder-berries in a kettle until

they burst, straining, expressing, evaporating 100 parts quickly to one third, adding 25 of sugar, and continuing to evaporate to the consistence of honey. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—*Mel sambuci*. Sp. *miel de saïco* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling fermented juice of elder-berries with twice as much honey to the consistence of a thick syrup, skimming, and straining. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—*Oleum sambuci*. A preparation made by digesting dried elder-flowers with 8 times as much olive-oil for two hours, and expressing. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—*Rob sambuci* [Netherl. Ph.], *Toob sambuci* [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed., Swiss Ph.]. See *Succus sambuci inspissatus* and cf. *S. nigra*.—*Sambuci baccæ*. See *Fructus sambuci*.—*S. canadensis*. Fr. *sureau du Canada*. Ger., *can-*



SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS. [A. 327.]

discher Hollunder. American (black, or autumn-flowering) elder; common in Canada and the United States, closely related to *S. nigra* and similarly used. [a. 35.]—*S. ebulus*. Fr. *hièble* [Fr. Cod.], *petit sureau*, *sureau en herbe*. Ger., *Attich*, *Ackerholder*, *Feldhollunder*, *wilder Flieder* (oder *Holder*). Blood-hilder, dane-wort, deadwort, dwarf herbaceous (or ground-) elder, the *χαμα-τάκη* of Dioscorides; a species of strong, unpleasant odor, and bitterish, austere, somewhat acid taste, growing throughout Europe to the Caucasus. The emetic root and inner bark, the diuretic and purgative leaves and flowers, and the sudorific and diuretic berries, were formerly official. From the berries, which are still official, a diuretic and sudorific extract, *roob ebuli*, is prepared. The leaves have been much used in veterinary medicine. [a. 35.]—*S. glauca*. Californian elder, white elder-berry; a species having medicinal properties like those of *S. canadensis*. [a. 35.]—*S. laoueiiana*. An imperfectly known Chinese tree. The brownish-red berries are calefacient, aperient, sudorific, and diuretic. [a. 35.]—*S. mexicana*. Sp. *saico* [Mex. Ph.]. An arborescent Mexican species. The emetic and purgative leaves are used in intermittent fever and externally in the pains of syphilis. The root is an energetic purgative. [J. M. Maisch. "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 123; B. 180 (a. 35).]—*S. nigra*. Fr. *sureau noir* (ou *commun*), *grana actes*, *grana rubra*, *samburba*, *slae*, *agrier*. Ger., *Baumholder*, *Elhorn*, *Flieder*, *genetier* (oder *schwarzer*) *Hollunder*, *Haddig*, *Queshen*, *Roskenstrauch*. Common (or black-berried) elder, arn- (or boor-) tree, the *άκκη* of the ancients, the "stinking elder" of Shakespeare; found in Europe, northern Africa, and middle Asia. The flowers (see *Elder-flowers*) contain a volatile oil, and are used to prepare *unguentum sambuci* and *aqua sambuci*. The globular berries, *grana actes*, contain tannin and resin, and are aperient and diaphoretic; their inspissated juice, *roob sambuci*, has been used as a laxative and in rheumatism and syphilis. The cathartic leaves and inner bark have a sickly smell, and are considered repugnant to insects. The former are used to impart a fine green tint to fat and oil; the latter has been used in dropsy and epilepsy. The juice of the root and the leaf-buds are violent cathartics. [B. 180 (a. 35).]—*S. peruviana*. A tree growing in the Peruvian Andes. The bark, leaves, and berries are purgative. [a. 35.]—*S. racemosa*. Fr. *sureau à grappes* (ou *de montagne*). Ger., *Trauben-hollunder*, *Berghollunder*, *Sternhollunder*. Haris' (or scarlet-berried) elder; found in Europe, Asia, and California, having the properties of *S. nigra*. The juice of the berries is considered sudorific. [a. 35.]—*S. vulgaris*. See *S. nigra*.—*Succus (baccarum* [Gr. Ph.]) *sambuci inspissatus*. Ger., *Fliederbeeren-saft*. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of sugar with 31 parts of *S. Ph.* [4 (Dan. Ph.), 6 (Swiss Ph.)] of fermented juice of elder-berries (with 9 parts of such juice already brought to the consistence of a half-thick extract [Hung. Ph.], with 16 parts brought to the consistence of honey [Gr. Ph.], with 9 [Aust. Ph.], 10 [Roum. Ph., Russ. Ph.], or 12 [Ger. Ph.] brought to a thick extract, and bringing to the consistence of a thick extract [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (of honey [Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.], of rob [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Roum. Ph.], [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—*Syrupus sambuci*. A preparation made by dissolving 2 parts of sugar in 3 of the filtered fermented juice of elder-berries, and evaporating till the sp. gr. of the hot syrup is 1.27 [Belg. Ph.]; or by dissolving 8 parts of sugar in 5 of the boiled-up and filtered fermented juice and bringing to a syrup [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—*Unguentum sambuci*. Sp., *pomada de saico* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment made by

crushing 5 parts of elder-bark and 1 part of elder-leaves, macerating for 8 days with 18 parts of lard, heating gently till the moisture is dissipated, straining, separating from the dregs when cool, melting again, and stirring till cold [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]

SAME (Ger.), n. *Za'm'e*². See **SEED** and **GRAIN** (1st def.).

SAMEN (Ger.), n. *Za'm'e*². See **SEED** and **SEMEN**.—**S'be-hälter**. See **PLACENTA** (4th def.).—**S'bilder**. See **Seminal CELLS** (1st def.).—**S'dunst**. See **ACRA SEMINALIS**.—**S'element**, **S'faden**. See **SPERMATOZOID**.—**S'fuss**. See **SPERMATORRHEA**.—**S'lufft**. See **ACRA SEMINALIS**.—**S'milch**. See **EMULSION**.—**S'saft**. See **SEMEN** (1st def.).—**S'schneller**. See **BULBO-CAVERNOSUS**.—**S'stein**. See **SPERMATIC CALCULUS**.—**S'thierchen**. See **SPERMATOZOID**.—**S'trieger**. See **PLACENTA** (4th def.).—**S'treiber**. See **BULBO-CAVERNOSUS**.—**S'haltung**. See **BRADYOLISMUS**.—**S'verlust**. See **SPERMATORRHEA**.—**S'weg**. See **Deferens**.—**S'würmchen**. See **SPERMATOZOID**.

SAMOLUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sa'm(sa'm)'o'l'u's(u's)*. A genus of the *Samoleæ* (a tribe of the *Primulaceæ*). [a. 35.]—**S. aquaticus**, **S. Valerandi**. Fr. *mouron d'eau*, *pimpernelle aquatique*. Ger., *Valerand's Pungen*, *Strand- (oder Salz-) Pungen*. Common brook-weed, water pimpernel; a bitterish herb, formerly official, growing in Europe, Asia, and North America. It has the vulnerary, aperient, and antiscorbutic properties of *Veronica beccabunga*, and is still used empirically. [a. 35.]

SAMPHIRE, n. *Sa'm'fir*. See **CRITHUM maritimum**.

SAMPSUCHUM (Lat.), **SAMPSUCHUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. *Sa'mp(sa'mp)-su'k(such)'u's(u'm)'u'm*. Gr., *σαμψυχον*, *σαμψυχος*, *σαμψυχον*. See **ORIGANUM majorana**.

SANABLE, adj. *Sa'n'a'b'l*. Lat., *sanabilis* (from *sanare*, to heal). See **CURABLE**.

SAN-ADRIÁN-Y-LA-LOSILLA (Sp.), n. *Sa'n-a'd'ri-a'n'e-l'a'-lo-sel'ya's*. A place in Leon, Spain, where there is a hot chalybeate and alkaline spring. [L. 49 (a. 14).]

SANATIO (Lat.), n. f. *Sa'n(sa'n)-a(a)'shi'ti'*. Gen., *-on'is*. See **SANATION**.—**S. per primam intentionem**. See **First INTENTION**.—**S. per secundam intentionem**. See **Second INTENTION**.

SANATION, n. *Sa'n'a'shu'n*. Lat., *sanatio* (from *sanare*, to heal). The process of healing. [a. 48.]

SANATIVE, adj. *Sa'n'a'ti-v'*. Lat., *sanativus*. See **CURATIVE**.

SANATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Sa'n(sa'n)-a'ta'ri'um*. Gr., *σανατόριον*. A hospital, especially a private hospital. [a. 48.] Cf. **SANITARIUM**.

SANATORY, adj. *Sa'n'a't'or-i'*. Lat., *sanatorius* (from *sanare*, to heal). See **CURATIVE**.

SAN BERNARDINO (It.), n. *Sa'n be'r-na'r'd-e'no*. A place in the Grisons, Switzerland, where there is an alkaline and sulphurous spring. [L. 57 (a. 14).]

SAN BERNARDINO HOT SPRINGS, n. *Sa'n be'r-na'r'd-en'o*. A place in San Bernardino County, California, where there are hot sulphurous, saline, and alkaline springs. [Anderson (a. 14).]

SANCTUS (Lat.), adj. *Sa'n'kt(sa'n'kt)'u's(u's)*. From *sanctus*, to render sacred. Fr., *saint*. Ger., *heilig*. Sacred, holy; as a n., a saint.

SAND, n. *Sa'nd*. A. s., s. Gr., *ψάκκος*. Lat., *arena*. Fr., *sable*. Ger., *Sand*. Substrate pulverulent, or reduced to small grains. [a. 48.]—**Sandriain**.—**Gehirns'** (Ger.). See **ACERVULUS**.—**Harns'** (Ger.). See **GRAVEL**.—**Hirns'** (Ger.). See **ACERVULUS**.—**Nierens'** (Ger.). Renal gravel.—**S-crack**. A fissure in any part of a horse's foot, beginning at the coronet and generally found in the inner quarters of the forefoot and the toes of the hind foot. [Williams (a. 34).]—**S'geschwulst**. See **PSAMMOMA**.—**S'hode** (Ger.). See **ORCHITIS** and **EPIDIDYMITIS**.

SANDAL, n. *Sa'n'd'l*. See **S-wood**.—**Red s**. See **Lignum SANTIALI rubri**.

SANDALM (Lat.), n. n. *Sa'nd(sa'nd)'al'*. Gr., *σανδάλιον*. See **SANTALUM**.—**Lignum sandali** [Swiss Ph.]. See **Lignum SANTIALI rubri**.—**Lignum sandali citrinum**, **Lignum s**. See **Lignum SANTIALI**.—**S. rubrum officinale**. See **Lignum SANTIALI rubri**.

SANDAL-WOOD, n. *Sa'n'd'l-wu'd*. Fr., *bois de santel*. Ger., *Santelholz*, *Sandelholz*. Sp., *sándalo cetrino* [Sp. Ph. Mex. Ph.]. As commonly used, lignum sandali; also the wood of other species of *Santalum*, red sanders (see **Lignum SANTIALI rubri**), and (in Russia) the wood of *Rhamnus dahuricus*. [a. 35.]—**False s.-w.** The wood of *Ximenia americana*, *Quercus obelifica*, and *Myoporum laetifolium*. [a. 35.]—**Oil of s.**—**Oil of sandal**.—**Red s.-w.** 1. *Santalum SANTIALI rubri*. 2. The wood of *Rhamnus dahuricus*. 3. The *Adenanthra pavonina*. [a. 35.]—**White s.-w.** See under **Lignum SANTIALI** and **SANTALUM myrtifolium**.—**Yellow s.-w.** 1. See under **Lignum SANTIALI**. 2. The wood of *Santalum freycinetianum*. [a. 35.]

SANDARAC, n. *Sa'n'd'a'r-a'k*. Lat., *sandaraca* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph.], *resina (seu vernix) sandaraca, sandaraca arabum*. Fr., *sandarake* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Sandarak*. Thick dried formed a part of various plasters and ointments, but is chiefly used now as an incense and in varnish. [B. 5, 180 (a. 35).]—**French s.** See **East Indian DAMMAR**.—**German s.** Lat., *sandaraca germanica*. Fr., *sandarake d'Allemagne*. Ger., *deutscher Sandarak*. The resin of *Juniperus communis*. [a. 35.]—**Oriental s.** Fr., *sandarake orientale*, *sandaron*, *sandarousse*. An Egyptian resin, believed to be identical with s. [a. 35.]

SANDARACA (Lat.), n. f. *Sa²nd(sa²nd)a²r²(a²r²)a²k(a²k)a²g*. Gr. *sandarakē*. 1. Of Pliny and Vitruvius, see **ARSENIC disulphide**. 2. See **SANDARAC**.—**Resina** s., **S. Arabum**. See **SANDARAC**.—**S. electa**. Pure sandarac, the resin unmixed with pieces of wood or other impurities. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**S. Graecorum**. See **REALGAR**.—**S. naturalis**. Sandarac of inferior quality. [B. 180 (a, 35).]

SANDARACQUE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. *Sa²n²-a²r²-a²k*. See **SANDARAC**.—**Poudre de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. Sandarac triturated in an iron mortar and sifted through a No. 100 silk sieve. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

SANDELHOLTZ (Ger.), n. *Sa²nd²e²l²ho²l²ts*. See **SANDAL-WOOD**.—**S²l**. See **OIL of SANTAL**.

SANDERS, SANDERS' WOOD, n's. *Sa²nd²u²r²z, sa²nd²u²r²z-wu²d²*. See **SANDAL-WOOD**.

SANDIX (Lat.), n. f. *Sa²nd(sa²nd)²ix*. Gen., *sand²icis, -ic²is*. Gr., *sándix*. See **Red LEAD oxide**.

SANDORICUM (Lat.), n. n. *Sa²nd(sa²nd)-o²r²²k²-u²m²(u²m)*. Fr., *hantol*. Ger., *Sandoribaum*. Sandal-tree; a genus of the *Meliaceae*; [a, 35.]—**S. indicum**. Fr., *hantol des Indes, faux mangoustan*. Ger., *indischer Sandoribaum, Hantol*. The sandor of the East Indies and the Molucca and Philippine Islands, false (or wild) mangosteen. The aromatic root is used as a carminative and in leucorrhoea. The leaves are used as a vulnerary and in dysentery. The edible fruit is refrigerant. [a, 35.]

SANDWICH SPRINGS, n. *Sa²nd²w²ich*. A place in Ontario, Canada, where there are alkaline, saline, sulphurous, and gaseous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

SANDYX (Lat.), n. f. *Sa²nd(sa²nd)²ix²(u²x)*. Gen., *sand²ycos (-ycis)*. Gr., *sándyx*. See **Red LEAD oxide**.

SAN FILIPPO (It.), n. *Sa²n²fe²lep²po*. A place in Tuscany where there are warm gaseous and sulphurous springs. [L. 49 (a, 43).]

SANG (Fr.), n. *Sa²n²²*. See **BLOOD**.—**S. blanc**. 1. See **BLOOD PLASMA** and **LYMPH**. 2. See **LEUCOCYTHÆMIA**.—**S. de rate**. 1. An epizootic disease of sheep. 2. See **Contagious ANTHRAX**.—**S. d'Hercule**. An old name for saffron.—**S. noir**. See **VENOUS BLOOD**.—**S. rouge, S. rutilant**. See **Arterial blood**.—**S. veineux**. See **Venous BLOOD**.

SANG-DRAGON (Fr.), n. *Sa²n²-dra²-g²o²n²²*. Of the Fr. Cod., see **DRAGON'S-BLOOD**.—**Poudre de s.-d.** [Fr. Cod.]. Dragon's blood powdered and sifted through a No. 100 silk sieve. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

SAN GIACOMO (It.), n. *Sa²n²ja²ko²mo*. A place in Tuscany where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

SANGLOT (Fr.), n. *Sa²n²²-glo*. Sobbing. [J.]

SANG-SHIH-SEE, n. The dried fruits of *Gardenia florida*; used in China and Japan as an emetic, stimulant, and diuretic. [L. 57 (a, 14).]

SANGSUE (Fr.), n. *Sa²n²-su²²*. See **HIRUDO**.—**S. allemande**. See **HIRUDO medicinalis**.—**S. de cheval**. See **ALOSTOMA gulo**.—**S. grise, S. médicinale** [Fr. Cod.]. See **HIRUDO medicinalis**.

SANGUIDUCTUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sa²n²(sa²n²)-gw²²-du²kt²(du²kt²)-u²s²(u²s)*. From *sanguis*, blood, and *ducere*, to lead. Fr., *sanguiduct*. A venous sinus. [L. 50 (a, 14).]—**S. dure matris**. See **CRANIAL SINUSES**.

SANGUIFICATION, n. *Sa²n²-gw²²-i²-f²i²k²-a²shu²n*. Lat., *sanguificatio* (from *sanguis*, blood, and *facere*, to make). Fr., s. 1. See **HEMATOGENESIS**. 2. The formation of blood by the additions received from the alimentary canal and the lungs. [J. 33.]

SANGUINARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sa²n²(sa²n²)-gw²²-i²-a²(a³)²ri²-a²²*. From *sanguis*, blood. Fr., *sanguinaire, sanguinière* (1st def.). Ger., *Blutkraut* (1st def.), *Blutwurz* (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Papaveraceae*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., blood-root; the rhizome of *S. canadensis*. In small doses it is an expectorant, in somewhat larger doses an emetic, and in overdoses a narcotic poison, acting like digitalis. Except as a stimulant expectorant in advanced or chronic bronchitis, it is now rarely used. [B. 5, 180 (a, 35).]—**Acetum sanguinarie** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening 10 parts of blood-root in No. 30 powder with 5 of purified vinegar, and treating in a percolator with more of the vinegar until 100 parts are obtained. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum sanguinarie fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de sanguinaire*. Ger., *flüssiges Blutwurzextract*. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of blood-root in No. 60 powder with 30 grammes of alcohol, treating in a percolator with more alcohol till exhausted, reserving 85 c. c., evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. acaulis, S. canadensis**. Fr., *sanguinaire de Canada, bearnharnoise, grande célandine*. Ger., *canadisches Blutkraut*. Blood-root, (red) puccoon, Indian paint; a North American herb. The rhizome constitutes the s. of the U. S. Ph. The seeds are said to be as narcotic as those of *Datura stramonium*. [a, 35.]—**S. major**. See **Polygonum aviculare**.—**S. minor**. See **PARONYCHIA argentea**.—**Semen sanguinarie**. The seeds of *S. canadensis*.—**Tinctura sanguinarie** [U. S. Ph.]. A tincture made by moistening 15 parts of blood-root in No. 60 powder with 10 of a mixture of 2 of alcohol with 1 part of water, macerating for twenty-four hours, and extracting in a percolator with more of the menstruum until 100 parts are obtained. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]

SANGUINARINE, n. *Sa²n²-gw²²-i²-a²r²-en*. Fr., s. Ger., *Sanguinarin*. See **CHELERYTHRINE**.

SANGUINE, adj. *Sa²n²²-gw²²²n*. Lat., *sanguineus* (from *sanguis*, blood). Fr., *sanguin*. Ger., *sanguinisch*. 1. Blood-red. 2. Characterized by abundance and active circulation of the blood. 3. Lively, cheerful, hopeful (said of temperament). [D. 20.]

SANGUINE (Fr.), n. *Sa²n²²-gen*. See **Red CHALK**.

SANGUINEO-BILIOUS, adj. *Sa²n²²-gw²²²n²-e²-o²-b²i²²yu²s*. From *sanguis*, blood, and *bilis*, bile. Of temperament, alternating between sanguine and bilious. [D. 34.]

SANGUINEOUS, adj. *Sa²n²²-gw²²²e²-u²s*. Lat., *sanguineus* (from *sanguis*, blood). Fr., *sanguin*. Ger., *sanguinisch*. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of blood; consisting of or abounding in blood. 2. Blood-red. [D. 20.]

SANGUIOLENT, adj. *Sa²n²²-gw²²²o²-l²nt*. Lat., *sanguinolentus* (from *sanguis*, blood). Fr., s. Ger., *blutig*. Of the color of blood, bloody; in botany (Ger., *blutfechtig*), spotted as if splashed with blood. [D. ; a, 35.]

SANGUIS (Lat.), n. m. *Sa²n²²(sa²n²²)-gw²²²a*. Gen., *sang²uinis*. See **BLOOD**.—**Sanguinis fluor**. See **HÆMOPHTYSIS**.—**Sanguinis fluor vesicæ**. See **CYSTORRHOÏA**.—**S. arteriosus**. See **Arterial BLOOD**.—**S. draconis**. See **DRAGON'S-BLOOD**.—**S. mensium**. See **Menstrual BLOOD**.—**S. taxi**. The dried blood of the badger (*Meles taxus*); formerly used in medicine. [B. 180 (a, 35).]—**S. venosus**. See **Venous BLOOD**.

SANGUISORBA (Lat.), n. f. *Sa²n²²(sa²n²²)-gw²²²so²rb²a²²*. From *sanguis*, blood, and *sorbere*, to absorb. Fr., *sanguisorbe, sangsorbe, sangsorbier*. Ger., *Wiesenkropf, Blutstropfen*. 1. Burnet, saxifrage; a genus of rosaceous herbs. The species were formerly used in the treatment of hæmorrhage. The *Sanguisorbaceae* (of Lindley, an order of the *Rosales*) are now included in the *Rosaceae*. The *Sanguisorbeae* are a section of the *Rosaceae*. The *Sanguisorbaceae* are an order of the *Tropeopales*, containing the *Sanguisorbeae*, which are: Of Sprengel, Dumortier, and others, a division (sub-order) of the *Rosaceae* corresponding nearly to the *Portulacae* of Bentham and Hooker, and of Reichenbach, a division of the *Roseae* including the *Alchemilleae*, *Poterieae*, *Fothergillieae*, *Cynocrambeae*, and *Cliffortieae*. [B. 42, 170, 180, 287 (a, 35).] 2. See **POTIRUM s.**—**S. canadensis**. Canada burnet; a North American species. The root is bitterish and emetic, and the fruits are said to be narcotic. [a, 35.]—**S. minor**. See **POTIRUM s.**—**S. officinalis**. Fr., (*grande*) *pimpinelle commune, ou des montagnes, ou d'Italie*, *sanguisorbe officinale*. Ger., *gemeiner Wiesenkropf, Blutkraut, Sperberkraut, Jaische* (older *eselle*) *Pimpinelle*. Great bucklet; a European species. The astringent root was formerly official. [a, 35.]

SANGUISUGA (Lat.), n. f. *Sa²n²²(sa²n²²)-gw²²²su²²g²(sug²a²²)*. See **HIRUDO** and **AULOSTOMA gulo**.

SAN HILARIO (Sp.), n. *Sa²n²e²-la²²re²-o*. A place in Gerona, Spain, where there are alkaline and chalybeate springs. [a, 14.]

SANICLE, n. *Sa²n²²-i²-k²l*. Fr., s. The genus *Sanicula*, especially [Fr. Cod.] *Sanicula europæa*. [B. ; a, 35.]

SANICULA (Lat.), n. f. *Sa²n²²(sa²n²²)-i²k²u²l²(u²l²)a²²*. From *sanus* healthy. Fr., *sanicle*. Ger., *Sanikel*. 1. A genus of the *Saniculeae* or *Saniculidæ* (a tribe of the *Umbelliferae*). 2. Of Matthæus, the *Frémula arctica*. [a, 35.]—**S. alba**. See **DENTARIA bulbifera**.—**S. europæa**. Fr., *sanicle d'Europe, ou commune, ou mûle, herbe de Saint-Laurent, sanicle* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *europäische* (oder *gemeine*) *Sanikel, Tranikel, Scherneckel, Bruchkraut*. Common (European) sanicle; a somewhat astringent species. The root and herb were formerly famous as vulneraries, especially the herb, which is still used in *species pectorales* to heal internal ulcers, to promote absorption of extravasated blood, etc. [a, 35.]—**S. major**. See **ALCHEMILLA vulgaris**.—**S. marilandica**. A species growing in the United States and Canada. The fibrous root, black snake-root, has been recommended in chorea, and is used in intermittent fever. Its fibres are used as a seton by veterinarians. [a, 35.]

SANIDODES (Lat.), **SANIDODES** (Lat.), adj. *Sa²n²²(sa²n²²)-i²d²o²d²ez²as*, *i²d²o²d²ez²as*. Gr., *sandōdes* (from *sanis*, a plank, and *ēdos*, resemblance). Flat-chested. [L. 50 (a, 48).]

SANIES (Lat.), n. f. *Sa²n²²(sa²n²²)-i²e²z²as*. Gen., *-ei²*. Fr., *sanie*. Ger., *Jauche*. A purulent, serous, or sanguinolent discharge, having a fetid odor, from a wound or ulcer. [a, 34.]

SANIOUS, adj. *Sa²n²²-i²²s*. Lat., *saniosus*. Fr., *sanieux*. Ger., *jauchig*. Pertaining to or of the nature of sanies. [D.]

SANITARIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Sa²n²²(sa²n²²)-i²t²-a²(a³)²ri²-u²m²(u²m)*. See **SANATORIUM**.

SANITARY, adj. *Sa²n²²-i²t²-ar²-i²²*. Fr., *sanitaire*. Ger., *sanitär*. Pertaining to or designed to secure health. [D. 20.]

SANITAS (Lat.), n. f. *Sa²n²²(sa²n²²)-i²t²-a²(a³)²s²*. Gen., *-at²is*. From *sanus*, sound. Ger., *Sanität* (1st def.). 1. Health. 2. A proprietary antiseptic solution containing hydrogen peroxide, camphor, and camphoric acid. [“Lancet,” 1883, i, p. 145.]

SANITATION, n. *Sa²n²²-i²t²-a²shu²n*. Fr., *assainissement*. The enforcement of hygienic measures.

SANITÄTSRATH (Ger.), n. *Za²n²e²-tats²ra²t*. A board of health; a health commission. [D.]

SAN JUAN DE CAMPOS (Sp.), n. *Sa²n² hu²-a²n²² da²ka²mp²os*. A place in Majorca where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [a, 43.]

SAN JUAN HOT SPRINGS, n. *Sa²n² hu²-a²n²²*. A place in San Bernardino County, California, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

SANKT MORITZ (Ger.), n. *Za²n²²kt² mor²ets²*. A place in the Grisons, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [a, 14.]

SAN MARCOS, n. *Sa²n²ma²rk²os*. A place in Santa Barbara County, California, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

SAN MARTINO (It.), n. *Sa²n²ma²r²te²no*. 1. A place in Sondrio, Italy, where there is a sulphurous spring. 2. A place in Sardinia where there is a chalybeate spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

SAN PELLEGRINO (It.), n. *Sa²n²pe²l²le²gre²no*. A place in Bergamo, Italy, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L. 49, 57 (a, 14).]

SAN REMO (It.), n. *Sa²n²ra²mo*. A climatic winter resort in Porto Maurizio, Italy. [L. 37, 57 (a, 14).]

SANSEVIERIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sa²n²sa²ve²a²ri²-a²²*. From *Sanseviero*, a learned Neapolitan. Fr., s., *sansévère*. Ger., *Sanseviera*.

A genus (bowstring hems) of the *Hamodraceae*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35).]—*S. fruticosa*, Ger., *strauiche Sansievieri*. A native of the Molucca islands and Java. The leaves are used externally in paralysis, and the root in blennorrhoea of the genitals. [a, 35.]—*S. lanuginosa*, Ger., *wollige Sansievieri*. A Malabar species. All parts of the plant, especially the leaves, are used in ophthalmia, and the root also as a salve in arthritis. [a, 35.]—*S. zeylanica*. East Indian bowstring hemp; described in Sanskrit writings as used for "removing phlegm that causes a sensation of satiety," "for improving the quality of the milk," etc. In India the root is used in chronic cough and wasting diseases, and the juice of the tender shoots is given to young children to clear their throats of mucus. [A, 496 (a, 35).]

SANS-PAIR (Fr.), n. *Sa²n²-pa²r*. The azygos vein. [L.]

SANTA AGÜEA (Sp.), n. *Sa²n²/ta² a²g²wa-da²*. A health resort in Guipuzcoa, Spain, where there is a gaseous, chalybeate, and sulphurous spring. [A, 47 (a, 14).]

SANTA BARBARA HOT SPRINGS, n. *Sa²n²/ta² ba²r-bar²-at*. A place in Santa Barbara County, California, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

SANTAL, n. *Sa²n²/t²l*. Fr., s. See *Santalum*: as an adj., of the *Santalae*, which are Lindley's s. alliance (Lat., *nizus santalis*) of the *Tubifera*, consisting of the *Santalaceae*.—*Espèces des trois santaux* (Fr.). See *Diatrion santalorum*.—*Huile essentielle de s. (Fr.) Huile volatile de s. citrin* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Oil of s.*—*Hydrolé de s. (Fr.)*. See *Decoctum santali*.—*Oil of s.* Lat., *etheroleum santali, oleum santali* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (*etherum*). Fr., *essence (ou huile) de s., huile essentielle de s., huile volatile de s.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Ger., *Santöl*. Sp., *essencia de sandalo citrino* [Sp. Ph.]. Sandal-wood oil; a pale-yellow, volatile liquid of an aromatic odor and pungent spicy taste, obtained by distillation from sandal-wood. It is used as a perfume and like copaiba in gonorrhoea. The official oil is derived from *Santalum album*, but various other species also yield the commercial product, which is often adulterated with volatile oil of cedar, casoril, etc. [B, 5, 18, 7, 121 (a, 38).]—*Poudre de s.* (Fr.). See *UNGUENTUM santalinum*.—*Poudre de s. citrin* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Yellow saunders crushed, dried at 40° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Poudre de s. rouge* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Red saunders crushed, dried at 40° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*S. citrin* (Fr.). 1. See *SANTALUM freycinetianum*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Lignum santali*.—*S. rouge* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Lignum santali rubri*.

SANTALIC ACID, n. *Sa²n²/ta²-a²l²/k*. Fr., *acide santalique*. Ger., *Santonsäure*. See *SANTALIN* (2d def.).

SANTALIN, n. *Sa²n²/ta²-l²n*. Fr., *santaline*. Ger., *S. Sandelöl*. 1. A resinous substance, $C_{11}H_{14}O_6$, forming the coloring principle of red sandal-wood. 2. A red substance, $C_{11}H_{14}O_6$, obtained from *Pterocarpus santalinus*. [B, 5, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

SANTALUM (Lat.), n. *Sa²n²/ta²l²m* (*a²l²(a²)-u²m(u²m)*). Fr., *santal* (1st def.). Ger., *Santal* (1st def.). *Santbalanum* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Santalaceae*, or sandalwoods, which are an order of the *Achlamydosporae*, sometimes parasitic on trees or roots. The *Santalae* are: Of Sprengel and others, an order corresponding in part to the *Santalaceae*; of Spach and others, a tribe of the *Santalaceae*. The *Santalinae* are: Of Dumortier, the *Santalaceae* essentially; of Brongniart, a class of perigynous *Dialypetalae*. [a, 35.]—*Etheroleum santali*. See *Oil of s.*—*Decoctum santali*. See *Decoctum santali*.—*Decoctum santali*. Fr., *décoction (ou hydrolé) de santal*. A preparation made by boiling yellow sandal-wood in 48 times as much water till reduced one half. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Diatrion santalorum*. Ger., *diä triön santälön*. Fr., *espèces des trois santaux*. A mixture of 95 parts each of yellow, red, and white sandal-wood, 1,010 of roses, 150 of violets, 70 each of rhubarb, saffron, Ger., *weisser Santelholz*, Sp., *sándalo rojo* [Sp. Ph.]. Red saunders (or sandal-wood); the heavy, compact, fibrous wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*, occurring in commerce in ponderous irregular logs, deep red internally, and in the shops in the form of small reddish-brown chips or rasplings, without taste and with but little odor. Used chiefly as a dye-stuff. [a, 35.]—*Oleum santali* (*etherum*). See *Oil of s.*—*Oleum santali*. Fr., *huile essentielle de s.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Ger., *weisses (oder gelbes) Santelholz*, Sp., *sándalo blanco* [Sp. Ph.]. Sandal-wood, the fragrant wood of *S. album*. The sap-wood is called white sandal-wood, and the more fragrant heart-wood yellow sandal-wood. In India it is used as a diaphoretic, and ground up with water to a paste, as a cooling application. It yields oil of santal. [a, 35.]—*Lignum santali cereumum*. See *Lignum nephriticum*.—*Lignum santali rubri* [Belg. Ph.] (*seu rubrum*) [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *santal rouge* (Fr., Ger., *roter Santelholz*, Sp., *sándalo rojo* [Sp. Ph.]). Red saunders (or sandal-wood); the heavy, compact, fibrous wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*, occurring in commerce in ponderous irregular logs, deep red internally, and in the shops in the form of small reddish-brown chips or rasplings, without taste and with but little odor. Used chiefly as a dye-stuff. [a, 35.]—*Oleum santali* (*etherum*). See *Oil of s.*—*Oleum santali*. Fr., *huile essentielle de s.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Ger., *weisses (oder gelbes) Santelholz*, Sp., *sándalo blanco* [Sp. Ph.]. Sandal-wood, the fragrant wood of *S. album*. The sap-wood is called white sandal-wood, and the more fragrant heart-wood yellow sandal-wood. In India it is used as a diaphoretic, and ground up with water to a paste, as a cooling application. It yields oil of santal. [a, 35.]—*S. myrtifolium*. Myrtle-leaved sandal-wood tree (or shrub); a species (by some regarded as a variety of the *S. album*) yielding an odoriferous wood known as white sandal-wood. [a, 35.]—*S. pyralium*. A Hawaiian species. It yields a part of the sandal-wood of commerce. [a, 35.]—*S. rubrum* (*officinale*). See *Lignum santali rubri*.—*S. Yasi*. Fr., *santal yasi*. A Fijian species. Its wood yields oil of sandal-wood. [a, 35.]—*Species diatrion santalorum*. See *Diatrion santalorum*.

SANTEL (Ger.), n. *Za²n²/t²e²l*. See *SANTALUM* (1st def.).—*S²-holz*. See *SANDAL-WOOD*.—*S²öl*. See *Oil of s.*

SANTENAY (Fr.), n. *Sa²n²/t²-e²-n²e²*. A place in the department of the Côte-d'Or, France, where there is a saline spring. [a, 14.]

SANTOLINA (Lat.), n. f. *Sa²n²/ta²(sa²n²)-o²l(en)/a²*. From *santus*, holy, and *linum*, flax. Fr., *santoline*. Ger., *Santoline*, *Heiligenflanze*. Lavender-cotton; a genus of the *Santalinae* (a subdivision of the *Anthemideae*). [a, 35.]—*S. chamaecyparissus*, *S. cupressiformis*, *S. dentata*. Fr., *santoline* (*ou aurore*), *femelle* [Fr. Cod.], *santoline commune* (*ou garde-robe*), *petite citronnelle*, *petit cyprès*. Ger., *cyressenartige Santoline*, *Garten-cyressen*, *gemeine Heiligenflanze*, *Stauburzwiebeln*, *Cyressen-kraut*. Common lavender-cotton, ground-cypress; an odoriferous insecticidal plant indigenous to southern Europe; used as a stimulant and antispasmodic and especially as an anthelmintic. The herb and flowering tops were formerly official. [a, 35.]—*S. fragrantissima*. A very stimulant species growing in Egypt and the Levant. The fragrant, very aromatic dried herb, sold at Cairo under the name of *babuny* or *zeysum*, is used as an anthelmintic, and its juice in ophthalmia. The decoction of the leaves is employed in catarrhal affections. [a, 35.]—*S. rosmarinifolia*. Ger., *rosmarinblättrige Santoline*. Rosemary-leaved lavender-cotton; found in southern Europe. It has the properties of *S. chamaecyparissus*, and in Spain is used in various skin complaints. [a, 35.]

SANTOLINE (Fr.), n. *Sa²n²/to-len*. 1. See *SANTOLINA*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *SANTOLINA chamaecyparissus*.—*S. commune*, *S. femelle*, *S. garde-robe*. See *SANTOLINA chamaecyparissus*.

SANTONICA [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. *Sa²n²/ta²(sa²n²)-o²n²/k-a²*. Gr., *σαντονική*. Fr., *semén-coton*, *semencine*, *barbotine* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Wurmsamen*, *Zittrersamen*. Sp., *santónico* [Mex. Ph.], *siniente de Alejandría* [Sp. Ph.]. Wormseed; the minute unopened flower-heads of *Artemisia cina* [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (*of Artemisia contra* [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *Artemisia wahiana* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.], *of Artemisia maritima* [Ger. Ph.] (*var. steckmanniana* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], of various species of *Artemisia* [Fr. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]). Wormseed has a bitter, aromatic taste and a strong, pleasant odor resembling camphor and oil of cajuput. It is used, chiefly in the form of its peculiar principle (santonin), as an anthelmintic. It contains from 1 to 2 per cent. of a volatile oil. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35); B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Extract of s.* See *Extractum ciné*.—*Oil of s.* See *Oil of wormseed*.

SANTONIC ACID, n. *Sa²n²/to-n²/k*. Fr., *acide santonique*. Ger., *Santonsäure*. An acid, $C_{12}H_{14}O_8$, obtained by the action of alkalis on santonin. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

SANTONICUM [Netherl. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. *Sa²n²/ta²(sa²n²)-o²n²/k-u²m(u²m)*. See *SANTONIN*.—*Extractum santonici*. See *Extractum ciné*.—*S. semen*. *Semen santonici* (*evantici*). See *SANTONICA*.—*Trochisci santonici*. See *Trochisci santonini*.

SANTONIN, n. *Sa²n²/to-n²-i²n*. Lat., *santoninum* [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., etc.], *santonina* [Belg. Ph.], Fr., *santonine* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *S. sp.*, *santonina* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance, $C_{12}H_{14}O_8$, obtained from wormseed. When perfectly pure, it crystallizes in small, colorless prisms or scales of slightly bitter taste, melting at about 170° C. It is anthelmintic, and is used in retention of urine and in amenorrhoea not associated with chlorosis. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—"Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Soc." vol. 7, p. 138 (a, 50).—*Calcium-s.* A tasteless powder, $C_{12}H_{14}O_8$, CaO, preferred by E. Bombelon to s. as a vermifuge. [N. Y. Med. Jour., June 5, 1886, p. 650 (a, 50).]—*S. and sodium albuminate*. A mixture of 4 parts of sodium bicarbonate, 1 part of s., and 2 parts of dried albumin. [Pavesi (B, 5).]

SANTONINA (Lat.), n. f. *Sa²n²/ta²(sa²n²)-o²n(en)/a²*. See *SANTONIN*.—*Syrupus santonine* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 5 parts of santonin in 30 of 92-per-cent. alcohol by the aid of pot., and adding 1.996 of syrup. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Tabletæ santoninæ* [Fr. Cod.], *Tabletæ santoninæ* [Belg. Ph.]. See *Trochisci santonini*.

SANTONINIC ACID, n. *Sa²n²/to-n²-i²n(en)/a²*. Fr., *acide santoninique*. Ger., *Santonsäure*. An acid, $C_{12}H_{14}O_8$, isomeric with santonin acid, of which santonin is the anhydride. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

SANTONINOXIME, n. *Sa²n²/to-n²-i²n-o²x(em)*. Fr., *santoninoxyme*. A substance, $C_{11}H_{14}O_8$.NOH, recommended as a substitute for santonin. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

SANTONINUM (Lat.), n. n. *Sa²n²/ta²(sa²n²)-o²n(en)/u²m(u²m)*. See *SANTONIN*.—*Pastilli (seu trochisci) santonini*. Fr., *tablettes de santonine* [Fr. Cod.], Sp., *tabletas* [Sp. Ph.] (*ó pastillas* [Mex. Ph.]) *de santonina*. A preparation of 720 grains of santonin, 25 oz. of powdered sugar, 1 oz. of powdered gum arabic, 3 dr. of gum arabic mucilage, and water enough to make 720 lozenges [Br. Ph.]. Most of the other ph's make up santonin with from about 16 to 100 times as much sugar and enough tragacanth mucilage, but the Gr. Ph. directs omission of the mucilage, the Swiss Ph. the use of white of egg instead, the Dan. Ph. 6 parts of santonin and 57 each of sugar and pasta cacao, the Netherl. Ph. 24 of sugar and 80 of pasta cacao. The lozenges contain each 1 centigramme [Fr. Cod.] (2 centigrammes [Sp. Ph.], 2 [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Belg. Ph.], 3 [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Dan. Ph.], 3 [Russ. Ph.], 3 [Swiss Ph.], 3 [Gr. Ph.], 5 [Austr. Ph.], 6 [Br. Ph.]), 6 [Netherl. Ph.] of santonin. The Belg. Ph. has also lozenges (the *chocolata anthelmintica*) containing 4 centigrammes each of santonin, and made of 20 parts of santonin to 980 of sweetened pasta cacao. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

SAORIA, n. See under *MESA picta*.

SAP, n. *Sa²p*. Fr., *sève*. Ger., *Saft*. The juice of a plant. [a, 35.]—*Cell-s.* See *CELL-fluid*.—*Nuclear s.* See *NUCLEOCYTELEMA*.

SAPA, n. See *ROB*.

SAPE (Fr.), n. Sa^p. Sapping. [A. 537 (a. 48).]—*S. sphénoïdienne*. (Fr.), the operation of breaking up the base of the fetal skull, including transforation and céphalotripsie intra-crânienne. [A. 15.]

SAPHATUM, n. See SAPHAT.

SAPHENA (Lat.), n. f. Sa^p(sa^p)-en(an)/a^s. From *σαφηνός*, manifest. Ger., *saphene*. See *S. External saphenous VEIN*.—*S. parva*. Ger., *kleine S.* See *External saphenous VEIN*.

SAPHENOUS, adj. Sa^p-en-u^s. Pertaining to two prominent veins of the leg, known as *saphena*, or to the region or parts adjoining them. [A. 48.]

SAPHIR (Fr.), n. Sa^pfer. Of Ambroise Paré, a term for the pustules and tubercles of rosacea. [G.]

SAPID, adj. Sa^p/i^d. Lat., *sapidus* (from *sapere*, to taste). Fr., *sapide*. Capable of affecting the organs of taste. [K.]

SAPIN (Fr.), n. Sa^p-paⁿ2. See ABIES and ABIES *picea*.—**ALCOOLÉ** de. See *Tinctura PINI*.—**Bière** de s. composé. See *CEREVISIA antiscorbatica*.—**Eau** (de *bourgeois*) de s's. See *Eau distillée de bourgeois de PIN*.—**Hydrole** (ou *infusion*) de *bourgeois* de s. See *Infusum PINI*.—**Teinture** de *bourgeois* de s. See *Tinctura PINI*.—**Teinture** de *bourgeois* de s. composée. See *Tinctura PINI composita*.

SAPINDAL, adj. Sa^p-iⁿ-d'l. Pertaining to the *Sapindales*, which are: Of Lindley, the s. alliance (Lat., *nizus sapindalis*) of hypogynous exogens, consisting of the *Tremadacaceae*, *Polygalaceae*, *Vochysiaceae*, *Staphyleaceae*, *Sapindaceae*, *Petteriaceae*, *Aceraceae*, *Malpighiaceae*, *Erythriaceae*; of DeCandolle, a cohort of the *Discofiorae*, containing the *Sapindaceae*, *Sabiaceae*, and *Anacardiaceae*; characterized by the ascending ovules with the rhaphe ventral or reversed. [B. 42, 170 (a. 35).]

SAPINDUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa^p(sa^p)-iⁿ-d'u^s(u^s). From *sapo indicus*, Indian soap. Fr., *savonner*. Ger., *Seifenbaum*. The typical genus of the *Sapindaceae*, or (Indian) soapworts, an order of the *Sapindales* (see under *SAPINDAL*). The *Sapindarieae* are an order of the *Toropetalae*. The *Sapindaceae* are: Of Sprengel and others, the *Sapindaceae*; of DeCandolle and others, a tribe (or suborder) of the *Sapindaceae*. The *Sapindali*, or *Sapindi*, are an order consisting of part of the *Sapindaceae* of DeCandolle. [B. 42, 168, 170 (a. 35).]—*S. emarginatus*. Poongum oil-plant, the soapnut tree of India. The capsules, which contain saponin, are used as an expectorant in asthma. The seeds yield a semi-solid medicinal oil; pounded up with water and introduced into the mouth, they are said to cut short the paroxysm of epilepsy. [A. 35.]—*S. laurifolius*. An East Indian tree. The saponaceous berries are used in flatulent colic and abdominal pains, the fragrant leaves in baths for painful joints, and the root in gout, rheumatism, and paralysis. [A. 35, 168, 170 (a. 35).]—*S. saponaria*. *Commisiter* (*commisiter arborescens* ou *savonnettes*), *bois yamon*. Ger., *gemeiner Seifenbaum*. The soapberry (or soap-nut) tree of the West Indies and tropical America. The fruits (Ger., *Seifenbeeren*), once official as *nucula saponaria*, are somewhat acrid and astringent, and contain a saponaceous tonic pulp which is used in intermittent fevers, mucous discharges, etc. The root and bark are also regarded as tonic; the latter is used in urinary troubles, gonorrhoea, leucorrhoea, etc. [A. 35.]—*S. senegalensis*. A Senegal tree. The edible fruit has a vinous taste. The seeds are poisonous. [A. 35.]

SAPINETTE (Fr.), n. Sa^p-pe-ne^t. 1. A name for various species of *Abies* and *Picea*. [B. 121 (a. 35).] 2. See *CEREVISIA antiscorbatica*.

SAPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sap(sa^p)/iⁿ-u^sm(u^m). Fr., s. A genus of the *Crotonaceae*. [A. 35.]—*S. aucuparium*. Fr., *s. des oiseaux*. 1. A species found in Surinam and the West Indies. The acrid juice contains a sort of caoutchouc which is used as bird lime and as a vesicant. [B. 173, 180 (a. 35).] 2. See *S. hippomane*. [A. 35.]—*S. hippomane*. A West Indian species. The poisonous juice and an extract from the leaves are used as a caustic. [A. 35.]—*S. indicum*. An East Indian tree having a caustic, poisonous juice. The leaves are used as a caustic. The fruits are eaten, but their seeds are poisonous. [A. 35.]—*S. laurifolium*. West Indian gum-tree, milkwood of Jamaica. The juice is caustic. [A. 35.]

SAPO (Lat.), n. m. Sap(sa^p)/o. Gen., -on/is. 1. Soap. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., Castile soap made from olive-oil by the action of caustic soda. [B. 7, 95 (a. 38).]—**Balsamum saponis**. See *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum*.—**Ceratum saponis**. See *Emplastrum saponis*.—**Ceratum saponis compositum**, **Emplastrum cerati saponis**. Of the earlier editions of the Br. Ph., emplastrum saponis fuscum. [B.]—**Emplastrum cum sapone** [Fr. C. d.]. See *Emplastrum saponis*.—**Emplastrum resolvers cum sapone et camphora**. An old preparation very similar to emplastrum saponis. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Emplastrum saponis (camphoratum)** [Belg. Ph., 2d ed.]. Fr., *emplâtre de savon*. Ger., *Seifenecerat*, *Seifeneceratpflaster*. Sp., *emplasto de jabón* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 10 parts of soap incorporated in 90 [U. S. Ph.], 80 [Swed. Ph.] of lead plaster by the aid of water [U. S. Ph.]; or of 6 parts of animal soap, 36 of lead plaster, and 1 part of resin melted together [Br. Ph.]. The preparation of the Fr. Cod. is made by melting together 80 parts of lead plaster and 4 of white wax and adding 5 of sliced almond-oil soap (see *Savon médicinal*). The Belg. preparation consists of 900 parts of litharge plaster, 134 of yellow wax, and 66 of medicinal soap. The Sp. preparation of 60 parts of litharge plaster, 8 of white wax, and 4 of soap. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—**Emplastrum saponis fuscum** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre de savon saturné*. Ger., *Seifeneceratpflaster*. Soap-ecrate plaster; made by boiling 15 oz. (av.) of lead oxide in a gallon of vinegar, adding 10 oz. of animal soap, boiling, and adding 12 oz. of yellow wax melted with a pint of olive-oil. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Essentia saponis**. See *Tinctura saponis*.—**Linum saponis**. See *Linimentum saponis*.—**Linimentum saponis**. Fr., *liniment savonneux* (1st def.), *liniment ammoniacal*

savonneux (2d def.). Ger., *Campherseifenliniment*, *Flussspiritus*. Soap liniment; made by dissolving 10 parts of soap in 14 of water, adding a solution of 5 parts of camphor and 1 part of oil of rosemary in 70 parts of alcohol, filtering the mixture, and adding water to bring the whole up to 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]. The Br. preparation is made by macerating in a mixture of 80 fl. oz. of rectified spirit and 20 of distilled water 10 oz. (av.) of soap, 5 oz. of camphor, and 15 fluidrachms of oil of rosemary. The Fr. preparation consists of 50 parts of tincture of soap, 45 of 80-per-cent. alcohol, and 5 of oil of sweet almonds. The Fr. Cod. also gives a *liniment savonneux camphré*, made like the foregoing with the substitution of spirit of camphor for the alcohol. [B. 95 (a. 38).] Cf. *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum liquidum*.—**Linimentum saponis camphoratum**. See *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum liquidum* and *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum*.—**Linimentum saponis compositum**. See *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum*.—**Linimentum saponis opil**. Fr., *baume anodin* (ou *anthritig*), *liniment spiritueux anodin camphré*, *teinture d'opium savonneuse camphrée*. A preparation made by mixing 14 parts of opium, 29 of white soap, 21 of camphor, 4 of saffron, and 518 of alcohol, and filtering at the end of eight days; or by dissolving 14 parts of opium, 57 of soap, and 29 of camphor in 228 of spirit of lavender; or by digesting for three days a mixture of 14 parts of opium, 55 of soap, and 443 of alcohol, filtering, and adding 21 of camphor and 3½ of oil of rosemary or 30 of camphor and 7 of oil of rosemary. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Linimentum saponis rubefacientis** [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of powdered cantharides with 20 parts of rectified oil of turpentine for 24 hours, adding a solution of 24 parts of scraped soap, 16 of scraped tallow soap, and 8 of camphor in 240 of 70-per-cent. alcohol, filtering when cool, and adding 12 parts of aqua ammoniac solution (sp. gr. 0.960). [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Liquor saponis stibiat**. 1. Of the Pruss. Ph. (5th ed.) and Gr. Ph., a preparation made by dissolving 1 part of golden sulphur of antimony in 3 parts (or, if possible, less) of caustic-potash solution (sp. gr. 1.333), adding 3 parts of scraped medicinal soap (Spanish soap [Gr. Ph.]) and 6 each of alcohol and water, and filtering. [B. 95 (a. 38).] 2. See *Tinctura ANTIMONI saponata*.—**Oleum saponis**. Ger., *Seifenöl*. An oil obtained by distilling a mixture of soap with three times as much washed sand and rectifying two or three times. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Pilula saponis composita**. See *Pilula opii*.—**Pilula saponis guaiacini**. Fr., *phûles de savon de guaiac*. Pills made from a mass consisting of 15 grammes of guaiac soap with the necessary amount of lycopodium and of styria. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Pulvis saponis**. See *Poudre de SAVON*.—**S. abissinus drogustarius**. See *S. animalis*.—**S. albus** (*hispanicus*) [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.], see *oleaceus* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. alcoholicus-ammoniat**. See *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum*.—**S. allicantinus**. See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. ammoniac-camphoratus**. See *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum*.—**S. amygdalinus**. See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. animalis**. Fr., *savon animal*, *ou savon animal*. A soap made from the fat of [Belg. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (preferably beef tallow [Gr. Ph.]) of animal fat consisting chiefly of stearin [Br. Ph.], of veal tallow [Fr. Cod.], of beef marrow [Sp. Ph.], or of tallow or marrow [Swiss Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**S. antimonialis**. See *Sapo ANTIMONI*.—**S. aromaticus**. See *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum*.—**S. aromaticus liquidus**. See *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum liquidum*.—**S. aromaticus solidus**. See *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum*.—**S. butyraceus** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.], see *butyraceus*. [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. A soda soap made with butter. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**S. cacaotinus**. A soap made by boiling together 2 parts of caustic-soda solution and 4 of melted cacao butter. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**S. camphoratus** [Swiss Ph.]. Ger., *Kampherseife*. A soap made by dissolving 4 parts of camphor in 5 of olive-oil, shaking up with 50 of amorphous soap, then with 2½ of caustic-soda solution, and drying in an oven in balls or cakes. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**S. chemicus pro casu externo**. See *S. starkeyanus*.—**S. chymicus**. See *S. albus*.—**S. chymicus**. See *S. albus*.—**S. chimique de Dippel**. A preparation made by melting together 12 parts of potassium carbonate, 6 of antimony trisulphide, and 3 of copper filings, adding 9 of oil of juniper or oil of turpentine, pouring on strong alcohol enough to cover the mass two or three inches deep, digesting for some days, decanting, repeating the process with more alcohol two or three times, mixing the liquids, distilling off a part of the alcohol, and adding Venetian soap and a little balsam of Peru to the residue. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**S. cum medulla bovina**. See *Beef-marrow soap* and *S. animalis*.—**S. domesticus**. 1. Of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., and Gr. Ph., see *S. animalis*. 2. A marbled soap resembling Castile soap in constituents. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**S. durus**. See *S.* (2d def.) and *Soda soap*.—**S. guaiacinus**, **S. guaiacinus**. Fr., *savon de guaiac*. A soap made by mixing 1 part of caustic-potash solution with 2 parts of water, heating with ½ part of powdered guaiac resin (replacing the water that is evaporated), straining or filtering when the resin is nearly dissolved, and adding to a pillular consistency. [Fruss. Ph., Gr. Ph.]; or by mixing *ex tempore* 2 parts of guaiac resin with 1 part of caustic potash and triturating with water (slowly added) to the consistency of a solid pill-mass [Swiss Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—**S. hispanicus** [Gr. Ph.] (*albus* [Russ. Ph.]). See *S.* (2d def.).—**S. hispanicus albus pulveratus**. Castile soap powdered and sifted through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], without leaving any residue [Swed. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**S. hydrosulphuratus** and *ex tempore stibii pulveratus*. See *S. ANTIMONI*.—**S. jalapinus** (seu *jalapinus*). Ger., *Jalapenseife*. A preparation consisting of equal parts of jalap resin and Castile soap, with or without the addition of alcohol [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Roum. Ph.]; or of 2 parts of medicinal soap and 4 of tincture of jalap, evaporated to a pillular consistency. [B. 95, 119 (a. 38).]—**S. kalicus**, **S. kalinus**. Ger., *Kalaiseife*, *Seifenleim*. 1. Of the Ger. Ph., potash soap; soft soap. [B. 2. Of the Austr. Ph. and Swiss Ph., see *S. viridis*.—*S. kalinus albus* [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. See *S. kalinus*. (1st def.)—*S. kalinus* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See *S. viridis*.—*S. medicatus* [Ger. Ph.]. See *S.* (2d

def.).—*S. mollis*. 1. See *Soft soap*. 2. Of the Br. Ph. and Finn. Ph., see *S. viridis*.—*S. niger*. See *S. viridis*.—*S. oleaceus* (Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.). See *S. (2d def.)*.—*S. piceus*. Ger., *Fichtenseife*. A soap made by boiling 5 parts each of tar and black pitch with a solution of about 2 of fused caustic potash in 8 of water, adding 42 of animal soap dissolved in 42 of water, boiling a quarter of an hour, turning into capsules, and cutting into pieces when cold [Russ. Ph.]; or by mixing 1 part of tar with 3 parts of green soap [Netherl. Ph.] (with 7 of powdered Castile soap [Aust. Ph., Roum. Ph.]); or by triturating 60 parts of powdered animal soap with 25 each of glycerin and alcohol, adding 15 of tar and 8 of caustic-soda solution, and turning into paper capsules when carefully mixed [Hung. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*S. piceus liquidus* [Russ. Ph.]. An extemporaneous mixture of 1 part each of green soap and empyreumatic oil of juniper dissolved in 2 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*S. sebaceus* (Swiss Ph.). *S. sebacinus* [Russ. Ph.]. See *S. animalis*.—*S. starkeyanus*. Fr., *savon de Starkey* (ou de térébenthine). A soap formerly official in Germany; made by triturating together 1 part of potassium carbonate with 6 parts each of turpentine and Venice turpentine; or a soap made of equal parts of dry potassium carbonate, oil of turpentine, and fine turpentine; or a caustic-potash solution with twice as much turpentine; or of caustic potash melted with a little water and added to 3 times as much oil of turpentine. [B, 10; B, 119 (a, 38).]—*S. stibiatum*. Fr., *savon stibié* (2d def.). 1. Of the Pruss. Ph., 5th ed., and Gr. Ph., a preparation made by dissolving 1 part of golden sulphur of antimony in 3 parts (Gr. Ph.) (as little as possible [Pruss. Ph.]) of caustic-potash solution, diluting with 2 [Pruss. Ph.] 3 [Gr. Ph.] parts of water, adding 5 of Castile soap, medicinal [Pruss. Ph.] soap, and saponifying to a pill-mass (adding a little caustic-potash solution if necessary to avoid reddening). 2. See *S. ANTIMONI*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*S. sulfuratus*. A preparation made by triturating 35 grammes of powdered soap and 5 of sublimed sulphur with $\frac{1}{2}$ gramme of oil of bergamot, continuing the trituration with the necessary amount of 70-per-cent. alcohol to make a plastic mass, and drying [Aust. Ph.]; or by dissolving 40 parts of powdered animal soap in 25 each of glycerin and alcohol, adding when half cold 15 of precipitated sulphur and $\frac{1}{2}$ part each of the oils of orange-peel and lemon, and pouring into paper capsules [Hung. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*S. sulphurato-ceratus*. A soap made by dissolving 1 part of liver of sulphur in 2 parts of boiling water and 1 part of yellow wax, and evaporating till the mass no longer adheres to the fingers. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*S. tartareus* (Starkey). See *S. starkeyanus*.—*S. terpeninseife*. Ger., *Terpeninseife*. A mixture of white soap, oil of turpentine, and potassium carbonate in varying proportions. [B, 5, 119; B, 95 (a, 38).] See also *S. starkeyanus*.—*S. vegetalis*. See *S. medicatus*.—*S. venetus*. Ger., *venetische Seife*. 1. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., 2d ed., see *S. (2d def.)*. 2. A soap made like Castile soap but marbled by the presence of iron sulphide or of an alumina tinge, used in suspension [B, 119 (a, 38)].—*See also Marbled soap*.—*S. viridis*. Fr., *savon vert* (ou mou). Ger., *Kaliseife*. Green soap; a greenish, oily, gelatinous soap made by the action of caustic potash on a fixed oil. It is soluble in water and in alcohol. [B; a, 38].—*S. vulgaris*. See *S. animalis*.—*S. wologdensis*. 1. A soap made of suet and potash at Wologda and elsewhere. [B, 119 (a, 38).] 2. A preparation made by melting together 500 parts of prepared beef marrow and 350 of caustic-potash solution, dissolving in 1,000 of boiling water, adding 180 of salt dissolved in 1,000 of water, cooling, expressing, and drying. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Spiritus saponis*. See *Spiritus saponatus* (2d def.).—*Spiritus saponis camphoratus*. Sp., *solución alcohólica de jabón alcanforado* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 90 parts of soap and 12 [Dan. Ph.] 15 [Norw. Ph.], 24 [Sp. Ph.] of camphor dissolved in 400 of alcohol (of sp. gr. 0.84) [Dan. Ph.], 938 [Sp. Ph.], in 490 of 90-per-cent. alcohol [Gr. Ph.], and perfumed with 4 parts each of the oils of rosemary and thyme [Dan. Ph.], or with 5 of the oils of rosemary and Cretan origanum [Norw. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Spiritus saponis kalini* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. See *Tinctura saponis viridis*.—*Tinctura saponis (camphorata)*. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., 1850, see *Tinctura saponis*. 2. See *LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAMPHORATUM*.—*Tinctura saponis viridis* [U. S. Ph.]. Tincture of green soap; containing 65 parts of green soap, 2 of oil of lavender, and 33 of alcohol [U. S. Ph.]; or consisting of a soap made of 6 parts of olive-oil, 7 of caustic-potash solution, and 7 of alcohol, mixed with 17 of water and 22 of alcohol, plus the amount necessary to replace what has evaporated in the making of the soap [Ger. Ph.]; or made by boiling 1 part of fused caustic potash and 6 parts of water with 4 of olive-oil till reduced to 3 parts, dissolving in 12 of 90-per-cent. alcohol, and filtering [Russ. Ph.]; or by dissolving 200 parts of green soap in 100 of spirit of lavender and filtering [Austr. Ph.]; or by dissolving 100 parts of s. kalinus albus in 200 of alcohol and $\frac{3}{4}$ part of oil of lavender [Hung. Ph.]. [B; B, 95 (a, 38).]

SAPODIL, SAPODILLA, n's. $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-o}^2\text{di}^2$, $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-o}^2\text{di}^2\text{la}^2$. The *Achras sapota* or its fruit. [a, 35.]

SAPOGENIN, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-o}^2\text{ge}^2\text{n}^2$. Fr., *sapogénine*. Ger., *S*. A decomposition product, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_6$, obtained by treating saponin with fuming hydrochloric acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SAPONACEOUS, adj. $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{shu}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *saponaceus* (from *sapo*, soap). Fr., *saponacé*. Ger., *seifenartig*. 1. Soapy. 2. Belonging to the *Saponaceae*, which are an order of plants corresponding to the tribe *Sapindaceae*. [a, 35.]

SAPONAIRE (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-po}^2\text{-na}^2$. See *SAPONARIA* and *SAPONARIA officinalis*.—*Extrait de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum saponariz*.—*Sirap de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 10 parts of the root of *Saponaria officinalis* in 150 of boiling water, expressing, adding 18 of sugar for each 10 of clarified colature, boiling up quickly, and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Tisane de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 30 parts of the root

of *Saponaria officinalis* in 1,000 of boiling water for two hours and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Tisane de s. (feuilles)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *infusión de saponaria* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 5 parts of the leaves of *Saponaria officinalis* in 500 [Fr. Cod.] 345 [Sp. Ph.] of boiling water and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Tisane de s. (racine)* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tisane de s.*

SAPONARIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0(\text{sa}^2\text{p}^0)\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2(\text{on})^2\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2)$. From *sapo*, soap, Fr., *saponaire*. Ger., *Seifenkraut*. Soapwort; a genus of Caryophyllaceae herbs. The *Saponaria* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Diantheae*. [a, 35.]—*Decoctum saponarie* [Belg. Ph.]. A decoction made by macerating the root of *S. officinalis* in water, boiling, expressing gently, and decanting. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Extractum saponarie*. Fr., *extrait de saponaire* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *extracto de s.* [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. A thick (soft [Fr. Cod.]) extract made by macerating 1 part of the root of *S. officinalis* with 4 parts of water, expressing, macerating the residue with 2 parts of water, evaporating this second product to the consistence of syrup, adding the first product, and carrying on the evaporation to the consistence of a thick extract [Belg. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of the root with 5 parts of water, expressing, macerating the residue with 3 parts of water, expressing, mixing the two, decanting when settled, and evaporating to a soft consistence [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—*Folia saponarie* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *saponaire officinale* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *s.* [Sp. Ph.]. The leaves of *S. officinalis* (leaves and stems) [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Nucule saponarie*. See under *SAPINDUS*.—*Ptisana saponaria* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tisane de SAPONAIRE*.—*Radix saponarie*, *Saponariae radix*. Fr., *saponaire officinale (racine)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *s. (raiz)* [Sp. Ph.]. The root of *S. officinalis*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*S. cymoides*. Rock-soapwort, the *σωκωιδες* of Dioscorides; found in southern Europe. The seeds were formerly used in snake-bites. [a, 35.]—*S. officinalis*. Fr., *saponaire officinale*, *herbe à foulon*, *saponière*, *savonaire*, *savonnrière*. Ger., *gemeines* (oder *gebräuchliches*) *Seifenkraut*, *Seifenwurz*, *Speichelwurz*, *Hundsnelke*, *Waschkraut*, *Madenkraut*. Common soapwort, crow-soap, fuller's herb, hedge-pink, soapwort-gentian. The root and herb are both used, but the root is much the more active. Soapwort contains over 30 per cent. of saponin, to which its detergent and depurative properties are due. It is also a derivative in syphilis, scrofula, and skin complaints, and its inspissated juice has been used in gonorrhoea. [a, 35.]—*S. vaccaria*. Ger., *Kuhseifenkraut*, *Kuhkraut*, *Erdweich*. Cow-basil (or -fat, or -herb), cow-herb soapwort; a native of Europe, said to have the properties of *S. officinalis*. The seeds were once used as a diuretic and calefacient. [a, 35.]

SAPONE (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-o}^2\text{-na}$. A medicine in the preparation of which soap is used. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

SAPONIC ACID, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{ik}$. Fr., *acide saponique*. See *SAPONIN*.

SAPONIFICATION, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{fi}^2\text{ka}^2\text{shu}^2\text{n}$. Lat., *saponificatio* (from *sapo*, soap, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *Saponification*. The act or process of converting into soap; the decomposition of fats into fatty acids and glycerin by the action of alkalis. [B; K.]—*Fermentative s.*, *Gährungs-S.* (Ger.). *S.* caused by the action of an animal ferment. [K.]

SAPONIMENT, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{m}^2\text{nt}$. See *SAPONIMENTUM*.

SAPONIMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0(\text{sa}^2\text{p}^0)\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2(\text{on})^2\text{-i}^2\text{me}^2\text{nt}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From *sapo*, soap. A general term introduced by Dieterich for opodeldoc and similar substances (compounds of stearin soap, olein soap, alcohol, and various medicaments). [Pharm. Zt. Russl., xxiii; 'Am. Jour. of Pharm.,' Jan., 1885, p. 26.] *S. carbolisatum*. A mixture of 40 parts of stearin soap, 10 of Castile soap, 500 of alcohol, and 50 of carbolic acid. [B, 370 (a, 38).]

SAPONIN, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{-in}$. Lat., *saponinum*. Fr., *saponaire*. Ger., *S*. A glucoside, $\text{C}_{42}\text{H}_{70}\text{O}_{10}$, contained in *Saponaria officinalis* and various other plants. It forms a white, amorphous, very friable mass, inodorous and having first a sweetish and afterward a persistent acrid taste. [B, 5, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

SAPONULE (Fr.), **SAPONULÉ** (Fr.), n's. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-po}^2\text{-nu}^2\text{le}$, $\text{-nu}^2\text{le}$. A general term for a class of pharmaceutical preparations consisting of soap, with or without other substances, dissolved in alcohol, forming a mass of a gelatinous consistence. ['Nouv. remèdes,' Oct. 15, 1865, p. 330.] Cf. *SAPONIMENTUM*.—*S. ammoniacal de Steers*. See *LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAMPHORATUM*.

SAPONULUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0(\text{sa}^2\text{p}^0)\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2(\text{on})^2\text{-u}^2\text{lu}^2\text{li}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. See *SAPONULE*.—*S. ammoniacalis*. See *LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ*.

SAPORRHETIN, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-o}^2\text{r}^2\text{-hét}^2\text{in}$. See *SAPOGENIN*.

SAPOTA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0(\text{sa}^2\text{p}^0)\text{-o}^2\text{ta}^2$. Fr., *sapotillier*. Of Gärtner, the genus *Achras*. The *Sapotaceae* are an order of the *Ebenales*. [a, 35.]—*S. achras*. See *ACHRAS*.

SAPOTILLA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0(\text{sa}^2\text{p}^0)\text{-o}^2\text{ti}^2\text{(ti)}^2\text{-illa}^2$. Fr., *sapotillier*, *sapotillier*. Ger., *Sapotillbaum*. The *Achras sapota*. [a, 35.]

SAPOTOXIN, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-to}^2\text{xin}^2$. A poisonous glucoside, probably $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_6$, contained in the bark of *Quillaia saponaria*, occurring as a white powder. It destroys the red corpuscles of the blood, and also nerves and muscles when brought into direct contact with them, and violently inflames the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines. Boiling with barium hydrate and evaporating removes the poisonous qualities and changes s. to a substance differing very little chemically, but quite inactive physiologically. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

SAPPAN, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-p}^2\text{n}$. See *CESALPINIA*.

SAPPANIN, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{p}^0\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{-in}$. Fr., *sappanine*. A substance, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, obtained by fusing commercial extract of sappanwood with caustic soda. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

SAPPISM, n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{-p}^2\text{izm}$. From *Σαπφώ*, Sappho, a Greek poetess. 1. Friction and suction of the clitoris. [E, 20.] 2. See *TRIBADISM*.

SAPRÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sa*²p(²s²a²p)-rem/(ra³²²²m)-i²-a². From *σαπρός*, putrid, and *αίμα*, blood. Infection of the blood by putrefactive products. [B.]

SAPRINE, n. *Sa*²p²ren. Fr., s. Ger., *Saprin*. A non-poisonous alkaloid, $C_5H_7N_3$, found in cereals. [Briegleb, Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med., cxv, p. 483 (B); A, 326 (a, 21).]

SAPROGENIC, adj. *Sa*²p-ro-jē²n/i²k. From *σαπρός*, putrid, and *γεννᾶν*, to beget. Fr., *saprogène*. Ger., *saprogen*. Causing putrefaction. [a, 48.]

SAPROLEGNIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sa*²p(sa²p)-ro(ro³)-le²g²ni²-a². From *σαπρός*, putrid, and *λέγων*, an edge. A genus of *Fungi* of the *Saprolegniaceae*, or *Saprolegnia*, or *Saprolegnia*, which are a division (suborder) of the *Phycomycetes* growing chiefly in water, on the dead bodies of fish and insects. They often infest animals in aquaria, causing their destruction. Sodium carbonate is said to prevent their growth. [a, 35.]—*S. ferax*. A species parasitic on the bodies of fish and other animals; identified with a fungus causing an epidemic cutaneous affection among salmon. [B, 77 (a, 35).]

SAPROPORPHYROTYPHUS (Lat.), n. n. *Sa*²p(sa²p)-ro(ro³)-po²rt²f²/(²²r²u²²r)-o(o²)-tiff(t²f)u²s(u²s). From *σαπρός*, putrid, *πορφύρα*, purple, and *τύφος*, smoke. Fr., s. Putrid typhus. [a, 14.]

SAPROPHYTE, n. *Sa*²p-ro-²f. From *σαπρός*, putrid, and *φυτὸν*, a plant. Fr., s. Ger., *Saprophyt*. A plant that derives its sustenance from decomposing organic substances. [a, 35.]

SAPROPHYTIC, adj. *Sa*²p-ro-²f/i²k. Of animals or plants, obtaining their nutrition from dead organisms. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

SAPROPYRA (Lat.), n. f. *Sa*²p(sa²p)-ro²r²/(²²r²u²²r)-a². From *σαπρός*, putrid, and *πύρε*, fire. Fr., *sapropyre*. Fever due to putrid infection. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

SAPROSMA (Lat.), n. n. *Sa*²p(sa²p)-ro²r²/(²²r²u²²r)-ma². Gen., -*os*²ma²os (-atis). From *σαπρός*, putrid. A genus of rubiaceae fetid shrubs of tropical Asia. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—*S. arboreum*. Ger., *Stinkbaum*. A Java species. The hard, straw-colored wood, *lignum fetidum*, has an odor resembling that of human feces, and has probably the properties of castoreum and valerian. In Java it is much used as an antispasmodic and anesthetic. [a, 35.]

SAPROSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. *Sa*²p(sa²p)-ro²st²/(²²r²u²²r)-u²s(u²s). From *σαπρός*, putrid, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Having a foul breath. [L, 50 (a, 14, 43).]

SAPROTYPHUS (Lat.), n. n. *Sa*²p(sa²p)-ro(ro³)-tiff(t²f)u²s(u²s). From *σαπρός*, putrid, and *τύφος*, stupor. Fr., s. Ger., *Faulfebertypus*. Putrid typhoid fever. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SAPUCAIA-NUTS, n. pl. *Sa*²p-u²-k²a²-i²-a². See under *LECYNTHIS zabucajo* and *LECYNTHIS obliaria*.

SARACA (Lat.), n. f. *Sa*²r(sa²r)-a²k²-a². A genus of the *Leguminosae*. [B, 42 (a, 35).]—*S. indica*. The *asok* of the East Indies. The bark is used against hemorrhoids and dysmenorrhoea, and the leaves as an alterative and in colic. [a, 35.]

SARACENICA (Lat.), n. f. *Sa*²r(sa²r)-a²s²(a²k²)-e²n(an)/i²k²-a². See under *ARISTOLACHIA clematitis*.

SARACHA (Lat.), n. f. *Sa*²r(sa²r)-a²k²-a². Fr., *saraquier*. A genus of solanaceae herbs. [a, 35.]—*S. biflora*, *S. conferta*, *S. dentata* (*S. jaltomata*), *S. procumbens*, *S. punctata*. Peruvian species. The leaves are used as emollient and anodyne applications. The leaves of the third species, the *jaltomate* of the Mex. Ph., are said to be tonic as well, and its fruit is edible. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20; B, 180 (a, 35).]

SARAPUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sa*²r(sa²r)-a²(²²a²)-u²s(u²s) Gr., *σαράπυς* (from *σαίρειν*, to sweep, and *πύς*, the foot). Fr., s. A person affected with flat-foot. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

SARATOGA MINERAL SPRINGS, n. *Sa*²r-a²-tog²-a². A place in Lake County, California, where there are chalybeate, saline, and sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

SARATOGA SPRINGS, n. *Sa*²r-a²-tog²-a². 1. A place in Saratoga County, New York, where there are numerous gaseous springs containing principally sodium chloride and magnesium and calcium bicarbonates. 2. A place in Inyo County, California, where there are mineral springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

SARCA, n. Of the alchemists, iron. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

SARCEPIPOCLELE (Lat.), n. f. *Sa*²r(sa²rk)-e²p-i²-pl²-(²²lo²)-se(ka²)/le(la). In Eng., *Sa*²r-sa²r-e²p-i²-pl²-sel. Gen., -*celles*. From *σαρξ*, flesh, *επιπλοον*, the omentum, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *sarcepi-pocèle*. Ger., *Fleischnetzbruch*. An epiplocele complicated with sarcocele or with fleshy overgrowth of the omentum. [A, 532.]

SARCEPIPLOMPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sa*²r(sa²rk)-e²p-i²-pl²-(²²lo²)m²/(²²a²)-u²s(u²s). From *σαρξ*, flesh, *επιπλοον*, the omentum, and *ὄμφαλος*, the navel. Ger., *Fleischnetzabelbruch*. An umbilical epiplocele with fleshy overgrowth of the omentum. [A, 532.]

SARCEY (Fr.), n. *Sa*²r-se². A place in the department of the Rhône, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

SARCYDROCELE (Lat.), n. f. *Sa*²rk-hid(hu²d)-ro(ro³)-se(ka²)/le(la). In Eng., *Sa*²rk-hid-ro-sel. More properly written *sarcydrocele*. Gen., -*celles*. From *σαρξ*, flesh, *ὕδωρ*, water, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. See *HYDROSARCOCELE*.

SARCIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Sa*²r(sa²rk)-²d-i²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *σαρκίδιον* (dim. of *σαρξ*, flesh). Fr., *sarcidion*. See *CARUNCLE* (1st def.) and *ENCANTHIS*.

SARCINA (Lat.), n. f. *Sa*²r(sa²rk)-i²n-a². From *sarcine*, to put in order. Fr., *sarcine*. Ger., *S. Sarcine*. Lit., a packet. 1. See *EMBRAYO*. 2. Of Goodier, a genus of the *Schizomycetes*, so called because the cocci are united into packets resembling corded bales of goods. [B, 238 (a, 35).] See Plate III, Fig. 8.—*S. aurantiaca*. A species found in the air, forming on nutrient jelly orange-colored colonies which grow slowly and gradually liquefy the gelatin. [a, 35.]—*S. botuli-*

na. Of Van den Corput, a s. found in sausage, and supposed to be the cause of botulism. [a, 34.]—*S. cerebri*. Of Jenner, a s. resembling *S. ventriculi* found in the brain. [a, 34.]—*S. Goodisr*. See *S. (2d def.)*.—*S. intestinalis*. A species found in the intestines, especially the caecum, and in the faeces of man, the monkey, the horse, and domestic fowls. The cocci are hyaline. The larger families (packets) contain from 2 to 3 not rarely 32 cubes (256 cocci) each. [a, 35.]—*S. lutea*. Yellow s.; spherical cocci over 1 μ in diameter. Sown on gelatin plates, the colonies form in two days scarcely visible yellow points, which, under a low power of the microscope, have the form of irregular gray plates provided with projections and transparent toward the margin. It is found as an accidental impurity in the atmosphere, also in the earth and on the human skin, especially between the fingers and toes. It is not considered pathogenic. [a, 35.] Cf. *S. ventriculi*.—*S. pulmonum*. A species found in secretions from diseased lungs, especially those with cavities. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Oct. 15, 1888, p. 513 (a, 18).]—*S. urinae*. A species found in the urinary bladder of man. The cocci, which are 1.2 μ in diameter, are united into layers of tetrads superimposed so as to form small cubes of 8 cocci each bound together in larger packets containing each from 2 to 8 cubes. [a, 35.]—*S. ventriculi*. Fr., *sarcine de l'estomac*. A form found in the contents of the stomach of man and animals. The spherical or somewhat oval cocci, which average 2.5 μ in size, are united in small cubical groups of eight, rounded at the corners, and are bound together to form larger packets. Some authors identify this with *S. lutea*, but, unlike the latter, its gelatin and potato cultivations show spherical cocci, diplococci, and tetrads, instead of the packets characteristic of the genus. In cultivations in hay infusions, however, the cubical arrangement is well marked. [a, 35.]—*S. Virchowii*. A species said to occur in the lungs of consumptives, especially of those with pseudo-mycosis sarcinica. The cocci form packets like those of *S. urinae*, but they contain each from 2 to 512 cubes. On gelatin, which it does not liquefy, it forms hardly prominent colonies of a pearl-gray color. [a, 35.]—*S. Welckeri*. Of Rossmann, the *S. urinae*.—Yellow s. See *S. lutea*.

SARCINE, n. *Sa*²ren. Fr., s. 1. Of Strecker, see *HYPOXANTHINE*. 2. See *SARCINA* (2d def.).

SARCITE (Fr.), n. *Sa*²r-set. See *SARCITIS*.

SARCITES (Lat.), n. m. *Sa*²r(sa²rk)-it(et²)/ez(as). Gen., -*it(u)* (-it²). Gr., *σαρκίτης* (from *σαρξ*, flesh). See *ANASARCA*.

SARCITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sa*²r(sa²rk)-it(et²)/is. Gen., -*it²* (-idis). Fr., *sarcite*. Inflammation of muscular tissue. [a, 14.]

SARCIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Sa*²r(sa²rk)-i²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *σαρκίον* (dim. of *σαρξ*, flesh). See *CARUNCLE* (1st def.).

SARCO-ADENOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Sa*²rk-o(o²)-a²d(u²d)-e²n-om²-a². Gen., -*om²* (-atis). From *σαρξ*, flesh, and *ἀδένω*, a gland. Fr., *sarco-adenome*. See *ADENO-SARCOMA*.

SARCOBASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sa*²rk-o(b²a²)-a²s². Gen., -*as²* (-eos, -ob²asis). From *σαρξ*, flesh, and *βάσις*, a base. Fr., *sarcobase*. Ger., *Fleischboden*. A very large fleshy gynobase. [a, 35.]

SARCOBLAST, n. *Sa*²rk-o-bla²-st. From *σαρξ*, flesh, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Ger., *S. SarcoBLAST*.

SARCOCARP, n. *Sa*²rk-o-ka²rp. Lat., *sarcocarpium* (from *σαρξ*, flesh, and *καρπός*, fruit). Fr., *sarcocarp*. Ger., *Fruchtfleisch*. The succulent portion of a drupaceous fruit; a fleshy mesocarp; also a baccate fruit. [a, 35.]

SARCOCELE (Lat.), n. f. *Sa*²rk-o(o²)-se(ka²)/le(la). In Eng., *Sa*²rk-o-sel. Gr., *σαρκόκηλη* (from *σαρξ*, flesh, and *κῆλη*, a tumor). Fr., *sarcocele*. Ger., *Fleischblume*. Syn.: *hernia cruralis*. 1. A fleshy tumor of the testicle. [a, 34.] 2. Scirrhus of the testicle. [E.]—*Malignant s.* A general term for all cancers of the testis. [E, 25.]—*S. malleosa*. A s. caused by the *Bacillus mallei*. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—*S. of the Egyptians*. Fr., *sarcocele égyptien*. See *ANDROME* and *ELEPHANTIASIS*.—*Specific s.*, *Syphilitic s.* See *SYPHILITIC ORCHITIS*.

SARCOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sa*²rk-o(o²)-se²f(ke²f)/a²l-(a²l)-u²s(u²s). From *σαρξ*, flesh, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *sarcocephale*. A genus of rubiaceae trees and shrubs. [a, 35.]—*S. edulis*. *S. esculentus*. Guinea (or negro, or Sierra Leone) peach; a shrub or tree of western tropical Africa, yielding a tonic, astringent bark (*doundaké* or *nandawck*, the *quinquina africana* or *kina du Rio Nuñez* of the French) which is used as a substitute for cinchona. The fruit is edible. [a, 35.]

SARCOCHILON (Lat.), n. n. *Sa*²rk-o(o²)-kil(ch²el)/o²s. Gen., -*chil²eos*. From *σαρξ*, flesh, and *χείλος*, the lip. Fr., *sarcochile*. Ger., *Fleischblume*. A genus of orchids.—*S. præmorsum*. An East Indian species. The sudorific root is used in various fevers and acute exanthems. The juice of the leaves is purgative. [a, 35.]

SARCOCOLLA (Lat.), n. f. *Sa*²rk-o(o²)-ko²l/la². Gr., *σαρκοκόλλα* (from *σαρξ*, flesh, and *κόλλα*, glue). Fr., *sarcolle*. Ger., *Sarkokolle* (1st def.). *Fleischleimung* (1st def.). *Schleimharz* (1st def.). 1. The succulent exudation of a Persian tree, so called by the ancients on the supposition that it had the property of agglutinating the flesh in wounds, ulcers, etc. It occurs in small, somewhat translucent, yellowish or brownish-red, gravel-like grains, of a bitterish taste, and emitting a pleasant odor when heated. It is purgative. It is usually ascribed to *S. squamosa* and species of the related genus *Penaea*, but these plants are said not to be found in Persia. 2. A genus of the *Penaceae*. [a, 35.]—*Essentia sarcocollae*. See *Tinctura sarcocollae*.—*Gummi sarcocollae*. See *S. Tinctura sarcocollae*. A filtered solution of s. in six times as much alcohol. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

SARCOCOLLIN, n. *Sa*²rk-o-ko²l/i²n. Fr., *sarcolleline*. Ger., *S. Fischleimssäure*. A constituent, $C_{29}H_{41}O_{11}$, of *sarcolle*; a light-brown, amorphous mass, between a gum and a sugar, of sweetish-bitter taste. [B, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

SARCOPTES (Lat.), n. m. Sa²rk-o(o³)-ko²p'te/ez(As). A more correct term of *sarcoptes* (q. v.).

SARCODE, n. Sa²rk'od. From σάρξ, flesh, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr. s. Ger. *Sarkode*, *Sarkod.* Of Dujardin, animal protoplasm. [L.] S.-enveloppe (Fr.). The limiting layer of the vitellus of an ovum.

SARCODERM, n. Sa²rk'o-du'm. Lat., *sarcoderma*, *sarcodermis* (from σάρξ, flesh, and δέρμα, skin). Fr., *sarcode*, *derme*. Ger., *Sarkoderm*. See under *Mesosome*.

SARCO-EPIPOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Sa²rk-o(o³)-e²p-i²po(plo)²-se(ka)'le(a); in Eng., sa²rk-o-e²p-i²po-sel. Gen., -cel'es. See *SARCOPIPOCELE*.

SARCOGENIC, adj. Sa²rk-o-je'n'i²rk. From σάρξ, flesh, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Fr., *sarcogène*. Producing flesh or muscular tissue. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

SARCOGLIA (Lat.), n. f. Sa²rk-o²g'li²a². From σάρξ, flesh, and γλία, glue. See *Sarcogenic CELL*.

SARCOHYDROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Sa²rk-o(o³)-hid(hu²d)-ro(ro²)-se(ka)'le(a); in Eng., sa²rk-o-hid-ro-sel. More properly written *sarcohydrocele*. Gen., -cel'es. From σάρξ, flesh, ὕδωρ, water, and κύλη, a tumor. See *HYDROSARCOCELE*.

SARCOID, adj. Sa²rk'o'id. Gr. σαρκοειδής (from σάρξ, flesh, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *sarcoides*. Fr., *sarcoïde*. Fleishy, flesh-like; as a n., one of the amœbiform particles which make up the flesh of a sponge. [B. 28 (a, 27).]

SARCOLACATE, n. Sa²rk-o-la²kt'at. From σάρξ, flesh, and lac, milk. See *PARALACATE*.

SARCOLACTIC ACID, n. Sa²rk-o-la²kt'ik. Fr., *acide sarcolactique*. See under *LACTIC ACID*.

SARCOLEMMA (Lat.), n. n. Sa²rk-o(o³)-le'm'ma². Gen., -lem'ma(-atis). From σάρξ, flesh, and λέμμα, a rind. Fr., *sarcollemme*. Ger., *Sarkolemm*, *Sarkolemm-Scheide* (oder *Schlauch*). A delicate elastic and homogeneous sheath entirely inclosing each individual striated muscular fibre, exclusive of the cardiac muscular fibres. [J. 26, 30, 31.]

SARCOLOGY, n. Sa²rk-o²l'o²j². From σάρξ, flesh, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *sarcologie*. Ger., *Fleischlehre*. The anatomy, etc., of fleshy or muscular tissues.

SARCOLYTE, n. Sa²rk'o-lit. From σάρξ, flesh, and λύω, to loose. See *SARCOPLAST*.

SARCOM (Ger.), n. Za²rk-om'. See *SARCOMA*.—*Drüsen's*. See *ADENOSARCOMA*.—*Knochen's*. See *OSTEOSARCOMA*.—*Knorpel's*. See *CHONDROSARCOMA*.—*Narben's*. Cicatricial sarcoma. [E.]—*Schuppens*. See *LEPIDOSARCOMA*.

SARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sa²rk-om'a². Gen., -om'atos (-atis). Gr. σάρκωμα (from σάρξ, flesh). Fr., *sarcome*. Ger., *S. Sarkom*, *Sarkom*, *Fleischgewächs* (1st and 2d def's). *Fleischring* (3d def.). 1. Of the ancients, any flesh-like tumor. [E.] 2. A tumor formed upon the type of indifferent embryonic tissue, i. e., composed of cells, round, spindle-shaped, or multinucleated, imbedded in an intercellular matrix, and containing blood-vessels which are in direct relation with the cells. Sarcomata are always formed from tissues which are derived from the mesoblast (i. e., of the connective tissue in its broadest sense). [B.] 3. In botany, a hypogynous disc. [a, 35].—**Adipose** s. As (2d def.), containing lipomatous elements. [a, 34].—**Alveolar** s. Fr., *sarcome alvéolaire*. A form of s. (2d def.), found chiefly in bone, muscle, and skin, having a largely developed stroma and alveoli, which, with the fibrillated appearance produced by the fibroid transformation of some of the cells, cause it to closely resemble cartilage. [B.]—**Angioblastic** s. See *PSAUMOMA*.—**Bundle** s. See *SPINDLE-CELLED* s.—**Calcifying** s. As (2d def.) in which calcification of the matrix occurs, simulating an osteosarcoma. [a, 34].—**Carcinomatous** s. See *SCIRRHUS CANCER*.—**Colloid** s. A variety of myxoma. [E.]—**Common vascular** s. Of Abernethy, a s. (2d def.) having the appearance of coagulable lymph deprived of the coloring matter of the blood and having a uniform fibrous or lobular arrangement and a certain degree of transparency and vascularity. [a, 42].—**Cylindro** s. A form of tumor produced when sarcomatous tissue undergoes partial hyaline or mucoid degeneration, or when it exists in combination with myomatous formations. Such growths are generally included under the term *cylindroma*, although this may also be applied to tumors in which the epithelial cells are involved. [Ziegler (a, 25).]

—**Eucaphaloid** s. *Rundzellensarkom* (1st and 2d def's). Consisting for the most part of simple embryonic cells imbedded in a scanty homogeneous or granular matrix. There are two varieties, the small-celled and large-celled. The tumors are of very rapid growth, often ending fatally in a few months, especially in children. They are soft and pinkish, gray, or yellowish-white, with frequent patches of extravasation. When coming to the surface, they form the so-called fungous hematomata. [B.]—**Fascicular** s., *Fasciculat* s. See *SPINDLE-CELLED* s.—**Gelatinous** s. Ger., *Gallsarkom*. See *MYXOSARCOMA*.—**Giant-celled** s. Ger., *Riesenzellensarkom*. A form of s. (2d def.) which generally grows from the cancellous tissue of bone, especially from the jaws and the ends of the long bones. It consists structurally of large round, oval, or branched cells, with many nuclei imbedded in a round-celled or spindle-celled sarcomatous tissue which may undergo mucoid degeneration or become ossified. [B.] E. 25. —**Hæmorrhagic** s. An angiosarcoma from which hæmorrhage occurs. [a, 34].—**Idiopathic multiple pigment** s. A form of melanosarcoma of the skin which commonly begins upon the hands and feet, extending thence in the form of discrete tumors over the legs and arms, and gradually (in the course of two or three years usually) over the entire cutaneous surface. The tumors are reddish-brown or bluish-red and may be circumscribed over the surface or occur in groups. The older ones undergo absorption with desquamation of the epi-

dermis, leaving finally dark pigmented spots and cicatrices. The disease is attended with the development of marasmus that tends to a fatal termination. [G. 47.]—**Keloidiform** s. As (2d def.) developing in the skin and presenting the appearance of keloid. [A. Jacobson, "Arch. f. klin. Chir.," xxx, p. 39 (a, 34).]—**Lipomatous** s. Ger., *Fettsarkom*. S. (2d def.), in which the cells are filled with globules of fat not derived from degeneration but from simple infiltration. [E. 25.]—**Mammary** s. An infiltration of s. (2d def.) resembling the mammary gland on section. [A. 42.]—**Medullary** s. Ger., *Medullarsarkom*. Aftermark, *Marschmann*, *gelder* Krebs. As (2d def.) resembling the substance of the brain.—**Melanotic** s., *Melanotic* s. Fr., *sarcome mélanique*. As (2d def.) containing patches of black or brown amorphous pigment granules that lie partly in the tumor-cells, partly in the fibrous matrix and the vessel-walls. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Metastatic** s. See *CHLOROMA*.—**Mixed-cell** s. [Bullin]. Giant-celled s., so called on account of the variety of cells found in it. [B.]—**Mixed** s. As s. (2d def.) containing other tumor elements besides those of s. [a, 34].—**Mucous** s. As (2d def.) in which cysts have been developed. [E.]—**Multiple** s. See under *S. of the skin*.—**Myeloid** s. See *Giant-celled* s.—**Nest-celled** s. See *PSAUMOMA*.—**Net-celled** s. See *MYXOSARCOMA* (1st def.).—**Organized** s. See *Common vascular* s.—**Ossifying** s., *Osteoid* s. See *Calcifying* s.—**Pancreatic** s. Of Abernethy, a tumor forming irregular mass masses, coming by loose attachment, like those of the pancreas. It is found usually in glands, chiefly in the breast. [E. 6.]—**Papillary** s. Cutaneous papillæ, or warts that have undergone transformation into sarcomatous tissue by the growth and multiplication of the cells. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Periosteal** s. 1. See *CHLOROMA*. 2. A fibrous tumor of the periosteum, most frequently seen on the jaws. [E.]—**Pigmented** s. See *Melanoid* s.—**Polyform** s. A form of s. composed of cells, or by cylinders or irregular masses of cells, a hyaline or very finely fibrillated substance surrounding these, a polygonal form of cells, and an absence of intercellular material. [E. 4.] See also under *CYLINDROMA*.—**Pulpy** s. See *Medullary* s.—**Round-celled** s. Ger., *Rundzellensarkom*. See *Eucaphaloid* s.—**S. congenitum**. See *Nævus sarcomatosus*.—**S. cordis**. Vegetations on the valves of the heart. See *Eruptis*. See *Eruptis*.—**S. cutaneum**. See *Spindle-celled* s.—**S. of the skin**. S. occurring in the form of isolated, clustered, or confluent tumors of various sizes and of a soft, fleshy consistence, growing usually from the deeper portions of the skin. The color of the surface of the tumor at first differs but little from that of the surrounding skin. Afterward it becomes reddish, brown, or black. The growths may be either confined to particular nodes or disseminated more or less generally over the body (multiple s.). [G.]—**S. ossificans**, *S. osteoides*. See *OSTEOSARCOMA*.—**S. reticulo-cellulare**. See *Alveolar* s.—**Spindle-celled** s. As (2d def.) consisting of spindle-cells, either large or small, and hence presenting a fibrillar structure, owing to which it can readily be torn into bundles in certain directions. The large-celled varieties are much the softer and more malignant. The small-celled kinds include the fibroblastic tumor of Lebert and the recurrent fibroid of Paget. [E. 25; Billroth (a, 18).]

SARCOMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sa²rk-o²m(om)²-a²t(a²)-os'is². Gen., -os'eos (-is). Ger., *Sarkomatose*. A condition in which there is the formation of multiple sarcomata. [a, 34].—**Primary** s. A malignant disease commencing as a hard cedematous swelling of the lower extremities, the skin being discolored and the infiltration extending over the body with the formation of small subcutaneous tubercles. The latter present microscopically the appearance of small round-celled sarcomata. [L. Brocq, "Arch. méd. nat. et de chir.," May 14, 1886, p. 325 (a, 34).]—**S. generalis** [Kaposi]. See *MYCOSIS FUNGUS*.

SARCOMATOUS, adj. Sa²rk-o²m'a²t-u²s. Lat., *sarcomatosus*, *sarcomatosus*. Fr., *sarcomateux*. Ger., *sarkomatös*. 1. Fleishy, succulent. [B.] 2. Having the characters of sarcoma.

SARCOME (Fr.), n. Sa²rk-om. See *SARCOMA*.—**S. ossifiant**. Of Cornil and Ranvier, a form of osteosarcoma corresponding to the myeloplax of other authors. [E.]

SARCOMOSCHOECELE (Lat.), n. f. Sa²rk-om-o²s-ke²(ch²e²)-o(o³)-se(ka)'le(a); in Eng., sa²rk-om-o²s-ke²e²-o-sel. Gen., -cel'es. From σάρξ, flesh, σχοιρεω, the scrotum, and κύλη, a tumor. A fleshy oscheocele. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

SARCOMPHALOCLE (Lat.), **SARCOMPHALON** (Lat.), n's f. n. Sa²rk-o²m-fa²l(fa²l)-o(o³)-se(ka)'le(a); in Eng., sa²rk-o²m-fa²l-o-sel. Fr., *sarkom-phalo* (fa²l)-o²n. Gen., -cel'es, -omph'ali. From σάρξ, flesh, φάλακς, the navel, and κύλη, a tumor. Fr., *sarcomphale*. A fleshy tumor at the navel. [E.]

SARCOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Sa²rk-o²m'i²u²-sez(ka)s. Gen., -et'os (-et'is). From σάρξ, flesh, and μύκης, a mushroom. Fr., *sarcomycète*. Ger., *Fleischschwamm*. Of Rügen, a fleshy, fungous growth. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

SARCOMPHAGA (Lat.), n. f. Sa²rk-o²f'a²g(a²g)-a². From σάρξ, flesh, and φαγειν, to eat. See *SARCOPHILA*.

SARCOMPHAGUS (Lat.), adj. Sa²rk-o²f'a²g(a²g)-u²s(u²s). Gr., σαρκοφάγος (from σάρξ, flesh, and φαγειν, to eat). See *CARNIVOROUS*; as a n., of the ancients, a coffin made of a limestone found at Assos, a town in Troas, which, it was believed, consumed the body; hence, any coffin or tomb. [Adams (a, 35).]

SARCOMPHAGY, n. Sa²rk-o²f'a²g'ia². Gr., σαρκοφαγία. The habit or practice of eating flesh. [L. 56 (a, 43).]

SARCOPHILA (Lat.), n. f. Sa²rk-o²f'i²a². From σάρξ, flesh, and φιλέω, to love. A genus of the *Muscidae*. [Walker (a, 39).]—**S. carnaria**. Ger., *Fleischfliegen*. A species the eggs of which, deposited on mucous surfaces, produce myiasis muscosa. [L. 57 (a, 39).]—**S. carnosa**. A species the larva of which is sometimes found in the skin of South American Indians. [L. 28 (a, 39).]—**S. Wohlfarthi**. A Russian species which attacks men and domestic animals, sometimes causing death. [G.]

SARCOPHYIA (Lat., n. f. Sa²rk-o(ō)-fifu⁶/i²a². Gr. σαρκοφύια (from σαρκοφύειν, to produce flesh). Fr., *sarcophyie*. 1. See SARCOMA. 2. A mass of fungous granulations. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SARCOPHYMA (Lat., n. n. Sa²rk-o(ō)-fim(fu⁶m)/a². Gen., -phy⁶m/atos (-atis). From σάρξ, flesh, and φύμα, a growth. Fr., *sarcophyme*. A fleshy tumor. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SARCOPHYTE, n. Sa²rk'o-ft. See BIOPLAST.

SARCOPHYTE (Lat., n. f. Sa²rk-o²/i²t(u⁶e)/a². From σάρξ, flesh, and φυτόν, a plant. A genus of the *Sarcophyteae*, or *Sarcophytidae* (a tribe of the *Balanophorae*). The only species is a native of southern Africa, parasitic on the roots of a *Mimosa*. [a, 35.]

SARCOPLASM, n. Sa²rk'o-pla²z'm. Lat., *sarcoplasma* (from σάρξ, flesh, and πλάσσω, to mold). Ger., *Sarcoplasma*. Of Rollett (1885), the hyaline or finely granular substance of striated muscular fibres, exclusive of the fibrillae. It incloses the nuclei, and passes without a break into the motorial end-plate. [J.]

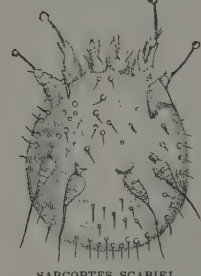
SARCOPLAST, n. Sa²rk'o-pla²st. Lat., *sarcoplasta*. Fr., *sarcoplaste*. Ger., *Sarcoplast*, *Sarcoplast*. A cell that gives rise to striated muscular fibre. [J.] Cf. *Muscle CORPUSCLES*.

SARCOPOIETIC, adj. Sa²rk-o-poi-et'i²ik. From σάρξ, flesh, and ποιεῖν, to make. Forming flesh or muscle. [J, 22.]

SARCOPSYLLA (Lat., n. f. Sa²rk-o²-pi-si²(su⁶i)/a². From σάρξ, flesh, and ψύλλα, a flea. See PULX.

SARCOPTERYGIUM (Lat., n. n. Sa²rk-o²-pt-er-i²j(u⁶g)/i²a²(u⁶m)/u⁶m). From σάρξ, flesh, and πτερίγιον, a small wing. See *PTERYGIUM* and *SAUM*.

SARCOPTES (Lat., n. m. Sa²rk-o²-pt'es/as). Gen., -cop'tu(-to). From σάρξ, flesh, and κτέω, to cut. Fr., *sarcopte*. A genus of the *Sarcoptidae*, parasitic on the epidermis of man and other animals. The *Sarcoptidae* (Ger., *Krätzmilben*), or itch-mites, are a family of the *Acarina*. [L, 353 (a, 39).] — *S. scabiei*. Fr., *cliron (de la gale)*, sure. Ger., *Krätzmilbe*, *wahre Grabmilbe*. The itch-mite; a minute parasitic species with numerous pointed tubercles, spines, and hairs on the dorsal surface. The females burrow deep in the epidermis to lay their eggs, and thus produce scabies. The mite occurs both in man and in certain of the lower animals, receiving special names, such as *S. hominis*, *S. equi*, *S. canis*, *S. suis*, *S. cati*, *S. caniculi*, *S. vulpis*, and *S. caprae*. Some of the varieties that usually infest lower animals also attack man, producing a scabies of short duration. [G, 12, 26, 353 (a, 39).] — *S. squa-*



SARCOPTES SCABIEI.

[A, 327.]

miferus. A species infesting dogs, swine, goats, sheep, etc., and producing mange. [a, 39.]

SARCOPODES (Lat.), adj. Sa²rk-o(ō)-pi(pu⁶)-od'es/as). From σάρξ, flesh, πούς, pus, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *sarcopodes*. Ger., *fleischeterig*. Of Hippocrates, at once purulent and flesh-like (said of sputa). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SARCOSINE, n. Sa²rk'o-sen. Fr., s. Ger., *Sarkosin*. See METHYLVOLICINE.

SARCOSIS (Lat., n. f. Sa²rk-os/i²a. Gen., -os'es (-is). Gr., σάρκωσις (from σάρξ, flesh). Fr., *sarcose* (1st def.). Ger., *Fleischbildung* (1st def.). 1. Formation of muscular tissue or flesh. [L, 30, 41, 50 (a, 14).] 2. See SARCOMA.—*S. bulbi*. An old term for fungus of the conjunctiva. [F.]

SARCOSEPM, n. Sa²rk'o-spi²rm. From σάρξ, flesh, and σπέρμα, a seed. See under MESOSPERM.

SARCOSTEMMA (Lat., n. n. Sa²rk-o(ō)-ste'm/ma². Gen., -stem'matos (-atis). From σάρξ, flesh, and στέμμα, a wreath. Fr., *sarcostemme*. Ger., *Fleischkrone*. A genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs. [a, 35].—*S. aphyllum*. 1. A species growing in Japan with edible shoots. 2. See *S. brevistigma*.—*S. brevistigma*. The bracteae of the Bengalese. It contains an acidulous milky juice used to allay thirst. [a, 35].—*S. domheyianum*. A Peruvian species. [a, 35].—*S. forskalianum*. A species growing in Arabia. The young shoots are eaten. [a, 35].—*S. glaucum*. Fr., *sarcostemme glauque*. Venezuela ipcaucanha. Its root is emetic and sudorific. [a, 35].—*S. stipitaceum*. An Arabian species used like *S. forskalianum*. [a, 35].—*S. viminalis*. See *S. brevistigma*.

SARCOSTIGMA (Lat., n. n. Sa²rk-o(ō)-sti'g/ma². Gen., -sti'g/matos (-atis). From σάρξ, flesh, and στίγμα, a point. Fr., s. A genus of the *Oleaceae*. [a, 35].—*S. Kleinii*. A Malabar species. An oil (adul oil) expressed from the seeds is used externally in rheumatism. [a, 35.]

SARCOSTOSIS (Lat., n. f. Sa²rk-o²-st'is/i²a. Gen., -st'is (-is). From σάρξ, flesh, and στέον, a bone. Fr., *sarcostose*. Ossification of muscular tissue. [E.]

SARCOSTROMA (Lat., n. n. Sa²rk-o(ō)-stro'm/a². Gen., -stro'matos (-atis). From σάρξ, flesh, and στρώμα, a covering. Fr., *sarcostrome*. A fleshy false membrane. [a, 323.]

SARCOTHLASIA (Lat.), **SARCOTHLASIS** (Lat.), **SARCOTHLASMA** (Lat.), n. f. Sa²rk-o(ō)-thlas/thlas'ia/-i²a². -o²th/thlas'ia/-i²a². -o²th/thlas'ia/-i²a². Gen., -thlas'ia/-thlas'ios (-oth/lasis), -thlas'matos (-atis). From σάρξ, flesh, and θλάω, a crushing, or θλάω, a bruise. Fr., *sarcothlasie*. A contusion of the soft parts. [E.]

SARCOTIC, adj. Sa²rk-o²t'i²ik. Gr., σαρκοτικός (from σάρξ, flesh). Lat., *sarcoticus*. Fr., *sarcotique*. Ger., *fleischmachend*, *fleischerzeugend*. Of medicines, flesh-producing. [L, 41, 50 (a, 43).]

SARCOTOME, n. Sa²rk'o-tom. From σάρξ, flesh, and τέμνειν, to cut. An apparatus devised by W. A. Hollis for "painlessly cutting through the soft tissues" by the force of a spiral spring contained in a tube being brought to bear suddenly in such a way as to pull on the ends of a ligature passed through the parts to be severed. [Trans. of the Clin. Soc. of Lond., vii, p. 138.]

SARCOTRIPSIE (Fr.), n. Sa²rk-ko-trep-se. See ÉCRASEMENT linéaire.

SARCOTRIPEUR (Fr.), n. Sa²rk-ko-trep-tu⁶r. See ÉCRASEUR.

SARCOUS, adj. Sa²rk'u⁶s. From σάρξ, flesh. Fr., *sarcoux*. Pertaining to or consisting of flesh or muscular tissue. [J.]

SARDIASIS (Lat.), **SARDONIASIS** (Lat.), n. f. Sa²rd-i²a²-s(a²s)/i²a². -o²n(on)-i²a²(a²s)/i²a². Gen., -as'es (-is). Gr., σαρδίας (from Σαρδῶ, Sardinia). See RUSUS sardonius.

SARDONIC, adj. Sa²rd-o²n'ik. Lat., *sardonius*. Fr., *sardonique*. Ger., *sardonisch*. Sardinian. In the sense of bitter or scornful (said of a laugh alleged to show distortion of the face like that produced by eating a certain Sardinian plant [cf. RUSUS sardonius]) it corresponds to the Gr. σαρδάνιος. [a, 48.]

SARE, n. See ESSERA.

SARFAR, n. Of the alchemists, iron. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

SARGASSUM (Lat., n. n. Sa²rg-a²s(a²s)/su⁶m(su⁶m). Fr., *sargasse*. Ger., *Fächerfruchtang*. A genus of the *Sargassae*, which are a division of *Algae*. [a, 35.] — *S. bacciferum*. Fr., *sargasse baccifère*. Gulf (sea) weed, sea-lentils (or grape), goitre-stick; a species which forms the so-called Sargasso Sea in the Atlantic. It contains iodine, and is used in goitre, as a diuretic and febrifuge, and, after long boiling with water, in dysuria, strangury, etc. [a, 35].—*S. vulgare*. Fr., *sargasse vulgaire*. A species found chiefly in Southern seas. It contains iodine, and is used in gravel, calculus, etc. [a, 35.]

SARKINE, n. Sa²rk'en. Ger., *Sarkin*. See HYPOXANTHINE.

SARKOD (Ger.), **SARKODE** (Ger.), n. s. Za²rk-od', -od'e². See SARCODE. For other forms in *Sark-* not here given, see the corresponding terms in *Sarc-*.

SARMENT, n. Sa²rm'm't. Lat., *sarmentum* (from *sarpere*, to prune). Fr., s. Ger., *Wurzelranke*. A runner, a long slender stolon or branch. [a, 35.]

SARMIENTA (Lat.), n. f. Sa²rm-i²e²nt/a². Fr., *sarmiente*. A genus of the *Cyrtandree*. [a, 35].—*S. repens*, *S. scandens*. Fr., *sarmiente rampante*. A Chilean shrub. The emollient leaves are applied to warts, corns, etc. [a, 35.]

SAROTHAMNUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa²rt(sa²r)-o(ō)-tha'm(thas'm)/nu⁶s(nu⁶s). From σάρον, a broom, and θάμνος, a bush. A section of the genus *Genista*. [B, 121 (a, 35).] — *S. scoparius*. See SPARTUM scoparium.

SARRACENIA (Lat.), n. f. Sa²rr(sa²r)-ra²-sen(kan)/i²a². From *Sarrazin*, a proper name. Fr., *sarracénie* (1st def.). 1. Indian-cup, North American pitcher-plant, side-saddle flower, trumpet-leaf; a genus of the *Sarraceneae*, or *Sarraceniaceae*, or *Sarraceniaceae*, which are an order of polypetalous dicotyledons (the pitcherworts). Their pitcher-shaped radical leaves contain, besides a saccharine exudation, hairs, etc., intended for the capture and retention of insects and a peculiar liquid which is said to anesthetize the insects captured and to hasten their decomposition, the products of which are probably absorbed as food by the plant, though the fluid is apparently destitute of digestive properties. [a, 35.] 2. See SARACENINE.—*S. flava*. Trumpets, yellow-flowered huntsman's horn. The astringent root is used in dyspepsia and diarrhoea. [a, 35].—*S. purpurea*. Fr., *cruche (ou coupe) indienne*. Huntsman's cap, purple side-saddle flower; found in Canada and the United States. The root, which has been recommended in small-pox, contains sarracenic acid, a yellow pigment perhaps identical with sarracenic acid, and a resin. It is used by the Indians of Nova Scotia in venereal diseases. [a, 35].—*S. rubra*. Red side-saddle flower. It has been used in small-pox. [a, 35].—*S. variolatrix*. Hook-leaved (or spotted) side-saddle flower; found in the southern United States; said to be tonic and slightly anodyne, and used like *S. flava*. [a, 35.]

SARRACENINE, n. Sa²r-a²s'e²n-en. Fr., *sarracénine*. Of Martin, a substance extracted from *Sarracenia purpurea*, regarded by him as an alkaloid. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

SARRIÈTE (Fr.), **SARRIETTE** (Fr.), n. s. Sa²r-re-è't. The genus *Satureia*; of the Fr. Cod., *Satureia hortensis* or its flowering tops. [a, 35.]

SARSA (Lat.), n. f. Sa²rs/a². See SARPAPARILLA.—*Decoctum sarsæ* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de salsepareille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Sarsaparilla-Absud.* Sp., *coccimiento de zarzaparrilla* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *decoctum sarsaparillæ* [Belg. Ph.]. Decoction of sarsaparilla, made by boiling Jamaica sarsaparilla-root with water, with [Sp. Ph.] or without the addition of licorice, and straining. The Br. Ph. orders 2½ oz. of sarsaparilla to 36 fl. oz. of decoction; the preparations of the other Ph's are of about half this strength. [E.]—*Decoctum sarsæ compositum* [Br. Ph.]. See *Decoctum SARPAPARILLÆ compositum*.—*Extractum sarsæ liquidum* [Br. Ph.]. See *Extractum sarsaparillæ fluidum*.

SARSAPARILLA [U. S. Ph.], **SARSAPARILLA** (Lat.), n. f. Sa²rs-a²-pa²-r(pa²r)/i²a². Fr., *salsepareille* (racine adventive [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Sarsaparille*. *Sarsaparilla* (oder *Salsaparilla*, oder *Sarsaparilla*) Wurzel, Heckenrebenwurzel. Sp., *zarzaparrilla* (raíz) [Sp. Ph.]. Of the U. S. Ph., the root of *Smilax officinalis*, *Smilax medica*, and other undetermined species of *Smilax*. The Br. Ph. recognizes the root (dried) of *Smilax officinalis*, and the Mex. Ph. that of *Smilax medica*. Other imperfectly known species, such as *Smilax purpurea* and *Smilax siphilitica*, are also said to be sources of the commercial drug. The roots are cylindrical, fleshy, plump when fresh, and more or less wrinkled longitudinally when dried, have a thick amyloseous bark, are often beset with thread-like rootlets (beard) of

SARX (Lat.), n. f. *Sa²rx*. Gen., *sarc'os*, *sarc'is*. Gr., *σάρξ*. Pulp, parenchyma, flesh. [J.]

SASSAFRAS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. *Sa²s(sa²s)/sa²f(sa²f)-ra²s* (ra²s). Fr., s. [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *S. S'baum* (1st def.). Sp., *sasafrás* (*corteza de la raíz y del tronco*) [Sp. Ph., 6th ed.] (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Laurineæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Sp. Ph., 5th ed., see *S.-root-bark*; of the Sp. Ph., 6th ed., the root or the stem with the bark of *S. officinale*; of the Fr. Cod. and Roum. Ph., the wood (of either the stem or root); of the Netherl. Ph., see *Radix s.* (1st def.). [B, 95; a, 35].—**Ætheroleum s.** See *Oil of s.*—**Alcoolé de s.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura s.*—**American s.** See *S. officinale*.—**Chilean s.** See *LAURELIA sempervirens* and *PEumus boldo*.—**Cortex** (ligni, seu radici)s. See *S.-root-bark*.—**Essence de s.** (Fr.). 1. See *Oil of s.* (1st def.). 2. See *Tinctura s.*—**Essentia s.** See *Tinctura s.*—**Huile volatile de s.** See *Oil of s.* (1st def.).—**Hydrolé de s.** (Fr.). **Infusum s.** Sp., *infusión de sasafrás* [Sp. Ph.]. An infusion of 5 parts of s. wood in water enough to make 690 parts. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38)].—**Lignum s.** 1. Of the Ger. Ph. and Swiss Ph., the wood of the root of *S. officinale*, with more or less of the bark. 2. Of the Belg. Ph., both the wood and the root of *S. officinale*. [B, 95].—**Mucilago s. medullæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *mucilage de moëlle de s.* Ger., *S'markschleim*. Mucilage of s. pith; a limpid fluid made by macerating 2 parts of s. pith in 100 of water. [B, 1].—**Oil of s.** Lat., *oleum s.* [U. S. Ph.] (1st def.). *oleum ligni s.* Fr., *huile de s.*, *huile volatile de s.* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.), *essence de s.* (1st def.). Ger., *S'öl*. Sp., *aceite* (*esencia* [Sp. Ph.]) *de sasafrás*. 1. A pungent aromatic volatile oil obtained by distillation from the root of *S. officinale*; a mixture of s. camphor (see *SAPROL*) and safrene. It is used for flavoring effervescent beverages, etc., and may be used in medicine as an aromatic, though in overdoses it acts as a narcotic poison and in some cases as an abortifacient. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35)]. 2. See *S. oil* (1st def.).—**Oiléole de s.** (Fr.). **Oleum s.** [U. S. Ph.] (*ætherum*). See *Oil of s.*—**Poudre de s.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). S. crushed, dried at 40° C., powdered, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**Radix s.** 1. Of the Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., and Swed. Ph., the root of *S. officinale* with its bark (see *S.-root-bark*). [B, 95]. 2. Of the Dan. Ph., see *Lignum s.* (1st def.).—**S.-bark**. 1. See *S.-root-bark*. 2. In Australia, the bark of *Atherosperma moschatum*. [a, 35].—**S. camphor**. See *SAPROL*.—**S. Urinum** (Gr. Ph.). See *Radix s.* (1st def.) and *S.-root*.—**S. medulla** [U. S. Ph.]. See *S. pith*.—**S.-nuts**. Lat., *nucis s.* Fr., *noix de s.* Ger., *S'nüsse*. The large, or true, picurim beans. [a, 35].—**S. officinale**, **S. officinarum**. Fr., *laurier s.* (ou des *Broquois*), Ger., *gebräuchlicher S'baum*. (North) American s., *ague-tree*; the only species, a tree growing from Canada to Mexico. Various parts (see S., 2d def.) are official, being distinguished by a pleasant aromatic odor and taste, which is most pronounced in the root-bark (see *S.-root-bark*). The leaves are sometimes used as a condiment and chewed to allay thirst. [B, 95 (a, 35)]. Cf. *S. pith* and *Oil of s.*—**S. oil**. Ger., *S'öl*. 1. Laurel oil, native oil of laurel of a bitterish, pungent, aromatic oleoresin of a light auburn hue, obtained from the stem of a South American tree identified by some authors with *Coccoloba cymbarum* or *Coccoloba opifera* and by others with *Nectandra puchury*. [a, 35]. 2. See *Oil of s.* (1st def.).—**S. parthenoxylon**. See *CINNAMOMUM parthenoxylon*.—**S. pith**. Lat., *s. medulla* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *moëlle de s.* Ger., *S'mark*. The spongy, mucilaginous medulla of *S. officinale*. It forms with water the *mucilago s. medullæ* (q. v.), which is used as an emollient and demulcent. [B, 5 (a, 35)].—**S. radix** [Br. Ph.]. See *Lignum s.* (1st def.) and *S.-root*.—**S.-root**, Lat., *s. radix* [Br. Ph.], *lignum s.* Fr., *bois de s.* Ger., *S'hölz*. The root, including the bark (see *S.-root-bark*) and often the lower portions of the stem, of *S. officinale*. [a, 35].—**S.-root-bark**, Lat., s. [U. S. Ph.], *cortex s.*, *cortex ligni* (seu *radicis*) s. Ger., *S'hölzrinde*. The fragrant, aromatic bark of the root of *S. officinale*. It contains fatty matter, resin, wax, sassafrassid, tannic acid, (over 50 per cent., according to Reinsch), gum, albumin, etc., and twice as much of essential oil (see *Oil of s.*) as the wood of the root. It is used as an astrigent, aromatic, stimulant, an sudorific, but chiefly as an adjuvant. [a, 35].—**Sirop de s.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). **Syrupus s.** A preparation made by infusing 10 parts of s. wood in 150 of boiling water for 6 hours, expressing, dissolving 9 parts of sugar in each 5 of colature, boiling up quickly, and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—**Tinctura s.** Fr., *essence de s.* A preparation made by digesting s. with six times as much alcohol, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38)].



SASSAFRAS OFFICINALE. [A, 327.]

SASSAFRASSID, n. *Sa²s(a²f)-ra²s/ïd*. Of Reinsch, a decomposition product of tannic acid found in sassafras-bark. [a, 38].

SASSAPARILLA (Lat.), n. f. *Sa²s(sa²s)-sa²p(sa²p)-a²r(a²r)-ï²/la²*. Ger., *Sassaparille*. See *SARSAPARILLA*.

SATHE (Lat.), **SATHON** (Lat.), n's f. and m. *Sath*(sa²th)(e)a, -on(on). Gen., *-sath'es*, *-on'os* (-is). Gr., *σάθη*, *σάθων*. The penis.

SATTEL (Ger.), n. *Za²t*(te)l. 1. See *SELLA*. 2. The basilar portion of the occipital bone.—**S'winkel**. See *Sphenoidal ANGLE*.—**Türken's**. See *SELLA turcica*.

SATURATED, adj. *Sa²t(u²r)-at-e²d*. Fr., *saturé*. Ger., *gesättigt*. Fully charged, as with a liquid or a gas; of a solution, having all the solid matter taken up that the liquid can dissolve; of a compound, having the atomistics of all its elements satisfied. [B.]

SATURATION, n. *Sa²t-u²r-a/shu²n*. Lat., *saturatio* (from *saturare*, to fill). Fr., *s. Sättigung*. S. In chemistry, the condition of being saturated (said of a compound); also the process of rendering a compound saturated. [B.]—**Partial s.** See *Partial NEUTRALIZATION*.

SATURATIONES (Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.) (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Sa²t*(sa²t)-n²(u²r)-aa²s-shi²(i²)-on'eze's). Ger., *Saturationen*. Extemporaneously prepared liquids consisting of a mixture of a vegetable acid with an alkaline carbonate and impregnated with a generous amount of free carbonic acid. In the Ger. Ph., the term, when used alone, means *potio Riverii*. [B, 95 (a, 38)].

SATUREIA (Lat.), **SATUREJA** (Lat.), n's f. *Sa²t(sa²t)-u²r-(u²r) i'e(i²)-a²*. Fr., *sarriette*. Ger., *Saturei*, *Satureja*, *Pfefferkraut*. A genus typical of the *Satureje*, which are a suborder of the *Lamiaceæ*. The *Saturejeæ*, or *Satureinae*, are a division of the *Schizogynæ*. The *Saturejeæ*, *Satureia*, or *Saturejeæ*, are a tribe of the *Labiata*, including *S. Poyostemon*, *Mentha*, *Prestia*, *Hedeoma*, etc. The *Saturejeinae* are a tribe of *Labiata*. [B, 34, 42, 170, 180 (a, 35)].—**S. capitata**. The *Thymus creticus*. [a, 35].—**S. hortensis**. Fr., *sarriette* (*des jardins*), *herbe de Saint Julien*, *sadrée*, *savoree*, *savoureuse*. Ger., *gemeiner Saturei*, *Käsekraut*, *Bohnenkraut*, *Gartenquendel*, *wilder Ysop*, *Köllenkraut*, *Wurstkraut*. Summer (or garden)-savory. The entire plant, formerly official, is stimulant and carminative. It yields by distillation an aromatic essential oil. [a, 35].—**S. montana**. Fr., *sarriette vivace* (*ou des montagnes*). Ger., *Berg* (oder *Winter*) *Saturei*. Winter (or mountain)-savory; a highly aromatic undershrub of southern Europe, used like *Hyssopus officinalis*. By distillation it yields a yellowish-orange essential oil of an orangum-like odor. [a, 35].—**S. thymbra**. Fr., *sarriette thymbra*. Ger., *rauhhaariger Saturei*. The *θύμρα* of Hippocrates and Dioscorides; a small evergreen bush of Mediterranean regions, having an aromatic taste and an odor much like that of thyme. It was once official as *herba thymi cretica*. [a, 35].—**S. variegata**. A European species, used especially as an antispasmodic. [a, 35].

SATURNE (Fr.), n. *Sa²t-u²rn*. See *SATURNUS*.—**Beurre de s.** See *LINIMENTUM PLUMBI subacetatis*.—**Esprit de s.** See *SPIRITUS SATURNI*.

SATURNINE, adj. *Sa²t(u²r)-n²i²n*. Lat., *saturninus*. Fr., *saturnin*. Ger., *bleiern*. 1. Plumbeic, containing lead. 2. Due to saturnism. 3. Dull, phlegmatic.

SATURNISM, n. *Sa²t(u²r)-i²zm*. Lat., *saturnismus* (from *saturnus*, lead). Fr., *saturnisme*. See *LEAD poisoning*.

SATURNUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sa²t(sa²t)-u²rn(u²rn)/u²s(u²s)*. From *S.*, a Roman god. See *LEAD* and *PLUMBUM*.—**Acerum saturni**. See *Liquor PLUMBI subacetatis*.—**Althen saturni**. **Anima saturni**. See *LEAD acetate*.—**Aqua saturni**. See *Liquor PLUMBI subacetatis dilutus*.—**Balsamum saturni**. Fr., *baume de Goulard*, *huile de saturne*. A saturated solution of lead acetate in oil of turpentine; used as an application to painful and phagedenic ulcers. [B, 119].—**Bezoardicum saturni**. Fr., *bezoard de saturne*. A preparation made by extracting glass of lead (made from red lead and flint) with unrectified alcohol (trichloride), and fixing with spirit of nitre; used as an antyspastic and in disease of the spleen. [B, 200].—**Butyrum saturni**. See *Linimentum PLUMBI subacetatis*.—**Ceratum saturni** (Belg. Ph.). See *Ceratum PLUMBI subacetatis*.—**Cineres saturni**, **Cinis saturni**. Ger., *Bleische*. See *LEAD suboxide*.—**Dulcedo saturni**. See *BASIC LEAD carbonate*.—**Extractum saturni**. See *Liquor PLUMBI subacetatis*.—**Magisterium saturni**. See *LEAD chloride*.—**Oleum saturni**. See *Balsamum saturni*.—**Ponatum saturni**. A mixture of solution of lead subacetate with 4 times as much lard; or of equal parts of these and of olive oil. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—**Saccharum saturni**, **Sal saturni**. See *LEAD acetate*.—**Spiritus saturni**. Acetic acid obtained by decomposing lead acetate. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—**Unguentum saturni saponaceum**. A preparation made by dissolving 240 grammes of soap in 2 litres of water, and adding 60 grammes of solution of lead subacetate and 4 of camphor; or by boiling gently 240 parts of nutritive ointment and 120 of white soap till the moisture is evaporated, and adding 4 of camphor. [B, 119 (a, 38)].

SATYRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sa²t(sa²t)-i²z(u²r)/i²(i²)/a²s(a²s)-ï²s*. Ger., *scarpiaxis* (1st def.) (from *σάτυρος*, a satyr). 1. Of Hippocrates, priapism (1st def.). 2. Excessive sexual appetite in the male. 3. Of Aristotle, leprosy (either because of the supposed salaciousness of those affected or on account of the bodily deformities caused by the disease). [G, 73]. Cf. *LEONTIASIS*. 4. See *ELEPHANTIASIS*.

SATYRIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Sa²t(sa²t)-i²z(u²r)/i²u²m(u²rn)*. Gr., *σατύριον*. Fr., *satyrium*. 1. Of the ancients, a plant reputed aphrodisiac (cf. *ERYTHRIONUM dens canis*), also a drink prepared from it. 2. An old name for various orchids. 3. A genus of orchids. [a, 35].—**Conditum satyrii**. A conserve made by boiling orchis-root in water, infusing in syrup, and drying. [B, 119 (a, 38)].

SAUBUSE (Fr.), n. *So-bu²z*. A place in the department of the Landes, France, where there is a warm saline spring, with a bathing establishment called *Bains de Joanin*. [L, 49 (a, 14)].

SAUCATS (Fr.), n. *So-ka²*. A place in the department of the Gironde, France, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring.

SAUER (Ger.), adj. $Za^{3+}u^{e-}r$. See **ACID**.—**Haller'sches S.** See **MIXTURA sulfurica acid.**

SAUERHARNEN (Ger.), n. $Za^{3+}u^{e-}r-ha^{r}n-e^{n}$. See **OXALURIA**.

SAUERHONIG (Ger.), n. $Za^{3+}u^{e-}r-ho^{n}-ig$. See **OXYMEL**.

SAUERKLEE (Ger.), n. $Za^{3+}u^{e-}r-klä$. See **OXALIS** and **OXALIS acetosella**.—**S'salz**. See **POTASSIUM binoxalate**.—**S'säure**. See **OXALIC acid**.

SAUERLINGE (Ger.), n. pl. $Zoi^{e-}r-lin^{2+}e^{2}$. See **ACIDULE**.

SAUERSTOFF (Ger.), n. $Za^{3+}u^{e-}r-stof$. See **OXYGEN**.—**S'säure**. See **Oxygen acid**.—**S'sung**. See **OXYGENATION**.—**S'verarmung**. Impoverishment as regards oxygen.

SAUERWÄSSER (Ger.), n. $Za^{3+}u^{e-}r-vas-se^{r}$. See **ACIDULE**.

SÄUFER (Ger.), n. $Zoi^{e-}r$. See **DIPSOMANIC** and **DRUNKARD**.—**S'dyscrasie**. See **Drunkard's CACHEXIA**.

SAUFUCHT (Ger.), n. $Za^{3+}u^{f}-zucht$. See **DIPSOMANIA**.

SAUGADER (Ger.), n. $Za^{3+}u^{g}-ad^{e-}r$. An absorbent vessel, especially a lymphatic.—**S'entzündung**. See **LYMPHANGITIS**.—**S'geflecht**. A lymphatic plexus. [L.]—**Zwischenrippens**. An intercostal lymphatic. [L. 304.]

SAUGE (Fr.), n. Sozh. See **SALVIA**.—**Eau de s.** See **AQUA SALVIE**.—**Essence de s.** See **OIL OF SAGE**.—**Feuille de s.** A bistouri or lancet shaped like a sage-leaf. [A. 301 (a. 34).]—**Huile essentielle de s.** Huile volatile de s. [Fr. Cod.] See **OIL OF SAGE**.—**Hyrolé de s.** Infusion de s. See **INFUSUM SALVIE**.—**Oléosure de s.** See **ELAZOSACCHARUM SALVIE**.—**Oléule de s.** See **OIL OF SAGE**.—**Tisane de s.** [Fr. Cod.] Sp., infusion de salvia [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 5 parts of sage-leaves in 1,000 of boiling water for half an hour [Fr. Cod.] (in 345 of boiling water [Sp. Ph.]), and straining. [B. 93 (a. 38).]

SÄUGTHIERE (Ger.), n. pl. $Zoi^{e-}r-ter-e^{2}$. See **MAMMALIA**.

SAUGKRAFT (Ger.), n. $Za^{3+}u^{g}-kra^{f}t$. See **ASPIRATION** (3d def.).

SAUGNAPF (Ger.), **SAUGNÄPFCHEN** (Ger.), n's. $Za^{3+}u^{g}-na^{p}f$, $-napf-ch^{2+}n$. A suctional disc. [B.]

SAUGPOLSTER (Ger.), n. $Za^{3+}u^{g}-po^{2}st-e^{r}$. See **BOULE grasseuse de Bichat**.

SÄULCHEN (Ger.), n. $Zoi^{e-}ch^{2+}n$. See **COLUMELLA**.—**S. der Zirbel**. The peduncles of the pineal gland. [I. 3 (K).]—**S. des Bogens** (oder Fornix, oder Gewölbes). See **PILLARS of the fornix**.

SAULE (Fr.), n. Sol. See **SALIX**.—**Décoction d'écorce de s.** See **DECOCTION SALICIS**.—**Extrait aqueux de s.** See **EXTRACTUM SALICIS**.—**S. blanc** (Fr. Cod.). See **SALIX alba**.—**S. blanc** (écorce) [Fr. Cod.]. See **SALIX** (2d def.).

SÄULE (Ger.), n. Zoi^{e-} . 1. See **COLUMN** (1st and 2d defs) and **PILLAR**. 2. A pile for generating electricity. [B.] See **BATTERY**.—**Dritte S.** [Stillling]. See **COLUMN of Golt**.—**Gewölbes'n**. See **PILLARS of the fornix**.—**Graue S'n**. The anterior gray cornu and the posterior cornu of the spinal cord. [I. 6 (K).]—**Hintere Runzels**. See **Posterior COLUMN of the vagina**.—**Hintere Vesiculars**. See **Clarke's COLUMN**.—**Hinters**. The posterior column of the spinal cord. [I. 6 (K).]—**Trockene S.** See **DRY BATTERY**.—**Vordere Runzels**. See **Anterior COLUMN of the vagina**.—**Vorders**. See **Anterior gray CORNU**.—**Zambonische S.** See **DRY BATTERY**.

SAULX (Fr.), n. So. A place in the department of the Nièvre, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L. 49 (a. 14).]

SAUM (Ger.), n. $Za^{3+}u^{m}$. 1. A seam or rhaphe. 2. See **LAYER**. 3. See **LIMBUS**. 4. See **CORPUS fimbriatum**.—**Basals**. See **CUTICULAR LAYER** (1st def.).—**Cuticulars**. See **Cuticular LAYER** (2d def.).—**Gehirns**, **Gestreifter S.** See **TENIA semicircularis**.—**Margiger S.** See **TENIA hippocampi**.—**Muttermunde's**. Literally, the seam of the os uteri; Schröder's term for what he considered to be a perceptible line of demarkation between the vaginal mucous membrane and that of the cervix uteri during pregnancy, more or less circular in shape, coursing around the face of the cervix in the form of a sort of sharp edge. Its continuity is almost always interrupted in women who have already borne one or more children. [A. 68.]—**Oberer S. der reticulären Substanz**. The upper edge, or stratum, of the reticular substance of the optic thalamus. [I. 6 (K).]—**Forencanals**, **Poröser S.** See **Cuticular LAYER**.—**S. an dem hinteren Schenkel**. See **TENIA semicircularis**.—**S. des Ammonshornes**. See **TENIA hippocampi**.—**S. des Wulstes**. See **CORPUS fimbriatum**.—**Unterer S. der grossen Hirnfalte** [Dollinger]. See **FORNIX cerebri**.—**Unters** der reticulären Substanz. See **Reticular FORMATION**.

SAUMON (Fr.), n. So-mo²n². See **SALMON**.

SAUMURE (Fr.), n. So-mu^r. See **BRINE** and **MURIA**.

SAUNDERS, n. Saⁿd^ur^z. See **SANDALWOOD**.—**Reds**. See **Lignum SANTALI rubri**.—**White s.** See **White SANDALWOOD**.—**Yellow s.** 1. See **AMYRIS maritima**. 2. See **Yellow SANDALWOOD**.

SAUPOUDRAGE (Fr.), n. So-pu-dra²zh. The process of dusting with a powder. [A. 385 (a. 48).]

SÄURE (Ger.), n. Zoi^{e-} . An acid. For **Einatome S.**, **Einbasische S.**, and similar forms, see **MONOTOMIC acid**, **MONOBASIC acid**, etc.—**Allgemeine S.** See **ACIDUM catholicum**.—**S'erzeugung**. Acidity (in the sense of acid dyspepsia).—**Vollkommene S.** See **PERFECT acid**.

SAURIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Sa^{4+}(sa^{2+}u^{r})^{2+}a^{2}$. From *σαῦρα*, a lizard. Fr., *sauriens*. Ger., *Eidechsen*. The lizard-like *Reptilia*.

SAURIDERMA (Lat.), n. n. $Sa^{4+}(sa^{2+}u^{r})^{2+}di^{e-}r(m)(de^{2}r)m/a^{2}$. Gen., *-derm'atos (-atis)*. From *σαῦρα*, a lizard, and *δέρμα*, the skin.

Of Wilson, ichthyosis cornea (from the resemblance of the scales to those of a saurian). [G. 1.]—**S. spinosum** [Wilson]. See **ICHTHYOSIS histrix**.—**S. squamosum** [Wilson]. See **ICHTHYOSIS sebacea squamosa**.

SAURIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Sa^{4+}(sa^{2+}u^{r})^{2+}os^{2}a^{2}$. Gen., *-os'eos (-eis)*. See **SAURIDERMA**.

SAUROGNATHISM, n. $Sa^{4+}o^{2}g^{2}/na^{2}th^{2}i^{2}2m$. From *σαῦρα*, a lizard, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. In birds the condition in which the halves of the vomer are distinct and the maxillo-palatine bones or processes arrested in development. [L. 321.]

SAUROMATUM (Lat.), n. n. $Sa^{4+}(sa^{2+}u^{r})^{2+}m/a^{2}t-u^{2}r(m)(u^{2}m)$. Fr., *sauromate*. A genus of araceous herbs. [A. 35.]—**S. abyssinicum**. An Abyssinian species. Its starchy tubers possess extreme acidity, which is dissipated by heat. [A. 35.]—**S. guttatum**. An Indian species. The tubers are poisonous. [A. 35.]

SAUROSIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Sa^{4+}(sa^{2+}u^{r})^{2+}os^{2}i^{2}d-a^{2}$. From *σαῦρα*, a lizard, and *σῆμα*, appearance. Of Huxley, a primary division of vertebrates comprising the reptiles and birds. [A. 39.]

SAURURUS (Lat.), n. m. $Sa^{4+}(sa^{2+}u^{r})^{2+}ur(u^{2}r)(u^{2}r)(u^{2}r)$. From *σαῦρα*, a lizard, and *ῥῦρα*, a tail. Fr., *saurure*. Ger., *Eidechschwanz*. A genus of the *Saururaceae*, which are an order of apetalous dicotyledons, now regarded as a tribe (the *Saururaceae*) of the *Piperaceae*. [B. 19, 34, 42, 170, 180 (a. 35).]—**S. cernuus**. Ger., *überhängender Eidechschwanz*. Lizard's-tail, American swamp-lily. The aromatic, acrid root and leaves are used as a discutient cataplasm, are said to be laxative, antispasmodic, sedative, and somewhat astringent, and are recommended in strangury. [A. 35.]

SAUSAGE-POISONING, n. $Sa^{4+}se^{2}j-pol^{2}/z'a^{2}n^{2}$. See **AL-LANTIASIS**.

SAUSARISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Sa^{4+}(sa^{2+}u^{r})^{2+}ar(a^{2}r)(i^{2}z^{2})^{2}a^{2}$. *mus'arism'us*. Gr., *σαυσαρισμος*. Fr., *sauzarisme*. Of old writers, heat or dryness in the mouth. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

SAUSEN (Ger.), n. $Za^{3+}u^{z-e}n$. A humming sound. [a. 14.]—**Ohrens's**. See **TINNITUS aurium**.

SAUSSUREA (Lat.), n. f. $Sos-su^{r}e^{2}a^{2}$. From *Saussure*, a Swiss naturalist. Fr., *saussurea*. A genus of the *Saussureaceae*, which are a section of the *Serratuleae*. [A. 35.]—**S. amara**. A Siberian herb, said to have properties like those of *Erythraea centaureum*, and used as a vulnerary, febrifuge, and antisyphilitic. [A. 35.]—**S. lappa**. See **HAPLOTAXIS auriculata**.

SAUTELLUS (Lat.), n. m. $Sa^{4+}(sa^{2+}u^{r})^{2+}te^{2}l^{2}u^{2}s(u^{2}t)s$. Fr., *sautelle*. A deciduous bulb produced near the root or in the axil of a leaf or within the spathe. [A. 35.]

SAUTEURS FRANÇAIS (Fr.), n. pl. $Sot-u^{r} fra^{2}n^{2}sa^{2}$. See **JUMPERS**.

SAUTE-VEAU (Fr.), n. $Sot-u^{r}$. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L. 49 (a. 14).]

SAUVAGESSIA (Lat.), n. f. $Sov-a^{2}zh-e^{2}s^{2}i^{2}a^{2}$. Fr., *sauvagessie*, *sauvagésie*. The typical genus of a tribe or suborder (*Sauvagessae*, *Sauvagessicia*, *Sauvagessia*, or *Sauvagessia*) of the *Violariaceae*. [A. 35.]—**S. adina**, **S. erecta**. Fr., *sauvagessie droite*. Iron-shrub, herb of St. Martin; a mucilaginous, bitterish, aromatic West Indian and South American species; used in ophthalmia, urinary troubles, and intermittent fever, and as a pectoral. [A. 35.]

SAVENÖL (Ger.), n. $Za^{3+}e^{2}n-u^{2}$. See **OIL of SAVIN**.

SAVIN, **SAVINE**, n's. $Sa^{2+}v^{2}in$. Lat., *sabina* (herba). Fr., *sabine*. Ger., *Saven*. 1. The *Juniperus sabina*, also its tops. 2. The *Juniperus virginiana*, also its tops, used as a substitute for those of *Juniperus sabina*. 3. In the West Indies, the *Casalpinia bignon* and *Xanthoxylum pterota*. 4. The *Artemisia maritima*. [A. 35.]—**Oil of s.** Lat., *oleum sabinae* [U. S. Ph. Br. Ph.], *atheroleum sabinae* [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *essence (ou huile volatile) de sabine*. Ger., *Sadebaumöl*, *Sadeöl*, *Servenbaumöl*, *Savenöl*. A yellow or almost colorless volatile oil, of strong odor and bitterish, very acrid taste, obtained by distillation from the fresh tops of *Juniperus sabina*. It has the composition, $C_{15}H_{24}$, of oil of turpentine. When distilled with 8 parts of calcium chloride and 24 of water, it yields chloroform, with the effervescent evolution of carbon dioxide. It is a violent irritant, and has been used in atonic amenorrhoea and menorrhagia. Used as an abortifacient, it has often produced death. [B. 5, 18 (a. 35).]—**S. tops**. Lat., *sabina* [U. S. Ph.], *sabinae cacumina* [Br. Ph.], *herba (seu summitates)* [Ger. Ph.], *seu folia*, *seu frondes* [sabinae] [vulgariis]. Fr., *sommités de sabine*. Ger., *Sabinenkräut*, *Servenkräut*. The young and tender shoots or tops of *Juniperus sabina*. [A. 35.]

SAVON [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., d. $Sa^{2+}vo^{2}n^{2}$. See **SOAP**.—**Alcool** (ou alcoolé de s.). See **TINCTURA SAPONIS**.—**Alcoolé de s. animal étheré**. See **ANTI-ARTHRITIC BALSAM**.—**Alcoolé de s. camphré** (ou composé), **Baume de s.** See **LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAMPHORATUM**.—**Cérat de s.**, **Emplâtre de s.** See **EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS**.—**Emplâtre de s. camphré**. See **EMPLASTRUM SAPONATUM**.—**Emplâtre de s. saturné**. See **EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS FUSCUM**.—**Espirit de s.** See **TINCTURA SAPONIS**.—**Essence de s. camphré**. See **LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAMPHORATUM**.—**Flèche de s.** A soap suppository. [L. 41.]—**Huile de s.** See **OLEUM SAPONIS**.—**Liquore de s. stibié**. See **TINCTURA ANTIMONII SAPONATA**.—**Pilules de s. composées**. See **PILULE HYDRARGYRI JALAPINAE**.—**Pilules de s. nitrées** [Fr. Cod., 1866]. A mixture of 20 grammes of medicated soap, 2 of potassium nitrate, and 8 of powdered marsh-mallow root divided into 100 pills. [B. 92, 93 (a. 14).]—**Poudre de s.** [Fr. Cod.], **Lat.**, *pulvis saponis* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by thoroughly drying flings of medicinal soap at 25° C. powdering in a marble mortar, and sifting through a No. 100 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.] (by sifting the soap through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ Ph.]). [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**S. à base de potasse**. See **Soft SOAP**.—**S. acide**. See **POUMADE OPHTHALMIQUE CAMPHRÉE**.—**S. ammoniacal**. See **LINIMENTUM AMMONIACUM**.—**S. ammoniacal camphré**. See **LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAMPHORATUM**.—**S. amygdalin**. See **SAPO medicatus**.—**S. animal**. See

Sapo animalis.—*S. antimonial*. See *Sapo antimonit*.—*S. antiplogisticus* et *resolútif*. See *Linimentum PLUMBI subaceticis*.—*S. antisialagogue*. See *Sapo sulphurato-ceratus*.—*S. arthritique* de Pott. See *Spiritus arthriticus Pottii*.—*S. blanc*. White soap; Castile soap. [B.]—*S. calcaire*. See *Linimentum CALCIS* (under *CALX*).—*S. chinique*. See *Offa alba*.—*S. chinique* de Dippel. See *Sapo chymicus Dippelii*.—*S. d'Alicante*. See *Sapo* (2d def.).—*S. de Venise*. See *Sapo venetus* (2d def.).—*S. marbré*. See *Marbled soap* and *Mottled soap*.—*S. mou*. See *Soft soap* and *Sapo viridis*.—*S. noir*. See *Green soap*.—*S. sodaïque à la graisse*. See *Sapo animalis*.—*S. sodaïque à l'huile*. See *Sapo medicatus*.—*S. stibé*. See *Sapo antimonit*.—*S. vert*. See *Sapo viridis*.—*Stéarate* de *S*. See *Emplastrum SAPONIS*.—*Stéarate* de *s. camphré*. See *Emplastrum saponatum*.—*Teinture* de *s*. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see *Spiritus saponatus* (2d def.). 2. See *Tinctura SAPONIS*.—*Teinture* de *s. camphrée*. See *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum*.

SAVORY, n. *Sa'v'v'r*-i². See *Satureia*.

SAW, n. *Sa'*. Gr., *πίον*. Lat., *serra*. Fr., *scie*. Ger., *Säge*. An instrument for cutting, consisting of a thin blade with sharp teeth on its edge.—**Amputating s.** A s. resembling either the dovetail or the jig s. of the carpenter, with the teeth set so as to cut both with the forward and backward motion. [E.]—**Butcher's s.** A bow s. invented by Butcher of Dublin, arranged that the blade can be turned at any angle. [E.]—**Capital s.** A s. with a broad and thin blade and heavy back, used either in amputation or in post-mortem examinations for removing the calvaria. There are several varieties, such as Satterlee's, Parker's, etc., differing but little. [E.]—**Chains s.** Fr., *scie à chaîne* (ou *chaînette*). Ger., *Kettensäge*. A chain-like instrument in which each segment of the chain is furnished with teeth and the ends of the chain are attached to movable hooked handles. [a, 34.]—**Circular s.** Fr., *scie à molette*. Ger., *Kreissäge*, *Scheibensäge*. A steel disc serrated on the edge, placed in the axis or transversely to the axis of a handle, and operated by a crank attached to or placed within the handle. [a, 34.]—**Crown s.** See *TREPINE*.—**Embryotomy s.** Fr., *embryotomie scie*. An embryotomy having a s.-like action.—**Forceps s.** See the major list.—**Graefe's circular s.** A small circular s. set at right angles to a straight handle which is fitted with a crank for making the blade revolve. [E.]—**Heine's s.** A very elaborate and complicated chain s. and drill combined, for operations on bones. [E.]—**Hey's s.** A small s. with one cutting edge straight and the other convex, used in trephining. [E.]—**Maxilla s.** A delicate, curved, sharp-pointed s. shaped like a curved bistoury. [E.]—**Rotating s.** A how amputating s. provided with a cog-wheel attachment to impart rapid motion in various directions to a very fine blade. [E.]—**Skull s.** Ger., *Kopfsäge*. See *TREPINE*.—**Szymanowski's bone-exsecting s.** A bow s. with a fine wire blade and an arrangement in the handle for increasing the tension of the blade. [E.]

SAWDUST, n. *Sa'du'st*. Ger., *Sägespäne*. The mass of fragments, especially of wood, produced in the process of sawing. It has been used as a dressing for wounds. [a, 48.]

SAXAL, adj. *Sa'x'al*. Lat., *saxalis* (from *saxum*, a rock). Pertaining to the *Saxales*, which are Lindley's s. alliance (Lat., *nizus saxalis*) of *Apocarpae*, consisting of the *Baueraceae*, *Cunoniaceae*, and *Saxifragaceae*. [B, 170 (a, 35).]

SAXATILIS (Lat.), adj. *Sa'x(sa'x)-a'te* (a'ty)²/i²-i². From *saxum*, a rock. Growing on or frequenting rocks. [a, 48.]

SAXIFRAGA (Lat.), n. f. *Sa'x(sa'x)-i'2'*/ra'2'g(a'g)-a². From *saxum*, rock, and *frangere*, to break. Fr., *saxifrage*. Ger., *Steinbrech*. Saxifrage; a genus of the *Saxifragaceae*, which are an order of polypetalous dicotyledons closely allied to the *Rosaceae* that has been variously subdivided, and is made by some to correspond to the *Saxifragae* in the narrower sense. The *Saxifragae* are an order consisting of *Heuchera*, *S. Piarella*, *Mitella*, etc. The *Saxifragariae* are a division of the *Comniculatae*. The *Saxifragaceae* are essentially the *Saxifragaceae*. The *Saxifragaceae* are the *Saxifragaceae* or a tribe, suborder, or series of that order corresponding closely to the *Saxifragae*. The *Saxifragineae* are a class of perigynous *Dialypetalae* corresponding to the *Saxifragaceae* or an order (cohort) of *Caliciflorae*. [B, 121, 170, 180 (a, 35).]—*S. alba*. See under *S. granulata*.—*S. aurea*. The *Chrysosplenium alternifolium* and *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*. [a, 35.]—*S. bronchialis*. A Siberian species used in angina and pleurisy. [a, 35.]—*S. cotyledon*. Fr., *saxifrage cotyledon* (ou *pyramidale*). Pyramidal saxifrage; an alpine European species, considered aperient and diuretic and regarded by some authors as the *κνυβάλιον* of Dioscorides.—*S. crassifolia*. Fr., *saxifrage à feuilles épaisses*, *thé des Mongols*. Thick-leaved saxifrage; a Siberian species. The root is antiseptic, and the leaves are astringent. The stems yield bergenia. [a, 35.]—*S. granulata*. *S. granulosa*. Fr., *saxifrage granulée* (ou *blanche*), *casse-pierre*, *rompi-pierre*, *perce-pierre*. Ger., *körniger Steinbrech*, *Hundsrebe*, *Keilkrout*. Meadow-saxifrage, first of May, fair-maid-of-France; a species common throughout Europe. The acidulous leaves and the small bitterish, somewhat austere bulbs at the root-crown were formerly used as lithontriptics. [a, 35.]—*S. ligulata*. Great strap-leaved saxifrage; cultivated in the Himalayas. The rhizome is prescribed for teething children and in dysentery and cough. Externally it is used in poultices as an antiplogistic and absorbent. [a, 35.]—*S. stellaris*. Kidneywort, stary saxifrage; a European species once considered lithontriptic. [a, 35.]—*S. tridactylites*. Nailwort, whitlow-grass, rue-leaved saxifrage; a European plant formerly used in adenoclerosis and in liver complaints. [a, 35.]—*S. vulgaris*. See *S. granulata*.—**Semen saxifrage alba**. See under *S. granulata*.

SAXIFRAGAL, adj. *Sa'x-i'2'*/ra'2'-g¹. Lat., *saxifragalis*. Pertaining to the *Saxifragaceae*, which are Lindley's alliance (Lat., *nizus saxifragalis*) of perigynous exogens consisting of the *Saxifragaceae*, *Hydrangeaceae*, *Cunoniaceae*, and *Lythraceae*. [a, 35.]

SAXIFRAGE, n. *Sa'x-i'2'*-fraj. Fr., s. 1. See *SAXIFRAGA*. 2. The *Pimpinella saxifraga*. 3. The *Silvaus pratensis*. 4. The *Carum carui*. 5. The *Asplenium ceterach*. [a, 35.]

SAXIFRAGA (Lat.), n. f. *Sa'x(sa'x)-i'2'*-fraj(fra'g)²-a². See *SAXIFRAGA*.

SAXIFRAGIN, n. *Sa'x-i'2'*/ra'2'-i'n. An explosive composed of 76 parts of barium nitrate, 22 of carbon, and 2 of potassium nitrate. [B, 3.]

SAXIFRAGUS (Lat.), adj. *Sa'x(sa'x)-i'2'*/ra'2'g(r'a'g)-u's(u's). See *LITHONTRIPTIC*.

SAXOLINUM (Lat.), n. n. *Sa'x(sa'x)-o'l*-in(en)²/u'm(u'm). From *saxum*, a rock, and *oleum*, oil. See *VASELIN* and *PETROLATUM*.

SAXON-LES-BAINS (Fr.), n. *Sa'x-o'n*-la-ba'n². A place in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

SBESTEN, n. Of the alchemists, quicklime. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

SCAB, n. *Skab*. A. S., *scab*. Gr., *ψάπα*. Lat., *scabies*. Fr., *croûte*. 1. A coating formed by the drying of blood or other discharges on a wounded or inflamed surface. 2. See *CRUST* and *CRUSTA*. 3. See *SCABIES ferina*.—**Knee s.** See *CRUSTA genu equini*.—**Milk s.** See *CRUSTA lactea*.—**Sweat s.** See *CRUSTA genu equini*.—**Weavers' s.** See *SCABIES*.

SCABER (Lat.), adj. *Skab*(ska'b)²/u'r(e'r). See *SCABROUS*.

SCABBY, adj. *Skab*-b²-i². Lat., *scabidus* (from *scabies*, the itch). Fr., *scabieux*. Affected with scabs or with scabies. [a, 48.]

SCABIES (Lat.), n. f. *Skab*(ska'b)²/i²-ez(a's). Gen., -e'f. From *scabere*, to scratch. Gr., *ἀπία*. Fr., *gale (legitime)*, *vraie gale*, *mal de Saint-Main*, *rogne*, *gratelle*, *psore*. Ger., *Krätze*, *Schneiders-Schabe*, *Leichenrückenhitze*. The itch; a contagious disease of the skin in man and certain of the lower animals due to the presence of *Sarcoptes scabiei*, which bores its way into the skin, forming little burrows in the epidermis the course of which, in certain situations, especially about the hands and feet, the penis, and the nipples, is apparent upon the surface in the form of little curved or straight lines of roughened or broken cuticle, while in all situations the presence of the parasite is attended with the formation of papules, vesicles, or pustules and with intense itching. [G, 5.]—*S. benigna*. See *ECZEMA*.—*S. canina*. Fr., *gale de chien* (ou *canine*). A form of s. in which the lesions resemble the mange in dogs. [G, 17.]—*S. capitis*. Fr., *gale à la tête*. An exuding and crusting disease of the hairy scalp; scald head; eczema capitis. [G.]—*S. capitis favosa*. Eczema impetiginosum of the scalp. [G, 11.]—*S. capitis lupina*. See *FAVUS*.—*S. capitis simplex*. A disease of the scalp beginning with millary pustules which break, giving exit to a glutinous fluid that dries into crusts full of holes; probably eczema impetiginosum. [G, 11.]—*S. catamenialis*. Fr., *gale cataméniale*. Idiopathic vulvar or general pruritus immediately preceding and occasionally persisting throughout menstruation. [a, 34.]—*S. critica*. Fr., *gale critique* (ou *métastatique*). A term for various skin eruptions (e. g., eczema, urticaria, and erythema) occurring at the end of any internal disease. [G, 17.]—*S. crustosa*. Fr., *gale norvégienne*. Ger., *norwegische Krätze*. A severe and inveterate form of s. affecting both men and lower animals, observed especially in Norway, Iceland, and the Jura Mountains. When it affects man, thick crusts form upon the surface of the skin, especially about the hands, feet, elbows, knees, and buttocks, and the nails become thick and claw-shaped. [G.] Cf. *RADEZGTZE*.—*S. exquisita*. See *S. fera*. See *ECTHYMA*.—*S. ferina*. Fr., *gale du chat* (ou *du chien*, ou *du lapin*, ou *du porc*, ou *du bœuf*). Mange; a parasitic skin disease of lower animals, such as dogs, cats, wolves, horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, due to the presence of *Sarcoptes scabiei communis*. The disease may be communicated to man, producing lesions similar to those of ordinary s., but which disappear spontaneously in a short time. [G.]—*S. herpetica*. Fr., *gale dartreuse*. Of Plenck, s. in which vesicles form, followed by white furfurs; probably eczema. [G.]—*S. humida*. Fr., *gale humide*. Ger., *feuchte Krätze*. 1. S. with an abundant exudation. 2. Eczema. [G.]—*S. lymphatica*. Fr., *gale lymphatique* (ou *pituiteuse*). "Watery itch"; s. attended with an eruption of vesicles. [G, 28.]—*S. miliaris*. See *ECZEMA papulosum*.—*S. norvegica*. See *S. crustosa*.

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A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

and RADESZYGE.—*S. papuliformis*. See PAURIGO (2d def.).—*S. papulosa*. Fr., *gale militaire*. S. in which the efflorescences are papular. [G.]—*S. pectoratus*. Fr., *gale pectorine* (ou du mont). 1. The s. of sheep. [G. 7.] 2. See *S. crustosa*.—*S. pruriginosa palpebrarum oculi*. Fr., *grosse gale, gale purulente* (ou véroligüe). S. in which large pustules form, especially upon the hands and wrists in children. They sometimes resemble those of small-pox. [G. 12.]—*S. putrida*. See *S. crustosa*.—*S. retrogressa*. Ger., *zurückgetretene Krätze*. Retrocedent s. According to Plenck, when s. was too suddenly driven in, various grave symptoms were prone to follow. [G. 11.] Cf. *GALE rentrée*.—*S. scorbutica*. Fr., *gale scorbutique*. S. imputed to a scorbutic diathesis. [A., 332 (a, 21).]—*S. sicca*. Fr., *gale sèche*. A term for various dry and scaly eruptions (e. g., eczema squamosum, psoriasis, and prurigo). [G.]—*S. siccica papulosa*. See PAURIGO (2d def.).—*S. spuria*. Fr., *gale bâtarde* (ou fausse). False s.; probably eczema. [G. 7.]—*S. venerica*. Fr., *gale vénérienne*. Ger., *venerische Krätze*. A pustular syphiloderm. [G.]—*S. venerica contagiosa*. See SCHERLIEVO.—*S. verminosa*. S. in which little worms or acari are found. [G. 11.]—*S. vesiculosa*. S. in which the efflorescences are vesicular. [G.]

SCABIEUSE (Fr.), n. *Ska^be-u^z*. 1. See SCABIOSA and SCABIOSA *arvensis*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the *Scabiosa succisa*, or its flowers or leaf. [G.]—*S. succisa*. Ger., *S. troncquée*.—*SCABIOSA succisa*.—*Tisane de s.* [Fr. Cod.] A strained infusion of 2 parts of the leaves of *Scabiosa succisa* in 200 of boiling water. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

SCABIOLA (Lat.), n. f. *Ska^b(ska^b)-i(i)²-o²-a²*. See SCABIES.
SCABIOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ska^b(ska^b)-i²-o(o²)-fo(b)(fo^b)-i-a²*. From *scabies*, the itch, and *phobos*, fear. A morbid fear of scabies. [a, 34.]

SCABIOSA (Lat.), n. f. *Ska^b(ska^b)-i²-o²-a²*. From *scabiosus*, rough. Fr., *scabieuse*. Ger., *Scabiose*. 1. Scabious, pin-cushion flower; a genus of the *Scabiaceae*, or *Scabiaceae*, which are a family or a division of the *Dipsacaceae*. [G. 36.] 2. *Scabiosa* (Fr. Cod.), *scabiose* (Belg. Ph. 1st ed.), Fr., *scabieuse* [Fr. Cod.], *Sp. escabiosa* [Sp. Ph.]. The flowers of *S. arvensis* (of *S. succisa* [Fr. Cod.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*S. arvensis*. Fr., *scabieuse* (des champs), *langue de vache*, *oreilles d'âne*, *mirlitons*. Ger., *Ackerscabiose*, *gemeine Scabiose*, *Gründkraut*, *Apostemkraut*, *Krätzkraut*. Clod-weed, Egyptian (or gypsies') rose, field scabious; a species found in Europe, northern Asia, and northern Africa. The root, herb, and flowers were formerly official. The bitterish, mildly astringent herb is still in use as a domestic aperient and alterative. The brittle, thin root, which has a bitter, somewhat styptic taste, was formerly used as an alterative. [a, 35.]—*S. atropurpurea*. Sp., *escabiosa* [Mex. Ph.]. Egyptian rose, mournful widow, sweet scabious, widow's-flower, mourning bride, a handsome species the native country of which is unknown. It was formerly used as a tonic and sudorific. [a, 35.]—*S. centauroides*. Ger., *flochtenblumenartige Scabiose*. A species growing in southern Europe and western and northern Asia. The bitter fruits and the root are aperient, laxative, and alterative. [a, 35.]—*S. columbaria*. Fr., *scabieuse colombarie*, *ail de perdrix*. Ger., *Taubenscabiose*, *kleines Apostemkraut*. Small (or lilac-flowered) scabious; formerly used in Europe and Siberia like *S. arvensis*. [a, 35.]—*S. sutsia*. Fr., *scabieuse succise* (ou tronquée), *herbe à diable*, *mors (ou morsure, ou renors) du diable*. Ger., *Teufelsabbiss* (Scabiose), *Anbisskraut*, *St. Peterskraut*. The morsus diaboli or devil's-bit, blue bonnets (or buttons, or kisser, or scabious, or ball), fore-bit; a European species. The root and herb were formerly used in abscesses and in syphilis, and locally in leucorrhoea. The herb is not now used, and the root, which is bitter and mildly astringent, is chiefly employed by the veterinarians. It is said to be used in France in adulterating valerian, and in the north of England for jaundice. [a, 35.]

SCABIOSUS (Lat.), adj. *Ska^b(ska^b)-i²-o²-u²(u²)*. Ger., *krätzig*. See SCABBY.

SCABIOUS, n. *Ska^b(i²)-u²*. 1. See SCABIOSA. 2. The *Erigeron annuus*, *Erigeron philadelphicus*, and other species of *Erigeron*. [a, 35.]—*Hairy sheep's s.*, *Sheep's* (—bit) s. See JASIONE montana.—Sweet s. The *Scabiosa atropurpurea* and (in North America) the *Erigeron annuus* and *Erigeron philadelphicus* (1st def.). [a, 35.]

SCABBED (Lat.), n. f. *Ska^b(ska^b)-red(rad)o²*. Gen., *-red'inis*. From *scaber*, mangy. See SCABIES.

SCABRITIA (Lat.), *SCABRITIES* (Lat.), n's f. *Ska^b(ska^b)-r²(sh²)(i²)-a²*, *-ezias*. Gen., *-it²(i²), -ei²*. From *scaber*, rough. 1. Roughness, scabbiness. 2. An old term for various scabby diseases of the skin, such as scabies, plica, etc. [G.] 3. An old term for trachoma.—*S. ungulum*. Ger., *Nagelgrind*. Roughness of the nails, onychomycosis. [G.]

SCABROUS, adj. *Ska^b(ska^b)-u²*. Lat., *scaber*, *scabrosus*. Fr., *scrubre*, *scabreux*, *raboteux*. Ger., *scharf*, *krätzförmig*, *rüdig*. Having hard points, scales, or other inequalities on the surface; rough to the touch. [a, 35.]

SCABRUS, n. Of Paracelsus, a disorder of the ears accompanied by pain or by a sensation of roughness. [a, 325.]

SCACURICULA, n. Of the alchemists, a spirit obtained from the ossa de corde cervi (q. v. under CERVUS). [A. 325 (a, 48).]

SCÆVOLA (Lat.), n. f. *Se²(ska²e²)-v²(v²)-o²-a²*. From *scævus*, left-handed. A genus of the *Scævolaaceae*, or *Scævoleae*, which are a division or tribe (sometimes considered an order) of the *Goodeniaceae*. [a, 35.]—*S. bella-modagani*. A tree growing in Malabar, where the leaves are applied to abscesses, tumors, etc., and used as a diuretic and emmenagogue. [a, 35.]—*S. chlorantha*, *S. Koenigii*, *S. Lambertiana*, *S. lobelia* (Linnaeus), *S. macrocalyx*, *S. Plumieri*, *S. senegalensis*, *S. sericea*, *S. Sieberi*, *S. taccada*, *S. Thunbergii*. The *taccada* of India and Ceylon, Malay rice-paper plant. The bitter juice of the fruit and leaves is

employed in ophthalmia. The pith is considered remedial in diarrhoea and an aphrodisiac. The young leaves are used as potherbs, for the preparation of emollient lotions and poultices, and as an emmenagogue and diuretic. The wood and bark are esteemed tonic. The *S. lobelia* of De Vries has similar properties. [a, 35.]

SCALA (Lat.), n. f. *Ska²(ska²)-a²*. From *scandere*, to climb. A ladder or staircase; a structure resembling a staircase. [A. 312, 332 (a, 48).]—**Collateral s.** See COCHLEAR CANAL.—**Löwenberg s.** See COCHLEAR CANAL.—**S. anterior** (seu *externa*) *cochleæ*. See *S. vestibuli*.—**S. inferior** (seu *interna*) *cochleæ*. See *S. tympani*.—**S. Orbitalis**. Ger., *Leiter des Orbitalis*. A ladder-shaped instrument formerly used to reduce dislocations of the limbs. [L. 135 (a, 50).]—**S. posterior cochleæ**. See *S. tympani*.—**S. rhytmica**. [Bergmann]. See HYPGLOSSAL NUCLEUS.—**S. superior cochleæ**. See *S. vestibuli*.—**S. tympani**. Fr., *rampe du tympan*. Ger., *Paukengang*, *Paukentreppe*, *Trommelhöhle*, *entreppe*. The inferior division of the canal of the cochlea, separated from the s. vestibuli by the lamina spiralis ossea. [F.]—**S. vestibuli**. Fr., *rampe du vestibule*. Ger., *Vorhofentreppe*. The superior division of the canal of the cochlea, which communicates with the vestibule. [F.]

SCALARIFORM, adj. *Ska²(ska²)-i²-o²-m*. Lat., *scalariformis* from *scalaris*, belonging to a ladder, and *forma*, form, scaliform. Fr., *scalariforme*. Ger., *treppenförmig*, *treppig*. Ladder-shaped; with markings like the rounds and spaces of a ladder. [a, 35.]

SCALD, n. *Ska²(d)*. Fr., *échaudure*. Ger., *Verbrühung*. A burn caused by a hot liquid or vapor. [E.]

SCALD, n. *Ska²(d)*. A scabby or scurfy disease of the skin, usually of the scalp. [E.] Cf. SCALLED and SCALL.

SCALE, n. *Skal*. Gr., *Aeris*. Lat., *squamæ*. Fr., *écaille*, *squame*. Ger., *Schuppe*. 1. A thin appendage of the skin of fishes, etc., usually flat, of small size, and more or less hard or horny. [a, 48.] 2. A thin fragment or lamina of dried, opaque cuticle, commonly produced by a morbid condition of the skin; the product of desquamation; also, a similar product resulting from a dried discharge. [G.] 3. In botany, any thin, scabrous appendage. It may be of epidermal origin, or a degenerate leaf. [a, 35.] See CHAFF and LEPS.—**Epidemic s.** See EPIDERMAL CELL.—**Fruit s's**. The imbricated carapels, bearing seed on their inner side, in the fruits of gymnosperms. [a, 35.]—**Hair s's**. Ger., *Haarplättchen*. The spindle-like or plate-like cells forming the cortical or principal part of a hair. [G. 21.] Cf. HAIR-FIBRES.

SCALE, n. *Skal*. From *scala*, a ladder. Fr., *échelle*. Ger., *Gradleiter*, *Scala*. A series of marks, placed at known distances apart, by means of which measurements are made. [a, 48.] For the various thermometric scales, see under THERMOMETER.—**Globulimetric s.** Of Malassez, a transparent ruler marked with finely engraved circles of known diameters, arranged in order of size; used for measuring microscopic circular bodies, especially blood-cells. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 14, 1889, p. 301 (a, 48).]

SCALENE, adj. *Ska²(en)*. From *σκαλῆνός*, uneven. Lat., *scalenus*. Fr., *scalène*. 1. Of a figure, having the sides unequal. 2. Pertaining to a muscle. [a, 48.]

SCALENUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ska²(ska²)-en(an)²(u²s)(u²s)*. Fr., *scalène*. Ger., *Rippentreppe*. An oblique muscle, with unequal sides. [a, 48.]—**S. anterior**, *S. anticus*. Ger., *vorderer Rippenhalter*. A long triangular muscle which arises from the anterior tubercles of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebrae, and is inserted into the scalene tubercle of the first rib. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**S. anticus accessorius**. An anomalous muscle arising from the transverse processes of one or more cervical vertebrae and inserted into the first rib. [L. 332.]—**S. anticus proprius colli**. See LONGUS COLLI accessorius.—**S. intermediarius**. Fr., *scalène intermédiaire*. A supplementary s. muscle, situated between the two ordinary scaleni, arising from the anterior tubercles of the sixth and seventh cervical vertebrae and inserted into the concave border of the first rib, immediately behind the subclavian artery; found by L. Testut in a Bushman, being the analogue of a muscle normal in the *Simia*. ["Union méd.," July 22, 1884, p. 129.]—**S. lateralis**. An anomalous muscle arising from the posterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebrae and inserted with the s. medius. [L. 332.]—**S. medius**. Ger., *mittlerer Rippenhalter*. A muscle arising from the posterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the cervical vertebrae and inserted into the upper margin and anterior surface of the first rib, slightly behind the s. anticus. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**S. minimus**. An anomalous muscle arising from the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the fifth, sixth, and seventh cervical vertebrae and inserted into the second rib. [L. 332.]—**S. posticus**. Ger., *hinterer Rippenhalter*. A muscle which arises from the transverse processes of the lower two or three cervical vertebrae and is inserted into the second rib between the tubercle and angle. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**S. primus**. See *S. anticus*.—**S. quartus**. See LEVATOR ANGULI SCAPULÆ.—**S. secundus**. See *S. medius*.—**S. tertius**. See *S. posticus*.

SCALER, n. *Skal²(u²)*. An instrument for clearing the teeth of tartar.

SCALESIANIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ska²(ska²)-e²-i²-as(a²)/i²s*. Gen., *-as'eos* (—is). See MEASLES (2d def.).

SCALING, adj. *Skal²(i²n²)*. Desquamating; marked by the production of scales. [B.]

SCALL, n. *Skal²*. An antiquated term for various scaly or scabby diseases of the skin, especially eczema. [G. 30.]—**Asbestos s.** Seborrhoea of the scalp. [G.]—**Crusted s.** Eczema impetiginosum. [G.]—**Dry s.** See PSORIASIS (1st def.) and ECZEMA siccum.—**Honeycomb s.** See FAVUS.—**Humid s.** See ECZEMA.—**Milky s.** See ECZEMA.—**Scattered s.** See ECZEMA.—**Running s.** See ECZEMA.—**S. bladder. An eczematous vesicle. [B. 117.]—**Vesicular s.** See ECZEMA vesiculosum.—**Washerwoman's s.** See ECZEMA lotricum.**

SCALLED, adj. Ska'd. Written, also, *scal'd* and *scald*. Affected with scall; scabby, scurfy. [G.]

SCALLION, n. Ska't'yu'n. A variety of *Allium ascalonicum*, also any onion that does not form a bulb, but has a long neck, like the leek. [a, 35.]

SCALP, n. Ska'lp. Fr. *peau du crâne*. Ger. *Kopfhaut*. The tegumentary covering of the skull. [a, 48.]—**Hairy s.** Lat., *capitulum*. Fr., *cuir chevelu*. Ger., *Kopfhaut*. That portion of the s. that is usually provided with a growth of hair. [G.]

SCALPEL, n. Ska'lp'e'l. Gr., *ἐσπίον*, *ἐσπίριδιον*, *κνηστῆρ*, *ἐσπίον*, *κατασπίον*. Lat., *scalpellum*, *scalpēllus* (dim. of *scalprum*, a knife). Fr., s. Ger., *Scalpell*. A surgical knife of medium size having a convex cutting edge and the blade wider than that of a bistoury.—**Trephining s.** A strong,



A SCALPEL.

short, stout s. for incising the scalp. [E.]

SCALPING, n. Ska'lp'ing. Fr. *scalpé*. From *scalpere*, to cut. See *Gerdy's OPERATION* (1st def.), *PERISCYPTICUS*, and *APOCYPTICUS*.

SCALPRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ska'lp(ska'lp)'ru'm(ru'm). From *scalpere*, to cut. Ger., *Schabeisen*. A raspatory, a strong knife. [E.]—**S. chirurgicum**. See LANCET.—**S. rasorium**. See RASPARTORY.

SCALPTURA (Lat.), n. f. Ska'lp(ska'lp)'tu'r(u'r)'a. From *scalpere*, to cut. The process of scraping with or as with a knife.

SCAMMONEA (Lat.), n. f. Ska'm(ska'm)'mon'e'a. See SCAMMONY.—**Resina scammonæ**. See *Resin of SCAMMONY*.

SCAMMONÉE (Fr.), n. Ska'm-mon-a. See SCAMMONY.—**Emulsion de s. (ou purgative avec la s.)** [Fr. Cod., 1832]. Lat., *emulsiō cum scammonio*. 1. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of scammony with 4 parts each of white sugar and yolk of egg, adding gradually 4 parts of orange-flower water and 80 of simple emulsion; or 1 part of scammony, 5 parts of cherry-laural water, 15 of sugar, and 120 of cow's milk. [B, 93, 119 (a, 14).] 2. See *Mistura scammoni*.—**Poudre de s.** Sp., *pólvo de escamonea*. Scammony dried at 25° C., pounded in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 80 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; or powdered in a bronze or iron mortar at a dry, cool temperature, leaving as residue only possible impurities [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de s. antimonialée**. See *Pulvis Cornacchini*.—**Resine de s.** See *Resin of SCAMMONY*.—**S. d'Alep**. See *Aleppo SCAMMONY*.—**Tincture de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *essentia* (see *tinctura*) *scammonii*. A tincture made by macerating scammony with five times as much 80-per-cent. alcohol for ten days, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]

SCAMMONEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ska'm(ska'm)'mon'e'u'm(u'm). See SCAMMONY.—**Tabella scammonii composita** [Belg. Ph.]. One-gramme lozenges consisting of 25 parts each of scammony and calomel, 5 of tragacanth, 945 of sugar, and enough water. [a, 38.]

SCAMMONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ska'm(ska'm)'mon'i'a. 1. See SCAMMONY. 2. Of Spach, a subgenus of *Convolvulus*. [a, 35.] 3. Of the Br. Ph. and Netherl. Ph., see SCAMMONY-root.—**Emulsiō (purgans) cum s.** See *Mistura scammoni*.—**Radix scammonie**. See *Scammony-root*.—**Resina scammonie**. See *Resin of SCAMMONY*.—**Scammonie radix**. See SCAMMONY-root.—**Scammonie resina**. See *Resin of SCAMMONY*.

SCAMMONIC ACID, n. Ska'm-mon'ic'ik. Fr., *acide scammonique*. See JALAPIC ACID.

SCAMMONIN, n. Ska'm'no'n'ic'ia. Fr., *scammonine*. A glucoside, C₂₄H₃₂O₁₀, extracted from scammony; probably identical with jalapotoxin. [B, 93, 93 (a, 14).]

SCAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ska'm(ska'm)'mon'i'u'm(u'm). See SCAMMONY.—**Confectio** [Br. Ph.] (see *electuarium*) *scammonii*. Fr., *electuaire (ou confectio) de scammonée*. Ger., *S'latwerge*. A preparation made by rubbing 3 oz. of resin of scammony and 1½ oz. of ginger, both in fine powder, with 3 fl. oz. of syrup and 1½ oz. of clarified honey, adding 1 fluidrachm of oil of caraway and ½ fluidrachm of oil of cloves, and mixing [Br. Ph.]. The older ph's directed the mixture of 31 parts each of scammony and ginger with 13 part of oil of cloves and enough syrup of orange-peel, or of 46 parts of scammony and 23 each of ginger and cloves with 15 of oil of caraway and enough syrup of roses. [B, 95 (a, 21); B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Essentia scammonii**. See *Tincture de scammonée*.—**Geschwefeltes S. (Ger.)**. See *DIACRYDIUM sulphuratum*.—**Gummi scammonii**. See SCAMMONY.—**Lac** (see *mistura*) [Br. Ph.] *scammonii*. Fr., *émulsion purgative avec la scammonée*, *émulsion (ou mixture) de scammonée*. Ger., *S'emulsion*. An extemporaneous mixture of 6 grains of powdered scammony and 2 fl. oz. of milk. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Phila scammonii composita** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 oz. each of the resins of jalap and scammony and powdered animal soap in a mixture of 1 fl. oz. of stronger tincture of ginger and 2 of alcohol, and evaporating to pilular consistence. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pulvis scammonii antimonialis**. See *Pulvis Cornacchini*.—**Pulvis scammonii catholici**. Sp., *pólvo de escamonea católico* [Sp. Ph.]. A powder of 4 parts of scammony, 6 each of jalap-bulbs and mechoacan, and 3 of cream of tartar. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pulvis scammonii compositus**. 1. Of the Br. Ph., a powder of 4 parts of resin of scammony, 3 of jalap-bulbs, and 1 part of ginger. [B, 95 (a, 38).] 2. See *Pulvis Cornacchini*.—**Resina scammonii**. See *Resin of SCAMMONY*.—**S. antiochiacum**. A name, now of no significance, formerly applied to certain impure varieties of s. variously adulterated. [B, 180 (a, 35).]—**Tinctura scammonii**. See *Tincture de scammonée*.

SCAMMONY, n. Ska'm'on'i. Gr., *σκαμνώνια*. Lat., *scammonia*, *scammonia*, *scammonium* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (1st ed.), Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (*halepense* [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.]), *resina scammonium*, *gummi scammonii*. Fr., *scammonée* (*d'Alep*) [Fr. Cod.], *scammonée de Syrie*. Ger., *Scammonium*, *Skammonie*. Sp., *escamonea* [Sp. Ph.]. A

gum-resin obtained by incision from the root of *Convolvulus scammonia*. The pure product, dried by exposure to sun and air, is a transparent, brittle substance, breaking with a vitreous, shining fracture. In the fragment it is pale yellowish-brown, and in powder of a light-buff color. It yields by treatment with ether over 88 per cent. of soluble matter, the residuum being almost colorless. If not kept quite dry, it usually becomes moldy, and in course of time develops at the surface a white, crystalline, cauliflower-like efflorescence the chemical nature of which is not known. Most of the s. of the U. S. markets is in circular cakes, 6 inches or less in diameter, and from ¼ to 1 inch or more thick in the centre, dark olive or dark ash externally, and lighter internally. When fractured, it exhibits usually a finely porous structure. It has a peculiar cheesy smell, and a taste which, though slight at first, leaves a bitter, acrid sensation. When triturated with water, it gives to the latter a greenish, milky appearance. S. has cathartic properties, due to the presence of jalapin. As its tendency is to gripe, it is usually given with other cathartics, or in emulsion with mucilage, almonds, or some other demulcent. It was used by the ancient Greeks and Arabians not only as a purgative, but externally in various skin diseases. [B, 5, 18, 180 (a, 35).]—**Aleppo s.** Lat., *scammonium halepense* [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.] (see *aleppicum*). Fr., *scammonée d'Alep* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *aleppisches Scammonium*, *Scammonium von Aleppo*. S. shipped from Aleppo; a name formerly given to very pure sorts of s. from that port. To day, at least in the United States, the term is applied to s. of various qualities shipped from Smyrna. [a, 35.]—**Facititious s.** See *Montpellier s.* and under *Smyrna s.*—**French s.** See *Montpellier s.*—**Lacrima s.** The pure drug as prepared near Smyrna by mixing shell s. with the partially dried drops of juice remaining on the cut surface of the root and with a calcareous earth. It occurs in irregular lumps of a porous or bubbly structure, owing to the fermentation of the s. juice from long exposure to heat and its retention in a liquid condition. [a, 35.]—**Montpellier s.** Lat., *scammonium montepelliacum* (see *montepelliacum*, see *gallicum*). Fr., *scammonée de Montpellier* (ou en galettes). Ger., *französisches Scammonium*, *Scammonium von Montpellier*. French s.; a facititious s. prepared from the expressed juice of a plant (*Cynanchum montepelliacum*, according to Guibourt) and various resins and purgatives. It is found usually in flat, semicircular cakes, blackish internally as well as externally, of a very bitter, nauseous taste and a feeble balsamic smell, not at all like that of real s. When rubbed with the moistened finger, instead of forming a white emulsion like s., it becomes dark-gray, unctuous, and tenacious. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35).] Cf. *Smyrna s.*—**Resin of s.** Lat., *resina scammonæ* [Fr. Cod.] (see *scammonia*) [Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.], see *scammonii* [U. S. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *scammonia resina* [Br. Ph.], Fr., *résine de scammonée* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Scammoniumharz*. A brown, resinous substance, of little or no taste and smell, extracted from s. [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod., Swed. Ph.], from s.-root [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.], or from either [Br. Ph.] with alcohol. The resin is freely soluble in ether, and does not form an emulsion with water. [B, 5, 18, 95 (a, 35, 38).]—**S.-root**. Lat., *scammonia* [Br. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *scammonie radix* [Br. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *radix scammonie* [Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.], Sp., *escamonea (raíz)* [Sp. Ph.]. The dried root of *Convolvulus scammonia*. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35).]—**Shell s.** Ger., *Scammonium in Schalen*. Scammony s. allowed to dry in the mussel-shells in which it was received from the incised root; now rarely, if ever, found in commerce. [a, 35.]—**Smyrna s.** Lat., *scammonium smyrnæum* (see *de Smyrna*). Fr., *scammonée de Smyrne*. Ger., *smyrnisches Scammonium*. The name formerly given to inferior varieties of s. shipped from Smyrna. At present the term is applied in the United States to spurious s., including Montpellier s. [a, 35.]—**Virgin s.** Pures. Most of the s. occurring in commerce under this name is, however, more or less adulterated, the pure resin varying from 25 to 80 per cent. [a, 35.]

SCAMNUM (Lat.), n. n. Ska'm(ska'm)'nu'm(nu'm). Gr., *σκάμνος*, *σκάμνος*. A bench.—**S. Hippocratis**. See BATHRON.

SCANDENT, adj. Ska'n'd'nt. Lat., *scandens*. Fr., *grim pant*. Ger., *kletternd*, *klimmend*. Of stems, climbing by any mode (twisting excepted, according to some authors). [a, 35.]

SCANDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ska'n'd(ska'n'd)'i'u'm(u'm). A metal of the aluminum group, discovered in 1881 by Nilson. Symbol, Sc; atomic weight, 44. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SCANDIX (Lat.), n. f. Ska'n'd(ska'n'd)'ix. Gen., *-ic'os* (*-ic'is*). Gr., *σκάδιξ* (1st def.). Fr., *cerfeuil*. Ger., *Nadelkerbel* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, *S. australis*; according to some, *Anthriscus cerefolium* (the s. of old pharmacy). 2. A genus of umbelliferous herbs. The *Scandiceæ* (of C. Koch, a tribe of the *Umbelliferae*), *Scandiceæ* (of Lindley, a tribe of the *Apiaceæ*), *Scandiceæ* (of Sprengel, an order of the *Umbelliferae*), and *Scandiceæ* (of Koch, a tribe of the *Umbelliferae*); of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Annemideæ*, all essentially equivalent to the tribe *S. austriacæ*, *Cherophyllum austriacæ*, etc. [a, 35.]—**S. australis**. Ger., *südlischer Nadelkerbel*. The *σκάδιξ* of Dioscorides, according to Winkler; an edible southern European species used as an aperient and diuretic. [a, 35.]—**S. pecten** (*Veneris*). Fr., *peigne de Vénus*, *aiguille de berger* (ou des dames), *aiguille*, *emporte-peigne*, *grand-dent*. Ger., *kammförmiger Nadelkerbel*, *Venusstrahl*, *Hirtennadel*. Adam's (or beggar's, or shepherd's, or lady's, or crown, or crane, or Venus's, or Veneris's, or *David's*) needle, lady's or shepherd's, or Venus's comb, wild (or needle) cherill, common throughout Europe. The entire plant has properties like those of *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [a, 35.]

SCANSORES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ska'n's(ska'n's)-or'es(as). From *scandere*, to climb. An order of birds (the climbers) having the toes turned two backward and two forward. [L, 147 (a, 27, 39).]

SCANTON, n. Of the alchemists, fœtor of the urine. [A, 325.]

SCAPE, n. Skap. Lat., *scapus*. Fr., *hampe* (1st def.). Ger., *Schaft* (1st def.). 1. A peduncle rising from the ground; a flower-

ing stem or branch, with no proper foliage, springing from a rhizome or from the crown of a root. [L. 35.] 2. The stem of a feather. [L. 221.]—*Foliated* s. Fr., *hampé feuillée*. A s. surrounded at its base by leaves. [a. 35.]

SCAPHA (Lat.), n. f. *Ska*²(f)(*ska*²)f^as. From *σκάφη*, a trough. Ger., *Scaphie* (des Ohres). See *SCAPHOID* fossa (1st def.).

SCAPHION (Lat.), n. n. *Ska*²(f)(*ska*²)fⁱ/²-o²n. Gr., *σκάφιον* (dim. of *σκάφη*, a trough). See *CRANIUM*.

SCAPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ska*²(f)(*ska*²)fⁱ/²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *σκάφιον*. The carina in a papilionaceous flower. [a. 35.]

SCAPHOCEPHALISM, n. *Ska*²fo-sca²f^a/²-i²zm. From *σκάφη*, a boat or a ship, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *scaphocephalie*. Ger., *Scaphocephalie*. A form of cranial asymmetry in which the skull has a boat-like shape from its abnormally large development in the vertical and especially the longitudinal direction. [C. 3.]

SCAPHOID, adj. *Ska*²foid. Lat., *scaphoides* (from *σκάφη*, a boat, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *scaphoïde*. Ger., *kahnförmig*. Resembling a boat. [C.]

SCAPHOÏDO-SUS-PHALANGIEN (Fr.), n. *Ska*²fo-e-do-sus²-fa¹-a²n²-zhe-a²n². See *ABDUCTOR brevis pollicis*.

SCAPHOLUNAR, adj. *Ska*²fo-lun²-a²r. From *σκάφη*, a boat, and *luna*, the moon. Pertaining to the scaphoid and semilunar bones. [a. 48.]

SCAPHULA (Lat.), n. f. *Ska*²(f)(*ska*²)fⁱ/²(u²l)-a². From *σκάφη*, a boat. See *Fossa navicularis* (1st def.).

SCAPHYGLOTTIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ska*²(f)(*ska*²)fⁱ/²(u²l)-glo²t(glot)-t²s. Gen., -*glo²t²idos* (-idis). From *σκάφη*, a boat, and *γλωττίς*, the glottis. A genus of tropical American orchids. [a. 35.]

SCAPULA (Lat.), n. f. *Ska*²p(ska²)pⁱ/²(u²l)-a². Ger., *Achselbein*, *Schulterblatt*. A flat bone, irregularly triangular, with its apex directed downward on the posterior surface of the thorax, covering the space between the second and seventh ribs. Its anterior surface presents a concave and several flat spaces for the attachment of muscles. The posterior surface is divided into the infraspinous and supraspinous fossae by an elevated ridge (spine), which terminates anteriorly in the acromion process. From the anterior margin springs the glenoid cavity above which lies the coracoid process. [L.—S. *accessoria*. A small ossicle in the humero-scapular articulation of birds. [L. 221.]—*Scapulæ alatae*. Of Aristotle and Galen, the wing-like appearance of the scapulae occurring in weak-muscled and thin persons and in paralysis of the serratus magnus. [A. 326 (a. 34).]

SCAPULAR (Fr.), adj. and n. *Ska*²p-u²l-a²r. See *SCAPULARY*.
SCAPULARGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ska*²p(ska²)pⁱ/²(u²l)-a²(g²a¹)/²i²-(g²i²)-a². From *scapula* (q. v.) and *ἀλγος*, pain. Fr., *scapulargie*. 1. Pain in the scapula. 2. Of Tillaux, neuralgia of the circumflex nerve. [a. 34.]

SCAPULAR, adj. *Ska*²p-u²l-a²r. Fr., *scapulaire*. Ger., *s*. Pertaining to, attached to, or adjacent to the scapula; as a n., in the pl., feathers overlying the scapulae. [L.]

SCAPULARY, adj. *Ska*²p-u²l-a²r. Lat., *scapularis* (from *scapula*, the shoulder). Fr., *scapulaire*. Pertaining to the scapula; as a n. (Lat., *scapularia*), s. a bandage. [L. 180 (a. 43).]

SCAPULO-CLAVICULAR, adj. *Ska*²p-u²l-o-kla²v-i²k(u²l)-a²r. Pertaining to the scapula and the clavicle.

SCAPULOCLAVICULARIS (Lat.), n. m. *Ska*²p(ska²)pⁱ/²(u²l)-o²(o²)-kla²(vi²)-i²k(u²l)-a²(g²a¹)/²i²-(g²i²)-a². Fr., *scapulo-claviculaire*. An anomalous muscle arising from the clavicle and inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula. [L. 31, 332.]

SCAPULO-CORACOID, adj. *Ska*²p-u²l-o-kor²a²k-oid. Pertaining to the scapula and its coracoid process. [L.]

SCAPULO-CORACO-RADIAL (Fr.), n. *Ska*²p-u²l-o-kor²a²k-ra²d-e-a²l. See *Biceps flexor brachii*.

SCAPULOCOSTALIS (Lat.), n. m. *Ska*²p(ska²)pⁱ/²(u²l)-o²(o²)-kor²st-al(a²)/²s. From *scapula* (q. v.) and *costa*, a rib. See *SUBCLAVIUS posticus*.—S. *minor*. See *SUBCLAVIUS posticus*.

SCAPULODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ska*²p(ska²)pⁱ/²(u²l)-o²(o²)-di²n-(di²n²)/²a². From *scapula*, the shoulder, and *δύσιν*, pain. Fr., *scapulodynie*. See *OMALGIA*.

SCAPULO-HUMERAL, adj. *Ska*²p-u²l-o-hu²m²e²r-l. Pertaining to the scapula and the humerus. [L.]

SCAPULOHUMERALIS (Lat.), n. m. *Ska*²p(ska²)pⁱ/²(u²l)-o²(o²)-hu²m²(u²l)-a²(g²a¹)/²s. Fr., *scapulo-huméral*. S. *Texes major*.—Great s. See *ABDUCTOR of the arm*.—S. *gracilis*. See *S. parvus*.—S. *magnus*. Fr., *grand scapulo-humeral*. The analogue in lower mammals of the scapular portion of the deltoides in man. [L. 13.] Cf. *ABDUCTOR brachii longus*.—S. *medius*. See *CORACOBRACHIALIS*.—S. *minor* (Girard). Fr., *mittlerer Schulter- und teres minor muskel, kurzer Auswärtzieher des Armbins, ausserer kurzer Deuger des Armbins*. The analogue in lower mammals of the teres minor of man. Leyh divides this into *scapulo-trichteris medius* and *scapulo-trichteris parvus*. [L. 13.] Cf. *ABDUCTOR brevis brachii*.—S. *parvus*. Fr., *scapulo-huméral grêle*. Ger., *Spanner des Kapselbundes, kleiner Schulterarmbeinmuskel*. The analogue of the coracobrachialis accessorius of man, found only in solipeds. [L.]

SCAPULO-HUMERO-OLÉCRANIEN (Fr.), n. *Ska*²p-u²l-o-u²m²-a-ro-ol-a-kra²n-e-a²n². See *TRICEPS EXTENSOR cubiti*.
SCAPULO-HYOIDIEN [Chaussier] (Fr.), n. *Ska*²p-u²l-o-e-o-e-a²n². See *OMOHYOIDIUS* (1st def.).

SCAPULO-OLÉCRANIE (Lat.), n. m. *Ska*²p(ska²)pⁱ/²(u²l)-o²(o²)-ol-e²k-ran²(t²i²)-a²(g²a¹). Fr., *scapulo-olécrânien, long extenseur de l'avant-bras*. Ger., *langer Schulterelbogenmuskel, langer Strecker des Vorarms, langer Ellenbogenstrecker*. An extensor of the forearm of lower mammals, arising from the scapula

and attached to the posterior border of the ulna and the anti-brachial aponeurosis. It is a portion of the caput magnum of the triceps extensor brachii. [L. 13.]—S. *o. longus*. See *S. o.*—S. *o. major*. Fr., *gros extenseur de l'avant-bras, grand scapulo-olécrânien*. Ger., *dicker Strecker des Vorarms, grosser Schulterelbogenmuskel*. In solipeds, the scapular head or portion of the caput magnum of the triceps extensor brachii, the analogue of the scapular head of the triceps extensor cubiti of man. [L.]

SCAPULO-RADIAL [Chaussier] (Fr.), n. *Ska*²p-u²l-o-ra²d-e-a²l. See *Biceps flexor brachii*.

SCAPULOTROCHITERIUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ska*²p(ska²)pⁱ/²(u²l)-o²(o²)-trok²(tro²)-ch²-i²e²(e²)/²r²i²-u²s(u²s). See *SCAPULOTRUMERALIS*.

SCAPULUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ska*²p(ska²)pⁱ/²(u²l)-u²m(u²m). See *SCAPULA*.

SCAPUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ska*²p(ska²)pⁱ/²(u²s)(u²s). A shaft or stem; in botany, see *SCAPE*.—S. *penis*. The body of the penis, between the glans and the crura. [L.—S. *pili*. See *HAIR-shaft*.

SCAR, n. *Ska*²r. Gr., *σχάρα*. Lat., *eschara*. Fr., *cicatrice*. Ger., *Narbe*. 1. See *CICATRIX*. 2. The mark left on the stem by the detachment of a leaf. [a. 35.] 3. See *HILUM* (1st def.).

SCARABÆUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ska*²r(ska²r)-a²b(a²b)-e²(a²e²)-u²s(u²s). Ger., *Scarabæus*. A genus of the *Coleoptera*. [L. 28 (a. 39).]—*Oleum scarabæi cornuti*. See under *LUCANUS cervus*.—S. *unctarius*. See under *MELAS variegatus*.

SCARBOROUGH, n. *Ska*²r-b²-ru². A sea-bathing resort in Yorkshire, England, where there are mineral springs. [a. 14.]

SCARDAMYGMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ska*²rd-a²m²(a²m²)-i²g(u²g)-mu²s(mu²s). Gr., *σκαρδάμυγμος*. Winking.

SCARIFICATION, n. *Ska*²r-i²-f²-a²-shu²n. Lat., *scarificatio* (from *scarificare*, to scarify). Fr., *s. Scar*, *Ritzen*. S. The act or process of making small superficial incisions. [E.]

SCARIFICATOR, n. *Ska*²r-i²-f²-a²-t². Lat., *scarificatorium*. Fr., *scarificateur*. Ger., *Schröpf-schnäpper, Schröpf-eisen*. An instrument for effecting scarification. [E.]—*Spring s.* Fr., *scarificateur à détente*. Ger., *Schnäpper*. An instrument composed of a number of sharp blades so hinged that they may be withdrawn simultaneously into a receptacle and, when the latter is applied to the part to be scarified, freed by releasing a spring, so that they sweep rapidly through the tissue.



A SPRING SCARIFICATOR.

SCARIOLA (Lat.), n. f. *Ska*²r(ska²r)-i²(i²)/²o²-l-a². 1. A section of the genus *Lactuca*. 2. The *Lactuca* s. 3. The *Cichorium endivia*. [a. 26.]

SCARIOSE, **SCARIOUS**, adj's. *Ska*²r-i²-os. -i²us. Lat., *scariosus*. Fr., *scarieux*. Scaly; of leaves, dry and membranous.

SCARLATA (Lat.), n. f. *Ska*²r-l-a²(a²)/²u²-a². *Scarlatina*. [G. 16.]

SCARLATOPHLOIOTIS (Lat.), n. *Ska*²r-l-a²(a²)-e²k-fl²o²-(fl²o²)-i²(i²)/²o²-l²s. Fr., *scarlatophloiotis*. *Scarlatinaria variola*. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

SCARLATINA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *scarlatinus* (*febris undecim*, *undecim*), *Ska*²r-l-a²(a²)/²u²-a². In Eng., *scarlatina*, *scarlat*. See *Scarlet fever*.—*Equine s.* A contagious and epidemic variety of the so-called pink-eye in horses. [Peters, "N. Y. Med. Jour." Dec. 15, 1883, p. 658 (D).]—S. *anginosa*, S. *cynanchica*. See *Anginosa scarlet fever*.—S. *erysipelatos*. S. in which the eruption resembles that of erysipelas. [D. 74.]—S. *gastrica*. S. complicated with gastro-enteritis. [G. 10.]—S. *gravior*. See *Malignant scarlet fever*.—S. *hemorrhagica*. S. usually s. *septica* (q. v.), attended with cutaneous hemorrhages in the form either of petechiae or of larger ecchymoses. [G.]—S. *inflammatoria*. S. with severe inflammatory manifestations in the throat and upon the skin. [G. 15.]—S. *in puerpera*. See *Puerperal scarlet fever* and *S. miliaris*, and cf. *ERYTHEMA puerperarum*.—S. *lavigata*. S. in which the exanthem is characterized by marked congestion together with some swelling and tension of the skin. [G.]—S. *levis*. Mild and uncomplicated s. [G.]—S. *latens*. See *S. sine eruptione*.—S. *legitima*, S. *legitima*. See *S. levis*.—S. *maligna*. See *Malignant scarlet fever*.—S. *medicamentosa*. A medicinal rash resembling the exanthem of scarlet fever. [G. 27.]—S. *miliaris*. Ger., *Scharlachfriesel*. 1. In obstetrics, that form of so-called puerperal scarlet fever in which a scarlatiniform rash appears on the neck and trunk, while the limbs are either wholly free or affected with vesicles like those of miliaria. [A. 57.] 2. S. attended with miliaria crystallina (q. v.). [G. 10.]—S. *mitis*. See *Simple scarlet fever* and *DENGUE*.—S. *morbillosa*. See *RUBEOLA* (1st def.).—S. *nervosa*. Ger., *nerbiger Scharlach*. See *Torpid scarlet fever*.—S. *papulosa*. S. in which the exanthem is attended with papular eruptions (q. v.). Implication of the follicles; usually most marked on the legs. [G.]—S. *pemphigoides*. See *Bullous scarlet fever*.—S. *pruriginosa*. *Urticaria*. [G. 64.]—S. *puerperalis*. Ger., *Puerperalscharlach*. See *Puerperal scarlet fever* and *S. miliaris*.—S. *pustulosa*. S. with a pustular exanthem. [G.] See *Bullous scarlet fever*.—S. *putrida*. Ger., *fäuliger Scharlach*. See *Malignant scarlet fever*.—S. *septica*. See *DENGUE*.—S. *septica*. S. of a malignant type with decided marks of septic poisoning. [G.] Cf. *Septic scarlet fever* and *S. hemorrhagica*.—S. *simplex*. Fr., *scarlatine simple* (no normale). S. of a mild, uncomplicated type. [G. 7, 15.] Cf. *Simple scarlet fever*.—S. *sine angina*. S. without severe throat symptoms. [G.]—S. *sine eruptione*, S. *sine exanthemate*. S. characterized by fever, either mild or of a typhoid character, and sometimes attended with angina, sometimes with albuminuria, but without a rash. [G.]—S. *synchialis*. See *Scarlet fever*.—S. *traumatica*. Ger., *Wundscharlach*. A general erythema of the

cutaneous surface, resembling the rash of scarlet fever, which sometimes follows surgical operations. It is usually accompanied with fever, but differs from scarlet fever in its brief duration and in the absence of desquamation. —*S. typhosa*. Ger., *Scharlach-typus*. 1. See *Rosolia typhosa*. 2. S. of a malignant form attended with great depression of vitality, and associated usually with imperfectly developed cutaneous and throat manifestations. [G.] —*S. urticata*. Fr., *scarlatine urticée*. Urticaria. [G. 17.] —*S. variegata*. Ger., *gefleckter Scharlach*. S. in which, besides the ordinary exanthem, irregular patches of a darker color appear here and there, which may become confluent or remain unchanged as long as the exanthem lasts. [G.] —*S. variola*. A hybrid of *S.* and *variola*. [G.] —*S. vesicularis* (see *vesiculosa*). Ger., *blasiger Scharlach*. See *Bullous scarlet fever*. —*Surgical S.* See *S. traumatica*.

SCARLATINAL, adj. Ska'r-la't²i²n-l. See SCARLATINOUS.

SCARLATINE (Fr.), n. Ska'r-la't-en. See SCARLATINA. —*S. belladonnae*. See *Belladonna erythema*.

SCARLATININ, n. Ska'r-la't²i²n-i²n. Fr., *scarlatinine*. An old term for the contagium of scarlet fever. [G.]

SCARLATINOID, **SCARLATINOUS**, adj's. Ska'r-la't²i²n-oid, -i²n-u²s. Lat., *scarlatinodes* (from *scarlatina* [g. v.], and *eidos*, resemblance). Fr., *scarlatinoïde*. Ger., *scharlachartig*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling scarlatina. [D.]

SCATACRATIA (Lat.), n. f. Ska't(ska't)-a-k'a(k)-ra't(r)a't²i-e/a². From *scāpō*, ordure, and *ἀκράτεια*, impotence. Fr., *scatocratie*. Involuntary defecation. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

SCATOCOELICA (Lat.), n. f. Ska't(ska't)-o(o)-ko²l(ko²l)'i²k-a². From *scāpō*, ordure, and *κοιλία*, colic. Fr., *scatocoelique*. See *Stercoraceous colic*.

SCATOGLISCHROTES (Lat.), n. f. Ska't(ska't)-o(o)-gli²s'-kro't(ch'rōt)-ez/as. Gen., -et/os (-is). From *scāpō*, feces, and *γλίσχροτος*, glutinousness. Fr., *scatoglischrote*. Viscosity of the faeces. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

SCATOL, n. Ska't'o²l. Fr., s. See SKATOL.

SCATOPHAGY, n. Ska't-o²f-a²j-i². From *scāpō*, feces, and *φαγνν*, to eat. Ger., *Skatophagie*. See COPROPHAGY.

SCATT, n. Ska't. See *ANTHRAX malignus sibiricus*.

SCATTERED, adj. Ska't'u²r'd. Of leaves, dispersed (used in opposition to whorled, opposite, etc.). [a. 35.]

SCAURUS (Lat.), n. m. Ska'r'(ska's'u²r)-u²s(u²s). See SARAPUS.

SCELALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Se'l(ske'l)-a²l(a²l)'i²j²i²g²i²a². From *σκελός*, the leg, and *ἀλγος*, pain. Fr., *scélagie*. Pain in the leg. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).] —*S. puerperarum*. See *PHELGEMASIS alba dolens*.

SCELETEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Se'l(ske'l)-e²t-u²m(a²). Gen., -eum/a²tos (-atis). Gr., *σκελετωμα* (from *σκελός*, to dry up). Fr., *scéléteume*. See MUMMIFICATION (3d def.).

SCLELETON, n. Se'l'e²t'ōn. See SKELETON.

SCELOCAMBOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se'l(ske'l)-o(o)-ka²mb(ka²mb)-os'i²s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *σκελός*, the leg, and *κάμπτειν*, to bend. Fr., *scélocamboise*. See *GENU varium*.

SCELODESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Se'l(ske'l)-o(o)-de²z(de²s)'mu²s(mu²s). From *σκελός*, the leg, and *δεσμός*, a bond. Fr., *scéloides-mos*. 1. A knee-bandage. 2. Gout in the knee. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

SCELODIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Se'l(ske'l)-o(o)-di²d'i²m(u²m)-u²s(u²s). From *σκελός*, the leg, and *δίδυμος*, twin. See ISCHIOFAGUS.

SCELOMETER, n. Se'l-o²m'e²t-u²r. From *σκελός*, the leg, and *μέτρον*, a measure. A double square for measuring the lower extremities in fractures or dislocations. [Gill, "St. Louis Med. and Surg. Jour.," 1870, p. 40 (a, 34).]

SCOLONCIA (Lat.), **SCOLONCUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Se'l(ske'l)-o²ns(o²n²sk)²i²a²-o²n²sk(u²s(u²s)). From *σκελός*, the leg, and *δύκος*, a tumor. Fr., *scéloncie*. Ger., *Schenkelgeschwulst* (1st def.). 1. A swelling of the leg. 2. Phlegmasia alba dolens. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

SCLOTYRBE (Lat.), n. f. Se'l(ske'l)-o(o)-tu²rb(tu²rb)'e(a). Gen., -tyr/be. From *σκελός*, the leg, and *τύρβη*, confusion. Fr., *scélotyrie*. 1. Of Galen, an ill-determined nervous affection of the lower limbs somewhat resembling chorea. [a. 18.] 2. See SCURVY.

—*S. festinans*. Of Sauvages, see *PARALYSIS agitans*. —*S. spastica*. Choreic spasms affecting the muscles of the lower extremities, and causing lameness or tremulousness of the knees. [a. 23.]

SCEMPSPIS (Lat.), n. f. Se'mp(ska'mp)'si²s. Gen., *scempseos* (-is). Gr., *σκημψις*, ἀπόσκημψις. See DECAUBITUS.

SCENOMENINX (Lat.), n. f. Se'n(skan)-o(o)-me'n²(man)'i²n'z. Gen., -in'gos (-in'gis). From *σκήνος*, a tent, and *μνῆξις*, a membrane. Fr., *scénoméninge*. An old term for a cell-membrane. [J.]

SCENOS (Lat.), n. Sen(skan)'o²s. Gr., *σκήνος*. Lit., a tent; of old Greek writers, the body. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

SCENO THEORIA (Lat.), n. f. Se'n(skan)-o(o)-the(the²)-or'i²-i²a². From *σκήνος*, a tent, and *θεωρία*, theory. Fr., *scénothéorie*. Ger., *Zellentheorie*. See CELL-theory.

SECEPA (Lat.), n. f. Sep(ske'p)'a². A genus of the *Euphorbiaceae*. [a. 35.]

SECEPARON (Lat.), **SECEPARNUM** (Lat.), **SECEPARNUS** (Lat.), n's n., n., and m. Se'p(ske'p)-a²r'n(o²n²,-u²m(u²m), -u²s(u²s)). Gr., *σκέπαρον*, *σκέπαρνον*. Fr., *seceparon*. See BISTOURY, KNIFE, SPIRAL BANDAGE, COUVRE-CHEF, and AMNION (1st def.).

SECEPASTERIUM (Lat.), **SECEPASTRA** (Lat.), **SECEPASTRUM** (Lat.), n's n., f., and n. Se'p(ske'p)-a²st(a²st)-e(a)'ri²-u²m(u²m), -a²st(a²st)'ra²-u²m(ru²m)). Gr., *σκέπαστριον*, *σκέπαστρα*. Fr., *secepaste*. See COUVRE-CHEF.

SECEY-SUR-SAÛNE (Fr.), n. Se²-su²r-sa²-on. A place in the department of the Haute-Saône, France, where there is a saline spring. [a. 14.]

SCHABE (Ger.), n. Sha'b'e². See BLATTA and SCABIES.—**Kopfs'**. See PITYRIASIS capitis.—**Schneiders's'**. See SCABIES.

SCHABEISEN (Ger.), **SCHABEISEN** (Ger.), **SCHABE-MESSER** (Ger.), n's. Sha'b'e²-iz-e'n, sha'b'iz-e'n, -e²-me²s-se'r. See RASPATORY and SCALPULUM, and of GLYPHAPHON.

SCHABER (Ger.), n. Sha'b'e²r. A scraper. [E.]

SCHABMESSER (Ger.), n. Sha'b'm'e²s-se'r. See RASPATORY.

SCHACHBLUME (Ger.), n. Sha'ch²'blum-e². See FRITILLARIA.

SCHACHTELHALM (Ger.), n. Sha'ch²t'e²l-ha²lm. The genus *Equisetum*. [a. 35.]

SCHACKAKILLRINDE (Ger.), n. Sha'k-a²r-i²l'i²nd-e². Cascarrilla-bark. [a. 35.]

SCHÄDEL (Ger.), n. Shad'e²l. See CRANIUM and SKULL.—**Ge-hirns'**. See CRANIUM.—**Gesichts'**. The facial portion of the skull. [L. 31.] —**Häutiger S.** See *Membranous CRANIUM*. —**Hirns'**. See the major list.—**Primordials'**. Of Jacobson, the cranium during the membranous and cartilaginous stages of its development. [A. 8.] —**S'basis**. See *Basis cranii*. —**S'basillänge**. The length of the base of the skull. [a. 84.] —**S'beinmark**. The diploe of the skull. [a. 34.] —**S'betrachtung**. See CRANIOSCOPY.

—**S'bohren**, **S'bohrung**. See TREPHINING.—**S'bruch**. See the major list.—**S'dach**. See FORNIX *cranii*. —**S'decke**, **S'deckel**. See BRAIN-case.—**S'eindruck**. See ENTHLASIS (2d def.). —**S'erweichung**. See CRANIOTABES.—**S'geburt**. See *Vertex delivery*.

—**S'grund**. See *Basis cranii*. —**S'haut**. See EPICRANIUM (1st def.). —**S'hernie**. See ENCEPHALOCLE.—**S'höhle**. See CRANIAL CAVITY.—**S'höhlenfläche**. The cerebral surface of a cranial bone. [L. 304.] —**S'impression**. Fr., *empreinte* (ou *inflexion*) *des os crâniens*. An indentation of the fetal skull produced by pressure against the pelvis or with a forceps.—**S'lage**. A presentation of any portion of the head except the face.—**S'lehre**. See CRANIOLOGY and PHRENOLOGY.—**S'mangel**. See ACRAANIA.

—**S'messung**. See CRANIOMETRY and CEPHALOMETRY.—**S'schwund**. See CRANIOTABES.—**S'stellung**. The position of the fetal head during labor.—**S'untersuchung**. See CRANIOSCOPY.—**S'verbildung**. A cranial conformation. [L. 57.] —**S'verengerung**. See CRANIOTEGNOMA.

SCHÄDELBALKEN (Ger.), n. Shad'e²l-ba²lk-e'n. See TRA-BECULE *cranii*. —**Mittlerer S.** [Rathke]. The anterior part of the tentorium cerebelli in the embryo.—**Seitliche S.** [Rathke]. Certain processes which run forward from the sella turcica in the embryo, and unite in the sphenothmoid region. [A. 8.] —**Vorderer S.** [Kölliker]. See *Mittlerer S.*

SCHÄDELBRUCH (Ger.), n. Shad'e²l-bruch². 1. Fracture of the skull. [E. 23.] 2. See ENCEPHALOCLE.—**Eingedrückter S.** See ECIPIESMA (1st def.). —**Gewölbtter S.** See CAMAROMA.

SCHAF (Ger.), n. Sha'f. A sheep; the genus *Ovis*. [a. 35.] —**S'blattern**, **S'pocken**. See SHEEP-POX and VARICELLA.

SCHAFHAUT (Ger.), **SCHAFHÄUTCHEN** (Ger.), n's. Sha'f-ha²-u²t, -hoit-ch'e²n. See AMNION (1st def.).

SCHAFT (Ger.), n. Sha'ft. See SHAFT and SCAPE.—**Haars'**. See HAIR-shaft.

SCHAFWASSER (Ger.), n. Sha'f'va²s-se'r. See *Liquor AMNII*. —**Falsches S.** See ALLANTOIC fluid.

SCHÄLBLASEN (Ger.), **SCHÄLBLÄTTERN** (Ger.), n's. Sha'l'bla²-e²n, -bla²t-le²rn. See *Pemphigus neonatorum*.

SCHALE (Ger.), n. Sha'l'e². 1. See SHELL and CONCHA. 2. See SCALL. 3. In botany, see TUNIC.—**Gehirns', Hirns'**. See CRANIUM.—**Kalks'**. The calcareous envelop of ovum; an egg-shell.—**Körnchen**. See *Körnchenkreis*. —**Rücken**. A dorsal cartilage. [a. 32.] —**S'nhart**. See TESTACEOUS.—**S'nhaut**. See MEMBRANA testis.—**S'lack**. See Shell-lac.

SCHALFRUCHT (Ger.), n. Sha'l'frucht². See CARYOPSIS.

SCHÄLHÄUTCHEN (Ger.), n. Sha'l'hoit-ch'e²n. *Pemphigus neonatorum*. [G.]

SCHALIG (Ger.), adj. Sha'l'i²g. See TUNICATE.

SCHALKERN (Ger.), n. Sha'l'ke²rn. See CARYOPSIS.

SCHÄLKNÖTCHEN (Ger.), n. Sha'l'knu²t-ch'e²n. See STROPHYLUS.

SCHALL (Ger.), n. Sha'l. An audible sound.—**Gefässes'**. See GEFÄSSGERÄUSCH.—**Hersz's'**. The sound of the heart. [K.] —**Lun-gens'**. The sound obtained by percussion over the lungs. [a. 18.] —**Schachtels'**. See *Bandox sound*. —**S'lehre**. See ACOUSTICS, DIACUSTICS, CATACUSTICS, and PHONETICS (UNDER PHONETIC).

—**S'leiter**. See *Paladino's sound-conductor*. —**S'prüfung**. See AUSCULTATION.

SCHALTSTÜCK (Ger.), n. Sha'l't'stu²k. 1. See *Connecting CANAL*. 2. In the pl., *S'e*, see *Non-nucleated AREAS*. —**Aeusseres S.** See DRÜSENHALS.—**Schweigger-Seidel'sches S.** See *Second convoluted TUBULE*.

SCHALTWUNDUNG (Ger.), n. Sha'l't'vi²nd-un². See *Connecting CANAL*.

SCHAM (Ger.), n. Sha'm. The external genitals, especially the vulva.—**S'berg**. See *Mons pubis*. —**S'bruch**. See *Labial HERNIA*. —**S'bug**. See GROIN.—**S'hügel**. See LABIA *pudendi*. —**S'gung**. See VAGINA.—**S'glieder**. See *S.* —**S'hügel**. See *Mons pubis*. —**S'knochen**. See *Os pubis*. —**S'knorpel**. The inter-articular cartilage of the symphysis pubis. —**S'lans**. See *PITHEIRIUS pubis*. —**S'lefen**. The labia pudendi, especially the labia pudendi majora. —**S'leiste**. See GROIN.—**S'öffnung**. See *OSTIUM vaginae*. —**S'rinne**. See *CLEFT of the vulva*. —**S'ritz**. See *VULVA*. —**S'spalte**. See *CLEFT of the vulva*. —**S'theile**. See *S.* —**S'züngelchen**, **S'zünglein**. See CLITORIS.—**Weibliche S.** See *VULVA*.

SCHANDAU (Ger.), n. Sha'nd/a³-u⁴. A place in Saxony where there is a ferruginous spring, with salt-water, pine-needle, and mud-bathing establishments. [L. 80, 57 (a, 14).]

SCHÄNDEREI (Ger.), **SCHÄNDUNG** (Ger.), n's. Shand-e³-i', shand'un². Defflement.—**Knabens'**. See **FEDERASTY**.

SCHANKER (Ger.), n. Sha'nk'e³-er. See **CHANCER**.—**Drüsen's**. See **Gonorrhoeal bubo**.—**Hunter'scher S.** See **Hunterian chancre** and **True chancre**.—**Pseudo-indurierter S.** der Syphilis. Pseudo-indurated chancre of syphilis; of Tarnowsky, an infiltrated or indurated sore which may be produced in a syphilitic subject either by inoculation of the skin with irritating matter, such as the pus of chancre, or with purulent material from various sources, or by cauterization. [Vrtlj. f. Derm. u. Syph., 1877, p. 19 (G.).] Cf. **CAUTERISATIO provocatoria**.—**S'impfung**. See **SYMPHILIZATION**.—**S'seuche**. See **SYPHILIS**.

SCHARBOCK (Ger.), n. Sha'r'bo³-k. See **SCURVY**.—**S'hellend**. See **ANTISCORBUTIC**.—**S'flecken**. See **PURPURA scorbutica**.—**S'mittel**. An antiscorbutic. [E.]

SCHARLACH (Ger.), n. Sha'r'la³-ch². See **SCARLET FEVER**.—**Chirurgischer S.** See **SCARLATINA traumatica**.—**Gefleckerter S.** See **SCARLATINA variegata**.—**Nervöser S.** See **Torpid scarlet fever**.—**Normaler S.** See **SCARLET FEVER**.—**S.-Angina**. See **Anginous scarlet fever**.—**S'bräune**. **S'diphtherie**. See **SCARLATINAL ANGINA**.—**S'feber**. See **SCARLET FEVER**.—**S'-Friesel**. See **SCARLATINA miliaris**.—**Wunds'**. See **SCARLATINA traumatica**.

SCHÄRPE (Ger.), n. Sharp'e³. See **SLING**.

SCHARPIE (Ger.), n. Sha'rp'e³. See **CHARPIE**.

SCHASIS (Lat.), **SCHANMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Skas-(sch'a²as)/i²s, ska²z(sch'a²s)/mu³s(mu³s). Gen., schas'eos (-is), -ni. Gr., *σχασίς, σχασμός* (from *σχάω*, to slit). See **SCARIFICATION**.

SCHASTERION (Lat.), **SCHASTERIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ska²st-(sch'a²st-e-a)/ri³-o²n, u³si(u³m). Gr., *σχαστήριον*. See **LANCEET, SCALPEL**, and **SCARIFICATION**.

SCHATTENPROBE (Ger.), n. Sha't'te²n-prob-e³. See **SKIOSCOPY**.

SCHATTENSEHEN (Ger.), n. Sha't'te²n-za-e³n. See **SCOTOPHILA**.

SCHAUER (Ger.), n. Sha³u⁴d-e³r. See **SCHAUER**.—**Fiebers'**. Febrile rigors. [a. 34.]

SCHAUER (Ger.), n. Sha³u⁴-e³r. A shiver; shuddering. [a. 14.]—**Fiebers'**. See **ACUTUS fit**.—**Metalls'**. See **MERCURIAL FEVER**.—**S'chen**. See **ECLAMPSIA infantum**.

SCHAUMKRAUT (Ger.), n. Sha³u⁴m-kra³-u⁴t. See **CARDAMINE**.

SCHHEELATE (Ger.), n. She'l'at. See **TUNGSTATE**.

SCHEEER (Ger.), n. Shar'e². See **SCHERE**.

SCHIBE (Ger.), n. Shib'e². 1. See **DISC**. 2. One of the red blood-corpuscles. [K.]—**Giliars'**. See **GILIARY BODY**.—**Ends'**. See **INTERMEDIATE DISC**.—**Hauptsubstanz'n**. See **BOWMAN'S DISCS**.—**Keims'**. See **ARCHIBLAST**, **CICATRICULA** (2d def.), and **DISCUS proliferus**.—**Kules'**. See **PAATELLA**.—**Körners'**. See **DISCUS proliferus**.—**Mikrosomens'n**. Of Strasburger, the cask-shaped segments or discs of the nuclear fibrils seen in caryocinesis; formed apparently by a fusion of the microsomes or by a close spiral arrangement of the nuclear fibrils of the resting nucleus. [V. Arch. f. mikr. Anat., 1884, p. 246 (J.).]—**Mittels'**. See **INTERMEDIATE DISC**.—**Nebens'**. See **ACCESSORY DISC**.—**Quers'**. See **DARK DISC**.—**S'noden**. See **HYPOTHECIUM**.—**Sehnervens'**. See **OPTIC DISC**.—**Tasts'**. **Terminal's**. See **TACTILE DISC**.—**Zwischens'**. See **INTERMEDIATE DISC**.—**Zwischenwirbels'n**. See **INTERVERTEBRAL CARTILAGES**.

SCHIDE (Ger.), n. Shid'e². See **SHEATH** and **VAGINA**.—**Blatts'**. See **AGLA**.—**Durals'**. See **DURA MATER**.—**Gallens'**. See **GILSON'S CAPSULE**.—**Gebärmutter's**. See **VAGINA**.—**Gefäss's**. 1. The sheath of a vessel. 2. In botany, see **BUNDLE-SHEATH**.—**Lymphs'**. A lymph channel or a sinus in a lymph gland. [A. 521 (a, 21).]—**Kerns'**. See **NUCLEUS-SHEATH**.—**Marks'**. See **MEULLARY SHEATH**.—**Muskels'**. See **PERIMYSIUM externum**.—**Myelins'**. See **MEULLARY SHEATH**.—**Nervens'**. See **EPINEURIUM**.—**Peniss'**. See **ALBUQUINA penis**.—**Pials'**. See **TUNICA nervi optici interna**.—**Primitivs'**. See **PRIMITIVE SHEATH**.—**Sarkolemma**. See **SARCOLEMA**.—**S'nbeenger**. See **CONTRACTOR cunni**.—**S'beule**. See **ELYTRONCUS**.—**S'nblasenwand**. The vesico-vaginal septum. [A. 521.]—**S'neingang**. See **OSTIUM vaginæ**.—**S'nfalten**. The rugæ of the vagina. [L. 80.]—**S'nfluss**. See **VAGINAL LEUCORRHEA**.—**S'geschwulst**. **S'geschwür**. See **ELYTRONCUS**.—**S'nhalter**. A vaginal speculum. [L. 57 (a, 49).]—**S'nhaut**. 1. A membranous sheath. [a. 17.] 2. See **TUNICA vaginalis**.—**S'nkatarrh**. Vaginal catarrh.—**S'nklappe**. See **HYMEN** (2d def.).—**S'nnaht**. See **COLPORRHAPHY**.—**S'nrriss**. See **COLPORRHEXIS**.—**S'nritz**. See **CLEFT of the vulva**.—**S'nsehleinfluss**. See **LEUCORRHEA**.—**S'nschnitt**. See **ELYTROSTOMY**.—**S'nschnürer**. See **ANTERIOR CONTRACTOR of the human and CONSTRUCTOR cunni**.—**S'nschwangerschaft**. See **ELYTROSTOMY**.—**S'nstheil der Gebärmutter**. See **PORIO vaginalis uteri**.—**S'nverschlössung**. See **ATRESIA vaginæ**.—**S'nvorfall**. See **PROLAPBUS vaginæ**.—**S'nvorhof**. The vestibule of the vagina. [L.]—**S'nzerreissung**. See **COLPORRHEXIS**.—**Schwann'sche S.** See **NEURILEMMA**.—**Schwanz's**. The caudal fold of the amnion.—**Sehennervens'**. See **SHEATH of the optic nerve**.—**Schnens'**. See **SYNOVIAL SHEATH**.—**Wurzels'** [Unna] 1. See **STRATUM spinosum epidermidis**. 2. The internal root-sheath of a hair. [G.]—**Zahns'**. See **DENTINAL SHEATH**.

SCHIDEKUNST (Ger.), n. Shid'e²-kunst. See **CHEMISTRY**.

SCHIDEKWAND (Ger.), n. Shid'e²-va³-nd. 1. See **SEPTUM**. **DISSEPIMENT**, and **INTERSEPTIMENT**. 2. The wall of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [L. 6 (K).]—**Durchsichtige S.** See **SEPTUM**

lucidum.—**Nasens'**. See **SEPTUM narium**.—**S. der Brust**. See **MEDIASTINUM** (1st def.).—**S. des Gaumens**. See **VELUM palati**.—**S. des Gehirns**. See **SEPTUM lucidum**.—**S. des kleinen Gehirns**. See **FALX cerebelli**.—**S. des Ohres**. See **MEMBRANA tympani**.

SCHWEDEWASSER (Ger.), n. Shid'e²-va³-s-e³r. Lit. separation-water. Nitric acid; so called because used to separate silver from gold. [B.]—**Doppeltes S.** Commercial nitric acid of sp. gr. 1.40 to 1.42, containing nearly 70 per cent. of the pure acid. [B.]—**Einfaches S.** Commercial nitric acid of sp. gr. 1.35 to 1.38, containing about 60 per cent. of the pure acid. [B.]

SCHIEDUNG (Ger.), n. Shid'un². An analyzing; a separation. [L. 31.]

SCHEINDOLDE (Ger.), n. Shin'do³-id-e². See **CYME**.

SCHEINPOCKEN (Ger.), n. pl. Shin'po³-k-e²n. See **VARI-CELLA**.

SCHEINTOD (Ger.), n. Shin'to³-d. Apparent death. See **Suspended animation**, **ASPHYXIA** (2d def.), and **SYNCOPE**.—**Blasser S.** See **ASPHYXIA pallida**.—**S. der Erhängten**. See **ASPHYXIA suspensionum**.—**S. der Ersticken**. See **ASPHYXIA suffocationis**.—**S. der Ertrunkenen**. See **ASPHYXIA immersionis**.—**S. der Neugeborenen**. See **ASPHYXIA neonatorum**.—**S. durch das Abtrittsgrubengas**. See **ASPHYXIA a fumis**.

SCHETTEL (Ger.), n. Shit'e³-l. 1. See **VERTEX**. 2. The vertex of the bladder. [L. 304.]—**S'bänder**. See **Superior false ligaments of the urinary bladder**.—**S'lage**. See **Occipito-posterior presentation**.

SHELLACK (Ger.), n. She'l'la³-k. See **SHELL-LAC**.

SCHEMELBEIN (Ger.), n. Sham'e²-bin. See **GENU valgum**.

SCHENKEL (Ger.), n. She'nk'e²-l. 1. See **CRUR** (1st def.) and **HAM** (1st def.). 2. See **PEDUNCLE** (1st def.).—**Aufsteigender Fornix's**. The ascending (anterior) pillars of the fornix. [K.]—**Brückens'**. See **Middle cerebellar peduncles**.—**Gehirns'**. See **CRURA cerebri**.—**Gewölbes'**. See the major list.—**Grosshirns'**. See **CRURA cerebri**.—**Hirns'**. See **Inferior cerebellar peduncles**.—**Hintere S. der Zwillingsblinde**. Hintere S. des Gewölbes. See **Posterior pillars of the fornix**.—**Hirns'**. See the major list.—**Kitzlers'**. See **CRURA citridis**.—**Kleinhirns'**. The crura cerebelli. [L.]—**Markknopfs'**. See **Restiform body**.—**Marks' (der Hemisphären)**. See **CRURA cerebri**.—**Marks' der Zwi- bel**. The peduncles of the pineal gland. [L. 3 (K).]—**Medullars'**. See **Inferior cerebellar peduncles**.—**Obere Kleinhirns'**. See **Superior cerebellar peduncles**.—**S'böuge**. See **GROIN**.—**S'bogen**. See **Poupart's ligament**.—**S. der hinteren Hemisphäre**. Of Trevisan, the corpora quadrigemina in amphibians. [L. 3 (K).]—**S. der Ruthe**. See **CRURA penis**.—**S. der Schwellkörper**. The crura of the corpora cavernosa. [L. 115.]—**S. der Zirbel**. The peduncles of the pineal gland. [L. 3 (K).]—**S'drehung**. See **MACROTROPE** (2d def.).—**S'undrehet**. A rotator muscle of the thigh.—**Vereinigungs'**. See **Middle cerebellar peduncles**.—**Vordere Fornix's**. See **Anterior pillars of the fornix**.—**Vordere S.** See **Superior cerebellar peduncles**.—**Vordere S. des Gewölbes**. See **Anterior crura of the fornix**.

SCHENKELSCHMERZ (Ger.), n. She'nk'e²-l'shme²-rts. See **SCALALGIA**.—**S. der Wöchnerinnen**. A neuralgic affection of the sciatic nerve and the cutaneous nerves of the lower limb, in lying-in women, due to pressure upon the nerves from the soft parts within the pelvis by the child's head or to exudate pressing upon one or more of the nerve-trunks. [A. 20.]

SCHERE (Ger.), n. Shar'e². See **SCISSORS**.—**Hakens'**. Hooked scissors. [E.]—**Knies'**. Angular scissors. [E.]—**Knochens'**. See **Bone-cutting forceps**.—**Nabelschnurs'**. Blunt-pointed scissors for cutting the umbilical cord.—**Perforations'**. See **CRANIOTOMY** scissors.

SCHERLIEVO, n. From the name of a village in Fiume where the disease first appeared. Lat., *frambesia illyrica, morbus croaticus seu fulminans*, *scabies venerea contagiosa, radesaga iatrica*. A contagious disease that appeared toward the end of the eighteenth century on the coast of the Gulf of Quarnero, in Croatia and Istria, and is said to have been introduced by sailors returning from a campaign against Turkey; attended with inflammation and ulceration of the throat, together with pustular, tubercular, squamous, ulcerative, and fungous affections of the skin and disease of the bones; now believed to have been a severe form of syphilis, though formerly regarded as an independent disease, as a variety of leprosy, or as frambesia. [G. 16.]

SCHEROMA (Lat.), n. n. Ske²r(sch'a²r)-om'a³. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). An old term for dryness of the eye from want of lacrymal secretion. [E.]

SCHETICUS (Lat.), adj. Ske²t(sch'e²t)/ik-us(u³s). Gr., *σχέτικος* (from *σχέσις*, condition). Fr., *schétique*. Of diseases, accidental and temporary, not constitutional. [L. 50 (a, 14, 43).]

SCHIAS (Lat.), n. f. Ski(sch'i²a²s)(a³s). See **ISCHIAS**.

SCHICHT (Ger.), n. Shich't². See **LAYER** and **STRATUM**.—**Aeusserere gangliöse S.** See **Internal molecular layer**.—**Aeusserere granulirte S.** See **External molecular stratum**.—**Aeusserere Körners'**. See **STRATUM granulosum externum**.—**Aeusserere Zellens'**. The cortical gray matter of the cerebellum. [L. 32.]—**Aussenkörners'**. See **STRATUM granulosum externum**.—**Bündegewebig-nervöse S.** See **TUNICA nervosa**.—**Cylinderezellens'**. See **STRATUM cylindricum**.—**Dammuskels'**. The muscular layer of the perineum.—**Feinkörnige S.** See **Aeusserere Zellens'**.—**Ganglienzellens'**. See **STRATUM gangliosum** and **STRATUM gelatinosum**.—**Gefäss's**. A vascular layer. [a. 21.]—**Gehirns'**. See **TUNICA nervosa**.—**Gelbrüthliche S.** The medullary substance of the brain. [L.]—**Gitters'**. See **Reticular formation**.—**Granulirte S.** See **Internal granule layer**.—**Graue S.** See **LAMINA cinerea**.—**Grenzs'**. See **Boundary zone**.—**Gürtels'**. See the

major list.—**Hauts**'. See ECTOPLASM.—**Henle'sche S**. See **Henle's LAYER**.—**Horns**' (der Oberhaut). See STRATUM CORNEUM.—**Huxley'sche S**. See **Huxley's LAYER**.—**Innens**'. Of Heidenhain, the inner layer of deeply granular cells in the acini of the pancreas, supposed to secrete the active principle of the pancreatic juice during digestion. [K. 16.]—**Innere gangliöse S**. See STRATUM GANGLIOSUM.—**Innere Fasern**'. See STRATUM FIBRILLOSUM.—**Innere granulirte S**. See Internal granule LAYER.—**Innere Körners**'. See Internal molecular LAYER.—**Intermediäre S**. See *S. lucidum*.—**Kahle S**. See COUCHE plate.—**Kalkkörpers**'. The layer of ossifying cartilage in which calcareous matter is first seen. [L.]—**Kelms**'. See ARCHIBLAST. CIRCUTICULA (2d def.). DISCUS *protigerus*, and GONOSTOMA.—**Knauels**'. See STRATUM GLOMERULOSUM.—**Körners**', **Körnerzellens**'. See STRATUM GRANULOSUM.—**Korns**'. See Accessory disc.—**Markfasers**'. A layer of medullary fibres. [I. 17 (K).]—**Marks**'. See Medullary STRATUM.—**Mittels**'. See MESOPHYLL and MESOCARP.—**Moleculäre S**. See Internal granule LAYER.—**Musivische S'n**. See STRATUM OF VISUAL CELLS.—**Nervenfaser**'. See STRATUM FIBRILLOSUM and STRATUM OF FACTORIUM.—**Nervenzellens**'. See STRATUM GANGLIOSUM.—**Nervöse S**. See FENESTATED MEMBRANE.—**Ofactoriuss**'. See STRATUM OF FACTORIUM.—**Olivenzischens**'. The interlary layer of the brain. [A. 319 (a. 34).]—**Opticusfasers**'. See STRATUM FIBRILLOSUM.—**Orangefarbige S**. See STRATUM GRANULOSUM (1st def.).—**Pigments**'. A pigment layer, especially of the iris or retina. [L.]—**Pyramidenzellens**'. See STRATUM CELLULARUM PYRAMIDALIS.—**Quere Dammuskels'en**. The transverse muscular layers of the perineum.—**Rands**'. The superior layer of the cortex cerebri. [L.]—**Raubers'sche S**. See *Raubers's cells*.—**Riechervenenfasers**'. See STRATUM OF FACTORIUM.—**Rifzellens**'. A layer of prickle-cells. [G.]—**Rindens**'. See STRATUM CORTICALE.—**Rostfarbene S**. See STRATUM GRANULOSUM.—**S. der Glomerull ofactorii**. See STRATUM GLOMERULOSUM (1st def.).—**S. der grauen Fasern**. See Internal granule LAYER.—**S. der grossen Pyramiden**. The third layer of the cerebral cortex. [I. 17 (K).]—**S. der kleinen Pyramidenzellens**. The second layer of the cerebral cortex. [I. 17 (K).]—**S. der kleinen Zellen**. See Fourth layer of the cortex cerebri.—**S. des Nervenausstritts**. See STRATUM GRANULOSUM EXTERNUM.—**S. der Nervenfaserplexus**. See STRATUM GRANULOSUM.—**S. von Meynert**. The third layer of large pyramidal cells in the cortex cerebri. [I. 17 (K).]—**Schleims**'. 1. A mucous layer. [L. 31.] 2. See RETE MUCOSUM. 3. Of Baer, see DARMDRÜSENBLATT.—**Sporens**'. See HYMENIUM.—**Stachels**'. See STRATUM SPINOSUM.—**Ventrale S. des Hemisphärenmarkes**. The inferior layer of the gray matter of a cerebral hemisphere. [I. 27 (K).]—**Warzens**'. The bacillar layer of the retina. [L.]—**Zellenarme S**. A layer of whitish granular connective tissue beneath the superficial layer of the cerebral cortex. [L. 332.]—**Zwischenkörners**'. See FENESTATED MEMBRANE.—**Zwischens**'. See External molecular STRATUM.

SCHICHTUNG (Ger.), n. Shi'cht'ung. Stratification. [a. 18.]—**S'sebene des Nagels**. Of Unna, any layer of nail cells the cells composing which were developed simultaneously. Such a layer always lies in a plane directed from above downward and forward and parallel to the matrix. [G.]—**S'slinie** (Ger.), n. A line of stratification or cleavage.

SCHIDACEON (Lat.), **SCHIDACEUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ski'd(ach'2d). a's(a'2k)-ed(ad')o'an, -u'm(u'm). Gr. *σχιδάκειον* (schidakeion, splinter). Fr. *schidacéon*. A longitudinal fracture of a bone. [E.]

SCHIEFBEIN (Ger.), n. Shef'bin. See GENU VALGUM.—**SCHIEFHALS** (Ger.), **SCHIEFKOPF** (Ger.), n's. Shef'ha'ls, -ko'pf. See TORTICOLLIS.—**SCHIEFFLAGE** (Ger.), n. Shef'la'g-e. See OBLIQUITY.—**Gebärmutter's**. See OBLIQUITY of the uterus.—**S. des Kopfes**. See OBLIQUITY of the fetal head (2d def.).

SCHIEFSEHEN (Ger.), n. Shef'za-e'n. See STRABISMUS.—**SCHIEFSTELLUNG** (Ger.), n. Shef'ste'l-lung. See OBLIQUITY.—**S. der Gebärmutter**. See OBLIQUITY of the uterus and OBLIQUITAS uteri quoad situm.

SCHIELEN (Ger.), n. Shel'e'n. See STRABISMUS.—**SCHIENBEIN** (Ger.), n. Shen'bin. See TIBIA.—**S'beuger**. See TIBIO-PREMETATARSUS.

SCHIENBEINSTRECKER (Ger.), n. Shen'bin-stre'k-er. See EXTENSOR METACARPUS MAGNUS.—**Gewundener S.**, **Kurzer S**. See EXTENSOR METACARPUS OBLIQUUS.—**Langer S**. See EXTENSOR METACARPUS MAGNUS.

SCHIENE (Ger.), n. Shen'e. See SPLINT.—**Bügel's**. An interrupted splint. [a. 34.]—**Gelenks**'. A jointed splint. [a. 34.]—**Glass**'. A splint of water-glass. [a. 34.]—**Griff's**'. A suspensory splint. [C. Tribl. f. Chir., Oct. 2, 1886, p. 680 (a. 34).]—**Gypshams**'. A plaster-of-Paris and oakum splint. [L. 57 (a. 34).]—**Gypss**'. A plaster-of-Paris splint. [a. 34.]—**Gypsschwebes**'. A plaster-of-Paris splint having attachments for suspension. [a. 34.]—**Hohls**'. A guttered splint. [a. 34.]—**Klammers**'. See BÜGELS.—**Rinnens**'. A guttered splint. [E.]—**Schlüsselbeins**'. See CLEIDONARTHEX.

SCHIERLING (Ger.), n. Sher'lin. See CONIUM.—**Fleckens**', **Geflecker S**. See CONIUM MACULATUM.—**S'baum**. See SACCUS CONII.—**S'säure**. Conic acid. [A. 324.]—**S'spflaster**. See EMPLASTUM CONII.—**S'saibe**. See CERATUM CONII.—**S'stinkurt**. See Tinctura conii.—**Unschlag**. See CATAPLASMA CONII.—**Spirituöses S'sfruchtextract**. See Extractum conii alcoholicum.

SCHIEFFCHEN (Ger.), n. Shi'p'ch'e'n. See CARINA.—**S. des Ohrs**. See SCAPHOID ROSSA (1st def.).

SCHIIA, n. An Arabian stomachic drug having the odor and taste of santonica, believed to be derived from a species of *Artemisia*. It consists of pieces of the herb, covered with a fine pubescence, mixed with petioles and flowers. [a. 35.]

SCHILD (Ger.), n. Sheld. See SCUTUM and APOTHECIUM peltiforme.

SCHILDBEN (Ger.), n. Sheld'ch'e'n. See SCUTELLUM.

SCHILDFARN (Ger.), n. Sheld'fa'rn. See ASPIDIUM.

SCHILDFLECHTE (Ger.), n. Sheld'fle'ch'e. The genus *Parmelia*, also *Peltigera* and related genera. [a. 35.]

SCHILDKRÖTE (Ger.), n. Sheld'kru't-e. See CHELONE.

SCHILFERUNG (Ger.), n. Shi'f'e'r-ung. See EXFOLIATION.

SCHILLERSTOFF (Ger.), n. Shi'l'le'r-sto'ff. See FRAXIN and ÆSCULIN.

SCHIMBERGAD (Ger.), n. Shi'm'ber'g-ba'd. A place in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L. 67 (a. 14).]

SCHIMMEL (Ger.), n. Shi'm'm'e'l. See MUCOR.—**S'pilze**. The *Mucorinæ*. [a. 35.]

SCHINDALMUS, **SCHINDALMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Schind(sch'2nd). a'l(a'l) a's(m'a'2n). u's(u's), -a'l(a'l) mu's(mu's). Gr. *σχινδαλμος*. See SCHIDACEON.

SCHINDEL (Ger.), n. Shi'nd'e'l. See SPLINT.

SCHINDYLESLIS (Lat.), n. f. Ski'2nd(sch'2nd)-i'l(i'u'l)-e(a')s'is. Gen., -es'es (-is). Gr. *σχινδύλης*. Fr. *schindylèse*. A form of articulation in which a projecting part of one bone fits into a groove in another. [A. 301 (a. 38).]

SCHINNEN (Ger.), n. pl. Shi'n'ne'n. See PRURIASIS.

SCHINOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Ski'2n(sch'e'n)-o(o')-se'f-(ke'2f/a'l(a'l) u's(u's)). See SCILLOCEPHALUS.

SCHINUS (Lat.), n. f. Skin(sch'en)u's(u's). Gr. *σινος* (1st def.). Fr. s. 1. See under *PISTACIA LENTISCUS*. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Anacardiaceæ*. [a. 35.]—*S. molle*, s. *molli*. Fr. *s. mollé*, *arbre à poivre*, *poivrier d'Espagne* (ou des Espagnols ou du Pérou), *faux-poivrier*. Ger. *Molle-Baum*, *indischer Mastix-Baum*. Peruvian mastic-tree, false (or Chile) pepper, Californian pepper-tree, the *molle* of Peru; indigenous to tropical America and cultivated in southern Europe. All parts of the tree contain a resinous, milky juice. The leaves are used in making a slightly purgative mastic (see *MISSION BALSAM*) and, with the astringent bark, are applied to tumors, wounds, etc. A wine, a syrup, and a vinegar are prepared from the edible fruits. The root is used medicinally in Peru. [a. 35.]

SCHINZNACH (Ger.), n. Shi'nts'na'ch. A place in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, where there is a thermal spring and a bathing establishment called *Habsburgerbad*. [L. 135 (a. 14).]

SCHIRM (Ger.), n. Sherm. See UMBEL.—**Afters**'. See CYME.—**SCHIRRUS** (Lat.), n. m. Ski'r(sch'i'r)ru's(ru's). See SCIRRUS.

SCHISMA (Lat.), n. n. Ski'2(sch'2)-ma's. Gen., *schis'mâtes* (-atis). Gr. *σχίσμα*. See CLEFT of the vulva.

SCHISTOCARPOUS, adj. Ski'2st(o)-ka-rp'u's. Lat., *schistocarpus* (from *σχιστός*, cleft, and *καρπός*, fruit). Fr., *schistocarpe*. Having fruits that split into valves. The *Schistocarpeæ* are the *Andræaceæ*. [a. 35.]

SCHISTOCOPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Ski'2st(sch'2st)-o(o')-se'f-(ke'2f/a'l(a'l) u's(u's)). From *σχιστός*, cleft, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *schistocéphale*. Having a congenital fissure of the head; as a n. m., a monster so characterized. [a. 34.]

SCHISTOCÆLIA (Lat.), n. f. Ski'2st(sch'2st)-o(o')-se'l(ko'2-e'l)-i-a. From *σχιστός*, divided, and *κοιλία*, the belly. Fr., *schistocœlie*. See ABDOMINAL FISSURE.

SCHISTOCORMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ski'2st(sch'2st)-o(o')-ko'rm-u's(u's). From *σχιστός*, cleft, and *κόρυς*, the trunk. Fr., *schistocorme*. A foetal monster having a fissure of the thorax, neck, or navel. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

SCHISTOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ski'2st(sch'2st)-o(o')-si'st(ku'st)-i's. Gen., -cyst'is (-is). From *σχιστός*, cleft, and *κύστις*, the bladder. See CYSTOCYSTIS.

SCHISTOGLOSSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ski'2st(sch'2st)-o(o')-glo'ss-(glos')si-a. From *σχιστός*, cleft, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Ger., *Schizoglossie*. See FISSURE of the tongue.

SCHISTOMELUS (Lat.), n. n. Ski'2st(sch'2st)-o'm'e'l-u's(u's). From *σχιστός*, cleft, and *μέλος*, a limb. Fr., *schistomèle*. A monster having a fissured extremity. [L. 50 (a. 34).]

SCHISTOPROSOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Ski'2st(sch'2st)-o(o')-pro'so-p'i-a. From *σχιστός*, cleft, and *πρόσωπον*, the face. Ger., *Schistoprosopie*. Congenital fissure of the face. [a. 34.]

SCHISTOPROSPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ski'2st(sch'2st)-o(o')-pro'so-p'u's(u's). From *σχιστός*, split, and *πρόσωπον*, the face. 1. A monster with a fissured face. 2. Improperly, schistoprosopia. [L. Heydenreich. Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med., C. 2, p. 241 (a. 34).]

SCHISTORRHACHIS (Lat.), n. f. Ski'2st(sch'2st)-o'r'ra'k-(ra'ch)-i's. Gen., -r'ach'is (-is). From *σχιστός*, cleft, and *ῥάχης*, the spine. Fr., s. See SPINA *lata*.

SCHISTOSOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ski'2st(sch'2st)-o(o')-so'm-u's(u's). From *σχιστός*, cleft, and *σώμα*, the body. Fr., *schistosome*. A monster characterized by a median or lateral ventration. [L. 41, 49 (a. 14).]

SCHISTOSTERNIA (Lat.), **SCHISTOTHORAX** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Ski'2st(sch'2st)-o(o')-ste'r'n(ste'r'n)-i'a(-a), -thor'a's(x'a's). From *σχιστός*, cleft, and *στέρνον*, the sternum, or *θώραξ*, the thorax. Fr., *schistothorax*. See FISSURE of the thorax.

SCHISTOTRACHELUS (Lat.), n. Ski'2st(sch'2st)-o(o')-tra'k-(tra'ch)-e'l(al)u's(u's). From *σχιστός*, cleft, and *τράχηλος*, the neck. Fr., s. See CERVICAL FISSURE.

SCHIZA (Lat.), n. f. *Skiʒ*/(schʒiʒʲ)/aʲ. Gr., *σχίζω* (from *σχίζω*, to cleave). 1. A fissure or cleft. [L. 50 (a, 14).] 2. See **VULVA**.

SCHIZANDRA (Lat.), n. f. *Skiʒ*/(schʒiʒʲ)/aʲnd(aʲndʲ)/raʲ. From *σχίζω*, to cleave, and *άνδρ*, a man. Fr., *schizandre*. A genus of aromatic shrubs typical of the *Schizandraceae*, or *Schizandree*, or *Schizandraceae*, a tribe of the *Magnoliaceae*. [a, 35].—*S. nigra*. The game seed of Japan, where its mucilaginous fruits are used medicinally. [a, 35.]

SCHIZATRICHIA (Lat.), n. f. *Skiʒ*/(schʒiʒʲ)/aʲ(ʲaʲtʲ)-riʲk-(riʲchʲaʲ)/iʲ-aʲ. See **SCHIZOTRICHIA**.

SCHIZOBLEPHARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Skiʒ*/(schʒiʒʲ)/o(ʲ)-bleʲf-aʲ(ʲaʲ)/riʲ-aʲ. From *σχίζω*, to split, and *βλεφάρων*, the eyelid. See *Coloboma palpebrae*.

SCHIZOCARP, n. *Skiʒ*/(schʒiʒʲ)/o(ʲ)-kaʲrp. Lat., *schizocarpium* (from *σχίζω*, to split, and *καρπός*, fruit). Split-fruit; a pericarp that splits into several indehiscent parts. [a, 35.]

SCHIZOCÉPHALE (Fr.), n. *Skez*-o-sa-faʲl. See **SCHISTOCÉPHALUS**.

SCHIZOCÉLE (Lat.), n. f. *Skiʒ*/(schʒiʒʲ)/o(ʲ)-selʲ/(koʲʲeʲʲ)-eʲ(aʲ); in Eng., *skiʒ*/(schʒiʒʲ)-o-sel. Gen., *-celʲes*. From *σχίζω*, to cleave, and *κεῖλος*, hollow. Ger., *Schizocöl*. In the embryo, a cavity formed by the splitting of the mesoblast. [“Am. Nat.” ix, xiv (a, 39).]

SCHIZOGENIC, SCHIZOGENOUS, adj.s. *Skiʒ*/(schʒiʒʲ)-o-jeʲnʲ/iʲk-, -oʲʲeʲnʲ-uʲs. From *σχίζω*, to split, and *γεννάω*, to engender. Fr., *schizogènes*. In botany, produced by the splitting of the cell-wall separating adjacent cells (said of intercellular spaces). [a, 35.]

SCHIZOGLOSSIE (Ger.), n. *Schʲets*-o-glos-seʲ. See **SCHISTOGLOSSIA**.

SCHIZOGNATHISM, n. *Skiʒ*/(schʒiʒʲ)-o-gʲnaʲthʲ-iʲzʲm. From *σχίζω*, to cleave, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. The condition in birds in which the maxillo-palatine bones are not united with the vomer or with each other. [L. 221.]

SCHIZOMYCETES (Lat.), **SCHIZOMYCETACEA** (Lat.), n.s. f. *Skiʒ*/(schʒiʒʲ)-oʲmʲ/(ʲoʲʲeʲʲ)-seʲʲiʲkʲas, -o(ʲ)-miʲ(muʲʲ)-seʲʲiʲkʲatʲ/aʲʲ. From *σχίζω*, to cleave, and *μύκης*, a mushroom. Fr., *schizomycète*. Ger., *Spaltpilz*. A fungus of the *Schizomycetes*. [a, 35.]

SCHIZOMYCETACEA (Lat.), **SCHIZOMYCETES** (Lat.), n.s. f. pl. *Skiʒ*/(schʒiʒʲ)/o(ʲ)-miʲ(muʲʲ)-seʲʲiʲkʲatʲ-asʲiʲaʲʲkʲeʲʲ-eʲ(aʲʲeʲʲ)-seʲʲiʲkʲatʲ/eʲʲeʲʲ. Fr., *schizomycètes*. Ger., *Spaltpilze*, *Schizomyces*. The spore-forming *Fungi*; microscopic, saprophytic or parasitic, chlorophyllous *Schizophyta*. In some of the older classifications the term often included forms now referred to the *Cyanophyceae*. Owing to the inconstancy of forms, the limits of the species are not well defined. In Cohn's classification there are four principal groups: the spherical form (*Micrococcus*), the rod-like (*Bacterium*), the filament (*Bacillus*), and the coiled (*Spirillum*). Zopf divides them into the *Coccineae*, *Bacterineae*, *Leptotricheae*, and *Cladotricheae*. Flügge makes four divisions of them: *Micrococcus* (including *Streptococcus*, *Diplococcus*, *Staphylococcus*, *Ascococcus*, and *Sarcina*), *Bacillus* (including *Bacterium* and *Proteus*), *Spirillum* (including *Spirorchete* and *Vibrio*), and a division of variable forms (including *Cladotriche*, *Beggiatoa*, and *Crenothrix*). Ward, following De Bary, divides them provisionally into the *Asporeae*, including the genera (*Micrococcus* [and *Streptococcus*], *Sarcina* [and *Meristopedia*], and *Ascococcus*) having no spores distinct from the vegetative cells; the *Arthrosporeae*, in which there are spores produced by segmentation differing in character from the vegetative cells (*Arthrobacteriaceae*, *Leptotricheae*, and *Cladotricheae*); and the *Endosporeae*, including those forms (*Bacillus*, *Spirillum* [partly], etc.), in which spore-formation does not occur. [B. 121, 231 (a, 35).]

SCHIZOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Skiʒ*/(schʒiʒʲ)/o(ʲ)-miʲ(muʲʲ)-kosʲ/ʲs. Gen., *-osʲ/eosʲ* (-is). From *σχίζω*, to cleave, and *μύκης*, a mushroom. A disease due to the presence of schizomycetes in the animal organism. [a, 34.]

SCHIZOPHYTA (Lat.), **SCHIZOPHYTE** (Lat.), **SCHIZOPHYTES** (Lat.), n.s. n. f., and f. pl. *Skiʒ*/(schʒiʒʲ)/oʲʲiʲʲeʲʲ(aʲʲ)-aʲʲ, -eʲ(aʲʲeʲʲ)-eʲʲeʲʲ. From *σχίζω*, to cleave, and *φύτον*, a plant. Fr., *schizophytes*. Ger., *Schizophyten*. The fission plants; a division of the *Thallophyta* including those that multiply by fission. They are divided into two subclasses, those possessing chlorophyll, or the *Cyanophyceae* (usually referred to the *Algae*), and those having no chlorophyll, or the *Schizomycetes* (usually referred to the *Fungi*). [a, 35.]

SCHIZORRHINAL, adj. *Skiʒ*/(schʒiʒʲ)-o-riʲnʲ. From *σχίζω*, to cleave, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Of birds, having the nasal bones cleft to or beyond the premaxillary bones. [L. 221.]

SCHIZOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. *Skiʒ*/(schʒiʒʲ)/o(ʲ)-thorʲ/aʲʲx-(aʲʲx). Gen., *-acʲosʲ* (-acʲis). From *σχίζω*, to cleave, and *θώραξ*, the thorax. See **FISSURE** of the thorax.

SCHIZOTRICHIA (Lat.), n. f. *Skiʒ*/(schʒiʒʲ)/o(ʲ)-triʲk-(triʲchʲaʲ)/iʲ-aʲ. From *σχίζω*, to cleave, and *τριχίς*, a hair. 1. See **TRICHIA**. 2. See **TRICHIASIS**.

SCHLACKE (Ger.), n. *Schlaʲkʲeʲ*. Slag, dross, scoria. [a, 48.]

SCHLAF (Ger.), n. *Schlaʲf*. Sleep.—*Sʲarznei*. A narcotic.—*Sʲkrankheit*. 1. See **NARCOLEPSY**. 2. Influenza (from the somnolence sometimes observed). [“Samml. klin. Vorträge.” May, 1891, p. 214 (a, 50).]—*Sʲlosigkeit*. Insomnia.—*Sʲmittel*. A narcotic.—*Sʲtrunkenheit*. Somnolence.—*Sʲsucht*. See **OPRY**.—*Sʲsucht*. See **COMA** and **LETHARGY**.—*Sʲwachen*. See **CLAIRVOYANCE**.—*Sʲwandeln*, *Sʲwandern*. See **SONAMBULISM**.

SCHLÄFE (Ger.), n. *Schlaʲfʲeʲ*. See **TEMPLE**.—*Sʲnshuppe*. The squamous portion of the temporal bone. [L. 31.]

SCHLAFFHEIT (Ger.), n. *Schlaʲfʲhit*. Atony, flaccidity.

SCHLAG (Ger.), n. *Schlaʲg*. A blow, stroke, or shock. [E.]—*Ganzsʲ*. Paraplegia. [L. 30 (a, 34).]—*Gegensʲ*. See **CONTRE-**

COUP.—*Halbsʲ*. See **HEMIPLEGIA**.—*Hitzsʲ*, *Sonnensʲ*. See **INSOLATION** (2d def.).

SCHLAGADER (Ger.), n. *Schlaʲgʲaʲdʲeʲr*. See **ARTERY**. For subheadings not here given, see the corresponding forms under **ARTERIE** and **PULSADER**.—*Adergelechtsʲn*. The choroid arteries. [L.]—*Aeusserere Hüftensʲ*. See **EXTERNAL ILLIC ARTERY**.—*Aeusserere Kopfsʲ*. See **EXTERNAL CAROTID ARTERY**.—*Aeusserere obere mittlere Kniegelenksʲ*. See **Superior external articular artery of the knee**.—*Aeusserere Samensʲ*. See **External spermatic artery**.—*Aeusserere untere Kniegelenksʲ*. See **Inferior external articular artery of the knee**.—*Aftersʲ*. See **Inferior hamorrhoidal artery**.—*Aufsteigende Gaumensʲ*. See **Inferior palatine artery**.—*Aufsteigende Halsʲ*. See **Ascending cervical artery**.—*Dritte durchbohrende Sʲ*. See **Third perforating artery**.—*Dritte Sohlenmittelfussʲ*. See **Arteria interossea digitorum plantaris tercia**.—*Erste durchbohrende Sʲ*. See **First perforating artery of the thigh**.—*Erste Sohlenmittelfussʲ*. See **Arteria interossea plantaris prima**.—*Fusswurzelsʲn*. See **Tarsal arteries**.—*Gaumenlippensʲ*. See **Facial artery** and **Superior palatine artery**.—*Gemeinschaftliche Kopfsʲ*. See **Common carotid artery**.—*Glaskörpersʲ*. See **Hyaloid artery**.—*Grosse Darmsʲ*, *Grosse Gekrösʲ*. See **Superior mesenteric artery**.—*Grosse Magensʲ*. See **Celiac artery**.—*Grosse Lufte aorta*.—*Handrückwischenknocheusʲn*. See **Dorsal interosseous arteries of the hand**.—*Handwurzelhandrückensʲn*. See **Dorsal carpal arteries**.—*Handwurzelhandtellersʲ*. See **Anterior radio-carpal artery**.—*Harnblasensʲn*. See **Vesical arteries**.—*Hauptdaumensʲ*. See **Large artery of the thumb**.—*Hauptsʲ*. See the major list.—*Herzbauchvehrsʲn*. See **Superior phrenic artery**.—*Hinterere Handwurzelsʲn*. See **Dorsal carpal arteries**.—*Hinterere Mittelfellsʲn*. See **Posterior mediastinal arteries**.—*Hintere untere Sʲ des kleinen Gehirnsʲ*. See **Posterior inferior cerebellar artery**.—*Hüftbeinsʲ*. See **Common iliac artery**.—*Hüfttiefenkeimʲ*. See **Ileo-colic artery**.—*Innere Bauchdeckensʲ*, *Innere Bauchʲ*. See **Deep epigastric artery**.—*Innere Fussʲ*. See **Dorsal artery of the foot**.—*Innere Hüftsʲ*. See **Internal iliac artery**.—*Innere Mastdarmsʲ*. See **Internal hamorrhoidal artery**.—*Innere obere Kniegelenksʲ*. See **Superior internal articular artery of the knee**.—*Innere Ohrsʲ*. See **Internal auditory artery**.—*Innere Samensʲ*. See **Internal spermatic artery**.—*Innere untere Kniegelenksʲ*. See **Inferior internal articular artery of the knee**.—*Innere Schenkelhöhlensʲ*. See **Arteria profunda femoris externa**.—*Kinnsʲ*. See **Mental artery**.—*Kleine Darmsʲ*, *Kleine Gekrösʲ*. See **Inferior mesenteric artery**.—*Kleine Hüftensʲ*. See **Ilio-lumbar artery**.—*Kopfsʲ*. A catotid artery.—*Kurze Magensʲ*. See **Arterie ventriculi brevis**.—*Magensʲ*. See **Gastric artery**.—*Mittelfellsʲn*. See **Diaphragmatic arteries**.—*Mittlere Gehirnsʲ*. See **Middle cerebral artery**.—*Mittlere Gekrösʲ*. See **Middle celiac artery**.—*Mittlere Nebennierensʲ*. See **Capular artery**.—*Nasenhöhlensʲ*. See **Sphenopalatine artery**.—*Nasensecheidewandsʲ*. See **Artery of the septum narium**.—*Nebendrüsensʲ*. See **Suprarenal arteries**.—*Netzhautsʲn*. See **Retinal arteries**.—*Obere Bauchdeckensʲ*. See **Superior epigastric artery**.—*Obere Darmsʲ*, *Obere Gekrösʲ*. See **Superior mesenteric artery**.—*Obere Kehlkopfsʲ*. See **Superior laryngeal artery**.—*Obere innere Nebensʲ des Armesʲ*. See **Superior profunda artery of the arm**.—*Obere Mastdarmsʲ*. See **Superior hamorrhoidal artery**.—*Oberflächliche Ellenbogensʲ*. See **Arteria plica cubiti superficialis**.—*Oberflächliche Kniegelenksʲn*. See **Superior articular arteries of the knee**.—*Oberkiefersʲ*. See **Superior dental artery**.—*Oberkieferarterie*. See **Superior dental arteries**.—*Oberste Kniegelenksʲn*. See **Superior articular arteries of the knee**.—*Rechte Magensʲ*. See **Pyloric artery** (1st def.).—*Rechte Milzsʲ*. See **Splenic artery**.—*Rippensʲn*. See **Intercostal arteries**.—*Rückensʲ*. An artery on the dorsal aspect of a limb or organ. [L.]—*Rückgratsʲ*. See **Vertebral artery**.—*Rückensʲ*. See **Artery of the penis**.—*Samensʲ*, *Samensʲ*. See **Spermatic artery**.—*Sʲbruch*. See **ANEURYSM**.—*Sʲn des grossen Kreislaufsʲ*. 1. The aorta and the carotid arteries. 2. The arteries of the systemic circulation. [L. 115].—*Sʲn des kleinen Gehirnsʲ*. See **Cerebellar arteries**.—*Sʲentzündung*. See **ARTERITIS** and **ENDARTERITIS**.—*Sʲerweiterung*. See **ARTERIECTASIS**.—*Sʲöffnung*. See **ARTERIOTOMY**.—*Sʲverknöcherung*. See **ARTERIOGENESIS**.—*Seitliche Kreuzbeinsʲn*. See **Lateral sacral arteries**.—*Seitensʲ*. See **FRONTAL ARTERY**.—*Thirnsʲ*. See **Lacrimal artery**.—*Tiefe Halsʲ*. See **Deep cervical artery**.—*Tiefe Kitzlersʲ*. See **Cavernous artery of the clitoris**.—*Tiefe Ohrsʲ*. See **Deep auricular artery**.—*Tiefe Schläfensʲ*. See **Deep temporal artery** and **Posterior temporal artery**.—*Um-schlungenne Hüftsʲ*. See **Circumflex iliac artery**.—*Unpaare Kniegelenksʲ*. See **Middle articular artery of the knee**.—*Untere Bauchʲ*. See **Deep epigastric artery**.—*Untere Darmsʲ*, *Untere Gekrösʲ*. See **Inferior mesenteric artery**.—*Untere Ge-rässeʲ*. See **Inferior gluteal artery**.—*Untere (innere) Bauchʲ*. See **Deep epigastric artery**.—*Untere Kehlkopfsʲ*. See **Cricothyroid artery**.—*Unterkiefersʲ*. See **Inferior dental artery**.—*Vendiseʲ*, *Sʲgeschwulst*. See **ANEURYSM**, by *anastomosis*.—*Vordere Kniegelenksʲ*. See **Anterior articular artery of the knee**.—*Vordere Bauchʲ*. See **Deep epigastric artery**.—*Vordere Darmsʲ*, *Vordere Gekrösʲ*. See **Inferior mesenteric artery**.—*Vordere Ge-rässeʲ*. See **Inferior gluteal artery**.—*Vordere (innere) Bauchʲ*. See **Deep epigastric artery**.—*Vordere Kehlkopfsʲ*. See **Cricothyroid artery**.—*Vordere Kitzlersʲ*. See **Inferior dental artery**.—*Vordere Schläfensʲ*. See **Deep temporal artery**.—*Vordere Halsʲ*. See **Deep cervical artery**.—*Vordere Kitzlersʲ*. See **Cavernous artery of the clitoris**.—*Vordere Ohrsʲ*. See **Deep auricular artery**.—*Vordere Schläfensʲ*. See **Deep temporal artery** and **Posterior temporal artery**.—*Um-schlungenne Hüftsʲ*. See **Circumflex iliac artery**.—*Unpaare Kniegelenksʲ*. See **Middle articular artery of the knee**.—*Untere Bauchʲ*. See **Deep epigastric artery**.—*Untere Darmsʲ*, *Untere Gekrösʲ*. See **Inferior mesenteric artery**.—*Untere Ge-rässeʲ*. See **Inferior gluteal artery**.—*Untere (innere) Bauchʲ*. See **Deep epigastric artery**.—*Untere Kehlkopfsʲ*. See **Cricothyroid artery**.—*Unterkiefersʲ*. See **Inferior dental artery**.—*Vendiseʲ*, *Sʲgeschwulst*. See **ANEURYSM**, by *anastomosis*.—*Vordere Kniegelenksʲ*. 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See **Inferior gluteal artery**.—*Vordere (innere) Bauchʲ*. See **Deep epigastric artery**.—*Vordere Kehlkopfsʲ*. See **Cricothyroid artery**.—*Vordere Kitzlersʲ*. See **Inferior dental artery**.—*Vordere Schläfensʲ*. See **Deep temporal artery**.—*Vordere Halsʲ*. See **Deep cervical artery**.—*Vordere Kitzlersʲ*. See **Cavernous artery of the clitoris**.—*Vordere Ohrsʲ*. See **Deep auricular artery**.—*Vordere Schläfensʲ*. See **Deep temporal artery** and **Posterior temporal artery**.—*Um-schlungenne Hüftsʲ*. See **Circumflex iliac artery**.—*Unpaare Kniegelenksʲ*. See **Middle articular artery of the knee**.—*Untere Bauchʲ*. See **Deep epigastric artery**.—*Untere Darmsʲ*, *Untere Gekrösʲ*. See **Inferior mesenteric artery**.—*Untere Ge-rässeʲ*. See **Inferior gluteal artery**.—*Untere (innere) Bauchʲ*. See **Deep epigastric artery**.—*Untere Kehlkopfsʲ*. See **Cricothyroid artery**.—*Unterkiefersʲ*. See **Inferior dental artery**.—*Vendiseʲ*, *Sʲgeschwulst*. See **ANEURYSM**, by *anastomosis*.—*Vordere Kniegelenksʲ*. See **Anterior articular artery of the knee**.—*Vordere Bauchʲ*. See **Deep epigastric artery**.—*Vordere Darmsʲ*, *Vordere Gekrösʲ*. See **Inferior mesenteric artery**.—*Vordere Ge-rässeʲ*. See **Inferior gluteal artery**.—*Vordere (innere) Bauchʲ*. See **Deep epigastric artery**.—*Vordere Kehlkopfsʲ*. See **Cricothyroid artery**.—*Vordere Kitzlersʲ*. See **Inferior dental artery**.—*Vordere Schläfensʲ*. See **Deep temporal artery**.—*Vordere Halsʲ*. See **Deep cervical artery**.—*Vordere Kitzlersʲ*. See **Cavernous artery of the clitoris**.—*Vordere Ohrsʲ*. See **Deep auricular artery**.—*Vordere Schläfensʲ*. See **Deep temporal artery** and **Posterior temporal artery**.—*Um-schlungenne Hüftsʲ*. See **Circumflex iliac artery**.—*Unpaare Kniegelenksʲ*. See **Middle articular artery of the knee**.—*Untere Bauchʲ*. See **Deep epigastric artery**.—*Untere Darmsʲ*, *Untere Gekrösʲ*. See **Inferior mesenteric artery**.—*Untere Ge-rässeʲ*. See **Inferior gluteal artery**.—*Untere (innere) Bauchʲ*. See **Deep epigastric artery**.—*Untere Kehlkopfsʲ*. See **Cricothyroid artery**.—*Unterkiefersʲ*. See **Inferior dental artery**.—*Vendiseʲ*, *Sʲgeschwulst*. See **ANEURYSM**, by *anastomosis*.—*Vordere Kniegelenksʲ*. See **Anterior articular artery of the knee**.—*Vordere Bauchʲ*. See **Deep epigastric artery**.—*Vordere Darmsʲ*, *Vordere Gekrösʲ*. See **Inferior mesenteric artery**.—*Vordere Ge-rässeʲ*. See **Inferior gluteal artery**.—*Vordere (innere) Bauchʲ*. See **Deep epigastric artery**.—*Vordere Kehlkopfsʲ*. See **Cricothyroid artery**.—*Vordere Kitzlersʲ*. See **Inferior dental artery**.—*Vordere Schläfensʲ*. See **Deep temporal artery**.—*Vordere Halsʲ*. See **Deep cervical artery**.—*Vordere Kitzlersʲ*. See **Cavernous artery of the clitoris**.—*Vordere Ohrsʲ*. See **Deep auricular artery**.—*Vordere Schläfensʲ*. 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See **Inferior dental artery**.—*Vordere Schläfensʲ*. See **Deep temporal artery**.—*Vordere Halsʲ*. See **Deep cervical artery**.—*Vordere Kitzlersʲ*. See **Cavernous artery of the clitoris**.—*Vordere Ohrsʲ*. See **Deep auricular artery**.—*Vordere Schläfensʲ*. See **Deep temporal artery** and **Posterior temporal artery**.—*Um-schlungenne Hüftsʲ*. See **Circumflex iliac artery**.—*Unpaare Kniegelenksʲ*. See **Middle articular artery of the knee**.—*Untere Bauchʲ*. See **Deep epigastric artery**.—*Untere Darmsʲ*, *Untere Gekrösʲ*. See **Inferior mesenteric artery**.—*Untere Ge-rässeʲ*. See **Inferior gluteal artery**.—*Untere (innere) Bauchʲ*. See **Deep epigastric artery**.—*Untere Kehlkopfsʲ*. See **Cricothyroid artery**.—*Unterkiefersʲ*. See **Inferior dental artery**.—*Vendiseʲ*, *Sʲgeschwulst*. See **ANEURYSM**, by *anastomosis*.—*Vordere Kniegelenksʲ*. See **Anterior articular artery of the knee**.—*Vordere Bauchʲ*. See **Deep epigastric artery**.—*Vordere Darmsʲ*, *Vordere Gekrösʲ*. See **Inferior mesenteric artery**.—*Vordere Ge-rässeʲ*. See **Inferior gluteal artery**.—*Vordere (innere) Bauchʲ*. See **Deep epigastric artery**.—*Vordere Kehlkopfsʲ*. See **Cricothyroid artery**.—*Vordere Kitzlersʲ*. See **Inferior dental artery**.—*Vordere Schläfensʲ*. See **Deep temporal artery**.—*Vordere Halsʲ*. See **Deep cervical artery**.—*Vordere Kitzlersʲ*. See **Cavernous artery of the clitoris**.—*Vordere Ohrsʲ*. See **Deep auricular artery**.—*Vordere Schläfensʲ*. See **Deep temporal artery** and **Posterior temporal artery**.—*Um-schlungenne Hüftsʲ*. See **Circumflex iliac artery**.—*Unpaare Kniegelenksʲ*. See **Middle articular artery of the knee**.—*Untere Bauchʲ*. See **Deep epigastric artery**.—*Untere Darmsʲ*, *Untere Gekrösʲ*. See **Inferior mesenteric artery**.—*Untere Ge-rässeʲ</*

SCHLANGENBAD (Ger.), n. Shla²h²2²e²n-ba²d. A place in Nassau-Hesse where there are alkaline springs, a ferruginous spring, and bathing and whey-cure establishments. [a, 14.]

SCHLANGENBEERENBAUM (Ger.), n. Shla²n²2²e²n-bar-e²n-ba²2²u²m. See *ANTIDEMIA alexiterium*.

SCHLANGENFACKELDISTEL (Ger.), n. Shla²n²2²e²n-fa²k-el-2²st-e²l. See *CEREUS* (3d def.).

SCHLANGENHOLZ (Ger.), n. Shla²n²2²e²n-ho²2²l. 1. See *OPHIOXYLON* and *OPHIOXYLON serpentinum*. 2. The root of *Strychnos colubrina*. [a, 35.]

SCHLANGENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Shla²n²2²e²n-kra²2²u²t. See *CALLA*.

SCHLANGENWURZ (Ger.), n. Shla²n²2²e²n-vur²ts. See *Polygonum bistorta*.

SCHLANGENWURZEL (Ger.), n. Shla²n²2²e²n-vur²ts-e²l. See *OPHIORRHIZA*.—S²3l. The oil obtained from the rhizome of *Aristolochia serpentaria*. [B, 207.]—Schwarze S. 1. See *CIMICIFUGA serpentaria*. 2. The root of *Sanicula marilandica*. [a, 35.]

SCHLAUCH (Ger.), n. Shla²-u²ch². See *ASCIDIUM*, *CANAL*, *FOLICLE* (1st def.), *TUBULE*, and *UTRICLE*.—Abortive Fischläuche. Of Nussbaum, ovarian tubes arrested in development. [J, 140.]—Keims². See *Embryonal VESICLE*.—Leberschläuche. See *LIVER TUBULES*.—Markschläuche. See *LYMPHOID CORDS*.—Pepsinschläuche. See *GASTRIC GLANDS*.—Pflügersche Schläuche. See *OVARIAN TUBES*.—S²artig. See *UTRICULAR*.—S²boden. See *HYPOTHECIUM*.—S²frucht. See *UTRICLE*.—S²geschwulst. S²-knorpelgeschwulst, S²-krebs. See *CYLINDROMA*.—S²-schichte. See *HYMENIUM*.—Stützs². See *STERIGMA*.—Sporens². See *ASCUS*.

SCHLAUE (Ger.), n. Shla²2²u²e². See *NAUCUM*.

SCHLEHE (Ger.), n. Shla²/e². The fruit of *Prunus spinosa*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]

SCHLEICHERA (Lat.), n. f. Shlich²e²r-a². From *Schleicher*, a proper name. Fr., *schleichère*. A genus of sapindaceous trees. [a, 35.]—S²-auleata. An edible-fruited species found in Cochinchina and the Moluccas. The seeds contain a pale-yellow fragrant, somewhat bitter oil the use of which is said to improve with age and finally solidifies into a tallow-like mass. [a, 35.]—S²-trijuga. Lac gum-plant; an Indian tree yielding part of the lac of commerce. The pulp of the fruit is eaten, and the seeds yield Macassar-oil. [a, 35.]

SCHLEIERCHEN (Ger.), n. Shli²e²r-ch²e²n. See *INDUSIUM*.

SCHLEIFE (Ger.), n. Shli²e². See *LEMNISCUS* (2d def.).—Henle'sche S. See *Henle's* LOOP.

SCHLEIFENSCHICHT (Ger.), n. Shli²e²n-shi²ch²t. See *Inferior LEMNISCUS*.—Eigentliche S. Of Forel, longitudinal nerve-fibres in the central part of the lemniscus, which separate below the red nucleus into two bundles, one going to the corpus mamillare, the other to the pulvinar. [L, 17 (K).]—S²-der Haube. See S.

SCHLEIHENMAUL (Ger.), n. Shli²e²n-ma²2²u²l. See *Os uteri externum*.

SCHLEIM (Ger.), n. Shlim. See *MUCILAGE* (1st def.), *MUCUS*, *PHEGOM*, and *SYNOVIA*.—Kinders², Kindess², Kindes². See *VERNIX caseosa*.—Malpighi'scher S. See *RETE mucosum*.—Pflanzlicher S. See *Vegetable MUCILAGE*.—S²-abführend. See *APOPHEGOMATIC*.—S²-abgang. See *BLENNORRHEA*.—S²-abgang mit dem Harnröhre. See *BLENNORRHEA*.—S²-artig. See *BLENNORRHEA*.—S²-absondernd. See *MUCIPAROUS*.—S²-ausleidend. See *APOPHEGOMATIC*.—S²-auswurf. Mucous sputum. S²-balg. See *BURSA mucosa*.—S²-beutel. See the major list. S²-bildend. See *MUCIPAROUS*.—S²-blatt [Pander]. See *HYPOLAST* (1st def.).—S²-blütig. Phlegmatic. [A, 315 (a, 48).]—S²-brechen. See *BLENNEMESIS*.—S²-brust. See *BLENNORRHEA*.—S²-drüse. See the major list. S²-entartung. Mucoid degeneration. [a, 34.]—S²-erbrechen. See *BLENNEMESIS*.—S²-fluss. See *BLENNORRHEA* (1st def.).—S²-gerinnsel. A mucous coagulum. [K.]—S²-geschwulst. See *MYXOMA*.—S²-gewächs. See *BLENNOMA* and *POLYPUS*.—S²-grube der Schlam. See *Graafian VESICLE*.—S²-harnen. See *BLENNURIA* and *CYSTORRHEA* (1st def.).—S²-harz. See *GUM-resin*.—S²-haut, S²-höhle. See the major list.—S²-husten. See *BLENNOPTYSIS*.—S²-ig. See *MUCILAGINOUS* and *MUCOUS*.—S²-krankheit. See *BLENNOSIS*.—S²-krankheit des Rachens. See *BLENNISTHMA*.—S²-mangel. See *AMYXIA* and *OLIGOBLENNIA*.—S²-netz. See the major list. S²-papier. See *Mucous PATCH*.—S²-propf. 1. A mucous plug. [a, 14.] Cf. *SCHLEIMHAUT-propf*. 2. See *POLYPUS*.—S²-sack, S²-säckchen. See *BURSA mucosa*.—S²-säure. See *Mucic acid*.—S²-scheide. See *BURSA mucosa* and *BURSA mucosa vaginalis*.—S²-speien. See *BLENNOPTYSIS*.—S²-stoff. See *MUCIN*.—S²-verhaltung. See *ISCHOBLENNIA*.

SCHLEIMBEUTEL (Ger.), n. Shlim-boi²-et²l. See *BURSA mucosa*.—Hauts². See *BURSA mucosa subcutanea*.—Kniescheibens². See *BURSA mucosa superficialis genu* and *BURSA subfascialis*.—Knies². A bursa near the knee joint. [L, 31.]—S²-entzündung. See *BURSTIS*.

SCHLEIMDRÜSE (Ger.), n. Shlim-dru²2²e². A mucous gland. [L.]—S²-der Harnröhre. See *Méry's* GLANDS.—S²-des Gehirns. See *HYPHYSIS cerebri*.—S²-entzündung. See *BLENNADENITIS*.

SCHLEIMGEWEBE (Ger.), n. Shlim-ge²2²vab-e². Mucous tissue, mucoid connective tissue. [L.]—S²-der Haut. See *RETE mucosum*.

SCHLEIMHAUT (Ger.), n. Shlim-ha²2²u²t. See *Mucous MEMBRANE* and *SEROSA MEMBRANE*.—Malpighi's S. See *RETE mucosum*.—S²-entzündung. See *BLENNOPHLOGOSIS*.—S²-propf. The mucous plug which seals the os uteri during pregnancy. S²-übertragung. Transplantation of mucous membrane. [a, 34.]

SCHLEIMHÖHLE (Ger.), n. Shlim-hu²2²l-e². A pituitary sinus or cavity. [A, 315 (a, 48).]—Grosse S. des Oberkiefers. See *MAXILLARY ANTRUM*.—S²-der Scham. See *Graafian VESICLE*.—S²-des Keilbeins. The sphenoidal sinus. [L, 80.]

SCHLEIMNETZ (Ger.), n. Shlim-ne²2²ts. See *RETE mucosum*.—Malpighi'sches S., S²-der Haut. See S.

SCHLEISSE (Ger.), n. Shlis²/e². See *CHARPIE* and *SPLINT*.

SCHLEUDER (Ger.), n. Shloid²e²r. 1. A sling; a head bandage. [E.] 2. See *ELATER* (1st def.).—Nasens². See *FUNDA nasalis*.

SCHLIERGESCHWULST (Ger.), n. Shlier²ge²2²shwulst. See *BUBO*.

SCHLIESSER (Ger.), n. Shles²/e²r. A constrictor or sphincter muscle.—Kehlkopfs². See *CONTRACTOR of the larynx*.—Glenchagen. See *ORBICULARIS oris*.—S²-der Augenlider. See *ORBICULARIS palpebrarum*.—S²-der Harnröhre. See *BULBO-CAVERNOSUS*.—S²-der Nase. See *COMPRESSOR naris*.—S²-des Pfortners. See *SPHINCTER pylori*.—S²-des Scheidenvorhofs. See *Anterior CONTRACTOR of the vulva*.

SCHLIESSFRUCHT (Ger.), n. Shles²/frucht². See *ACHENIUM*.

SCHLIESSMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Shles²/musk-e²l. See *SCHLIESSER*.—Kehlkopfs². See *CONTRACTOR of the larynx*.—S²-der Augenlider, S²-der Augenspalte. See *ORBICULARIS palpebrarum*.—S²-der Harnröhre. See *BULBO-CAVERNOSUS*.—S²-der Nase. See *COMPRESSOR naris*.—S²-des Pfortners. See *SPHINCTER pylori*.—S²-des Scheidenvorhofs. See *Anterior CONTRACTOR of the vulva*.

SCHLIESSUNG (Ger.), n. Shles²/sun². See *CLOSURE*.—S²-dauer. The duration of a muscular contraction. [Glenchagen (K).]—S²-reizung. The stimulus given to a muscle by the closing of a constant current which has been passing through it. [Glenchagen (K).]—S²-tonus. See *Closing TETANUS*.—S²-szuckung. See *Making CONTRACTION*.

SCHLINGESCHWERDEN (Ger.), n. Shli²2²n²2²be²2²shwe²rd-e²n. See *DYSPHAGIA*.

SCHLINGE (Ger.), n. Shli²2²n²2²e². See *LOOP*, *SLING*, *COIL*, *FILLET* (1st def.), and *PERIPLACA*.—Blutgefäss'sn. Vascular loops. [L.]—Darms²n. See *ANSÆ intestinales*.—Gefäss'sn. A vascular loop. [L.]—Halss²n. See *ANSÆ cervicales*.—Hirnschenkel's. See *Cranial SLING*.—Kopfs². See *CAPITRABA*.—Noths². An emergency sling. [a, 48.]—S²-baum. The genus *Viburnum*. [a, 35.]—S²-führer, S²-leiter. See *BROCHOPHORON*.—S²-nschnürer. See *ÉCRASURE*.

SCHLINGEN (Ger.), n. Shli²2²n²2²e²n. Deglutition. [K, 16.]

SCHLINGKRAMPF (Ger.), n. Shli²2²n²2²kra²2²mpf. A spasmodic attempt at deglutition. [D, 67.]

SCHLITZ (Ger.), n. Shli²2²ts. A slit or fissure. [L.]—Aortens². See *Aortic FORAMEN*.—S²-der Milz. See *HILUM of the spleen*.—Primitiver Hirns². See *Primitive cerebral CLEFT*.—Speiseröhrens². See *FORAMEN œsophageum*.

SCHLOSSTHEIL (Ger.), n. Shlo²2²ts²heil. See *PARS juncturae*.

SCHLOTTENBLUME (Ger.), n. Shlo²2²t²e²n-blum-e². See *ANEMONE pulsatilla*.

SCHLOTTERKNEIE (Ger.), n. Shlo²2²t²e²r-kne. See *KNOCK-KNEE*.

SCHLUCKDARM (Ger.), n. Shluk²/da²rm. See *ŒSOPHAGUS*.

SCHLUCKEN (Ger.), n. Shluk²/e²n. See *HICCUGH* and *DEGLUTITION*.—Metalls². See *METALLOPHAGY*.

SCHLUCKSEN (Ger.), n. Shluk²/ze²n. See *HICCUGH*.

SCHLUMMERND (Ger.), adj. Shlum²/me²rnd. See *DORMANT*.

SCHLUND (Ger.), n. Shlund. See *FAUCES*, *ŒSOPHAGUS*, and *FOREGUT*.—Magen². See *ŒSOPHAGUS*.—S²-blutfluss. See *PHARYNGORRHAGIA*.—S²-bräune. See *PHLEGMONOUS ANGINA*.—S²-enge. See *ISTHUS faucium*.—S²-entzündung. See *PHARYNGITIS*.—S²-fall, S²-fang. See *PHARYNGOCOELE*.—S²-fäule. See *CACOPHARYNGIA*.—S²-kopf. See the major list. S²-krampf. See *PHARYNGOSPASMUS*.—S²-lähmung. See *PHARYNGOLYSIS*.—S²-öffnung. See *PHARYNGOTOMY* and *ŒSOPHAGOTOMY*.—S²-platte. The pharyngeal plate of the embryo. S²-rolle, S²-röhre. See *Eustachian TUBE* and *ŒSOPHAGUS*.—S²-schnitt. See *ŒSOPHAGOTOMY* and *PHARYNGOTOMY*.—S²-verengung. See *LEMONOSIS*.

SCHLUNDKOPF (Ger.), n. Shlund²/ko²pf. 1. See *PHARYNX*. 2. The upper part of the pharynx. [L, 16.]—S²-bruch. See *PHARYNGOCOELE*.—S²-drüsen. See *PHARYNGEAL GLANDS*.—S²-entzündung. See *PHARYNGITIS*.—S²-eröffnung. See *PHARYNGOTOMY*.—S²-schwindsucht. See *PTERTIS pharyngea*.

SCHLÜSSEL (Ger.), n. Shlu²s²/se²l. See *KEY* and *CLAVICLE*.—Peters². See *PRIMULA odorata*.—S²-knochen. See *CLAVICLE*.

SCHLÜSSELBEIN (Ger.), n. Shlu²s²/se²l-bin. See *CLAVICLE*.—S²-ausschnitt. See *INCISURA claviculæ*.—S²-blutader. See *Subclavian VEIN*.—S²-muskel. See *SUBCLAVIUS*.—S²-pulsader. See *Subclavian ARTERY*.—S²-vene. See *Subclavian VEIN*.

SCHLÜSSELBLUME (Ger.), n. Shlu²s²/se²l-blum-e². See *PRIMULA officinalis*.—Grosse S. See *PRIMULA elatior*.—S²-nessig. See *Acetum PRIMULÆ*.—S²-natwerge. See *Conserva PRIMULÆ*.

SCHLÜSSELHAKEN (Ger.), n. Shlu²s²/se²l-ha²k-e²n. See under *DECAPITATOR*.

SCHLUSNAHT (Ger.), n. Shlus²/na²t. See *RHAPHÉ* (1st def.).

SCHMACKBECHER (Ger.), n. Shma²2²k²be²2²ch²2²e²r. See *TASTEBUDS*.

SCHMALBRÜSTIG (Ger.), n. Shma²2²l²bru²st²ig. Pigeon-breasted. [a, 48.]

SCHMALKALDEN (Ger.), n. Shma²2²l²ka²ld-e²n. A place in Hesse-Nassau where there is a gaseous and saline spring. [a, 14.]

SCHMALZ (Ger.), n. Shma²2²lts. See *AXUNGIA* and *LARD*.—Aals². See *AXUNGIA anguilla*.—Benzoinirtes S. See *ADIPS benzoatus*.—Bibers². See *AXUNGIA castoris*.—Dachsens². See *AXUNGIA taxi*.—Fuchss². See *AXUNGIA vulpis*.—Gänss². See *AXUNGIA anseris*.—Hechts². See *AXUNGIA luci piscis*.—Hunds². See *AXUNGIA canis*.—Kaninchens². See *AXUNGIA cuniculi*.

Menschens'. See *AXUNGIA hominis*.—**Murmeltiers'.** See *AXUNGIA muris montani*.—**Ohrens', Ohrs'.** See CERUMEN.—**Pferdes'.** See *AXUNGIA colli equi*.—**Reihers'.** See *AXUNGIA ARDEE*.—**S'gl.** See *Oleum ADIPS*.—**Schweines'.** See *ADEPS suillus* and *LARD*.—**Viperns'.** See *AXUNGIA viperarum*.—**Wachtels'.** See *AXUNGIA coturnicis*.—**Wolfs'.** See *AXUNGIA lupi*.

SCHMAROTZER (Ger.), n. Shma-ro'ts'e'r. See PARASITE.—**S, der Haut.** A parasite of the skin. [G.]—**S'pflanzen.** See EPILYONÆ.

SCHMECKBECHER (Ger.), n. pl. Shme'k/be'ch'e'r. See TASTE-BUDS.

SCHMECKEN (Ger.), n. Shme'k'e'n. See GUSTATION.

SCHMEER (Ger.), n. Shmar. See ADEPS.—**S'fluss.** See SEBORRHEA.

SCHMEKS, n. A climatic resort in Zips County, Hungary, where there are chalybeate springs. [L. 30, 57 (a, 14).]

SCHMELZ (Ger.), n. Shme'lts. See ENAMEL.—**S'epithel.** See CUTICULA DENTIS.—**S'fasern.** See ENAMEL PRISMS.—**S'haut.** See CUTICULA DENTIS.—**S'keim.** See ENAMEL GERM.—**S'nadeln.** See ENAMEL PRISMS.—**S'oberhäutchen.** S'überzug. See CUTICULA DENTIS.

SCHMELZBAR (Ger.), adj. Shme'lts/ba'r. See FUSIBLE.

SCHMELZEN (Ger.), n. Shme'lts'e'n. Fusion.—**Fetts'.** See FATTY DIARRHEA.

SCHMELZUNG (Ger.), n. Shme'lts'un'g. See COLLIQUATION and FUSION.

SCHMER (Ger.), n. Shme'r. See SCHMEER.

SCHMERGEL (Ger.), n. Shme'rg'e'l. See EMERY and CHENOPODIUM.

SCHMERIKON (Ger.), n. Shme'r'i'2-ko'n. A place in the canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, where there is an alkaline spring.

SCHMERZ (Ger.), n. Shme'r'ts. 1. See ACHÉ (1st def.). DOLOR. 2. The death agony.—**Afters'.** See PROCTALGIA and PROCTALGIA.—**Bauchs'.** Abdominal pain.—**Brustdrüsen's.** See MASTODYNIA.—**Brusts'.** See PLEURODYNIA.—**Darms'.** See ENTERALGIA.—**Drüsen's.** See ADENALGIA.—**Gebärmutters'.** See HYSTERALGIA.—**Geburtss'en.** See LABOR PAINS.—**Gekrödrüsen's.** See PANCREATICALGIA.—**Gelenks'.** See ARTERODYNIA.—**Gleichts'n.** Arthritic pains. [L. 40 (a, 21).]—**Gürtels'.** See GIRDLE SENSATION.—**Hüftens', Excruet'ing pain.** [A. 521 (a, 48).]—**Hüftens', Hüftgelenks', Hüfts'.** See COXAALGIA.—**Intestinal's.** See ENTERALGIA.—**Knochen's.** Osteodynia. [a. 34.]—**Kramps'.** Spasmodic pain. [a. 34.]—**Lichts'.** See PROCTALGIA.—**Lungens'.** See PNEUMONALGIA.—**Metalls'.** See METALLODYNIA.—**Milzs'.** See HYPOCHONDRIALGIA.—**Muskels'.** See MYALGIA.—**Mutterscheidens'.** See COLPALGIA.—**Rückenmarks'.** See MYELALGIA.—**Schlands'.** See CESOPHAGALGIA.—**S'haft.** S'lich. Painful. S'stillend. See ANODYNE.—**Seitens'.** See PLEURALGIA.—**Stirnhöhln's.** See METOPONTALGIA.—**Wangens'.** See GNATHALGIA.—**Wehenartige S'en.** Pains like the expulsive pains of labor.—**Zungens'.** See GLOSSALGIA.

SCHMIDELIA (Lat.), n. f. Shmed-e'l'i'a. From *Schmidel*, a German botanist. A genus of the Sapindaceæ. [a. 35.]—**S. africana.** A small tree of tropical Africa. The fruits are used as a demulgent, and the bitter leaves are indigestion. [a. 35.]—**S. cochinchinensis.** See *ALLOPHYLLUS ternatus*.—**S. serotus.** A shrub or small tree of Bengal and Coromandel, bearing edible berries. The foot is astringent. [a. 35.]

SCHMIELE (Ger.), n. Shme'l'e. See AIRA.

SCHMIELEARZT (Ger.), n. Shme'r'a'r'tst. See LATERALEPTES.

SCHMIERE (Ger.), n. Shme'r'e. See OINTMENT.—**Gelenks', Glieds'.** See SYNOVIA.—**Käsiges S., Kinders'.** See VERNIX CASEOSA.

SCHMIERFETT (Ger.), n. Shme'r'fe't. See AXUNGIA.

SCHMIERFLUSS (Ger.), n. Shme'r'flus. See SEBORRHEA.

SCHMIERHÖHLEN (Ger.), n. pl. Shme'r'hu'l'e'n. See Sebaceous GLANDS.

SCHMIERKUR (Ger.), n. Shmer'kur. Treatment by inunction, especially by the use of unguentum hydragyri. [a. 18.]

SCHMINKE (Ger.), n. Shmi'n'k'e. See PIGMENT.—**S'läppchen.** See BEZZETTA.

SCHMIRGEL (Ger.), n. Shmerg'e'l. See SCHMERGEL.

SCHMÜCKEND (Ger.), adj. Shmu'k'e'nd. See COSMETIC.

SCHMÜCKKUNST (Ger.), SCHMÜCKUNG (Ger.), n's. Shmu'k'kunst, -un'g. See COSMETIS.

SCHMUTZFLECHTE (Ger.), n. Shmuts'fe'ch't'e. See RUPIA.

SCHNABEL (Ger.), n. Shna'b'e. See BEAK.—**Kellbeins'.** See ROSTRUM SPHENOIDALE.—**S'fortsatz, Schulters'.** The coracoid process of the scapula. [L.]

SCHNÄPPER (Ger.), n. Schnap'pe'r. See Spring SCARIFICATOR and Spring LANCET.

SCHNARCHEN (Ger.), n. Shna'r'ch'e'n. A snore, snoring.

SCHNAUBEN (Ger.), n. Shna's'ub'e'n. Panting, wheezing.

SCHNAUBEN (Ger.), v. intr. Shna's'uf'e'n. Heavy breathing.

SCHNAUZE (Ger.), n. Shna's'uts'e. See BEAK.

SCHNECKE (Ger.), n. Shne'k'e. See COCHLEA, HELIX (3d def.), and SNAIL.—**Deckels', Eshbare S.** See HELIX POMATIA.—**Gehörs', Ohrs'.** See COCHLEA (2d def.) and HELIX (2d def.).—**S'nartig.** See COCHLEAR.

SCHNECKENKLEE (Ger.), n. Shne'k'e'n-kla. See MEXICAGO.

SCHNEEROSE (Ger.), n. Shna'roz'e. See RHODODENDRON (2d def.) and HELLEBORUS niger.

SCHNEIDER (Ger.), n. Shnid'e'r. A cutting instrument.—**Fistels'.** See SYRINGOTOME.

SCHNEIDERIAN, adj. Shnid'e'r'i'2-n. Pertaining to or named from Schneider, a German anatomist (cf. S. MEMBRANE).

SCHNELDKRAFT (Ger.), n. Shne'l'kra'ft. See ELASTICITY.

SCHNEPPER (Ger.), n. Shne'p'pe'r. See Spring LANCET.

SCHNITT (Ger.), n. Shni't. See INCISION and SECTION (1st and 3d defs.).—**Bauchgebümmters'.** See LAPARO-HYSTERTOMY.—**Bauchscheldens'.** See LAPARO-ELYTROTOMY.—**Bauchs'.** See LAPAROTOMY.—**Blasenhalss'.** See CYSTALPHENOTOMY.—**Blasens'.** See CYSTOTOMY.—**Blasensteins'.** See LITHOTOMY.—**Darms'.** See ENTEROTOMY.—**Entspannungs'.** See Relief INCISION.—**Fistels'.** See SYRINGOTOMY.—**Gallenblasens'.** See CHOLECYSTOTOMY.—**Gebärmutters'.** See HYSTERTOMY.—**Gefriers'.** See Frozen SECTION.—**Harnblasens'.** See CYSTOTOMY.—**Hohl's.** In ophthalmology, of von Jäger, a curvilinear incision of the cornea in cataract-extraction. [a. 34.]—**Iris's.** See LIDOTOMY.—**Kaisers'.** See Cesarean OPERATION.—**Kegels'.** A conical amputation. [L. 135 (a, 39).]—**Kehlkopfs', Kehls'.** See LARYNGOTOMY.—**Kreis's.** See Circular AMPUTATION.—**Längens'.** A longitudinal incision. [L. 135 (a, 39).]—**Lappens'.** See Flap AMPUTATION.—**Leizens'.** See Nymphotomy.—**Lymphgefäßs'.** See LYMPHOTOMY.—**Mast-darms'.** See PROCTOTOMY.—**Medians'.** A section in the median plane. [L. 31.]—**Ovals'.** See Oval AMPUTATION.—**Sagittals'.** Antero-posterior section. [L. 304.]—**Schrägs'.** See Elliptical AMPUTATION and Oval AMPUTATION.—**Sehnens'.** See TENOTOMY.—**Seitens', Seitensteins'.** See Lateral CYSTOTOMY.—**Steins'.** See LITHOTOMY.—**Unterhodensacks'.** See HYPOSCROTOMY.—**Zirkels'.** See Circular AMPUTATION.

SCHNUPFEN (Ger.), n. Shnupf'e'n. See CORYZA.—**Fließess'.** Coryza with a profuse discharge.—**Jauchs'.** See OZENA.—**Kopfs'.** See S.—**S, der Augen', borenens'.** See CORYZA neonatorum.—**S'artig'.** See CATARRHAL.

SCHNUPFENFIEBER (Ger.), n. Shnupf'e'n-fe'b'e'r. See CATARRHAL FEVER.—Epidemisches S. Influenza.

SCHNUPFMITTEL (Ger.), n. Shnupf'mi't'l'e. See ER-RHINE, n.

SCHNUR (Ger.), n. Shnur. See CORD and FETTER (1st def.).—**Harnblasens'.** See URACUS.—**Nabels'.** See Umbilical CORD.

SCHNÜRBRUST (Ger.), n. Shnu'r'brust. See CORSET.

SCHNÜRER (Ger.), n. Shnu'r'e'r. See CONSTRUCTOR, SPHINCTER, and SNARE.—**Gaumens'.** See GLOSSOPALATINUS (2d def.).—**Harnblasens'.** See DETRUSOR URINÆ.—**Hinterer Schams'.** See Posterior CONSTRUCTOR OF THE UTERUS.—**Kehlkopfs'.** See CONSTRUCTOR OF THE LARYNX.—**Mittlerer Schlundkopfs'.** See Middle CONSTRUCTOR OF THE PHARYNX.—**Oberer Schlundkopfs'.** See Superior CONSTRUCTOR OF THE PHARYNX.—**Rachenpolyps'.** A pharyngeal polypus snare. [L.]—**Scheidens'.** See Anterior CONSTRUCTOR OF THE UTERUS and CONSTRUCTOR CUNNI.—**Schlundkopfs'.** A constructor of the pharynx, especially the glossopharyngeus (3d def.). [L.]—**Unterer Schlundkopfs'.** See Inferior CONSTRUCTOR OF THE PHARYNX.—**Zusammens'.** See CONSTRUCTOR.—**Zusammens' der Harnröhre.** See CONSTRUCTOR URETHRE.

SCHNÜRCHEN (Ger.), n. Shnu'r'ch'e'n. See FUNICULUS.

SCHNÜRLEBER (Ger.), n. Shnu'r'lab'e'r. See Tight-lace LIVER.

SCHNÜRLEIB (Ger.), n. Shnu'r'lib. See CORSET.

SCHNURREN (Ger.), n. Shnu'r're'n. A purring sound. [a. 14.]—**Katzens'.** See Purring THRILL.

SCHNÜRRINGE (Ger.), n. pl. Shnu'r'ri'n'g'e. See NODES OF Ranvier.

SCHNÜRSTELLE (Ger.), n. Shnu'r'ste'l'e. A point of constriction. [K.]

SCHOCK (Ger.), n. Sho'k. See SHOCK.—**Herz's.** A cardiac impulse. [a. 34.]

SCHONANTHIUS (Lat.), n. m. Ske'n(sch'2'e'n)-a'nth(a'nth)-us(us). From *schön*, a rush, and *anthos*, a flower. Fr. *schon-anthe*. The *Andropogon* S. [a. 35.]—**Oleum schonanthi.** See Oil of GINGER-GRASS.

SCHENOCAULON (Lat.), n. n. Ske'n(sch'2'e'n)-o(o)-ka'l(-ka'n's'u'l)-o'n. From *schön*, a rush, and *kavátes*, a stem. A genus of the *Liliaceæ*. [a. 35.]—**S. officinale.** A plant indigenous to Mexico and Guatemala, cultivated about Vera Cruz for its fruit (see CEVADILLA, 2d def.). [a. 35.]

SCHOLLE (Ger.), n. Sho'l'e. A layer or flake. [A. 521 (a, 48).]—**Ends'n.** See Sensory END-PLATES.

SCHÖLLKRAUT (Ger.), n. Shu'l'kra't-u't. See CHELIDONTUM.—**Gehörntes S.** See GLAUCIUM.—**Graues S.** See GLAUCIUM luteum.—**S'extract.** See *Extractum CHELIDONII*.—**S'säure.** See CHELIDONIC ACID.

SCHÖNEBECK (Ger.), n. Shu'n'e'be'k. A place in Saxony where there is a saline spring. [a. 14.]

SCHÖNECK (Ger.), SCHÖNEGG (Ger.), n's. Shu'n'e'k, -e'g. A health resort in the canton of Unterwalden, Switzerland. [a. 14.]

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, n. Skul'i'2 mu'n't'ün-t'n. A place in Morris County, New Jersey, where there are mineral springs. [a. 14.]

SCHOSS (Ger.), n. Shos. The lap, also the uterus. [A. 315, 521 (a, 48).]—**S'band.** See *Poupart's* LIGAMENT.—**S'fuge.** See SYMPHYSEAL PUBIS.—**S'hügel.** See MONS VENERIS.—**S'knochen.** See Os pubis.—**S'knorpel.** The interarticular cartilage of the pubic symphysis.

SCHORF (Ger.), n. *Sho'rf*. Scurf; a crust or scab; an eschar.—*Milchs'*. See *CRUSTA lactea*.—*S'hellung*. Healing by scabbing. [a. 34.]—*S'kopf*. See *TINEA capitis*.

SCHOSS (Ger.), n. *Sho's*. See *SCHOSS* and *TURIO*.

SCHOTE (Ger.), n. *Sho't'e*. See *SLIQUE*.

SCHOTENDOEN (Ger.), n. *Sho't'e'n-do'n*. See *GLEDITSCHIA triacanthos* and *ACACIA*.—*S'gummi*. See *GUM arabic*.

SCHOTIA (Lat.), n. f. *Skot'i'a*. Fr., *schotie*. From *Van der Schot*, a traveler. Caffre bean-tree; a genus of the *Leguminosae*. [a. 35.]—*S. afra*, *S. speciosa*, *S. tamarindifolia*. Fr., *schotie superbe*, *belle Théodore*, *gaïac d'Afrique*. A South African bush. The bark is astringent and sudorific. [a. 35.]

SCHRAUBE (Ger.), n. *Shra's'u'b-e*. See *SCREW*.—*S'binde*. See *TOURNIQUET*.

SCHREI (Ger.), n. *Shri*. See *CRY*.—*S'cur*, *S'kur*. See *ANAPHONESIS*.

SCHREIBEKRAMPF (Ger.), **SCHREIBELÄHMUNG** (Ger.), n's. *Shri'b'e'k'ra'mpf*, *lam-un'2*. See *WRITER'S CRAMP*.

SCHREIBFEDER (Ger.), **SCHREIBKIEL** (Ger.), n's. *Shri'b'fad-e'r*, *kel*. See *CALAMUS scriptorius*.

SCHRÖPFEN (Ger.), n. *Shru'p'f'iz-e'n*. See *SCARIFICATOR*.

SCHRÖPFEN (Ger.), n. *Shru'p'f'e'n*. See *CUPPING* (1st def.).

SCHRÖPFGLAS (Ger.), **SCHRÖPFKOPF** (Ger.), n's. *Shru'p'f'gl'a's*, *-ko'pf*. See *CUP* (2d def.).

SCHRÖPFNSCHÄPPER (Ger.), n. *Shru'p'f'shn'ap-pe'r*. See *SCARIFICATOR*.

SCHRÖPFSTIEFEL (Ger.), n. *Shru'p'f'st'ef-e'l*. See *BOOT*.

SCHRÖPFUNG (Ger.), n. *Shru'p'f'un'2*. See *CUPPING* (1st def.).

SCHRUNDE (Ger.), n. *Shrund'e*. See *CHAP* (1st def.) and *FISSURE*.—*Haut's*. *Chap* (1st def.).—*Krätz's*. A fissure of the skin due to scratching.

SCHUETZIA (Lat.), n. f. *Shu't'iz'i'a*. From *Schuetz*, a German bacteriologist. A genus of schizomycetous *Fungi*, scarcely different from *Streptococcus*. The cocci, which are spherical or (at the time of division) oval, are in chains and enveloped by a rather delicate capsule. [a. 35.]—*S. Dissei*. The *Diplococcus der japanischer Syphilis* of J. Disse; minute spherical capsulated cocci, generally without motion in cultivations, said to be found in the blood of syphilitic patients in Japan. Inoculation is said to produce the disease in animals. [a. 35.]—*S. equi*. A species consisting of capsulated spherical or (at the time of division) oval cocci, in undulating, or bent, or variously twisted filaments (chains), found in the blood and the contents of the lungs, spleen, kidneys, etc., of horses affected with a species of contagious coryza known in France as *gourme*. The capsules, which resemble those of *Bacterium pneumoniae*, disappear in gelatin cultivations, but reappear in blood serum of horses. Arthrospores were first observed in this organism by Schuetz. [a. 35.]—*S. Laughlini*. A species consisting of spherical, capsulated, chained cocci, found by McLaughlin in men sick with dengue in the southern United States. [a. 35.]—*S. Weissii*. Ger., *Mikrokokkus der Lungenseuche der Rinder*. A species found in the exudations of the hepatized lung of cattle affected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The cocci are from 0.8 to 1.0 μ in diameter, in chains sometimes containing 60 to 70 cocci. It forms on gelatin plates (without liquefying the gelatin) rounded, sharply defined, white colonies, which assume externally a muddy, glittering appearance. [a. 35.]

SCHULTER (Ger.), n. *Shult'e'r*. See *SHOULDER*.—*S'bein*. See *SCAPULA*.—*S'ecke*. See *ACROMION PROCESS*.—*S'gicht*. See *OMACRA*.—*S'grüte*, *S'kamm*. See *SPINE of the scapula*.—*S'knochen*. See *Humerus* (2d def.).—*S'schnabel*. See *S'haken*.—*S'übel*. See *OMOCACE*.—*S'verenkung*. See *OMOSTROPHOSIS*.

SCHULTERBLATT (Ger.), n. *Shult'e'r-bl'at*. See *SCAPULA*.—*S'grüte*, *S'kamm*. See *SPINE of the scapula*.—*S'kopf*. See *SCAPULO-OLECRANUS major*.

SCHULTERGELENK (Ger.), n. *Shult'e'r-ge'l'e'n'2k'*. See *SCAPULO-HUMERAL ARTICULATION*.—*S'entzündung*. See *OMITIS* and *OMARTHROSIS*.—*S'knochenübel*, *S'krankheit*. See *OMARTHROSIS*.—*S'sp'anne*. See *Glenoid CAVITY*.

SCHÜPPCHEN (Ger.), n. *Shu'p'ch'e'n*. A little scale. [G.] See *SQUAMULA*.—*Horns'*. See *HORN-CELL*.—*S. des Haares*. The scaly epithelium of the hair. [L. 115 (a. 29).]

SCHUPPE (Ger.), n. *Shup'p'e*. 1. See *SCALE*. 2. See *SQUAMOUS PORTION of the occipital bone*.—*Epidermiss'*. See *EPIDERMAL CELL*.—*Hintere Schälenbeins'*. See *Quadrato-jugal BONE* (1st def.).—*Hohls'*. See *FORNIX* (2d def.).—*Kopfs'n*. Scurf, dandruff. [G.]—*S'naußsatz*, *S'naußschlag*. See *LEPRA* (1st def.).—*S'nüßschgewächs*. See *LEPIDOSARCOMA*.—*S'nügrind*. See *LAMELLATED CRUST*.—*S'nkrankheit*. A squamous disease of the skin. [a. 34.]—*S'ntheil*. See *SQUAMOUS PORTION of the temporal bone*.—*Vordere Schälenbeins'*. See *Postorbital BONE*.

SCHUPPENFLECHTE (Ger.), n. *Shup'p'e'n-fl'e'ch't-e*. See *CETRARIA* and *PSORIASIS*.—*Ausbreitende S.* See *DIACHOROPSORIASIS*.

SCHUPPIG (Ger.), adj. *Shup'p'ig*. Scurfy, scaly, squamous, or squamate. [G.]

SCHÜSSELFLECHTE (Ger.), n. *Shu's's'e'l-fl'e'ch't-e*. See *LECANORA*.

SCHUSSVERLETZUNG (Ger.), n. *Shus'fe'r-le't's-un'2*. A gunshot injury.

SCHUSSWUNDE (Ger.), n. *Shus'vund-e*. A gunshot wound.

SCHUSTERKRAMPF (Ger.), n. *Shust'e'r-kr'ampf*. See *Shoemakers' CRAMP*.

SCHÜTTELFROST (Ger.), n. *Shu't'le'2l-fro'st*. See *CHILL*.

SCHÜTTELN (Ger.), n. *Shu't'le'2n*. Agitation, tremor.

SCHÜTTELWEHEN (Ger.), n. pl. *Shu't'le'2n-va-e'n*. See *DOLORS conquassantes*.

SCHÜTTEIN (Ger.), n. *Shu't'le'2n*. See *FREMITUS*.

SCHUTZ (Ger.), n. *Shuts*. Protection. [a. 14.]—*S'blattern*. 1. The pustules produced by vaccination. [a. 14.] 2. See *COW-POX*.—*S'bogen*. See *CRADLE* and *ARCULUS*.—*S'impstoff*. A mitigated virus for protective inoculation.—*S'impfung*. Protective inoculation.—*S'mauke*. See *HORSE-POX*.—*S'mittel*. A prophylactic.—*S'pocken*. See *COW-POX*.

SCHUYLER SPRING, n. *Skil'ü'r*. A place in Schuyler County, Illinois, where there is a sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a. 14).]

SCHWACH (Ger.), adj. *Schwa'ch*. Weak, infirm, frail. [a. 48.]—*S'heit*. See *DEBILITY*.—*S'nervig*. Neurasthenic.—*S'schlagend*. See *FORMICANT*.—*S'sichtigkeit*. See *ASTHENOPHIA*.

SCHWÄCHE (Ger.), n. *Shwach'2'e*. See *DEBILITY*.—*Gereizte S.* See *NEURASTHENIA*.—*Gehirnnervens'*. Cerebral neurasthenia. [a. 34.]—*Muskels'*. See *MYASTHENIA*.—*Nervens'*. See *NEURASTHENIA*.—*Nierens'*. See *NEPHRATONIA*.—*Reizbare S.* See *NEURASTHENIA*.

SCHWALBACH (Ger.), n. *Shwa'l'ba'ch*. See *LANGEN-SCHWALBACH*.

SCHWALHEIM (Ger.), n. *Shwa'l'him*. A place in Hesse-Nassau, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L. 49, 57 (a. 14).]

SCHWAMM (Ger.), n. *Shwa'm*. 1. See *SPONGE*. 2. A fungus, especially one of the *Hymenomyces*. [a. 35.] 3. See *PROVID FLESH*.—*Bastards'*. A variety of sponge found in the Levant; harder and less distensible by water than the other sponges. [B. 180.]—*Baums'*. See *AGARIC* (2d def.).—*Blätters'*. See *AGARIC* and *AGARICUS*.—*Bluts'*. See *FUNGUS hematoideus* and *POLYPOUS igniarius*.—*Darms'*. See *ENTEROSPONGIOMA*.—*Fenster's*. See *SPONGIA officinalis*.—*Frühlings'*. See *AGARIC*.—*Geißels'*. See *TELANGELECTASIS*.—*Gehirns'*. See *FUNGUS cerebri*.—*Gelenks'*. See *FUNGUS ARTERITIS*.—*Gichts'*, *Gifts'*. See *PHALLUS impudicus*.—*Glieders'*, *Glieds'*. See *FUNGUS ARTERITIS*.—*Haars'*. See *BYSSUS* (1st def.).—*Hirnhauts'*. See *FUNGUS of the dura mater* and *MENINGOMYCES*.—*Hirnschädels'*. See *FUNGUS cranii*.—*Hodes'*. See *SARCOCELE*.—*Hundshauts'*. See *BEDEGAR*.—*Knieglieds'*. See *GONOCACE*.—*Knochenmarks'*. See *OSTEOSARCOMA*.—*Knorpels'*. See *CHONDROMYCES*.—*Marks'*. See *MEDULLARY SARCOMA*.—*Meers'*. See *SPONGE*.—*Milchblätters'*. See *AGARICUS*.—*Milchs'*. See *LACTARIUS*.—*Medullary CARCINOMA*, and *Medullary SARCOMA*.—*Munds'*. See *APHTHE*.—*Mutters'*. See *GEBÄRMUTTERSCHWAMM*.—*Nabels'*. See *FUNGUS umbilicatus*.—*Nervens'*. See *NEUROMA* and *HYPERTROPHIC*.—*Press's*. Compressed sponge.—*Rosens'*. See *BEDEGAR*.—*Schlauchschwämme*. See *ASCOMYCETES*.—*S'tartig*. Fungous, myceloid. [a. 35.]—*S'brut*, *S'gewebe*. See *MYCELIUM*.—*S'geschwür*. A fungous tumor. [E.]—*S'geschwür*. A fungous ulcer. [E.]—*S'holz-gummi*. Tacamahac. [a. 35.]—*S'ig*. Fungous, spongy.—*S'maal*. See *NEVUS vascularis tuberosus*.—*S'säure*. See *FUNGIC acid*.—*S'warze*. See *CONDYLOMA*.—*S'wulst*. See *STROPHIUM*.—*Schwarzs'*. See *MELANOMYCES*.—*Stocks'*. See *AGARICUS mutabilis*.—*Wunds'*. See *FUNGUS chirurgorum*.—*Zunders'*. See *AMADOU*.

SCHWÄMMCHEN (Ger.), n. *Shwa'm'ch'e'n*. See *APHTHE* and *SPONGIOLE*.—*Fiebers'*. Aphthae symptomatic of fever. [a. 34.]—*Munds'*. See *APHTHE*.

SCHWANGER (Ger.), adj. *Shwa'n'2'e'r*. See *PREGNANT*.—*Hochs'*. Far advanced in pregnancy.

SCHWÄNGERBAR (Ger.), adj. *Shwan'2'e'r-ba'r*. Capable of being impregnated. [a. 48.]

SCHWANGERSCHAFT (Ger.), n. *Shwa'n'2'e'r-sha'ft*. See *GESTATION* (2d def.) and *PREGNANCY*.—*Abdominals'*, *Bauchhöhlens'*, *Bauchs'*. See *ABDOMINAL GESTATION*.—*Cervicals'*. See *CERVICAL GESTATION*.—*Ectopische S.* See *ECTOPIC GESTATION*.—*Eierstock's*. See *OVARIAN GESTATION*.—*Extraperitoneals'*. See *EXTRAPERITONEAL GESTATION*.—*Extraterinals'*. See *ECTOPIC GESTATION*.—*Falsche S.* See *FALSE PREGNANCY* and *MOLE*.—*Gebärmuttertrompetenbauchhöhlens'*, *Gebärmutter-tubenbauchhöhlens'*. See *INTRATUBAL GESTATION*.—*Interstitiells'*. See *INTRAMURAL GESTATION*.—*Mehrfache S.* See *PLURAL GESTATION*.—*Molens'*. See *MOLAR PREGNANCY*.—*Multifocals'*. See *PLURAL GESTATION*.—*Mutterfröhrens'*. See *TUBAL GESTATION*.—*Mutterscheiden's*. See *VAGINAL GESTATION*.—*Muttertrompetens'*. See *TUBAL GESTATION*.—*Ovarials'*. See *OVARIAN GESTATION*.—*Peritoneals'*. See *ABDOMINAL GESTATION*.—*Scheidens'*. See *VAGINAL GESTATION*.—*Scheinbare S.* See *FALSE PREGNANCY*.—*S'kalender*. See *OBSTETRIC CALENDAR*.—*S'snarben*. Lineae albicantes due to pregnancy (see under *LINEAR ATROPHY of the skin*).—*S'sstoff*. See *LYOPORIN* and *GRAVIDIN*.—*S'wahn*. See *PUERPERAL INSANITY*.—*Sekundäre Bauchs'*. See *SECONDARY ABDOMINAL GESTATION*.—*Tubars'*. See *TUBAL GESTATION*.—*Unbewusste S.* See *UNCONSCIOUS PREGNANCY*.—*Unterleibs'*. See *ABDOMINAL GESTATION*.—*Ursprüngliche S.* See *PRIMARY GESTATION*.—*Verstellte S.* See *FEIGNED PREGNANCY*.—*Vielfache S.* See *PLURAL GESTATION* and *SUPERFETATION*.—*Zufällige S.* See *SECONDARY GESTATION*.—*Zurückbleibende S.* See *PROLONGED GESTATION*.

SCHWÄNGERUNG (Ger.), n. *Shwan'2'e'r-un'2*. See *IMPREGNATION* (1st def.) and *ADOSULATION* (1st def.).

SCHWANKUNG (Ger.), n. *Shwa'n'2'k'un'2*. A wave, a pulsation.—*Nachs'*. The secondary wave of a graphic muscular contraction. [K. 16.]—*Paradoxs'*. See *PAYADOXAL PULSATION*.—*Sekundäre S.* See *SECONDARY PULSATION*.—*Stromess'*. Of Du Bois-Reymond, current-pulsation; a term probably intended for

the change in the natural nerve-current induced by an electrical stimulus applied to the nerve. [K, 16.]

SCHWANZ (Ger.), n. Shwa^{nts}. See CAUDA and TAIL.—**Blasen's**. See CYSTICURUS.—**Fänge's**. A prehensile tail. [L, 4 (a, 21); a, 32.]—**Hodens', Nebenhodens'**. See CAUDA EPIDIDYMIDIS.—**Rolls'**. See *Fänge's*.—**S. des Gehirns, S. des Hirns**. The medulla oblongata. [L, 3 (K).]—**S'kern**. See CAUDATE NUCLEUS.—**Schwanzknochen**. See COCCYX (1st def.).—**S'scheide**. The caudal fold of the amnion.—**S'wirbelsäule**. The caudal portion of the vertebral column.

SCHWANZBEIN (Ger.), n. Shwa^{nts}/bin. See COCCYX (1st def.).—**S'erhabenheiten, S'hügel**. See SACRAL CORNUA.

SCHWAPPELBAUCH (Ger.), n. Shwa^p/pe^l-ba²-u^{ch}. See PNEUMONIA.

SCHWAPPEN (Ger.), **SCHWAPPUNG** (Ger.), n's. Shwa^p/pe²n, -pun². See FLUCTUATION.

SCHWÄREN (Ger.), n. Shwa^r/e²n. See ABSCESS and ULCER.

SCHWARKE (Ger.), n. Shwa^r/t^r/e². See CORTEX and CALLUS (1st def.).

SCHWARZ (Ger.), adj. and n. Shwa^r/ts. Black.—**Knochen's**. See Bone BLACK.—**S'sucht**. See MELANISM.

SCHWARZELÄTTER (Ger.), **SCHWARZPOCKE** (Ger.), n's. Shwa^r/ts/e²-blat²-t^r/e², -po²k/e². See MALIGNANT PUSTULE.

SCHWARZMUND (Ger.), **SCHWARZSCHLUND** (Ger.), n's. Shwa^r/ts/mund, -shlund. See MELASTOMA.

SCHWEBE (Ger.), n. Shwa^b/e². See SUSPENSORY BANDAGE.—**Fuss's**. A sling for the foot. [E.]—**Kopfs'**. See JURY-MAST.

SCHWEFEL (Ger.), n. Shwa^f/e²l. See SULPHUR.—**Gereiniger S.** Washed sulphur. [B.]—**Muscheliger S., Natürlicher S.** Ordinary native sulphur. [a, 35.]—**Rosss'**. See SULPHUR *collatum*.—**S'ammon**. See AMMONIUM sulphide.—**S'arsen**. See ARSENIC pentasulphide.—**S'äther**. See ETHYL ETHER.—**S'balsam**. A solution of sulphur in linseed-oil. [B.]—**S'blausäure**. See THIOCYANIC ACID.—**S'blumen**. See FLOWERS OF SULPHUR.—**S'chlorür**. Sulphur chloride. [B.]—**S'cyan**. Cyanogen sulphide; in compounds, a thiocyanate. [B.]—**S'cyanwasserstoff, S'cyanwasserstoffsäure**. Thiocyanic acid. [B.]—**S'seiden**. An iron sulphide. [B.]—**S'jodür**. Sulphur iodide.—**S'kalk**. See POTASSA sulphurata.—**S'kalk**. See CALX sulphurata.—**S'kohlenstoff**. See CARBON disulphide.—**S'leber**. See POTASSA sulphurata.—**S'metall**. A sulphide. [A, 315.]—**S'milch, S'niederschlag**. See PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.—**S'salbe**. See UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS.—**S'sauer**. Sulphuric; with the name of a base, the sulphate of that base.—**S'säure**. See the major list.—**S'sung**. Combination with sulphur. [B, 48.]—**S'wasserstoff**. See HYDROGEN sulphide.—**S'wasserstoffsäure**. See HYDROSULPHURIC ACID.

SCHWEFELBERGBAD (Ger.), n. Shwa^f/e²l-be^rg²-ba²d. A place in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

SCHWEFELSÄURE (Ger.), n. Shwa^f/e²l-zoi^r-e². Sulphuric acid. [a, 38.]—**S.-Allylester**. See ALLYL sulphate.—**S'anhydrid**. See SULPHUR trioxide.—**S'hydrat**. Hydrated sulphuric acid. [A, 324.]—**S'inctur**. See ACIDUM SULPHURICUM aromaticum.—**Wasserfreie S.** See SULPHUR trioxide.—**Wässrige S.** Dilute sulphuric acid. [B, 97.]

SCHWEFELIGSÄURE (Ger.), n. Shwa^f/i²g-zoi^r-e². Sulphurous acid. [B.]—**S.-anhydrid**. Sulphurous anhydride, sulphur dioxide. [B.]

SCHWEIF (Ger.), n. Shwif. See CAUDA *corpore striati* and ANTHURUS.—**S. des Streifenhügels**. See CORPUS fimbriatum.

SCHWEIN (Ger.), n. Shwin. See SUS.—**Gemeines S.** See SUS *scrofa*.—**S'ebrod**. See CYCLAMEN *europaeum*.—**S'effett**. See ADEPS *sullus*.—**S'efinne**. See CYSTICURUS *cellulose*.—**S'schmalz**. See ADEPS *sullus*.—**S'seuche**. See HOG-CHOLERA and SWINE FEVER.

SCHWEISS (Ger.), n. Shwis. See PERSPIRATION (3d def.).—**Blutiger S.** See HEMATIDROSIS.—**Dunst's**. See INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.—**Englischer S.** See MILARIA.—**Fetts'**. See SEBORRHEA.—**Fiebers'**. Sweating in fever. [a, 34.]—**Grüner S.** See CHLOREPHIDROSIS.—**Harn's**. See URIDROSIS.—**Menstrual's**. Menstruation's.—**See MENIDROSIS**.—**Milchs'**. See CHYLIDROSIS.—**Oertlicher S., Partiieler S.** See MERIDROSIS.—**S'bad**. See SWEAT BATH and VAPORARIUM.—**S'bläschen**. Sudamina. [a, 34.]—**S'fleck**. See LICHEN *tropicus*.—**S'friesel**. See MILARIA.—**S'gang**. A sweat duct (see under *Sudoriparous glands*).—**S'machend**. See DIAPHORETIC.—**S'mittel**. A sudorific.—**S'sucht**. See UNICURUS *hyperidrosis*.—**S'wasser**. See PERSPIRATION (3d def.).—**Stinkender S.** See BROMIDROSIS.—**Uebermässiger S.** See HYPERIDROSIS.—**Uebler S.** See BROMIDROSIS.

SCHWEIZERHALL (Ger.), n. Shwits²/e²-ha²l. A place in the canton of Basel, Switzerland, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

SCHWELLEN (Ger.), n. Shwe²/le²n. See INFLATION.

SCHWELLENWERTH (Ger.), n. Shwe²/le²n-ve²rt. The liminal value (of a stimulus). [B.] Cf. LIMINAL.

SCHWELLGEWEBE (Ger.), n. Shwe²/ge²-va²-e². Spongy tissue. [A, 521 (a, 48).]

SCHWELLKÖRPER (Ger.), n. Shwe²/ku²-rp²-e²r. A structure composed of erectile tissue, especially the corpus cavernosum. [L]—**S. der Vagina**. The erectile tissue of the vagina; of Kobelt, the vaginal plexus of veins. [A, 20.]—**S. des Vorhofs**. See BULBI *vestibuli vaginae*.

SCHWIBUL (Ger.), n. Shwe²/lun². Swelling.—**S'sreiz**. A form of electrical nerve-stimulus in which the current alternately

reaches the maximum and sinks to zero. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**Täub S.** Cloudy swelling.

SCHWELM (Ger.), n. Shwe²/lm. A place in Westphalia where there is a gaseous and ferruginous spring. [a, 14.]

SCHWENINGEN (Ger.), n. Shwe²/ni²-e²n. A place in the Black Forest district, Württemberg, where there is a saline spring. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14).]

SCHWER (Ger.), adj. Shwe^r. Heavy, difficult, serious. [A, 521 (a, 48).]—**S'athmen**. See DYSPNEA.—**S'beweglichkeit**. See DYSKINESIA.—**S'erde**. See BARITA.—**S'flüssig**. Fusible with difficulty. [a, 48.]—**S'geburt**. See DYSTOCIA.—**S'harnen**. See DYURIA.—**S'hören, S'hörigkeit**. Hardness of hearing. [a, 48.]—**S'muth, S'müthigkeit**. See MELANCHOLY.—**S'punkt**. See CENTRE OF GRAVITY.—**S'schlingen**. See DYSPHAGIA.—**S'sinn**. See MELANCHOLY.—**S'verdäulichkeit**. See DYSPESIA.

SCHWEE (Ger.), n. Shwa^r/e². 1. Heaviness. 2. Gravitation, gravity. [B.]—**Eigenthümliche S.** See SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

SCHWERTEL (Ger.), n. Shwe^r/t^r/e²l. See IUS (3d def.).—**S'extrak**. See EXTRACTUM IRIDIS.

SCHWERTFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. Shwe^r/t^r/fu²-rm²-ig. See ENSIFORM.

SCHWERTLILIE (Ger.), n. Shwe^r/t^r/le²-le. See SCHWERTEL.

SCHWIELE (Ger.), n. Shwel². See CALLUS (1st def.).—**CLAVUS** (1st def.), and *TYLOMA*.—**Gehirns'**. See CORPUS *callosum*.—**Herzs'**. Interstitial myocarditis. [a, 34.]—**Hirns'**. See CORPUS *callosum*.—**Knochen's**. See CALLUS (3d def.).

SCHWIEMEL (Ger.), n. Shwem²/e²l. See VERTIGO.

SCHWIMMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Shwi²/m²-musk²/e²l. See TIBIALIS *posticus*.

SCHWINDE (Ger.), n. Shwi²/nd². See LICHEN (2d def.).

SCHWINDEL (Ger.), n. Shwi²/nd²/e²l. See VERTIGO.—**Gehörs'**. See *Membre's* DISEASE.—**Gesicht's**. Ocular vertigo. [a, 34.]—**Glatz's**. See SCOTOPHYA.—**Hallucination's**. Vertigo caused by hallucination. [a, 34.]—**Kopfs'**. See CEREBRAL VERTIGO.—**Magens'**. See GASTRIC VERTIGO.—**S'ig**. See GIDDY.

SCHWINDEN (Ger.), n. Shwi²/nd²/e²n. See ATROPHY.

SCHWINDFLECHTE (Ger.), n. Shwi²/nd²/fle²-ch²-t²-e². See LICHEN (2d def.).

SCHWINDSUCHT (Ger.), n. Shwi²/nd²/zuch²-t². See CONSUMPTION and PHTHISIS.—**Baumwollens'**. See BYSSINOSIS.—**Gebärmutter's**. See HYSTEROPHTHISIS.—**Gekrüses'**. See PHTHISIS *mesarica*.—**Gichtlungens'**. See ARTHRIC PHTHISIS.—**Hals's**. See *Tubercular*, LARYNGITIS.—**Harnblasens'**. See CYSTOPHTHISIS.—**Harnruhrs'**. See DIABETIC PHTHISIS.—**Keihkopfs'**, **Keih's**. See *Tubercular* LARYNGITIS.—**Knochen's**. Atrophy of bone. [a, 34.]—**Knotige S.** See PHTHISIS *nodosa*.—**Lungens'**. See PULMONARY PHTHISIS.—**Magendrüsens'**. See PHTHISIS *pancreatica*.—**Magens'**. See GASTROPHTHISIS.—**Metalldarms'**. See METALENTEROPHTHISIS.—**Milz's**. See PHTHISIS *lienalis*.—**Nieren's**. See PHTHISIS *renalis*.—**Rückenmarks'**. See LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.—**Schleims'**. See MILIARY TUBERCULOSIS.—**Schlundschleims'**. See PHTHISIS *pharyngea*.—**Unterleibs'**. See PHTHISIS *abdominalis*.—**Würms'**. See HELMINTHOPHTHISIS.

SCHWINDSÜCHTIG (Ger.), adj. Shwi²/nd²/zu²-ch²-t²-ig. See CONSUMPTIVE and PHTHISICAL.

SCHWINGE (Ger.), n. Shwi²/n²/e². A swing.—**Hals's**. Fr. *escarpolette*. A suspension apparatus for making spinal extension. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

SCHWINGUNG (Ger.), n. Shwi²/n²/un². See OSCILLATION and VIBRATION.—**Nachs'**. The recoil of a muscle after contraction, as represented graphically by a secondary curve. [K, 16.]—**Schultze'sche S'en**. See SCHULTZE'S METHOD OF RESUSCITATING ASPHYXIATED INFANTS.—**S'sfähigkeit**. Capacity for contraction or vibration, such as that of the vocal cords. [D.]

SCHWIRREN (Ger.), n. Shwer²/e²n. See THRILL.

SCHWITZ (Ger.), n. Shwi²/ts. See SWEAT.—**S'blattern**. See HIDROA.—**S'mittel**. A sudorific. [L, 80.]

SCHWITZEN (Ger.), n. Shwi²/ts/e²n. See PERSPIRATION (1st def.).—**Milchs'**. See CHYLIDROSIS and GALACTIDROSIS.

SCHWUND (Ger.), n. Shwund. See ATROPHY.—**Glieder's**. Atrophy of an extremity. [a, 34.]—**Haars'**. See ALOPECIA.—**Knochen's**. See OSTEOMALACIA.

SCHWÜRIG (Ger.), adj. Shwu^r/i²g. Ulcerating. [a, 48.]

SCIACCA (It.), n. Sche-a²/ka². A place in Girgenti, Sicily, where there are not ferruginous and sulphurous springs. [a, 14.]

SCIAGE (Fr.), n. Se-a²zh. 1. The act or process of sawing. [L, 41 (a, 14).] 2. A variety of massage. [A, 385.]—**S. de la tête**. Cephalotomy by means of Van Huevel's forceps-saw or some similar instrument. [A, 15.]

SCIASCOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ski²)-a²-skop(sko²p)²/i²-a². See SKIASCOPY.

SCIATIC, adj. Si-a²/t²/ik. Lat., *sciaticus*, *ischiatricus*, *ischindicus* (from *ischion* and *ischiatric*). Fr., *sciatique*. Ger., *sciatisch*. Pertaining to the hip. [C.]

SCIATICA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *sciaticus* (*neuralgia* understood). Si(ski²)-a²/t²(a²)/ik²-a². Gr., *ischias*. Fr., *sciatique*. Ger., *Hüftsch.* Sciatic neuralgia. [D, 34.]—**Scioliotic s.** Gradual curvature of the vertebral column caused by an extension of neuralgia inflammation from the sciatic nerve to the nerves supplying the pelvic muscles. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 30, 1889, p. 354 (a, 34).]

SCIATIQUE (Fr.), adj. Se-at²-ek. Sciatic; as a n., (1) sciatica, and (2) the sciatic nerve. [L, 87.]—**Grand s.** See *Great sciatic NERVE*.—**Petit s.** See *Small sciatic NERVE*.—**S. névralgique, S.**

névrite. See **SCIATICA**.—**S. popilité externe.** See *External popliteal NERVE*.—**S. popilité interne.** See *Internal popliteal NERVE* (2d def.).

SCIE (Fr.), n. Se. See **SAW**.—**S. à chaîne, S. à chaînette.** See *Chain saw*.—**S. à molette.** See *Circular saw* and *TREPHINE*.

SCIEROPIA (Lat.), n. f. **Si**(ski)²·e²r·op²·i²a². From *σκιόπης*, shady, and *ωπ*, the eye. **Fr. sciéropie**, Ger. *Dunkelsehen*, *Schaltsehen*. A defect of vision, in which all objects look unnaturally dark. [F.]

SCILLA (Lat.), n. f. **Si**²(ski)²·i²·la². Gr. *σκίλλα*. **Fr. scille** (2d def.), *scille* (bulb) [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.). **Ger. Meerzwiebel** (2d def.). **Sp. escila, cebolla albarraña** (Sp. Ph.) (3d def.). 1. An old name for *Hedysarum coronarium*. 2. A genus of the *Scilleae* (Fr., scilleae, which are a tribe of the *Liliaceae*, consisting of *S. uryinea*, *Camassia*, *Ornithogalum*, *Hyacinthus*, etc. 3. Of the U. S. Br., Austr., Belg., Hung., Netherl., and Roum. Ph.'s see **SQUILL** (2d def.). [B. 170, 180 (a, 35).]—**Acetum scillae.** **Fr. vinaigre de scille** [Fr. Cod.]. **Ger. Meerzwiebelssig.** **Sp. vinagre de escila** [Sp. Ph.]. Vinegar of squill; made by exhausting 1 part of squill in No. 30 powder with enough dilute acetic acid to make 10 parts [U. S. Ph.]; by macerating 2½ parts of squill with 20½ of dilute acetic acid so that the result shall be of sp. gr. about 1.038 [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 10 parts of squill with 95 of vinegar and 2 of acetic acid crystals [Fr. Cod.] (85 of squill with 85 of 92-per-cent. alcohol and 9½ of dilute acetic acid [Belg. Ph.]). The other ph's direct maceration with vinegar or dilute acetic acid in different proportions, and sometimes with alcohol added (Netherl. Ph. with alcohol and acid). [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Bulbus scillae.** See **SQUILL** (2d def.).—**Bulbus scillae pulveratus.** See *Poudre de scille*.—**Essentia scillae.** See *Tinctura scillae*.—**Extractum scillae.** **Fr. extrait de scille** [Fr. Cod.]. **Ger. Meerzwiebel-extrakt.** **Sp. extracto alcohólico de escila** (Sp. Ph.). A thick (soft) [Fr. Cod.] extract made from dried squill with dilute alcohol (fresh squill with water [Gr. Ph.]). The Hung. Ph. orders drying of its extract with dextrin. Various older ph's had like alcoholic or aqueous extracts. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum scillae fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. **Fr. extrait liquide de scille.** **Ger. flüssiges Meerzwiebel-extrakt.** An extract made by exhausting 100 grammes of squill with alcohol, and after reserving 75 c. c. of percolate and evaporating the rest to softness, bringing up to 100 c. c. with more alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Mel scillae.** See *Mel scilliticum*.—**Mel scillae acetatum** (seu compositum). A preparation made by boiling 125 grammes each of dried squill and Virginia snakeroot in 1,892 of water till reduced one half, straining, adding 786 of clarified honey, boiling down to 1,419, and adding for each 125 grammes 6 centigrammes of tartar emetic. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Oxymel scillae.** **Fr. mellite de vinaigre scillitique** [Fr. Cod.]. **Ger. Meerzwiebel-saft, Meerzwiebel-süßwermig.** **Sp. oximiel escilitico** [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by evaporating 3 parts of honey and 5 of vinegar of squill till the sp. gr. of 1.33 is reached [Br. Ph.]; or by heating 1 part of vinegar of squill with 4 parts of honey until the sp. gr. is 1.26, and clarifying [Fr. Cod.]. The Swiss Ph. orders 2 parts each of sugar and vinegar of squill and 3 of honey; the Hung. Ph. 3 of extract of squill with 5 each of glacial acetic acid and dilute acid and 480 of honey. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pilulae scillae compositae** [Br. Ph.]. **Fr. pilules scillitiques.** **Sp. píldoras esciliticas** (Sp. Ph.). **Syn. pilula scillitica composita** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 38 parts of gum ammoniac, with 35 of squill, 28 each of ginger and soap, and the necessary amount of syrup [Br. Ph.] (with 14 of squill and 58 of medicinal soap [Belg. Ph.], with 7 each of squill and balsam of copaiba and 56 of medicinal soap [Sp. Ph.]). [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Pulvis scillae boraxatus** [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. A powder of 2 parts of squill, 30 of borax, 38 of sugar, and 140 of cream of tartar. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Radix scillae.** See **SQUILL** (2d def.).—**S. autumnalis.** Winter hyacinth, autumn-flowering squill. The bulb, used in Barbary as a rat-poison, is said to be diuretic. [a, 35.]—**Scilla bulbosa, Scilla radix.** See **SQUILL** (2d def.).—**S. esculenta.** See *CAMASSIA esculenta* and *CAMASSIA Fraseri*.—**S. indica.** See *URGINEA indica*.—**S. lilio-hyacinthus.** **Fr. lis-jacinthe, jacinthe des Pyrénées.** **Ger. schuppige Meerzwiebel.** Lily hyacinth; indigenous to southern France and to Spain, where its bulb is used as an evacuant. [a, 35.]—**S. maritima.** See *URGINEA maritima*.—**S. minor.** The *Pancratium maritimum*. [a, 35.]—**S. non scripta.** **S. nutans.** **Fr. jacinthe des bois, petite jacinthe.** **Ger. überhängende Meerzwiebel.** Bell-bottle, common blue-bell of England, crane-feet, crow- (or dog's-) leek, wild hyacinth; a European species. The bulb yields a gum used like gum arabic. [a, 35.]—**S. peruviana.** **Fr. jacinthe du Pérou.** Cuban lily, pyramidal-flowered squill; a Spanish species naturalized in tropical America. The bulb, which is poisonous, is used as a tonic, diuretic, and expectorant. [a, 35.]—**Syrupus scillae.** A syrup made by boiling up 40 parts of vinegar of squill, filtering, washing the residue with water till 40 parts are again obtained, adding 60 of sugar, and straining [U. S. Ph.]; or by dissolving 40 oz. of sugar in 20 fl. oz. of vinegar of squill [Br. Ph.] (653 parts of sugar in 347 of the vinegar [Belg. Ph.]). The Russ. Ph. orders maceration of squill with 12 times as much water, and the addition of 9 parts of sugar for each 5 of strained colature; the Finn. Ph. maceration with half as much ginger in peppermint water, and the addition of 13 parts of sugar for each 7 of colature; the Swed. Ph. the same, except that the addition is of only 63 parts of sugar, with the mixture of twice its weight of hyssop with the squill before macerating. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus scillae compositus.** **Fr. sirop de scille composé** (2d def.). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., a syrup made by moistening 120 parts each of squill and senega in No. 30 powder with 300 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.928, macerating an hour, treating in a percolator with more alcohol until 900 parts are obtained, boiling a few minutes, evaporating to 860 parts, adding 150 of boiling water, triturating with 9 of precipitated calcium phosphate, filtering, washing till 750 parts are obtained, and adding 1,329 of sugar and a solution of 3 of antimony and potassium tartrate in 47 of boiling water.

2. A syrup made by macerating 30 parts of squill, 15 of ginger, and 60 of hyssop with 720 of peppermint water or water of hyssop, expressing, adding 1,080 of white sugar, and boiling a little. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).] 3. See *Mel scillae compositum*.—**Tinctura scillae.** **Fr. teinture de scille** [Fr. Cod.]. **Ger. Meerzwiebel-tinktur.** **Sp. tinctura alcohólica de escila** [Sp. Ph.]. A tincture made by moistening 15 parts of squill in No. 30 powder with 20 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.928, macerating, and treating in a percolator with more alcohol till 100 parts are obtained [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 2½ oz. of squill in 15 fl. oz. of alcohol for 2 days, treating in a percolator until 5 more fl. oz. of alcohol have been used, expressing, filtering, and bringing up with alcohol to 20 fl. oz. [Br. Ph.]. The other ph's direct maceration (digestion [Swiss Ph.]) of squill with 5 times as much dilute alcohol for from 5 to 10 days. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura scillae composita.** A tincture made by macerating 10 parts of squill and 2 of cinnamon with 50 of dilute alcohol [Swed. Ph.]; or by digesting 30 parts each of squill, benzoin, rhizome of iris, and elecampane-root, 10 each of aniseed, myrrh, and licorice-juice, and 2 of saffron in 1,200 of dilute alcohol [Swiss Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura scillae kalina.** A tincture made by macerating 8 parts (10 [Swiss Ph.]) of squill and 1 part of fused caustic potash in 50 of dilute alcohol (48 [Gr. Ph.]) for from 5 to 8 days (digesting for 3 days [Gr. Ph.]). [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Trochisci scillae.** Gramme lozenges of 8 parts of squill and 2 of white dittany-root, of lupin, or of *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, reduced to a mealy powder. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum scillae.** An ointment made by boiling squill to a mucilage with liquor potassae and adding lard. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Vinum scillae.** **Fr. vin de scille** [Fr. Cod.]. **Sp. vino de escila** [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 6 parts of dried squill with 10 of Grenache wine [Fr. Cod.] (of stronger white wine [Sp. Ph.]) for 10 days; with 6 of alcohol and 66 of Spanish wine for 14 days [Netherl. Ph.]; or with 3 of 92-per-cent. alcohol and 97 of Malaga wine 6 days [Belg. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]

SCILLAIN, n. **Si**²(ski)²·i²·n. **Fr. scillaine.** **Ger. S.** A glucoside obtained from *Urginea scilla*; a yellowish, light, inodorous substance, probably identical with scillitoxin. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

SCILLE (Fr.), n. Sel. 1. See **SCILLA** (2d and 3d def's). 2. See *URGINEA scilla*.—**Acétole de s.** See *Acetum scillae*.—**Alcoolé de s.** See *Tinctura scillae*.—**Amer de s.** See **SCILLITIN**.—**Extrait de s.** See *Extractum scillae*.—**Hydromellé de s.** **Melléolé de s.** **Mellité de s.** See *Mel scilliticum*.—**Mellité de s. composé.** See *Mel scillae compositum*.—**Enolature de s.** **Enolé de s.** See *Vinum scillae*.—**Oxéolé de s.** See *Acetum scillae*.—**Pilules de s.** 1. A mixture of 4 grammes of powdered squill and 155 grammes of white soap, divided into 40 pills. [a, 38.] 2. See *Pilula scillitica composita*.—**Pilules de s. et diopéacantha.** **Syn. pilules incisives.** A pill mass consisting of 4 parts each of squill and gum ammoniac, 95 of ipecac, and enough mucilage. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. **Lat. bulbus scillae pulveratus.** **Ger. Meerzwiebelpulver.** **Sp. polvo de escila** [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by drying squill at 40° C., pounding in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; by drying squill, and powdering in a stone mortar so fine as to leave no residue [Sp. Ph.]; or by sifting squill through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.] (leaving no residue [Swed. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Poudre de s. et de soufre.** A powder consisting of 2 parts of dried squill, 4 of flowers of sulphur, and 6 of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Poudre trochisée de s.** See *Trochisci scillae Damocratis*.—**Pulpe de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. Squill grated and sifted through a hair sieve. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. (bulbe)** [Fr. Cod.]. See **SQUILL** (2d def.).—**Sirop acéteux (ou d'acétole) de s.** See *Syrupus scillae*.—**Sirop de s. composé.** See *Syrupus scillae compositus* (2d def.).—**S. (tincture) de s.** See *Tinctura scillae*.—**Tincture de s. alcaline.** See *Tinctura scillae kalina*.—**Trochisques de s.** See *Trochisci scillae Damocratis*.—**Vinaigre de s.** See *Acetum scillae*.—**Vin de s.** See *Vinum scillae*.—**Vin de s. composé de la charité** [Fr. Cod.]. **Vin de s. et de quinquina composé.** A preparation made by macerating 15 grammes each of squill, juniper-berries, mace, and angelica-root, 60 each of pale cinchona-bark and cortex Winteri, 30 each of lemon-peel, melissa-leaves, and wormwood-leaves, and 10 of the rhizome of *Cynanchum vincetoxicum* in 200 of 60-per-cent. alcohol and 4 litres of white wine for ten days, expressing, and filtering. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

SCILLIN, n. **Si**²(ski)²·i²·n. **Fr. scilline.** **Ger. S.** Of Merck, a light-yellow crystalline or amorphous substance obtained from squill.

SCILLIPICRIN, n. **Si**²(ski)²·pi²·ri²·n. A yellowish-white, amorphous, bitter powder contained in squill; hygroscopic and very soluble in water; a cardiac depressant. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxviii, p. 109 (a, 50).]

SCILLITIN, n. **Si**²(ski)²·i²·n. **Fr. scillitine.** **Ger. Meerzwiebel-bitter, S.** The acid, bitter principle of squill; a white or yellowish resinous substance; diuretic and expectorant. [B. 38, 43 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." (a, 50).]

SCILLITOXIN, n. **Si**²(ski)²·to²·xi²·n. **Fr. scillitoxine.** **Ger. S.** A brown, amorphous powder obtained from squill; an active cardiac poison. [B. 93 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxviii, p. 108 (a, 50).]

SCINCUS (Lat.), n. m. **Si**²n²(ski)²·n²(ski)²·u²s(u²s). Gr. *σκιγγος*, *σκίγγος*. **Fr. scincus.** **Ger. Skink, Scink.** A genus of lizards, of the *Scinci*, which are a family of the *Cionocranina*. [a, 35.]—**S. marinus, S. officinalis, S. terrestris.** See *ADDA*.

SCINDAPSUS (Lat.), n. m. **Si**²n²(ski)²·nd²·a²·ps(a²ps)²·u²s(u²s). From *σκινδαψός*, an ivy-like plant. **Fr. scindapsus.** A genus of the *Aroideae*. [a, 35.]—**S. officinalis.** An epiphytic plant growing in India, Cochinchina, etc., sometimes cultivated for its fruit, which is used as a stimulant, diaphoretic, and antelmintic. [a, 35.]—**S. peruvianum** (Indian ivy; found in southern India. The fruit is used in rheumatism and in dyspepsia and other skin diseases. [a, 35.]—**S. tener.** See *POTHOS tener*.

SCIRPUS (Lat.), n. m. *Suŕr(r)skirp(u)s(u)s*. Fr. *scirpe*. Ger. *Bins*. A genus of the *Cyperaceae*; the club-rushes or bulrushes. The *Scirpaceae* are either the *Cyperaceae* (Batsch) or a division (tribe) of them (Kunth, et al.); the *Scirpideae* (Gray) are a division of the *Cyperaceae*; the *Scirpinae* (Sprengel) are a division of the *Cyperoideae*; the *Scirpineae* (Dumortier) are a tribe of the *Cyperoideae*; the *Scirpoideae* (Persoon) are the *Cyperaceae*. [a. 35.]—*S. articulatus*. An East Indian species. The root is a mild purgative. [a. 35.]—*S. cespitosus*. Deer-hair, tufted club-rush; growing in the northern United States and in Europe. [a. 35.]—*S. capsularis*. Fr. *scirpe capsulaire*. A species used in the East Indies as a menstruum. In Cochín-China the pith is used for moxa. In India the ashes are given to children to quiet them during the night. [a. 35.]—*S. lacustris*. Fr. *scirpe des étangs, jonc d'eau (d'étang)*. Ger. *Sumpf* (older *Teich*) *Bins*. Bass, bast, common (or lake, or frail) rush, bulrush, mat- (or pool- or club- or lake-club-) rush, spurt-grass; found in Europe, western Asia, and North America. The stock, *radix scirpi majoris* (see *junci maritimi*), was formerly used as a mild astringent and diuretic. It is believed to be one of the plants known to Dioscorides as *oxyris*, which was used in diarrhoea, hemorrhage, etc. [a. 35.]—*S. tuberosus*. Fr. *scirpe tubéreux*. Ger. *knollige Bins*. A Chinese species bearing at the tips of its rootlets starchy edible tubers (water- or ground-chestnuts). The Chinese use these medicinally, and also prepare from them a sort of arrowroot. [a. 85.]

SCIRRHENCANTHIS (Lat.), n. f. *Siŕr(skiŕr)-reŕn-kaŕn(kaŕn)y-this*. For deriv. see **SCIRRHUS** and **ENCANTHIS**. Fr., s. Ger., *Skirrenkantis*. A scirrhous disease of the lacrymal gland. [L. 50.]

SCIRRHOBLEPHARONCUS (Lat.), n. m. *Siŕr(skiŕr)-ro(ro)s-bleŕf-aŕ(r)s(r)-oŕnŕk(u)s(u)s*. For deriv. see **SCIRRHUS** and **BLEPHARONCUS**. See **SCLERIASIS palpebrarum**.

SCIRHOCELE (Lat.), n. f. *Siŕr(skiŕr)-ro(ro)s-se(ka)le(la)*; in Eng., *siŕ'o sel*. Gen., *-cel'les*. From *scirŕpos*, an induration, and *celŕn*, a tumor. Fr., *scirrhocele*. Scirrhous of the testicle. [a. 34.]

SCIRHOID, adj. *Siŕ'oid*. Gr., *scirrhoŕos* (from *scirŕpos*, an induration, and *eidos*, resemblance). Lat., *scirrhoides*. Resembling scirrhous. [E.]

SCIRRHOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Siŕr(skiŕr)-rom'aŕ*. Gen., *-om'atos (atis)*. From *scirŕpos*, an induration. A scirrhous tumor, especially a scirrhous cancer. [A. 42; E.]—*S. camelinarum*. Chimney-sweeps' cancer. [G. 5.]—*S. eburneum*. Scleroma. [G.]—*S. tuberosum*. See **CARCINOMA tuberosum**.

SCIRRHOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Siŕr(skiŕr)-roŕf-thaŕl-(thaŕl)mi'aŕ*. For deriv. see **SCIRRHUS** and **OPHTHALMIA**. Fr., *scirrhophthalmie*. Ger., *Scirrhophthalmie*. An old term for cancer of the eyeball. [F.]—*S. palpebrarum*. See **SCLERIASIS palpebrarum**.

SCIRRHOSARCA (Lat.), n. f. *Siŕr(skiŕr)-ro(ro)s-saŕr'k'aŕ*. From *scirŕpos*, an induration, and *saŕŕs*, flesh. Fr., *scirrhosarque*. Ger., *krebsartige Zellgewebeverhärtung*. 1. See **SCLERODERMA**. 2. Induration of the cellular tissue; sclerema neonatorum. [G.]

SCIRRHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Siŕr(skiŕr)-ros'iŕs*. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. Gr., *scirrhoŕos* (from *scirŕpos*, an induration). Fr., *scirrhose*. See **SCIRRHUS** **CANCER**.

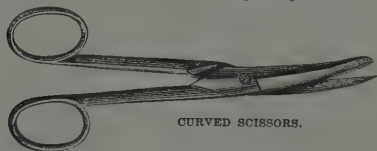
SCIRRHUS, adj. *Siŕ'r'uŕs*, *skiŕ'r'uŕs*. Fr., *squirreux, scirrhétique*. Ger., *scirrhös, verhärtet*. 1. Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with scirrhous. [a. 17.] 2. As formerly used, hard and fibrous. [B. 117.]

SCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. *Siŕr(skiŕr)-ruŕs(ruŕs)*. Gr., *scirŕpos*. Fr., *squirre, scirre*. Ger., *Scirrh, Scirrhus, harter Krebs*. An indurated tumor, especially a scirrhous cancer.—*Atrophic s.* A form of *s.* of the breast in old women in which, after the lapse of years, what remains of the diseased gland together with the tumor is of less bulk than the healthy breast. [E. 25.]—*S. glandularis*. See **ADENOSCIARRHUS**.—*S. palpebrarum*. See **SCLERIASIS palpebrarum**.—*S. ventriculi*. 1. A diffuse thickening and induration of the stomach wall, especially of the pylorus. All the coats are more or less thickened by hyperplasia that is partly fibroid and partly cancerous. [Ziegler (a. 34).] 2. A form of chronic gastritis, in which there is a growth of dense connective tissue in the layers of the mucous membrane. [D. 3.]

SCISSON, n. *Siŕzh'uŕn*. Lat., *scissio* (from *scindere*, to cleave). Fr., s. 1. A cutting apart. 2. See **FISSON**.

SCISSIPARITÉ (Fr.), n. *Ses-se-paŕe-ita*. The property by virtue of which any of the pieces into which a living animal may be cut is capable of development into a separate individual of the same species.

SCISSORS, n. pl. *Siŕz'uŕz*. From *scindere*, to cut. Fr., *ciseaux*. Ger., *Schere*. A cutting instrument consisting of two parts (each comprising blade and handle) which cross each other and are held together by a rivet near the centre. [E.]—**ALLINGHAM'S s.** and **director**. *S.* with one probe-pointed blade, running in a grooved director, the groove of which holds the probe-point so that it can



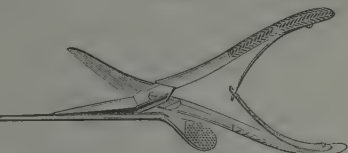
CURVED SCISSORS.

not escape from the fistulous tract along which the director has been passed; for fistula in ano. [E.]—**Artery s.** *S.* one blade of which has a probe-point for passing into a canal. [E.]—**Canalicular s.** Curved *s.* having very narrow blades, one of them probe-

pointed, for slitting the lacrymal canaliculi.—**Craniotomy s.** Fr., *perforateur-ciseaux*. Ger., *Perforationschere*. Of Hodge, a *s.*-like instrument used as a perforator and for cutting away portions of bone in the operation of craniotomy. [A. 22.] See also **Smellie's s.**—**David's s.** *S.* for enlarging the section in flap extraction of cataract. Two pairs are used, one of them shaped for left-handed use. [F.]—**De Wecker's s.** A pair of forceps-like *s.* with smooth and rounded blade-ends, for dividing the iris in iridotomy. They are passed into the anterior chamber with the portion of the iris between the blades,



EMMET'S DOUBLE-CURVED SCISSORS.



ALLINGHAM'S SCISSORS AND DIRECTOR.



SEENE'S HAWK-BILL SCISSORS.



SKIN-GRAFTING SCISSORS.



TARDIEU'S TRACHEA SCISSORS.

are opened and closed by simply making and relaxing pressure. [F.]—**Perforator s.** Ger., *schereförmiges Perforatorium*. See **CRANIOTOMY s.**—**Scutini's s.** Strong *s.* for cutting plaster-of-Paris dressings. [E.]—**Seene's hawk-bill s.** Heavy *s.* with each blade forming two cutting edges converging to the point, and one blade being received into the other when the instrument is closed; used for removing cicatricial tissue in uterine tumor-removal. [E.]—**Skin-grafting s.** A combined *s.* and forceps, the latter for holding a small piece of skin while the former cut it off. [E.]—**Smellie's s.** An instrument made in the shape of a pair of *s.*, cutting at the outer edges of the blades when they are separated; used to perforate the fetal head in the operation of craniotomy. [A. 22.]—**Tardieu's trachea s.** Curved, sharp-pointed *s.* with blades of unequal length. [E.]—**Taylor's phimosia s.** *S.* with one cutting blade and the other probe-like for passing under the prepuce. [E.]—**Transplantation s.** See **SKIN-GRAFTING s.**—**Weiss's s.** for closed pupil. *S.* which work by a combined pressure and hinge-joint action. They have one sharp and one blunt point. They are introduced closed and then opened, the sharp point being driven through the membrane, and the blades then closed to cut. [F.]

SCISSURA (Lat.), n. f. *Siŕs(skiŕs)-suŕ(su)raŕ*. From *scindere*, to cleave. Ger., *Ritzschnitt*. 1. The act or process of cleaving. 2. A rent or fissure. [A. 312 (a. 48).] For various subheadings not here given, see the corresponding forms under **FISSURA**.—*S. auris*. See **INCISURA**.—*S. longitudinalis*. See **Great longitudinal fissure of the brain**.—*S. perpendicularis*. See **Central fissure**.—*S. pilorum*. See **DISTRIX** and cf. **FRAGILITAS crinium**.—*S. postrolandica*. See **Postcentral fissure**.—*S. prerolandica*. See **Precentral fissure**.—*S. trago-helicina*. See **INCISURA trago-helicina**.

SCISSURE (Fr.), n. *Ses-suŕ*. See **FISSURE**.—**Grande s. de Sylvius**. See **FISSURE**.—**Grande s. cérébrale** (ou *inter-hémisphérique*, ou *interlobaire*, ou *longitudinale supérieure*, ou *médiane du cerveau*, ou *verticale antéro-postérieure*). See **Great longitudinal fissure of the brain**.—**Courbe d'Arnold**. A fissure on the mesial surface of the embryonic cerebral hemisphere which forms the lower boundary of the primitive marginal convolution. [I. 28 (K).]—*S. des lobes olfactifs*. See **Olfactory fissure**.—*S. glénoidale*. See **Petrotympic fissure**.—*S. grande oblique*. See **Fissure of Sylvius**.—*S. horizontale du cervelet*. See **Peduncular sulcus**.—*S. interne*. Of Gratiot, see **Calcarine fissure**.—*S. longitudinale supérieure*. *S. médiane*. See **Great longitudinal fissure of the brain**.—*S. médiane du cervelet*. See **VALECULA** (1st def.).—*S. perpendiculaire externe*. See **Pars medialis fissurae occipitalis**.—*S. perpendiculaire interne*. *S. postérieure* [Foville]. See **Occipital fissure**.—*S. sous-frontale*. Of Broca, see **Callosomarginal fissure**.

SCITAMINEOUS, adj. $Si^{12}a^2m^1i^2n^2e^2u^2s$. Lat., *scitamineus*. Belonging to the *Scitamina*, or *Scitamineae*, an order or class of epigynous monocotyledons.

SCIUIROID, adj. $Si^2u^2r^2oid$. Lat., *sciuroideus*, *sciuroideus* (from *sciurus*, the squirrel, and *eidos*, resemblance). Fr., *sciuroide*. Resembling a squirrel or squirrel's tail. The *Sciuroidei* of Bridel are a division of the *Hypnoidae*. [a, 35.]

SCULAFANI (It.). n. $Skl^2a^2fa^2ne$. A place in the province of Palermo, Sicily, where there are sulphurous springs. [a, 14.]

SCULAREA (Lat.). n. f. $Skl^2a(skl^2a)^2re^2a^2$. The genus *Salvia*, also *Salvia* s. [a, 35.]

SCULERA (Lat.). n. f. $Skl^2er(skl^2er)^2a^2$. From *σκληρός*, hard. See **SCLEROTICA**.—*S. testis*. See **ALBUGINEA testis**.

SCULERACNE (Lat.). n. f. $Skl^2er(skl^2er)^2a^2k^2a^2(n^2e^2na)$. Gen., *-acnes*. From *σκληρός*, hard, and *ἀκνή*, acne. Fr., *S. acné* *indurata*.

SCULERADENITIS (Lat.). n. f. $Skl^2er(skl^2er)^2a^2d^2(a^2d^2)^2e^2n^2i^2(e^2t^2i^2s)$. Gen., *-it'idis (-idis)*. From *σκληρός*, hard, and *ἀδής*, a gland. See **ADENOSCLEROSIS**.

SCULERAL, adj. Skl^2er^2l . Lat., *scleralis*. 1. Pertaining to the sclerotic. 2. Belonging to the *Sclerates*, which are Lindley's s. *altance* (Lat., *altance*) of the *Curvembryae*, consisting of the *Scleranthæ* and *Nyctagineæ*. [a, 35.]

SCULERANTHIUM (Lat.), **SCULERANTHUM** (Lat.). n's n. $Skl^2er(skl^2er)^2a^2nth^2(a^2nth^2)^2i^2u^2m^2$. $a^2nth^2(a^2nth^2)^2u^2i^2u^2m^2$. From *σκληρός*, hard, and *άνθος*, a flower. Fr., *sclérante*. An achenium enveloped in the indurated base of the calyx. [a, 35.]

SCULERANTHUS (Lat.). n. m. $Skl^2er(skl^2er)^2a^2nth^2(a^2nth^2)^2u^2s$ (u's). Fr., *sclérante*, *Ger. Knauel*. The typical genus of a group of plants (the *Scleranthaceæ*, *Scleranthææ*, *Scleranthideæ*, or *Scleranthineæ*) considered by some a distinct order, but by recent botanists a tribe of the *Illecebraceæ*. [a, 35.]—*S. annuus*. Fr., *sclérante annuelle*. *Ger. jähriger Knauel*. (Annual) knawel, German knot-grass; common in Europe and the northern and middle United States. It is astringent and diuretic. [a, 35.]—*S. perennis*. Fr., *sclérante vivace*, *gnavelle*. *Ger. mehrjähriger (oder ausdauernder) Knauel*, *Sandkütterich*, *Blutkraut*, *Johannshut*. (Perennial) knawel; a European and Oriental species. The astringent and diuretic herb, *herba polygoni cocciferi*, was formerly used in cancerous ulcers, etc. The Polish cochineal (*Coccus polonicus*) lives on its roots. [a, 35.]

SCULERECTASIA (Lat.). n. f. $Skl^2er(skl^2er)^2e^2k^2ta^2z^2(a^2s)^2i^2a^2$. From *σκληρός*, hard, and *ἐκτασις*, a stretching. *Ger. Sclerectasie*. Staphylophora of the sclera. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—*S. posterior*. Posterior staphylophora. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

SCULERECTOMY, n. $Skl^2er^2e^2k^2t^2om^2i^2$. From *σκληρός*, hard, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Fr., *sclérectomie*. Excision of a portion of the sclera. [a, 34.]

SCULEREM (Ger.). n. $Skl^2ar^2em^2$. See **SCLEREMA** and **SCLEREMA cutis**.—*Cicatrisirendes Hauts*. [Wernicke]. *Scleroderma* attended with decided atrophy. [G.]—*Fetts*. See **SCLEREMA adiposum**.—*Partiellen S.* Of Schwimmer, *scleroderma* occurring in patches of limited extent. The term includes *morphea* (2d def.). [G, 82.]—*Universelles S.* Of Schwimmer, *scleroderma* when affecting the whole integument or a great deal of it; usually attended with serious impairment of motion. [G, 82.]

SCULEREMA (Lat.). n. $Skl^2er(skl^2er)^2em^2am^2a^2s$. Gen., *-ematos (-atis)*. From *σκληρός*, hard. Fr., *sclérème*. *Ger. Sclerem, Sclerem*. A sclerosis, usually of the skin (see *S. cutis* and **SCLERODERMA**). [G.]—*S. adiposum*. *Ger. Fettsclerem*. A grave form of *s. neonatorum* associated with hardening of the adipose tissue of the skin without oedematous infiltration. The skin appears thin, stretched, and atrophic, is closely adherent to subcutaneous structures, and is of a "stony" hardness. The color is whitish, gradually becoming cadaverous in appearance. The temperature is lowered and gradually sinks till the patient dies. The affection is often associated with general diseases, and, according to Soltmann, is always a symptomatic condition. [G, 73.]—*S. adultorum* (Thirial). See **SCLERODERMA**.—*S. cutis*. A disease characterized by hardening of the skin. (G.) See **SCLERODERMA** and **S. neonatorum**.—*S. neonatorum*. Fr., *sclérème du nouveau-né*, *endurcissement du tissu cellulaire, enfants durs*. Hide-bound disease; a disease of new-born infants, of rapid development, commonly terminating fatally, and characterized by a more or less general induration of the skin. Two distinct affections have usually been comprehended under the term, *s. adiposum* and *s. oedematosum*. [G.]—*S. oedematosum*. *Ger. Sclerodem*. Compact oedema of infants, a form of *s. neonatorum* in which the skin is oedematous, pitting on pressure, with a smooth, shiny, pale-yellow surface, sometimes mottled, and attended with induration of the skin together with impairment of muscular movement. The disease begins usually upon the lower extremities, extending upward and finally involving the whole integument. It is accompanied with lowered temperature and serious (most commonly fatal) constitutional disturbance. [Soltmann (G, 73).]

SCULERÈME (Fr.). n. $Skl^2a^2re^2m$. *Sclerema*.—*S. en placards*. See *Partielles SCLEREM* and **SCLERODERMA**.—*S. lardacé* [Besnier], *S. non-oedémateux* [Gillette], *S. simple* [Gillette]. See **SCLERODERMA**.

SCULEREPHALIA (Lat.). n. f. $Skl^2er(skl^2er)^2e^2n^2(e^2n^2a^2s)^2$ ($ke^2e^2l^2a^2i^2a^2l^2i^2a^2$). From *σκληρός*, hard, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Cerebral sclerosis. [a, 34.]

SCULERENHYMA (Lat.). n. n. $Skl^2er(skl^2er)^2e^2n^2hi^2m^2$ ($ch^2u^2m^2$). Gen., *-chymatos (-atis)*. From *σκληρός*, hard, and *ἐνχυμα*, an infusion. Fr., *sclérénchyme*. 1. The calcareous tissue of a coral. [B, 28 (a, 27).] 2. In botany, see *Bast fibre* and cf. *Stone-cell*.

SCLERERYTHRIN, n. $Skl^2er^2e^2r^2i^2th^2r^2i^2n$. From *σκληρός*, hard, and *ἐρυθρός*, red. Fr., *sclérérythrine*. *Ger. S.* A red coloring matter existing in minute quantity in ergot of rye; considered a derivative of anthraquinone, analogous to purpurin. [a, 14.]

SCLERIA (Lat.). n. f. $Skl^2er(skl^2er)^2i^2a^2$. Fr., *sclérie*. 1. Nut-sedge; a genus typical of the essentially equatorial groups *Scleriacæ* (of Reichenbach), a division of the *Caricaceæ*, *Scleriæ* (of Lestiboudis, a division of the *Cyperaceæ*), *Scleriæ* (of Dumortier, a subtribe of the *Caricææ*), *Scleriæ* (of Kunth, a division of the *Cyperaceæ*), and *Scleriææ* (of Presl, a tribe of the *Cyperaceæ*). [a, 35.] 2. See **SCLEROSIS**.—*S. lithospermifolia*. Fr., *sclérie à feuilles de gremil*. A species of *S. (ist def)*, said to be used as an antinephritic in India. [a, 35.]

SCLERIAIS (Lat.). n. f. $Skl^2er(skl^2er)^2i^2(a^2s)^2a^2s^2i^2s$. Gen., *-as'eos (-is)*. Fr., *sclériase*. *Sclerema*; *sclerema cutis*. [G.]—*S. neonatorum*. See **SCLEREMA neonatorum**.—*S. palpebrarum*. An old term for a cancerous disease of the eyelids; used later for any induration of the eyelids. [F.]

SCLERITE, n. $Skl^2er^2i^2t$. A calcareous spicule in certain *Actinozoa*. [L, 147.]

SCLERITIS (Lat.). n. f. $Skl^2er(skl^2er)^2i^2e^2t^2i^2s$. Gen., *-it'idis (-idis)*. See **SCLEROTITIS**.

SCLEROLAST, n. $Skl^2er^2o^2bla^2st$. From *σκληρός*, hard, and *λαστός*, a sprout. See *Stone cell*.

SCLERORRHOCHORRHONCHUS (Lat.). n. m. $Skl^2er(skl^2er)^2o^2r^2o^2h^2o^2r^2h^2o^2n^2ch^2u^2s$ ($o^2r^2o^2h^2o^2n^2ch^2u^2s$). From *σκληρός*, hard, *ρρόχια*, the bronchial tubes, and *ρόχνη*, to spore. A dry bronchial rale. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SCLEROCATARACTA (Lat.). n. f. $Skl^2er(skl^2er)^2o^2c^2ta^2r^2a^2c^2ta$ ($ka^2t^2(ka^2t^2)^2a^2r^2(a^2r^2)^2a^2k^2ta^2k^2t^2a^2$). From *σκληρός*, hard, and *καταράκτης* (see **CATARACT**). Fr., *sclérocataacte*. A hard cataract. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SCLEROCORIOIDITIS (Lat.). n. f. $Skl^2er(skl^2er)^2o^2c^2o^2r^2i^2o^2i^2d^2i^2t^2i^2s$ ($ko^2r^2i^2o^2r^2i^2o^2i^2d^2e^2t^2i^2e^2t^2i^2s$). Gen., *-it'idis (-idis)*. From *σκληρός*, hard, and *χοριοειδής* (see **CHORIOID**). Fr., *sclérochorioidite*. Inflammation of the corioid and the sclerotic (see the subheadings).—*S. anterior*. A circumscribed inflammation, acute, subacute, or chronic, beginning in the uveal tract, ciliary body, or corioid, prone to repeated relapses, always accompanied by increased intra-ocular tension, and at first accompanied by thinning of the uveal coat and thickening of the sclerotic and overlying tissue, but afterward by atrophy of the sclerotic also. This process is most marked in the region of union of sclera and cornea and ciliary body, and results in ciliary staphylophora. [F.]—*S. posterior*. An atrophic process in the corioid and secondarily in the retina, occurring in the posterior segment of the eye, around the optic disc; generally met with in the higher grades of myopia. The ophthalmoscopic signs are a more or less brilliant white, irregular patch on the temporal side of the disc, extending toward the macula and sometimes entirely around the papilla, bordered by a zone of pigment, and having occasional patches of pigment on the white background. The latter is the white sclera shining through. [F.] See also *Posterior STAPHYLOMA*.

SCLERONISSORRHONCHUS (Lat.). n. m. $Skl^2er(skl^2er)^2o^2k^2ni^2s^2o^2r^2o^2h^2o^2n^2ch^2u^2s$ ($o^2k^2ni^2s^2o^2r^2o^2h^2o^2n^2ch^2u^2s$). From *σκληρός*, hard, *κνισάω*, to crackle, and *ρόχνη*, to snore. See *Dry crackling RALE*.

SCLEROCRYSTALLIN, n. $Skl^2er^2o^2k^2ri^2st^2al^2i^2n$. Fr., *sclérocristalline*. *Ger. S.* A colorless substance, $C_2H_3O_3 + H_2O$, extracted from ergot of rye, occurring in fine capillary crystals. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SCLERODACTYLIA (Lat.). n. f. $Skl^2er(skl^2er)^2o^2d^2a^2k^2t^2(ka^2k^2t^2)^2i^2u^2l^2i^2a^2$. From *σκληρός*, hard, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger. Fr., *sclérodactylie*, *sclérodémie dactylée*. *Scleroderma* confined to the hands or to the hands and feet. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

SCLERODEM (Ger.). n. $Skl^2ar^2o^2d^2am^2$. See **SCLEREMA oedematosum**.

SCLERODERMA (Lat.). n. n. $Skl^2er(skl^2er)^2o^2d^2e^2rm^2$ ($de^2rm^2a^2s$). Gen., *-dermatos (-atis)*. From *σκληρός*, hard, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Fr., *sclérodémie*. *Ger. Scleremie*. A chronic non-inflammatory disease characterized by hardening and rigidity of the skin over areas of greater or less extent, sometimes circumscribed (see *MORPHEA* [2d def.]), sometimes diffuse in outline, and often accompanied with discoloration of the surface. The affected part is smooth, sometimes at the beginning slightly elevated, afterward becoming shrunken and apparently depressed. The skin is rigid and hide-bound, and can not be raised in folds, resembling the skin of a frozen cadaver. The surface may be yellowish, waxy, white, or even bronze-colored. When extensive, the disease may be attended with serious impairment of muscular movements, or, through contraction and pressure, with destruction of subcutaneous tissues. [G, 3.]—*S. circumscriptum*. See *MORPHEA* [2d def.].—*S. neonatorum*. See **SCLEREMA neonatorum**.

SCLERODERMIA (Lat.). n. f. $Skl^2er(skl^2er)^2o^2d^2e^2rm^2i^2a$ ($de^2rm^2i^2a^2$). A preferable form of *scleroderma* (a, v.).

SCLERODERMIE (Fr.). n. $Skl^2a^2ro^2de^2rm^2e$. See **SCLERODERMA**.—*S. lépreuse*. See *Macular LEPROSY*.—*S. localisée*. See *Partielles SCLEREM*.—*S. progressive disséminée en plaques* [Besnier]. See **SCLERODERMA** and *MORPHEA* [2d def.].

SCLERODES (Lat.). adj. $Skl^2er(skl^2er)^2o^2d^2e^2s$ (as). *Gr. σκληρός* (from *σκληρός*, hard, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). See **SCLEROTIC**.

SCLEROGEN, n. $Skl^2er^2o^2je^2n$. From *σκληρός*, hard, and *γεννάω*, to engender. The hard matter deposited in stone-cells. [a, 35.]

SCLEROHYMENTITIS (Lat.). n. f. $Skl^2er(skl^2er)^2o^2h^2i^2me^2n^2t^2i^2s$ ($hy^2me^2n^2t^2i^2s$). Gen., *-it'idis (-idis)*. See **SCLEROTITIS**.

SCLEROHYSTERA (Lat.). n. f. $Skl^2er(skl^2er)^2o^2h^2i^2st^2e^2ra$ ($hy^2st^2e^2ra$). See **SCLERYSTERA**.

SCLEROID, adj. Skl^2er^2oid . *Gr. σκληροειδής* (from *σκληρός*, hard, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *scleroideus*. Fr., *scléroïde*. Having a hard texture. [a, 35.]

SCLERO-IODIN, n. Skle²r-o-i'od-i²n. From σκληρός (see SCLEROTIUM), and ἰώδης, violet. Fr., *scléroiodine*. Ger., *Sclerojodin*. An imperfectly known coloring matter extracted from ergot of rye, occurring as a deep-brown powder. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

SCLERO-IRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle²r(sklar)/o(o²)-ir(er)-i(e)t'i²s. Gen., -i't'idōs (-idis). From σκληρός, hard, and ἰρίς, the iris. Fr., *scléro-iritis*. Inflammation of the sclerotic and iris. [F.]

SCLÉRO-KÉRATITE (Fr.), n. Skla-ro-ka-ra²-te. See *Sclerosing KERATITIS*.

SCLEROMA (Lat.), n. n. Skle²r(sklar)-om-a². Gen., -om'atos (-atis). Gr., σκληρόμα (from σκληρός, hard). Fr., *sclerome*. Ger., *Sclerom*. Trochism. See SCLEROSIS and SCLERODERMA.

SCLEROMATOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle²r(sklar)-o²m(om)/-a²ti'a²(o²)-si'st(ku'st)²i'a. Gen., -cyst'os, -cyst'os (-is). From σκληρός, hard, and κύστις, a bladder. Fr., *scléromatociste*. Induration of a cyst or of the bladder, gall bladder, etc. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

SCLEROMENINX (Lat.), n. f. Skle²r(sklar)-o(o²)-men(man)/-i²n'x. Gen., -in'gos (-in'gis). From σκληρός, hard, and μῆνις, a membrane. Fr., *scléroménine*. See DURA.

SCLEROMUCIN, n. Skle²r-o-mu's/i²n. Fr., *scléromucine*. Ger., S. An amorphous glutinous substance obtained from ergot of rye, said to be related to sclerotic acid as bassorin is to gum.

SCLEROMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Skle²r(sklar)-o(o²)-mi(mu')-set(kat)/ez(e'z)s. From σκληρός, hard, and μύκης, a mushroom. Fr., *scléromycètes*. The *Pyrenomyces*. [a. 35.]

SCLERONYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle²r(sklar)-o(o²)-ni²x(nu'e²)i'a. Gen., -nyz'e'os (-is). From σκληρός, hard, and νύξ, a pricking. See SCLEROTICONYXIS.

SCLEROPHORITIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle²r(sklar)-o(o²)-fo²r(i'e²)i'a. Gen., -i'dōs (-idis). From σκληρός, hard, and φῶς, an egg, and φῶρε, bearing. Fr., *sclérophorite*. Sclerosis of the ovary.

SCLEROPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Skle²r(sklar)-o(o²)-pa²th(pa'sh)-i(e'a²). From σκληρός, hard, and πάθος, disease. Fr., *scléropathie*. See SCLEROSIS and SCLEROTITIS.

SCLEROPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Skle²r(sklar)-o²f-tha²l-(tha'l'i)m'i²a². From σκληρός, hard, and φθαλμία, ophthalmia. Fr., *sclérophthalmie*. 1. An old term for cancerous disease of the eye and for hordeolum. [F.] 2. See XEROPHTHALMIA.

SCLEROPHTHALMUS (Lat.), n. m. Skle²r(sklar)-o²f-tha²l-(tha'l'i)mu's(mu'a²). 1. Properly, one affected with sclerophthalmia. 2. See STAPHYLOMA scler.

SCLEROIKHONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Skle²r(sklar)-o²r-ro²n'k-(ro'n'ch'i)u's(u's). From σκληρός, hard, and ῥέχειν, to snore. See DRY RALE.

SCLEROSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Skle²r(sklar)-o(o²)-sa²r'ik-om'a². Gen., -om'atos (-atis). From σκληρός, hard, and σάρξ, flesh. A hard, fleshy tumor of the gums; a species of epulis. [F.]

SCLÉROSE (Fr.), n. Skla-roz. See SCLEROSIS.—S. *corticale annulaire*. See *Annular SCLEROSIS*.—S. *des corps caverneux*. See SCLEROSIS of the *corpora cavernosa*.—S. *en plaques*. See *Multiple SCLEROSIS* and *Multiple spinal SCLEROSIS*.—S. *musculaire progressive*. Of Jaccoud, see *Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular PARALYSIS*.—S. *névroglique*. Sclerosis by proliferation of neuroglia. [a. 18.]

SCLEROSE (Ger.), n. Sklar-oz'e². See SCLEROSIS.—*Initials*'. See *Syphilitic CHANCERE*.

SCLEROSÉD, adj. Skle²r-oz'd. Ger., *sclerosirt*. Affected with sclerosis. [a. 43.]

SCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle²r(sklar)-os'i²s. Gen., -os'e'os (-is). Gr., σκληρίσις (from σκληρός, hard). Fr., *sclérose*. Ger., *Sclerose*. A hardening process or a hardened condition. [D.] Cf. INDURATION.—*Amyotrophic bulbar paralysis*. Progressive muscular atrophy, usually ending with bulbar paralysis due to a sclerosis of the lateral columns of the spinal cord. [a. 34].—*Annular s.* Of Vulpian, a chronic peripheral myelitis. [A. 319 (a, 34)].—*Arterio-capillary s.* General s. of the arteries and capillaries. [D. 68.] Cf. ARTERIO-SCLEROSIS.—*Atrophic s.* S. with atrophy. [a. 34].—*Combined s.* S. of both the posterior and lateral columns of the spinal cord. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Jan. 28, 1888, p. 109 (a, 34)].—*Compound lateral s.* S. of the spinal cord in which more than one series of spinal elements are involved. [D. 35].—*Cortical s.* Of Vulpian, myelo-meningitis. [Arch. de Phys., II, 1869, p. 279 (a, 34)].—*Diffused cerebral s.* A morbid condition of some portion of the brain, presenting diffused hypertrophy and hardness of the neuroglia. [D. 34]. Cf. *Multiple cerebral s.*—*Disseminated s.* See *Multiple s.*—*Deep s.* S. affecting some particular region of the brain or spinal cord. [a. 34].—*General s.* Interstitial fibrous hyperplasia affecting the whole of an organ. [a. 34].—*Initial s.* See *Syphilitic CHANCERE*.—*Insular s.* See *Multiple s.* and *Multiple spinal s.*—*Lateral s.* S. of a lateral column of the spinal cord. [a. 34].—*Lateral symmetrical s.* S. of the lateral columns of the spine. [L. 49 (a, 14)].—*Lobar s.* S. affecting an entire cerebral lobe. [A. 319].—*Multiple s.* Chronic induration disseminated in patches in various parts of the nervous system. The most constant of the phenomena are muscular weakness and tremor when voluntary effort is made. [a. 35].—*Multiple spinal s.* A lesion which affects various parts of the spinal cord at the same time or consecutively. It is found in both the white and the gray matter, in distinct foci. [a. 34].—*Neural s.* S. associated with chronic inflammation of a nerve trunk or its branches. [D. 34].—*Posterior*

spinal s. See *Locomotor ATAXIA*.—*Progressive muscular s.* Of Jaccoud, see *Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular PARALYSIS*.—*Pulmonary s.* See *Interstitial PNEUMONIA*.—*Renal s.* See *Interstitial NEPHRITIS*.—*Ring-shaped s.* See *Annular s.*—*S. combusta*. S. about an inflammatory chancre. [A. 57 (a, 34)].—*S. eorii*. See *SCLEREMA cutis*.—*S. cornea*. See *Sclerosing KERATITIS*.—*S. decematis*. See *SCLERODERMA*.—*S. in (disseminated) plates*. See *Multiple s.*—*S. of the corpora cavernosa*. Fr., *sclérose des corps caverneux*. Interstitial fibrous hyperplasia of the corpora cavernosa. [C. Mauriac, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de médecine et de chirurgie," Sept. 10, 1886, p. 602 (a, 34)].—*S. of the lung*. See *Interstitial PNEUMONIA*.—*S. of the placenta*. Of Bustanite and Naudin, the compact formation of firm, grayish-white masses in the placenta, thought by Eroclani to be due to cellular hypertrophy of the fetal villi, with or without central vascular obliteration and with or without a lesion of the serotina. [A. 15].—*S. of the posterior root zones of the spinal cord*. See *Locomotor ATAXIA*.—*S. of the stomach*. See *Chronic interstitial GASTRITIS*.—*S. ossium*. See *Condensing OSTEOITIS*.—*S. tela cellularis et adiposæ*. See *SCLERODERMA*.—*S. testis*. See *SARCOELE*.

SCLERO-SKELETON, n. Skle²r-o-ske'l'e²t'ō'n. From σκληρός, hard, and σκελετός, a skeleton. The bones developed in tendons, ligaments, and aponeuroses. [L. 14.]

SCLEROSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle²r(sklar)-o(o²)-ste'n'os-i²s. Gen., -os'e'os (-is). From σκληρός, hard, and στενωσις, stenosis. Induration with constriction. [a. 34].—*S. cutanea*. See *SCLERODERMA*.

SCLEROSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Skle²r(sklar)-o²st'o²m-a². Gen., -stom'atos (-atis). From σκληρός, hard, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *sclérostome*. A genus of entozoa, of the *Strongylidae*. [L. 18].—*S. duodenale*. A small viviparous species found in the duodenum of wild snail (intestine of man, particularly in inhabitants of the tropics and in miners. [L.].—*S. equinum*. A species found in the intestines of the horse, also in aneurysms of the mesenteric arteries. [L. 18].—*S. hypostomum*. A species found in the intestines of ruminants. [L. 18].—*S. syngamus*. A species causing the "gapes" in birds. [L. 16].

SCLEROSYPHILIDOCOTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Skle²r(sklar)/-o(o²)-si²ph'i²l'id'o²-co²th'us(thu's). From σκληρός, hard, *syphilis* (q. v.), and *cothos*, a tumor. Fr., *sclérosyphilidocôte*. An indurated tubercular syphiloderm. [L. 30 (a, 14).]

SCLEROTIRIX (Lat.), n. f. Skle²r(sklar)-o²th'ri²x. Gen., -oth'ri²x (-oth'ricis). From σκληρός, hard, and θρίξ, a hair. Morbid hardness and dryness of the hair. [a. 34.]

SCLEROTIC, adj. Skle²r-o²t'i²k. From σκληρότης, hardness. Hardened; pertaining to or affected with sclerosis; pertaining to a scleritium, especially to the ergot of rye; as a n., see SCLEROTICA.—*S. acid*. See SCLEROTINIC ACID.

SCLEROTICA (Lat.), n. f. Skle²r(sklar)-o²t(i'e²)i'a². Fr., *sclérotique*. Ger., *harte* (oder *weise*) *Augenhaut*. A dense, tough, resisting, and inelastic membrane, also called the *sclerotic coat* or the *sclerotic*, which forms the posterior four fifths of the external tunic of the eye (the sclera, under n. Eye). It is made up of connective tissue gathered in bundles which are interlaced at various angles and united by a homogeneous cement. It is perforated behind by the optic nerve, and is continuous in front with the cornea. It is covered behind by the capsule of Tenon, and in front by the ocular conjunctiva. In the s. of many animals bony plates are often found. [F. & L. 12.]

SCLEROTICITIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle²r(sklar)-o²t(i'e²)i'a²-i(e'y'-ti²s). Gen., -i't'idōs (-idis). See SCLEROTITIS.

SCLEROTICHOCHORIOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle²r(sklar)-o²t(i'e²)i'a²-k-o²ch'or-i'o²-i'd'i²tis. Gen., -i't'idōs (-idis). See SCLEROCHORIOIDITIS.

SCLEROTICONYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle²r(sklar)-o²t(i'e²)i'a²-k-o²(o²)-ni²x(nu'e²)i'a². Gen., -nyz'e'os (-is). From σκληρός, hardness, and νύξ, a pricking. Fr., *scléroticonyxie*. A disease of the eye for cataract consisting in puncturing the sclerotic behind the ciliary region with a broad needle, passing the needle between the iris and the lens, and depressing the lens into the vitreous. [F.]

SCLEROTICOTOMY, n. Skle²r-o²t-i²k-o²t'ōm-i². Lat., *scleroticotomia* (from σκληρότης, hardness, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *scléroticotomie*. Ger., *Scleroticaschnitt*. Incision of the sclerotic. [L. 41, 49 (a, 14).]

SCLEROTINIC ACID, n. Skle²r-o²t-i²n'i²k. Fr., *acide sclérotinique*. Ger., *Sclerotinsäure*. An amorphous, feebly acid substance, C₁₂H₁₈NO₆, extracted from ergot of rye. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

SCLEROTIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle²r(sklar)-o²t'i²s. See SCLEROTICA and SCLEROTIUM.

SCLEROTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle²r(sklar)-o²t(i'e²)i'a². Fr., *sclérite, sclérotite*. Inflammation of the sclerotic. Two forms are distinguished: the *superficial* form (epithelial), attended with the formation of hard, painful nodules about the cornea; and the *deep* form, in which there is thinning of the sclera with the formation of ciliary staphylomata. [B. & F.]—*S. attenuans*. The atrophic form of sclerohoroiditis. [F.]

SCLEROTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Skle²r(sklar)-o²shi²(ti²)-u'm(u'm). From σκληρός, hard. Fr., *sclérote*. The resting stage in the development of *Claviceps* and various other *Fungi*. It consists of a compact mass of hyphae filled with nutrient material and developing fructification under suitable conditions. These productions were formerly, and are by some botanists still, considered as constituting true genera (*S. Pachyma*, etc.) of *Fungi*. In myxomycetous *Fungi* the s. is formed from a plasmodium, and, after remaining motionless for a while, develops plasmodium again. [a. 35].—*S. clavus*, *S. ergot* (Fr.). See *Ergot of rye*.—*S. maidis*. See *Ergot of maize*.—*S. stipitatum*. The s. of an imperfectly known fungus found in India in the nests of white ants; said to be used as

a febrifuge, vermicide, antisyphilitic, etc., and by some regarded as a specific in cholera. [a, 35.]

SCLEROTOME, n. Skle'r-o'tom. From σκληρός, hard, and τομή, a cutting. 1. One of the partitions that separate myotomes (2d def.). [C.] 2. A knife for performing sclerotomy.

SCLEROTOMY, n. Skle'r-o't-om'i-ē. Fr., sclérotomie. Ger., Sclerotomie. The making of an incision through the sclerotic and usually the choroid and retina also. [F.]—**Anterior s.** Lat., sclerotomia anterior. S. made by an incision through the most anterior portions of the sclera, in front of the ciliary body and most of the iris, and entering the anterior chamber; performed in glaucoma. [B.]—**Posterior s.** Lat., sclerotomia posterior. S. made by an incision passing through the sclera behind the ciliary body and into the vitreous chamber. [B.]

SCLEROTONYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle'r(s)klar)-o't-o(o's)-nī'x-(nū'x)'i's. Gen., -nyx'eos (-is). See SCLEROTONYXIS.

SCLÉROTRICHIE (Fr.), n. Sklar-ro'tre-she. A hard, wiry condition of the hair. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

SCLEROUS, adj. Skler'u's. Gr., σκληρός. Lat., sclerosus. Fr., scléreux. Hard, indurated. [G.]

SCLEROXANTHIN, n. Skle'r-o-zan'thī'n. Fr., sclérozan-thine. Ger., S. A yellow crystalline substance, C₁₀H₁₀O₄, existing in ergot of rye. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SCLERYMEN (Lat.), n. m. Skle'r(s)klar)-i'f(u'e)-me'n(man). Gen., -y'menos (-is). From σκληρός, hard, and μῆν, a membrane. See SCLEROTICA.

SCLERYMENIDIS (Lat.), n. f. Skle'r(s)klar)-i'f(u'e)-me'n-i(e)-tī's. Gen., -it'idis (-idis). From σκληρός, hard, and μῆν, a membrane. Fr., sclérymenite. See SCLEROTITIS.

SCLERYNTICUS (Lat.), adj. Skle'r(s)klar)-i'f(u'e)-me'n(u's)-i's-(u's). From σκληρύνειν, to harden. See SCLEROTIC.

SCLERYSMA (Lat.), **SCLERYSMUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Skle'r(s)klar)-i'z(u's)/ma's, -nu's(mu's). Gen., -ys'matos (-atis), -ys'mi. Gr., σκληρυσμα, σκληρυσμός (from σκληρύνειν, to harden). See SCLEROSIS.

SCLERYSTERA (Lat.), n. f. Skle'r(s)klar)-i'z(u't)-e'st-r-a's. From σκληρός, hard, and ὑστέρω, the uterus. Fr., scléristère. Cancerous induration of the uterus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SCLPETICUS (Lat.), adj. Sklop'p-e't(at)'i'k-u's(u's). From sclopus, a gun. See GUNSHOT.

SCLPETOPLAGA (Lat.), n. f. Sklop'p-e't(at)-o(o's)-plag-(pla's)/a's. From sclopus, a gun, and plaga, a blow. Fr., sclopétoplage. See GUNSHOT WOUND.

SCOBIFORM, adj. Skob'i'f-fo'r'm. Lat., scobiformis (from scobis, sawdust, and forma, form). Fr., scobiforme. Resembling sawdust; as fine as sawdust (said of seeds). [a, 35.]

SCOBIS, **SCOBIS** (Lat.), n's f. Skob(s)ko'b)/i's, sko'b(z)sko'p(s). Gen., scob'is. Sawdust, filings, scoriae. [A, 312 (a, 48).]

SCODAIC, adj. Skod-a'i'k. See SKODAIC.

SCODELLE, n. Skod-e'll'. An old term for a cup-like calcareous formation within the eyeball, probably the ossification of the choroid of modern writers. [F.]

SCOLECIASIS (Lat.), **SCOLECISIS** (Lat.), n's f. Skol-e's(s)ak)-i'f(i'p)-a's(a's)/i's, skol'i(s)kol-e's(s)ak)-i'f(i'p)-a's(-is), -ec'is(is). Fr., σκοληκισμός, σκοληκισμός (from σκοληκίαν, to breed worms). Fr., scoléciasse. See HELMINTHIASIS.

SCOLECID, adj. Skol'-ek'-oid. Gr., σκοληκώδης (from σκώληξ, a worm, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., scolécoides, scolécoides. Fr., scolécicide. See VERMIFORM.

SCOLESIS (Lat.), n. f. Skol'e's(s)-is. Gen., -es'eos (-is). From σκολίω, curved. See SCOLIOSIS.

SCOLEX (Lat.), n. f. Skol'e's(ax). Gen., -ec'os (-ec'is). From σκώληξ, a worm. 1. Of old writers, a genus of worms. 2. The embryo of a cestoid worm when it consists of a head and a vesicular body. [L.]

SCOLIOMA (Lat.), n. n. Skol(s)ko'l)-i'z-om'a's. Gen., -om'atōs (-atis). From σκολίω, curved. Fr., scoliotome. See SCOLIOSIS.

SCOLONEIROISIS (Lat.), n. f. Skol(s)ko'l)-i'z-on-i(e'z)-i'z-ros'/i's. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From σκολίω, crooked, andνειρος, a dream. Heavy, disagreeable dreaming. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SCOLIO-RHACHITIC, adj. Skol-i'o-rs'ak)-i'z-i'z'ik. From σκολίω, crooked, and ράχis, the spine. Fr., scolio-rachitique. Affected with scoliosis as the result of rickets.

SCOLIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Skol(s)ko'l)-i'z-os'is. Gen., -os'eos (-is). Gr., σκολίωσις (from σκολίω, curved). Fr., scoliose. Ger., Skoliose. A constant deviation of the spinal column, or a portion of it, to either side of the median line, with a resulting distortion of the trunk. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Cicatrical s.** S. due to cicatrices, as after costal caries or necrosis, etc. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**Empyematic s.** S. caused by empyema. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**Habit s.** Ger., habituelle S. S. due to a faulty posture in sitting. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**Inflammatory s.** S. caused by caries of the vertebrae. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**Myopathic s.** S. due to paresis of the spinal muscles. [a, 34.]—**Osteopathic s.** S. due to vertebral disease. [a, 34.]—**Paralytic s.** See Myopathic s.—**Rhachitic s.** S. due to rickets. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Rheumatic s.** A temporary s. caused by rheumatism of the spinal muscles. [L, 57 (a, 34).]—**S. ischiadica.** S. due to hip disease. [a, 34.]—**Static s.** S. due to inequality in the length of the lower limbs. [A, 520 (a, 29).]

SCOLIOMETER, n. Skol-i'z-os-o'm'e't'r. From σκολίωσις, scoliosis, and μέτρον, a measure. Ger., S. Scoliometer. An instrument for measuring the degree of curvature in cases of scoliosis. [J. Mikulicz.]

SCOLIOTIC, adj. Skol-i'z-o't'i'k. Lat., scolioticus. Fr., scoli-otique. Ger., skoliotisch. Pertaining to or due to scoliosis. [L, 10 (a, 14).]

SCOLEPENDRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Skol(s)ko'l)-o'p-e'nd'i'z-u'm-(u'm). From σκολοπένδρα, a centipede. Fr., scolopendre. Ger., Zungenfarn. 1. Hart's-tongue; a genus of ferns. The Scolopendriæ are a division of the Filices; the Scolopendriæ are a section of the Asplenaceæ. [a, 35.] 2. Mandragora.—**S. hemionitis.** Fr., scolopendre sagittée. Ger., eckiger Zungenfarn. Mule fern, the hemionitis of Dioscorides; found in southern Europe, similar to *S. vulgare* and used like it. [a, 35.]—**S. officinale.** S. officinarum, *S. vulgare*. Fr., scolopendre [Fr. Cod.] (officinale), herbe à la rate, langue de bœuf (ou de cerf). Ger., gemeiner Zungenfarn, Hirschzunge. Burnt-weed, button-hole, Christ's-hair, horse-tongue, common hart's-tongue fern, the φάλλις of Dioscorides; indigenous to southern and central Europe and parts of North America. The fronds, herba scolopendrii (majoris, seu vulgaris), herba lonchitis (seu phyllitis, seu lingue cervinæ), are mucilaginous and astringent, and have, when rubbed, an oily, unpleasant smel; they were formerly used as a demulcent, deobstruent, and astringent. [B, 73, 180 (a, 35).]

SCOLOPACHERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Skol(s)ko'l)-o'p-o(o's)-ma'k(ma'ch)'i'z(u's)/i'z-u'm-(u'm). Gr., σκολοπαχερίον (from σκόλοψ, anything pointed, and μαχάριον, a surgeon's knife). Fr., scolopomachéron. A sharp-pointed knife. [L, 41, 135 (a, 43).]

SCOLOPSIE (Fr.), n. Sko-lop-sie. Of Schultz, a suture between two bones movable upon one another. [C.]

SCOLYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Skol'i'm(u'm)-u's(u's). Gr., σκόλυμος. Fr., scolyme. Ger., Golddistel. 1. A genus of the Compositæ. The Scolymæ are: Of Cassini, a subdivision of the Lactucæ; of Ben-tham and Hooker, a subtribe of the Cichoriaceæ. 2. Of the ancients, the *S. hispanicus*. 3. The *Cynara* s. [a, 35.]—**S. hispanicus.** Fr., scolyme d'Espagne, épine jaune, cardouille, cardousse. Ger., spanische Golddistel. Spanish oysterplant, golden thistle, the σκόλυμος of Dioscorides; found in southern Europe, in Mediter-ranean regions, and in the Canaries. The root was anciently used as a diuretic, and in Spain is still used in chronic skin diseases. Its down is used for moccas. [a, 35.]—**S. maculatus.** *S. pectinatus*. Fr., scolyme panaché, épine jaune. Spotted golden thistle; grow-ing in Mediterranean regions; used like *S. hispanicus*. [a, 35.]

SCOOP, n. Skup. An instrument shaped somewhat like a shovel, used for removing substances from a canal or cavity. [a, 48.] Cf. CURETTE and SPOON.—**Ear s.** Fr., cuvette d'oreille. Ger., Ohrenspatel. An instru-ment with a small, shallow, con-cave bowl and a long, slender handle, used for removing cerumen or scales of epidermis from the external auditory canal. [F.]—**Hebra's bone s.** See Cutting CURETTE.—**Leroy d'Étiolle's urethral s.** An instrument shaped like a lithotrite, with male and female blades; used for remov-ing urethral calculi. [E.]—**Lithotomy s.** Ger., Blasenlöffel, Blasenräumer. A s. for re-moving calculous fragments in the operation of lithotomy. [E.]—**Placenta s.** Ger., Nachgeburtslöffel. A long-handled curette for removing attached portions of the placenta. [a, 34.]—**Schaffer's throat s.** A delicate curette for the throat, so made as to be introduced closed, and opened by a rod sliding within the hollow shaft. [E.]

SCOPARIA (Lat.), n. f. Skop-a'a'ri-a's. From *scopa*, a broom. Fr., scopaire. Ger., Besenkrut (1st def.). 1. A genus of the Digitalæ. The Scopariaceæ are a suborder of the Personatæ. The Scopariæ are a subdivision of the Lysimachiæ. 2. The Spartium scoparium or its tops. [a, 35.]—**Cacumina scopariæ.** See SCOPARIUS.—**S. dulcis.** *S. ternata*. Fr., scopaire doux, herbe à balais sauvage. Ger., süßes Besenkrut. Sweet broom, licorice-weed; a tropical species. The herb is used as a deobstruent, febrifuge, and vulnerary, also, in Siberia, against renal disorders. [a, 35.]

SCOPARIN, n. Skop'a'a'r-i'n. Lat., scoparinum. Fr., scoparine. Ger., S. A yellow coloring substance, C₂₀H₂₂O₁₀, obtained from the flowers of *Spartium scoparium*; said to be diuretic, cathartic, and, in large doses, emetic. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

SCOPARIUS [U. S. Ph.], (Lat.), n. m. Skop-a'a'ri-u's(u's). Syn.: scoparii cacumina [Br. Ph.]. The (dried [U. S. Ph.]) tops of *Spartium scoparium*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum scoparii** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., décoction (ou tisane) de genêt à balais. Ger., Besenginstersud. Decoction of broom; made by boiling 1 oz. of *s.* for ten minutes in 1 pint of water, straining, and adding through a strainer containing the residue water enough to make 1 pint. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum scoparii compositum** [Lond. Ph., 1824, Edinb. Ph., 1826]. Fr., tisane (ou décoction) de genêt composée. A preparation made by boiling 15 parts each of *s.*, juniper-berries, and taraxacum-root [Lond. Ph.] (potassium bitartrate [Ed. Ph.]) in 750 of water till reduced to 500 parts, and straining. [B, 92, 119 (a, 14).]—**Herba scoparii.** Scoparii cacumina [Br. Ph.]. See *S.*
Succus scoparii [Br. Ph.]. Juice of broom; prepared by crushing fresh broom-tops, expressing, adding 1 part of alcohol for each 3 parts of juice, and filtering at the end of a week. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

SCOPOLENE, **SCOPOLENINE**, n's. Skop'o-p'e'ne(-e'n, -e'n-en). A poisonous alkaloid found in the root of *Scopolia japonica*, nearly related to atropine and a powerful mydriatic. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

SCOPOLETIN, n. Skop'o-p'e'ne(-e'n, -e'n-en). A colorless, fluorescent, crystalline substance, C₁₇H₁₅O₄, found in the root of *Scopolia atropoides* and *Scopolia japonica*. [Siebert. "Arch. f. Pharm.," cccxviii (B); "Ann. d. chim. e. d. farm.," July, 1890, p. 36 (B).]

POLITZER'S EAR-SCOOP.

RECTAL SCOOP.

SCOPOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Sko-pol'i-a². From *Scopoli*, an Austrian naturalist. Fr., *scopolie*. A genus of the *Hyoscyameae*. [B. 42, 180 (a, 35).]—*S. atropoides*, *S. carniolica*. Nightshade-leaved henbane; a species growing in Carniola, Croatia, and Hungary, having the poisonous and narcotic properties of *Hyoscyamus niger*, and sometimes used in nervous affections. Its alcoholic extract acts as a mydriatic. [a, 35.]—*S. japonica*. A Japanese species regarded as the source of Japanese belladonna. [a, 35.]—*S. lurida*. A species found in Nepal and the Himalayas. The leaves emit, when bruised, a peculiar tobacco-like odor and are powerfully mydriatic. [a, 35.]

SCOPOLIN, n. Sko-p'o-l'i-n. A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O_{16} + 2H_2O$, obtained from *Scopolia japonica*. [B. 3, (a, 38).]

SCOPOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Skop(sko)p'o(o)s-fob(fo)b'i-a². From *σκοπώ*, to examine, and *φόβος*, panic. Ger., *Skopophobie*. Morbid aversion to being seen. [L. 57 (a, 14).]

SCOPTULA (Lat.), n. f. Sko'pt'u-l(u)l-a². See **SCAPULA**.

SCORAX (Lat.), n. f. Skor'a-x(a)x. Gen., *scor'acis*. See **OLIVE-tree gum**.

SCORBUT (Fr., Ger.), n's. Skor-bu't, skor-but'. See **SCURVY**.—**Bouton de scor.** (Fr.). See **Bouton scurvy**.—**Lands'** (Ger.). See **PURPURA lacerorrhoea**.—*S. à boutons* (Fr.). See **BOUTON SCURVY**.—*S. des Alpes* (Fr.). See **PELLAGRA**.—*S. des Mundos* (Ger.). See **STOMACHE**.—*S. de terre*. See **PURPURA hæmorrhagica**.—*S. widrig* (Ger.). See **ANTISCORBUTIC**.

SCORBUTIC, adj. Sko'r-bu't'ik. Lat., *scorbuticus*. Fr., *scorbutique*. Ger., *scorbutisch*, *scharbockig*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of scurvy. [D.]

SCORBUTUS (Lat.), n. m. Sko'r-bu't(u)l'u's(u)s. See **SCURVY**.—*S. alpinus*. See **PELLAGRA**.—*S. nauticus*. See **SCURVY**.

SCORDEIN, n. Sko'r(de)in. Fr., *scoréine*, *scoréidine*. Ger., *Scoréin*. An aromatic yellow substance obtained from *Teucrium scordium*. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

SCORDINEMA (Lat.), n. m. Sko'r(d)in-em(am)a². Gen., *-em'at(s) (atis)*. Gr., *σκορδίνυμα* (from *σκορδίνω*, to stretch one's limbs). See **ANDRICULATUM**.

SCORDIUM (Lat.), n. m. Sko'r(d)i'n(u)m(u)m. Ger., *Scoréin*. Fr., *s. scordium*. The *Teucrium s.*; of the Fr. Cod., the flowering plant. [a, 35.]—**Alcoolé de s.** (Fr.). See **Tinctura scordii**.—**Aqua scordii**. Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) de s.* A preparation made by distilling off a quarter of a mixture of s. with three times as much water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Aqua scordii composita**. Fr., *alcoolé d'opium composé, eau thériaque froide, teinture thériacale*. A preparation consisting of 4 parts each of opium and saffron, 6 each of cinnamon, cardamom, and cloves, 11 each of spikenard, Cretan dittany, s., and the roots of Virginia snake-root, sweet flag, and angelica, and 360 of brandy; or of 4 of opium, 7 of elder-flowers, 6 of saffron, 11 each of amber and aloes wood, 15 each of the roots of angelica, zedoary, contrayerva, tormentilla, valerian, lovage, and swallowwort, 22 each of myrrh and gentian-root, 30 of lemon-peel, 60 of herba scordii, and 1,080 of spirit of juniper. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Eau de s.** (Fr.). See **Aqua scordii**.—**Electuarium e scordio**, **Electuarium scordii** (opiatum). Fr., *électuaire de s. opiacé*. See **Electuarium DIASCORDIUM**.—**Essentia scordii**. See **Tinctura scordii**.—**Extractum scordii**. Fr., *extrait de s.* A preparation made by infusing s. in four times as much boiling water, pouring off the liquid, repeating the process with the same quantity of water, mixing the liquids, and evaporating. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Herba scordii** (Belg. Ph.), **Scordii herba** (Gr. Ph.). Fr., *s. (ou germadrée d'eau)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *escordio* [Sp. Ph.]. The herb (flowering plant [Fr. Cod.]) of *Teucrium s.* [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus scordii**. Fr., *sirup de s.* A syrup made by digesting 33 parts of s. in 1,000 of aqua scordii, and adding to the colature twice its weight of sugar; or by infusing 3 parts of s. in 9 of boiling water, straining, and adding 12 of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura scordii**. Fr., *alcoolé (ou teinture) de s.* A tincture made by infusing s. in four times as much alcohol and filtering. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

SCORITH, n. Of the alchemists, sulphur. [A, 325.]

SCORODOLASARUM (Lat.), n. n. Sko'r-o'd(o)s-la's(a)s'y. a²ra'ra'p(u)m(u)m. From *σκορδοόν*, garlic, and *λάσaron*, asafoetida. See **ASAFOETIDA**.

SCORODONIA (Lat.), n. f. Sko'r-o'd-on(o)n'i-a². 1. A section of the genus *Teucrium*. 2. The *Teucrium s.* [a, 35.]

SCORODOPRASUM (Lat.), n. n. Sko(r)sco'r(o)d-o'p'ra's(a)s'y. u'm(u)m. From *σκορδοόν*, garlic, and *πράσον*, a leek. 1. The *Alium ampeloprasum*. 2. The genus *Porrum*. [a, 35.]—*S. fœtidum*. See **FERULA s.**

SCORPIACA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Sko'r-p'i-j(a)k'a'k(a)k-a². From *σκορπίακος*, a scorpion. Of Galen, antidotes for the bite of scorpions. [A, 325.]

SCORPIO (Lat.), n. m. Skor'p'i-o. Gen., *-on'is*. Gr., *σκορπίος*. Sp., *alacran* [Sp. Ph.] (3d def.). 1. See **SCORPION**. 2. A genus of the *Scorpionidae*, or true scorpions, which are an order of the *Arachnida*. [B. 77.] 3. Of the ph's, the *S. occitanus* and *S. europæus*. [B. 35 (a, 38).]—*Oleum scorpionum*. Fr., *huile de scorpions*, *scorpielle*. Ger., *Scorpionöl*, *Scorpionöl*. Sp., *aceite de alacranes* [Sp. Ph.]. An oil made by drowning 230 parts of live scorpions in 1,035 of olive-oil, or oil of bitter almonds, adding a little water, heating gently till the moisture is dissipated, straining, and filtering; formerly used externally and internally in nephritic colic. [B. 35, 18 (a, 35, 36).]—*S. europæus*. The European scorpion; formerly used, powdered, as a sudorific and diuretic.—*S. occitanus*. See *Buthus occitanus* and cf. *S.* (2d def.).

SCORPIODEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Sko'r-p'i-o(o)s-de'x(dx)i's. Gen., *-dex'cos* (-tis). From *σκορπίος*, a scorpion, and *ἄγξις*, a biting. Fr., *s. the bite or sting of a scorpion*. [L. 50.]

SCORPIOID, adj. Sko'r'p'i-oid. Lat., *scorpioides* (from *σκορπίος*, a scorpion, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *scorpiode*. Curled like the tail of a scorpion. [a, 35.]

SCORPION, n. Sko'r'p'i-u'n. Gr., *σκορπίος*. Lat., *scorpio*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *S. Skorpion*. An individual of the *Scorpionidae*, or true s's, which are armed with a venomous sting; or of the *Cheliferidae*, or false s's. [L. 147 (a, 39).]—Oil of s's. See *Oleum scorpionum*.—Whip s. See *PEDIPALPUS* (2d def.).

SCORPIURUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Sko'r'p'i-u'r(u)s(u)s(u)s. From *σκορπίος*, a scorpion, and *ουρά*, a tail. Fr., *scorpiure*. Ger., *Scorpionsschwanz*. Scorpion's-tail, caterpillar-plant; a genus of leguminous herbs. [a, 35.]—*S. muricatus*, *S. subvillosa*, *S. sulcata*. Three species found in southern Europe, formerly used (on account of the resemblance of their pods to a scorpion's tail) in stings from scorpions. [a, 35.]—*S. vermiculatus*. Fr., *chenille couleuse*. Common caterpillar-plant; in France reported alexipharmac. [a, 35.]

SCORRA PENTILENTALIS (Lat.), n. f. Sko'r'ra pe'st-i'l-e'n-shi'z(i)l'al(al)l'i's. See **SYPHILIS**.

SCORZONERA (Lat.), n. f. Sko'r-zo'o'o-ne'ne(n)a'ra. Fr., *scorzonère*, *scorzonère*. Ger., *Schlangenmord*, *Scorzonere*, *Haberwurz*, *Haferwurz*. A genus of the *Scorzoneræ*, which are a subtribe of the *Cichoriaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**Decoctum scorzonere bezoardicum**. A decoction made by boiling 1 oz. of s. root and 2 drachms of crushed lemon-seeds in 6 lbs. of water till reduced to 4 lbs., straining, and adding ½ oz. of bezoardic powder of cinchona and 3 oz. of honey of elier. [B. 97 (a, 38).]—**Extractum scorzonere**. Fr., *extrait de scorzonère*. An extract made by digesting s. root in 6 times as much water, boiling, straining, and evaporating. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Radix scorzonere**. The root of *S. hispanica*. [a, 35.]—*S. hispanica*, *S. hortensis*. Fr., *scorzonère d'Espagne*, *cercifis*, *coraionnaire*, *écorce noire*, *salsifis*, *salsifis d'Espagne* (ou *noir*). Ger., *spanische Scorzonere*, *Haberwurz*, *Schwarzwurz*, *Nattergras*, *Schlangengras*. Viper's grass; an herb of middle and southern Europe and the Orient, cultivated for its mucilaginous, milky-juiced, edible root, which is used like dandelion-root (*taraxacum*). In Spain it is used against the bites of vipers. [a, 35.]—*S. humilis*, *S. lanata*, *S. latifolia*, *S. nervosa*. Fr., *scorzonère basse* (ou *de Bohême*, ou *d'Allemagne*). Ger., *niedrige* (or *wilde*) *Scorzonere* (oder *Haberwurz*). A species found throughout Europe and from Siberia to China. The root, *radix scorzonere* (see *scorpiaria*), was formerly used like *S. hispanica*. [a, 35.]—*S. serpentaria*, *S. viperina*. See *S. hispanica*.

SCOTASMA (Lat.), n. n. Sko't-a'z(a)s'ma². Gen., *-as'matos* (-atis). From *σκότος*, darkness. See **AMBYLOPIA** and **SCOTOMA**.

SCOTASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Sko't-a'z(a)s'mu's(mu)s. Gr., *σκοτασμός*. Fr., *scotasmie*. See **CALIGO**.

SCOTODIA (Lat.), n. f. Sko'to-d'i-a². Gr., *σκοτωδία*. See **AMBYLOPIA**.

SCOTODINTA (Lat.), n. f. Sko't-o'd(i)ne(n)i'a². Gr., *σκοτοδιντία* (from *σκοτείνω*, to be dizzy). Fr., *scotodinie*. Headache with vertigo and impairment of vision. [F.]

SCOTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sko't-om'a². Gen., *-om'atos* (-atis). Gr., *σκότωμα*. Fr., *scotome*. Ger., *Skotom*. A blind patch in the field of vision. [F.]—**Absolute s.** A s. in which all perception of light is absent. [F.]—**Central s.** A s. limited to the central part or region of the macula lutea and immediate vicinity. [F.]—**Color s.** Color-blindness limited to a certain portion of the visual field. The vision for white light may or may not be affected. [F.]—**Flittering s.** A flickering s. with serrated borders which spreads from the centre so as to produce a large defect in the field. The borders of the cloud may be colored. [F.]—**Negative s.** A s. due to entire destruction of the retinal centre, and a little noticeable by the patient as the blind spot of Mariotte. [F.]—**Positive s.** A defect in the visual field perceptible to the patient as a dark spot before his eyes. [F.]—**Relative s.** A s. within the limits of which the perception of light is impaired, but not altogether abolished. [F.]—**Ring s.** A ring-like s. within and outside which vision is either normal or but very slightly impaired; usually of retinal origin. [F.]—**Scintillating s.** See **Flittering s.**

SCOTOMETER, n. Scot-o'm'ne't-u'r. More properly written *scotometer*. From *σκότος*, darkness, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Of G. Ferdinand, an instrument for detecting scotomata, consisting of three superposed discs pivoted at the centre. On one of them the colors red, green, yellow, and blue are painted; the second has four square apertures of graduated size; and the third has one aperture. By rotating the second disc any of the colors can be exposed, and by rotating the third disc the extent of colored surface exposed can be regulated. [Brit. Med. Jour., i, 1890, p. 741 (a, 34).]

SCOTOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Sko't-o'ps(i)s-a². From *σκότος*, darkness, and *ὥψις*, vision. See **MYIODESORIA**.

SCOTOS (Lat.), n. m. Skot(sko't)o's. Gr., *σκότος*. See **SCOTODINTA** and **AMBYLOPIA**.

SCOTOSCOPE (Fr.), n. Sko-to-sko-pe. See **SKIASCOPY**.

SCOTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sko't-os'i's. Gen., *-os'eos* (-is). Gr., *σκότωσις*. See **AMBYLOPIA**.

SCRAPE, n. Skrap. See **GALIPOT**.

SCRAPER, n. Skrap'u'r. An instrument for abrading a surface. [a, 48.]—**Tongue s.** Lat., *scalprum linguae*. Fr., *curettage*. Ger., *Zungenkratzer*, *Zungenschaber*. A whalebone, celluloid, or metallic strip used to scrape the desquamated epithelium, etc., from the dorsum of the tongue. [a, 34.]

SCRATCHES, n. pl. Skra'tch'e'z. See **GREASE** (2d def.).—**Ohio s.** See **Prairie itch**.

SCREATION, n. Skre-a'shu'n. Lat., *screeatio* (from *screeve*, to hawk). Fr., *scréation*. Ger., *Rüspern*. See **HAWK** (2d def.).

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, hull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

SCREATUS (Lat.), n. m. Skre(skro²)at(a³t)u³s(u⁴s). Gen., -at⁴us. From *scraeo*, to hawk. 1. See **HAWK** (2d def.). 2. Of Agnæ, a peripheral necrosis of the nasal passages, characterized by paroxysms of short noisy inspirations or snortings, "as though an effort were being made to draw into the pharynx some worrying secretion from the back of the nose." It is due to irritation in the nose. The attacks are involuntary, often recurring every hour during the day, with longer intervals during the night, and continuing till a climax has been reached, after which the spasm resolves itself. [E. 2.]

SCREW, n. Skru. Gr., ῥαῖς, κοχλίας. Lat., cochlea. Fr., vis. Ger., Schraube. A cylindrical rod round which there winds, at a constant angle to its axis, a continuous raised part, called the *thread* of the s. This fits into (sometimes making for itself) a corresponding spiral depression in a socket (called the *nut*) or canal, and the s., as it is turned, moves slowly forward or backward in the direction of its length. The uniform distance that separates contiguous turns of the thread is called the *pitch* of the s. [a. 48.]—**MICROMETER** s. Ger., Mikrometer-Schraube. A s. with a very slight pitch for moving some part of a machine a short distance and very slowly, as in the fine adjustment of microscopes or for measuring very minute distances or dimensions. The head of the s. is usually graduated, and the distance traversed by any part of a revolution may thus be read off at once. [J. 210.]—**Oral** s. A large tapering hard-rubber or bone s. for introducing between the teeth to separate the jaws. [E.]—**Pancoast's** s. A gimlet-like instrument for drilling the fragments in ununited fracture. [E.]—**S. hook**. Fr., vis-crochet. Ger., Schraubhaken. Of Elsborg, an instrument, something like a corkscrew, for the removal of foreign bodies from the ear. [F.]

SCRIPITULUS (Lat.), n. m. Skri³pt⁴u¹(u¹)u³s(u⁴s). See **SCRIPULE**.

SCROBICULATE, adj. Skro²b-¹k(u¹)u¹-at. Lat., scrobiculatus. Ger., kleinrüblich, grubig. Marked with little depressions (scrobiculi). [a. 35.]

SCROBICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Skro²b-¹k(u¹)u¹(u¹)u³s(u⁴s). Dim. of *scrobia*, a ditch. Fr., scrobicule. Ger., Grübchen. A little ditch or hollow in a small pit. [a. 35.]—**S. cord.** Fr., creux épithéatrique, fossette du cœur. Ger., Magenrube. See **ANTICARDIUM**.

SCROBS (Lat.), n. m. Skro²bz(skro²ps). Gen., scrob⁴is. A ditch or a trench. [A. 312 (21).]—**S. ventriculi** (u¹). The median groove on the floor of the fourth ventricle. [I. 3 (K).]

SCROFULA (Lat.), n. f. Skro²f(skrofu¹)u¹(u¹)u³s(u⁴s). Formerly also in the pl. *scrofule*. From *scrofula*, a scurf. Fr., scrofule. Ger., Scrofel, Scrophel. A term applied to a group of symptoms occurring most frequently during childhood, the essential features of which are chronic lymphadenitis and certain diseases of the skin and mucous membranes. There are often bony and articular complications. Tubercle bacilli have been demonstrated in connection with all these lesions, and many cases of so-called s. are tuberculous. Hereditary syphilis may also produce many of the symptoms but characteristic s. These symptoms may be observed in certain depraved nutritional conditions in children. [a. 34.]—**Benign** s. Of Bazin, a condition characterized by inflammation, occurring in persons affected with the lymphatic diathesis, and not endangering life, such as lupus erythematosus, strophulus, etc. [L. 88 (a. 34).]—**Fixed primitive** s. Of Bazin, s. in which the symptoms presented at the beginning of the disease are maintained to its close. [D. 74.]—**Fugitive** s. See **S. fugax**.—**Ganglionic** s. Scrofulous lymphadenitis. [L. 87 (a. 34).]—**Malignant** s. Malignant lymphadenoma. [E.]—**Masked** s. Fr., scrofule larvée. Of Bazin, s. presenting the symptoms of some other disease (e. g., phthisis or typhoid fever). [D. 74.]—**Mucous** s. An obsolete term for what was supposed to be s. of the mucous membranes. [L. 41 (a. 34).]—**Phagedenic** s. Of Bazin, s. in which the tendency to phagedenic ulceration is very pronounced. [D. 74.]—**Primitive** s. An obsolete term for s. in its initial phases. [L. 41 (a. 34).]—**Pulmonary** s. Pulmonary tuberculosis. [a. 34.]—**Quaternary** s. Fr., scrofule quaternaire. S. in its fourth stage (visceral tuberculosis). [a. 34.]—**S. fugax**. Of Cullen, suppurative cervical lymphadenitis with eczema capitis. [a. 34.]—**S. mesenterica**. Mesenteric lymphadenitis. [a. 34.]—**S. molluscana**. See **FRAMBESIA**.—**S. rhachitis**. See **RHACHITIS**.—**S. vulgaris**. See **S. TERTIARY** s. Rhachitis. [L. 41 (a. 34).]—**Visceral** s. Visceral tuberculosis. [a. 34.]

SCROFULAIRE (Fr.), n. Skrof-u¹-a³r. Sp., scrofularia [Sp. Ph.]. 1. See **SCROPHULARIA**. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the flowering tops of *Scrophularia nodosa* and *Scrophularia aquatica*; of the Sp. Ph., the leaves of *Scrophularia aquatica*. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**S. (rachie)** (Fr. Cod.). The root of *Scrophularia nodosa* and of *Scrophularia aquatica*. [B. 95 (a. 38).]

SCROFULARIA (Tournefort) (Lat.), n. f. Skro²f(skrofu¹)u¹(u¹)u³s(u⁴s). From *scrofula*. The *Scrophulariaceae* are a subsection of the *Verberaceae*. The *Scrophulariaceae* and the *Scrophularinae* of the *Personatae*. The *Scrophularinae* are a division of the *Personatae*.

SCROFULE (Fr.), n. Skro-fu¹. See **SCROFULA** and **SCROFULODERMA**.—**S. monifiante**. See **SCLERODERMA**.—**S. sous-cutanée**. See **SCROFULODERMA tuberculolum**.—**S. vulgaire**. See **SCROFULODERMA**.—**S. vulgaire cellulæuse** (ou cutanée). See **SCROFULODERMA tuberculolum**.

SCROFULECOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Skro²f(skrofu¹)u¹(u¹)u³s(u⁴s). Gen., -cos⁴eos (-is). From *scrofula*, scrofula, and ἄκρωσις, ulceration. Of Fuchs, scrofulous ulceration.

SCROFULIDE (Fr.), n. Skro-fu¹-led. See **SCROFULODERMA**.—**S's boutonneuses**. A papular, benign form of cutaneous inflammation including strophulus, lichen agrius, erythema papulatum, and most of the forms of acne. [L. 88 (a. 50).]—**S. crustacée ulcéreuse**. See **LUPUS erythematous**.—**S. érythémateuse**. See **LUPUS erythematous**.—**S. exudative**. See **IMPETIGO bénin**.—**S's**

malignes. Of Bazin, lupus erythematosus and lupus vulgaris. [G. 25.]—**S. rupiforme**. See **IMPETIGO rodens**.—**S. tuberculeux**. See **LUPUS** (2d def.).—**S. tuberculeux avec ulcération**. See **LUPUS erythematous**.—**S. tuberculeuse superficielle**. Lupus without, or with but superficial, ulceration. [G. 51.]—**S. ulcéreuse impétigineuse**. See **IMPETIGO malin**.

SCROFULISME (Fr.), n. Skro-fu¹-lezm⁴. The so-called scrofulous diathesis. [a. 34.]

SCROFULODERMA, n. Skro²f(skrofu¹)u¹(u¹)u³s(u⁴s). See **SCROFULODERMA**.—**Large pustular** s. See **ECTHYMA scrofulosum**.—**Small pustular** s. See **LICHEN scrofulosorum**.

SCROFULODERMA (Lat.), n. n. Skro²f(skrofu¹)u¹(u¹)u³s(u⁴s). Gen., -derm⁴atos (-atis). From *scrofula*, scrofula, and *derma*, the skin. Fr., scrofule, Ger., Scrofulose der Haut. A scrofulous disease of the skin. [G.]—**S. gummatosum**. See under *S. tuberculolum*.—**S. papulosum**. See **LICHEN scrofulosorum**.—**S. squameum**. A furfuraceous desquamation of the skin occurring in scrofulous subjects. [G. 4.]—**S. tuberculolum**. Fr., scrofule (vulgaire). A s. characterized by cellular infiltrations in the form of raised tubercles tending to ulceration. The lesion begins as a hard, roundish, circumscribed subcutaneous nodule or tumor, which is movable beneath the skin. The skin afterward becomes adherent and bluish or violaceous, while softening takes place in the centre of the tumor, with the production of a fluctuating abscess (s. gummatosum). The skin finally ruptures, giving exit to a thin yellowish-white fluid, and an ulcer is formed with thin, flabby, and undermined edges and with an uneven base covered with pale, unhealthy granulations and sometimes associated with deep sinuses (s. ulcerosum). Cicatrization proceeds very slowly, and the resulting scars are irregular, contracted, nodular, and often hypertrophic. [G.]—**S. (tuberculolum) ulcerosum**. See under *S. tuberculolum*.—**S. verrucosum**. A name given to certain warty growths occurring in scrofulous subjects. The excrescences are easily removed, but are reproduced, and their healing is followed by cicatrices. They are most frequently observed on the hips and extremities. ["Jour. of Cutan. Med.," i, 1888, p. 26 (G).]—**S. vesiculosum**. See **LICHEN scrofulosorum**.

SCROFULODERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Skro²f(skrofu¹)u¹(u¹)u³s(u⁴s). Gen., -derm⁴ia (-itis). See **SCROFULODERMA**.

SCROFULOMA (Fr.), n. Skrof-u¹-om. A tumor supposed to be scrofulous. [a. 34.]

SCROFULONYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Skro²f(skrofu¹)u¹(u¹)u³s(u⁴s). Gen., -onych⁴ia (-itis). From *scrofula*, scrofula, and *ὄνυξ*, the nail. See **ONYCHIA maligna**.

SCROFULOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Skro²f(skrofu¹)u¹(u¹)u³s(u⁴s). Gen., -phy⁴ma (-itis). From *scrofula*, scrofula, and *φύμα*, a growth. See **SCROFULODERMA tuberculolum**.—**S. diffusum**. See **ELÉPHANTIASIS scrofulosa**.

SCROFULOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Skro²f(skrofu¹)u¹(u¹)u³s(u⁴s). Gen., -os⁴eos (-is). Fr., scrofuleuse. Ger., Scrofulose, Scrofulschief, Scrofulübel. The scrofulous diathesis.—**S. erythetica**. S. with a tendency to suppurative lymphadenitis. [A. 326 (a. 34).]—**S. torpida**. S. manifested by a puffy face, thick lips and nose, slender muscles, a large belly, and thin limbs. [A. 326 (a. 34).]

SCROFULEUX, adj. Skro²f(u¹)u³s. Lat., scrofulosus. Fr., scrofuleux. Ger., scrofulös, scrofulös, scrofulartig, kropfig. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with scrofula. [D.]

SCROLL, n. Skrol. A roll of paper, or anything resembling such a roll. [a. 48.]—**Olfactory** s's. Projections into the nasal cavities for increasing the mucous surface (e. g., those formed by the turbinates bones). [L. 294.]

SCROPHEL (Ger.), n. Skrof-e¹l. See **SCROFULA**.

SCROPHULA (Lat.), n. f. Skro²f(skrofu¹)u¹(u¹)u³s(u⁴s). An incorrect form of *scrofula*.

SCROPHULAL, adj. Skro²f(u¹)u³. Lat., scrophulalis. Pertaining to the *Scrophulariæ*, which are Lindley's s. alliance (Lat., *nizus scrophulariæ*) of the *Personatae*, consisting of the *Scrophularinæ*, *Orobanchæ*, and *Genervæ*. [a. 35.]

SCROPHULARIA (Lat.), n. f. Skro²f(skrofu¹)u¹(u¹)u³s(u⁴s). Gen., Fr., scrofulaire, scrophulaire. Ger., Braunwurz. A genus of the *Scrophulariaceae* (Lindley), *Scrophulariæ* (Jussieu), *Scrophularinæ* (R. Brown), or *Scrophularinæ* (Muhl.), or figworts, which are an order belonging (Bentham and Hooker) to the *Personatae*. [a. 35.]—**Herba scrophulariæ**, **Radix scrophulariæ**. See under *S. nodosa*.—**S. aquatica**. Fr., scrofulaire aquatique, bêteine aquatique (ou d'eau), grande morelle, herbe aux hémorrhoides (ou du siège). Ger., Wasserbraunwurz, Wasserkropfwurz, falsche Wasserbetonie, Gawnwurz. Bishop's-leaves, brook- (or water-) betony, stinking Christopher, water-fignort; found throughout Europe. The bitter herb, *herba scrophulariæ* (see *betonica*, seu *ficaria*, seu *castanagula*) *ovata*, which has an offensive odor and taste, was formerly used like *S. nodosa* and as a vulnerary. [a. 35.]—**S. canina**, **S. chrysanthemifolia**. Fr., scrofulaire canine (ou des chiens), Dog's rue; used in Italy for scabies in dogs and pigs. [a. 35.]—**S. media**. The *Sedum telephium*, *Sedum maxinum*, and *Sedum reflexum*. [a. 35.]—**S. nodosa**, **S. officinalis**. Fr., scrofulaire noueuse (ou des bois), grande morelle (ou scrophulaire), herbe aux éronnelles, orvale. Ger., gemeine (oder knottig) Braunwurz, Knottenwurz, Feigenwurz, Fischwurz, Renkenwurz, Soukrut, Kropfwurz, Scrofelwurz, Gawnwurz. Great pilewort, kenelwort, knotted-rooted figwort, murrain-grass, stinking Christopher; a European species naturalized in America. The herb and root, *herba et radix scrophulariæ* (seu *scrophulariæ fastida*, seu *majoris*, seu *nodosa*, seu *officinalis*, seu *vulgaris*, seu *ficaria*, seu *castanagula*), were formerly used, especially the root, in chronic eruptive diseases, tumors, scrofula, etc. Preparations from the rank-smelling leaves are sometimes used for ulcers, piles, etc.

SEABRIGHT, n. *Se'brit*. A seaside resort in Mounmouth County, New Jersey. [a, 14.]

SEARCHER, n. *Su'rech'u'r*. A metallic sound of small size and moderate curve, used in exploring the bladder for calculus. Andrews's s. has a tube attached for conveying to the ear of the examiner the sound caused by striking the stone. [E.]

SEASICKNESS, n. *Se'si'k-ne's*. Gr., *nausia*. Lat., *nausea*. Fr., *mal de mer*. Ger., *Seerkrankheit*. A morbid condition produced in many persons by the movements of a vessel at sea; characterized by loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, and mental depression.

SEAT, n. *Set*. See **BREECH**.

SEB, n. Of the alchemists, gold, also alum. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

SEBACEOUS, adj. *Se'b-a-shu's*. Lat., *sebaceus* (see **SEBUM**). Fr., *sebace'*. Pertaining to, containing, consisting of, or of the nature of sebum. [G.]

SEBACIC, adj. *Se'b-a's'i'k*. Lat., *sebaccius* (see **SEBUM**). Fr., *sebaccique*. Derived from or pertaining to sebum. [a, 17.]—**S. acid**. Fr., *acide sebaccique*. Ger., *Sebacinsäure*, *Sebacylsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_{16}H_{32}O_4 = C_8H_{16} \cdot CO_2OH$, obtained by the dry distillation of oleic acid and by the action of sodium hydrate on castor-oil. [B, 4.]

SEBACIN, n. *Se'b'a's-i'n*. Fr., *sebaccine*. Ger., *S*. 1. A white unctuous matter extracted from the fruit of *Myristica sebifera*. 2. A hydrocarbon obtained in the distillation of calcium sebate with excess of lime. [B, 33, 93 (a, 14).]

SEBADILLA (Lat.), n. f. *Se'b-a'd(a'd)-i'l'i'a*. Fr., *sébadille*. See **CEVADILLA**.

SEBÆA (Lat.), n. f. *Se'b-e'(a'b'e)-a*. Fr., *sebæa*. A genus of the *Gentianaceæ*. The *Sebæara* are a tribe of the *Gentianeæ*. The *Sebæaria* are a section of the *Chironieæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. guianensis**. Fr., *gentiane pourpre*. Syn., *Eracum guianense*. A West Indian and South American herb used like *Erythraea centaurium*.

SEBASTIANSEILER (Ger.), n. *Zab-a's't'e-a'n's-vil-e'r*. A place in Württemberg where there is a sulphurous spring. [a, 14.]

SEBASTOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. *Se'b-a's't(a's't)-o-m(a)'ni-a*. From *Sebastos*, reverend, and *mania*, madness. Religious insanity. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

SEBATE, n. *Seb'at*. Fr., *sebate*. Ger., *fettsaures Salz*. A salt of sebaccic acid. [a, 14.]

SEBEL (Ar.), n. See **PANNUS oculi**.

SEBES, n. A place in Saros County, Hungary, where there are saline and sulphurous springs. [L, 67, 93 (a, 14).]

SEBESTENS, n. pl. *Se'b-e's't-e'n's*. Ger., *Sebestenpflanzen*. Of old European writers, the dried fruits of various species of *Cordia*. [a, 35.]

SEBIC, adj. *Seb'i'k*. Fr., *sebique*. See **SEBACIC**.

SEBIFEROUS, **SEBIPAROUS**, adj's. *Se'b-i'f'e'r-u's*, *i'p'a-r-u's*. Lat., *sebiferus* (from *sebum*, grease, and *ferre*, to bear, or *parere*, to produce). Fr., *sebifère*, *sebipare*. Producing sebum.

SEBOLITH, n. *Se'b'o-lith*. From *sebum* (q. v.) and *lithos*, a stone. Fr., *sebolithe*. A calculeous concretion in an obstructed sebaceous gland. [L, 87 (a, 14).]

SEBORRHÆA (Lat.), n. f. *Se'b(sab)-o'r-ra'(ra)'g'i'a*. From *sebum* (q. v.) and *pyrrhva*, to burst forth. See **SEBORRHEA**.

SEBORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. *Se'b(sab)-o'r-re'(ro)'g'i'a*. From *sebum* (q. v.) and *rhoia*, a flowing. Fr., *seborrhée*, *enduit gras* (ou *cérumineux*). Ger., *Seborrhoe*, *Schmierfluss*, *Hautschmierfluss*, *glänzende Haut*. Sebaceous flux; a functional disorder of the sebaceous glands of the skin, attended with increased secretion manifesting itself upon the surface either as an oily coating (s. oleosa) or in the form of scales or crusts (s. sicca). In the pl. *seborrhæa*, a genus of the "eczematoses" of Fuchs, including comedo and s. [G, 5.]—**General**. An erroneous term for diffuse keratosis with enormous thickening of the horny layers that dip down into the interpapillary part of the rete mucosum; the sebaceous glands are atrophied. [J. B. Sutton, "Lancet," Mar. 13, 1896, p. 491 (a, 34).]—**S. adiposa**. *S. a'ni-tha-cæa*.—**S. amiantacea**, *S. capillitii*, *S. capitis*. Fr., *teigne amiantacée*. Ger., *Gneis*. S. of the scalp, especially s. sicca. [G.]—**S. congestiva**. Of Hebra, lupus erythematosus, q. of Kaposi, a persistent form of s. attended with marked hyperæmia, and which may be the preliminary stage of lupus erythematosus. [G, 3.]—**S. corporis**. Of Duhring, lichen circinatus. [a, 34.]—**S. crustosa**. See **S. sicca**.—**S. flavescens**. S. with the formation of yellow crusts. [G.] Cf. **STEAR-RHEA**, *S. furfuracea*. See **PITYRIASIS capitis** and *S. sicca*.—**S. genitalium**. Supercrustation of suppurative praputii. [G.]—**S. loccalis**. A circumscribed s., such as s. of the face or of the nose. [G.]—**S. nasi**. S. in which yellow crusts are formed on the end of the nose. [a, 34.]—**S. nigra**, *S. nigricans*. S. with the formation of crusts that are dark-colored, usually from dirt. [G.] Cf. **STEAR-RHEA nigricans**.—**S. oleosa**. Fr., *dartre de graisse*, *acné sebacée fluente*. Oily s.; s. in which the sebaceous matter remains fluid and is spread over the surface of the skin, giving it a shining and unctuous appearance. [G.]—**S. sicca**. Fr., *acné sebacée sèche* (ou *concrète*), *teigne amiantacée*. Ger., *Gneis*. Dry s.; s. attended with the formation of whitish, greasy scales or crusts (friable and easily removed or more adherent) composed of sebum, epidermic scales, etc. [G.]—**S. sicca** (seu *squamosa*) *neonatorum*. Of Hebra, ichthyosis congenita; regarded by him as merely a form of seborrhea. [G, 3.]—**S. syphilitica**. S. capillitii, either when associated with syphilitic lesions of the scalp or when due to a general syphilitic appearance. [G.]—**S. tabescentium**. S. occurring in diabetes and other chronic wasting diseases, in which the body is covered by dry, dirty-looking branny scales. [Crocker (a, 34).]—**S.**

universalis. S. affecting the general surface. In adults it is most commonly associated with cachectic diseases. [G.] For universal s. occurring in new-born infants, see *VERNIX caseosa* and *ICHTHYOSIS sebacea neonatorum*.—**Yellow** s. See **STEAR-RHEA flavescens**.

SEBUM (Lat.), n. n. *Se'b(sab)'u'm(m)'m*. Gr., *στέαρ*. Fr., *suif*, *suif de bœuf et de veau* [Fr. Cod. (1st def.)]. Ger., *Talg*. It., *sevo*. Seb., *sebo*. 1. Tallow, grease, fat; of the Finn. Ph. and Swiss Ph. (syn.: s. *bovinum depuratum* [Russ. Ph.]), suet, a white or yellowish tallow obtained from the renal fat of the ox and, according to the Fr. Cod., also of the calf, by careful washing and melting; of the Ger. Ph. and Belg. Ph., purified mutton suet; of the Norw. Ph., suet obtained from the goat, the ox, or the sheep. [B, 95 (a, 38).] 2. See *Cutaneous*.—**Cutaneous** s. Fr., *matière sébacée*. Ger., *Hauttalg*, *Hautsalbe*. The fatty matter secreted by the sebaceous glands; an oily fluid containing fatty acids and various volatile acids (caproic, etc.) which give it its peculiar odor. [G; K.] Cf. **SMEGMA**.—**Emplastrum sebi anodynum. Fr., *emplâtre anodin*. Sp., *emplastro de sebo anodino* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster of 12 parts of litharge plaster, 6 of white wax, 4 of hog's lard, and 2 of mutton-suet. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. bovinum**. Ger., *Ochsentalg*. Beef-suet; the s. of the Finn. Ph. [a, 38.]—**S. ceruinum**. Ger., *Hirschtalg*. Stag's tallow; formerly employed in medicine. [B, 180.]—**S. hircinum**. Goat's tallow; the s. of the Norw. Ph. [a, 38.]—**S. ovile**. (Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.). *S. ovillum* [Gr. Ph.]. See **SEBUM**.—**S. palpebrale**. See **LEMA**.—**S. præputiale**, *S. præputii*. See **SMEGMA præputii**.—**S. vervecinum**. See **SEBUM**.**

SEC (Fr.), adj. *Se'k*. Dry; of surgical operations, bloodless.

SECALE (Lat.), n. n. *Se'k-al(a's'l)(e'a)*. Gen., *al'is*. Fr., *seigle*. Ger., *Korn Roggen*. Rye, a genus of grasses. [a, 35.]—**Farina secalis** (Gr. Ph.). Rye-meal. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. cereale**. Fr., *seigle cultivé* (ou du *printemps*, ou de *Pâques*, ou *marais*, ou *trémois*, ou de *mare*), *blé de la Saint-Jean*, *petit seigle*. Ger., *gemeiner Roggen*, *gemeines Korn*. Common rye; a cereal grass believed to be indigenous to the country between the Black and Caspian Seas. Rye-flour furnishes a highly nutritious bread. Alone or mixed with the bran (*furfur secalis*), it is used as a soothing and absorbent application. Made into mush, it is employed as a laxative. The leaven (*fermentum secalis*) is used in sinapisms. Carbonized rye is recommended as a tooth powder. [B, 5, 173, 180, 314 (a, 35).]—**S. clavatum**, *S. corniculatum*. Fr., *seigle d'orge*.—**S. cornutum**. See the major list.—**S. luxurians**, *Secalis mater*. See *Ergot of rye*.

SECALE CORNUTUM (Lat.), n. n. See *Ergot of rye*.—**Decoctum secalis cornuti**. Decoction of spurred rye.—**Extractum secalis cornuti**. See *Extractum ergotæ*.—**Extractum secalis cornuti scorutino-sphacelinicum**. The trade-name of a certain German extract of ergot, rich in sphacelinic acid. [Unna, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 26, 1885, p. 232.]—**Extractum secalis cornuti fluidum (Gr. Ph.). See *Extractum ergotæ fluidum*.—**Infusum secalis cornuti** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Infusum ergotæ*.—**S. e. pulveratum**. Fr., *poudre de seigle ergoté* [Fr. Cod.]. Ergot of rye dried and powdered, when wanted for use, in an iron mortar or a specially made mill, and sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve [Fr. Cod.]; or so as to leave $\frac{1}{10}$ of residue [Sp. Ph.]; or sifted through a 1,000-mesh [h [Russ. Ph.]] (300-mesh [Swed. Ph.]) sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura secalis cornuti**. See *Tinctura ergotæ*.**

SECAMONE (Lat.), n. f. *Se'k-a'm(a'm)-o'n(e)a*. Gen., *-on'es*. Fr., *secamone*. Ger., *Sekamone*. A genus of the *Secamoneæ* (a tribe of the *Asclepiadaceæ*). [a, 35.]—**S. emetica**. Ger., *brechenerge Secamone*. An East Indian shrub with an acrid, emetic root which is used like *ipeacuanha*, also in syphilis. [a, 35.]

SÉCATEUR (Fr.), n. *Sa-ka'tu'r*. 1. An instrument for cutting through a part of the vertebral column in the operation of embryotomy. 2. A canine tooth. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

SECESSUS (Lat.), *SECESSUS* (Lat.), n's f. and m. *Se'sa-se'su(k'e's)'s(a'-o, se's)'k(e's)'s(a's)'s(a's)'s*. Gen., *-on'is, -es'sus*. From *secedere*, to withdraw. Defecation. [A, 322, 325 (a, 48).]

SÈCHE (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.), n. *Se'sh*. See *SERPA officinalis*.—**O's de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Os sepiæ*.—**Poudre de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. The white, friable part of cuttle-fish bone washed with boiling water, dried in the oven, and grated after removal of the hard outside shell. [B, 95 (a, 38).] Cf. **CUTTLE-FISH powder**.

SÉCHOIR (Fr.), n. *Sa-shwa'r*. A drying room for drugs, etc. **SECHSATOMISCH** (Ger.), adj. *Ze'ch's'a't-om-i'sh*. See **HEXATOMIC**.

SECHSBASISCH (Ger.), adj. *Ze'ch's'ba'z-i'sh*. See **HEXABASIC**.

SECHSWOCHENFRAU (Ger.), n. *Ze'ch's-voch'e'n-fra'u*. See *Monthly nurse*.

SECHSWÖCHNERIN (Ger.), n. *Ze'ch's'vu'ch'e'n-ne'r-en*. See *Puerpera*.

SECIREN (Ger.), v. tr. *Za-tser'e'n*. See **DISSECT**.

SECONDARY, adj. *Se'k'u'nd-a-ri'*. Lat., *secundarius* (from *secundus*, second). Fr., *secondaire*, *consécutif* (1st def.). Ger., *sekundär*. 1. Second or subordinate in order of time, development, interdependence, etc.; of an electrical current, induced. [a, 35; a, 48.] 2. Of organic compounds in chemistry, having a substituted radicle in a hydrocarbon attached to a carbon atom which itself is connected with two other carbon atoms. The term is also applied to amines, amides, phosphines, stibines, and arsines in which two of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia, phosphoreted hydrogen, etc., are replaced by radicles. [B.]—**S. tertiary**. Partly secondary and partly tertiary (said of those diatomic alcohols [glycols] in which one molecule of substituted hydroxyl is attached to a carbon atom which is itself in direct combination with two other

carbon atoms, and the other molecule of hydroxyl is attached to a carbon atom which is in direct combination with three other carbon atoms. [B. 4.]

SECONDINE (Fr.), n. *S'*-goⁿ2-den. See **SECUNDINE**.

SECUSSE (Fr.), n. *Se*²-kus. A shock; a concussion; a twitching. [a. 34.]—*S*'s musculaires. Slight contractions or twitchings of muscle fibres. [a. 34.]

SÉCRÉMENT (Fr.), n. *Sa*-kra-maⁿ2. The characteristic element of a secretion. [A. 385 (a. 48).]

SÉCRÉMENTO-EXCRÉMENTIEL (Fr.), adj. *Sa*-kra-maⁿ2-to-ex²-kra-maⁿ2-te-se²2. Discharged in whole or in part as excrementitious (said of secretions). [A. 385 (a. 48).]

SÉCRÉMENTO-RECRÉMENTIEL (Fr.), adj. *Sa*-kra-maⁿ2-to-r²-kra-maⁿ2-te-se²2. Secreted and afterward more slowly resorbed. [A. 385 (a. 48).]

SECRET (Ger.), n. *Za*-kre²t'. See **SECRETION**.—**Lochials**'. See **LOCHIA**.

SÉCRÉTANT (Fr.), adj. *Sa*-kr²taⁿ2. Pertaining to the function of secretion.

SECRETING, adj. *Se*-kret²2n². Fr., *secréteur*. Ger., *absondernd*. Effecting secretion. [K.]

SECRETION, n. *Se*-kre²shiⁿ2n. Gr., *ἀποκρίσις*. Lat., *secretio* (1st def.), *secretum* (2d def.) [from *secreare*, to separate]. Fr., *sécrétion*. Ger., *Sekretion* (1st def.), *Sekret* (2d def.), *Absonderung* (1st def.). 1. The process by which certain constituents of the blood are separated from that fluid by glands having that process for their function. Cf. **EXCRETION**. 2. The fluid so elaborated; in botany, gum, balsam, nectar, or any other unorganized substance produced in the interior of a plant or plant-organ. [a. 35.]—**Antidylitic s.** Of Langley, the watery saliva excreted by a submaxillary gland with intact nerves, as distinguished from the paralytic s. that flows simultaneously from the opposite gland which has had its nerves divided. [J. 124; "Jour. of Phys.," x (J.).]—**Menstrual s.** Menstrual blood.—**Paralytic s.** The abundant watery abnormal discharge from the duct of a gland after section of its motor nerve. [J. 18, 124; "Jour. of Phys.," x (J.).] Cf. *antidylitic s.*—**Sobaceous s.** See **SEBUM**.—**S'metastase** (Ger.). See **CHYMOPLASIA**.

SÉCRÉTION (Fr.), n. *Sa*-kra-se²oⁿ2. See **SECRETION**.—*S. externe*. Of C. Bernard, the secretion of bile by the liver (cf. *S. interne*). [K. 30.]—*S. interne*. The formation of glycogen by the liver (so termed because that substance is retained within the organ and not discharged, like the bile). [K. 30.]

SECRETORY, adj. *Sek're²to²-ri². Fr., *secréteur*. Ger., *secreatorisch*. See **SECRETING**.*

SECRETUM (Lat.), n. n. *Se*(sa)-kret²(krat)²m²(u²m). See **SECRETION** (2d def.).

SECTIO (Lat.), n. f. *Se*k²shi²(ti²)o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *secare*, to cut. See **SECTION**.—*S. abdominis*. See **LAPAROTOMY**.—*S. agrippina*. See **Cæsarean operation**.—*S. alta*. See **Suprapubic cystotomy**.—*S. alta subpubica*. Cystotomy by transverse incision beneath the pubic arch; devised by Langenbuch to reach neoplasms situated deep in the base of the organ. ["Glasgow Med. Jour.," April 18, 1889, p. 317 (a. 40).]—*S. anatomica*. See **DISSECTION** (1st def.).—*S. arteriarum*. See **ARTERIOTOMY**.—*S. bilateralis*. See **Bilateral cystotomy**.—*S. cadaveris*. See **Autopsy** (2d def.).—*S. cæsarea*. See **Cæsarean operation**.—*S. celsiana*. See **APPARATUS minor**.—*S. cheseldeniana*. Lateral lithotomy.—*S. cornue*. See **KERATOTOMY**.—*S. fistularum*. Incision of all the tissues between the two openings of a complete fistula in ano. [a. 40.]—*S. francianiana*. Suprapubic cystotomy. [a. 40.]—*S. Fratis Cosmi*. Lithotomy in which the lithotome caché of Frère Côme was used to incise the neck of the bladder. [a. 40.]—*S. frenull præputi*. Division of the preputial frenum to overcome penile curvature and premature seminal emissions. [a. 40.]—*S. hypogastrica*. See **Suprapubic cystotomy**.—*S. lateralis*. See **Lateral cystotomy**.—*S. lecatiana*. Of Le Cat, lithotomy performed partly by incision, partly by bloodless dilatation. Only a small incision is made in the prostate, and a peculiar divulsor introduced, by which the wound is enlarged. [a. 40.]—*S. legalis*. An autopsy performed by mandate or consent of the law in order to determine the cause of death. [a. 40.]—*S. mariana*. *S. mediana*. See **Median cystotomy**.—*S. musculorum*. See **MYOTOMY**.—*S. nervorum*. See **NEUROTOMY**.—*S. perinealis*. See **Perineal section**.—*S. postrolandica*. A transverse section of the brain carried through the posterior boundary of the ascending parietal convolution. [I. 17 (K.).]—*S. prærolandica*. A transverse section of the brain made in front of the ascending frontal convolutions. [I. 17 (K.).]—*S. rectovesicalis*. See **Rectal cystotomy**.—*S. renalis*. *S. renalis*. See **NEPHROTOMY**.—*S. rolandica*. Of Gioacchini, a transverse section of the brain carried through the fissure of Rolando. [I. 17 (K.).]—*S. tendinum*. See **TENOTOMY**.—*S. transversalis*. See **Lateral cystotomy**.—*S. urethralis*. See **URETHROTOMY** and **Median cystotomy**.—*S. vaginalis*. See **ELLYTROTOMY**.—*S. vaginovesicalis*. See **COLPOCYSTOTOMY**.—*S. ventralis*. See **Suprapubic cystotomy**.—*S. vesicæ felleæ*. See **CHOLECYSTOTOMY**.—*S. vesicalis*. See **CYSTOTOMY** and **LITHOTOMY**.—*S. vesicovaginalis*. See **COLPOCYSTOTOMY**.

SECTION, n. *Se*k²shiⁿ2n. Gr., *τομή* (1st def.). Lat., *sectio*. Fr., *s.*, *coupe* (2d def.). Ger., *Durchschnitt* (1st def.), *Rotte* (5th def.), *Schnitt* (1st, 2d, and 3d def.). 1. The act or process of cutting. 2. A part separated by cutting, also the surface made by such cutting. 3. A post-mortem examination. 4. In classification, a division of an order, tribe, or other group; especially (in botany) a division (of a genus) containing one or more species differing from other groups of species of the same genus in certain characters, which are not, however, important enough to raise such division to the rank of a genus. [a. 35.]—**Cæsarean s.** See **Cæsarean operation**.—**Frontal s.** A s. dividing the body into equal or unequal

dorsal and ventral parts. [J.]—**Frozen s.** Fr., *coupe du cadavre gelé*. Ger., *Gefrierschnitt*, *Gefrierdurchschnitt*. An anatomical s. of a cadaver that has been frozen in order that all the parts and organs may be retained in their normal relations. [a. 40.]—**Perineal s.** External urethrotomy without guide. [a. 40.]—**Sagittal s.** A s. dividing the body into equal or unequal right and left parts. [J.]—**S'ergebniss** (Ger.). That which is observed at a post-mortem examination.—**Segmentations**. See **SEGMENTATION CELL**.—**Sigaultian s.** See **PUBIC SYMPHYSEOTOMY**.

SECTOR (Lat.), n. m. *Se*k²to²r. Gen., *-oris*. From *secare*, to cut. An area bounded by an arc of a circle and the radii cutting its extremities. In circles having the punctum ale vomeris as centre, Lissauer distinguishes the following cardinal radii: *Frontal s.*, the s. between a radius terminated by the punctum nasofrontale and one which if prolonged would strike the punctum bregmatis; *maxillary s.*, the s. between a radius to the same point and one which passes through the punctum spine nasalis posterioris; *medullary s.*, the s. between a radius to the punctum foraminis magni anterius and one which if prolonged would strike the punctum foraminis magni posterius; *nasal s.*, the s. between a radius to the punctum spine nasalis anterioris and one which if prolonged would strike the punctum nasofrontale; *occipital s.*, the s. between a radius to the punctum occipitale and one passing through the punctum protuberantia occipitalis; *palatine s.*, the s. between a radius to the punctum spine nasalis posterioris and one which if prolonged would pass through the punctum premaxillaris; *parietal s.*, the s. between a radius to the punctum bregmatis and one which if prolonged would pass through the punctum occipitis; *premaxillary s.*, the s. between a radius to the punctum premaxillare and one passing through the punctum spine nasalis anterioris; *s. for the cavum naso-pharyngeum*, the s. between a radius to the punctum foraminis magni anterius and one passing through the punctum spine nasalis posterioris. [L.; Lissauer, "Arch. für Anthrop.," x Supp. (a. 40); a. 48.]

SECTORIAL, adj. *Se*k²to²-ri². From *sector*, a cutter. See **CARNASSIAL**.

SECUND, adj. *Se*k²u²nd. Lat., *secundus* (from *sequi*, to follow). Ger., *einseitig*, *einseitig*. Of flowers or other organs, directed all to one side of a lengthened axis. [a. 35.]

SECUNDINA CEREBRI (Lat.), n. f. *Se*k²u²nd(u²nd)-in(en)-a² se²(ke²re²ye²br(i)re). See **PIA**.

SECUNDINE, n. *Se*k²u²nd-en. From *secundus*, following. Fr., *secondine*. 1. The inner integument of an ovule; the coat immediately surrounding the nucellus. [a. 35.] 2. In the pl. *s*'s (Lat., *secundine*, *secundae*, also *secundina* [sing.]; Fr., *arrière-faix*; Ger., *Nachgeburtsheile*, *Nachgeburt*, *Anhänge* [oder *Anneze*] *des Fötus*), the placenta, the foetal membranes, and the umbilical cord as they are expelled after the birth of the child.

SECUNDIPARA (Lat.), n. f. *Se*k²u²nd(u²nd)-i²pa²(ra²)a². From *secundus*, second, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *secondipare*. A female parturient for the second time. [a. 48.]

SECUNDUS (Lat.), adj. *Se*k²u²nd(u²nd)²s(u²s). From *sequi*, to follow. Second; as a n., the second of a series of muscles.—*S. brachium moventium*. See **DELTOID** (n.).—*S. cubitum flectentium*. See **BRACHIALIS anticus**.—*S. moventium scapulum*. See **TRAPEZIUS**.—*S. laryngis*. See **CRICO-ARYTENOIDEUS posticus**.—*S. proprium auricle*. See **RETRAHENS auren**.

SECURIGERA (Lat.), n. f. *Se*k²u²(ur)-i²j(i²g²e²r)a². From *securis*, a hatchet, and *gerere*, to bear. Fr., *securigère*. The genus *Bonania*, called also *Securidaca*, *Securaria*, and *Securina*. [a. 35.]—*S. corollata*. See **BONANIA**.

SEDATION, n. *Se*d²a²shiⁿ2n. Lat., *sedatio* (from *sedare*, to lull). Ger., *Linderung*. 1. The production of a calm and quiet condition of mind and body, especially that of reducing excessive action (as of the heart). 2. The condition so produced. [D.]

SEDATIVE, adj. *Se*d²a²t²i²v. Lat., *sedativus*, *sedans*. Fr., *sédatif*, *calmant*. Ger., *beruhigend*, *besänftigend*. Producing sedation; as a n., a s. medicine.

SEDES (Lat.), n. f. *Se*d(sad)²ez(as). Gen., *sed'is*. From *sedere*, to sit. 1. See **BREECH**. 2. In the pl., *s*'s, stools. [D. 3.]—*S. eructæ*. Bloody stools. [D. 3.]—*S. lactescens*. See **Calicæ FLUX**.—*S. proclivæ*. Prolapse of the anus. [E.]

SEDGE, n. *Se*j'. A plant of the genus *Carex*; in the pl. *s*'s, the *Cyperaceæ*. [a. 35.]

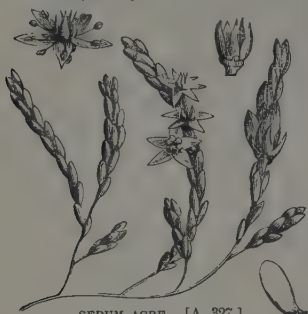
SEDIMENT, n. *Se*d²i²m²nt. Gr., *ὑπόστασις*. Lat., *sedimentum* (from *sedere*, to sit). Fr., *sediment*, *sedimentum*. Ger., *Sedimente*. Urinary s. Ger., *Harnabsatz*, *Harnsatz*. The solid constituents of urine which are deposited in the bottom of the vessel after standing. Generally speaking, the inorganic s's are normal constituents, and the inorganic s. is composed of substances not normally found in the urine. [Tyson (a. 40).]

SEDIMENTATION, n. *Se*d²i²m²en²t-a²shiⁿ2n. From *sedimentum*, subsidence. The process of producing the rapid deposit of a urinary sediment in order to facilitate analysis. It consists in a rapidly revolving tube or glass held at such an angle that the solids of the contained urine will be rapidly deposited at the base by centrifugal force. [a. 40.]

SEDLITZ, n. A place in Bohemia where there is a mineral spring containing various sulphates and calcium carbonate. [a. 14.]—*Eau de s. artificielle* (Fr.). See **AQUA sedlitzensis extemporanea**.

SEDUM (Lat.), n. n. *Se*d(sed²)u²m²(u²m). From *sedere*, to sit. Fr., *sedon*. Ger., *Sed*. *Felthenne*, *Mauerpfeffer*. Stone-crop; a genus of crassulaceous plants. The *Seda* and the *Sedacææ* correspond parts, and the *Sedææ* essentially to the *Crassulacææ*. [a. 35.]—*S. acre*. Fr., *sedon vermiculaire*, *joubarte acre*, *vermiculaire tréflante*, *orpin brûlant*, *marquet*, *pain d'oiseau*, *poivre de muraille*. Ger., *scharfe* (oder *kleine*) *Felthenne*, *scharfe Mauer-*

pfeffer, Steinfepfer, Katzenträublein, scharfes Knorpelkraut, Mollidenkraut, Zumpenkräut, Zungenkraut, Blattloskraut, Lebenskraut, scharfes S. Common (or biting) stone-crop, wall-pepper, creeping-Jack, gold-dust (or -moss), country pepper; an evergreen herb growing throughout Europe, and found wild also in the New England States. The fresh herb, *herba recens sedi* (acris, seu minoris, seu vermicularis, seu illecebr), which abounds in an acid juice, has been used as an emetic, cathartic, diuretic, and antiscorbatic; also as an application to warts, ulcers, etc. It was also formerly employed in epilepsy, intermittent fever, kidney troubles, and atony of the digestive organs. [a. 35.]—*S. album*. Fr. *sédon blanc*, joubarbe blanche, petite



SEDUM ACRE. [A. 327.]

joubarbe, rasetin, riz sauvage, tétine de souris, tripe-madame, tripe-madame. Ger. weisse Fethenne (oder Steinwurz, oder Tripmadam), Taubenweizen, Klaffenkraut, Hühnerweh, weisses S. Worm-grass, tall white stone-crop; a European species not so acrid as *S. acre*, but formerly used like it. The herb was once official and is still sometimes used in poultices. [a. 35.]—*S. anacampseros*. Fr. *feve épaisse*, Ger. *rundblättriges S.* krieche Fethenne, Wundkraut, grosse Tripmadam, Garten-tripmadam. Evergreen orpine, herb-of-friendship, perhaps the *telipnea* of the school of Hippocrates; a salad plant indigenous to Switzerland, Italy, and southern France. The herb, which has the properties of *S. telephium*, was formerly official as *herba anacampserotis*.—*S. aquatile*. See *Stratiotides aloides*.—*S. cepaea*. Fr. *sédon étoué*. Ger. *Ceperkraut*, *Welschkornkraut*. Probably the *oxyria* of Dioscorides; a European species used in urinary complaints. [a. 35.]—*S. majus*. The *Sempervivum tectorum*. [a. 35.]—*S. micranthum*, *S. minus*. See *S. album*.—*S. minus luteum*, *S. reflexum*. Fr. *chatons*, *herbe aux hémorrhoides*, *sédon penché*. Ger. *zurückgekrümmte Fethenne*, *gelbe Tripmadam*, *Felsens*, *zurückgekrümmtes S.* Stone-hore, stone-orpine, tripmadam; a European salad species formerly used like *S. acre* and *S. album*. [a. 35.]—*S. rhodiola*, *S. roseum*. Fr. *sédon rose*, *millegraine*, *orpin rose*, *joubarbe rose*, Ger. *gemeine Rosenwurz*. Rose-root, heal-all; an alpine European species. The mildly astringent root (the *radix* of Dioscorides) has an acrid taste, and was formerly used as a discutient, refrigerant, and anodyne. [a. 35.]—*S. telephium*. Fr. *sédon orpin*, *feuille (ou feve) grasse*, *herbe à la coupeure* (ou *aux charpentiers*, ou *de Saint-Jean*, ou *grasse*), *reprise*, *grasset*, *joubarbe des vignes*. Ger. *knollige Fethenne*, *Scheurwurz*, *Geschwulstkraut*, *Donnerbart*, *Wolfsbockenkraut*, *Donnerkraut*, *Deichblatt*, *Zumpenkräut*, *Zungenkraut*. Alpine live-long, orpine, orphan-John, midsummermen; a salad species growing in Europe and nearly naturalized in the United States. Its fleshy, white, tuberous root and its herb, formerly official as *radix et herba telephii* (seu *telephii vulgaris*, seu *crassulæ*, seu *crassulæ majoris*, seu *illecebræ*, seu *illecebræ majoris*, seu *anacampseros*, seu *anacampserotis*, seu *fabe crassæ*, seu *fabe inversæ*, seu *fabaris*, seu *scrophulariæ medicæ*), were used, especially the herb, as a refrigerant, anodyne, and vulnerary. [a. 35.]—*S. vermiculare*. See *S. acre*.

SEED, n. Sed. Gr. *σπέρμα*, *σπός*. Lat. *semen*. Fr. *graine*, Ger. *Samen*. The fertilized and ripened ovum in phanerogams. Its essential part is the embryo. [a. 35.]—*Axile s.* Lat. *semen axile*. Fr. *graine axile*. A s. attached near the axis of the fruit.—*Carminative s's*. See *Hot s's*.—*Cold s's*, *Cooling s's*. See *Quattuor semina frigida majora* and *Quattuor semina frigida minor* (under SEMEN).—*Holy s.* See *WORMSEED*.—*Hot s's*. See *Quattuor semina calida majora* and *Quattuor semina calida minor* (under SEMEN).—*Molucca s's*. See *Molucca GRAINS*.—*Netted s.* A s. in which the testa is reticulated. [a. 35.]—*S. coat*. See *TESTA* and *TEGMEIN*.—*S. leaves*, *S. lobes*. See *Cotyledon LEAVES*.—*S. vessel*. See *PERICARP*.

SEKKRANKHEIT (Ger.), n. Za'kra'n²k-hit. See SEASICKNESS.

SEKUGELN (Ger.), n. pl. Za'kug-e²ln. See CORPORA quadrigemina.

SEMLÉ (Ger.), n. Za'e². See MINN.—*Rückenmarks'*. Lit., the middle of the spinal cord; a faculty of forming conscious conceptions formerly supposed by some to have its seat in the spinal nerve-cells. [K. 35.]—*S'nforschung*. See PSYCHOLOGY.—*S'nheilkunde*. See PSYCHIATRY.—*S'nNahrung*. See PHRENOLOGIA.—*S'nlehre*. See PSYCHOLOGY.—*S'nleiden*. Insanity. [a. 40.]—*S'nruhe*. Tranquillity of mind. [a. 40.]—*S'nstörung*. Intellectual disorder or disturbance. [D. 67.]—*S'nstörungskrankheit*. See *Mental ALIENATION*.—*S'nverrichtungen*. See *Animal ACTIONS*.

SEENESSEL (Ger.), n. Za'ne²s-e²l. See ALGA.

SEEPFERD (Ger.), n. Za'pfe²rd. See HIPPOCAMPUS.—*Grosses* See HIPPOCAMPUS *major*.—*Kleines S.* See HIPPOCAMPUS *minor*.—*S'e'fuss*. See HIPPOCAMPUS *major*.

SEESALZ (Ger.), n. Za'za²lts. See SEA-SALT.

SEETANG (Ger.), n. Za'za²n². The *Fucus vesiculosus*, *Laminaria conica*, and other marine Algae.

SEGEL (Ger.), n. Zag'e²l. 1. See VELUM. 2. The broadened end of a chorda tendinea attached to a valve. [L. 332.]—*Gaumens'*. See VELUM *palati*.—*Hinteres S.* See SEPTUM *parietale*.—*Hirnmarsks'*. See VELUM *medullare*.—*S. dritter Ordnung*. Ends of the chorda tendinea unconnected with papillary muscles and inserted into attached margins of valves. [L. 332.]—*S. erster Ordnung*. The ends of the chorda tendinea attached to the margin of the auriculo-ventricular opening. [L. 332.]—*S. zweiter Ordnung*. The ends of the chorda tendinea attached to the ventricular surface of valves nearer the free than the attached margins. [L. 332.]—*Vorderes Marks'*, *Vorderes S.* See VALVE of *Viessens* and SEPTUM *aorticum*.—*Wands'*. See SEPTUM *parietale*.

SEGMENT, n. Se²g'm't. Lat. *segmentum* (from *secare*, to cut). Fr. *s.*, *segmen*. Ger. *S.*, *Abchnitt*. 1. A part separated more or less completely from other parts. [a. 48.] 2. In botany, a division of a lobed or cleft leaf or other plant organ. When there are subdivisions, the s. is the primary division, and its parts are called lobes. [a. 35.]—*Interannular (nerve) s.* See INTERNODE of *Ranvier*.—*Intermediate s. of a cilium*. Ger. *Zwischenglied*. A soft, isotropic, faintly striated portion of a cilium intervening between the pedicle and the cilium proper. [Engelmann. "Arch. f. Physiol.," 1880, p. 505 (J.).]—*Lower s. of the uterus*. In an obstetrical sense, that portion of the organ which stretches and dilates during labor, but does not take part in the work of expelling the ovum; being all that portion situated below the ring of Bandl. [Lahs. "Arch. f. Gyn.," xxiii, 2; "Med. Times and Gaz.," Apr. 11, 1885, p. 490.]—*Medullary s's*. Fr. *s's cylindriques*. Ger. *Marks's*, *Einkerbungen*, *Faserglieder*, *Hohlzylinder*. *Lantermann'sche Gliederungen*. S's or divisions in the medullary sheath of a nerve-fibre, formed by the oblique markings or incisures of Schmidt. The s's have solid or hollow conical ends, and fit together like funnels. The s's in an internode of *Ranvier* are variable in length and in number, and are supposed by some to be due to manipulation, while others believe them to be normal. [J. 10, 30, 31.]—*Pubic s. of the pelvic floor* [D. B. Hart]. The upper and anterior of the two overlapping s's into which Hart divides the pelvic floor in women. It "consists of what extends from symphysis pubis to anterior vaginal wall, inclusive of the latter, and is chiefly made up of bladder." [A. 48.]—*Rivianian s. of the tympanic ring*. The anterior superior grooveless s. lying between the two points of attachment of the tympanic portion of the temporal bone to its squamous portion. [F.]—*Sacral s. of the pelvic floor* [D. B. Hart]. The lower and posterior of Hart's two s's of the pelvic floor in women. It "extends from sacrum to posterior vaginal wall." [A. 48.] Cf. *Pubic s. of the pelvic floor*.—*S. de Bandl* (Fr.). See *Bandl's RING*.—*S's de la trachée* (Fr.). See *Tracheal RINGS*.—*S's du noyau lenticulaire* (Fr.). The zones of the lenticular nucleus. [L. 55 (K).]—*S's of Lantermann*. See *Medullary s's*.—*Yolk s.* See *SEGMENTATION CELL*.—*Zwillungs's* (Ger.). See *Cleft nuclear FILAMENTS*.

SEGMENTATION, n. Se²g-me²nta'shu'n. Lat. *segmentatio* (from *segmentum*, a segment. Fr. *s.*, *fractionnement*; Ger. *Furchung*, *Segmentierung*). The process of becoming divided into parts; especially as in germ s. (q. v.).—*Centro-licithal s.* A variety of s. in which the spheres include a central mass of nutritive yolk. [L. 201.]—*Complete s.* See *Total s.* (of the vitellus).—*Discoidal s.* Ger. *scheibenförmige Furchung*. A variety of s. in which the germinal layer alone is involved. [L. 201.]—*Duplicative s.* [of Salisburg, Fr. s. of the micro-organism of gonorrhea in which there is an interval between the two s's. [G.]—*Embryonic s.* The division of naked cells. [J. 21.]—*Germ-s.* Ger. *Keim-spaltung*, *Furchung des Dotters*. The s. of the fecundated ovum. "A process of division and multiplication" of the blastospheres, "after the manner of cell cleavage." [A. 5.]—*Holoblastic s.* See *Total s.* (of the vitellus).—*Incomplete s.*, *Meroblastic s.* See *Partial s.* of the vitellus.—*Metamerie s.* The division of embryo into metameres. [L.]—*Partial s.* (of the vitellus). Lat. *segmentatio partialis*. Ger. *unvollständige Furchung*. That sort of s. of a mesoblastic ovum which takes place only in the formative vitellus. [A. 8.]—*Primordial s.* Ger. *ursprüngliche Furchung*. A supposititious archetypal form of s. [L. 146.]—*Protovertebral s.* A division of the mesoblast on each side of the notochord into the protovertebrae. [L.]—*Regular s.* A form of s. in which the ovum is converted into spheres of equal size and regularly disposed. [L. 201.]—*S. of the ovum*, *S. of the yolk*. Ger. *Dotterspaltung*. See *Germ-s.*—*S. sphere*. See *BLASTULA*.—*Superficial s.*, *Surface s.* Lat. *segmentatio superficialis*. Ger. *oberflächliche Furchung*. A variety in which the s. occurs upon the surface of the ovum. [L. 201.]—*Total s.* (of the vitellus). Lat. *segmentatio totalis*. Ger. *vollständige Furchung*. That complete form of germ-s. in which the whole yolk divides into two, four, eight, and so successively into smaller divisions, each with its nucleus, all destined to take part in the further development of the ovum. [A. 8.]—*Unequal s.* Ger. *ungleichmässige Furchung*. A form of s. in which, after the ovum is divided into four equal segments, the spheres of one pole are smaller than those of the opposite and afterward are much more numerous. [L. 201.]

SEGMENTELUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²g-me²nt-e²l'u²m (u²m). Dim. of *segmentum*, a segment. See *BLASTULA*.

SEGNETIA (Lat.), *SEGNETIES* (Lat.), n'sf. Se²g-ni²shi² (ti²) a², -ez (as). Gen. *ti²ia*, e²f. From *segnis*, slow. Ger., *Trägheit*. Torpor, sluggishness. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

SEGRAY (Fr.), n. S'²-gra². A place in the department of the Loiret, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L. 49 (a. 14).]

SEGRÉ (Fr.), n. S'²-gra. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a chalybeate and alkaline spring. [L. 49 (a. 14).]

SEGUIERIA (Lat.), n. f. Sa²ge-a²ri²-a². From *J. P. Séguier*, a French botanist. Fr. *séguier*. A genus of phytolaccaceus tropical American plants. [a. 35.]—*S. alliacea*. A Brazilian

species. The herb, root, and wood are used in baths in cases of rheumatism, dropsy, and hemorrhoids. [a. 35.]

SEGURA DE ARAGÓN (Sp.), n. Sa-gu'r-a-də-a'r-a-g-on'. A place in Teruel, Spain, where there is a warm sulphurous spring. [L. 49 (a. 14).]

SEHEN (Ger.), n. Za'e'n. See VISION and SIGHT.—**Doppelts**'. See DIPILOPA.—**Einfachs**'. See under EINFACH.—**Erschwertes S**. See DYSOPIA.—**Falsches S**. See PSEUDOSIA.—**Fehlerhaftes S**. See DYSOPIA.—**Fehlers'**. The subjective perception of scintillations of light.—**Fremds'**. See DETROSCOPY.—**Heiters'**. See GALEROSPIA.—**Kleiners', Kleins'**. See MICROPIA.—**Krankhaftes Lichts'**. See PHOTOSPIA.—**Krankhaftes S**. See PAROSPIA.—**Krumms'**. See METAMORPHOSIA.—**Mehrfachs'**. See POLYOPSIA.—**Mückens'**. See MYIODESOPSIA.—**Nachts'**. See NYCTALOSPIA.—**Nichtblaus'**. See BLUE-BLINDNESS.—**Roths'**. See ERYTHROPSIA.—**Schattens'**. See SCINTOSPIA.—**Spinnens'**. See MYIODESOPSIA.—**Tags'**. See HEMERALOPSIA (1st def.).

SEHKUNST (Ger.), **SEHLEHRE** (Ger.), n's. Za'kunst, -lar-e'. See OPTICS.

SEHLOCH (Ger.), n. Za'lo'ch'. See OPTIC FORAMEN and PUPIL.

SEHMSBLÄTTER (Ger.), n. Zamz'blat-te'r. See SENNA (2d def.).

SEHNE (Ger.), n. Zam'e'. See TENDON.—**Achilles'**. See TENDO ACHILLIS.—**Hands'**. See PALMAR FASCIA.—**S'nabcess**. See THECAL ABSCESS.—**S'nabreitung**. See APONEUROSIS.—**S'nbinde**. See FASCIA (3d def.).—**S'nbalg**. See GANGLION (1st def.).—**S'n-bogen**. A tendinous or aponeurotic arch. [L. 31.]—**S'ndurchschneidung**. See TENOTOMY.—**S'nfüden**. See CHORDÆ tendineæ.—**S'nhaut**. See APONEUROSIS.—**S'nhiüpfen**. See MYOPALMUS.—**S'nimmerset**. See TENDON.—**S'nphänomen**, **S'reflex**. See TENDON REFLEX.—**S'ring**. See ANNULUS tendinosus and ANNULUS fibrosus.—**S'nrollen**. See SEMAMOT BONES.—**S'nscheidenezündung**. See TENOSYNOVITIS.—**S'nschleimbeutel**. See BURSA mucosa subconjunctiva.—**S'nscihiere**. See SYNOVIA.—**S'nschnitt**. See TENOTOMY.—**Ürsprungs'**. A tendon, fascia, or aponeurosis of origin of a muscle. [L. 31.]—**Zwischens'**. A connecting tendon, such as that between the two bellies of the digastricus. [L. 31.]

SEHNENPFEIFEN (Ger.), n. Zan'e'n-pfif-e'n. A piping sound produced by tendinous structures.—**Perikardiales S**. A whistling pericardial murmur resembling the sound of a pipe, described by Marry as due to vibrations of intrapericardial fibrous bands. ["Wien. med. Blätt.", 1887, No. 8 (a. 40).]

SEHNERV (Ger.), n. Za'ne'r'. See OPTIC NERVE.—**S'neintritt**. See OPTIC DISC.—**S'neuentzündung**. See OPTIC NEURITIS.—**S'nehügel**, **S'enkammer**. See OPTIC THALAMUS.—**S'enkreuzung**. See CHIASM.—**S'enscheide**. The sheath of the optic nerve. [L. 304.]—**S'enwurzel**. See OPTIC THALAMUS.

SEHNIG (Ger.), adj. Zan'ig. Aponeurotic, tendinous.

SEHRICHTUNG (Ger.), n. Za'rich't-un'. See LINE of sight.

SEHROTH (Ger.), n. Za'rot. See VISUAL PURPLE.

SEHSPHÄRE (Ger.), n. Za'sfar-e'. See VISUAL CENTRE and CORPORA quadrigemina.—**Munk'sche S**. A region in the occipital cortex of the dog's brain, supposed to be concerned with the sense of vision, intimately related to the external geniculate body. ["Arch. f. Psych.", xiv, 1883, p. 697 (K).]

SEHSTOFF (Ger.), n. Za'sto'f'. See VISUAL PURPLE.

SEHSTRAHLUNG (Ger.), n. Za'stra'l-un'. See OPTIC RADIATION.—**Gratiolet'sche S**. The posterior portion of the corona radiata, including those bundles of fibres which enter the occipital lobe. [L. 28 (K).]—**Untere S**. The radiating nerve-fibres in the subthalamic region. [L. 17 (K).]

SEHURSPRUNG (Ger.), n. Za'ur-sprun'. See VISUAL CENTRE.

SEHWINKEL (Ger.), n. Za'vi'n'k-el'. See OPTIC ANGLE.

SEHZIEL (Ger.), n. Za'stel. See HOPOTER.

SEICHE (Fr.), n. Se'sh. See SEPPIA officinalis.

SEIDE (Ger.), n. Zid'e'. Silk.—**S'nraupe**, **S'nspinner**, **S'n-wurm**. See BOMBYX mori.—**S'nwurmsäure**. See BOMBIC ACID.

SEIDELBAST (Ger.), n. Zid'e'l-ba'st. See DAPHNE.—**Aetherisches S'extrakt**. See EXTRACTUM MEZERERI æthereum.—**Cantharidenhaltiges S'pflaster**. See EMPLASTURUM MEZERERI cantharidatum.—**Gemeiner S**. See DAPHNE mezereum.—**S'bitter**. See DAPHNE.—**S'pflaster**. See EXTRACTUM MEZERERI.—**S'rinde**. See MEZERERUM (3d def.).

SEIDLITZ (Ger.), n. Zid'i'ts. See SEDLITZ.

SEIFE (Ger.), n. Zil'e'. See SOAP.—**Alkanitische S**. See SAPO (2d def.).—**Ammoniakische S**. See SODA AMMONIAC.—**Ammoniak's'**. See AMMONIA SOAP.—**Antimonialstropfen**. See LIQUOR ANTIMONII chloridi.—**Antimons'**. See SAPO ANTIMONII.—**Ellissige S'nasbe**. See LIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum.—**Gemeine S**. See SAPO vulgaris.—**Gefüllte S**. In the process of soap manufacture, the mass produced by letting the mixture of fats and alkalies harden. It consists of the soap with glycerin and an excess of alkali. [L. 17 (K).]—**Grüne S**. See HARD SOAP.—**Harte S**. See HARD SOAP.—**Hauus'**. See SAPO domesticus.—**Kerns'**. See GRAIN SOAP.—**Oels'**. See OLIVE OIL SOAP.—**Schmiere**, **Schwarze S**. See SAPO viridis.—**S'nauflösung**. See TINCTURA ANTIMONII saponata.—**S'nbaum**. The genus Sapindus.—**S'nbeeren**. See under SAPINDUS saponaria.—**S'nacerat**. See EMPLASTURUM SAPONIS.—**S'nerde**. See PLYSTER EARTH.—**S'ngelst**. See SPIRITUS saponatus (3d def.).—**Tinctura saponis viridis**.—**S'ngeschwulst**. See STEATOMA.—**S'nklyster**. See LAVEMENTUM DE SAVON.—**S'nkraut**. The genus Saponaria.—**S'nlein**. See SAPO kalinus.—**S'nöl**. See OLEUM SAPONIS.—**S'npflaster**. See EMPLASTURUM SAPONIS.—**S'npulver**. See Poudre de SAVON.—**S'nrinde**. See QUILAYA (2d def.).—**S'spiritus**. See SPIRITUS saponatus (3d def.).—**Spanische S**. See SAPO (2d def.).

SEIFENWURZEL (Ger.), n. Zil'e'n-wur'te-el'. The Saponaria officinalis or its root. [a. 35.]—**Aegyptische S**. The root of Gypsophila struthium; also (an erroneous use) that of Leontice leontopetalum. [a. 35.]—**Kothe S**. The root of Saponaria officinalis. [a. 35.]—**Weisse S**. The root of Lychnis vespertina. [a. 35.]

SEIGLE (Fr.), n. Se'z-gl'. 1. See SECALE. 2. Of the Fr. Cod. the fruit of Secale cereale. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Alcoholature de s. ergoté**. See Tinctura ergotæ.—**Ergot de s**. [Fr. Cod.] See EXTRACTUM rye.—**Extrait de s. ergoté** [Fr. Cod.] See EXTRACTUM ergotæ.—**Huile de s. ergoté**. See OIL of ERGOT.—**Poudre de s. ergoté** [Fr. Cod.] See SECALE CORNUUM pulveratum.—**S. à éperon**, **S. cornu**. See ERGOT of rye.—**S. cultivé**, **S. de mars**, **S. de Pâques**, **S. du printemps**. See SECALE cereale.—**S. ergoté**, **S. ergotisé**, **S. luxuriant**, **S. noir**. See ERGOT of rye.—**Tisane de s. ergoté**. See INFUSUM ERGOT.

SEIGLER'S SPRINGS, n. Sig'lu'rz. A place in Lake County, California, where there are mineral springs. [Anderson (a. 14).]

SEIHUNG (Ger.), n. Zi'un'. See FILTRATION.

SEIHZEUG (Ger.), n. Zi'tsoig. See FILTER.

SEIME (Fr.), n. Se'im. A fissure in the hoof of a soliped.

SEIN (Fr.), n. Sa'n'. See MAMMA and LINUS.—**Faire le s**. To press out a milk-like secretion from the breast of a new-born child; a term used by monthly nurses. [A. 38.]

SEIRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Sir(se'i-az)-is (as a's')/is. Gen., -as'eos (-is). Gr., *σειραισις*. See INSOLATION (2d def.).

SEISIS (Lat.), **SEISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Sis'(se'i'ts)-is, siz'(se'i'ts)-mus(mu's). Gen., *seis'eos* (-is), *seis'mi*. Gr., *σεισμός* (from *σειν*, to shake). Fr., s. Ger., *Erschütterung*. 1. Concussion; of Hippocrates, also auscultation. 2. Dislocation of a vertebra. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

SEITE (Ger.), n. Zit'e'. See FLANK and LATUS.—**Bauchs'**. See GASTRUM.—**S'nbruch**. See PLEUROCELE.—**S'nständig**. See LATERAL.

SEITENARM (Ger.), n. Zit'e'n-a'r'm. See ANTERIOR BRACHIUM and POSTERIOR BRACHIUM.—**Hinterer S**, **S. des hinteren Vierhügels**. See POSTERIOR BRACHIUM.—**S. des Vierhügels**. See BRACHIUM conjunctivum.—**Vorderer S**. See ANTERIOR BRACHIUM.

SEITENMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Zit'e'n-musk-el. A lateral muscle.—**Breiter S. der Zunge**. See CERATOGLOSSUS.—**Breiter S. des Schlundes**. See CERATOPHARYNGEUS.—**Schmäler S. der Zunge**. See CHONDROGLOSSUS.

SEITENPLATTEN (Ger.), n. pl. Zit'e'n-pla't-te'n. 1. Of Hertwig, the two halves of the nuclear plate formed by its division in the equator of the nucleus. ["Jena. Zeits.", 1884, p. 508 (J.).] 2. Of Kowalek, the united muscular plates of the embryo; also, at an earlier stage of development, the lateral mesoblastic plates. [A. 8.]

SEITENSCHneiden (Ger.), n. pl. Zit'e'n-shid-e'n. The lateral folds of the amnion.

SEITENSTECHEN (Ger.), n. Zit'e'n-ste'e'h-e'n. Fr., *point de côté*. 1. A "stitch in the side" (as in beginning pneumonia and pleurisy). [a. 18.] 2. See PLEURISY.—**Falsches S**. See PLEURODYNIA.

SEITENSTICH (Ger.), n. Zit'e'n-sti'ch. See PLEURISY and PLEURODYNIA.—**Verborgener S**. See PLEURODYNIA and PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

SEITENSTRANG (Ger.), n. Zit'e'n-stra'n'. A lateral tract, especially the lateral column of the spinal cord. [K.]—**S'antheil**, **Seitenstränge des Rückenmarks**. See LATERAL COLUMN.—**S'streste**. The prolongation of the lateral columns of the spinal cord in the medulla oblongata. [L. 6 (K).]—**Vorderer S**. See ANTERIOR LATERAL COLUMN.

SEITENSTRANGBAHN (Ger.), n. Zit'e'n-stra'n'-ba'n'. See LATERAL COLUMN.—**Kleinhirns'**. See LATERAL TRACT of the cerebellum.

SEITENSTRECKER (Ger.), n. Zit'e'n-stre'k-e'r. An extensor muscle on the external side of a limb. [L.]—**S. des Fessels**, **Kron-**, and **Hufbeins**. See PERONEO-PREPHALANGIUS.

SEITENTHEIL (Ger.), n. Zit'e'n-thil. A part lying toward the side. [a. 48.]—**S. der Oberbauchgegend**. See HYPOCHONDRIUM.—**S. des Hinterhauptbeins** [Rathke]. See EXOCCIPITAL BONE.—**S'e des kleinen Gehirns**, **S'e des Mittelhirns**. See CEREBELLAR HEMISPHERES.

SEITLICH (Ger.), adj. Zit'l'ich. See COLLATERAL and LATERAL.

SEIZURE, n. Sez'u'r. Gr., *ἀἴψα* (1st def.), *ἄγχα* (2d def.). Lat., *prehensio* (1st def.), *accessio* (2d def.). Fr., *prise* (1st def.), *accès* (2d def.). Ger., *Angriff* (1st def.), *Anfall* (2d def.). 1. The act of grasping, as with a forceps. 2. The attack or onset of a disease or of a recurrence of its manifestations.

SEKRET (Ger.), n. Zak-re't'. See SECRETION. For other German words in *sek*, see the corresponding forms in *Sec*.—**S'sbiase**, **S'sraum**. See THECA (2d def.).

SEL (Fr.), n. Se'l. See SALT.—**Bain de s. marin** [Fr. Cod.]. See BALNEUM AQUE marine artificialis.—**Collyre de s's fondus**. See Collyre à la pierre divine.—**Esprit de s**. See SPIRITUS SALIS.—**Esprit de s. fumant** (ou marin). See SPIRITUS SALIS.—**Esprit de s. volatil huileux**. See SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ aromatizatus.—**S. acide**, **S. minéral**. See SODIUM acetate.—**S's acide**. See ALKALI salts.—**S. admirable** (perlé). See SAL mirabile perlatum.—**S. alcali nitreux de Seignette**. See POTASSIUM and sodium tartrate.—**S. alcali pur**. See POTASSIUM carbonate.—**S. alcali volatil**. See AMMONIUM carbonate.—**S. alcali volatil des végétaux**. See POTASSIUM carbonate.—**S. alembroth**. See ALEMBROTH.—**S. alexitère**. See LIQUOR alexiterius acetatus.—**S. amer**, **Magistère**, **Sulphate**. [B.]—**S. ammoniac**, **S. ammoniacal**. See the major

list.—S. anglais. See MAGNESIUM sulphate.—S. arsénical de Macquer. See *Biarséniate* de potasse.—S. cathartique amer. See MAGNESIUM sulphate.—S. commun. See SODIUM chloride.—S. cubique. See SODIUM nitrate.—S. de Berthollet. Potassium chlorate. [B.]—S. de Boutigny. See MERCURY chloriodide.—S. de canal. See MAGNESIUM sulphate.—S. de Chrestien. See GOLD and sodium chloride.—S. de cuisine. Sodium chloride. [B.]—S. de Derosne. See NARCOTINE.—S. de duobus. See *SAL de duobus*.—S. de Figuier. See GOLD and sodium chloride.—S. de Fischer. See COBALT and potassium nitrate (1st def.).—S. de gabelle. Sodium chloride. [a, 38].—S. d'Egra. See MAGNESIUM sulphate.—S. de Guindre. A French preparation in the form of powders containing each nearly 6 centigrammes of potassium chloride and 14 grammes of sodium sulphate. [B, 10].—S. de Homberg. See *SAL sedativum*.—S. de la Rochelle. See POTASSIUM and sodium tartrate.—S. de l'art. S. de la sagesse, S. de la science, S. de la vie. See ALEMBOOTH.—S. de mer. See Sea-salt.—S. de nitre. Potassium nitrate. [B, 93].—S. d'Epsom. Magnesium sulphate. [B.]—S. d'Epsom de Lorraine. Commercial sodium sulphate. [B.]—S. de roche. See Rock-salt.—S. de Schilippe. See ANTIMONY thioantimonate.—S. de Sedlitz. S. de Seidlitz, S. de Seidschütz. See MAGNESIUM sulphate.—S. de Seignette. See POTASSIUM and sodium tartrate.—S. de Sennert. See POTASSIUM acetate.—S. de Sylvius. See *SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ aromaticus*. [B.]—S. de verre. Syn.: *écume de verre*. A mixture of potassium (or sodium) chloride and potassium (or sodium) sulphate, which collects as a scum in the fusion of glass. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—S. de Vichy. Sodium bicarbonate. [B.]—S. de Westendorf. See LIQUOR alexiterius acetatus.—S. digestif. See *SAL digestivus*.—S. diurétique. See POTASSIUM acetate.—S. sébrifuge de Sylvius (ou fixe). See POTASSIUM chloride.—S. fusible de l'urine. See MICROCOSMIC SALT.—S. gemme. Sodium chloride. [B.]—S. infernal. See POTASSIUM nitrate.—S. marin. See Sea-salt and SODIUM chloride.—S. marin décrepité. Decrepitated sea-salt; commercial salt deprived of organic matter by the application of a strong dry heat. [B.]—S. natif de l'urine. See MICROCOSMIC SALT.—S. perlé. See SODIUM phosphate.—S. poignant. See LIQUOR alexiterius acetatus.—S. polychreste de Glaser. See POTASSIUM sulphate.—S. polychreste de la Rochelle. See POTASSIUM and sodium tartrate.—S. secret de Glauber. Ammonium sulphate.—S. sédatif de Homberg. See *SAL sedativum*.—S. sédatif mercuriel. See BORAS HYDRARGYRI.—S. stibié. Tartar emetic. S. végétal. Normal potassium tartrate. [B.]—S. volatil aromatique (huileux) de Sylvius. See *SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ aromaticus*.—S. volatil d'Angleterre. See AMMONIUM carbonate.—S. volatil d'urine. See AMMONIUM carbonicum pyro-oleosum.

SELAGO (Lat., n. f. *Se'l-a(a)'go*. Gen., *ag'inis*. Fr., *sélagine*. 1. Of the ancients, *Lycopodium* s. 2. An old name for *Camphorosma hirsuta*. 3. A genus of heath-like shrubs or undershrubs forming, with *Microdon*, *Globularia*, etc., an order (*Selaginæ*) of the *Lamiales*. [a, 35.]

SEL AMMONIAC (Fr., n. *Se'l a'm-mo-ne-a'k*. See AMMONIUM chloride.—Esprit de s. a. See AQUA ammoniac and LIQUOR ammonii carbonis.—Esprit de s. a. anisé. See LIQUOR ammonii anisatus.—Esprit de s. a. dulcifié (ou vineux). See *SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ*.—Fleur de s. a. See SAL AMMONIACUS depuratus.—Fleurs de s. a. martiales. See IRON and ammonium chloride.—S. a. fixe. See CALCIUM chloride.—S. a. liquide. See LIQUOR ammonium chloride.

SEL AMMONIACAL (Fr., n. *Se'l a'm-mo-ne-a'-ka'l*. See AMMONIUM chloride.—S. a. fusible de l'urine. A name anciently given to ammonium phosphate, but more properly applied to sodium and ammonium phosphate. [B, 46]. Cf. *MICROCOSMIC SALT*.—S. a. nitreux. Ammonium nitrate. [B, 93].—S. a. secret de Glauber. See AMMONIUM sulphate.—S. a. spathique. See AMMONIUM fluoride.—S. a. tartreux. See POTASSIUM and ammonium tartrate.—S. a. vitriolique. See AMMONIUM sulphate.

SELBSTBEFLECKUNG (Ger., n. *Ze'lbst'be'2-fl'e'k-un'2*. See MASTURBATION.

SELBSTBEFRUCHTUNG (Ger.), **SELBSTBEGATTUNG** (Ger.), n's. *Ze'lbst'be'2-fruch't-un'2*, *ga'p-tun'2*. See SELF-FERTILIZATION and AUTOFECUNDATION.

SELBSTBESCHÄNDUNG (Ger.), n. *Ze'lbst'be'2-shand-un'2*. See MASTURBATION.

SELBSTBEWEGUNG (Ger.), n. *Ze'lbst'be'2-vag-un'2*. See AUTOMATISM.

SELBSTBILDUNG (Ger.), n. *Ze'lbst'bi'ld-un'2*. Autoplasty.

SELBSTBRUSTUNTERSUCHER (Ger.), n. *Ze'lbst'brust-un'te'r-zuch'2-e'r*. See AUTOSCOPE.

SELBSTELECTRISCH (Ger.), n. *Ze'lbst'a-le'kt-ri'2-sh*. See IDIOELECTRIC.

SELBSTENTLEIBUNG (Ger.), n. *Ze'lbst'e'nt-lib-un'2*. Suicide. [L, 80.]

SELBSTENTMISCHUNG (Ger.), n. *Ze'lbst'e'nt-mis'2h-un'2*. See FERMENTATION.

SELBSTENTWICKELUNG (Ger.), n. *Ze'lbst'e'nt-vi'k-e'l-un'2*. See SPONTANEOUS EVOLUTION.

SELBSTENTZÜNDUNG (Ger.), n. *Ze'lbst'e'nt-tsu'nd-un'2*. Spontaneous ignition.

SELBSTERZEUGUNG (Ger.), n. *Ze'lbst'e'r-tsoig-un'2*. See SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

SELBSTHEIL (Ger.), n. *Ze'lbst'h'il*. See *PRUNELLA vulgaris*.

SELBSTINFECTION (Ger.), n. *Ze'lbst'in-fe'k-tse-on*. See AUTO-INFECTION.

SELBSTLEITUNG (Ger.), n. *Ze'lbst'li't-un'2*. See AUTONOMY.

SELBSTMÖRD (Ger.), n. *Ze'lbst'mo'r'd*. Suicide.

SELBSTMÖRDER (Ger.), n. *Ze'lbst'mu'r'd-e'r*. A suicide.

SELBSTSCHÄNDUNG (Ger.), **SELBSTSCHWÄCHUNG** (Ger.), n's. *Ze'lbst'shand-un'2*, *shwach'2-un'2*. See MASTURBATION.

SELBSTSEHEN (Ger.), n. *Ze'lbst'za-e'n*. See AUTOPSY (1st def.).

SELBSTSTÄNDIG (Ger.), adj. *Ze'lbst'stand-i'g*. 1. Independent, distinct. [L, 31.] 2. See AUTOMATIC.

SELBSTSTEUERN (Ger.), **SELBSTSTEUERUNG** (Ger.), n's. *Ze'lbst'stö'e'r-n*, *-e'r-un'2*. Self-regulation.—S. des Herzens. Of Brücke, a supposed automatic filling of the coronary arteries during the cardiac diastole. [K, 22.]

SELBSTSTILEN (Ger.), n. *Ze'lbst'st'i'le'n*. The nursing of a child by its own mother.

SELBSTSTIMME (Ger.), n. *Ze'lbst'st'i'm-me'2*. See AUTOPHONY.

SELBSTVEIBRENNEN (Ger.), n. *Ze'lbst'fe'r-bre'n-n-e'n*. Spontaneous combustion. [L, 80, 135.]

SELBSTVERDAUUNG (Ger.), n. *Ze'lbst'fe'r-da'2-u'nd-un'2*. See AUTOPEPSIA.

SELBSTVERSTÜMMELUNG (Ger.), n. *Ze'lbst'fe'r-stu'm-me'l-un'2*. Self-mutilation; emasculation. [A, 315 (a, 46).]

SELBSTWENDUNG (Ger.), n. *Ze'lbst've'nd-un'2*. See SPONTANEOUS VERSION.

SELECTION, n. *Se'l-e'k'shu'n*. Gr., *ἐκλεξις*. Lat., *selectio* (from *selegere*, to separate). Fr., *sélection*. A choosing.—Artificial s. S. by man of the most perfect types of animals or plants for reproduction. [L.]—Natural s. [Darwin]. The processes in Nature by which various species of the best adapted to their environment are preserved and an approximately perfect stock perpetuated.

SELEN (Ger.), n. *Ze'l-an'*. See SELENIUM.—S. Alaune. See ALUM (e).

SELENATE, n. *Se'l'e'n-at*. Fr., *séléniate*. Ger., *Selenat*, *selen-saures Salz*. A salt of selenic acid. [B.]

SELENE (Lat., n. f. *Se'l'e-nan'(e)a*). Gen., *-en'es*. Gr., *σεληνη*. Fr., *sélène*. See LUNULA (1st def.).

SELENHYDRATE (Fr.), n. *Sa-lan-ed-ra't*. See SELENIDE.

SELENHYDRIC ACID, n. *Se'l'e'n-hid'ri'2k*. Fr., *acide sélénhydrique*. Ger., *Selenwasserstoff*. See under *Seleniureted hydrogen*.

SELENIASMOUS (Lat., n. m. *Se'l'e'n(an)-i'2-a'2(a's)'mu's* (mu'ts). Gr., *σεληνιασμός* (from *σεληνιασθαι*, to be moonstruck). Epilepsy. [A, 311.]

SÉLÉNATE (Fr.), n. *Sa-la-ne-a't*. See SELENATE.

SELENIC, adj. *Se'l'e'n-i'2k*. Fr., *sélénique*. Containing selenium as a sexvalent radicle (combined directly with three atoms of oxygen). [B.]—S. acid. A dibasic acid, H_2SeO_4 , resembling sulphuric acid in properties and physical characters, but known only in aqueous solution. Its solution in water is a strongly acid colorless liquid which, when heated, dissolves copper, iron, and other metals acted upon by sulphuric acid, as well as gold, which the latter acid does not attack. [B.]

SELENIDE, n. *Se'l'e'n-i'2(d)*. Fr., *sélénure*, *hydroséléniate*, *sélénhydrate*. A compound of an element or radicle with selenium. [B.]

SELENIOCYANATE, n. *Se'l'e'n-i'2-o-si'a'n-at*. A compound analogous to a thiocyanate in which selenium has replaced sulphur. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

SELENIOCYANIC ACID, n. *Se'l'e'n-i'2-o-si-a'n-i'2k*. Fr., *acide sélénocyanique*. Ger., *Selenocyanäure*. A very unstable acid, $CNHSe$, known only in its aqueous solution. [B, 2.]

SELENIUM (Lat., n. n. *Se'l'e-nan'(i)2-o'n*. Of Tilden (in conformity with the nomenclature of the other non-metallic elements), selenium. [B.]

SELENIOSULPHURIC ACID, n. *Se'l'e-nan'(i)2-o-su'lf-u'r-i'2k*. Fr., *acide séléniosulfurique* (ou *séléniosulphosulfureux*). See SELENIOSULPHURIC ACID.

SELENIUM ACID, n. *Se'l'e'n-i'2-u's*. Fr., *acide sélénieux*. Ger., *selenige Säure*. A diatomic and dibasic crystalline acid, $H_2SeO_3 = SeO_2 + H_2O$. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SELENITE, n. *Se'l'e'n-i't*. Gr., *σεληνίτης* (2d def.). Lat., *se-lenites*, *glacies Mariae* (2d def.), *gypsum* (seu *natrium*) *mariale* (2d def.), *Lapis specularis* (2d def.). Ger., *Frauenstein* (2d def.), *Gyps spath* (2d def.), *blättriger Gyps* (2d def.). 1. A salt of selenious acid. 2. (Foliated) gypsum: a transparent or translucent form of hydrated calcium sulphate, distinguished by the facility with which it splits into thin, flexible, inelastic laminae. Powdered, it has been employed as an absorbent and internally as a refrigerant. [B, 7, 180.]

SELENIUM (Lat., n. n. *Se'l'e-nan'(i)2-u'sm(u'm)*. From *σεληνη*, the moon. Fr., *sélénium*. Ger., *Selen*. A non-metallic element discovered by Berzelius in 1817. It occurs in nature in combination with sulphur and with metals in many minerals. Ordinary, or soluble, s. is either a bright-red powder or a black micro-crystalline powder, soluble in carbon disulphide, and crystallizing from its solution in dark-red monoclinic crystals. When melted and quickly cooled it forms a dark-colored, translucent, vitreous, brittle substance. When melted, cooled to 210° C., and maintained at this temperature for some time, soluble s. is transformed into so-called metallic s., or insoluble s., a granular, crystalline mass, insoluble in carbon disulphide. S., when sublimed, gives off a dark-red vapor, which condenses into the so-called scarlet flowers of s. In composition s. is usually bivalent, replacing two atoms of hydrogen, but acts as a quadrivalent or sexvalent radicle. In the formation of its

compounds it presents a strong analogy with sulphur. Symbol, Se; atomic weight, 79. [B. 3.]—*S.* bromide. See *S. monobromide* and *S. tetrabromide*.—*S.* chloride. See *S. monochloride* and *S. tetrachloride*.—*S.* dioxide. A substance, SeO_2 , forming white acicular crystals; the only certainly known oxide of *S.* [B. 3.]—*S.* disulphide. A red substance, Se_2 , melting at about 100°C . [B. 3.]—*S.* fluoride. A crystalline compound of *S.* and fluorine. [B. 3.]—*S.* hydride. See *Seleniureted hydrogen*.—*S.* iodide. See *S. moniodide* and *S. tetraiodide*.—*S.* monobromide. A black liquid, Se_2Br_2 , of disagreeable odor. [B. 3.]—*S.* monochloride. A brown oily liquid, Se_2Cl_2 . [B. 3.]—*S.* moniodide. A black crystalline mass, Se_2I_2 . [B. 3.]—*S.* oxide. See *S.* dioxide.—*S.* oxychloride. See *Selenyl chloride*.—*S.* sulphide. See *S. disulphide* and *Sulphur diselenide*.—*S.* tetrabromide. A substance, Se_2Br_4 , forming orange-colored, very volatile crystals, of disagreeable odor. [B. 3.]—*S.* tetrachloride. A white crystalline substance, Se_2Cl_4 . [B. 3.]—*S.* tetraiodide. A dark-colored substance, Se_2I_4 , of crystalline texture. [B. 3.]—Soluble in *S.* under *S.*

SELENIURETED, adj. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{n}^{-1}\text{u}^{-2}\text{e}^{-2}\text{ed}$. Containing or combined with selenium. [B.]

SELENOCYANIDE, n. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{n}^{-1}\text{o}^{-1}\text{s}^{2+}\text{n}^{-2}\text{d}^{2+}(\text{id})$. A double cyanide of selenium and another radicle. [B.]

SELENOMERCAPTAN, n. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{e}^{-2}\text{o}^{-2}\text{m}^{-1}\text{u}^{-2}\text{k}^{-2}\text{a}^{2+}\text{p}^{2+}\text{t}^{2+}\text{n}$. Fr., *sélénio-mercure*. A compound, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SeH}$, which corresponds to a mercaptan in which the sulphur is replaced by selenium. [B.]

SELENOPLAGE (Lat.), **SELENOPLAXIA** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{n}^{-1}(\text{an})^{-1}\text{o}^{-1}\text{p}^{2+}\text{lag}^{2+}(\text{a})$, $\text{plax}^{2+}(\text{a})\text{y}^{2+}\text{a}^{2+}$. Gen., *plagēis*, *plaxēis*. From *σέληνη*, the moon, and *πλάγη*, a stroke. A morbid condition attributed to exposure to the light of the moon. [L. 50 (a. 48).]

SELENIOSULPHATE, n. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{n}^{-1}\text{o}^{-1}\text{s}^{2+}\text{u}^{2+}\text{l}^{2+}\text{f}^{2+}(\text{at})$. Fr., *séléniosulfate*. A salt of selenosulphuric acid. [B.]

SELENIOSULPHURIC ACID, n. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{n}^{-1}\text{o}^{-1}\text{s}^{2+}\text{u}^{2+}\text{l}^{2+}\text{f}^{2+}\text{k}$. Fr., *acide séléniosulfurique*. A dibasic acid, $\text{SO}_3\text{H}=\text{HSeSO}_3\text{H}$, known only in its salts. [B. 3.]

SELENSAÛRE (Ger.), n. $\text{Ze}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{an}^{-1}\text{zoir}^{-2}\text{e}^{-2}$. See **SELENIC ACID**.

SELENIUMWASSERSTOFF (Ger.), **SELENIUMWASSERSTOFFSAÛRE** (Ger.), n's. $\text{Ze}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{an}^{-1}\text{va}^{2+}\text{s}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{r}^{-2}\text{stow}^{2+}\text{f}$, $\text{zoir}^{-2}\text{e}^{-2}$. See **HYDROSELENIC ACID**.

SELENYL, n. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{n}^{-1}\text{l}$. A diatomic radicle, SeO^{\cdot} , found in selenious acid. It is related to selenious acid as thionyl is to sulphurous acid. [B.]—*S.* chloride. A fuming yellow liquid, SeOCl_2 . [B. 3.]

SELFHEAL, n. 1. The *Prunella vulgaris*. 2. The *Sanicula vulgaris*. [a. 35.]

SELF-INCASEMENT, n. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{in}^{-1}\text{kas}^{-1}\text{m}^{-1}\text{nt}$. Of J. S. Thatcher, a condition in which the small intestine has formed for itself a bag or pouch between the layers of the mesentery. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 19, 1889, p. 78 (a. 40).]

SELF-INFLATION, n. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{in}^{-1}\text{fla}^{-1}\text{shu}^{-1}\text{n}$. A process, suggested by H. R. Silvester, by which a person in danger of drowning is to make himself buoyant by forcing air into the subcutaneous tissue of the neck by forcible blowing efforts with the mouth and nose closed, after having made a puncture in the mucous membrane of the mouth at the reflection of the cheek from the lower jaw. ["Lancet," 1885, i. p. 11.]

SELF-LIMITED, adj. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{li}^{-1}\text{mit}^{-1}\text{ed}$. Of a disease, having a tendency to pursue its course for a definite period, and then terminate spontaneously. [a. 34.]

SELF-POLLUTION, n. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{p}^{2+}\text{o}^{2+}\text{l}^{2+}\text{u}^{2+}\text{shu}^{-1}\text{n}$. See **MASTURBATION**.

SELF-SUSPENSION, n. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{su}^{2+}\text{s}^{2+}\text{pe}^{-1}\text{n}^{-1}\text{shu}^{-1}\text{n}$. Suspension of the body for the purpose of making extension on the vertebral column. [A. 77.] An unnecessary word, since suspension alone has the same meaning.—**Axillo-cephalic s.-s.** Suspension by the head and the axilla.—**Cephalic s.-s.** Suspension by the head.

SELINIC ACID, n. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{in}^{-1}\text{ik}$. Fr., *acide sélénique*. Of Peschier, a peculiar acid found in *Selinum palustre*. [B. 5.]

SELINITES (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{in}^{-1}(\text{en})^{-1}\text{it}^{2+}(\text{e})\text{z}(\text{as})$. Gr., *σέλινιτες* (from *σέλινον*, parsley). Of Dioscorides, wine flavored with parsley. [A. 311 (a. 21).]

SELINUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{in}^{-1}(\text{en})^{-1}\text{u}^{2+}\text{m}^{-1}\text{m}$. Gr., *σέλινον* (1st def.). Fr., *sélin* (2d def.). Ger., *Silge* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, the *Carum petroselinum*. 2. A genus of perennial umbelliferous herbs. The *Selinaceæ* (Fr. *sélinées*) are an order or a tribe of the *Umbelliferae*, or a subtribe of the *Seselinæ*. [a. 35.]—*S.* angelica. See *ANGELICA silvestris*.—*S.* carvifolium. Fr., *sélin à feuilles de carvi*. Ger., *Roskimmel*. Caraway-leaved milk-parsley. In Russia and Lapland the root is used like ginger. [a. 35.]—*S.* imperatoria. See *IMPERATORIA ostruthium*.—*S.* Monnierii. The *Athamanta chinensis*. The seeds are stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic. [a. 34.]—*S.* oreoselinum. See *PEUCEDANUM oreoselinum*.—*S.* palustre. See *THYSSELINUM palustre*.—*S.* silvestre. 1. Of Linnaeus, the *Thyselinum palustre*. 2. Of Crantz, the *Angelica silvestris*. 3. A European species with a purgative root. [a. 35.]

SELKEBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Ze}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{lk}^{-2}\text{e}^{-2}\text{brun}^{-2}\text{ne}^{-1}\text{n}$. One of the springs at Alexisbad, containing iron sulphate and chloride and manganese sulphate. [A. 319.]

SELLA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{ll}^{2+}$. Fr., *selle*. A seat; a part shaped like a seat or saddle. [a. 48.]—*S.* turcica. Fr., *selle turcique*. Ger., *Sattelgrube*, *Türkensattel*. A deep depression, resembling a saddle somewhat, upon the upper surface of the body of the sphenoid bone which lodges the pituitary body. [L.]

SELLANDERS, n. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{a}^{2+}\text{nd}^{-2}\text{u}^{-2}\text{r}^{-2}$. See under **MALANDRIA** (2d def.).

SELLE (Fr.), n. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{ll}$. 1. See **SELLA**. 2. A faecal evacuation.—*S.* turcique. See **SELLA turcica**.

SELLERIE (Ger.), n. $\text{Ze}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{le}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{r}$. See **APITUM graveolens**.

SELTERS, n. $\text{Ze}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{lt}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{rs}$. A place in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, where there are gaseous springs containing sodium chloride and various carbonates. [L. 30, 37, 49, 57; Anderson (a. 14).]

SEMASIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{m}^{-1}(\text{sam})^{-1}\text{a}^{2+}\text{zhi}^{2+}(\text{si}^{2+})\text{a}^{2+}$. Gr., *σημασία* (from *σημαίνω*, to give a sign). Of old writers, the onset of a disease. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

SEMECARPUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{m}^{-1}(\text{sam})^{-1}\text{e}^{-2}\text{k}^{-2}\text{a}^{2+}\text{rp}^{2+}\text{u}^{2+}\text{s}^{2+}(\text{u}^{2+})$. From *σημαίνω*, a mark, and *καρπός*, fruit. Fr., *sémecarpe*. Ger., *Herzfrucht*, *Dintenbaum*. A genus of anacardiaceous trees. [a. 35.]—*S.* anacardium. Fr., *sémecarpe* (ou *anacarde*) d'Orient, *anacardier*. Ger., *ostindische Herzfrucht*, *ostindischer Dintenbaum*, *Malaccanusbaum*. Marking-nut, kidney-bean of Malacca, marsh-nut, varnish-tree; an East Indian species. The black nut, *anacardium orientale*, *semen anacardii orientale*, *fructus semecarpis*, contains a resinous, corrosive juice, used for marking cotton cloths, etc., as a rubefacient, and internally against leprosy and syphilis. It yields an acid, viscid oil which is used as a counter-irritant (but often occasions erythema and constitutional disturbance), and internally as a narcotic stimulant. The kernels yield a rubefacient oil. The farina of the anthers is irritating and narcotic, often producing in persons that sleep under the tree when it is in blossom stupefaction and swelling of the face and limbs. The fleshy corolla and receptacle are eaten. [a. 35.] Cf. *AMRITA ballātaka*.—*S.* cascarum. Fr., *amrta*, *Malaccanus*. An acid species indigenous to the Moluccas found also in the West Indies. Its properties resemble those of *S. anacardium*. [a. 35.]

SEMEIOGRAPHY, n. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{m}^{-1}\text{i}^{2+}\text{o}^{2+}\text{g}^{2+}\text{ra}^{2+}\text{f}^{2+}\text{i}^{2+}$. Lat., *semeiographia* (from *σημαίνω*, a sign, and *γράφω*, to write). The science or art of portraying the symptoms of disease.

SEMEIOLOGY, n. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{m}^{-1}\text{i}^{2+}\text{o}^{2+}\text{l}^{2+}\text{o}^{2+}\text{g}^{2+}$. From *σημαίνω*, a sign, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *sémiologie*, *sémiotique*. Ger., *Semiologie*. See **SYMPTOMATOLOGY**.

SEMEIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{m}^{-1}(\text{sam})^{-1}\text{i}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{os}^{2+}\text{is}$. Gen., *-osēos* (-is). Gr., *σημείωσις* (from *σημαίνω*, to mark). Diagnosis and prognosis combined. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

SEMEIOTICS, n. sing. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{m}^{-1}\text{i}^{2+}\text{o}^{2+}\text{t}^{2+}\text{iks}$. Gr., *σημειωτικά* (*τέχνη* understood). Lat., *semeiotica*. Ger., *Semiotik*. See **SYMPTOMATOLOGY**.

SEMEINCIDENT, adj. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{m}^{-1}\text{i}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{n}^{-1}\text{ci}^{2+}\text{d}^{-1}\text{nt}$. From *semei*, once, and *incidere*, to befall. Occurring but once in the same patient (said of diseases). [R. E. Williams, "Pittsburgh Med. Rev.," Jan., 1889, p. 13.]

SEMEN (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Sem}^{-1}(\text{sam})^{-1}\text{e}^{-2}\text{n}$. Gen., *semēnis*. Gr., *σπέρμα*. Fr., *sperme*, *semence*. Ger., *Samen*. 1. The fertilizing or impregnating liquid produced by the male reproductive organs. In man it is a thick, whitish fluid formed by the testes and the accessory generative glands, and contains the spermatozooids. Besides these, there may be present a variable number of seminal granules and of squamous and columnar epithelial cells. [J. 28, 30.] 2. See **SEED**.—*Animalculum seminis masculi*. See **SPERMATOZOID**.—*Emulsio seminum frigidorum*. Sp., *emulsión de simientes frias* (Sp. Ph.). An emulsion made of 2 parts of species frigida, 4 of white sugar, and 46 of water. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Quattuor semina calida majora**. The four greater carminative seeds; the seeds of *Pimpinella anisum*, *Carum carvi*, *Cuminum cyminum*, and *Foeniculum officinale*. [a. 35.]—**Quattuor semina calida minora**. The four lesser carminative seeds; the seeds of *Ammi majus*, *Sison amomum*, *Apium graveolens*, and *Daucus carota silvestris*. [a. 35.]—**Quattuor semina carminativa**. See **Quattuor semina calida majora**.—**Quattuor semina frigida majora**. The four greater cooling seeds; the seeds of *Cucumis citrullus*, *Cucumis sativus*, *Cucumis melo*, and *Cucurbita pepo*. [a. 35.]—**Quattuor semina frigida minora**. The four lesser cooling seeds; the seeds of *Cichorium intybus*, *Cichorium edendia*, *Lactuca sativa*, and *Portulaca oleracea*. [a. 35.]—*S.* alexandrinum. See **SANTONICA**.—*S.* Calabar [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph.], *Semina Calabar* [Swed. Ph.], *S. calabariense* [Belg. Ph.]. See **PHYSTIGMA** (2d def.).—*S.* contra. See the major list.—*S. corniculatum*. The receptacle in certain *Fungi*. [a. 35.]—*S.* gallicum. The fruit of *Rhamnus infectoria*. [a. 35.]—*S.* genitale. *S. masculinum*, *S. masculum*. See *S.* (1st def.).—*S.* edmoji. Of Buchner, the fruit of an undetermined plant of Abyssinia, used as a tenniauge. [a. 35.]—*S.* monspeliacum. The dried fruits of *Daphne gnidium*. [a. 35.]—*S.* sanctum. See **SANTONICA**.—*S.* stellatum. See **ILLICITUM** (2d def.).—*S.* virile. See *S.* (1st def.).

SEMENTE (Fr.), n. $\text{S}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{ma}^{2+}\text{n}^{2+}\text{s}$. See **SEMEN**.—**Quatre s's chaudes**. See **Quattuor semina calida majora** and **Quattuor semina calida minora**.—*S's d'herbes*. See **PEPLA textiles**.—*S's froides*. See **Quattuor semina frigida majora**.—*S's froides mineures*. See **Quattuor semina frigida minora**.

SEMENTE-CONTRA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Sem}^{-1}(\text{sam})^{-1}\text{e}^{-2}\text{n}^{-1}\text{co}^{-1}\text{nt}^{-1}\text{ra}^{2+}$. Fr., *s.-c.*, *semenine* (Fr. Cod.). See **SANTONICA**.—**Extrait de s.-c.** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). See **EXTRACTUM CINÆ**.—**Huile volatile de s.-c.** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). An oil obtained from santonica by expression in a metal sieve to an upward current of steam. [B. 95 (a. 38).]

SEMIAMPLECTENS (Lat.), **SEMIAMPLEXANS** (Lat.), adj's. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{m}^{-1}(\text{a}^{2+})\text{m}^{-1}\text{ple}^{-1}\text{ct}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{ns}$ (ans), $\text{ple}^{-1}\text{x}^{2+}\text{a}^{2+}\text{m}^{-1}\text{z}^{2+}\text{ans}$. Gen., *-entis*, *-antis*. From *semi*, half, and *amplecti* or *amplexari*, to embrace. 1. Of a leaf, partially clasping the stem. [a. 35.] 2. See **OBVOLUTE** (2d def.).

SEMI-AMPLEXICAUL, adj. $\text{Se}^{2+}\text{e}^{-2}\text{m}^{-1}\text{i}^{2+}\text{a}^{2+}\text{m}^{-1}\text{ple}^{-1}\text{x}^{2+}\text{i}^{2+}\text{ka}^{2+}\text{ul}$. Lat., *semiamplexicaulis* (from *semi*, half, *amplecti*, to twine round, and

caulis, a stalk). Fr., *semimplexicaule*. See SEMIAPLECTENS (1st def.).

SEMIAMPUTATIO (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{m}(\text{a}^2\text{m})\text{-pu}^2\text{-t}(\text{pu}^2)\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)/\text{shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{-o}$. Gen., *-on'is*. From *semi-*, half, and *amputare*, to cut around. Excision of a portion of an organ.—S. *uteri gravidi*. The removal of a gravid rudimentary horn of a uterus bicornis. [a, 34.]

SEMIASSUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{s})/\text{su}^2\text{s}(\text{su}^2\text{s})$. From *semi-*, half, and *assus*, roasted. Ger., *halbgebraten*. Half roasted, underdone. [a, 48.]

SEMI-BIFID, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-bi}^2/\text{fi}^2\text{d}$. Lat., *semibifidus* (from *semi-*, half, twice, and *findere*, to cleave). Ger., *halbgespalten*, *halbzweispaltig*. Of plant division, intermediate between emarginate and fissured; also, bifid. [a, 35.]

SEMI-BULBUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-bu}^2\text{b}(\text{bu}^2\text{b})/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *semi-*, half, and *bulbus*, a bulb. A hemispherical organ or structure. [a, 48.]—*Semibulbi corporis spongiosi*. See *Bulbi vestibuli vaginae*.

SEMICANALICULUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{n}(\text{ka}^2\text{n})\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)/\text{i}^2\text{-k}(\text{i}^2\text{k})/\text{u}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *semi-*, half, and *canaliculus*, a small channel. A small open canal, a small furrow. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

SEMICANALIS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{n}(\text{ka}^2\text{n})\text{-a}(\text{a}^2)/\text{i}^2\text{s}(\text{i}^2\text{s})$. Gen., *-alis*. From *semi-*, half, and *canalis*, a channel. A furrow or sulcus. [L, 50 (a, 48).]—S. *humerali*. See *Bicipital groove*.—S. *tensoris tympani*. See *Canalis pro tensore tympani*.—S. *tubae Eustachii*. See *Sulcus tubae Eustachii*.—S. *tympanicus*. See *Sulcus tympani*.

SEMICEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-se}^2\text{f}(\text{ke}^2\text{f})/\text{a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *semi-*, half, and *κεφαλή*, the head. See ANENCEPHALUS.

SEMICIRCULAR, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-su}^2\text{r}(\text{r})\text{k}(\text{k})/\text{u}^2\text{-a}^2\text{r}$. See SEMICIRCULARIS.

SEMICIRCULARIS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-su}^2\text{r}(\text{r})\text{k}(\text{r})/\text{u}^2\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)/\text{ri}^2\text{s}$. From *semi-*, half, and *circulus*, a circle. Fr., *semicirculaire*. Ger., *halbkreisförmig*. Having the form of a semi-circle; as a n., a structure having that form.—S. *nervosus anterior cardiac*. A plexus formed of branches of the left pneumogastric and splanchnic nerves, the oesophageal, gastric, and left semilunar ganglion, and the coeliac plexus upon the anterior surface of the stomach. [L.]

SEMICIRCULUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-su}^2\text{r}(\text{r})\text{k}(\text{k})/\text{i}^2\text{-r}(\text{r})\text{k}(\text{k})/\text{u}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. A half-circle. [a, 48.]—*Semicirculi ossei*. See SEMICIRCULAR CANALS.

SEMICIRCUMFERENCE, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-su}^2\text{r}(\text{r})\text{k}(\text{k})/\text{u}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-fe}^2\text{r}(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-o}^2\text{ns}$. From *semi-*, half, *circum*, around, and *ferre*, to carry. Fr., *demircirconference*. Half of the circumference of a circle. [a, 35.]

SEMICORDATE, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-ko}^2\text{r}(\text{d})/\text{at}$. Lat., *semicordatus*, *semicordiformis* (from *semi-*, half, *cor*, the heart, and *forma*, form). Fr., *semicordé*. Ger., *halbherzförmig*. Having the form of the lateral half of a cordate organ. [a, 35.]

SEMI-CRETIN, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-kre}^2\text{t}(\text{i}^2\text{n})$. A person affected with a modified form of cretinism, having "some rudiments of language. Their intellectual efforts go no farther than their bodily wants, corresponding only to the impression of the senses." [Beach, "Med. Times and Gaz.," Apr. 8, 1882.]

SEMICRISTA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-kr}(\text{i}^2\text{s})/\text{t}^2\text{a}^2$. From *semi-*, half, and *crista*, a crest. An elevation on a bone which, when united with its fellow, forms a single ridge. [L.]—S. *incisiva*. One half of the nasal crest, on each superior maxilla. [L.]

SEMICUBIUM (Lat.), **SEMICUPIUM** (Lat.), n's n. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-ku}^2\text{b}(\text{ku}^2\text{b})/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$, $\text{-ku}^2\text{p}(\text{ku}^2\text{p})/\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From *semi-*, half, and *cupere*, to lie down. See *Sitz-BATH*.

SEMIDECURRENS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-de}(\text{da})/\text{ku}^2\text{-r}(\text{ku}^2\text{r})/\text{ren}^2\text{s}(\text{rans})$. Gen., *-rent'is*. From *semi-*, half, and *currere*, to run. Ger., *halberablaufend*. Half-decurrent (said of a decurrent leaf when only one of its borders is prolonged to the next leaf below). [a, 35.]

SEMI-DUPLEX (Lat.), adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-du}^2\text{s}(\text{du})/\text{ple}^2\text{x}$. Gen., *-dup'licis*. From *semi-*, half, and *duplex*, twofold. Fr., *semi-double*. See SEMIPLENUS.

SEMI-FIBULÆUS (Lat.), **SEMI-FIBULARIS** (Lat.), n's n. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-fi}^2\text{b}(\text{feb})/\text{u}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-e}(\text{a}^2/\text{e}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$, $\text{-a}(\text{a}^2)/\text{ri}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-e'is*. From *semi-*, half, and *fibula* (q. v.). See PERONEUS brevis.

SEMI-FLOSCULAR, **SEMI-FLOSCULOSE**, adj's. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-flo}^2\text{s}(\text{sk})/\text{u}^2\text{l}^2\text{-a}^2\text{r}$, -os . Lat., *semiflosculosus*. Fr., *semi-floesculeux*. Ger., *bandblüthig*, *zungenblüthig*. Of the calathidium, composed of ligulate flowers. [a, 35.] Cf. *LIGULATE* and *LIGULIFLOROUS*.

SEMI-FLOSCULUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-flo}^2\text{s}(\text{flos})/\text{ku}^2\text{l}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *semi-*, half, and *flosculus*, a little flower. Fr., *demi-fleuron*. In certain composite plants, an irregular ligulate floret. [a, 35.]

SEMI-GLOBOSE, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-glob}(\text{o}^2\text{s})$. Lat., *semiglobosus* (from *semi-*, half, and *globus*, a globe). See SEMISPHERICAL (1st def.).

SEMI-INTEROSSEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-int}^2\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-o}^2\text{s}(\text{se}^2\text{e})/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *semi-*, half, *inter*, between, and *os*, a bone. See DEMI-INTEROSSEUS.—S. *-i. indicis*. See DEMI-INTEROSSEUS de l'index.—S. *-i. pollicis*. See OPPONENS pollicis.

SEMI-LOCULAR, **SEMI-LOCULATE**, adj's. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-lo}^2\text{k}(\text{u}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{r}$, -at . Lat., *semilocularis*, *semiloculatus*. Fr., *semiloculaire*. Ger., *halbfächerig*. Of a fruit, having incomplete dissepiments which do not extend to the axis, and hence forming cells (*semiloculi*) not entirely closed. [a, 35.]

SEMI-LOCULUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-lo}^2\text{k}(\text{u}^2)\text{-u}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *semi-*, half, and *loculus*, a little chamber. Fr., *demi-*

loge. Ger., *Halbfach*. One of the partly open cells in a semilocular fruit. [a, 35.]

SEMI-LUNAR, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-lu}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^2\text{r})$. From *semi-*, half, and *luna*, the moon. See CRESCENTIC.

SEMI-LUNULA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-lu}^2\text{n}(\text{un})/\text{u}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-a}^2$. A crescentic figure. [a, 48.]—S. *unguim*. See LUNULA (1st def.).

SEMI-LUXATION, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-lu}^2\text{x-a}^2\text{-shu}^2\text{n}$. From *semi-*, half, and *luxare*, to dislocate. See SUBLUXATION.

SEMI-MEMBRANOSUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-me}^2\text{m-br}(\text{a}^2\text{n})\text{-o}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. See SEMIMEMBRANOUS; as a n. m. (Ger., *halbhäutiger Schenkelmuskel*), a muscle which arises from the tuberosity of the ischium by a strong flat tendon. It is inserted into a horizontal groove on the back of the inner tuberosity of the tibia, the ligaments of the knee, and the fascia in its vicinity. It assists in flexing the knee, in rotating the tibia inward when the knee is bent, and in extending the hip. [C; L.]

SEMI-MEMBRANOUS, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-me}^2\text{m-br}(\text{a}^2\text{n})\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *semimembranosus* (from *semi-*, half, and *membrana*, a membrane). Fr., *semimembraneux*. Ger., *halbhäutig*. Partly membranous. [a, 48.]

SEMI-METAL, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-me}^2\text{t}(\text{l})$. Lat., *semimetallum* (from *semi-*, half, and *metallum*, a metal). See METALLOID.

SEMI-MOLECULE, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-mo}^2\text{l}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-ku}^2\text{l}$. From *semi-*, half, and *molecula*, a molecule. A radicle which, when occurring in the free state, doubles the molecular formula that it had when in composition. [B.]

SEMINAL, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-n}(\text{l})$. Lat., *seminalis* (from *semen*, seed). Fr., *séminal*. Pertaining to the semen of animals or to the seed in plants. [a, 48.]

SEMINERVOUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-nu}^2\text{r}(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-vos}(\text{vos})/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *semi-*, half, and *nervus*, a sinew. See SEMITENDINOSUS.

SEMINIFEROUS, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-f}(\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *seminiferus*, *seminifer* (from *semen*, seed, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *seminifère*. Ger., *samentragend*, *samenführend*. Conveying, bearing, or producing seed or semen. [a, 35.]

SEMINIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-n}(\text{i}^2\text{n})\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. Ger., *Kornhülle*. 1. See SEMEN (1st def.). 2. Of Link, the caryopsis in grasses. [a, 35.]

SEMINOID, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-n}(\text{o}^2\text{id})$. From *semen*, seed, and *είδος*, resemblance. Of a fruit, seed-like, like a caryopsis. [a, 35.]

SEMINULA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-n}(\text{u}^2)\text{-u}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-a}^2$. Written also *seminulum*. Dim. of *semen*, seed. Fr., *seminule*. The spore of a cryptogam, especially of a fern. [a, 35.]

SEMI-ORBICULARIS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{rb}(\text{i}^2\text{k})/\text{u}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)/\text{ri}^2\text{s}$. From *semi-*, half, and *orbiculus*, a small disc. Fr., *demi-orbiculaire*. Half-orbicular. [a, 35.]

SEMI-OVAL, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{v}(\text{l})$. Lat., *semi-ovalis* (from *semi-*, half, and *ovum*, an egg). Fr., *semi-ovale*. Ger., *halbeirund*. Oval as to one margin only (said of stipules, etc.). [a, 35.]

SEMI-OVATE, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-ov}(\text{at})$. Lat., *semiovatus*. 1. Of a leaf or other flattened organ, having the form of a lateral half of the longitudinal section of a hen's egg. 2. Of solid bodies, having the shape of a lateral half of an egg. [a, 35.]

SEMI-OXIDIZED, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{x}^2\text{-i}^2\text{d}(\text{i}^2\text{d})$. Ger., *halboxyd-irt*. Combined with half the amount of oxygen that would be required to saturate the molecule. [B.]

SEMI-PALMATE, **SEMI-PALMATE**, adj's. Lat., *sempalmatus* (from *semi-*, half, and *palmā*, the palm). Fr., *demi-palmé*. Having the toes half-webbed. [L, 221.]

SEMI-PENNATUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-pe}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^2\text{t})/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. See HEMI-PINNATE.

SEMIPESTIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-pe}^2\text{s}(\text{t})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-pest'is*. From *semi-*, half, and *pestis*, a plague. Fr., *semipéste*. Ger., *Halbpestilenz*. See *Typhus fever* and *Cerebro-spinal meningitis*.

SEMI-PETALOID, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-pe}^2\text{t}(\text{a}^2\text{l})\text{-o}^2\text{id}$. Lat., *sempetaloides* (from *semi-*, half, *πέταλον*, a leaf, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *demi-pétaloïde*. Somewhat petaloid (said of a calyx with thin colored sepals). [a, 35.]

SEMI-PINNATE, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-pi}^2\text{n}(\text{at})$. Lat., *semipinnatus* (from *semi-*, half, and *penna*, a feather). See HEMI-PINNATE.

SEMI-PLENUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-plen}(\text{plan})/\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *semi-*, half, and *plenus*, full. Ger., *halbgefüllt*. Of a flower, having the petals increased, yet retaining the pistil and a large portion of the stamens unchanged. [a, 35.]

SEMIPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-ptos}(\text{ptos})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-ptos'eos* (-is). From *semi-*, half, and *πτωσις*, a falling. Partial ptosis. [a, 34.]

SEMI-RADIANT, **SEMI-RADIATE**, adj's. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-rad}(\text{i}^2\text{-nt})$, -at . Lat., *semiradians*, *semiradiatus* (from *semi-*, half, and *radiare*, to radiate). Ger., *halbgestrahlt*. Half radiant; a calathidium, having rays on but one side of its borders. [a, 35.]

SEMI-SAGITTATE, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-saj}(\text{i}^2\text{-at})$. Lat., *semisagittatus* (from *semi-*, half, and *sagitta*, an arrow). Ger., *halbpfeil-förmig*. Of a leaf, half-sagittate. 1. Presenting the form of half of a sagittate leaf (halved from the apex to the base). 2. Sagittate at the base, but not tapering to a point. [a, 35.]

SEMI-SIDERATIO (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}(\text{sam})\text{-i}^2\text{-sid}(\text{sed})/\text{e}^2\text{-r-a}^2(\text{a}^2)/\text{shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{-o}$. Gen., *-on'is*. From *semi-*, half, and *sideratio*, a blight. See HEMI-LEGIA.

SEMI-SEPTATE, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-se}^2\text{pt}(\text{at})$. Lat., *semiseptatus* (from *semi-*, half, and *septum* [q. v.]). Fr., *semisépté*. Of a fruit, having incomplete or partially developed dissepiments. [a, 35.]

SEMISPECULUM (Lat.), n. n. *Se'm(sam)-i²-spe'k'u²(u¹)-u¹m(u¹m)*. From *semi*, half, and *speculum*, a mirror. An instrument for dilating the neck of the bladder in lithotomy. [E.]

SEMISPINALIS (Lat.), adj. *Se'm(sam)-i²-spin(spen)-al(a¹)i²s*. From *semi*, half, and *spina*, the spine. Fr., *demi-épineux*. 1. The s. coli and s. dorsi regarded as one muscle. 2. Having one portion arising from or inserted into a spinous process of a vertebra. [L.] 3. *S. capitis*. See *Complexus* (3d def.).—*S. cervicis*. See *S. coli* (1st def.).—*S. coli*. A muscle arising from the inner tubercle of the upper five or six dorsal vertebrae, and inserted into the spinous processes of the first to the sixth cervical vertebrae. [L. 31.] 2. See *LIO-SPINAL* (2d def.).—*S. dorsi*. 1. A muscle arising by tendons from the transverse processes of the fourth to the eleventh dorsal vertebrae and inserted into the spinous process of the four upper dorsal and two lower cervical vertebrae. [L. 31, 332.] 2. See *LIO-SPINAL* (2d def.).—*S. internus*, *S. spinatus*. See *LONGISSIMUS DORSI*.

SEMISPINATUS (Lat.), n. m. *Se'm(sam)-i²-spin(spen)-at(a²)ty¹-u¹s(u¹s)*. See *SEMISPINALIS*.

SEMISULCUS (Lat.), n. m. *Se'm(sam)-i²-sul'k(su¹k')u¹s(u¹s)*. From *semi*, half, and *sulcus*, a furrow. A depression in a bone which, with one on its neighbor, forms a groove. [L.]—*S. longitudinalis*. See *SULCUS SAGITTALIS*.—*S. ossis parietalis*. A groove on the parietal bone which, with the corresponding one of its fellow, lodges the superior longitudinal sinus. [L.]—*S. petrosus inferior*. A portion of the sulcus petrosus inferior on the temporal bone. [L.]—*S. sagittalis*. See *SULCUS SAGITTALIS*.

SEMISUPERIOR, adj. *Se'm-i²-su¹p-e'ri¹-o²r*. Lat., *semisuperius*. Ger., *halbober*. Half-superior: to a calyx, appearing to grow from above the base of an ovary. [a. 35.]

SEMITENDINOSUS, adj. *Se'm-i²-te'nd-i²n-u¹s*. Lat., *semitendinosus*. From *semi*, half, and *tendere*, to stretch. Fr., *semitendineux*. Ger., *halbheischig*, *halbsehig*. Partially tendinous. [L.]

SEMITENDINOSUS (Lat.), adj. *Se'm(sam)-i²-te'nd-i²n-o²s(u¹s)*. See *SEMITENDINOSUS*; as n. m. (Fr., *ischio-crutibial*, *demi-nerveux*, *demi-tendineux*; Ger., *halbschneider Muskel*), a muscle which arises from the tuberosity of the ischium and is inserted in an expanded tendon with the upper part of the inner surface of the tibia. It assists in flexing the knee and in rotating the tibia when the knee is bent, and is a powerful extensor of the hip.

SEMITERETE, adj. *Se'm-i²-te'r-e't*. Lat., *semiteres* (from *semi*, half, and *teres*, rounded). Ger., *halbdrahtrund*, *halbstielrund*. Half-terete, semicylindrical. [a. 35.]

SEMITERTIANA (Lat.), n. f. *Se'm(sam)-i²-tu¹r(t'e'r)-shî²(ti¹)-an(a¹)n'a¹*. See *FEBRIS SEMITERTIANA* (1st def.).

SEMIVALVATE, adj. *Se'm-i²-va¹lv-at*. Lat., *semivalvatus*, *semivalvis* (from *semi*, half, and *valva*, a valve). Ger., *halbkloppig*. Of a fruit, separating into valves only as far as the centre. [a. 35.]

SEMVELKUR (Ger.), n. *Ze'm-me¹-l'k'ur*. A method of treatment by a diet of dry, starchy food. [L. 57 (a. 14).]

SEMPERVIVUM (Lat.), n. n. *Se'm-i²-vi¹(re)-vi¹(re)-u¹m(u¹m)*. From *semper*, always, and *vivus*, living. Fr., *joubarbe*. Ger., *Hauslaub*, *Hauswurz*. Houseleek; a genus of crassulaceous plants. The *Sempervivae* are the *Crassulaceae*, and the *Sempervivaceae* are a tribe of that order. [a. 35.]—*S. arboreum*. Ger., *baumartiges Hauslaub*. Tree-houseleek; the *Adonis vernalis* of Dioscorides; indigenous to southern Europe, the Orient, and northern Africa. It has the properties of *S. tectorum*. [a. 35.]—*S. montanum*. Mountain-houseleek; a cultivated species growing in central Europe. [a. 35.]—*S. sedifera*. Fr., *joubarbe très élevée*. A European species, used in poultices. [a. 35.]—*S. tectorum*. Fr., *joubarbe des toits*, *artichaut sauvage* (ou des toits). Ger., *Dummeigrün*, *Wunderbarkraut*. Bullock's-eye, Jupiter's beard (or -eye), homewort, sengreen, common houseleek; a garden plant indigenous to Europe, where the thick, fleshy, mucilaginous leaves, *herba (seu folia) sempervivae* (seu *tectorum* seu *sempervivum* [seu *sedii*] *majoris*, seu *barba Jovis*), are used in fevers, dysentery, etc., and as an application to burns, insects' stings, ulcers, etc. They are used empirically for warts and corns, and in England for ringworm. [a. 35.]

SEMUR (Fr.), n. *S'-mu'r*. A place in the department of the Côte d'Or, France, where there is a saline spring. [L. 49 (a. 14).]

SÉNÉ [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. *Sa-na*. See *SENNA* (3d and 3d def's).—**Électuaire de s. composé** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Confectio SENÆ*.—**Électuaire de s. et de crème de tartre**. See *Electuarium DIATARTAREUM*.—**Électuaire de s. et de mercuriale composée** (ou de s. et de pulpes). See *Confectio SENÆ*.—**Électuaire de s. et de rhubarbe**. See *Electuarium catharticum duplicatum*.—**Extrait aqueux de s.**, **Extrait de s.** (feuilles) [Fr. Cod.]. **Extrait hydrolique de s.** See *Extractum SENÆ*.—**Hydrolé (ou infusion) de s.** See *Infusum SENÆ*.—**Infusion de s. aromatisée**. An infusion of 46 parts of senna, with from 2½ to 4 of ginger, in from 280 to 518 of boiling water, sometimes with 8 of cream of tartar added; or with 8 of coriander and 123 of manna in 492 of boiling water. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Infusion de s. du Maryland**. An infusion of 30 grammes of *Cassia marilandica* in half a litre of water, prepared by digesting with gentle heat for an hour. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Lavement de s. composé**. A preparation made by boiling from 7½ to 15 parts of senna lightly in 500 of water, and adding from 7½ to 23 of sodium sulphate; or by boiling 15 parts of mercurials in 1225 of water till reduced a third and adding 15 of senna and afterward 7½ of sodium sulphate. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Poudre de s. de crème de tartre**. See *Pulvis SENÆ compositus* (1st def.).—**Poudre de s. et de crème de tartre composée**. See *Pulvis antiarthriticus purgativus*.—**Poudre de s. et de réglisse**. A powder of 15 parts each of s. leaves, licorice, and anise and 7½ of sugar candy. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Poudre de s. (feuilles)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Folia SENÆ pulverata*.—**Poudre de s.**

(*follicules*) [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by drying senna folicles at 25° C., powdering in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 1 hair sieve. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—*S. argel*, *S. argueli*, *S. arguel*. See *Falsæ SENÆ*.—*S. d'Alexandrie* [Fr. Cod.]. *S. de Bucharie*, *S. d'Égypte* [Fr. Cod.], *S. de la ferme*, *S. de la Palte* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Alexandrinæ SENÆ*.—**Sirop de s.** See *Syrupus SENÆ*.—**Sirop de s. et de rhubarbe**. See *Syrupus SENÆ compositus*.—**Sirop de s. et de roses**. See *Syrupus SENÆ rosaceus*.—**Teinture de s.** [Fr. Cod.] (*aromatique*). See *Tinctura SENÆ*.

SENEBIERA (Lat.), n. f. *S'-n'-be-a'ra²*. From *Senebier*, a Swiss naturalist. Fr., *sénébière*, *sénébiérie*. A genus of cruciferous herbs. The *Senebierae*, or *Senebieriæ*, are a tribe of the *Diplocoleae*. [a. 35.]—*S. coronopus*. Fr., *ambrosie des anciens* (ou sauvage), cresson sauvage, corne de cerf d'eau, *sénébiérie*, *corne de cerf*. Ger., *Schweinresse*, *Rabenfuss*, *Krähenfuss*, *Schlängenzwang*, *Herzgras*. Buck's-horn, hog-grass, swine's-cress, wart-cress; a European salad weed. The herb, *herba coronopi* (seu *nasturtii silvestris* [seu *verrucosi*], seu *verrucarii*), was formerly official. In its fresh state it has a cress-like taste and odor, and is stimulant and antiscorbutic. Its ashes formed a part of a secret preparation formerly used in vesical calculus. [a. 35.]

SENECA (Lat.), n. f. *Se'n-e'k-a²*. See *SENEGAE* (2d def.).

SENECA OIL, n. *Se'n-e'k-a²*. Petroleum (so called from being found about Lake Seneca). [a. 35.]

SENECIN, n. *Se'n-e'k-a²*. Of the electics, a preparation made by precipitating the tincture of *Senecio vulgaris* with water. [B. 5 (a. 38).]

SENECIO (Lat.), n. f. *Se'n-es(e¹k')i²-o*. Gen., *-on'is*. From *senez*, an old man. Fr., *sénécon*. Ger., *Kreuzkraut*, *Kreuzwurz*, *Bigelovskia*. Groundsel; a genus of the *Senecionideæ*, which are a tribe of the *Tubulifloræ*. The *Senecionideæ* are a tribe of the *Compositæ*. [a. 35.]—*S. acanthifolius*. Ger., *krebstastelblättriges Kreuzkraut*. An Oriental and Egyptian species. A decoction of the leaves and flower-heads is used as a deobstruent, especially in uterine complaints. [a. 35.]—*S. ambavilla*. Fr., *ambaville*, *ambaville blanche*. A Mauritius species, used as an antipylitic, pectoral, and sudorific. [a. 35.]—*S. antipatheticus*. A species found in southern Africa; used as an antidote to the milk of euphorbiaceous plants.—*S. asiaticus*. See *GENERA pseudo-china*.—*S. aureus*. Ger., *goldblütiges Kreuzkraut*. (American) golden ragwort, life-root, squaw-weed, false valerian; a North American species. The herb and the fragrant rootlets are used by the Indians as a vulnerary and by the eclectics as a diuretic and emmenagogue. [a. 35.]—*S. canadensis*. Sp., *yerba de Puebla* [Mex. Ph.]. A very poisonous species indigenous to Puebla, Mexico, where it is used for killing dogs. It produces tetanic effects. It has been used in epilepsy, and recommended as antispasmodic and sudorific. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]—*S. doria*. Fr., *sénécon doria*. Ger., *Doriakreuzkraut*. A species abundant in southern Europe and the Orient. The fresh leaves are used as a vulnerary. [a. 35.]—*S. doronicum*. Fr., *sénécon doronic*. Ger., *gamswurzliches Kreuzkraut*. *Leopold's-bane* (or large-flowered) groundsel; a European species. The flower-heads are used in asthma. [a. 35.]—*S. jacobæa*. Fr., *sénécon jacobée*, *fleur (ou herbe) de Saint-Jacques*, *herbe dorée* (ou de Jacob), *jonc à mouches*. Ger., *Jakobskraut*, *Jakobskreuzkraut*. Ragweed, common ragwort of Europe, canker (or fellow), or St. James's-weed, yellow-top, the staggerwort, or the herbals. The bitter, dried herb *herba jacobæa* was formerly used as a tonic, astringent, vulnerary, and detersive, and by the veterinarians for staggers. Its juice, *succus senecionis jacobææ*, dyes wool a deep green, and has been recommended as a remedy for pruritus. [Purdon, "Pract.," Jan., 1882; "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Apr., 1882; a. 35.]—*S. nigrescens*. Ger., *schwarzblütiges Kreuzkraut*. A Chilean species, used as an antipodeic. [a. 35.]—*S. palustris*. Ger., *Sumpf-Kreuzkraut*. The marsh-groundsel of Europe. The root is applied to ulcers, etc. [a. 35.]—*S. parviflorus*. A Mexican diaphoretic and deobstruent species. [a. 35.]—*S. præcox*. Sp., *tezacpatli* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species. The leaves are vulnerary and antirheumatic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 122 (a. 50).]—*S. repens*. Fr., *sénécon rampant*. A Cape-of-Good-Hope species, used as a pectoral and antirheumatic. The fleshy leaves and tops are eaten, pickled. [a. 35.]—*S. saracenicus*. Ger., *sarazensisches Kreuzkraut*, *Heidnisch-Wundkraut*. Saracens' consound (or comfrey), broad-leaved groundsel; a European species. The herb, *herba consolidæ saracenicæ*, was formerly used as a vulnerary and deobstruent. [a. 35.]—*S. sarmen-tosus*. A species found in Indo-China; used as a salad and as an application to abscesses. [a. 35.]—*S. vulgaris*. Fr., *sénécon commun*, *herbe aux charpeutes*. Ger., *gemeines Kreuzkraut*, *Goldkraut*, *Gründkraut*, *Baldriiskraut*, *Baldreis-kraut*, *Kreuzwurz*, *Gründwurz*, *Gründwurz*. Common groundsel, flower of St. Macarius, the *épépéov* of Dioscorides; a weed indigenous to Europe, northern Africa, and central and northern Asia, and naturalized in the northern United States. The herb, *herba senecionis* (seu *erigeri*, seu *cardunculi*), was once used in hemoptysis and convulsions and as an anthelmintic and emmenagogue, but is now mainly employed as an emollient and resolvent. In its fresh state it has a bitter, salty taste, and in large doses is emetic. [a. 35.]

SENECON (Fr.), n. *S'-n'-so²n²*. 1. See *SENECIO*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the *Senecio vulgaris* or its leaves. [a. 35, 38.]

SENECTUS (Lat.), n. f. *Se'n-e'kt'u¹s(u¹s)*. Gen., *-tut'is*. From *senez*, an old man. Fr., *vieillesse*. Ger., *Alter*. The condition of being far advanced in life. [a. 48.] Cf. *SENIILITY*.

SENEGAE (Lat.), n. f. *Se'n-e'g-a²*. Fr., *polygala de Virginie* (*racine*) [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *S. wuerzel* (2d def.), *Klapperschlangenzwurzel* (3d def.). Sp., *polygala de Virginia* (2d def.) [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Polygala*. 2. Of

the U. S. Ph., the root of *Polygala s.* The horny, thick bark, which contains the active principles, has a peculiar rancid odor and a taste which is sweetish and mucilaginous at first, but soon becomes pungent and acid. Some volatile oil, traces of resin, gum, salts of malic acid, two doubtful bodies (isulisin and virginic acid), a yellow coloring matter, and sugar have been obtained from s., but its active principle is polygalic acid. S. was first used by the Seneca Indians in rattlesnake bites. It is a stimulating expectorant and diuretic and more or less excitant to all the secretions. [B. 5, 393 (a, 35).]—**Abstracum senegale U. S. Ph.**. A preparation made by moistening 200 parts of s. in No. 60 powder with 80 of alcohol in a percolator, macerating for forty-eight hours and exhausting with more alcohol, reserving 170 parts, evaporating the residue to 30 at a temperature not higher than 50° C., mixing the two, adding 50 parts of sugar of milk, drying at a temperature not higher than 50° C., bringing up to 100 parts with sugar of milk, and powdering fine. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum senegae**. Fr., *decoction de polygala de Virginie*. A preparation made by boiling s. in twenty-four times as much water till reduced one half; or by boiling 1 oz. (troy) of s. in a pint of water for a quarter of an hour, straining, and washing through the strainer with water enough to make a pint [U. S. Ph., 1870]. [B. 5, 119 (a, 38).] Cf. **Infusum senegae**.—**Extractum senegae**. Fr., *extrait de sénéole (ou polygala)* [Fr. Cod.]. A dry [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (soft [Fr. Cod.], thick [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]) extract made from the root of *Polygala s.* by means of dilute alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum senegae fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of s. in No. 40 powder with 45 of a mixture of twice as much alcohol as water, exhausting in a percolator with more of the mixture, reserving 85 c. c., evaporating the succeeding portion to a soft extract, mixing the two, adding 2 grammes of water of ammonia, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with the menstruum. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**False s.** See **North-ern s.**—**Infusum senegae** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de polygala de Virginie* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *infusión de polygala de Virginia* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of s. in No. 20 powder in 20 parts [Br. Ph.] (1 part of chopped s. in 100 parts [Fr. Cod.]) of boiling water and straining. [The Sp. Ph. orders boiling with enough water to make 198 parts. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Large s.**, **North-ern s.** The false s. of commerce, referred by Maish to *Polygala Boykinii*, but now regarded as the product of a variety of *Polygala s.*, growing in Wisconsin. According to O. Lunde, it agrees in structure with the official drug. [a, 35.]—**Radix polygalæ** [Belg. Ph.] **senegae**. See S. (2d def.).—**Radix senegae pulverata**. Fr., *poudre de polygala de Virginie* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by drying s.-root at 40° C., powdering in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; or by sifting s. through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Senegae radix, S. radix**. See S. (2d def.).—**Syrup** [Ger. Ph.] (Ger.). See **Syrupus senegae**.—**S'wurzel** [Ger.]. See S. (2d def.).—**Syrupus senegae**. Fr., *sirop de polygala* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Syrup* [Ger. Ph.]. Sp., *jirabe de polygala de Virginia* [Sp. Ph.]. A syrup made by shaking up 160 parts of fluid extract of s. with 250 of water and 4 of water of ammonia, filtering after some hours, washing the residue through the filter till 400 parts are obtained, adding 600 of sugar, and straining [U. S. Ph.]; or by dissolving 5 parts of alcoholic extract of s. in 50 of water, filtering, adding 995 of syrup, and evaporating to 1,000 [Belg. Ph.]. Other ph's order extraction of s. with water or alcohol and the addition of from 15 to 18 parts of sugar to each 10 of the product. [B. 95, 113, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura senegae**. Fr., *teinture de polygala de Virginie* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating s. in two days with cubeb percolation, 2½ oz. of s. in No. 40 powder with alcohol enough to make 20 fl. oz. of filtered tincture [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of s. for ten days with 5 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod.]; (for five days with 5 parts of 70-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38); B. 113 (a, 14).]

SENEGAL-ROOT, n. Se'n'e-g'-'rut'. The root of *Cocculus baki*. [a, 35.]

SENEGIN, n. Se'n'e-'j'2n. Fr., *sénégine*. Ger., S. See **POLY-GALIC ACID**.

SENEGREEN, n. Sen'gren. See **SEMPERVIVUM tectorum**.

SENEKA (Lat.), n. f. Se'n'e-'k-a². See **SENEGA** (2d def.).

SENEVÉ (Fr.), n. Sa-n'-va. See **SINAPIS**.

SENE (Ger.), n. Ze'nf. See **SINAPIS**.—**Aetherisches S'öl**. See **MUSTARD-OIL**.—**Englischer S'samen**, **Gelber S'samen**. See **SINAPIS alba** (2d def.).—**Schwarzer S'samen**. The seed of *Sinapis nigra*. [a, 35.]—**S'geist**. See **SPIRITUS SINAPIS**.—**S'öl**. See **MUSTARD-OIL**.—**S'papier** [Ger. Ph.]. See **Charta SINAPIS**.

SENICIC ACID, n. Se'n-'i-'s'ik. A poisonous organic acid found by Rio de la Loxa in *Senecio canidica*. [J. M. Maish, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]

SENILE, adj. Se'n'i-le. Gr., *γεραιός*. Lat., *senilis* (from *senex*, an old man). Fr., *sénile*. Ger., *hochbejahrt*, *greisig*. Showing signs of advanced age; of diseases, due to or common in old age.

SENILITY, n. Se'n-'i-'li-ti². Old age, especially as manifested by physical or mental weakness or decay. [a, 48.]

SENKE (Ger.), **SENKNADEL** (Ger.), **SENKSTIFT** (Ger.), n's. Ze'n'k'e², na³'d-e²l, sti²ft. See **PROBE**.

SENKUNG (Ger.), n. Ze'n'k'ung². See **DESCENT** (1st def.).—**Gebärmutter's**. See **DESCENSUS uteri**.—**S'methode**. The method of collecting red blood-corpuscles by allowing them to sink to the bottom of a vessel. [K, 13.]

SENNA (Lat.), n. f. Se'n'na². Fr., *séné* [Fr. Cod.] (2d and 3d def's), *feuilles de séné* (2d and 3d def's). Ger., *Senne*, *Sennesblätter* (2d and 3d def's). 1. The genus *Cassia*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., and Roum. Ph. the leaves of *Cassia acutifolia*, imported especially from Alexandria and Tripoli; also, according to the Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., and Sp. Ph., of *Cassia obovata* (the Sp. Ph. distinguishing the

second kind as *sen*, *sen de España*, *sen de Italia*, and *sen de Alepo*, the first as *sen de Alejandria* and *sen exótico*, and a mixture of both with leaves of *Solenostemma argel* as *sen de la Falta*); according to the Roum. Ph., of *Cassia lanceolata*; and according to the Finn. Ph. and Gr. Ph., of both. 3. The leaves of *Cassia angustifolia*, imported from India. The Sp. Ph. distinguishes as *meca* the s. which comes from Mecca, and the Netherl. Ph. has the same distinction. S.-leaves contain chrysophanic acid, sennacrol, sennapiprin, cathartamine, tartaric and oxalic acids, earthy and alkaline carbonates, and cathartic acid, which is the active principle. They are much used as a purgative, usually in combination with some aromatic and an alkaline salt to prevent griping. [B. 95 (a, 38); a, 35).]—**Aleppo s.** Fr., *séné d'Alep*. The leaflets of *Cassia obovata*. [a, 35].—**Alexandrian s.** Lat., *s. alexandrina* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *séné d'Alexandrie* (ou de l'Égypte, ou de la Falte [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *alexandrinische Sennesblätter*. The stiff, brittle leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia* (1st def.), occurring in commerce mixed with leaf-stalks, broken twigs, etc., with Aleppo s., and with the leaves and fruits of other plants (see *Fulse s.*). The true leaflets are covered with a fine pubescence, most dense on the midrib, have a light yellowish-green color, a rather pleasant tea-like smell, and a mucilaginous, not highly pronounced taste. [a, 35].—**American s.** The *Cassia marylandica* or its leaflets. [a, 35].—**Arabian s.** The leaflets, intermixed with pods, stalks, and flowers, of *Cassia acutifolia*. [a, 35].—**Bastard s.** See *Fulse s.*—**Bladder-s.** Lat., *folia sennæ germanicæ* (see *spuria*). Fr., *séné vésiculeux* (ou d'Europe). Ger., *Blasensennesblätter*, *falsche* (oder *deutsche*) *Sennesblätter*. The leaves of *Coletea arborescens*. [a, 36].—**Cape bladder-s.** The *Sutherlandia frutescens* or its pods. [a, 35].—**Confectio sennæ**. Fr., *electuaire de séné* (composé). A preparation made by digesting 16 parts of cassia fruit, 10 of tamarind pulp, 7 of prunes, and 12 of figs in 45 of water for three hours, removing the coarse part, crushing the rest through a coarse sieve and the product obtained through a finer sieve or a muslin cloth, digesting the residue with 15 parts of water, straining through sieves as before, mixing the two products, adding 50 parts of sugar, evaporating to 84, and bringing up to 100 with 10 of s.-leaves [U. S. Ph.]. No. 60 powder and 6 of coriander-seeds in No. 40 powder [U. S. Ph.]; or by gently boiling 12 parts of figs and 6 of prunes in 24 of water for four hours, adding water till the original volume is again reached, digesting for two hours with 9 parts each of tamarind pulp and cassia pulp, squeezing through a hair sieve so as to leave the seeds and hard parts behind, adding 30 parts of sugar and 1 part of inspissated extract of licorice, mixing gradually with 50 parts of s.-leaves and 3 of coriander (very finely powdered), and bringing up to 100 by evaporating or the addition of water as may be necessary [Br. Ph.]; or by boiling 6 parts of pearl barley in water till the kernels burst, adding 6 of the rhizome of polypodium, 12 of mercury-leaves, 4 each of scolopendrium-leaves and jujube, and 6 of large raisins, mixing with a strained decoction of 6 parts of s.-leaves, evaporating to 250, boiling with 120 of sugar to sp. gr. 1.27, and adding 20 parts each of the pulps of cassia, prunes, and tamarinds and a finely powdered mixture of 15 parts of s. folicles with 1 part each of aniseed, fennel-seed, and licorice [Fr. Cod.]; or by macerating 122 parts of s.-leaves and 45 of licorice for two hours in 800 parts of water, heating for an hour over the water bath, expressing, dissolving 452 parts of sugar in the product, evaporating to 612, and adding 63 of s.-leaves, 47 of coriander-seeds, and 93 each of the pulps of cassia, prunes, and tamarinds [Belg. Ph.]. The other ph's direct the use of 10 parts of s.-leaves [Dan. Ph., Roum. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], 10 [Hung. Ph.], and 10 [Aust. Ph.] parts of ordinary conserve, with varying proportions of the pulp of tamarinds or prunes or both, also cassia pulp [Netherl. Ph.], together with syrup or with honey and rob of elder (syrup of s. with manna [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]), and with cream of tartar [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Norw. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (with coriander-seeds [Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph.], with neither [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]). In several old ph's the conserve was made with 12 parts of s.-leaves, 30 of water, and 36 each of raisins and sugar; or with somewhat different proportions of water, raisins, and sugar and the addition of a little oil of lemon or cinnamon or ginger and cinnamon. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).] Cf. **ELECTUARIUM diataractæ**.—**Electuarium de s. compositum**, **Electuarium e s. (mannatum)**, **Electuarium sennæ** (compositum, seu cum pulpis). See **Confectio sennæ**.—**Extractum sennæ**. Fr., *extrait de séné* (feuilles). Sp., *extracto de sen* (Mex. Ph.). A soft [Fr. Cod.] (thick [Belg. Ph., Pruss. Ph., 1846]) extract made from s.-leaves by treating with cold water [Belg. Ph.] (lukewarm water [Pruss. Ph.]), boiling water [Fr. Cod.]. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum sennæ alcoholiæ**. An extract made by digesting equal parts of s. and alcohol with four times as much water, expressing, decanting when settled, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating; or by heating s. with 4 or 5 times as much 22-per-cent. alcohol, expressing at the end of 24 hours, repeating the process with the residue, mixing the liquids, filtering, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum sennæ aquosum**. See **Extractum sennæ**.—**Extractum sennæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of s.-leaves in No. 80 powder with 40 of a mixture of 3 of alcohol with 4 of water, treating in a percolator by maceration for 48 hours and exhausting with more of the menstruum, reserving 80 c. c., evaporating the succeeding portion to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with the menstruum. [B. 5, 95 (a, 38).]—**False s.** Lat., *folia sennæ parvæ* (3d def.). Fr., *fauz séné*, *séné argel* (5th def.). Ger., *falsche Sennesblätter*. 1. The leaflets and fruits of *Tephrosia apollinea*. 2. **Bladder-s.** The leaves of *Coriaria nymphaeoides*. 3. The leaves of *Globularia alpinum*. 5. The leaves of *Solenostemma argel*. [a, 35].—**Folia sennæ**. See S. (2d and 3d def's).—**Folia sennæ depurata**. See *Folia sennæ spiritu extracta*.—**Folia sennæ pulverata**. Fr., *poudre de séné* (feuilles). A preparation made by exposing s.-leaves to a temperature of 40° C., pounding in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; or by sifting s.-leaves through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.] (through a

1,600-mesh sieve, leaving a residue of one quarter [Swed. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Folia senne sine resina (seu spiritu extracta)*. S.-leaves freed from resinous substance by macerating or digesting with alcohol, expressing, and drying. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Folia senne tripolitane*. See *Tripoli* s.—*Folliculi senne*. See *S. pods*.—*Indian s.* See *Arabian s.* and *Tinnevely s.*—*Infusum senne*. A preparation made by infusing 2 parts of s.-leaves and $\frac{1}{2}$ part of ginger in 20 parts of boiling water for half an hour and straining [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of the leaves with $\frac{1}{4}$ parts of water for acid from resinous substance by macerating or digesting with alcohol, expressing, and drying. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Infusum senne citratum*. An infusion of 23 parts of s.-leaves in 180 of boiling water, strained at the end of an hour and mixed with 15 parts of lemon-juice; or of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ parts of s. in 190 of boiling water, mixed with 82 of manna, clarified with white of egg, and then mixed with 14 parts of lemon-juice; or of 11 grammes of s., 60 of manna, and 1 lemon in 240 grammes of warm water; or of 45 parts of s. and 30 each of fresh lemon-peel and lemon-juice in 360 of boiling water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Infusum senne compositum*. Black draught; an infusion made with 6 parts of s.-leaves, 2 of fennel-seeds, 12 each of manna and magnesium sulphate, and 100 of boiling water [U. S. Ph.]; or with 30 parts of s.-leaves and potassium iodide, 10 parts of manna, and 180 of boiling water [Ger. Ph.]. The Swiss and Netherl. preparations are essentially the same as the Ger., with a smaller proportion of manna, except that the Netherl. preparation contains also a little aniseed. The Russ. preparation differs from the Ger. in containing a larger proportion of manna. The Swed. Ph. directs the use of half as much potassium iodide and twice as much manna as s.-leaves, and the addition of coriander-seeds and raisins without the seeds. The Dan. and Norw. preparations resemble the Swed., but have rather more manna and a smaller proportion of potassium tartrate. [B. 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *Infusum lazans*.—*Infusum senne cum manna*. Sp., *infusión de manna purgante* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 25 parts of s.-leaves in 300 of boiling water for a quarter of an hour (half an hour [Ger. Ph.], and adding 38 [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.], 40 [Roum. Ph.], 24 [Gr. Ph.] parts of manna; or by treating 25 parts of the leaves with water and adding 50 of manna [Belg. Ph.]; or by treating 24 parts of the leaves with 480 of water, and adding 180 of manna and 2 of alcoholic water of cinnamon [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Infusum senne salinum* [Russ. Ph.]. An extemporaneous preparation made by infusing 1 part of Alexandrian s.-leaves with 1 part of boiling water and adding 1 part each of potassium sulphate and clarified honey. The Finnish Military Ph. has the same preparation with the substitution of magnesium sulphate for the sodium salt and of syrup for honey. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Infusum senne tamarindatum*. An infusion of 23 parts of s.-leaves and 15 of tamarind pulp in 180 of boiling water; or of 4 parts each of s.-leaves and coriander, 31 of tamarinds, and 15 of sugar in 250 of boiling water; or of 23 parts of tamarinds, 1 each of s. and potassium carbonate, 1 of star anise, and 14 of sugar in 220 of boiling water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Italian s.* See *Aleppo s.*—*Mecca s.* 1. See *Arabian s.* 2. Of Landerer, a superior s., with large leaflets, from the interior of Africa. [a, 35.]—*Mistura (seu Mixtura) senne composita*. A preparation made by dissolving 4 oz. of magnesium sulphate in 15 fl. oz. of infusion of s. by the aid of gentle heat and adding 1 fl. oz. of fluid extract of licorice, 1 fl. oz. of tincture of s., and 14 of compound tincture of cardamom. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Mocha s.*, *Moka s.* See *Arabian s.*—*Nubian s.* See under *Tripoli* s.—*Pulvis senne compositus*. 1. A powder consisting of equal parts of s.-leaves, cream of tartar, anise, and sugar; or of 8 parts each of s.-leaves and cream of tartar and 2 each of anise, cinnamon, and fennel. 2. Of Blackwell, a substitute for compound licorice powder, containing 8 parts each of s., washed sulphur, sugar, and water, and 4 each of powdered fennel and licorice. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Pulvis senne cum sulphure*. A powder official in several of the older ph's closely resembling the pulvis glycyrrhizæ compositus. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*S. alexandrina*. See *Alexandrian s.*—*S. follicles*. See *S. pods*.—*Senne folia*. See *S.* (3d def.).—*S. indica*. See *Arabian s.*; or of the Br. Ph., see *Tinnevely s.*—*S. marilandica*. See *Americana s.*—*S. pods*. Lat., *folliculi senne*. Ger., *Sennesebälge*, *Senneschoten*, *Senneschöten*, *Senneshülsen*. The follicles of *Cassia acutifolia* and *Cassia angustifolia*. Both kinds are used, and in medieval medicine were preferred to the leaflets. [a, 35.]—*Syrupus senne*. Ger., *Syrup*. A preparation made by digesting 33 parts of s.-leaves with 160 of water for 24 hours at a temperature not greater than 50° C., expressing and straining, digesting the residue for 6 hours with 70 parts of water at the ordinary temperature, expressing and straining, mixing the two liquids, evaporating to 30 parts, adding when cold a solution of $\frac{1}{2}$ part of oil of coriander in 4 parts of alcohol, filtering, washing through the filter with water enough to make 40 parts, and adding 60 of sugar [U. S. Ph.]; or by digesting 16 oz. of s.-leaves in 70 fl. oz. of water for 24 hours at a temperature not higher than 48° C., expressing and straining, digesting the residue with 90 fl. oz. of water for 6 hours at the same temperature, expressing and straining, mixing the two liquids, evaporating to 10 fl. oz., adding when cold a solution of 3 minims of oil of coriander in 3 fl. oz. of alcohol, filtering, washing through the filter with water enough to make 16 fl. oz., and adding 24 oz. of sugar [Br. Ph.]. The Ger. Ph. directs the digestion of 10 parts of s.-leaves and 1 part of fennel-seeds for 20 minutes in 45 parts of water and 5 of spirit of fennel, straining, and the addition of 65 parts of sugar to 35 of colature; the Netherl. Ph. directs the infusion of s.-leaves in water and the addition of 45 parts of sugar to 25 of strained infusion; and the Belg. Ph. orders the maceration of 100 parts of s.-leaves and 50 of licorice for 12 hours with water enough to make 347 parts of expressed and strained liquid after half an hour's heating over the water bath, and the addition of 650 of sugar and 3 of spirit of fennel, containing alcohol and fennel in the proportion of 9 to 1. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

Syrupus senne compositus. A syrup made by digesting 46 parts each of s. and rhubarb and 12 of cardamom in 473 of boiling water for 24 hours, evaporating to one half, and adding 368 parts of sugar. [U. S. Ph.]—*Syrupus senne*. See *Syrupus senne compositus*. A preparation made by mixing equal parts of syrup of s. and syrup of manna [Ger. Ph.]; or by dissolving 225 parts of manna in 175 of hot water, straining, and adding 600 of syrup of s. [Belg. Ph.]. The other ph's direct the infusion of 30 parts of s.-leaves with boiling water (hot water and 30 parts of alcohol [Hung. Ph.], including 45 parts of manna [30 Dan. Ph.]), or else adding from 25 to 40 of manna to each 100 of infusion, and dissolving in the product an equal amount or somewhat more of sugar. The infusion is aromatized with a little fruit of star anise [Aust. Ph., Roum. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (the Hung. Ph. ordering the addition of an equal amount of sodium carbonate), fennel-seed [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph.], or fennel-seed and ginger [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—*Syrupus senne rosaceus* [Gr. Ph.]. A syrup made by infusing 4 parts of s.-leaves and 2 of pale-rose petals in 48 of boiling water, digesting for half an hour, and adding twice its weight of sugar to the colature. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura senne (aromatica, seu composita)**. Fr., *teinture de séné*. A preparation made by macerating for 2 days 24 oz. of s.-leaves, 2 of raisins without the seeds, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each of caraway-seeds and coriander-seeds with alcohol enough to make 30 fl. oz. of filtered tincture, and percolating the residue with alcohol. [U. S. Ph.]—*Tinctura senne*. Fr., *séné de tinnevely* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *sén de tinnevely* [Sp. Ph.]. Indian s.; a very superior drug produced by the same species (*Cassia angustifolia*) as Arabian s., but from the plant as cultivated in India. It consists of the leaflets without admixture or adulteration, and has a fragrant, tea-like odor and but slight taste. The leaflets, which are from 1 to 2 in. long and of a fine yellowish-green color, are not so stiff as those of Alexandrian s. According to Groves, it contains one third less cathartic acid than Alexandrian s. [a, 35.]—*Tripoli s.* Lat., *folia senne tripolitane*. Ger., *tripolitane Senneblätter*, *Senneschblätter von Tripolis*. An inferior s., consisting of the much-broken-up leaflets of *Cassia ethiopica*, probably collected at Fezzan and not in Senaar and Nubia, as has been generally supposed (whence the name *Nubian s.*) [a, 35.]—*Vinum senne*. A preparation made by digesting 130 parts of s.-leaves and 7 each of coriander and fennel in 900 of Spanish wine for three days, adding 90 of raisins without the seeds, macerating for twenty-four hours, and expressing. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Wild s.** See *American s.*, *Aleppo s.*, and *False s.* (4th def.).

SENNACROL, n. Seⁿaⁿʔk-ro^l. A bitter principle found in senna, soluble in ether. [B. 5 (a, 38).]

SENNAPICRIN, n. Seⁿaⁿʔp¹ʔk¹r¹ʔn. An insoluble bitter principle found in senna. [B. 5 (a, 38).]

SENNE (Ger.), n. Zeⁿeⁿeⁿ.2. See SENNA.—*S's bälge*, *S'sbälglein*, *S'schoten*, *S'shülsen*. See SENNA pods.

SENNEBLÄTTER (Ger.), n. pl. Zeⁿeⁿeⁿs-blät^{te}r. See SENNA (2d and 3d def.).—**Blasens**, *Deutsche S.* See *Bladder-senna*.—*S'latwege*. See *Confectio SENNE*.

SENNIN, n. Seⁿeⁿʔn. Of Rau, a body forming acicular crystals, consisting of sulphur with a trace of bitter organic matter; obtained by precipitating an aqueous decoction of senna with lead subacetate, filtering the solution and precipitating with hydrogen sulphide, drying, digesting in ether, and evaporating. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xvi, p. 280 (a, 50).]

SENS (Fr.), n. Saⁿʔ. See SENSE.—*S. génital*. Of Racibolski, the activity displayed by Nature in the development of Graafian vesicles at the time of puberty. [A, 15.]—*S. matériel*. See *Nutritive SENSES*.

SENSATION, n. Seⁿs-aⁿʔshuⁿ. Gr., αἴσθησις. Lat., *sensus*, *sensatio* (from *sentire*, to feel). Fr., s. Ger., *Empfindung*. An impression produced on the higher cerebral centres by external objects through the medium of the organs of sense. [K.]—**Correlative s.** The general excitement of the cerebrum by a s. propagated along a single sensory nerve. [K, 25.]—**Cutaneous s.** Ger., *Hautsinn*. A sense-impression produced through the medium of the skin. [a, 48.]—**Eccentric s.** The conception of locality. [K, 35.]—**External s.** A s. transmitted from one of the peripheral organs of sense. [K.] Cf. *Internal s.*—**General s.** See *Subjective s.*—**Girdle s.** Fr., *douleurs en ceinture*. Ger., *Gürtelgefühl*, *Reifengefühl*. A painful s. like that produced by a cord or bandage tightened about the trunk or limbs; a common symptom in spinal disease. [D, 35.] Cf. *Girdle ANESTHESIA*.—**Internal s.** A subjective s.; one not produced through the agency of the external organs of sense; such as hunger and thirst, the desire to sleep, etc. [K.]—**Objective s.** An external s. due to the agency of some object of sense. [K.]—**Radiated s.**, **Secondary s.** Of Müller, the excitation of one s. by another, or the extension, in disease, of a morbid s. to parts not actually affected. Recognition of objects that are usually only distinguished by visual or auditory s. by means of tactile s.; clairvoyance. [a, 34.]—**Special s.** See *Special SENSES*.—**Subjective s.** 1. A s. which originates within the cerebrum. [K.] 2. See *Internal s.*—**Tactile s.** An impression produced through the medium of the sense of touch. [a, 48.]

SENSE, n. Seⁿs. Gr., αἴσθησις. Lat., *sensus*. Fr., *sens*. Ger., *Sinn*. A faculty by which an impression is gained of the existence and qualities of external objects. [K.]—**Cnestometric s.** The faculty of apprehending the amount or extent of movements. [A, 322 (a, 48).]—**Colors s.**, *Farbensinn*. The perception of colors; i.

the faculty of distinguishing the various colors. [a, 18].—**Corporeality** s. See *Nutritive s's*.—**Intellectual s's**. Touch, sight, and hearing; so called because supposed to minister directly to the intellect. [K.]—**Kinaesthetic s.** See *Muscular s.*—**Muscle s.**, **Muscular s.** Lat., *kinaesthesia*. Ger., *Muskelsinn*, *Anstrengungsgefühl*. A consciousness of the amount or quickness of muscular exertion involved in the performance of a given act. [K. 3].—**Neural s.** The supposed s. of effort produced in the central nervous system by every muscular action. [K.]—**Nutritive s's**. Smell and taste; so called because more directly concerned with nutrition than the other s's. [K.]—**Pressure s.** Fr., *sens de pression*. Ger., *Drucksinn*. The faculty of judging of the amount of pressure exerted on a given part of the body. [a, 18].—**Respiratory s.** See *BESOIN de respirer*.—**S. of direction**. See *ORIENTATION* (2d def.).—**S. of effort**. See *Neural s.*—**S. of force**. Of R. F. Batty, that phase of the muscular s. that determines the kind or degree of force exerted. [“Month. Jour. of Med. Sci.” 1855, xx, p. 122 (a, 34)].—**S. of locality**, **S. of space**, **S. of distance**. Ger., *Raumssinn*. That s. by which one recognizes objects in space, their dimensions, and their differences from each other. [F.]—**Special s's**. Sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste.—**Temperature s.** The faculty of apprehending degrees or differences of temperature. [a, 48].

SENSE-ORGAN, n. Se^{ns}o^rgⁿ. An organ or structure possessing sensibility. [L.]—**Central s.-o's**. The centres of the nerves of special sensations. [L.]—**Peripheral s.-o's**. Peripheral terminations of nerves of special sensations. [L.]

SENSIBILITÉ (Fr.), n. Saⁿs-é-be-le-ta. See *SENSIBILITY*.—**S. inconsciente**. Lit., sensation without consciousness; a sort of special sensibility. [C.]—**S. of the heart**. Supposed to be resident in certain organs, especially in the heart, closely allied to reflex sensibility. [K. 31.] Cf. *Organic SENSIBILITY*.

SENSIBILITY, n. Se^{ns}i-bi-lí-té. Lat., *sensibilitas*. Fr., *sensibilité*. Ger., *Empfindlichkeit*. The capacity of receiving sensations or impressions; the power of feeling. [K.]—**Baric s.** See *Weight s.*—**Crossed s.** See *ALLOCHIRIA*.—**Direct s.** The s. which a sensory nerve derives directly from the spinal cord. [K. 29.] Cf. *Recurrent s.*—**Muscular s.** See *Muscular SENSE*.—**Organic s.** 1. The assimilating power of living cells (an improper use). [K.] 2. The characteristic s. of cellular elements—e. g., amoebae—in consequence of which they respond to excitation or irritation. [a, 40].—**Recurrent s.** Ger., *zurücklaufender Sinn*. The derived s. possessed by a motor nerve after section of the posterior root of a spinal nerve at a point between the ganglion and the spinal cord. It is ascribed to the presence of recurrent sensory fibres running from the ganglion in the anterior or motor root. [K.]—**Tactile s.** The faculty of apprehending the locality, form, and size of objects by the sense of touch. [a, 48].—**Weight s.** The faculty of estimating the weight of bodies.

SENSITIVE, adj. Se^{ns}i-tí-ív. Lat., *sensitivus*. Fr., *sensitif*. Ger., *sensitiv*, *empfindlich*. 1. Possessing sensibility, endowed with keenness of perception. [a, 48]. 2. Capable of reacting against an irritation, such as that caused by a touch, a chemical agent, moisture, or light; said especially of parts or organs that change their form or direction in response to a slight mechanical stimulus. The *Sensitive* are a family of the *Columbaria* consisting of *Averrhoa*, *Ocaalis*, and *Linum*. [a, 35.]

SENSITIVITÉ (Fr.), n. Saⁿs-tí-te-ve-ta. Sensitiveness to pain, as opposed to *sensibilité* (consciousness). [A, 104.]

SENSITIVO-MOTEUR (Fr.), adj. Saⁿs-tí-te-vo-mo-tú^r. See *SENSORY-MOTOR*.

SENSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{ns}i-tí-o^r-í-u^m (u^m). See *SENSORIUM*.

SENSORIAL, adj. Se^{ns}o^r-í-ú. Fr., *sensoriel*. See *SENSORY*.—**SENSORY-MOTOR**, adj. Se^{ns}o^r-í-o^r-mó-tú^r. Of nerves, conveying both sensory and motor impressions. [a, 48]

SENSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se^{ns}o^r-í-u^m (u^m). From *sensire*, to perceive. Fr., *s. Ger.* *Empfindungssitz*. The cerebrum; a sensory nervous centre. [K.]—**S. commune**. The portion of the brain particularly concerned in the reception of sensory impressions. [K.]

SENSORI-VOLITIONAL, adj. Se^{ns}o^r-í-ú-vó-lí-ú²-shu²-n¹. From *sensire*, to perceive, and *velle*, to wish. Of nerves, concerned in both sensation and voluntary movement. [K.]

SENSORY, adj. Se^{ns}o^r-í-ú. Lat., *sensorius* (from *sensus*, perception). Fr., *sensoriel* (1st def.), *sensorial* (2d def.). Ger., *sinnlich*, *sensuell*. Pertaining to a sense; concerned in sensation. [K.] 1, 343.] 2. Pertaining to the sensorium. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

SENTEIN (Fr.), n. Saⁿs-tá-tá-n². A place in the department of Ariège, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

SENTEUR (Fr.), n. Saⁿs-tú^r. Odor; especially the characteristic odor diffused by a morbid discharge or observed in certain stages of disease. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

SENTINA (Lat.), n. f. Seⁿt-in(en)^a. The hold of a ship. [A, 312 (a, 21)].—**S. cephalic**. See *INFUNDIBULUM* (2d def.).

SEPAL, n. Se^p-p¹. Lat., *sepalum*. Fr., *sépale*. Ger., *Kelchblatt*. A leaf of a calyx. [a, 35.]

SEPALINE, adj. Se^p-p¹-í-n. Lat., *sepalinus*. Pertaining to a sepal. [a, 35.]

SEPALODY, n. Se^p-p¹-ó-dí. A variety of metamorphosis in which petals, etc., assume the appearance of green sepals. [a, 35.]

SEPALOID, adj. Se^p-p¹-ó-id. Lat., *sepaloides* (from *sepalum*, a sepal, and *eidos*, resemblance). Resembling a sepal. [a, 35.]

SEPARATOR, n. Se^p-p¹-á-tá-o^r. From *separare*, to divide. 1. A small ivory or bone wedge-shaped instrument used for separating vascular tissues in order to prevent the hæmorrhage conse-

quent upon cutting. [a, 40.] 2. Of Laval, an instrument for separating the constituents of fluids in order to facilitate analyses. [a, 40.] 3. Of Jarvis, a dental instrument for separating the teeth. [E.]

SEPEDON (Lat.), n. n. Se^p(sap)¹-e²-ó²-n(on). Gen., -e²-ónos (-is). Gr., *σηπέδον* (from *σηπέδα*, to putrefy). Fr., *pourriture*. Ger., *Fäulniss*. Putridity. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SEPHIRUS (Lat.), n. m. Se^pí²-u²s(u)s). See *SCLEROSIS*.—**SEPIA** (Lat.), n. f. Sep(sap)¹-i²-a². Gr., *σπία*. Fr., *seiche* (1st def.). Ger., *Dintenfisch* (1st def.). 1. Cuttle-fish; a genus of dibranchiate Cephalopoda. 2. A carbonaceous pigment obtained from *S. officinalis* and other cephalopods. [a, 35].—**Os sepie**. Ger., *Fischbein*, *Kuttelfischbein*. Cuttle-fish bone; an oblong-oval calcareous body situated under the skin in the back of *S. officinalis*. It has a saline taste and a feeble sea odor. Finely powdered, it is used as an antacid, in colic, and in tooth-powders. A similar but smaller body obtained from *S. elegans* is also known as os sepie. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35)].—**Os sepie preparatum**. Finely powdered os sepie.—**Os sepie ustum**. Ger., *gebranntes Fischbein*. Burnt cuttle-fish bone; used like finely powdered os sepie. [a, 35].—**S. elegans**. Ger., *zierlicher Dintenfisch*. A Mediterranean species. It furnishes a smaller sort of os sepie.—**Sepiæ os**. See *Os sepie*.—**S. officinalis**. Fr., *cravignée de mer*. Ger., *gebräuchlicher* (oder *officiner*) *Dintenfisch*, *Kuttelfisch*, *Blackfisch*, *Seekatze*. The cuttle-fish of European seas, especially the Mediterranean. It furnishes s. (2d def.) and os sepie. [a, 35.]

SEPIRINE, n. Se^pí²-rín. An amorphous alkaloid found in the bark of *Nectandra Rodiei*. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

SEPLASARIUS (Lat.), n. m. Sa-plá-se-a(a²)-rí²-u²s(u)s). From *Seplasia*, a street in which unguents are sold. Ger., *Sabbenkinger*. Of old writers, a druggist. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SEPMETER, n. Se^p-p¹-m¹-et-u²r. See *SEPTOMETR* (1st def.).

SEPSICOLYTIN, n. Se^p-síc-ol-í²-tín. Of Peckolt, an antiseptic product of mandioc juice. [B, 270 (a, 48).]

SEPSINE, n. Se^p-sén. A base obtained from putrid yeast and decomposed organic material. Injected into the veins, it produces vomiting and diarrhoea with ecchymosis of the stomach and intestines. [B.]

SEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se^ps(sap)s¹-is. Gen., *sep'seos* (-is). Gr., *σήψις* (from *σηπέδα*, to rot). Ger., *Fäulniss*, *Fäulnisprozess*. 1. Putrefaction. 2. Poisoning with septic matter.

SEPTÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^pt(p)¹-m¹-e(a²/e²m)-i²-a². Ger., *Septämie*. See *SEPTICÆMIA*.

SEPTAN, adj. Se^pt¹-n. From *septem*, seven. Recurring every seventh day. [a, 48.]

SEPTATE, adj. Se^pt¹-at. Lat., *septatus*. Ger., *kammerig*, *quervändig*. Divided by partitions into cells or loculi. [a, 35.]

SEPTFOIL, n. Se^pt¹-foil. From *septem*, seven, and *folium*, a leaf. See *POTENTILLA tormentilla*.

SEPTHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^pt(sap)-them¹-(tha²/e²m)-i²-a². Ger., *Septhämie*. See *SEPTICÆMIA*.

SEPTIC, adj. Se^pt¹-ík. Gr., *σηπτικός*. Lat., *septicus*. Fr., *septique*. Ger., *fäulend*, *septisch*. Pertaining to, caused by, or promoting putrefaction. [a, 48.]

SEPTICÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Se^pt(sap)-i²-sem¹-(ka²/e²m)-i²-a². From *σηπτικός*, putrid, and *αἷμα*, blood. Written also *septicæmia*. Fr., *septicémie*. Ger., *Septikämie*, *Septihämie*, *Blutdissolution*. A constitutional, generally acute disease popularly termed blood-poisoning; due to the absorption of various putrid substances into the blood, which are supposed to act as ferments and so to change it that it can not fulfill its physiological functions. [E.]—**Davaine's s.** A variety of s. described by Davaine twenty years ago, in which a minute quantity of the blood of an infected rabbit will, when inoculated in a healthy rabbit, produce s. [“Proc. of the Med. and Chir. Soc.” 1882, p. 169 (a, 40)].—**Fulminant s.** Fr., *septicémie foudroyante* (ou *vraie*). True putrefaction of the blood, as distinguished from septic infection. [A, 15].—**Gangrenous s.** S. due to absorption of the putrid products of gangrene. The symptoms are those of profound septic poisoning associated with secondary foci of gangrene at points of the body remote from that originally attacked. [a, 40].—**Internal s.** S. due, according to Perrin, to absorption of putrid matter from a typhoid or variolous abscess, a putrid vesical catarrh, spontaneous osteomyelitis, or suppurating phlebitis. [L, 87 (a, 50)].—**Lymphatic s.** A form of s. in which the infecting material has entered the circulation by way of the lymphatics; it is rapid and severe in its course, and characterized by effusions into the serous cavities. [A, 22].—**Mouse s.** S. in the mouse, produced by inoculating the animal with a fluid containing a narrow, thin bacillus resembling that of swine erysipelas. [a, 34].—**Peritoneal s.** Fr., *septicémie péritonéale*. A form of s. that may occur, and prove rapidly fatal, in consequence of a wound of the peritoneum, with or without peritonitis. [“Rev. sci.” Feb., 1881, p. 168].—**Puerperal s.** Fr., *septicémie puerpérale*, *empoisonnement puerpéral*. S. due to septic infection in the puerperal state.—**Pure s.** A form characterized by symptoms of intense blood-poisoning without the development of local lesions. [A, 22].—**Rabbit's s.** Of Koch, s. with bloody, serous oedema, occurring in rabbits in consequence of inoculation with the *Bacillus cuniculicida*. [a, 34].—**Surgical s.** S. consecutive to wounds and injuries. [a, 40].—**Simple s.** Poisoning of the blood by the absorption of putrid material.—**Venous s.** That form of s. in which the infection proceeds from a putrid thrombus, as in uterine phlebitis, characterized by its resemblance to metastatic pyæmia, especially in the occurrence of metastatic abscesses. [a, 22.]

SEPTICÆMIA (Fr.), n. Se^p-tí-se-n-me. See *SEPTICÆMIA*.—**S. aiguë à forme gangréneuse**. See *GANGRENE gangreneuse*.—**Foudroyante s.** *atténuée*. A mild, slow form of septicæmia, supposed to be due to a specific micro-organism (*Streptococcus*). [A,

15.]—*S. déciduale*. Of Guénot, s. due to infection by the inner surface of the uterus.—*S. foudroyante*, *S. vraie*. See *Fulminant SEPTICÆMIA*.

SEPTICÆMIA, *n.* *Se'pti'kæ-mi*. Fr., *s. Ger.*, *Septicæmia*. 1. Animal quindoline; a fluorescent ptomaine analogous to quinine, and having all its optical and chemical properties found in the liver and other viscera and tissues of man and certain lower animals. [B, 93 (a, 14).] 2. Of Hager, a mixture of amylinamide and hexylamine obtained from putrid material. [B.]

SEPTICOPYÆMIA (Lat.), *n. f.* *Se'pti'kopyæ-mi* (pu^o-em) (a^o/e^om)-i^o-a^o. From *σπυρικός*, putrid, *πύον*, pus, and *αἷμα*, blood. Ger., *Septicopyæmie*. 1. Septic pyæmia. 2. A combination of septicæmia and pyæmia. [B.]—*S. metastatica*. A form characterized by putrid deposits in the lungs, etc., as the result of suppurative and putrescence of venous thrombi. [A, 57.]

SEPTIFEROUS, SEPTIGEROUS, adj. *Se'pti'fæ-ræ'us*, -i^o-gæ-ræ'us. Lat., *septifer* (from *septum*, a fence, and *ferre* or *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *septifère*. Bearing dissepiments. [a, 35.]

SEPTIKÆMIE (Ger.), *n.* *Ze'pt-e-kam-e'*. Septicæmia.

SEPTILE, adj. *Se'pti'l*. Lat., *septilis* (from *septum*, a fence). Fr., *s.* Belonging to or attached to dissepiments. [a, 35.]

SEPTIMANA (Lat.), *n. f.* *Se'pti'ma-na* (ma'n)-a^o. From *septem*, seven. Of Morgagni, see *SEPTAN FEVER*.

SEPTIMESTRIS (Lat.), *n.* *Se'pti'mæ-stris*. From *septem*, seven, and *mensis*, a month. Of seven months; of a fœtus, born after seven months' gestation. [A, 322, 325 (a, 48).]

SEPTINE, *n.* *Se'p'ten*. See *SEPSINE*.

SEPTIVALENT, adj. *Se'pti'væ-lent*. From *septem*, seven, and *valere*, to have power. Ger., *siebenwerthig*. Having an atomity of seven. [B.]

SEPTOCHEMIA (Lat.), *n. f.* *Se'pt-o'chæ-mi* (ch'am)-i(-e)-a^o. From *σπυρικός*, corrupted, and *χημία*, alchemy. Fr., *septicémie*. Septic activity or action. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SEPTIDIARRHÆA (Lat.), *n. f.* *Se'pti'diarrhæa* (di'arrhæa). Fr., *septidiarrhée*. Septic diarrhœa. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SEPTIDYSENTERIA (Lat.), *n. f.* *Se'pti'dysen-ter-i-a* (du'sen-tæ-ræ)-a^o. From *σπυρικός*, corrupted, and *δυσεντερία*, dysentery. Fr., *septidysenterie*. Septic dysentery. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SEPTOMETER, *n.* *Se'pt-o-mæ'ter*. From *σπυρικός*, corrupted (ist def.), or *septum*, a fence (2d def.), and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *septomètre*. 1. Of R. A. Smith, an instrument for determining the quantity of organic putrescible matter present in air. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).] 2. See *SEPTOMETER*.

SEPTON, *n.* *Se'p'ton*. From *σπυρικός*, to make rotten. Of S. I. Mitchell, a hypothetical substance, of the nature of a ferment, supposed to cause a contagious disease. [a, 34.]

SEPTOPYRA (Lat.), *n. f.* *Se'pt-o-py'ra* (ru'p)-a^o. From *σπυρικός*, corrupted, and *πύρ*, fire. Fr., *septopyrre*. See *PUTRID FEVER*.

SEPTULATE, adj. *Se'ptu-lat*. Lat., *septulatus* (from *septulum*, a small fence). Divided by transverse or false dissepiments. [a, 35.]

SEPTULUM, SEPTUM (Lat.), *n. s.* *Se'ptu-lu-m* (u'l)-u^om. (u'm). See *SEPTULUM* and *SEPTUM*.

SEPTULET, *n.* *Se'ptu-læ't*. One of seven children born as the result of a single gestation. ["Rev. méd. franç. et étrang.," i, 1877, p. 255 (a, 34).]

SEQUELA (Lat.), *n. f.* *Se'k-wel* (wal)-a^o. From *sequi*, to follow. Fr., *séquelle*, suite. Ger., *Folgekrantheit*, *Nachkrankheit*, *Folgerscheinung*. A morbid affection or abnormality resulting from a preceding disease or injury. [a, 48.]

SEQUESTRATION, *n.* *Se-kwe'st-ra'shu'n*. Lat., *sequestratio* (from *sequestrare*, to surrender). Fr., *séquestration*. Ger., *S.* 1. The formation of a sequestrum. 2. Seclusion of lunatics or of persons affected with contagious or infectious disease. [A, 386 (a, 48).]

SEQUESTROTOMY, *n.* *Se-kwe'st-ro'tom-i*. From *sequestrum* (q. v.), and *τέμνω*, to cut. Ger., *Sequestrotomie*. The operation of removing a sequestrum. [E.]

SEQUESTRUM (Lat.), *n.* *Se-kwe'st-rum* (ru'm). From *sequestrare*, to surrender. Ger., *Sequester*, *Knochensequester*. A portion of bone separated from the healthy bone in consequence of being necrosed, but not dislodged from its position. [E (a, 48).]

SERALBUMIN, *n.* *Se'r-a-lbu'min*. See *SERUM ALBUMIN*.

SERAPINUM (Lat.), *n.* *Se'r-a-pi-num* (en)'u'm (u'm). Ger., *Serapinsoft*. In the middle ages, saganepum. [A, 35.]

SERAPINUS (Lat.), *n. m.* *Se'r-a-pi-num* (en)'u's (u's). Of the alchemists, gum arabic. [A, 325.]

SÉREUX (Fr.), adj. *Sa-ré*. See *SEROUS*.

SERICEOUS, adj. *Se'r-i'shu's*. Lat., *sericeus* (from *sericum*, silk). Fr., *soyeux*. Covered with close-pressed, soft, fine hairs; silky to the touch. [a, 35.]

SERICEPS, *n.* *Se'r-i'se-ps*. Fr., *sericeps*. From *sericum*, silk, and *forceps* (q. v.). Of Poullet, (1) a contrivance invented by him, consisting of a sort of bag, the open end of which is to be applied to the foetal head and laced, to serve for making traction; (2) a device, for like use, made mostly of flexible steel. [A, 15; Poullet, "Arch. de tocoul.," 1875, p. 468; "Lyon méd.," Dec. 25, 1881.]

SERICIACUM, *n.* Of the alchemists, arsenic. [A, 325.]

SERICIC ACID, *n.* *Se'r-i'si'k*. Fr., *acide sérrique*. 1. A yellowish, uncrystallizable, deliquescent substance, $C_{10}H_{10}N_2O_{14}$, obtained from silk, soluble in ether and in alcohol. [B, 2.] 2. See *MYRISTIC ACID*.

SERICIN, *n.* *Se'r-i'sin*. Fr., *séricine*, *gélatine de la soie*. Ger., *Seidenfibrin*. 1. Silk-substance, silk-gelatin; a yellowish body, $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_8$, obtained by boiling raw silk a long time with water. [B, 4, 93 (a, 14, 38).] 2. See *SERIN* (2d def.).

SERICOGRAPHIS (Lat.), *n. f.* *Se'r-i'ko-gra'fis* (ra'f)-i's. Gen., *grapho* (i'-dis). From *σπυρικός*, silk, and *γράφω*, a design. A genus of the *Acanthaceæ*. [a, 35.]—*S. mohutii*. A Brazilian and Central American herb. The leaves are stimulant, and in Mexico are considered antidyenteric. They yield a dark-blue coloring matter which resembles litmus in its reactions. [B, 42, 121 (a, 35); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20.]

SERICTERIA (Lat.), *n. n. pl.* *Se'r(sar)-i'kt-e'r(i'ri)-a's*. From *σπυρικός*, silk. Fr., *serictères*. See *SPINNING GLANDS*.

SERICUM (Lat.), *n. n.* *Se'r(sar)-i'ku-m* (u'm). From *σπυρικός*, silken. The cocoon of the silkworm (*Bombyx mori*); silk. [a, 35.]—*S. adhesivum*, *S. anglicum*. See *COMB-PLASTER*.—*S. crudum*. See *S.*

SERIES (Lat.), *n. f.* *Ser(sar)-i'z-es* (as). From *serere*, to join together. Fr., *série*. Ger., *Reihe* (1st def.). 1. An orderly line of things more or less similar. [a, 48.] 2. In botanical classification, of Gray, a subkingdom; of some authors, a principal division of an order or other large group. [a, 35.]

SERIN, *n.* *Se'r-in*. Fr., *sérine*. Ger., *S.* 1. See *SERUM ALBUMIN*. 2. Amidoglycerol; a sweetish substance, $C_3H_7NO_3 = C_2H_5(OH)(NH_2)CO_2OH$, derived from silk by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid. According to Baumann, it has no relation with cystine. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

SERINGOS, *n.* A form of purulent dysentery endemic in Caffraria. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

SERINGUE (Fr.), *n.* *Se'r-ra-nèg*. See *SYRINGE*.—*S. priapique*. See *RICORD*'S SYRINGE.

SERIS (Lat.), *n. f.* *Ser(sar)-i's*. Gen., *ser'idus* (-idis), *ser'eos* (-is). Gr., *σέρης*. Of the ancients, the genus *Cichorium*.

SERINCISION, *n.* *Se'r-i'si'zhu'n*. From *sericum*, silk, and *incidere*, to cut. Fr., *sericision*. The cutting through of tissues with silk thread. [a, 40.]

SERISSA (Lat.), *n. f.* *Se'r-i'ssa*. Fr., *sérissée*. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ*. [a, 35.]—*S. foetida*. The only species; cultivated in China, Japan, and India. The astringent root is used in diarrhœa and dysentery, and externally in ophthalmia and ulcers. [a, 35.]

SERJANIA (Lat.), *n. f.* *Se'r-zha'n-i'a*. Fr., *serjanie*. Ger., *Serjanie*. A genus of sapindaceous shrubs. All species are narcotic. [a, 35.]—*S. lethalis*. Ger., *tödliche Serjanie*. Brazilian fish-poison plant; a species containing a resinous, bitter, narcotic juice used as a fish poison. It is said to be one of the plants from the flowers of which a certain wasp collects an acrid narcotic honey which produces, even in small quantity, raving madness and sometimes death. [a, 35.]—*S. mexicana*. Ger., *mekikanische Serjanie*. Sp., *quavamecali* [Mex. Ph.]. A diuretic Mexican species used in gout and chronic syphilis. [a, 35.]—*S. noxia*. A poisonous Brazilian species, having the properties of *S. lethalis*. [a, 35.]—*S. triternata*. Fr., *serjanie triternée*, *liame à persil*. A species found in the West Indies and neighboring regions of South America. The leaves and young branches are used as a fish poison, and medicinally like sarsaparilla in syphilis, etc. [a, 35.]

SERMAIZE (Fr.), *n.* *Se'r-me-z*. A place in the department of the Marne, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

SERNEUS (Ger.), *n.* *Ze'r-nois*. A place in the canton of the Grisons, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous and alkaline spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

SEROALBUMINURIA (Lat.), *n. f.* *Ser(sar)-i'o* (o'-al)-u'ri-a^o. *bu* (bu)-mi'n-u'ri-u'ri-a^o. See *ALBUMINURIA*.

SEROCELOMA (Lat.), *n. m.* *Ser(sar)-i'o* (o'-al)-om'a^o. From *serum*, serum, and *κόλως*, hollow. Ger., *Serocöloim*, *Interamnionhöhle*. The space between the fœtus and the amnion. [L.]

SEROCYSTIC, adj. *Ser-o-si'st-i'k*. From *serum* (q. v.), and *κύστις*, a cyst. Composed of or containing cysts filled with serum. [a, 40.]

SEROFIBRINE (Fr.), *n.* *Sa-ro-feb-ren*. See *PLASMIN*.

SERO-FIBRINUS, adj. *Ser-o-fib'r-i'nus*. Partaking of the nature of both serum and fibrin. [D.]

SERO-GELATINOUS, adj. *Ser-o-jel'i-nu's*. Partaking of the nature of both serum and gelatin. [D.]

SERO-LACTESCENT, adj. *Ser-o-lak'te-sen't*. Fr., *sérolactescens*. Having the characters of serum and of milk (said of the secretion of Montgomery's glands). [A, 41.]

SEROLIN, *n.* *Se'r-o-lin*. Lat., *serolina*. Fr., *séroline*. Ger., *Serolin*. A compound contained in blood in the proportion of 2 parts in 100,000. It occurs in agglutinable, micro-crystalline needles or pearly scales, very sparingly soluble in cold alcohol, more freely in boiling alcohol, and in ether; it is neutral, fusible at 36° C., and non-saponifiable. According to Gobley, it is a mixture of albumin and fatty matters; according to Flint, it is identical with stercorin. [B, 8, 93 (a, 14).]

SERO-MUCOUS, adj. *Ser-o-mu'k-us*. Partaking of the nature of both serum and mucus. [D.]

SEROPHTHISIS (Lat.), *n. f.* *Se'r-o-pt'h(i's)-i's*. Gen., *phthi'seos*. For deriv., see *SERUM* and *PHTHISIS*. A great diminution of the quantity of serum in the blood. [a, 34.]—*S. pernicioso*. Endemic. Of Wernich, beriberi. [a, 34.]

SEROPNEUMOTHORAX (Lat.), *n. m.* *Ser(sar)-i'o* (o'-al)-u'ri-a^o. (pnu)-mo(m'o)-thor'a'si'a^o. Gen., *sero* (o'-al)-thor'a'si'a^o. From *serum* (q. v.), *πνεύμα*, the lung, and *θώραξ*, the chest. Pleurisy with serous effusion complicated with pneumothorax. [A, 336 (a, 40).]

SERO-PURULENT, adj. Ser-o-pu^r-u²-l^{nt}. Partaking of the nature of both serum and pus. [D.]

SERO-PUS, n. Ser^r-o-pu^s. A fluid which consists of both serum and pus. [D.]

SEROSA (Lat.), n. f. Se^r-os-a^s. From *serum*, serum. A serous membrane. [L.]

SERO-SEROUS, adj. Ser-o-ser^us. Pertaining to two or more serous membranes jointly (see S.-s. SUTURE).

SEROSITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ser(se^r)-o^s(os)-ie^ti^s. Gen., -it^{id}os (-idis). From *serum*, serum. Inflammation of a serous membrane. [B.]—Multiple a. Simultaneous inflammatory effusion into several serous sacs. [C. Bozzolo, "Ctbl. f. kl. Med.," Mar. 14, 1885.]

SÉRO-SUBLIMÉ (Fr.), n. Sa-ro-su^b-le-ma. A compound of corrosive sublimate with albumin, soluble in serum; used in antiseptic dressings. [Lister, "Sem. méd.," Oct. 9, 1883, p. 418 (a, 15).] Cf. *Mercure albuminate*.

SERO-SYNOVIAL, adj. Ser^r-o-siⁿ-o-vi²-l. Partaking of the nature of both serum and synovia. [a, 48.]

SEROTINA (Lat.), n. f. Se^r(sar)-o^t(ot)-i²n-a^s. Fr., *sérotine*. See DECIDUA s.

SEROTINOUS, adj. Se^r-o-ti²n-u^s. Lat., *serotinus*. Fr., *tarif*. Ger., *späthig*, *ver spätet*. Produced late in the season in comparison with some other allied plant or plant organ; of an anther, coming to maturity later than the pistil. [a, 35.]

SEROUS, adj. Ser^r-u^s. Fr., *sérez*. Ger., *serös*. Consisting of, containing, resembling, or producing (see S. MEMBRANE) serum; thin, watery.

SERPENS (Lat.), adj. Su^rp(se^r)-en²(ana). Gen., *pen^tis*. From *serpere*, to creep. See CREEPING; as a n., (a) a serpent; (b) see HERPES (1st def.).—**RADIX serpentum**. The root of *Ophiorhiza mungos*. [a, 35.]

SERPENTAIRÉ (Fr.), n. Se^r-pa²n²-ta^r. See *ARISTOLOCHIA serpentaria*, *ARUM maculatum*, and *DRACUNCULUS vulgaris*.—**Alcoolé de s.** See *Tinctura serpentariae*.—**Infusion de s. de Virginie**. See *Infusum serpentariae*.—**Poudre de s. de Virginie** [Fr. Cod.]. The dried and powdered root of *Aristolochia serpentaria* sifted through a No. 130 silk sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. de Virginie**. The *Aristolochia serpentaria*; of the Fr. Cod., its rhizome. [a, 35.]—**Teinture de s. de Virginie**. See *Tinctura serpentariae*.

SERPENTARIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^r(se^r)-pe²nt-a²(a²)ri²a^s. From *serpens*, a serpent. Fr., *aristoloche serpentaire*, *serpentaire de Virginie* (souche) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *S. de Virginia* (rizoma) [Sp. Ph.]. 1. The *Aristolochia* s. 2. The rhizome of *Aristolochia* s., and, according to the U. S. and Br. Ph's, of *Aristolochia reticulata*. [B, 95 (a, 38).] 3. Of Rafinesque and others, a section of the genus *Aristolochia*. The *Serpentariae* are: of Endlicher, a class of the *Acanthophytia* containing the *Aristolochiæ* and *Nepenthes*; of Eichler, an order (cohort) of the *Monochlamydeæ* including the *Aristolochiæ*. [a, 35.]—**Cerussa serpentariae**. See *LEAD acetate*.—**Essentia serpentariae virginianæ**. See *Tinctura serpentariae*.—**Extractum serpentariae fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of s. in No. 60 powder with 80 of a mixture of 3 parts of alcohol with 1 part of water, exhausting in a percolator with more of the menstruum, reserving 90 c. c. of percolate, evaporating the rest to a soft extract, and bringing the mixture of the two up to 100 c. c. with the menstruum. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Infusum serpentariae** [Br. Ph.] (virginianæ). A preparation made by infusing 1 part of s. in No. 20 powder in 40 parts of boiling water for half an hour and straining. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Radix** (seu *Rhizoma*) *serpentariae*. See S. (2d def.).—**S. brasiliensis**. See *CHIOCOCCA anguifuga*.—**Serpentariae radix** (seu *rhizoma*). See S. (2d def.).—**S. indica**. See *OPHIORHIZA mungos*.—**S. major**. See *DRACUNCULUS vulgaris*.—**S. mas**. See *Polygonum bistorta*.—**S. minor**. An old name for the *Arum maculatum*. [a, 35.]—**S. rubra, *S. vulgaris*. See *Polygonum bistorta*.—**Tinctura serpentariae** (virginianæ). A preparation made by macerating 10 parts of s. in No. 40 powder for one day with 10 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.928, and treating in a percolator with enough more alcohol to make 100 parts of filtered tincture [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 2½ of s. in No. 40 powder for two days with 15 fl. oz. of alcohol, and treating in a percolator, adding alcohol enough to make 20 fl. oz. of expressed and filtered tincture [Br. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]**

SERPENTARIN, n. Su^r-pe²nt-a²r-i²n. See *ARISTOLOCHIN*.

SERPES (Lat.), n. m. Su^rpe²(se^r)-p(e)z(a)s. Gen., -et^{is}. Herpes. [G.]

SERPIGINOUS, adj. Su^r-p(e)-i²g-i²n-u^s. Lat., *serpiginus* (from *serpere*, to creep). Fr., *serpiginoux*. Spreading gradually from point to point of a surface (said of ulceration). [a, 48.]

SERPIGO (Lat.), n. f. Su^rp(se^r)-p(e)-i²g-i²n-is. Gen., -ig²inis. From *serpere*, to creep. 1. A creeping skin eruption: herpes (1st def.). 2. Of Fuchs, scabies crustosa. [G. 5.]—**S. diffusa**. Scabies crustosa. [G.]—**S. faciei**. Scabies (or eczema) of the face, with thick crusts. [G. 5.]—**S. volatica**. See *HERPES* (1st def.).

SERPILLUM (Lat.), n. n. Su^rp(se^r)-p(e)-i²l(u)m(u⁴m). See *SERVILLUM*.

SERPOLET [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Se^r-po-le. The *Thymus serpyllum*. [a, 35.]—**Alcoolat de s.** See *Spiritus serpylli*.—**Hydro-lat de s.** [Fr. Cod., 1832]. See *Aqua serpylli*.—**Oléule de s.** See *OIL of SERPYLLUM*.

SERPILLUM (Lat.), n. n. Su^rp(se^r)-p(e)-i²l(u)m(u⁴m). 1. The *Thymus* s. 2. Of Persoon, a section of the genus *Thymus*. [a, 35.] 3. Of the Austr. Ph., see *Herba serpylli*.—**Ætheroleum serpylli**. See *Oil of s.*—**Aqua serpylli**. Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) de serpolet*. A preparation made by dissolving 3 parts of oil of wild thyme in 27 of alcohol and shaking up with 970 of water.

[B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Aqua serpylli composita**. See *Aqua benedicta composita*.—**Essentia serpylli**. See *Oil of s.*—**Herba serpylli**. Fr., *serpolet*. Sp., *serpil*. Wild thyme; the flowering, leafy branches of *Thymus* s. [a, 35.]—**Oil of s.**—**Oleum serpylli** (æthereum). A colorless or yellowish oil, of peculiar odor and aromatic taste, distilled from the herb (dried flowering herb [Gr. Ph.]) of *Thymus* s. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. minus**. The *Thymus* s. [a, 35.]—**S. romanum**. The *Thymus vulgaris*. [a, 35.]—**S. silvestris, *S. vulgaris*. The *Thymus* s. [a, 35.]—**Spiritus serpylli**. A preparation made by macerating 15 parts of the herb of *Thymus* s. with 45 each of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.832 and water (60 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.900 and from 90 to 120 of water [Gr. Ph.]) and distilling 60 parts [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]; or by dissolving 1 part of oil of *Thymus* s. in 99 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol [Belg. Ph.] (in a mixture of 24 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol with 72 of 70-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]**

SERRA (Lat.), n. f. Se^r-ra^s. See *Saw*.—**S. versatilis**. See *TREPINE*.

SERRATE, **SERRATED**, adj's. Se^r-rat, -at-e^d. Lat., *ser-ratus* (from *serra*, a saw). Fr., *serré*, *dentelé*. Ger., *gesägt*, *säge-zählig*, *gezähnt*. Indented like a saw. [a, 27.]

SERRATILE (Fr.), adj. Se^r-ra^s-tel. Saw-like (said of a pulse that seems to strike the finger at several distinct points). [L, 41 (a, 14, 48).]

SERRATULA (Lat.), n. f. Se^r-ra²(ra²)u²(u⁴)a^s. Fr., *ser-rate* (4th def.), *serrature* (4th def.). Ger., *Scharfe* (4th def.). 1. The *Stachys betonica* and formerly the *S. tinctoria*. 2. Of Don, the genus *Haplotaxis*. 3. Of Rumphius, the genus *Picria*. 4. Of Lin-næus, sawwort; a genus of the *Serratulæ*, which are a tribe of the *Carduaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. tinctoria**. Fr., *serrature* (des teinturiers). Ger., *färbende Scharfe*. Dyers' savory, common sawwort; a European plant. The herb and root were formerly used externally as detensives and vulneraries. The herbage yields a yellow dye. [a, 35.]

SERRATURES, n. Se^r-at²-u²-za. Lat., *serratura* (from *ser-rare*, to saw). Ger., *Sägenzähne*, *Sägen*. See *DENTELURES*.

SERRATUS (Lat.), adj. Se^r-rat²(ra²)u²s(u⁴s). See *SERRATE*; as a n. m., a muscle having a digitated margin. [L.]—**S. anticus** (major). See *S. magnus*.—**S. anticus minor**, *S. der Brust* (Ger.). See *PECTORALIS minor*.—**S. internus**. See *INFRA-COSTALIS*.—**S. magnus**, *S. major*. Fr., *grand dentelé*. Ger., *grosser Sä-genmuskel*. A broad, flat muscle which arises by nine or ten fleshy digitations from the external surfaces of the upper eight or nine ribs (two usually from the second rib), and is inserted into the whole of the base and inferior angle of the scapula. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**S. posticus inferior**. Fr., *petit dentelé postérieur et inférieur*. Ger., *unterer hinterer Sägenmuskel*. A broad, flat muscle which arises from the posterior layer of the lumbar fascia on a level with the last dorsal and two upper lumbar vertebrae, and is inserted by four digitations into the lower margins of the four lower ribs. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**S. posticus superior**. Fr., *oberer dorso-costal*, *petit dentelé postérieur et supérieur*. Ger., *cervical hinterer Sä-genmuskel*. A flat muscle which arises by a thin aponeurosis from the spinous processes of the last cervical and two or three upper dorsal vertebrae, and is inserted by four digitations into the outer surfaces of the second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs, slightly external to their angles. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

SERRE-COU (Fr.), n. Se^r-ru. Of Chabert, a sort of collar for compressing the jugular vein. [E.]

SERRE-FINE (Fr.), n. Se^r-fen. A small spring forceps invented by Vidal for catching bleeding vessels and controlling hæmorrhage during operations; also used for closing a wound temporarily. [E.]

SERRE-NEUD (Fr.), n. Se^r-nu^s. A noose-tightener; an instrument for gradually tightening a ligature; used for cutting through a pedicle or other like part slowly and bloodlessly, also as a temporary constrictor of such a part in the course of an operation. [E. Spillmann (A, 338).]

SERRE-PÉDICULE (Fr.), n. Se^r-pa-de²-ku². A pedicle-constrictor, usually in the form of a clamp. [a, 40.]

SERRIAL (Fr.), n. Se^r-re-a². See *Hyo-mandibular bone*.

SERRULATE, adj. Se^r-u²-at. Lat., *serrulatus* (from *serrula*, a small saw). Fr., *serrulé*. Ger., *feinsägt*. Minutely serrate. [a, 35.]

SERTULA (Lat.), n. f. Su^rt(se^r)-u²(u⁴)a^s. Fr., *sertule*. See *MELILOTUS officinalis*.

SERUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(se^r)-ru²m(ru⁴m). Fr., *sérum*. Ger., *S. Adresser*. The watery portion of an organic fluid, freed of its solid parts. 1. Artificially. A water containing albumin, salts, etc., to imitate the s. of the blood; used as an intravenous or intraperitoneal injection, also in preparing microscopic specimens. That of B. W. Richardson consists of 1 oz. of white of egg, 1 drachm of common salt, 1 scruple of sodium phosphate, 1 oz. of clarified animal fat, 2 oz. of glycerin, and water enough to make a pint. [Asclepiad, Jan., 1885, p. 8.]—**Blood s.** The fluid which separates from the blood after coagulation; defibrinated blood plasma, consisting, according to Marcet, of 90 parts of water, 7.60 of albuminoids, 0.60 of potassium and sodium chlorides, 0.40 of mucocextractive matters, 0.55 of sodium carbonate, 0.35 of potassium sulphate, and 0.40 of earthy phosphates. [A, 328.]—**Iodized s.** Ger., *Jodserum*. S. treated with potassium iodide; used in bacteriological research. [a, 40.]—**Milk s.** See *WHEY*.—**S. cells**. Ger., *seröse* (oder *serumhaltige*) *Fettzellen*. Fat cells containing s. in



VIDAL'S SERRE-FINE.



LANGENBECK'S SERRE-FINE.

place of part or all of the fat which was originally in the cell. [J, 31; Arch. f. mikr. Anat., 1871, p. 67 (J.)].—*S. cerebro-spinalis*. See *Cerebro-spinal fluid*. *S. eivweiss* (Ger.). See *S. ALBUMIN*.—*S. globulin*. See *PARAGLOBULIN*.—*S. lactum*, *S. lactic*. See *WHEY*.—*S. masche* (Ger.). The fibrin network formed during coagulation of the blood. [K, 13].—*S. sanguinis*. See *Blood s.*

SERUMURIA (Lat.), n. f. *Se*(se²)-ru²m(ru²m)-u²(u)²/ri²-a². From *serum* (q. v.), and *uriv*, urine. Fr., *sérururie*. Albuminuria (under the idea that it is not merely albumin, but blood serum as a whole, that passes off with the urine). [A, 15.]

SERVICE-TREE, n. Su²rv²/is²-te. The *Pyrus domestica*.

SESAME, n. Se²s/a²m-e. The *Sesamum orientale* and *Sesamum indicum*. [A, 35].—*S. oil*. See *OIL* of *SESAMUM*.

SESAMOID, **SESAMOIDAL**, adj's. Se²s/a²m-oid, se²s/a²m-oi'd. Gr., *σισαμοειδής* (from *σίσαμος*, sesame, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *sesamoides*. Fr., *sesamoïde*, *sesamoidien*. Ger., *sesamartig*. Resembling or having the shape of a seed of sesame. [C.] See *S. BONES*.

SESAMUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²s(sas)/a²m(a²m)-u²m(u²m). Gr., *σίσαμος*. Fr., *sésame*. Ger., *Sesam*. A genus of herbs typical of a tribe (*Sesameae*, *Fr. sesamees*; Ger., *Sesameen*) of the *Pedaliaceae*. [A, 35].—*Oil* of *S. oleum sesami*. Fr., *huile de sésame*; Ger., *Sesamöl*. Sesame (or gingili), or teel, or benne² oil; a yellowish fixed oil, bland, inodorous, and of slight nut-like taste, obtained by expression from the seeds of *S. indicum* [U. S. Ph.] and *S. orientale*. It resembles olive-oil and is used like it. [A, 35].—*S. indicum*. An herb indigenous to the East Indies; cultivated as a source of oil of *s.* The leaves are used as a demulcent and for emollient cataplasms. The seeds are used as food; in India they are considered emmenagogue. [A, 35].—*S. oleiferum*, *S. orientale*. Fr., *digitale orientale*. A species by some identified with *S. indicum*, and having the same properties. [A, 35].—*S. vulgare*. See *CAMELINA sativa*.

SESBANIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²s-ba²n²/i²-a². Fr., *sesbanie*. Ger., *Sesbanie*. A genus of the *Leguminosae*. [A, 35].—*S. ægyptiaca*, *S. arboreocens*. Sesban; a shrub or small tree growing in Africa, southern Asia, and northern Australia. The seeds are used in Egypt for hemorroids and dysentery. In India the leaves are used in constipation and in mania, the bark and seed as an emmenagogue, and the root in snake-bites. [A, 35].—*S. grandiflora*. See *AGATI grandiflora*.—*S. picta*. See *CORONILLA picta*.

SESELI (Lat.), n. n. Se²s/æ²-li²(i²). Gen., -el²-eos. Gr., *σέσλη*. Fr., *séseli*. Ger., *Sesel*. A genus of the *Seselinæ* (Fr., *séselinées*), which are a tribe of the *Umbelliferae*. [A, 35].—*Fructus* (see *Semen*) *seseleos*. Ger., *Seselsamen*. The fruits of *Laserpitium siler*. [A, 35].—*S. chiloscladium*. See *S. macedonicum*.—*S. hippomarathrum*. Fr., *fennel*; a species common in southern and central Europe, identified with one of the two plants called by Dioscorides *ἰστροπαράσπον*. [A, 35].—*S. libanotis*. Fr., *persil de montagne blanc*. Mountain spiguel; found throughout Europe and Asia. The spindle-shaped aromatic root is identified by some with the *ῥοσσεύλων* of Dioscorides. [A, 35].—*S. macedonicum*. Fr., *persil de Macédoine* (ou des rochers). Macedonian parsley, the *ῥοσσεύλων* of Dioscorides; a native of Greece and northern Africa. The aromatic fruits, *semen petroselinæ macedonicæ*, are diuretic and carminative. The roots and leaves are used as a vulnerary, and the latter as an insecticide. [A, 35].—*S. massiliense*. See *LASERPITIUM siler*.—*S. tortuosum*. Fr., *séseli* (ou fenouil) *tortueux*, *séseli officinal* (ou de Marseille). Ger., *gedrehter Sesel*. Hartwort of Marseilles, the *σέσλη πασσαλικῶν* of Dioscorides; an aromatic species growing in southern Europe. The fruits, *semen seselæ marseillensis*, *semen curvi caballini*, are used as a carminative, stomachic, and emmenagogue, and were once considered an antidote to *Cicuta virosa*. [A, 35.]

SESQUIAGENTIC, adj. Se²s²/kw²i²-a²gr²-je²n²/ti²k. Lat., *sesquiagenticus*. Fr., *sesquiagentique*. Containing three atoms of silver to two molecules of an acid radicle.

SESQUIBASIC, adj. Se²s-kwi²-bas²/ti². Of salts, formed from a tribasic acid by the replacement of three atoms of hydrogen by two of a basic element or radicle. [B.]

SESQUIBROMIDE, n. Se²s²/kw²i²-brom²/i²d(i²d). Fr., *sesquibromure*. See under *SESQUICHLORIDE*.

SESQUICARBONAS (Lat.), n. n. Se²s-kwi²-ka²rb²-on²/a²s(a²s). Gen., -at²is. See *SESQUICARBONATE*.—*S. ammonicus* [Netherl. Ph.]. Ammonium sesquicarbonate (see under *AMMONIUM carbonate*).—*S. ammonicus pyroanimalis*. See *AMMONIUM carbonicum pyroaleosum*.—*Solutio sesquicarbonatis ammonii* [Netherl. Ph.]. See *Liquor ammonii carbonici*.—*Solutio sesquicarbonatis ammonii pyroanimalis* [Netherl. Ph.]. See *Liquor ammonii carbonici pyroaleos*.

SESQUICARBONATE, n. Se²s/kwi²-ka²rb²/o²n-at. A carbonate containing one and a half times as much of the carbonic-acid radicle as the normal carbonate. [B.]

SESQUICHLORIDE, n. Se²s²/kw²i²-klor²/i²d(i²d). A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with chlorine in the proportion of one atom and a half of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison. Analogous compounds of bromine, hydroxyl, oxygen, and sulphur are called respectively the *sesquibromide*, *sesquihydroxide*, *sesquioxide*, and *sesquisulphide*. The terms *s.*, etc., however, are often used where *trichloride*, etc., would be more proper. [B.]

SESQUHYDRATE, n. Se²s²/kw²i²-hid²-rat. 1. A sesquihydroxide. 2. A crystallized salt containing three molecules of water of crystallization in two molecules of the salt. [B.]

SESQUIHYDROXIDE, **SESQUIOXIDE**, n's. Se²s²/kw²i²-hid-ro²x²/i²d(i²d), -o²x²/i²d(i²d). Fr., *sesquioxyle*. See under *SESQUICHLORIDE*.

SESQUIPUMBO, adj. Se²s²/kw²i²-plu²mb²/i²k. Of a compound, containing lead and a bivalent radicle in the proportion of three atoms of the former to two molecules of the latter. [B, 2.]

SESQUISALT, n. Se²s²/kw²i²-sa²lt. Fr., *sesquisel*. A salt in which, according to the old system of nomenclature, two equivalents of a base are combined with three equivalents of an acid; or which, according to modern views, contains one and a half times as much of the radicle as a protosalt. [B.]

SESQUISULPHATE, n. Se²s²/kw²i²-su²l²f/at. Fr., *sesquisulfate*. A sulphate containing three molecules of the sulphuric-acid radicle combined with two atoms or molecules of a basic radicle; a sulphate formed from the sesquioxide. The term is often used for *trisulphate*. [B.]

SESQUISULPHIDE, n. Se²s²/kw²i²-su²l²f/i²d(i²d). See under *SESQUICHLORIDE*. [B.]

SESSEA (Lat.), n. f. Se²s²/se²-a². Fr., *sessée*. A genus of solanaceous shrubs or small trees. [A, 35].—*S. dependens*, *S. stipulata*. Fr., *sessée pendante*, *sessée à stipules*. Peruvian species used as emollients and anodynes. [A, 35.]

SESSILE, adj. Se²s²/i²l. Lat., *sessilis* (from *sedere*, to sit). Fr., *s.* Ger., *sitzend*, *stiellos*. Of an animal or a part, attached directly to a basis of support, without a peduncle; of a plant-organ, inserted directly upon the axis, without a stalk. [B.]

SESTERTIOXIDE, n. Se²s-tu²er²/shi²-o²x²/i²d(i²d). An oxide in which the number of oxygen atoms is to the number of molecules of the element or radicle with which it is combined as 5 is to 2. [“Nature,” Oct. 1, 1885, p. 530 (B).]

SETA (Lat.), n. f. Se²t(at)/a². Fr., *soie*. Ger., *Borste*. 1. A bristle (e. g., a stiff hair or a straight, slender prickle). 2. The stalk of the capsule in mosses and liverworts. [A, 35.] 3. A bristle-like or hair-like organism. [A, 48].—*S. equina*. See *FILARIA papillosa*.—*S. palustris*. See *GORDIUS aquaticus*.

SETACEO-SERRATE, adj. Se²t-as²/e²-o-se²r/at. From *seta*, a bristle, and *serra*, a saw. With serratures ending in bristle-shaped points. [A, 35.]

SETACEOUS, adj. Se²t-us²/shu²s. Lat., *setaceus* (from *seta*, a bristle). Fr., *setacé*, *seteux* (2d def.). Ger., *borstenartig* (1st def.), *borstenförmig* (1st def.), *borstig* (2d def.). 1. Bristle-shaped. 2. Setose; composed of or covered with bristles. [A, 35.]

SETACEUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²t(sat)/as²/e²-u²s(u²m). See *SETON*.

SETARIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²t(sat)-ar²(a²sr²)/i²-a². Fr., *setaïre*. Ger., *Borstenhirse*. Bristly fox-tail grass; a genus of the *Panicæe*. The *Setaria* of Dumortier are a subtribe of *Panicæe*.—*S. italica*. Bengal grass, Chinese corn, Italian millet, the *panicum* of the ancient Romans, the *ἄνθος* of the Greeks; originally of the East Indies. The grain is used for food. [A, 35.]

SETIFEROUS, **SETIGEROUS**, adj's. Se²t-if²/e²tr-u²s, -i²g²-e²tr-us. Lat., *setiferus* (from *seta*, a bristle, and *ferre*, to bear). Bearing (usually at the apex) a bristle or bristles (setæ). [A, 35.]

SETON, n. Setn. From *seta*, a bristle. Fr., *seton*. Ger., *Haar-seil*, *Abfussriemen*. 1. A sinus established by piercing a fold of the skin with a knife-like needle threaded with a strip of muslin, lamp-wick, or other material, which is left in place so as to produce suppuration and act as a derivative. 2. The strip so used. [E.]—*Galvanic s.* A platinum wire inserted like a s. and connect with a galvanic battery so as to be made red-hot. [A, 34.]

SETOSE, adj. Se²t/os. Lat., *setosus*. See *SETACEOUS* (2d def.).

SETOSO-HISPIDUS (Lat.), adj. Se²t(sat)-os²/o²(o²)-hi²sp²/i²d-u²s(u²s). From *seta*, a bristle, and *hispidus*, prickly. Ger., *stiefborstig*. Beset with very inflexible straight prickles. [A, 35.]

SETULA (Lat.), n. f. Se²t(sat)/u²(u²l)-a². Dim. of *seta*, a bristle. Ger., *Börschen* (1st def.). 1. A small bristle. 2. The stipe of certain *Fungi*. [A, 35.]

SETULOSE, adj. Se²t-u²l-os. Lat., *setulosus*. Ger., *kleinborstig* (2d def.). 1. Like a little bristle. 2. Minutely setose, covered with small bristles. [A, 35.]

SETWALL, n. Se²t-wa²/l. An old name for valerian. [A, 35.]

SEUCHE (Ger.), n. Zoich²/e². A pestilence; an epidemic. [D.].—*Fretschens*. An epidemic disease in ferrets the symptoms and bacteria of which resemble those of cholera. [A, 40].—*Klaunens*. Hoof disease in sheep or cattle. [A, 40].—*Küstens*. See *RADESVE*. [L. 80].—*Magens*. Of the veterinarians, dysentery. [L. 135 (a, 38)].—*Maulklaunens*, *Maulund Klaunens*. See *Foot-and-mouth disease*.—*Schlabbens*. See *ACTINOMYCOSIS*.—*Schweines*, *Schweins*. See *Hog CHOLERA* and *Swine FEVER*.—*S'nhaft*. See *CONTAGIOUS*.—*S'nstoft*. See *CONTAGIUM*.

SEVADILLA (Lat.), n. f. Sa²-va²-d²/i²la²s. Fr., *sevadilla*. See *CEVADILLA*.

SEVATO (Lat.), n. f. Se²(sa)-va²(wa²)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., -o²nis. From *sevum*, suet. See *LIPOMATOSIS*.

SÈVE (Fr.), n. Se²v. See *SAP*.

SEVEN (Ger.), n. Za²/e²n. See *SAVIN*.—*S'öl*. See *OIL* of *SAVIN*.

SEVEN-BARKS, n. Se²v-n²/ba²rs. See *HYDRANGEA arborescens*.

SEVUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²(sa)/vu²m(vu²m). Fr., *suif de mouton* (1st def.). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., mutton suet, the fat taken from the inside of the abdomen of *Ovis aries* and purified by being melted, strained, and cooled. The s. of various other ph's was sometimes suet, sometimes lard. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38)]. 2. See *Cutaneous SEBUM*.—*S. bovinum*, *S. bovinum*, *S. bubulum*. See *SEBUM bovinum*.—*S. cervinum*. See *SEBUM cervinum*.—*S. ceti*. See *CEPHALUM*.—*S. ovillum*, *S. preparatum*, *S. vervecinum*. See *S.* (1st def.).

SEWAGE, n. Su²e³. Refuse matter, including faeces, urine, etc., carried off from habitations by means of sewers. [a, 48.]

SEWER, n. Su²u²r. Fr. *égout*. Ger. *Siel*, *Abzugskanal*. A canal for carrying off waste water and sewage. [a, 48.]

SEWERAGE, n. Su²u²e³-ej. 1. The process of collecting and carrying off sewage. 2. Sewers collectively. [a, 48.]

SEX, n. Se²x. Gr., *ἕως*. Lat., *sexus*, *secus* (from *secare*, to cut). Fr., *sexe*. Ger., *Geschlecht*. The state of possessing the structural and functional peculiarities that constitute an individual either a male or a female.—**Doubtful** s. See HERMAPHRODITISM.

SEXBASIC, adj. Se²x-bas¹2k. Combining with six molecules of a univalent base; saturating a sexvalent base. [B.]

SEXDECYL, n. Se²x-de²s¹12l. See CETYL.

SEXIFEROUS, adj. Se²x-i²f²e²r-u²s. Lat., *sexiferus* (from *sexus*, sex, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *sexifère*. Provided with sexual organs. [L, 180 (a, 48).]

SEXPLUMBI, adj. Se²x-plu²m²b²12k. Containing six atoms of lead in the molecule. [B, 2.]

SEXTAN, adj. Se²x-t²n. From *sex*, six. Recurring at intervals of five days. [a, 48.]

SEXTUPLET, n. Se²x-tu²2-ple²t. One of six children born as the result of a single gestation. [a, 34.]

SEXUAL, adj. Se²x-u²a²1. From *sexus*, sex. Fr., *sexuel*, *sexuel*. Ger., *geschlechtlich*. Pertaining to sex.

SEXUALEMPINDUNG (Ger.), n. Ze²x-u-a²1-e²m-fi²nd-u²n². Sexual instinct.—**Conträre** s. Perverted sexual instinct, leading the individual to lust after persons of his or her own sex.

SEXUALLY, adv. Se²x-u²a²1-ly. 1. With regard to sex. 2. By the sexual mode (of generation).

SEXUS (Lat.), n. m. Se²x-u²s(u)s. Gen., *sex'us*. See SEX.

SEXVALENT, adj. Se²x-u²a²1-e²nt. Ger., *sechswertig*. Having an atomicity of six (*i. e.*, being capable of replacing six atoms of hydrogen in a molecule). [a, 38.]

SHADDOCK, n. Sha²d'u²k. See CITRUS *decumana*.

SHAFT, n. Sha²ft. A.-S., *scæft*. Lat., *scapus*. Fr., *flèche*. Ger., *Schaft*. A stem, stalk, or scape; of a long bone, its elongated central portion; of a cilium, its free portion, continuous with the proximal bulb; of a hair, see HAIR-s. [J; a, 48.]

SHAGGY, adj. Sha²g'y². See VILLOUS.

SHAKES, n. Shaks. See AOVE.

SHALLOT, n. Sha²l-o²7y. 1. The *Allium ascalonicum*. 2. The *Panicum frumentaceum*. [a, 35.]

SHAMPOOING, n. Sha²m-pu²12n². 1. A Hindu practice of rubbing the surface of the body with liniments or other liquids during a bath, at the same time flexing the joints and kneading the muscles. 2. Washing and rubbing the head thoroughly with soap or other substances which produce a lather. [a, 40.]

SHAMROCK, n. Sha²m-ro²2k. The *Trifolium repens*; according to some authors, the *Oxalis acetosella*. [a, 35.]

SHANK, n. Sha²n²2k. The leg from the knee to the ankle; in ornithology, the tarsus. [L, 221.]

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS, n. Sha²n-u²n-dal. A place in Jefferson County, West Virginia, where there are mineral springs.

SHARK, n. Sha²r²k. Gr., *καρχarias* (from *καρχαρος*, sharp-pointed). Fr., *squal*. Ger., *Haai*. Any member of a large group of elasmobranchiate (mostly cartilaginous) fishes, including the genera *Carcharias*, *Carcharodon*, *Cestracion*, etc. [a, 48.]

SHARON SPRINGS, n. Sha²r-u²n. A place in Schoharie County, New York, where there are sulphurous and chalybeate springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

SHASTA SODA SPRINGS, n. Sha²st'a²sod'a². A place in Siskiyou County, California, where there are springs containing iron and sodium carbonates. [Anderson (a, 14).]

SHEARING, n. Sher'i²n². See Head-mold snor.

SHEARS, n. Sherz. A large pair of scissors.—**Bandage** s. Strong s. for cutting plaster-of-Paris dressings. [E.]

SHEATH, n. Sheth. Gr., *ἔσθρα*. Lat., *vagina*. Fr., *gaine*. Ger., *Scheide*. 1. An enveloping structure, a case or covering. 2. In botany, see VAGINA (3d def.) and BUNDLE s.—**Axis-cylinder** s. See HUXLEY'S LAYER.—**Capillary** s. See CIRCUMVASCULAR s.—**Cellular** s. See EPINEURIUM.—**Circumvascular** s. A wide lymphatic tube completely surrounding the smallest blood-vessels of bone, of the central nervous system, of the retina, and of the liver. [a, 34.]—**Cortical** s. Of Nögel, the whole of the primary bast-bundles. [a, 35.]—**Dentalis** s. Ger., *Zahnscheide*. Of Neumann, the s.-like structure (supposed to be an elastic limiting layer) lining the dental canals and thus containing the dental fibres. [J, 32, 33.]—**Dural** s. See DURA.—**Elastic** s. of the axis-cylinder. See MAUTHNER'S s.—**Fibril**-s. Ger., *Fibrillen-Häutchen* (oder *Scheide*). 1. Of Key and Retzius, a kind of s. for the individual nerve-fibres of a nerve funiculus, formed outside the primitive s. of the nerve-fibril by the longitudinal connective-tissue fibrils of the endoneurium. [1 Arch. f. mikr. Anat., 1873, p. 308 (J).] 2. A supposed membrane inclosing the muscle columns and appearing as a sharp, clear line around Cohnheim's areas. [Dönitz, "Arch. f. Anat. und Phys.", 1870, p. 426 (J).]—**Henle's** s. of the (of the hair). See HENLE'S LAYER.—**Henle's** s. 1. See HENLE'S LAYER. 2. Of Ranvier (1878), the connective-tissue envelope of the finest fasciculi of medullated nerve-fibres. This s. consists of a single lamella of perineurium covered on both surfaces by endothelium. It may inclose but a single nerve-fibre, in which case there is a space (lymph space) between it and the neurilemma of the nerve-

fibre. [J, 10, 30, 31].—**Huxley's** s. See HUXLEY'S LAYER.—**Lamellar** s. See PERINEURIUM.—**Leaf** s. See VAGNA (3d def.).—**Mauthner's** s. The hyaline s. surrounding the axis-cylinder and separating it from the myeline. [J, 26, 31].—**Medullary** s. Fr., *gaine médullaire* (ou *de myéline*). Ger., *Markscylinder*, *Mark-scheide*, *Myelinscheide* (1st def.), *Markmantel* (2d def.). 1. A sheath of myeline inclosing the axis-cylinder in medullated nerve-fibres. This in turn is inclosed by the neurilemma, in peripheral nerves at least. At the nodes of Ranvier the medullary s. is wholly or in some cases but partly absent, and in some cases it seems to be partly divided into other shorter segments by the oblique markings or incisures of Schmidt. Under some circumstances also the medullary s. appears to be pervaded with a fine network. [J, 10, 30, 32; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.", 1860, p. 65 (J).] 2. The primary bundles of wood (xylem) that project into the medulla (pith) from the cambium-ring. [a, 35.]—**Myeline** s. See NEURILEMMA (1st def.) and *Medullary* s. (1st def.).—**Myelonal** s. See SPINAL DURA.—**Nerve** s. See PERINEURIUM.—**Neumann's** s. See DENTALIS s.—**Nucleus** s. Ger., *Kern-scheide*. In the roots of many monocotyledons, a deposit of cells (observed on cross-section as a colored ring) surrounding the central ligneous portion. [a, 85.]—**Perivascular (lymph)** s. See CIRCUMVASCULAR s.—**Pial** s. See PIA.—**Plerom** s. See BUNDLE s.—**Primitive** s. See NEURILEMMA (1st def.).—**Root**-s. See the major list.—**Schwann's** s. See NEURILEMMA (1st def.).—**S**-of a muscle. Ger., *Muskelscheide*. The layer of fascia or aponeurosis covering a muscle. [L.]—**S**-of Henle. See HENLE'S LAYER.—**S**-of the flexor tendons. Transverse and oblique fibrous bands which bind the tendons of the flexores digitorum profundus and sublimis to the palmar surfaces of the first and second phalanges. [L.]—**S**-of the optic nerve. Ger., *Sehnervenscheide*. The structures covering the optic nerve, the tunica nervi optici externa and tunica nervi optici interna, and the intervening process of the arachnoid. [L.]—**Structureless** s. See NEURILEMMA (1st def.) and SARCOLEMMA.—**Structureless** s. of the axis-cylinder. See MAUTHNER'S s.—**Synovial** s. Lat., *vagina tendinis*. Ger., *Sehnenscheide*. A synovial membrane which lines the cavity in which a tendon glides when it is bound down against a bone. [C.]—**Tangential** s. The cellulose-fibrous s. inclosing the primitive carotids. [L, 88 (a, 34).]

SHEATHED, adj. Sheth'd. See VAGINATE.

SHEEP-POX, n. Shep'po²x. Lat., *variola ovina*. Fr., *clavéou*, *clavéole*. Ger., *Schafblattern*, *Schafpocken*. 1. An epizootic and probably contagious disease of sheep, closely resembling variola in man. 2. Variella. [G.] Cf. MURR, MURRAIN, and ROT.

SHEET, n. Shet. A.-S., *secut*, *sceta*, *scyla*. Fr., *drap*. Ger., *Bettuch*. An oblong piece of linen or cotton forming part of bed clothes, usually next the sleeper. [a, 48.]—**Draw**-s. A folded s. placed under a patient so that it may be withdrawn without disturbing the bed or lifting the patient. [a, 34.]

SHELDON SPRINGS, n. She²l'd'n. A place in Franklin County, Vermont, where there are springs containing sodium and iron carbonates. [a, 14.]

SHELL, n. She²l. Gr., *κόχχη*, *κόχχος*. Lat., *testa*, *concha*. Fr., *conque*. Ger., *Schale*. A hard covering, such as that of an egg, of a tortoise, of a nut, etc. [a, 48.]—**Hearing** s's. Small concave plates, of metal, glass, or India-rubber, formerly used in deafness, being placed above the edge of the cartilage of the ear to catch the sound-waves. [F, 32.]

SHELLAC, n. She²l-a²k'. See SHELL-LAC.

SHELTER ISLAND, n. She²l't'u²r'i'nd. A climatic and sea-bathing resort in Suffolk County, New York. [a, 14.]

SHENANDOAH ALUM SPRINGS, n. She²n-a²n-do²a²al'u²m. A place in Shenandoah County, Virginia, where there are chalybeate, aluminous, and sulphurous springs. [a, 14.]

SHEPHERD'S PURSE, n. She²p'u²rdz-pu²rs'. 1. The genus *Thlaspi*; especially *Thlaspi (Cuscuta) bursa pastoris*. [a, 35.]

SHERRY, n. Sher'r². See UNDER WINE.

SHIELD, n. Sheld. Gr., *σάκρη*. Lat., *pelta*. Fr., *gaine*, *bouclier*. Ger., *Schild*. 1. A piece of armor defending the body; hence, any protective apparatus or structure. [a, 48.] 2. Of a faradaic battery, the tube inserted in the core of the central coil, which regulates the intensity of the action. [B.] 3. See APOTHECUM (1st def.).—**Antithermic** s. Of H. P. C. Wilson, an instrument made of some non-conducting material to protect the tissues during the application of a cautery. [a, 34.]—**Nipple** s. Fr., *chapeau protecteur du mamelon*, *bout de sein*. Ger., *Warzen-hütchen*. A protective covering for the nipple either fitting it, and having small openings at the tip, for use during suckling, or made large and rigid, so as to protect a sore nipple from pressure in the intervals of nursing. [a, 34.]—**Sim**'s s. A copper or steel instrument used for steady wire sutures and as the guide to the proper point at which the suture should be twisted. It consists of a long shaft having a broad cleft extremity. [a, 21 (a, 34).]—**Supra-orbital** s. A plate or plates of bone at the upper edge of the orbits of certain birds, causing a marked projection of the eyebrows. [L, 221.]

SHIKIMENE, n. Shi²k'i²m-en. A poisonous substance, C₁₅H₁₆, found in the etheral oil obtained from the leaves of *Illicium religiosum* (Jap., *shikimi*) or its fruit, probably identical with safrene. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

SHIKIMINIC ACID, n. Shi²k-i²m-i²n'i²2k. A monobasic acid, C₁₅H₁₆O₆, found in *Illicium religiosum* and *Illicium anisatum*. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

SHIKIMOL, n. Shi²k'i²m-o²l. See SAFROL.

SHIMA-MUSHI (Jap.), n. The "Island insect disease," manifested by fever and other constitutional phenomena supposed to be caused by the bite of an insect. ["Edinb. Med. and Surg. Jour.," xxiv, p. 128 (a, 34).]

SHIN, n. Shi²n². The portion of the leg over the tibia. [L.]

SHINGLES, n. Shi²n²g²l². From *cingulum*, a girdle. A popular term for zoster.

SHIRKHIH (Pers.), n. 1. See *ATRAPHAXIS spinosa*. 2. S. manna; a substance imported, in the form of irregular roundish, whitish tears, from Afghanistan and Turkestan into India, where it is eaten as a sweetmeat. It is an exudation from *Cotoneaster nummularia* and from *Atraphaxis spinosa*. [a, 35.]

SHITTIM-WOOD, n. Shi²t²m-wu²d². Of the Scriptures, probably the wood of a species of *Acacia*; according to some, that of *Acacia nilotica*. [B. 185, 275 (a, 35).]

SHIVER, n. Shi²v²u²r. Gr., *πῑϋος*. Lat., *rigor*. Fr., *frisson*. Ger., *Schauer*. Trembling of short duration due to cold or to emotion or to reflex action, especially when of very brief duration. [D.]

SHOCCO SPRINGS, n. Sho²k²o. A place in Warren County, North Carolina, where there are saline-sulphur springs. [A, 303.]

SHOCK, n. Sho²k. Gr., *σῑσκαποντις*. Lat., *collisus*. Fr., *choc*. Ger., *Schock* (1st def.), *Erschütterung* (1st def.), *Stoss* (2d def.). 1. A sudden depression of the vital functions, especially of the circulation, due to the nervous exhaustion following an injury or a sudden overwhelming emotion, and resulting either in immediate death or in prolonged prostration. [E.] 2. See *Electric s.*—*Discharging s.* Ger., *Entladungsschlag*. An electric s. produced by a discharge—Electric s. The physiological effect caused by an electric discharge or by the closing or opening of a circuit in which the organism is included. [a, 49.]—*Epigastric s.* S. caused by a blow on the epigastrium. [a, 34.]—*Erethismic s.* Of Brunton, s. with symptoms of excitement. [D.]—*Fœtal s.* The sensation of movement of the fœtus perceived by the hand or ear applied with moderate pressure over the gravid uterus. [a, 34.]—*Nervous s.* See *S.* (1st def.).—*Railway s.* The impression made on the body or the mind, or on both, by a railway accident. [U. N. Y. Med. Jour., Nov. 2, 1889, p. 494 (a, 34).]—*Return s.* See *Choc en retour*.—*Sexual s.* S. caused by rape or coitus. [a, 34.]—*Traumatic s.* S. due to an injury. [a, 34.]—*Torpid s.* Of L. Brunton, s. in which the symptoms of depression predominate. [D.]

SHOE, n. Shu. Gr., *σάνδαλον*, *σάνδαλον*. Lat., *sandalium*. Fr., *soulier*. Ger., *Schuh*. An outer covering for the foot. [a, 48.]—*Club-foot s.* A s. from the sole of which one or more braces run upward to be attached to the leg, for the correction of the deformity.

SHOREA (Lat.), n. f. Sho²r²e²a². From *Shore*, a governor-general of India. Fr., *shoree*. A genus of tropical Asiatic trees, of the *Dipterocarpaceæ*. [a, 35.]—*Lard s.* Hog's-lard tree; a Burmese tree that produces an oil of the consistence of lard. [O. Stroud, "Brit. and Colon. Drugg.," May 22, 1886, p. 349.]—*S. robusta*. The salt-tree of India. It yields an aromatic dammar, which is applied to chilblains and ulcers, used medicinally like pine-resin, and burnt as incense in the Hindu temples. The seeds yield an oil. [a, 35.]

SHORT-CIRCUIT, v. tr. Sho²rt-su²r²k²it. To impose upon an electrical current such a path as to impede its flow through the original circuit and thereby cause the current to encounter an abnormally small resistance. [a, 49.]

SHORTENING, n. Sho²rt²ni²n². Fr., *raccourcissement*. Ger., *Verkürzung*. The act or process of making or the state of being short. [a, 48.]—*S. of the cervix uteri*. See *Effacement du col de l'utérus*.—*S. of the round ligaments*. See *Advancement of the round ligaments*.

SHORTSIGHT, SHORTSIGHTEDNESS, n's. Sho²rt²sit, -sit²e²n²es. See *MYOPIA*.

SHOT, n. Sho²t. 1. A bullet or pellet used as a missile in shooting. Split and perforated s. are employed in clamping sutures, and bags of s. for exerting compression by their weight. 2. The act or process of shooting over or overlapping. [a, 48.]—*Head-mold s.* Fr., *chevauchement des os crâniens*. Ger., *Übereinanderchieben der Schädelknochenveränder*, *Nachverschiebung*. The overlapping of the cranial bones of the fœtus during the passage of the head through the pelvis in parturition, whereby the size of the head is slightly diminished and its shape made to conform somewhat to that of the parturient canal.

SHOULDER, v. tr. Sho²ld²u²r. Of a silver-wire suture, to bend it at a right angle at each point of emergence, so as to make the superficial portion of the loop rectangular, and again at the point where it is to be twisted. [A, 21.]

SHOULDER, n. Sho²ld²u²r. Gr., *ἀκρομήρ*. Lat., *scapula*. Fr., *épaule*. Ger., *Schulter*. The prominence of the articulation of the cephalic limb with the trunk, constituted chiefly by the clavicle, the scapula, and the head of the humerus; also any similar prominence.

SHOW, n. Sho. A colloquial term for the first discharge of blood in menstruation or in labor. [a, 34.]

SHRIVELED, adj. Shi²r²v²l²d. See *CORRUGATED* and *RUGOSE*.

SHRUB, n. Shru²b. Lat., *frutex*. Fr., *arbrisseau*. Ger., *Strauch*. A woody plant less than 30 feet in height, freely branching from or near the ground. [a, 35.]

SHRUBBY, n. Shru²b²y. Like a shrub, fruticose. [a, 35.]

SIAGON (Lat.), n. f. Si²(si²)a²g²(a²g²)²o²n²(on). Gen., -ag²o²nos (-is). Gr., *σιγαγών*. See *PARIETAL MAXILLA*.

SIAGONANTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²(si²)a²g²(a²g²)²o²n²a²nt²(a²nt²)²ri²(e)²t²is. From *siagon*, the jaw-bone, and *αντρω*, a cave. Inflammation within the maxillary antrum. [E.]

SIAGONAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Si²(si²)a²g²(a²g²)²o²n²a²g²(a²g²)²ra². From *siagon*, the jaw-bone, and *αγρα*, a seizure. Gout of the maxilla. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

SIALADEN (Lat.), n. m. and f. Si²(si²)a²(a²)²l²a²d²(a²d²)²e²n²(an). Gen., -ad²enos (-is). From *sialaon*, saliva, and *αδών*, a gland. A salivary gland. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SIALADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²(si²)a²(a²)²l²a²d²(a²d²)²e²n²-i²(e)²-t²is. Gen., -it²idos (-idis). Fr., *sialadénite*. Inflammation of a salivary gland. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

SIALADENONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²(si²)a²(a²)²l²a²d²(a²d²)²e²n²-o²n²k²u²s(u²s). From *sialaon*, saliva, *αδών*, a gland, and *δγκος*, a tumor. Fr., *sialadénonc*. Swelling of a salivary gland. [L, 50.]

SIALAGOGUE, adj. Si²a²l²a²g²o²g². Lat., *sialagogus* (from *sialaon*, saliva, and *αγω*, to lead). Fr., *sialagogue*. Ger., *speichelaussendend*, *speicheltreibend*. Augmenting the secretion of saliva; as a n. (Ger., *Speichelmittel*), a substance so acting.

SIALALOEOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sy²(si²)a²(a²)²l²a²(a²)²l²e²(o²e²)²o²s²(is). Gen., -os²e²os (-is). From *sialaon*, saliva, and *αλλοιωσις*, alteration. Ger., *Speichelverderbniss*. Alteration of the saliva. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

SIALAPORIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²(si²)a²(a²)²l²a²p²o²ri²a²(a²p²)²o²ri²a². From *sialaon*, saliva, and *ἀπορία*, non-acquisition. Fr., *sialaporie*. Deficiency of saliva. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SIALIN, n. Si²a²l²i²n. Lat., *sialina*. Fr., *sialine*. See *PTYALIN*.

SIALISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²(si²)a²(a²)²l²i²z²(i²z²)²mu²s(mu²)s. Gr., *σιαλισμός*. See *SALIVATION*.

SIALOCINETIC, adj. Si²a²l²o²-s²i²n²-e²t²i²z². From *sialaon*, saliva, and *κινεῖν*, to set in motion. See *SALIVAGOUGE*.

SIALODES (Lat.), adj. Si²(si²)a²(a²)²l²o²d²(ez)as. Gr., *σιαλώδης* (from *sialaon*, saliva, and *αἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *sialoux*. Ger., *speichelartig*. Resembling saliva. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SIALODOCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²(si²)a²(a²)²l²o²d²o²ch²i²t²is. Gen., -it²idos (-idis). Inflammation of a salivary duct. [a, 34.]

SIALOLITH, n. Si²a²l²o²-l²i²th. From *sialaon*, saliva, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *sialolithe*. See *SALIVARY CALCULUS*.

SIALOLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²(si²)a²(a²)²l²o²(a²)²-l²i²th²-i²a²(a²)²s²is. Gen., -as²e²os (-is). From *sialaon*, saliva, and *λιθιασις*, lithiasis. Fr., *sialolithiase*. The formation of salivary calculus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SIALONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²(si²)a²(a²)²l²o²n²k²u²s(u²s). From *sialaon*, saliva, and *δγκος*, a tumor. Fr., *sialonc*. A swelling or obstruction of a salivary duct. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SIALORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Si²(si²)a²(a²)²l²o²r²re²(ro²e²)²a². From *sialaon*, saliva, and *ρῑα*, a flowing. Fr., *sialorrhée*. Ger., *Speichelfluss*, *Sialorrhoe*. See *SALIVATION*.

SIALOSCHENIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²(si²)a²(a²)²l²o²s²ch²e²(ch²e²)²s²is. Gen., -es²e²os (-osch²es). From *sialaon*, saliva, and *ισχεν*, to check. Fr., *sialoschésie*. Retention of saliva. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SIALOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²(si²)a²(a²)²l²o²(a²)²-ste²n²o²s²(is). Gen., -os²e²os (-is). From *sialaon*, saliva, and *στενωσις*, stenosis. Fr., *sialosténose*. Stenosis of a salivary duct. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SIALOSYRINX (Lat.), n. f. Si²(si²)a²(a²)²l²o²(a²)²-s²y²ri²n²x². Gen., -in²g²is (in²g²is). From *sialaon*, saliva, and *σyrinx*, a tube. Fr., *sialosyringue*. 1. A salivary fistula. 2. A syringe for the salivary ducts. 3. A cannula used for draining salivary fistulae. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SIALOZEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²(si²)a²(a²)²l²o²(a²)²-ze²m²(zam)²i²a². From *sialaon*, saliva, and *ζῑμία*, a loss. Fr., *sialozémie*. Loss of saliva. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SIBARE, n. Si²b²-a²(a²)²re²a². An old name for a severe form of encephalitis. [A, 325.]

SIBBENS, n. Si²b²e²nz. Lat., *morulus*. Ger., *Bärschwamm*. A name for certain affections, probably including both framboesia and syphilis, regarded formerly as an endemic disease peculiar to Scotland. They consisted of inflammation and ulceration of the fauces, tubercular and ulcerative affections of the skin, and certain fungous, raspberry-like growths. Gilchrist, who first described the disease, regarded it as a form of syphilis; Adams, Hunter, Mathias, and J. M. Good as an independent disease; and Swediaur as a cross between scabies and syphilis. [Milton (G.) Cf. *Button scurvy*.]

SIBILANT, adj. Si²b²i²l²-nt. Lat., *sibilans* (from *sibilare*, to hiss). Fr., s. Ger., *zischend*. Hissing. [L, 348.]

SIBILISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²(si²)b²(e²b²)²i²l²i²z²(i²z²)²mu²s(mu²)s. 1. See *SIBILIS* (1st def.). 2. Hissing phonation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—*S. aurium*. See *TINNITUS aurium*.

SIBILUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²(si²)b²(e²b²)²i²l²u²s(u²s). Ger., *Gezisch*. 1. A hissing sound; especially a sibilant râle and tinnitus aurium. [D; F.] 2. The uvula. [L.]

SIBIRI, n. A febrile bark of Guiana. [a, 35.]

SICCANT, SICCATIVE, adj's. Si²c²k²ant, -at²i²v². Lat., *siccans, siccativus* (from *siccare*, to dry). Fr., *siccatif*. Ger., *austrocknend*. See *DESICCANT*.

SICCHASIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²k²-kaz²(ch²a²s)²i²a². Gr., *σικχασία*. Fr., *sicchasie*. See *NAUSEA* (2d def.).

SICCITY, n. Si²k²i²t²i². Lat., *siccitas*. Fr., *siccité*. Dryness.

SICCUS (Lat.), adj. Si²k²ku²s(ku²s). Dry.

SICHEL (Ger.), n. Zech²e². See *FALX* and *FALX cerebri*.—*Grosshirns*. See *FALX cerebri*.—*Kleinhirns*. See *FALX cerebelli*.—*S'bein*. See *Interparietal bone* and *GENU varum*.

SICK, adj. Si²k. A-S., *sēoc*. Gr., *νόστος*. Lat., *æger* (1st def.), *ægroty* (1st def.). Fr., *malade* (1st def.). Ger., *krank* (1st def.). 1. Affected with disease. 2. In Great Britain, affected with nausea. 3. Poisonous (as in the expression, s. cheese).

SICKLINESS, n. Si²k²l²i²n²es. Gr., *ἀρρωστία, ἀσθένεια*. Lat., *infirmitas*. Fr., *état malady* (1st def.). Ger., *Kränklichkeit* (1st def.). 1. A condition of weakness and predisposition to contract

disease upon slight cause. 2. Insalubrity of climate or locality. [D. 30.]

SICKLY, adj. *Si'k'li*. Gr. *ἀσθενής*. Lat. *infirmus*. Fr. *malade*. Ger. *kränklich*. 1. Weak, and predisposed to disease. 2. Insalubrious. [D.]

SICKNESS, n. *Si'k'ne's*. Gr. *νόσος*. Lat. *agritudo*. Fr. *maladie*, *mal*. Ger. *Krankheit*, *Siechthum*. 1. A deviation from a state of health, especially in the form of an acute disease. 2. In Great Britain, nausea.—**African horse-s.** A fatal disease affecting horses, mules, asses, and zebras during the hot period in southern Africa; supposed to be malarial. [A. 30.]—**African sleeping s.** See *Sleeping prophy*.—**Bleeding s.** See *Hæmorrhia*.—**Fallings.** Lat. *morbus caducus*. Fr. *mal caduc*. Ger. *Fallsucht*. See *Epilepsy*.—**Fly s.** A disease occurring in Australia in which there are nausea, vomiting, and slight fever. [A. 34.]—**Gall-s.** [Irvine]. In the Netherlands, remittent fever. [D. 1.]—**Green s.** See *Chlorosis*.—**Hungarian s.** See *Remittent fever*.—**Malva sweating s.** A very fatal disease prevalent in India, marked by rigors, fever, dilated pupils, burning in the epigastrium, thirst, foetid evacuations, vomiting, perspiration, and sometimes ischuria. There is great prostration, and death may occur in a few hours. Occasionally there are remissions and recovery. [Chevers, "Med. Times and Gaz." Aug. 25, 1883, p. 298 (D. 1).]—**Milk s.** Fr. *maladie lactée* (ou de lait). A form of animal poisoning, prevalent in southern and southwestern North America, produced by drinking diseased milk or eating the flesh of diseased cattle. The symptoms have been variously described by different authors. Gastritis and enteritis appear in its early stages, and at a later period it resembles typhus fever. It may be fatal or recovery may be tardy and imperfect. [D. 47.]—**Miners' s.** See *ANERYSTOMIASIS*.—**Monthly s.** See *Menstruation*.—**Mornings s.** Lat. *nausea gravidarum*. Fr. *vomissements* (ou nausées) de la grossesse. The morning nausea of pregnant women.—**Mountain s.** Lat. *oromosis*. Fr. *mal des montagnes*. Ger. *Bergkrankheit*. A sensation like nausea which attends respiration in the rarefied atmosphere of great altitudes, caused by the abnormally low atmospheric pressure on the outer surface of the body. Its principal features are extreme muscular exhaustion, palpitation of the heart, throbbing of the arteries, and dyspnoea. [D. 66.]—**Painted s.** See *Mal del pinto*.—**Seas'.** See the major list.—**S. of the house.** In Great Britain, a disease of the same type as typhus or relapsing fever, prevalent in densely populated districts and due to neglect of hygiene. [D. 52.]—**Sleeping s.** See *Sleeping prophy*.—**Sweating s.** Lat. *sudor anglicus*, *morbus sudans*. Fr. *suette*, *fièvre épidémique*. An epidemic disease which prevailed notably during the early part of the sixteenth century. [G.]—**Theatre s.** Fr. *mal de théâtre*. Of Paul, malaise, usually occurring in women after their dining rapidly and reaching a crowded theatre in a heated condition, with dyspnoea and oppression followed by a slow and weak pulse and syncope. [A. 34.]

SCOPOLIN, n. *Si'k'ol'p'ir-i'n*. A glucoside, $C_{14}H_{22}O_8$, found in the root-bark of *Bowditchia major*. [B. 270 (A. 38).]

SICUA (Lat.), n. f. *Si'k'u'q'u'*. Gr. *σικυα*. See *CUCURBIT*.

SICYEON (Lat.), adv. *Si'si'k'li'q'u'*. Gr. *σικυον*. After the manner of a gourd, i. e., with smooth surfaces (said of the way in which a bone breaks). [A. 311, 322.]

SICYOS (Lat.), n. m. *Si'si'k'li'q'u'*. Gr. *σικυος* or *σικυός*, a cucumber. Fr. *sicote*. A genus of cucurbitaceous herbs. The *Sicyoides* of a tribe of the *Cremospermeae*. [A. 35.]—**S. angulatus**. One-seeded star-cucumber; a climbing vine of North America. The root and seeds are diuretic. [A. 35.]

SIDA (Lat.), n. f. *Sid'as'id'a's*. Fr. *s.* Indian mallow; a genus of the *Sidace* (Fr. *sidées*), which are: Of Sprengel and others, a division (tribe) of the *Malvaceae*; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Malvaceae*. [A. 35.]—**S. abutilifolia**, *S. abutilion*. See *ABUTILON*.—**S. acuta**. Fr. *s. lancéole*. An Indian shrub. Its root is stomachic and febrifuge. The leaves, warmed and smeared with gingely-oil, are used to promote suppuration, and their juice is prescribed for pains in the chest and as an antisyphilitic. [A. 35.]—**S. alnifolia**. Fr. *s. à feuilles d'aune*. An undershrub growing in tropical Asia. The mucilaginous leaves are used medicinally in Coochin-China. The seeds are said to be aperient and diuretic. [A. 35.]—**S. althæifolia**. A Jamaica undershrub. Its flowers and young shoots are emollient. [A. 35.]—**S. carpinifolia**. Fr. *s. à feuilles de charme*, *herbe à paniers*. A species growing in the Mascarene and Canary Islands and in Brazil. The leaves are emollient and mucilaginous, and the intensely bitter root is febrifuge. [A. 35.]—**S. cordifolia**. Fr. *s. à feuilles en cœur*. A mucilaginous and emollient species found in Africa and the East Indies. The seeds are considered aphrodisiac, and are used in colic and gonorrhoea. The lower part of the stem is used as a diuretic and demulcent. [A. 35.]—**S. gigantea**. A species including individuals ranked under *Abutilon giganteum*. It grows in southern Mexico and the northern part of South America. [B. 43, 60.]—**S. graveolens**. A mucilaginous species with a strong, unpleasant odor, growing in the East Indies and Indian Isles; used as an emollient. [A. 35.]—**S. hirta**. Fr. *s. velue*. An East Indian species. The seeds are aperient and diuretic. [A. 35.]—**S. mauritiana**. Fr. *s. de Maurice*. A species the juice of which is used for gonorrhoea and an infusion of the root in fevers. [A. 35.]—**S. napaea**. A fibre-yielding species found in Virginia and Pennsylvania. The root is mucilaginous and emollient, and the leaves, which are eaten as greens, are considered diuretic and laxative. The plant is said to grow in Siberia also and the root to be used there in dementia. [A. 35.]—**S. retusa**. An East Indian mucilaginous species. The root is used in rheumatism. [A. 35.]—**S. rhombifolia**. Fr. *s. rhomboidale*, *guimauve des Indes*, *fausse guimauve*. A species indigenous to Bengal and growing wild also in the West Indies and North and South America. The leaves and root are mucilaginous and emollient, and the seeds aperient and diuretic. [A. 35.]

SIDE (Lat.), n. f. *Sid'(sed)'e'a*. Gen. *sid'es*. Gr. *σίδη*. The fruit of *Punica granatum*. [B. 78 (A. 14).]

SIDERATIO (Lat.), n. f. *Si'd'(sed)-e'r-a(a)'shi'z'*. Gr. *σίδη*, *-on'is*. From *siderari*, to be blasted by a constellation. Fr. *sideration*. Sideration; of Pliny and the older writers, a sudden attack due to the influence of the weather (e. g., insolation, and certain fevers); of Largus and others, encephalitis, apoplexy, asphyxia, catalepsy, etc. [E; G; L, 41, 49, 50 (A. 14).]—**S. ossis**. See *SPINA VENTOSA* (1st def.).

SIDERITES (Lat.), n. m. *Si'd'-e'r'(ar)-it'et'ez'(as)*. Gen. *-it'u'(-it'o)*. Gr. *σίδηρος*. Fr. *siderite*. See MAGNET.

SIDERITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si'd'-e'r'(ar)-it'et'ez'is*. Gen. *-it'id'os (-ida)*. Gr. *σίδηρος* (1st def.). Fr. *crapaudine* (3d def.). Ger. *Gliedkraut* (3d def.). 1. Of the ancients, an undetermined species of *S.* (3d def.), or, according to some, the *Lycopus europæus*. 2. In old pharmacy, *S. scordioides* and *Stachys recta*. 3. Ironwort, a genus of labiate plants. The *Sideriteæ* are a subtribe of the *Melittideæ*. [A. 35.]—**S. hirsuta**. See *S. scordioides*.—**S. montana**. Fr. *crapaudine des montagnes*, *faux marrube*. Mountain ironwort, a European species. The tops are stimulant and tonic. [A. 35.]—**S. procumbens, *S. scordioides*. Ger. *gezähntes Gliedkraut*, *Berufkraut*, *Feldandorn*, *Beschreibkraut*, *Zeichenkraut*. A plant of southern Europe. Its herb was formerly official. [A. 35.]**

SIDEROCRENE (Lat.), n. f. *Si'd'-e'r'(ar)-o'c's-kren'(ran)'e'a*. Gen. *-c'ren'es*. From *σίδηρος*, iron, and *κρήνη*, a fountain. Of Vetter, a chalybeate spring. [L. 50 (A. 14).]

SIDERODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. *Si'd'-e'r'(ar)-o'c's-de'nd'r'o'n*. From *σίδηρος*, iron, and *δένδρον*, a tree. Fr. *siderodendron*. Ger. *Eisenzette*. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ* including the American species of *Izora*. [A. 35.]—**S. ferreum**, *S. triflorum*. Fr. *s. à trois fleurs*, *bois de fer*. West Indian iron-tree. The bark is diuretic and stomachic. [A. 35.]

SIDERODROMOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. *Si'd'-e'r'(ar)-o'c's-drom'(drom'o)-o'c's-fob'(fob'z)'i'z-a's*. From *σίδηρος*, steel, *δρόμος*, a course, and *φόβος*, panic, fear. Ger. *Siderodromophobie*. Of Rigger, morbid dread of railway travelling. [A. 326 (A. 21).]

SIDEROISIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si'd'-e'r'(ar)-o's'is*. Gen. *-o's'eos (-is)*. From *σίδηρος*, iron. Fr. *siderosis*. 1. A form of chronic interstitial pneumonia occurring among iron-workers and due to inhalation of the dust of iron oxide. 2. Of Quincke, a pathological condition in which an excess of iron is present in the system and is deposited in certain organs; said to occur in diabetes. [D. 5; A. 32.]

SIDEROXYLON (Lat.), n. n. *Si'd'-e'r'(ar)-o'x'yl'o'n'(-u'l)-o'n*. From *σίδηρος*, iron, and *ξύλον*, wood. Fr. *bois de fer*. Ger. *Eisenholzbaum*. Ironwood; a genus of sapotaceous trees or shrubs. [A. 35.]—**S. dulcificum**. Miraculous berry; a species growing in western tropical Africa. The fruits have an intensely sweet and very persistent flavor, counteracting the acidity of any food or drink. [A. 35.]—**S. inerme**. Fr. *bois de lettres*, *bois de fer de Cayenne*. An Ethiopian and Guiana species. The bark is antisyphilitic and antiscorbutic. [A. 35.]—**S. toxiferum**. Fr. *sideroxylon vénéneux*. A species having a poisonous juice said to be used as an arrow-poison by the Hottentots. [A. 35.]

SIEB (Ger.), n. Zeb. 1. A sieve. [A. 21.] Cf. COLATORIUM and CRIBRUM. 2. See *ELMHOLD BONE*.

SIEBBEIN (Ger.), n. Zeb'/bin. See *ELMHOLD BONE*.

SIEBENSCHLÄFER (Ger.), n. Zeb'/e'n-shläf'er. See *BRIDGEMAN*.

SIEBFORMIG (Ger.), adj. Zeb'/fu'rm'ig. See *ETHMOID*, *CRIBROSE*, and *CRIBRIFORM*.

SIEBHOUT (Ger.), n. Zeb'/ha's'ut. See *DECIDUA*.—**S. des Eies**. See *CHORION spongiosum*.

SIEBPLATTE (Ger.), n. Zeb'/pla't'e. See *LAMINA cribrosa*, *Cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone*, and *SUBSTANTIA perforata lateralis*.—**Mittlere S.** See *Middle turbinated bone*.—**Vordere S.** See *Anterior perforated space*.

SIECH (Ger.), adj. Zech'. See *SICK*.—**S'haus**, *S'en'haus*. See *HOSPITAL*.

SIECHTHUM (Ger.), n. Zech'/tum. 1. A chronic disease. [A. 14.] 2. See *MARASMUS præmaturus*.—**Malarias'.** See *MALARIAL CACHEXIA*.

SIEF (Ar.), n. See *COLLYRIUM*.—**S. alburn** (Lat.). See *PULVIS CERUSÆ compositus*.—**S. alburn cum opio** (Lat.). Fr. *poudre de ceruse opiacée*. A powder of 4 parts of pulvis cerusæ compositus and 1½ or 5½ of opium. [B. 119 (A. 38).]

SIEGE (Fr.), n. Se'-ezh. 1. A chair, a seat. 2. See *BREECH*.

SIEGEL (Ger.), n. Zeg'e'l. See *SIGILLUM*.

SIEGESBECKIA (Lat.), n. f. *Zeg'-e's-be'k'i'a's*. From *Siegesbeckia*, a Russian botanist. Fr. *s. siegesbecki*. Ger. *Siegesbeckia*. A genus of the *Helianthoides*. The *Siegesbeckiæ* are a division of the *Eclipteæ*. [A. 35.]—**S. droseroides**, *S. jorullensis*. A tropical American species growing on the mountain of Jorullo, Mexico. It has the bitter, balsamic properties of *S. orientalis* (in which it is included by Bentham and Hooker). [A. 35.]—**S. orientalis**. Fr. *s. d'Orient*, *herbe divine*, *guérit-vite*, *herbe de fiac* (in the Mauritius). A bitter, balsamic species widely dispersed in the tropics of the Old World and identified with *S. droseroides*. In the Marquesas the leaves are used for whitening the skin. Externally their juice acts as a stimulant and antiparasitic, and has been recommended in ringworm. In the East the herb is used as an emetic and in lithiasis, dysuria, leucorrhœa, ague, and rheumatism. It produces salivation if applied to the gums. [A. 35.]

SIEGON (Lat.), n. m. *Si'(si')-eg'(ag)'o'n'(on)*. Gen. *-on'os (-is)*. See *SUPERIOR MAXILLA*.

SIEGWURZ (Ger.), n. Zeg'/wurt. See *GLADIOLUS* (2d def.).

SIEL (Ger.), n. Zel. See *SEWER*.

SIELISMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Si'(si')-e'l'iz'is'p'is'mu's(mu's)*. From *σέλαις*, to slaver. See *PTYALISM*.

SIELON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}(\text{si}^2)\text{e}^1\text{o}^2\text{n}$. Ger., *sielov*. See **SALIVA**.

SIFFLAGE (Fr.), n. $\text{Se}^2\text{fi}^2\text{a}^2\text{zh}$. See **CORNAGE**.

SIFFLEMENT (Fr.), n. $\text{Se}^2\text{fi}^2\text{ma}^2\text{n}^2$. A whistling sound. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**S. modulé**, **S. musical**. See **BRUIT de soufflé ordinaire et intermittent**.

SIFFLET (Fr.), n. Se^2fi^2 . Of the veterinarians, an artificial fistula in the tail of a broken-winded horse, supposed to facilitate respiration. [A. 801 (a, 34).]

SIGAUUTIAN, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{go}^2\text{ti}^2\text{n}$. Named from, or investigated, or performed by J. R. Sigault, a French obstetrician (as in the expression **S. operation** [see **PUBLIC SYMPHYSEOTOMY**]).

SIGH, n. **S. Si**. Lat., *suspirium*, *gemitus*. Fr., *soupir*. Ger., *Seufzer*. A long, deep inspiration followed by a quick, full expiration and usually accompanied by a characterized non-vocal sound caused by the rush of air through the nose or mouth. [J.]

SIGHING, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{p}^2\text{n}^2$. Lat., *suspiriosus*. Fr., *soupirant*. Accompanied or characterized by sighs. See **S. RESPIRATION**.

SIGHING, n. Gr., *πνυγός*, *πνυγός*, *πνυγός*. Lat., *mychmus*, *mychthmus*, *suspiratio*. Fr., *soupir*. Ger., *Seufzer*. Spurious breathing, respiration accompanied by sighs. [J.]

SIGHT, n. **Sit**. Gr., *ὄψις*. Lat., *visus*, *visio*. Fr., *vue*, *vision*. Ger., *Sehen*, *Gesichtskraft*, *Schermögen*. The power or faculty of seeing or of perceiving by means of the eye. [F.] Cf. **VISION** and **VISUS**.—**Day s.** See **HEMERALOPIA** (1st def.).—**Depraved s.** See **PAROPSIS**.—**Long s.** See **HYPERMETROPIA**.—**Mouse s.** See **MYOPIA**.—**Night s.** See **NYCTALOPIA**.—**Short s.** See **MYOPIA**.—**Skew s.** See **DYSOPIA lateralis**.—**Weak s.** See **ASTHENIOPIA**.

SIGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{p}^2(\text{si}^2\text{g})^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$. Gr., *συνία*. Liquid storax. [a, 35.]

SIGILLATE, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{p}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$. Lat., *sigillatus* (from *sigilla*, a seal). Fr., *sigillé*. Ger., *gesiegelt*. Marked or stamped as if with a seal. [a, 35.]

SIGMATISM, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{g}^2\text{ma}^2\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{sm}$. Lat., *sigmatismus* (from *σῖγμα*, the letter σ). Defective pronunciation of the *s* or *z* sound.

SIGMOID, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{g}^2\text{m}^2\text{o}^2\text{id}$. Lat., *sigmoides* (from *σῖγμα*, the letter σ , and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *sigmoïde*. Ger., *s-förmig*, *schwamnhalsförmig*, *signaformig*. Curved like the letter S.

SIGMOIDOSTOMY, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{g}^2\text{m}^2\text{o}^2\text{id}^2\text{ost}^2\text{om}^2\text{i}^2$. From *σῖγμα*, the letter σ , *εἶδος*, resemblance, and *stoma*, an aperture. Of Reeves, enterostomy of the sigmoid flexure. [a, 34.]

SIGN, n. **Sin**. Gr., *σημαῖον*. Lat., *signum*. Fr., *signe*. Ger., *Zeichen*. An indication, a symptom, especially one elicited by physical examination.—**Bacelli's s.** See **APHONIC PECTORILOQUY** (2d def.).—**Grancher's s.** A raised pitch of the expiratory murmur, indicating pulmonary consolidation. [a, 34].—**Halfpenny s.** A s. elicited by auscultatory percussion, said to indicate pleuritic effusion. "The patient is seated, and is auscultated in the dorsal region." An assistant places a son on the thorax, in different parts according to directions, and percusses. The ear of the auscultator listens at the opposed corresponding parts. The healthy side is first examined; then the side with pleurisy, where the note is much higher. A clear metallic sound indicates pleuritic effusion; when this sound is absent there is no effusion. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Apr. 3, 1886, p. 661.]

Hegar's s. of pregnancy. A boggy, compressible feeling of the lower uterine segment that projects over the cervix, observed by bi-manual uterine examination, the uterus being jug shaped; observed as early as the fourth week. [E. H. Grandin (a, 34).]

Jorissen's s. An unchanged pulse-rate in decided changes of position of a pregnant woman; indicative of her condition. [a, 34.]

Physical s's. S's elicited by means of physical examination.—**Romberg's s.** Swaying; inability to stand erect with the feet close together and the eyes closed; a s. of late dorsals. [a, 18.]—**Skoda's s.** A tympanitic percussion note in the subclavicular region, shading insensibly into a flat note in the lower mammary and axillary regions; indicative of pleural effusion. [a, 34.]—**Stethoscopic s.** A s. perceived by the use of the stethoscope; in a wider sense, any s. furnished by auscultation. [a, 18.]—**Westphal's s.** Absence of the knee-jerk. [a, 18.]

SIGNATURA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{g}^2\text{na}^2\text{tu}^2\text{ra}^2(\text{na}^2\text{t})^2\text{u}^2(\text{u})^2\text{ra}^2$. 1. See **SIGNATURE**. 2. In a prescription, the directions to the patient, showing how the medicine is to be taken. [B.]

SIGNATURE, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{g}^2\text{na}^2\text{tu}^2\text{r}$. Lat., *signatura* (from *signare*, to mark). A characteristic mark.—**Doctrine of s's.** An old superstitious doctrine that the medicinal properties of plants were indicated by their form, color, etc. (e. g., the carrot was used in icterus from the color of its root, the *Pulmonaria officinalis* in lung troubles from the spots on the leaves, and saleg as an aphrodisiac from the shape of the tubers). [a, 35.]

SIGNE (Fr.), n. Sen^2y . See **SIGN**.—**S. du cordeau**. A means of ascertaining the existence of lateral deviation of the sternum (twisting of the thorax), introduced by Pitres as a diagnostic test of copious pleural effusions. A straight line is drawn from the middle of the lower end of the sternum to the middle of the symphysis pubis, and another from the middle of the top of the sternum to the point first mentioned; if the two lines are not coincident, the deformity is present. [Queyrat. "Rev. de méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 23.]

SIGNUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}^2\text{g}^2\text{nu}^2\text{m}^2(\text{nu}^2\text{m})^2$. See **MARK** and **SIGN**.—**Signa hypomnestica.** Signs or indications of disease as shown in the patient's history. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

SIGUATERA (Sp.), n. $\text{Se}^2\text{gwa}^2\text{ta}^2\text{ra}^2$. A disease of the tropics, often fatal, produced by eating certain kinds of fish; characterized by abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, coldness of the body, depression of the pulse, and cramps, and also by sudden muscular prostration, an alternately pale and flushed countenance, contracted pupils, swollen and blue lips, and paralysis. [D. 33.]

SIKIMIN, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{p}^2\text{i}^2\text{m}^2\text{p}^2\text{n}$. See **SIKIMENE**.

SILACH, n. See **BLEPHAROPACHYNSIS**.

SILAUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Si}^2\text{la}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$. 1. Of the ancients, an umbelliferous plant, perhaps the *Apium graveolens*. 2. A genus of the *Seselineae*. [a, 35.]—**S. pratensis**. Fr., *brise-pierre*, *perce-pierre*, *peucedan des Allemands* (ou des Anglais), *silace*, *saxifrage des prés* (ou des anciens). Ger., *Wiesenraut*, *Roskimmell*, *falsche Bärentraube*. The meadow (or pepper) saxifrage of Europe. The root and fruits have an acrid aromatic odor. They and the herb are diuretic, and were formerly official. [a, 35.]

SILBENSTOLPERN (Ger.), n. $\text{Si}^2\text{lb}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}^2\text{stolp}^2\text{e}^2\text{rn}$. A variety of aphasia in which letters and syllables are confounded. [A. 319 (a, 34).]

SILBER (Ger.), n. $\text{Si}^2\text{b}^2\text{e}^2\text{r}$. See **SILVER**.—**Fließendes S.** See **MERCURY** (1st def.).—**Knalls'.** See **SILVER fulminate**.—**Musiv's.** See **MOSAIC SILVER**.—**Neus'.** See **ARGENTAN**.—**Quecks'.** See **MERCURY**.—**Raffinirtes S.** Refined silver. [B.]—**Rhodans'.** See **SILVER thiocyanate**.—**S'glättessig.** See **LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS**.—**S'harnstoff.** A compound of silver and urea. [B.]—**S'infarct.** See **ARGYRIA**.—**S'salpeter.** See **SILVER nitrate**.—**Wassers'.** See **MERCURY** (1st def.).—**Wasserstoff's fulminat.** See **SILVER and hydrogen fulminate**.

SILENAL, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{le}^2\text{n}^2\text{al}$. Lat., *silenalis*. Pertaining to the *Silenales*, which are Lindley's s. alliance (Lat., *nixus silenalis*), an alliance (1833) of the *Syncarpae* consisting of the *Portulacaceae*, *Sileneae*, *Alsineae*, *Tamariscineae*, and *Illecebreae*, or (1847) an alliance of hypogynous exogens comprising the *Caryophyllaceae*, *Illecebreaceae*, *Portulacaceae*, and *Polygonaceae*. [a, 35.]

SILENE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{le}^2\text{ne}^2(\text{an}^2\text{m})^2(\text{e}^2\text{a})^2$. From *Σιληνός*, the companion of Bacchus. Fr., *silène*, *silène*. Ger., *Leimkraut*. Campion, a genus of Caryophyllaceae herbs. The *Sileneaceae*, or *silenads*, are the *Caryophyllaceae* (in part). The *Sileneae* are: Of Bartling, a family of the *Caryophyllaceae*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Caryophyllaceae*. [a, 35.]—**S. armeria**. Fr., *silène de bouquets*. Linewort. Lobel's (or garden) catch-fly; a European species, sometimes used as a cordial. [a, 35.]—**S. bacillifera**. See **CUCUBITALIS bacillifera**.—**S. inflata**. Fr., *bec d'oiseau*, *carminel*, *floquet*, *patrolle*, *pisse-lait*. Ger., *weides Seifenkraut*, *Taubenkropf*, *weisser Behen*, *Wiederstoss*, *Gliedweh*, *Sandkohl*, *Knarre*, *Schraumröslein*. Ben, bladder-catch-fly (or campion), cow-bell (or -cracker, or -rattle), spatling (or frothy) poppy; a common herb of Europe, North America, etc. The root, *radix behen nostratis*, was formerly used like that of *Centaurea behen*. The herb is used in erysipelas. [a, 35.]—**S. macrodon**. A species used in Abyssinia as a tannic acid. [a, 35.]—**S. otites**. Fr., *behén à mouche*. Ger., *spatelblättriges* (oder *Acker*) *Leimkraut*, *Ohrlöffelkraut*, *Ackertaubenkropf*, *Kukubalkkraut*. Spanish campion; a bitter, astringent herb of central Europe, formerly official as *herba visaginis* (see *viscagin*, seu *cucubitalis*, seu *otitis*). It was used in otalgia and in rabies. [a, 35.]—**S. virginica**. Fr., *silène de Virginie*. Ger., *virginisches Leimkraut*. Wild (or fire-) pink, fly-bane, catch-fly of North America; is highly regarded by the Indians as poisonous, growing from Pennsylvania to Georgia. The root is used as an anesthetic. [a, 35.]

SILER (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}^2\text{le}^2\text{r}^2(\text{u}^2\text{r})^2(\text{e}^2\text{r})^2$. Gen., *sileris*. Fr., s. Ger., *Roskimmel* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Silidera* (a tribe of the *Apiaceae*) of the *Silineria* (a suborder of the *Umbellales*), and of the *Silineria* (a tribe of the *Umbelliferae*). 2. The *Laserpitium* s. [a, 35.]

SILEX (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Si}^2\text{le}^2\text{x}^2(\text{e}^2\text{x})^2$. Gen., *silecis*. See **SILICA**.—**Liquor silicis** (seu *silicium*). Fr., *liqueur des cailloux*. Ger., *Kieselweichigkeit*. The gelatinous liquid produced by the exposure of potassium metasilicate to moist air. [B.] Cf. *Silicic acid de potasse dissous*.—**S. contritus**. Pulverized s.; a form of silica (preferably quartz), finely powdered for use in pharmaceutical operations. It is used in operations where a purely mechanical action is desired, for which silica is fitted by its hardness and its insolubility in most chemical reagents. [B, 5.]

SILICA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{p}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2\text{k}^2\text{a}^2$. From *silex*, a flint. Fr., *silicose*. Ger., *Kiesel*. Silicon dioxide, SiO_2 . In the crystalline form it constitutes quartz and tridymite. In the amorphous form it constitutes opal and enters into the structure of lime, agate, and chalcedony. It is found in the stalks of many cereals and of the bamboo, and in the scales of diatoms. Among animals, it occurs in the orders of sponges and *Radiolaria*, and has also been found in feathers. It is very hard, transparent, colorless when pure, and has a sp. gr. of from 2.3 to 2.6. Amorphous s. may be obtained artificially as a light white powder which may by fusion be converted into glass. It is insoluble in water and in most acids, but readily dissolves in hydrofluoric acid and in alkalis. [B, 3.]

SILICADE (Fr.), n. $\text{Se}^2\text{le}^2\text{ka}^2\text{d}$. A medicinal preparation having liquid silicic acid as the excipient. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SILICAS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Si}^2\text{p}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2\text{k}^2\text{a}^2\text{a}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-at'is*. See **SILICATE**.—**S. potassicus aqua solutus**. See **SILICATE de POTASSE dissous**.

SILICATE, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{p}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2\text{k}^2\text{a}^2$. Lat., *silicas*. Fr., s. Ger., *Silicat*, *Kieselsaures Salz*. A salt of silicic acid. [B.]—**S. aluminico-sodique** (Fr.). See **AZURITE**.

SILICATUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{p}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2\text{k}^2\text{a}^2(\text{a}^2\text{t})^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$. Combined with or containing silicon. [B.]

SILICEOUS, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{p}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2\text{k}^2\text{a}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *siliceus*. Flinty, containing silica. [B.]

SILICICHLOROFORM, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{p}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2\text{k}^2\text{a}^2\text{lo}^2\text{r}^2\text{o}^2\text{f}^2\text{o}^2\text{r}^2\text{m}$. See **SILICICHLOROFORM**.

SILICIC, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{p}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2\text{k}^2\text{a}^2$. Fr., *silicique*. Ger., *Kieselsauer*. Containing silicon. [B.]—**Liquid s. acid**. A liquid form of s. acid, produced by the action of hydrochloric acid on a solution of sodium silicate and the subsequent removal of the sodium chloride and the excess of acid by dialysis. [B, 6.]—**S. acid**. Fr., *acide silicique*. Ger., *Kieselsäure*. An acid containing silicon; as ordi-

narly used, *orthosilicic acid*, $\text{H}_2\text{SiO}_3 = \text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a tetrabasic acid known only in aqueous solution, and prepared by dialyzing a solution of an alkaline silicate which has been treated with hydrochloric acid; a limpid colorless and tasteless liquid, which on standing coagulates to a transparent gelatinous mass. Other *s. acids* are the *metasilicic*, *parasilicic*, *disilicic*, and *trisilicic acids*. All the *s. acids* may be regarded as derived from the combination of silica with water, metasilicic, orthosilicic, and parasilicic acids being formed by the union of silica with one, two, and three molecules of water respectively, while the disilicic acids are formed by the union of two molecules of silica with one or more molecules of water, and the trisilicic acids by the union of three molecules of silica with two or more molecules of water. [B. 3.]—*S. anhydride*. See *SILICA*.—*Soluble s. acid*. See *Liquid s. acid*.

SILICIDE, n. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{25}\text{I}^{24}(\text{d})$. A direct compound of silicon with another element. [B.]

SILICIUM (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{25}(\text{I}^{24})^{12}\text{u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$. See *SILICON*.

SILICIURET, n. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{25}\text{I}^{24}\text{I}^{24}\text{r}^2\text{e}^2$. Lat., *siliciuretum*. Fr., *siliciure*. See *SILICIDE*.

SILICLE, n. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^1$. Lat., *silicula* (dim. of *silica*, a pod). Fr., *silicule*. Ger., *Schötchen*. A short silique, one about as broad as it is long or even broader. [a. 35.]

SILICOACETIC ACID, n. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^0\text{a}^2\text{s}^2\text{e}^2(\text{a}^{25}\text{I}^{24})^{12}\text{k}^1$. Fr., *acide silico-acétique*. A weak acid, $\text{CH}_3\text{—SiO—OH}$. [B. 3.]

SILICOBENZOIC ACID, n. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^0\text{b}^2\text{e}^2\text{a}^2\text{z}^0\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^1$. Fr., *acide silicobenzéique*. The acid $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SiO.OH}$. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

SILICOBROMOFORM, n. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^0\text{b}^2\text{rom}^0\text{f}^0\text{r}^0\text{m}$. A hypothetical substance, SiHBr_3 , probably formed by the action of hydrobromic acid on silicon heated above red heat. [B. 93 (a. 14).]

SILICOCHLOROFORM, n. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^0\text{cl}^0\text{or}^0\text{f}^0\text{r}^0\text{m}$. A colorless, mobile, highly inflammable liquid, SiHCl_3 , fuming on exposure to air, and emitting a strong odor. It has the constitution of chloroform in which silicon replaces the carbon. [B.]

SILICOFORMIC, adj. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^0\text{f}^0\text{r}^0\text{m}^1\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^1$. Formic with silicon replacing carbon. [B.]—*S. anhydride*. An unstable solid, $\text{Si}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$. [B. 3.]

SILICOHEPTANE, n. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^0\text{h}^2\text{e}^2\text{p}^2\text{t}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}$. Ger., *Silicoheptan*. A colorless liquid, $\text{Si}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{H}$, having the odor of petroleum. [B. 4.]

SILICOHEPTYL, n. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^0\text{h}^2\text{e}^2\text{p}^2\text{t}^2\text{I}^{24}$. Ger., *S*. A univalent radicle, $\text{Si}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3$. [B. 3.]—*S. alcohol*, *S. hydrate*. An oily liquid, $\text{Si}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{OH}$. Chemically, it is tertiary heptyl alcohol in which an atom of silicon replaces one of the carbon atoms. [B. 3.]—*S. hydride*. See *SILICOHEPTANE*.—*S. oxide*. Triethylsilyl ether. [B.]

SILICOIDOFORM, n. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^0\text{i}^0\text{d}^0\text{f}^0\text{r}^0\text{m}$. A colorless, highly refracting liquid, SiH_2 . [B. 3.]

SILICOL, n. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^0\text{l}^1$. Ger., *S*. A derivative of silicon analogous to a carbinol; an alcohol of a silicon or silicon-carbon radicle. [B. 4.]

SILICOMETHANE, n. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^0\text{m}^2\text{e}^2\text{h}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}$. See *SILICON hydride*.

SILICON, n. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^0\text{n}$. Fr., *silicium*. Ger., *Silicium*. A non-metallic element discovered by Berzelius in 1810. It occurs in great abundance under the form of silica and silicates. *Amorphous s*. is a dark-brown powder soluble in an aqueous solution of hydrofluoric acid and readily igniting when heated in air. *Crystalline s*. forms dark, iron-gray, lustrous octahedral or tetrahedral crystals, oxidizing only with difficulty when heated in air or oxygen, and not dissolved by any acids except a mixture of nitric and hydrofluoric acids. In its compounds *s*. bears a strong resemblance to carbon, and appears to be the starting point of a series of compounds quite analogous in structure to the organic compounds. It unites directly with other elements, forming silicides, and with oxygen, forming silica. Compounded with both oxygen and hydrogen, it gives rise to the various silicic acids and silicates. In composition *s*. acts as a tetrad radicle. Symbol, *Si*; atomic weight, 28. [B. 3.]—*S. bromide*. See *S. tribromide*, *S. tetrabromide*, and *S. chlorobromide*.—*S. chlorhydrosulphide*. A colorless fuming liquid, $\text{Si}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_2$, boiling at 96°C . [B. 3.]—*S. chloride*. See *S. tetrachloride*, *S. trichloride*, and *Silicochloroform*.—*S. chlorobromide*. A colorless liquid, SiCl_2Br_2 . [B. 3.]—*S. diethyl*. A bivalent radicle, $\text{Si}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$. [B. 4.]—*S. diethylketone*. A thick liquid, $\text{Si}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$. [B. 4.]—*S. dioxide*. See *SILICA*.—*S. disulphide*. A body, SiS_2 , forming silky crystals. [B. 3.]—*S. hexethyl*. An oily liquid, $\text{Si}_6(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_6$. [B. 3.]—*S. hydride*. A colorless inflammable gas, SiH_4 . [B. 3.]—*S. iodide*. See *S. triiodide*, *S. tetraiodide*, and *Silicoiodoform*.—*S. methyl*. See *S. tetramethyl*.—*S. nitride*. A white amorphous powder produced by the action of ammonia on *s*. tetrachloride. [B. 3.]—*S. oxide*. See *SILICA*.—*S. oxychloride*. A compound of *s*. with oxygen and chlorine. A number of such compounds are known. [B. 3.]—*S. paratolyl*. A transparent crystalline substance, $\text{Si}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)_4$. [B. 3 (a. 38).]—*S. tetrabenzyl*, *S. tetrabenzylmethane*. A crystalline substance, $\text{Si}(\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$. [B. 3 (a. 38).]—*S. tetrabromide*. A colorless liquid, SiBr_4 . [B. 3.]—*S. tetracetate*. See *ACETOORTHOSILICIC ANHYDRIDE*.—*S. tetrachloride*. A colorless fuming liquid, SiCl_4 . [B. 3.]—*S. tetrafluoride*. A colorless pungent gas, SiF_4 , fuming on contact with air and liquefying under extreme cold or strong pressure. It decomposes on solution in water, forming silicofluoric acid. [B. 3.]—*S. tetrahydride*. See *S. hydride*.—*S. tetraiodide*. A substance, SiI_4 , forming colorless octahedral crystals. [B. 3.]—*S. tetramethyl*. A colorless liquid, $\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_4$. [B. 4.]—*S. tetraphenyl*, *S. tetraphenylmethane*. A crystalline substance, $\text{Si}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$. [B. 3 (a. 38).]—*S. tetrethyl*. A liquid, $\text{Si}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$. [B. 3.]—*S. tribromide*. A substance, Si_3Br_8 , forming colorless crystals. [B. 3.]—*S. trichloride*. A colorless, fuming, inflammable liquid, SiCl_3 . [B.]—*S. triiodide*. A liquid, SiI_3 , forming colorless, prismatic or rhomboedral crystals which fume on exposure to the air. [B. 3.]

SILICONETHYL, n. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^0\text{n}^2\text{e}^2\text{th}^2\text{I}^{24}$. See *ETHYLSILICON*.—*S. oxyhydrate*. See *SILICOPROPIONIC ACID*.

SILICONONANE, n. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^0\text{n}^0\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}$. See *SILICONtetrethyl*.

SILICONONYL, n. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^0\text{n}^0\text{n}^2\text{I}^{24}$. A radicle, $\text{Si}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, which may be regarded as formed from nonyl by the replacement of one of the carbon atoms by silicon. Its compounds are derived directly from silicontetrethyl by displacement of a hydrogen atom of the latter by some other univalent radicle. [B.]—*S. alcohol*. A liquid, $\text{Si}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH} = \text{Si}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{—CH}_2\text{—CH}_2\text{—OH}$, of camphoraceous odor. [B. 4.]

SILICONTRIETHYL, n. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^0\text{n}^2\text{tri}^2\text{e}^2\text{th}^2\text{I}^{24}$. See *SILICOHEPTYL*.—*S. hydrate*. See *SILICOHEPTYL alcohol*.—*S. hydride*. See *SILICOHEPTANE*.

SILICO-OXALIC ACID, n. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^0\text{o}^2\text{x}^2\text{a}^2\text{l}^2\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^1$. Fr., *acide silico-oxalique*. A white solid, $\text{Si}_2\text{O}_4\text{H}_4$. [B. 3.]

SILICOPROPIONIC ACID, n. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^0\text{p}^2\text{rop}^2\text{i}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^1$. An acid, $\text{Si}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3\text{O}_2 = \text{CH}_2\text{—CH}_2\text{—S.O}$. [B. 4.]

SILICOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^0\text{os}^1\text{I}^{24}$. Gen., *-os'eos*. From *silix*, flint. See *CHALCICOSIS*.

SILICULE, n. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^0\text{n}^2\text{I}^{24}$. Lat., *silicula*. Fr., *s*. See *SILICLE*.

SILICULOSE, adj. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^0\text{n}^2\text{I}^{24}\text{os}^1$. Lat., *siliculosus* (from *silicula*, a little pod). Fr., *siliculeux*. Ger., *schötchentragend* (1st def.). 1. Of plants, bearing silicles. 2. Of fruits, having the character of a silicle. [a. 35.]

SILICYL, n. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{i}^2\text{I}^{24}$. Ger., *S*. A radicle containing silicon combined directly with a trivalent radicle. [B. 4.]

SILIGO (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}(\text{e})^0\text{go}$. Gen., *-ig'inis*. The genus *Triticum*. [a. 35.]—*Flores, siliginis*. The so-called flowers, or rather anthers, of *Triticum hibernum*; used in Hungary as an abortifacient, and said to act as a styptic in uterine hemorrhage. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a. 14).]

SILIQUEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{i}^2\text{kwa}^2$. See *SILIQUE*.—*Emplastrum siliquarum*. Sp., *emplastro de algarrobas* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster made by melting together 6 parts of yellow wax and 4 each of colophony and Burgundy pitch, straining, adding 12 parts of extractum ceratonias, 2 of honey, 4 of red-lead plaster, and $\frac{1}{2}$ part of iron carbonate, expelling the moisture, and cooling. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—*S. arbor*, *S. dulcis*. See *CERATONIA s-s. olivæ*, *S. olivæ externa*. Nerve-fibres surrounding the olivary body. [L.]—*S. olivæ interna*. The corpus dentatum olivæ.—*S. vulgarior*. See *CERATONIA s*.

SILIQUEASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{i}^2\text{kwa}^2\text{st}(\text{kwa}^2\text{st})^1\text{ru}^3\text{m}(\text{ru}^4\text{m})$. 1. Of Fuchs, the *Capsicum annuum*. 2. Of the ancients, probably the *Lepidium latifolium*; also of Pliny, the *Capsicum annuum*. 3. Of Tournefort, the genus *Cercis*. [a. 35.]—*S. cordatum*. See *Cercis canadensis*.—*S. orbiculatum*. See *Cercis s*.

SILIQUE, n. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{ek}^1$. Lat., *siliquea*. Fr., *s*. Ger., *Schote*. A pod; the fruit of a cruciferous plant, especially when it is much longer than it is broad; a slender two-valved capsule divided usually into two cells by the formation, between two opposite parietal placentae, of a spurious dissepiment, which often persists after the valves have fallen away. [a. 35.]

SILIQUEOSE, adj. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{i}^2\text{kwas}$. Lat., *siliquosus* (from *siliquea*, a husk). Fr., *siliqueux*. Ger., *schotenig* (1st def.), *schotenigend* (2d def.). 1. Of fruits, having the character of a silique (especially as distinguished from a silicle). 2. Of plants, bearing siliques (especially when not silicles). [a. 35.]

SILK, n. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{k}$. Gr., *σῆκιν* Lat., *sericum*. Fr., *soie*. Ger., *Seide*. A fine filament produced by the larvæ of *Bombyx mori* and other moths; also a fabric or thread made of such filaments. [a. 48.]—*Aseptic s*. Thread *s*. made aseptic by boiling and subsequent immersion in some antiseptic fluid. [a. 34.]—*Carbolized s*. Fr., *soie phéniquée*. *S*. saturated with a carbolized solution. [a. 34.]—*Epispastic s*. *S*. saturated with some vesicating agent. [a. 34.]—*Seaton's s*. used by and others; employed in certain surgical operations. [a. 34.]—*Lister's s*. protective. A preparation made by impregnating *s*. cloth with a mixture of carbolic acid and resin. [B. 95 (a. 38).]

SILK-WORM, n. $\text{Si}^{21}\text{I}^{24}\text{k}^1\text{w}^3\text{u}^3\text{r}^3\text{m}$. See *BOMBYX mori*.—*S.-w. gut*. Fr., *crin de Florence*. Ger., *Seidenwurmgut*. The thin, fine, thread-like material drawn out from *s.-w.* killed when ready to spin its cocoon. [a. 34.]

SILLON (Fr.), n. *Sel-yo-n*. See *FISSURE*, *FURROW*, *GROOVE*, and *SULCUS*.—*Grand s. circonferentiel* (du cervelet). See *Peduncular SULCUS*.—*Grand s. du lobe fronto-pariétale*. See *Callosomarginal FISSURE*.—*Grand s. horizontal*. See *Peduncular SULCUS*.—*Grand s. supérieur*. See *Great longitudinal FISSURE of the brain*.—*Grand s. transversal*. See *Transverse cerebral FISSURE*.—*Premier s. frontal* [Broca]. See *Superfrontal FISSURE*.—*Premier s. temporel* [Broca]. See *Superotemporal FISSURE*.—*Quatrième s. temporel* [Broca]. See *Collateral FISSURE*.—*S. antérieur*. See *Anterior median FISSURE of the spinal cord*.—*S. auriculo-ventriculaire*. See *Auriculo-ventricular GROOVE*.—*S. callosomarginal*. See *Callosomarginal FISSURE*.—*S. circonferentiel*, *S. circulaire*. See *Peduncular SULCUS*.—*S. collatéral*. See *Collateral FISSURE*.—*S. collatéral antérieur*. See *Antero-lateral FISSURE*.—*S. collatéral postérieur*. See *Postero-lateral groove*.—*S. cruciale*, *S. cruciforme du cervelet*. See *Cruciate FISSURE*.—*S. de face orbitaire du lobe frontal*. See *Orbital FISSURE*.—*S. de la veine porte*. See *Transverse FISSURE of the liver*.—*S. de l'ergot de Morand*. See *Calcarine FISSURE*.—*S. de l'hippocampe*. See *Hippocampal FISSURE*.—*S. de Rolando*. See *Central FISSURE*.—*S. de segmentation*. See *Piteline FURROW*.—*S. des hippocampes*. See *Hippocampal FISSURE*.—*S. des jambes du cervelet* [Vicq d'Azyr]. The inner part of the peduncular sulcus. [I. 16 (K).]—*S. dorsal*. See *Dorsal FISSURE*.—*S. droit*. The olfactory sulcus. [L.]—*S. du corps calleux*.

The sulcus corporis. [L.]—S. du lobe fronto-pariétal. See *Calloso-marginal fissure*.—S. du petit hippocampe. See *Hippocampal fissure*.—S's du premier ordre. See *Primary fissures*.—S's du second ordre. See *Secondary fissures*.—S. fronto-marginal. See *Sulcus fronto-marginalis*.—S. germinatif. See *Primitive groove*.—S. horizontal du cervelet. See *Peduncular sulcus*.—S's intercortylédonaires. The grooves which separate the individual cotyledons of the placenta. —S. intermédiaire. See *Intermediate fissure*.—S. intermédiaire antérieur. See *Sulcus intermedius anterior*.—S. intermédiaire postérieur. See *Posterior intermediary fissure*.—S. interpariétal. S. intrapariétal. See *Parietal fissure*.—S. irradiate. See *Cruetate fissure*.—S. latéral [Vieq d'Azyr]. See *Peduncular sulcus*.—S. latéral antérieur. See *Antero-lateral fissure*.—S. latéral postérieur. See *Postero-lateral groove*.—S. limbique. See *Fissura limbica*.—S. longitudinal médian antérieur. See *Anterior median fissure of the spinal cord*.—S. médian de la protubérance. See *Sulcus basilaris (pontis)*.—S. médian postérieur intermédiaire. A small fissure which separates the posterior column of the spinal cord into two portions. Hirschfeld thinks the depression so slight as not to be entitled to be regarded as a real fissure. [I. 42 (K).]—S. mento-labial. See *Mento-labial furrow*.—S. naso-labial. See *Sulcus naso-labialis*.—S. occipital. See *Occipital fissure* (2d def.).—S. occipital postérieur. See *Occipital fissure*.—S. occipital transverse. See *Transverse occipital fissure*.—S. occipito-temporal latéral. See *Inferior occipital fissure*.—S. olfactif. See *Olfactory fissure*.—S. pariétale [Richet]. See *Parietal fissure*.—S. pariétal [Broca]. See *Parietal fissure*.—S. perpendiculaire. See *Occipital fissure* (2d def.).—S. postérieur intermédiaire. See *S. médian postérieur intermédiaire*.—S. préauriculaire [Zaaijer]. A groove on the inner surface of the ilium, immediately external to and parallel with the sacrospinous ligament; considered by Zaijer to be peculiar to the Japanese and to serve for the insertion of the anterior sacro-sciatic ligament, but found by Verneau in all races, and thought to mark the course of the hypogastric artery. [A. 50.]—S. préolandique. 1. See *Precentral fissure*. 2. Of Broca, the ascending limb of the Sylvian fissure. [Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis., Oct. 1879, p. 658 (K).]—S. primitif. See *Primitive groove*.—S's profonds. See *Primary fissures*.—S. rolandique. See *Central fissure*.—S. secondaires. See *Secondary fissures*.—S. sous-nasal. See *Sulcus naso-labialis*.—S. supérieur du cervelet [Vieq d'Azyr]. See *Peduncular sulcus*.—S. temporo-phénoïdal inférieur. See *Inferior temporo-phénoïdal fissure*.—S. terval. See *Dorsal fissure*.—S's transitoires. See *Transitory fissures*.—S. transversal. See *Transverse cerebral fissure*.—S. variable. See *Variable fissure*.—S. ventral. One that is not always well marked. [K. 3.]—S. vertical. See *Ventral fissure*.—S. vitellin. See *Vitelline furrow*.

SILLONNEMENT (Fr.). n. Sel-yo'n-ma-n². The beginning of segmentation. [A. 385 (a. 48).]

SILLYBUM (Lat.). n. n. Si'l-yi'²(lu²)-bu²m(bu²m). A preferable form of *silybum* (q. v.).

SILPHIUM (Lat.). n. n. Si'l-fi'²(nu²m). Gr. σίλφιον (1st def.). Fr. *silphie*, *silphion*, s. 1. Of the ancients, an undetermined plant, perhaps *Thapsia galeuca* or some allied species, producing a gum resin (also called *silph*) resembling galbanum and known as *cynaicum* and *laser cynaicum*. 2. Rosin-weed; a genus of the *Compositæ*. The *Silphieæ* are of Cassini, a subdivision of the *Coresopiceæ* of Leichenbach, a division of the *Calendulariæ*. [a. 35.]—S. lactatum. L. Phil. or coral (K.).—S. maritimum (terpentine) plant; found in the western United States. It exudes an oleoresin that is used as a chewing-gum. [a. 35.]—S. medicum. Gr. σίλφιον ἰατρικόν. Of Dioscorides, see *ASAFETIDA*.—S. terebinthinaceum. Fr. s. d. feuilles en cœur, rhubarbe de la Louisiane. Prairie burdock, rhubarb of Louisiana; growing in the western and southern United States. It exudes a purgative resin, and the root is used like rhubarb. [a. 35.]

SILPHOLOGY, n. Si'l-pho'lo'²-ji². From σίλφη, an insect, and λόγος, understanding. The morphology, etc., of larvae. [a. 48.]

SILURIAN SPRING, n. Si'l-yu²r²-a²n. A mineral spring in Waukesha County, Wisconsin. [A. 363 (a. 21).]

SILVAPLANA, n. A place in the canton of the Grisons, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous and chalybeate spring. [L. 57 (a. 14).]

SILVATICUS (Lat.). adj. Si'l-vat²-i²(wa²t²)/²Pk-n²(s(u²s)). From *silva*, a wood. 1. Overgrown with wood (said of a region). 2. Growing in forests (said of plants). [a. 35.]

SILVER, n. Si'l-vu²r². Gr. ἄργεος. Lat. *argentum*. Fr. *argent*. Ger. *Silber*. A metal occurring in nature both uncombined and in combination, in the latter case usually as a sulphide. It is soft, lustrous white, very tenacious, malleable, and ductile, melting at 1040° C. It is the best conductor of heat and electricity known. Although usually forming coherent solid masses, it may be obtained as a fine dark powder (*molecular s.*); and it is also found in the crystalline form. In compounds it acts as a univalent radicle. Sp. gr. 10.494 to 10.575; atomic weight, 107.67; symbol, Ag (from *argentum*). [B. 3.]—**Ammoniated s. chromate**. A substance, Ag₂CrO₄ + NH₃, made up of yellow crystals. [B. 3.]—**Ammoniated s. oxide**. Berthollet's fulminating s., a compound of uncertain composition, formed by the action of ammonia on s. oxide. It occurs either as a black powder or as black crystals of metallic aspect violently explosive on the slightest disturbance. [B. 3.]—**Antimonial s.** See *S. cyanide*.—**Berthollet's fulminating s.** See *Ammoniated s. oxide*.—**Black s. oxide**. Argentic oxide obtained by precipitation and dried till it is black. [B. 159.]—**Black sulphureted s.** An old name for argentine.—**Brown s. oxide**. Freshly precipitated s. oxide which is still moist and brownish. [B. 159.]—**China s.** Chinese s. See *ARGENTAN*.—**Crystals of s.** Vitriol of s. (see under *S. nitrate*). [B.]

—**Diluted nitrate of s.** See *ARGENTI nitras dilutus*.—**Fulminating s.** See *S. fulminate*.—**Fused s. nitrate**. Lat. *argenti nitras fusus* [U. S. Ph.]. *nitras argenticus fusus*. Fr. *nitrate (ou acétate) d'argent fondu*. S. nitrate melted and cast into sticks.—**German s.** See *ARGENT*.—**Horn s.** S. chloride, native or obtained in a horny mass by fusion. [B. 3.]—**Magistry of s.** See *Magisterium ARGENTI*.—**Mitigated s. nitrate**. See *ARGENTI nitras dilutus*.—**Molded nitrate of s.** See *ARGENTI nitras fusus*.—**Molecular s.** Metallic s. obtained as a fine dark-colored powder. [B. 3.]—**Mosaic s.** Lat. *argentum musivum*. Ger. *Musivsilber*. A compound of mercury, tin, and bismuth, used to imitate silver work. [A. 304.]—**Nickel s.** See *ARGENT-NICKEL*.—**Nitrate of s.** Nitric s. See *S. nitrate*.—**Peru s.** See *ARGENT*.—**Purified s.** Lat. *argentum purificatum* (seu purissimum). See *ARGENT pur.*—**Salt of s.** Vitriol of s. (see under *S. nitrate*).—**S. acetamide**. The compound C₂H₄Ag.NO. [B. 2.]—**S. acetate**. A body, C₂H₃AgO₂, forming crystals which blacken on exposure to sunlight. [B. 3.]—**S. acetylde**. A compound, C₂Ag₂ + H₂O, of s. and acetylene, forming a white or yellowish explosive powder. [B. 3.]—**S. acetonate**. The compound Ag₂C₂H₃O₄. [B. 2.]—**acrylate**. A body, C₂H₃O₂Ag, occurring as acicular or prismatic crystals. [B. 3 (a. 38).]—**S. adipate**. The salt C₂H₃AgO₄. [B. 2.]—**S. allylide**. A substance, C₃H₃Ag, occurring as a white precipitate made up of microscopic acicular crystals, turning reddish yellow and afterward green with time, and exploding when heated in contact with water. [B. 3.]—**S. alum**. See *ALUMINIUM* and *s. sulphate*.—**S. amalgam**. A compound of silver with mercury. *argurs* native as a crystalline mineral, and may also be prepared artificially. Its composition is subject to considerable variations. [B. 3.]—**S. amidosulphonate**. A substance, NH₄SO₄.OAg, forming hard, long, prismatic crystals, blackening on exposure to light. [E. Berglund, J. Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., 1879, p. 331 (B).]—**S. crystalline body**. 2AgCl.3H₂O. [B. 3.]—**S. ammonionitrate**. A compound of silver with ammonium nitrate. Two are known: one forming prismatic crystals, AgNO₃.2NH₃; the other a white substance, AgNO₃.3NH₃. [B. 3.]—**S. and gold cyanide**. See *S. auricyanide*.—**S. and gold telluride**. Graphic tellurium; an ore of tellurium, AgAuTe₂. [B. 3.]—**S. and hydrogen fulminate**. Hydric-argentic fulminate, a powder, CHAg—CN. [B. 3.]—**S. arsenite**. [B. 4.]—**S. and hydrogen sulphate**. Acid s. sulphate. [B. 3.]—**S. and potassium cyanide**. Lat. *argento-kalium cyanatum*. A substance, KAg(CN)₂, or K₄Ag₂(CN)₄, forming colorless tabular crystals soluble in water. Used in electroplating. [B. 3.]—**S. and potassium fulminate**. Ger. *Kaliumsilberfulminat*. A highly explosive crystalline body, (CNO)₄K. Ag.CN = KAg.C₂N₂O₄. [B. 4.]—**S. and sodium hyposulphite** (or *thiosulphate*). A crystalline substance, Na₂S₂O₄, of a whitish taste, soluble in water. [B. 3.]—**S. arsenide**. The compound Ag₂AsO₄. [B. 3.]—**S. arsenate**. A dark-brown substance, Ag₃AsO₄. Dihydric s. arsenate, Ag₂HAsO₄, is also known. [B. 2, 3.]—**S. arsenide**. A white, brittle, very hard, crystalline metallic button of the sp. gr. 8.51, obtained when s. arsenate is gently fused with potassium cyanide. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xviii, p. 366 (50).]—**S. arsenite**. A yellow powder, AgAsO₃. Other s. arsenites known: One, AgAsO₃, is a yellow substance, and another, Ag₃AsO₃, is a white body; both turn black on exposure to the light. [B. 2.]—**S. arsenmethyle**. A substance, Ag₂As(CH₃)O₃, of pearly lustre.—**S. auricyanide**. A curdy mass, AgAu(CN)₂. [B. 4.]—**S. aurothiocyanate**. Ger. *thiocyanures Goldoxydul-Silberoxyd*. A white precipitate, AuSCN.AgSCN, insoluble in water, soluble in ammonia, and dissolving slowly when exposed to light. [B. 3.]—**S. aurichloride**. See *S. dichromate*.—**S. bromate**. A white precipitate, AgBrO₃, obtained by treating s. nitrate with potassium bromate. [B. 20 (a. 38).]—**S. bromide**. A substance, AgBr, occurring native, and also obtained by precipitating a soluble s. salt with hydrobromic acid; when thus obtained, it is a curdy, white substance, discoloring on exposure to light, and on fusion forming a coherent yellow body. [B. 3.]—**S. cacodylate**. An acid s. cacodylate, As(CH₃)₂O₂Ag.2As(CH₃)₂O₂, is also known. [B. 2.]—**S. carbonate**. A light-yellow powder, Ag₂CO₃. [B. 3.]—**S. chlorate**. A body, AgClO₃, forming white prismatic crystals. [B. 3.]—**S. chloride**. A substance, AgCl, occurring native in the crystalline state and also prepared artificially as a curdy, white mass or a powder which on fusion solidifies into a colorless, transparent, horny mass (horn s.). It is practically insoluble in water and darkens on exposure to light. [B.] See also *S. ammoniochloride* and *S. subchloride*.—**S. chlorite**. A crystalline powder, AgClO₂. [B. 3.]—**S. chromate**. A red crystalline pigment, Ag₂CrO₄. [B. 3.]—**S. citrate**. A salt of s. and citric acid. *Normal s. citrate*, C₆H₅O₇.Ag₃, is a white powder, amorphous when first precipitated, but afterward forming crystalline *Argentine citrate*, 2C₆H₅O₇.Ag₃ + H₂O, is a brown powder. *Monacid s. citrate*, C₆H₅O₇.Ag₂, forms tabular crystals. [B. 3.]—**S. croconate**. An orange-red powder, C₆Ag₂O₃. [B. 3.]—**S. cyanide**. A white, tasteless, and odorless powder, AgCN, which turns brown gradually when exposed to the light. [B. 5 (a. 38).]—**S. cyanurate**. The compound (C₂N₃)₄O₃Ag₃. [B. 3.]—**S. cyanuret**. See *S. cyanide*.—**S. dichromate**. A scarlet crystalline substance, Ag₂Cr₂O₇. [B. 3.]—**S. dioxide**. See under *S. oxide*.—**S. dipropargyl**. S. dipropynyl. A white amorphous substance, C₃H₃Ag₂ + 2H₂O. [B. 3.]—**S. dithionate**. A crystalline salt, Ag₂S₂O₈, not changing in the air. [B. 158 (a. 38).]—**S. ferriocyanide**. A rust-brown powder, Ag₄Fe(C₂N₃)₆. [B. 3.]—**S. ferrocyanide**. A white powder, Ag₄Fe(C₂N₃)₆. [B. 3.]—**S. fluoide**. A highly deliquescent compound forming colorless pyramidal crystals, AgF + H₂O, or transparent prismatic crystals, AgF + 2H₂O. [B. 3.]—**S. foil**. Lat. *argentum foliatum* (Ger. Ph.). Ger. *Blattsilber*. Metallic s. in the form of thin leaves; used for coating pills.—**S. formate**. A white crystalline body, AgO.CHO. [B. 4.]—**S. fulminate**. Ger. *Knallsilber*. A highly explosive body, CAg(N₃)₂. CN = Ag₂C₂N₂O₄, forming white acicular crystals. [B. 4.]—**S. hypochlorite**. An unstable substance, AgClO. [B. 3.]—**S. hyposul-**

phite. See *S. thiosulphate*.—*S. hypovanadate*. A black crystalline powder, $\text{Ag}_2\text{V}_2\text{O}_7$. [B. 3.]—*S. iodate*. The compound AgIO_3 . [B. 270 (a, 38).]—*S. iodide*. Lat., *argenti iodidum* [U. S. Ph.]. A substance, AgI , found native as a mineral, and also obtainable artificially both in prismatic crystals and as an amorphous yellow powder. It fuses to a soft yellow mass. [B. 3.]—*S. isocyanide*. See *S. cyanide*.—*S. isovalerate*. See *S. valerate*.—*S. leaf*. See *S. folia*.—*S. marcescens*. See *Bismuth*.—*S. meconate*. 1. *Normalis meconate*, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{Ag}_2\text{O}_7$, snow-white body. 2. *Basic s. meconate*, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{Ag}_2\text{O}_7$, a yellow substance. [B. 3.]—*S. metaperiodate*. The compound AgIO_4 . [B. 159 (a, 38).]—*S. metaphosphates*. Compounds of the structure $(\text{AgPO}_3)_x$, occurring as gelatinous white precipitates. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—*S. metavanadate*. A yellow substance, AgVO_3 . [B. 3.]—*S. monoxide*. See under *S. oxide*.—*S. nitrate*. Lat., *argenti nitratis* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *argentum nitricum* [Ger. Ph.], *nitrus argenticus* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance, AgNO_3 , formed by the action of dilute nitric acid on metallic *s.* When deposited from its solution in nitric acid, it forms transparent rhombic crystals, crystallized *s. nitrate*, vitriol of *s.*, the *argenti nitratis* (q. v.) of the U. S. Ph. It fuses at 198°C , and solidifies into a white, compact, crystalline mass, fused or molded *s. nitrate*, the *argenti nitratis* (q. v.) of the Br. Ph. It is soluble in less than half its weight of water, has a caustic metallic taste, and exerts a caustic action on organic substance by coagulating their albumin. [B. 3.]—*S. nitrite*. A substance, AgNO_2 , forming either a white crystalline powder or acicular or prismatic crystals. [B. 3.]—*S. nitroacetanilide*. See *S. fulminate*.—*S. opianate*. A substance, $(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2\text{Ag}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurring as short prismatic crystals which turn yellow easily. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—*S. oxalate*. A white amorphous mass, $\text{Ag}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$, which explodes on heating. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4.]—*S. oxalurate*. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{Ag}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$, forming silky crystals. [B. 4.]—*S. oxide*. Lat., *argenti oxidum* [U. S. Ph.]. There are three *s. oxides*: (1) *argentic oxide*, s. hemioides , or a *monoxide*, usually called simply *s. oxide*, Ag_2O , a dark brownish or bluish-black powder, almost insoluble in water; (2) *s. dioxide* or *s. peroxide*, Ag_2O_2 , obtainable as a black crystalline powder or as an amorphous substance; and (3) *argentic oxide* or *s. tetrantoxide*, Ag_4O , a black powder capable of taking on a metallic lustre. [B. 3.]—*S. paracyanide*. A substance, $\text{Ag}(\text{CN})_3$, obtained as a white mass of metallic appearance on heating *s. cyanide* for a long time. [B. 3.]—*S. periodate*. The compound $\text{AgIO}_4(\text{Ag}_2\text{O})_2$. [B. 159 (a, 38).]—*S. permanganate*. A crystalline substance, AgMnO_4 . [B. 3.]—*S. peroxide*. See under *S. oxide*.—*S. phosphate*. A yellow substance, Ag_3PO_4 . This is the *normal s. phosphate* or *s. orthophosphate*. *Monohydrate s. phosphate*, or *acid s. phosphate*, Ag_2HPO_4 , is a white crystalline substance. *S. pyrophosphate*, $\text{Ag}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$, is also a white substance. A *dihydrate pyrophosphate*, $\text{Ag}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$, is known as a crystalline substance. [B. 3.]—*S. phosphide*. A substance of variable composition, obtained as a dark-gray mass by adding phosphorus to molten *s.* or by fusing argentic phosphate with charcoal. [B. 159 (a, 38).]—*S. platinocloride*. *S. chloride* which has been turned dark by exposure to light. [L.]—*S. platinocloride*. A flesh-colored mass, Ag_2PtCl_4 . [B. 3.]—*S. platinonitrite*. A substance, $\text{Ag}_2\text{Pt}(\text{NO}_2)_4$, forming yellow prismatic crystals. [B. 3.]—*S. protoxide*. *S. monoxide*. [B.] See under *S. oxide*.—*S. purpurate*. 1. *Normal s. purpurate*, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_4\text{Ag}_2$, a brownish powder. 2. *Acid s. purpurate*, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_4\text{Ag}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, is a purplish powder. [B. 3.]—*S. pyrophosphate*. See under *S. phosphate*.—*S. pyroterrate*. A substance, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_4\text{Ag}_2$, occurring as a shiny precipitate and crystallizing from ammonia as needles. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—*S. pyrovanadate*. A yellow powder, AgV_2O_7 . [B. 3.]—*S. quinate*. A substance, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_4\text{Ag}_2$, occurring as warty crystals which turn black on exposure to the light. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—*S. rhodionate*. A purple salt, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{Ag}_2\text{O}_4$. [B. 3.]—*S. salicylate*. A substance, $\text{AgC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_4$, occurring as shining, transparent, acicular crystals. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—*S. subchloride*. A substance, Ag_2Cl_2 , to which the difference between Ag_2Cl_2 and AgCl have been assigned. It is formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on *s. tetrantoxide*. [B. 3.]—*S. sulphantimonate*. See *S. thioantimonate*.—*S. sulpharsenate*. See *S. thioarsenate*.—*S. sulphate*. A body, Ag_2SO_4 , forming rhombic crystals soluble with difficulty in water. *Acid s. sulphate*, or *hydrogen s. sulphate*, AgHSO_4 , forms yellow prismatic crystals. [B. 3.]—*S. sulphide*. A substance, Ag_2S , of a color varying from yellow to brownish-black, occurring native and also obtainable artificially. [B. 3.]—*S. sulphite*. The compound Ag_2SO_3 . [B. 3.]—*S. sulphocyanate*. See *S. thiocyanate*.—*S. telluride*. White tellurium; an ore of tellurium, Ag_2Te . [B. 3.]—*S. tetrantoxide*. See under *S. oxide*.—*S. thioantimonate*. The salt Ag_3SbS_4 . [B. 3.]—*S. thioarsenate*. A compound of *s.* sulphur, and arsenic which is brown when first formed, but changes to black on drying. [B. 2.]—*S. thioarsenite*. Several *s. thioarsenites* are known: one, a black substance, Ag_3AsS_3 ; another, a yellow substance, Ag_3SAsS_3 . [B. 2.]—*S. thiocyanate*. A substance, AgSCN , forming a white, cheesy precipitate. [B.]—*S. thiosulphate*. 1. *Normal s. thiosulphate*, $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$, of sweetish taste. [B. 3.]—*S. tree*. *S.* amalgam obtained in branching arborescent crystals by pouring mercury into a solution of *s. nitrate*. [B. 3.]—*S. trimetaphosphate*. A crystalline substance, $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}_3(\text{H}_2\text{P}_3 = \text{P}_3\text{O}_4(\text{AgO})_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O})$. [B. 159 (a, 38).]—*S. valerianate*. A substance, $\text{Ag}(\text{O}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}))_3$, occurring as laminar crystals. [B. 4.]—*S. vanadate*. Ordinary *s. vanadate*, or *s. orthovanadate*, is a dark orange-red substance, Ag_2VO_4 . [B. 3.] See also *S. metavanadate* and *S. pyrovanadate*.—*S. weed*. The genus *Argyrea* and the *Potentilla anserina*. [a. 35.]—*Solution of ammonio-nitrate of s.* [Br. Ph.]. See *Test solution of ammonio-nitrate of s.*—*Solution of nitrate of s.* [Lond. Ph. (1830)]. See *Liquor argenti nitratis*.—*Standard s.* An alloy of *s.* and copper, containing a proportion of *s.* fixed by law—92.5 per cent. in England, 90 per cent. in France, Germany, and Austria, for coin *s.* [B. 158, 159 (a, 38).]—*Test solution of ammonio-nitrate of s.* A solution formed by dropping ammonia water into the test solution of *s. nitrate* until the precipitate is almost dissolved again, and filtering [U. S. Ph.]; or by mixing

1 part of crystallized *s. nitrate* and 2 parts of ammonia water with water enough to make 40 [Br. Ph.]. [B. 81 (a, 38).]—*Test solution of nitrate of s.* [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of *s. nitrate* in 20 parts of water. [B. 81 (a, 38).]—*Test solution of sulphate of s.* [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of *s. sulphate* in 250 parts of water. [B. 81 (a, 38).] Cf. *Sulphas argenti liquidus*.—*Vitriol of s.* 1. See under *S. nitrate*. 2. See *S. sulphate*.—*Volumetric solution of nitrate of s.* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Lat., *liquor argenti nitrici volumetricus* [Ger. Ph.]. A solution of 16.97 grammes of dry crystallized *s. nitrate* or pure fused *s. nitrate* in water enough to make 1 litre. [B. 81 (a, 38).]

SILVER, v. tr. $\text{Si}2\text{v}'\text{u}^{\text{tr}}$. Fr., *argenter*. Ger., *versilbern*. To cover with a thin layer of silver or of mercury and tin. [B. 3.]

SILVER SPRING, n. $\text{Si}2\text{v}'\text{u}^{\text{tr}}$. A place in Marion County, Florida, where there is a mineral spring. [a. 363 (a, 21).]

SILVESTRIIS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Si}2\text{v}'\text{e}^{\text{tr}}(\text{w}^{\text{tr}})/\text{tr}^{\text{is}}$. From *silva*, a wood. Written also *sylvestris*. Lit., of or belonging to a wood, growing in woods; hence growing or running wild (applied to certain skin diseases to indicate the erratic or rapidly spreading character of the eruption).

SILYBUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}2\text{v}'\text{u}^{\text{b}}(\text{u}^{\text{b}})\text{-n}^{\text{b}}(\text{u}^{\text{tr}})$. Preferably written *silybum*. From $\sigma\iota\lambda\upsilon\beta\omicron\varsigma$, a kind of thistle. Fr., *silybe*. Ger., *Mariendistel*. A genus of the *Compositae*. The *Silybæ* are a division of the *Carduineæ*. [a. 35.]—*S. maculatum*, *S. marianum*. Fr., *chardon-Marie*, *épine blanche*, *lait de Sainte-Marie*, *chardon argente* (ou *Notre-Dame*). Ger., *Marien* (oder *Frauen*, oder *Silber*) *Distel*. Bessed, or holy, or milk, or Orléans thistle, the *maria* of Dioscorides; an herb indigenous to southern Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. The root, leaves, and fruits, *radix*, *herba*, et *semen cardui* (*Marie*, seu *mariani*, seu *maculati*, seu *lactei*, seu *vulgaris*), were formerly used as tonics and sudorifics. The oily, mucilaginous fruit has been recommended in hæmorrhages and in amenorrhœa. [a. 35.]

SIMABA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}2\text{m}'\text{a}(\text{a}^{\text{tr}})\text{'ba}^{\text{a}}$. Fr., *s.* A tropical genus of the *Simarubæ*. [a. 35.]—*S. cedron*. Fr., *cédrón*. A tree of Central America. The seed (Lat., *semen simabæ* [seu *cedronis*]; Fr., *cédrón* [Fr. Cod.]; Ger., *Cedronsaamen*), which contains cedrin, is used in snake-bites, rashes, and intermittent fever. [a. 35.]—*S. ferruginea*, *S. floribunda*, *S. guianensis*, *S. suaveolens*. Four species (the third indigenous to Guiana, the others to Brazil) the root and bark of which contain quassin and are tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge. [a. 35.]

SIMAROUBA (Fr.), n. $\text{Si}2\text{m}'\text{a}^{\text{tr}}\text{-u}^{\text{b}}\text{'a}^{\text{a}}$. 1. See *SIMARUBA*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *SIMARUBA guianensis*.—*Poudre de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by drying cortex *simarubæ* at 40°C , powdering, and sifting through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*S. (écorce de la racine)* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Cortex SIMARUBÆ*.—*Tisane de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 5 parts of cortex *simarubæ* with 1,000 of water and straining. [B. 95, 119 (a, 35).]

SIMARUBA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}2\text{m}'\text{a}^{\text{tr}}\text{-u}^{\text{b}}(\text{u}^{\text{b}})\text{'a}^{\text{a}}$. Fr., *s.*, *simaroube*. Ger., *Simarube*. 1. Bitter-wood; a genus of the *Simarubaceæ*, which are: Of Richard, an order of polyptalous dicotyledons; of Baillon, the series *Quassieæ* of the *Eutinææ* of Benthiam and Hooker, an order of the *Ceratales* including the *Simarubæ* and the *Picramnææ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, *s. bark*. [a. 35.]—*Cortex radicis simarubæ veræ*. See *S. bark*.—*Cortex simarubæ*. Fr., *simaruba*, (*écorce de la racine*) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp. *s. (corteza de la raíz* [Sp. Ph.]). 1. The bark of *S. amara*, imported from Jamaica [Fr. Cod.], of *S. officialis*, imported from Guiana (Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph.), or of both [Pruss. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. 2. See *S. bark*. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Infusum simarubæ*. See *Tisane de SIMAROUBA*.—*Simaruba*. A name applied to a number of *S. guianensis*. 2. Of Hayne, a Jamaica forest tree identified by most botanists with *S. guianensis*. [a. 35.]—*S. bark*. Lat., *cortex (quassia) simarubæ*, *cortex radicis simarubæ veræ*, [U. S. Ph. 1870]. Fr., *écorce de simarouba*. Ger., *Syrinde*, *Ruhrinde*. The bark of *S. guianensis* and *S. amara* (2d def.). It was formerly in repute as an antisyphilitic, but is now regarded as a simple bitter only. [a. 35.]—*S. cortex* [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *Simarubæ cortex* [Br. Ph.]. See *Cortex simarubæ*.—*S. guianensis*, *S. vera*. Fr., *bois amer* (ou *coyan*), *simarouba* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *dichte Simarube*. A Guiana tree yielding *s. bark*. Its wood, *lignum simarubæ veræ*, is very bitter, though it is said to be without tonic properties. [a. 35.]—*S. versicolor*. Ger., *schillernde* (oder *verschiedenfarbige*) *Simarube*. A tree growing in Brazil. The bark (Lat., *cortex perarabæ*) and leaves are used externally for snake-bites, syphilitic rashes, and phtheiriases, and internally as an antelmintic. The bark is also used like *s. bark*. [a. 35.]

SIMILAR, adj. $\text{Si}2\text{m}'\text{u}^{\text{tr}}\text{'a}^{\text{tr}}$. Gr., $\sigma\iota\mu\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$. Lat., *similis*. Fr., *similaire*. Ger., *gleichartig*. 1. Of two or more parts, alike in form or structure. 2. Of a single organ or part, presenting the same appearance over its entire surface, or homogeneous as to its internal structure. [a. 35.]

SIMMON'S SPRINGS, n. $\text{Si}2\text{m}'\text{u}^{\text{tr}}$. A place in Colusa County, California, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

SIMONEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}2\text{m}'\text{on}'\text{e}^{\text{a}}\text{'a}^{\text{a}}$. A genus of acarids.—*S. folliculorum*. See *DEMEXEX folliculorum*.

SIMPLE, adj. $\text{Si}2\text{m}'\text{p}^{\text{tr}}$. Lat., *simpliciter*. Fr., *s.* Ger., *einfach*. 1. Consisting of but one piece, series, etc.; uncomplicated (see *S. FRACURE*). 2. Defective in intellect. 3. As a *n.*, in the pl., *s.*, medicinal plants. [a. 35.]

SIMULATION, n. $\text{Si}2\text{m}'\text{u}^{\text{tr}}\text{'a}^{\text{tr}}\text{'shu}^{\text{tr}}$. Lat., *simulatio* (from *simulare* to simulate). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Vorgeben*, *s.* 1. Malingering. [a. 48.] 2. See *MIMICRY*.

SIMULO (Sp.), n. Sem'u'lo. The fruit of a Peruvian species of *Capparis*, usually (but erroneously, according to Baillon) identified with *Capparis coriacea*; used in Peru in epilepsy, hysteria, etc.

[*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, June 27, 1885, p. 736; *B.* 121 (a, 35). Cf. MELO-CHARA.

SINA (Lat.), n. f. Sin(sen)/a². See CINIA.

SINALBIN, n. Si²n-a²/b²n. A substance, C₃₀H₄₄N₂O₈, found in white mustard-seed, occurring as small pearly acicular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

SINAMINE, n. Si²n-a²m-en. See ALLYLcyanamide.

SINAPELÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²n-a²p(a²p)-e²-l-e(a²e²)u²m-(u²m). From *sivani*, mustard, and *elaiov*, oil. See Mustard-oil.

SINAPIC ACID, n. Si²n-a²p/ik. Fr., *acide sinapique*. Ger., *Sinapisäure*. A monobasic acid, C₁₁H₉O₆, obtained by the action of caustic potassa or of baryta water on sinapine, and forming yellowish transparent crystals, which melt at 192° C.; probably butylene-gallic acid, C₇H(O₂H₃)(OH)₂O₂. [B.]

SINAPINE, n. Si²n-a²p-en. Fr., s. Ger., *Sinapin*. A very deliquescent alkaloid, C₁₈H₂₃N₂O₅, obtained from white mustard-seed. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

SINAPIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²n-ap(a²p)/is. Gen., -ap(es)-ap(is). From *sivani*, mustard. Fr., *moutarde, sénévé*. Ger., *Senf*. 1. A genus of cruciferous plants (the mustards) included by Bentham and Hooker in *Brassica*. The *Sinapis* are a section of the *Brassicaceae*. 2. Flour of mustard; of the Br. Ph. black and white mustard seeds powdered and mixed. [a, 35].—*Etheroleum*. s. See Mustard-oil (1st def.).—*Cataplasmas*. Fr., *sinapisme*. Ger., *Senfteig*. Sp., *cataplasma de mostaza* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster made by triturating together a mixture of 24 oz. of mustard powder with 2 to 3 fl. oz. of lukewarm water and a mixture of 24 oz. of flaxseed meal with 6 to 8 fl. oz. of boiling water [Br. Ph.]; or by mixing 1 part of black mustard powder with an equal amount [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph.] (the necessary amount [Sp. Ph.], 1 part [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) of cold water, or with the necessary amount of tepid [Fr. Cod.] (lukewarm [Russ. Ph.]) water. The Gr. Ph. directs the addition of 1 part of rye meal and the necessary amount of vinegar. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]

—*Charta cum pulvere* s. [Fr. Cod.]. *Charta s.* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sinapismes en feuilles* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *papel sinápio* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster containing mustard deprived of its oil, made by extracting the mustard in No. 60 powder by percolation with benzene, drying the residue and spreading upon stiff, well-sized paper by means of an 8- to 10-per-cent. solution of gutta percha in chloroform, so that each square inch of paper receives about 6 grains of mustard [U. S. Ph.]; or by stirring mustard powder into an 8- to 10-per-cent. solution of gutta percha in chloroform, and laying cartridge-paper on the mixture so as to make a thin layer on one side of the paper [Br. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. orders a solution of 4 or 5 parts of caoutchouc in 100 of a mixture of carbon disulphide and petroleum benzene with which to fix the mustard on paper. The Sp. Ph. orders the use of a solution of caoutchouc, the Belg. Ph. a solution of gutta percha in carbon disulphide only. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Essentia* s. [Belg. Ph.]. See Mustard-oil (1st def.).—*Farina* s. See S, (2d def.).—*Farina s. albæ* [Belg. Ph.]. White mustard-seed dried at a gentle heat and reduced to a medium fine powder. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Farina s. nigre* [Belg. Ph.]. Black mustard-seed prepared like *farina s. albæ*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Linimentum s. compositum*. A liniment of 2 parts of alcoholic extract of mezereum, 6 of camphor, 15 of castor-oil, 3 of mustard-oil, and

glischer Senf (oder Senfsamen [2d def.]). 1. White (or salad) mustard (plant), charlock; a species indigenous probably to the more southern parts of Europe and to western Asia. The yellowish seeds, larger than black-mustard seeds and having a testa which contains a mucilaginous substance, have a composition like that of black mustard, but in place of sinigrin contain sinalbin, which in presence of water is acted on by the myrosin (in which they are richer than black mustard-seed) and splits up into acrinyl sulphocyanate, sinapine sulphate, and sugar. Hence white mustard yields no volatile oil. It is, however, a powerful rubefacient, and is usually employed in the form of the flower mixed with that of black mustard. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the seed of *S. alba* (1st def.). [a, 35].—*S. arvensis*. Fr., *moutarde sauvage (ou des champs), jottée, navette des sévins, rosse, russe, sauve, sendre*. Ger., *Ackersenf, Feldsenf, falscher Federich*, Corn, wild mustard, charlock, field mustard, white kale, kedlock, kerlock; a European weed naturalized in the United States. The large black seeds, formerly official as *semen rapistræ arvorum*, are pungent and diuretic. [a, 35].—*S. glauca*. A species cultivated in the East Indies for the rubefacient oil derived from the seeds, which are used like black mustard-seed. The leaves are eaten. [a, 35].—*S. juncea*. See *BRASSICA juncea*.—*S. nigra*. Fr., *moutarde noire* [Fr. Cod.], *semence de moutarde* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Senfkohl* (1st def.), *schwarzer Senf (oder Senfsamen)* (2d def.). Sp., *mostaza* [Mex. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. Black (or brown, or red) mustard (plant), the *váru* of Theophrastus and *sivani* of Dioscorides; an herb growing spontaneously over a large part of the Old World and naturalized now in both North and South America. It bears numerous smooth, erect pods containing spherical or slightly oval, minutely pitted, blackish seeds, and a myrosin, brown, pungent seeds. These seeds, the *s. nigra* of the U. S. Ph., or black mustard, contain cellulose, sulphur, nitrogen, albuminoids, etc., and over 20 per cent. of a greenish-yellow fixed oil consisting of the glycerin compounds of stearic, oleic, and erucic acids. They also yield by distillation with water mustard-oil (2d def.), which does not, however, pre-exist in the seeds, but is developed by the action of water on the albuminoid compounds, blackish and myrosin, the latter, an albuminoid ferment, splitting up the sinigrin into the essential oil, a potassium salt, and sugar. Black mustard is chiefly used as a rubefacient in sinapisms. The flour is often used as an emetic, especially in narcotic poisoning. The volatile oil is also a powerful rubefacient. It has been used internally in colic, but in overdoses is a dangerous poison. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., black (or brown, or red) mustard (seed), the seeds of *S. nigra*. [a, 35].—*S. nigra semina*, *S. (semina)*. See *S. nigra* (2d def.).—*Spiritus* s. Ger., *Senfspiritus*. Sp., *alcohol de mostaza* [Sp. Ph.]. A clear, colorless solution of 2 parts of mustard-oil in 98 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.832 [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (80-per-cent. alcohol [Belg. Ph.], or in 48 [Russ. Ph.] 100 [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph., Sp. Ph.]) of 90-per-cent. alcohol. [a, 38].

SINAPISCOPY, n. Si²n-a²p-is/ko²p-i². From *sinapis* (q. v.), and *scopéin*, to examine. A test of sensory disturbances by applying mustard; analogous to metalloscopy. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

SINAPISM, n. Si²n-a²p-i²zm. Gr., *sinapismós* (from *sivani*, mustard). Lat., *sinapismus*. See *Cataplasma SINAPIS*.

SINAPISME [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Sen-a²p-es-m'. See *Cataplasma SINAPIS*.—*S. animé*. A plaster of 15 parts of mustard with 15 of yeast, 5 of pepper, and enough vinegar; or with 33 of black pepper, 80 each of yeast and horseradish, and enough strong vinegar; or with 15 each of rue and common salt, 30 of bruised onions, 7 each of yeast and black soap, and enough vinegar; or of 115 of mustard, 43 of yeast, 4 of sal ammoniac, 14 of rue, and enough vinegar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*S. cantharid.* See *Cantharidal CATAPLASM*.—*S's en feuilles*. See *Charta SINAPIS*.

SINAPOLEIC ACID, n. Si²n-a²p-o-le/ik. An acid, C₂₇H₃₈O₂, occurring in small quantities in the fixed oil of mustard. [B, 5.]

SINAPOLINE, n. Si²n-a²p-o²-l-en. A substance, CO(NH.C₂H₅)₂ = C₇H₁₂N₂O, occurring as colorless laminar crystals having a soap-like lustre. [B, 3, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

SINCALINE, n. Si²n'k-a²-l-en. Ger., *Sinkalin*. See CHOLINE.

SINCIPUT, n. Si²n'si²p-u²t. From *semi*, half, and *caput*, the head. Fr., s. Ger., *Vorderkopf*. The portion of the head anterior to its elevated portion or vertex. [L.]

SINDON (Lat.), n. f. Si²nd'o²n(on). Gen., -sind'onos (-is). A small round pledget to be introduced into the cranial opening made by a trephine. [A, 801 (a, 34).]

SINEW, n. Si²n'u². See TENDON.

SINGULTUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²n'g-u²lt(gu²lt)u²s(u²s). Gen., -gu²ltus (-i). A sobb or gasp. [D.] 2. Hiccough. In medicine the word is nearly always restricted to this use. [D.]

SINIGRIN, n. Si²n'i²g-r-i²n. Potassium myronate. [B.]

SINISTRAD, adv. Si²n'ist-ra²d. From *sinister*, left. In the direction of or toward the left side or aspect. [L, 141.]

SINISTRAL, adj. Si²n'ist-r'l. Lat., *sinister*. 1. On the left side. 2. Left-handed. [a² of the direction of the spiral in certain shells.] [B, 28 (a, 27).]

SINISTRIN, n. Si²n'ist-rin. Ger., *Sinistrin*. A substance, (C₂H₅O)₂N, obtained from *Urginea seilla*; resembling dextrin except that it is levorotary. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

SINISTROSE, adj. Si²n'ist-tro²s. Lat., *sinistrorsus* (from *sinister*, left, and *vertere*, to turn). Fr., s. Turned toward the left hand (said of the twining of a stem or of the overlapping of leaves in aestivation). [a, 35.]

SINKALIN (Lat.), n. Zi²n'k-a²-l-en'. See CHOLINE.

SINN (Ger.), n. Zi²n. See SENSE.—*Drucks*. See *PRESSURE SENSE*.—*Muskels*. See *MUSCULAR SENSE*.—*Orts*. See *SENSE OF locality*.—*Schwachs*. See *DÉMEANCE simple*.—*S'esbecher*. See *EpidermisTUGEL*.—*S'blatt* [Remak]. The epiblast.—*S'esepithel*.



SINAPIS ALBA. [A, 327.]

alcohol enough to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or of 40 grains of ethereal extract of mezereum, 120 of camphor, 5 fluidrachms of castor-oil, 1 fluidrachm of mustard-oil, and 4 fl. oz. of alcohol [Br. Ph.]. [B, 5, 95 (a, 38).]—*Oleum ethereum sinapeos nigre*. *Oleum s.* (ethereum, *sub volatile*). See *MUSTARD-OIL* (1st def.).—*Pulvis* s. See *POWDER OF MUSTARD*.—*Semen sinapeos* (seu s.). See *S. nigra* (2d def.).—*Semen s. albæ*. See *S. alba* (2d def.).—*Semen s. nigre*. See *S. nigra* (2d def.).—*Semen s. pulveratum*. Fr., *poudre de moutarde noire* [Fr. Cod.]. Black mustard dried at about 40° C., powdered or ground, and sifted through a No. 25 sieve [Fr. Cod.] (a 300-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.], a 100-mesh sieve [Swed. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Semina s. nigre*, *Sinapeos semen*. See *S. nigra* (2d def.).—*S. alba*. Fr., *moutarde blanche* [Fr. Cod.], *sénévé blanc (ou anglais), semence de moutarde blanche* (2d def.). Ger., *weisser (oder gelber, oder en-*

O, no; O², not; O², whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

See NEURO-EPITHELIUM. — **S'esepithelien**. See *Sensory CELLS*. — **S'esorgane**. Organs of special sense. [L. 31.] — **S'esreiz**. A sense stimulant. [A. 531.] — **S'estäuschung**. See *HALLUCINATION*.

SINNAMINE, n. *Sin'na'm-en*. Ger. *Sinnamin*. The compound $C_9H_8(C_2H_5)_2H_2$. [B. 4.]

SINNLICH (Ger.), adj. *Zin'lich*. Pertaining to the senses; sensual. [a. 14.]

SINTOC, **SINTUK**, v's. *Sin'to'k*, *tu'k*. Fr. *sintoque*. Ger. *S., Sintok*. In Java and Amboyna, the *Cinnamomum s.* [a. 35.]

SINUATE, adj. *Sin'u-ä-t*. Lat. *sinuatus* (from *sinuare*, to curve). Fr. *sinué*. Ger. *buchtig*. Of the margins of leaves and other flattened organs, winding in and out, decidedly wavy. [a. 35.]

SINOUS, adj. *Sin'u-ä-ts*. Lat. *sinuosus* (from *sinus* [q. v.]). Fr. *sinueux*. Ger. *grossbuchtig* (2d def.), *vollbuchtig* (2d def.). 1. Following a winding course. 2. Having deep (or many) sinuses. 3. Sinuate. [a. 35.]

SINUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sin(s)u's* (u's). Gen., *sin'us*. Gr. *κόπος*. Fr., *s., clavier* (4th def.). Ger., *Höhle*, *Bucht*, *Hohlgeschwür* (4th def.). 1. A cavity having a relatively narrow opening or entrance. 2. A large venous canal into which several smaller veins empty, especially such a venous channel formed by the dura of the brain. 3. The base of a long narrow pathological canal communicating with an abscess or a diseased tract. [E.] 5. A recess in the margin of a plant organ, especially when such margin is highly wavy. [a. 25.] — **Aortic s.** See *S's of Valsalva*. — **Air s'es**. Air-containing cavities within bones, especially those communicating with the nasal passages. [L.] — **Basilar s.** See *Transverse s.* — **Cavernous s.** Fr. *gouttière cavernueuse*. Ger. *Zellblutleiter*. A large s. extending from the sphenoidal fissure to the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, communicating behind with the inferior and superior petrosal s'es, and receiving the ophthalmic vein in front. [L. 31, 142, 332.] — **Circular s.** A venous s. surrounding the pituitary body, communicating on each side with the cavernous s. [L. 142, 172.] — **Circular s. of the placenta**. Fr., *coronaire du placenta*. Ger., *ringförmiger S. der Placenta*. A plexus of veins in the maternal portion of the placenta in communication with utero-placental s'es. — **Clinoid s.** See *Circular s.* — **Confluence of the s'es**. See *TORCULAR HEROPHILI*. — **Coronary s. of the heart**. A vein in the transverse groove between the left auricle and ventricle of the heart on its posterior aspect; by some regarded as a dilatation of the great cardiac vein or a s. into which it opens. [L. 31, 332.] — **Cranial s'es**. Ger., *Blutleiter der harten Hirnhaut*. Venous channels between the folds of the dura, lined with a continuation of the tunica intima of the veins. [L.] — **Ethmoidal s'es**. See *ETHMOIDAL CELLS*. — **Frontal s.** Ger., *Stirnhöhle*. An irregular cavity in the frontal bone, underlying the prominence at the root of the nose and above the superior orbital margin, extending upward and outward between the two tables of the bone, separated from its fellow of the opposite side by a thin septum, and communicating with the nose by the infundibulum. [F.] — **Galactophorous s.** See *AMPULLA DUCTUS LACTIFERI*. — **Genital s.** See *CLEFT of the vulva*. — **Genito-urinary s.** See *Urogenital s.* — **Great s. of the aorta**. Fr., *grand s. aortique*. A dilatation generally found on the right side of the ascending portion of the aorta. [C.] — **Inferior intercavernous s.** The lower of the two veins sometimes replacing the single s. intercavernous anterior. [L.] — **Inferior longitudinal s.** Ger., *unterer Sichelblutleiter*. A venous s. which extends along the posterior half of the lower border of the falx cerebri and terminates in the straight s. near the anterior margin of the tentorium. [C.] — **Inferior petrosal s.** Lat., *s. petrosus inferior*. Ger., *unterer Felsenblutleiter*. A large venous s. arising from the cavernous s., running along the lower margin of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and joining with the lateral s. to form the internal jugular vein. [L.] — **Intercavernous s'es**. The anterior and posterior halves of the circular s. — **Internal s.** See *STRAIGHT s.* — **Kreisförmiger S.** (Ger.). See *Circular s.* — **Lacrimal s.** Lat., *s. lacrimalis*. A small pouch formed by a fold of skin at the inner angle of the eye in the deer and some other quadrupeds. It can be opened or shut at will, has no connection with the lacrymal passages, and contains a gland which secretes a viscid substance resembling the cerumen of the ear. [A. 251 (B); B. 77.] — **Lacteal s.** See *AMPULLA DUCTUS LACTIFERI*. — **Lateral s.** Ger., *Hinterhauptblutleiter*. A venous s. which begins at the torcular Herophili and runs horizontally on the inner surface of the occipital bone to the base of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where it unites with the inferior petrosal s. to form the internal jugular vein. [L.] — **Lymph s'es**. Small spaces scattered throughout the parenchyma of a lymphatic gland, between the pulp of the gland and the trabeculae or dilatactions of the lymphatic vessels. [C.] — **Marginal s.** A variety of the occipital s. opening into the transverse s. [L.] — **Marginal s. of the placenta**. See *Circular s. of the placenta*. [L.] — **Mastoid s'es**. See *MASTOID CELLS*. — **Maxillary s.** See *MAXILLARY ANTRUM*. — **Occipital s.** Ger., *Hinterhauptblutleiter*. A small venous s. in the attached margin of the falx cerebelli opening into the torcular Herophili. [L. 31.] See *Lateral s.* — **Petitis s. aortiques** (Fr.). See *S'es of Valsalva*. — **Petro-squamous s.** A venous s. running along the petro-squamous suture and opening into the transverse s.; believed to be a relic of a fetal communication with the internal jugular vein. [L. 332.] — **Pharyngo-laryngeal s.** See *FOSSA LARYNGOPHARYNGEA*. — **Pilo-nidal s.** See *FOVEOLA COCCYGEA*. — **Placental s'es**. See *UTERO-PLACENTAL S'es*. — **Posterior basilar s.** See *Occipital s.* — **Posterior ethmoidal s'es**. See *Posterior ethmoidal CELLS*. — **Posterior occipital s.** See *Occipital s.* — **Prostatic s.** See *UTERUS MASCULINUS*. — **Pulmonary s.** See *S. PULMONALIS*. — **Pyramidal s. of the larynx**. See *FOSSA LARYNGOPHARYNGEA*. — **Rand of der Placenta** (Ger.). See *Circular s. of the placenta*. — **Rhomboidal s.** Rhomboid. 1. A dilatation in the sacral region of the central canal of the spinal cord of birds. [L. 2.] See *Fourth VENTRICLE*. — **Ridley's s.** See *Circular s.* — **Ring-**

förmiger S. (oder Rings') der Placenta (Ger.). See *Circular s. of the placenta*. — **S., acusticus internus**. See *Internal auditory CANAL*. — **S. ad radicem linguae** [Morgagni]. See *FORAMEN CAECUM of the tongue*. — **S. aile parvæ**. See *SPHENO-PARIETAL s.* — **S. amplius ureteris**. The pelvis of the kidney. [L. 349.] — **S. ampullaceus**. See *AMPULLA OSSEA*. — **S. anterior**. See *LATERAL VENTRICLE*. — **S. arachnoideale laterale**. See *LACUNE LATERALIS superior*. — **S. Artili**. See *LACRYMAL FOSSA*. — **S. arteriosus**. See *S. PULMONALIS*. — **S. atlantis**. A depression for the passage of vessels and nerves on the upper surface of the posterior part of the arch of the atlas. [L.] — **S. auditorius** [Columbus]. The cavity of the tympanum. [L. 349.] — **S. basilaris anterior**. See *Transverse s.* — **S. bulbi**. See *S. bulbi urethrae*. — **S. bulbi rhachidei**. See *Fourth VENTRICLE*. — **S. bulbi urethrae**. A dilatation in the bulb of the urethra. [L. 142, 332.] — **S. canalis vertebralis**. The spinal veins. [L.] — **S. caroticus**. — **S. carotidien** (Fr.). See *Cavernous s.* — **S. cavernosus**. See *Cavernous s.* — **S. cavi cranii**. See *Cranial s'es*. — **S. choroidien** (Fr.). See *Straight s.* — **S. circulaire de Ridley** (Fr.). See *Circular s.* — **S. circulaire du trou occipital** (Fr.). See *S. circularis foraminis magni*. — **S. circularis**. See *Circular s.* — **S. circularis foraminis magni** (seu occipitalis). A venous plexus surrounding the posterior margin of the foramen magnum. [L.] — **S. circularis iridis**. See *CANAL of Schlemm*. — **S. costalis**. A vein in the aqueduct of the cochlea opening into the internal jugular vein. [L. 332.] — **S. columnæ vertebralis**. The anterior longitudinal spinal veins. [L.] — **S. communis**. See *UTRICLE* (2d def.). — **S. communis venarum cardiacarum** (seu cordis). See *Coronary s. of the heart*. — **S. condylorum anterior**. See *Fossa intercondyloidea anterior*. — **S. cordis**. See *ATRIUM* (4th def.). — **S. coronaire du placenta** (Fr.). See *Circular s. of the placenta*. — **S. coronarius**. See *Coronary s. of the heart*. — **S. coronoides**. See *Circular s.* — **S. costales**. See *INCISIVE costales*. — **S. costarii**. See *FOVEA articulares laterales*. — **S. coxae**. See *ACETABULUM* (3d def.). — **S. crâniens** (Fr.). See *Cranial s'es*. — **S. de la méninge** (Fr.). See *Inferior longitudinal s.* — **S. de la muqueuse uréthrale** (Fr.). See *LACUNE Morgagni*. — **S. des veines choroidiennes**, **S. droit** (Fr.). See *Straight s.* — **S. du cœur** (Fr.). See *ATRIUM* (1st def.). — **S. du corps calleux** (Fr.). See *Callosal FISSURE*. — **S. ductus lactiferi**. See *AMPULLA DUCTUS lactiferi*. — **S. dursæ matris**. See *Cranial s'es*. — **S. ellipticus**. See *Circular s.* — **S. epididymidis**. The furrow between the posterior surfaces of the epididymis and the testicle. [L. 332.] — **S. ethmoidales**. See *ETHMOIDAL CELLS*. — **S. falciformis inferior**. See *Inferior longitudinal s.* — **S. falciformis superior** (seu triangularis). See *Superior longitudinal s.* — **S. fosse basilaris**. See *Transverse s.* — **S. frenuli**. The depression at the side of the frenum of the penis. [L.] — **S. genæ pituitarius**, **S. Highmori**. See *MAXILLARY ANTRUM*. — **S. inferior hippocampi**. See *HIPPOCAMPS major*. — **S. intercavernosus anterior**. The anterior half of the circular s. [L.] — **S. intercavernosus posterior**. The posterior half of the circular s. [L. 332.] — **S. jugularis spurius**. See *Petro-squamous s.* — **S. lacrimalis**. See *Anterior ethmoidal CELLS*. — **S. lacrimalis**. See *Lacrymal s.* — **S. lacteus**, **S. lactiferus**. See *AMPULLA DUCTUS lactiferi*. — **S. lactiferi secundarii**. Dilatactions of the milk ducts in addition to the ampulla. [L. 332.] — **S. laiteux** (Fr.). See *AMPULLA DUCTUS lactiferi*. — **S. laryngis** (Morgagni). See *VENTRICLE of the larynx*. — **S. lateral** (Fr.). See *Lateral s.* — **S. laterales s. superiores**. See *LACUNE lateral s. superiores*. — **S. lateralis**. See *Lateral s.* — **S. longitudinales columnæ vertebralis**. The longitudinal spinal veins. [L.] — **S. longitudinalis cerebri**. See *Superior longitudinal s.* — **S. longitudinalis inferior** (seu minor). See *Inferior longitudinal s.* — **S. longitudinalis superior**. See *Superior longitudinal s.* — **S. lunatus radii**. See *Semilunar CAVITY of the radius*. — **S. lunatus ulnæ**. See *Lesser sigmoid CAVITY*. — **S. Maleri**. An anomalous dilatation into which both canals of the larynx open. [L. 332.] — **S. marginales**. See *Marginal s.* — **S. mastoidei** (Fr.). See *MASTOID CELLS*. — **S. maxillaris**. See *MAXILLARY ANTRUM*. — **S. maximus**. See *Olecranon FOSSA* and *Great s. of the aorta*. — **S. maximus aortæ**. See *Great s. of the aorta*. — **S. maximus cubitalis** (seu humeri). See *Olecranon FOSSA*. — **S. median superior** (Fr.). See *Superior longitudinal s.* — **S. medianus**. See *VESTIBULAR SACCULE*. — **S. mediastinocostalis** (pleuræ). The part of the s. pleuræ where the costal and mediastinal portions of the pleura unite behind the sternum. [L. 31, 332.] — **S. mediastinophrenicus**. The part of the s. pleuræ where the mediastinal and diaphragmatic portions of the pleura unite. [L. 31, 332.] — **S. Morgagni**. See *LACUNE Morgagni*. — **S'es of Valsalva**, and *VENTRICLE of the larynx*. — **S. mucosi urethrae**. See *LACUNE Morgagni*. — **S. muliebri**. See *VAGINA*. — **S. nasi accessorii**. The various air s'es connected with the nose. [L.] — **S. obliquus**. See *Straight s.* — **S. occipitalis anterior**. See *Transverse s.* — **S. occipitalis**, **S. occipitalis posterior**. See *Occipital s.* — **S. occipitalis transversus**. See *Transverse s.* — **S. of a vein**. Pouch-like enlargement in the vein on the cardiac side of its valves. [C.] — **S'es of Cuvier**. See *DUCTS of Cuvier*. — **S. of Highmore**. See *MAXILLARY ANTRUM*. — **S'es of Morgagni**. See *LACUNE Morgagni*. — **S'es of Valsalva**, and *VENTRICLE of the larynx*. — **S. of the coronary vein**. See *Coronary s'es of the heart*. — **S. of the external meatus**. A space at the bottom of the external auditory canal between the concave inferior wall of the osseous meatus and the membrana tympani. [F.] — **S'es of the jugular vein**. The bulbous irregularities distinguished as inferior, internus, and superior. [L.] — **S. of the kidney**. The prolongation inward of the hilum of the kidney. [L.] — **S. of the larynx**. See *VENTRICLE of the larynx*. — **S. of the mammary gland**. See *AMPULLA DUCTUS lactiferi*. — **S. of the median septum**. See *Superior longitudinal s.* — **S. of the portal vein**. An enlargement of the portal vein near the right end of the transverse fissure of the liver. [C.] — **S. of the seminiferous tubules**. See *Corpus Highmori*. — **S. of the urethra**. See *S. bulbi urethrae*. — **S. of Valsalva**. Dilatactions of the aorta and pulmonary artery opposite the segments of the aortic and pulmonary valves. [L. 142, 332.] — **S.**

(opertus) minor. See *Occipital fissure*.—*S. ophthalmicus*. See *Cavernous s.*—*S. ophthalmopetrosus*. An anomalous s. opening into the transverse s. [L. 31.]—*S. palatinus*. See *Posterior ethmoidal cells*.—*S. parieto-occipitalis*. See *Occipital fissure*.—*S. pedis*. The internal s. between the astragalus and the os calcis. [L.]—*S. pericardiacostalis*. The left s. mediastino-costalis. [L. 31.]—*S. pericardii*. See *S. transversus pericardii*.—*S. perpendicularis*. See *Straight s.*—*S. petrobullaris*. See *Superior petrosal s.*—*S. petro-occipitalis inferior*. A vein uniting the cavernous s. and the circulus venosus hypoglossi. [L. 332.]—*S. petro-occipitalis superior*. See *Superior petrosal s.*—*S. petrososquamosus*. See *Petro-squamos s.*—*S. petrosus inferior*. See *Inferior petrosal s.*—*S. petrosus medius*. An anomalous communication between the inferior and superior petrosal s'es. [L. 31.]—*S. petrosus profundus*. See *Inferior petrosal s.*—*S. petrosus superficialis* (see superior). See *Superior petrosal s.*—*S. pharyngolaryngei*. See *Fossa laryngopharyngea*.—*S. phrenico-costalis*. The part of the s. pleurse where the costal and diaphragmatic portions of the pleura join. [L. 31, 332.]—*S. phrenico-mediastinalis*. See *S. mediastino-phrenicalis*.—*S. pituitarius frontis*. See *Frontal s.*—*S. pleurse*. Ger., *complementäre Räume*. The spaces in the pleural sac along the lower and inferior portions of the lung which the lung does not occupy. [L. 31, 332.]—*S. pularis*. See *Uterus masculinus*.—*S. primus et secundus*. Of Galen, the transverse s'es. [L. 3 (K).]—*S. prostaticus*. See *Uterus masculinus*.—*S. protuberantiae annularis*. The basilar groove of the pons Varolii. [L. 3 (K).]—*S. pulmonalis*. The atrium (4th) of the left auricle. [L. 31.]—*S. pyriformis*. See *Fossa laryngopharyngea*.—*S. quartus*. 1. See *Fourth ventricle*. 2. Of Galen, see *Straight s.*—*S. quartus aortae*. See *Great s. of the aorta*.—*S. quintus*. See *Fifth ventricle*.—*S. rectus*. See *Straight s.*—*S. renalis*. See *S. of the kidney and hilum of the kidney*.—*S. reuniens*. See *Meatus venosus*.—*S. rhomboidalis*. See *Fourth ventricle*.—*S. rhomboidalis lateralis*. The expansion of the center of the spinal cord near the umbilical enlargement. [L. 17 (K).]—*S. rhomboideus*. See *Fourth ventricle*.—*S. Ridleyi*. See *Circular s.*—*S. septi (lucidi)*. See *Fifth ventricle*.—*S. sagittalis inferior* (see minor). See *Inferior longitudinal s.*—*S. sagittalis superior*. See *Superior longitudinal s.*—*S. secundus*. See *Superior petrosal s.*—*S. semiovalis*. See *Recessus hemielipticus*.—*S. septimus*. Of Guidi, the superior longitudinal s. [L. 3 (K).]—*S. signoides*. See *Uterus masculinus*.—*S. speculi*. See *Fifth ventricle*.—*S. sphenoparietalis*. See *Sphenoparietal s.*—*S. squamopetrosus*. See *Petrosquamos s.*—*S. subarachnoidalis*. See *Subarachnoid space*.—*S. sulciformis*. See *Fossa sulciformis*.—*S. sulciformis Morgagni*. See *Aditus ad aëqueductum Sylvii*.—*S. tarsi*. See *S. pedis*.—*S. tentorii*. See *Straight s.*—*S. tentorii lateralis* (see posterior). See *Straight s.*—*S. tentorii medius* (see posterior). See *Straight s.*—*S. terminalis*. Ger., *Randvene, Grenzgefäß*. A vein that encircles the vascular area of the blastoderm and empties either by one trunk, the anterior vitelline vein, into the left vitelline vein or by two trunks into both vitelline veins. [A. 8.]—*S. tertius*. See *Third ventricle*.—*S. torculariens* (Fr.). S'es which open into the torcular Herophilli. [L.]—*S. transversus*. See *Transverse s.*—*S. transversus pericardii*. An opening connecting the prolongation of the pericardium which covers the pulmonary artery and aorta with that covering the auricles. [L. 31, 332.]—*S. triangularis*. See *Superior longitudinal s.*—*S. tentorii lateralis*. See *Superior petrosal s.*—*S. tentorii medius*. See *Straight s.*—*S. triangularis*. See *Superior longitudinal s.*—*S. tuberculi (ossis metacarpi)*. A depression upon the external surface of a metacarpal bone just above its distal articular surface. [L. 31.]—*S. tympanica*. See *Sulcus tympanicus*.—*S. urogenitalis*. See *Urogenital s.*—*S. uterinus* (Fr.). See *Uterine s'es*.—*S. Valsalva*. See *S'es of Valsalva*.—*S. vene coronariae* (magna proprius). See *Coronary s. of the heart*.—*S. vene jugularis*. See *S. of the jugular vein*.—*S. vene portae*. See *S. of the portal vein*.—*S. venarum cavarum*. Ger., *Hohlvenen*. The right auricle of the heart. [L.]—*S. venosi durae matris*. See *Cranial v.*—*S. venosus*. See *Venous s.*—*S. venosus anterior*. See *Vena mediana medullae spinalis anterior*.—*S. venosus cordis*. See *Atrium* (4th def.).—*S. venosus cornue*. See *Canal of Schlemm*.—*S. venosus Hovii*. A ring-like anastomosis of the vena vorticosae. [L. 332.]—*S. venosus inferior*. See *Canal of Schlemm*.—*S. vesicae urinariae*. See *Recessus vesicae urinariae*.—*Sphenoidal s'es*. Air s'es which occupy the body of the sphenoid bone and connect with the nasal cavity. [L.]—*Sphenoparietal s.* 1. A vein uniting the cavernous s. and a meningeal vein. 2. The portion of the cavernous s. below the ensiform process. [L. 31, 332.]—*Straight s.* Lat., *s. tentorii*. Ger., *gerader Bluteiter*. A s. which is continuous with the inferior longitudinal s. and, running along the junction of the falx cerebri and tentorium, is continuous with the lateral s. —*Superior longitudinal s.* Lat., *s. falciformis superior* (see triangularis). Fr., *s. médian supérieur*. A triangular canal which runs along the upper edge of the falx cerebri, beginning in front at the crista galli and terminating at the torcular Herophilli. It is received into a median groove in the frontal, parietal, and occipital bones. [L. 16.]—*Superior petrosal s.* Ger., *oberer Felsenbluteiter*. A venous canal running in a groove in the upper portion of the temporal bone, extending from the posterior part of the cavernous s. to the laterals, on the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. [C.]—*Terminal s.* 1. See *S. terminalis*. 2. Of Toldt, s-like spaces near the hilum of a lymph-gland. [L. 57 (a. 50).]—*Transverse s.* Ger., *Querbluteiter*. 1. A s. uniting the inferior petrosal s'es. 2. A venous network in the dura over the basilar process of the occipital bone. It opens into the inferior petrosal s'es and the anterior spinal veins. [C.]—*Urogenital s.* Urogenital s. 1. The canal or duct into which, in the embryo, the Wolffian ducts and bladder empty and which opens into the cloaca. 2. In comparative anatomy, the common receptacle of the genital and urinary ducts. [L.]—*Uterine s'es*. The veins of the uterus when in a

state of dilatation due to enlargement of the organ, as in pregnancy.—*Utero-placental s'es*. Slanting venous channels which issue from the placenta at its uterine surface by piercing the decidua serotina, and serve to convey the maternal blood from the intervillous lacunae back into the uterine veins. [A. 5.]—*Valvular s'es*. See *S'es of Valsalva*.—*Venous s.* A s. conveying venous blood. [L.] See also *Meatus venosus*.—*Vertebral s'es*. Veins within the bodies of the vertebrae. [L.]

SINZIG (Ger.), n. Zint's 12g. A place in the Rhine Province, Prussia, where there is a ferruginous spring. [a. 14.]

SIPANEAE (Lat.), n. f. *Sip'an(ān)ē's*-a². Fr., *sipannée*. A genus of the *Rubiaceae*. [L. 35.]—*S. pratensis*. Fr., *sipannée des prés*. An astringent herb of tropical America. [a. 35.]

SIPARUNA (Lat.), n. f. *Sip(ē)sep*-a²-r-un'-a². Fr., *s*. A genus of the *Monimiaceae*, consisting of tropical American plants which secrete an oily substance of a citron-like odor. [a. 35.]—*S. alternifolia*. An aromatic vulnerary species growing in Brazil. [a. 14.]—*S. thea*. A vulnerary species growing in Brazil, where the leaves are used as tea. [a. 35.]

SIPERINE, n. *Sip'er*-en. See *SEPIRINE*.

SIPHILIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sip'hil*'is. Gen., *-il'idis*. See *SYPHILIS*.

SIPHITA (Lat.), n. f. *Sip'hit*'a². Sonambulum. [L. 60 (a. 14).]—*S. prava*. Of Paracelsus, chorea.—*S. stricta*. See *SONNAMBULISM*.

SIPHO (Lat.), n. m. *Sif*(sef)'o. Gen., *-on'is* (-ie). Gr., *σίφων*. See *SYRINGE* and *SIPHON*.

SIPHON (Lat.), n. m. *Sif*(sef)'o-n(ōn). Gen., *-on'is* (-ie). Gr., *σίφων*. 1. A bent tube by means of which a continuous flow of liquid can be maintained so long as the outlet of the s. is below the level of the surface of the body of liquid from which the stream is drawn, although part of the s. rises above that surface. [a. 48.] 2. In molluscs, a tube, usually retractile, through which water is inhaled and exhaled. [L. 147.]—*S. de Faucher* (Fr.). See *Stomach-pump*.

SIPHONOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Sif*(sef)'o-n(ōn)-om'-a². Written also *syphonoma*. Gen., *-on'atos* (-atis). From *σίφων*, a tube. Fr., *tumeur tubuleuse*. Ger., *Siphonom*. Of Henle, a soft fibroid tumor composed of small parallel or crossed tubes having a diameter varying from 0.007 to 0.07 mm. Probably heterodermia. [A. 301 (a. 34).]

SIPHOPHEROTH, n. Of the Talmudists, a leaden tube containing a rod of wood armed with lint. The instrument was introduced into the vagina in cases of hemorrhage, and if the lint became saturated with blood the uterine rather than vaginal origin of the bleeding was indicated. ["Nouv. arch. d'obstét. et de gyn.", Mar., 1888 : "Répertoire," p. 124 (a. 34).]

SIPHUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sif*(sef)'u-n(ān)k(u'n(ān)k)'u-n(u'i)u's(u's). From *σίφων*, a tube. See *SYRINGE*.

SIRADAN (Fr.), n. Ser-a'-da'n². A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L. 49, 57 (a. 14).]

SIRENIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Sir(ē)ser*(en)(an)'i²-a². From *σειρήν*, a siren. An aquatic order of the *Mammalia*, comprising the dugongs and manatees. [B. 28 (a. 27).]

SIRENOMELUS (Lat.), n. n. *Sir(ē)ser*(en)(an)-o'm'e'l(u's)(u's). From *σειρήν*, a siren, and *μέλος*, a limb. Fr., *sirenoméle*. Of St. Hilaire, a monster having a single rudimentary lower limb, tapering to a footless stump or a tail-like point. [L. 41, 44 (a. 14).]

SIRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sir(ē)ser*(i)u's(a'si'a'si)'is. Gen., *-as'cos* (-is). From *σειρήν*, to be hot. Fr., *siriase, coup-de-soleil*. See *INSOLATION* (2d def.).

SIRLOIN, n. Su'r'loin. Fr., *aloyau*. Ger., *Rückenstück*. In animals, especially cattle, the muscular mass on either side of the vertebral column between the pelvis and the ribs. [L.]

SIRO (Lat.), n. m. *Sir*(se)ro'. Gen., *-on'is*. Fr., *ciron*. 1. An old term for an animal parasite of man or of the lower animals; also for certain nematoid parasitic worms, for *Sarcoptes scabiei*, etc. 2. An accumulation of sebum in the sebaceous follicles of the skin (see *COMEDO*). [G.]

SIROCROCIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sir(ē)ser*(o)k'ro's(ro'k)'is. Gen., *-roc'idis*. A genus of filamentous *Algae*. [B. 38 (a. 14).]—*S. stilbica*, *S. tartarica*. An alga found in aqueous solutions of tartar emetic and in solutions of tartaric acid or the tartarates. [B. 98.]

SIRONABAD (Ger.), n. Zer-on'a²-ba'd. A place in Hesse, Germany, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L. 30, 49 (a. 14).]

SIROP (Fr.), n. Se-ro. See *SYRUP* and *SYRUPS*; in the pl., *s'es*, of the Fr. s. See *SIROP* (2d def.).—*S. aceticus*, *S. acetosilicis*. See *Syrupus acidi acetici*.—*S. amygdalifera*. A preparation of several old formulas closely resembling the syrupus amygdalae of the U. S. Ph. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—*S. anodin*. See *SYRUPS anodynus*.—*S. antiscorbucique*. See *Syrupus ARMORACIÆ compositus*.—*S. antiscorbucique de Portal*. See *SYRUPS antiscorbucicus*.—*S. antisyphilitique de Savaresi*. A syrup made by macerating for two days 1,500 parts of sassafras, 1,000 of sassafras, 500 of guaiac, and 500 of yellow cinchona in 90,000 of water, boiling, and evaporating to one third, expressing, repeating the process twice by adding the same quantity of water to the residue, mixing the three liquids, adding 5,000 parts of molasses, boiling till thick, straining, evaporating, immersing in the product a bag containing 42 parts of anise and 250 of borage-flowers, and expressing its contents when the syrup has cooled. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—*S. apéritif*. See *S. des cinq racines*.—*S. apéritif acétique*. An old preparation practically identical with the syrupus feniculi compositus of the Belg. Ph., with vinegar substituted for the acetic acid. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—*S. apéritif composé*. See *SYRUPS apertens compositus* and *SYRUPS apertens Pechii*.—

S. aromatique. See *Syrupus ARTEMISIAE compositus*.—**S. balsamique.** See *Syrupus toluatanus*.—**S. balsanique composé.** A syrup made by boiling 6 parts each of Florentine iris, licorice, and galbanum, and 3 each of mastic, oilbanum, benzoin, and storax in enough white wine to make 108 parts, and adding 216 of sugar and 3 of tincture of balsam of Peru. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**S. cyanique.** A mixture of hydrocyanic acid and syrup containing from 28 to 48 milligrammes of anhydrous acid to 30 grammes of syrup. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**S. de Cuisinier.** See *Syrupus Sarsaparillae compositus*.—**S. de Desessarts.** See *Syrupus IPECACUANHAE compositus*.—**S. de Fernel.** A preparation made by expressing a mixture of 3 parts each of comfrey and red rose and 1 part each of *Pimpinella saxifraga*, *Betonica officinalis*, colt's-foot, plantain, *Polygonum aviculare*, and *Scabiosa arvensis*, adding to the evaporated juice twice its weight of sugar, and boiling. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**S. dépuratif.** See *Syrupus Sarsaparillae compositus*.—**S. des chèvres.** See *S. d'erysimum composé*.—**S. de Stevens.** A syrup made by boiling 393 parts each of sarsaparilla and guaiac with 4,730 of water for an hour, expressing, boiling the residue with 4,730 of water for two hours, adding 81 each of red-rose petals, gum arabic, and senna-leaves and 15 of ginger, straining, and adding 1,035 parts each of clarified honey and sugar. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**S. de suc d'herbes.** See *S. laxatif d'Amussat*.—**S. diurétique.** See *Syrupus de quinque radicibus*.—**S. émetique d'Ange Sala.** A syrup made by macerating 30 parts of powdered glass of antimony, 7 each of cinnamon, zedoary, and angelica-seeds, 15 of red saunders, and 2 of Oriental saffron with 600 of vinegar of rose, for twenty-four hours, straining, filtering, and adding 600 of white sugar. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**S. émetique vineux.** See *Syrupus emeticus*.—**S. émulsif.** See *S. amygdalin*.—**S. expectorant.** A syrup made by exhausting by maceration 120 parts of ipecac, 240 of cinchona, and 5 of opium with 5,040 of water, adding 6,480 of sugar, and evaporating to the proper consistence. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**S. Giberit.** A preparation consisting of 1 part of red mercury iodide and 34 parts of potassium iodide dissolved in 60 of water and mixed with 1,520 by volume (about 2,000 by weight) of syrup. A tablespoonful of this mixture contains about $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of the red mercury iodide. [B. 5.]—**S. laxatif d'Amussat.** A preparation made by bruising 100 grammes each of rasped guaiacum wood, chicory-root, burdock-root, waterdock-root, pance-root (a name applied to several species of *Rumex*), fumitory tops, and tops of *Viola tricolor arvensis pensée sauvage*, and 500 grammes of Mexican senna-foot, 2 each of hogs-mustard and nettle, and 1 handful of colt's-foot in 360 grammes of boiling water and 180 of the juice of winter pape, and adding 720 of sugar. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**S. pectoral de Chrétien.** See *Syrupus pectoralis comitis Christiani*.—**S. scélotyrbique de Forest.** A syrup made by boiling 6 parts each of the juice of cress and of brook-lime and 3 each of the juice of fumitory and of hops with 16 of sugar and adding 2 of water of cress. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**S. simple.** See *Syrupus S. sudorificus*.—**S. sudorifique.** See *Syrupus Sarsaparillae compositus*.—**S. de l'Inde.** A preparation made by boiling 250 grammes each of sarsaparilla, guaiac, soapwort, sassafras, and china-root, and adding 6,000 of syrup. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**S. thébaïque.** See *Syrupus opiatum*.—**S. tonique d'Eaton.** See *Syrupus Ferri phosphorici cum chinino et strychnino*.—**S. vitriolique.** See *Syrupus ACIDI SULPHURICI*.

SIRSEN (Ar.), n. See PHRENTIS.

SIRUP, n. Sir^2u^3p . See SYRUP.

SIRUPUS (Lat.), n. m. $Sir^2u^3p(u^4p)^2u^3s(u^4s)$. See SYRUPUS.

SIRSON (Lat.), n. m. $Sis^2(sis^2)^2o^n(o^n)$. Gr., $\sigma\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ (2d def.). Gen., $\sigma\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ (4th def.). Fr., *Steinop*. Ger., *Steinop*. (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Umbelliferae* hardly differing from *Carum*. 2. Of Dioscorides, *S. amomum*. [a. 35.]—**S. ammi.** See *HELOSICANDRA lateriflorum*.—**S. amomum.** Fr., *s. amome*, (*faruz*) amome, *peril de rochers*. Ger., *gewürzhafte S.* Hedge honewort, stone-parsley, the $\sigma\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ of Dioscorides; an herb of southern and middle Europe, with mildly aromatic leaves, and a root which tastes like celery. The aromatic fruits (*semen amomi vulgaris* [seu *sisonis amomi*]; Fr., *amome faruz*) are excitant and carminative, and were formerly used as a diuretic. [a. 35.]

SISTRUM (Lat.), n. n. $Sis^2s(sey)^2ru^3m(ru^4m)$. Gr., $\sigma\epsilon\iota\sigma\tau\rho\nu$. Fr., *sistre*. See ACUS (4th def.) and AMUSSIS.

SISYMBRIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Sis^2s^2p^2m(u^4m)^2br^2i^2u^3m(u^4m)$. Gr., $\sigma\acute{\iota}\sigma\upsilon\mu\beta\rho\iota\upsilon\mu$. Fr., *sismybre* (2d def.). *cresson* (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Sisymbreae* (De Candolle), *Sisymbrie* (Lindley), or *Sisymbrieae* (Richard), which are a tribe of the *Cruciferae* comprising *Hesperis*, *Erysimum*, etc. 3. See *S. sophia*.—**S. alliarria.** Fr., *herbe des aulx*, *Julienne-alliaire*. Ger., *Knoblauchsrauke*, *Knoblauchkraut*, *Büchelkraut*, *Germfelkraut*. Garlic-mustard (or -wort), (stinking) hedge mustard; a European species. The herb, which when bruised emits a strong odor of garlic, and was formerly official as *herba alliarria* (seu *Sisymbria*, *erysimi alliarria*), was used as an anthelmintic, diuretic, and depurative. The seed, *semen alliarria*, etc., is diuretic, diaphoretic, and expectorant. The root yields a volatile oil analogous to mustard-oil. [a. 35.]—**S. irio.** Fr., *cresson trio*. A European species. The leaves are pectoral and antiscorbutic, but are rarely used. [a. 35.]—**S. iris.** A plant the oily seeds of which, imported from Persia, are considered stimulant and restorative. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxvi, p. 163 (a. 50).]—**S. officinale.** Fr., *herbe aux chèvres*, *chèvres*, *moutarde à haves*, *velar*, *fortelle*. Ger., *gebrüchliche Rauke*, *wilder Senf*, *Wegenf*, *gelbes Eisenkraut*, *Hederich*. Bark-cress, scrambling rocket, hedge

mustard; a weed growing in Europe, northern Africa, western Asia, and North America. The herb, formerly official as *herba erysimi* (seu *trionis*, seu *rapistri*, seu *raphanistri*, seu *sinapis agrestis*, seu *verbena feminea*), has, when fresh, a somewhat ammoniacal odor, and was considered diuretic and expectorant. Its juice and the seed, *semen erysimi*, etc., are still used in coughs, sore throat, etc. [a. 35.]—**S. polycerasium.** Fr., *cresson à siliques nombreuses*. The *epitaphus* of Dioscorides; a diuretic European species formerly used in cystitis. [a. 35.]—**S. sophia.** Fr., *cresson sophia*, *moutarde de chien*, *agasse des chirurgiens*, *thalictron*. Ger., *feinblättrige Rauke*, *Sophienkraut*, *großes Besenkraut*, *Wurm-kraut*, *Wellkraut*. Flaxweed, flaxweed; found throughout Europe and along the St. Lawrence River. The pungent herb and seeds, *herba et semen sophia*, were formerly official. The herb was used as an aperient, diaphoretic, diuretic, and antidiysenteric, and externally and internally in wounds, indolent ulcers, etc., and the seed as an anthelmintic and antilithic. [a. 35.]—**Syrupus sisymbrii.** See *Syrupus ERYSIMI*.

SISYRINCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Sis^2s^2i(u^4s)^2ri^2n^2k(rin^2ch^2)^2i^2u^3m(u^4m)$. Gr., $\sigma\acute{\iota}\sigma\upsilon\rho\iota\chi\iota\upsilon\mu$ (1st def.). Fr., *s. i.* Of Theophrastus, a kind of iris. [A. 311 (a. 48).] 2. Pig-root, rush-illy, satin-flower; a genus of the *Sisyrinchieae*, which are a tribe of the *Iridae*. [a. 35.]—**S. galaxoides.** A Brazilian species with a mildly purgative root. [a. 35.]

SITE, n. Sit. Lat., *situs*. See SITUATION.—**Placental.** Fr., *point placentaire*. Ger., *Placentarsitus*. The area of the inner surface of the uterine wall to which the placenta is attached.

SITI, n. The Fijian name for *Grevia prunifolia*, used to produce abortion. ["Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1 (a. 34).]

SITIOLOGY, n. $Sit^2i^2o^2y(u^4y)^2$. Lat., *sitiologia* (from *sitior*, food, and *logos*, understanding). Fr., *sitiologie*. See DIETETICS.

SITIOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. $Sit^2i(sey)^2i^2o^2(u^4o)^2fob(fo^2b)^2i^2a^2$. From *sitior*, food, and *phobos*, fear. Fr., *sitiophobie*. Ger., *Sitiophobie*. Dread of or repugnance to taking food (as in certain forms of insanity). [D.]

SITKA, n. Sit^2ka^2 . A place in Alaska near which there are two thermal springs. [A. 363 (a. 21).]

SITOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. $Sit^2i(sey)^2o(u^4o)^2man(ma^2n)^2i^2a^2$. From *sitior*, food, and *mania*, madness. Ger., *Nahrungsscheu* (2d def.). 1. A morbid or insane aversion or refusal to partake of food. [Chipley, "Am. Jour. of Insan.," 1859, p. 1 (a. 34).] 2. A periodical mania in which there is bulimia. [Adams, "Lancet," Jan. 23, 1852, p. 225 (a. 34).]

SITOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. $Sit^2i(sey)^2o(u^4o)^2fob(fo^2b)^2i^2a^2$. See SITIOPHOBIA.

SITUATION, n. $Sit^2u^4a^2shu^4n$. Gr., $\sigma\iota\tau\omega\sigma$. Lat., *situs*. Fr., *s. Ger. Stelle*. Locality. See REMARKS UNDER POSITION.

SITUS (Lat.), n. $Sit^2i(sit^2)^2u^3s(u^4s)$. See SITUATION AND POSITION.—**S. alienus.** An abnormal position of a part or organ. [a. 34.]—**S. capitis obliquus et iniquus.** Of Roederer, any other position of the fetal head, at the time of its engagement in the pelvis, than the *s. capitis rectus et æquus* (q. v.). [A. 24.]—**S. capitis rectus et æquus.** Of Roederer, that position of the fetal head in which, as taught by Levret, it was supposed to engage at the superior strait of the pelvis with the sagittal suture coinciding with the conjugate diameter. [A. 24.]—**S. foetus.** See POSITION OF THE FÆTUS.—**S. in dentes.** Of Moschion, a face presentation. [A. 24.]—**S. inversus (viscerum).** See TRANSPOSITION OF THE VISCERA.—**S. perversus.** See *S. alienus*.—**S. transversus viscerum.** See TRANSPOSITION OF THE VISCERA.

SITZ (Ger.), n. Zit^2s . A seat; the nates.—**Haupts' der Empfindung.** See SENSORIUM.

SITZBECKEN (Ger.), n. $Zit^2ts^2be^2k^2e^2n$. Fr., *bassin de la position assise*. Of Schröder, that variety of the rachitic pelvis in which, owing to the child's failure to stand erect at the usual age, the pressure of the thigh bones is not brought to bear upon the pelvis, which consequently becomes contracted antero-posteriorly and enlarged transversely. [A. 15.]

SITZBEIN (Ger.), n. Zit^2ts^2bin . See ISCHIUM.

SITZBEINAST (Ger.), n. $Zit^2ts^2bin^2a^2st$. A ramus of the ischium.—**Absteigender Ramus.** See Descending RAMUS OF THE ISCHIUM.—**Aufsteigender Ramus.** See Ascending RAMUS OF THE ISCHIUM.

SIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Sis^2i^2u^3m(u^4m)$. Gr., $\sigma\iota\omega$ (1st def.). Fr., *berle* (2d def.). Ger., *Merk* (2d def.), *Berle* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, the *S. latifolium*. 2. Water-parsnip; a genus of the *Umbelliferae*. 3. Of Fuchs, the *Veronica beccabunga*. [a. 35.]—**Herba sit.** The herb of *Berula angustifolia*. [a. 35.]—**S. angustifolia.** See *BERULA angustifolia*.—**S. apium.** See *APIUM graveolens*.—**S. carvi.** See *CARUM carvi*.—**S. graveolens.** See *APIUM graveolens*.—**S. latifolium.** Fr., *berle* (*a larges feuilles*), *ache d'eau*. Ger., *breitblättrige Berke*, *Wassermere*, *Wasserpastinak*, *Brunnenpeterlein*, *Wassereppig*, *Berle*. Broad-leaved water-parsnip, probably the $\sigma\iota\omega$ of Dioscorides; an acrid, strong-smelling aquatic species growing throughout Europe and in the United States, especially in the valleys of the Pacific Slope. The root and herb, formerly official as *radix et herba sit palustris* (seu *pastinaca aquatica*), are diuretic and stimulant. The root is highly poisonous, mania and even death having followed its use. Its active principle is apparently a resinous substance. [a. 35.]—**S. ninsin.** Fr., *berle de la Chine*, *ninsin*. The *ninsi* of Japan and China. Its root, formerly official as *radix ninsi* (seu *ninsi*, seu *nissi*, seu *ninsing*, seu *ninsin*, seu *ninsini*), is used as an excitant, like that of *Pimpinella sisarum*, of which it is probably only a variety. [a. 35.]—**S. nodiflorum.** 1. See *BERULA angustifolia*. 2. An old name for *Helosciadium nodiforme*. [a. 35.]—**S. palustre.** See *S. latifolium*.—**S. sisarum.** See *PIMPINELLA sisarum*.—**S. vulgare.** See *ÆGOPodium podagraria* and *NASTURTIUM officinale*.

SIZY, adj. Siz^2i^2 . Viscous; glutinous. [a. 48.]

SKAGG'S HOT SPRINGS, n. *Ska'gz*. A place in Sonoma County, California, where there are hot alkaline, saline, and gaseous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

SKALPEL (Ger.), n. *Ska'l'p-e'l'*. See **SCALPEL**. For various words (especially German words) in *Sk-* not here given, see the corresponding forms in *Sc-*.

SKARLIEVO, n. See **SCHERLIEVO**.

SKATOL, n. *Ska't'o'l*. Ger., *Skatol*. S. A substance, C_9H_7N , found in the feces, and also obtained as a product of the putrefaction of cerebral, muscular, and pancreatic tissue and from the wood of *Celtis reticulosa*. It occurs in brilliant white tabular crystals, of a pungent, putrid odor. [B. 3, 108 (a, 14, 38).]—**S'-carbo-bonic acid**, **S'-carboxylic acid**. Ger., *S'-carbonsäure*. A monobasic substance, $C_9H_7NO_2$, found in putrefying albumin or fibrin, and occurring as colorless tabular crystals, melting at $184^\circ C$, and decomposing when heated further. [B. 3, 108, 270 (a, 14, 38).]—**S'-schwefelsäure**. See **SKATOXYLSULPHURIC ACID**.

SKATOXYL, n. *Ska't'o'xyl*. Ger., S. The radicle C_9H_7NO ; an oxidation product of skatol, found in large amount in the urine of patients affected with diseases of the large intestine. [B. 108 (a, 14); Filati (a, 50).]—**S'-sulphuric acid**. A substance, $C_9H_7N.SO_3H$, obtained from the urine after the ingestion of skatol and occurring in the urine of diabetics. [B. 108 (a, 14).]

SKATE, n. *Skat*. See **RAY**.—**S. oil**. See **RAY OIL**.

SKEIN, n. *Skän*. Ger., *Knäuel*. See **SPIRERM**.

SKELET (Ger.), n. *Ske'l-e't'*. See **SKELETON**.

SKELETIZATION, n. *Ske'l-e't-i'z-a'shu'n*. Fr., *squelettisation*. Reduction to the state of skeleton by the disappearance of the soft parts (as in the foetus in extra-uterine gestation).

SKELETOGRAPHY, **SKELETOLOGY**, n's. *Ske'l-e't-o'g'ra'fi'*, *-o'lo'gi'*. From *skelēron*, a skeleton, and *γράφω*, to write, or *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *squelettologie*. The anatomy, etc., of the skeleton. [a, 48.]

SKELETON, n. *Ske'l-e't'n*. Gr., *σκελετόν* (from *σκέλεω*, to dry up). Lat., *sceletus*. Fr., *squelette*. Ger., *Skelet*, *Skelet*, S. A hard portion of the body designed for the support or protection of the soft parts. See also **ENDOSKELETON** and **EXOSKELETON**.—**Axial s.** The vertebral column, scull, sternum, and ribs, in contradistinction to the appendicular parts. [C. 3, L. 153.]—**Branchial s.** Ger., *Kiemenskelett*. The osseous or cartilaginous support of branchiae. [L.]—**Cartilaginous s.** Ger., *Knorpelskelett*. The embryonic cartilaginous precursor of the entire s. except the vault of the cranium, the bones of the face, and the inner plate of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone. [A. 70.]—**Cranio-vertebral s.** The vertebral column, scull, and ribs, in contradistinction to the s. that includes the cranium and the vertebrae. [L.]—**Dermal s.** Ger., *Hautskelett*. See **EXOSKELETON**.

SKELETONIZE, v. tr. *Ske'l-e't-i'z-n*. To remove all of the tissues of an animal except the skeleton. [L. 221.]

SKELETT (Ger.), n. *Ske'l-e't'*. See **SKELETON**.—**Achsens'**. See **AXIAL SKELETON**.—**Kiemens'**. See **BRANCHIAL SKELETON**.—**Hauts'**. See **EXOSKELETON**.—**Kiemens'**. See **BRANCHIAL SKELETON**.—**Knorpels'**. See **CARTILAGINOUS SKELETON**.—**Kopfs'**. See **SKULL**.

SKERLIEVO, **SKERLIEVO**, n's. See **SCHERLIEVO**.

SKIASCOPY, n. *Ski'a'sk'op-i'*. From *σκιά*, a shadow, and *σκοπέω*, to examine. Gr., *skiascopie*. Ger., *Skiaskopie*. A method of determining the refraction by observing the movement of light and shadow across the pupillary area. [B.] See **KERATOSCOPY**.

SKIN, n. *Ski'n*. A.-S., *scinn*. Gr., *δέρμα*. Lat., *pellis*, *cutis*. Fr., *peau*, *cuir*. Ger., *Haut*. It., *pelle*, *cute*, *cuojo*. Sp., *piel*, *cutis*, *curo*. The external covering of the body in man and in most of the lower animals. It consists of three layers: the epidermis, corium, and subcutaneous connective tissue. [G.]—**Bronzed s.** See **ADDISON'S DISEASE**.—**Fish s.** 1. See **ICHTHYOSIS**. 2. A form of malignant variola observed in Brazil and occasionally in Europe. [G.]—**Glossy s.** Lat., *leiodermia neuritica*. Fr., *peau lisse*. Ger., *Glanzhaut*. A cutaneous disease of neuropathic origin, usually affecting the extremities and more especially the fingers, the skin of which becomes smooth, glossy, and pinkish or reddish, with atrophy, alopecia, and loss of the natural lines or furrows. Sometimes the surface is fissured or excoriated. According to Auspitz, it is a form of the neurotic dermatoses. [G.]—**Goldbeaters' s.** Ger., *Goldschlägerhäutchen*. A very thin and tenuous sheet prepared from the peritoneal coat of the caecum of the ox; laid between the sheets of gold in the process of goldbeating, and occasionally used in surgery as a dressing. [a, 48.]—**Goose s.** See **CUTIS ANSERINA**.—**Piebald s.** Any s. disease characterized by persistent spots of coloration or discoloration.—**Re-entering s.** A mucous membrane. [L. 13.]—**Seale s.** See **ICHTHYOSIS**.—**Scaly s.** See **EPIDERMIS** (1st def.).—**Scuticle**.—**S-bound**. Affected with sclerema neonatorum.—**True s.** See **CORIUM** (1st def.).

SKINK (Ger.), n. *Ski'n'k*. See **SCINCUS**.

SKODAIC, adj. *Skod-a'ik*. Investigated by or named from J. Skoda, a Vienna physician. [a, 48.]

SKODISME (Fr.), n. *Skod-es-m'*. Supplementary sonorousness on percussion.

SKOPZEN (Fr.), n. pl. *Skop'tse'n*. A Russian religious sect whose members practice mutilation of their sexual organs. [a, 14.]

SKORBUT (Ger.), n. *Sko'rb-ut'*. See **SOURVY**.

SKOTOM (Ger.), n. *Skot-om'*. See **SCOTOMA**.—**Flimmers'**. See **AMAUROSIS partialis fugax** and **Scintillating SCOTOMA**.

SKULL, n. *Sku'l*. See **CRANIUM**.—**Natiform s.** A s. so deformed by the presence of osteophytes or otherwise as to give it a natiform appearance. [Med. Times and Gaz., Mar. 22, 1884, p. 403 (D).]

SKUNK, n. *Sku'n'k*. See **MEPHITIS putorius**.

SLASHED, adj. *Sla'shd*. See **LACINIATE**.

SLAVERING, n. *Sla'v'ur-i'ng*. See **DROOLING**.

SLEEP, n. *Slep*. A.-S., *slæp*. Gr., *ὑπνος*. Lat., *sonnus*. Fr., *sommeil*. Ger., *Schlaf*. 1. The natural condition of restful unconsciousness into which the system falls normally with more or less regularity daily. [a, 48.] 2. Of Linnaeus, the changes of position occurring in the foliar organs of plants at nightfall. [a, 35.] See **S. MOVEMENTS**.—**Hypnotic s.** Magnetic s., Mesmeric s., S. produced by hypnotism. [a, 34.]—**S. drunkenness**. Ger., *Schlaftrunkenheit*. A nervous disorder in which acts of violence are committed when the patient is suddenly awakened from s.; by Hammond thought analogous to miryachit. [Hammond, "N. Y. Med. Jour., Feb. 24, 1884, p. 192 (D).]

SLEEPING, n. *Slep'i'ng*. Of a limb, see **OBDRORMITION**.

SLEEVE, n. *Slev*. Gr., *χερσίς*. Lat., *manica*, Fr., *manche*. Ger., *Aermel*. The part of a garment that covers the arm. [a, 48.]—**Hippocrates's s.** A flannel or linen strainer in the form of a s.

SLEMSYGE, n. See **RADESJGE**.

SLIDE, n. *Slid*. Fr., *porte-objet*. Ger., *Objektträger*. In microscopy, a slip of glass or other material upon which the object to be examined is mounted. [B.]

SLING, n. *Sli'ng*. Lat., *mitella*, *mitrium*. Fr., *écharpe*. Ger., *Schlinge*. 1. A bandage suspended in a loop from the neck or shoulder to support the hand and forearm. [E.] 2. See **ANSA**.—**Cranial s.** Ger., *Stirnpackschlinge*. See **ANSA OF BELL**.—**Sheet s.** A rolled sheet passed behind the neck and under the bent knees and flexed thighs, and tied so as to facilitate forceps delivery. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Apr. 5, 1890, p. 380 (a, 34).]—**S. carrier**. See **PORTELACS**.—**S. of the lenticular nucleus**. A tract of nerve-fibres which pass beneath the optic thalamus to enter the lenticular nucleus. [L. 15 (K).]

SLIPPERWORT, n. *Sli'p'ur-wu't*. See **CALCEOLARIA**.

SLIT, n. *Sli't*. A cleft or fissure.—**Genito-urinary s.**, **Urino-genital s.**, **Uro-genital s.** See **URO-GENITAL OPENING**.

SLOANEA (Lat.), n. f. *Slon'e'a*. From Sir H. Sloane, an English physician. Fr., *guapulier*, *sloaneë*. A genus of the *Sloaneace*, which are a tribe of the *Tiliaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. dentata**. A West Indian and South American species. The mucilaginous astringent inner bark is used in diarrhoea and dysentery. [a, 35.]

SLOB, n. *Slo*. The *Prunus spinosa* or its fruit. [a, 35.]

SLOUGH, n. *Slu'f*. See **ESCHAR**.

SLOUGH, v. intr. *Slu'f*. To become detached in consequence of gangrene; to die and be cast off (said of a part).

SLOUGHING, adj. *Slu'f'i'ng*. Gangrenous, spreading by gangrene; as a n., the death and separation of a part.

SLOWS, n. *Sloz*. See **MILK SICKNESS**.

SMALA D'AIN TOUTA, n. A place in Algiers where there are saline and sulphurous springs. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

SMALLACHE, **SMALLAGE**, n's. *Sma'l'ach*, *-e'j*. The *Apium graveolens*. [a, 35.]

SMALL-POX, n. *Sma'l'po'x*. Lat., *variola*. Fr., *petite vérole*, *variole*. Ger., *Blattern*, *Pocken*, *Menschenpocken*. It., *vajuolo*. Sp., *viruelas*. An infectious, contagious, acute febrile disease chiefly characterized by a pustular exanthem upon the skin. In most cases the eruption begins about the fourth day of the fever in the form of papules that turn first into vesicles and then into pustules attended with phlegmonous inflammation, which are succeeded by crusts and finally by more or less marked cicatrices or pits (variola pustulosa). In other cases the exanthem does not become pustular, but is characterized by intense erythematous congestion and hemorrhages (variola maligna). [G.]—**Abortive s.-p.** S.-p. in which there are comparatively few pustules, the general eruption scarcely passing beyond the stage of vesicles. [D. 1.]—**Bastard s.-p.** See **VARIOLLA** (1st def.).—**Black s.-p.**, **Blood s.-p.**, **Bloody s.-p.** See **VARIOLA HÆMORRHAGICA** and **VARIOLA MALIGNA**.—**Choleric s.-p.** Of *Avicenna*, measles. [B. 117.]—**Coherent s.-p.** See **VARIOLA COHÆRENS**.—**Confluent s.-p.** See **VARIOLA CONFUENS**.—**Corymbos s.-p.** See **VARIOLA CORYMBOSA**.—**Crystalline s.-p.** 1. See **VARIOLLA**. 2. See **VARIOLA LYMPHATICA** and **C. VARIOLA VERRUCOSA**.—**Discrete s.-p.**, **Distinct s.-p.** See **VARIOLA DISCRETA**.—**False s.-p.** See **VARIOLLA**.—**Gangrenous s.-p.** S.-p. in which the vesicles fill with an ichorous matter, and gangrene of the skin occurs. [D. 1.]—**Hæmorrhagic s.-p.** See **VARIOLA HÆMORRHAGICA**.—**Horr s.-p.** See **VARIOLA CORNEA**.—**Ichorous s.-p.** See **VARIOLLA**.—**Inoculated s.-p.** S.-p. resulting from intentional inoculation. [D. 1.]—**Lymphatic s.-p.** See **VARIOLLA LENTIFORMIS** and **VARIOLA LYMPHATICA**.—**Malignant s.-p.** See **VARIOLA MALIGNA**.—**Modified s.-p.** See **VARIOLLA**.—**Natural s.-p.** S.-p. occurring casually (not from intentional inoculation) in an unvaccinated person.—**Ovine s.-p.** See **SHEEP-POX**.—**Pearl s.-p.** See **VARIOLA LYMPHATICA**.—**Petechial s.-p.** See **VARIOLA PETECHIALIS**.—**Scorbatic s.-p.** See **VARIOLA HÆMORRHAGICA**.—**Semi-confluent s.-p.** See **VARIOLA SEMI-CONFUENS**.—**Serous s.-p.** See **VARIOLLA** and **VARIOLA LYMPHATICA**.—**Spiruous s.-p.** See **VARIOLLA**.—**Spurious s.-p.** See **VARIOLLA**.—**Verrucos s.-p.** See **VARIOLA VERRUCOSA**.

SMARAGDUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sma'g(sma't)-g(a'g)du's(du't)s*. Gr., *σμάργδος*. Ger., *Smaragd*. Syn.: *lapis s.* The emerald or beryl. [a, 35.]

SMECTIC, adj. *Sme't'ik*. Gr., *σμεκτικός* (from *σμάω*, to cleanse). Lat., *smecticus*. Fr., *smectique*. See **DEREGENT**.

SMEGMA (Lat.), n. n. *Sme'g(sma't)ma's*. Gen., *sme'g(mato's)ma's*. Gr., *σμήγμα* (from *σμάω*, to wipe). 1. Soap, grease, an unguent. 2. The secretion of the sebaceous glands; sebum. [G.]—

S. articulare. See *SYNOVIA*.—*S. cutaneous*. See *Cutaneous* SEBUM.—*S. embryonum*. See *VERNIX caseosa*.—*S. præputiale*, *S. præputi*. A yellowish-white, fatty matter, of a peculiar odor, which accumulates under the foreskin in the male and about the region of the clitoris and the labia minora in the female, being the secretion of the sebaceous glands of the parts.

SMEGMATORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. *Sme^g(smag)-ma²(ma²)-o^r-re²(ro²e²)-a²*. From *σμήγμα*, smegma, and *ρῆμα*, a flowing. See *SEBORRHEA*.

SMELL, *Smel²*. Gr., *δωμή, δωμή, δωμήσας, δωμήσας*. Lat., *odor*. Fr., *odeur*. Ger., *Geruch*. 1. The perception of odor on the impingement of certain volatile particles upon the olfactory mucous membrane. [K.] 2. Odor. [L.]

SMILACIN, n. *Smil²la²s²-in*. Ger., *S*. A bitter glucoside, *C₄₀H₇₀O₁₈*, or *C₄₂H₈₂O₁₈*, or *C₄₄H₈₄O₁₈*, found in sarsaparilla-root. It froths in solution like saponin, with which by some it is identified. [B.] 8, 10, 270 (a, 38).

SMILACINA (Lat.), n. f. *Smil²(smel)-a²(a²k)-in²(en²a²)*. Solomon's-seal, a genus of the *Polygonaceæ*. [a, 35].—*S. racemosa*. Clustered Solomon's-seal; a North American species. The berries are used as a nerve. [a, 35].

SMILAL, adj. *Smil²l*. Lat., *smilalis*. Pertaining to the *Smilales*, Lindley's s. alliance (*Smilax, nixus smilalis*) of the *Imperfectæ*, consisting of the *Dioscoreæ*, *Smilacæ*, and *Roxburghiaceæ*. [a, 35.]

SMILASPERIC ACID, n. *Smil²a²s²-pe²r²i²k*. Of Garden, hemidesmic acid. [B.] 5 (a, 38).

SMILAX (Lat.), n. f. *Smil²(smel)²a²(a²k)*. Gen., *smil²acos* (a²cis). Gr., *σμίλαξ* (a poisonous plant identified by some with the yew). Fr., *salsepareille*. Ger., *S. Stechwinde*. Sarsaparilla, green brier; a genus of *liliaceæ* plants constituting with two other genera (*Heterosmilax* and *Rhipogonum*) the *Smilacæ* (Fr., *smilacées*; Ger., *Smilacæen*), a tribe or series of the *Liliacæ*. The *Smilacæ* (an order of monocotyledons), the *Smilacina* (an order of the *Endogenceæ*), and the *Smilacineæ* (a tribe of the *Asparagineæ*) include genera now referred to the *Liliacæ*. [a, 35.] Cf. *SARSAPARILLA* and its subheadings.—Chinese s. See *S. china*.—*Decoctum smilacis sarsaparilla*. See *Decoctum sarsaparilla*.—*S. Alpini*. Ger., *Alpin's Stechwinde*. An undershrub growing in Egypt and Greece. The roots are used like sarsaparilla, especially in syphilis. [a, 35].—*S. anceps*. A species the root of which is used medicinally in the Mauritius. [a, 35].—*S. aspera*. Fr., *salsepareille rude* (ou *âpre*, ou *d'Europe*), *gramen de montagne*, *gros gramé*, *liseron épineux* (ou *rude*), *liset piquant*. Ger., *gemeine oder scharfe, oder rauhe Stechwinde*. Prickly ivy; found in southern Europe, the Orient, and Egypt; the *σμίλαξ τραχεία* of the ancient Greeks, who used the leaves and fruits as an antidote. The roots are sometimes used in place of sarsaparilla, but are probably inactive. [a, 35].—*S. china*. Fr., *salsepareille de Chine*, *esquine*, *equine*, *racine de Chine*. Ger., *China-Stechwinde*. A shrub indigenous to eastern Asia, where its rhizome, the china-root of commerce, is considered antirheumatic, antisyphilitic, aphrodisiac, and demulcent. [1st Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxix, p. 122 (a, 50); a, 35].—*S. glabra*. A species growing in India and southern China. Its large tuberous rhizome, used for sores and in syphilis, can not be distinguished from china-root. [Roxburgh (a, 35)].—*S. glauca*. Fr., *salsepareille glauque*. Ger., *seegrüne* (oder *blaugrüne*) *Stechwinde*. False sarsaparilla; growing from Long Island to Georgia and westward to Kentucky. A Brazilian species of the same name, and probably identical, furnishes a root used in gout and chronic skin eruptions and as an antisyphilitic. It was formerly exported to Europe. [a, 35].—*S. glycyphylla*. Fr., *salsepareille à feuilles de réglisse*. Sarsaparilla of Australia, Botany Bay (or sweet) teapant; an evergreen the leaves of which contain glycyphyltin and are used for tea. The root is used medicinally. [a, 35].—*S. hortenensis*. See *PHASEOLUS vulgaris*.—*S. lanceifolia*. An Indian and Chinese species. Its rhizome, resembling china-root, is used like that of *S. glabra* and in India for rheumatism. [a, 35].—*S. lanceolata*. Bamboo brier; a vine of North America, often confounded with *S. pseudo-china*. Its rhizome is used as an antisyphilitic. [a, 35].—*S. macabucha*. Fr., *salsepareille macabucha*. A species growing in the Philippine Islands, where it is used as a stimulant and anthelmintic, and its juice in dysentery. [a, 35].—*S. medica*. Ger., *medizinische Stechwinde*. Sp., *zarzaparrilla* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found on the eastern slopes of the Mexican Andes, yielding in part, if not wholly, the Mexican sarsaparilla. [a, 35].—*S. officinalis*. Fr., *salsepareille*. Ger., *gebräuchliche* (oder *officinelle*) *Stechwinde*. A plant indigenous to tropical South America and cultivated in Jamaica. It yields the sarsaparilla of the U. S. Ph. [a, 35].—*S. papyracea*. A species found from Guiana to Brazil, regarded as the source of Pará sarsaparilla. [a, 35].—*S. perfoliata*. A species found in India, and Cochinchina. The root is used like sarsaparilla. [a, 35].—*S. pseudo-china*. Ger., *falsche China-Stechwinde*. A species indigenous to the United States and the West Indies. Its root, *radix china occidentalis* (seu *china americana* [seu *spuriæ*]), has been much used as sarsaparilla, and in Mexico is reputed diaphoretic and antisyphilitic. [a, 35, 50.] Cf. *S. lanceolata*.—*S. rotundifolia*. The common green brier of North America. Its root is recognized in the Mex. Ph. as diaphoretic and antisyphilitic, under the name *radix de china de México*, but, according to Maisch, this reference is erroneous. [a, 35].—*S. tamnoides*. Fr., *salsepareille tamnoïde*. A black-berried climber growing from New Jersey to Illinois and in the southern United States. The tuberous root-stock is used as a diaphoretic, diuretic,

and alterative, and probably constitutes part of American, or false, china-root. [a, 35].—*S. Walteri*. A species found from Virginia to Florida. Its root is used like those of *S. lanceolata* and *S. pseudo-china*. [a, 35.]

SMILE (Lat.), n. f. *Smil²(smel)²e(a)*. Gen., *smil²es*. Gr., *σμίλη*. See *BISTOURY* and *SCALPEL*.

SMIRIS (Lat.), n. f. *Smir²(smi²r)²i²s*. Gen., *smir²idos* (-idis). Gr., *σμίρις, σμίρις*. Ger., *Smirgel*. Emery; formerly used in medicine. [a, 35.]

SMOOTH, adj. *Smuth²*. Not rough to the touch; also, not pubescent. [a, 35.]

SMUT, n. *Smu²t*. Any one of various species of the *Ustilaginæ*, especially *Ustilago setigera*. [a, 35.]

SMYRIS (Lat.), n. f. *Smir²(smu²r)²i²s*. Gen., *smyr²idos* (-idis). Gr., *σμίρις*. See *SMIRIS*.

SMYRNA, n. *Smu²rn²a²*. Gr., *σμύρνα*. Myrrh. [a, 35.]

SMYRNIA (Lat.), n. n. *Smu²rn²(smu²rn)²i²a²* (u²m). Gr., *σμύρνιον*, from *σμύρνα*, myrrh (1st def.). Fr., *s. macerone* (2d def.). Ger., *Myrrhenkraut* (2d def.). 1. Of Dioscorides, the *S. perfoliatum*. 2. A genus of umbelliferous herbs. The *Smyrnee* (Fr., *smyrnees*) of Koch (essentially the *Smyrniadæ* of Lindley) are a tribe of the *Umbelliferae*. The *Smyrnee* (Fr., *smyrniées*) are: Of Sprengel, an order of the *Umbelliferae*; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Ammineæ*. [a, 35].—*Radix smyrni*. The root of *S. olusatrum*, also of *Archangelica officinalis*. [a, 35].—*S. hortense*. See *IMPERATORIA ostruthium*.—*S. olusatrum*. Fr., *macerone à feuilles ternées*, *arche large*, *gros persil de Macédoine*. Ger., *gemeines Myrrhenkraut*, *Macerone*. (Common) alexanders, black-pot-herb, horse-parsley, the *ἰμμοσάνων* of Dioscorides; found in middle and southern Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. It was formerly cultivated for its aromatic and edible leafstalks. The laxative and diuretic root (formerly used as an alterative) and the aromatic fruits (used like caraway) were official as *radix et semen smyrni*. [a, 35].—*S. perfoliatum*. The *σμύρνιον* of Dioscorides; a South American species. The aromatic root, leaves, and fruits were formerly used medicinally. [a, 35.]

SNAIL, n. *Snal*. Fr., *limacon*. Ger., *Schnecke*. Any one of various gastropod molluscs, especially an individual of the genus *Helix*. S's are used as food and medicinally. [B.] a, 48. Garden s. See *HELIX hortensis*.—*S. shell*. Lat., *testa cochleæ*. Fr., *coquille de limacon*. The shell of the s.; formerly official as a source of calcium carbonate. [B, 119.]

SNAKEROOT, n. *Snak²ru²t*. Any one of various plants (or their roots) the roots of which have been used in cases of snake-bite or have some real or fancied resemblance to snakes. [a, 48.]

Black s. The *Cimicifuga racemosa* or its root, also *Santalia marilandica* or its root. [a, 35].—**Brazilian s.** The *Chiococca angustifolia* and *Casearia ulmifolia*. [a, 35].—**Buttons s.** 1. The *Liatris scariosa*, *Liatris spicata*, and other species of *Liatris*; also the *Eryngium aquaticum*. [a, 35].—**Canada s.** The *Asarum canadense*. [a, 35].—**East Indian s.** The *Ophiorrhiza mungos* or its root. [a, 35].—**Heart s.** The *Asarum canadense* or *Asarum virginianum*. [a, 35].—**Indian s.** See *East Indian s.*—**Red River s.** See *Texas s.*—**Samson's s.** See *PSORALEA glandulosa*.—**Seneca s.** See *POLYGALA senega* and *SENEGGA* (2d def.).—**Texas s.** The rhizome of *Aristolochia reticulata*. [a, 35].—**Virginia s.** The *Aristolochia serpentaria* or its rhizome. [a, 35].—**White s.** See *EUPATORIUM aromaticum*.

SNAKEWEED, n. *Snak²wed*. The *Polygonum bistorta*, *Cicutula maculata*, or *Mercurialis perennis*. [a, 35.]

SNAKEWOOD, n. *Snak²wu²d*. The genus *Colubrina*; in the East Indies, the *Strychnos colubrina* and *Strychnos muricata*; in Jamaica, the *Brosimum alicastrum* and *Cecropia peltata*; in the Bahamas, the *Colubrina ferruginea*; also the wood of any of these plants. [a, 35.]

SNAPDRAGON, n. *Sna²p²dra²g²u²n*. The *Antirrhinum majus* and other species of *Antirrhinum*; also *Linaria vulgaris*, *Digitalis purpurea*, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, *Fumaria officinalis*, and *Ruellia tuberosa*. [a, 35.]

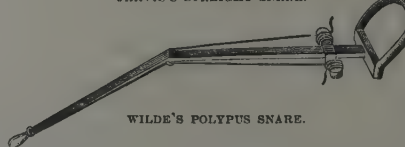
SNARE, n. *Sna²r*. Gr., *βρόχος*. Lat., *laqueus*. Fr., *lacs, noed* coulant. Ger., *Schnur, Schlingenschnürer*. An instrument for re-



BLAKE'S POLYPUS SNARE.



JARVIS'S STRAIGHT SNARE.



WILDE'S POLYPUS SNARE.

moving morbid growths by encircling them in a loop and tightening or drawing upon the loop. Cf. *ÉCRASEUR*.

SNEEZEWORT, n. Sneez'wurt. The *Achillea ptarmica*; in America, the genus *Helium*. [a. 35.]

SNEEZING, n. Sneez'ing. Gr. σπέρμαξ, Lat. sternutatio. Fr. éternuement. Ger. Niesen. A sudden, almost explosive expiration, resembling coughing, but, from closure of the anterior pillars of the fauces, aided by the soft palate, the blast of air is mostly driven through the nose. [J.]—**Ears** s. S. due to reflex irritation of the sensory nerves of the nasal mucous membrane transmitted from the nerves of the external auditory canal or middle ear, caused by irritation of the latter. [K.]

SNIFFLES, n. Sniffz. See **SNUFFLES**.

SNORING, n. Snor'ing. Gr. βόρυξ, βόρυξ, βόρυξ, βόρυξ. Lat. rhonchus stertor. Fr. ronflement. Ger. Schnarchen. The sound produced, especially in sleep, by breathing through the nose and mouth at the same time. It is produced by a vibration or flapping of the velum pendulum palati between the two currents of air, the sound being intensified by vibrations in the columns of air. [J. 17.]

SNOWDROP, n. Sno'dro'p. The genus *Galanthus*, especially *Galanthus nivalis*; also a white variety of *Fritillaria meleagris*.

SNUFF, n. Snuff. Fr. rapé. Ger. Schnupftaback. 1. Pulverized tobacco. 2. Any medicinal powder to be inhaled into the nose. [a. 48.]—**Anatomist's** s.—**box**. See *FOVEOLA radialis*.—**Cephalic** s. See *PULVIS ASARI compositus*.

SNUFFLES, n. Snuffz. See *CORYZA* and *CORYZA syphilitica*.

SOAP, n. Sop. Gr. σάπων. Lat. sapo. Fr. savon. Ger. Seife. It, sapon, s. p. jabón. A substance prepared by the action of a caustic alkali or a metallic salt on animal or vegetable fats and oils, and consisting essentially of a compound of a metal with one or more fatty acids or with acids of the oleic-acid group. This chemical action, known as *saponification*, is essentially a double decomposition by which the metal of the caustic alkali or metallic salt combines with the acid radicle present in the fat operated on, while the glyceryl which forms the other component of the fat combines with hydrogen and oxygen to form glycerin: $C_{17}H_{35}O_2 + 3KOH = C_{17}H_{33}O_2 + 3C_3H_7O_2$.

Tristearin. Caustic potash. Glycerin. Potassium stearate.
 $C_{18}H_{37}O_2(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_2 + 3KOH = C_{18}H_{35}O_2 + 3C_3H_7O_2$.
[B. 2.] Of the U. S. Ph., see SAPO (2d def.).—**Almond-oil** s. See *AMYGDALIN* s.—**Ammoniacal** s. See *LINIMENTUM AMMONIACUM*.—**Amalgam** s. A s. formed by the action of caustic soda on almond-oil. [B. 1.] See SAPO *medicatus*.—**Animal-oil** s. S. made from tallow by the action of caustic soda. [B.] See also SAPO *animalis* and SAPO *vulgaris*.—**Antimonial** s. See SAPO *antimonii*.—**Arsenical** s. Ger. *Arsenikseife*. A s.-like mass either prepared by mixing 1 part of camphor, 10 parts of arsenic trioxide, 10 of common s., 14 part of burnt lime, and 20 parts (or a sufficient amount) of water; or made up of 50 parts of arsenic trioxide and 25 of potassium carbonate dissolved in 50 of boiling water, and this solution mixed with 5 of camphor, 10 of burnt lime, 50 of common soap, and enough water. [B. 270.]—**Balsam of s.** See *LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAMPHORATUM* and *Tinctura SAPONIS*.—**Beef's-marrow** s. Sp. *jabon animal* [Sp. Ph.]. S. made from beef marrow by the action of caustic soda. [B.]—**Black** s. See SAPO *viridis*.—**Boiled** s. Grain s. (so called because it is separated from the excess of alkali and glycerin by boiling). [B. 5.]—**Butter** s. See SAPO *butyraceus*.—**Calcium** s. Fr. *savon calcaire*. See *LINIMENTUM CALCIS* (under CALX).—**Camphorated** s. liniment [U. S. Ph., 1880]. See *LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAMPHORATUM*.—**Camphorated tincture of s.** [U. S. Ph., 1880]. See *LINIMENTUM SAPONIS*.—**Castile** s. Fr. *savon de Castille*. Ger. *spanische Seife*. *Oelseife*. S. made from olive-oil. [B.] See SAPO (2d def.) and Cf. *Olive-oil* s.—**Cocconut-oil** s. Marine s., s. made from cocconut oil; quite soluble in salt water, and hence used on shipboard. [B. 3.]—**Compound** and *insoluble* s. See *PULVE OPII*.—**Compound s. cerate**. See *CERATUM SAPONIS compositum*.—**Curd** s. 1. S. which in the process of its manufacture separates from the mixture of alkali and glycerin on the addition of salt. [B. 3.] 2. See *SAPONIFICATIS*.—**German soft** s. See SAPO *viridis*.—**Glassmakers' s.** Fr. *savon des verriers*. Ger. *Glasmacher-Seife*. Pyrolusite, or native manganese dioxide (so called because used in the preparation of colorless glass). [B. 3.]—**Glass** s. See *Silicate* s.—**Grain** s. Ger. *Kernseife*. S. which has reached that stage in the process of its manufacture in which it is separated from the alkali and glycerin, but has not yet been purified. [B. 5.]—**Green** s. See SAPO *viridis*.—**Hard** s. Lat. *sapo durus*. Fr. *savon dur*. Ger. *harte Seife*. Soda soap. [B.] See SAPO (2d def.).—**Insoluble** s. S. prepared from fats by saponification with the oxide of a heavy metal (e. g., lead s.). [B.]—**Jalap** s. See SAPO *jalapinus*.—**Lead** s. S. made by saponifying a fat with lead oxide (litharge). The emplastum plumbi is so made. [B.]—**Marbled** s. Fr. *savon marbré*. S. permeated by colored streaks, due to the presence of amorphous oxide of copper. [B. 3.] Cf. *Marbled* s.—**Olive-oil** s. Ger. *Oelseife*. S. made from olive-oil and other oils by the action of caustic soda. [B. 3.]—**Palm** (oil) s. S. prepared from palm-oil, either crude or bleached. [B. 3.]—**Petroleum** s. A s. made by heating gently till dissolved 5 parts of petroleum, 4 of white wax, 5 of alcohol, and 10 of soda soap; used for ich. [Emery. "Nouv. rem." Jan. 8, 1890, p. 2 (a. 50).]—**Potash** s. Lat. *sapo kalinus*. Fr. *savon d'base potasse*. Ger. *Kaliseife*. See *Soft* s.—**Pumice-stone** s. A s. made by stirring pumice-stone into cocconut-oil s. before it becomes stiff. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—**Resin** s. A s. made by heating with an alkali the resin left behind by the distillation of turpentine. [B. 3.]—**Rosin** s. S. made from tallow to which rosin and a small quan-

tity of palm-oil have been added. [B. 5.]—**Silicate** s. Glass s., made by adding a solution of sodium silicate to ordinary s. during its manufacture. [B. 3.]—**S. balls**. Balls made up of starch and soap with a little water. [B. 5.]—**S.-bark**. 1. See *QUILLAJA* (2d def.). 2. The bark of *Pithecolobium bigenium*. [a. 35.]—**S. bulb**. A large bulb from a lilaceous Californian plant (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*), used in place of soap. It is nucleogenous and froths in water, but contains neither alkali nor oil. [a. 35.]—**S. cerate**. See *EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS*.—**S. cerate plaster**. See *EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS* and *EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS fuscum*.—**S. liniment**. See *LINIMENTUM SAPONIS*.—**S.-nut**. 1. The fruit of *Mimosa obtusifolia*. 2. Soap-berry, especially the fruit of *Sapindus saponaria* and *Sapindus emarginatus*. [a. 35.]—**S.-nut oil**. A pale-yellow, half-solid oil extracted from the kernel of *Sapindus emarginatus*. [a. 35.]—**S.-plant**. Any one of various plants with saponaceous parts (e. g., in Mexico, the *Agave saponaria*; in California, the *Chlorogalum pomeridianum* [see S. bulb]). [a. 35.]—**S. pods**. The pods of various species of *Cesalpinia* (in China) and the pods of *Acacia concinna* (in India). [a. 35.]—**Soft** s. Lat. *sapo mollis*. Fr. *savon mou*. S. made by the action of caustic potash on a fatty substance. It is a dark-colored, green or brown, transparent, semisolid emulsion, containing an excess of the alkali and the glycerin produced in the process of saponification. [B. 3.] See also SAPO *viridis*.—**Spanish** s. See *Castile* s.—**Starkey's** s. See SAPO *starkeyanus*.—**Tallow curd** s. S. made from tallow by boiling with soda-lye gradually added. [B. 3.]—**Taxidermists' s.** Fr. *savon de Béccour*. A s. made by mixing 32 parts each of grad. olive-oil, arsenious acid, and Willing's water, 12 of potassium carbonate, 4 of unslaked lime, and 1 part of camphor. [B. 92, 93 (a. 14).]—**Tincture of green s.** See *Tinctura SAPONIS viridis*.—**Tincture of s.** 1. See *Tinctura SAPONIS*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *SPIRITUS SAPONATUS* (2d def.).—**Transparent** s. S. rendered transparent by dissolving in alcohol, filtering, and evaporating to a suitable consistence. [B. 5.]—**Turpentine** s. See SAPO *starkeyanus*.—**Venetian** s. See *Olive-oil* s.—**Windsor** s. Prepared by saponifying a mixture of 1 part of olive-oil and 9 parts of tallow. [B. 5.]

SOAPBERRY, n. Sop'ber-ri. The fruit of various species of the genus *Sapindus* (in the West Indies and South America, *Sapindus saponaria*; in the East Indies, *Sapindus emarginatus* and *Sapindus detergens*; in North America, *Sapindus marginatus*; in Java and the Moluccas, *Sapindus rarak*; in Malabar, *Sapindus laurifolius*). [a. 35.]

SOAP-ROOT, n. Sop'rutt. 1. The root of *Saponaria officinalis*. 2. The root of *Agave saponaria* and some cacti. The bulbous root of an undetermined species growing in the southwestern territories of North America and throughout Central America affords a saponaceous juice which is used as a wash for the hair. 3. The root of *Gypsophila struthium*. [a. 35.]—**Californian s.-r.** The *Leucocrocinum montanum*. [a. 35.] Cf. *Soap bulb*.—**Levant s.-r.** 1. The saponaceous root (*radix saponaria levantica*) of *Gypsophila struthium*; much of the root so called is obtained, however, from *Gypsophila fastigiata*. 2. The root of *Leontice leontopetalum*. [a. 35.]

SOAPWORT, n. Sop'wurt. The genus *Saponaria*, especially *Saponaria officinalis*; also the *Vaccaria vulgaris*. [a. 35.]—**Decoction of s.** See *Decoctum SAPONARIE*.

SOBBING, n. Sob'y'ing. Lat. singultus. Fr. sanglot. Ger. Schluchzen. A series of convulsive inspirations, due mostly to the contraction of the diaphragm and an intermittent closure of the glottis, giving rise to a characteristic sound. [L. 18, 19, 40.]

SOCALON, n. So'kal'lon. A substance, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + 5H_2O$, or $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + 3H_2O$, or $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, forming yellow prismatic bitter crystals readily soluble in water; derived from Socotrine or Zanzibar aloes. [B.] See *ALOIN*.

SOCIAL, adj. So'sh'l. Lat. socialis (from socius, a companion). Fr. s. Ger. gesellschaftlich. Of animals, gregarious; of plants of the same species, growing together in great number. [a. 14, 35.]

SOCIUS (Lat.), adj. So(so)'shi(k)l(u)s(u)s. Associated; as a n., in the f. socia (glandula sublingualis), an accessory gland. [a. 43.]—**Socia parotidis**. See *Accessory parotid gland*.

SOCIOLOGY, n. So-si'o-logy. From socius, a companion, and logos, understanding. The science of the various relations of human society. [a. 48.]

SOCK, n. So'k. Fr. socquette. Ger. Socke. A short-legged stocking. **Neapolitan** s. Socks to be worn (without change) during the treatment of syphilis by the method of applying Neapolitan (mercurial) ointment to the feet.

SOCOTRINE, adj. So'kot-ri'n. Lat. socotrinus. Fr. socotrin. Obtained from Socotra, an island off the coast of Arabia.

SODA (Lat.), n. f. Sod'a. Fr. soude (caustique [1st def.]). Ger. S. Sode, Natron, Aetznatron (1st def.). 1. Caustic s., sodium hydroxide; a hard, white or grayish, opaque solid, of fibrous texture, melting just below a red heat, deliquescent in moist air, efflorescent in dry air, and very soluble in alcohol, less soluble in water. It is a strongly alkaline base, of very acid and caustic taste. From its great affinity for water, it acts as a caustic, but is less effective in its action than caustic potash. 2. A name applied to various salts of sodium (especially sodium carbonate or bicarbonate) formerly considered as compounds of sodium oxide with water or with acid radicles. The term is now usually restricted to the salts of sodium occurring native or used in commerce. When used without qualification, caustic s. is generally understood. [B. 5.] 3. Carbonic-acid water.—*Acetate of soda* [Belg. Ph.]. See *SODIUM ACETATE*. For various similar forms, see the corresponding forms under *SODIUM*.—*Aqua sodæ effervescentes*. *Aqua supercarbonatis sodæ*. See *Liquor sodæ effervescentes*.—*Araneas sodæ* (siccatu) [Belg. Ph.]. See *SODIUM ARSENETE*.—*Baking s.* *Bicarbonas sodæ*. See *SODIUM BICARBONATE*.—*Borns sodæ* (alcalescens). See *Bo-*

RAX.—Carbonas sodæ, 1. Of the Belg. Ph., see SODIUM carbonate. 2. See SODIUM bicarbonate.—Carbonas sodæ alcalinus. See SODIUM carbonate.—Carbonas sodæ impurus. See Crude sodium carbonate.—Carbonas sodæ incompletus. See SODIUM carbonate.—Carbonas sodæ siccatus. See Dried sodium carbonate.—Carbonas sodæ venalis. See Crude sodium carbonate.—Cataplasma sodæ chloratæ [Br. Ph.]. Chlorine poultice; made by adding 2 fl. oz. of liquor sodæ chloratæ to a mixture of 4 oz. of linseed meal and 8 fl. oz. of water. [B. 5].—Caustic s. See S. (1st def.).—Effervescent s. citrotratarate. See SODII citrotrataras effervescens.—Hydrochloras sodæ. See SODIUM chloride.—Hypochloras sodæ [Borax].—Hypochloras sodæ. See SODIUM carbonate.—Liquor s. hypochloritæ. See Liquor sodæ chloratæ.—Liquor sodæ [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *soude caustique liquide* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Aetzatronlösung*, *Aetzatronlauge*. Syn.: *liquor natri caustici* [Ger. Ph.], *liquor natri hydrici* [Swiss Ph.], *natrium hydro-oxysodium solum* [Hung. Ph.], *natrium causticum solum* [Russ. Ph.], *s. caustica soluta* [Belg. Ph.], *solutio hydratis natri* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. An aqueous solution of s., made either by dissolving it directly in water [U. S. Ph., Belg. Ph., Sp. Ph.] or by mixing solutions of sodium carbonate and of quicklime [U. S. Ph., Russ. Ph., Hung. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Fr. Cod.] or of washed slaked lime [Br. Ph.], and diluting with water; a clear, colorless or yellowish, odorless, caustic liquid, of strongly alkaline taste and reaction, and of sp. gr. varying from 1.047 [Br. Ph.] to 1.35 [Hung. Ph.]. It contains 41 [Br. Ph.], 5 [U. S. Ph.], 15 [Ger. Ph.], 20 [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], or from 30 to 31 [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Sp. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] per cent. of caustic s. [B. 95].—Liquor sodæ arseniatæ [Br. Ph.]. See SODIUM arseniatæ.—Liquor sodæ chloratæ [U. S. Ph.]. See *chlorinatæ* [Br. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *chlorure de soude liquide* [Fr. Cod.], *eau de Labarraque*. Ger., *Chlornatronlösung*. Syn.: *liquor natri chlorati* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], *liquor natri* [Swiss Ph.] (see *acidi* [Swed. Ph.]) *hypochloritis*, *natrium hypochlorosum solum* [Russ. Ph.], *solutio hypochloritis natri* [Netherl. Ph.]. Labarraque's solution, consisting essentially of sodium chloride and sodium hypochlorite (or, according to the Swed. Ph., hypochlorite and carbonic acids) dissolved in water; made by rubbing up chlorinated lime with water and mixing with an aqueous solution of sodium carbonate. It should contain at least 2 per cent. [U. S. Ph.] or 2½ per cent. [Br. Ph.] of available chlorine. The preparation of the Swed. Ph. is made by decomposing a solution of 3 parts of sodium carbonate in 10 of distilled water with chlorine gas. [B. 95].—Liquor sodæ effervescens [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *eau acidule bicarbonatée* [Fr. Cod.]. Effervescent solution of s., s.-water. A preparation containing 1 part of sodium bicarbonate dissolved in 200 [Br. Ph.] (650 [Fr. Cod., 1869 Swed. Ph.]) parts of water charged with carbon dioxide. [B. 5; B. 95, α, 38]. See also *Aqua natro-effervescens*.—Lixivium sodæ. See Liquor sodæ.—Mephitic s. See SODIUM carbonate.—Murias sodæ. See SODIUM chloride.—Murias sodæ fossilis. Ordinary rock salt. [α, 35].—Pillule subcarbonatis sodæ. A pill-mass of 4 grammes of sodium carbonate and 2 of soap, divided into 40 pills; or of 30 parts of sodium carbonate, 33 of soap, and enough syrup, divided into 2-grain pills. [B. 119 (α, 38)].—Pulvis sodæ tartaricus. See Pulvis aerophorus.—Rhodans (Ger.). See SODIUM thiocyanate.—Sals, Sal sodæ. See S. (1st def.).—S. acetata, S. acetosa. See SODIUM acetate.—S.-ash. A substance produced in the manufacture of sodium carbonate. It contains 50 per cent. of the carbonate, which is derived from it by dissolving in water, filtration, evaporation, and slow crystallization. [B. 5].—S. ball. See *British barilla*.—S. calcinata [Russ. Ph.]. See Dried commercial sodium carbonate.—S. caustica (1st def.). See S. (1st def.).—S. caustica liquida (see *luta*). See Liquor sodæ.—S. cum calce. See *London parte*.—Sodæ acetas. See SODIUM acetate. For similar forms, such as *Sodæ arsenias*, see the corresponding forms under SODIUM.—Sodæ carbonas exsiccata. See Dried sodium carbonate.—Sodæ et potassæ tartaras. See POTASSIUM and sodium tartrate.—Sodæ murias, S. muriatica. See SODIUM chloride.—S. phosphorata. See SODIUM phosphate.—S.-powder. See Pulvis aerophorus.—S. pura. See S. (1st def.).—S. salita. See SODIUM chloride.—S. sulphurica. See SODIUM sulphate.—S. tartarata, S. tartarisata. See POTASSIUM and sodium tartrate.—S. waste. A by-product, insoluble in water, obtained in the manufacture of sodium carbonate from sodium sulphate and used for the production of sodium hypochlorite. [B. 5].—S.-water. See Liquor sodæ effervescens and *Aqua acidi carbonici*.—Solution of acetate of s. [Br. Ph.]. A solution of sodium acetate in 10 times [Br. Ph.] (4 times [Ger. Ph.]) as much water. [B. 81 (α, 38)].—Solution of phosphate of s. See *Test solution of phosphate of sodium*.—Solution of s. See Liquor sodæ.—Subboras sodæ. See BORAX.—Subcarbonas sodæ. See SODIUM carbonate.—Sulphas sodæ. See SODIUM sulphate.—Sulphurated s. See SODIUM trisulphate.—Tabellæ bicarbonatis sodæ. See *Trochisci sodii bicarbonatis*.—Tartarus sodæ et kali. See POTASSIUM and sodium tartrate.—Vitriolated s., Vitriolum sodæ. See SODIUM sulphate.—Volumetric solution of s. [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. A solution of s. containing no carbonate and of sufficient strength that 100 c. c. of it are exactly neutralized by the same quantity of the volumetric solution of oxalic acid or by 6½ grammes of the acid itself. [B. 81 (α, 38)].—Washing s. See SODIUM carbonate.

SODA BAY, n. Sod^a. A place in Lake County, California, where there is an alkaline spring. [Anderson (α, 14).]

SODA LAKE, n. Sod^a. A lake in San Bernardino County, California, containing sodium chloride and sodium, calcium, and magnesium sulphates. [Anderson (α, 14).]

SODAMIDE, n. Sod^aam²-(p)(id). A greenish or reddish crystalline substance, NH₃Na, formed by the action of ammonia gas on metallic sodium. [B. 3].

SODA POND, n. Sod^a. A pond in Long Valley, Mono County, California, containing large amounts of sodium carbonate in solution. [Anderson (α, 14).]

SODBRENNEN (Ger.), n. Sod^abrenⁿ-neⁿ. See PYROISIS.

SODEN (Ger.), n. Sod^aen. 1. A place in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, where there are springs containing sodium chloride, potassium sulphate, magnesium carbonate, and free carbonic acid. 2. A place in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, where there are springs containing sodium and calcium chlorides and magnesium sulphate. [α, 14].

SODIC, adj. Sodⁱck. Lat., *sodicus*, *natricus*. Fr., *sodique*. Containing or derived from sodium. [B.]

SODIC-CHALYBEATE, adj. Sodⁱ/i²k-ka²i²b^e/e²-at. Containing sodium and iron. [α, 48].

SODIC-POTASSIC, adj. Sodⁱ/i²k-po²t^as²/i²k. See SODIO-POTASSIC.

SODIO-AURIC, adj. Sodⁱ/i²-o-a²r²/i²k. Containing sodium and gold. [α, 48].—S.-a. chloride. See GOLD and sodium chloride.

SODIO-BARYTIC, adj. Sodⁱ/i²-o-ba²r²-i²t²/i²k. Containing sodium and barium. [B. 2].

SODIO-FERRIC, adj. Sodⁱ/i²-o-fe²r²/i²k. Containing sodium and iron. [α, 48].—S.-f. citrophosphate. See FERRI phosphas.

SODIO-POTASSIC, adj. Sodⁱ/i²-o-po²t^as²/i²k. Containing sodium and potassium. [B.]

SODIUM (Lat.), n. Sodⁱ/i²-u²m(u²m). A metallic element discovered in 1807 by Sir H. Davy, who prepared it by electrolysis of caustic soda. It is one of the alkali metals, of a silvery-white color, waxy at ordinary temperature, melting at 95° 6' C., and volatilizing at a red heat. It readily oxidizes on exposure to moisture, and unites with potassium to form an alloy which at ordinary temperatures is a liquid resembling mercury. Atomic weight, 23; symbol, Na (for natrium); sp. gr., 0.972. [B. 5; B. 95 (α, 38)].—**Acid s. carbonate**. See S. bicarbonate.—**Acid s. chromate**. See S. dichromate.—**Acid s. metantimonate**. A crystalline substance, Na₂H₂SbO₄ · 6H₂O, distinguished as being the only salt of s. insoluble in cold water. Its formation is therefore used as a test for the presence of s. [B. 3].—**Acid s. sulphite**. See S. bisulphite.—**Anhydrous s. acetate**. Lat., *acetas sodæ anhydrus* [Belg. Ph.]. A substance, NaC₂H₃O₂, occurring as a white powder or as a crystalline mass. [B. 95 (α, 38)].—**Basic s. salicylate**. See *Dibasic s. salicylate*.—**Bromure de s. (Fr.)**. See S. bromide.—**Chlorure de s. (Fr.)**. See S. chloride.—**Chlorure de s. du commerce (Fr.)**. See *Seasalt*.—**Chlorure de s. purifié (Fr.)**. See S. chloride.—**Chlorure d'oxyde de s. (Fr.)**. See *Liquor sodæ chloratæ*.—**Chloruretum sodii depuratum**. See S. chloride.—**Crude s. carbonate**. Lat., *carbonas natrius* [Swed. Ph.] (*crudus* [Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *seu venalis* [Dan. Ph.]), *carbonas natrii siccatus* [Belg. Ph.], *natrium carbonicum crystallisatum crudum* [Russ. Ph.], *natrium subcarbonicum crudum* [Ger. Ph.], *natrium carbonicum crudum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Sp., *sal de sosa* [Sp. Ph.]. Impure s. carbonate, occurring as large colorless and odorless transparent crystals of strong alkaline taste and reaction, and containing at least 32 per cent. [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.] (38 [Russ. Ph., Belg. Ph.], 36-17 [Swiss Ph.]) of pure anhydrous s. carbonate. [B. 95 (α, 38)].—**Crude s. sulphate**. Lat., *natrium sulphuricum* (*seu sulphuricum* [Fr. Cod.]) *crudum* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate de soude du commerce* [Fr. Cod.], *Sulphat de Glauber* [Sp. Ph.]. An impure s. sulphate, which must, however, be free from metallic substances [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (from these and also from magnesium oxide and alkaline earths [Sp. Ph.]), and have a neutral reaction [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. [B. 95 (α, 38)].—**Dibasic s. salicylate**. "Neutral" s. salicylate, C₇H₅NaO₃ = C₆(H₄H₃H₂ONa)COONa; derived from s. salicylate by heating to 320° C. [B. 4].—**Dried commercial s. carbonate**. Lat., *natrium carbonicum calcinatum*, *soda calcinata* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *carbonate de soude sec du commerce* [Fr. Cod.]. A white amorphous powder of no odor and caustic taste, containing, according to the Fr. Cod., at least 95 per cent. of pure s. carbonate. [B. 95 (α, 38)].—**Dried s. carbonate**. Lat., *carbonas natrius siccatus* [Dan. Ph.], *carbonas sodæ siccatus* [Belg. Ph.], *natrium* (*seu natrium* [Russ. Ph.]) *carbonicum siccum* [Ger. Ph.], *natrium carbonicum dilapsum* [Swiss Ph.] (*seu siccum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *natrium subcarbonicum siccum* [Fr. Ph.], *carbonas exsiccata* [U. S. Ph.] (*seu exsiccata* [Br. Ph.]). S. carbonate dried in various ways so as to produce a rather loose granular powder containing not more than 26 per cent. of water, whereas the undried salt contains sometimes nearly 63 per cent. [B. 95 (α, 38)].—**Dried s. phosphate**. Lat., *natrium phosphoricum siccum* [Russ. Ph.], *phosphas natrius siccatus* [Dan. Ph.]. A white powder easily soluble in water, made by drying s.-phosphate crystals till they have lost about ½ [Dan. Ph.] (¼ [Russ. Ph.]) of their weight, and sifting. [B. 95 (α, 38)].—**Dried s. sulphate**. Lat., *natrium sulphuricum dilapsum* [Swiss Ph.] (*seu siccum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *natrium sulphuricum* (*seu sulphuricum* [Gr. Ph.]) *siccum* [Russ. Ph.], *sulfas natrius siccus* [Finn. Ph.], *sulfas natrius siccatus* [Dan. Ph.]. A fine, white loose powder obtained by drying coarsely triturated s. sulphate till it has lost half its weight [Gr. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (nearly half [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), or till completely powdered [Swiss Ph.] (till completely dry [Gr. Ph.]), and sifting [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. [B. 95 (α, 38)].—**Glyceritum sodii boratis**. See *Glyceritum boratis* (under BORAX).—**Honey of s. borate**. See *Mel sodii boratis*.—**Hydrogen s. antimonite**. A crystalline substance, NaHSbO₄ = NaH₂(SbO₄)₂. [B. 3].—**Hydrogen s. sulphite**. See S. sulphite.—**Hypochloris sodii liquidus [Belg. Ph.]. See Liquor sodæ chloratæ.—**Hyposulphis sodii [Belg. Ph.]. See S. thiosulphate.—**Iodure de s. (Fr.)**. See S. iodide.—**Liquor sodii arseniatæ [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *solutio arseniatæ de soude*. Ger., *arsenaur Natriumlösung*. Sp., *solución de arseniato sódico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *arseniatæ aqua solutus* [Fr. Cod.], *liquor arsenicæ* [Pearson] [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *solutio arseniatæ natriæ* [Dan. Ph.]. Solution of s. arsenate, Pearson's solution; an aqueous solution of s. arsenate containing 1 part of the anhydrous salt in 100 [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], 501 [Swiss Ph.], 839 [Dan. Ph.], 1,000 [Belg. Ph.], 1,008 [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.] parts. [B. 95].—**Liquor sodii car-********

bolici. See *Liquor Natri carbolici*.—**Liquor sodii ethylatis** [Br. Ph.]. Lat., *liquor natri ethylati*. A 19-per-cent. solution of s. ethylate in absolute alcohol; obtained by dissolving 1 part of metallic s. in 20 volumes of absolute alcohol. [B. 95.]—**Liquor sodii silicatis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *siicate de soude liquide*. Ger., *flüssige Wasser-glas*. Solution of s. silicate, liquid (or water) glass; a substance consisting essentially of a liquid acid s. silicate ($\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 + 2\text{SiO}_2$), prepared by heating together quartz-sand, anhydrous s. carbonate, and charcoal, or by dissolving silicic acid in a concentrated solution of caustic soda. It is a clear, odorless, and colorless or yellowish syrup, having a decided alkaline taste and reaction. [B. 95.]—**Lotion sulfuree avec le trisulfure de s. solide** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A filtered solution of 1 part of s. sulphide in 50 parts of distilled water. [B. 95, 113.] Cf. *Lotion contre la gale*.—**Mel sodii boratis** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Sp., *colutorio de borax* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 64 grains of borax with 1 oz. (av.) of clarified honey [U. S. Ph., 1870] (1 part of borax with 8 parts of honey and 4 part of glycerin [Br. Ph.]) ; or by dissolving 1 part of borax in 9 parts of honey of roses [Swiss Ph.] (in 74 of honey and 125 of decoction of barley [Sp. Ph.])—**Monosulfure de s. cristallisé** (Fr.). See *S. monosulfure*.—**Oxyde de s. hydraté** (Fr.). Caustic soda. [B.]—**Paracresolate de s.** See *S. cresolate*.—**Protosulfure de s. cristallisé** (Fr.). See *S. monosulfure*.—**Protoxide de s.** (Fr.). Caustic soda. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Sirop de monosulfure de s.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *syrrupum cum monosulfureto sodico*. A preparation consisting of 1 part of s. monosulfure and 9 parts s. monosulfure dissolved in 10 parts of distilled water and mixed with 990 of syrup. [B.]—**Sodii acetat.** See *S. acetate*. For various similar Latin forms, see their obvious English equivalents.—**Sodii aurochloridum**. See *GOLD* and *s. chloride*.—**Sodii biboras, Sodii boras.** See *BORAX*.—**Sodii citratatras effervescentis** [Br. Ph.]. A dry pulverulent mixture containing 17 parts of Na_2CO_3 , 3 parts of $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$, 10 parts of citric acid, and 5 of sugar. On the addition of water it decomposes with effervescence, producing a compound of s. citrate and s. tartrate. [B. 5.]—**Sodii et argenti hypophosphis.** See *S. and silver thiosulphate*.—**Sodii phosphas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Ordinary phosphate of s.; disodic orthophosphate. [B.] See *S. phosphate*.—**Sodii tartras.** Normal s. tartrate. [B.]—**S. abietinate.** A substance, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{17}\text{O}_2\text{Na}$, occurring as acicular crystals, melting at 58° (a, 38).—**S. acetat.** Lat., *sodii acetat* [U. S. Ph.], *sodii acetat* [Br. Ph.], *acetat natrius* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *acetat sodæ* [Belg. Ph.], *natrium aceticum* [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *natrium aceticum* [Aust. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *acétate de soude cristallisé* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *essigsäures Natrium*. Sp., *acetato sódico* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance, $\text{NaC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurring as colorless, prismatic crystals, soluble in water, and having a salty taste. [B. 5; B. 95 (a, 21).]—**S'acetylene.** A 1-atom s. substitution product, C_2HNa , of acetylene. [B. 2.]—**S. acetylde.** A black, explosive mass, C_2HNa , a compound of s. and acetylene. [B. 3.]—**S. acrylate.** A whitish mass, $\text{NaC}_3\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$. [B. 4.]—**S. albuminate.** A salt of albumin and s. Gerhardt supposes that there are two s. albuminates: (1) acid s. albuminate, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{NaNaSO}_4$, the form of the salt in which albumin naturally occurs in the blood, white of egg, etc.; and (2) neutral s. albuminate, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{Na}_2\text{NaSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, one of the products of the decomposition of the acid salt by heat, the other product being free albumin. [B. 2.]—**S'allylene.** A colorless, crystalline powder, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{Na}$, that becomes resinous and often ignites when exposed to the air. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**S. amalgam.** A compound of s. and mercury, which is used in the preparation of the amount of mercury, from an oily liquid to a crystalline solid. When suitable proportions of s. and mercury are used, the crystalline compounds Hg_2Na_2 and Hg_2Na_4 are formed. [B. 3.]—**S. amidosulphonate.** The compound, $\text{NH}_2\text{SO}_2\text{ONa}$. (E. Berglund, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1879, p. 331 (B).)—**S. ammonium, and hydrogen phosphate.** See *AMMONIUM* and *s. phosphate*.—**S. ammonium arsenate.** A crystalline solid, $\text{Na}(\text{NH}_4)\text{H}_2\text{AsO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B. 2.]—**S. and ammonium phosphate.** See *AMMONIUM* and *s. phosphate*.—**S. and potassium arsenate.** A crystalline body, $\text{NaK.H}_2\text{AsO}_4 + 16\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B. 2.]—**S. and potassium borotartarate.** A compound of 1 part of borax with from 2 to 3 parts of potassium bitartrate. [B. 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *Tartarus boracatus*.—**S. and potassium citrate.** A double salt prepared by dissolving 100 parts of citric acid in water and adding 108 parts of potassium carbonate and 231 of s. carbonate. [B. 5.]—**S. and silver hypophosphite (or thiosulphate).** Lat., *sodii et argenti hypophosphis*. A very sweet, crystalline salt, readily soluble in water, formed by dissolving silver oxide in a solution of s. hypophosphite. [B. 5.]—**S. antimonite.** The compound $\text{NaSbCl}_2 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**S. antimonite.** The compound $\text{NaSbCl}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B. 3.]—**S. arsenate.** Ger., *arsensaures Natrium*. A compound of s. and arsenic. The s. arsenates include (1) normal s. arsenate, *trisodic arsenate*, a crystalline body, $\text{Na}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$; (2) *disodic arsenate*, the common s. arsenate, the *sodii arsenatis* of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. [Fr., *arsénate de soude* [Fr. Cod.], syn.: *arsénat sodique* [B. 2. 5.], *natrium arsenicatum* [Swiss Ph.], *arsénat sodii siccatus* [Belg. Ph.], $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{AsO}_4$, forming crystals which combine with various proportions of water of crystallization (the official salt containing 7 molecules), except that according to the Belg. Ph. it is anhydrous; used in the preparation of *liquor sodii arseniatis* and *charta arsenicalis*; (3) *monosodic arsenate*, s. *dihydrogen arsenate*, NaH_2AsO_4 , forming large crystals readily soluble in water. [B. 2. 5.]—**S. arsenofluoride.** The compound $\text{Na}_2\text{AsF}_6\text{NaF}$. [B. 2.]—**S. arsenosulphate.** A body which, according to the mode of its preparation, has the composition $\text{Na}_2\text{As}_2\text{O}_7 + 2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$, or $\text{Na}_4\text{As}_2\text{O}_7\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$, the latter being a compound of s. pyroarsenate with s. sulphate. [B. 2.]—**S. aurosulphide.** See *GOLD* and *s. sulphide*.—**S. aurosulphite.** See *GOLD* and *s. sulphite*.—**S. aurothiosulphate.** See *GOLD* and *s. chloride*.—**S. aurothiosulphate.** See *GOLD* and *s. thiosulphate*.—**S. benzoate.**

Lat., *sodii benzoas* [U. S. Ph.], *natrium benzoicum* [Ger. Ph.], *benzoas sodicus* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *benzoate de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Natriumbenzoat*. A compound, $\text{NaC}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, of s. and benzoic acid, occurring as acicular crystals or as a white efflorescent powder, soluble in water, and of a sweetish, but astringent taste. The German salt is anhydrous. It has been used in cystitis, phthisis, and various infectious diseases. [B. 3, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. diborate.** See *BORAX*.—**S. bicarbonate.** Lat., *sodii bicarbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *natrium bicarbonicum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (see *hydrocarbonicum* [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *bicarbonas sodæ* [Belg. Ph.] (see *natrius* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *natrium bicarbonatum* [Russ. Ph.], *acidulum* [Gr. Ph.], Fr., *carbonate (bi-) de soude* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *doppelkohlensaures Natrium*. Acid s. carbonate, NaHCO_3 , occurring as a very white powder or as a white crystalline mass, of no odor and a cool, slightly saline taste, soluble in alcohol and in from 12 to 14 parts of cold water. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. bichromate.** See *S. dichromate*.—**S. bisulphate.** See *S. sulphate*.—**S. bisulphite.** Lat., *sodii bisulphitis* [U. S. Ph.], *natrium bisulfuricum* [Fr., bisulfite de soude [Fr. Cod.]. A substance, NaHSO_3 , occurring as translucent prismatic or irregular crystals or as a coarse powder of disagreeable sulphurous taste. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. borate.** Fr., *borate de s.* Ger., *Natriumborat*. A compound of s. and boric acid. The borates of s. are the orthoborate, $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_2\text{O}_7$, an unstable salt, the pyroborate (see *BORAX*), and the metaborate, $\text{NaBO}_3 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a crystalline salt. [B. 3.]—**S. tetraborate.** A substance, $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_{10}$, formed by the action of Na_2CO_3 on boric acid, and occurring as white opaque crystals. Its solution is very bitter and has an acid reaction. [Jahns, "Arch. d. Pharm.," Mar., 1878, p. 212; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." (1878), p. 538 (B).]—**S. bromide.** Lat., *sodii bromidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *natrium bromatum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *bromure de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. A compound, NaBr , of s. and bromine, occurring as whitish or colorless cubic, prismatic, bitterish, salty crystals, readily soluble in water. When crystallizing in the prismatic form, the salt contains two molecules of water of crystallization. Used in medicine like potassium bromide. [B. 3, 5.]—**S. butyrate.** A substance, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{O}_2\text{Na}$, used as a hypodermic. [Janovsky, "Ann. d. chim. e. d. farm.," Mar., 1866, p. 134 (a, 38).]—**S. camphorate.** A substance, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{17}\text{ONa}$, obtained by adding s. to a solution of camphor in benzene or toluene. [B. 3 (a, 38).]—**S. carbolate.** A white crystalline substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Na}$. Its aqueous solution is liquor natri carbolici. [B.]—**S. carbonate.** Lat., *sodii carbonas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *carbonas natrius* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph.] (*depuratus* [Swed. Ph.]), *carbonas sodæ* [Belg. Ph.], *natrium carbonicum* [Gr. Ph.], *crystallinum* [Aust. Ph.], *depuratum* [Hung. Ph.], *natrium carbonicum crystallinum depuratum* [Russ. Ph.], *natrium subcarbonicum depuratum* [Gr. Ph.], *alcali minerale*. Fr., *carbonate de soude pur cristallisé* [Fr. Cod.], *sel de soude cristallisé, cristaux de soude*. Ger., *kohlensaures Natrium*. Sp., *carbonato sódico* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance, $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurring as colorless transparent crystals or a white crystalline powder of strong alkaline taste, easily soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, and melting at about 35° C. [U. S. Ph.] in its water of crystallization. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. chlorate.** Lat., *chloras natrius* [Swed. Ph.], *natrium chloricum* [Swiss Ph.], *sodii chloras* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *chlorate de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. A compound, NaClO_3 , occurring as large tetrahedral crystals, soluble in rather more than their own weight of water; readily explosive, especially when in contact with organic substances, and has been used as a substance, NaCl , occurring as cubic crystals of agreeable saline taste, melting at 776° C. S. chloride is an important constituent of the animal organism and of many articles of food. In strong solution, it is antiseptic, and, applied to the skin by friction, is stimulating and tonic. [B. 2, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. chloroplatinate.** See *S. platinochloride*.—**S. choleate.** S. choleinate. See *S. tauracholate*.—**S. chromate.** A body, $\text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming yellow deliquescent prismatic crystals. [B. 3.]—**S. citrate.** A salt of s. and citric acid. Normal s. citrate, $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Lat., *citras sodæ* [Belg. Ph.], *natrium oxydatum citricum* [Gr. Ph.]). Ger., *neutrales citronensaures Natrium*; Sp., *citrato sódico* [Sp. Ph.]), forms white pyramidal crystals of saline taste and mildly purgative. Two others s. citrates, $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$ and $\text{NaC}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$, are known. [B. 5; B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. co-polymer.** A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Na}$, isomeric with s. abietinate, obtained by mixing equal quantities of soda and copalvic acid. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—**S. cresotate.** A white, microcrystalline, bitter powder, slightly soluble in water; used in rheumatism and pneumonia and as an antipyretic and intestinal antiseptic. [a. 34.]—**S. dichromate.** A salt, $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming thin yellowish-red prismatic crystals which deliquesce on exposure to air. [B. 2, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. dihydroxy-acide.**—**S. disulphate.** Ger., *Natriumsulfat*. 1. Acid s. sulphate (see under *S. sulphate*). 2. See *S. pyrosulphate*.—**S. disulphite.** 1. See *S. bisulphite*. 2. A salt, $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_6$, formed by the action of sulphur dioxide on s. carbonate. [B. 3.]—**S. diethio-salicylate.** A compound of s. salicylate and sulphur. Two such compounds exist, known as i and ii. Salt ii, a compound of 2 atoms of sulphur and 2 molecules of s. salicylate, is a grayish-white, hygroscopic powder, very soluble in water. It has been recommended as preferable to s. salicylate in rheumatism and as an antiseptic. ["Nouv. rem.," Sept. 24, 1889, p. 477; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Nov., 1889, p. 560; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 14, 1889, p. 660 (a, 50).]—**S. ethide.** S. ethyl. The compound NaC_2H_5 ; not yet obtained entirely pure. [B. 3.]—**S. ethylate.** Syn.: *caustic alcohol*. A body, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Na}$, crystallizing from a solution

of s. in ethyl alcohol in the form of acicular crystals united with two molecules of ethyl alcohol of crystallization, $2C_2H_5O$. When deprived of the latter it appears as a white amorphous powder. It decomposes on contact with organic matter with production of metallic s., which oxidizes and so may be used as a caustic for naevi, etc. [Richardson, "Lancet," Jan. 29, Feb. 12, 1887 (B.)].—**S. ethylsulphate**. Lat., *ethylsulphas sodicus*, *Natrium-ethylsulphuricum*. Fr., *sulfonate de soude* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *äthylschwefelsaures Natron*, *Natriumsulfonate*. A substance, $Na_2C_2H_5SO_4 + H_2O$, occurring as sweet, colorless, six-sided tabular crystals. Used as a purgative. [B. 5 (a, 38)].—**S. ferrocyanide**. Ger., *Natriumferrocyanid*, *Ferrocyanatnatrium*. A substance, $Na_4Fe(CN)_6 + 12H_2O$, occurring as yellowish efflorescent crystals. [B. 1.—**S. fluoride**. A compound of s. and fluorine, NaF . [B. 1.—**S. fluosilicate**. See *S. silicofluoride*.—**S. formaliide**. A substance, $C_2H_5N(OH)ONa$, derived from formaliide by replacing hydrogen by s. [B. 4].—**S. glyceroborate**. An antiseptic obtained by melting together equal parts of glycerin and s. borate. [Le Bon, "Compt. rend.," xcv, p. 145 (B.)].—**S. glycolate**. Lat., *natrium glycolicum*. Ger., *Natriumglycolat*. A substance, $C_2H_4O_3Na$, occurring as colorless, efflorescent crystals as star-shaped groups of acicular crystals. [B. 270 (a, 38); K.].—**S. hippurate**. A substance, $(C_2H_5NaO_4)_2 + H_2O$, occurring as a crystalline mass. [B. 3 (a, 38)].—**S. hydracrylate**. Ger., *Natriumhydracrylat*. A colorless crystalline salt, $C_3H_5O_2Na$, isomeric with s. lactate. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4].—**S. hydrate**. See Soda (1st def.).—**S. hydride**. See *S. hydrogenide*.—**S. hydrobromate**. See *S. bromide*.—**S. hydrocarbonate**. See *S. bicarbonate*.—**S. hydrochlorate**. See *S. chloride*.—**S. hydrogenide**. A compound NaH , of s. with hydrogen considered as a metal, the fused s. taking up by occlusion 237 times its volume of hydrogen and forming an alloy of silvery-white metallic lustre. [B. 1.—**S. hydrosulphide**. The compound $NaSH$. [B. 1.—**S. hydrosulphite**. A substance, $NaHSO_3$, occurring as delicate acicular crystals; a reducing agent. [B. 3].—**S. hydroxide**. A compound of s. with hydroxyl, $Na-OH$, formed by the oxidation of metallic s., or, on a commercial scale, by the decomposition of s. carbonate by quicklime. [B. 1.—**S. hypochlorite**. Lat., *sodii hypochloris* [U. S. Ph.], *sodii hypochloritis* [Br. Ph.], hypophosphorus, $NaOCl$, of s. and hypochlorous acid. It has not been isolated, but occurs in combination with s. chloride in liquor sodæ chloratæ. [B. 3].—**S. hypophosphite**. Lat., *sodii hypophosphis* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *hypophosphis sodii* [Belg. Ph.], *hypophosphis natrius* [Netherl. Ph.], *natrium hypophosphorosum* [Russ. Ph.], Fr., *hypophosphite de soude* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Natriumhypophosphit*. A substance, $NaH_2PO_2 + H_2O$, occurring as colorless tabular crystals or as an anhydrous or crystalline powder of no odor and sweetish saline [U. S. Ph.] (disagreeable, bitter [Br. Ph.]) taste, easily soluble in water or dilute alcohol. The salt of the Br. Ph. and the Fr. Cod. seems to be anhydrous. [B. 3; B. 95 (a, 38)].—**S. hyposulphite**. See *S. thiosulphate* and *S. hydrosulphite*.—**S. hypovanadate**. A salt, $Na_2V_2O_7 + 7H_2O$. [B. 3].—**S. ichthyol-sulphonate**. See ICHTHYOL (2d def.).—**S. iodide**. Lat., *sodii iodidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *natrium iodatum* [Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.], Fr., *iodure de s.* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Jodnatrium*. A compound of s. and iodine, NaI , occurring as fine octahedral prismatic crystals or as a white crystalline powder, very soluble in water and having a salty taste. In the prismatic form [Hung. Ph.] the salt contains two molecules of water of crystallization. It has lately been recommended in angina pectoris. [B. 5; B. 95 (a, 38)].—**S. isovalerate**. See *S. valerianate*.—**S. lactate**. A compound of s. and lactic acid. Different s. lactates are known; one, $C_3H_7O_2Na$, forming hair-shaped crystals which melt at about $150^\circ C$; another, *basic s. lactate*, $C_3H_7O_2Na$, forming colorless crystals; and a third, *basic s. lactate*, $C_3H_7O_2Na$, the *lactas sodæ* of the Belg. Ph. and *natrium lacticum* of the Swiss Ph., occurring as an odorless, yellow, crystalline mass or crust or as a yellow, syrupy liquid soluble in water or alcohol. [B. 4; B. 3; B. 95 (a, 38)].—**S. manganate**. A substance, $Na_2MnO_4 + 10H_2O$, forming small green crystals. [B. 3].—**S. metantimonate**. 1. As ordinarily used, see *S. pyroantimonate*. 2. See *Acid s. metantimonate*.—**S. metaphosphate**. A salt of s. and metaphosphoric acid. The metaphosphates of s. are: (1) the *monometaphosphate*, $NaPO_3$, a whitish powder; (2) the *dimetaphosphate*, $Na_2P_2O_5 + 2H_2O$, octahedral crystals; (3) the *trimetaphosphate*, or crystallizable, metaphosphate, $Na_3P_3O_{10} + 6H_2O$, prismatic crystals; and (4) the *tetrametaphosphate*, $Na_4P_4O_{13}$, a gelatinous mass. [B. 1.—**S. metastannate**. 1. A crystalline powder, $Na_2SnO_3 + 4H_2O$ (or $Na_2H_2SnO_3$). 2. The compound $Na_2SnO_3 + 8H_2O$. [B. 3].—**S. metatungstate**. A body, $Na_2W_{12}O_{41} + 10H_2O$, forming efflorescent octahedral crystals. [B. 3].—**S. metavanadate**. The substance $NaVO_3$. [B. 3].—**S. methazotate**. A highly explosive body, $C_2H_5NaO_3$, formed by heating nitromethane with an alcoholic solution of s. hydrate. [B. 3].—**S. molybdate**. Lat., *molybdenas natrius* [Swed. Ph.]. A substance, $Na_2MoO_4 + 2H_2O$, occurring as small, shining, white crystals. Several other s. molybdates are known, such as s. bimolybdate, $Na_2Mo_2O_7$, s. trimolybdate, $Na_2Mo_3O_{10} + 7H_2O$. [B. 95, 270 (a, 38)].—**S. monosulphide**. Lat., *sulphuretum sodii cristallinum* [Belg. Ph.], Fr., *monosulfure de s. cristallisé* [Fr. Cod.], Sp., *sulfuro sódico cristallizado* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance, $Na_2S + H_2O$, occurring as colorless or pale transparent crystals. [B. 95 (a, 38)].—**S. monoxide**. A grayish mass, Na_2O , m-fusing at a dull-red heat. [B. 3].—**S. muriate**. See *S. chloride*.—**S. nitrate**. Lat., *sodii nitrus* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *nitrus sodæ* [Belg. Ph.], *natrium* (see *natrium* [Russ. Ph.]) *nitrurum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.], *nitrus natrius* [Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], Fr., *azotate de soude* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Natriumsulphat*, *sulphetersaures Natron*. Sp., *nitró cubico* [Sp. Ph.]. A salt, $NaNO_3$, forming rhomboidal crystals, of a salty, bitterish taste; used in the treatment of epilepsy, and spasmodic asthma. [B. 5; B. 95 (a, 38); a, 34)].—**S. orthophosphate**. See under *S. phosphate*.—**S. orthoxybenzoate**. See *S. salicylate*.—**S. oxide**. See *S. monoxide* and *S. peroxide*.—**S. paratungstate**. A crystalline substance, $Na_6W_{12}O_{41} + 28$ (or 25, or 21) H_2O ; used as a mordant and for rendering fabrics

incombustible. [B. 3].—**S. peptochloride**. See *Salt pepticus*.—**S. perchlorate**. A substance, $NaClO_4$, occurring as deliquescent crystals very soluble in water. [B. 3].—**S. permanganate**. A deliquescent substance, $NaMnO_4$, resembling potassium permanganate. [B. 3].—**S. peroxide**. Ger., *Natriumdioxyd*. A white deliquescent body, Na_2O_2 , which combines with various proportions of water of crystallization to form crystalline compounds. [B. 3].—**S. phenate**. See *S. carbolate*.—**S. phenolsulphonate**. See *S. sulphocarbonate*.—**S. phenylacetylene**. A white powder, $C_6H_5C_2Na$, igniting when exposed to the air. [B. 3, 4 (a, 38)].—**S. phenylate**. See *S. carbolate*.—**S. phenylsulphate**. See *S. sulphocarbonate*.—**S. phenylsulphonate**. The compound $C_6H_5SO_3Na$. [B. 4].—**S. phosphate**. A salt of s. and phosphoric acid. The orthophosphates include three different salts: (1) the *normal orthophosphate*, or *s. phosphocarbonate*, $Na_2PO_4 + 12H_2O$, forming thin prismatic crystals; (2) the *disodium hydrogen orthophosphate*, or *ordinary s. phosphate* (Lat., *sodii phosphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *natrium* (see *natrium* [Russ. Ph.]) *phosphoricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *natrium phosphoricum* [Gr. Ph.], *phosphas natrius* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *phosphas sodæ* [Belg. Ph.]; Fr., *phosphate de soude* [Fr. Cod.]; Sp., *fosfato sódico* [Esp. Ph.]), $Na_2HPO_4 + 12H_2O$, occurring as large transparent, prismatic crystals, which readily effloresce and are moderately soluble in water; and (3) the *dihydrogen s. orthophosphate*, $NaH_2PO_4 + 4H_2O$, forming large transparent crystals, very soluble in water and of an acid reaction. Used as a purgative, in hepatic lithiasis, and, hypodermically (as an ingredient of an artificial serum), as a nerve tonic. [B. 3; B. 95 (a, 38); a, 34)]. See also *S. pyrophosphate* and *S. metaphosphate*.—**S. phosphocarbonate**. See under *S. phosphate*.—**S. picrate**. A yellow, crystalline, bitter substance, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_3ONa$. It explodes on heating. [B. 5].—**S. platinate**. A reddish-yellow powder, $Na_2PtO_6 + 6H_2O$. [B. 3].—**S. platinichloride**. A yellowish-red body, $Na_2PtCl_6 + 6H_2O$, readily soluble in water and in alcohol. [B. 3].—**S. platinosulphite**. A microcrystalline powder, $Na_2PtSO_3 + 7H_2O$. [B. 3].—**S. polysulphide**. See *S. triphosphide*.—**S. polytungstate**. The compounds $Na_2W_6O_{21} + 2H_2O$, $Na_2W_8O_{27} + 7H_2O$, $Na_2W_{10}O_{41} + 11H_2O$, and $Na_2H_2W_{12}O_{41} + 16$ (or 21) H_2O , and the so-called *s. paratungstate*. [B. 1.—**S. propylenedisulphonate**. A salt, $Na_2C_3H_7SO_4 + H_2O = CH_3-CH(SO_3Na)-CH_3SO_3Na + H_2O$, forming minute granular hygroscopic crystals. [B. 1.—**S. pyrophosphate**. A salt of s. and pyrophosphoric acid. The pyrophosphates of s. are: (1) the *normal pyrophosphate* (Lat., *sodii pyrophosphas* [U. S. Ph.], *natrium* (see *natrium* [Russ. Ph.]) *pyrophosphoricum* [Gr. Ph.], *pyrophosphas natrius* [Netherl. Ph.], *pyrophosphas sodæ* [Belg. Ph.]; Fr., *pyrophosphate de soude* [Fr. Cod.]), $Na_2P_2O_5 + 10H_2O$, forming colorless prismatic crystals, moderately soluble in water, and having a cooling, salty taste; and (2) the *acid pyrophosphate*, *dihydrogen s. pyrophosphate*, $Na_2H_2P_2O_7$, an acid crystalline powder. [B. 3; B. 95 (a, 38)].—**S. pyrosulphate**. A salt, $Na_2S_2O_5$. [B. 3].—**S. pyrovanadate**. A salt, $Na_2V_2O_7 + 18H_2O$. [B. 3].—**S. saccharate**. *S. saccharose*. *S. saccharate*.—**S. salicylate**. Lat., *sodii salicylicum* [U. S. Ph.], *sodii salicylicum* [Br. Ph.], *natrium salicylicum* [Netherl. Ph.], *natrium salicylicum* [Russ. Ph.], *salicylicum* [Fr.], *salicylate de soude* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Salicylsäures Natrium*, *Natriumsalicylat*; Sp., *salicilatosódico* [Sp. Ph.], a substance, $Na_2(C_6H_5O_2)_2 + H_2O$, occurring as colorless crystalline scales or as a white powder containing water of crystallization [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (anhydrous [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]), of acid but not of a very taste; used in rheumatic, migraine, etc., also as an intestinal disinfectant. Besides this and the *basic s. salicylate* (see *Dibasic s. salicylate*), *acid s. salicylate* is known, a substance forming colorless, hard, transparent crystals which are decomposed, with evolution of salicylic acid, on contact with water. [B. 95 (a, 38); a, 34)].—**S. santonate**, *S. santonin*. Lat., *sodii santoninas* [U. S. Ph.], *natrium* (see *natrium* [Ger. Ph.], 1st ed., Russ. Ph.) *santonicum* [Swiss Ph.], Ger., *Natriumsantonat*. A salt, $NaC_{15}H_{19}O_6$, usually combined with water of crystallization, a double molecule of the salt taking up 7 molecules of water, $2NaC_{15}H_{19}O_6 + 7H_2O$. It occurs as colorless tabular crystals of no odor but of somewhat salty and bitter taste. [B. 5; B. 95 (a, 38)].—**S. sesquicarbonate**. A substance, $Na_2H_2(CO_3)_2 + 3H_2O = Na_2CO_3 + (NaHCO_3)_2 + 3H_2O$, occurring as small transparent prismatic crystals. It forms the native soda found in Egypt, known in commerce as *trona*. [B. 5; B. 270 (a, 38)].—**S. silicate**. A salt of s. and silicic acid. The silicates of s. are the *metasilicate*, Na_2SiO_3 , the *trisilicate*, $Na_4Si_3O_{10}$, and the *tetrasilicate*, $Na_6Si_4O_{20}$. The last-named is the ordinary s. silicate, or soluble glass (Ger., *Natriumwasserglas*), a transparent vitreous mass, which, dissolved in water, forms liquor sodæ silicatis. [B. 1.—**S. silicofluoride**. A pulverulent, odorless body, Na_2SiF_6 , moderately soluble in water. It is known as *salufer*, and is used as a surgical antiseptic. [B. 3].—**S. stannate**. Ger., *zinnsaures Natrium*. A crystalline substance, $Na_2SnO_3 + 3$ (or 10) H_2O , used in calico-printing. [B. 3].—**S. sucrate**. A translucent substance, $C_{12}H_{22}NaO_{11}$, of alkaline taste. [B. 3].—**S. sulphazincum**. See *S. thioantimonate*.—**S. sulphate**. The s. sulphates include: (1) the *normal s. sulphate* (Lat., *sodii sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *natrium sulphuricum* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *crystallinum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *natrium sulphuricum* (see *natrium sulphuricum* [Gr. Ph.]) *depuratum* [Russ. Ph.], *sulfas* (see *sulphas* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) *natrius* [Finn. Ph.], *sulphas sodæ* [Belg. Ph.]; Fr., *sulfate de soude purifié* [Fr. Cod.]; Sp., *sulfato sódico* [Sp. Ph.]), Na_2SO_4 , which occurs in combination with either seven or ten molecules of water of crystallization. The latter case constituting the *normal s. sulphate*, forming prismatic efflorescent crystals, used as a purgative; and (2) the *acid sulphate*, or *hydrogen s. sulphate*, $NaHSO_4$, occurring as large prismatic crystals which are either anhydrous or combine with two molecules of water of crystallization. [B. 3; B. 95 (a, 38); a, 34)].—**S. sulphibenzoate**. An antiseptic salt obtained by dissolving s.

benzoate in a strong solution of a sulphite. [¹ Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxxvi, p. 528 (a, 50).]—**S. sulphide**. The sulphides of **s.** are: (1) *s. monosulphide* (q. v.); (2) *s. disulphide*, $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming yellow acicular crystals; (3) *s. trisulphide* (q. v.); (4) *s. tetrakisulphide*, $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_4 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$, crystallizing at -15°C . as orange crystals; and (5) *s. pentasulphide*, $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_5 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$, crystallizing at -5°C . as deep-orange crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**S. sulphate**. A salt of **s.** and sulphuric acid. The normal sulphate, Na_2SO_4 , combines with various proportions of water of crystallization. The salt official in the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. as *sodii sulphis*, the *sulphus natrius* of the Netherl. Ph., contains 7 molecules of water of crystallization, and occurs as transparent prismatic crystals having a salty, sulphurous taste and moderately soluble in water; used as an antiseptic. For the acid **s.** sulphite, or hydrogen **s.** sulphite, see *S. bisulphite*. [B, 270 (a, 38).] See also *S. disulphide* (3d def.).—**S. sulphocarbonate**. Lat., *sodii sulphocarbonatis* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Ger., *phenolsulfocarbonates Natrium*. A salt, $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming colorless prismatic crystals having little or no odor and a somewhat bitter, salty taste. It has been recommended as an antiseptic and in flatulent dyspepsia. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**S. sulphocresylate**. Fr., *sulfocresylate de soude*. Ger., *Natrium-sulfocresylat*, *brenzocresylsulfates Natrium*. The substance $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{Na} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})\text{O}_2\text{Na}$. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**S. sulphochthylate**. See *ICHTHYOL* (2d def.).—**S. sulphomethylate**. A purgative substance, $\text{CH}_3\text{NaSO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**S. sulphovinate**. See *S. ethylsulphate*.—**S. sulphhydrate**. See *S. hydrosulphide*.—**S. tartrate**. A salt of **s.** and tartaric acid. There are two **s.** tartrates: (1) *Normal*, or *neutral*, *s. tartrate* (Lat., *sodii tartras*), $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{K}_2\text{O}_6 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$; and (2) *acid*, *s. tartrate* (Lat., *sodii bitartras*), $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{K}_2\text{O}_6 + \text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{K}_2\text{O}_6$. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**S. taurocholate**. A substance, $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{47}\text{O}_7\text{Na}$, occurring in ox-gall and obtainable as an amorphous oily or resinous mass; used in gouty obesity, torpor of the liver, and dyspepsia. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38; a, 34).]—**S. tellurate**. A compound of **s.** and telluric acid; used to reduce night-sweats. [a, 34].—**S. tetraborate**. A compound obtained by heating a mixture of equal parts of boric acid and water. A substance, $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_{10}$, a substitute for boric acid as an antiseptic, from which being much more soluble. [¹ Ephem. of Mat. Med., etc., Feb., 1893.]—**S. tetraphosphate**. The compound $\text{Na}_2\text{P}_4\text{O}_{13}$. [B, 3.]—**S. tetrasilicate**. See under *S. silicate*.—**S. tetravanadate**. A substance, $\text{Na}_2\text{V}_4\text{O}_{11} + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming orange-red efflorescent crystals, which have a very great fucicloral power. [B, 3.]—**S. thioantimonate**. Lat., *natrium thioantimonis* (see *antimonis thioantimonis*). Ger., *Antimonium natr. et stibis*. Fr., *sulfure d'antimoine et de soude*.—**S. thioantimonpersulphidatium**. Schlippe's salt; a substance, $\text{Na}_2\text{SbS}_3 + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming large yellowish tetrahedral crystals, prepared by heating together 8 parts of **s.** sulphate, 6 of antimony trisulphide, and 3 of charcoal, boiling with 1 part of sulphur, adding water, and crystallizing out. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]—**S. thioarsenate**. A compound of **s.** sulphur and arsenic. The *ortho*thioarsenate, Na_2AsS_3 , the *metathioarsenate*, NaAsS_3 , and the *pyrothioarsenate*, $\text{Na}_2\text{As}_2\text{S}_5$, are known. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**S. thiocyanate**. Ger., *Schwefelcyanatnatrium*, *Rhodannatrium*, *Natriumrhodanid*. A substance, NaSCN , occurring in the saliva and prepared by the action of sulphur on **s.** cyanide or **s.** ferrocyanide. It crystallizes with difficulty in rhombic tablets, easily soluble in water and in alcohol. It acts subcutaneously like strychnine, but less rapidly. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]—**S. thiosulphate**. Lat., *sodii thiosulphatis* [U. S. Ph.], *sodii hyposulphatis* [Br. Ph.], *hyposulphis natrius* [Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *hyposulphis sodii* [Belg. Ph.], *natrium (sodii) natrium* [Russ. Ph.], *hyposulfurosum* [Swiss Ph.], *natrium subsulfurosum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr., *hyposulfite de soude* [Fr. Cod.], *Syn. hyposulfite sodique* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance, $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$, occurring in the urine of patients with calculi, in rhombic crystals, having a cooling but somewhat bitter and sulphur-like taste, but no odor. Used as an antiseptic. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. toluenesulphonate**. A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$, forming brilliant laminar crystals. [B.]—**S. trichlorophosphate**. An odorless substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_3\text{O}_4\text{K}$, of marked antiseptic properties. [B.]—**S. trisulphide**. Lat., *sulphuretum sodii officinale* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *trisulfure de s. solide* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation analogous to potassa sulphurata; made by melting a mixture of 27 parts of dried **s.** carbonate (Belg. Ph.) (28 of dried commercial **s.** carbonate [Fr. Cod.]), and 20 of purified (Belg. Ph.) (sublimed [Fr. Cod.]) sulphur. The pure trisulphide, $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_3 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forms concentrically grouped yellow crystals. [B, 95, 270 (a, 38).]—**S. tungstate**. Ger., *wolframsaures Natrium*. A substance, $\text{Na}_2\text{WO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming prismatic crystals soluble in water. [B, 3.] See also *S. polytungstate*, *S. paratungstate*, and *S. metatungstate*.—**S. urate**. Ger., *harnsaures Natrium*. A salt of **s.** and uric acid. Two urates of **s.** are known: (1) *acid* **s.** urate, or *monosodic urate* (Ger., *Natriumdiurat*), a hard, nodular substance, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_6\text{Na}$; (2) *normal* **s.** urate, or *disodic urate* (Ger., *Dinatriumurat*), a powder, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_6\text{Na}_2$, which, under the microscope, presents characteristic aggregations of **s.** crystals, dark-colored, globose, concentric, and more frequently in the urine a mass of amorphous granules. It is found as a deposit from acid urine after cooling, and is largely increased in gout, lithiasis, etc. It occurs in renal and cystic calculi and in gouty concretions. [B.]—**S. valerianate**. Lat., *sodii valerianis* [Br. Ph.], *natrium valerianicum*, *valerianas sodicus* (see *natrius*). Ger., *baldriansaures Natrium*. Syn., *s. isovalerate*. A body, $\text{NaC}_9\text{H}_{17}\text{O}_4$, occurring as a deliquescent white powder, having the odor of valerianic acid and a sweetish, styptic taste. [B, 5].—**S. vanadate**. Ordinary **s.** vanadate, or *s. orthovanadate*, is a salt, $\text{Na}_2\text{VO}_4 + 16\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming colorless acicular crystals of alkaline reaction. [B, 3.] See also *S. pyrovanadate*, *S. metavanadate*, and *S. tetravanadate*.—**Solution of **s.** tartrate**. A preparation made by mixing a solution of 6 drachms of tartaric acid in 2 oz. of water with one of 7 drachms of **s.** bicarbonate in 7 oz. of water, filtering, pouring the filtrate into a 12-ounce bottle, and adding slowly 2 oz. of syrup of lemon and 80 grains of tartaric acid. [B, 5].—**Sulphuretum sodii crystallissimum**. See *S. monosulphide*.—**Sulphuretum sodii officinale**. See *S. trisulphide*.—**Test-solution**

of bitartrate of **s.** [U. S. Ph.]. A clear filtered solution of 1 part of a bitartrate in 9 parts of water, prepared by the action of gentle heat. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Test-solution of carbonate of **s.**** [U. S. Ph.]. A clear solution of 1 part of **s.** carbonate in 10 parts of water. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Test-solution of hyposulphite of **s.**** [U. S. Ph.]. A clear solution of 1 part of **s.** thiosulphate in 10 parts of water. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Test-solution of phosphate of **s.**** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of **s.** phosphate in 10 (or 12) volumes of water. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Trisulfure de s. solide** (Fr.). See *S. trisulphide*.—**Trochisci sodii bicarbonatis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes de bicarbonate de soude* [Fr. Cod.], *pastilles de Vichy*. Sp., *tabletas de carbonato (bi-) sódico* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made up of 60 parts of **s.** bicarbonate, 180 of sugar, 8 of nutmeg, and the necessary amount of tragacanth mucilage, divided into lozenges containing each 3 grains of **s.** bicarbonate [U. S. Ph.]; or of 3,400 grains of **s.** bicarbonate, 25 oz. of sugar, 1 oz. of powdered gum-arabic, 2 fl. oz. of gum-arabic mucilage, and enough water, divided into 720 lozenges containing each 5 grains of **s.** bicarbonate [Br. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. and Russ. Ph. order the lozenges to be made up with sugar and tragacanth mucilage; the Belg. Ph. orders tragacanth powder and water; the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph. water alone; and the Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Sp. Ph., Norw. Ph., and Swed. Ph., alcohol to be substituted for the tragacanth mucilage; each lozenge containing 2½ [Fr. Cod.], (5 [Belg. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 10 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], 12 [Sp. Ph.]) centigrams of **s.** bicarbonate. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Trochisci sodii santalinatis** [U. S. Ph.]. Troches containing each one grain of **s.** santalin. [B, 5].—**Volumetric solution of hyposulphite of **s.**** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution made by dissolving 33 grammes of **s.** thiosulphate in water enough to make 1,000 c.c., mixing with 100 c.c. of the volumetric solution of iodine enough of this soda solution to render it nearly colorless, adding freshly gelatinized starch with more of the soda solution till the blue color just vanishes, diluting with enough water to make 1,000 c.c., ten times as much of the original soda solution as has been added to the starch mixture, and treating this diluted liquid as the test solution. [B, 81 (a, 38).]

SODOMA (Lat.), **SODOMIA** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{So}^d\text{o}^m\text{-a}^2$, $\text{so}^d\text{o}^m(\text{o}^2m)^2\text{-a}^2$. From *Sôdoma*, Sodoma, a city of Palestine. See *Sodomus*.—**S. Gallorum**. See *SYPHILIS*.

SODOMITE, n. $\text{So}^d\text{o}^m\text{-it}$. One who practises sodomy.

SODOMY, n. $\text{So}^d\text{o}^m\text{-i}$. Lat., *sodomia*. Fr., *sodomie*. Un-natural sexual intercourse, as of persons of the same sex or of men or women with animals.

SOEST (Ger.), n. *Zost*. A place in Westphalia, Prussia, where there is a saline spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

SOFTENING, n. $\text{So}^f\text{o}^n\text{-i}n$. Gr., *μαλάειν*. Lat., *malacia*, *malacosis*. Fr., *ramollissement*. Ger., *Auflockerung*, *Erweichung*. A nutritional organic lesion characterized by a decrease in the natural cohesion of the tissues. [a, 34].—**Acute gastric s.** Of Billard, a grave disorder of very young children (sometimes epidemic), characterized by painful tension of the stomach, vomiting, especially of a greenish or yellowish fluid, greenish diarrhoeal discharges, hurried and jerking respiration, cold extremities, prostration, insensibility, and death in from six to fifteen days. The intestines may also undergo **s.** [D, 25].—**Atrophic s. of the brain**. See *White s. of the brain*.—**Brown s. of the stomach**. An alteration due to post-mortem digestion of the wall of the stomach, extending even to the peritoneum. It occurs in stomachs in which the vessels are filled with blood, the latter being converted into a brown or brownish-black coloring matter, with which the surrounding tissues are infiltrated. [D, 58].—**Cardiac s.** Myocardia of the heart, due to an arterial aneurysm resulting from sclerosis or atheroma of the coronary arteries. [a, 34].—**Cerebral s.** See *S. of the brain*.—**Exudative s.** Necrosis and **s.** of tissue in consequence of hæmorrhagic or other exudation. [a, 34].—**Gray s. of the spinal cord**. That stage of inflammatory **s.** in myelitis in which the affected portion assumes a grayish color, in consequence of the absorption of the fat granules and exudation. [Leyden (D, 35).]—**Green s. of the spinal cord**. The suppurative stage of myelitis; a rare condition, sometimes secondary to traumatic inflammation. [Leyden (D, 35).]—**Hæmorrhagic s.** Hæmorrhage into an organ with consequent ischaemia and **s.** of the hæmorrhagic area. [a, 34].—**Hæmorrhagic s. of the brain**. A breaking up of the brain substance into larger or smaller masses, due to hæmorrhagic extravasations. [Bennett (D, 1).] Cf. *Red s. of the brain*.—**Inflammatory s. of the brain**. A condition due to exudation and infiltration among the elementary nerve structures. [Bennett (D, 1).]—**Ischaemic s.** A temporary or permanent ischaemia with necrosis and **s.** of the tissues affected. [a, 34].—**Mechanical s. of the brain**. A post-mortem condition caused by violence in exposing the nerve-centres. [Bennett (D, 1).]—**Mucoid s.** Myxomatous degeneration. [a, 34].—**Oesophageal s.** **S.** of the lower portion of the oesophagus in consequence of the regurgitation of gastric juice. [L, 20 (a, 34).]—**Red s.** See *Red hepatization*.—**Red s. of the brain**. Ischaemic **s.** of the brain accompanied by hæmorrhage and the deposit of hematoidin crystals and blood in the surrounding tissue. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**Red s. of the spinal cord**. A form of inflammatory **s.** which occurs during the stage of hyperæmia. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**S. of the body. See *Osteomalacia*.—**S. of the brain**. A post-mortem condition due to absorption of serum with consequent dissociation of the nerve-tubes and nerve-cells. [Bennett (D, 1).]—**S. of a thrombus**. Either a simple or red **s.** of the central parts of a thrombus by disintegration into a reddish pulp of broken-down corpuscles and detritus; or a yellow or puriform **s.** in which there are micro-organisms and pus corpuscles. [Ziegler (a, 34).]—**S. of the liver**. See *Osteomalacia*.—**S. of the brain**. Lat., *necrencephalus*. 1. Disintegration and liquefaction of the brain substance, the several constituents of the tissue breaking up and dissolving in the liquid poured out from the vessels. [a, 34.] 2. As used by the laity, any disease, especially general paresis**

of the insane, associated with progressive dementia. [B.]—S. of the cerebellum, rare, a specific character, by slight impairment of the intellect, but extensive motor disturbance, usually paralysis on the opposite side with or without muscular contractions, and sometimes spasm on both sides. [D. 1.]—S. of the stomach. See GASTROMALACIA.—True fatty s. of the brain. A fatty degeneration of the nerve-cells, independent of exudation. [Bennett (D. 1).]—White s. of the brain. Ischemic s. of the brain unaccompanied by hemorrhage, the tissues remaining pale. [Ziegler (a. 34).]—White s. of the spinal cord. The stage of inflammatory s. in myelitis which follows the yellow s., and in which the diseased portions have a creamy or milky appearance. [Leyden (D. 35).]—White s. of the stomach. A post-mortem change which takes place in a stomach free from blood. It consists in a digestion of the mucous and submucous tissue of the organ, and even of the muscular and serous layers. [D. 59.]—Yellow s. of the brain. An alteration due to necrosis, involving usually a portion of the medulla varying in size from that of a bean to that of a hen's egg. The affected area becomes gelatinous and of a grayish-white to a yellow color. [D. 1.]—Yellow s. of the spinal cord. A stage of inflammatory s. in myelitis following red s. It is due to the diffusion and alteration of the coloring matter of the blood, to the fatty degeneration of the medullary sheaths, and to the formation of masses of fat granules. [D. 35.]

SOHLE (Ger.), n. Zo'el². See SOLE.—S'schreitend. See PLANTIGRADE.

SOHLENMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Zo'el²n-musk-e²l. See SOLEUS.—Dünner S., Langer S. See PLANTARIS n.—Viereckiger S. See ACCESSORIUS flexoris longi digitorum pedis.

SOHR (Ger.), n. Zor. See APHTHE.

SOIE (Fr.), n. Swa². See SILK and SETA.—Esprit de s. (crue). See SPIRITUS CORNU CERVI.—Esprit volatil de s. crue. A preparation containing ammonium carbonate. [B.]—S. de montagne. See ASBESTOS.—SPIRITUS de s. See SPIRITUS CORNU CERVI.

SOJA (Lat.), n. f. So'ya². Fr., s. Ger., S. A genus of the Leguminosae, now included in the genus Glycine. [a. 35.]

SOLEUS (Lat.), n. m. So'l-e' (a²e²u²s'u²s). From solea, the sole. Ger., *Sohlenmuskel*, *Schollenmuskel*. 1. The strongest muscle of the leg. It arises from the head and upper posterior surface of the fibula and the posterior surface of the upper extremity of the tibia, and is inserted into the tendo Achillis. [L. 142, 332.] 2. In solipedes, a muscle which arises from the superior external tuberosity of the tibia and is inserted into the tendon of the bifemoro-calcaneus, of which it is an auxiliary. [L.]

SOLAMEN (Lat.), n. n. So'l(sol)-a(a²)/me'n. A comfort, solace. [a. 35.]—S. hypochondriacorum. See PULVIS RHEI compositis.—S. scabiosorum. The herb of *Fumaria officinalis*.

SOLANAL, adj. So'l'a²n-l. Lat., *solanalia*. Belonging to Lindley's *Solanales*, an alliance (Lat., *nexus solanalis*) of perigynous exogens consisting of the *Oleaceae*, *Solanaceae*, *Cordiaceae*, *Convolvulaceae*, etc. [B. 170 (a. 35).]

SOLÁN DE CABBAS (Sp.), n. Sol-a'n² da ka²b'a²ra². A place in Quenca, Spain, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring.

SOLANDRA (Lat.), n. f. Sol-a'nd'ra². From *Solander*, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *solandre*. A genus of solanaceous tropical American plants. [a. 35.]—S. *grandiflora*. Peach-colored trumpet-flower; indigenous to Jamaica and the Antilles. It has acrid poisonous properties, and is used like *Datura stramonium*. [a. 35.]

SOLANICINE, n. So'l-a'ni²/i²-sen. An amorphous base of uncertain formula produced by the action of strong hydrochloric acid on solanidine. [A. 308; B. 270 (a. 38).]

SOLANIDINE, n. So'l-a'ni²/d-e'n. Fr., s. Ger., *Solanidin*. A crystalline alkaloid, C₂₇H₃₉NO, forming one of the constituents of solanine. It forms silky, acicular crystals. [B. 93 (a. 14).]

SOLANINE, n. So'l-a'ni²-en. Fr., s. Ger., *Solanin*. An alkaloid obtained from various species of *Solanum* as colorless shining acicular crystals of bitter and burning taste. Its formula is variously given as C₄₂H₇₃N₁₅O₁₆, C₄₉H₇₉N₁₆O₁₈, and C₄₀H₇₅N₁₄O₁₄. [a. 38.]

SOLANUM (Lat.), n. n. So'l(sol)-an(a²n)/u²m(u²m). Fr., s. *morelle*. Ger., *Nachtschatten*. A genus of the *Solanaceae* (Fr., *solanacées*), which are an order of perigynous, gamopetalous dicotyledons, including [Bentham and Hooker] the *Solanaceae*, *Atropaceae*, *Hyoscyameae*, *Cestriaceae*, and *Salspiglostidae*. They are herbs or shrubs, or rarely trees, most abundant in the tropics. Their fruit and herbage are usually pervaded by a poisonous narcotic principle. They furnish many useful drugs, such as belladonna, henbane, stramonium, etc. The *Solanaceae* (Fr., *solanées*; Ger., *Solaneeen*) are the *Solanaceae*, and also a tribe of that order. The *Solanaceae* of Dumortier are the *Solanaceae*. [a. 35.]—*Amylum solani* (tuberosi). See POTATO STARCH.—*Aqua solani nigri*. A preparation made by distilling off half of a mixture of *S. nigrum* with twice its weight of water. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—*Extractum solani tuberosi*. See under *S. tuberosum* (esculentum).—*Faecula solani tuberosi* [Belg. Ph.]. See POTATO STARCH.—*Fermen-tolum solani*. The empyreumatic oil which gives potato spirit its peculiar flavor; employed by Huss in chronic alcoholism. [B. 46.]—*Fotus solani nigri* [Belg. Ph. 1st ed.]. A preparation made by boiling 35 parts of the leaves of *S. nigrum* in water enough to make 1,000 parts. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—*Oil of S. nigrum*. *Oleum solani nigri*. Fr., *huile de morelle* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of the leaves of *S. nigrum* with 2 parts of olive-oil and filtering. [B.]—*S. acanthifolium*. Fr., *morelle à feuilles d'acanthé*. A West Indian species. The fruit is used for rheumatism. [a. 35.]—*S. acutibotum*. A Brazilian species allied to and used like *S. paniculatum*. [a. 35.]—*S. albidum*. Fr., *morelle blanchâtre*. Ger., *weisslicher Nachtschatten*. A Peruvian species. The leaves are used as a poultice in ulcers, etc. [a. 35.]—*S. album*. Fr., *morelle blanche*. A Chinese species with edible

fruit. [a. 35.]—*S. bacciferum*. A Jamaica species with two varieties, one of which bears the highly poisonous susember berries, while the fruit of the other is edible. [a. 35.]—*S. bahamense*. Cankerberry of the West Indies. The fruits are used in ulcerated sore throat. [a. 35.]—*S. betaceum*. Beet-leaved nightshade; a Central American shrub, cultivated for its tomato-like fruits. [a. 35.]—*S. carolinense*. American horse-nettle; a weed found from New York to Illinois and Georgia. The juice of the berries has been used in tetanus, and the berries and root in epilepsy. [a. 35.]—*S. ceru-nium*. Fr., *morelle penchée*. A Brazilian species. The sudorific leaves and flowers are used in syphilis. [a. 35.]—*S. chenopodi-oides*. Fr., *morelle à feuilles de chénopode*. Ger., *gänsefuss-blättriger Nachtschatten*. A Chilean species allied to *S. nigrum*. The juice of the berries is used in fevers accompanied by intestinal inflammation, also in eye diseases. [a. 35.]—*S. coagulans*. An Egyptian species. The berries are used like rennet. [a. 35.]—*S. crispum*. Ger., *krauser Nachtschatten*. Potato-tree; a Chilean species. The bitter leaves are used as a febrifuge. [a. 35.]—*S. dul-camarum*. Fr., *solanum douce-amère*, *brondie*, *couge*, *crève-cœur*, *herbe à la carte* (ou à la fièvre, ou de Judée), *morelle grimpante*, *vigne sauvage* (ou de Judée, ou vierge). Ger., *kletternder Nachtschatten*, *Bittersüss*, *Wasserranken*, *Hirschkraut*, *Hinschkraut*. Bitter-sweet, woody night-shade; a climbing plant common throughout Europe, and found also in northern Africa, middle Asia, and North America. The young branches (see DULCAMARA), the leaves, and the berries contain solanine and dulcamarine. The root-bark is also strongly narcotic, but is not used. The name deadly nightshade (see ATROPA belladonna) is often erroneously applied to this species. [a. 35.]—*S. esculentum*. Fr., *morelle comestible*, *ambergine*, *aubergine*, *bé-ringène*, *mayenne*, *melongène*, *œuf végétal*, *pondreuse*, *verginge*, *melanzane*. Ger., *esbaber*, *er Nachtschatten*, *Eierpfanze*, *Mad-*



SOLANUM DULCAMARA. [A. 327.]

(or egg-, or Jew's) apple; indigenous to the hot regions of Asia and Africa, and cultivated in southern Europe and in America. There are two varieties, *S. melongena* and *S. insonum*. The cultivated form, *S. ovigerum*, is the well-known egg-plant. Its fruits, *mala insana*, *poma melongena*, are used as a discutient and another poultice of ally for hemorrhoids. The leaves are narcotic, and are used internally in intoxication and externally as a soothing poultice. [a. 35.]—*S. foetidum*. Fr., *morelle fétide* (2d def.). 1. The *Datura stramonium*. 2. A Peruvian species. The leaves are used in a wash for ulcers. [a. 35.]—*S. furiosum*. See ATROPA belladonna.—*S. fuscatum*. Fr., *morelle brune*. A poisonous South American species. [a. 35.]—*S. guineense*. Large black-berried nightshade; a tropical shrub. It is eaten, cooked, like spinach, its narcotic and acrid properties being largely neutralized by the presence of an acid and a mucilage. [a. 35.]—*S. Hernandezii*. A Mexican shrub with an acrid root, used as an emaciant and in dyspnea and dropsy. [a. 35.]—*S. indicum*. India nightshade. A decoction of the root, which is said to be strongly excitant, is used in dysuria and ischuria, in difficult parturition, and in odontalgia. [a. 35.]—*S. insonum*. See under *S. esculentum*.—*S. Jacquinii*. An East Indian shrub. The subacid fruit and the root are used as an expectorant. The stems, flowers, and fruit are bitter and carminative. Fumigations of the seed are used empirically for odontalgia, probably giving relief through their powerfully salagogue properties. The entire plant is employed as a diuretic. [a. 35.]—*S. lasiocarpum*. Hairy (fruited) nightshade, an East Indian species used in catarrhal fever, atony of the digestive organs, and chronic coughs. The root, which is purgative in large doses, is used as an antemetic. [a. 35.]—*S. mammosum*. Fr., *pomme-poison* (ou *téton*, ou *à chauve-souris*), *amoureuse bâtarde*, *poire de bachelier*, *morelle molle*. Ger., *zitzenförmiger Nachtschatten*. Turkey-berry of the West Indies, macaw-bush, apple of Sodom, nipple-nightshade; a species growing in the West Indies, the Carolinas, Georgia, etc. The leaves are expectorant, and are applied to ulcers. The bitter root is diuretic and purgative. The berries are narcotic. [a. 35.]—*S. maniacum*. See ATROPA belladonna and DATURA stramonium.—*S. manosum*. Fr., *morelle humide*. An East Indian species. Its juice is used as a pectoral and the root as a sudorific. [a. 35.]—*S. melongena*. See under *S. esculentum*.—*S. nigrum*. Fr., *morelle* [Fr. Cod. (*commune*, ou *noire*), *morelle*, *mourette*, *herbe de loup*, *herbe de loup*, *herbe aux magiciens*. Ger., *schwarzer Nachtschatten*, *Nachtkraut*, *Bersteckraut*, *Saukraut*, *Sp.*, *yerba mora* [Mex. Ph.]. Garden (or black-berried) nightshade, houndberry, petty morel; a low-growing annual. There are numerous varieties and closely related species. Those in southern Europe were known to Dioscorides as *στροφύρον κραιώον*. The herbaceous parts, or leaves (*herba solani* (œu *solanii*) *nigri*, contain solanine, though authorities differ as to their poisonous character,

and also as to that of the berries. The leaves are diaphoretic, diuretic, and mildly purgative, and in large doses are said to produce nausea and giddiness. They have been used in chronic skin diseases and painful scrofulous, cancerous, and scorbutic affections. In India they are used also as a refrigerant, in diarrhoea, fevers, and hydrophobia, and as a soothing application in eye diseases. In Mexico their decoction is used as fomentations and vaginal injections. In Réunion and the Mauritius the leaves are eaten; the poisonous properties being removed in the cooking. [A. 35.]—*S. oleraceum*. Fr., *morelle oléacée*. A species the leaves of which are used in Brazil as an emollient. [L. 35.]—*S. ovigerum*. See under *S. esculentum*.—*S. paniculatum*. Fr., *morelle paniculée*, *croc de chien*. Ger., *rispiger Nachtschatten*. A shrub the leaves and urine fruit of which are used medicinally in South America. [a. 35.]—*S. pseudo-capicum*. Fr., *criscitte*, *ammon*. Ger., *Koralenbümchen*, *Bouquetkirsche*. Jerusalem cherry, winter-cherry capsicum; indigenous to the Mauritius and cultivated elsewhere. Its berries are poisonous. [a. 35.]—*S. pseudo-china* (seu *-quina*). A Brazilian arborecent species. The bitter bark is used as an antiperiodic. [a. 35.]—*S. quitense*, *S. quitense*. Fr., *morelle de Quito*, Ger., *orangefrüchtiger Nachtschatten*. A South American shrub. Its edible berries (Quito oranges), which have the taste of oranges, are used as a refrigerant. The flowers and leaves are used as an antispasmodic. [a. 35.]—*S. sodomæum*. Fr., *morelle de Sodome*. Dead-Sea apple, apple-of-Sodom, black-spined nightshade; a shrub believed to be originally from southern Africa, but now found wild also in northern Africa, southern Europe, the regions of the Red Sea, Australia, and Brazil. The root is diuretic. The fruit is identified by some with the apple of Sodom, the fruit that turns to ashes on the lips. It is subject to the attacks of an insect that leaves the rind unchanged, but reduces the interior to powder. This powder, which is very bitter, and the seed are supposed to be the "dust and ashes" spoken of by Josephus. The *σπράγγιον μακρόν* of Dioscorides, used as an emetic, but highly poisonous in large doses, is referred to the same species. [a. 35.]—*S. toxicarium*. Fr., *morelle vénéneuse*. A Guiana species. The roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit-juice are poisonous. [a. 35.]—*S. trilobatum*. Fr., *morelle trilobée*. A climbing shrub of the East Indies. The root, leaves, flowers, and fruits are used in coughs. [a. 35.]—*S. triste*. A narcotic species indigenous to the Antilles, where it is used like *S. nigrum*. [a. 35.]—*S. troglum*. Ger., *einblüthiger Nachtschatten*. An East Indian species. The root, which has a repugnant taste and smell, is said to be a powerful purgative and to be used also in odontalgia. [a. 35.]—*S. tuberosum* (*esculentum*). Fr., *morelle parmentière* (ou *tubérose*), *pomme de terre*, *patate* (*de la manche*), *ou des jardins*, *ou de l'Argentine*, *tarlaufé*, *tartufé*, *truffelle*. Ger., *knolliger Nachtschatten*, *Kartoffel*, *Erdbirne*, *Grundbirne*, *Erdapfel*. The common potato; a name according to Baker, of the Andes of Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Colombia, and of the mountains of Costa Rica and the southwestern United States. Its tubers, besides over 10 per cent. of starch (see *Potato* STARCH), also contain (Lethbey) 2.1 per cent. of nitrogenous matter, 3.2 per cent. of sugar, small proportions of fat and saline matter, and 75 per cent. of water. They yield on distillation a powerful spirit or brandy, and, on fermentation, a strong wine. The raw tubers, *tubera solani tuberosi*, were formerly used as an antiscorbutic, and in combination with cinchona, as an antiperiodic. They have also been employed as an aperient, diuretic, and galactagogue, and as nervous sedatives and stimulants in gout. When fully ripe, however, they are said not to contain solanine even in the raw state unless they are sprouting. Dried potatoes are used as a substitute for saleg. The stalks, leaves, and urine berries contain solanine. The berries have been known to cause death. The leaves, in the form of extract, *extractum solani tuberosi*, have been employed as an antispasmodic in chronic cough, producing effects similar to those of opium. [a. 35.]—*S. undatum*. A thorny undershrub growing in the Mauritius and the East Indies. The root is used medicinally. [a. 35.]—*Tubera solani*. Potatoes, the bulbs of *S. tuberosum* in its cultivated state. [B. 95 (a. 35).]

SOLAR, adj. Sol¹ar. Gr., *ἥλιος*. Lat., *solaris* (from *sol*, the sun). Pertaining to the sun, proceeding from the sun, or caused by sun-heat; resembling the sun in occupying a central position (see *S. PLEXUS*), emitting rays, etc. [A. 300 (a. 28; a. 48).]

SOLARIS (Lat.), adj. Sol¹(sol)-a(a³)ri²s. From *sol*, the sun. Pertaining to the sun; due to exposure to the sun (e.g., *eczema solare*).

SOLARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sol¹(sol)-a(a³)ri²-u³m(u⁴m). From *sol*, the sun. 1. A sun-dial. 2. An apartment fully exposed to the sun, especially one used for sun-baths. [a. 48.]

SOLARÖL (Ger.), n. Zol-a³r-u³l. Kerosene distilled from peat-oil. [A. 14.]

SOLATER, n. Of the alchemists, quicksilver. [A. 325 (a. 21).]

SOLBATURE (Fr.), n. Sol¹-ba³-tu³r. See BLEIME.

SOLDANELLA (Lat.), n. f. Sol¹-a³-n-e²-la³. Fr., *soldanelle*. 1. The *Convolvulus* s. 2. A genus of primulaeous herbs. [a. 35.]

S. alpina, *S. Clusii*. Ger., *Alpenglockchen*. Blue moonwort; an herb indigenous to Switzerland. The root is purgative. [a. 35.]

SOLB, n. Sol. Gr., *ῥαπίς*. Lat., *solum*, *solea*. Fr., *plante du pied*, s. (in horses). Ger., *Sohle*, *Fusssohle*. The lower aspect of the foot; that part of the foot that touches the ground in standing.

SOLEA (Lat.), n. f. Sol¹-e²-a³. From *W. Sole*, a botanist. Fr., *solea*. A genus of violaceous plants, including by Benham and Hooker in *fontinalis*. [a. 35.]—*S. concolor*. Green violet; growing in the United States. Its root is said to be emetic. [a. 35.]—*S. verticillata*. Sp., *ipeacacua del pris* [Mex. Ph.]. A tropical American species. The emetic root has been used as a substitute for ipecac. [a. 35.]

SOLEARIS (Lat.), n. m. Sol¹(sol)-e²-a(a³)ri²s. From *solea*, the sole. Fr., *solénaire*. See SOLAUS.

SOLEIL (Fr.), n. Sol-e²-y'. See HELIANTHUS.

SOLEN (Lat.), n. m. Sol-e²n(am). Gen., -en³os(-is). Gr., *σολήν*. 1. A channel or gutter; of old writers, a fracture-box. [A. 311 (a. 17).] 2. The central canal of the spinal cord. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

SOLENARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sol-e²n(an)-a(a³)ri²(u³m(u⁴m)). Gr., *σοληναρίον* (dim. of *σολήν*, a canal). A small gutter-shaped splint. [E.]

SOLENOCHALASIS (Lat.), n. f. Sol-e²n(an)-o(o³)-ka²l(ch)²a³si³-a³(a³)s. Gen., -as³eos, *chalasis*. From *σολήν*, a channel, and *χάλασις*, a slackening. Fr., *solénochalase*. Dilatation and relaxation of a tubular organ. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

SOLENOSTEGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sol-e²n(an)-o(o³)-ste²g-nos³-is. Gen., -nos³eos(-is). From *σολήν*, a channel, and *στέγνωσις*, stenosis. Fr., *solénostegnose*. Constriction of a tubular organ.

SOLENOSTEMMA (Lat.), n. n. Sol-e²n(an)-o(o³)-ste²m³ma³s. Gen., -stem³matos(-atis). From *σολήν*, a channel, and *στέμμα*, a wreath. Fr., *solénostemme*. A genus of the *Asclepiadaceæ*. [a. 35.]—*S. arkel*, *S. arghei*. The *arghei* of the Arabs; an undershrub indigenous to Upper Egypt, Nubia, and Arabia. The bitter, purgative leaves are used to adulterate senna. [a. 35.]

SOLEUS (Lat.), n. m. Sol¹-e(a)³u³s(u³s). See SOLAUS.

SOLFERINO (It.), n. Sol-fe²r-e²no. Rosaniline hydrochloride.

SOLDAGO (Lat.), n. f. Sol¹-id-ag(a³)o. Gen., *aginis*. Fr., *verge d'or*. Ger., *Goldrute*, *Goldenrod*; a genus of composite plants. The *Solidagineæ* (Fr., *solidaginéées*) are a division of the *Astereæ*. [a. 35.]—*S. odora*, *S. odorata*. The sweet-scented goldenrod of the United States and Canada. The aromatic leaves, formerly official in the U. S. Ph., are carminative, hemostatic, stimulant, and diaphoretic (in warm infusion). They yield a highly aromatic pale greenish-yellow volatile oil, which is easily dissolved in alcohol, in flatulence, as a corrigent, etc. The dried flowers and leaves are substituted for tea. The perennial, creeping, aromatic root has an odor resembling that of *Geum urbanum*, and has been used like it. [a. 35.]—*S. sempervirens*. A North American species used as a vulnerary. [a. 35.]—*S. virga aurea*, *S. vulgaris*. Fr., *verge d'or* (*des bois*), *grande verge dorée*, *herbe des Juifs*, *herbe vermeille*, *Heidekraut*, *Goldrute*, *Goldruten* (*oder Heidekraut*), *Wunderkraut*, *St. Petruskraut*, *Machtheilkrout*. Common goldenrod; indigenous to both hemispheres. The leaves and flowering tops, *herba et summitates virgæ aureæ* (seu *solidaginis*, seu *solidaginis* [seu *consolidæ*] *saracenicæ*), were formerly used as a lithoniptic. They are somewhat aromatic and astringent, and are still used as a vulnerary, antidiysenteric, diuretic, and diaphoretic. The root is sialagogue, and is sometimes mixed with that of *Arnica montana*.

SOLIDARPATOLOGY (Ger.), n. Zol-e²a³r²pa³t-o-log. An adherent of solidistic pathology.

SOLIDIFICATION, n. Sol¹-id-i²-f-i²ka²shu³n. From *solidus*, solid, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *Sol. Verdicten*. The act of becoming or the condition of being solid, as in hepatization of the lung. [D.]

SOLIDISM, n. Sol¹-id-i²z-m. From *solidus*, solid. Fr., *solidisme*. Ger., *Solidismus*, *Solidarpathologie*. See *Solidistic* PATHOLOGY.

SOLIDUNGULATE, adj. Sol¹-id-i²-u³n²gu³l-at. Lat., *solidungulus* (from *solidus*, solid, and *ungula*, a hoof). Fr., *solidungulé*. Ger., *einhufig*, *ganzhufig*. Whole-hoofed. The *Solidungula* are the group of perissodactylous mammals (the horse family) in which the foot terminates in an undivided hoof. [B. 28 (a. 27).]

SOLIPED, adj. Sol¹-id-pe²d. From *solidus*, solid, and *pes*, the foot. *Solidungulate*; as a n., a solidungulate animal.

SOLIS (Fr.), n. Sole. See ALVINEU.

SOLITARIUS (Lat.), adj. Sol¹(sol)-it-a(a³)ri²-u³s(u⁴s). See SOLITARY; as a n., in the m., a single or azygous muscle. [a. 48.]—*S. pharyngis*. See *Middle* CONSTRUCTOR of the *pharynx*.

SOLITARY, adj. Sol¹-it-a³-ri². Lat., *solitarius* (from *solus*, alone). Fr., *solitaire*. Ger., *einzelstehend*. Not associated with others, single, azygous. [a. 35, 48.]

SOLUM (Lat.), n. n. Sol(sol)¹-i²-u³m(u⁴m). 1. A bath-tub. [A. 325 (a. 46).] 2. See TENIA s.

SOLUBLE, adj. Sol¹-u³-b³l. Lat., *solubilis* (from *solvere*, to loose). Fr., *s.* Ger., *lösbar*, *löslich*. Capable of entering into solution. [B.]

SOLUTÉ (Fr.), n. Sol-u³-ta. 1. A solution. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., a solution of a pie chemical compound, an element, an acid, or a salt in water, with the occasional addition of alcohol. [B.]

SOLUTIO (Lat.), n. f. Sol¹-u³(u³)/shi²(i²)o. Gen., -on³is. See SOLUTION and LIQUOR.—*S. acidimetria decinormalis* [Austr. Ph., 7th ed.]. A solution containing 4 milligrammes of caustic soda in each c. c. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—*S. atheræ*. See LIQUOR *anodinus mineralis aqueus*.—*S. alcalimetria decinormalis* [Austr. Ph., 7th ed.]. A solution containing 6½ milligrammes of oxalic acid in each c. c. [B. 270 (a. 38).]—*S. alexiteria*. See *Species pro tacto antiloinica* Gaudin.—*S. alexiteria gaubii*. See FUMARI.—*S. arsenicalis* Fowleri. See LIQUOR POTASSII *arsenitis*.—*S. euprata*. See LIQUOR *eris cinnamomatus* (under *ERIS*).—*S. Donovan*. See LIQUOR *ARSENII* et *hydrargyri iodidi*.—*S. ferrata*. See LIQUOR *TARTARI solubilis chalybeati*.—*S. Fowleri*. See LIQUOR *POTASSII arsenitis*.—*S. Lugol*. See LIQUOR *IODI*.—*S. mercurialis*. See LIQUOR *HYDRARGYRI perchloratis*.—*S. muricatis*. See FUMARI.—*S. Tinctura* *eris cinnamomatus* Gaudin.—*S. alexiteria* oxygenata. See AQUA *CHLORI*.—*S. arsenicalis* Fowleri. See LIQUOR *POTASSII arsenitis*.—*S. euprata*. See LIQUOR *eris cinnamomatus* (under *ERIS*).—*S. Donovan*. See LIQUOR *ARSENII* et *hydrargyri iodidi*.—*S. ferrata*. See LIQUOR *TARTARI solubilis chalybeati*.—*S. Fowleri*. See LIQUOR *POTASSII arsenitis*.—*S. Lugol*. See LIQUOR *IODI*.—*S. mercurialis*. See LIQUOR *HYDRARGYRI perchloratis*.—*S. muricatis*. See FUMARI.—*S. Tinctura* *eris cinnamomatus* Gaudin.—*S. alexiteria* oxygenata. See AQUA *CHLORI*.—*S. arsenicalis* Fowleri. See LIQUOR *POTASSII arsenitis*.—*S. euprata*. See LIQUOR *eris cinnamomatus* (under *ERIS*).—*S. Donovan*. See LIQUOR *ARSENII* et *hydrargyri iodidi*.—*S. ferrata*. See LIQUOR *TARTARI solubilis chalybeati*.—*S. Fowleri*. See LIQUOR *POTASSII arsenitis*.—*S. Lugol*. See LIQUOR *IODI*.—*S. mercurialis*. See LIQUOR *HYDRARGYRI perchloratis*.—*S. muricatis*. See FUMARI.—*S. Tinctura* *eris cinnamomatus* Gaudin.—*S. alexiteria* oxygenata. 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SOLUTION, n. $\text{So}^1\text{u}^2\text{shu}^2\text{n}$. Gr., $\lambda\sigma\upsilon\tau\epsilon$. Lat., *solutio*, *solutum* (3d def.). Fr., s. Ger., *Lösung*, *Auflösung*. 1. The act or process by which a substance, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, becomes diffused throughout a liquid and incorporated with it in state of molecular subdivision. 2. The state or condition of being thus incorporated with a liquid. 3. The resulting product, consisting of the liquid with the substance so incorporated. 4. The act of separating. [B.]—**Aluminous s. of Fallopius**. Fr., *eau aluminuse de Fallopie*. It., *acqua aluminosa di Fallopio*. A lotion formerly used for venereal sores and foul ulcers; consisting of 7 parts each of alum and corrosive sublimate and 350 parts each of rose water and plain water. [A. 314.]—**Arsenical s.** [Br Ph.] See *Liquor potassii arsenitis*.—**Burnett's s.** An aqueous solution of zinc chloride, being $\frac{1}{2}$ stronger than the official liquor zinci chloridi. [B. 5.] Cf. *Burnett's disinfectant*.—**Burrow's s.** A mixture of 30 parts of lead acetate dissolved in 90 of water and 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ of alum dissolved in 270 of water, filtered when the resulting precipitate has settled. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Campani's s.** A mixture of a concentrated s. of lead acetate with a dilute s. of copper acetate; used in testing for glucose, which reduces the copper salt, while cane sugar has no effect upon the s. [B. 270.]—**Centinormal s.** A volumetric s. of one hundredth of the strength of a normal s. [B.]—**Decinormal s.** Fr., *s. normale décimée*. A volumetric s. of one tenth of the strength of a normal s. [B.]—**De Valangin's s.** See *Liquor acidi arseniosi*.—**Dobell's s.** A s. containing 45 grains of carbolic acid, 3 drachms of borax, 1 drachm of sodium bicarbonate, 1 oz. of glycerin, and water up to a pint. [Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz., July, 1880 (B).]—**Donovan's s.** See *Liquor arsenii et hydragryi iodidi*.—**Drees's s.** See *Liquor ferri albuminatis*.—**Farrant's s.** A mixture of equal volumes of thick gum-arabic mucilage, glycerin, and cold saturated s. of arsenious acid; used for microscopic mounting. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Fehling's s.** A preparation made by dissolving 40 grammes of crystallized cupric sulphate in 200 c. c. of water and 160 grammes of potassium tartrate with 180 of fused sodium hydrate in 600 c. c. of water, mixing the two, diluting to 1,000 c. c., and boiling for some minutes. [B. 5 (a, 28).]—**Fowler's s.** See *Liquor potassii arsenitis*.—**Heinecke's arsenical s.** See *Liquor arsenicale de Heinecke*.—**Javelle's s.** See *Javelle water*.—**Jenning's saline s.** A modification of the normal saline s. made by dissolving 50 grains of sodium chloride, 3 grains of potassium chloride, 24 grains of sodium sulphate, 24 grains of sodium carbonate, and 2 grains of sodium phosphate in a pint of boiling water, cooling to 100° F. (about 38° C.), and adding 2 drachms of absolute alcohol. [A. 34.]—**Labarraque's s.** See *Liquor sodæ chloratæ*.—**Lugol's s.** See *Liquor iodi*.—**Magede's s.** A s. of 18 grains of morphine sulphate in an ounce of water. [A. 39.]—**Mayer's s.** See *Mayer's reagent*.—**Monse's s.** See *Liquor ferri subsulphatis*.—**Normal saline s.** A s. used as an intravenous injection in hæmorrhage, etc., and in physiological experimentation, consisting of 75 parts of sodium chloride dissolved in 10,000 of water. [B. 12.]—**Normal s.** A volumetric s. containing in each litre an amount of the reagent sufficient to exactly replace or combine with 1 gramme of hydrogen; i. e., containing in each litre a number of grammes of the reagent equal to the molecular weight of the latter divided by the number of hydrogen atoms which it can replace or combine with. [B.]—**Pavy's s.** An aqueous s. of 4,158 grammes of copper sulphate and 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ each of potassium and sodium tartrate and caustic potash, mixed with 800 c. c. of ammonia water of the sp. gr. of 0.880, and diluted to 1,000 c. c. with water. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**Pearson's s.** See *Liquor sodii arseniatis*.—**Rotter's s.** An antiseptic s. made by dissolving in a litre of water 2 grammes of carbolic acid, 3 of boric acid, 6 each of zinc chloride and zinc sulphocarbonate, 5 centigrammes of mercury bichloride, 25 of sodium chloride, 60 of salicylic acid, and 10 each of thymol and citric acid. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Aug. 10, 1889, p. 167.]—**Saturated s.** See under *SATURATED*.—**S. arsenicale de Fowler** (Fr.). See *Liquor potassii arsenitis*.—**S. arsenicale de Pearson** (Fr.). See *Liquor sodii arseniatis* and *Liquor arsenicalis Pearsoni*.—**S. cathérétique** (Fr.), *S. cupro-arsénifé* (Fr.). See *Mixture cathérétique*.—**S. de Coindet** (Fr.). A preparation made by dissolving 9 parts of potassium iodide in 300 of water, and adding 5 of iodine. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**S. de Guidotti** (Fr.). See *Mercurius fluctans*.—**S. de Heim** (Fr.). See *Liquor arsenicale de Heim*.—**S. de Marryat** (Fr.). A s. of 7 parts each of corrosive sublimate and hydrochloric acid in 300 of compound spirit of lavender. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**S. de Saviard** (Fr.). A s. of 7 parts of caustic potash, 24 of camphor, and 60 of sugar in 720 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**S. iodurée caustique** (Fr.). A s. of 2 parts each of potassium iodide and iodine in 4 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**S. lithiontrique** (Fr.). A s. of 4 parts of potassium carbonate in 25 of water. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**S. normale décimée** (Fr.). See *Decinormal s.*—**S. of Bellosse**. See *Liquor hydrargyri nitratis*.—**S. of continuity**. The removal from each other of two parts normally in contact. [B.]—**S. of continuity**. Ger., *Continuitätsstörung*. Disruption or separation in a structure that is normally continuous. [A. 48.]—**Standardized s.** A s. made of standard strength. [B. 11.]—**Standard s's.** See *Volumetric s's*.—**Test s.** A s. used for detecting the presence or amount of certain constituents in a substance undergoing analysis. [A. 38.]—**Thompson's s.** See *Thompson's s. of phosphorus*.—**Vleming's s.** See *Solutio Vlemingæ*.—**Volumetric s's.** Lat., *linguæ volumetricæ*. S's containing known quantities of certain chemical constituents, and of such properties that given amounts of them are capable of producing definite chemical changes in certain substances. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

SOLUTOL, n. $\text{So}^1\text{u}^2\text{t}^1\text{o}^1$. A disinfectant said to be especially effective in the preservation of corpses; an alkaline solution of sodium cresylate in an excess of cresol. [Squibb, "Ephemeris," etc., Feb., 1893.]

SOLVENS (Lat.), n. com. $\text{So}^1\text{v}^2\text{e}^2\text{nz}^2\text{wans}$. Gen., *ent'is*. From *solvere*, to loose. A solvent.—**Solutio solventis mineralis**. See *Liquor acidi arseniosi*.

SOLVENT, n. $\text{So}^1\text{v}^2\text{e}^2\text{nt}$. Lat., *solvens*. Fr., s. Ger., *Lösungsmittel*. A liquid in which a substance is or can be dissolved.

SOLVEOL, n. $\text{So}^1\text{v}^2\text{e}^2\text{o}^1$. A solution of sodium cresolate in an excess of cresol; a dark-colored, nearly odorless, neutral liquid, soluble in water in all proportions; an antiseptic of the creolin class, preferable to creolin and lysol from its freedom from greasiness. [Squibb, "Ephemeris," etc., Feb., 1893.]

SOLVINE, n. $\text{So}^1\text{v}^2\text{en}$. Syn.: *poly-solve*. Any one of a series of thick syrupy liquids of a yellow or brown color, obtained from various fixed oils, especially from castor-oil, olive oil, and rape-seed oil, by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid. They dissolve very many substances which are insoluble in water, but they decompose above 110° C. Their extended medicinal use is shown by the experiments of Kobert and Kiwilt to be highly objectionable, as they dissolve the red corpuscles of the blood, irritate the subcutaneous tissues, and produce phenomena of poisoning very similar to those occasioned by apotoin and similar substances; so that they are not to be recommended either as ointments or for internal use. [B. 270 (a, 38); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 8, 1890, p. 266.]

SOMA (Lat.), n. n. Som^2a^3 . Gen., *som'atos* (-atis). Gr., *σῶμα*. See *Body*.—**S. tyllodes**. See *Corpus callosum*.

SOMACULE, n. $\text{Som}^2\text{a}^2\text{u}^1$. Of M. Foster, the physiological unit of protoplasm. [L. 233 (a, 48).]

SOMASCESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Som}^2\text{a}^2\text{sc}^2\text{es}$ -se(-ka)'sis. Gen., *-es'eos* (-is). From *σώμασσειν*, to exercise the body. Fr., *somascèse*, *somascétique*. Ger., *Somascetik*. See *GYMNASTICS*.

SOMATIC, **SOMATICAL**, adj's. $\text{Som}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}^1\text{ik}$, *-i'k*. Gr., *σωματικός* (from *σῶμα*, the body). Lat., *somaticus*. Fr., *somatique*. Ger., *somatisch*. Pertaining to the body at large. [D: L.]

SOMATO-ETIOLOGICAL, adj. $\text{Som}^2\text{a}^2\text{o}^2\text{-e}^2\text{t}^1\text{i}^2\text{o}^2\text{-l}^2\text{o}^2\text{g}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$. From *σῶμα*, the body, *aitia*, a cause, and *λόγος*, understanding. Pertaining or relating to mental aberration caused by some physical disease. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 25, 1887, p. 701 (a, 34).]

SOMATODIDYMY (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Som}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}^1\text{o}^2\text{-d}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{m}$ - $(\text{u}^2\text{m})^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *σῶμα*, the body, and *δίδυμος*, double. Fr., *somatodidyme*. Ger., *Körperzwillung*. A double monster the individuals of which are united at the trunk. [L. 50 (a, 34).]

SOMATOLOGY, n. $\text{Som}^2\text{a}^2\text{o}^2\text{-l}^2\text{o}^2\text{g}^2\text{i}$. Lat., *somatology* (from *σῶμα*, the body, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *somatologie*. The anatomy, physiology, etc., of organisms, especially of the human body. [A. 48.]

SOMATOME, n. $\text{Som}^2\text{a}^2\text{tom}$. From *σῶμα*, the body, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., s. A segment of the trunk of the embryo; a somite. 2. An instrument devised by the younger Baudelocque for dividing the body of the fetus in the operation of embryotomy.

SOMATOPAGUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Som}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}^1\text{o}^2\text{-p}^2\text{ag}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$ (*u}^2\text{s}*). From *σῶμα*, the body, and *πάγος*, that which is fixed. A double monster having two trunks. [A. 34.]

SOMATOPLEURE, n. $\text{Som}^2\text{a}^2\text{o}^2\text{-p}^2\text{leu}^2\text{r}$. Lat., *somatopleura* (from *σῶμα*, the body, and *πλευρά*, the side). Fr., s., *lamé somatique*, *feuille médullo-épidermique*. 1. Of Foster and Balfour, the outer wall of the pleuropertoneal space in the embryo. [A. 11.] 2. See *Parietal mesoblast*.

SOMATOTOMY, n. $\text{Som}^2\text{a}^2\text{o}^2\text{-t}^2\text{o}^2\text{m}^2$. Lat., *somatotomia* (from *σῶμα*, the body, and *τομή*, a cutting). See *Dissection* (1st def.).

SOMATOTRIDYMY (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Som}^2\text{a}^2\text{t}^1\text{o}^2\text{-t}^2\text{ri}^2\text{d}^2\text{i}^2\text{m}$ - $(\text{u}^2\text{m})^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *σῶμα*, the body, and *τρίδυμος*, threefold. Fr., *somatotridyme*. Ger., *Leibdrilling*. Of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, a monster having three bodies. [A. 34.]

SOMITE, n. Som^2it . From *σῶμα*, the body. Ger., *Somit*. 1. Any one of the individual embryonic segments out of which a particular segment of the body is subsequently developed. 2. A single segment in the body of an articulate animal. [B. 28 (a, 27).]—**Mesoblastic s's**, **Protovertebral s's**. A row of s's formed on each side of the dorsal ridges of the embryo by the transverse cleavage of the protovertebral column of the mesoblast, and ultimately developed into the spinal ganglia, permanent vertebrae, and muscular and dermal plates. They were formerly called *primordial vertebrae* and *protovertebrae*. [A. 5.]—**Vertebral s's**. In embryology, the rudimentary vertebrae.

SOMMEIL (Fr.), n. $\text{So}^2\text{m}^2\text{-m}^2\text{e}^2\text{-y}$. See *SLEEP*.—**S. a distance**. See *Telepathic hypnotism*.—**S. d'été**. The immobile, lethargic state assumed by certain *Amphibia* during hot, dry seasons. [A. 385 (a, 18).] Cf. *Hibernation*.—**S. d'hiver**, *S. hibernale*. See *Hibernation*.—**S. mécanique**. Of Luys, a hypnotic state produced by the action of rotating mirrors. ["Sem. méd.," Mar. 27, 1889, p. 101 (a, 18).]—**S. nerveux**. See *Hypnotism*.—**S. somnambulique artificiel** (ou provoqué). See *Hypnotism*.—**S. paradoxal**. Of Szczygiński, an abnormal hypnosis in insane persons, apparently voluntary, and not related to the familiar forms of hypnotic and hysterical sleep, but always accompanied by contractions, anesthesia, etc. ["Ann. de méd. psych.," Nov. 16, 1891, p. 373 (a, 34, 50).]

SOMMERAUSSATZ (Ger.), n. $\text{Zom}^2\text{m}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2\text{-z}^2\text{a}^2\text{ts}$. See *NEOEPRA*.

SOMMERAL (Ger.), **SOMMERSPROSSE** (Ger.), n's. $\text{Zom}^2\text{-m}^2\text{e}^2\text{r}^2\text{-m}^2\text{a}^2\text{l}$, *-spross-e*. See *LENTIGO*.

SOMMET (Fr.), n. $\text{So}^2\text{m}^2\text{-m}$. See *APEX*, *CULMEN*, and *VERTEX*.—**S. du bassin**. The inferior strait of the pelvis.—**S. du fauceau intermédiaire du bulbe** (Hirschfeld). The portion of the medulla oblongata lying between the groove separating the olivary and restiform bodies and the vagus and glossopharyngeal nuclei. [I. 42 (K).]—**S. du monticule**. See *CULMEN cerebelli*.—**S. du sacrum**. The lower extremity of the sacrum.

SOMMITÉ (Fr.), n. $\text{So}^2\text{m}^2\text{-m}^2\text{e}^2\text{-ta}$. The flowering top of a plant. [A. 35.]—**S's fleuris** [Fr. Cod.]. The flowering tops of various plants used in pharmacy. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

SOPOROSE, **SOPOROUS**, adj's. So^po^ros, -u's. Lat., *soporosus*. Fr., *soporeux*. Ger., *schlaf-süchtig* (2d def.). 1. Causing sleep, narcotic. 2. Of diseases, accompanied with excessive drowsiness. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

SORA (Lat.), n. f. Sor^a. See **URTICARIA**.

SORBAMIDE, n. So^rb^amⁱdⁱd. Fr., s. A substance, C₈H₁₀NH₂, obtained by the action of liquid ammonia on sorbic ethyl sorbate. It forms white needles. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SORBEFACIENT, adj. Sor^be^fa^ci^en^t. From *sorbere*, to suck in, and *facere*, to make. Producing or promoting absorption. [a, 17.]

SORBIC ACID, n. So^rbⁱc^acⁱd. Fr., *acide sorbique*. Ger., *Sorbeer-säure*, *Vogelbeersäure*, *Sorbinsäure*, *Spier-säure*. A monatomic acid, C₈H₈O₂, obtained from the fruit of *Pyrus aucuparia* and *Pyrus sorbus*. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 93 (a, 14).]

SORBIN, SORBINOSE, n's. So^rbⁱnⁱ, -iⁿ-os. Fr., *sorbine*. Ger., *Sorbin*. A substance, C₈H₁₀O₂, obtained from the juice of the berries of *Pyrus aucuparia*. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

SORBITE, n. So^rbⁱt^e. Fr., s. Ger., *Sorbit*. A crystalline substance, (C₆H₁₄O₆) + H₂O, found in the berries of *Pyrus aucuparia*. [B, 3, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

SORBUS (Lat.), n. f. So^rb^usⁱ(u's). Fr., *sorbier*. Ger., *Eberesche*. A section of the genus *Pyrus*. [a, 35].—**S. americana**. The *Pyrus americana*, American mountain ash. Its properties are supposed to be similar to those of *Pyrus aucuparia*. The fruit is said to yield nearly 7 per cent of malic acid. [a, 35].—**S. aucuparia**. See **PYRUS aucuparia**.—**S. cydonia**. See **CYDONIA vulgaris**.—**S. domestica**. See **PYRUS s.**—**S. sambucifolia**. The *Pyrus sambucifolia*, the western mountain ash. [a, 35].—**S. sativa**. See **PYRUS s.**

SORDES (Lat.), n. f. So^rd^e(z)as. Gen., *sordⁱs*. From *sordere*, to be dirty. Fr., *saburre*. Ger., *Unreinigkeit*. 1. Dirt, filth; especially the foul matter which collects on the teeth and lips in certain fevers. [D, 2]. See **CERUMEN**.—**Dental s.** See **S** (1st def.).—**S. aurium**. See **CERUMEN s.**—**S. capitis**. See **SCABIES capitis**.—**S. cutis embryonis**. See **VERNIX caseosa**.—**S. oculi**, **S. oculorum**. See **ACHNE** (2d def.).

SORDIDIN, n. So^rdⁱdⁱn. Fr., *sordidine*. Ger., *S.* A substance, C₁₉H₁₉O₇ (or C₁₃H₁₉O₈), obtained from *Zeora sordida*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

SORE, adj. Sor^e. A. S., *sōr*. Gr., *dōvmpōs*. Lat., *dolorosus*. Fr., *sensible*, *douloureux*. Ger., *schmerzhaft*. Painful, tender on pressure. [G.]

SORE, n. Sor^e. Gr., *ἔλκος*. Lat., *ulcus*. Fr., *ulcère*. Ger., *offenes Geschwür*, *wunde Stelle*. An ulcer or any painful or tender lesion on the surface of the body. [U.]—**Bed s.** Lat., *gangræna per decubitus*, *decubitus*. Fr., *escharre de decubitus*. Ger., *Druckbrand*, *Durchliegen*. Gangrene of the skin or of deeper tissues, due to prolonged recumbency. It may occur in the form either of primary necrosis of the skin or of phlegmonous gangrene. [G.] Cf. *Dermatitis per decubitus*.—**Hard s.** Infecting s. See **SYPHILITIC CHANCERE**.—**Kandahar s.** A s., similar to the Delhi boil, affecting inhabitants of Kandahar. [a, 34].—**Lahore s.**, **Moulton s.** See **DELHI BOIL**.—**Natal s.** A chronic cutaneous s. affecting residents of Natal; believed to be due to the heat, uncleanness, and a scorbutic tendency. [a, 34].—**Oriental s.** Of Tilbury Fox, any one of the diseases occurring in the East which have the general characters of Aleppo and Delhi boil, Biskra button, etc. [G, 99].—**Pandjeh s.** Pandjeh s. A chronic s. affecting residents of Pandjeh, caused by irritation of the skin by sand, dirt, and uncleanness, the intense heat, and the scorbutic tendency of many of the inhabitants favoring its occurrence. ["Ind. Med. Gaz." Oct., 1886, p. 296 (a, 34).]—**Soft (venereal) s.** See **SIMPLE CHANCERE**.—**Veldt s.** See **Natal s.**

SORE (Fr.), n. Sor^e. See **SORUS**.

SOREDIAL, adj. So^re^di^al. Pertaining to or developed from a soredium. [a, 35.]

SOREDIAE, adj. So^re^di^ae. Pertaining to or developed from a soredium. [a, 35.]

SOREDUM (Lat.), n. n. So^r(sor)-ed^edⁱu^m (u'm). From *sorēps*, a heap. Fr., *soréide*, *sorédion*. Ger., *Keimhäufchen*, *Brut-häufchen*, *Staubhäufchen*. A brood-bud; one of the gonidia or one of the groups of gonidia (algal cells, according to some authors) either occurring on the upper surface or bordering the margin of the thallus of small lichens, in the form of rounded or diffuse pulverulent eruptions which, when discharged from the fronds, develop into new plants. [a, 35.]

SORE-HEELS, n. Sor^ehelz'. Fr., *maladie du talon*. Of Jenner, see **HORSE-POX**.

SORE MOUTH, n. Sor^emu'th. See **STOMATITIS**.—**Nursing s. m.** See **STOMATITIS materna**.

SORE THROAT, n. Sor^ethro't. See **ANGINA**.—**Clergymen's s. t.** See **FOLLICULAR PHARYNGITIS**.—**Gouty s. t.** Of Mackenzie, a pharyngitis due to gout. [a, 34].—**Hospital s. t.** Chronic pharyngitis affecting residents of hospitals. [a, 34].—**Inflammatory s. t.** See **CYNANCHE tonsillaris** and **Erythematous PHARYNGITIS**.—**Malignant s. t.**, **Putrid s. t.** See **Malignant ANGINA**.—**Sandringham s. t.** A term applied to diphtheria at Norfolk, England. ["Brit. Med. Jour." 1887, ii, p. 176 (a, 34).]—**Sloughing s. t.** The gangrenous throat affection of malignant scarlet fever. [D.]—**Ulcerated s. t.**, **Ulcerous s. t.** See **Malignant ANGINA**.

SOREUMA (Lat.), n. n. So^r(sor)-u'm^a. Gen., -eum^atos (-atis). Gr., *σώρευμα* (from *σώρεω*, to heap up). Fr., *soreume*. Of Walroth, see **SOREDUM**.

SORGHUM (Lat.), n. n. So^rg^hu'm^a (u'm). Fr., *sorgho*. Ger., *Moorhirse*. A genus of the *Andropogoneæ*, considered by some a

subgenus of *Andropogon*. The *Sorghææ* are a subtribe of the *Saccharineæ*. [a, 35].—**S. commune**, **S. dora**. See **S. vulgare**.—**S. halepense**. Ger., *aleppische Moorhirse*. The Aleppo millet-grass of southern Europe and the Orient. The sweetish mucilaginous root (It., *gramignone*, *smilace dolce*) is used in Italy in place of European sarsaparilla. [a, 35].—**S. saccharatum**. Fr., *sorgho sucré*, *gros mil* (ou millet), *millet de Cafrérie*. Broom-corn. Chinese sugar-cane, sugar-millet; indigenous to northern China and cultivated in India, Africa, Europe, and the United States. The juice is rich in glucose, and yields molasses, sugar, alcohol, and a liquor like cider. The leaves and seed are used as fodder. The stems are made into paper. In China the coloring matter of the seed is used to deepen the color of wines. The spikelets are used for making brooms. [a, 35].—**S. vulgare**. Fr., *sorgho* (commun, ou d'Afrique), *balais* (de jonc), *blé de Guinée*, *garnotte*, *grand* (ou *gros*) *mil*, *millet d'Afrique* (ou à balais, ou de Turquie), *grand millet noir*. Ger., *gemeine Moorhirse*, *Durragras*, *Mohrenhirse*, *Kaffernkorn*. Dhoura, Guinea-corn, East Indian (or great, or Turkish) millet; cultivated for its grain. It was the *κείραρος* of the ancient Greeks, who used a decoction of the seed as a pectoral and the flour as an astringent and in poultices. In China the seeds of one variety are used for making wine. [a, 35.]

SORORATION, n. Sor^orⁱa'shu'n. From *soror*, a sister. Fr., s. The development of a girl's breasts at puberty. [a, 14.]

SOROSIS (Lat.), **SOROSUS** (Lat.), n's, and m. So^r(sor)-osⁱs, -u's (u's). Gen., -os^eos (-is), -osⁱ. From *σωρός*, a heap. Fr., *sorose*. Ger., *Haufenfrucht*. The product of a compact flower-cluster; a fleshy multiple fruit. [a, 35.]

SORREL, n. So^rr^el. 1. The genus *Oxalis*. 2. The *Rumex acetosa* and other species of *Rumex*. [a, 35].—**Common s.** The *Rumex acetosa* and (in the United States) *Rumex acetosella*. [a, 35].—**Cuckoo-s.** See *Oxalis acetosella*.—**French s.** See *Rumex scutatus* and *Oxalis acetosella*.—**Guinea s.** The *Hibiscus sabdariffa* and its variety *aba*. [a, 35].—**Horse-s.** See *Rumex lapathicus*.—**Mountain-s.** 1. The *Oxalis acetosella*. 2. The genus *Oxyria*. [a, 35].—**Red-s.** See *Hibiscus sabdariffa*.—**Salt of s.** See *Potassium oxalate* (3d def.).—**Sheep-s.**, **Sheep's s.** See *Rumex acetosella*.—**S. tree.** 1. The *Oxydendron arboreum*. 2. In Queensland, the *Hibiscus heterophyllus*. [a, 35].—**S. vine.** The *Cissua acida*. [a, 35].—**S. wood.** 1. The *Oxalis acetosella*. 2. The *Oxydendron arboreum*. [a, 35].—**Sow-s.** Probably a corruption of *sow s.*, the *Rumex acetosa*. [a, 35].—**Water-s.** See *Rumex hydroclaphum*.—**Wood-s.** 1. The genus *Oxalis*, especially *Oxalis acetosella*. 2. In Jamaica, the *Begonia nitida*. [a, 35.]

SORTIE (Fr.), n. So^rt^e. An outlet. [A, 537 (a, 21).]—**S. du bassin**. See *Inferior STRAIT of the pelvis*.

SORUS (Lat.), n. m. So^rs^usⁱ (u's). From *σωρός*, a heap. Fr., *sore*. Ger., *Häufchen*, *Sporenhäufchen* (2d def.). 1. The fruit dot, or collection of sporangia, of ferns. 2. A collection of spores or globules on the fronds of various algae. [a, 35.]

SORY (Lat.), n. n. So^ri^usⁱ (u's). Gr., *σώρη*. See **IRON sulphate**.

SOSIBIOUS, adj. Sozⁱbⁱu'sⁱ. Lat., *sosibius* (from *σώζειν*, to save, and *βίος*, life). Fr., *sosibié*. Used or fitted for preserving life. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SOSICREAS (Lat.), n. n. Sozⁱ(sos)-i^usⁱ (re^asⁱu's). Gen., -cre^atos (-atis). From *σώζειν*, to save, and *κρέας*, flesh. See **CREASOTE**.

SOTERIOLOGY, n. So^te^ri^ol^ogⁱa. From *σωτήρ*, a savior, and *λογία*, understanding. See **HYGIENE**.

SOTERIUS (Lat.), adj. So^t(sot)-e^ri^usⁱ (u's). Gr., *σωτήριος* (from *σωτήρ*, a savior). Preserving, healing (said especially of mineral springs). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SOTIRELLA (Lat.), n. f. So^ti^re^lla. See under **BALSAMUM odontalgicum**.

SOTTEVILLE-LEZ-ROUEN (Fr.), n. So^te^vi^lla^u-ru^an^a. A place in the department of the Seine Inférieure, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14, 50).]

SOUARI NUT, n. See **SUWARROW NUT**.

SOUBIZE (Fr.), n. Sub^z. A place in the department of the Charente-Inférieure, France, where there is a chalybeate spring.

SOUBRELANGUE (Fr.), n. Sub^r-laⁿg^ue. See **TONGUE-TIE**.

SOUBRESAUT (Fr.), n. Sub^r-so. 1. The "bumping" of a boiling liquid. [B, 8]. 2. See **SUBSULTUS**.

SOUCELLES (Fr.), n. Su^se^l. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a chalybeate spring.

SOUCHE (Fr.), n. Sush. A stump; the thick subterranean portion of a plant (usually the rhizome and sometimes the root of a perennial plant); in the pl., s's, of the Fr. Cod., rhizomes. [a, 35, 38.]—**S's des hémisphères**. See **CRURA cerebri**.

SOUCHET (Fr.), n. Su^sha. See **CYPERUS**.—**S. babylonique**. See *Larger GALANGAL*.—**S. des Indes**. See *CURCUMA longa*.—**S. sultan**, **S. tubéreux**. See *CYPERUS esculentus*.

SOUCHEYRE (Fr.), n. Su^she^r. A place in the department of the Haute-Loire, France, where there is a gaseous alkaline spring. [L, 105 (a, 50).]

SOUCI (Fr.), n. Su^se. See **CALENDULA** (1st def.).—**Conserve de s.** See *Conserva CALENDULE*.—**Extrait de s.** See *EXTRACTUM CALENDULE*.—**S. d'eau**. See *CAITHA palustris* and *LYSIMACHIA thysiflora*.—**S. des blés**, **S. des champs**. See *CHRYSANTHEMUM segetum*.

SOUDE (Fr.), n. Sud. 1. Soda. For such subheadings as *Benzoate de s.*, etc., see the manifestly equivalent forms *SODIUM benzoate*, etc. 2. The genus *Salsola*. [a, 35].—**Acétate de s. cristallisé**. See *SODIUM acetate*.—**Alun de s.** See *SODA ALUM*.—**Azotate de s.** See *SODIUM nitrate*.—**Borate de s.** [Fr. Cod.] (*avec excès de base*), *Borate sursaturé de s.* See **BORAX**.—**Carbonate de**

s. Normal sodium carbonate. [B.]—Carbonate de s. neutre. Sodium bicarbonate. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—Carbonate de s. pur cristallisé. See Sodium carbonate.—Carbonate de s. sec du commerce. See Dried commercial sodium carbonate.—Chlorite de s. chloruré, Chlorure de s. liquide. See *Liquor sodæ chloratæ*.—Collutoire au borate de s. [Fr. Cod.] Lat., *collutorium cum borate sodico*. Collutory of borax made by triturating 1 part of powdered borax with 4 parts of honey of rose. [B.]—Crade de s. Cristaux de s. See Sodium carbonate.—Eau de s. (carbonatée). See *Liquor sodæ effervescentis*.—Gargarisme au borate de s. See *Gargarisma boraxatum*.—Hydrolé de bicarbonate de s. See *Liquor sodæ effervescentis*.—Hydrolé de s. See *Liquor sodæ*.—Hypochlorite de s. See Sodium hypochlorite and *Liquor sodæ chloratæ*.—Hypochlorite de s. liquide. See *Liquor sodæ chloratæ*.—Hyposulfite de s. See Sodium thiosulfate. Phosphate. Phénate de s. See Sodium carbolate. Phénate de s. dissous. See *Liquor natri carbolicæ*.—Phosphate de s. See Sodium phosphate.—Phosphate de s. et d'ammoniaque. See Ammonium and sodium phosphate.—Poudre de bicarbonate de s. Sodium bicarbonate powdered and sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve [Fr. Cod.] (a. 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a. 38).]—Poudre de borate de s. [Fr. Cod.] Borax powdered and sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve [Fr. Cod.] (a. 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a. 38).]—Sel de s. (cristallisé). See Sodium carbonate.—Silicate de s. liquide. See *Liquor sodæ silicatis*.—Sirop d'hypophosphite de s. [Fr. Cod.] A preparation made up of 1 part of sodium hypophosphite, 10 parts of syrup of orange-flowers, and 89 of syrup. [B.]—Soluté d'arséniate de s. See *Liquor arsenici Pearsonii* and *Liquor sodæ arsenatis*.—Sodium carbonate. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—S. à la chaux. A substance formed by mixing a solution of sodium carbonate with lime, as in the first stage in the preparation of caustic soda. [L. 49 (a. 14).]—S. boratée. See BORAX.—S. carbonatée. See Sodium carbonate.—S. caustique. Caustic soda. [B.]—S. caustique liquide. See *Liquor sodæ*.—S. commune. See SALSOLA soda.—S. crayeux. Sodium carbox. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—S. cultivée. See *Salsola sativa*.—S. de varec. See Kelp and *Fucus vesiculosus*.—S. effervescente. S. fondue. Sodium carbonate. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—S. sulfatée. See Sodium sulphate.—S. tartarisée. See POTASSIUM and sodium tartrate. S. vitriolée. See Sodium sulphate.—Sous-carbonate de s. See Sodium carbonate.—Sous-phosphate de s. See Sodium phosphate.—Sulfate de s. Sodium sulfate. [B.]—Sulfate de s. purifié du commerce. See Crude sodium sulphate.—Sulfate de s. purifié. See under Sodium sulphate.—Sulfite acide de s. See Sodium bisulphite.—Sulfite sulfurée de s. See Sodium thiosulphate.—Sulfinate de s. See Sodium ethylsulphate.—Sulfure de s. See Sodium sulphide and Sodium trisulphide.—Tablettes de bicarbonate de s. See *Trochisci sodii bicarbonatis*.—Tablettes de bicarbonate de s. à la menthe. Ninety-six-centigramme lozenges made from a mixture of 64 grammes of sodium bicarbonate, 1,128 of sugar, 144 of mucilage, and 18 drops of oil of peppermint. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—Tablettes de borate de s. Sp., *tablettes de bórato sódico* [Sp. Ph.]. Lozenges each containing 10 centigrammes of borax, and made up with 60 centigrammes of water, 90 of sugar, and a very small proportion of gum tragacanth and tincture of benzoin [Fr. Cod.]. The Sp. Ph. orders tragacanth mucilage and omits the water and the tincture of benzoin. [B. 95 (a. 38).]

SODON (Fr.), n. Sud-o'n. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [a. 14.]

SODURE (Fr.), n. Sud-u'r. 1. Coalescence, union. [a. 35.] 2. See *Fulse ankylosis*.—S. des os. See *True ankylosis*.

SOUFFLE, n. Souff. Gr., *σφοδ*, Lat., *status*. Fr., s. A low blowing sound, a murmur. [D.] See also BRUIT de s. For various subheadings not here given, see the corresponding forms under MURMUR.—Bronchial s. See BRONCHIAL RESPIRATION (1st def.) and cf. BRONCHIAL MURMUR.—Cardiac s. 1. See HEART MURMUR. 2. In obstetrics, that variety of the fetal which originates in the heart. [A. 15.]—Cavernous s. See CAVERNOUS RALE.—Electric s. Of Charcot, a feeling of coolness produced by bringing a metallic ball within six inches of a person charged with static electricity. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June, 1881, p. 720 (a. 34).]—Fetal s. 1. A s. of inconstant occurrence, thought by Nägele, Hecker, Schröder, and others to be different from the funicular s., and to be due to temporary compression of the umbilical cord between the fetus and the uterine wall, excited especially by the application of the stethoscope. 2. A collective term for a cardiac and a funicular s. [A. 15, 24.]—Funic s., Funicular s. Ger., *Nabelschnurgeräusch*. A hissing sound, synchronous with the fetal heart sound, sometimes heard on auscultation of the abdomen of a pregnant woman, and supposed to have its origin in the arteries of the umbilical cord. [A. 23.]—Glottic s. A variety of the fetal which is heard in the neck cavity, as by passing through the glottis. [a. 34.]—Intracardiac s. See CARDIAC s.—Placental s. Fr., s. *placentaire*. Ger., *Placentargeräusch*. See UTERINE s.—S. bronchique (Fr.). See BRONCHIAL RESPIRATION.—S. continu (avec redoublement) (Fr.). See BRUIT de s. à double courant.—S. du grand silence (Fr.). Of Voiliez, a cardiac s. (1st def.), that begins during diastole and is reinforced little by little; obscure, or respiration agitates a sort of mobile veil interposed between a pulmonary cavity and the observer's ear. It is observed in pulmonary cavities, bronchial dilatation, and peripneumonia. [Laennec (a. 34).]—Tracheal s. See TRACHEAL RESPIRATION (1st def.).—Umbilical s. 1. See Funicular s. 2. Of Nägele, see Fetal s. (1st def.).—Uterine s. Fr., s. *utérin*, s. pla-

centaire, grand bruit (to distinguish it from the fetal heart sounds). Ger., *Circulationsgeräusch des schwangeren Uterus*; *Placentargeräusch*, *Uteringeräusch*, *Uterinalgeräusch*. A blowing sound like that heard over an aneurysm, recognized, on auscultating the uterus in advanced pregnancy, as synchronous with the mother's pulse; supposed to be due to enlargement of the uterine arteries.

SOUFFLET (Fr.), n. Souff. See INSUFFLATOR.

SOUFRE (Fr.), n. Su-fr'. See SULPHUR.—Alcool de s. See CARBON disulphide.—Baume de s. See Balsamum sulphuris.—Baume de s. anisé. See Balsamum sulphuris anisatum.—Baume de s. sucré. See Balsamum sulphuris succinatum.—Baume de s. térbenthiné. See Balsamum sulphuris terebinthinatum.—Clyssus de s. See ANTIMONY clyssus.—Electrolyte de s. See *Confectio sulphuris*.—Esprit de s. (par la cloche). See ANTIMONY clyssus.—Fleurs de s. Flowers of sulphur. [B.]—Fleurs de s. composées. See Flores sulphuris compositi.—Fleur de s. lavée. Washed sulphur. [B.]—Foie de s. Liver of sulphur. [B.]—Foie de s. alcalin. Potassium or sodium sulphide. [B.]—Foie de s. antimonial. Liver of antimony. [B. 92.]—Foie de s. calcaire. Calcium sulphide. [B. 119.]—Foie de s. volatil. See *Liquor fumans Beguini*.—Glycéré de s. See *Glyceritum cum sulphure*.—Huile de s. See ANTIMONY clyssus.—Lait de s. See Lac sulphuris.—Liniment de foie de s. calcaire. See Linimentum calcariae sulphuratæ.—Magistère de s. Precipitated sulphur. [B.]—Opia de s. See *Confectio sulphuris*.—Pastilles de s. See *Tabellæ sulphuris*.—Pommade au s. précipité. Pommade de s. See Unguentum sulphuris.—Poudre de s. doré mercurielle. See Pulvis hydrargyri stibiatæ.—S. antimonial tartarisé. Kermes mineral. [B. 92.]—S. carburé. See CARBON disulphide.—S. doré. See ANTIMONY pentasulphide.—S. doré liquide. See Tinctura antimonii saponata.—S. lavé. Washed sulphur. [a. 38.]—S. non lavé. Crude sulphur. [a. 38.]—S. précipité. Precipitated sulphur. [B.]—S. sublimé. Sublimed sulphur. [B.]—S. sublimé lavé. Washed sulphur. [B.]—S. végétale. Lycopodium powder. [a. 35.]—Tablettes de s. See *Tabellæ sulphuris*.

SOUGRAGNE (Fr.), SOUGRAIGNE (Fr.), n's. Sug-ra'n-y', -re'n-y'. A place in the department of the Aude, France, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [B. 93 (a. 14).]

SOUL, n. Sol. Gr., *ψυχή*. Lat., *anima*. Fr., *âme*. Ger., *Seele*. The non-corporeal, immaterial part of man (cf. MIND). [a. 48.]—Physical s. Lat., *anima structrix*. An old term for the cause of the development of organisms in the likeness of the parents; a "formative power" of the mother's mind. [A. 42.] Cf. VESSENTIAL and *Theoria de motibus interioribus*.—Spinal s. A faculty of sensation and consciousness supposed by some to exist in the spinal cord. [L. 20 (a. 48).]

SOUAMEA (Lat.), n. f. Sul-a'm'e-a-s'. Fr., *soulamé*. A genus of the Simarubaceæ, tribe Picramnieæ; formerly placed in the Polygalææ and by Endlicher made a distinct family (*Soulameæ*) allied to the Polygalææ. [a. 35.]—S. amara. A tree of the Moluccæ and Fiji Islands. All parts of the plant are bitter, especially the tonic and emetic bark and root, which are used in epilepsy, asthma, snake-bites, cholera, pleurisy, etc. The fruit-kernel is used in colic. *Radix mustelæ* [Fr., *racine de petite*] is by some authors identified with the root of this tree. [a. 35.]

SOULEUX (Fr.), n. Sule-u'. A place in the department of the Isère, France, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring.

SOUND, n. Sou'nd. Gr., *φωνή*, Lat., *sonus*. Fr., *son*. Ger., *Schall*. The sensation produced on the ear by a sound, or the vibrations of a sonorous body. [F.]—Anarcous s. A moist bubbling s. heard on applying a stethoscope to the chest when its skin is edematous.—Band-box s. Ger., *Schachtelschall*. Of Biermer, the abnormally resonant percussion note heard over the chest in pulmonary emphysema. [P. Gutmann (a. 17).] Cf. WOODEN DULLNESS.—Bellows s. Fr., *bruit de soufflet*. An endocardial murmur like that of a bellows, heard over the aortic region. An organic murmur likened to the s. of air expelled with moderate force through an aperture.—Bottle s. See AMPHORIC MURMUR (1st def.).—Bronchial s. See BRONCHIAL RESPIRATION.—Cardiac s. See HEART s's.—Cracked-pot s. Fr., *bruit de pot fêlé*. A variety of tympanic resonance heard over pulmonary cavities, etc. [D.]—Flapping s. See BRUIT DE DRAPEAU.—Fetal heart s. Fr., *bruits (ou battements) du cœur fœtal*. Ger., *Herztöne des Kindes* (oder des Fötus), *Fötalpulss*, *Herzschlag des Fötus*, *fœtale Herztöne*. The s's made by the beating of the fetal heart, as heard on auscultation of the mother's abdomen; the most trustworthy sign of pregnancy as well as of the fact that the child is alive.—Friction s. See the major list.—Funicular bellows s. See Funicular SOUFFLE.—Heart s. *Herztöne*. The two s's, one dull and prolonged, the other short and sharp, heard over the cardiac region. The first, long, or systolic s. is isochronous with the systole of the ventricles. The second, short, or diastolic s. is isochronous with the closure of the semilunar valves. The s's emitted have been compared to the pronunciation of the syllables *lubb* and *dup*, with a short pause after the latter. One of the chief factors in the production of these s's is the contracting muscular fibres of the ventricles, the other the shock and increased force of blood produced by the tension and vibration of the auriculo-ventricular valves and their chordæ tendinæ. [Landois (a. 34).]—Hollow s. Of Alison, an amphoric percussion s. [a. 34.]—Humming s. See HUM.—Humoric s. See BRUIT HUMORIQUE.—Hydro-aëric s. See BRUIT HUMORIQUE, GARGOULEMENT, and GUTTA CADENS.—Kettle-boiling s. Kettle-singing s. Of Alison, an auscultatory thoracic resonance, that of water boiling in a kettle; heard in incipient phthisis. [a. 34.]—Metallic heart s's. See under METALLIC MURMUR.—Metamorphosing breath s. Of Seitz, an inspiratory s. due to the passage of air through a narrow opening into a pulmonary cavity. It consists of a harsh s. lasting for one third of the inspiratory period, and then continued as blowing respiration at-

tended with a metallic echo or as ordinary râles. [D, 25, 47].—**Muscle s.** Lat., *myophonia*. Fr., *son musculaire*. Ger., *Muskelton, Muskelgeräusch*. The s. heard by auscultation over a muscle that is contracted and kept in a state of tension. [a, 34.] See also **BRUIT musculaire**.—**New-leather s.** See **BRUIT de cuir neuf**.—**Osseous s.** Of Cammann and Clark, an elevated intense auscultatory s. having a slightly metallic timbre. [L, 87 (a, 34).]—**Pseudo-cavernous s.** See **BRUIT humorique**.—**Pulmonary s.** See **Vascular murmur** and **Respiratory murmurs**.—**Rasping s.** Fr., *bruit de râpe* (ou de lime à bois). A rough pleural or pericardial friction s. [a, 34].—**Respiratory s's.** See **Respiratory murmurs**.—**Sawing s.** Fr., *bruit de scie*. A morbid s. produced by disordered cardiac action, resembling that of sawing. [D.]—**S. shadow.** An interference with the complete projection of a s. wave by some obstacle interposed between the source of the s. and the ear of the observer. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Feb. 23, 1899, p. 223 (a, 34).]—**Splashing s.** Ger., *plätscherndes Geräusch*. See **BRUIT de clapotement**.—**To-and-fro s.** Fr., *bruit de va et vient*. Of Watson, the rasping, friction s. of pericarditis. Cf. **To-and-fro murmur**.—**Tubular s.** See **Tracheal respiration** (1st def.).—**Water-wheel s.** See **BRUIT de moulin**.

SOUND, n. Su^und. Gr., *σῦλον, σῦλος*. Lat., *specillum, stylus*. Fr., *sonde*. Any elongated instrument, usually metallic, by which cavities of the body are explored. [E.]—**Anel's s.** See **Anel's**.

PROBE.—**Bellocoq's s.** See **Bellocoq's cannula**.—**Conical s.** A dilating urethral steel s. gradually increasing in size from the point to the shaft. [a, 34].—**Cooling s.** A double-

current catheter without eyes, the two canals communicating near the instrument's point; used to cool the prostatic urethra by passing cold water through it. [a, 34].

Cupped s. A s. with cups or depressions at the curved portion for holding ointments. [E.] Cf. **Ointment bougie**.—**Gouley's s.**—**Gouley's s.** A fine urethral s. grooved like a director, the groove ending with a bulbous point which is perforated for the passage of a filiform bougie through it to serve as a guide. [E.]—**Hunter's s.** A small silver cannula containing a coil of wire; used for removing calculi from the urethra, the wire being pushed through the cannula and engaging the calculus in its

tunneled s. and guide. A fine urethral s. grooved like a director, the groove ending with a bulbous point which is perforated for the passage of a filiform bougie through it to serve as a guide. [E.]—**Hunter's s.** A small silver cannula containing a coil of wire; used for removing calculi from the urethra, the wire being pushed through the cannula and engaging the calculus in its

col. [E.]—**Jenks's spiral.** A uterine s. formed of a flexible spiral of metal. [a, 34].—**Kraus's s.** A gum s. having a circumference corresponding to 18 or 20 of Charrière's scale, it is introduced between the membranes and the uterus to produce abortion. [a, 34].—**Laforest's s.** A small cannula for probing and injecting the nasal duct from below. [E.]—**Lithometer s.** A s. shaped like a lithotrite, having an index on the handle for the purpose of showing the degree of separation between the blades. [a, 34].—**Micro-telephonic s.** Of Sir H. Thompson,

being connected with the other pole. [a, 34].—**Myrtle-leaved s.** See **feuille de myrte**.—**Nélaton's s.** See **Nélaton's probe**.—**(Esophageal) s.** A long, flexible rubber s. used in determining lesions of the oesophagus. [a, 34].—**Thermo-electric s.** A fine probe

that may be passed into an affected part or organ and connected with an electro-thermostat so as to register temperature variations. [a, 34].—**Urethral s.** Ger., *Blasensonde, Steinsonde*. A s. used in examining the urethra. [a, 34].—**Uterine s.** A metallic s. having a graduated stem with a slight curve at its extremity corresponding to the axis of the normal uterus; used to measure the length of the uterine canal. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

SOUND, n. Su^und. The air-bladder of a fish. [a, 35].
SOUND, v. tr. and intr. Su^und. To catheterize; to search the bladder for stone. [E.]
SOUPIR (Fr.), n. Sup-er. See **SIGH**, n.
SOUR, adj. Su^utr. Gr., *ὀξύς*. Lat., *acer*. Fr., *aigre, acide*. Ger., *sauer*. Tart. acid.
SOURBERRY, n. Su^utr-be^u-ri^u. 1. The *Berberis vulgaris*, var. *canadensis*. 2. The cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpum*).
SOURCE (Fr.), n. Surs. See **Fons**.—**S. minérale**. A mineral spring. [a, 21].
SOURCIL (Fr.), n. Sur-s. The eyebrow. [a, 14].—**S. cotyloïdien**. The brim of the acetabulum. [A, 385 (a, 48)].
SOURCILIER (Fr.), n. Sur-se-le-a. See **CORRUGATOR supercilii**.

SOURD (Fr.), adj. Sur. See **DEAF**.—**S. muet**. See **DEAF-mute**.
SOUL LAKE SPRING, n. Su^utr. A health resort on Sour Lake, Harding County, Texas. [a, 14].
SOUL SPRINGS, n. Su^utr. 1. A health resort in Caldwell County, Texas, where there is an acid mineral spring. 2. A summer resort in Erie County, New York, where there are several intensely acid springs. [a, 14].

SOUS (Fr.), prep. Su. Under. For subheadings not here given, see the corresponding forms in *Sub-* and *Infra-*.
SOUS-ACROMIO-CLAVI-HUMÉRAL (Fr.), **SOUS-ACROMIO-HUMÉRAL** (Fr.), n's. Suz-a^uk-rom-e-o-kla^u-ve-u^um-a-ra^u, o-u^um-a-ra^u. The deltoid muscle.

SOUS-ANCONÉ (Fr.), n. Suz-a^un^u-ko-na. See **SUBANCONÆUS**.
SOUS-AZOTATE (Fr.), n. Si-a^uz-ot-a^ut. A subnitrate. [a, 38].
SOUS-CLAVIER (Fr.), adj. and n. Su-kla^u-v-e-a. See **SUBCLAVIUS**.

SOUS-CUISSE (Fr.), n. Su-kwes. See **PERINEAL BAND**.
SOUS-DIARTHRODIAL (Fr.), adj. Su-de-a^u-tr-o-de-a^u. Situated beneath, or affecting the tissue beneath, an articular cartilage. See **ARTERITE s'd'e**.

SOUS-DORSO-ATLOÏDIEN (Fr.), n. Su-do^u-r-so-a^u-t-lo-e-de-a^u. See **LONGUS colli**.
SOUS-DURE-MÉRIEN (Fr.), adj. Su-du^u-r-ma-re-a^u. See **SUBDURAL**.

SOUS-ÉPINEUX (Fr.), adj. Suz-a-pe-nu^u. See **INFRASPINOUS**; as a n., see **INFRASPINATUS**.
SOUS-GENRE (Fr.), n. Su-zha^u-n^u-r^u. See **SUBGENUS**.
SOUS-HYDROCHLORATE (Fr.), n. Suz-ed-ro-klor-a^u. See **SUBCHLORIDE**.

SOUS-MAXILLAIRE (Fr.), adj. Su-ma^u-x-el-la^u-r. See **INFRA-MAXILLARY** and **SUBMAXILLARY**.
SOUS-MAXILLO-NASAL (Fr.), n. Su-ma^u-x-el-lo-na^u-sa^u. See **COMPRESSOR naris**.
SOUS-ONGULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Suz-o^u-n^u-gu^u-la^u-r. See **SUB-UNGUAL**.

SOUS-PALPÉRAL (Fr.), n. Su-pa^u-l^u-pa-bra^u. Of G. St. Hilaire, the coronoid bone in the crocodile. [L, 14].
SOUS-PUBIO-ABDOMINAL (Fr.), n. Su-pu^u-be-o-a^u-b-dome-na^u. See **PYRAMIDALIS abdominis**.
SOUS-PUBIO-COCYGIEN (Fr.), n. Su-pu^u-be-o-ko^u-k-sezhe-a^u. See **LEVATOR ani**.
SOUS-PUBIO-CRÉTII-TIBIAL (Fr.), n. Su-pu^u-be-o-kre^u-t-te-be-a^u. See **GRACILIS**, n.
SOUS-PUBIO-FÉMORAL (Fr.), n. Su-pu^u-be-o-fa-mo-ra^u. See **ADDUCTOR femoris brevis**.
SOUS-PUBIO-PRÉTIBIAL (Fr.), n. Su-pu^u-be-o-pra-te-be-a^u. See **GRACILIS**, n.
SOUS-PUBIO-TIBIAL (Fr.), n. Su-pu^u-be-o-te-be-a^u. See **Short adductor of the leg**.
SOUS-PUBIO-TROCHANTÉRIEN (Fr.), n. Su-pu^u-be-o-tro-ka^u-n^u-ta-re-a^u. See **OBTURATOR externus**.—**S.-p.-t. Interne**. See **OBTURATOR internus**.
SOUS-SCAPULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Su-ska^u-pu^u-la^u-r. See **INFRA-SCAPULAR**; as a n., see **SUBSCAPULARIS**.
SOUS-SCAPULO-HUMÉRAL (Fr.), n. Su-ska^u-pu^u-lo-u^u-ma-ra^u. See **ADDUCTOR of the arm**.
SOUS-SCAPULO-TROCHINIEN (Fr.), n. Su-ska^u-pu^u-lo-tro-she-ne-a^u. See **SUBSCAPULARIS**.
SOUS-SCAPULO-TROCHITÉRIEN (Fr.), n. Su-ska^u-pu^u-lo-tro-she-ta-re-a^u. See **TERES minor**.
SOUS-SEL (Fr.), n. Su-se^u. See **SUBSALT**.
SOUS-SPINO-SCAPULO-TROCHITÉRIEN (Fr.), n. Su-spe-ne-ska^u-pu^u-lo-tro-she-ta-re-a^u. See **INFRASPINATUS**, n.
SOUS-TROCHANTÉRIEN (Fr.), adj. Su-tro-ka^u-n^u-ta-re-a^u. See **SUBTROCHANTERIC**.
SOUS-TROCHANTINIEN (Fr.), adj. Su-tro-ka^u-n^u-te-ne-a^u. Situated or passing beneath the lesser trochanter. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

SOUND AND SCALE.

A DOUBLE-CURVED SOUND.

SIMPSON'S UTERINE SOUND.

VAN BUREN'S CUPPED SOUND.

SOUTHERNWOOD, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{th}^2\text{u}^3\text{rn-wu}^4\text{d}$. See *ARTEMISIA abrotanum*, *ARTEMISIA pontica*, and *ARTEMISIA santonica*.

SOUTHPORT, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{u}^4\text{th-port}$. A sea-bathing resort in Lancashire, England. [L, 37, 57 (a, 14).]

SOWBRAD, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{u}^4\text{-bre}^4\text{d}$. See *CYCLAMEN europæum*.

SOW-THISTLE, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{u}^4\text{-thi}^3\text{sl}$. See *SONCHUS*.

SOYA (Lat.), n. f. So^3ya^3 . See *SOJA*.

SOYIDA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Soim}^3\text{id-a}^3$. A genus of the *Meliaceæ*. [a, 35.] **S. febrifuga**, Fr., *suietieña febrifuga*, Ger., *Rothholzbaum*, *S'baum*. East Indian mahogany, redwood, bastard cedar; a tree growing in central and southern India. The bitter, astringent, somewhat aromatic bark, rohu bark (Lat., *cortex s.* [see *soyida*, seu *suietieña*]), is used as a tonic and antiperiodic. In very large doses it is said to cause vertigo. It contains, besides much tannin, a yellowish-white or nearly colorless, very bitter, resinous substance regarded as the tonic principle. [a, 35.]

SOZAL, n. So^3z^1 . Aluminium parabenylsulphonate; an astringent antiseptic of a slight carboic-acid odor. [Squibb, "Ephemeric," etc., Feb., 1893.]

SOZINS, n. pl. Soz^1in^3 . Defensive proteins that are normally present in an animal and render it proof against a certain disease. [a, 34.]

SOZODONT, n. $\text{Soz}^1\text{o}^3\text{d}^3\text{ont}$. A proprietary liquid dentifrice said to consist of about 15 parts of Venetian soap and 200 of dilute alcohol, colored with extract of red sandal-wood and perfumed with oil of wintergreen. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

SOZOIODOL, n. $\text{So-zo-i}^3\text{o}^3\text{d}^3\text{o-l}$. Diiodoparaphenol sulphonic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{I}_2\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, a brilliant crystalline powder, colorless, odorless, not poisonous, and not decomposed by light, though containing over 50 per cent. of iodine. It has been used externally as an antiseptic, disinfectant, and antiparasitic, in burns, and in various cutaneous nasal and pharyngeal affections, and internally in diabetes. ["Therap. Gaz.," Jan., 1888, p. 30; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi, p. 502 (a, 50); Squibb, "Ephemeric," etc., Feb., 1893.] **S. A. salt**, $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{I}_2\text{SO}_3)_2\text{H}_2$, occurring as a fine orange-colored powder soluble with difficulty in water. [B, 270 (a, 38).] **Potassic s.** A salt, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{I}_2(\text{OH})\text{SO}_3\text{K}$, occurring as colorless prismatic crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38).] **Sodic s.** A salt, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{I}_2(\text{OH})\text{SO}_3\text{Na} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurring as colorless prismatic crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38).] **Zincic s.** A salt, $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{I}_2(\text{OH})\text{SO}_3)_2\text{Zn} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurring as colorless acicular crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

SOZOIODOLATE, n. $\text{Zo-zo-i}^3\text{o}^3\text{d}^3\text{o-l-at}$. A compound of sozoiodolic acid and a base.

SOZOIODOLIC ACID, n. $\text{So-zo-i}^3\text{o}^3\text{d}^3\text{o-l}^3\text{ik}$. A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{I}_2(\text{OH})\text{SO}_3\text{H} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurring as large monosymmetric prismatic crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

SPA (Ger.), **SPA** (Ger.), n. s. Spa^3 . A place in Liège, Belgium, where there are gaseous springs, containing iron, sodium, and calcium carbonates, and sodium chloride and sulphate. From this place-name any mineral spring is sometimes designated as a s.

SPACE, n. Spas , Gr., $\chi\acute{\omega}\rho\alpha$, Lat., *spatium*, Fr., *espace*, Ger., *Raum*. Continuous extension in the three dimensions of length, breadth, and thickness; in a popular restricted sense, room, empty or vacant s. [a, 48.] **Air-s.** Fr., *couronne*, Ger., *Luftraum*. Syn.: *air-chamber*. 1. An accumulation of air at the rounded end of an egg, between the middle and internal air envelopes, which penetrates thence the shell to replace certain amount of the watery material of the egg lost by evaporation. [A, 17.] 2. In a plant, see under *LACUNA* (2d def.). **Anterior perforated s.** Lat., *locus perforatus anterior* (see *præperforatus*), *substantia perforata, lamina cribrosa antica*. Fr., *lame criblée (antérieure)*, *espace perforé antérieur*, *substance perforée antérieure*. Ger., *vordere durchlöcherete Substanz, Siebplatte*. A triangular s. on the lower surface of each cerebral hemisphere, bounded anteriorly by the three roots of the olfactory nerve, posteriorly by the optic tract, and externally by the beginning of the Sylvian fissure. It corresponds to the lower portion of the corpus striatum, and is pierced by a number of blood-vessels which enter that body. [I, 2 (K).] **Arachnoid s.** See *Subarachnoid s.* and *Subdural s.* **Bioplasm s.** The parts which remain unstained when connective tissue is treated with silver nitrate; considered by von Recklinghausen to be lymph-s's in the basis-substance, but supposed by Heitzmann to be either unstained bioplasm or cavities containing it. [J, 26.] See also *CELL-s.* (1st def.). **Blood-s's** (of the placenta). See *Intervillous LACUNE*. **Bregmatic s.** See *Anterior FONTANELLE*. **Cell-s's** of connective tissue. S's, rather larger than the cells of connective tissue, in which the tissue cells are contained. [C.] **Circumcellular s.** See *CELL-s*. **Circumvascular lymph-s's**. Ger., *perivascular Räume*. Tubes surrounding blood-vessels and communicating with true lymphatic vessels. [L.] **Contractile pouch**. **Epicerebral s.** See *ESPACE lymphatique épicerébral*. **Epidural s.** of the spinal canal. Of Waldeyer, a lymph-s. between the *intervertebrales* lining the vertebral canal and the spinal dura. [J, 17 (K).] **Fontana's s.** See *CANAL of Fontana*. **Haversian s's**. Fr., *espaces haversiens*, Ger., *Havers'sche Räume*. Irregular s's found especially in growing bones. They have jagged outlines, and appear to be the result of the absorption of compact bone. Such s's may become filled by the development of Haversian systems within it. [J, 24, 43.] **Interyarytenoid s.** See *ESPACE interaryténoidien*. **Inter-cellular s's**. 1. Minute s's between the intercellular apophyses of prickle-cells. They are crossed by the intercellular bridges. [J.] 2. Cavities, minute or large, formed in the tissues of plants either by the unequal growth or splitting of walls separating adjacent cells or by the destruction of intermediate cells. The former mode of development is known as *schizogenous*, the latter as *lysigenous*. They are found chiefly in mature tissues, and may contain air, water, crystals, or milky or resinous secretions, etc. [a, 35.] **Inter-costal s's**. Fr., *espaces*

intercostaux, Ger., *Zwischenrippenräume*, *Intercostalräume*. S's between adjacent ribs. [L.] **Inter-cranial s.** See *Interpeduncular s.* **Inter-fascicular s's**. S's in fibrous connective tissue between the bundles of fibres. [L.] **Inter-gular s's**. Of Czernak, apparent irregular s's in the intergular substance and the granule layer of the dentin. They are filled with a soft mass. [J, 26, 30, 35.] **Inter-mesoblastic s's**. Fr., *cavités pleuro-péritonéales* (ou *amnio-choriales*), *celomes*, Ger., *Körperhöhlen*. Cavities, one on each side, included between the parietal and the visceral laminae of the lateral mesoblastic plates of the embryo. [A, 5.] **Inter-natal s's**. S's between the metatarsal bones. [L.] **Inter-organic s's**. See *ESPACE interorganique*. **Inter-osseous s.** Ger., *Zwischenknochenraum* (1st def.), *Zwischenwirbelspalte* (2d def.). 1. The s. between two parallel bones. 2. The foramen intervertebrale posterius. [L, 31.] **Inter-parietal s.** Of J. Hoffmann, the *Virchow-Robin s.* **Interpeduncular s.** Fr., *lac central, trigone intercervical*, Ger., *grave Bodencommissur, Zwischenknochenriedeckel*. A diamond-shaped cavity at the base of the brain, bounded anteriorly by the optic tracts and posteriorly by the crura cerebri. It contains the tuber cinereum, infundibulum, pituitary body, and corpora albicantia. [J, 15 (K).] **Inter-placental s's**. See *Intervillous LACUNE*. **Intervaginal s's** of the optic nerve. See *Subvaginal s.* **Intertunical s's**. Of J. Hoffmann, the *Virchow-Robin s.* **Investing s.** [Frey.] See *Lymph sinus*. **Ichnio-rectal s.** See *ICHNIO-RECTAL FOSSA*. **Lac s.** See *LACUNA* (3d def.). **Large medullary s's**. See *Secondary AREOLÆ*. **Lateral perforated s.** See *ESPACE perforé latéral*. **Lymph-s**. 1. See *Poiseuille's s.* 2. A cleft or s. in the tissues or in lymphatic glands containing or giving passage to lymph. [J, 55.] Cf. *Lymph-sinus*. **Marrow s.** See *Medullary cavity*. **Maxillo-pharyngeal s.** See *ESPACE maxillo-pharyngien*. **Mediastinal s.** The cavity between the two MEDIASTINA. **Mediastinal medullary s's** of ossification [Müller]. See *Secondary AREOLÆ*. **Pelvic-rectal s.** See *ICHNIO-RECTAL FOSSA*. **Perforated s.** Fr., *lamelle perforée, lame criblée*. See *Anterior perforated s.* **Lateral perforated s.**, and **Posterior perforated s.** **Pericellular s's**. Of Obersteiner, lymph-s's in the brain. The large ganglion-cells of the cortex cerebri are contained in such s's. [J, 17 (K).] **Pericrural s's**. The lymph-s's between the crura of the cerebellum. [L.] **Perigastric s.** The cavity which surrounds the stomach and other viscera. [B, 28 (a, 27).] **Perineurial s's**. S's between the lamellae of the perineurium which communicate with the lymphatics of the perineurium. [L, 332.] **Perivascular s's**. See *Circumvascular lymph-s's*. **Perivitteline s.** See *Yolk-s.* **Placental blood-s's**. See *Intervillous LACUNE*. **Plasmatic s.** See *Men plasmaticæ*. **Pleuro-peritoneal s's**. See *Inter-mesoblastic s's*. **Poiseuille's s.** The inert layer or "plasmatic current" seen in a blood-vessel under the microscope, being the peripheral colorless part of the stream in which red blood-corpuscles are absent. [J.] **Popliteal s.** Ger., *Kniekehle*. A s. on the posterior surface of the knee bounded by the hamstring tendons and the heads of the gastrocnemius. [L.] **Posterior perforated s.** Lat., *locus perforatus posterior, lamina perforata* (see *cribrata*) *posterior*, Ger., *hintere durchlöcherete Lamelle*. A small mass of gray matter near the centre of the lower surface of the brain, bounded anteriorly by the corpora albicantia, posteriorly by the pons Varolii, and laterally by the crura cerebri. It is a portion of the floor of the third ventricle, and is pierced by numerous small vessels which supply the optic thalami. [J, 29 (K).] **Posterior triangular s.** A s. bounded by the posterior border of the sternocleidomastoid, the upper border of the clavicle, and the anterior border of the trapezius and occiput. [L, 142, 332.] **Prevesical s.** Lat., *cavum Retzii*. Fr., *cavité de Retzius, fossette vésico-pubienne*. The s. between the transversalis fascia and the posterior surfaces of the recti abdominis below the semicircular line of Douglas. [L, 332.] **Primary marrow-s's**. See *Primary AREOLÆ*. **Retroperitoneal s's**. The s. from the peritoneum to the retroperitoneum of the spinal column and the muscles of the lumbar region. [L.] **Semilunar s.** See *Traube's s.* **S's of Fontana**. Cavities between the processes of the ligamentum pectinatum iridis communicating with the anterior chamber of the eye. [L, 31.] **S's of His**. See *Circumvascular s's*. **S's of Tenon**. A lymph-s. between the fascia of Tenon and the sclerotic. [L.] **Subarachnoid (lymph) s.** Lat., *cavum subarachnoidale*, Ger., *subarachnoidales Raum*. The interval between the arachnoid and the pia. That of the spinal cord and the brain are continuous and communicate with the ventricles of the brain by the foramen of Monro, the circumvascular s's of the brain, and the perineurium. [L, 142, 35.] **Subdural s.** The s. between the dura and the arachnoid. [I, 15 (K).] **Subvaginal s.** A lymph-s. within the sheath of the optic nerve. [L.] **Traube's (semilunar) s.** The area on the floor of the stomach and between the area of precordial dullness and the seventh rib. In it there is normally a tympanic resonance. [L, 191 (a, 29); "Progr. méd.," July 23, 1887, p. 64 (a, 50).] **Utero-rectal s.** Lat., *cavum utero-rectale*. The pouch of Douglas. [L.] **Utero-vesical s.** The vesico-uterine fossa. [L.] **Virchow-Robin s.** Syn.: *Intertunical s.*, *interparietal s.* In cerebral anatomy, an adventitious lymph-s. found between the tunics of the capillaries. [J, Hoffmann, "Am. Jour. of Neurol. and Psych.," Aug., 1883, p. 403.] **Visual s.** Ger., *Schraum, Gesichtsräum*. The s. contained within the visual field. [a, 48.] **Yolk-s.** The s. left between the vitellus and the zona pellucida by a retraction of the vitellus at that point. Into this s. are expelled the extrusion-globules. [J, 1, 30.]

SPADICEOUS, adj. $\text{Spa}^3\text{d}^1\text{-i}^3\text{shu}^3\text{s}$. Lat., *spadicus* (from *spadix*, see *SPADIX*). Fr., *brun-lisant* (1st def.). 1. Of a bright-brown, chestnut-brown. 2. Having the character of or provided with a spadix. The *Spadicææ* are: Of Scopoli, a genus of the *Obsoletæ* of Lindley, a division of the *Endogææ*. The *Spadicææ* of Dumortier are an order consisting of the *Typhaceæ*, *Aroidææ*, *Naiadeæ*, *Pandaneæ*, and *Cycadeæ*. [a, 35.]

SPADICIFLORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Spa}^3\text{d}^1(\text{spa}^3\text{d}^1)\text{-i}^3\text{f}^3\text{lo}^3\text{r-æ}$ ($\text{a}^3\text{-e}^3$). From *spadix* (see *SPADIX*), and *floræ*, a flower. A division of

achlamydeous monocotyledons distinguished by the flowers being borne on a thickened spadix, which is often enveloped in a spathe. In Endlicher's system they include the *Aroidae*, *Typhaceae*, and *Pandaneae*, to which other authors have added the *Cycadaceae* (1st def.) or the *Palmeae*, or both. [B. 34, 170 (a, 35).]

SPADIX (Lat.), n. f. Spad[spad²]/ix. Gen. -ic²is. Gr. *σπάδιξ* (from *σπάω*, to draw). Fr. *spadice* (2d def.). Ger. *Kolben* (2d def.). 1. A branch broken off, especially a palm branch. [A. 311 (a, 48).] 2. A thick, fleshy rhachis bearing closely packed sessile flowers; usually enveloped in a spathe. [a, 35.] 3. See *HECTOCOTYLUS*.

SPADO (Lat.), n. f. Spad[spad²]-o. Gen. *spad²/onos* (-is). Gr. *σπάδων* (from *σπάω*, to draw). A spasim. [L. 50 (a, 14).]—S. *hippocratica*. See *PNEUMONOCOITIS*.

SPADO (Lat.), **SPADON** (Lat.), n's m. Spad[spad²]-o, -o'n(on). Gen. -on²is. Gr. *σπάδων*. A eunuch. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

SPAGIRIA (Lat.), n. f. Spa[spag²]-g²/i-er(er)²/a². From *σπάω*, to draw out, and *αίσιον*, to bring together. Fr. *spagyrie*. Ger. *Spagyrie*. Of Paracelsus, chemistry, alchemy. [A. 325 (a, 43).]

SPALATO, **SPALATRO**, n's. A place in Dalmatia, Austria, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [L. 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

SPALT (Ger.), n. Spa²lt. See *SPALTE*.—S. *bildung*. See *FISURATION*.

SPALTE (Ger.), n. Spa²lt⁶². See *FISSURE*.—*Augenhöhlens'*. See *PALPEBRAL FISSURE* and *Ocular CLEFT*.—*Bauchs'*. See *FISSURA ABDOMINALIS*.—*Furchungss'*. A segmentation cavity or furrow between the segmentation spheres. [L.]—*Gaumens'*. 1. The palatine cleft of the embryo. 2. See *CLEFT PALATE*.—*Gefässes* des *Halses*. See *CAROTID SHEATH*.—*Gegens'*. See *CONTRAFISSURA*.—*Gessäss'*. See *CLEFT of the nates*.—*Gewebss'*. See *AREOLA* (2d def.).—*Gezähnte S.* See *HIPPOCAMPAL FISSURE*.—*Grosse Längss'*. See *Great longitudinal fissure of the brain*.—*Grosshirns'*. See *FISSURE of Sylvius*.—*Hauts'n*. See *REAGADES*.—*Hemisphärens'*. See *Great longitudinal fissure of the brain*.—*Hilfs'*. See *Accessory cleft*.—*Hinterhauptss'*. See *Occipital fissure*.—*Hirns'*. See *FISSURE posterior*.—*Hirns'*. See major list. —*Keilbinkiefer's*. See *SPHENO-MAXILLARY FISSURE*.—*Keilbeins'*. See *Sphenoidal fissure*.—*Kiefergaumens'*. See *MAXILLARY FISSURE*.—*Kiemens'n*. The branchial or visceral clefts of the embryo. —*Kopfs'*. See *Cephalic fissure*.—*Längens'*, *Langs'*. A longitudinal fissure. —*Lebers'*. See *UMBILICAL FISSURE of the liver*.—*Lymphs'*. See *LYMPH-SPACE*.—*Mantels* des *Grosshirns*. See *Great longitudinal fissure of the brain*.—*Mastdarms'*. See *Fissure of the anus*.—*Mittels'*. See the major list. —*Munds'*. 1. The oral cleft of the embryo. 2. The line of union of the lips when closed. —*Obers'*. See *FISSURA posterior*.—*Peritonäals'*. See *Peritoneal fissure*.—*Quere Gehirns'*. See *Transverse fissure of the brain*.—*Rachens'*. See *ISTHUS faucium*.—*Rands'*. See *Transverse fissure of the brain*.—*Retro-viscerale S. des Halses*. A space between the layers of deep cervical fascia posterior to the oesophagus. [L. 332.]—*Riechs'*. See *Olfactory fissure*.—*Roland'sche S.* See *Central fissure*.—*Rückenmarks'*. A fissure of the spinal cord. [L.]—*Rückens'*. See *SPINA bifida*.—*Schädels'*. See *Fissure of the cranium*.—*Schams'*. See *CLEFT of the vulva*.—*Schlunds'n*. See *Visceral clefts*.—*Sehs'*. See *PALPEBRAL COMMISURE*.—*Subquadrigeminal S.* A space in the layers of the superficial cervical fascia in the lower part of the neck. [L. 332.]—*Suprasternale S.* See *SPATIUM inter-aponeuroticum suprasternale*.—*Untere Stirns'*. See *Subfrontal fissure*.—*Unters'*. See *BASISPHOIN FISSURE*.—*Vorders'*. See *Anterior fissure*.—*Zwischenwirbels'*. See *FORAMEN intervertebrale posterius*.

SPALTFRUCHT (Ger.), n. Spa²lt/fruch²t. A schizocarp.

SPALTHERF (Ger.), n. pl. Spa²lt/haf²-e². Schizomyces that cause fermentation. [A. 336 (a, 21).]

SPALTÖFFNUNG (Ger.), n. Spa²lt/öf-nun²t. See *PORE*.

SPALTPILZE (Ger.), n. pl. Spa²lt-piltz-e². See *SCHIZOMYCETES*.

SPALTUNG (Ger.), n. Spa²lt/un². See *FISSURATION*, *FISSURE*, and *HIATUS*.—*Gabels'*. See *DICHOTOMY*.—*Keims'*. See *GERMINATION* and *Nuclear division*.—*S'lücke*. A lacuna formed by a separation of layers.

SPAMENORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Spa²(spa²)-me²n(man)-o²-re(ro²/e²)-a². From *σπάω*, scarcity, *μην*, a month, and *ρῶα*, a flowing. Scanty menstruation. [W. R. D. Blackwood, "Therap. Gaz.", Nov., 1882, p. 403.]

SPAN (Ger.), n. Spa²n. See *SPLINT*.

SPANEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Spa²n/spa²n-em'(a²/e²m)-i²-a². From *σπάω*, scarcity, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr. *spanémie*. Ger. *Spanämie*. See *OLIGOCYTHEMIA*.

SPANDUS (Lat.), adj. Spa²nd/spa²nd/y²s(u²s). Fr. *festonné*. Provided with marginal incisions somewhat deeper than in repand organs. [B. 1 (a, 35).]

SPANGRÜN (Ger.), n. Spa²n/gru²n. See *GRÜNSPAN*.

SPANIOLITIME, n. Spa²n/'i²-o-li²t-men. A bright-red non-nitrogenous constituent of litmus. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

SPANISCHFIEGEL (Ger.), n. Spa²n/'i²sh-fieg-e². See *CANTHARIS vesicatoria*. For *S'ndi*, etc., see the corresponding Latin forms *Oleum cantharidis*, etc., under *CANTHARIS*.

SPANNADER (Ger.), n. Spa²n/a²d-e²r. A nerve or tendon.

SPANNER (Ger.), n. Spa²n/ne²r. See *TENSOR*.—*Aderhauts'*. See *Ciliary muscle*.—*Gaumens'*. See *ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube*.—*Handfleischens'*. See *PALMARIS brevis*.—*Handfleischens'*. See *PALMARIS longus*.—*Kapsels'*. See *GRACILIS anterior*.—*Kniegelenks'*. See *SUBCRURALIS*.—*Kürzer Handfleischens'*. See *PALMARIS brevis*.—*Paukenfells'*. See *TENSOR tympani*.—*Schenkelbindens'*. See *TENSOR vaginae femoris*.—S.

des *Kapselbandes*. See *SCAPULO-HUMERALIS parvus*.—S. des *weichen Gaumens*. See *ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube*.

SPANNKRAFT (Ger.), n. Spa²n/kra²ft. Elasticity, tonic power. [A. 521.]—*Krankhafte S.* See *DYSTONIA*.

SPANNMITTEL (Ger.), n. Spa²n/mi²t-te²l. See *TONIC*, n.

SPANNUNG (Ger.), n. Spa²n/nun²t. 1. Tone, tonicity. 2. Strain, tension. [a, 17.]—S. *siirresein*. See *CATATONIA*.—S. *s'kraft*. See *TONICITY*.—S. *energie*. Energy in tension, potential energy. [B.]

SPANOPOGON (Lat.), n. m. Spa²n/spa²n-o(o²)/pog²/o²n(on). Gen. -on²o(-is). Gr. *σπανωπόγων* (from *σπάω*, scarcity, and *πώγων*, the beard). A man who has little or no beard. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

SPAR, n. Spa²r. Gr. *σῦρος*. Lat. *gypsum*. Fr. *spath*. Ger. *Spath*. Any lustrous, lamellar mineral having distinct cleavage. [a, 17.]—*Bitter s.* See *DOLOMITA*.—*Calcs.* See the major list. —*Fluor-s.* See *FLUOR-s*.—*Heavy s.* See *BARIUM sulphate*.—*Ice-land s.* A transparent kind of calc-s. [a, 48.]—*Satin-s.* 1. A fibrous, satiny variety of calcium carbonate. 2. Fibrous gypsum. [B. 7.]

SPARADRAP (Lat.), n. n. Spa²r(sp²a²)/a²-dra²p(dra²p). Fr. a. Ger. S. A plaster especially one used for lacerated wounds. [E.] In the pl. s's, of the Fr. Cod. See *EMPLASTRA extensa*.—S. *ceratum*. See *S. de Cire*.—S. *commun* (Fr.). A s. made of 2 parts of turpentine, 8 of olive-oil, and 16 of yellow wax; or of 3 each of turpentine and lard, 4 of mutton suet, and 12 of yellow wax; or of 9 of turpentine, 24 of stag's suet, 36 of white wax, and enough oil of rose. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—S. *d'emplâtres* (Fr.). A s. consisting of 3 parts each of simple plaster, plaster of yellow wax, turpentine plaster, and galbanum plaster, and 5 of spermaceti. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—S. *diapalmé*. S. *diapalmé* (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). See *S. diPALME*.—S. *mercuriel* (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). Lat. *s. cum hydragyro*. Emplastrum hydragry (2d def.) spread upon linen, with the aid of a little olive-oil if necessary. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—S. *rouge* (Fr.). A s. consisting of 12 parts of yellow wax, 4 of stag's suet, 3 each of terebinthina octea and oil of white lilies, and 8 of minium. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—S. *simplex*. See *EMPLASTRUM adhesivum linteum extensum*.—S. *vesicans*. Fr. *s. vésicant*. A preparation made by melting cantharides plaster over the water-bath and spreading upon oiled silk [Belg. Ph.]; by melting together 25 parts each of yellow wax, colophony, and black pitch, straining, cooling a little, adding 2 parts of olive-oil, 4 each of glycerin and larch turpentine, and 40 of cantharides in medium fine powder, heating for half an hour over the water-bath, and spreading on oiled silk [Fr. Cod.]; or by melting together 15 parts of yellow wax, 45 of rosin, 5 of linseed-oil, and 35 of cantharides (powdered and sifted through a 300-mesh sieve), and spreading upon oiled silk so that 250 square centimetres receive 20 grammes of plaster [Swed. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]

SPARADRAPUM (Lat.), n. n. Spa²r(sp²a²)/a²d(a²d)/ra²p(rap)-u²m(u²m). See *SPARADRAP*.—S. *adhesivum*. See *CONIT PLASTER*.—S. *album*. See *SPARADRAP DIAPALME*.—S. *antarthriticum*. See *CHARTA resinosa* (1st def.).—S. *ceratum*. See *SPARADRAP de Cire*.—S. *commune* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by melting together 88 parts of litharge plaster and 12 of larch turpentine and spreading upon strips of cloth. [B. 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *SPARADRAP commun*.

SPARADRAPUS (Lat.), n. m. Spa²r(sp²a²)/a²d(a²d)/ra²p(rap)-u²s(u²s). See *SPARADRAP*.—S. *pallidus*. A preparation made by melting together 690 parts of epilitic plaster and 172 of yellow wax and spreading upon strips of linen. [B. 119 (a, 38).]

SPARAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Spa²r(sp²a²)/a²g(a²g)/ma². Gen. -ag²/ma²o(-atis). Gr. *σπαράγμα* (from *σπαράσσειν*, to tear). See *LACERATION* (2d def.).

SPARAGMATODES (Lat.), adj. Spa²r(sp²a²)/a²g(a²g)-ma²t(-ma²t)-o²d(e²as). Gr. *σπαράγματιδης* (from *σπαράγμα*, a piece torn off, and *αἰμα*, resemblance). Fr. *spargmatodes*. Of Hippocrates, affected with repeated violent convulsions or cramps. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

SPARAGMOS (Lat.), **SPARAGMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Spa²r(sp²a²)/a²g(a²g)/mo²s, mu²s(mu²s). Gr. *σπαράγμος* (from *σπαράσσειν*, to tear). Fr. *spargme*. 1. Of Hippocrates, a violent cramp. 2. Of Celsus Aurelianus, an intense choking sensation. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

SPARALLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Spa²r(sp²a²)/a²l(l²i²)-u²m(u²m). Of Paracelsus, a uterine injection. [A. 325 (a, 48).]

SPARATOSPERMA (Lat.), n. f. Spa²r(sp²a²)/a²t(a²t)-to(-to²)-spu²rm(spe²rm)-a². A genus of the *Bignoniaceae*, tribe *Tecomeae*. [a, 35.]—S. *leucantha*, S. *lithontripica*. A Brazilian tree. The leaves are powerfully diuretic, and are used in diseases of the liver and spleen. It contains bignoin. [A. 35.]

SPARGANION (Lat.), n. n. Spa²rg-a²n(a²n)/i²-o²n. Gr. *σπαργάνιον* (dim. of *σπαργανον*, a water-plant). Fr. *bande de mailloil*. 1. A bandage for a broken limb. 2. A swaddling-band for children. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

SPARGANIUM (Lat.), n. n. Spa²rg-a²n(a²n)/i²-u²m(u²m). Fr., *ruban d'eau*, *sparganion*. Ger., *Igelkolbe*, *Igelköspe*. Bur-reed; a genus of aquatic herbs of the *Typhaceae*. The *Sparganium* (of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Typhaceae*) and the *Sparganioides* (of Link, a suborder of the *Cyperoides*) consist of the single genus *S.* [a, 35.]—S. *natans*. Fr. *hérison d'eau*, *ruban d'eau nageant*. Floating bur-reed; a species having the properties of *S. ramosum*. [a, 35.]—S. *ramosum*. Fr., *ruban d'eau rameux*, *clou de Dieu*, *rubaneau*, *rubanier*. Ger., *ästige Igelkolbe*, *Degenknopf*. Bede (or knop-) sedge, bur-flag, common bur-reed; a species growing in pools and ditches and, with *S. simplex*, known to the ancient Greeks as *σπαργάνιον*. The leaves of both species are said to be astringent, and their root, *radix sparganii*, was formerly used for anæsthetics. [a, 35.]—S. *simplex*. Ger., *einfache Igelkolbe*. Unbranched bur-reed; a species having the same habitat and properties as *S. ramosum*. [a, 35.]

SPATHUM (Lat.), n. n. *Spath*(*spa*'th)'u'm(u'm). See **SPAR.**
SPATILE (Lat.), n. f. *Spat*(*spa*'t)'il(e)'(e)a. Gen., -il'es. Gr., *σπατίλη*. Liquid faces. [L, 50 (a, 43).]

SPATIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Spa*(*spa*'s)'hi'2(u)'u'm(u'tm). See **SPACE.**
—*S. interarytenoideum* *suprasternale*. Ger., *suprasternale Spalte*. A space above the sternum between the sterno-cleido-mastoids and between the superficial and the deep layers of the deep cervical fascia. [L, 332.]—*S. interarytenoideum*. A space in the ventricle of the larynx between the inner surfaces of the bases of the arytenoid cartilages. [L, 31.]—*S. intercostale*. See **INTERCOSTAL SPACE.**—*S. intervalvulare*. Of Henle, a triangular space on the outer surface of the aorta between the sinuses of Valsalva. [L, 31.]—*S. oris*. See **Buccal CAVITY.**—*S. trigonum*. See **Interpectuncular SPACE.**

SPATULA (Lat.), n. f. *Spa*'t(u)'u'l(u'l)'a. Dim. of *spatha*, a blade. Fr., *spatule*. Ger., *Spatel*. A blunt-edged knife-like implement having a thin blade rounded at the distal end and of equal thickness throughout; used in mixing ointments, spreading plasters, etc.—**Tongue s.** See **Tongue s. DEPRESSOR.**

SPATULATE, adj. *Spa*'t(u)'u'l-at. From *spatula*, a spatula. Fr., *spatulé*. Ger., *spatelig*, *spatelförmig*. Resembling a spatula; in outline, oblong with the lower end attenuated. [A, 35.]

SPATULE-LEVIER (Fr.), n. *Spa*'t(u)'l'e-2-ve-a. An instrument invented by A. Petit, resembling a spatula and a vectis, for introduction into the rectum for the purpose of making pressure on the body of a retroverted uterus. [A, 59.]

SPAUL, n. Of the alchemists, blood. [A, 325.]

SPAVIN, n. *Spa*'v'in. Fr., *éparvin*, *capelet*. Ger., *Spath*, *Stollbeule*. A disease of the hock-joint of the horse. [L.]—**Blood s.** A distended condition of the veins in the vicinity of the hock. [L, a, 34.]—**Bog-s.** A tense fluctuating swelling of the hock-joint, accompanied by heat and pain; also hydrarthrosis of that joint. [Williams (a, 34).]—**Bone s.** Fr., *jarde*, *jardou*. Ger., *Rehbein*, *Knochenspath*. An exostosis involving the internal face of all the bones of the hock. [a, 34.]—**External s.** A s. formed on the outside of the hock. [a, 34.]—**High s.** An enlargement on the upper part of the hock or a little below the inner side of the lower extremity of the shank bone. [a, 34.]—**Outside s.** See **External s.**

SPAWN, n. *Spa*'n. From *expandere*, to spread abroad. Fr., *frai*. Ger., *Laich*. 1. A mass of extruded ova of an aquatic animal enveloped in a gelatinous material. [A, 385.] 2. See **MYCELIUM.**

SPAYING, n. *Spa*'i'n2. See **CASTRATION** of females.

SPEARMINT, n. *Sper*'mi'nt. See **MENTHA viridis.**—**Essence of s.** See **Spiritus MENTHAE viridis** and **Oil of s.**—**German oil of s.** Ger., *Krauseminöl*. The essential oil distilled from *Mentha crispata* (1st def.), said to be identical in composition with oil of s. [a, 35.]—**Oil of s.** Lat., *oleum menthæ viridis*. Fr., *huile volatile de menthe (verte)*. Ger., *Römisch-Minöl*. A colorless or pale-yellow oil obtained by distillation from *Mentha viridis*. It has a strong odor and taste like that of the herb, and becomes darker and thicker with time. It is less pungent than oil of peppermint, but is used like it. [B, 5, 18 (a, 35); B, 93 (a, 38).]—**S. water**. See **Aqua MENTHAE viridis**.

SPEARWORT, n. *Sper*'wu'rt. The *Ranunculus lingua*, *Ranunculus flammula*, and other species of *Ranunculus*. [A, 35.]

SPECIALIST, n. *Spe*'sh-i'2st. From *specialis*, particular. Fr., *spécialiste*. Ger., *S.* One who occupies himself mainly with some particular department (e. g., of scientific investigation or of medical practice). [a, 48.]

SPECIALITY, n. *Spe*'sh-i'2-a'2)'i'2-t'2. Lat., *specialitas*. Fr., *spécialité*. In embryology, the quality of being differentiated.

SPECIALIZATION, n. *Spe*'sh-i'2-a'2)'i'2-a'shu'n2. See **DIFFERENTIATION**.

SPECIES (Lat.), n. f. *Spe*(*spe*'s)'hi'2(ki'2)'ex(as). In Eng., *spe*'shez. Gen., -ei. Fr., *espèce*. Ger., *Art* (1st def.). 1. In classification, a group of individuals assumed, on account of their close similarity, to have emanated from the same stock, while specifically distinct from other groups of the same genus. [a, 35.] 2. In the pl., *s.*, of the Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph. and Russ. Ph. (Fr., *espèces* [Fr. Cod.]), a mixture consisting chiefly of vegetable substances dried and pulverized; used in the preparation of infusions, decoctions, etc. [B, a, 35.] 3. See **SPICE.**—**Antispasmodic s.** Fr., *espèces antispasmodiques*. A mixture of 9 parts of valerian-root, 6 of orange-leaves, and 8 of millefolium. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum specierum Smith.** Sp., *extracto alcohólico de especies de Smith* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating s. sudorificæ in 8 times as much 60-per-cent. alcohol for a fortnight, decanting, filtering, and distilling off the alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. ad elixir domesticum** (Swiss Ph.). A mixture of 20 parts of aloes with 2 each of saffron, *Polyporus officinalis*, myrrh, gentian-root, rhubarb-root, rhizome of zedoary, and electuary theriacale. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. ad fomentum resolventes** [Swed. Ph.]. A mixture of 2 parts each of chamomile-flowers, hops, and wormwood with 4 of crisped mint. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. ad gargarisma.** A mixture of equal parts of the flowers of *Malva silvestris*, elder-flowers, and marsh-mallow leaves (Ger. Ph.); of figs, elder-flowers, red poppies, marsh-mallow root, and the herb of mallows (Gr. Ph.); of the flowers of *Malva silvestris*, elder-flowers, and sage-leaves (Russ. Ph.). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. ad infusum amarum.** See *S. amara*.—**S. ad infusum pectorale.** See *S. pectorales* (1st def.).—**S. ad longam vitam.** See *S. ad elixir domesticum*.—**S. adstringentes.** Fr., *espèces astringentes*. A mixture of equal parts of pomegranate-bark and the roots of tormentilla and bistort; or of 2 parts each of pomegranate-flowers and red-rose petals, 4 of sage, 8 each of plantain and the herb of *Fraxinus vulgaris*, and sometimes 2 of the flowers of *Ligustrum vulgare*; or of 30 grammes of pomegranate-bark with 4 handfuls each of elder-flowers, and the herbs of *Plantago major*, *Achillea millefolium*, and *Verbascum thapsus*.

[B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. ad suffundum.** Fr., *espèces fumigatoires*. Ger., *Räucherwerk*. A mixture of 6 parts each of benzoin, oil-banum, and amber with 2 of lavender-flowers [Belg. Ph.]; or of equal parts of benzoin, mastic, oil-banum, and styrax [Gr. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).] See also *S. fumales*.—**S. amara [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Finn. Mil. Ph.]. *S. amaricantes* [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. A mixture of equal parts of the herbs of wormwood, blessed thistle, lesser centaury, and chamædrys [Belg. Ph.]; of senna-leaves, juniper-berries, and the leaves of *Menthanthes trifoliata* [Dan. Ph.]; of these and galia-wood [Norw. Ph.]; of 2 parts each of orange-peel, gentian-root, and herb of lesser centaury, with 6 of wormwood [Swiss Ph.]; of 2 of the fruit of star-anise and 4 each of quassia-wood and the leaves of blessed thistle [Swed. Ph.]; of 3 parts of the leaves of *Menthanthes trifoliata* and 4 of the rhizome of calamus [Finn. Mil. Ph.]; of two parts of Chinese cinnamon, 8 each of the leaves of *Menthanthes trifoliata*, the rhizome of calamus, and gentian-root, and 16 each of orange-peel, absinth, and the flowering herb of lesser centaury [Aust. Ph.]; or of these and 8 parts of blessed thistle [Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. anthelmintice.** A mixture of equal parts of wormwood, tansy, and chamomile. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. aperientes majores.** Fr., *espèces aperitives majeures*. A mixture of 60 grammes of senna-leaves, 30 of *Polypodium quercifolium*, 15 each of selected agaric, raisins, and the roots of fennel, parsley, licorice, and *Apium graveolens*, 7 each of aniseed, fennel-seed, thyme, tansy-bark, and the bark of *Capparis spinosa*, a handful each of the herbs of endive, chicory, and fumitory, and half a handful of the herbs of eupatorium, borage, bugloss, scolopendrium, and *Cuscuta europæa*. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. aperitives minores.** Fr., *espèces aperitives mineures*. A mixture of 6 parts of senna-leaves, 12 each of damsons and Corinthian raisins, 2 each of aniseed, fennel-seed, the four cordial flowers, and the herbs of agrimony, betonica, chicory, *Cuscuta europæa*, fumitory, and spleenwort, and 1 part each of the roots of *Apium graveolens*, fennel, licorice, parsley, *Polypodium quercifolium*, asaret, and *Triticum repens*. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. aromaticæ.** Fr., *espèces aromatiques*. Sp., *especies aromaticas*. A mixture of equal parts of lavender-flowers, leaves of crisped mint, sage-leaves, and the herb of origanum [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.]; of these and chamomile-flowers, leaves of melissa and rosemary, and the herbs of hyssop and *Thymus serpyllum* [Belg. Ph.]; of chamomile-flowers, elder-flowers, and wormwood [Finn. Mil. Ph.]; of the leaves of peppermint, sage, and rosemary, and the herbs of wormwood, hyssop, origanum, *Thymus serpyllum*, and *Thymus vulgaris* [Fr. Cod.]; of chamomile-flowers, the leaves of melissa and sage, and the herbs of origanum, pulegium, and *Thymus serpyllum* [Gr. Ph.]; of lavender-flowers, the leaves of rosemary and sage, and the herbs of hyssop, origanum, *Thymus vulgaris*, and cassidony [Sp. Ph.]; of these except the hyssop, cassidony, and *Thymus vulgaris*, for which are substituted peppermint-leaves and the herbs of wormwood and *Thymus serpyllum* [Roum. Ph.]; of 6 parts each of chamomile-flowers and lavender-flowers with 4 [Dan. Ph.] (3 [Norw. Ph.]) of elder-flowers, and 16 each [Dan. Ph.] (15 [Norw. Ph.]) of melissa-leaves, peppermint-leaves, wormwood, and origanum; of 2 each of cloves and cubeb, and 4 each of lavender-flowers, peppermint-leaves, and the herbs of *Thymus serpyllum* and *Thymus vulgaris* [Ger. Ph.]; of 2 each of cloves and lavender-flowers, 4 each of peppermint-leaves, sage-leaves, and the herbs of sweet marjoram and *Thymus serpyllum* [Swiss Ph.]; or of 2 each of cloves and lavender-flowers, 4 each of crisped mint and herb of sweet marjoram [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. aromaticæ caryophyllatæ** [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *espèces aromatiques cinnamomées*. A mixture of 14 parts of licorice, 8 each of zedoary, galangal, aloes-wood, yellow sandal-wood, cinnamon, mace, long pepper, and cardamom, 5 of cubeb, 30 of rose-petals, and 60 of cloves. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. aromaticæ pro balneo** [Russ. Ph.]. A mixture of equal parts of chamomile-flowers, lavender-flowers, leaves of crisped mint and rosemary, the herb of *Thymus serpyllum*, and the rhizome of calamus. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. aromaticæ pro cataplasmatæ** [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., 1st ed.]. A mixture of equal parts of lavender-flowers, leaves of crisped mint and sage, and herb of origanum, reduced to a coarse powder. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. aromaticæ rosatæ** [Palat. Disp., 1764; Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *espèces aromatiques rosées*. A powdered mixture of 25 parts of licorice, 4 of galangal, 7 each of aloes-wood and yellow sandal-wood, 22 of cinnamon, 10 each of cloves and mace, 4 each of cardamom and nutmeg, and 60 of rose-petals. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. avenacæ.** Fr., *espèces pour la décoction d'avoine*. A mixture of 36 parts of washed and dried oats, 6 of red sandal-wood, and 3 of chicory-root; or of 18 of the oats with 3 each of the roots of chicory, soapwort, *Carex arenaria*, and dandelion. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. bechicæ.** See *S. pectorales cum fructibus* and *S. FLORUM pectoralium*.—**S. carminative.** Fr., *espèces carminatives* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). 1. A mixture of 8 parts each of anise, cummin, caraway, fennel, and carrot, 3 each of licorice and chamomile, and 24 of raisins; or of 2 each of anise, caraway, 8 of chamomile, and 4 each of crisped mint, melissa, and sage; or of 4 each of valerian and peppermint, 6 each of chamomile and elder, and 2 each of caraway and dill. [B, 119 (a, 38).] 2. A mixture of 1 part of sal ammoniac, 4 parts of chamomile, and 2 parts each of bay-berries and juniper-berries. [L, 85.]—**S. cephalicæ.** 1. A powdered mixture of 5 parts of sal ammoniac and 12 each of juniper, anise-flowers, chamomile-flowers, and the leaves of mint, rue, rosemary, sage, and laurel. 2. A mixture of 15 parts each of Florentine iris-root, the root of *Cyperus rotundus*, aloes-wood, yellow sandal-wood, and lignum Rhodiæ, 22 each of lavender, rosemary, and rose-flowers, and 11 each of cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, amber, and styrax; or of 45 of Florentine iris, 15 each of betonica, sweet marjoram, and rosemary, 30 of red rose, 7 each of sage, lavender, wallflower, spike-nard, yellow sandal-wood, and lignum Rhodiæ, 11 each of styrax and amber, and 5 each of aloes-wood, cloves, *Cyperus rotundus*, cinnamon, and benzoin. 3. A mixture of 4 parts each of crisped mint, sweet marjoram, origanum, and *Thymus serpyllum*, and 2 each of chamomile, lavender, laurel-berries, juniper, and caraway. [B, 119**

(a, 38).]—*S. contra apoplexiam*. A mixture of 15 grammes each of prepared amber, rasped hartshorn, aloes-wood, and peony-root, 4 of lemon-peel, 90 of sugar, 60 centigrammes of ambergris, 30 of musk, and 16 drops of oil of cinnamon [B, 119 (a, 38)].—*S. contra scorbutum*. A mixture of 180 parts of *Armoracia rusticana*, 15 each of cochlearia, cress, brooklime, white horehound, fumitory, and *Menyanthes trifoliata*, 90 each of polyopodium and sarsaparilla, and 22 of anise. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—*S. cordiales*. Sp., *especies cordiales* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of equal parts of the flowers of borage, bugloss, red rose, and sweet violet. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—*S. cordiales temperate* [Wart. Ph., 1798].—*S. especies cordiales*. A mixture of 25 parts each of cinnamon, cloves, bone of stag's heart, leopard's bane, *Centauria behen*, and *Statice limonium*, 80 each of burned silk, burned ivory, red and white coral, aloes-wood, and prepared pearls, 8 each of jacinth, emerald, and sapphire, and 5 of saffron. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—*S. demulcentes*. A mixture of 2 parts each of fennel-seeds and licorice and 8 each of marsh-mallow root and flaxseed [Dan. Ph.]; or of 6 parts each of the herb of mallow, the root of marsh-mallow, and hempseed, and 2 of licorice [Norw. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—*S. discutientes*. See *S. aromatica*.—*S. diuretica*. Fr., *especies diuretiques*. A mixture of equal parts of the roots of asparagus, fennel, parsley, *Ruscus aculeatus*, and *Apium graveolens* [Fr. Cod.]; or of 2 parts each of fennel-seeds and licorice and 6 of juniper-berries [Belg. Ph.]; or of 40 of aniseed and 60 of marsh-mallow root, 240 of marsh-mallow leaves, the roots of licorice, leucistum, and rest-harrow, and the herb of wild pansy [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38)].—*S. emollientes* (ad cataplasma [Belg. Ph.]). Fr., *especies emollientes*. A mixture of equal parts of the leaves of common mallow and marsh-mallow with the leaves of verbasum, the root of marsh-mallow and the herb of *Melilotus officinalis* [Belg. Ph.] (with the leaves of *Thapsus thapsus* and *Parthenocissus* [Sp. Ph.]; [Fr. Cod.], with chamomile-flowers, flaxseed, and the herb of *Melilotus altissima* or *Melilotus officinalis* [Ger. Ph.]); with marsh-mallow root and flaxseed [Gr. Ph.]; or of 2 parts each of mallow-leaves and herb of melilotus with 2 of marsh-mallow leaves and 4 of flaxseed [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.]; (with 2 each of chamomile-flowers and elder-flowers, 3 of marsh-mallow root and 9 of flaxseed [Dan. Ph.]; with 2 each of chamomile-flowers, 10 of flowers, and marsh-mallow root, and 10 of flaxseed [Norw. Ph.]; with 2 each of chamomile-flowers and marsh-mallow root, and 6 of flaxseed [Russ. Ph.]; or of 2 parts each of mallow-leaves, marsh-mallow leaves, and chamomile-flowers and 4 of flaxseed [Swiss Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38)].—*S. emollientes pro cataplasmate*. *S. emollientes* reduced to a coarse powder. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—*S. frigida*. Fr., *especies frigida*. Sp., *especies frigida* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of equal parts of the seeds of the pumpkin, melon, and watermelon. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—*S. fumales* [Dan. Ph.]. A mixture of 180 parts of benzoin, 120 of oilbalm, 60 of amber, and 1 part each of the oils of lemon and lavender. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—*S. imperatoria*. Fr., *especies imperiales, poudre imperiale*. A powdered mixture of 37 parts of cinnamon, 15 each of ginger and cloves, and 1 each of Galangal, mace, and nutmeg. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—*S. laticificantes*. Fr., *especies laticifiantes de Rhazes*. A mixture of equal parts of the roots of *Centauria behen*, *Statice limonium*, zedoary, and leopard's bane, the herb of melissa, the seeds of sweet basil and peony, saffron, cloves, cardamom, cinnamon, lemon-peel, and mastic. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—*S. laxantes*. Fr., *especies purgatives* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.). 1. Of the Belg. Ph., a mixture of equal parts of the leaves and foliicles of senna, the herb of *Adiantum capillus Veneris*, licorice, and aniseed. 2. Of the Swiss Ph., a mixture of 6 parts each of the flowers of *Prunus spinosa* and red rose, senna-leaves, licorice, rhizome of polyopodium, and young branches of *Solanum dulcamara* and 20 of aniseed. 3. A mixture of 48 parts of senna-leaves with 30 of elder-flowers, 15 each of aniseed and elder-seed, and 12 of cream of tartar [Ger. Ph.]; (with 6 each of coriander-seeds and cream of tartar and 48 of manna [Norw. Ph.]; with 24 each of elder-flowers and aniseed and 12 each of fennel-seed and cream of tartar [Fr. Cod.]). [a, 38]. 4. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *S. laxantes St.-Germani*.—*S. laxantes St.-Germani*. A mixture of 16 parts of senna-leaves extracted with alcohol, 10 of elder-flowers, 5 each of aniseed and fennel-seed, and 3 of cream of tartar [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] or of potassium and sodium tartrate [Russ. Ph.] (4 of cream of tartar [Dan. Ph.]) or of potassium and sodium tartrate [Swiss Ph.]. The Norw. Ph. orders 16 parts of the senna-leaves, 12 of elder-flowers, and 4 each of aniseed, fennel-seed, and cream of tartar; the Hung. Ph., 16 of senna-leaves, 8 of elder-flowers, 4 of fennel-seeds, and 2 of cream of tartar. The Austr. preparation contains 14 parts of senna-leaves, 8 of elder-flowers, 4 of fennel-seeds, and 2 of cream of tartar; the Roum. preparation, 12 of senna-leaves, 8 each of elder-flowers and aniseed, and 3 each of fennel-seed and cream of tartar. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—*S. mollientes* [Fr. Cod.]. See *S. emollientes*.—*S. mundificantes* [Disp. Vuln., 1791]. Fr., *especies depuratives*. A mixture of 6 parts each of pine-buds, sassafras, and *Triticum repens* and 3 each of soapwort and *Pimpinella saxifraga*. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—*S. narcotica*. Fr., *especies narcotica*. A mixture of equal parts of belladonna-leaves and hyoscyamus-leaves [Roum. Ph.]; (of these with chamomile-flowers and herb of conium [Swiss Ph.]); or an extemporaneous mixture of 2 parts of belladonna-leaves, 4 of hyoscyamus-leaves, and 8 of the herb conium [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—*S. nephro-cathartici Foresti*. Fr., *especies antinephretiques*. A mixture of 60 grammes each of the roots of parsley and fennel, 45 each of the roots of Florentine iris and licorice, 22 of each of the flowers of mallow and marsh-mallow and the seeds of fennel and saxifrage, 180 of chick-peas, 90 of pearl barley, and 30 figs and 30 jujubes. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—*S. nervine externe*. See *S. cephalica* (3d def.).—*S. nervine Hufelandi* [Swiss Ph.]. A mixture of equal parts of orange-leaves, valerian-root, the rhizome of *Geum urbanum*, and the herb of peppermint. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—*S. pectorales*. Fr., *especies blanches*. 1. Of the Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., and Norw. Ph., a mixture of 40 parts of marsh-mallow root with 10

each of verbasum-flowers and aniseed, 20 of the leaves of *Tussilago farfara*, 15 of licorice, and 5 of rhizome of iris [Ger. Ph.], or with 40 of fennel-seed and 80 each of elder-flowers and licorice, and the fruit of star anise, 20 of the leaves of *Tussilago farfara*, and 10 of licorice [Gr. Ph.], or with 10 each of linden-flowers and the leaves of *Adiantum capillus Veneris* and mallow, 5 each of verbasum-flowers and fennel-seeds, and 20 of licorice [Swiss Ph.], or with 18 each of elder-flowers, verbasum-flowers, licorice, and the leaves of *Tussilago farfara*, and 134 of aniseed [Norw. Ph.], or with 10 each of red-poppy petals, verbasum-flowers, and the fruit of star anise, 20 of the leaves of *Tussilago farfara*, 15 of licorice, and 5 of rhizome of iris [Russ. Ph.], or with 20 of verbasum-flowers, 8 of the fruit of star anise, 80 of the herb of *Myrrhis odorata*, and 40 of licorice [Swed. Ph.]; or of 23 parts of marsh-mallow root, 16 of elder-flowers, 12 each of verbasum-flowers, leaves of *Tussilago farfara*, licorice, and the herb of *Veronica officinalis*, and 8 of the fruit of star anise [Dan. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38)]. 2. Of the Austr. Ph., see *S. pectorales cum fructibus*.—*S. pectorales cum fructibus*. Fr., *especies pectorales (avec les fruits)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *especies pectorales* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 60 parts of figs with 32 each of verbasum-flowers and the fruit of star anise, 64 of the leaves of *Tussilago farfara*, 120 of St. John's bread, 80 of pearl barley, 48 of licorice, 128 of marsh-mallow root, and 16 of rhizome of iris [Gr. Ph.]; or with 10 each of St. John's bread, 160 of marsh-mallow root, 240 of marsh-mallow leaves, and 6 each of mallow-flowers, verbasum-flowers, red-poppy petals, and the fruit of star anise [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.]; or with 60 each of dates, St. John's bread, and jujube, 48 of red-poppy petals, 192 of marsh-mallow leaves, 384 of marsh-mallow root, and 96 of licorice [Gr. Ph.]; or with 30 each of St. John's bread, jujube, and 8 of the fruit of star anise, 160 of marsh-mallow root, 160 of marsh-mallow leaves, and 15 each of the herbs of hyssop, *Veronica officinalis*, *Adiantum capillus Veneris*, and *Asperula odorata* [Swiss Ph.]; or of equal parts of figs, dates, raisins (small raisins [Fr. Cod.]), and jujube [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—*S. pro cataplasmate emollienti*. See *S. emollientes*.—*S. pro epithemate cordis et pulsum*. Fr., *especies pour epitheme*. A mixture of 15 parts each of rosemary, sweet marjoram, and melissa, and the flowers of wallflower and clove-pink, 22 each of lavender-flowers, roses, cinnamon, mace, nutmeg, aloes-wood, and lignum rhodii, and 11 each of lemon-peel and orange-peel; or of a handful each of the flowers of bugloss, borage, and melissa, 7 grammes each of red roses and white, yellow, and red sandal-wood, 6 each of lemon-peel, aloes-wood, cloves, and sorrel-seeds, and 5 each of amber, leopard's bane, *Centauria behen*, and *Statice limonium*. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—*S. pro fotu ad gangrenam*. A mixture of 3 parts each of Barbadoes aloes and asafetida, 6 of myrrh, 12 each of wormwood, rue, sage, and St. John's wort, 24 of willow-bark, and 86 of litharge; or of 23 parts each of myrrh and the herbs of millefoil and wormwood, 15 each of asafetida, aloes, the herbs of scordium, sage, hyssop, and rue, and the flowers of elder and St. John's wort, 30 of rose petals, and 180 of litharge. For use, the first preparation is boiled with 180 parts of lime-water and 72 of vinegar; the second, with 10 times the amount of each. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—*S. pro fotu emmenagogo*. Fr., *especies emmenagogues*. A mixture of 120 grammes of bryony, 60 of round birthwort, 30 each of laurel-berries and zedoary, and 2 handfuls each of chamomile, savin, feverfew, and artemisia; or of equal parts of the herbs of feverfew, melissa, and pennyroyal and the flowers of chamomile and *Lamium album*. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—*S. pro thea amara*. See *S. amara*.—*S. pro thea demulcenti*. See *S. demulcentes*.—*S. pro thea pectorali*. See *S. pectorales* (1st def.).—*S. pro thea St.-Germani*. See *S. laxantes St.-Germani*.—*S. puerperarum* [Swiss Ph.]. A mixture of 2 parts each of mallow-flowers, peony-flowers, linden-flowers without the bracts, and the flowers of *Primula officinalis*, 4 each of aniseed and elder-seed, and 12 of cream of tartar of St. John's bread, 160 of rasped hartshorn. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—*S. purgative*. See *S. laxantes* (3d def.).—*S. resolventes*. See *S. aromatica*.—*S. sudorificae*. Fr., *especies sudorifiques*. Sp., *especies sudorificas de Smith* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of equal parts of guaiac-wood, sassafras-wood, china-root, and sarsaparilla [Fr. Cod.]; or of 30 parts each of the first three and of licorice, and 115 of sarsaparilla [Sp. Ph.]; or of 40 parts of guaiac-wood, 10 of licorice, and 20 of china-root with 10 of sassafras-wood and 20 of sarsaparilla [Belg. Ph.], with 10 each of aniseed, fennel-seed, and red sandal-wood, and 40 each of juniper-wood, sassafras-wood, and sarsaparilla [Roum. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—*S. vulneraria* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *especies vulneraires* [Fr. Cod.], *the suisse* [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of equal parts of arnica-flowers, the flowers of *Antennaria dioica* and *Tussilago farfara*, and the leaves and tops of wormwood, betonica, chamomile, ground ivy, hyssop, millefoil, origanum, rosemary, sage, scopolendrium, *Veronica officinalis*, *Thymus vulgaris*, ajuga, calamint, sanicle, water germander, and *Vinca minor*. [B, 95 (a, 38)].

SPECIFIC, adj. *Spe's-i-fik*. Lat., *specificus* (from *species*, a particular kind, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *specifique*. Ger., *spezifisch*. 1. Of a distinct or particular kind, having certain determinate characteristics. 2. Pertaining to a species. 3. Peculiar to a certain substance (cf. *Sp. spec.*, *Sp. spec.*, *Sp. spec.*), exerting a specific or selective effect, not to be explained by their physiological action; as a n., an agent having such an effect. 5. Syphilitic (a euphemistic use).

SPECIFICUM (Lat.), n. n. *Spe's(spe)k-i-fik-u(m)* (u'm). A specific (4th def.). [a, 48].—*S. antiptilepticum Weismanni*. See COPPER ammoniosulphate.—*S. Paracelsi*. See POTASSIUM sulphate.—*S. stomachicum Poterii*. See ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum martiale.

SPECILLUM (Lat.), n. n. *Spe's(spe)k-i-lu(m)* (u'm). From *specere*, to look at. See *SOUND*.—*S. cereum*. See BOUgie.—*S. auricularium*. See AURICULAR.

SPECIMEN (Lat.), n. n. *Spe's(spe)k-i-me(n)*. Gen., -*im'inis*. From *specere*, to look at. Anything shown as an example or for purposes of illustration or demonstration. [a, 48].—Card s. A

British term for a s. having the exhibitor's card attached, and not presented by him personally.—**LIVING s.** A British term for a patient shown at a society meeting.

SPECK (Ger.), n. Spe'k. See ADEPS.—**S'beule.** See LIPOMA.—**S'bruch.** See STRATOCELE.—**S'geschwulst, S'gewächs.** See LIPOMA.—**S'ig.** Fatty, lardaceous.—**S'öl.** See OLEUM ADIPIS.

SPECTACLES, n. Spe'kt/a'k'lz. From *spectaculum*, a show. Lat., *conspicilla*. Fr., *lunettes*. Ger., *Brillen*. Glasses or lenses to assist or improve sight. [F.]—**Decentred s.** Lenses devised by Giraud-Teulon, so constructed that the eccentric portions of two convex lenses are used instead of the centre; they thus acquire a slightly prismatic action. [F.]—**Mica s.** S. made of mica invented by Cohn, to be used as eye-protectors in place of those made of glass and wire-gauze. [F.]—**Orthoscopic s.** Of Scheffler, lenses cut out from the periphery of a large lens so as to act as decentred lenses. [F.]—**Pantoscopic s.** Ger., *Mallerbrillen*. Lenses having different foci in their upper and lower parts; first employed by Franklin. [F.]—**Periscope s.** See *Periscope GLASSES*.—**Prismatic s.** S. having prisms with bases so arranged that overstrain of an ocular muscle is relieved. [a, 34.]—**Snow s.** A kind of s. used in high latitudes, as a protector against the glare of the snow; usually made of very light wood, with a narrow slit for the passage of light. [F.]—**Stenopæic s.** S. consisting of an oval metal plate having a small central aperture that permits the passage of only the central rays that fall in the optic axis. [a, 34.]—**Turn-pin temple s.** Spectacle-frames in which the wings are jointed and the end pieces turned down behind the ears, giving the glasses a firmer support. [F.]

SPECTRE (Fr.), n. Spe'ktr'. 1. A phantom. 2. See SPECTRUM.—**S's oculaires, S's perlés.** See MUSCÆ VOLITANTES.—**S. solaire.** See *Solar SPECTRUM*.

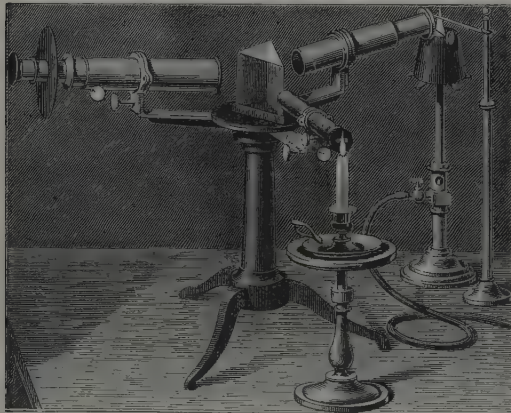
SPECTRO-COLORIMETER, n. Spe'kt/'ro-kol-o'²-r-i²m'e't-ur. From *spectrum* (q. v.), *color* (q. v.), and *metrum*, a measure. Of Vierordt, an ophthalmospectroscope that isolates a single spectral color; used in detecting color-blindness. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

SPECTROLOGY, n. Spe'kt-ro'l'o'j-i². From *spectrum*, an image, and *logos*, understanding. Fr., *spectrologie*. Ger., *Spektrologie*. The science of spectrum analysis.

SPECTROMETER, n. Spe'kt-ro'²m'e't-ur. From *spectrum* (q. v.), and *metron*, a measure. A spectroscopic having a graduated circle and vernier for determining the deflection of the telescope when directed upon different parts of the spectrum. [a, 49.]

SPECTROPHOTOMETER, n. Spe'kt-ro-fot-o'²m'e't-ur. From *spectrum* (q. v.), *phos*, light, and *metron*, a measure. A spectroscopic for determining the amount of a color in spectrum analysis. [a, 34.]

SPECTROSCOPE, n. Spe'kt-ro-skop. From *spectrum* (q. v.), and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. An instrument used for forming and examining spectra. It consists essentially of a collimator, one or



SPECTROSCOPE.

more prisms, and a telescope. The collimator is a narrow vertical slit formed by the adjustment of two metallic jaws at the principal focus of a convex lens which so condenses the divergent rays of light received through the slit as to cause them to enter the prisms as a beam. This prism, or series of prisms, is so arranged that the edges are parallel to the slit; and thus a spectrum is produced which it is the function of the telescope to magnify. [a, 49.]—**Direct-vision s.** A s. made by combining prisms of crown glass with one or more of flint glass. The edges of the prisms of crown and of flint glass are in opposite directions. The dispersion is given by the flint and the refraction is overcome by the crown glass prisms, so that the spectrum appears directly in the line of the source of light, instead of being bent as with a single prism. Used largely in the formation of spectral oculars or microspectroscopes. [J.]

SPECTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Spe'kt/'ru'm(ru'm). From *specere*, to look at. Fr., *spectre*. Ger., *S.* 1. A band consisting of a definite succession of colors into which a beam of white light is decom-

posed when it is passed through a prism or a diffraction grating. Its formation depends on the principle that the different-colored rays of which a ray of white light is composed are unequally refrangible and hence, on undergoing refraction, occupy different positions and are no longer blended together. Their order, beginning with the less refrangible, is red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. [B, 2.] Of any specific substance, its absorption s. [a, 48.]—**Absorption s.** A s. crossed with dark bands produced by the specific absorptive action of gases, liquids, or solutions of solids or translucent or transparent colored solids, such as monazite, on a beam of white light made to pass through them before falling upon the prism or other refracting medium. The position of the bands, which are called absorption bands, is constant for the same substance, but the breadth and definition of the bands depend to some extent on the degree of concentration of the absorbing medium. [B, J.]—**Continuous s.** A s. uninterrupted by dark or bright lines crossing it. [B.]—**Diffraction s., Grating s.** Ger., *Gitterspectrum*. A s. produced by passing light through a grating (q. v., 3d def.). [B.]—**Solar s.** Fr., *spectre solaire*. Ger., *Sonnenspectrum*. The s. afforded by the refraction of a beam of sunlight. Under ordinary circumstances this is continuous, but when solar light is passed through a fine slit the s. is crossed by numerous dark lines called *Fraunhofer's lines*. [B.]

SPECULARIA (Lat.), n. f. Spe'k-u'²(u¹)-a(a²)/ri²-a². From *speculum* (q. v.). Fr., *spéculaires*. Ger., *Spiegelglöcke*. A genus of the *Croc. speciosa*. [a, 35.]—**S. speciosa.** A genus of the *Vénus, doucette, mirette*. Ger., *Ackernole, Venuspiegel*. Lady's (or Venus's) looking-glass; an astrinient species rarely used. The young shoots and the roots are eaten. [a, 35.]

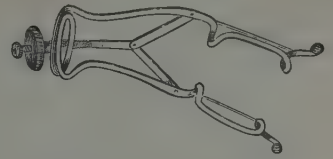
SPECTULUM (Lat.), n. n. Spe'k-u'²(u¹)-u'm(u'm). From *specere*, to look at. Fr., *spéculum*. Ger., *S., Spekulum, Spiegel*. 1. An instrument by means of which internal parts of the body may be observed or examined. 2. A tendinous structure. [E, 3.] See *Sæptum lucidum*.—**Ashton's fenestrated anal s.** A cylindrical s. with a reflecting internal surface and a fenestra for the entire length. [E.]—**Auerbach's s.** An ear s. with a biconcave lens fixed at its entrance, for producing a magnified image of the membrana tympani. [F.]—**Bath s.** A vaginal s. to be worn during a bath, to admit water into the vagina. **Bivale s.** A s. having two hinged blades that may be separated after its introduction. [a, 34.]—**Bonafont's nasal s.** A bivalve s. with solid blades, the joint near the middle of the blades, and a screw for opening and closing them. [E.]—**Cervical s.** See *Uterine s.*—**Cusco's s.** A bivalve uterine s., the segments articulating at their outer extremities, and each segment having fixed handles that hold the s. open by means of a screw and nut extending from one to the other. [a, 34.]—**Ear s.** A conical tube or valvular s. of a silver, sufficiently small to permit its introduction into the external auditory canal. [a, 34.]—**Eisberg's s.** A three-bladed s., the blades being straight and opening and closing with a handle like a forceps. [E.]—**Emmet's s.** Emmet's perineal retractor.—**Erhard's ear s.** A funnel-shaped metal s., blackened on the inside, the flare of the funnel having a generally rounded convexity. [F.]—**Fenestrated s.** A metal, glass, porcelain, or vulcanite cylinder having varying diameters, and a fenestra cut along a portion of one side of the cylinder so as to expose the membrane. [a, 34.]—**Ferguson's s.** A glass cylindrical vaginal s., silvered like a mirror.—**Foveaux's lid s.** A silver s. to hold the eyelids open; it is reversible and can be used for either eye. [F.]—**Gross's oral s.** A heavy forceps with blades deeply notched on the back for holding the teeth. When it is placed between the teeth the jaws are separated by pressing the handles together. [E.]—**Gruber's ear s.** A metal s. highly polished within and slightly oval in shape, so that its transverse section corresponds to that of the auditory canal. [F.]—**Hartmann's s.** (Ger.). See *Cystoscope*.—**Kelsey's rectal s.** A bivalve s. with a large fenestra in one blade on the same principle as Cusco's s. [E.]—**Kramer's aural s.** A bivalve dilating s. used only with direct sunlight, and of more use in anterior rhinoscopy than in otoscopy. [F.]—**Larynx s.** See *LARYNGOSCOPE*.—**Mott and Heister's oral s.** A s. having two strong blades deeply notched on the backs, connected at one end, each by a hinge, to a cross-piece through which a thumb-screw works to open them. [E.]—**Neugebauer's s.** A vaginal s. consisting of two crescentic concave pieces of metal, one of which is narrower than the other; to be introduced with the concavities of the metallic pieces opposed. [a, 34.]—**Noyes's lid s.** A s. consisting of two short limbs working by rack and pinion on a curved aluminium bar. This bar is always placed next the nose, so that the s. is not reversible. It leaves the temporal side quite open and free. [F.]—**Poltitzer's vulcanite s.** An ear s. shaped like a truncated cone. It is lighter than the polished metal s., and its dark interior serves to render the surface of the membrana tympani more distinct by contrast. [F.]—**Rectal s.** Ger., *Afferspiegel, Musdarmspiegel*. A s. that may be introduced through the anus and permit examination of the rectum. [a, 34.]—**Robert and Collin's nasals.** A small bivalve s. with non-fenestrated blades. [E.]—**Siegle's pneumatic ear s.** A s. used in the diagnosis of affections of the middle ear. Its wide extremity is closed by an obliquely inserted thin glass plate, and from the side projects a small nipple to which is fastened an India-rubber tube furnished with a small air-bag. By putting a small piece of India-rubber tubing on the end of the s. the instrument can be hermetically fixed in the external meatus. [F.]—**Sinnrock's nasal s.** A cylindrical s. with a beveled end and flange. [E.]—**Sims's s.** A piece of metal shaped like a modified w, the central portion being used as a handle while the extremities are concave on their external surfaces and placed at a slight inward curve from the axis of the handle. [a, 34.]—**Skene's urethral s.** A small bivalve s., one blade considerably larger than the other, both ends of the instrument being controlled by a common screw at the middle. [E.]—**S. Helmontii.** See *CENTRUM NERVUM*.—**S. lucidum.** See *Sæptum lucidum*.—**S. matricis.** A uterine s. Some of the older writers seem to have applied the term to uterine dilators



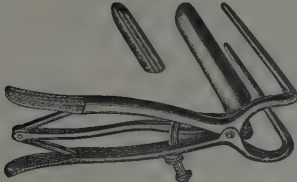
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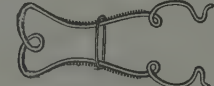
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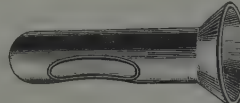
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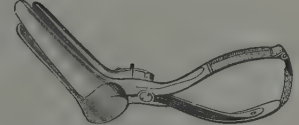
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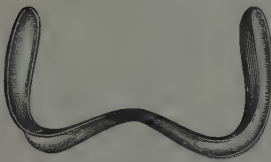
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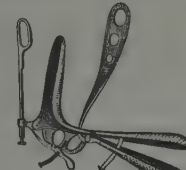
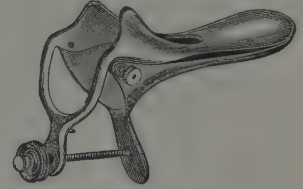
REFLECTING ANAL SPECULUM.



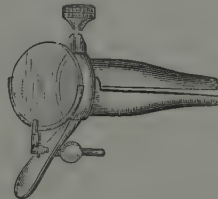
ALSTON'S 3-BLADED RECTAL SPECULUM.



SIMS'S DUCKBILL VAGINAL SPECULUM.

THOMAS'S SELF-RETAINING
VAGINAL SPECULUM.A BIVALVE VAGINAL SPECULUM
CONVERTIBLE INTO SIMS'S.

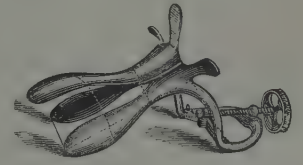
A BIVALVE EAR SPECULUM.



SIMROCK'S AURAL SPECULUM.



TOYNBEE'S EAR SPECULA.



BOZEMAN'S VAGINAL SPECULUM.

which could not properly be termed specula. [A. 60.]—**S. Veneris.** See SPECULARIA.—**Thudichum's nasal s.** A bivalve s. made of bent steel wire and having flattened blades attached to the ends. [E.]—**Trivalve s.** A s. having three blades. [a. 34.]—**Trivalve trellis anal s.** A three-bladed anal s. with fenestrated blades arranged at right angles to the handle, which has a hinge arrangement for opening and closing them. [E.]—**Uterine s.** Ger. *Mutterspiegel*. A long slender forceps having narrow, semi-conical blades that may be introduced within the internal os uteri. [a. 34.]—**Vaginal s.** Ger. *Scheidenspiegel*. A s. for introduction into and inspection of the vagina. [a. 34.]—**Wilde's s.** An ear s. made of metal with polished interior, and shaped like a truncated cone. [F.]—**Zaufal's nasal s.** A s. for viewing the naso-pharynx through the nasal cavity; a cylindrical metal or vulcanite tube to be introduced through the anterior naris along the inferior meatus. [F.]

SPECUS (Lat.), n. m., f., and n. *Spek* (spe²k)/u²s(u⁴s). Gen., *spec'us*. Lit., a cave; a ventricle of the brain. [K.]

SPEDELSKHED, n. The Norwegian term for leprosy. [a. 34.]

SPEECH, n. *Spech*. A.-S., *spæc*, spec. Gr., *φωνή*. Lat., *sermo*. Fr., *parole*. Ger., *Sprache*. The faculty of articulate vocal utterance. [a. 48.]—**Echo s.** See ECHOLALIA (1st def.).

SPEEDWELL, n. *Sped'we'l*. The genus *Veronica*. [a. 35.]

SPEIARZENI (Ger.), n. *Sp'i'a'r'ts-e'n-i*. An emetic. [A. 315.]

SPEICHE (Ger.), n. *Spich'z'e'*. See RADIUS.

SPEICHEL (Ger.), n. *Spich'z'e'l*. See SALIVA.—**Bauchs'.** See PANCREATIC JUICE.—**Honigs'.** See MELITOPTYALON.—**S'absonderung.** The secretion of saliva. [K. 16.]—**S'artig.** See SALIVARY.—**S'ausleerend.** See SIALAGOGE.—**S'ferment.** See PTYALIN.—**S'fluss.** See SALIVATION.—**S'mangel.** See APTYALIA.—**S'mittel.** See SIALAGOGE.—**S'stoff.** See PTYALIN.—**S'überflüss.** See SALIVATION.—**S'zahnstein.** See SORDES (1st def.).

SPEICHENBEUGER (Ger.), n. *Spich'z'e'n-boig-e'r*. 1. A flexor arising from the radius. [L.] 2. See *Biceps FLEXOR cubiti*.—**S. der Hand.** See FLEXOR *carpi radialis*.

SPEICHENMUSKEL (Ger.), n. *Spich'z'e'n-musk-e'l*. A muscle attached to the radius. [L.]—**Aeusserer S.** See EXTENSOR *carpi radialis longus*.—**Arms'.** See SUPINATOR *longus*.—**Innerer S.** See FLEXOR *carpi radialis*.—**Kurzer äusserer S.** See EXTENSOR *carpi radialis brevis*.—**Langer äusserer S.** See EXTENSOR *carpi radialis longus*.

SPEICHENSTRECKER (Ger.), n. *Spich'z'e'n-stre'k-e'r*. An extensor attached to the radius. [L.]—**Kurzer S.** See EXTENSOR *carpi radialis brevis*.—**Langer S.** See EXTENSOR *carpi radialis longus*.

SPEIEN (Ger.), n. *Sp'i'e'n*. Vomiting, especially in infants. [K.]

SPEIERLING (Ger.), n. *Sp'i'e'r-lî'n'*. See PYRUS *sorbus*.

SPEIREMA (Lat.), n. n. *Spir* (spe²i'r)-em(am)/a². Gen., -em'atos (-atis). Gr., *σπειρμα* (from *σπειράω*, to be coiled). Fr., *speirème*. Of Wallroth, a spore of a lichen. [a. 35.]

SPEISE (Ger.), n. *Spiz'e'*. See ALIMENT.—**Glockens'.** See BELL METAL.—**S'brel.** See CHYLE.—**S'durchfall.** S'fluss. See LIENTERIE DIARRHŒA.—**S'gang.** See CESOPHAGUS.—**S'öl.** Oil used in culinary operations. [B.]—**S'ordnung.** See DIET.

SPEISEND (Ger.), adj. *Spiz'e'nd*. See ALIMENTARY.

SPEISERÖHRE (Ger.), n. *Spiz'e'r-ru'r-e'*. See CESOPHAGUS.—**S'neröffnung.** See CESOPHAGOTOMY.—**S'nkrampf.** See DYSPHAGIA *spasmodica*.—**S'nloch.** S'nslitz. See FORAMEN *oesophagæum*.—**S'nschmitt.** See CESOPHAGOTOMY.

SPEISESAFT (Ger.), n. *Spiz'e'-za'ft*. See CHYLE.—**S'behälter.** S'behältnis. See RECEPTACULUM *chylî*.—**S'gang.** S'röhre. See THORACIC DUCT.

SPEISUNG (Ger.), n. *Spiz'un'*. See ALIMENTATION.

SPEITÄUBLING (Ger.), **SPEITEUFEL** (Ger.), n's. *Spit'oib-lî'n'*, -loif-e'l. See RUSSULA *emetica*.

SPELT, n. *Spe'lt*. Gr., *σπλός*. Lat., *spelta*, ador. Ger., S., *Speltz*. The *Triticum spelta* or its grain. [a. 35.]

SPELTER, **SPELTERINE**, n's. *Spe'lt'u'r*, -en. Lat., *speltum*. Commercial zinc. [B.]

SPELZ (Ger.), n. *Spe'lts*. See **SPELT**—*S'blüthe*. A glumaceous flower. [a, 35.]—*S'chen*. See **PALEOLA**.

SPELZE (Ger.), n. *Spe'lts'e²*. A pale or glume. [a, 35.] See also **CHAFF** (3d def.).

SPENCER SPRINGS, n. *Spe'n's'ur*. Mineral springs situated in Tioga County, New York. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

SPIRGULA (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'rg(spe'rg)u¹(u¹)²*. From *spargere*, to scatter. Fr., *espargoutte*, *spargoutte*, *spargouille*. Ger., *Spergel*, *Spark*, *Spurre*. A genus of catyophylaceous herbs. The *Spergula* are a family including *S. Buda*, *Telephium*, *Pharmacum*, etc. The *Sperguleæ* are a division of the *Paronychieæ*. [a, 35.]—*S. arvensis*. Fr., *espargoutte des champs*, *spergule*, *espargouille*. Ger., *Läusegras*, *Äckernüchtrich*. Corn spurrey, toad-flax; a weed found in cultivated fields. One variety is cultivated for fodder, and its seeds are eaten. [a, 35.]

SPIRGULARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'rg(spe'rg)u¹(u¹)²*. *a(a)²*. From *spargere*, to scatter. A genus of the *Spergulariæ*, which are a tribe of the *Paronychieæ*. [a, 35.]—*S. campestris*, *S. rubra*. Red sandwort, a species found in temperate regions; used in lithiasis. [a, 35.]

SPERM, n. *Spu'm*. Gr., *σπέρμα* (from *σπείρειν*, to sow). Lat., *sperma*. Ger., *Befruchtungsstoff* (2d def.), *Befruchtungsmasse* (2d def.). 1. See **SEMIN** (1st def.). 2. In botany, the contents (foveolae) of pollen-grains and antheridia; as of T. J. Parker, the male gamete or spermatozoid. "Journ. of the Roy. Micro. Soc." 1890, p. 19; B, 123 (a, 35).—*S. massa*. The mass of spermatozooids emitted at one time by one of the tailed *Amphibia* and attached to a spermatozoid. [J.]—*S. morula*. See **SPERMOSPHERE**—*S. nucleus*. See **SPERMATIC NUCLEUS**.

SPERMA (Lat.), n. n. *Spu'm(spe'm)²*. Gen., *sperm'atos* (*-atis*). Gr., *σπέρμα*. See **SPERM**—*S. ceti* [Netherl. Ph.J. See **SPERMACETI**—*S. ranae*, *S. ranarum*. See under **RANA** *esculenta*.—*S. virile*. See **SEMIN** (1st def.).

SPERMACETI, n. *Spu'm-a²-set'²*. Lat., *sperma ceti*, *cetaceum*, *album ceti*. Fr., *spermaceti*, *blanc de baleine*, *cétine* [Fr. Cod.], *ambre blanc*. Ger., *S. Walrath*. A soft, unctuous, pearly white, solid substance of crystalline texture, obtained from the *Physeter macrocephalus*. It is devoid of taste, has a slight odor, is inflammable, and dissolves in ether, in chloroform, in carbon bisulphide, and in boiling alcohol. It consists of a mixture of the ethers of various fatty acids, the larger part being made up of cetyl palmitate, although the ethers of stearic, myristic, and lauric acids are also present, with small quantities of lethal, methal, and stethal. [B, 3, 5.] Cf. **CETACEUM**.—*Ointment of s.* See **Unguentum CETACEI**.—*Prepared s.* *Saccharat of s.* See **CETACEUM PREPARATUM**.—*S. cerate*. See **CERATUM CETACEI**.—*S. ointment*. See **Unguentum CETACEI**.—*S. plaster*. See **CERATUM CETACEI**.

SPERMA CETI (Lat.), n. n. *Spu'm(spe'm)²*. *a²* se(ka)'(ti)te. Gen., *sperm'atis ceti*. See **SPERMACETI**—*Ceratium* (see **emplastrum**, seu **pomatium**) *spermatis ceti*. See **CERATUM CETACEI**.

SPERMACOE (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'm(spe'm)²*. *a²k(a²)k*-os(ok)'-e(a). Gen., *sp'ecies*. From *σπέρμα*, a seed, and *κόω*, a point. A genus of rubiaceae plants. The *Spermacoeæ* are an order or tribe of the *Rubiaceæ*. The *Spermacoeæ* are a tribe of the *Coffeæ*. [a, 35.]—*S. alata*, *S. aspera*. Guiana species used in gonorrhoea. [a, 35.]—*S. ferruginea*. A Brazilian species. The root is used in place of ipecacuanha. [a, 35.]—*S. hirta*, *S. hispida*. Fr., *s. velu*. Shaggy button (weed); an East Indian species. The root, which has the taste of sarsaparilla, is used as an alterative, and the juice of the plant as an antiseptic. The seeds are used as a tonic and aphrodisiac. [a, 35.]—*S. longifolia*. A Guiana species used in gonorrhoea and leucorrhoea. [a, 35.]—*S. poeaya*. A Brazilian species used like *S. ferruginea*. [a, 35.]—*S. scabra*, *S. velu* (Fr.). See *S. hispida*.—*S. verticillata*. A South American and West Indian species having properties like those of *S. ferruginea*; used in blennorrhoea. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 35).]

SPERMACRASIA (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'm(spe'm)²*. *a²k(a²)k*-raz-ra²s'²/a². From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ἀκρασία*, want of power, Fr., *spermacrasiæ*. See **SPERMATORRHEA**.

SPERMAPHORE, n. *Spu'm'a²-for*. Lat., *spermaphorum* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *φορέω*, to bear). Fr., *s. See PLACENTA* (4th def.).

SPERMAPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Spu'm(spe'm)²*. *a²*-pod(po²d)'-i²-u²m(u²m). From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *spermapode*. Ger., *Säulchen*. The carphore of the *Umbelliferae*. [a, 35.]

SPERMA RANÆ (Lat.), n. n. *Spu'm(spe'm)²*. *a²* ran(ran²n)'e(a²-e²). Frog's spawn.—*Aqua spermatis ranæ*. Fr., *eau de frai de grenouille*. A preparation made by distilling frogs' spawn gently over the water-bath and preserving the first third of the distillate. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Oleum spermatis ranæ*. Fr., *huile de frai de grenouille*. A preparation made by boiling equal parts of frogs' spawn and rose-oil till the moisture is dissipated, and straining. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

SPERMARY, n. *Spu'm'a²-r²*. Lat., *spermarium* (from *σπέρμα*, seed). A male gonad; the organ in which spermatozooids are produced. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

SPERMATOCRATIA (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'm(spe'm)²*. *a²t(a²t)²*. *a²k(a²k)²*-ra(ran²)²-ti²(e)²/a². From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ἀκρατία*, debility. Fr., *spermocratatie*. See **SPERMATORRHEA**.

SPERMATANERGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'm(spe'm)²*. *a²t(a²t)²*. *a²m(a²m)²*-en²-ur²(e²rg)'(e)²/a². From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ἀνεργία*, inefficacy. Fr., *spermatanergie*. Sterility in the male.

SPERMATEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'm(spe'm)²*. *a²t(a²t)²*. *e²m-fra²x(fra²x)²*/²s. Gen., *ph'axis* (4th def.). From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ἐμπράξια*, a stoppage. Of Signorini, spermatocele caused by obstruction of the seminiferous tubules. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPERMOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'm(spe'm)²*. *a²*-the(tha)'ka². From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *θήκη*, a chest. An organ in which semen is stored. [A, 12.]

SPERMATIAS (Lat.), n. m. *Spu'm(spe'm)²*. *a(a²)²*. *shi²*(ti²)-a²-s(a²s). Gen., *-at'iu(-i²e)*. Gr., *σπερματίας* (from *σπέρμα*, seed). 1. A many-seeded fruit. 2. A plant grown from the seed. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPERMATIC, **SPERMATICAL**, adj's. *Spu'm-a²t'²*. *k²*, *i²*. k'l. Gr., *σπερματικός* (from *σπέρμα*, seed). Lat., *spermaticus*. Fr., *spermatique*. Ger., *spermatisch*. Pertaining to semen or its elements or to the organs concerned in its production, storage, or discharge. [J; L.]

SPERMATID, n. *Spu'm-a²t-id*. See **Seminal CELL** (1st def.).

SPERMATINE, n. *Spu'm-a²t-en*. From *σπέρμα*, seed. Fr., *s. Ger.*, *Spermatin*. A peculiar animal matter contained in the semen, said to be related to alkali albumin. [K.] Cf. **SPERMINE**.

SPERMATIS (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'm(spe'm)²*. *a²t(a²t)²*. *i²s*. Gen., *-at'idis* (*-idis*). Gr., *σπερματίς* (from *σπέρμα*, seed). A spermatic vein. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

SPERMATISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'm(spe'm)²*. *a²t(a²t)²*. *i²s'*-ke²(ch²e²)-si²s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-isch'esis*). See **ASPERMATISM** (2d def.).

SPERMATISM, n. *Spu'm-a²t-i²z-m*. From *σπέρμα*, seed. Fr., *spermatisme*. The theory that the fœtus is a direct product of the spermatozoid. [K.]

SPERMATISMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Spu'm(spe'm)²*. *a²t(a²t)²*. *i²z*-(i²s)/mu²s(mu²s). Gr., *σπερματισμός* (from *σπέρμα*, seed). Fr., *spermatisme*. The emission of semen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPERMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'm(spe'm)²*. *a²t(a²t)²*. *i²e*(ti)²s. Gen., *-it'idis* (*-idis*). From *σπέρμα*, seed. See **FUNCULITIS**.

SPERMATIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Spu'm(spe'm)²*. *a(a²)²*. *shi²*(ti²)-u²m(u²m). From *σπερματίον*, a small seed. Fr., *spermatie*. Ger., *Spermatie*. One of the minute, colorless, unclitellated, spore-like bodies or corpuscles, each surrounded by a cell-wall, produced in the floridian *Algae* in or on variously shaped structures (antheridia), and in lichens and *Fungi* in urn-shaped bodies (spermogones) on antheridial filaments (stigmata), from which they are detached at maturity. They are in most cases incapable of germinating, but are supposed to fertilize the spores by conjugating with the female cells (trichogynes). They possess no motion except a molecular or Brownian movement. [a, 35.]

SPERMATOBLASTS, n. pl. *Spu'm-a²t'o-bla²sts*. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Fr., *spermatoblastes*. Ger., *Spermoblasten*, *Samenständer*. 1. Of Pouchet and Fourmoux, certain flattened, polygonal epithelial cells resting upon the hyaline membrane of the seminiferous tubules, supposed to be the seat of formation of the spermatozooids. [a, 15.] 2. Of von Ebner (1872), the separate cells or multinucleated cells arising from a proliferation of the nuclei of the seminal cells. From the nuclei of these s. arise the heads of the spermatozooids, while the middle piece, the tail, and the delicate layer of protoplasm around the head are derived from the protoplasm of the cell-body of the s. [J, 1, 30, 32.]

SPERMATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'm(spe'm)²*. *a²t(a²t)²*. *o(a²)²*-se(ka)'le(a). In Eng., *sput'ma²t'o-cel*. Gen., *-cel'es*. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *κύστη*, a tumor. 1. A hydrocele containing spermatozooids. [A, 323 (a, 21).] 2. See **Seminal CYST**.

SPERMATOCORDA (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'm(spe'm)²*. *a²t(a²t)²*. *o(a²)²*-ko²rd(ch²o²rd)'a². From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *χορδή*, a cord. See **Spermatic CORD**.

SPERMATOCLEMMIA (Lat.), n. n. *Spu'm(spe'm)²*. *a²t(a²t)²*. *o(a²)²*-kle²m'ma². Gen., *-clem'matos* (*-atis*). From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *κλέμμα*, a theft. See **POLLUTION**.

SPERMATOCYST, n. *Spu'm'a²t-o-si²st*. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *κύστις*, a bladder. Ger., *Spermatocyste*. 1. See **SPERMOSPHERE**. 2. In the pl., see **Follicular CELLS** (2d def.).

SPERMATOCYSTIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Spu'm(spe'm)²*. *a²t(a²t)²*. *o(a²)²*-si²st(ku²st)'-i²d'i²-i²m(u²m). From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *κύστις*, a bladder. 1. See **ANTHERIDIUM** (1st def.). 2. Of Hedwig, the anther in phanerogams. [a, 35.]

SPERMATOCYSTIDORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'm(spe'm)²*. *a²t(a²t)²*. *o(a²)²*-si²st(ku²st)'-i²d-i²-i²m(u²m). From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *κύστις*, a bladder, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to break forth. Hemorrhage from the seminal vesicles.

SPERMATOCYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'm(spe'm)²*. *a²t(a²t)²*. *o(a²)²*-si²st(ku²st)'-i²e(ti)²s. Gen., *-it'idis* (*-idis*). From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *κύστις*, a bladder. See **GONOCYSTITIS**.

SPERMATOCYTE, n. *Spu'm'a²t-o-si²t*. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *κύτος*, a cell. Ger., *Spermatocyte*. 1. The mother cell of a spermatozoid. [a, 35.] See also **Seminal CELL** (1st def.). 2. See **SPERMATOBlast** (2d def.).

SPERMATOGEM, n. *Spu'm-a²t-o-je²m*. Lat., *spermatogemma* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *gemma*, a bud). Ger., *Spermatogemme*. See **SPERMOSPHERE**.

SPERMATOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'm(spe'm)²*. *a²t(a²t)²*. *o(a²)²*-je²n²(gen²n)'e²s-i²s. Gen., *-es'eos* (*-gen'esis*). From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *γένεσις*, generation. Fr., *spermatogénèse*. Ger., *Spermatogenese*. The production of spermatozooids. [a, 48.]

SPERMATOGONIA (Lat.), n. f. *Spu'm(spe'm)²*. *a²t(a²t)²*. *o(a²)²*-gon²n-i²e(a²). From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *γονία*, generation. Fr., *spermatogonie*. Ger., *Spermatogonie*. See **GONOPHYSIS**.

SPERMATOGONIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Spu'm(spe'm)²*. *a²t(a²t)²*. *o(a²)²*-gon²n-i²e(a²)/²u²m(u²m). Fr., *spermatogonie*. Ger., *Spermatogonie*, *Ursamenzelle*. 1. Of La Valette St-George, a young seminal cell. [J.] 2. Of Hartog, see **SPERMATOSPORE**.

SPERMATOID, n. *Spu'm-a²t-oid*. Lat., *spermatoidium* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *είδος*, resemblance). See **SPERMATOZOID**.

SPERMATOLEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{spe}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-a}^{\text{t}}(\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{-o})\text{-}(\text{o}^{\text{s}})\text{-le}^{\text{p}}\text{s}(\text{laps})^{\text{r}}\text{s}$. Gen., *-lepsi'eos* (-is). From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *λήψις*, a seizure. See **POLLUTION**.

SPERMATOMERE, n. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{-o})\text{-mer}$. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *μέρος*, a part. Fr., *spermatomère*. Ger., S. 1. Of Van Beneden, one of the cells formed in the first section (*Keimzone*) of a seminiferous tubule. 2. Of O. Hertwig, an element which, formed by the segmentation of a spermatogonium, has entered the second section (*Wachsthumzone*) of a seminiferous tubule. [*"Arch. f. mikr. Anat."*, xxxvi, p. 1 (a, 32).]

SPERMATOPATHY, n. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{-o})\text{-p}^{\text{a}}\text{th}$. Lat., *spermatopathia* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *spermatopathie*. Any disease affecting the production or quality of the semen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPERMATOPHORE (Fr.), adj. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{-o})\text{-pa}$. See **GONEPOIETIC**.

SPERMATOPHORE, n. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{-o})\text{-for}$. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *φορέω*, to bear. Fr., s. Ger., *Spermatophor*. 1. The part of a spermatose that remains passive and does not become transformed into spermatoblasts. It may serve as an envelope or carrier of all the spermatozooids developed from the original spermatose. [J, 1, 33.] 2. A semi-transparent, tough substance secreted by the cloacal glands and serving to support a mass of spermatozooids. [J.] 3. In the pl., see *Seminiferous TUBULES*.

SPERMATOPHTHORA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{spe}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-a}^{\text{t}}(\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{-o})\text{-}(\text{p}^{\text{h}})\text{tho}^{\text{r}}\text{-a}$. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *φθορά*, decay. Fr., *spermatophthore*. Deterioration of the semen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPERMATOPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{spe}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-a}^{\text{t}}(\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{-o})\text{-}(\text{p}^{\text{h}})\text{t}(\text{u}^{\text{t}}\text{-a})\text{-a}$. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *φύων*, a plant. Fr., *spermatophytes*, Phanerogams. [a, 35.]

SPERMATOPLANIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{spe}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-a}^{\text{t}}(\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{-o})\text{-}(\text{p}^{\text{h}})\text{plan}(\text{pla}^{\text{t}}\text{-u})\text{-a}$. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *πλάνη*, a wandering. Fr., *spermatoplania*. A supposed metastasis of the semen.

SPERMATOPOEITIC, **SPERMATOPOEITIC**, adj's. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{-o})\text{-po}^{\text{e}}\text{-it}(\text{ik})$, $\text{poi}^{\text{e}}\text{-it}(\text{ik})$. Lat., *spermatopoieticus*. Fr., *spermatopé*. See **GONEPOIETIC**.

SPERMATORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{spe}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-a}^{\text{t}}(\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{-o})\text{-}(\text{r}^{\text{h}})\text{re}(\text{ro}^{\text{s}}\text{-e})\text{-a}$. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ῥοία*, a flowing. Fr., *spermatorrhée*, *flux de sperme*, *pertes séminales*. Ger., *Samenfluss*, *Spermatorrhöe*. A morbid condition characterized by too frequent involuntary emissions of semen. [E.]—S. *atonica*. See **GONORRHEA libidinosa**.

SPERMATOSCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{spe}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-a}^{\text{t}}(\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{-o})\text{-}(\text{s}^{\text{c}})\text{he}^{\text{s}}(\text{ch}^{\text{e}}\text{-e})\text{-s$. Gen., *-sches'eos* (-os'chesis). From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *σχίζω*, retention. Fr., *spermatoschèse*. See **ASPERMATISM** (2d def.).

SPERMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{spe}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-a}^{\text{t}}(\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{-o})\text{-}(\text{s}^{\text{c}})\text{s}$. Gen., *-os'eos* (-is). From *σπέρμα*, seed. Fr., *spermatose*. See **GONEPOIESIS**.

SPERMATOSOME, n. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{-o})\text{-som}$. Lat., *spermatosoma* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *σῶμα*, the body). Ger., *Spermatosom*. See **SPERMATOZOID**.

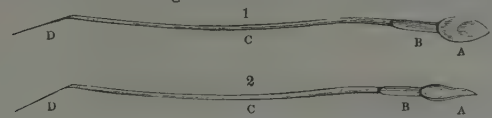
SPERMATOSPHERES, n. pl. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{-o})\text{-sfer}$. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere. See **SPERMATOBlasts** and cf. **SPERMOSPHERE**.

SPERMATOSPORES, n. pl. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{-o})\text{-spor}$. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *σπόρος*, a sowing. Cells, equivalent to ova, which by division give rise to the spermatoblasts. [J, 1.] See also *Seminal CELL*.

SPERMATOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{spe}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-a}^{\text{t}}(\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{-o})\text{-}(\text{o}^{\text{s}})\text{-th}(\text{e})\text{th}(\text{a})\text{-ka}$. See **PERICARP**.

SPERMATOZEMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{spe}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-a}^{\text{t}}(\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{-o})\text{-}(\text{o}^{\text{s}})\text{-zem}(\text{zam})^{\text{r}}\text{-ia}$. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ζῆμα*, loss. Fr., *spermatozémie*. See **SPERMATORRHEA**.

SPERMATOZOID, **SPERMATOZOID**, n. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{-o})\text{-zoid}$, zoid , zoid , zoid . Lat., *spermatozoon* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ζῷον*, an animal), *spermatozoidum*, *animalculum seminis masculi* (Leeuwenhoek), *filum spermaticum*. Fr., *spermatozoïde*, *spermatozoïre*, *zoöspermie*, *zoöplaste*, *ver spermatische*, *animalcule spermatique*, *spermatische*, *spermatische*. Ger., *Spermatozoide*, *Spermatozoon*, *Zoöspermie*, *Samenfriden*, *Samenkörper*, *Samenstier*. 1. The fertilizing or male sexual element of the semen. In



HUMAN SPERMATOZOIDS; MAGNIFIED 600 DIAMETERS. (FROM FLINT [AFTER LANDOIS].)

1. front view; 2. side view; A A, head; B B, intermediate segment; C C, tail; D D, terminal filament.

the great majority of cases it is only after one or more s's have fused with an ovum that segmentation and the development of an embryo take place. In all cases a s. is supposed to be the equivalent of a cell. In man and most of the higher animals s's appear in shape and action like minute tadpoles. The head represents the nucleus of the cell, and a delicate layer of protoplasm enveloping the head, together with the tail, represents the cell-body. In some cases there is seen a thickening in the tail at its junction with the head, and also in some cases the tail and middle piece are bordered by a kind of frill. In the inferior animals the s's are of very various form, some being hair-like, as in insects, while others are cell-like. In most cases the tail has a continuous lashing or cilia-like motion, but in the two groups in which the s's are cell-like (nema-

toids and crustaceans) they exhibit amoeboid movement. [J, 1, 80, 85.] 2. In cryptogams, a male motile cell (gamete) developed in the antheridium, occurring in most cases as a more or less spiral filament provided at its smaller end with two or more lash-like appendages (cilia) by means of which, under suitable conditions of moisture, it is propelled from the antheridium and, entering the archegonium or oogonium, fuses with the contained oosphere and forms the oospore. The term is also applied, but less correctly, to a non-motile, unciliated antherozoid (see **SPERMATUM**). [B, 19, 77, 121, 229, 291 (a, 35).]

SPERMATOZOON, n. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{-o})\text{-zo}^{\text{o}}\text{-on}$. See **SPERMATOZOOID**.

SPERMATURIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{spe}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-a}^{\text{t}}(\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{-u})\text{-}(\text{ur})\text{-i}$. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ούρον*, urine. Ger., *Spermaturie*. The escape of semen during micturition. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

SPERMAZOIRE (Fr.), n., **SPERMAZOON** (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{-o})\text{-zair}$, zair , zair , zair . See **SPERMATOZOID**.

SPERMIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{spe}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-i}(\text{d})^{\text{r}}\text{-u}(\text{u}^{\text{r}}\text{m})$. See **ACHENIUM**.

SPERMIDUCT, n. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{i}^{\text{d}}\text{-u})\text{-kt}$. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *ducere*, to lead. Fr., *spermiducte*. The tract (or a part thereof) through which the semen passes to arrive at the urethra. [A, 4.]

SERMINE, n. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{e}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-en}$. From *σπέρμα*, seed. Fr., s. Ger., *Spermin*. 1. Of Schreiner (1878) and others, a non-poisonous base, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{19}\text{N}$ (perhaps = $\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_8$ or $\text{CH}_3\text{-(NH-CH)}_8$), having the odor of semen, occurring in purely seed polypt. In sputum, in human semen, in the organs of leucocytic patients, in the alcohol in which anatomical preparations have been preserved, in cultures of choleraic matter, and, according to Poehl, in the thyroid gland and brain substance. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B); "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Oct. 15, 1892, p. 500 (a, 34).] 2. See *Brown-Séquard's ELIXIR*.

SERMOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{spe}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-i}(\text{i}^{\text{d}}\text{-u})\text{-u}(\text{u}^{\text{r}}\text{m})$. From *σπέρμα*, seed. Fr., *spermole*. See **SERMA RANÆ**.

SERMOLASTS, n. pl. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{o}^{\text{s}}\text{-t})\text{-la}^{\text{s}}\text{ts}$. See **SPERMATOBlasts**.

SERMIOLE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{spe}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-o}^{\text{s}}\text{-t}(\text{e})\text{-a}$. Gen., *-o'leas*. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *βολή*, a throwing. See **SERMATISM**.

SERMOCOCUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{spe}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-o}^{\text{s}}\text{-t}(\text{e})\text{-ku}^{\text{s}}$. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *κόκος*, a kernel. The head of a spermatozoid, with the exception of the outer sheath. [L, 146.]

SERMODERM, n. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{o}^{\text{s}}\text{-t})\text{-derm}$. Fr., *spermoderma*, *spermodermis* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *δέρμα*, skin). Fr., *spermodermie*. 1. Of Vines and others, the entire covering of a seed, including (when the ovule has two integuments) both the testa and the tegmen. [a, 35.] 2. Of Gray and others, see **TESTA** (2d def.).

SERMODOPHORE, n. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{o}^{\text{s}}\text{-t})\text{-o}^{\text{s}}\text{-for}$. Lat., *spermodophorum* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *φορέω*, bearing). Fr., s. The gynophore of *Umbelliferae*. [a, 35.]

SERMEDONECROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{spe}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-e}^{\text{d}}\text{-}(\text{o}^{\text{s}})\text{-e}^{\text{d}}\text{-}(\text{o}^{\text{s}})\text{-ne}^{\text{c}}\text{-ro}^{\text{s}}\text{-is}$. Gen., *-ros'eos* (-is). From *σπέρμα*, seed, *αἰεῖω*, to swell, and *νεκρωσις*, deadness. In Fr., *spermedionecrose*. Gangrene produced by ergot. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SERMEDIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{spe}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-e}^{\text{d}}\text{-}(\text{o}^{\text{s}}\text{-e}^{\text{d}}\text{-})\text{-ia}$. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *αἰεῖω*, to swell. Of Fries, the sclerotium. [a, 35.] Cf. **ERGOT** (1st def.).

SERMENOUS, adj. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{o}^{\text{s}}\text{-t})\text{-en}$. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *γεννώ*, to beget. Forming or assisting to form spermatozooids. [J.]

SERMIONES, n. pl. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{o}^{\text{s}}\text{-t})\text{-gonz}$. Lat., *spermogonia* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *γεννέω*, generation). Fr., *spermatogonies*. Ger., *Spermatogonien*. In lichens and certain *Fungi*, urn-shaped conceptacles in which spermatia are developed. [a, 35.]

SERMOLITH, n. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{o}^{\text{s}}\text{-t})\text{-lith}$. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *λίθος*, a stone. See **SERMATIC CALCULUS**.

SERMONEURALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{spe}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-o}^{\text{s}}\text{-}(\text{u}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-a}^{\text{t}}(\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{-u})\text{-}(\text{u}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-a}$. From *σπέρμα*, seed, *νέυρον*, a nerve, and *άλγος*, pain. Neuralgia of the spermatic cord. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SERMOPHLEBECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{spe}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-}(\text{o}^{\text{s}})\text{-}(\text{u}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-a}^{\text{t}}(\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{-u})\text{-}(\text{u}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-a}$. From *σπέρμα*, seed, *φλέψ*, a vein, and *εκτασις*, a stretching. Fr., *spermo-phlébectasie*. A varicose condition of the spermatic veins. [E.]

SERMOPHORE, n. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{o}^{\text{s}}\text{-t})\text{-for}$. Lat., *spermodophorum* (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *φορέω*, to bear). See **PLACENTA** (4th def.) and **SERMODOPHORE**.

SERMOPHORUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{spe}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-o}^{\text{s}}\text{-t}(\text{e})\text{-u}(\text{u}^{\text{r}}\text{m})$. 1. A seed-bearing organ. 2. The testicle. 3. The uterus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SERMOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{spe}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-o}^{\text{s}}\text{-}(\text{u}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-a}^{\text{t}}(\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{-u})\text{-}(\text{u}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-a}$. Gen., *-plas'matos* (-atis). From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *πλάσμα*, anything formed. The central portion and the tail of the seed-thread together with the outer sheath of the "head" of a spermatozoid. [L, 146.]

SERMORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{spe}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-o}^{\text{s}}\text{-t}(\text{e})\text{-re}(\text{ro}^{\text{s}}\text{-e})\text{-a}$. See **SPERMATORRHEA**.

SERMOSPHERE, n. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{o}^{\text{s}}\text{-t})\text{-sfer}$. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *σφαῖρα*, a sphere. Ger., *Samenkugeln*. A ball of cells arising by the repeated division of a germinal cell or gonoblast. Each cell ultimately becomes a spermatozoid. [J, 1.]

SERMOSPORES, n. pl. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{o}^{\text{s}}\text{-t})\text{-spor}$. See **SPERMATOSPORES**.

SERMOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Spu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{spe}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-o}^{\text{s}}\text{-}(\text{u}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-a}^{\text{t}}(\text{a}^{\text{t}}\text{-u})\text{-}(\text{u}^{\text{r}}\text{m})\text{-a}$. From *σπέρμα*, seed, and *θήκη*, a chest. See **PERICARP**.

SPERMOTYLUM (Lat.), n. n. *Spu²rm(spe²rm)-o(o³)-ti²l(tu¹l)¹-i²-u²m(u²m)*. From *sperma*, seed, and *tylos*, a swelling. Ger., *Samen-schneile*. In some seeds, a small protuberance near the hilum, on the side of the testa opposite to the micropyle. [a, 35.]

SPERMOZOON (Lat.), n. n. *Spu²rm(spe²rm)-o(o³)-zo²-o²n*. See SPERMATOZOID.

SERNIOLA (Lat.), n. f. *Spu²n(spern)-i²ty²-o²-a²*. See SPERMARANAE.—S. Crollii. A mixture of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each of myrrh and oilbanum and 1 scruple of saffron, moistened with water distilled from frogs' spawn, and mixed with 6 scruples of camphor; used as a hemostatic and as a remedy for inflammatory troubles and for rabies. [Palat. Disp., 1764; Würtemb. Ph., 1798 (B, 119).]

SERPE (Ger.), n. *Spe²r²re²*. 1. Dilatation. 2. Stricture, contraction. [a, 14.]—*Alt²ers*. 1. See IMPERFORATUS. 2. Rectal tenesmus. 3. Stricture of the rectum. [A, 305.]—*Mauls*. See DIVARICATIO maxillare and TRISMUS.

SERRELEVATEUR (Ger.), n. *Spe²r²re²-le²-va²-t²-u²r*. See LID-SPECULUM.

SERRER (Ger.), n. *Spe²r²re²*. 1. A dilating speculum; a dilator. 2. A constrictor. [E.]

SERRKRAUT (Ger.), n. *Spe²r²kra³-u²t*. The genus *Polemonium*. [a, 35.]

SPHACELARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sfa²s(sfa²k)-e²l-a²r²-i²-a²*. From *sphakelos*, gangrene. Ger., *Brandtang*. A genus of *Algae*. The *Sphacelariae* of DeCassini are an order of the *Alposporae*. [a, 35.]—S. scoparia. Ger., *besenformige Brandtang*. A brownish-green species found on the coast of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, forming a part of helminthochorton. [a, 35.]

SPHACELATED, adj. *Sfa²s²-e²l-at-e²d*. Lat., *sphacelatus* (from *sphakelos*, gangrene). Fr., *sphacélé*. Affected with sphacelus.

SPHACÈLE (Fr.), n. See SPHACELUS.—S. de la bouche. See CANCER aquilinus.

SPHACELIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sfa²s(sfa²k)-e²l(e²l)¹-i²-a²*. Fr., *sphacélie*. Of Leveillé and Péa, a genus of *Fungi*; now recognized as the first or conical stage of *Claviceps purpurea* and *Epichloe typhina*. [a, 35.]—S. segetum. The primary or sphacelial stage in the development of ergot; consisting of an oblong, homogeneous, soft mass of slender hyphae enveloping and penetrating the soft ovaries of the rye. The outer layer of the mycelial threads is made up of radially-diverging cells (basidia) which produce a multitude of elongated, agglutinated granules (conidia) covering the floral organs of the rye in the form of a whitish dust. [a, 35.]

SPHACELISM, n. *Sfa²s²-e²l-i²-zm*. See SPHACELUS.

SPHACELISMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sfa²s(sfa²k)-e²l-i²-z²(i²s)²-mu²s*-(mu²s). See SPHACELUS.—S. cerebri. See ENCEPHALITIS.

SPHACELUM (Lat.), n. n. *Sfa²s(sfa²k)-e²l(e²l)¹-i²-u²m(u²m)*. See SPHACELIA.

SPHACELOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sfa²s(sfa²k)-e²l-o(o³)-ti²(tu¹l)¹-fu²s(fu²s)*. From *sphakelos*, sphacelus, and *typhos*, smoke. Fr., *sphacélotyphus*. Ger., *Brandfleckfieber*. Gangrenous typhus fever.

SPHACELUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sfa²s(sfa²k)-e²l-u²s(u²s)*. Gr., *sphakelos*. Fr., *sphacèle*. Ger., S. Cold gangrene; mortification in which complete death of a part in its entirety takes place rapidly.

SPHERAGRA (Lat.), n. f. *Sfe²r(sfa²-e²r)-a²g(a²g)-ra²*. From *sphaíra*, a ball, and *agra*, a seizure. Fr., *sphéragre*. See BULLET FORCES.

SPHERALCEA (Lat.), n. f. *Sfe²r(sfa²-e²r)-a²l(s²al²k)-e²-a²*. From *sphaíra*, ball, and *álcea*, a kind of wild mallow. Fr., *sphéracée*. Globe-mallow; a genus of the *Malvaceae*. [a, 35.]—S. cispatina. A Brazilian shrub. The leaves are used like those of *Althaea officinalis* as a pectoral. [a, 35.]

SPHERANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sfe²r(sfa²-e²r)-a²nth(a²nth)-u²s(u²s)*. From *sphaíra*, a ball, and *ánthos*, a flower. Fr., *sphéránthe*. Ger., *Kugelblume*. A genus of the *Umbellales*. The *Sphæranthes* are: Of Cassini, a subdivision of the *Buphthalmaceae*; of DeCandolle, a subdivision of the *Conyzaceae*; of Lindley, a subtribe of the *Asteroidae*. [a, 35.]—S. amarantoides (cochinchinensis). An emollient and tonic species. [a, 35.]—S. hirtus, S. indicus. East Indian globe-flower; a weed of honey-like odor. The roots, seeds, and receptacles are considered anthelmintic; the herb is used as an alterative and pectoral, and externally as an emollient; and the flowers are used as an alterative, depurative, refrigerant, and tonic. The root-bark is used in piles. In Java the entire plant is considered diuretic. Lamarck's *S. indicus* is *S. suaveolens*; Blume's is *S. microcephalus*. [a, 35.]—S. laevigatus, S. microcephalus. A species common in rice-fields in the East Indies and China; used as a stomachic tonic, emulgent, and diuretic. [a, 35.]—S. suaveolens. A species with a strong, pleasantly aromatic odor, growing in Egypt and in the East Indies. It has the properties of *S. hirtus*. [a, 35.]

SPHERECEPHALOGISCUM (Lat.), n. n. *Sfe²r(sfa²-e²r)-e²l-k²-fo²j(flo²g)-i²-sk²-u²m(u²m)*. From *sphaíra*, a ball, and *ἐγκέφαλον*, to set on fire. See VARICELLA globularis.

SPHERENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. *Sfe²r(sfa²-e²r)-e²pn²-k²i²m*-(ch²u²m)-a². Gen., -chym²atos (-atis). From *sphaíra*, a ball, and *ἐγχυμα*, an infusion. Tissue in which the cells are spheroidal.

SPHERIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sfe²r(sfa²-e²r)-i²-a²*. From *sphaíra*, a ball. Fr., *sphérie*. A genus of *Fungi* formerly constituting nearly all the *Sphariaceae* (Fr., *sphariacées*) or *Sphariaceae* (Fr., *sphariacées*), which are a division of the *Pyrenomyces*. The *Sphæriae* are a cohort of *Fungi*; the *Sphariaceae* include the *Sphariaceae*, *Hysterineae*, and *Xylomateae*; and the *Sphæriini* are a suborder of the *Sphariaceae*. [a, 35.]—S. sinensis. See CORDEXIPS sinensis.

SPHERIOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Sfe²r(sfa²-e²r)-i²-o(o³)-ka²r-si²n(ki²n)-om²-a²*. Gen., -om²-atos (-atis). From *sphaíra*, a lit-

tle ball, and *καρκίωμα*, carcinoma. Fr., *sphériorcino-me*. Of Dorrington, a cancer of globular shape. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPHEROBACTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Sfe²r(sfa²-e²r)-o(o³)-ba²ktu(ba²kt)-e²a²/ri²-u²m(u²m)*. From *sphaíra*, a ball, and *βακτήριον*, a little rod. Fr., *sphérobactérie*. See MICROCOCCUS.

SPHEROCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sfe²r(sfa²-e²r)-o(o³)-ko²-ku²s(ku²s)*. From *sphaíra*, a ball, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. Fr., *sphérocoque*. Ger., *Kugelfruchtke*, *Knopfke*, *Knopfke*. A genus of *Algae* with spherical fruit, typical of a division (*Sphærococcoidae*) of the *Florideae*. Most of the species formerly included in this are now referred to *Chondrus*, *Gigartina*, *Rhodomenia*, *Gelidium*, etc. [a, 35.]—S. acicularis. Ger., *nadelartige Knopfke*. A gelatinous species sometimes constituting part of helminthochorton. It yields an empyreumatic oil recommended in helminthiasis. [a, 35.]—S. cartilagineus, S. compressus. Species said to furnish part of Japanese agar-agar. [a, 35.]—S. gelatinosus, S. gelatinus. Ger., *gallertartige Knopfke*. A species common in the Indian Ocean. It yields an edible jelly, and is used as a demulcent. [a, 35.]

SPHEROMA (Lat.), n. n. *Sfe²r(sfa²-e²r)-om²-a²*. Gen., -om²-atos (-atis). Gr., *σφαίρωμα*. Fr., *sphérome*. 1. A globular protuberance. 2. Of Paulus Aegineta, the head of the femur. 3. In the pl., of Galen, the nates. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPHEROTHECA (Lat.), n. f. *Sfe²r(sfa²-e²r)-o(o³)-the²(tha)¹-ka²*. From *sphaíra*, a ball, and *θήκη*, a chest. Fr., *sphérotèque*. A genus of *Fungi*. [B.]—S. Castagnei. Hop-mildew; a species forming white patches on hop-leaves. [B, 61.]

SPHEROZYGA (Lat.), n. f. *Sfe²r(sfa²-e²r)-o(o³)-zig(zu²g)²-a²*. From *sphaíra*, a ball, and *ζύγος*, a yoke. Fr., *sphérozyge*. A genus of *Algae* allied to *Oscillatoria*, abundant in some hot springs; said to contain a small proportion of an alkaline iodide, and applied to diseased glands. [a, 35.]—S. spiralis. See AXABAINA spiralis.

SPHAGE (Lat.), n. f. *Sfa²(sfa²g)²-e²a*. Gen., *sphag²es*. Gr., *σφαγή* (from *spháein*, to slay). Lat., *jugulum*. Fr., s. Ger., *Kehle*. The anterior aspect of the neck. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPHAGIASMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sfa²(sfa²g)²-i²-a²z(a²s)²-mu²s*-(mu²s). Gr., *σφαγισμός* (from *spháein*, the throat). Fr., *sphagiasme*. Of M. Hall, spasm of the cervical muscles. [a, 34.]

SPHAGITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sfa²(sfa²g)²-i²(e²t)²-is*. Gen., -it²-idos (-idis). Gr., *σφαγίτις* (from *spháein*, the throat). See JUGULAR VEIN.

SPHAGNUM (Lat.), n. n. *Sfa²(sfa²g)²-nu²m(nu²m)*. From *σφάγνος*, tree-moss. Fr., *sphaigne*. Ger., *Torfmoos*. Bog-moss, gold heath; the only genus of an order of mosses, the *Sphagna* of Fühnrohr, *Sphagnaceae* of Reichenbach, *Sphagnaceae* (Fr., *sphagnacées*) of Endlicher, *Sphagnae* of Reichenbach, *Sphagnae* or *Sphagnidae* of Dumortier, *Sphagnoidae* of Arnott, and *Sphagnoidae* of Bridel. By their successive growth and decay these plants share in the formation of peat. They are spongy and elastic, and are used for antiseptic dressings. The *Sphagnaceae* of Nees include the *Sphagnaceae* of other authors and the *Andreaeaceae*. [a, 35.]

SPHALEROTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sfa²(sfa²l)-e²r-o(o³)-tos(to²k)²-i²-a²*. From *sphakelos*, uncertain, and *τόκος*, childbirth. Fr., *sphalérotocie*. See DOLORS præparantes.

SPHÁRE (Ger.), n. *Sfe²r²e²*. See SPHERE and REGION.—*Fühls*, *Gefühls*. See SENSORY SPHERE.

SPHENDONE (Lat.), n. f. *Sfen²o²-nd²-o²n(-e²a)*. Gen., *sphend²ones*. Gr., *σφενδώνη*. Fr., s. See FUNDA (1st def.).

SPHENO-BASILAR, adj. *Sfen²-o²-ba²s(i²l)-a²r*. Lat., *spheno-basilaris* (from *sphén*, a wedge, and *basis*, a base). Fr., *sphénobasilaire*. Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the basilar apophysis. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

SPHENOBASILARIS (Lat.), adj. *Sfen(sfan)-o(o³)-ba²s(ba²s)-i²l-a²(a²l)¹-i²-a²*. See SPHENO-BASILAR; as a n., see BASILAR BONE (1st def.).

SPHENOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sfen(sfan)-o(o³)-se²f(ke²f)-al(a²l)¹-i²-a²*. From *sphén*, a wedge, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *sphénocéphalie*, *sphénocéphalie*. Ger., *Sphenoccephalie*, *Sphenocephalie*. Of G. St. Hilaire, a form of monstrosity in which the cranium is wedge-shaped, there are two distinct eyes, the inferior maxilla is shorter than the superior, and the ears approach closely or are even united below the head. [L, 41, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

SPHENO-ETHMOID, **SPHENO-ETHMOIDAL**, adj^s. *Sfen²-o²-e²th²-moi²-d²l*. From *sphén*, a wedge, and *ἔθμωδες*, ethmoid. Pertaining to the sphenoid and ethmoid bones. [a, 45.]

SPHENO-FRONTAL, adj. *Sfen²-o²-fr²on²-t²l*. From *sphén*, a wedge, and *frons*, the forehead. Pertaining to the sphenoid and frontal bones. [a, 48.]

SPHENOID, adj. *Sfen²-oid*. Gr., *σφηνοειδής* (from *sphén*, a wedge, and *είδος*, resemblance). Lat., *sphenoides*. From *sphénoides*. Ger., *sphenoidisch*. Wedge-shaped; as a n., the s. bone. [C.]

SPHENOIDAL, adj. *Sfen²-o²-i²d²l*. Lat., *sphenoidalis*. Fr., *sphénoidal*. 1. See SPHENOID. 2. Pertaining to or connected with the sphenoid bone. [L.]

SPHENOIDALIS (Lat.), adj. *Sfen(sfan)-o(o³)-i²d(ed)-al(a²l)¹-i²-a²*. Sphenoidal; as a n., in the n., *sphenoidalis*, the sphenoid bone. [C.]—*Sphenoidalia lateralia*. See ALAE majores.

SPHENOÏDE (Fr.), adj. and n. *Sfan²-o²*. See SPHENOID.—S. *postérieur* [Cuvier]. The basisphenoid bone in mammals. [L, 14.]—S. *principal*. The basisphenoid bone [Agassiz] or the presphenoid bone [Cuvier] of fishes. [L, 14.]

SPHENOIDEUM (Lat.), n. n. *Sfe²n(sfan)-o(o³)-i²d(ed)²-u²m(u²m)*. See SPHENOID bone.—S. *basilare*. 1. Of Hallmann, see PRESPHENOID bone. 2. Of Bojanus, Harting, and Stannius, see BASISPHENOID bone.

SPHENOIDO-AURICULAR, adj. Sfe'n-oid''o-a'r-'i'k'u'l-a'r. From σφηνοειδής, wedge-shaped, and *auricula*, the external ear. Pertaining to the bisauricular and sphenoidal diameters, etc., of the skull. [L.]

SPHENOIDO-FRONTAL, adj. Sfe'n-oid''o-fru'n't'l. From σφηνοειδής, wedge-shaped, and *frontis* the forehead. Pertaining to the sphenoidal and frontal diameters, etc., of the skull. [L.]

SPHENOIDO-PARIETAL, adj. Sfe'n-oid''o-pa'r-'i'e't-l. From σφηνοειδής, wedge-shaped, and *paries*, a wall. Pertaining to the sphenoidal and parietal diameters, etc., of the skull. [L.]

SPHENOMAXILLARIS (Lat.), adj. Sfen(sfan)-o(o)-ma'x-'i'l-la(r)'i'is. From σφην, a wedge, and *maxilla*, the jaw. Sphenomaxillary; as a n., in soliped, the muscle formed by the union of the two pterygoidei. [L. 13.]

SPHENO-MAXILLARY, adj. Sfen-o-ma'x-'i'l-o-ri'3. Lat., *sphenomaxillaris*. Fr., *spheno-maxillaire*. Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the superior maxilla. [a. 48.]

SPHENOMETER, n. Sfe'n-o-m'e't-u'r. From σφην, a wedge, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for determining the size of the wedge in cuneiform osteotomy. [a. 34.]

SPHENO-OCCIPITAL, adj. Sfen''o-o'k-si'p-'i'3-l'. From σφην, a wedge, and *occiput* (q. v.). Pertaining to the sphenoid and occipital bones. [a. 48.]

SPHENO-ORBITAIRE (Fr.), n. Sfa-no-o'r-be-ta'r. See *Pre-sphenoid BONE*.

SPHENO-ORBITAL, adj. Sfen''o-o'r'b-'i'3-t'l. Lat., *sphenoorbitalis* (from σφην, a wedge, and *orbita*, the orbit). Fr., *sphéno-orbitaire*. Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the orbit. [a. 48.]

SPHENO-PALATINE, adj. Sfen''o-pa'l-'a't-'i'3-n. Lat., *sphenopalatinus* (from σφην, a wedge, and *palatum*, the palate). Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the palate. [C.] As a n., see *ABDUCTOR OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE*.

SPHENO-PARIETAL, adj. Sfen''o-pa'r-'i'e't-l'. From σφην, a wedge, and *paries*, a wall. Pertaining to the sphenoid and parietal bones. [a. 48.]

SPHENO-PETROSAL, adj. Sfen''o-pe't-ro's-l'. From σφην, a wedge, and πέτρα, a rock. See *PETRO-SPHENOID*.

SPHENOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Sfen(sfan)-o(o)-fa'r-(fa'r)-i'n(u'a)-g'e'-(g'e'z)-u's. From σφην, a wedge, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. That portion of the superior constrictor of the pharynx which arises from the base of the internal pterygoid plate. [Winslow (L).]

SPHENOPTERYGOPALATINUS (Lat.), n. m. Sfen(sfan)-o(o)-te'r-(pte'r)-'i'3-g'u'g'-o(o)-pa'l-'a't-'i'3-in(en)'u's(u's). From σφην, a wedge, πτερυξ, a wing, and *palatum*, the palate. Fr., *sphéno-ptérygo-palatin*. See *ABDUCTOR OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE*.

SPHENOSALPINGOSTAPHYLINUS (Lat.), n. m. Sfen(sfan)-o(o)-sa'l'p(sa'p)-'i'3-a'g'-o(o)-sta'f-'i'3-ta'f-'i'3-in(en)'u's(u's). From σφην, a wedge, σάλπιγξ, a trumpet, and σταφυλή, the uvula. See *ABDUCTOR OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE*.

SPHENOSIPHON (Lat.), n. m. Sfen(sfan)-o(o)-sif(sef)'o'n-(on). Gen., -on'os (-is). From σφην, a wedge, and σίφων, a tube. Fr., *sphénosiphon*. Ger., *Keilspritze*. A syringe devised by Schnackenberg for stimulating premature labor by dilating the cervix uteri. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

SPHENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sfe'n(sfan)-o(o)-sif(sef)'o'n(-is). Gr., σφηνώσις (from σφην, a wedge). Ger., *Einkeilung*. Of Galen, aggravated infarction. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

SPHENO-SQUAMOUS, adj. Sfen''o-skwa'm'u's. From σφην, a wedge, and *squama*, a scale. Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone. [a. 48.]

SPHENOSTAPHYLINUS (Lat.), n. m. Sfen(sfan)-o(o)-sta'f-(sta'f)-'i'3-in(en)'u's(u's). From σφην, a wedge, and σταφυλή, the uvula. See *ABDUCTOR OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE*.

SPHENO-TEMPORAL, adj. Sfen''o-te'm-p'o'r-l'. From σφην, a wedge, and *tempora*, the temples. Pertaining to the sphenoid and temporal bones. [a. 48.]

SPHENOTRESIA (Lat.), n. f. Sfen(sfan)-o(o)-tre(tra)'zi'3-si'e'3. From σφην, a wedge, and τρήσις, perforation. Fr., *sphénotrésie*. Ger., *Sphenotresie*. Perforation with dilatation.

SPHENOTRIBE, n. Sfe'n'o-trib. From σφην, a wedge, and τριβειν, to rub. Fr., *sphénotribe*. An instrument for breaking up the base of the skull in the operation of craniotomy; a combination of the cephalotribe and the transforateur. [A. 23.]

SPHERE, n. Sfer. Gr., σφαῖρα. Lat., *sphæra*. Fr., *sphère*. Ger., *Sphäre*. 1. A solid that has all parts of its surface equidistant from the centre; hence, loosely, a ball or globe. 2. A limited space or aspect regarded as a scene of action. [a. 48.]—**Attraction** s. A region within which there is a wheel-like arrangement of fine fibrils or rows of granules radiating from a clear area in the cell protoplasm, and in the middle of which lies the attraction-particle. [Schäfer (a. 34).]—**Embryonic** s. See *SEGMENTATION* s.—**Extrusion** s. See *EXTRUSION GLOBULES*.—**Granule** s. Ger., *Körnel*, *chenkel*. One of the large granular corpuscles, with numerous fine, very active pseudopodia on their surface, found in connection with ordinary lymph-corpuscles in serous exudations into the great body cavities. [J. 35.]—**Hearing** s. Ger., *Hörspähre*. Of Munk, certain portions of the temporal lobes of the brain supposed to be the seats of the sense of hearing, the anterior and posterior parts being engaged in the perception of high and low tones respectively. [F. 3.] Cf. *Acoustic CENTRE* (2d def.).—**Hypoblastic** s. Those inner products of the segmentation of the fertilized ovum that give rise to the hypoblast. [a. 34.]—**Motor** s. A region of the central

nervous system that, when stimulated, originates movement. [a. 34.]—**Protoplasmic primordial** s. See *SEGMENTATION CELL*.—**Segmentation** s. Fr., *sphère blastémique*. Ger., *Kurchungsabschnitt*, *Dotterabschnitt*. One of the nucleated cells into which the vitellus is divided by the process of segmentation. [J.] Cf. **BLASTULA** and **Embryonic CELL** (1st def.).—**Sensory** s. Of Meynert, a region of the central nervous system that perceives sensory impressions. [a. 34.]—**Vitelline** s., **Yolk** s. See *SEGMENTATION* s.

SPHÈRE (Fr.), n. Sfe'r. See *SPHERE*.—**S. blastémique**. See *SEGMENTATION* SPHERE.—**S. de fractionnement**. See *BLASTOMERES*.—**S. de l'émotivité**. See *SENSORIUM commune*.—**S. de rebuts**. See *EXTRUSION GLOBULE*.—**S. nutritive**. Of Coste, the sphere to which the cicatrícula is attached. [A. 4.]

SPHERICAL, adj. Sfe'r-'i'3-k'l. Gr., σφαῖρικός (from σφαῖρα, a sphere). Lat., *sphæricus*. Fr., *sphérique*. Ger., *sphärisch*. Having the shape of a sphere. [a. 35.]

SPHEROCHLORINE, n. Sfer-o-klor'en. From σφαῖρα, a sphere, and χλωρῆς, green. Fr., *sphérochlorine*. The green of the spectrum of the colored globules of the retina in birds. [Waelchli.]

SPHEROIDAL, adj. Sfe'r-oi'd'l. Approaching the form of a sphere. [B. 19 (a. 35).]

SPHEROMETER, n. Sfe'r-o'm'e't-u'r. From σφαῖρα, a sphere, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for measuring the degree of curvature of a lens. [a. 34.]

SPHERORRHODINE, n. Sfe'r-o'r'rod'en. From σφαῖρα, a sphere, and ῥόδον, a rose. Fr., *sphérorhodine*. The red of the spectrum of the colored globules of the retina in birds. [Waelchli.]

SPHÉROTHÈQUE (Fr.), n. Sfa-ro-te'k. A macrosporangium.

SPHEROXANTHINE, n. Sfe'r-o'x-a'n'then. From σφαῖρα, a globe, and ξανθός, yellow. Fr., *sphéroxanthine*. The orange-color of the spectrum of the colored globules of the retina in birds.

SPHERULE, n. Sfe'r'u'l. Gr., σφαῖρίδιον. Lat., *sphærulea*. A globule.—**Segment** s. See *SEGMENTATION SPHERE*.

SPHINCTER (Lat.), n. m. Sfin'kt-'u'r(ar). Gen., -er'os (-is). Gr., σφινκτηρ. Fr., s. Ger., *Schlüsselmuskel*. An annular muscle which constricts or closes a natural orifice; especially the s. ani. [L. 343.]—**Circular s. of the anus**. See *S. ani internus*.—**Laryngeal s.** See *S. laryngis*.—**S. ani** (cutaneous, seu externus). Fr., *S. anal* (ou de l'anus). Ger., *Afterschliessmuskel*. A flat azygous oval muscle surrounding the anus. It arises from the tip and posterior surface of the coccyx and blends anteriorly with the skin of the perineum and the perineal fascia and muscles. [L. 31, 332.]—**S. ani internus**. Ger., *innerer Afterschliesser*. A thickened bundle of the circular muscular fibres of the rectum about an inch above the anus. [L.]—**S. ani superficialis**. See *S. ani externus*, *S. ani tertius*. An constant thickening of the circular fibres of the rectum a short distance above the s. ani internus. [L.]—**S. coccygio-cutané** (Fr.). See *S. ani externus*.—**S. cunni**. See *S. vaginæ*.—**S. de la bouche** (Fr.). See *ORBITICULARIS ORIS*.—**S. de Nélaton** (Fr.). See *S. ani tertius*.—**S. gulæ**. 1. The constrictor pharyngis regarded as a single structure. 2. Of Cowper, the inferior constrictor of the pharynx. [a. 46.]—**S. ilei**. See *Ileo-cæcal VALVE*.—**S. iridis** (major). Circular muscular fibres of the iris surrounding the pupil. [L. 332.]—**S. iridis minor**. Circular muscular fibres at the periphery of the iris. [L. 332.]—**S. labiorum**. See *ORBITICULARIS ORIS*.—**S. laryngis**. See *COMPRESSOR LARYNGIS*.—**S. oculi**. See *ORBITICULARIS PALPEBRARUM*.—**S. œsophageus**. See *FORAMEN œsophageum*.—**S. of the uterus**. A special reinforcement of the circular muscular fibres surrounding the os uteri internus. [a. 32.]—**S. oris**. See *ORBITICULARIS ORIS*.—**S. oris externus**. See *STRATUM externum orbicularis oris*.—**S. oris internus**. See *STRATUM internum orbicularis oris*.—**S. palpebrarum**. See *ORBITICULARIS PALPEBRARUM*.—**S. pharyngolaryngeus**. The inferior constrictor of the pharynx, the cricothyroid, and the thyroidei transversi. [L. 332.]—**S. prostatae**. See *S. urethræ prostaticæ*.—**S. pupillæ**. See *S. iridis* (major).—**S. pylori**. A ring-like bundle of muscular fibres surrounding the pylorus. [L.]—**S. superior** (tertius). See *S. ani tertius*.—**S. urethræ**. See *STRATUM musculare circulare urethræ*.—**S. urethræ prostaticæ**. Muscular fibres surrounding the anterior portion of the prostate gland. [L. 31, 332.]—**S. vaginæ**. Ger., *Schürmuskel der Scheide*. A circular bundle of voluntary muscular fibres surrounding the lower extremity of the vagina and urethra, and serving to close those canals. See also *CONTRACTOR CUNNI*.—**S. vagina profundus**. See *CONTRACTOR CUNNI profundus*.—**S. ventriculi**. See *PLYORUS*.—**S. vesicæ**. Circular muscular fibres of the bladder nearest the commencement of the urethra. [L.]—**S. vesicæ externus**. See *S. urethræ prostaticæ*.—**S. vesicæ internus**. 1. See *S. vesicæ*. 2. The portion of the muscular coat of the prostate gland nearest the bladder. [L. 31.]—**Superficial s. of the anus**. See *S. ani externus*.

SPHINCTÉRALGIE (Fr.), n. Sfa'n'kt-ta-ra'l-zhe. Pain caused by spasm of the sphincter ani. [E.]—**S. fissuraire**. S. due to fissure of the anus. [D. 92.]

SPHINCTEROLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sfin'kt-e'r(ar)-o'l-'i'3(u's)-si'e'3. Gen., -ys'eos (-o'l'ysis). From σφινκτηρ, a band, and λύσις, a loosening. The operation of loosening the iris in anterior synechia. [a. 34.]

SPHINCTEROTOMY, n. Sfin'kt-e'r-'o't-'o't'o-m-'i'3. From σφινκτηρ, a sphincter, and τομή, a cutting. Ger., *Sphincterotomie*. Section of the sphincter ani. [A. 319 (a. 21).]

SPHINGOINE, n. Sfin'go-en. An alkaloid, C₁₇H₃₅NO₃, found in cerebral tissue in combination with cerebrose and neuro-stearic acid. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Sept. 15, 1883, p. 524 (B).]

SPHINGONTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Sfin'go'n'ta'3. From σφινγεῖν, to bind. Astringent medicines. [L. 94 (a. 43).]

SPHINGOSINE, n. S δ^2 n 2 go sen. Fr., s. Ger., *Sphingosin*. A crystal-line alkaloid, C $_8$ H $_8$ NO $_2$, said to be a decomposition product of phrenosin. [Thudichum (K).]

SPHINXIS (Lat.), n. f. S δ^2 n 2 x 2 /s. Gen., *sphinx ϵ os* (-is). Gr., σφίγξ (-is) (from σφίγγω, to bind). See CONSTRUCTION.

SPHONDYLUM (Lat.), n. n. S δ^2 n 2 d 2 /l(u 2 l 2 i 2 u 2 m 2 u 2 m). Gr., σφονδύλιον (1st def.). Fr., *sphondyle*, *sphondylion*. 1. Of Dioscorides, probably the *Heracleum* s. and related species of *Heracleum*. 2. In pharmacy, the *Heracleum* s. 3. Of Tournefort, the genus *Heracleum*. The *Sphondylia* of Adanson are a section of the *Umbellales* (*Umbelliferae*). [a, 35].—S. *branca ursina*. See *Heracleum* s.—*S. comforme*. See *Heracleum sibiricum*.

SPHRAGIDONCHARGOCOMETA (Lat.), n. m. S δ^2 ra 2 j 2 (-s δ^2 ra 2 j 2)-i 2 d 2 -o 2 n 2 -i 2 k(-u 2 ch 2)-a 2 r 2 -o(-o 2)-ko 2 m 2 -et(-at 2)/a 2 . Gr., σφραγιδονχαρκοκομήτης (from σφραγίς, a seal-ring, δόντις, the nail, ἀργός, shining, or ἀργυρός, silver, and κομᾶν, to plume one's self). A physician or a quack who seeks to gain the public favor by his personal adornments (as by having his fingers covered with rings down to the nails) more than by his professional merits. [a, 48].

SPHRIGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. S δ^2 ri 2 g 2 -os 2 /is. Gen., -os 2 eos (-is). From σφρίγος, strength. An verluxuriance in the development of vegetable products. [a, 35.]

SPHYMIC, adj. S δ^2 g 2 m 2 /ik. Gr., σφυμικός (from σφύγμός, the pulse). Lat., *sphygmicus*. Fr., *sphygmique*. Ger., *sphygmisch*. Pulsating; or of pertaining to the pulse. [K.]

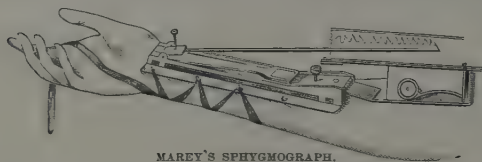
SPHYMOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. S δ^2 g 2 (sfu 2 g 2)-mo(m 2 o 2)-se 2 f. (ke 2 f)-al(a 2 l 2 i 2)-a 2 . From σφύγμός, the pulse, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *sphymocéphalie*. See CROTAPHIUM.

SPHYGMOCRONOGRAPH, n. S δ^2 g 2 -mo-kro 2 n 2 -o 2 -gra 2 f. From σφύγμός, the pulse, χρόνος, time, and γράφειν to write. Ger., *Präcisionsphygmograph*. An instrument for recording graphically the extent and oscillations of the pulse-wave. It consists essentially of a button which is placed over the artery, any movement communicated to which is registered by an index upon a slip of paper which is moved by clockwork. [K.]

SPHYGMODIC, adj. S δ^2 g 2 -mo 2 d 2 /ik. Gr., σφυγμώδης (from σφύγμός, the pulse, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *sphygmoides*. Fr., *sphygmodique*. Ger., *pulsähnlich*. Pulse-like, throbbing like the pulse. [K.]

SPHYGMOGRAM, n. S δ^2 g 2 -mo-gra 2 m. From σφύγμός, the pulse, and γράμμα, a writing. Fr., *sphygmogramme*. The pulse-curve; the curve that is traced out by means of a sphygmograph. [K.]

SPHYGMOGRAPH, n. S δ^2 g 2 -mo-gra 2 f. Lat., *sphygmographum* (from σφύγμός, the pulse, and γράφειν to write). Fr., *sphygmographe*. Ger., *S. Pulzzeichner*. A recording pulsimeter, especially a sphygmochronograph. [a, 17].—*Czermak's* s. A s. in which the pulse pad communicates with a small mirror that throws a beam of light on a screen or on sensitive paper. [a, 34].—*Differential* s. Two small conjoined glass tubes containing



MAREY'S SPHYGMOGRAPH.

mercury and closed by two fine caoutchouc membranes. On the surface of each column of mercury floats a registering style. The tubes are attached to an artery and the accompanying vein and indicate the character of the arterial and venous impulses. [C. Ozanam, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," Jan. 23, 1866, p. 78 (a, 34).]—*Keyes's* s. An instrument consisting of a rubber-membrane-covered pulse pad, glass transmission tubes, a manometric tube, a water reservoir, a lever that registers the pulse tracing on a writing surface, and a chronograph. [a, 34].—*Landois's* (s) s. A s. in which the pulsations are transmitted to a reservoir of gas, so that the oscillations in the height of a flame of the lighted gas are synchronous with the pulse waves. [a, 34].—*Ozanam's* s. An instrument consisting of a small elastic bulb communicating with a tube containing a column of mercury. On the surface of the latter is a float that supports a slender rod holding a pen. The pen is kept in contact with a moving band of paper by means of a magnet placed behind the paper. [L. 88 (a, 34).]—*Vierordt's* s. A s. consisting of a beam from which are suspended two levers of unequal length that articulate by means of a metal square attached to their free extremities. An index which is in contact with a revolving cylinder is attached to the square, and it oscillates coincidentally with pulsations communicated to the longer lever. [L. 88 (a, 34).]

SPHYGMOGRAPHY, n. S δ^2 g 2 -mo 2 g 2 -ra 2 f-i 2 . Lat., *sphygmographia*. Fr., *sphygmographie*. Ger., *Sphygmographie*, *Pulzzeichnung*. The use of the sphygmograph; also the collection and analysis of facts and principles that pertain to the sphygmograph and its use. [D. 1, L. 60 (a, 14).]

SPHYGMOID, adj. S δ^2 g 2 -m 2 oid. Gr., σφυγμώδης (from σφύγμός, the pulse, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *sphygmoides*. See SPHYGMODIC.

SPHYGMOLOGE (Fr.), n. S δ^2 eg-mo-lozh. A pulsimeter; a sphygmograph. [K.]

SPHYGMOLOGY, n. S δ^2 g 2 -mo 2 l 2 -o 2 -j 2 . Lat., *sphygmologia* (from σφύγμός, the pulse, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *sphy-*

mologie. Ger., *Pulslehre*. The physiology, pathology, etc., of the pulse. [a, 48.]

SPHYGMOMANOMETER, n. S δ^2 g 2 -mo-ma 2 n 2 -o 2 m 2 -e 2 t-u 2 r. From σφύγμός, the pulse, μέτρος, thin, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *sphygmomanomètre*. Ger., *S. See MANOMETER* (2d def.).

SPHYGMOMETER, n. S δ^2 g 2 -mo 2 m 2 -e 2 t-u 2 r. Lat., *sphygmometrum* (from σφύγμός, the pulse, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *sphygmomètre*. Ger., *S. See PULSIMETER*.

SPHYGMOPHONE, n. S δ^2 g 2 -mo-fon. From σφύγμός, the pulse, and φωνή, a sound. Fr., s. An instrument for rendering the rhythm and variations of the pulse audible, consisting of a small pad that may be adjusted over the radial artery at the wrist. The pad is brought in contact, by means of a nut and screw, with a spring, and the pad and spring are connected with the poles of a microphone. By means of the latter the pulse sounds are transmitted to the ear. [B. 1, a, 34.]

SPHYGMOSCOPE, n. S δ^2 g 2 -mo-skop. Lat., *sphygmoscopium* (from σφύγμός, the pulse, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., s. Ger., *Sphygmoskop*. See PULSIMETER.

SPHYGMOSTOLE (Lat.), n. f. S δ^2 g 2 (sfu 2 g 2)-mo(m 2 o 2)-si 2 s (-su 2 s)/to 2 l-e(a). Gen., -syst 2 /oles. From σφύγμός, pulsation, and σστολή, a drawing together. The difference of time between the cardiac and arterial systole as shown by the sphygmograph. [a, 34.]

SPHYGMOZOAIRES (Fr.), n. pl. S δ^2 eg-mo-zo-a 2 r. Of Ehrenberg, invertebrates in which there is a circulation of the blood caused by a heart or pulsatile vessels. [L, 231.]

SPHYGMUS (Lat.), n. m. S δ^2 g 2 (sfu 2 g 2)/mu 2 s(mu 2 s). Gr., σφύγμους. See PULSE.

SPHYRA (Lat.), n. f. S δ^2 ir(sfu 2 r)/a 2 . Gr., σφύρα. See MALLEUS.

SPHYROTOMY, n. S δ^2 ir-o 2 t/o 2 m-i 2 . From σφύρα, a hammer, and τομή, a cutting. Fr., *sphérotomie*. Ger., *sphérotomie*. Of Wreden, excision of part of the handle of the malleus, so as to remove a portion of the blood-vessels supplying the membrana tympani, and thus prevent the re-formation of an excised piece of the latter. It has not proved efficient. [F.]

SPHYXIS (Lat.), n. f. S δ^2 x 2 (sfu 2 x 2)/is. Gen., *sphyx ϵ os* (-is). Gr., σφύξις. See PULSATION.

SPIC [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Spek. See LAVANDULA spica.

SPICA (Lat.), n. f. Spik(spek)/a 2 . Fr., s. Ger., *S. See SPIKE*, *S. BANDAGE*, and *LAVANDULA* s.—*Essentia spicae indicæ*. A filtered infusion of spikenard in four times as much alcohol. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Gummibindens'* (Ger.). A rubber s. bandage.—*Inguinal* s. Fr., s. de l'aîne. See *S. BANDAGE for the groin*.—*Oleum* (florum) spicae. See *Oil of SPIKE*.—*S. alpina*. The *Valeriana celtica* or its root. [a, 35].—*S. carpi*. See *S. BANDAGE for the hand*.—*S. celtica*. See *S. alpina*.—*S. coxæ*. See *S. BANDAGE for the groin*.—*S. cretica*. See *ORIGANUM creticum*.—*S. de l'aîne* (Fr.). See *S. BANDAGE for the groin*.—*S. dorsi*. See *Chest-BANDAGE*.—*S. duplex*. Of Galen, a kind of bandage encircling both shoulders. [A, 325 (a, 48)].—*S. humeri*. See *S. BANDAGE for the shoulder*.—*S. indicæ*. See *NARDOSTACHYS jatamansi*.—*S. inguinalis*. See *S. BANDAGE for the groin*.—*S. manus*. See *S. BANDAGE for the hand*.—*S. nardi*. See *NARDOSTACHYS jatamansi*.—*S. pectoris*. See *Chest-BANDAGE*.—*S. pedis*. See *S. BANDAGE for the foot*.—*S. perinei*. See *S. BANDAGE for the perineum*.—*S. pollicis*. See *S. BANDAGE for the thumb*.—*S. pro luxatione carpi* (seu manus). See *S. BANDAGE for the hand*.—*S. pro luxatione pedis*, *s. tarsi*. See *S. BANDAGE for the foot*.—*Tinctura spicae indicæ*. See *Essentia spicae indicæ*.

SPICANARD (Fr.), n. Spek-a 2 -na 2 r. See SPIKENARD.—*Faux* s. See *ALLIUM victorialis*.—*S. commune*. See *LAVANDULA vera*.

SPICATE, adj. Spik'at. Lat., *spicatus* (from *spicare*, to furnish with spikes). Ger., *ährrig* (1st and 2d defs.), *ährenhabend* (1st def.). 1. Provided with a spike. 2. Disposed in spikes. [a, 35.] 3. See SPICIFORM.

SPICE, n. Spis. Gr., ἀρωμα. Lat., *species*. Fr., *épice*. Ger., *Würze*, *Gewürz*. A fragrant or aromatic, pungent vegetable substance, used for flavoring food. [a, 35].—*S. plaster*. See *EMPLASTRUM aromaticum*.

SPICEBERRY, n. Spis'be 2 r-i 2 . See *GAULTHERIA procumbens* and *BENZON odoriferum*.

SPICED, adj. Spist. Rendered aromatic by means of spice.

SPICEWOOD, n. Spis'wu 2 d. See *BENZON odoriferum*.

SPICIFORM, adj. Spis'i 2 -fo 2 rm. Lat., *spiciformis* (from *spica*, a spike, and *forma*, form). Fr., *spiciforme*. Resembling or having the form of a spike. [a, 35.]

SPICKE (Ger.), n. Spek'e 2 . See *LAVANDULA spica*.—*Indische* s. See *SPIKENARD*.

SPICKNEL, n. Spik'ne 2 l. See *MEUM athamanticum*.

SPICULATE, adj. Spik'u 2 l-at. Lat., *spiculatus* (from *spiculum* [q. v.]). Fr., *spiculé*. 1. Covered with spicules. 2. Having the form of a spicule. 3. Of a spike, composed of many sessile spikelets applied closely to the axis. 4. Of a leaf, cordato-hastate or cordato-sagittate. [a, 35.]

SPICULE, n. Spik'u 2 l. Lat., *spiculum* (dim. of *spica*, a point). Fr., s., *épillet* (2d def.). Ger., *Aehrchén* (2d def.). 1. A fine, erect point. 2. A spikelet of grasses and sedges; a cluster of one or more flowers forming one of the little spikes of a compound spike. 3. A sterigma. 4. An acicular crystal. [a, 35.] 5. See *SPICULUM* (1st def.).—*Bony* s., *Ossaceous* s. One of the minute rod-like processes of bony matter which extend in a radiating manner from the centre of ossification. [J, 24, 30.]

SPICULUM (Lat.), n. n. Spik(spek)/u 2 l(u 2 l)-u 2 m(u 2 m). 1. A pointed, needle-shaped body. [a, 27.] 2. See *BOXY spicule*.—*S.*

amoris. A love-dart; a copulatory dart-like organ in some gastropods and worms. [a, 48.]

SPIDER, n. Spid'ur. Gr., ἀράχνη, ἀράχνης. Fr., araignée. Ger., Spinne. See ARANEA (1st def.) and cf. COWEB. — **Itch-a.** See SARCOPTES scabiei.

SPIDERWORT, n. Spid'ur-wu't. The genus *Tradescantia*.

SPIEGEL (Ger.), n. Spieg'el. See MIRROR and SPECULUM.—**Gebärmutter's.** See VAGINAL SPECULUM and UTERINE SPECULUM.—**Kehlhopf's.** See LARYNGOSCOPE.—**S'kunst.** See CATOPTICS.—**S'untersuchung.** Examination by means of a speculum. [a, 48.]

SPIERAPEL (Ger.), SPIERBAUM (Ger.), SPIERBIRNE (Ger.), n's. Sper'as'p-f-e'l, -ba'2-u'm, -bern-e'3. See PYRUS sorbus and PYRUS terminalis.

SPIERSÄURE (Ger.), n. Sper'zoi'r-e'3. See SORBIC ACID.

SPIERSTAUE (Ger.), n. Sper'sta'3-ud-e'3. See SPIRÆA.

SPIESSIG (Ger.), adj. Spes'ig. See ACICULAR.

SPIESSGLANZ (Ger.), n. Spes'gla'nts. See ANTIMONY and ANTIMONY trisulphide.—**Brauner S.** See CROCUS ANTIMONI.—**Gewaschener schweisstreibender S.** See ANTIMONY diaphoreticum lotum.—**Grauer oxydulirter S., Grauer Sauers' (oder S'-kalk), Graues S'oxyd, Graues S'oxydul.** See ANTIMONY ash.—**Graus'ert.** See ANTIMONY trisulphide.—**Kalinsche S'leber.** See HEPAR ANTIMONI.—**Scharfe S'tinctur.** See TINCTURA ANTIMONI aurata.—**Schwefels'.** See ANTIMONY pentasulphide.—**Schweisstreibender S.** See ANTIMONY diaphoreticum.—**S'blumen.** See FLORES ANTIMONI.—**S'blumenschnee.** See NIX ANTIMONI.—**S'butter.** See ANTIMONY trichloride.—**S'ert.** See ALABASTER (1st def.).—**S'glas.** See VITRUM ANTIMONI.—**S'könig, S'metall.** See REGULA ANTIMONI.—**S'mittel.** An antimonial drug.—**S'moht.** See ETHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS.—**S'morsellen.** See TROCHISCI stibii.—**S'oxydulat.** See ANTIMONY ash.—**S'safran.** See CROCUS ANTIMONI.—**S'salpeter.** See NITRUM ANTIMONIATUM.—**S'säure.** See ANTIMONIC ACID.—**S'schwefel.** See ANTIMONY pentasulphide.—**S'wein.** See VINUM ANTIMONI.—**Tartarisirte S'tinctur.** See TINCTURA ANTIMONI aurata.—**Ungewaschener schweisstreibender S.** See ANTIMONY diaphoreticum nitratum.—**Weisses S'oxyd.** See ANTIMONY diaphoreticum lotum.—**Weiss'ert.** See ANTIMONY trioxide.

SPIESSGLAS (Ger.), n. Spes'gla'3. See ANTIMONY.

SPIGELIA (Lat.), n. f. Spig'e-l'3-a'3. From A. van der Spiegel, a Belgian anatomist. Fr., spigèlie (1st def.), spigèlie (1st def.). Ger., Spigèlie (1st def.). 1. A genus of the Loganiaceae. The *Spigelia* are a tribe of the Loganiaceae. The *Spigeliaceae* are an order of plants. The *Spigeliaceae* are a tribe of the Gentianeae; of Benham and Hooker, a subtribe of the Eulogiaceae. 2. (Indian) pinkwort; in the U. S. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *S. marilandica*. [a, 35.]—**Extractum spigellie fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A fluid extract made by moistening 100 grammes of s. in No. 60 powder with 80 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.928, exhausting in a percolator with more of the alcohol, reserving 85 c. c., evaporating the rest to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with more of the alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]



SPIGELIA MARILANDICA. [A, 327.]

Herba spigellie [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., spigèlie antheimthique [Fr. Cod.]. The flowering plant of *S. antheimthica*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Infusum spigellie** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. An infusion of s. in twelve times as much boiling water, strained after two hours. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. antheimia, S. antheimthica, S. arabaca.** Fr., saignée antheimie (ou antheimthique [Fr. Cod.]), brainvillière. Ger., Wurmkraut, wurmtreibende Spigèlie. Pinkroot of Demerara; a common weed in the West Indies and South America. It has the properties, though in greater degree, of *S. marilandica*. Both the roots and the herb, radice et herba spigellie (antheimia, seu arabaca), are used. [a, 35.]—**S. glabrata, S. laurina.** Fr., spigèlie glabre. Ger., kahle (oder glänzende) Spigèlie. A suffrutescent species growing in Brazil. Its root, which tastes and smells like *Valeriana officinalis*, is used as an excitant, diaphoretic, and antheimthica. [a, 35.]—**S. lonicea, S. marilandica.** Fr., spigèlie de Maryland, oïllet de la Caroline. Ger., marylandisches Spigèlie, indianischer Pink, Gegenblattspigèlie, marylandisches Wurmkraut. Carolina (or Indian) pink, wurt-grass; a perennial herb growing in the southern and southwestern United States. Its rhizome and the rootlets constitute the s., or pinkroot, of the U. S. Ph. In overdoses this is an acro-narcotic poison. It is said to be alterative and tonic, but is mainly used as an antheimthica. The herb and leaves are less active. [a, 35.]

SPIGÉLIE (Fr.), n. Sphe-zha-le. See SPIGELIA.—**S. antheimthique.** See Herba SPIGELLIE.

SPIGELINE, n. Spi'2'e'l-en. Fr., spigèline. Ger., Spigelin, Spigèliebitter. A reddish-brown, bitter, acid, nauseous substance

regarded as the active principle of the root of *Spigelia antheimia*; according to Dudley, a volatile alkaloid. It is neutral, uncrystallizable and very deliquescent, and acts as a purgative, producing also vertigo and intoxication. [B, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14, 35).]

SPIGNET, n. Spi'2'g-ne'l. See MEXM athamanticum.

SPIKE, n. Spik, Lat., spica. Fr., épi (1st def.). Ger., Aehre (1st def.). 1. A form of indeterminate antithesis in which the flowers are sessile, or nearly so, and are arranged on an elongated axis. 2. In the *Equisetaceae*, the fruiting cone, consisting of compactly arranged modified leaves (sporophylls) elevated centrally on a short stalk. [a, 35.] 3. See LAVANDULA spica. 4. See SPIKENARD. **Compound s.** A collection of spikes (spikelets) arranged in a racemose manner. [a, 35.]—**Oil of s.** Lat., oleum (lavandula, seu florum) spica. Ger., Spiköl, Spiköl. The essential oil of *Lavandula spica*.

SPIKED, adj. Spik'ed. See SPICATE.

SPIKELET, n. Spik'le't. See SPICULE (2d def.).

SPIKENARD, n. Spi'ka'n'ard. Ger., Spick, Spieke. The *Nardostachys jatamansi* or its root. [a, 35.]—**Celtic s.** The *Valeriana celtica* or its root. [a, 35.]—**Indian s.** See *S. Jamaica s.* See HYPTIS bracteata.

SPILANTHES (Lat.), n. f. Spi'2-a'nth(a'nth/ez/as). Gen., -anth'is. From σπῆδος, a spot, and ἄθος, a flower. Written also *spilanthus*. Fr., spilanthè. Ger., Fleckblume. The typical genus of the *Spilantheae*, which are a subdivision of the *Heliantheae*. [a, 35.]—**Capitula et folia spilanthis.** Herba spilanthis [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr., cresson de Pará [Fr. Cod.]. The leaves and flowering tops [Fr. Cod.] (flowering herb [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]) of *S. oleracea*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. acmella.** Fr., abécédaire, cresson de l'Isle-de-France, herbe de Malacca. Ger., wahre Fleckblume, indianisches Harnkraut. The alphabet-plant of the East Indies; a bitter balsamic herb introduced into many tropical countries. The herb and seed, herba acmella, seu spilanthis (seu acmella, seu acmella, seu attmella, seu spilanthis), especially the herb, are diuretic, diaphoretic, and antiscorbutic. The leaves are powerfully sialagogue. In India they are given to infants to munch, under the belief that this will enable them to talk the more readily. [a, 35.] Cf. *ACMELLA mauritiana*.—**S. alba.** Ger., weisse Fleckblume. A Peruvian species having the same properties as *S. oleracea*, but used especially as a sialagogue. [a, 35.]—**S. ciliata.** Fr., spilanthè ciliée, herbe aux saignées. An antiscorbutic species of tropical America. In Brazil it is regarded as possessing the properties of guaco. The juice is used in snake-bites. [a, 35.]—**S. oleracea.** Fr., cresson de Pará [Fr. Cod.] (ou du Brésil). Ger., kressenartige Fleckblume, Para-Kresse. A pungent salad plant said to be indigenous to the East Indies, but found also wild in South America. The herb and seed contain spilanthin, and are powerfully sialagogue. They are used in odontalgia, in affections of the gums and throat, in India, with *Infula difrons*, in the preparation of certain dentifrices, as an antiscorbutic, stimulant, hydragogue, etc. [a, 35.]—**S. pseudo-acmella.** Ger., falsche Fleckblume. An East Indian species often confounded with *S. acmella*, and having probably the properties of the latter. [a, 35.]—**S. repens.** Fr., spilanthè bracteata. A very pungent East Indian species, used especially as a masticatory and in odontalgia. [a, 35.]—**Tinctura spilanthis composita.** A tincture made by digesting 40 parts of fresh [Hung. Ph., Austr. Ph.] (dried [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.]) herb of *S. oleracea* with 40 of the root of *Anacyclus officinarum* and 200 of dilute alcohol for a week [Swiss Ph.] (for 8 days [Ger. Ph.]), or with 20 of the root of *Anacyclus officinarum* and 100 of dilute alcohol for three days [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], or by macerating 333 parts of the herb of *S. oleracea* and 165 of the root of *Anacyclus officinarum* in 1,000 of 92-per-cent. alcohol for six days [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

SPILANTHIN, n. Spi'2-a'nth'in. Fr., spilanthin. Ger., S. An acid crystalline principle obtained from *Spilanthes oleracea*.

SPILANTHES (Lat.), n. m. Spi'2-a'nth(a'nth/uz/u's). See SPILANTHES; of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph. See Herba SPILANTHIS.—**Herba (et semen) spilanthis.** See under SPILANTHES *acmella*.—**Tinctura spilanthis (oleraceae) composita.** See Tinctura SPILANTHIS composita.

SPILLBAUM (Ger.), n. Spi'l'ba'3-u'm. See ETONYMUS (1st def.) and RHAMNUS frangula.

SPILOMA (Lat.), n. n. Spi'l-om'a'3. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). Gr., σπιλωμα. See SPILUS.

SPILOPLANIA (Lat.), n. f. Spi'l-o(o'3)-plan(pla'n)/i-a'3. From σπιλος, a spot, and πλάνη, a wandering. 1. Elephantiasis Græcorum. 2. Erythema fugax. [a, 34.]

SPILOPLAXIA (Lat.), n. f. Spi'l-o(o'3)-pla'2x(pla'2x)/i-a'3. From σπιλος, a spot, and πλάξ, a plate. Fr., spiloplasie. Ger., Spiloplasie. See LEPROSY.—**S. indica.** The Indoprosy Ind. [L.]—**S. scorbutica.** See ROSE of the Asturias.—**S. vulgaris.** See LEPROSY.

SPILONIS (Lat.), n. f. Spi'l-os'i'3a. Gen., -os'eos (-is). Fr., spiloze. Ger., Flecksucht. See EPICHRISIS.—**S. permanens.** See SPILUS.

SPILOS (Lat.), n. m. Spi'l(spi'2)/u's(u's). Gr., σπιλος. A spot, stain, or macule. [G.] See NEXUS pigmentosus.

SPINA (Lat.), n. f. Spin(spen)/a'3. 1. See SPINE. 2. Any one of various thorny plants. 3. Of Scopolio, a section of the genus *Mespilus*. [a, 35.]—**S. accessoria ischil.** An anomalous process projecting from the sacro-iliac synchondrosis into the great sciatic notch. [L.]—**S. alba.** The *Onopordon acanthium*, *Rhamnus catharticus*, *Lycium europæum*, *Mespilus oxyacantha*, or *Silybum marianum*. [a, 35.]—**S. angularis.** Ger., Wespensbeinstachel. The spinous process of the ala magna of the phenoid bone. [L.]—**S. anterior inferior ossis ilii.** See Anterior inferior SPINE of the ilium. —**S. anterior superior ossis ilii.** See Anterior superior SPINE of the ilium.—**S. basilaris.** See Pharyngeal SPINE.—**S. bicipitalis**

externa. See *S. tuberculi majoris*.—*S. bicipitalis interna.* See *S. tuberculi minoris*.—*S. bifida.* See the major list.—*S. cervicalis.* See *S. cervaria*.—*S. cervina.* See *RHAMNUS catharticus*.—*S. condyli externi femoris.* See *LABIUM laterale cristae ossis femoris*.—*S. condyli interni femoris.* See *LABIUM mediale cristae ossis femoris*.—*S. condyloidea externa.* See *External condylar ridge*.—*S. condyloidea interna.* See *Internal condylar ridge*.—*S. cruciata.* See *SPINE of the tibia*.—*S. Darwinii.* See *SPINE of Darwin*.—*S. domestica.* See *RHAMNUS catharticus* and *RHAMNUS frangula*.—*S. dorsi.* The vertebral column. [A. 47.]—*S. ethmoidalis.* See *Ethmoidal spine*.—*S. frontalis.* See *Frontal crest and Nasal spine* (1st def.).—*S. frontalis interna.* See *Frontal crest*.—*S. heliis.* 1. A slight projection on the lower anterior margin of the helix. [L.] 2. See *CRURA bifurcata* (under *CRUS*).—*S. ilio-pectinea.* See *Ilio-pectineal line*.—*S. intercondyloidea.* *S. intermedia.* See *SPINE of the tibia*.—*S. ischiadica.* *S. ischii.* See *SPINE of the ischium*.—*S. jugularis.* A sharp elevation on the jugular process of the occipital bone. [L. 332.]—*Spinae mentales interna.* See *Genial tubercles*.—*S. mentalis externa.* The mental protuberance.—*S. muscularis inferior.* An elevation on the outer surface of the arytenoid cartilage near its lower third. [L. 31.]—*S. muscularis superior.* A blunt, knot-like prominence near the upper part of the external surface of the arytenoid cartilage. [L. 31.]—*S. musculi teretis majoris.* An anomalous blunt, tooth-like projection of the anterior border of the scapula for the attachment of the teres major. [L. 332.]—*Spinae mustelae piscis.* See under *LOTA vulgaris*.—*S. nasalis.* See *Nasal spine*.—*S. nasalis anterior.* See *Anterior nasal spine*.—*S. nasalis externa* (seu *ossis frontis*). See *Nasal spine* (1st def.).—*S. nasalis ossis maxillaris superioris.* See *Anterior nasal spine*.—*S. nasalis palatina* (seu *posterior ossis palatini*). See *Posterior nasal spine*.—*S. nasalis superior.* See *Nasal spine* (1st def.).—*S. navicularis.* An anomalous process at the union of the external and inferior surfaces of the scaphoid bone of the foot. [L. 332.]—*S. neuralis.* See *Neural spine*.—*S. occipitalis (exterior).* See *External occipital protuberance*.—*S. occipitalis interna.* See *Internal occipital protuberance*.—*S. orbitalis inferior.* A slight prominence below the s. orbitalis superior. [L.]—*S. orbitalis superior.* A slight prominence on the border of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone, projecting into the sphenoidal fissure at the point where it is slightly constricted. [L. 332.]—*S. ossis ili anterior superior.* See *Anterior superior spine of the ilium*.—*S. ossis ischii.* See *SPINE of the ischium*.—*S. ossis pubis.* See *SPINE of the pubes*.—*S. pedum.* See *CLAVUS* (1st def.).—*S. pharyngea.* See *Pharyngeal spine*.—*S. posterior inferior ossis illi.* See *Posterior inferior spine of the ilium*.—*S. posterior superior ossis illi.* See *Posterior superior spine of the ilium*.—*S. pubis.* See *SPINE of the pubes*.—*S. recti lateralis.* See *S. orbitalis superior*.—*S. scapulae.* See *SPINE of the scapula*.—*S. solutiva.* See *RHAMNUS catharticus*.—*S. sphenoidalis.* See *S. angularis*.—*S. tibia.* See *SPINE of the tibia*.—*S. transversa.* See *S. muscularis inferior*.—*S. trochanterica major.* See *LABIUM laterale cristae ossis femoris*.—*S. trochanterica minor.* See *LABIUM mediale cristae ossis femoris*.—*S. trochlearis.* See *TRACHELA*.—*S. tuberculi majoris (humeri).* The ridge forming the external margin of the bicipital groove. [L.]—*S. tuberculi minoris (humeri).* The ridge forming the inner margin of the bicipital groove. [L.]—*S. tympanica anterior.* A prominent point on the anterior and upper part of the tympanic ring, at the anterior end of a ridge forming the upper boundary of the sulcus malleolaris. [F. 33.]—*S. tympanica major.* Of Helmholtz, the s. tympanica postica of the fetal temporal bone. It is the anterior point of insertion for the ligaments supporting the malleus in the developed organ. [F. 33.]—*S. tympanica minor.* Of Helmholtz, a point on the postero-superior portion of the annulus tympanicus, which forms the posterior point of insertion for the suspensory ligaments of the malleus. [F.]—*S. tympanica posterior* (seu *postica*). See *S. tympanica major*.—*S. ventosa.* Ger., *Windorn*. 1. A disease of the bones which causes them to dilate as if distended with air (cf. *OSTEOMALACIA*). 2. A bony tumor due to internal caries, generally confined to the wrist or ankle. [E.]—*S. vertebrae.* See *SPINUS PROCESS of a vertebra*. [L.]—*S. vestibuli.* See *CRISTA vestibuli*.—*S. zygomatica.* An offshoot from the zygomatic process of the superior maxilla which aids in forming the sphenomaxillary fissure. [L.]—*Syrupus spinæ cervinae.* A syrup made by boiling equal parts of sugar and the purified juice of *Rhamnus catharticus* to the proper consistence. [B. 119 (a. 38).]

SPINA BIFIDA (Lat.), n. f. Spini(spen)/a³ bi/bi²/fi²d-a³. Ger., *Rückenspalte*, *Rückgratsspalte*. A congenital malformation caused by absence or deficiency of the laminae or spinous processes of some of the vertebrae, usually associated with a sacculated protrusion of the membranes of the spinal cord. The sac contains cerebro-spinal fluid and sometimes a portion of the cord. [a. 34.]—*False s. b.* Any congenital tumor communicating with the spinal canal but not with the spinal membranes. [E. 4.]—*Pelvic s. b.* s. b. in which the cleft is in the anterior surface of the vertebral column, the sac presenting in the pelvis. [T. G. Thomas, "Gaillard's med. Jour." Mar., 1885, p. 237 (a. 34).]—*S. b. ap.* [a. 34.]—*S. b. associated with fissure of the cervical vertebrae.* [A. 319 (a. 34).]—*S. b. cervicalis.* S. b. of the cervical vertebrae. [A. 319 (a. 34).]—*S. b. crânien* (Fr.). An encephalocoele associated with a hydromeningocele. (Dalbaune, "Lyon méd." Oct. 4, 1885, p. 143 (a. 34).)—*S. b. cystica.* S. b. with the protrusion of a cyst through the fissure. [L. 57 (a. 34).]—*S. b. dorsalis.* S. b. of the dorsal vertebrae. [A. 319 (a. 34).]—*S. b. lumbalis.* S. b. of the lumbar vertebrae. [A. 319 (a. 34).]—*S. b. lumbosacralis.* S. b. of the lumbosacral vertebrae. [A. 319 (a. 34).]—*S. b. occulta.* That variety in which the bony deficiency is present, but no tumor.—*S. b. sacralis.* S. b. of the sacral vertebrae. [A. 319 (a. 34).]

SPINACH, n. Spi²n/a³. The genus *Spinacia*, especially *Spinacia oleracea*. [a. 35.]—*Garden s.* See *SPINACIA oleracea*.—

New Zealand s. The *Tetragonia expansa* and *Tetragonia implexicoma*. [a. 35.]—*Wild s.* The *Chenopodium bonus Henrius*, *Chenopodium album*, *Beta maritima*, or *Campulana latifolia*.

SPINACIA (Lat.), n. f. Spi²n(spen)-as(a²k)/i²-a³. From *spina*, a spine. Fr., *épinard*. Ger., *Spinat*. Spinach (or sprinage); a genus of the *Chenopodiaceae*. The *Spinacia* are a tribe of the sub-order *Cyclophorae* (cf. *ASTRUCACEAE* [2d def.]). [a. 35.]—*S. elabrea.* *S. inermis*. Fr., *épinard lisse*, *grand* (ou *gros*) *épinard*, *épinard de Hollande*. Ger., *glattrüchiger Spinat*. Round-seeded spinach; a culinary herb indigenous to the East Indies, usually regarded as a variety of *S. oleracea*, the properties of which it possesses. [a. 35.]—*S. oleracea.* *S. spinosa*. Fr., *épinard cultivé* (ou *cornu*). Ger., *stachelrüchiger Spinat*, *Gemüßspinat*. Garden spinach; supposed to be indigenous to western Asia. The herbaceous parts, *herba spinachie*, seu *spinachie*, seu *lappathi hortensis*, are mildly laxative; they are used as an emollient poultice. [a. 35.]

SPINAL, adj. Spi²n'l. Gr., *σπῆλαιος*. Lat., *spinalis*. Pertaining to the vertebral column.

SPINALIS (Lat.), adj. Spi²n(spen)-al(a²k)/i²-as. From *spina*, the spine. Spinal, as a n. (Ger., *Dornmuskel*), a muscle arising from or inserted into spinous processes of the vertebrae.—*S. capitis.* See *Rectus capitis posticus major*.—*S. cervicis.* *S. colli*. Fr., *élevateur épineux de la nuque*. Ger., *Dornmuskel des Halses*. A muscle arising from the spinous processes of the fifth and sixth cervical vertebrae, occasionally from those of one or two dorsal vertebrae, and inserted into the spines of the axis and an irregular number of the vertebrae below. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—*S. dorsi* (major). Fr., *élevateur épineux du dos*. Ger., *Reckmuskel spinatus*. A long, narrow muscle arising from the lateral surface of the spinous processes of the two upper lumbar and two lower dorsal vertebrae, and inserted into the spinous processes of from 4 to 8 upper dorsal vertebrae. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—*S. lumborum.* See *LONGISSIMUS dorsi*.

SPINAT (Ger.), n. Spen-a²t'. See *SPINACIA*.

SPINDEL (Ger.), n. Spi²nd'e²l. See *SPINDLE*, *MODIOLUS* (1st def.), and *RIACHIS* (3d def.).—*Furchungss'*. See *Nuclear SPINDLE*.—*Kerns'*. See *Nuclear SPINDLE* and *Achromatic figure*.—*Muskels'n.* 1. Of Bremer, young motor end-plates. 2. Of Kölliker, young or incompletely developed striated muscular fibres. 3. Of Kraske, parts of degenerating striated muscular fibre. 4. Striated muscular fibres. [J. 35.]—*Richtungss'*. See *Nuclear SPINDLE*.—*S'bahn*.—*S'bahn*.—*S'bahn*. See *LAMINA spinalis ossis*.—*S. der Schnecke*. See *MODIOLUS* (1st def.).—*S'element*. A fusiform anatomical element. [J.]—*S'förmig*. See *FUSIFORM*.—*S'staar*. See *Fusiform CATARACT*.—*Theilungss'*. See *Nuclear SPINDLE*.

SPINDLE, n. Spi²nd'l. A-S., *spindel*. Lat., *fusus*. Fr., *fuseau*. Ger., *Spindel*. 1. The tapering rod or pin on which the thread is wound in spinning. 2. Anything of s.-like shape (cf. *FUSIFORM*). [a. 48.]—*Achromatic s.*, *Caryocinetic s.* See *Nuclear s.*—*Cleavage s.* See *Nuclear s.* and *AMPHIPLASTER* (1st def.).—*Muscle s's.* See *MuskelSPINDELN*.—*Nuclear s.*, *Nucleated s.*, *Nucleus s.*, *Segmentation s.* Fr., *fuseau nucléaire*, *amphiplaste de rebüt*. Ger., *Kernspindel*, *achromatische Fadenspindel*. Of Bütschli, the striated s.-shaped or double cone-like appearance of the nucleus, especially in ova, during indirect division or caryocinesis. The striae (achromatic fibrils) are supposed to be formed of the achromatin of the nucleus, with perhaps an admixture of protoplasm from the cell-body. They extend in a curved direction from pole to pole of the nucleus, and the nuclear fibrils move along these lines to the poles, where the daughter nuclei are formed. At the ends of the nuclear s. faint striae are often seen, radiating outward and giving something the appearance of a sun or star (see *AMPHIPLASTER* [1st def.]). [J. 1, 30, 32; "Quart. Jour. of Microsc." 1876-1884; "Archiv. f. mikr. Anat." 1878-1884 (J.).]—*Thiersche's s.* (Ger.). A small s.-shaped object having an aperture in the centre for the passage of a ligature thread; used to secure apposition of tissues in ligaturing. [a. 34.]

SPINE, n. Spin. Gr., *σπῆλαιος* (1st def.), *σπῆλαιος* (2d def.). Lat., *spina*. Fr., *épine* (1st def.), *colonne vertébrale* (2d def.). Ger., *Dorn*, *Gräte*, *Stachel* (all 1st def.), *Rückgrat* (2d def.). 1. A hard sharp projection. 2. The vertebral column; so called from the spinous processes of the vertebrae. [C.] 3. In fishes, a non-jointed fin ray. [L. 341 (a. 27).]—*Anterior inferior s. of the ilium.* Fr., *épine iliaque antérieure et inférieure* (ou *antéro-inférieure*). Ger., *vorderer unterer Darmbeinstachel*. A rough eminence on the margin of the ilium immediately above the acetabulum. [L.]—*Anterior nasal s.* The inferior sharp edge of the nasal crest of the superior maxilla. [L.]—*Anterior superior s. of the ilium.* Fr., *épine iliaque antérieure et supérieure*. Ger., *vorderer oberer Darmbeinstachel*. The anterior termination of the crest of the ilium. [L.]—*Cleft s.*, *Cloven s.* See *SPINA BIFIDA*.—*Cruciate s.* See *S' of the tibia*.—*Ethmoidal s.* A slight projection in the middle line of the anterior border of the body of the sphenoid bone, which articulates with the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone. [L.]—*External occipital s.* See *External occipital crest*.—*Frontal s.* See *Frontal crest*.—*Hemal s.* The portion of the hemal arch of a typical vertebra that closes it in. In the first sacral dorsal vertebra it is represented by the crest of the sternum, in the sacral vertebra by the symphysis pubis, in the occipital vertebra by the manubrium sterni, in the parietal vertebra by the body of the hyoid bone, in the frontal vertebra by the symphysis of the inferior maxilla, and in the nasal vertebra by the premaxilla. [L.]—*Iliac s's.* Ger., *Darmbeinstacheln*. The anterior superior and inferior and the posterior superior and inferior s's of the ilium. [L.]—*Inferior anterior nasal s.* See *Anterior nasal s.*—*Inferior posterior nasal s.* See *Posterior nasal s.*—*Irritable s.* See *SPINAL INSTABILITY*.—*Ischiadic s.*, *Ischial s.* See *S' of the ischium*.—*Mental s's.* See *Genial tubercles*.—*Nasal s.* Ger., *Nasenstachel*. 1. A sharp process which descends in the middle line from the inferior surface of the frontal bone, between the

superior maxillæ. [L.] 2. See *Anterior nasal s.* 3. See *Posterior nasal s.*—*Nasal s. of the palate bone.* See *Posterior nasal s.*—*Nasal s. of the superior maxillary bone.* See *Anterior nasal s.*—*Neural s.* The portion of the neural arch of the typical vertebra that closes it in. It is found in all the vertebrae proper (except the last sacral and the coccygeal) as the spinous process. In the occipital vertebra it is the occipital plate, in the parietal the parietal bones, in the frontal the frontal bone, and in the nasal the nasal bones. [L.]—*Palatine s.* See *Posterior nasal s.*—*Peroneal s.* See *Processus trochlearis calcanei.*—*Pharyngeal s.* Lat., *crista basilaris*. Fr., *épine basilaire*. A short elevation in the middle line of the lower surface of the basilar portion of the occipital bone. [L.]—*Posterior inferior s. of the ilium.* Fr., *épine iliaque postéro-inférieure*. Ger., *hinterer unterer Darmbeinstachel*. A slight eminence on the margin of the ilium immediately above the great sciatic notch. [L.]—*Posterior nasal s.* Ger., *hinterer Nasenstachel*. A prominence formed by the union in the middle line of the elevations upon the posterior intercontiguous margins of the palatal plate of the palate bones. [L. 31, 332.]—*Posterior superior s. of the ilium.* Fr., *épine iliaque postéro-supérieure*. Ger., *hinterer oberer Darmbeinstachel*. The posterior extremity of the crest of the ilium. [L. 31, 333.]—*Pubic s.* See *S. of the pubes.*—*Railway s.* Ger., *Eisenbahnkrankeiter*. Chronic meningitis consequent upon shock caused by a railway accident. 2. A peculiar train of symptoms following a railway accident. There is initial shock followed by collapse or a period of excitement, there are temperature and pulse disturbances, and the feebleness may terminate in death or there may be temporary improvement but it is followed by various convulsions and convulsive disturbances. The condition in the latter case may persist for life. No gross lesion can be detected on post-mortem examination. [a. 34.]—*Sciotic s.* See *S. of the ischium.*—*Sphenoidal s.* See *SPINA angularis.*—*Sæche.* See *RHACHIALGIA.*—*S. of Darwin.* Ger., *Darwin'scher Vorsprung*, *Darwin'sches Spitzohr*. A slight projection of the free margin of the helix near the upper part, assumed to represent an inverted upper jawbone, the extremity of the ear of quadrupeds. [L. 142, 332.]—*S. of Spitz.* See *LINGULA mandibulæ.*—*S. of the ischium.* Lat., *spina ischii* (seu *ischiadica*). Fr., *épine ischiatique* (ou *sciatique*). Ger., *Sitzbeinstachel*. An elevation on the posterior border of the ischium just behind the acetabulum. It forms the lower boundary of the great sciatic notch. [L.]—*S. of the pubes.* *S. of the pubic bone.* Lat., *spina pubis*. Fr., *épine pubienne*. Ger., *Beckenbeinstachel*, *Schambeinkamm*. The outer termination of the crest of the os pubis. [L. 142, 332.]—*S. of the scapula.* Lat., *spina scapulæ*. Fr., *épine de l'omoplate*. Ger., *Schulterkamm*. An osseous plate projecting from the posterior surface of the scapula which extends obliquely upward and outward from a point near the upper fourth of the posterior border to terminate in the acromion process. [L. 142, 332.]—*S. of the sphenoid bone.* See *Ethmoidal s.* and *SPINA angularis.*—*S. of the tibia.* Ger., *Schienbeinkamm*. An elevation on the upper surface of the tibia, between its articular surfaces, which terminates in two tubercles. [L. 142, 332.]—*Superior nasal s.* See *Nasal s.* (1st def.).—*Typhoid s.* An acute inflammation of the periosteum and the fibrous structures holding the spinal column together, following upon and caused by typhoid fever. [V. P. Gibney. "N. Y. Med. Jour." Nov. 30, 1899, p. 599 (a. 34).]—*Zygomatic s.* See *SPINA zygomatica.*

SPINELLA (Lat.), n. f. *Spīn(ſpen)-eſ(ſ)na*. Dim. of *spina*, a spine. Fr., *épineille*. In botany, an appendage intermediate between ordinary hairs and spines; a very rigid hair. [a. 35.]

SPINESCENT, adj. *Spīn(ſpen)-eſ(ſ)nt*. Lat., *spinescens* (from *spinescere*, to grow thorny). Fr., *à l'épine*. In a sharp, hard point. 2. Of a leaf, bract, stipule, etc., transformed into a spine.

SPINA-AOXIDO-OCCIPITAL (Fr.), n. *Spe-ne-a²x-o-e-do-o²x-ep-et-a²*. See *RECTUS capitis posterior major*.

SPINA-AOXIDO-TRACHELLATLOIDIEN (Fr.), n. *Spe-ne-a²x-o-e-do-o²x-ka-le-ſt-lo-e-de-a²ſn*. See *OBLIQUUS capitis major*.

SPINICEREBRAL, adj. *Spin-i²-se²r-e²b²-l*. Lat., *spinicerebralis* (from *spina*, a spine, and *cerebrum*, the brain). Fr., *spinicérébral*. See *CEREBRO-SPINAL*.

SPINL PUBIO-FÉMORAL (Fr.), n. *Spe-ne-pu²-be-o-fam-o-ra²*. See *ADDUCTOR femoris longus*.

SPINIRECTOR (Lat.), n. m. *Spin(ſpen)-i²-re²kt(rakt)-o²r*. Gen., *-or'ia*. From *spina*, the spine, and *rector*, a guider. See *MULTIFIDUS spina*.

SPINITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Spīn(ſpen)-iē(ſ)ti²s*. Gen., *-it'idos (-idis)*. Fr., *spinite*. See *SPONDYLITIS*.

SPINNE (Ger.), n. *Spīn'ne²*. See *SPIDER.*—*Blasenziehende S.* See *CANTHARIS vesicatoria*.—*S'ngewebe.* See *COBWEB*.

SPINNERET, n. *Spīn'e²r-e²t*. Fr., *filière*. See *ARACHNIDUM*.

SPINNERULES, n. pl. *Spīn'e²r-u²l²s*. The glandular ducts of the arachnidial papillæ (see under *ARACHNIDUM*). [B.]

SPINOCOSTALIS (Lat.), n. m. *Spīn(ſpen)-o²-kō²-st-al(a²)²s*. From *spina*, the spine, and *costa*, a rib. A muscle connected with the vertebrae and the ribs. [L.]—*Spinocostales longi.* The serrati postici inferior and superior. [L. 339.]

SPINOLIA (Lat.), n. f. *Spīn(ſpen)-o²-l²a²*. Dim. of *spina*, the spine. See *SPINA BIFIDA*.

SPINOMETER, n. *Spīn-o²m'e²t-u²r*. From *spina*, the spine, and *metron*, a measure. See *RHACHIMETER*.

SPINOTRANSVERSALIS (Lat.), n. m. *Spīn(ſpen)-o²-tra²ns-tra²ns-vu²rs(vers)-al(a²)²s*. From *spina*, the spine, and *transversus*, transverse. See *TRANSVERSOSPINALIS*, *SACROSPINALIS*, and *SPLENIUS*. *Spinotransversales brevissimi.* See *TRANSVERSOSPINALIS brevis*.

SPINOTRANSVERSARIUS (Lat.), n. m. *Spīn(ſpen)-o²-tra²ns-tra²ns-vu²rs(vers)-ar'ia²-u²s(ut)*. A muscle connected with the transverse processes of the vertebrae. [L.]—*Spinotransversarii longi.* The splenius capitis, splenius cervicis, and obliquus capitis major. [L. 332.]

SPINOUS, adj. *Spī'u²s*. Lat., *spinuosus* (from *spina*, a spine). Fr., *épineux*. Ger., *dornig*. Pertaining to a spine or sharp process of a bone; having or constituting such a process or processes. [C.]

SPINTHERISMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Spīn-th-e²r(ar)-i²z(ſ)s-mu²s(ut)*. From *σπινθηρίσκειν*, to emit sparks. 1. The production or emission of sparks. [L. 50 (a. 14).] 2. See *PHOTOPSIA*.

SPINTHEROMA (Lat.), n. n. *Spīn-th-e²r(thar)-om'a²*. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From *σπινθηρ*, a spark. Of Blazius, ocular scintillation produced by cholesterin deposits. [a. 34.]

SPINTHEROPIA (Lat.), n. f. *Spīn-th-e²r(ar)-op'i²a²*. From *σπινθηρ*, a spark, and *ὥπ*, the eye. Fr., *spintéropie*. See *PHOTOPSIA*.

SPINULOSE, adj. *Spī'n'u²-l²-os*. Lat., *spinulosus* (from *spīnula*, a small thorn). Fr., *spinuleux*. Spiny; having diminutive spines. [a. 35.]

SPIRA (Lat.), n. f. *Spīr(ſper)-a²*. Gr., *σπείρα*. 1. A spiral structure. [a. 48.] 2. A cerebral convolution. [I. 3 (K).]—*S. cerebri*. See *S.* (2d def.).

SPIRACLE, n. *Spī'r-a²-k²l*. Lat., *spiraculum* (from *spirare*, to breathe). Fr., *spiracule*. Ger., *Luftloch*. A respiratory opening or pore, such as the blow-hole of a cetacean, or one of the openings of the tracheæ in an insect. [B. 28 (a. 27).]

SPIREA (Lat.), n. f. *Spī(spe)-r(e)-ra²(e)²-a²*. From *σπείρα*, a coil. Fr., *spirée*. Ger., *Spierrstaud*. Meadow-sweet; a genus of rosaceous plants. The *Spiracaceæ* are a family of the *Capricungulæ*, now forming a section or tribe (the *Spiracæ*, or *Spiracideæ*) of the *Rosaceæ*. The *Spiracideæ* are a suborder of the *Rosaceæ*. [a. 35.]—*Flores spirææ ulmarie* (Belg. Ph.). Fr., *ulmaire*, *reine-des-près* [Fr. Cod.]. The flowers of *S. ulmaria*. [B. 35 (a. 38).]—*Oil of spirææ*. Fr., *essence de reine-des-près*. A colorless, aromatic volatile oil obtained from the flowers and herb of *S. ulmaria*. [a. 35.]—*S. aruncus*. Fr., *barbe de chèvre* (ou *de bouc*), *épine de bouc*. Ger., *Waldspierstaud*, *Waldgeisbart*, *Waldbocksbart*. Goat's-beard. The root, leaves, and flowers, *radix, folia, et flores barbe capræ*, were formerly official. [a. 35.]—*S. filipendula*. Fr., *Filipendula*. Ger., *knollige Spierstaud*, *Filipendulwurz*, *rother Steinbrech*, *Erdscheide*, *Tropfzwur*, *Wasserfarnkraut*. Dropwort, Italian may, pride of the meadow. The woody root, the leaves, and the flowers, *radix, herba* (seu *folia*), et *flores filipendulæ* (seu *filipendulæ tenuifolia*, seu *sarifragera rubra*, seu *enanthes*, seu *filicis aquaticæ*, seu *osmundæ*), are used. The roots contain tannin and a volatile oil (probably salicyl aldehyde, which is found also in the leaves and stem). They are used as a stimulant, laxative, and mild astringent, and, along with the bark, in rabies. The leaves and flowers are used as a mild tonic and astringent and as a tæniifuge. [a. 35.]—*S. salicifolia*. Ger., *Weideblättrige Spierstaud*. Queen-of-the-meadow; a shrubby species of eastern Europe and western Asia. The seeds are used as an astringent, and the mildly astringent leaves as a substitute for green tea. [a. 35.]—*S. tomentosa*. Fr., *spirée cotonneuse*. Ger., *flausche Spierstaud*. Hardhack, steep-le-bush; a bitter, astringent herb abundant in the northern United States. The root was once official in the U. S. Ph., but is said to be less active than the leaves and stem. [a. 35.]—*S. ulmaria*. Fr., *ulmaire*, *ormière*, *ormière*, *vignette*. Ger., *Ulm(en)-oder Sumpf-* *Spierrstaud*, *Krampfkraut*, *Wurmkraut*, *Geisbart*. Bitter-sweet, bride-wort, common meadow-sweet; indigenous to Europe and northern Asia and naturalized in North America. It yields oil of *s.* The root, leaves, and flowers, *radix, herba, et flores reginae prætorum*, seu *ulmarie*, seu *drimopæ*, seu *spirææ*, seu *barbe capræ*, seu *barbulæ capræ*, are diuretic, tonic, and astringent. The flowers, and probably other parts, yield salicyl aldehyde. [a. 35.]

SPIREACID, **SPIREIN**, n's. *Spī-re'²k, spi-re'²n*. Fr., *acide spiréique*, *spiréine*. Ger., *Spiräol*, *Spiräasäure*, *Spiräin*. See *SALICYL aldehyde*.

SPIRAL, adj. *Spī'r'l*. Lat., *spiralis* (from *σπείρα*, a coil). Ger., *spiralg*, *spiralförmig*, *schraubenförmig*. Screw-like; turning like the thread of a screw around an axis; of a flower, having the members arranged in a series; as a n. (Ger., *Spirale*), a s. line or structure. [a. 35.]—*Cheese s.* See *SPILLUM tyrogonum*.—*Curschmann's s.* See *Leyden's s.*—*Finkler and Prior's s.* See *SPILLUM Finkler-Prior*.—*Fundamental s.* Generating s., *Genetic s.* Fr., *spire génératrice*. In phyllotaxy, the horizontal projection of an imaginary line winding round an axis either to the right or to the left and passing through the points of insertion of all the leaves on the axis. [a. 35.]—*Leyden's s.* A thick meshwork of very delicate fibres, commonly looped round in s's, but occasionally reiform, formed in desquamative catarrh of the bronchi and alveoli. They are often overlaid with epithelium and sometimes with Charcot-Leyden crystals. They may be found in the sputum in pneumonia, asthma, or pulmonary tuberculosis. [a. 34.]

SPIRALBLATT (Ger.), n. *Sper-a²l'bl-a²t*. A spiral lamina. [L.]—*Knöcherner S.* See *LAMINA spiralis ossea*.—*S. der Schnecke*. See *LAMINA spiralis*.

SPIRAMEN (Lat.), **SPIRAMENTUM** (Lat.), n's. *Spīr(ſper)-a²(a²)²-me²nt-u²m(u²m)*. Gen., *-am'inis, -ment'i*. From *spirare*, to breathe. See *SPIRACLE*.

SPIRANTHES (Lat.), n. f. *Spīr(ſper)-a²nth(a²nth/ez)as*. From *σπείρα*, a coil, and *άνθος*, a flower. Fr., *spiranthe*. Ger., *Drehähre*, *Blüthenschraube*. Lady's-tresses (or -traces); a genus of orchids. The *Spiranthideæ* are a division of the *Neottieæ*; the *Spiranthideæ* are a subtribe of the *Neottieæ*. [a. 35.]—*S. autumnalis*. Ger., *gemeine Drehähre*. Autumn flowering lady's-tresses. The tuberous

roots, *radix triorchidis albae odoratae* (seu *orchidis spiralis*), were formerly used as an aphrodisiac. [a. 35.]—*S. diuretica*. A Chilean species, used in ischuria. [a. 35.]

SPIRANTHY, n. *Spir'a nth'z*. An occasional development of a flower in which the parts are twisted. [a. 35.]

SPIRATION, n. *Spir'a sh'n*. Lat., *spiratio* (from *spirare*, to breathe). See **RESPIRATION**.

SPIRE (Fr.), n. *Spe-ra*. See **SPIREAE**.

SPIRÉE (Fr.), n. *Spe-ra-en*. See **SALICYLALDEHYDE**.

SPIREME, n. *Spir'e m*. Lat., *spirema* (from *σπειρα*, a spiral). Fr., *spireme*. Ger., *Mutterknäuel*. In carvocyne, the phase in which the nuclear figure shows no sign of division into two parts. [L. 351.]

SPIRICLES, n. pl. *Spi'z'k'l'z*. Fr., *spiricules*. Very attenuated threads in the surface of certain seeds and achemia. They uncoil when wetted, and are discharged, along with mucilage, from the hairs. [a. 35.]

SPIRILLUM (Lat.), n. *Spi'r(sper)'ill'u m(lu'm)*. Dim. of *spira*, a coil. A coiled bacillus; a distinct genus of *Schizomycetes* in some classifications. Some authors include in *S.* only the spirally twisted threads in which the coils are rigid and few in number, giving the name *Spirochæte* to those in which the coils are numerous and not rigid. [a. 35.] Cf. **VIBRIO**.—**Cheese** s. See *S. tyrogenum*.—**S. amyferum**. A species living in the syrup of beet-root sugar and giving rise to brisk fermentation. [A. 396 (a. 21).]—**S. attenuatum**. A species of varying length, having three convolutions; found in sea-water. [A. 396 (a. 21).]—**S. cholerae asiaticæ**. Fr., *bacille-virgule cholérigène*. Ger., *Kommabacillus*. The comma bacillus (see Plate iii, Fig. 16); a species regarded as the causal agent of Asiatic cholera on account of its constant presence in that disease and its absence in other diseases and in health. It is found in the dejecta and intestinal contents, and, according to Nicati and Rietsch, sometimes in the bile-ducts and gall-bladder, but it never occurs in the other organs or in the blood. It has been observed in small numbers on several occasions in the vomit of cholera, but Flüge suggests that in these cases the vomited matter may have been the intestinal contents which had passed into the stomach. The bacilli are usually minute, and curved like a comma, though at times (as almost always in drop cultivations) they form by the continuous adhesion of the individual bacilli long screw-like filaments. These fragments, or individual bacilli, which vary in length from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ μ (averaging about $1\frac{1}{2}$ μ) and have a thickness of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ their length, are in their youngest state slightly curved or straight, and when more fully developed distinctly curved, sometimes showing a full half-circle. They are usually very active, shooting forward or turning round their axis. The longer spirilla have a slower and more oscillating motion. Under various conditions, as on moist linen or moist earth, they multiply very rapidly. Spore-formation has never been observed with certainty. The s. liquefies gelatin slowly, both in punctures and on plates. It punctures it forms a thin tube, funnel-shaped toward the surface of the gelatin, where it has a diameter after 48 hours of about $\frac{1}{4}$ cm. The funnel contains liquid the level of which is often lower than the surface of the gelatin. It is not till after from 4 to 6 days that the liquefaction has extended to the margin of the glass at the surface of the gelatin. On the plates it forms after 24 hours at 22° C. very minute white points which appear under a low power of the microscope as small, round, whitish-yellow discs which are so refracting that the surface of the plates seem as if sprinkled with bits of glass. These discs, which have an irregular, wavy, not sharply defined margin, become gradually larger, and retain their color, except that the central point becomes somewhat darker. They form, on liquefying the gelatin, funnels containing fluid, the colonies lying at the bottom of the funnels. After 48 hours' growth at 22° C. these funnels measure hardly 1 mm. in diameter at the surface. On the surface of agar-agar the bacillus forms a grayish-yellow, gelatinous, folded coating without liquefying the substratum. Unlike the *S. Finkler-Prior*, it does not grow at all on potatoes at ordinary temperatures, and at higher temperatures forms only a slight, brownish mucous coating. The organisms develop in large numbers in blood-serum, neutralized meat infusion, and milk, the milk not being sensibly altered in character. According to Flüge, in none of the cultivations is there any development of putrefactive gases or foul odor. Buchner asserts, however, that a foul smell was observable in his cultivations of the bacilli in meat infusions. As the bacilli are sensitive to acids, the nutrient jelly, meat infusions, etc., must be slightly alkaline or accurately neutralized. Though the bacilli develop best when in contact with the oxygen of the air, they grow even where that gas is absent, if other conditions are favorable. No growth occurs below a temperature of 16° C., and at 17° C. only a slight growth (Koch). The gelatin cultivations are usually made between 22° C. and 25° C.; between 30° C. and 40° C. the gelatin is completely liquefied. The bacilli are more sensitive to drying than almost any other bacteria, dying in from 2 to 3 hours at the ordinary temperature if spread out in the air on a cover-glass. Hence infection through the air is impossible, unless perhaps in the exceptional cases where bubbles, detached by agitation from infective fluids, might be carried for short distances by currents of air. The presence of saprophytic bacteria, especially when in excess or when the conditions as regards nutrition, temperature, etc., are unfavorable to the comma bacilli, leads rapidly to the death of the latter. According to Koch, if added to sewage, they can not be found after 24 hours, and in impure water they are said to die in 6 or 7 days except when in very large numbers. They will live even at -10° C.: boiling the fluid containing them, or exposing them for half an hour to a temperature of 60° C., causes their destruction. Alcohol, iron sulphate, hydrochloric acid, and quinine check their development; mercury bichloride and carbolic acid are most effectual in killing them. Natural infection of animals is unknown, and experiments made on them by the usual methods have shown no certain pathogenic action. Rietsch, Koch, and other experi-

menters have, however, caused the death of guinea-pigs with symptoms of cholera by injections of pure cultivations into the intestinal canal after having caused hyperæmia of the intestine and alteration of peristaltic action; and Koch produced similar results in guinea-pigs by first neutralizing the gastric juice with soda and slowing peristaltic movements with opium or alcohol, and then administering pure cultivations by the mouth. In some cases he used, instead of the pure cultivations, the intestinal contents of animals which had been infected and died. There is a case on record in which a physician was taken sick with cholera under circumstances which seemed to preclude all sources of infection other than the pure cultivations of the bacilli upon which he had been working. The virulence is said to be somewhat decreased if the cultivation is carried on for a long time in meat infusion or nutrient jelly kept at from 20° to 25° C. No inoculations with such bacilli, however, have been shown to be protective. [a. 35.]—**S. Cohnii**, *S. dentium*. The spirochæte of the saliva; very thin, wavy threads, 10 to 30 μ long, pointed at the extremities, occurring, along with *Leptothrix buccalis*, in the contents of carious teeth and in the deposit on the teeth. [a. 35.]—**S. Finkler-Prior**. A species obtained by Finkler and Prior from the dejecta of patients with cholera nostras, resembling *S. cholerae asiaticæ*, but presenting many differences in its mode of development, especially on potatoes, on which it forms within forty-eight hours, at the temperature of the room, a grayish-yellow coating marked by a white border from the substance of the potato. Further, the curved bacilli are somewhat thicker and longer than the cholera bacilli, and show less regularity in their thickness, being often somewhat pointed at their ends and thicker in the middle. In nutrient substrata containing sugar fermentation occurs with the formation of acid, and in all the cultivations a rather foul odor is developed. According to Buchner, it shows a marked tendency to change its form if the condition of the medium is not favorable; for instance, in gelatin to which 5 per cent. of sugar or 2 per cent. of glycerin has been added it sometimes forms spindles, sometimes sphaeres, and sometimes monad-bodies. As this organism has been found in other situations than the dejecta of cholera nostras (by Miller in a hollow tooth), as it was found by Finkler and Prior only in dejecta that had been kept so long as to undergo putrefaction, as other observers have not found it in the dejecta of cholera nostras at all, and as the experiments with the cultivations on animals show pathogenic action only under complex conditions, and then but rarely, it is probably saprophytic only. [a. 35.]—**S. leucomelanum**. A rare form of s. having alternating light and dark spaces. It is found in water over decaying *Algae*. [A. 396 (a. 21).]—**S. Obermeieri**. The *Spirochæte Obermeieri* (see Plate iii, Fig. 18); flexible, colorless threads between 16 and 40 μ long, found in the blood of patients with relapsing fever. It occurs only during the febrile attacks, and is never found in the secretions and evacuations. The threads are not more than $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch thick, have from 10 to 20 convolutions, and when fresh exhibit active movements, partly unfolding and becoming wavy throughout their entire length. They resist the action of concentrated acetic acid, and are readily stained by certain dyes, such as fuchsin and alkaline methylene blue. Relapsing fever has been produced in man by accidental inoculations from cuts during autopsies; and Koch and Carter inoculated monkeys with the disease (though without true relapses) with human defibrinated blood containing the spirilla, the blood of the animals showing during the febrile attack large numbers of the spirilla. The monkeys were not protected from a recurrence of the disease by one attack. The fever could not be set up by inoculations with blood not containing the spirilla in a living state. [a. 35.]—**S. plicatilis**, *S. portæ*. A very active organism found in stagnant water, consisting of thin bacilli from 110 to 225 μ long, with many narrow turns, forming in most cases a double wavy line. The primary turns are equal in size, the secondary often unequal.—**S. rosaceum**. A species forming a red coloring matter; found in excrement that has been kept in water. [A. 396 (a. 21).]—**S. Rosenbergl**. A species consisting of filaments from 4 to 12 μ long with granules of sulphur, found in brackish water. [A. 396 (a. 21).]—**S. rugula**. See **VIBRIO rugula**.—**S. sanguineum**. A species found in brackish, putrescent water; consisting of cylindrical bacilli, rounded at the apex, uniflagellate, 3 μ or more in width, varying in length, usually with 2 turns; its plasma is of a purplish color, and contains numerous granules of sulphur. Zopf refers it to the genus *Beggiatoa*. [a. 35.]—**S. serpens**. Syn.: *Vibrio serpens*. A species occurring, often in dense masses, in stagnant water and various infusions; rapidly moving filaments 0.8 to 1.1 μ thick, 11 to 28 μ long, with 3 or 4 regular permanent turns, and not rarely united in chains. [a. 35.]—**S. tenue**. An exceedingly active form often occurring in heaps or zooglicæ masses in marsh water, decoctions of plants, and putrid infusions; very thin threads 4 to 15 μ long, with 2 to 5 turns. [a. 35.]—**S. tyroenum**. Ger., *Käsespirille*. A species obtained by Deneké from very old cheese, resembling *S. cholerae asiaticæ*, but with smaller individual bacilli and often smaller screws and somewhat narrower turns in the threads. Moreover, it liquefies gelatin more energetically. It forms in 24 hours of gelatin plates small, white, punctiform colonies appearing under a low power of the microscope as dark greenish-brown discs with sharp outlines which disappear as the gelatin begins to liquefy, the margins becoming lighter and the centre of the discs assuming a dark-yellow color. On agar-agar it forms a yellowish-white layer, but does not develop at all on potatoes. From experiments on animals, the organism is regarded as purely saprophytic. [a. 35.]—**S. undula**. Syn.: *Vibrio undula* (see *proflifer*). A very common organism in putrefying liquids, consisting of threads 1 to 15 μ thick and 8 to 16 μ long [Saccardo], 11 to 14 μ by 8 to 12 μ [Flüge] exhibiting "rapid simultaneously turning and twisting movements." Each thread makes from 14 to 8 or 4 turns. The flagella are long and slightly arched, becoming thinner toward their ends. [a. 35.]—**S. volutans**. A species found in marsh or stagnant water and in a decoction of dead fresh-water snails; threads, sometimes motile, sometimes non-motile, 1.5 to 2 μ thick, 25 to 30 μ long, with 24 to 34 turns, and

with a distinct flagellum at each end. The threads contain a dark granular matter. [A. 35.]

SPIRIT, n. *Spir¹/2²*. Lat., *spiritus, alcoolatus*. Fr., *esprit, alcoolat, teinture d'essence*. Ger., *Geist, Spirit*. 1. Of the alchemists, any light or volatile principle, so called from the fanciful analogy existing between the relation of such a principle to the substance whence it was extracted and the relation of the body to the soul. 2. Alcohol, the volatile principle, or s., of wine; subsequently a term mainly restricted to preparations consisting of alcohol distilled with a volatile substance. Such preparations are now, however, usually made by simply dissolving the volatile substance in alcohol. Used without qualification, s. means distilled s. [B.]—**Adiaphoretic s.** Of Boyle, an alcohol (acetone) obtained by the distillation of wood. [A. 306.]—**Adiaphorous s.** Ger., *Mitteldingegeist, Weingeist*. An old name for an inodorous liquid obtained by distilling essence of tartar. [A. 322.]—**Animal s.** The nervous fluid (q. v.) supposed by the ancients to be formed by a mixture of blood and air. [H. K.]—**Ardent s's.** See *Distilled s's.*—**Aromatic s.** See *Aqua aromatica.*—**Bay s.** See *Bay rum.*—**Beguini's volatile s.** Lat., *spiritus sulphuris volatiliss Beguini*. A blood-red oily liquid described by Beguini in the seventeenth century, prepared by mixing sulphur, quicklime, and sal ammoniac. It consists essentially of a volatile ammoniacal sulphide, together with an excess of sulphur. [B. 2, 3.]—**Distilled s's.** Alcoholic beverages prepared by distillation. [B.]—**Dyer's s's.** Tin tetrachloride, used as a mordant in dyeing. [B. 3.]—**Ethyllic s.** Ger., *Aethylgeist*. Ethyl alcohol. [B.]—**Methylated s.** Methyllic s. See *METHYL ALCOHOL.*—**Nitro-aerial s.** Of Mayow, one of the constituents of the atmosphere, to which he attributed the property of oxygen; so called from its containing nitric acid. [Xeo. "Lancet," July 8, 1882, p. 1.]—**Overproof s.** A spirituous liquor containing more alcohol than proof s. [B.]—**Perfumed s.** See *SPIRITUS odoratus.*—**Potato s.** See *AMYL ALCOHOL.*—**Proofs.** Originally, a liquid containing sufficient alcohol to ignite gunpowder moistened with it when the s. was set on fire; now, according to an act of the British Parliament, a spirituous liquor of sp. gr. 0.82077 at 51° F. (i. e., having at that temperature 11 of the weight of as much water). It contains 40.3 per cent. by weight of alcohol. [B. 3.] See table under *ETHYL ALCOHOL.*—**Pyroacetic s.** Ger., *Brenzessgeist*. See *ACETONE.*—**Pyroligneous s.** Pyroxylic s. See *METHYL ALCOHOL.*—**Rectified s.** See *ETHYL ALCOHOL.*—**S. of Mindererus.** See *Liquor ammonii acetatis.*—**Three-six s.** 1. In general, any aqueous solution of alcohol, ranging from 32° to 36° Beaumé, and having usually a strength of 33° Beaumé (= 76 per cent. alcohol). 2. An old commercial term for an alcoholic solution of such strength that 3 volumes of it added to 3 volumes of water made 6 volumes of Holland proof s. (marking 19° Cartier). [B. 38, 81, 97.]—**Underproof s.** A spirituous liquor containing less alcohol than proof s. [B.]—**Wood-s.** See *METHYL ALCOHOL.*

SPIRITUOUS, adj. *Spir¹/2²u²-u²s²*. Lat., *spirituosus*. Ger., *spirituös*. Alcoholic (q. v., 1st and 2d def's); containing alcohol.

SPIRITUS (Lat.), n. m. *Spir¹/2²(sper¹/2²-u²s²)*. Gen., *spir¹/2²us*. See *SPIRIT* and *ETHYL ALCOHOL.*—**Abstracitilis s.** Alcohol that has been impregnated with some of the principles of a plant by their distillation together. [A. 305.]—**Bussii s. bezoaricus.** Fr., *esprit (bezoarique) de Bussius*. Syn.: *liquor olei volatilis compositus*. An old preparation made by distilling 60 parts of s. cornu cervi, 120 of sal ammoniac, 360 of potassium carbonate, 180 of powdered amber, and 7 of essential oil of lemon. [L. 55.]—**Mistura s. vini gallici.** See *Mistura s. vini gallici.*—**S. absolutus.** See *Absolute Alcohol.*—**S. aethereus.** Fr., *alcool éther acétique* and *coûlé*, *liqueur anodine végétale*. A mixture of acetic ether with two, three, or four times as much alcohol. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**S. athericus.** 1. See *S. athericus*. 2. Ethyl ether. [B. 69.]—**S. athericus camphoratus.** See *Solutio CAMPHORÆ atherica.*—**S. athericus ferratus.** See *Tinctura FERRI chlorati atherica.*—**S. athericus vitriolatus.** See *S. athericus compositus.*—**S. alcoholicus** (Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph.). Fr., *alcool à 55° centésimaux* [Fr. Cod.]. Ninety-five-per-cent. alcohol, obtained by treating 90-per-cent. alcohol with potassium acetate or calcium chloride or in other ways, and having a sp. gr. of 0.800 to 0.816. [B. 95 (a, 38).] See also under *ETHYL ALCOHOL.*—**S. alexiterius.** See *S. aromaticus* (1st def.).—**S. ammonio-anisatus.** See *Liquor ammonii anisatus.*—**S. anhaltinus.** See *Aqua anhaltina.*—**S. animalis.** 1. See *Animal spirit.* 2. Of Raymond Lully, aqueous ammonia. [B.]—**S. animatus.** Ger., *eingeesselter Geist*. See *Azote* (2d def.).—**S. anthysericus.** A preparation made by digesting 30 grammes of castoreum, 22 of lavender, 11 each of sage and rosemary, 7 of cinnamon, 4 each of mace and cloves, 540 of alcohol, 180 of lavender water, 60 of sal ammoniac, and 90 of potassium carbonate for 24 hours, distilling 450 grammes, and adding 7 of camphor and 20 parts each of the oils of rue and amber; or by digesting 5 parts of asafetida, 3 of castoreum, 9 each of the herbs of chamomile and rue, and 288 of white wine for 24 hours and distilling 144 parts. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**S. anticereticus.** A preparation made by distilling oil of turpentine with four times as much alcohol by the aid of gentle heat and rejecting the oil that rises to the surface. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**S. antipapular.** See *Urtica* (Ph., Norw. Ph.). A mixture of 3 parts of rectified oil of amber and 16 of ammonia water with 4 of oil of turpentine, 64 of spirit of camphor, and 12 of liquor ammonii carbonici pyro-oleosi [Dan. Ph.] (with 4 of oil of juniper, 60 of spirit of camphor, and 16 of liquor ammonii carbonici pyro-oleosi [Norw. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. antiscorbionicus Drawitzi.** A preparation made by distilling a mixture of 12 parts of spirit of cochineal with 12 parts of alcohol and either 36 of spirit of tartar or 108 of crude tartar or with 36 of spirit of tartar and 3 of sulphuric acid; or with 6 of pyrotartaric acid and 1 of sulphuric acid. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**S. aperitivus Renoti.** See *S. tartari vitriolatus.*—**S. aromaticus.** 1. Of the Russ. Ph., a preparation made by dissolving 10 parts each of oil of lavender and ethereal

oil of nutmeg, 3 each of the oils of cloves, cassia, lemon, fennel, and crisped mint, and 1 part of oil of melissa in 1,728 of 90-per-cent. alcohol, adding 5,184 of 70-per-cent. alcohol, and filtering. 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *S. carminativus*. 3. Of the Swiss Ph., see *S. odoratus*. 4. Of the Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed., and Gr. Ph., see *Spiritus Melissa compositus*. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. aromaticus ammoniacalis.** See *S. ammoniac aromaticus.*—**S. arthriticus Fottii.** Fr., *liment résolu*. A preparation made by distilling over the sand-bath 4 parts each of sodium chloride and oil of turpentine slowly mixed with 2 of concentrated sulphuric acid. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**S. balsamicus.** See *ALCOOLAT de Fioravanti.*—**S. Beguini.** See *Liquor fumans Boilly.*—**S. bezoaricus Bussii.** See *Bussii s. bezoaricus.*—**S. cæruleus.** Fr., *esprit bleu*. A preparation made by distilling 216 parts of a mixture of 384 of brandy and 10 each of wormwood, oil of acoriolum, saffron, and lavender, and adding 3 of verdigris and 36 of water of ammonia. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**S. camphorato-crocatus.** See *S. VINI camphoratus crocatus.*—**S. camphoratus.** See *S. CAMPHORÆ.*—**S. cardiacus.** An old preparation distilled from a mixture of zedoary, gentian, serpentaria, *Aristolochia rotunda*, and various aromatics with alcohol. [B.]—**S. Carmelitorum.** Ger., *Carmelitergeist*. See *Spiritus Melissa compositus.*—**S. carminativus.** 1. A preparation made by distilling after two days' digestion a mixture of 29 parts each of the roots of elecampane and *Carina acutis*, laurel-berries, fennel, caraway, and anise, 115 each of the tops of rosemary and sweet marjoram, 14 each of pimenta and cinnamon, 11 of orange-peel, and 1,055 of brandy. 2. A preparation made by macerating 25 parts each of clove, cinnamon, nutmeg, and sweet marjoram, and 50 of coriander-seed, with 1,000 of 80-per-cent. alcohol and 500 of water [Belg. Ph.] (with 750 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.820 and 575 of water [Netherl. Ph.]) and distilling 1,000 parts of sp. gr. 0.787 [Belg. Ph.] (such quantity as is of sp. gr. 0.889 to 0.895 [Netherl. Ph.]). [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. carminativus de tribus.** A distilled mixture of 3 parts of fuming spirit of nitre, 36 of strong alcohol, and 3 parts of tartar; or of equal parts of S. cæruleus and white tartar. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**S. concentratissimus.** Concentrated alcohol. [B. 97.]—**S. concentratus.** See under *ETHYL ALCOHOL.*—**S. concoctivus.** A spirit anciently supposed to perfect the organic processes (e. g., the arterialization of the blood). [Harvey (H.).]—**S. de tribus.** S. diatrium. See *MIXTURE pyro-tartarica.*—**S. dilutus.** Dilute alcohol. See under *ETHYL ALCOHOL.*—**S. foetidus.** Ger., *Amiesens*. See *Amiesens*.—**S. fumans.** RUM.—**S. fumans Glauberi.** Hydrochloric acid. [B. 270 (a, 38).]—**S. fumans Libavii.** Tin tetrachloride. [B.]—**S. genitalis.** See *ATRA seminalis.*—**S. lack (Ger.).** An alcoholic solution of shellac. It has been used as a dressing. [A. S. Toporoff. "Russkaja Med.," "Ctbl. f. Chir.," Nov. 7, 1885, p. 781.]—**S. Mindereri.** See *Liquor ammonii acetatis.*—**S. mineralis.** The carbonic acid contained in effervescing mineral waters. [B. 3.]—**S. morbi.** A morbid principle. [Paracelsus (H.).]—**S. muraticus athericus.** Hydrochloric ether. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**S. naturales.** Animal spirits supposed to move in the veins. [H.]—**S. nitrico-athericus.** Nitrous ether. [B. 97.] See *ETHYL nitrite.*—**S. odoratus** [U. S. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture d'essence de citron composée* [Fr. Cod.], *eau de Cologne*. Sp., *alcohol de cidra compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of various amounts of the oils of orange-flowers, bergamot, lemon, lavender (flowers) [U. S. Ph.], and rosemary in alcohol, to which the Fr. Cod. adds oil of orange-peel, omitting the oil of lavender; the Swiss Ph. adds oil of orange-peel and a little of the oils of cloves and cinnamon; the Sp. Ph. adds a little oil of cinnamon, some essence of cidra, and a generous amount of spirit of rosemary and compound spirit of melissa. The Russ. Ph. adds the oils of orange-peel, clove, cassia, oil of turpentine, and tincture of musk; and the U. S. Ph. adds acetic ether. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. oleosus aromaticus Syllii.** See *S. AMMONIÆ aromaticus.*—**S. peccans.** A morbid principle. [Paracelsus (H.).]—**S. potassatus.** See *Alcohol potassæ.*—**S. pyroaceticus.** See *ACETONE.*—**S. pyroxylicus rectificatus.** See *METHYL ALCOHOL.*—**S. rectificatissimus.** S. rectificatus. See under *ETHYL ALCOHOL.*—**S. salinus aromaticus.** See *S. AMMONIÆ aromaticus.*—**S. saponato-camphoratus.** See *LINIMENTUM saponato-camphoratum liquidum.*—**S. saponatus.** Fr., *teinture de savon* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). 1. Of the Ger. Ph. and Russ. Ph., see *Tinctura SAPONIS viridis*. 2. Of the Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., a solution of soap in from four to eleven times as much dilute alcohol, perfumed with rose-water [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (with a little oil of lavender [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).] 3. See *Tinctura SAPONIS.*—**S. silvestris.** Carbon dioxide. [B. 2.]—**S. strumalis** [Swiss Ph.]. A solution of 3 parts of potassium iodide in a mixture of 15 of spirit of lavender, 30 of spirit of soap, and 3 of water. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**S. suaveolens.** Fr., *esprit odorifiant*. A solution of 1 part each of the oils of lemon, bergamot, and lavender in 4 parts of acetic ether. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**S. sulphurico-athericus.** See *Spiritus athericus compositus.*—**S. sulphurico-athericus camphoratus.** Ger., *Campherschneefeldthergeist*. See *Solutio CAMPHORÆ atherica.*—**S. sulphurico-athericus ferratus** (see *feruginosus*, see *marialis*). See *Tinctura FERRI chlorati atherica.*—**S. tartarizatus.** See *S. VINI tartarizatus.*—**S. tenulior.** S. causticus. Dilute Aqua. [A. 38.] See under *ETHYL ALCOHOL.*—**S. theriacalis.** See *S. ANGELICÆ compositus.*—**S. traumaticus.** See *Aqua vulneraria.*—**S. urinæ.** An old name for aqueous ammonia, as the volatile principle of stale urine. [B.]—**S. Veneris.** See *S. æRUGINIS.*—**S. vitæ.** S. vitalis. The nervous fluid (q. v.), anciently supposed to circulate in the arteries. [H. K.]—**S. volatilis aromaticus.** See *S. AMMONIÆ aromaticus.*—**S. volatilis causticus.** See *Aqua ammoniæ.*—**S. volatilis foetidus.** See *S. AMMONIÆ foetidus.*—**S. vulnerarius.** Fr., *alcool vulnéraire* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *alcohol de salvia vulnerario* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by distilling 100 parts each of lavender-flowers and the leaves of wormwood, hyssop, rosemary, rue, and sage with 100 each of the leaves of basil, sweet marjoram, melissa, *Nepeta cataria*, origanum, and *Thymus vulgaris* in 9,000 of 60-per-cent.

alcohol and the necessary amount of water [Belg. Ph.] (with 100 of peppermint in 2,000 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.832 and 5,000 of water [Swiss Ph.], with 100 each of the herbs of angelica, basil, calamint, fennel, sweet marjoram, melissa, mint, origanum, saffron, *Thymus serpyllum*, and *Thymus vulgaris*, and the flowering tops of hypericum in 4,500 of 60-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod.]); or by distilling 80 parts each of lavender-flowers, wormwood-leaves, and peppermint, and 5 of oil of rosemary in 1,500 each of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.892 and water [Dan. Ph.] (84 parts each of the tops of lavender, sweet marjoram, and rosemary, and the herb of scordium, 46 each of the herbs of wormwood, hypericum, crisped mint, sage, and tancetum, and 98 each of the herbs of agrimony, artemisia, and betonica in 2,500 of white wine [Sp. Ph.], [B. 35 (a, 38).]—*S. vulnerarius acidus*. See *S. MILLEFOLIUM aceticus*.

SPIROCHÆTA (Lat.), **SPIROCHÆTE** (Lat.), n's f. *Spir-(sper)-o(-ē)-kat/(cha)²(-ē)²*. a. Gen., *-cha²(-ē)²*, *-cha²(-ē)²*. From *σπειρα*, a coil, and *χαιρῶ*, flowing hair. 1. A genus of the *Compositæ*, included by Bentham and Hooker in *Elephantopus*. [a, 35.] 2. See under *SPIRILLUM*.—*S. buccalis*, *S. dentium*. See *SPIRILLUM Cohnii*.—*S. Obermeieri*. See *SPIRILLUM Obermeieri*.

SPIROGRAPH, n. *Spir'o(-gr)af*. From *spirare*, to breathe, and *γράφειν*, to write. See *ATMOGRAPH*.

SPIROLOBEUS (Lat.), adj. *Spir-(sper)-o(-ē)²-lob/(lo)²b(-ē)²-u(-s)²*. (n's). From *σπειρα*, a coil, and *λόβος*, a pod. Fr., *spirolobé*. Ger., *spiralpigg*, *eingewollt-keimblättrig*. Having the cotyledons forming a spiral coil, as in the *Spirolobæ* (an order of the *Apetalæ*) or in the *Spirolobæ* (of De Candolle, a suborder of the *Cruciferae* consisting of the *Buniadeæ* and *Erucaeæ*) of C. A. Meyer, a suborder of chenopodiaceæ plants consisting of the *Anabasseæ* and *Salsolææ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the *Chenopodiaceæ* comprising the *Suaedææ*, *Salsolææ*, and *Sarcobataceæ*. [a, 35.]

SPIROMETER, n. *Spir'o(-m)ē(-t)er*. From *spirare*, to breathe, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *spiromètre*. Ger., *S. Athemmesser*. Of Hutchinson, an instrument constructed on the principle of a gasometer, for measuring the various volumes of air in the lungs, especially the breathing capacity (q. v., under *BREATHING*). [J. 3, 40, 46.]—**Barnes's dry s.** A s. invented by Barnes (1865), consisting of a flexible, hollow bag or cylinder fixed at the lower end and there connected with a tube through which the air is forced. At the upper end is a disc of wood from the centre of which rises a graduated tube communicating with the bag. The whole is contained in a frame. For an experiment, the graduated tube is closed at the top, air is blown into the lower tube, thus inflating the bag, and the amount of inflation is determined by the height to which the graduated tube rises. [J.]—**Brown's s.** A simple arrangement of two rectangular boxes, one inside the other. The outer one is fitted with a mouth-piece, and the force of the air raises the inner one to a height marked by a gauge. [E.]—**Hutchinson's s.** A cylinder fitted with a mouth-piece and containing another cylinder which is supported by weights passing over pulleys and fitted with a gauge. [E.]

SPIROMETRY, n. *Spir'o(-m)ē(-t)er-i²*. Fr., *spiro-métrie*. Ger., *Spirometrie*, *Athemmessung*. The use of a spirometer for determining the breathing capacity, the thoracic pressure, or the elasticity of the lungs. [J. 3.]

SPIROMONAS (Lat.), n. f. *Spir-(sper)-o(-m)²-n(-a)²(-s)²*. Gen., *-mon'ados (-adis)*. From *σπειρα*, a coil, and *μόνα*, a unit. A genus of the *Schizomycetes* in which the cells are "flat like a leaf and twisted around an ideal long axis." Multiplication takes place by transverse division. [a, 35.]—*S. Cohnii*. A form occurring in stagnant water; hyaline cells 12 to 4 μ broad, with 14 turn, very pointed at each end, and with a single flagellum. [a, 35.]—*S. volubilis*. A species in the form of rapidly revolving vibrating, colorless, transparent cells from 15 to 18 μ long, found in stagnant water and putrefying infusions. [A, 396 (a, 21); a, 35.]

SPIROPHORE, n. *Spir'o(-for)*. From *spirare*, to breathe, and *φόρος*, bearing. Fr., *s. Of Woillez*, an apparatus for establishing artificial respiration by insufflation in cases of asphyxia neonatorum. [A, 15.]

SPIROPTERA (Lat.), n. f. *Spir-(sper)-o(-pt)²(-er)²-a²*. From *σπειρα*, a coil, and *πτερόν*, a wing. Fr., *spiroptère*. A genus of the *Flaridæ*. [Dujardin (L. 16).]—*S. hominis*. A pseudemlth found in the bladder of a woman, but decided to be either the young of *Strongylus gigas* or the ovicel of the cod introduced for purposes of deception. [L. 16.]—*S. megastoma*. A species found in tubercles in a horse's stomach. [L. 17.]—*S. Rudolphi*. See *S. hominis*.—*S. sanguinolenta*. A species found in tubercles of the stomach in dogs and wolves. [L. 17.]—*S. strongylina*. A species found in the stomach of the hog. [L. 17.]

SPIROSCOPE, n. *Spir'o(-skop)*. From *spirare*, to breathe, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. A wet as distinguished from a dry spirometer. [K.]

SPIROYL, n. *Spir'o(-yl)*. Fr., *spiroyle*. See *SALICYL*.—*S. hydride*. Ger., *Säure*. See *SALICYL aldehyde*.

SPIROYLOUS ACID, n. *Spir'o(-yl)²-us*. See *SALICYL aldehyde*.

SPIKRE (Ger.), n. *Sper're²*. See *ANTHELA*.

SPIRSÄURE (Ger.), n. *Sper'zair-e²*. See *SALICYLIC ACID*.

SPIRULINA (Lat.), n. *Spir-(sper)-u(-l)²(u)²(-in)²(-en)²-a²*. From *spira*, a coil. A subgenus of the *Schizomycetes*, consisting of loops of filaments having the ends wound around each other like a plait of hair (cf. *ANTHROBACTERIACEÆ*). [a, 35.]—*S. plicatilis*. See *SPIRILLUM plicatile*.

SPIRYLE (Fr.), n. *Sper-el*. See *SALICYL*.

SPISSATED, adj. *Spi²s(-at-e)²d*. Lat., *spissatus* (from *spissare*, to thicken). See *INSPISSATED*.

SPITAL (Ger.), n. *Spet-a²l*. See *HOSPITAL* and *ASYLUM*.

SPITTLE, n. *Spi²t(-l)*. See *SALIVA*.

SPITZAMPPER (Ger.), n. *Spi²ts'a²mpf(-er)*. The *Rumex obtusifolius*, *Rumex crispus*, and other species of *Rumex*. [a, 35.]

SPITZBLATTEN (Ger.), n. pl. *Spi²ts'bla²t(-e)²rn*. See *VARI-CELLA*.

SPITZBUCKEL (Ger.), n. *Spi²ts'buk(-e)²l*. See *POTT'S DISEASE*.

SPITZE (Ger.), n. *Spi²t'(-tse)²*. See *ACME*, *APEX*, *CUSP*, and *POINT* (1st def.).—**Herz's**. The apex of the heart. [L.]—**Hinterhaupst's**. The point or extremity of the occiput. [K.]—**Roll's**. See *TROCHLEA*.—**Schläfenlappens**. The anterior extremity of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. [L. 27 (K).]—**Snerkrankung**. A disease of the pulmonary apex. [a, 34.]—**S'nfussstellung**. The contraction of the foot caused by tuberculous inflammation of the articulations. [L. 57 (a, 34).]—**S'nnwachsthum**. Consolidation of a pulmonary apex. [a, 34.]—**Stachel's**. See *MUCRO*.

SPITZENHAARE (Ger.), n. pl. *Spi²ts'e²n-ha²r(-e)²*. Pointed hairs; of Pincus, those hairs of the scalp that fall out before attaining the average length, and, having never been cut, have pointed extremities. [G.]

SPITZFUSS (Ger.), n. *Spi²ts'fus*. See *TALIPES equinus*.

SPITZKEIM (Ger.), n. *Spi²ts'kim*. See *ACROBLAST*.

SPITZKEIMEND (Ger.), **SPITZKEIMIG** (Ger.), adj's. *Spi²ts'kim(-e)²nd*, *-ig*. Gen. from *MONOCOTYLEDONOUS*.

SPITZKOPF (Ger.), n. *Spi²ts'ko²pf*. See *OXYCEPHALIA*.

SPITZPOCKEN (Ger.), n. pl. *Spi²ts'po²k(-e)²n*. See *VARICELLA*.

SPLANCHNA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *splanchnon*. *Spla²n²k(-spla²n²ch²)²/na²*. Gr., *σπλάχνα*. The viscera, or entrails; also, in a restricted sense, the intestines. [a, 48.]

SPLANCHNECTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. *Spla²n²k(spla²n²ch²)²-ne²k(-top)²(-i)²-a²*. From *σπλάχνον*, a viscus, and *ἐκτοπισ*, out of place. A displacement of the intestines. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

SPLANCHNEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. *Spla²n²k(spla²n²ch²)²-ne²m(-fra)²(-x)²/ra²(-s)²/ps*. Gen., *-phra²(-s)²/ps*. From *σπλάχνον*, a viscus, and *ἐμφραξις*, a stoppage. Fr., *splanchnemphrazie*. Intestinal obstruction. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

SPLANCHNEURYSMA (Lat.), n. m. *Spla²n²k(spla²n²ch²)²-nu²(-r)²(-z)²(u)²s)²/ma²*. Gen., *-ys²(m)atos (-atis)*. From *σπλάχνον*, a viscus, and *ἐρῖνευ*, to distend. Fr., *splanchnéurysme*. Abnormal dilatation of the intestines. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

SPLANCHNIC, adj. *Spla²n²k'n²ik*. Gr., *σπλάνχνικός*. Lat., *splanchnicus*. Fr., *splanchnique*. Pertaining to or supplying the viscera, visceral; of bones, developed within the substance of some of the viscera. [C. 1.]

SPLANCHNODIASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Spla²n²k(spla²n²ch²)²/-no²(-no)²(-di)²(-st)²(a)²st(a)²s(a)²(-s)²/ps*. Gen., *-as²(-eos)²(-asta)²(-sis)*. From *σπλάχνον*, a viscus, and *διάστασις*, separation. Abnormal separation of the viscera. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

SPLANCHNODYNE (Lat.), n. f. *Spla²n²k(spla²n²ch²)²-no²(-d)²(-y)²(nu)²(-e)²/a*. Gen., *-od²(-y)²nes*. From *σπλάχνον*, a viscus, and *δύσιν*, pain. Intestinal colic. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

SPLANCHNOGRAPHY, n. *Spla²n²k(-no)²(-gr)²af(-i)²*. Lat., *splanchnographia* (from *σπλάχνον*, a viscus, and *γράφειν*, to write). Fr., *splanchnographie*. See *SPLANCHNOLOGY*.

SPLANCHNOLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Spla²n²k(spla²n²ch²)²-no²(-ch)²(-li)²th(i)²(-a)²(-s)²/ps*. Gen., *-as²(-eos)²(-is)*. From *σπλάχνον*, a viscus, and *λίθιασις*, lithiasis. Fr., *splanchnolithiasis*. The formation of intestinal calculus. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

SPLANCHNOLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. *Spla²n²k(spla²n²ch²)²-no²(-l)²th(-u)²(-s)²(us)*. From *σπλάχνον*, a viscus, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *splanchnolithes*. See *Intestinal calculus*.

SPLANCHNOLOGY, n. *Spla²n²k(-no)²(-l)²(-o)²(-i)²*. Lat., *splanchnologia* (from *σπλάχνον*, a viscus, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *splanchnologie*. Ger., *Eingeweidelehre*. The anatomy, pathology, etc., of the viscera. [a, 48.]

SPLANCHNON (Lat.), n. n. *Spla²n²k(spla²n²ch²)²/no²(-n)*. Gr., *σπλάχνον*. Fr., *viscère*. Ger., *Eingeweide*. A viscus; little used in the sing. (See *SPLANCHNA*). [a, 48.]

SPLANCHNOPATHY, n. *Spla²n²k(-no)²(-p)²ath(i)²*. Lat., *splanchnopathia* (from *σπλάχνον*, a viscus, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *splanchnopathie*. A visceral disease. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

SPLANCHNOPELURE, n. *Spla²n²k(-no)²(-plu)²r*. From *σπλάχνον*, a viscus, and *πλευρά*, the side. Fr., *lame pariétale*. Of Fossli and Balfour, the inner wall of the pleuro-peritoneal space in the embryo. [A, 11.] Cf. *Splanchnic MESOBLAST*.

SPLANCHNOPOTISIS (Lat.), n. f. *Spla²n²k(spla²n²ch²)²-no²(-p)²(-ot)²(-is)*. Gen., *-ptos²(-eos)²(-is)*. From *σπλάχνον*, a viscus, and *πτῶσις*, a falling. Prolapse of the viscera (cf. *ENTEROPTOSIS*). [a, 17.]

SPLANCHNOSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Spla²n²k(spla²n²ch²)²/-no²(-no)²(-scl)²er(is)²ka²(-s)²/ps*. Gen., *-os²(-eos)²*. From *σπλάχνον*, a viscus, and *σκληρώσις*, an induration. Fr., *splanchnosclérose*. Induration of viscera. [L. 50 (a, 43).]

SPLANCHNOSCOPY, n. *Spla²n²k(-no)²(-sk)²op(-i)²*. Lat., *splanchnoscopia* (from *σπλάχνον*, a viscus, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). Fr., *splanchnoscopie*. Ger., *Splanchnoskopie*. Of Milliot, an inspection of the viscera by means of strong transmitted light. [a, 34.]

SPLANCHNO-SKELETON, n. *Spla²n²k(-no)²(-ske)²l(-e)²-t²n*. From *σπλάχνον*, a viscus, and *σκελετόν*, a skeleton. Fr., *splanchnosquelette*. The bones or hard structures collectively that are associated with the viscera. [B. 28 (a, 27).]

SPLANCHNOSYMPATHY, n. *Spla²n²k(-no)²(-si)²m(-pa)²th(i)²*. Lat., *splanchnosympathia* (from *σπλάχνον*, a viscus, and *συμπάθεια*, sympathy). The reflex action of the viscera on each other and on other organs. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

SPLANCHNOTOMY, n. *Spla'n2k-no't2'om-i2*. Lat., *splanchnotomia* (from *σπλάνχνον*, a viscous, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *splanchnotomie*. Dissection of the viscera. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPLAY-FOOT, n. *Spla'fūt*. See **FLAT-FOOT**.

SPLEEN, n. *Splen*. Gr., *σπλήν*. Lat., *lien*, *splen*. Fr., *rate*. Ger., *Milz*. 1. A soft, vascular organ, usually classed among the ductless glands, about five inches in length, four in breadth, and an inch in thickness and somewhat flattened or concavo-convex when removed from the body. When in situ it is concavo-convex and embraces the cardia. Its internal and concave side contains a vertical fissure (the hilum) through which the splenic vessels and nerves pass. It lies between the stomach and the diaphragm. The peritoneum covers it externally except where it is reflected to the stomach and diaphragm. Beneath the peritoneum is a layer of fibrous tissue which surrounds the splenic vessels and sends numerous processes within the organ, forming a supporting framework including the Malpighian corpuscles and true splenic tissue. To it has been ascribed the formation of the red and white blood-corpuscles and of a ferment which plays a part in pancreatic digestion. [L, 31, 142, 172, 333.] 2. Anger, hypochondriasis; melancholy. [B.]—**Accessory s.** Lat., *lien accessorius* (see *sucenturiatus*). Ger., *Nebenmilz*. A nodule (of which there may be a number) of splenic tissue in the vicinity of the spleen. [L, 332.]—**Bacon s.** A form of amyloid degeneration affecting the s. The organ is enlarged and firm, (like the sago s.) but, on section, patches or islands of tissue are seen which resemble that of fried bacon. [D, 48.]—**Floating s.** Lat., *lien mobilis*. Fr., *rate flottante*. Ger., *Wandermilz*, *verschiebbare Milz*. An anomalous condition of the s. in which the organ is movable, generally enlarged, and no longer protected by the ribs in the left hypochondriac region, and lies on the brim of the pelvis or even in the right side of the abdomen. This condition is more frequently observed in women than in men. [A, 338 (a, 21).]—**Lardaceous s.** The hypertrophied or indurated s. observed in Arabians. [F. Med. Press and Circ., 1871, p. 4.]—**Lardaceous s.** Lat., *lien lardaceus* (see *cervus*). Enlargement of the s. from the presence of lardaceous matter. Cf. *Lardaceous DEGENERATION*.—**Sago s.** Ger., *Fischroggenmilz*. Amyloid degeneration of the follicles of the s. presenting on section the appearance of sago grains. [a, 34.]—**Waxy s.** See *Lardaceous s.*

SPLEEN, v. tr. To deprive of the s. [B.]

SPLEENWORT, n. *Splen'wurt*. The genus *Asplenium*. [a, 35.]—**Common s.**, **Dwarf s.**, **Maiden-hair s.** See *ASPENIUM trichomanes*.

SPLEN (Lat.), n. m. *Sple'n(splan)*. Gen., *splen'os (-is)*. See **SPLEEN**.

SPLENADENOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Splen(splan)-a'd2(a'd)-e'n2-om'a3*. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *ἄδην*, a gland. Fr., *splénadénome*. Ger., *Splenadenom*. Lymphadenoma of the spleen. [a, 34.]

SPLENEMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sple'n(splan)-em'(-a3)-e'm2-i2-a3*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *αἷμα*, blood. 1. See *LEUCOCYTHÆMIA*. 2. Of Virchow, leucocythæmia in which abnormal elements are present in the blood, particularly lactic, acetic, and formic acids and hypoxanthin. [D, 1.] Cf. *Splenic LEUCOCYTHÆMIA*.

SPLENALGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sple'n(splan)-a3'l(a3'l)-j2'i2(gi2)-a3*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *splénalgie*. Pain in the spleen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPLENAUXE (Lat.), n. f. *Sple'n(splan)-a3'x'(-a3)-u'x(-e)a*. Gen., *-aux'eas*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *αἰξή*, growth. Enlargement of the spleen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPLENCULUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sple'n(splan)-ku'l2(ku'l2)-u's(u's)*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen. See *Accessory SPLEEN*.

SPLENECHUS (Lat.), **SPLENECHUS** (Lat.), n's m. *Sple'n(splan)-ek2(ach2)'os2(-u's)*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *ἦχος*, a sound. Ger., *Milztön*. The sound heard on percussing over the spleen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPLENETAMA (Lat.), **SPLENETASIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. *Sple'n(splan)-e'kt'a3'm(a3'm)-a3*, *-a3's(a3's)-i2s*. Gen., *-am'atos (-atis)*, *-as'eos (-ec'tasis)*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *ἐκτάμα*, extent, or *ἐκτάσις*, extension. Enlargement of the spleen. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

SPLENECTOMY, n. *Sple'n-e'kt'om-i2*. Lat., *splenectomia* (from *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out). Fr., *splénectomie*. Ger., *Splenektomie*. Removal of the spleen. [E.]

SPLENECTOPIC (Lat.), n. f. *Sple'n(splan)-e'kt-op2(to2)p2-i2-a3*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *ἐκτοπος*, out of place. Fr., *splénectopie*. Displacement of the spleen.

SPLENELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sple'n(splan)-e'lk-os'(-i2s)*. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *ἔλκωσις*, ulceration. Fr., *splénelocose*. Ulceration of the spleen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPLENECUS (Lat.), n. n. *Sple'n(splan)-e'lk'u's(u's)*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *ἔλκος*, an ulcer. Fr., *splénelocère*. An ulcer of the spleen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPLENEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sple'n(splan)-e'm-fra3-x'(-fra3)-i2s*. Gen., *-splan'e'os (-is)*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *ἐμπράξις*, a stoppage. Fr., *splénephraxie*. Obstruction or congestion of the spleen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPLENEPATITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sple'n(splan)-e'p(ap)-a3't(-a3't)-i2(e'i2)-i2s*. Gen., *-it'idos (-itis)*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *ἥπαρ*, the liver. Fr., *splénepatite*. Inflammation of the liver and spleen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPLENETIC, adj. *Sple'n'e't-i2k*. Lat., *spleneticus*. Fr., *splénétique*. 1. See **SPLENIC**. 2. Affected with the spleen (2d def.).

SPLENIAL, adj. and n. *Sple'n'i2'l*. Gr., *σπληνίον*, a bandage. 1. Of or pertaining to the splenius or to the s. bone. 2. The s. bone. [B.]

SPLENIC, adj. *Sple'n'i2'k*. Gr., *σπληνικός* (from *σπλήν*, the spleen). Lat., *splenicus*. Fr., *splénique*. Ger., *splenisch*, *milzartig*, *milzig*. 1. Pertaining to the spleen. 2. Affected with splenitis. [L, 41, 44, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

SPLENICUS (Lat.), adj. *Sple'n(splan)-i2'k-u's(u's)*. *Splenic*; as a n., in the n. (*splenicum*; Ger., *Milzmittel*), a medicine that affects the spleen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPLENICOGASTRICUM (Lat.), n. n. *Sple'n(splan)-i2'k-o(-o3)-ga3(s)ga3't2'rik-u'm(u'm)*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach. See *Gastro-splenic LIGAMENT*.

SPLENICO-PANCREATIC, adj. *Sple'n'i2'k-o-pa3-n2-kre2-a3'p2'ik*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *πάγκρεας*, the pancreas. Pertaining to the spleen and the pancreas. [a, 48.]

SPLENICTERUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sple'n(splan)-i2'kt'e'r-u's(u's)*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *ίκτερος*, jaundice. Fr., *splénictère*. Splenitis complicated with jaundice. [L, 50 (a, 26).]

SPLENIFICATION, n. *Sple'n-i2'f-i2'k-a'shu'n2*. From *splen*, the spleen, and *facere*, to make. See **SPLENIZATION**.

SPLENIOLA (Lat.), n. f. *Sple'n(splan)-i2'(-i2')-o3'l-a3*. Fr., *épléniole*. See **SPLENIUM** (1st def.).

SPLENISCUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sple'n(splan)-i2'k'u's(u's)*. Gr., *σπληνικός* (dim. of *σπλήν*, the spleen). See **SPLENIUM** (1st def.).

SPLENSERATOR (Lat.), n. m. *Sple'n(splan)-i2-se'r-rat(-ra3't)-o3'r*. Gen., *-or'is*. The serrati postici and splenii taken collectively. [L.]

SPLENISIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sple'n(splan)-i2'is-i2s*. Gen., *-is'eos*, *splen'isis*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen. Fr., *splénisie*. Of Louis, a form of degeneration of the lung observed at Gibraltar in yellow-fever patients, characterized by well-marked dark spots, resembling the tissue of the spleen in color and consistence. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPLENITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sple'n(splan)-i2'e(-i2s)*. Gen., *-it'idos (-itis)*. Gr., *σπληνίτις* (from *σπλήν*, the spleen). Fr., *splénite*. Inflammation of the spleen. [D, 1.]

SPLENIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Splen(splan)-i2-u'm(u'm)*. Gr., *σπλήν* (from *σπλήν*, the spleen). Fr., *splénium*. Ger., *Ballen-twist* (3d def.). 1. A plant used by the ancients in affections of the spleen (cf. **ASPENIUM**). 2. A bandage or compress. [A, 322, 500 (a, 48).] 3. An enlargement at the posterior extremity of the corpus callosum, just before it joins the fornix. [I, 6 (K).]—**S. corporis callosi**. See *S. (3d def.)*.

SPLINIUS (Lat.), adj. *Sple'n(splan)-i2s-u's(u's)*. From *splénium*, a bandage. Fr., *splénus*, *cervico-trachelien*. Strap-shaped; as a n. (Ger., *Bauschmuskul*), a muscle so shaped (the s. capitis and s. colli take the name); also, an analogous muscle, the scapularis. [L, 3.]—**S. accessorius**. An anomalous muscle arising from the spinous processes of the lower cervical or upper dorsal vertebrae and inserted into the transverse process of the atlas. [L, 332.]—**S. capitis**. Ger., *Bauschmuskul des Kopfes*. A muscle arising from the spinous processes of two or three lower cervical and two or three upper dorsal vertebrae and inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone and the superior curved line of the occipital bone. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**S. cervicis**, **S. colli**. Ger., *Halsbauschmuskul*, *Riemenmuskul des Halses*. A long flat muscle arising from the spinous processes of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th dorsal vertebrae and inserted into the transverse processes of two or three of the upper cervical vertebrae. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

SPLENIZATION, n. *Sple'n-i2-a'shu'n2*. Lat., *splenisatio* (from *σπλήν*, the spleen). Fr., *splénisation*. Ger., *Splenisation*. An infiltrated and thickened condition of tissue, especially of lung tissue, in which it resembles the spleen in consistence. Cf. *HEPATIZATION*. [D.]—**Hypostatic s.** See *HYPOTATIC EXEMATOMA*.

SPLENOCERATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sple'n(splan)-o3'o(-o3)-se'r-(ke2'r)-a3't(a3't)-os'(-i2s)*. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *κέρας*, a horn. Induration of the spleen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPLENOCELE (Lat.), n. f. *Sple'n(splan)-o3'o(-o3)-se'ka'y2(ela2)*; in Eng., *sple'n-o-sel*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen. Ger., *Milzbruch*. A hernia of the spleen. [a, 34.]

SPLENO-COLIC, adj. *Sple'n-o-kol'i2'k*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *κόλον*, the colon. Pertaining to the spleen and the colon. [a, 48.]

SPLENODE-OOPHORITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sple'n(splan)-od-e2-o-o'p2-o'r2-i2(e'i2)-i2s*. Gen., *-it'idos (-itis)*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, *είδος*, resemblance, *φόν*, an egg, and *φορέω*, bearing. Fr., *splénodé-oôphorite*. Oophoritis with splenization. [A, 322.]

SPLENODE-OOPHOROMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sple'n(splan)-od-e2-o-o'p2-o'r2-o3'o(-o3)-ma3'l(a3'l)-a3s'a3'k(-i2-a3)*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, *είδος*, resemblance, *φόν*, an egg, *φορέω*, bearing, and *μαλακία*, softness. *Splénodéooôphoromalacia*. Oophoromalacia with splenization. [A, 322.]

SPLENODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sple'n(splan)-o3'o(-o3)-di'n2(dy'n2)'-i2-a3*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *splénodynîe*. Pain in the spleen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPLENOGRAPHY, n. *Sple'n-o3'p2-ra3't2*. Lat., *splénographia* (from *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *γράφειν*, to write). See **SPLENOLOGY**.

SPLENOHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sple'n(splan)-o3'o(-o3)-hem'(-ha3'e2-m)-i2-a3*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *splénohémie*. Congestion of the spleen. [a, 34.]

SPLENOID, adj. *Splen'oid*. Gr., *σπληνώδης* (from *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *είδος*, resemblance). Lat., *splénoides*. Fr., *splénovide*. Ger., *milzartig*. Resembling the spleen.

SPLENOLOGY, n. *Sple'n-o3'l2-o3-j2*. Lat., *splénologia* (from *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *splénologie*. Ger., *Milzlehre*. The anatomy, etc. of the spleen. [a, 48.]

SPLENOLYMPHOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Sple'n(splan)-o3'o(-o3)-li2'mf-(lu2'mf)-o3-ma*. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. See **SPLENADENOMA**.

SPLENOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Sple²n(splan)-om^as*. Gen., -*om^aatos* (-atis). Fr., *splénome*. 1. A swelling or a tumor of the spleen. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. See *FUNGUS hæmatodes*.

SPLENOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sple²n(splan)-o^(s)-ma²l(ma²)-as^ak¹/i²-a²*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *μαλακία*, softness. Fr., *splénomalacie*. Softening of the spleen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPLENOMEGALY, n. *Sple²n-o-me²g^al¹/i²*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *μέγας*, large. Fr., *splénomégalie*. Hypertrophy of the spleen; of Deboué, splenic hypertrophy and progressive anemia without leucocytosis or alteration in the lymphatic glands. [Fr. méd., 7 Aug. 5, 1892 (a, 34).]

SPLENOXUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sple²n(splan)-o^(s)n²k¹/u²s(u²s)*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. Fr., *splénocixie*. Ger., *Milzgeschwulst*. Tumor of the spleen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPLENOARECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sple²n(splan)-o^(s)-pa²r(-pa²r)-e²kt^a/a²s(a²s)/i²-a²*. Gen., -*us²oes* (-ect^a/asis). From *σπλήν*, the spleen, *πάρ*, beyond, and *ἄρσις*, extension. Fr., *splénoarctase*. See *SPLENECTASIS*.

SPLENOPATHY, n. *Sple²n-o²p^a/a²th¹/i²*. Lat., *splénopathia* (from *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *splénopathie*. Ger., *Splénopathie*. Disease of the spleen. [a, 18.]

SPLENO-PHLEGMON (Lat.), n. f. *Sple²n(splan)-o^(s)-fle²g^a-mo²n²(e^a)*. Gen., -*phleg^a/mones*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *φλεγμονή*, inflammation. Fr., *spléno-phlegmon*. Phlegmonous inflammation of the spleen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SPLENO-PHAXIA (Lat.), **SPLENO-PHAXIS** (Lat.), n's f. *Sple²n(splan)-o^(s) fra²x(fra²x)/i²-a²*. -i's. Gen., -*phax^a/i²ox*, -*phax^a/e²ox* (-is). Fr., *spléno-phaxie*. See *SPLENO-PHAXIS*.

SPLENO-PHRENTIC, adj. *Sple²n-o-fre²n²/i²ik*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *φρήν*, the midriff. Pertaining to the spleen and the diaphragm. [L.]

SPLENO-PHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sple²n(splan)-o^(s)th²/i²s*. -i's. Gen., -*phthis^a/i²ois* (-oph^a/thisis). From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *φθίσις*, a wasting. Fr., *spléno-phthisie*. Atrophy of the spleen.

SPLENO-PNEUMONIA, n. *Sple²n-o-nu²s-mon²/i²-a²*. Of Grancher, a form of pulmonary congestion characterized by engorgement of the pulmonary capillaries and partial obliteration of the alveoli, the lung becoming dense, hard, and fleshy, and sinking in water. It is observed in some forms of heart disease. [a, 34.]

SPLENOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sple²n(splan)-o^(s)pt^a-os²/i²-a²*. Gen., -*ptos^a/e²is* (-is). From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *πτωσις*, a falling. See *Floating spleen*.

SPLENO-RRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sple²n(splan)-o^(s)-ra²/i²g^a/i²-a²*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *ῥήγξις*, to burst forth. Fr., *spléno-rrhémie*, *spléno-orrhégie*. Hemorrhage into or from the spleen.

SPLENO-CIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sple²n(splan)-o^(s)-si²r(-skir¹/ru²s(ru²s))*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *σπίρως*, an induration. Fr., *splénocirrhé*. A hard, fibrous tumor in the spleen.

SPLENOTOMY, n. *Sple²n-o^(s)tom²/i²-a²*. Lat., *splenotomia* (from *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *splénotomie*. Ger., *Milzzerlegung* (1st def.). *Splenotomie*. 1. Dissection of the spleen. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. See *SPLENECTOMY*.

SPLINT, n. *Sple²nt*. See *SPLINT* (2d def.).

SPLENYPERTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sple²n(splan)-ip²(u²p^a)-u²r²(e²r)-tro²(tro²/i²-a²)*. From *σπλήν*, the spleen, *ὑπερ*, in excess, and *τροφή*, nutrition. Fr., *splénypertrophie*. Hypertrophy of the spleen.

SPLINT, n. *Spl¹nt*. Gr., *νάβηξ*. Lat., *assula*, *ferula*. Fr., *écaille*, *attelle*. Ger., *Beinbruchlade*, *Beinrüstung*, *Schiene*, *Span*. 1. Any apparatus composed of firm and hard material to be applied to an injured or diseased part to prevent motion or displacement. [E.] 2. In horses, an exostosis usually found upon the inner surface of the metacarpal bone. [L.]—**Agnew's s. for hip-joint disease**. A long s. with foot-piece and perineal band, fitting close against the tuber ischii and intended to support the weight of the trunk; used after the subsidence of acute symptoms. [E, 2.]—**American hip s.** See *Davis's s. for coxalgia* and *Sayre's s. for coxalgia*.—**Amesbury's s.** See *McIntyre's s.—**Anchor-s.** A s. consisting of metal loops that fit over the teeth and are held in apposition by means of a rod and nut; used for fractures of the jaw. [1st Med. Record, 1 Oct. 6, 1888, p. 420 (a, 34).]—**Ashhurst's wire s.** A bracketed s. of wire fitted with a foot piece, made to cover the thigh and leg; used after excision of the knee joint. [E.]—**Bauer's s.** See *Bauer's APPARATUS* (2d def.).—**Bavarian s.** An immovable s. made of coarse flannel soaked in plaster of Paris, gum, or chalk. The cloth is cut to the shape of the part and stitched over the limb. [E, 1.]—**Bean's interdigital s.** A s. consisting essentially of a plate of vulcanized rubber, accurately molded to a wax impression of the dental arches and kept in position by a chin compress of the same material fastened by an occipito-frontal bandage; particularly employed in comminuted fractures of the jaws. [E, 1.]—**Billroth's knee s.** A s. consisting of a plaster bandage in which are incorporated two hinged iron strips attached to broad plates. The bandage is allowed to harden, then the front over the knee is cut out, and at the back a transverse division is made. Into this slit are inserted wedges of increasing size until the leg is straight. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Bond's s. for fracture of the lower end of the radius***. An apparatus consisting of two s's, one of binder's board and the other of thin, light wood, furnished with a block and edges of thin sole-leather, about an inch in height, the whole presenting somewhat the appearance of a shallow trough. They are long enough to reach from a short distance below the elbow to within an inch of the distal end of the metacarpal bones, the block resting in the palm of the hand, and both being well padded with wadding. The pasteboard s. goes upon the back of the forearm. [E.]—**Boyer's s. for fractured clavicle**. A s. consisting of a strong metal plate made to fit between the shoulders behind, where it is held in place by straps

connecting it with an abdominal belt. To this plate are buckled two cushioned straps passing over the shoulders and chest and under the axilla, which draw the shoulders backward. [E, 3.]—**Bracketed s.** A s. consisting of two metallic or wooden segments connected by brackets. [a, 34.]—**Busk's long s.** A s. in which a joint exists opposite the hip, which enables the patient, after union has taken place, to sit up without affecting the femur. [E, 1.]—**Cabot's s.** A s. made of stout iron wire for securing fixation of the joint in hip disease. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Cooper's s. for fracture of the great trochanter**. A long s. with a foot-piece for extension, and a leather belt passing round the pelvis. The belt is fitted with a cup for receiving and holding the trochanter. [E.]—**Crib-s.** See *Steadle's s.*—**Cripps's s.** A long s. for fracture of the femur in which extension and counter-extension are both kept up by carefully regulated elastic force. [E, 1.]—**Davis's s.** A knee-joint apparatus consisting of two metallic bands that fit about the thigh connected by two riveted rods parallel with the axis of the thigh. These bars articulate by pivot-joints with rods parallel to the axis of the leg, the latter rods being riveted to bands that fit about the leg. [a, 34.]—**Davis's s. for coxalgia**. A s. intended to exert extension and admit of motion. It consists of an external steel plate, extending from a short distance above the ankle to the crest of the ilium, at the upper extremity of which there is a swivel for attaching a counter-extending perineal band, partly elastic and partly inelastic. At the lower end there is a screw having a button on the outer side near its free extremity, in which to fasten a strip of webbing, and which can be lengthened by a key for the purpose of extension. At the upper third of the s. there is a sliding joint by which the application can be lengthened or shortened, and at the lower third there is a buckle for securing a band which passes around the knee. [E.]—**Desault's s.** A long s. for fracture of the femur. It consists of one long s. extending from below the sole of the foot to the axilla, and of a short s. extending from the same point to the perineum. They are connected below by a transverse bar for receiving the extending bands, and along the leg and thigh by strips of bandage. The counter-extension is effected by a suitable thigh belt, the ends of which are passed through the mortise-holes near the upper end of the long s. [E.]—**Dupuytren's s. for fracture of the tibia. A straight wooden s. reaching from the knee to a point 3 inches below the sole of the foot, joined to a wedge-shaped cushion reaching from the knee to the ankle. The apparatus is bandaged to the inner side of the leg, the thin edge of the cushion upward. [E.]—**Fergusson's s. for the hip joint**. A long, straight s. extending from the axilla to below the foot. Counter-extension is made through the opposite thigh by means of a laced socket having a band attached to its upper extremity and connected with the upper end of the s.; used after excision of the joint. [E, 1.]—**Fox's s. for fractured clavicle**. See *FOX'S APPARATUS*.—**Gilbert's long s.** A s. stretched along the outer side of each lower limb from a point a few inches below the sole to within a short distance of the axilla. The extending strips, tied under the sole of the foot and secured to a horizontal block, were controlled by a tourniquet, while the counter-extending strips were carried along the pelvis, both in front and behind, and firmly fastened by transverse bands passed around the hip-bones, the back, and the abdomen. Used in fracture of both thighs. [E, 1.]—**Gordon's s.** A side s. for the arm and hand in Colles's fracture. [E.]—**Hamilton's s. for fracture of the patella**. A triangular apparatus, of which one side rests on the bed, a second side is vertical and is hinged to the lower end of the first, and the third slants from the upper end of the first to the upper end of the second, and is also attached to the upper end of the first by hinges. To this third piece the leg and thigh are fastened, and it is then raised and fastened to the second at the desired angle. In this way the muscles of the thigh are relaxed, while the fragments of the patella are held in apposition by straps which pass over the bone and under the board on which the limb rests. [E, 1.]—**Hammond's s.** A wire s. for fractures of the lower jaw. It consists of a wire frame fitting closely over the teeth, where it is fastened in place by other pieces of fine wire passed around it between the different teeth. [E, 1.]—**Heath's s. for the elbow**. A s. used for extension and counter-extension after excision of the elbow. It consists of a firm band surrounding the arm, of another surrounding the forearm, and of two straight metallic rods connecting them. By means of screws the apparatus may be lengthened to any extent necessary to separate the parts of the joint. [E, 1.]—**Hodgen's suspension s.** See *Hodgen's APPARATUS*.—**Interdental s.** A s. used for treating fractures of the jaw. It consists of a dentist's lower cup having a flat bottom and square sides that is filled with some plastic material and introduced into the mouth as when taking an impression for a lower set of teeth. The bandage is then placed over the head and chin. [E, 34.]—**Levis's s. for fractured clavicle**. See *Levis's APPARATUS*.—**Lister's s.** A long s. for treating fractures of the thigh, extending from the axilla to below the sole of the foot. [E, 1.]—**McIntyre's s.** A posterior s. for the leg and thigh, in the form of a double inclined plane. The two pieces are connected by a screw-and-nut arrangement beneath them, by means of which the angle of inclination may be altered at will. [E, 1.]—**Mento-mental s.** A s. consisting of a steel wire chin-support covered with canvas to which head and neck bandages may be pinned; the wire is attached to a tray, and the latter is connected by means of a screw and rods with a second tray that holds a semi-ovoid concave rim for covering the teeth. [1st Jour. of the Am. Med. Assoc., Jan. 21, 1893, p. 55 (a, 34).]—**Moon's s.** An interdental s. for fracture of the lower jaw, made in halves which may be adapted to a jaw of any size. [E, 1.]—**Morgan's s.** An extension s. for fracture of the femur in which the extending force is exerted by the foot through the pedal cross-bar, a long s. applied to the other femur. [E, 1.]—**Neill's s. for the leg**. A s. consisting of a fracture box with extension made by fastening the lower part of the leg to the foot-board, and counter-extension made by adhesive straps passed through holes in the upper part of the box and tied on the outside. [E, 3.]—**Nélaton's s. for Colles's fracture**. A**

pistol-shaped s. consisting of two pieces, one for the inner and the other for the outer aspect of the forearm. [E.]—**Neudorfer's s.** Strips of fabric covered with soft plaster of Paris and applied beneath a bandage. [a, 34.]—**Packard's bracketed s.** A long s. divided into two parts connected by iron rods, for the treatment of compound fractures. Through the space thus left a ready access is permitted to the wound. [E.]—**Physick's long s.** A modification of Desault's s. (q. v.). [E.]—**Price's s.** A bracketed s. for the thigh and leg; used after excision of the knee joint. [E, 2.]—**Sayre's s. (for the ankle).** A s. consisting of a steel collar to surround the leg, a foot-piece to fit the sole of the foot, and two rods, each having a male and a female screw, and connected with the band and foot-piece—the anterior rod by a hinge and stirrup. The limb is placed between the apparatus, the placing longitudinally around the leg strips of adhesive plaster long enough to extend from the ankle to the tubercle of the tibia. These strips are additionally secured by covering them with a roller, leaving about three inches of their upper extremities exposed. The band of the instrument is opened, slipped around the leg, and clasped, and the free ends of the adhesive strips are turned over the collar and fixed by a roller. The foot at the same time is placed upon the foot-piece and fastened by adhesive plaster and a bandage. With a key the screws in the two rods are next turned, increasing the extension until the patient realizes the required support. [E.]—**Sayre's s. for coxalgia.** A s. made on the same principle as Davis's s., but modified so that for walking extension is made from the thigh and counter-extension from the groin, the leg extending from the thigh. A modification of an extensible steel bar made up of two sections, one running within the other and reaching from the crest of the ilium to a point 2 inches above the lower end of the femur. At its upper end, and connected with it by a ball-and-socket joint, is a well-padded pelvic band, to which one or two perineal bands are attached for counter-extension. At the lower end of the bar is a rectangular branch, designed to be a part of the inner side of the thigh, and at the lower end of both the outer and inner pieces of metal are rollers, over which run the tabs attached to the ends of the adhesive plaster used for extension. [E.]—**Sayre's s. (for the knee).** A s. consisting of two steel collars, one inch wide, which encircle respectively the thigh and the leg below the knee. These collars admit of being opened and then closed and locked by a hinge and clasp, and are secured with each other by iron rods which can be lengthened or shortened by a rack and pinion, worked by a key. This apparatus is secured to the limb by means of adhesive plasters placed longitudinally around the thigh from the lower end of it almost to the groin, and in the same manner around the leg from the head of the tibia to a little above the ankle. These plasters are bound to the leg and thigh by a roller, leaving about two inches of each uncovered. The s. is next slipped around the thigh and leg, and, after being adjusted, is fixed in position by turning the ends of the plaster (left uncovered by the roller) over the bands and securing them by the turn of another bandage. Extension and counter-extension are made by screws connected with the lateral rods. [E.]—**Sector s.** Two terminal plates of thin, perforated metal, connected with each other by a bridge consisting of a sector and two overriding slotted steel strips, connected by three thumb-screws, key-clamps, or pins. Used in treating ulcers or deformities. [a, 34.]—**Shaffer's s. for knock-knee.** An adjustable s. which can be bent to any lateral angle by turning the key which works a traction rod. The s. is applied to the limb in its deformed position and buckled tightly in place, and then by turning the key the s. is straightened and with it the limb. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Smith's anterior s.** See under *Suspension*. [E, 2.]—**Smith's s.** See under *Suspension*. [E, 2.]—**Steadle's s.** The use of a steadle, bedstead, or crib for the purposes of a s. in treating fractures of the thigh. The upper portion of the body is attached to the head and the fractured limb to the foot and each side of the foot by bandages. [S. W. Hope, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Nov. 21, 1885, p. 968 (a, 34).]—**Stillman's s.** See *Sector s.*—**Swinburne's s. for Coxalgia's fracture.** A s. consisting of a single wooden straight s. placed along the posterior aspect of the forearm and reaching from the elbow to the metacarpophalangeal joints. It is fitted with two compresses, one of which fills the concavity of the carpus, while the other supplies the deficiency in the straight line of the arm above. The s. is secured with adhesive straps or arranged so as to make extension and counter-extension. [E.]—**Swinburne's s. for the leg.** A long, narrow, straight wooden s. and foot-piece. The foot is bandaged to the foot-piece, and counter-extension is made from the knee by strips of plaster looped about the limb below the joint and fastened by a rope passed through the loop and then through a hole in the side s. opposite the middle of the thigh. [E.]—**Taylor's s.** A modification of Scarpa's shoe for the treatment of talipes. [E, 14.]—**Taylor's s. for coxalgia (modified by Sayre).** A long s. consisting of two bars, one working within the other, and extending from the crest of the ilium to the sole of the foot, underneath which it is fastened to the shoe. At its upper extremity is an iron girdle, and to this are attached two perineal bands, one for the sound and the other for the affected limb. There is also a knee-pad. [E.]—**Thomas's s. for hip-joint disease.** A s. for relieving the knee joint from the pressure of the weight of the body by transferring it to the ischium and perineum. It consists of two parallel metallic bars connected by a piece of sacking or leather, with a foot-piece and a metallic pattern at their lower extremities, and also a ring, well padded, and attached, at an angle of 53°, to the upper ends of the rods, and having a buckle in front and behind for the attachment of a strap. [E, 2.]—**Thomas's s. for hip-joint disease.** A s. made long enough to extend from the middle of the posterior surface of the leg to the middle of the trunk. It consists of thin sheet-steel 1 inch wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, and is bent so as to rest close up against the tuber ischi, beneath the nates. On it are

placed two semicircular strips of strap-iron, the one on the thigh part of the iron and the other on the leg part. These may be slid up or down. Two short segments of metal are also connected to the upper end of the s., and are designed to embrace half the circumference of the body. A shoe with a cork sole 24 or 3 inches high, designed for the foot of the sound limb, is also required. The patient stands on the sound limb, with a block placed beneath the foot of the affected limb, high enough to correct the obliquity of the pelvis and the inclination of the spine. The s. is next placed along the posterior surface of the leg, the thigh, the buttock, and the back, and bent so as to conform exactly to the outlines of these parts. A plain roller is then applied around the limb, beginning at the middle of the leg and continuing it up to the groin, from which point it is passed to the body, and ended by a few circular turns beginning about the crests of the ilia and terminating at the lower angle of the scapula. For this roller, which is merely a protective for the skin, one leg of a pair of woolen drawers may be substituted. A plaster roller-bandage is next applied around the limb at the middle of the leg, at the knee, and around the thigh a short distance below the buttock; after which the plaster bandage is made to encircle the body as high as the lower angle of the scapula, care being taken to protect the crests of the ilia. The s. is next placed in position along the posterior aspect of the leg, thigh, and buttock, and is secured by a second and third plaster roller following the same order as the first. After the plaster has hardened it may either be left undivided or split up along the anterior surface and secured by straps. [E, 2.]—**Vance's s.** A leather s. intended to fix the joint in hip disease. [A, 520 (a, 20).]—**Welch's leg s.** A double one-piece band having the general shape of a leg and foot, the other straight; used for fracture of the tibia. [E.]—**Welch's shoulder s.** An angular guttered s. for covering the cap of the shoulder and outer surface of the arm in cases of fracture high up in the humerus. [E.]

SPLINTCHINA (Ger.), n. Spl²nt²/ch²en-a². Yellow cinchona devoid of suberous layers. [A, 35.]

SPODE (Fr.), n. Spod. 1. Zinc oxide obtained by calcination. 2. White calcined ivory. [A, 385.]

SPODIACON (Lat.), **SPODIACUM** (Lat.), n's n. Spod²d-i(2)²-a²k(a²k)-o²n, -u²m(u²m). Gr., σποδιακόν (from σποδός, ashes). A certain old ash-colored collyrium. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

SPODIOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Spodi(spod²d-i²-o²a²)-mi(m²)-e²-i²e/it²s. Gen., -it²idos (-idis). From σποδός, ash-gray, and μυελός, marrow. Fr., *spondiomyélite*, *spondiomyélite antérieure aiguë*. See *Acute anterior poliomyelitis*.

SPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Spodi(spod²d-i²-u²m(u²m)). Gr., σποδίον (from σποδός, ashes). An old name for animal charcoal. [B.]—**S. Græcicum.** See *ALBUM græcum*.

SPOGEL, n. See *ISPAHUL*.

SPONDIAS (Lat.), n. f. Spod²nd-i²-a²s(a²s). Gen., -i²ados (-is). Gr., σπονδία. Fr., *Sombin*, Ger., *Mombin*, *Alum*. Hog-plum; a genus of trees of the *Spondiaceæ*, or *Spondiaceæ*, which are a tribe or order of the *Anacardiaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. cytherea**, **S. dulcis**. Fr., *arbre de Cythere*, Otaheite apple; a species cultivated in the Friendly and Society Islands for its edible fruit, which is aperient and refrigerant. The leaves are eaten. [a, 35.]—**S. lutea**. Fr., *s. jaune*. Golden apple, Jamaica plum, yellow hog-plum; an astringent species of the West Indies and South America. [a, 35.]—**S. mangifera**. Hog-plum or wild mango of the East Indies. The root is used as an emmenagogue, the powdered root-bark as an antidiysenteric, and the wood in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, etc. A mild, insipid gum exuding from the bark is used as a tonic and in fumigations. The fruit is eaten; and in China its juice is a constituent of several hair tonics. [a, 35.]—**S. mombin**, **S. monbin**, **S. purpurea**. Fr., *la fruite rouge*, *prunier d'Espagne*, *ramboulet*, Ger., *purpurthe Mombin*. Spanish plum, purple hog-plum of the West Indies and tropical South America. The sugary, acidulous drupes are used medicinally like prunes. The seeds are poisonous. Most parts of the tree are mildly astringent. The leaves are a feeble anodyne and diaphoretic, and the flower-buds are used as a sweetmeat with sugar. [a, 35.]—**S. tuberosa**. A Brazilian species. The tubers contain a potable sap, and the ripe fruits are used as a refrigerant. [a, 35.]—**S. venulosa**. A species with an aromatic and astringent bark. [a, 35.]

SPONDYLALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Spod²nd-i²(u²l)-a²l²(a²l²)/i²a². From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and άλγος, pain. See *CACCORHACHITIS*.

SPONDYLARTHRIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Spod²nd-i²(u²l)-a²sth-ri(re²)/it²s. Gen., -it²idos (-idis). From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and ἄρθρον, a joint. Inflammation of the vertebral articulations. [E.]—**S. synovialis**. Of Hüller, inflammation of the synovial membrane of the oblique processes of the vertebrae. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

SPONDYLARTHROCE (Lat.), n. f. Spod²nd-i²(u²l)-a²sth-ro²k(a²s(a²k)-e(a)). Gen., -throc/aces. From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and ἄρθρον, a joint, and κακός, evil. Fr., *Caries of the vertebrae*. [E.]

SPONDYLXATHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Spod²nd-i²(u²l)-e²-x-a²sth-ros/it²s. Gen., -thros/eos (-is). From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and ἐξάρθρωσις, a dislocation. Fr., *spondylxarthrose*. Dislocation of a vertebra. [E.]

SPONDYLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Spod²nd-i²(u²l)-e²-it²idos (-idis). From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra. Fr., *spondylite*. Inflammation of one or more vertebrae. [E.] *Zeit. f. Naturgesch.*—**S. cervicalis**. Arthritis of the cervical vertebrae. [E, 67 (a, 14).]—**S. deformans**. Chronic rheumatic or gouty arthritis of the vertebral column terminating in ankylosis and deformity. [A, 520 (a, 20); E.]—**S. tuberculosa**. Tubercular s.

SPONDYLIZEMA (Lat.), n. n. Spod²nd-i²(u²l)-i²-z(ez)-em(am)/y-a². Gen., -em/atis (-atis). From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and ἴζημα, a subsiding. Fr., *spondylizème*. Of Herrgott, pelvic obstruction in which, instead of mere spondylolisthesis, there is destruction,

total or partial, of the body of a vertebra, as in Pott's disease, as to sink into the vertebra above it to sink into its place. [Auvard, "Union méd.," May 1, 1894, p. 769; A., 15.]

SPONDYLOCACE (Lat., n. f. *Spōndil-i(u)l(o)-o(s)²(a²)k(-e(a). Gen., -o(s)²aces. From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and καέος, evil. See SPONDYLARTHROCAE.*

SPONDYLODYNIA (Lat., n. f. *Spōndil-i(u)l(o)-o(s)²di²n(-du²n)²(a²). From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and δύνῃν, pain. See CACORRHACHITIS.*

SPONDYLOLISTHESIS (Lat., n. f. *Spōndil-i(u)l(o)-o(s)²l²sth(-e(a)²l²s. Gen., -es²eos (-is). From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and λίσθη-σις, a sliding. Fr., *spondylolisthésis, spondylolisthésie, glissement de la colonne vertébrale. Ger., Wirbelglitt. Of Kilian, a deformity of the vertebral column due to the lumbar vertebrae gliding upon each other, so as to overhang and obstruct the brim of the pelvis, the body of the last lumbar vertebra, especially, being separated from that of the first sacral vertebra. Cf. Spondylolisthetice PELVIS, PELVIS obiecta, and SPONDYLIZEMA.**

SPONDYLOMYELITIS (Lat., n. f. *Spōndil-i(u)l(o)-o(s)²mi(-mi)²e²l(i)²y²tis. Gen., -it²idos (-idis). From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and μυελός, marrow. See SPONDYLITIS.*

SPONDYLOPATHIA (Lat., n. f. *Spōndil-i(u)l(o)-o(s)²pa²th(-pa²th)²(i)²e²a². From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and πάθος, disease. Fr., *spondylopathie. Any vertebral disease.**

SPONDYLOPTOSIS (Lat., n. f. *Spōndil-i(u)l(o)-o(s)²pt²os²is. Gen., -ptos²eos (-is). From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and πτώσις, a falling. See SPONDYLOLISTHESIS.*

SPONDYLOPYOSIS (Lat., n. f. *Spōndil-i(u)l(o)-o(s)²pi²pu²s(-os²is. Gen., -os²eos (-is). From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and πύον, pus. Vertebral disease attended by the production of pus. [E.]*

SPONDYLOSCHISIS (Lat., n. f. *Spōndil-i(u)l(o)-o(s)²sk(o²sch²y²l²s. Gen., -schis²eos (-osch²is)is. From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and σχίσις, a fissure. A lack of ossification, either unilateral or bilateral, in the arch of the fifth lumbar vertebra; said to be one of the causes of spondylolisthesis. [F. L. Neugebauer, "Arch. f. Gyn.," xxii, 3, "Rev. d. sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 243.]*

SPONDYLOMY, n. *Spōndil-i(u)l(o)-o(s)²m. From σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, and μυή, a cutting. Fr., *spondylotomie. Ger., Spondylotomie. See RHACHITOMY.**

SPONDYLUS (Lat., n. m. *Spōndil²(i)²u²l(u)-n²s(u²s). Gr., σπόνδυλος. Fr., *spondyle. See VERTEBRA and VERTICILLUS.**

SPONGE, n. *Spū²nj. Gr., σπάγγος. Lat., *spongia, sponsa. Fr., *éponge. Ger., Schwamm, Meerschwamm. It., *spugna. Sp., *esponja. An individual of the Spongia, Spongia, or Spongida, a class of the Ctenophora or of the Protozoa, as commonly used, the horny or fibrous skeleton of such an individual. [—]—Burr² s. [U. S. Ph., 1850]. See CARBO spongia.—Compressed s. Lat., *spongia compressa* [Belg. Ph.] (see pressa [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.], see *funiculo pressa* [Fr. Cod.]), *spongia compressa* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *éponge préparée à la cire* [Fr. Cod., 1888] (ou à la ficelle [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Pressschwamm. Sp., *esponja preparada* [Sp. Ph.]. Fine s's, cleansed and exposed to pressure—being about with fine thread for the purpose, according to many of the ph's. [B. 95 (a. 38)].—Foneycomb s. See SPONGIA equina.—Levant s. See EUSPONGIA officinalis.—Prepared s. See SPONGIA preparata.—River s. See SPONGIA fluviatilis.—S.-particle. See SARCOD.—Turkey s. See EUSPONGIA officinalis.—Vegetable s. See LUFFA aegyptiaca.—Waxed s. See SPONGIA cerata.******

SPONGE-HOLDER, n. *Spū²nj²hold-u²r. Ger., Schwammhalter. A rod terminating in a clasp like device for grasping a sponge, to which it serves as a handle.—Finger s.-h. A s.-h. with a thimble at one end, for use within the throat. [E.]*

SPONGIA [Swiss Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. *Spō²n(spo²n²)²j²(i)²g²(a²). Gr., σπάγγος, σπάγγα. Fr., *éponge fine* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Sp., *esponja* [Sp. Ph.]. (1st def.). A sponge. In pharmacy, *S. officinalis*, or according to the Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph. and Sp. Ph., *S. usitatissima*, washed and pressed. The Finn. Ph. and Norw. Ph. require Mediterranean sponges; the Swed. Ph. allows also sponges from the Red Sea. 2. See TONSIL. [B. 95 (a. 38)].—Carbo spongiæ [Gr. Ph.]. See CARBO spongia.—Pulvis spongiæ ustæ [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *poudre d'éponge torréfiée* [Fr. Cod.]. Fine sponges, cleansed, burned in a coffee-mill, powdered, and sifted through a No. 100 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; river sponge sifted through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Sw. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38)].—S. cerata [Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Mil. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *Spongie ceratæ* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Ger., *Wachschwamm. Fine sponges carefully cleansed, soaked in melted yellow wax, pressed in a warm press* [Ger. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], and, when cold, freed from the wax on their edges; used to make sponge tents. [B. 95 (a. 38)].—S. compressa [Belg. Ph.], *Spongiæ compressæ* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Compressed sponge*.—S. cynorrhodontis, S. cynosbati. See BERGAE.—S. equina. Ordinary bath-sponge. [a. 35].—S. fluviatilis [Russ. Ph.]. Small sponges found on stones or on the stalks and leaves of water plants in rivers, ponds, or swamps. [B. 95 (a. 38)].—S. funiculo pressa [Fr. Cod.]. See *Compressed sponge*.—S. gossypina. Wool sponge, "lamb's wool"; a variety of *S. equina*. [a. 35].—S. lacinulosa. Fr., *éponge peluchée. A very porous, round, soft sponge found in the Mediterranean and Red Seas and the Indian Ocean. [B. 119 (a. 38)].—S. lacustris. A Russian species used in the fresh state by the homœopaths for the preparation of a tincture. [B. 270].—S. marina [Dan. Ph., Finn. Mil. Ph., Gr. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *S. (1st def.)*.—S. officinalis [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *éponge fine* [Fr. Cod.]. See *S. preparata* (2d def.).—S. preparata. 1. See *S. cerata*. 2. Sponge rendered soft and suitable for surgical purposes by maceration in cold water and separation of the calcareous matter. [a. 35].—S. pressa [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. See *Compressed sponge*.—S. rosarum.**

See BERGAE.—S. usitatissima. Fr., *éponge fine* [Fr. Cod.]. A fine porous species of sponge admitted by the Belg. and Sp. Ph's and the Fr. Cod. for medical uses along with *S. officinalis*. [B. 95 (a. 38)].—S. usta [Fr. Cod., U. S. Ph., 1850]. Fr., *éponge torréfiée* [Fr. Cod.]. See CARBO spongia.—Spongiæ ustæ pulveratæ. See Pulvis spongiæ ustæ.

SPONGIN, n. *Spū²nj²i²n. Fr., *spongine. Ger., S. The fibrous substance of sponges exhausted by water, alkalies, and feeble acids. It is analogous to sericin, and is soluble in caustic potassa and in concentrated acids. [B. 38, 48, 93 (a. 14)].**

SPONGIOBLASTS, n. pl. *Spū²nj²i²o-bla²sts. From σπάγγος, a sponge, and βλαστός, a sprout. A variety of cells from the stroma of gray nervous tissue develops. [L.]*

SPONGIOLA (Lat.), n. f. *Spō²n(spo²n²)²j²(i)²g²(a²). Dim. of spongia, a sponge. See SPONGIOLE.—S. seminis. See APPENDIX funicularis.*

SPONGIOLE, n. *Spū²nj²i²ol. Lat., *spongiola* (q. v.). Fr., s. Ger., *Schwämmchen. 1. A spongiolate; a term formerly applied to certain small bodies, especially the tender tip of a root, on account of their spongy texture and supposed property of absorbing moisture like a sponge. [a. 35]. 2. A chorionic villus.—Pistillary s. A stigma. [a. 35].—Seed s. Of De Candolle, one of the minute bodies said to be situated upon the external surface of seeds and to induce germination by the absorption of water. [a. 35].**

SPONGIOPILINE, n. *Spū²nj²i²o-pil²en. From σπογγία, a sponge, and πῖλος, felted wool. Fr., s. Ger., *Filzschwamm. A sheet, about half an inch thick, consisting of cotton-wool mingled with small pieces of sponge, coated with gutta-percha on one side; to be wrung out of hot water and applied as a poultice.**

SPONGIOPLASM, n. *Spū²nj²i²o-pla²zm. Lat., *spongioplasma* (from σπογγία, a sponge, and πλάσμα, anything molded). The material forming the reticulum of the protoplasm of a cell. [Schäfer (a. 34)]. Cf. HITALOPLASM.*

SPONGIOSA (Lat.), n. f. *Spō²n(spo²n²)²j²(i)²g²(a²). From σπάγγος, a sponge. See Cancellous tissue.—Horns² (Ger.). See NEUROGLIA and Horny framework.*

SPONGIOSE, adj. *Spū²nj²i²os. Lat., *spongiosus, spongiodes* (from σπάγγος, a sponge). Fr., *spongieux. Ger., spongiös, schwammig. locker. Spongy, resembling a sponge in texture; very cellular, with the cells filled with air. The Spongioides of Fries are a section of the genus Polyporus. [a. 35].**

SPONGOCYANACHE (Lat.), n. f. *Spō²n(spo²n²)²go²s²i²n(ku²n)-a²n²k(a²n²ch²)²e(a). Gen., -anch²es. From σπάγγος, a sponge, and κυνέχη, cyanache. Fr., s. See CYANACHE tonsillaris.*

SPONGOID, adj. *Spū²nj²i²oid. Fr., *spongoïdeûs* (from σπάγγος, a sponge, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *spongioides. Fr., spongiuide. Resembling sponge. [L. 41 (a. 43)].**

SPONGOS (Lat.), **SPONGUS** (Lat.), n's m. *Spō²n²go²s(-gu²s)². See SPONGE; in the pl., spongi, swollen tonsils. [L. 50 (a. 14)].*

SPONGY, adj. *Spū²nj²i². Fr., *spongieux. Ger., schwammig, locker. Resembling sponge in texture or in characters. [a. 17].**

SPONTANEOUS, adj. *Spō²n²an²e²u²s. Lat., *spontanæus* (from sponte, of one's free will). Fr., *spontané. Ger., freiwillig* (1st def.), *wildwachsend* (2d def.). 1. Originating within one's self; produced by internal agencies or impulses, apart from external influences. [a. 48]. 2. Of plants, growing wild. [a. 35].*

SPONTÉPARITÉ (Fr.), n. *Spō²n²ta-pa²re-ta. See Spontanæous generation.*

SPOON, n. *Spū²n. Gr., κοχλιάριον. Lat., *cochlearia. Fr., cuiller. Ger., Löffel. A utensil, consisting of a hollow part (usually more or less oval) and a stem, used in eating and feeding; also a s.-shaped instrument. [a. 48].—Sharp s. A small metallic s., usually circular, and having a sharp edge, used for scraping away granulations, fungous growths, etc. Special varieties are designated according to the name of their inventors. [B.]**

SPORA (Lat.), n. f. *Spor²(spo²r²)²a². See SPORE.—Globulus sporarum. Ger., Sporenbälchen. A round conceptacle containing four united spores. [a. 35].*

SPORACEOUS, adj. *Spō²r²a²shu²s. From σπορά, a spore. Lat., *sporaceus. Composed of or convertible into spores. [a. 35].**

SPORADIAL, SPORADIC, adj. *Spō²r²ad²(a²)², -a²d²ik. Gr., σποραδικός (from σπείρειν, to sow). Lat., *sporadicus. Fr., sporadique. Ger., sporadisch, zerstreut. 1. Occurring at isolated points; of diseases, not epidemic. [a. 48]. 2. In botany, scattered, widely dispersed. [a. 35].**

SPORANGEIOLE, n. *Spō²r²a²nj²i²ol. Lat., *sporangeiolum* (from σπορά, a spore, and γείων, a vessel). Fr., *sporangiole. A case containing sporidia. [a. 35].**

SPORANGIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Spor²(spo²r²)²a²n²(a²n²)²j²(i)²g²(a²)²u²m(u²m). From σπορά, a spore, and γείων, a vessel. Fr., *sporange. Ger., Sporenhälter, Sporengewebe, Sporangie. A spore-case containing non-sexual spores. [a. 35].**

SPORANGIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Spor²(spo²r²)²a²n²(a²n²)²j²(i)²d²(i)²g²(a²)²u²m(u²m). Fr., *sporangidion. Of Bischoff, the theca of mosses.**

SPORE, n. *Spor. Gr., σπόρα. Lat., *spora. Fr., s. Ger., S. A specialized cell, consisting essentially of a nucleated mass of protoplasm (usually inclosed by a cell-wall), capable of developing into a new individual. The term is usually restricted to the free reproductive cells of cryptogams, the s's of phanerogams being known as ovules and pollen. [a. 35]. Cf. CARPOSPORE, CHLAMYDOSPORE, GYMNOspore, MACROspore, MENISpore, MICROspore, OOSPore, PHOTOSPore, TELENTOspore, UREDOspore, ZOOSPore, and ZYGOSpore.—Autumn s's. The teliospores of the Uredineæ. [a. 35].—Coated s. See CHLAMYDOSPore.—Compound s's. S's that become septate by division and produce secondary s's (merisporæ). [a. 35].—Dauers² (Ger.). See Resting-cell.—Daughter s's. S's pro-**

duced together in a cyst or mother-cell. [a, 35].—**Inactive s.** A non-motile, reproductive cell. [a, 35]. Cf. *Resting-cell*.—**Mother-s.** A cell or cyst containing s's; more properly, a mother-cell. [a, 35].—**Naked s.** See *Cyanospore* (1st def.).—**Primary s.** See *Protopore*.—**Resting s.** See *Resting-cell*.—**Secondary s.** See *Teleutospore* and *Merisporia*.—**S.-case.** See *Sporangium*.—**S.-in-bias** (Ger.). See *Sporocyst*.—**S.-nfrucht** (Ger.). See *Sporocarp*.—**S.-nhaut** (Ger.). See *Sporoderm*.—**S.-nplanze** (Ger.). See *Cryptogam*.—**S.-nschicht** (Ger.). See *Hymenium*.—**S.-nschlauchpilze** (Ger.). See *Ascomycetes*.—**S.-ntrager** (Ger.). See *Sporophore*.—**S.-sac.** See *Sporangium*.—**Summer s's.** The undespores of the *Uredineae*. [a, 35].—**Swarm s.** See *Flagellula* and *Zoospore*.—**Winter s's.** See *Autumn s's*.

SPORID. n. *Spor'id.* Lat., *sporidium* (from *sporá*, a spore), Fr., *sporidie*, Ger., *Sporeidie*. A small spore; a reproductive cell produced within a cyst or ascus. [a, 35].

SPORIDIOLA (Lat.), n. f. *Spor(spo'r)-id(i)-ol(a)-a*. See *SPORULE*.

SPORIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Spor'id-i-um* (u'm). See *SPORID*.

SPORIFEROUS, adj. *Spor'id-er-u's*. From *sporá*, a spore, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *sporifère*. Ger., *sporenführend*. Bearing spores. The *Sporifera* are a section of the *Fungi*. [a, 35].

SPORISORIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Spor(spo'r)-is-or-i-um* (u'm). Fr., *sporisorie*. The genus *Ustilicia*. [a, 35].—**S. maidis**. A species parasitic on Turkish corn, said to produce pellagra. [B, 108 (a, 14)].

SPORN (Ger.), n. *Spo'r'n*. See *Calcar* and *Hippocampus minor*.—**Hahnens'.** See *Hippocampus minor*.

SPOROCARP, n. *Spor'o-kar'p*. Lat., *sporocarpium* (from *sporá*, a spore, and *καρπός*, a fruit). Fr., *sporocarpie*. Ger., *Sporenfrucht*, *Keimfrucht*. The fructification in cryptogams, especially the pluricellular body produced in the *Carposporeae* by the fertilization of the carpospogonium. [a, 35].

SPOROCLADIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Spor(spo'r)-o-(o's)-klad(kla'd)-i-um* (u'm). From *sporá*, a spore, and *κλάδος*, a branch. In some *Algae*, a branch bearing spores. [a, 35].

SPORO CYST, n. *Spor'o-si'st*. Lat., *sporocystis* (from *sporá*, a spore, and *κύστις*, a bladder). A sporangium in *Algae*. [a, 35].

SPORODERM, n. *Spor'o-du'r'm*. Lat., *sporodermis* (from *sporá*, a spore, and *δέρμα*, the skin). Ger., *Sporenhaut*. The wall or envelope inclosing the nucleus of a spore. [a, 35].

SPORO GONIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Spor(spo'r)-o-(o's)-gon(zo'n)-i-um* (u'm). From *sporá*, a spore, and *γόνος*, offspring. Fr., *sporangie*. 1. A sporangium. 2. The sporocarp in *Muscinæ*. [a, 35].

SPOROPHORE, n. *Spor'o-for*. Lat., *sporophorum* (from *sporá*, a spore, and *φόρος*, bearing). Fr., s. Ger., *Sporenträger*. Lit., a spore-bearer; in phanerogams, the placenta; in certain *Fungi*, the basidium; in mosses, that part of the sporogonium that bears the spores, also the sporophyte. [a, 35].

SPOROPHYLL, n. *Spor'o-fil*. Lat., *sporophyllum* (from *sporá*, a spore, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *sporophylle*. A foliar organ bearing spores. [a, 35].

SPOROPHYTE, n. *Spor'o-fit*. From *sporós*, seed, and *φύτον*, a plant. Fr., s. 1. A cryptogam. 2. In the *Bryophyta* and *Pteridophyta*, the plant bearing the non-sexual spores. [a, 35].

SPOROS (Lat.), n. m. *Spor(spo'r)-o's*. Gr., *σπόρος* (from *σπείρειν*, to sow). See *SEMEN*.

SPOROSAC, n. *Spor'o-sak*. From *σπόρος*, seed, and *σάκος*, a sac. Fr., s. One of the simple generative buds of certain hydrozoans in which the medusoid structure is not developed. [B, 28 (a, 27)].

SPOROTRICHUM (Lat.), n. n. *Spor'o-tri'ch(k)um* (u'm). From *σπόρος*, seed, and *τρίχis*, a hair. Fr., *sporotriche*. A genus of hyphomycetes. *The Sporotrichae* are a cohort of *Fungi*; the *Sporotrichaceae* a family of *Hyphomycetes*; the *Sporotrichae*, a division of the *Mucedineae*; and the *Sporotrichi*, a section of the *Mucedineae*. [a, 35].—**S.-dermatodes**. A species that infests Provence cane, in the shape of a whitish, pulverulent mold, of a disagreeable, irritating odor, provocative of sneezing. Contact with it gives rise to *maladie des cannes*.

SPOROZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Spor(spo'r)-o-(o's)-zo'a*. From *σπόρος*, a spore, and *ζῷον*, an animal. Fr., *sporozoaires*. Ger., *Sporozoen*. A class of certain unicellular, endoparasitic *Protozoa* reproducing by spores. [I, 121].

SPORT, n. *Sport*. A shoot bearing leaves, flowers, or fruit different in character from those of the parent plant. [a, 35].

SPORULE, n. *Spo'r-u'l*. Lat., *sporula* (dim. of *spora*, a spore). Ger., s., *Sporchen*. 1. See *SPORE*. 2. A diminutive spore. 3. A granule contained within a spore. 4. A sporid. [a, 35].

SPORULOUS, adj. *Spo'r-u'l-u's*. Lat., *sporulus* (from *sporula*, a little spore). Fr., *sporuleux*. Of *Fungi*, having peridia containing many spores. [B, 38 (a, 35)].

SPOT, n. *Spo't*. Gr., *στίγμα*, *στίλος*. Lat., *macula*. Fr., *tache*. Ger., *Fleck*. A small extent of surface differing, especially in appearance, from surrounding parts. [a, 48].—**Anterior perforated s. of the brain**. See *Anterior perforated surface*.—**Blind s. (of Mariotte)**. See *Optic disc*.—**Cornual s.** See *LEUCOMA* (3d def.).—**Embryonic s.** Ger., *Embryonalstelle* (3d def.). 1. The germinal s. 2. See *PROTOSOMA*. 3. See *Embryonic area*.—**Germinal s.** Germinative s., *Germ s.* Lat., *macula germinativa* (seu *germinans*). Fr., *tache germinative*. Ger., *Keimfleck*, *Furchungskern*. A nucleolus of a germinal vesicle; of R. Wagner, a more or less lenticular or spheroidal aggregation of granules contained within the germinal vesicle in contact with the inner surface of its wall, supposed by him to be the true germ of the embryo. [A, 4].—**Heat s.** See *CHLOASMA calorium*.—**Hectic s.** A bright-red s. on

the cheek of a person suffering from hectic fever. [a, 34].—**Hepatic s.** See *CHLOASMA* (1st def.).—**Igneal s.** See *EPHELIS ab igne*.—**Lenticular s's.** Lat., *maculae lenticulares*. See *LENTIGO* and *Rosacea typhosa*.—**Light s.** on the *membrana tympani*. Ger., *Lichtkegel*. A sharply defined and usually triangular s. of light situated in the inferior quadrant of the tympanic membrane. Its apex is in front of the umbo, and it extends forward and downward so that it forms an obtuse angle forward with the direction of the handle of the malleus. Its shape varies greatly on account of differences in the inclination of the membrane and variations in its curvature. The principal cause of this light s. is the inclination of the membrane to the axis of the mensus in connection with the concavity of the membrane. [F, 1].—**Liver s.** See *CHLOASMA* (1st def.).—**Mariotte's s.** The optic disc. [A, 301 (a, 34)].—**Milk s.** Fr., *tache lacteae*. An opaque patch, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, found post mortem, on the outer aspect of the visceral layer of the pericardium, most frequently over the right ventricle, less often over the left ventricle, the left auricle, or the prominences of the coronary vessels. It is very common in persons who have passed middle life, and may or may not be detachable. [D, 1].—**Mother's s.** See *NEVUS*.—**Receptive s.** In vascular cryptogams, mosses, and *Hepaticae*, a small s. on the wall of the oosphere, near its apex, through which the antherozoids enter the oosphere to fertilize it. [a, 25].—**Rose s's.** The rose-colored maculae of the eruption of typhoid fever.—**Sedler's s.** Circumscribed leucoplakia of a serous surface. [a, 34]. Cf. *Milk s.*—**S. of Stimmering**. See *MACULA lutea*.—**Sun s's.** See *LENTIGO*.—**Wagner's s.** See *Germinal s.*—**Wine s.** See *NEVUS flammeus*.—**Yellow s.** See *MACULA lutea*.

SPOTTING, n. *Spo't-in'g*. See *NICKSIS* (2d def.).

SPRACHE (Ger.), n. *Spra'ch* (u's). See *SPEECH*.—**Geberdens'.** See *MIMOGRAPHY*.—**Hands'.** See *CHEILOLOGY*.—**Teddy's** of Meyer, the monotonous snuffing language of persons affected with adenoid vegetations of the pharynx. ["Rev. de laryng.", May, 1892, p. 259 (a, 50)].

SPRACHLOSIGKEIT (Ger.), n. *Spra'ch'los-i'g-keit*. See *ALALIA*, *APHONIA* (1st def.), and *DEMENTIA*.

SPRACHSTÖRUNG (Ger.), n. *Spra'ch'stu'r-un'g*. Any disorder of speech. [a, 14].

SPRACHWERKZEUG (Ger.), n. *Spra'ch'z'e'r-k-zeug*. The organs of speech. [a, 48].

SPRAIN, n. *Sprain*. Gr., *δαρσπεμα*. Lat., *distorsio*. Fr., *fourture*, *entorse*. Ger., *Verrenkung*. The condition of pain, swelling, etc., produced in the soft parts about a joint by a violent wrenching or straining of them without dislocation of the articular surfaces; also the lameness that follows.—**Rider's s.** A s. of the adductor longus femoris muscle, said to be caused generally by the horseman suddenly making a strong grip, owing to his horse rearing, shying, slipping, or unexpectedly taking a jump. [Morris, "Lancet," July 29, 1882, p. 133].

SPRAY, n. *Spra*. Fr., *pulvérisation*. Ger., *Flüßigkeitsstaub*. Water or other liquid divided into fine particles by wind or a current of a gas; also a jet of liquid in such a condition. [a, 48]. Cf. *ATOMIZATION*.—**Listerian steam s.** The carbonized vapor from a steam atomizer used to cover the field and environment of a surgical operation. [a, 34].

SPRAY-PRODUCER, n. *Spra'pro-du's-u'r*. See *ATOMIZER*.—**Sass's s.-p.** Two glass tubes with fine points welded one on top of the other with the points in close apposition. Through the upper tube passes a strong current of air, while the lower one is bent at a right angle and fitted by a cork to a small glass-test-tube which contains the medicated solution. [E].

SPREIZLADE (Ger.), n. *Sprits'in'd-e*. Of Renz, an extension apparatus for fractures of the femur. [L, 87 (a, 14)].

SPREKELIA (Lat.), n. f. *Spre'k-e-lia*. From *Sprekelsen*, a German botanist. Fr., *sprekelle*. 1. An old name for the *Salix nivalis*. 2. A genus of the *Amariyllideae*. [a, 35].—**S. cybister**. Fr., *amaryllis saltimbanque*. A plant referred by Benth and Hooker to the genus *Hippeastrum*. It scarcely differs from *Hippeastrum reginae*. [a, 35].—**S. formosissima**. Fr., *amaryllis magnifique* (ou *reine de beauté*). Ger., *Jakobsstille*, *spanische Lilie*. Sp., *flor de Santiago* [Mex. Ph.]. Jacobean lily. The bulbs are emetic. [a, 21, 35].

SPREW, n. *Spru*. Written, also, *sprue*. A local term for thrush. See *APTITUDE*.

SPRINGEN (Ger.), n. *Spr'i'n-e'n*. A variety of gid in sheep in which the animal leaps up into the air; due to the presence of *Cænurus cerebralis* in the fourth ventricle of the brain. [B].

SPRINGFERTIG (Ger.), adj. *Spr'i'n'f-er't-ig*. Ready to be ruptured (said of the membranes in labor). [A, 88].

SPRINGGURKE (Ger.), n. *Spr'i'n'g-urk-e*. See *ECBALLIUM elaterium*.

SPRING-HALT, n. *Spr'i'n'ha't*. A disease of horses manifested by sudden, convulsive, and exaggerated lifting of the hind leg, believed to be choreic. [a, 34].

SPRINGKRAFT (Ger.), n. *Spr'i'n'kra'ft*. See *ELASTICITY*.

SPRING LAKE WELL, n. *Spr'i'n'lak we'l*. A place in Ottawa County, Michigan, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a, 14)].

SPRINGWURM (Ger.), n. *Spr'i'n'vurm*. See *ASCARIS* (1st def.).

SPRITZE (Ger.), n. *Spr'i't-se*. See *SYRINGE*.—**Klysters'.** An enema syringe. [a, 34].—**Magens'.** See *STOMACH PUMP*.—**Nasens'.** See *RHINENCHYTA*.—**Salbens'.** An ointment syringe. [a, 34].—**S'n'strichen**. The cannula of a syringe. [E].—**Thrinens'.** See *DACRYOSYRINX* (2d def.).

SPRITZFLASCHE (Ger.), n. *Spritzflasche*. A squirting-bottle; an apparatus for injecting chloroform and other volatile liquids. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

SPROFONDO (It.), n. *Sprofo'nd'o*. A place in Tuscany where there are alkaline springs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

SPROSSE (Ger.), n. *Spro's'se*. 1. A bud, a sprout. 2. A freckle.—*Gefäss*. A vascular sprout. [H.]—*Lagers', Seitens'*. See *ANABLASTEMA*.—*S'nbildung*. See *PROLIFERATION* and *CELL-GENESIS*.—*Urnieren'*. The rudiment of the primitive kidney of the embryo.

SPROSSER (Ger.), n. *Spro's'ser*. See *STOLON*.—*Gipfels'*. See *ACHROBYON*.

SPRUSSUNG (Ger.), n. *Spro's'sun'*. See *GEMMATION*.

SPROUT, n. *Spru's'ut*. A shoot; in the pl., s's, young colwort. [a, 35].—*S-chain*. A chain of cells formed by pullulation.

SPROUTING, n. *Spru's'ut-i'n'*. See *PULLULATION*.

SPRUCE, n. *Spru's*. The genus *Abies*. [a, 35]. For subheadings, see under *FIR*.—*Hemlock* s. See *ABIES canadensis*.—*Oil* of s. See *HEMLOCK-OIL*.—*S. beer*. A preparation made by boiling $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of essence of s. and 4 oz. each of pimenta, ginger, and hops in 3 gallons of water for five or ten minutes, straining, adding 11 gallons of warm water, 1 pint of yeast, and 6 pints of molasses, and allowing to ferment for twenty-four hours. It is diuretic and antiscorbutic. [B, 5 (a, 38); B, 98 (a, 31).]—*S. gum*. The exudation of *Abies alba* and *Abies nigra*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxx (a, 14).]

SPRUDEL (Ger.), n. *Spru'del*. A bubbling or spouting spring; hence, a name for many mineral springs. [a, 14].—*S'salz*. Salts from spouting mineral springs, especially Carlsbad salt. [a, 14].—*S'stein*. A mineral deposit formed around hot spouting springs, containing calcium carbonate, especially at Carlsbad. [a, 14].

SPRUE, n. *Spru'*. See *SPREW*.

SPRUNG (Ger.), n. *Sprun'*. See *FISTULE*.

SPRUNGROLLE (Ger.), n. *Sprun'rol'le*. The superior articular surface of the astragalus. [L, 332].

SPÜLSCHLAUCH (Ger.), n. *Spu'l'shla's-uch'*. An irrigating bag.

SPULWURM (Ger.), n. *Spu'l'wurm*. See *ASCARIS* and *ASCARIS lumbricoides*.—*S'krankheit*. See *ASCARIDIASIS*.

SPUMESCENT, SPUMOSE, adjs. *Spu'm-es's'nt*, *spu'm'os*. Lat., *spumescens*, *spumosus* (from *sputa*, foam). Fr., *mousseux*, Ger., *schaumig*. Frothing, having a frothy-like appearance. [a, 35].

SPUNK, n. *Spu'n'k*. See *AMADOU*.

SPUR, n. *Spu'r*. Lat., *calcar*. Fr., *éperon*. Ger., *Sporn*. 1. A sharp projection, such as the hippocampus minor. 2. A projection of tissue intervening between the upper and the lower part of the intestine at the seat of an artificial anus. [Morris (A, 87).] 3. In botany, (1) in the *Coniferae*, a contracted lateral shoot bearing a tuft of leaves at its summit; (2) see under *CALCAR* (2d def.). [a, 35].

SPURGE, n. *Spu'rj*. See *EUPHORBIA*.

SPURGE-FLAX, n. *Spu'rj'fla's*. See *DAPHNE gnidium*.

SPURRY, n. *Spu'r'y*. The genus *Spergula*. [a, 35].

SPUTUM (Lat.), n. *Spu't* (sput'us'm). From *sputare*, to spit. Fr., *crachât*. Ger., *Auswurf*, *Spucken*. A liquid discharge ejected from the mouth (when not swallowed). It may be simply saliva, or saliva plus the mucous secretions of the air passages; or it may be more or less purulent or bloody. [D.]—*Black-pigmented* s. S. colored black by inhaled particles of carbon. [a, 34].—*Cavernous* s. Of Guttman, nummulars from a pulmonary cavity. [a, 34].—*Egg-yolks*. Of Fraube, yellows. [a, 34].—*Globular sputa*. The irregularly globular yellow masses of s. composed of mucus, pus corpuscles, epithelium, etc., observed in the later stages of bronchial catarrh. etc. [a, 34].—*Green* s. Sanguinolent s. in which there has been oxidation of the hemoglobin, observed in croupous and caseous pneumonia. [a, 34].—*Icteric* s. S. colored yellow or green by the bile-pigment in icterus. [a, 34].—*Nummular sputa*. The thick, heavy, and roundish (somewhat coin-like) sputa of pulmonary phthisis. [D.]—*Prune-juice* s., *Rusty* (colored) s. The typical dark reddish-brown s. of pneumonia. It is viscid and semi-transparent, and adheres tenaciously to the side of the containing vessel. Its color is due to the presence of blood. [D, 1].—*S. coctum*. A muco-purulent, yellowish, thick, opaque s. rich in cells characteristic of the second stage of acute catarrh and also of chronic catarrh. [A, 326 (a, 21)].—*S. croceum*. See *Prune-juice* s.—*S. crudum*. The frothy, clear, mucous s. observed in the beginning of bronchial catarrh. [a, 34].—*S. fundum petens*, *Sputa globosa*, *Sputa lanuginosa*. See *Globular sputa*.—*S. pneumonicum*. See *Prune-juice* s.—*S. puriforme*. S. resembling pus. [A, 326 (a, 21)].—*Sputa rotunda*. See *Nummular sputa*.—*S. tuberculosum*. A muco-purulent or simply purulent s. occurring in pulmonary tuberculosis and cheesy pneumonia, characterized by the presence of Koch's *Bacillus tuberculosis*. [A, 326 (a, 21)].—*Yellow* s. 1. Sanguinolent s. rendered yellow by the oxidation of hemoglobin. 2. S. rendered yellow by the presence of fungous growth. [a, 34].

SPYROCOLON, n. *Spi-ro'kol'on*. A disease first noticed in 1820 in Greece, supposed to be a peculiar form of syphilis. [C. Wiber, "Jahrb. d. in-u. ausl. ges. Med.," xxx, p. 305 (a, 34).]

SQUAL (Fr.), n. *Squa'*. See *SHARK*.—*Huile de s.* See *SHARK-OIL*.

SQUAMA (Lat.), n. f. *Skwam* (skwa'm)a. Gr., *λεπίς*. Fr., *squame*, *écaille*. Ger., *Schuppe*. A scale or scale-like object; in botany, usually homologous to a leaf. [a, 35].—*S. frontalis*. See *PARS ossis frontalis*.—*S. occipitalis*. See *Supra-occipital bone*.—*S. occipitalis superior*. See *BONE of the Incas*.—*S. occipitis*

[Hallmann]. See *Epiotic bone* and *Supra-occipital bone*.—*S. ossis frontis*. See *PARS ossis frontalis*.—*S. ossis occipitis*. See *Supra-occipital bone*.—*S. ossis temporis*, *S. temporalis*. The thin scale-like part of the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

SQUAMATE, SQUAMATED, adjs. *Skwam'at*, *at-e'd*. Lat., *squamatus* (from *squama*, a scale). Fr., *squamé* (2d def.). Ger., *schuppig*. 1. Scale-like. 2. Furnished with scales. [a, 35].

SQUAMATIO (Lat.), n. f. *Skwa'm* (skwa'm)-a (a')/shi' (ti')-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *squama*, a scale. A disease of plants in which rosettes of scale-like leaves are produced. [a, 35].

SQUAMELLA (Lat.), n. f. *Skwa'm* (skwa'm)-e'l'la. Dim. of *squama*, a scale. Fr., *squamelle*. A minute scale. [a, 35].

SQUAMES, n. pl. *Skwamz*. The cells of pavement epithelium.

SQUAMIFEROUS, adj. *Skwa'm-i'fer-u's*. Lat., *squamifer*, *squamiferus* (from *squama*, a scale, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *squamifère*. Bearing a scale or scales. [a, 35].

SQUAMIFLOROUS, adj. *Skwa'm-i'flor'u's*. From *squama*, a scale, and *flos*, a flower. Lepidanthous: having flowers resembling scales, or having small bracts colored like petals. [a, 35].

SQUAMOID, adj. *Skwam'oid*. From *squama*, a scale, and *eidōs*, resemblance. Fr., *squamoïde*. Scale-like. [C].

SQUAMOSAL, adj. *Skwa'm-o's'l*. 1. Scale-like (see *S. BONE*). 2. As a n., in the pl., in comparative anatomy, the squamous portion of the temporal bone. [C].

SQUAMOUS, adj. *Skwam'u's*. Lat., *squamosus* (from *squama*, a scale). Fr., *squameux*. Ger., *schuppig*. 1. Pertaining to or resembling scales or a scale. 2. Scaly; marked by the formation of scales or by desquamation. [G].

SQUAMO-ZYGOMATIC, adj. *Skwam'o-zig'o-m-a't'i'k*. Pertaining to the squamous portion and the zygomatic process of the temporal bone. [C].

SQUAMULA (Lat.), n. f. *Skwa'm* (skwa'm)-u'l' (u'l')-a. Dim. of *squama*, a scale. Fr., *squamule*, *squamelle*, *écaille*. Ger., *Schuppen*. A small scale; of Cassini, one of the scales forming a pappus (2d def.). [a, 35].

SQUAMULOSE, adj. *Skwa'm-u'l'os'*. Lat., *squamulosus*. Minutely squamate, covered with small scales. [a, 35].

SQUARROSE, adj. *Skwa'r-os'*. Lat., *squarrosus*. Fr., *squarroseux*. Ger., *sparrig*. Roughened with spreading processes such as closely arranged bracts. [a, 35].

SQUARROSO-DENTATE, adj. *Skwa'r-os'o-de'n't'at*. Lat., *squarrosodentatus*. Ger., *sparrig-gezähnt*. Of a leaf, having teeth which form an angle with the plane of the leaf. [a, 35].

SQUARROUS, adj. *Skwa'r'u's*. 1. See *SQUARROSE*. 2. Scurfy, scabby. [G].

SQUELETTE (Fr.), n. *Ske'l-et*. See *SKELETON*.—*S. dermique*. See *EXOSKELETON*.—*S. viscéral*. See *SPLANCHNO-SKELETON*.

SQUELETTEPOÉE (Fr.), n. *Ske'l-et-po*. The art of preparing a skeleton for purposes of study. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

SQUILL, n. *Skwi'l*. Gr., *σκόλλη*. Lat., *scilla* [U. S. Ph. Br. Ph. Aust. Ph. Hung. Ph. Belg. Ph. Netherl. Ph. Roum. Ph.], *bulbus scillæ* [Ger. Ph. Swiss Ph. Norw. Ph. Swed. Ph. Dan. Ph.], (2d def.), *radix scillæ* [Finn. Ph.], *scillæ bulbis* (see *radix* [Gr. Ph.]) (2d def.). Fr., *scille* (bulbe) [Fr. Cod.], *bulbe de scille*, *ognon marin* (2d def.). Ger., *Meerzwiebel* (2d def.). 1. The genus *Scilla*. 2. The sliced bulb of *Scilla maritima* (*Urginea scilla*). [R, 5, 18 (a, 35)].—*Medicinal* s. See *S.* (2d def.).—*Red* s. S. (2d def.) in which the scales are of a roseate hue. It does not differ in properties from white s. [a, 35].—*White* s. S. (2d def.) in which the scales are colorless. [a, 35].

SQUILLITINE, n. *Skwi'l'i't-i'n*. See *SCHILLITIN*.

SQUINANCY, n. *Skwi'n'a-n's-i*. Lat., *squiananthia*, *squianthia*. See *CYNANCHE tonsillaris*.

SQUINE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. *Sken*. See *SMILAX china*.

SQUINT, SQUINTING, n's. *Skwi'nt*, *skwi'nt* [Pn]. See *STRABISMUS*.

SQUIRRE (Fr.), n. *Sker*. See *SCIRRHUS*.—*S. en cuirasse*. Of A. Velpeau, that form of s. ligneux in which the induration extends in the integument surrounding the thorax in the form of a cuirass. [A, 222].—*S. ligneux*. Of A. Velpeau, a form of cancer of the skin of the breast characterized by woody density and by shading off insensibly into the surrounding tissues. [A, 222].

SQUIRRHOGASTRIE (Fr.), n. *Sker-ro-ga's't-re*. Scirrhus degeneration of the stomach. [L, 41, 55 (a, 14).]

SQUIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. *Skwi'r'rus* (ru's). See *SCIRRHUS*.

SRINT, n. A disease endemic in Hungary, in which there are inflammatory swellings in the mouth, throat, or anus. [a, 14].

STAAR (Ger.), n. *Sta'r*. See *CATARACT*.—*Aderhauts', Ader's'*. See *CATARACT chorioidalis*.—*Alterss'*. See *Senile CATARACT*.—*Angewachsener S.* See *Adherent CATARACT*.—*Axialer S.* See *Nuclear CATARACT*.—*Balkens'*. See *Barred CATARACT*.—*Baumförmiger S.*, *Baums'*. See *Pigmented CATARACT*.—*Beginnender S.* See *Incipient CATARACT*.—*Blauer S.* See *Punctated CATARACT*.—*Bunter S.* See *CATARACTA marmoracea*.—*Centralinsens'*. See *Nuclear CATARACT*.—*Complicirter S.* See *Complicated CATARACT* and *Secondary CATARACT*.—*Cystischer S.* See *Morgagnian CATARACT*.—*Eiters'*. See *HYPOPYON* (4th def.).—*Fester S.* See *Fixed CATARACT*.—*Flüssiger S.* See *Morgagnian CATARACT*.—*Fortschreitender S.* See *Progressive CATARACT*.—*Gefensterter S.* See *CATARACTA fenestrata*.—*Geheiminker S.* See *Pigmented CATARACT*.—*Gestreifter S.* See *Striated CATARACT*.—*Gicht's'*. *Cataract* attributed to root. [a, 34].—*Glas-hauts'*, *Glas-körpers'*. See *Hyaloid CATARACT*.—*Greisens'*. See *Senile CATARACT*.—*Grüner S.* See *Glaucomatous CATARACT* and

GLAUCOMA.—Häutiger S. See Membranous CATARACT.—Jungs'. See Soft CATARACT and Juvenile CATARACT.—Kalkiger S. See Arido-siliqueous CATARACT.—Kapsels'. See Capsular CATARACT.—Käsiger S. See Cheesy CATARACT.—Kerns'. See Nuclear CATARACT.—Klafternder S. See Deliquescent CATARACT.—Klumpiger S. See Grumous CATARACT.—Knöchens', Knöcherner S. See Osseous CATARACT.—Linsens'. See Lenticular CATARACT.—Lymphs'. See Morgagnian CATARACT.—Markhäutiger S. See Myeline CATARACT.—Nachts'. See Secondary CATARACT.—Reifer S. See Mature CATARACT.—Rindens'. See Cortical CATARACT.—Schicht's. See Laminated CATARACT and Zonular CATARACT.—Schwarzer S. See AMAUROSI and Black CATARACT.—Schwimmender S., Schwimm's. See Tremulous CATARACT.—S'brille. Very strongly convex spectacles to be used after cataract extraction, to replace the crystalline lens. [L. 30.]—S' (a. 14. 50.).—S'extraktion. The extraction of a cataract.—S'fell. The lenticular capsule when it is affected with cataract.—S'operirt. A person who has been operated on for cataract.—S'stechen. See COUCHING.—S'sucht. See CATALEPSY.—Sterns'. See Stellate CATARACT.—Unreifer S. See Immature CATARACT and Unripe CATARACT.—Welcher S. See Soft CATARACT.—Weisser S. See LEUCOMA (4th def.).—Wunds'. See Traumatic CATARACT.

STAB (Ger.), n. Sta'b. A rod or staff. [a. 48.]—Bergmann'scher Klabette d'haumet. Hohl's. A. A grooved staff or director. 2. A catheter or cannula. [E.]—Magnets'. See Magnetic NEEDLE.

STÄBCHEN (Ger.), n. Sta'b'ch'e'n. A little rod; a bacillus. [A. 52.] (a. 4.).—Gehörs'. See Rods of Corti.—S'ellipsoid. The conical termination of a retinal rod. [L. 33.]—S'saum. See Cuticular LAYER.—Wendungs's. See PORTE-FILLET.

STABILE, adj. Sta'b'le. Lat., *stabilis* (from *stare*, to stand). Fixed, stable; in medical electrization, with the electrodes held motionless. [a. 48.] Cf. LABILE.

STABKRANZ (Ger.), n. Sta'b'kra'nzts. See CORONA radiata.—S. des Thalamus. Those nerve-fibres in the optic thalamus which radiate from the cerebral cortex. [L. 17 (K.).]—Hindel. The nerve-fibres constituting the corona radiata. [L. 17 (K.).]

STACHEL (Ger.), n. Sta's'ch'el. See ACULEUS and SPINE.—Darmbeins'. See Iliac SPINES.—Gaumens'. See Posterior nasal SPINE.—Gesässbeins'. See SPINE of the ischium.—Hinterhaupt's. See External occipital protuberance.—Hüftbeins'n, Hüfts'n. See Iliac SPINES.—Kinn's. See Genial TUBERCLES.—Nasens'. See Nasal SPINE.—Roll's. See HAMULUS trochlearis.—Sitzbeins'. See SPINE of the ischium.—S'beere. See RIBES.—S'fig. See ACULEUS and ECHINATE.—S'panzer. The prongs, spines or prickles of a cell of the epidermis. [G.]—Wespenbeins'. See SPINA angularis.

STACHELBECKEN (Ger.), n. Sta's'ch'el-be'k'e'n. See ACANTHOPELYS.

STACHELBERG (Ger.), n. Sta's'ch'el-be'rg. A place in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L. 30, 49, 57 (a. 14).]

STACHELNUSS (Ger.), n. Sta's'ch'el-nus. 1. The genus *Tra pa*. [a. 35.] 2. See DATURA stramonium.

STACHELSCHWEIN (Ger.), n. Sta's'ch'el-shwin. See HYSTRIC (3d def.).—S'aussatz, S'krankheit. See HYSTRICIASIS.—S'menschen. A person affected with ichthyosis hystric. [G.]

STACHYOPTERIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Stak(sta's'ch'el-2)(u't)-o't-er'id-2(ez-es). From *stachys*, an ear, and *opsis*, a fern. Ger., *Aehrenfarne*, *Aehrenfarren*. Of Willdenow, an order of cryptogams corresponding in part to the *Equisetaceae* and the *Lycopodiaceae*. [a. 35.]

STACHYS (Lat.), n. m. Sta's'k(sta's'ch'el-2)(u'te)s. Gen., *stach/yos* (-is), *stach/yos* (-is). Ger., *stachys*, *stachys*, *stachys*. Ger., *Ziest*, *Andorn*. 1. See *S. palestina*. 2. Hedge-nettle; a genus of the *Stachydeae* (a tribe of the *Labiatae*). [a. 35.]—S. *alopecurus*. Ger., *gelbeisse Betonie*. The *scirpus* of Dioscorides; a medicinal herb of middle and southern Europe. [a. 35.]—S. *arvensis*. Fr., *épiâtre des champs*, Ger., *kleiner Andorn*. Corn hedge-nettle, peity ironwort, field-betony; a European and New England species, said to be emmenagogue and diuretic. [a. 35.]—S. *germanica*, S. *heterophylla*, S. *lanata*. Fr., *épiâtre d'Allemagne*, *épi fleuri*. Common woundwort, lamb's-ear, base borehound. The herb, *herba stachydis* (vel *marrubii agrestis*), was once used as an emmenagogue and diuretic. [a. 35.]—S. *palestina*. A species common in Greece; identified by some authors with the *oraxus* of Dioscorides, and which was used as a vulnerary, etc. [a. 35.]—S. *palustris*. Fr., *épi* (see *épiâtre*) *des marais*. Ger., *Sumpfziest*, *brauner Wasserandorn*. Clown's all-heal (or woundwort), the marsh-betony of Europe and North America. The bitter herb, *herba marrubii aquilici acuti* (see *stachydis aquatica*, seu *galeop-sidis fistulosa*), was formerly used as a deobstruent and antiperiodic, and externally as an anodyne and vulnerary. [a. 35.]—S. *recta*. Fr., *crapaudine*, Ger., *gender Ziest*, *Beschärp*, *Andorn*, *Rennäuze*. A European species formerly used in hysteria, epilepsy, suppressed lochia, etc. [a. 35.]—S. *silvatica*. Fr., *épiâtre des bois*, *ortie puante* (ou *crapaud*, ou *morte des bois*), *stachys*, *panacée des labours*. Ger., *Walziest*, (stinkender) *Waldandorn*. Archangel, wild nettle-grass, wood-betony; a bitter European herb with a disagreeable, petroleum-like odor, formerly used, under the name of *herba galeop-sidis silvatica* (seu *galeop-sidis fistulosa*, seu *lamii silvatici fistulosa*, seu *urticae inertis fistulissima*), in scrofula and glandular swellings and as an emmenagogue and diuretic. [a. 35.]

STACHYTARPHA (Lat.), STACHYTARPHETA (Lat.), n's f. Sta's'k(sta's'ch'el-2)(u't)-ta'r'f'a, -ta'r'f-e(a)/ta. From *stachys*, a spike, and *rappetos*, thick. Fr., *stachytarphète*, Ger., *Dichtfähr*. Bastard-vervain; a genus of the *Verbenaceae*. [a. 35.]—S. *dichotoma*. A species used in the Argentine Republic as a tonic, pec-

toral, sedative, and vulnerary. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii, p. 395 (a. 50).]—S. *jamaicensis*, S. *pilosuscula*. Fr., *verveine bleue*. An aromatic undershrub of the West Indies and South America. The leaves (known in Europe as Brazilian tea and used to adulterate tea) are employed as a stimulant, tonic, diuretic, and vulnerary. The root is considered emmenagogue, anthelmintic, vulnerary, and antirheumatic. [a. 35.]

STACTE (Lat.), n. f. Sta's'k(sta's'k)(e)ta. Gen., *stact'es*. Gr., *stact'ri* (from *stacteo*, to drop). Of the ancients, a liquid myrrh; acrid liquid stool, probably the stool of a stag. [a. 35.]

STADIUM (Lat.), n. n. Stad(sta's'dy)(2)(u't-mu'tm). Gr., *stadiou*. Fr., *stade*. Ger., S., *Stufe*. See STAGE (1st def.).—En's' (Ger.). The final stage of a disease.—CONDYLOMATOSES S. (Ger.). Of Zeissl, the stage of condylomata; the secondary stage of syphilis. [G.]—Frost's' (Ger.). The stage of chill, as in intermittent fever. [D.]—S. *acmes*. See ACME (1st def.) and cf. CRISIS (1st def.).—S. *amphiboles*. The stage of a disease intermediate between its acme and its subsidence. [D. 3.]—S. *contagii*. See S. *prodromorum* (1st def.).—S. *decementi*. The stage of decrease in the intensity of a disease; the defervescence of a fever. [D. 3.]—S. *decrustationis*. The stage of an eruptive fever during which the pustules form crusts or scales. [G.]—S. *der sinkenden Exacerbationen* (Ger.). The period of descending tendency of the exacerbation. [D. 18.] Cf. LYXIS.—S. *der steigenden Exacerbationen* (Ger.). The stage of ascending tendency of exacerbation or increase of temperature; especially noticeable in typhoid fever. [D. 18.]—S. *desquamations*. The stage of an eruptive fever corresponding to the desquamation of the exanthem. [G. 3.]—S. *eruptionis*. The stage of an eruptive fever corresponding to the outbreak of the exanthem. [G. 3.]—S. *exsiccationis*. See S. *decrustationis*.—S. *florescentie*. The stage of development of the exanthem of an exanthematic disease. [D. 3.]—S. *floritionis*. The stage of an eruptive fever during which the exanthem is at its height. [G. 3.]—S. *incubationis*. See STAGE of latency.—S. *initiale*. The initial stage of a disease. [L. 57 (a. 14).]—S. *maniacale*. The final stage of nervous excitement in mania, after which the affection gradually becomes less violent. [L. 57 (a. 14).]—S. *maturations* et *exsiccationis*. See S. *suppurationis*.—S. *nervorum*. The nervous system, which is the seat of disease, as in whooping-cough. [L. 57 (a. 14).]—S. *paralyticum*. The paralytic stage that occurs in some diseases, such as hydrophobia. [a. 34.]—S. *prodromorum*. 1. In eruptive fevers the stage intervening between the inception of the fever and the appearance of the eruption. [G.] 2. In obstetrics, the premonitory stage of labor. [A. 68.]—S. *stases*. See ACME (1st def.).—S. *suppurationis*. The stage in the course of an eruptive fever in which suppuration takes place in the efflorescences upon the skin. [G.]

STAEHELINA (Lat.), n. f. Sta-he'le-na's. From *Stachelin*, a Swiss botanist. Fr., *stacheline*. A genus of the *Compositae*. [a. 35.]—S. *dubia*. A very bitter species, used in southern Europe as a diuretic, anthelmintic, and emmenagogue. [a. 35.]

STAFF, n. Sta'f. Gr., *ῥάβδος*. Lat., *baculus*, Fr., *bâton*. Ger., *Stäbchen*. 1. A pole-like or rod-like object. 2. A grooved steel rod, straight or curved like a catheter, to serve as a guide to the knife in perineal cystotomy.—Lithotomy s. See S. (2d def.).

STAFFORD SPRINGS, n. Sta'f'u'dr. A place in Tolland County, Connecticut, where there are chalybeate and sulphurous springs. [L. 30, 37 (a. 14).]

STAGE, n. Sta'j. Gr., *στάδιον*. Lat., *stadium* (1st def.). Fr., *étape* (1st def.), *stade* (1st def.). Ger., *Stufe* (1st def.). 1. A definite period or condition in the course of a disease. [D. 3.]—STADIUM. 2. That accessory part of a microscope that serves to support the slide on which the material to be examined is laid, and to admit of the transmission of reflected light from below through the material. It may be furnished with various supplementary devices, such as those for regulating the illumination, for measuring objects, and for enabling the observer to bring a particular part of the specimen into the field quickly.—Ald's. A period in certain diseases (especially in those characterized by exhausting intestinal discharges), marked by lowered temperature, retarded circulation, secondary nervous disorders, etc., largely due to loss of water from the blood. [D. 3.]—Amphibolic s. See STADIUM amphibolic.—Asphyxial s. The first period in Asiatic cholera, marked by dryness of the tissues, an altered circulation, etc., due to loss of water from the blood. [D. 3.]—Expulsive s. of labor. Fr., *période d'expulsion*. Ger., *Austrittungsperiode der Geburt*. That s. which begins when dilatation of the cervix uteri is complete and consists in the expulsion of the fetus.—First s. of labor. That s. which is occupied by the dilatation of the cervix uteri.—Flexion s. of labor. The whole of the expulsive s. except that which begins with extension of the child's head.—Infective s. In the course of an eruptive fever, that period during which infection is exhaled by the body in the atmosphere and infects its surroundings. [Makuna, "Med. Times and Gaz.," May 13, 1882, p. 495.]—Initial s. (of an eruptive fever). The period of the primary fever. [Makuna, l. c.]—Placental s. of labor. Fr., *période de la délivrance*. Ger., *Nachgeburtzeit*. The s. that follows the expulsion of the child and ends with that of the placenta and the foetal envelopes.—Pre-eruptive s. Of an eruptive fever, the time that elapses from the entrance of the poison into the system to the first appearance of the eruption. [Makuna, l. c.]—Pyrogenetic s. The period of increase or invasion in febrile diseases. [D. 3.]—Resting s. In the reproduction of certain cryptogams, that period during which the spores are quiescent. [a. 35.]—Second s. of labor. See Eruptive s. of decreasing energy. Of Landois, the period of relaxation of a contracting muscle. [K.]—S. of increasing energy. Of Landois, the period of contraction of a muscle. [K.]—S. of invasion. The period in the history of a disease in which the developing causes have taken effect, and the system is fairly under the influence of the virus. In fevers, it follows the s. of latency. [D.]—S. of latency. Lat.,

stadium prodromorum. Ger., *Stadium der Latenz, Latenzperiode*. The s. of an infectious disease intervening between the time of the lodgment of the virus in the body and that of the outward manifestation of disease. [G.]—Third s. of labor. See *Placental s.*

STAGGER-BUSH, n. *Sta2g'u'r-bu'sh*. See *ANDROMEDA maritima*.

STAGGER-GRASS, n. *Sta2g'u'r-gra's*. See *ZEPHYRANTHES atamasco*.

STAGGERS, n. *Sta2g'u'r-z*. Ger., *Koller*. 1. See *Grd*. 2. A disease of horses and cattle characterized by a staggering gait. [a, 34.]—**Blind s.** (*S. 2d def.*) due to cerebral disease accompanied by convulsions, blindness, etc. [L.]—**Grass s.** See *Loco-disease*.—**Mad s.**, **Sleepy s.** See *Blind s.*—**Stomach-s.** (*S. 2d def.*) caused by cerebral disturbance due to gastric disorders. [L.]

STAGGIA (It.), n. *Sta2j'de-a's*. A place in Tuscany where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 185 (a, 50).]

STAGMODEPSORIASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sta2g(mod-ē2-ō2)sor(por)-i2-a(a's)sis*. Gen., *-as'eos (-is)*. From *στάγμω*, a dropping, *έλος*, resemblance, and *ψωρίασις*, psoriasis. Fr., *stagmodépsoriasis*. See *PSORIASIS guttata*.

STAGNATION, n. *Sta2g-na'shu'n*. Lat., *stagnatio* (from *stagnare*, to stagnate). See *STASIS*.

STAG'S-HORN, n. *Sta2g'ho'r'n*. 1. The *Rhus typhina*. 2. The *Lycopodium clavatum*. 3. A species of *Cenomyce*. [a, 35.] In pharmacy, see *CORNU CERVI*.

STAHL (Ger.), n. *Sta1*. See *STEEL*.—**S'feile**. See *FERRUM præparatum* and *FERRUM metallicum*.—**S'haltig**. See *CHALYBEATE*.—**S'mittel**. A chalybeate medicine. [a, 48.]—**S'wein**. See *Vinum Ferri* and *Vinum Ferri citratis*.—**S'weinstein**. See *IRON tartare*.

STAIN, n. *Stan*. Gr., *κτλῖς, στίλος* Lat., *macula*. Fr., *tache*. Ger., *Fleck*. 1. A discoloration, a discolored spot or tract of surface. [a, 48.] 2. A dyeing preparation.—**Blue s.** See *MAL del pinto*.—**Carbol-fuchsin s.** See *Ziehl's s.*—**Ehrlich-Biondi triple s.** A mixture of 5 c. c. of a saturated watery solution of methyl green, 10 of a saturated solution of methyl orange, and 2 of Rubin s. (acid fuchsin). The specimen is put into the s. for from 15 minutes to 12 hours, washed in dilute alcohol, then for 1 minute in absolute alcohol, and then in xylol and benzol, and mounted in xylol balsam. The green stains the nuclei, and the acid fuchsin and the orange stain the ground substance of the specimen. [a, 34.]—**Ehrlich's s.** A s. for tubercle bacilli, composed of a saturated solution of aniline oil in distilled water to which is added enough of a saturated alcoholic solution of fuchsin to give the fluid a dark, opalescent appearance. The fluid to be examined is dried on a cover-glass, passed through a flame, floated on the coloring fluid, and boiled from 3 to 5 minutes. The specimen is then decolorized by floating it on a 25-per-cent. aqueous solution of nitric acid, rinsed in water or alcohol, and mounted. If, after rinsing, the specimen is floated in a dilute aqueous solution of methylene-blue, all bacteria except the tubercle bacilli are stained blue, the red of the latter contrasting with the blue of the former. [a, 34.]—**Friedländer's s.** The specimen is stained as by Ziehl's method, heated over a flame until steam is given off, washed in distilled water, and decolorized with a 5-per-cent. alcoholic solution of nitric acid, and then a few drops of an aqueous solution of methylene-blue are added as a contrast s. The specimen is then washed and mounted in balsam. [a, 34.]—**Gabbets's s.** A method of staining tubercle bacilli in Ziehl's s. The specimen is then placed in a mixture of 100 c. c. of a 25-per-cent. solution of sulphuric acid and 2 c. c. of methylene-blue, washed, dried, and mounted. [a, 34.]—**Gibbes's tubercle s.** A solution of 2 parts of rosaniline hydrochloride and 1 part of methylene-blue, made by heating and trituration in a glass mortar, with the addition of 3 parts of aniline oil dissolved in 15 of rectified spirit, and finally of 15 parts of distilled water added slowly. [a, 34.]—**Kühne's s.** A solution of 15 part of methylene-blue, 10 parts of absolute alcohol, and 100 of a 5-per-cent. solution of absolute alcohol, in which, in staining bacteria, the section is immersed for half an hour, washed in water, decolorized in a solution of 10 drops of hydrochloric acid in 500 grammes of water, immersed in a solution of 8 drops of a saturated solution of lithium carbonate in 10 grammes of water, washed in distilled water, dipped in absolute alcohol colored with methylene-blue, placed in aniline oil colored with methylene-blue, and washed in pure aniline oil and then in xylol. [a, 34.]—**Lewis's s.** A s. for nerve tissue. On a frozen section of tissue a few drops of a 2-per-cent. osmic-acid solution are poured and allowed to remain a few minutes; the section is then washed in water, immersed in a 1-per-cent. watery solution of aniline-black for one or two hours, and mounted in potassium acetate or in glycerin. [a, 34.]—**Löbier's s.** A mixture of 30 c. c. of a saturated solution of methylene-blue and 100 c. c. of a 1-to-10,000 solution of caustic potash; used for staining bacteria. [a, 34.]—**Milky s's.** See *LEUCOPLAKIA*.—**Pregle's s.** A modification of Kühne's s. The alcohol in a dehydrated section is absorbed by a piece of filter paper, and a drop of acetone celloidin solution is placed upon it; the section is then stained by dropping upon it the solution composing Kühne's s. from a pipette. [a, 34.]—**Weigert's hæmatoxylin s.** A process of staining various tissue elements of the central nervous system. Sections of tissue that has been hardened in Müller's fluid are soaked for twenty-four hours in a saturated aqueous solution of neutral cupric acetate diluted with an equal bulk of water. They are then soaked for two hours in a solution of 1 gramme of hæmatoxylin crystals in a mixture of 10 c. c. of 97-per-cent. alcohol, 90 c. c. of water, and 1 c. c. of a saturated aqueous solution of lithium carbonate. They are next washed in two or three waters, rinsed in alcohol, and transferred to a bleaching solution of 25 grammes of potassium ferricyanide, 2 grammes of sodium borate, and 200 c. c. of water, in which they remain until the gray matter has a distinct yellow color and the white matter is bluish-black. The sec-

tion is then washed in water, dehydrated with absolute alcohol, cleared with oil of cloves, and mounted in balsam. The gray matter, connective-tissue elements, and ganglion cells have a yellow or yellowish-brown color, the axis-cylinders are uncolored or have a slight yellowish tint, while the medullary sheaths are bluish black or black. [a, 34.]—**Ziehl's s.** A s. for the typhoid bacillus; a mixture of 9 parts of a filtered 5-per-cent. aqueous solution of carboic acid and 1 part of a 10-per-cent. alcoholic solution of fuchsin, in which specimens are soaked for half an hour, then decolorized by alcohol, cleared in cedar-oil, and mounted. [a, 34.]

STAINING, n. *Stan'ing*. The act of impregnating a substance, especially a tissue under microscopic examinations, with pigments so as to distinguish the various structures of which it is composed. The principal s's used in microscopy are hæmatoxylin, carmin, ammonia-carmin, picro-carmin, silver nitrate, gold chloride, and the various aniline dyes (fuchsin, eosin, vesuvium, auramine, safranine, fluorescein, methylene-blue, gentian-violet, methyl-violet, malachite-green, etc.). [B.]—**Double s.** S. with two pigments simultaneously. [B.]—**Golgi's method of s.** S. with a nitrate-of-silver solution (strength 0.5 to 0.8 per cent.) after preliminary hardening with potassium dichromate or Müller's fluid. Used for demonstrating ganglion cells and processes. [B.]—**Gram's method of s.** A method of s. bacteria in which the pigment is designed to be limited to them. The object placed on a cover-glass is stained with gentian-violet, then placed for a minute in a solution of iodine and potassium iodide, and then transferred to absolute alcohol, where it is left until it is apparently colorless, when the glass is washed off with water. [B.]—**Multiple s.** S. with several pigments simultaneously. [B.]—**Triple s.** S. with three pigments simultaneously. [B.]

STALAGMOMETER, n. *Sta2l-a2g-mo2m'e2t-u'r*. From *σταλαγμός*, a dropping, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *stalagmomètre*. An instrument for measuring the size of drops. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

STALAGMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sta2l(sta2l)-a2g(a2g)/mu's(mu's)*. Gr., *σταλαγμός* (from *σταλάσσειν*, to drop). A dropping, as of blood in epistaxis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

STALAIPOS (Fr.), n. *Sta3-la3-po*. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [a, 14.]

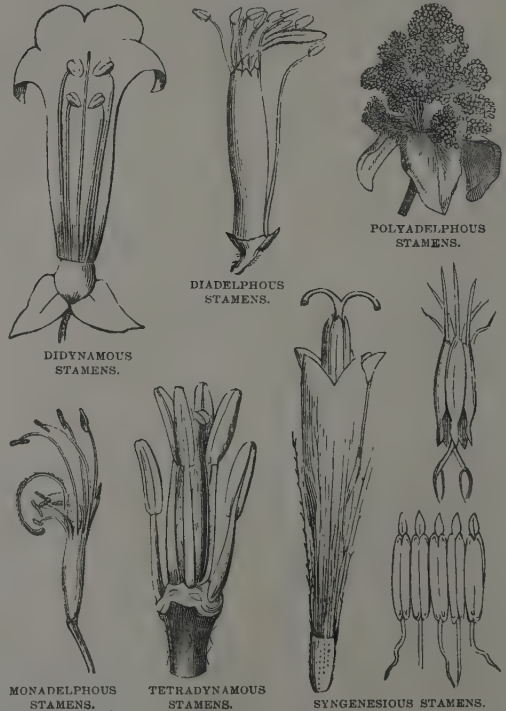
STALAXIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sta2l(sta2l)-a2x(a2x)/i2s*. Gen., *-ax'eos (-is)*. See *STAXIS*.

STALK, n. *Sta4k*. Gr., *καυλός*. Lat., *caulis*. Fr., *tige*. Ger., *Stengel*. Any lengthened support to an organ. [a, 35.]—**Flower-s.** See *PEDUNCLE*.—**Leaf-s.** See *PETIOLE*.

STALKED, adj. *Sta4kt*. Furnished with a stalk, not sessile. [a, 35.]

STALLROTH (Ger.), n. *Sta3l'rot*. The "black-water" of cattle. [a, 34.]

STAMEN (Lat.), n. n. *Stam(sta'm)/e2n*. Gen., *stam'inis*. From *stare*, to stand. Fr., *étamine*. Ger., *Staubgefäss, Staubblatt*.



The male sporophyll in a flower, consisting, when complete, of a filament and an anther. [a, 35.]—**Coherent s's.** S's more or less united to each other by the filaments or by the anthers or by both.



TRIADELPHOUS STAMENS.

[a, 35.]—**Diadelphous s's.** S's coherent into two sets. [a, 35.]—**Didynamous s's.** S's of which two are longer than the other two. [a, 35.]—**Epigynous s.** A s. borne on the top of the ovary. [a, 35.]—**Epipetalous s.** A s. inserted on the tube of the corolla. [a, 35.]—**Free s't.** S's not coherent. [a, 35.]—**Gynandrous s.** A s. inserted on or growing fast to the pistil. [a, 35.]—**Hypogynous s.** A s. situated on the receptacle. [a, 35.]—**Included s.** A s. that does not project beyond the corolla, but is contained within it. [a, 35.]—**Monadelphous s's.** S's coherent into but one set. [a, 35.]—**Perigynous s.** A s. borne on the margin of the disc or calyx-tube. [a, 35.]—**Polyadelphous s's.** S's united into a considerable number of sets. [a, 35.]—**Sterile s.** See STAMINODIUM.—**Superimposed s.** An outer s. that is converted into a carpel superimposed on the normal carpels. [a, 35.]—**Syngenesious s's.** S's coherent by their anthers. [a, 35.]—**Tetradynamous s's.** S's so grouped that four are long and two short. [a, 35.]—**Triadelphous s's.** S's coherent into three sets. [a, 35.]

STAMINAL, adj. *Sta'mi-nal*. Lat., *staminalis* (from *stamen* [q. v.]). Fr., *a*. Pertaining to or consisting of stamens. [a, 35.]

STAMINATE, adj. *Sta'mi-nat*. From *stamen*, a stamen. Of a flower, male; having stamens but no pistils. [a, 35.]

STAMINEOUS, adj. *Sta'mi-ne-ous*. Lat., *stamineus*. Fr., *stamineux*. See STAMINAL.

STAMINIDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Sta'mi(n)sta'mi*-i²d-i²a². From *stamen* (q. v.). The antheridia of cryptogams. [a, 35.]

STAMINODIUM (Lat.), n. *Sta'mi(n)sta'mi*-i²n-od-i²u²m (u²m). From *stamen* (q. v.), and *di*, resemblance. Fr., *staminode*. A staminode, or sterile stamen; an imperfectly developed stamen having no pollen. [a, 35.]

STAMINODY, n. *Sta'mi-ni*-od-i². The metamorphosis of other parts of the flower into stamens. [a, 35.]

STAMINOSUS (Lat.), adj. *Sta'mi(n)sta'mi*-i²n-os-us (u²s). From *stamen* (q. v.). Fr., *stamineux*. Of flowers, having very long stamens. [a, 35.]

STAMM (Ger.), n. *Sta'm*. 1. A stem; the trunk of the body; in botany, see CAULIS. 2. Stock, lineage, breed. [A, 315 (a, 48).]—**Cilienwurzels**. See *Originating fibre*.—**Gefässe**. An arterial trunk. [L, 81.]—**Grosshirns**. See CAUDEX *cerebri*.—**Markstämme des kleinen Hirns**. See PEDUNCLES of the cerebellum.—**Nervens**. See ORIGIN of a nerve.—**Rippennackens**. See TAUCUS *costo-cervicalis*.—**S. der Fissura Sylvii**. Of Bischoff, the depression of the base of the brain the floor of which is formed by the anterior perforated space. [I, 17 (K).]

STAMMÄHNlichkeit (Ger.), n. *Sta'm-an-li*-ch²2-*kit*. See ATAVISM.

STAMMART (Ger.), n. *Sta'm-a*-rt. The primary species of a genus. [a, 35.]

STAMMBLÄSCHEN (Ger.), n. *Sta'm-blas*-ch²e²n. The first primary cephalic vesicle. [I, 17 (K).]

STAMMERING, n. *Sta'm-er-i*-ng. Fr., *bégaiement, anouement*. Ger., *Stammeln*. Faltering in speaking; as often used, stuttering. [D, 20.]—**Gatturo-tétanie**. See BÉGALEMENT *gut-turo-tétanique*.

STAMMESGESCHICHTE (Ger.), n. *Sta'm-me*-s-ge²-sh²i²ch²2-*e*. See PHYLLOGY.

STAMMTHEIL (Ger.), n. *Sta'm-thil*. The lower portion of the primary cephalic vesicle, corresponding to the base of the brain. [I, 17 (K).]

STAMPED, adj. *Sta'mpt*. See SIGILLATE.

STÄMPEL (Ger.), n. *Stamp*-e²l. See EMBOLUS.

STANDARD, n. *Sta'n-d*-rd. 1. A basis of comparison; as an adj., corresponding to the recognized s. [a, 48.] 2. In botany, see VEXILLUM.

STANDARDIZED, adj. *Sta'n-d*-rd-izd. Brought to the standard strength or to a standard degree of efficiency. [B, 11.]

STANDIETHYL, n. *Sta'n-di*-e²th-i²l. Ger., *Standiethyl*, *Zimdiethyl*. A bivalent radicle, $\text{Sn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$, in the free state, a double molecule, $\text{Sn}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$, constituting a thick oily liquid. [B, 3.]

STANDIPHENYL, n. *Sta'n-di*-fe²n-i²l. A bivalent radicle, $\text{Sn}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$. [B.]

STANDIOPHYL, n. *Sta'n-di*-pro²-pi²l. A bivalent radicle, $\text{Sn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$. [B.]

STANDSTILL, n. *Sta'n-d*-st²l. Ger., *Stillstand*. The quiescent state resulting from suspension of action, especially of motion.—**Expiratory s.** A condition in which the respiratory apparatus remains in the state seen at the close of an ordinary or labored expiration. [J.] Cf. *Expiratory tetanus*.—**Inspiratory s.** Ger., *Athemkrampf, Inspirationskrampf*. A condition in which the respiratory rhythm is so accelerated that the diaphragm remains tetanically contracted, and hence the lungs remain filled with air. It may be produced by strongly stimulating the central end of a divided vagus nerve. [J.]—**Respiratory s.** Ger., *Athmungsstillstand*. A suspension of the respiratory movements in either the inspiratory or the expiratory phase. [J, 19, 40.]

STANNAR, n. Of the alchemists, a hypothetical elementary substance from which metals were supposed to be produced. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

STANNIC, adj. *Sta'n-i*nk. Lat., *stannicus*. Fr., *stannique*. Containing tin as a tetrad radicle. [B, 3.]—**s. acid**. Fr., *acide stannique*. Ger., *Zinnsäure*. A gelatinous white precipitate, $\text{SnO}(\text{OH}) = \text{H}_2\text{SnO}_3$, which on drying forms a semitransparent vitreous mass; acid and dibasic. A related (probably isomeric) acid is called *metastannic acid*. [B, 3.]—**s. anhydride**. Tin dioxide. [B.]—**s. hydride**. See *S. acid*.

STANNICHLORIDE, n. *Sta'n-i*-klor-i²d(i). A more correct form for chlorostannate. [B.]

STANNIOL (Ger.), n. *Sta'n-ne*-ol. Tin-foil. [B, 48, 124 (a, 14).]

STANNOCHLORIDE, n. *Sta'n-o*-klor-i²d(i). See CHLOROSTANNATE.

STANNOFLUORIDE, n. *Sta'n-o*-flu-i²o²-i²d(i). A compound of tin tetrafluoride with chlorine of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

STANNOSTANNIC, adj. *Sta'n-o*-s²-ta²n-i²nk. Made up of a combination of both stannous and stannic compounds, i. e., containing two atoms of tin which have atomicities of two and four respectively. [B, 3.]—**s. ethide**. See STANTRIETHYL.

STANNOUS, adj. *Sta'n-u*s. Containing tin as a bivalent element, Sn^{II} , or, more properly, containing a bivalent molecule of the metal consisting of two quadrivalent atoms so united as to present only two free bonds each: $\text{Sn} = \text{Sn} =$. [B.]

STANNUM (Lat.), n. *Sta'n*(sta'n)-nu²m(nu²m). See TIN.—**Arbor stanni**. See ARBOR JOVIS.—**Butyrum stanni**. Tin chloride. [B, 270.]—**Calx stanni**, *Cineres stanni*. See CALX JOVIS.

Limatura stanni. See *Étain en poudre*.—**Magisterium stanni**, *Oxydum stanni cinereum*, *Fructoxydum stanni*. See CALX JOVIS.—**Rasura stanni**. Tin filings. [B.]—**s. anglicum**. Tin. [B.]—**s. cinereum**, *s. glaciale*. See BISMUTH.—**s. indicum**. Zinc. [B.]—**s. preparatum**, *s. pulveratum*. See *Étain en poudre*.—**s. purissimum [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *étain pur en baguettes*. A very pure, shining, white tin, soft and very ductile, of the sp. gr. 7.29, and melting at 228° C. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**s. raspatum**. [Ger. Ph.] Tin filings. [B.]—**s. suboxydatum**. Tin protoxide. [B, 119 (a, 38).]**

STANTRIETHYL, n. *Sta'n-tri*-e²th-i²l. A thick, oily liquid, $\text{Sn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$. [B, 3.]—**s. chloride**. An oily liquid, $\text{Sn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$, having a highly irritating vapor. [B, 4.]—**s. hydrate**, *s. hydroxide*. The compound $\text{Sn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{OH}$. [B, 4.]—**s. iodide**. Ger., *Zinntriäthyljodür*. An oily liquid, $\text{Sn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$. [B, 3.]—**s. oxide**. An oily liquid, $[\text{Sn}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4]_2\text{O}$. [B, 3.]

STAPÉAL (Fr.), n. *Sta'p*-a²-al. See OPERCULAR BONE.

STAPEDIAL, adj. *Sta'p*-ed-i²-al. Lat., *stapedius*. Fr., *stapédien*, *stapédial*. Ger., *steigbügelig, Steigbügel*. Pertaining to or connected with the stapes. [a, 48.]

STAPEDIO-VESTIBULAR, adj. *Sta'p*-ed-i²-o-ve²-st-i²b-*u*²l-r. From *stapes* (q. v.), and *vestibulum*, a vestibule. Ger., *Steigbügel-Vorhof*. Pertaining to the stapes and the margin of the fenestra ovalis.

STAPEDIUS (Lat.), adj. *Sta'p*(sta'p)-e²-di²(di²)-u²s(u²s). From *stapes* (q. v.). Ger., *Stapédial*; as a n. m. Fr., *stapédien, muscle de l'étrier*. Ger., *Steigbügelmuskel*, a muscle arising from the hollow in the eminentia pyramidalis and inserted into a point between the capitulum and the posterior axis of the stapes; an antagonist of the tensor tympani. [F, 32.]

STAPELIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sta'p*-e²l-i²a². From *Van Stapel*, a Dutch botanist. Fr., *stapèle, stapélie, crapaudine*. Ger., *S. Carrion-flower*; a genus of African plants. The *Stapeliceae* are a division, and the *Stapelieae* a tribe, of the *Asclepiadaceae*. [a, 35.]—**s. hirsuta**. Ger., *Stunkhaarige St. daschiana*, *daschiana*. A species cultivated as an ornament; its flowers, like those of the other species, have a disgusting odor. [a, 35.]

STAPES (Lat.), n. m. *Sta'p*(sta'p)-ez-as. Gen., *stap'edis* (-idis). Fr., *étrier*. Ger., *Steigbügel*. Lit., a stirrup. The third ossicle of the middle ear. It consists of a collum (see Neck of the s.) and a head, or capitulum, on which there is a hollowed articular surface for the lenticular process of the incus, and from which two crura diverge, that end in an oval or bean-shaped foot-plate. The longitudinal axis of the s. stands almost perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the malleus and incus. [F, 32.]

STAPHIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sta'f*(sta'f)-is. Gen., *staph'id*os (-idis). Of Pliny, see DELPHINIUM *staphisagria*.—**Grana staphidis agriae**. See SEMEN STAPHISAIGRE.—**s. agria**. See STAPHISAIGRA.

STAPHISAIGRIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sta'f*(sta'f)-is-a²g(-a²g)-ri²a². From *stasis*, dried grapes, and *aypos*, wild. Fr., *staphisaigre* (semen) [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Stephanskörner, Lauschkörner*. Sp., *estafisagria, albarax (semilla)* [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, see DELPHINIUM s. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the seed of *Delphinium* s. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Semen** [Belg. Ph.] (see *semen*) *staphisaigriae*, *Staphisaigria semilla* [Belg. Ph.]. See s. (2d def.).—**Tinctura staphisaigriae**. A tincture made by macerating 100 parts of s. for three days in enough 70-per-cent. alcohol to make 500 parts after straining, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum staphisaigriae** [Br. Ph.]. An ointment made by macerating bruised s. in twice as much melted benzoated lard for two hours, straining, and cooling. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

STAPHISAIGRINE, n. *Sta'f*-is-a²g(-en). Fr., *s. Ger., Staphisaigrin*. A poisonous alkaloid, $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{35}\text{NO}_8$, extracted from *Delphinium staphisaigria*; a bitter amorphous powder. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

STAPHISAIGRE (Fr.), n. *Sta'f*-ze²-gr'. See STAPHISAIGRIA.—**Poudre de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. The seed of *Delphinium staphisaigria* dried at 25° C., powdered, and sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve.

[B, 95 (a, 38).]—Semence de s., S. (semence) [Fr. Cod.]. See STAPHISAGRIA (2d def.).

STAPHYLÆA (Lat.), n. f. Sta²(sta²f)-i²(u¹)-e(a³/e²)-a³. See STAPHYLÆA.

STAPHYLÆMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sta²(sta²f)-i²(u¹)-e²m-(a³-e²m)-a²(a²t)-om²a³. Gen., -om²atos (-atis). From σταφυλή, the palate, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *staphylématome*. Ger., *Staphylématom*. A hematoma of the palate. [a, 34.]

STAPHYLAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Sta²(sta²f)-i²(u¹)-a²g(a³g)-ra³. Gr., σταφυλάγρα (from σταφυλή, the uvula, and ἀγρα, a seizure). Ger., *Zäpfchenzange, Zäpfchenhalter*. An instrument for seizing and removing the uvula. [E.]

STAPHYLE (Lat.), n. f. Sta²(sta²f)-i²(u¹)-e(a). Gen., *staphy-lyes*. Gr., σταφύλη. Lít., a bunch of grapes; see UVULA.

STAPHYLÆA (Lat.), n. f. Sta²(sta²f)-i²(u¹)-e(a)/a³. From σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes. Fr., *staphylier*. Ger., *Pimpernussbaum*, a genus of the *Staphylæaceæ* (a tribe of the *Celastrineæ*), which are now regarded as a suborder (the *Staphylæe*, or *Staphylæe*) of the *Sapindaceæ*. [a, 35.]—*S. pinnata*. Fr., *staphylier penné, né (ou nez) coupé, palenotier*. Ger., *gemeiner Pimpernussbaum, Klappernuss, Blasenussbaum, Totenkopfbaum*. Anthony-nut, common (or European) bladder-nut. The seeds are purgative and yield an oil. [a, 35.]—*S. trifoliata*. Fr., *pistachier bâlard (ou sauvage)*. North American bladder-nut. The edible seeds are slightly laxative and yield a sweet oil. [a, 35.]

STAPHYLEPARTES (Lat.), n. m. Sta²(sta²f)-i²(u¹)-e²p-a²r²t(e²as). Gr., σταφυλεῖρες (from σταφυλή, the uvula, and εἶρειν, to lift up). See STAPHYLÆA.

STAPHYLEUS (Lat.), adj. Sta²(sta²f)-i²(u¹)-e²-u³s(u⁴s). From σταφυλή, the uvula. Pertaining to the uvula; as a n. m., see PALATOSTAPHYLEUS.

STAPHYLOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. Sta²(sta²f)-i²(u¹)-in(en)/i²(u¹)-in(en)/i²(u¹)-o(o²)-fa²r²(fa²r²)-i²(u¹)-in(en)/i²(u¹)-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., σταφυλόφαρυγος, the pharynx. See PALATOPHARYNGEUS.

STAPHYLINUS (Lat.), adj. Sta²(sta²f)-i²(u¹)-in(en)/i²(u¹)-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., σταφυλίνος. Fr., *staphylin*. 1. See STAPHYLINUS. 2. As a n. m., see *LYGOS uvula*. 3. As a n. m., see *PASTINACA sativa*.—*S. externus*. See ABDUCTOR of the *Eustachian tube*.—*S. internus*. See LEVATOR palati.—*S. medius*. See *LYGOS uvula*.

STAPHYLION (Lat.), n. n. Sta²(sta²f)-i²(u¹)-i²-o²n. From σταφυλή, the uvula. See PUNCTUM *spinæ nasalis posterius*.

STAPHYLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Sta²(sta²f)-i²(u¹)-i²(e)/t²s. Gen., -it²idos (-idis). From σταφυλή, the uvula. Fr., *kionite*. Inflammation of the uvula. [E.]

STAPHYLUM (Lat.), n. n. Sta²(sta²f)-i²(u¹)-i²-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., σταφύλιον (dim. of σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes). See NIPPELE.

STAPHYLOCAUSTICUM (Lat.), n. n. Sta²(sta²f)-a²i²(u¹)-o(o²)-ka²st²(ka²st²)/t²s(u⁴m(u⁴m)). From σταφυλή, the uvula, and καυστικός, caustic. A caustic for the uvula. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

STAPHYLOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Sta²(sta²f)-i²(u¹)-o(o²)-ko²k²ku²s(ku²s). From σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes, and κόκκος, a kernel. Fr., *staphylococque*. Ger., *S. Traubenkokkus*. A genus of *Schizomycetes* (*Micrococci*) in which the spheres become arranged in irregular masses compared to clusters of grapes. [B, 238, 316 (a, 35).]—*S. albus liquefaciens*. Of Escherich, an aerobic, liquefying micrococcus from 0.8 to 1.2 μ in diameter, occasionally oval in form and 3 μ in its long diameter, found associated in irregular groups; occasionally found in the alvine discharges of healthy infants. [a, 34.]—*S. Biskrae*. Fr., *microbe du bouton de Biskra*. The micrococcus of Biskra button, in which disease it is found in the blood, pustules, etc. It is closely related to *S. pyogenes aureus*, but it liquefies gelatin much more slowly; its colonies, moreover, on agar-agar are whitish and raised, and on potatoes are of an orange-red color. [a, 35.]—*S. candidus*. A species found by Warrington in milk, in which it forms so small a quantity of acid that the milk does not coagulate after boiling. The cocci are glistening white, and are associated in the irregular groups peculiar to the genus. [a, 35.]—*S. cereus (albus)*. A non-pathogenic species forming cocci 1.6 μ in diameter. On gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, it produces white points that eventually attain a size of from 1 to 2 mm. In stroke cultivation it forms a white, wax-like layer with irregular, somewhat thickened borders, and on potatoes a grayish-white layer of medium thickness. The micro-organism was found by Passet in pus, but experiments on animals show it to possess no pyogenic properties. [a, 35.]—*S. cereus flavus*. See *S. Passetii*.—*S. epidermidis albus*. Of Welch, an almost constant inhabitant of the epidermis, resembling *S. pyogenes albus* except that it has a feeble pyogenic capacity; possibly an attenuated or modified form of that organism. [a, 34.]—*S. flavescens*. A variety occurring in pus, differing from *S. pyogenes aureus* in the pale-yellow color of its cultivations. [a, 35.]—*S. fulvus*. A species occurring as rusty-red globules on horse dung. The cells are from 1 to 1.5 μ in diameter, usually with a viscid intercellular substance. [a, 35.]—*S. Leloirii*. A diplococcus resembling *S. Biskrae* found by Leloir in circumfollicular dermatitis. [B, 316 (a, 34).]—*S. Passetii*. A non-pathogenic organism occurring as diplococci about 1 μ long, found in pus. It forms on gelatin plates (without liquefying them) prominent, intensely yellow droplets. [a, 35.]—*S. pyogenes*. A species including as varieties, according to Saccardo, *S. pyogenes albus*, *S. pyogenes citreus*, and *S. flavescens*. [a, 35.] See Plate III, Fig. 10.—*S. pyogenes albus*. As *S.* found in pus, along with *S. pyogenes aureus*, from which it differs only in the absence of pigment, the colonies remaining white even after a long time. According to Flüge, this variety occurs more frequently in rabbits and other animals than *S. pyogenes aureus*. [a, 35.]—*S. pyogenes aureus*. Fr., *staphylococque doré*. The most common of the pyogenic microbes, being found in acute abscesses, empyema, boils, acute osteomyelitis, pyæmia, ulcerative endo-

carditis, etc. It occurs as isodiametric cells about 0.84 μ (Saccardo) or 0.87 μ (Passet) in diameter, often as diplococci, usually grouped in irregular masses. On agar-agar it forms yellowish colonies undulated at the margins, and on gelatin plates punctiform colonies which appear at first, under a low power of the microscope, as light-brown balls having a dark centre and smooth borders. When the colonies reach the surface of the gelatin (after 2 or 3 days), they assume a yellow color and, slowly liquefying the gelatin, form circular depressions, which finally coalesce. The yellow pigment occurs only when the colonies are in contact with the air, the cultivations under a layer of oil remaining white. The puncture in nutrient jelly produces comparatively rapid liquefaction with the deposition of the colonies in the form of a golden-yellow sediment. Inoculated into milk, it curdles the latter after 1 to 8 days by the production of lactic and other acids. This *S.* is remarkable for its great resistance to external agents, the cultivations remaining active after more than a year. [a, 35.]—*S. pyogenes citreus*. A variety occurring in the pus of acute abscesses, differing from *S. pyogenes aureus* only in the bright, citron-yellow pigment. [a, 35.]—*S. pyosepticus*. Of Héricourt and Richet, a variety found in an epithelial non-ulcerated swelling on a recently killed dog. It closely resembles *S. pyogenes albus*. [“N. Y. Med. Jour.,” July 6, 1889, p. 14 (a, 50).]—*S. salivarius pyogenes*, *S. sialopyus*. A species occurring as diplococci 0.3 to 0.5 μ long in the contents of an abscess of a guinea-pig inoculated with the saliva from a man with angina scarlatina. On gelatin plates, which it liquefies slowly, it forms, especially in the lowest strata, sharply defined rounded colonies of a whitish, opalescent appearance. [a, 35.]—*S. viridiflavescens*. A non-pathogenic species found in varicella. It forms on gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, greenish-yellow, circular, smooth-edged colonies, and on blood-serum lemon-yellow colonies. [E.]

STAPHYLODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sta²(sta²f)-i²(u¹)-o(o²)-di(d²)-a²i²(a²)/i²(u¹)-si²s. Gen., -ys²eos (-al²ysis). From σταφυλή, the uvula, and διάλυσις, relaxation. A relaxation of the uvula. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

STAPHYLEDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Sta²(sta²f)-i²(u¹)-e²d(o²-e²d)-em(am)/a³. Gen., -em²atos (-atis). From σταφυλή, the uvula, and οίδημα, edema. (Edema of the uvula. [E.]

STAPHYLOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sta²(sta²f)-i²(u¹)-om²a³. Gen., -om²atos (-atis). Gr., σταφύλωμα (from σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes). Fr., *staphylôme*. Ger., *Staphylom, Traubenaug*. A more or less irregular protrusion of some one of the tunics of the eye, due to a thinning or to a perforation from previous ulceration. [F.]—*Anni-lax s.* Of Walther, circumpapillary. [a, 35.]—*Anterior*. See *S. cornæ*.—*Ciliary s.* Ger., *Ciliar-s.* Sclerotics in the ciliary region, due to intra-ocular inflammation usually affecting the uveal tract. [F.]—*Posterior s.* 1. See *S. scleroticæ*. 2. See *CONUS* (2d def.).—*Projecting s.* See *CONICAL CORNÆA*.—*Sclerals*. See *S. scleroticæ*.—*Sclerochorioidals*. See *CONUS* (2d def.).—*S. aquatoris oculi*. Sclerotics in the equatorial region. [F.]—*S. annulære*. Sclerotics in the ciliary region, which extends either continuously or by slight interruptions all round the corneal margin. [F.]—*S. anticum scleræ*. See *Ciliary s.*—*S. conicum*. See *CONICAL CORNÆA*.—*S. cornæ*. Ger., *Hornhautstaphylom*. A bulging of the cornea, in whole or in part, from thinning of the membrane, with or without a preceding ulceration, due to injury or to a chronic inflammation of the cornea and usually of the iris, with abolition of the anterior chamber, adhesion of the iris to the posterior surface of the cornea, and increased tension. The cornea is opaque and occasionally thickened instead of thinned. According to some the term is restricted to protrusion originating in prolapse of the iris and consisting of iridic tissue replacing the cornea. [B, F.] Cf. *HERNIA cornæ*.—*S. cornæ intercalare*. A staphylomatous process located in the sclero-corneal region, apparently between the cornea and iris on the one hand and the sclera and ciliary body on the other. [F.]—*S. intercalare*. S. in which the projecting part of the eyeball is inserted between the insertion of the iris and the ciliary body, owing to a thinning of the ligamentum pectinatum in the region of Schlemm's canal. [F.]—*Iridis*. See *HERNIA iridis*.—*S. laterale*. As *S.* situated on one side of the equator of the eyeball. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—*S. of the cornea*. See *S. cornæ*.—*S. pellucidum (conicum)*. See *CONICAL CORNÆA*.—*S. posticum* (Scarpæ). See *CONUS* (2d def.).—*S. racemosum cor-næe*. S. cornæ with perforation at several points, through which small portions of the iris protrude. [F.]—*S. scleræ, S. scleroti-cæ*. A bulging of the sclerotic at any portion of its circumference, from thinning of the membrane due to long-continued intra-ocular inflammation with increased pressure. [F.]—*S. scleroticæ pos-ticum*. See *CONUS* (2d def.).—*S. uvæe*. A bulging of a portion of the uveal tract through a perforation in the sclera. [F.]

STAPHYLOME (Fr.), n. Sta²f-el-om. See STAPHYLOMA.—*S. rameux*. See STAPHYLOMA *racemosum corneæ*.

STAPHYLONCIA (Lat.). **STAPHYLONCUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Sta²(sta²f)-i²(u¹)-o²ns(o²n²k²)-i²a², -o²n²k²u²s(u⁴s). From σταφυλή, the uvula, and κύκλος, a tumor. Swelling of the uvula.

STAPHYLOPHARYNGIEN (Fr.), adj. Sta²-fe-lo-fa²-ra²n²-zhe-a²n². Pertaining to the uvula and the pharynx. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

STAPHYLOPLASTY, n. Sta²f-i²-o-pla²st²-i². From σταφυλή, the uvula, and πλασσειν, to mold. Fr., *staphyloplastie*. Ger., *Staphyloplastik*. The plastic surgery of the palate. [a, 34.]

STAPHYLOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sta²(sta²f)-i²(u¹)-o²pt-os²/i²s. Gen., -pt²eos (-al²ysis). From σταφυλή, the uvula, and πτῶσις, a falling. Elongation of the uvula as in staphyloedema. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

STAPHYLORRHAPHY, n. Sta²f-i²-o²r²a²f²-i². Lat., *staphy-lorrhaphia* (from σταφυλή, the uvula, and ῥάπτειν, to sew). Fr., *staphylorrhaphie*. Ger., *Staphylorrhaphie, Gaumennaht*. The operation of closing a cleft of the velum palati. Cf. URANOPLASTY.—*Fergusson's s.* An operation of which the essential feature is the division of the levator palati muscles in all cases and of the

palato-pharyngeus in some, to prevent their interference with the healing of the freshened surface of the cleft by retracting the flaps. [E.]—Garretson's s. An operation essentially the same as Ferguson's, except that the operator stands behind the patient, and uses the same instruments as in the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula. [E.]

STAPHYLOTOME, n. *Staʹfʹilʹo-tom*. Gr., *σταφυλότομον* (from *σταφύλη*, the uvula, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Fr., s. An instrument for cutting the uvula or incising the palate. [E.]

STAPHYLOMY, n. *Staʹfʹilʹo-mʹi*. Gr., *σταφυλόμια* (from *σταφύλη*, the uvula, and *μύω*, a cutting). Lat., *staphylo-mia*. Fr., *staphylo-mie*. Ger., *Staphylo-mie*. 1. Amputation of the uvula. [E.] 2. Abscession of a staphylo-ma. [a, 34.]

STAPHYLYGROMA (Lat.), n. *Staʹfʹilʹiʹgʹrʹo-mʹa*. Gr., *σταφυλῖγμα* (from *σταφύλη*, the uvula, and *γρῶν*, wet). See *STAPHYLEDEMA*.

STAR, n. *Staʹr*. See *ASTER* (1st def.) in the pl., s's, see *Polar s's*.—**Daughter s.**, *Double s.* See *AMPHLESTER*.—**Mother s.** See *ASTER* (1st def.).—**Polar s's**. Fr., *étoiles des pôles*. Radiating masses of the granules of the cell-protoplasm during cariocinesis, seen at the poles of the nuclear spindles. [L, 121.]—**S's** of Verheyen. See *STELLULÆ Verheyenii*.

STARAJA-RUSSA, n. A place in the government of Novgorod, Russia, where there is a mineral spring. [a, 14.]

STAR-ANISE, n. *Staʹrʹa-nʹiʹz*. The genus *Illicium*, especially *Illicium anisatum*; also its fruit. [a, 35.]

STARASOL (Ger.), n. *Staʹrʹa-sol*. A place in Austrian Galicia where there is a saline spring. [L, 30, 37, 57 (a, 14).]

STARCHE, n. *Staʹrch*. Gr., *ἀμύλον*. Lat., *amylum*. Fr., *amidon*, *fécule blanche* (ou *amylacée*). Ger., *Stärke*, *Stärke-mehl*. It., *amido*. Sp., *almidon*. A carbohydrate having the chemical constitution $C_6H_{12}O_5$, or some multiple of this formula ($C_{12}H_{24}O_{10}$, $C_3H_6O_2$, and $C_6H_{12}O_5$ have been given, and $C_6H_{12}O_5$ for dried s.); according to Salomon, however, the simple formula $C_6H_{12}O_5$ represents its composition most nearly. S. is contained in nearly all chlorophyllaceous plants, being derived from the protoplasm of the chlorophyll corpuscles and from small protoplasmic bodies called *s-formers*. It is stored up in the tubers, roots, seeds, etc., forming a nutriment for the young shoot. It is also found in other rapidly growing parts. S. is a white, shining, tasteless, and colorless powder, which, under the microscope, is seen to be made up of striated granules, differing in size, shape, and markings according to the source from which the s. is derived. The diameter of these granules ranges from 2 to 185 μ . Each granule consists of a series of concentric layers disposed about an eccentrically situated nucleus, called the *hilum*, the layers being separated from each other, according to some authorities, by concentric septa. S. granules have the property of polarizing light, and under polarized light show a dark cross, with arms intersecting the hilum. Chemically, s. consists of several isomeric substances differing in their solubility in water and their reaction toward iodine. The outer wall of each granule and the concentric septa found, according to some, in its interior are made up of *amylose* or *s-cellulose* (*farinose*), which is insoluble in water but soluble in caustic potash, and gives a yellowish or brownish coloration with iodine. The interior of the granule consists of a soluble s. (see *AMYLUM* [2d def.]). Between this soluble s. and s-cellulose various intermediate isomeric substances exist, which give yellow, violet, and red colorations with iodine. On boiling with water, the s-granules burst, and the contents swell up into a gelatinous paste (cf. *Mucilago AMYL.*), which on drying changes to a stiff transparent mass. On long boiling, or by prolonged exposure to a heat of 100° C. in the dry state, or by the action of diastase and chemical agents, s. is converted into a modification soluble in cold water (soluble s.). By the continued action of diastase and chemical agents, or by a dry heat of 320° C., s. is converted into *dextrin*. By the action of dilute nitric acid it forms *xylodrin*. With solutions of iodine, s. in all its forms gives a deep-blue color, which disappears on heating, but reappears on cooling. Iodine in substance converts s. into a compound (iodized s.) soluble in water, and from this solution a neutral salt precipitates the *iodide* of s. S. is obtained from the grains of the cereals, from the tubers of the potato, from the pith of the sago-palm (sago), from different species of *Moranta* (arrowroot), and from the *Jatropha manihot* (apiococa). It also enters largely into the composition of peas and beans, chestnuts, acorns, and other nuts, and the various edible rhizomes and tuberous roots. [B, 3, 5, 8, 9; L, 165.]—**Animals**. See *GLYCOGEN*.—**Canna s.**, *Cane s.* See *CANNA s.*—**Corn s.** Lat., *amylum maidis*. Fr., *amidon* (ou *fécule*) *de maïs*. Ger., *Maissstärke*. A variety of s. obtained from Indian corn distinguished by the small size of its granules. It is valuable for its nutritive properties. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Decoction of s.** See under *Mucilago AMYL.*—**Explosive s.** Xylodrin. [B, 2.]—**Gelatinized s.** A preparation used as a test in the U. S. Ph. [B.]—**Glycerine** (or *Glycerite*, or *Glycerolate*) of s. See *Glyceritum AMYL.*—**Hepatic s.** See *GLYCOGEN*.—**Hydrated s.** S. reduced to a pasty consistence by the action of hot water. [B.]—**Ice and sago**, arrowroot, etc. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Selenium iodatum**.—**Liver**. See *GLYCOGEN*.—**Moss s.** See *LICHENIN*.—**Oat s.** Lat., *amylum avenae*. Ger., *Häferstärke*. A variety of s. found in oats, constituting nearly 60 per cent. of oatmeal. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Potato s.** Lat., *amylum* (Fin., *hi*) (*solani*). Fr., *fécule de pomme-de-terre*. Ger., *Kartoffelstärke*, *Kartoffelmehl*. S. obtained from the potato. Its granules are very large and somewhat shiny. Used to imitate sago, arrowroot, etc. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Schleim s.** A modification of s. produced by the action of heat or chemical agents, which is soluble in cold water, but still gives a blue color with iodine. [B.]—**S. and opium clyster**. See *ENEMA opii*.—**S. enema**. See *Lavement à l'amidon*.—**S. iodide**. A compound of s. with iodine. Whether a true s. iodide actually exists is uncertain, although the iodized s. of the U. S. Ph. (see *AMYLUM*

iodatum) and that prepared in other ways is supposed to contain such a compound. According to Withaus, s. iodide is precipitated from the soluble iodized s. by the addition of a neutral salt. [B.]—**S. mucilage**. See *Mucilago AMYL.*—**S. paste**. See *Hydrated s.*—**S. poulitice**. See *Cataplasma AMYL.*—**S. sugar**. See *GLYCOSE*.—**Troches of s.** See *Trochisci bechici*.—**Wheat s.** Lat., *amylum* (*tritici*). Fr., *amidon de blé* (ou *de Froment*). Ger., *Weizenstärke*. S. obtained from wheat. [B.]

STARCHY, adj. *Staʹrchʹiʹz*. See *AMYLLOID*.

STARKBÄRTIGKEIT (Ger.), n. *Staʹrkʹbartʹiʹg-keit*. See *POGONIASIS*.

STÄRKE (Ger.), n. *Staʹrkʹe*. 1. Strength, intensity. 2. See *STARCH*.—**Jods'**. See *STARCH iodide*.—**S'ferment**. See *AMYLOLYTIC FERMENT*.—**S'glycerit**. See *Glyceritum AMYL.*—**S'gummi**. See *DEXTRIN*.—**S'lösung**. See *Solutio AMYL.*—**S'schleim**. See *Mucilago AMYL.*—**S'zucker**. See *GLYCOSE*.

STÄRKEMEHL (Ger.), n. *Staʹrkʹe-mal*. See *STARCH*.—**Amerikanisches s.** Ordinary arrowroot. [a, 35.]

STARR (Ger.), adj. *Staʹr*. Rigid, inflexible. [a, 35.]

STARRBLINDHEIT (Ger.), n. *Staʹrʹbliʹnd-hit*. The momentary darkening of the visual field by long-continued staring at a single point. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

STARRE (Ger.), n. *Staʹrʹre*. 2. Rigidity. [a, 14.]—**Frosts'**. See *STARRFROST*.—**Leichens'**. See *RIGOR mortis*.—**Nackens'**, *Rückens'*. See *OPISTHOTONOS*.—**Säures'**. Artificial muscular rigidity, induced by immersion of a muscle in weak acids. [K.]—**Todtens'**. See *CRAMP*.—**Wassers'**. Artificial rigidity of a muscle caused by immersing it for some time in water. [K, 16.]

STARRFROST (Ger.), n. *Staʹrʹfroʹst*. Shivering due to cold; ague. [a, 34.]

STARRKRAMPE (Ger.), n. *Staʹrʹkraʹmpf*. Tetanus.—**Seitens'**. See *PLEUROTHOTONUS*.

STARRSUCHT (Ger.), n. *Staʹrʹsucht*. See *CATALEPSY*.

STARVATION, n. *Staʹrvʹa-shuʹn*. Gr., *ἀστρία*. Lat., *inedia*. Fr., *inannation*. Ger., *Hungerleiden*. The condition resulting from continued want of food or from lack of food sufficient for nutrition. [a, 48.]—**Heart s.** Of Fothergill, neurasthenia of the heart. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

STARWORT, n. *Staʹrʹwuʹrt*. 1. The genus *Aster*. 2. The genus *Stellaria*. 3. The genus *Callitriche*. 4. The *Helonias dioica*. 5. The *Aletris farinosa*. [a, 35.]

STASIMETRY, n. *Staʹsʹiʹmʹeʹtʹrʹiʹz*. From *στάσις*, a condition, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Of Bitot, the measurement of the consistence of soft organic bodies. ["Arch. de phys. norm. et path.", 1878, 2, Ser., v. p. 164 (a, 34).]

STASIMORPHY, n. *Staʹsʹiʹmʹoʹrfʹiʹz*. From *στάσις*, a standing, and *μορφή*, form. In botany, a deviation from the normal form of a part or organ, produced by arrested development. [a, 35.]

STARIRAFISTERO (It.), n. *Staʹsʹeʹraʹfʹeʹsʹtaʹro*. An instrument invented by Selvelli for maintaining the stitches secure after hysterectomy. [A, 32.]

STASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Staʹsʹiʹs*. Gen., *staseos* (-ia). Gr., *στάσις* (from *σταίω*, to stand). Fr., *stase*. Ger., *Stillstand*, *Stase*. *Stauung*, *Stöckung*. Stagnation of blood or other organic fluid in some portion of the body. [a, 34.]—**Diffusion s.** Ger., *Diffusionsstase*. S. with diffusion of serum or lymph. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**Venous s.** A blood s. due to venous congestion. [a, 34.]

STATEMENT, n. *Staʹtʹmʹnt*. A declaration.—**Ante-mortem s.** A declaration made just before death, with special reference to its medico-legal bearings. Such a s., when made with the consciousness and belief that death is impending, is held in law as equally binding with a s. made on account. [D, 38.]

STATIC, adj. *Staʹtʹiʹk*. Gr., *στατικός* (from *ίσταται*, to cause to stand). Fr., *statique*. Ger., *statisch*. 1. Pertaining to what is stationary or in a state of rest or equilibrium. [a, 48.] 2. Pertaining to the standing posture. See *S. ATAXIA*. 3. Of electricity, existing without manifestation by currents (see *S. ELECTRICITY*).

STATICE (Lat.), n. f. *Staʹtʹiʹz* (from *ίσταται*, to cause to stand). Gr., (1st def.) *στατική* (from *ίσταται*, to cause to stand). Fr., *stacée*. Ger., *Strandnelke*, *Seestrandnelke*. 1. Of the ancients, see *ARMERIA vulgaris*. 2. Sea-lavender: a genus of plants forming, with *Armeria*, etc., a tribe (*Staceae* or *Staticineae*) of the *Plumbaginaceae*. [a, 35.]—**S. brasiliensis**. A Brazilian species. The root, known as *bayeruru* or *quaycuru*, is used as an astringent gargle and as a discutient. [a, 35.]—**S. caroliniana**. Fr., *stacée de la Caroline*. Ger., *carolinische Strandnelke*. Marsh-rosemary, inkroot; a North American herb. The bitter root, formerly in the secondary list of the U. S. Ph., is a powerful astringent, and is used in aphtae, angina, etc. [a, 35.]—**S. limonium**. Fr., *behen rouge*, *salabelle*. Ger., *gemeine Strandnelke*. Common sea-lavender, wild marsh-beet of Europe. The root and leaves are tonic and astringent. [a, 35.]—**S. mucronata**. A species the roots of which are used in Morocco as a nervine. [a, 35.]—**S. pseudo-limonium**. A species found especially on the shores of the North Sea; used like *S. limonium*. [a, 35.]—**S. speciosa**. Fr., *stacée superbe*. Showy sea-lavender; a sodalizing species of the eastern Siberia and Russia, used especially in uterine affections. [a, 35.]

STATOBLASTS, n. pl. *Staʹtʹoʹblaʹst*s. From *στάσις*, placed, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Ger., *Statoblasten*. Certain reproductive buds developed in the interior of *Polyzoa*, but not liberated until the death of the parent organism. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

STATOMETER, n. *Staʹtʹoʹmʹeʹtʹr*. From *στάσις*, placed, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *statomètre*. Ger., *S.* An instrument used to determine the amount of protrusion of an eye; consisting of a rod or bar with two perpendicular arms or legs of equal length, one of them fixed, the other movable. On the former slides a sight-

vane, while on the latter is a mirror. The distance between the arms is made equal to the diameter of the base of the orbit, and the sight-vane is so adjusted that the cornea, its reflected image, and the vane are in the same line. Opposite the eye to be examined, on the cross-bar, is a small, round mirror, in which the eye sees its own image. This mirror, by means of a rod, may be pushed backward and forward upon the cross-bar. [F.]—Zehender's s. A s. consisting of a small, rectangular box, with one side open. In this box is a mirror about as wide as the face. When the instrument is placed before both eyes so that the mirror is parallel to the frontal surface, each eye is reflected in it. Small pins, movable by a screw, are so arranged as to stand immediately in front of the centre of the reflected pupils. Their distance from each other may be read off from a scale. [F.]

STATUS (Lat.), n. m. Stat(sta)t(u)s(u)s. Gen., stat(us). From *stare*, to stand. Fr., *état*. Ger., *Zustand*, *Beschaffenheit*. A condition, a stage; particularly (of old writers) that stage of a disease in which, having reached its height, it remains stationary before it begins to decline. [A, 244.]—**S. arthriticus**. Nervous or gastric disturbances due to imperfect or masked gout. [A, 326 (a, 34).]—**S. cribriformis**. See *Erstarrte*.—**S. eclampticus**. The state or condition of an individual affected with eclampsia. [a, 34.]—**S. epilepticus**. Fr., *état de mal épileptique*. 1. That state in which an epileptic has a number of fits in rapid and often regular succession, so that he does not become conscious between them. The condition is often associated with fever and frequently causes death. 2. See **HYSTERO-EPILEPSY**.—**S. gastricus**. See **GASTRICISM** (2d def.).—**S. hysterius**. The hysterical state or condition. [D.]—**S. nervosus**. See **NEURASTHENIA**.—**S. pituitosus**. See **GLUTINOSUM spontaneum**.—**S. presens**. The condition of an individual at the time a note is made of it (used generally of his condition when he first comes under observation as a patient). [a, 34.]—**S. typhosus**. The asthenic, delirious condition observed in typhoid and certain other fevers; characterized by great prostration, subsultus tendinum, floccitatio, feeble, frequent pulse, low muttering delirium or coma vigil, and dryness with brown color of the tongue. [B; a, 34.]

STAUB (Ger.), n. Sta't(u)b. See **DUST**.—**Befruchtungss', Blüthens'**. See **POLLIN**.—**Gehirnmarks'**. See **MYELOCTY**.—**S'beutel**. See **ANTHER**.—**S'ieber**. Fever due to the inhalation of dust in certain occupations. [a, 34.]—**S'gefäss**. See **STEMEN**.—**S'krankheit**. See **ANTHRACOSIS** (4th def.).

STAUDE (Ger.), n. Sta't(u)d'e. An undershrub. [a, 35.]

STAUDIG (Ger.), adj. Sta't(u)d'ig. See **SUPPURTICIOUS**.

STAUPÉ (Ger.), n. Sta't(u)p'e. Epilepsy; distemper (of dogs); influenza (of horses). [A, 315, 521 (a, 21).]—**Böse S.** See **EPILEPSY**.—**Korns'**. See **ERGOTISM**.

STAUROPLÉGIE (Fr.), n. Stor-o-pla-zhe. See **CROSSED HEMIPLEGIA**.

STAUUNG (Ger.), n. Sta't(u)u'ng. See **STASIS**.

STAVESACRE (n. Stavz'akr'). The Delphinium *staphisagria* or its seed. [a, 35.]

STAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Sta't(x)stax'is. Gen., *stax'eos* (-is). Gr., *στάσις* (from *στάσις*, to drop). Fr., *s.* Ger., *S.* Of Hippocrates, an effusion of blood in drops. [D.]

STEPSIN, n. Ste-a'p'sin. Fr., *stéapsine*. Ger., *S.* A principle obtained from pancreatic juice, capable of digesting twenty-four times its own weight of fat. It forms translucent, shining scales, soluble in water. [B.]

STEARALDEHYDE, n. Ste-a'r-a'l'd'e. hid. Ger., *Stearaldehyd*. See **STEARIC ALDEHYDE**.

STEARATE, n. Ste-a'r-at. Fr., *stéarate*. Ger., *Stearat*. A salt of stearic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

STEARERIN, n. Ste-a'r-e'r-in. Fr., *stéarérine*. Ger., *S.* A fatty substance, analogous to stearin, found in the grease of sheep's wool. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

STEARIC, adj. Ste-a'r'ik. Fr., *stéarique*. Derived from or contained in stearin. [B.]—**S. acid**. Fr., *acide stéarique*. Ger., *Stearinsäure*, *Talgsäure*. A monobasic acid, C₁₈H₃₆O₂, forming laminar crystals, and occurring as a glyceryl stearate along with glyceryl palmitate in the solid animal fats. It unites with the alkalis to form soaps. [B, 4; K.]—**S. aldehyde**. A body, C₁₇H₃₄-CHO, bearing the same relation to s. acid that ordinary aldehyde bears to acetic acid. It occurs in foliate crystals. [B, 4.]

STEARIDIC ACID, n. Ste-a'r-id'ik. Fr., *acide stéaridique*. Ger., *Stearidinsäure*. An amorphous substance, C₁₈H₃₄O₂, isomeric with oleic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

STEARIN, n. Ste-a'r'in. From *stéar*, stiff fat. Fr., *stéarine*. Ger., *S.* A derivative of glycerin in which one or more molecules of stearyl replace one or more molecules of hydroxyl. The term, when used without qualification, is understood to mean tristearin. [B, 4.] See also **DISTEARIN** and **TRISTEARIN**.

STEAROCONOT, n. Ste-a'r-o'n-k'ot. From *stéar*, fat, and *conus*, dust. Fr., *stéaroconote*. Ger., *Stearokonot*. A yellowish-brown, pulverulent fatty substance resembling cephalot; said to have been obtained by Couerbe from the brain. According to Frémy, it is a mixture of albumin, oleophosphates, and stearic acid, while Bibra considers it as simply a mixture of fatty acids. [B, 93 (a, 14); B, 118.]

STEAROL, n. Ste-a'r-o'l. Fr., *stéarol*. A medicament having fat as an excipient. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

STÉAROLÉ (Fr.), n. Sta-a'r'-ol-a. See **ointment**.

STEAROLIC ACID, STEAROLIC ACID, n's. Ste-a'r-o'l'ic'ik. -o'l'ik. Fr., *acide stéaroléique*. Ger., *Stearolsäure*. A monobasic acid, C₁₈H₃₂O₂ = C₁₇H₃₁·COOH, crystallizing from alcohol as long prisms. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

STEARONE, n. Ste-a'r-on. Fr., *stéarone*. Ger., *Stearon*. Distearyl ketone, (C₁₇H₃₃)₂:CO = C₃₄H₇₀O. [B, 2.]

STEAROPHANIC ACID, n. Ste-a'r-o-fa'n'ik. Fr., *acide stéarophanique*. Ger., *Stearophansäure*. See **STEARIC ACID**.

STEAROPHANIN, n. Ste-a'r-o'f'a'n-in. Fr., *stéarophanine*. Ger., *Stearophan*. See **ANAMITIN**.

STEAROPTENE, n. Ste-a'r-o'pt-en. Fr., *stéaroptène*. Ger., *Stearopten*. A camphor-like solid residue formed by the essential oils at a low temperature. [B, 93, 108 (a, 14).] Cf. **ELZORTENE**.

STEARORINIC ACID, n. Ste-a'r-o-r'i'n'ik. Fr., *acide stéarorinique*. Ger., *Stearorinsäure*. See **RICINOSTEARIC ACID**.

STEAROXYLIC ACID, n. Ste-a'r-o-x'ik'ik. Fr., *acide stéaroxylque*. Ger., *Stearoxylsäure*. A monobasic acid, C₁₈H₃₂O₄ = C₁₇H₃₁·O₂·COOH, crystallizing from alcohol as small shining plates. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

STEARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ste(ste't)-a'r(a's)-re(ro's)-a's. From *stéar*, fat, and *rhœa*, a flowing. Fr., *stéatorrhœa*. Ger., *Stéatorrhœe*. See **SEBORRHŒA**.—**S. congestiva**. See **SEBORRHŒA congestiva**.—**S. flavescens**. Seborrhœa in which either yellow sebaceous matter is secreted or the sebaceous matter turns yellow after its deposit upon the skin. [G.]—**S. nigricans**. Of Wilson and Neligan, a form of seborrhœa in which the sebaceous matter is of a dark color, varying from gray to jet black when first secreted, forming a dark-colored deposit upon the skin; said by them to be attended with more irritation and sensitiveness of the affected region than ordinary seborrhœa. Other writers regard the disease as a seborrhœa oleosa in which the sebaceous deposit upon the skin is colored dark by admixture with dirt. [G, 1, 46.]—**S. simplex**. Seborrhœa of the common type. [G, 1.]

STEARYL, n. Ste-a'r-i'l. Ger., *S.* The radicle, C₁₈H₃₅O, of stearic acid. [B.]

STEATHYLE (Lat.), n. f. Ste(ste't)-a'th(a'sh)-il(n'le)-e(a). Gen., *-hyl'es*. From *stéar*, fat, and *hyle*, matter. Of Lobstein, a morbid lardaceous substance. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

STEATITE, n. Ste-a't-it. From *stéar*, fat. Lat., *lardites*. Fr., *stéatite*. Ger., *Steatit*, *Bildstein*, *Schreibstein*, *Seifenstein*. Soapstone, granular magnesium silicate; a gray or grayish-green variety of talc, very greasy to the touch. [L, 30, 41, 49.]—**Sulphurated s.** A mixture of 9 parts of powdered s. with 1 part of zinc sulphate, used as a dusting powder for intertrigo of infants. [Vigier, 'Cours abrégé de méd. et de chir.,' Feb. 5, 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 6, 1886, p. 233 (a, 50).]

STEATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Ste(ste't)-a't(o's)-se(kn'le)-la. In Eng., *ste'a'to'-cel*. Gen., *-cel'es*. From *stéar*, fat, and *celên*, a tumor. Fr., *stéatocele*. A fatty tumor in the scrotum. [E.]

STEATODES (Lat.), adj. Ste(ste't)-a't(a't)-od'ez(as). Ger., *steatodes* (from *stéar*, fat, and *elbos*, resemblance). Fatty, abounding in fat. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

STEATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ste(ste't)-a't(a't)-om'a's. Gen., *-om'atos* (-atis). Gr., *στεάτωμα* (from *stéar*, fat). Fr., *stéatome*. Ger., *Speckgeschwulst*, *Speckgeschwachs*, *Steatom*. See **LIPOMA** and **ATHEROMA** (1st def.).—**S. testiculii**. See **STEATOCELE**.

STEATOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Ste(ste't)-a't(a't)-o'm'i'q(u's)-sez(kas). Gen., *-et'os* (-etis). From *stéar*, fat, and *mykēs*, a mushroom. Fr., *stéatomyce*. Ger., *Speckschwamm*. Of Ritgen, a fatty, fungous excrescence. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

STEATOPYGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ste(ste't)-a't(a't)-o'p'i(-pi'j)(pu'q)-i'2-a's. From *stéar*, fat, and *πυγή*, the nates. Fr., *stéatopygie*. Ger., *Fettsteiss*. An excessive development of fat about the nates, as in Hottentot women.

STEATORRHAGIA (Lat.), **STEATORRHŒA** (Lat.), n's f. Ste(ste't)-a't(a't)-o'r-ra'g'i'a'g'i'2-a's. -re(ro's)-a's. From *stéar*, fat, and *ρύσσω*, to burst forth, or *ρείν*, to flow. See **SEBORRHŒA**.

STEATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ste(ste't)-a't(a't)-os'i's. Gen., *-os'eos* (-is). From *stéar*, fat. Fr., *stéatose*. Ger., *Steatose*, *Fettbildung* (1st def.), *Speckbildung* (2d def.). 1. Fatty degeneration. 2. A tendency to the formation of abnormal deposits of fat. [D.] 3. A cutaneous affection consisting in an anomaly of sebaceous secretion in Auspitz's classification, a suborder of the *Keratosis*, including *Hypersteatosis*, *Parasteatosis*, and *Asteatosis*. [G, 4.] 4. See **SEBORRHŒA**.

STEATOSPONGUS (Lat.), n. m. Ste(ste't)-a't(a't)-o'p'(-o's)-sp'o'n'g'u's(u's). From *stéar*, fat, and *σπόγγος*, a sponge. See **STEATOMYCES**.

STEATOZOON (Lat.), n. n. Ste(ste't)-a't(a't)-o'p'(-o's)-zo'o'n. From *stéar*, fat, and *ζῷον*, an animal. See **DIPODEX folliculorum**.

STEBEN (Ger.), n. Stab'e'n. A place in Upper Franconia, Bavaria, where there are chalybeate and alkaline springs. [a, 14.]

STECAPFEL (Ger.), n. Ste'ch'a'pf-e'l. See **DATURA** and **Datura stramonium**.—**S'form**. A thorn-apple shape assumed by the red bulb-disks after their contents have evaporated. [K.]—**S'samenextrakt**. See **Extractum STRAMONII**.

STÉCHAS (Fr.), n. Sta-ka's. See **LAVANDULA stœchas**.

STECHEBECKEN (Ger.), n. Ste'ch'be'k'e'n. See **STECKBECKEN**.

STECHE (Ger.), n. Ste'ch'e'n. See **ACUPUNCTURE**.

STECHE (Ger.), adj. Ste'ch'e'nd. See **PUNCTENT**.

STECHPILLE (Ger.), n. Ste'ch'p'il'e. See **SUPPOSITORY**.

STECCHAUGER (Ger.), n. Ste'ch'z'a'ug'e'r. An instrument for puncturing the foetal membranes.

STECHEWINDE (Ger.), n. Ste'ch'e'w'ind'e. See **SMILAX**.

STECKBECKEN (Ger.), n. Ste'k'be'k'e'n. A bed-pan.

STECKFLUSS (Ger.), n. Ste'k'fl'us. See **SUFFOCATIVE CATARRH**.

STECKHUSTEN (Ger.), n. *Ste'k'hust-e'n*. See **PERTUSSIS**.

STEEL, n. *Stel*, Gr. $\chi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$, Lat. *calyx*, Fr. *acier*, Ger. *Stahl*. 1. A form of iron containing 0.6 to 1.9 per cent. of carbon susceptible of being tempered by exposure to heat and a subsequent cooling in water, oil, lead, mercury, etc. S. is capable of being sharpened to a fine, durable edge. [B. 1.] 2. As sometimes used in Great Britain, any medicinal preparation of iron. S. balsam. See *Linimentum FERRI nitrici*. S. wine. See *Vinum FERRI*.

STEELYARD, n. *Sti'l'y'rd*. A balance consisting essentially of a lever on the graduated long arm of which the weights are placed. [A. 48.]

STEEP-WEED, **STEEP-WORT**, n's. *Step'wed*, -wu'rt. The *Pinguicula vulgaris*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

STEGIUM (Lat.), n. *Stei*(*ste'g'i*/'i-u'm/'u'm). From *στεγος*, a roof. Of Miers, the mass of apical prolongations of the filaments (stamens) which often cover the top of the style in the *Asclepiadeae*. [A. 35.]

STEGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ste'g-nos*/'is. Gen., -*os'eos* (-is). Gr. *στεγνῶσις* (from *στεγνῶν*, to constrict). See **CONDENSATION** and **STENOSIS**.

STEGNOTIC, adj. *Ste'g-not*/'ik. Gr. *στεγνῶτικος*. Lat. *stegnoticus*. Fr., *stegnotique*. Astringent. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

STEHLUCHT (Ger.), n. *Stal'zucht*. See **CLEPTOMANIA**.

STEFWERDEN (Ger.), **STEIFWERDUNG** (Ger.), n's. *Sti'f'we'r'd-e'n*, -un'. See **ERECTION**.

STEIFER (Ger.), n. *Sti'f'e'r*. See **ERECTOR**.—S. des Kitzlers. See **ISCHIO-CAVERNOSUS**.

STEIFHALS (Ger.), n. *Sti'f'ha'ls*. See **STIFF-NECK**.

STEIFHEIT (Ger.), n. *Sti'f'hit*. See **RIGIDITY**.—**Muskels'**. 1. Muscular rigidity. 2. See *Thomson's* DISEASE.

STEIFUCHT (Ger.), n. *Sti'f'ucht*. See **CATALEPSY**.

STIEGBÜGEL (Ger.), n. *Stig'bu'g-el*. See **STAPES**.

STEIN (Ger.), n. *Stin*. See **CALCULUS**, **LAPIS**, **PYRENE** (1st def.), and **STONE**.—**Aders'**. See **PHLEBOLITH**.—**Frenss'**. See **HÖLLENSTEIN**.—**Gallens'**. See the major list. —**Gebärmutter's'**. See **UTERINE CALCULUS**.—**Gelbs'**, **Gelbsucht's'**. See **ICTERUS**.—**Gifts'**. White arsenic ore. [A. 46 (a, 21).] —**Griess'**. See **CALCULUS**. —**Harnsäures'**. See **URIC ACID CALCULUS**.—**Harns'**. See **URINARY CALCULUS**.—**Höllens'**. See the major list. —**Hörs'e**. See **OTO-LITHS**.—**Judens'**. See **PHENICITES**.—**Krätens'**. See **BUFONITES** and **SALIVARY CALCULUS**.—**Lendens'**. See **NEPHRITIC** and **RENAL CALCULUS**.—**Lungens'**. See **PULMONARY CALCULUS** and **LUNG-STONE**.—**Magens'**. See **GASTRIC CALCULUS**.—**Maulbeers'**. See **MULBERRY CALCULUS**.—**Milch'**. See the cheese mass formed in the galeolae by the absorption of the watery portion of the milk. [A. 37.] Cf. *Lactical* CALCULUS. —**Mutter's'**. See **UTERINE CALCULUS**.—**Narrens'e**. See **CARBONES ARTEMISIE RUBRÆ**.—**Nasens'**. See **RHINOLITH**.—**Nierens'**. See **RENAL CALCULUS** and **NEPHRITIC**.—**Speichels'**. See **SALIVARY CALCULUS**.—**S'auflösend**. See **LITHOTRIPIC**.—**S'auflösung**. See **LITHOTRITY**.—**S'ausleierend**. See **LITHAGOGUE**.—**S'beschwerde**, **S'bildung**. See **LITHIASIS**.—**S'brechung**. See **LITHOTRITY**.—**S'bruch**. See **POROCLE**.—**S'erzeugung**. See **LITHIASIS**.—**S'fach**. See **PYRENE** (1st def.).—**S'frucht**. See **LITHOPEDION** and **DRUPE**.—**S'fühler**. See **LITHOSCOPE**.—**S'geschwulst**. See **SCIRRHUS**.—**S'gies**. See **GRAVEL**.—**S'harnen**. See **LITHURISIS**.—**S'hauerlunge**. See **STONE-CUTTERS' PHTHISIS**.—**S'husten**. See **TUSSIS CALCULOSA**.—**S'kern**. See **OSSICULUM** (2d def.) and **PYRENE** (1st def.).—**S'kind**. See **LITHOPEDION**.—**S'krank**. See the major list. —**S'krank**. See **CALCULUS**; as a n. a person suffering from stone. [E. 1.] —**S'krankheit**. See **LITHIASIS**.—**S'kropf**. A calcareous goitre. [A. 34.] —**S'leiden**. See **LITHIASIS**.—**S'löffel**. See **LITHOTOMY SCOOP**.—**S'mittel**. See **LITHOTRIPIC**.—**S'öl**. See **PETROLEUM**.—**S'pocken**. See **STONE-POX**.—**S'rotz**. See **GLANDERS**.—**S'säure**. See **URIC ACID**.—**S'schneiden**. See **LITHOTOMY**.—**S'schnitt**. See the major list. —**S'treibent**. See **LITHOTRIPIC**.—**S'terbrechung**, **S'termalmung**, **S'terzreibung**, **S'terztrümmerung**. See **LITHOTRITY**.—**Thräncens'**. See **LACRYMAL CALCULUS**.—**Uteruss'**. See **UTERINE CALCULUS**.—**Venens'**. See **PHLEBOLITH**.—**Vorhauts'**. See **PREPUITAL**.

STEINAPFEL (Ger.), n. *Stin'ap'fel*. A pome, like that of the hawthorn, containing bony carpels. [A. 35.]

STEINBRECH (Ger.), n. *Stin'bre'ch*. 2. See **SAXIFRAGA**, **EM-PETRUM**, **ASPLENUM trichomanes**, and **CENANTHE fistulosa**.

STEINCHEN (Ger.), n. *Stin'ch'e'n*. See **CALCULUS**.—**Ohr-ens'**. See **AURAL CALCULUS**.—**Thränenweges'**. See **LACRYMAL CALCULUS**.

STEINFARN (Ger.), n. *Stin'fa'r'n*. See **ASPLENUM trichomanes**, **ASPLENUM ceterach**, and **POLYPODIUM vulgare**.

STEINKLEE (Ger.), n. *Stin'kla*. See **MEDICAGO lupulina** and **MELILOTUS**.

STEINKOHLE (Ger.), n. *Stin'kol-e*. See **ANTHRACITE** and **LITHANTHAX**.—**S'nkall**. See **ANTHRAKOKALI**.—**S'ntheer**. See **COAL TAR**.—**S'ntheerkreosot**. See **PHENOL**.—**S'ntheeröl**. Coal-tar oil. [B.] —**S'ntheersäure**. Rosolic acid. [A. 324.]

STEINKRAUT (Ger.), n. *Stin'kra'ut*. See **ALYSSUM**, **ASPERULA odorata**, and **RESEDA luteola**.

STEINLEBERKRAUT (Ger.), **STEINLEBERMOOS** (Ger.), n's. *Stin'lab-e'r-krä'ut*, -mos. The *Marchantia polymorpha*, *Parmelia omphalodes*, and other lichens. [A. 35.]

STEINSAMEN (Ger.), n. *Stin'za'm-e'n*. See **LITHOSPERMUM**.

STEINSCHNITT (Ger.), n. *Stin'shin'p*. See **LITHOTOMY** and **CYSTOTOMY**.—**Bauchs'**. See **SUPRAPUBIC CYSTOTOMY**.—**Grosser S**. See **MEDIAN CYSTOTOMY**.—**Kleiner S**. See **APPARATUS minor**.—**Seitens'**. See **LATERAL CYSTOTOMY**.—S. durch das Trigonum

Lieutaudil. See **RECTAL CYSTOTOMY**.—**S'lage**, **S'slage**. See **LITHOTOMY POSITION**.—**S'messer**. See **CYSTOTOME** (1st def.).

STEINWASSER (Ger.), n. *Stin'wa's-se'r*. A place in Bohemia where there is a sulphurous spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

STEIRONIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sti'r(ste'ir)-os*/'is. Gen., -*os'eos* (-is). Gr. *στειρον* (from *στειρος*, barren). Fr., *stérose*. See **STERILITY**.

STEISS (Ger.), n. *Stis*. See **BREECH**.—**Fetts'**. See **STEATOPYGIA**.—**S'geschwulst**. A swelling in the sacral region. [A. 34.] —**S'tuch**. See **DIAPER** (2d def.).

STEISSBEIN (Ger.), n. *Stis'bin*. See **COCCYX**.—**S'glatze**, **S'hautgrube**. See **FOVEOLA COCCYGEA**.—**S'hörner**. See **CORNUA COCCYGEA**.—**S'knoten**. See **COCCYGEAL GLAND**.—**S'spizze**. The apex of the COCCYX. [L. 30 (a, 14).]

STEISSCHEN (Ger.), n. *Stis'ch'e'n*. See **COCCYX** (1st def.).

STEISSENDE (Ger.), n. *Stis'e'nd-e*. See **PELVIC POLE**.

STEISSLAGE (Ger.), n. *Stis'la'g-e*. A breech presentation. —**Einfache S**. See **VOLKOMMENE S**.—**Gedoppelte S**. That variety in which both knees and hips are flexed. [A. 61.] —**Unvollkommen**, **kommen gedoppelte S**. That variety in which only one of the lower limbs is flexed at the knee, the other being applied to the abdomen and the chest. [A. 61.] —**Vollkommene S**. That variety in which both lower limbs are flexed at the hips, but neither is flexed at the knee. [A. 61.]

STEISSRÜCKENLAGE (Ger.), n. *Stis'ru'k-e'n-la'g-e*. That posture of a patient in which the body resting on the back, the knees are bent, and then the thighs brought up against the abdomen, so as to tilt the pelvis forward. [A. 35.]

STEISSTRATOM (Ger.), n. *Stis'tar-a't-om*. A teratoma in the sacral region. [A. 34.]

STELLA (Lat.), n. f. *Ste'l'la*. A roller bandage applied to the thigh in which both knees and hips are flexed. [A. 61.] —**Stellat**. That point of crossover over the spine (s. *dors*) or over the sternum (s. *pectoris*). [A. 326 (a, 34).]

STELLAL, adj. *Ste'l'l*. Of or pertaining to the *Stellates*, which are Lindley's s. alliance (Lat., *nixus stellalis*) of the *Epi-gynæ*, consisting of the *Stellata*. [A. 35.]

STELLARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ste'l'la*(*st'e'l'la*/'ri-a). From *stellā*, a star. Fr., *stellaire* (2d def.). Ger., *Sternkraut* (2d def.), *Stern-miere* (2d def.). 1. The *Asperula odorata* and *Alchemilla vulgaris*. 2. Star-chickweed; a genus of Caryophyllaceae herbs. The *Stellariaceæ* are a family of the *Stellariæ*; the *Stellariæ* are a tribe of the *Caryophyllæ*; the *Stellariæ* are: Of Dumortier, an order of the *Torpedales* of Reichenbach, a section of the *Stellariæ* (a division of the *Caryophyllæ*); the *Stellariæ* are a tribe of the *Alsinæ*. [A. 35.] —**Herba stellariæ**. The *Asperula odorata* (the plant in flower). [A. 35.] —**S. alsine**, **S. aquatica**. Fr., *stellaire alsine*. Water-starwort; a refrigerant growing in Europe and North America, recommended as an application to boils. [A. 35.] —**S. holostea**. Fr., *stellaire des haies*, *langue d'oiseau*. Ger., *großblütiges Sternkraut*, *Augentrostgras*, *Blumengras*, *Stern-gras*, *Brustkraut*, *Jungferngras*. Agewort-flower, all-bone, bird's-tongue, break-bones, May-grass, snap-stalks, great starwort of Europe; a demulcent and refrigerant species. The stems and leaves were formerly used like *S. media*. The bruised leaves, the juice, and a distilled water made from the plant have been used as an application to sore eyes. [B. 1.] —**S. media**. Fr., *morgeline*, *morgon*, *laque*, *ou des oiseaux*, *ou d'hiver*. Ger., *mittleres Sternkraut*, *Vogelkraut*, *Miere*, *Hilberbiss*, *Mäusedarm*, *Stern-miere*. Chickweed. It is somewhat astringent, and was formerly used in phthisis, hemoptysis, hemorrhoids, and skin diseases, also as an application to wounds, ulcers, and inflamed eyes. [A. 35.] —**S. nemorum**. Ger., *Waldsternmiere*. Wood-starwort; identified by some with the *Asperula* of Dioscorides, which was used like *S. media*. [A. 35.] —**S. palasiensis**. An astringent species found in northern Asia. [A. 35.]

STELLATE, adj. *Ste'l'at*. Lat., *stellatus*, *stellaris* (from *stellā*, a star). Fr., *étolé*, *stellaire*. Ger., *sternförmig*. Star-shaped; having parts more or less pointed, projecting all round, like a star as conveniently figured. The *Stellate*, or *Stellateæ*, are the *Galiaceæ*. [A. 35; a, 48.]

STELLE (Ger.), n. *Ste'l'le*. See **LOCUS**.—**Broca'sche S**. See **BROCA'S CONVOLUTION**.

STELLIFORM, adj. *Ste'l'i'f-o'rm*. Lat., *stelliformis* (from *stellā*, a star, and *forma*, form). See **STELLATE**.

STELLINERVIS (Lat.), adj. *Ste'l'i'i'z-nu'r*(*ne'r*/'vi's)(*wi's*). From *stellā*, a star, and *nervus*, a sinew. Fr., *stellinerve*. Of a leaf, having the veins radiating from the centre. [A. 35.]

STELLULA (Lat.), n. f. *Ste'l'lu'la*(*lu'*). a'se. Dim. of *stellā*, a star. Fr., *stélule*. Ger., *Sternchen*. A rosette; in some mosses, a collection of leaves terminating the stem. [A. 35.] —**Stellulæ Verheyenii**. Fr., *étolles de Verheyen*. The stellular radicles of the venule interlobulars of the kidney. [L. 67 (a, 14).]

STELLUNG (Ger.), n. *Ste'l'lung*. 2. See **POSITION**.—**Bloss's'**. See **EXPOSURE**.—**Elektons'**. See **POSITION OF ELECTION**.—**Hinterhaupt's'**. See **VERTEX PRESENTATION**.—**Hinterscheitels'**. That form of obliquity of the foetal head, during parturition, in which the occiput is situated in the axis of the pelvic canal. [A. 15.] —**Kindess'**. See **POSITION OF THE FETUS**.

STELZBEIN (Ger.), n. *Ste'l'ts'bin*. An artificial leg. [E.]

STELZFUSS (Ger.), n. *Ste'l'ts'fus*. An artificial foot. [E.]

STEM, n. *Stem*. Gr., *καυλός*, Lat., *caulis*. Fr., *éti*, *cotyl*. 1. Ger., *Stengel*, *Stamm*. 1. The ascending axis of a plant; the leaf-bearing part of the axis. [A. 35.] 2. A stalk; any stalk-like structure or formation. [A. 48.] —**Brain-s**. Ger., *Gehirnstamm*. The brain, less the pallium (or fissured portion) and the cerebrum. [J (K).] —**Gland s**. The duct of a gland. —**Herbaceous s**. A s. that

dies down to the ground at the close of the season. [a, 35.]—**Intra-uterine s.** See *Intra-uterine* PESSARY.—**Leaf-s.** A s., such as a trunk, culm, caudex, etc., having the internodes fully developed and ascending crowned with leaves. [a, 35.]—**Primary s.** The central axis or trunk of a plant. [a, 35.]—**Primitive arterial s.** See *Aortic* BULB.—**Scale-s.** A s. in which the internodes, undeveloped (as in the corn and bulb) or only partially developed (as in the creper), usually bear undeveloped leaves (scales). [a, 35.]—**S. of the cephalon.** See CAUDEx cerebri.—**S. of a hair.** See HAIR-shaft.

STEMMA (Lat.), n. n. *Stem'ma* (m's). Gen., *stem'matos* (-atis). Gr., *στέρμα* (from *στέρω*, to encircle). Fr., *stemma*. See OCELUS (4th def.).

STEMMHANGEN (Ger.), n. *Stem'mhang'n*. In kinesiotherapy, the forward position of the body in which it is suspended by the arms, the soles of the feet resting firmly against a fixed surface. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

STEMODIA (Lat.), n. f. *Stem'odia* (m's). From *Stemodi-* *acra* (from *στέρω*, a thread, *dis*, two, and *ἀκρον*, a point). Fr., *stémodie*. A genus of the *Scrophulariaceae*. [a, 35.]—**S. maritima.** Bastard germander; a bitter underbrush growing in the West Indies; used in indigestion. [a, 35.]

STEMONA (Lat.), n. f. *Stem'ona* (m's). From *στέρω*, a thread. Fr., *stémone*. A genus of the *Liliaceae*. [a, 35.]—**S. tuberosa.** A Cochinchina species. The tubers are used as a demulcent and pectoral. [a, 35.]

STEMPEL (Ger.), n. *Stem'pel*. See *PISTIL*.—**S'boden.** See GYNORAE.—**S'deckel.** See GYNOSTEGIUM.—**S'fuss.** See *PODogyne*.—**S'haube.** See GYNOSTEGIUM.—**S'hülle.** See *PERIGYNUM*.—**S'polster.** See GYNORAE.—**S'stiel, S'träger.** See GYNOPHORE (1st def.).

STENAGMA (Lat.), n. n. *Sten'agma* (a'g'ma). Gen., *-ag'matos* (-atis). Gr., *στενάγμα* (from *στενέω*, to sigh). See *SIGH*.

STENAGMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Sten'agmus* (a'g'mus). Gr., *στενάγμος*. See *SIGHING*.

STENGEL (Ger.), n. *Sten'gel*. See CAULIS and STEM.—**Haupt's.** The axis of a plant, the primary stalk or stem. [a, 35.]—**S'sprosse.** See STOLON.—**S'treibend.** See CAULESCENT.

STENOBREGMATE, adj. *Sten'o-breg'mat*. From *στενός*, narrow, and *βρέγμα*, the bregma. Having the upper fore part of the head narrow. [a, 48.]

STENOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sten'cardia* (a'g'ma). From *στενός*, narrow, and *καρδία*, the heart. Ger., *Stenocardie*. See ANGINA PECTORIS.

STENOCARPINE, n. *Sten'o-kar'pin*. See GLEDITSCHINE.

STENOCEPHALISM, STENOCEPHALY, n's. *Sten'o-ceph'al-* *ism*, *-y*. From *στενός*, narrow, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *sténocéphalie*. Ger., *Stenokephalie*. A condition in which one of the diameters of the head is unusually short. [a, 34.]

STENOCHASMUS (Lat.), adj. *Sten'ochasmus* (a'g'ma). From *στενός*, narrow, and *χάσμα*, an incision. Having lines drawn from the punctum alae vomeris to the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris and to the punctum foraminis magni anterioris respectively intersecting at an angle of from 74° to 94°. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.", xv, Supp. (a, 50); a, 48.]

STENOCHORIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sten'ochoria* (a'g'ma). From *στενός*, narrow, and *χώρα*, a place. Ger., *Stenochorie*. Contraction in general. [a, 301 (a, 34).]—**S. sacci lacrimalis.** Narrowing of the calibre of the lacrimal sac and nasal duct. [F.]

STENOCORIASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sten'ocorisis* (a'g'ma). From *στενός*, narrow, and *κόρη*, the pupil. Fr., *sténocorise*. Contraction of the pupil. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

STENOKROTAPHY, n. *Sten'o-krot'aphy*. From *στενός*, narrow, and *κρόταφος*, the temple. Fr., *sténokrotaphie*. Ger., *Stenokrotaphie*. A narrowing of the temporal region of the skull, due to the approximation of the squamous portion of the temporal bone to the coronal edge of the frontal bone, by which the anterior lateral angle of the parietal bone and the corresponding part of the greater wing of the sphenoid bone become pointed. The extension of the pier (a sutura sphenoparietalis) from 3 to 7 mm. S. is also known by the narrowing of the great wing of the sphenoid itself. [Arch. f. Anthrop., xx, p. 37 (a, 50).]

STENOMYCTERIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sten'omycteria* (a'g'ma). From *στενός*, narrow, and *μύκτηρ*, the nose. Contraction of the nasal passages. [E.]

STENONIAN, STENONINE, adj's. *Sten'onian*, *-ine*. From *στενός*, narrow, and *νήπιον*, a child. Named from N. Stenson (Latinized as Stenonianus), a Danish anatomist. [a, 48.]

STENOPŒIC, adj. *Sten'opœic*. From *στενός*, narrow, and *πῶς*, containing a hole. Fr., *sténopœique*. Ger., *stenopœisch*. Admitting light through a small opening or narrow slit. [F.]

STENOSE (Ger.), n. *Stan'ose*. See STENOSIS.—**Kropfs.** Laryngeal stenosis caused by goitre. [a, 34.]—**Narbens.** Cicatricial stenosis.

STENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Sten'osis* (a'g'ma). Gen., *-osios* (-is). Gr., *στένσις* (from *στενώνω*, to straighten). Fr., *sténose*. Ger., *Stenose*, *Vengenung*. A constriction; the narrowing of a canal, passage, or aperture. [D; E.]—**Aortic s.** S. of the aortic valves, of the aortic orifice, or of the aorta itself. [D, 90.]—**Cardiac s.** Ger., *Herzklemme*. S. of the aortic, mitral, tricuspid, or pulmonary aperture. [a, 34.]—**Cicatricial s.** Ger., *Narbenstenose*. S. caused by a cicatrix. [a, 34.]—**Granulation s.** S. caused by an encroachment of granulations or by their contraction. [a, 34.]—**Mitral s.** S. of the mitral valve or orifice or of both. [D.]—**Post-trache-**

otomic s. Granulation s. of the trachea after tracheotomy. [Ross, "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Mar., 1888 (E).]—**Subaortic s.** See *Aortic s.*

STENOSTEGNOSIS (Lat.), **STENOSTENOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. *Sten'o-steg'nos*, *-sten'o-sten'osis*. Gen., *-nosios* (-is), *-osios* (-is). From *stenon* (see STENONIAN), and *stegnosis*, stenosis. Fr., *sténostegnose*. Stenosis of Stenson's duct. [E.]

STENOSTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Sten'o-stomia* (a'g'ma). From *στενός*, narrow, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *sténostomie*. Ger., *Stenostomie*. Stenosis of the mouth. [E.]

STENOTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. *Sten'othorax* (a'g'ma). Gen., *-ac'ios* (-ac'is). From *στενός*, narrow, and *θώραξ* (see THORAX). A pigeon-breasted person. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

STEPHANIA (Lat.), n. f. *Step'hania* (a'g'ma). Fr., *stéphanie*. A genus of the *Menispermaceae*. [a, 35.]—**S. capitata.** A Java shrub. All parts contain a viscid mucus. The leaves are used as a pectoral. [a, 35.]—**S. rotunda.** A Cochinchina species. The rootstock is used like that of *Aristolochia rotunda*. [a, 35.]

STEPHANIC, adj. *Step'hanic*. Pertaining to the stephanion. [a, 48.]

STEPHANION (Lat.), n. n. *Step'hania* (a'g'ma). From *στέφανος* (dim. of *στράβος*, a crown). The point where the coronal suture crosses the temporal ridge. [C.]

STEPHANURUS (Lat.), n. m. *Step'haniurus* (a'g'ma). From *στράβος*, a crown, and *ουρά*, the tail. Fr., *stéphanure*. Of Disting, a genus of nematoid parasites, of the *Strongylidae*. [L, 16, 18.]—**S. dentatus.** A species found in the adipose tissue of the hog, believed to be the cause of "hog cholera." [L, 24.]

STERBEND (Ger.), adj. *Ste'rbe'nd*. See MORIBUND.

STERBLICHKEIT (Ger.), n. *Ste'rbl'ichkeit*. See MOR-TALITY.

STERBLING (Ger.), n. *Ste'rbl'ing*. A still-born child. [L, 46 (a, 21).]

STERCIBILIN, n. *Stu'rki-bilin*. Fr., *S. Ger.*, *S.* A coloring matter found in the faeces; a product of change in the bile pigments thought by some to be identical with hydrobilirubin. [a, 38.]

STERCO-ENTÉRECTASIE (Fr.), n. *Ste'rco-entérectasie*. Of Disting, a dilatation of the intestines by faeces; one of Piorry's divisions of constipation that he considered due to insufficient alimentation. [a, 34.]

STERCORACEOUS, adj. *Stu'rko-r'ac'ous*. From *stercus*, excrement. Fr., *stercoral*, *stercorine*. Ger., *kothig*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing faeces; caused by the retention of faeces. [D.]

STERCORÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Stu'rki-stu'rki-em'ia*. From *stercus*, excrement, and *αἷμα*, blood. See STERCORÆMIE.

STERCORAL, adj. *Stu'rko-r'ac'ous*. See STERCORACEOUS.

STERCORÉMIE (Fr.), n. *Ste'rco-r'ac'ie*. Of Bouchard, a state of blood-poisoning supposed to be due to the absorption of excretory alkaloids from the intestinal contents. [Dujardin-Beaumez, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de médecine et de chirurgie," June 13, 1884, p. 408.] Cf. COPRÆMIA and LUTECOMAIN.

STERCORIN, n. *Stu'rko-r'ac'ine*. Fr., *stercorine*. A crystalline substance obtained from faeces, similar to cholesterol, from which Flint supposed it to be derived. [B, 93 (a, 14); K.] Cf. EXCRETIN.

STERCULIA (Lat.), n. f. *Stu'rki-stu'rki-ula*. From *sterculus*, the god presiding over manuring. Fr., *sterculier*. Ger., *Stinkbaum*. A genus of trees giving name to an order (*Sterculiaceae*; Fr., *sterculiées*) of the *Malesales*. The *Sterculea*, or *Sterculia*, are a tribe of this order. [a, 35.]—**S. acuminata.** Fr., *sterculier à aiguillons*. See *COLA acuminata*.—**S. balanifera.** Fr., *länglichblättriger Stinkbaum*. A species found in the Moluccas. The bark is used as an emmenagogue. The seeds, called Malabar nuts, are edible and yield an oil. [a, 35.]—**S. cola.** See *COLA acuminata*.—**S. foetida.** Fr., *arbre (ou bois) puant*. Ger., *fingerblättriger Stinkbaum*, *Kohlbaum*. An East Indian species. The leaves and bark are aperient, diuretic, and diaphoretic, and a decoction of the mucilaginous, astrigent fruit is used in gonorrhoea. The oily seeds are edible if roasted, but, uncooked, produce nausea and vertigo. [a, 35.]—**S. tomentosa.** Fr., *sterculier cotonneux*. Ger., *filziger Stinkbaum*. A Senegambian species. The seeds are used like those of *Cola acuminata*. [a, 35.]—**S. ureolata.** Ger., *krugelchiger Stinkbaum*. A species found in the Moluccas and Sunda Islands. The bark is used as an emmenagogue, and the root externally in cephalalgia. [a, 35.]—**S. urens.** Ger., *brennender Stinkbaum*. Kutera-gum plant; an East Indian species. The astringent bark exudes a gum resembling tragacanth, and a sort of coffee is prepared from the seeds. [a, 35.]

STERCUS (Lat.), n. n. *Stu'rki-stu'rki-us*. Gen., *sterc'oris*. See DUNG.—**Dæmonis s.** An old name for asphalt. [a, 325.]—**S. camelorum.** Camel's dung; once official. Egyptian sal-ammoniac is made from the soot of the burnt dung. [a, 35.]—**S. caninum album.** See *ALBUM græcum*.—**S. cuculi.** The excrement of the cuckoo; formerly official. [a, 35.]—**S. Diaboli.** See ASAFETIDA.—**S. nigrum.** See *ALBUM nigrum*.

STERELMINTHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Ste'r-el'mint'hæ*. From *στερεός*, hard, and *ἐλμινς*, a worm. The solid or parenchymatous worms, constituting a class of entozoa characterized by having the nutrient cavities or canals excavated in the parenchyma of the body. [L, 27.]

STEREOCHEMIE (Ger.), n. *Star'a-o-ch'emie*. Fr., *stéréochimie*. That branch of chemistry which deals with the spatial arrangement of the atoms in the molecule. [B, 270 (a, 48).] Cf. *Physical isomerism*.

STEREOCYST, n. *Ste'r'e-o-si'st*. Lat., *stereocystis* (from *stereos*, stiff, and *cystis*, a bladder). Fr., *stéréocyste*. Ger., *Fettbalggeschwulst*. A cyst containing fatty matter. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

STÉRÉOGNOSTIQUE (Fr.), adj. *Sta-ré-o-gnô-s-tek*. Relating to the sense of touch. [H. Hoffmann, "Thèse de Strasbourg," 1883; "Arch. de neurol.," Jan., 1885, p. 134.]

STEREOM, n. *Ste'r'e-o-m*. From *stereós*, stiff. Fr., *stéréome*. The elements, such as fibres, that give strength to a fibro-vascular bundle. [a, 34.] Cf. *Mesom*.

STEREOMONOSCOPE, n. *Ste'r'e-o-mo-nô-skop*. From *stereós*, solid, *mónos*, alone, and *skopeiv*, to examine. Fr., *stéréomicroscope*. Ger., *Stereomikroskop*. An instrument devised by Claudet, consisting of a stereoscope in which, by means of two lenses, two stereoscopic images are thrown upon the same spot of a ground-glass plate. When this glass plate is looked at with both eyes, each eye sees only the corresponding image. [F.]

STEREOPHANTOSCOPE, n. *Ste'r'e-o-fa-nô-skop*. From *stereós*, solid, *phantós*, visible, and *skopeiv*, to examine. Fr., *stéréophanoscopes*. Ger., *Stereophantoskop*. A panorama-stereoscope in which, instead of pictures, rotating stroboscopic discs are inserted.

STEREOPHOROSCOPE, n. *Ste'r'e-o-fo-rô-skop*. From *stereós*, solid, *phorós*, bearing, and *skopeiv*, to examine. Fr., *stéréophoroscope*. Ger., *Stereophoroskop*. An instrument devised by Czernak and used in investigating the theories of visual perceptions with special reference to the effects produced on different zones of the retina. It consists of the ordinary lenticular stereoscope, in which both images are pasted by the side of each other on the same piece of paper. These strips of paper are fastened on the lateral surfaces of a many-sided prism rotating round a horizontal axis. Around the prism, several inches from the images, runs a girde of pieces of pasteboard in which the necessary openings have been cut. Outside of the girde is fastened the prismatic combination of a Brewster's stereoscope. [F.]

STEREOSCOPE, n. *Ste'r'e-o-skop*. From *stereós*, solid, and *skopeiv*, to examine. Fr., *stéréoscope*. Ger., *Stereoskop*. An apparatus employed to produce the impression of projection in a picture, so that the observer, looking with both eyes, sees what appears to him the actual things represented instead of a picture on a flat surface.—**Brewster's prismatic a. s.** A s. consisting of two prisms with convex surfaces, having their refracting angles turned inward, one before each eye, through which the person being examined must look with parallel visual lines. In the median plane between the two prisms is placed a blackened screen, which reaches nearly to the points of fixation. The eyes are correctly accommodated by the convexity of the prismatic surface, and the images of the two objects of fixation are fused into one by the action of the prisms. [F.]—**Lenticular a. s.** A s. having, instead of convex prisms, ordinary convex lenses of about 200 mm. focus. In other respects it resembles Brewster's prismatic a. s. [F.]—**Wheatstone's mirror a. s.** A s. which consists of two plane mirrors joined together at right angles, in which are reflected the projected images corresponding to the right and left eye, which are placed at the limit of distinct vision in front of the mirrors at an angle of 45° to their reflecting surface. The two eyes then see the reflected images united at one point. [F.]

STEREOSCOPE (Fr.), n. *Sta-ra-o-skop*. See **STEREOSCOPE**.—**S. à charnière**. Ger., *Spiegel-Stereoskop*. A stereoscope devised by Javal for the subjective determination of the squinting angle. Around a vertical hinge two mirrors may be rotated. Each of these mirrors is firmly fastened at its other end at an angle of 45° with a plate or tablet. Upon the inner surface of the latter are placed the objects of fixation, which are to be reflected by the mirrors. If an observer looks with one eye toward one mirror and the other toward the other, then by a proper arrangement of the angle of the hinge he can fuse the two reflected images. If this angle is 90° the eyes must stand parallel, if it is greater than 90° they must diverge, if it is smaller they must converge, in order to see binocularly. The position of the mirrors in which each eye is directed toward one of the images is thus found, and the included angle may be read off on a graduated arc. ["Ann. d'ocul.," liv, p. 14, lxx, p. 124 (F).]

STEREOSPERMUM (Lat.), n. *Ste'r'e-o-sper-mum*. From *stereós*, solid, and *sperma*, a seed. Fr., *stéréosperme*. A genus of the *Bignoniaceæ*. [a, 35.] **S. chelonoides**. An East Indian species. The root is used in fevers and snake-bites, and the bark in menorrhagia. [a, 35.]—**S. suaveolens**. A tree of southern India. The roots are tonic. [a, 35.]

STERESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ste'r'e-sis*. Gen., *-es-eos* (-is). Gr., *stérēsis* (from *stereiv*, to deprive). Ger., *Beraubung*. Deprivation; negation. [A, 311, 322 (a, 48).]

STERETICUS (Lat.), adj. *Ste'r'e-ti-cus*. Gr., *stereiticos*. Ger., *beraubend*. Privative, negative. [A, 311, 322 (a, 48).]

STERIGMA (Lat.), n. *Ste'r-i-gma*. Fr., *stérigmate*. Ger., *stérigmate*. A leaf-blade down on the stem by decurrence. 2. In *Fungi* and lichens, a slender filamentous process (stalk) giving origin to the spores or spermatia in a narrow sense, as distinguished from the arthrosterigma, such a process when not distinctly articulated and when producing spermatia from its apex only. [a, 35.]

STERIGMATOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ste'r-i-gma-tô-cystis*. From *stérigma*, a support, and *cystis*, a bladder. A genus of hyphomycetous *Fungi*. Many of the so-called species are stages of *Aspergillus*. [a, 35.]—**S. antacustica**. Of Cramer, a species found in the external auditory canal; according to some, a conical stage of *Eurotium aspergillus niger*. [a, 35.]

STERILE, adj. *Ste'r'i-l*. Gr., *stérēos*. Lat., *sterilis*. Fr., *stérile*. Ger., *unfruchtbar*. 1. Barren, unfruitful, unproductive. [a, 35.] See also *EFFERT*. 2. Freed from living micro-organisms.

STERILITY, n. *Ste'r-i-l-i-tas*. Gr., *stérēos*. From *stérēos*, barren. Lat., *sterilitas*, *impotentia generandi*. Fr., *stérilité*. Ger., *Sterilität*, *Unfruchtbarkeit*. The condition of being sterile. [a, 35.]—**Facultative s. Ger., facultative Sterilität**. The prevention of conception. [C. Hasse, "Ctbl. f. d. ges. Therap.," June, 1886, p. 277.]—**Idiopathic s.** See **AZOOSPERMATISM**.—**Relative s.** S. in consequence of the fertilizing element being wanting or of the ovum not coming to maturity, there being no abnormal condition of the sexual organs. [a, 34.]

STERILIZATION, n. *Ste'r-i-l-i-z-a'shun*. Fr., *stérilisation*. Ger., *Sterilisierung*. The process of rendering sterile by the destruction of all living matter on or within a substance. [a, 34.]—**Hueppe's method of s.** The exposure of the substance to be sterilized to a temperature of from 53° to 65° C. for one or two hours so as to destroy the living bacteria. The process is repeated at periods of 24 and 48 hours, so as to destroy any germinated spores that may have resisted these temperatures. [a, 34.]

STERILIZED, adj. *Ste'r-i-l-iz-d*. Deprived of all living matter; rendered sterile. [a, 34.]

STERILIZER, n. *Ste'r-i-l-iz-u-r*. Ger., *Sterilisator*. An apparatus for effecting sterilization. Seibert's milk-s. consists of a circular tray having a central handle by which it may be carried and sufficient capacity for holding eight specially constructed bottles. It is placed in a covered kettle for steam sterilization. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 15, 1890, p. 172 (a, 34).]

STERN (Ger.), n. *Ste'r-n*. See **ASTER** (2d def.).

STERNAD, adv. *Stu'r-n'ad*. Toward the sternal aspect.

STERNAL, adj. *Stu'r-n'al*. Lat., *sternalis* (from *sternum* [g. v.]). 1. Pertaining to the sternum. [L.] 2. Of Barclay, see **VENTRAL**.

STERNALGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Stu'r-n'al-gi-a*. From *sternon*, the sternum, and *álgos*, pain. Fr., *sternalgie*. Ger., *Brustschmerz*. Pain in or about the sternum. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

STERNALIS (Lat.), adj. *Stu'r-n'al-is*. Fr., *sternal*; as a n. (Fr., *sternal*), (1) a muscle connected with the sternum, especially the s. *brutorum*; (2) see **TRIANGULARIS sterni**.—**S. brutorum**, s. *rectus*, s. *thoracicus*. An anomalous muscle on the anterior surface of the sternum connected with the sternocleidomastoides, pectoralis major, and rectus abdominis. [L, 332.]

STERNANIS (Ger.), n. *Ste'r-n'a-n-es*. The genus *Illicium*; also the fruit (star-anise) of *Illicium anisatum*. [a, 35.]—**S'samen**. See **STAR-ANISE**.

STERNBERG (Ger.), n. *Ste'r-n-be'rg*. A place in Bohemia where there are alkaline and chalybeate springs. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

STERNBERGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ste'r-n-be'rg-i-a*. From *Sternberg*, a German botanist. Fr., *sternbergie*. A genus of bulbous plants. The *Sternbergieae* are a subtribe of the *Amaryllidaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. lutea**. Fr., *faux safran*, *narcisse d'automne*. Winter-daffodil; a native of the Orient and southern Europe. The purgative root, *radix lilio-narcissi*, was formerly used as a maturant.

STERNDISTEL (Ger.), n. *Ste'r-n'di'st-el*. See **CALCIOTRAPA**.

STERNEBER, n. *Stu'r-n'e-b-ur*. Lat., *sternebra* (see **STERNUM** and **VERTEBRA**). Fr., *sternebre*. A subdivision or segment of the sternum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

STERNO-ABDOMINALIS (Lat.), n. m. *Stu'r-n(o)-o-ab-dom-i-n'al-is*. From *sternum* and *abdominis* muscles considered as a single structure. [L, 31 (a, 20).]

STERNO-APONEUROTICUS (Lat.), n. m. *Stu'r-n(o)-o-ap-o-neu-ro-ti-cus*. From *sternum*, the sternum, and *aponeurosis*, a tendon. The portion of the pectoralis superficialis that is attached to the fascia of the arm. [L, 13.]

STERNOCERVICALIS (Lat.), n. m. *Stu'r-n(o)-o-cerv-i-c'al-is*. From *sternum* (g. v.), and *cervix*, the neck. An anomalous variety of the costo-fascialis muscle arising from the sternum. [L, 31.]

STERNO-CLAVICULAR, adj. *Stu'r-n-o-kla-v'i-c'u-l'a-r*. Lat., *sternoclavicularis*. Pertaining to the sternum and the clavicle.

STERNOCLAVICULARIS (Lat.), adj. *Stu'r-n(o)-o-kla-v'i-c'u-l'a-r*. From *sternum* and *clavicle*. As a n. m., an anomalous muscle arising from the sternum or from the cartilage of the first rib and inserted into the clavicle, internally to the subclavius.—**S. anticus**. See **S. S. posticus**. An anomalous muscle arising from the posterior surface of the manubrium sterni and inserted into the clavicle. [L, 332.]—**S. superior**. An anomalous muscle arising from the upper part of the sternum and inserted into the clavicle. [L, 31, 332.]

STERNO-CLAVIO-HUMERAL (Fr.), n. *Ste'r-no-kla-v'e-o-u'e-ma-ra-l*. See **PECTORALIS major**.

STERNO-CLAVIO-MASTOIDÉEN (Fr.), n. *Ste'r-no-kla-v'e-o-ma-st-o-i-dé-en*. See **STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOID**.

STERNOCLEIDOBRACHIALIS (Lat.), n. m. *Stu'r-n(o)-o-kle-i-d'o-brak-i-a-l-is*. From *sternum*, *clavicle*, and *brachium*, the arm. See **PECTORALIS major**.

STERNO-CLEIDO-HUMERAL, adj. *Stu'r-n(o)-o-kle-i-d'o-hu-m'e-r'al*. For deriv., see **STERNUM**, **CLEIDION**, and **HUMERUS**. Pertaining to the sternum, clavicle, and humerus. [L.]

STERNOCLEIDOHYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. *Stu'r-n(o)-o-kle-i-d'o-hyo-i-dé-us*. For deriv., see **STERNUM**, **CLEIDION**, and **HYOID**. See **STERNOHYOIDEUS**.

the chest, and *σπῆς*, a bond. Fr., *stéthodesmie*. See *Chest-BAND-AGE* and *CORSET* (2d def.).

STETHOGONIOMETER, n. *Stēth-o-gon-i-ō-m'ē-t-u'r*. From *σῆθος*, the chest, *γωνία*, an angle, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the curvature of the chest. [D, 25.]

STETHOGRAPH, n. *Stēth'o-grāf*. From *σῆθος*, the chest, and *γράφειν*, to write. See *STETHOMETER*.

STETHOMENIA (Lat.), n. f. *Stēth(stath)-o(o)-men(man)-i-ā*. From *σῆθος*, the chest, and *μήν*, a month. Fr., *stéthoménie*. Vicarious menstruation by way of the bronchial tubes.

STETHOMETER, n. *Stēth-o-m'ē-t-u'r*. From *σῆθος*, the chest, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *stéthomètre*. Ger., *S. Brustmesser*. Of Quain, an instrument for measuring the variations in size of the thorax. As modified by J. B. Sanderson, for registering the respiratory movements of the chest, it consists of two parallel rigid bars joined at right angles to a cross-piece. The free end of one bar bears an ivory button and that of the other a receiving tambour, the latter being connected with a registering tambour. The instrument is somewhat similar to Bert's tambour mounted on calipers and is used much in the same way. [J, 5, 6, 19.]

STETHOMETRY, n. *Stēth-o-m'ē-t-rī*. Ger., *Brustmessung*. The process of using the stethometer. [D.]

STETHOMYITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Stēth(stath)-o(o)-mi(mu)-i(e)-tis*. Gen., *-itidos (-idis)*. From *σῆθος*, the chest, and *μῦς*, a muscle. Fr., *stéthomyélite*. Inflammation of the pectoral muscles.

STETHOPHONOMETER, n. *Stēth-o-fon-o-m'ē-t-u'r*. From *σῆθος*, the chest, *φωνή*, a sound, and *μέτρον*, a measure. A straight stethoscope having a sliding graduated tube to measure the intensity of an auscultatory sound. ["Wien. klin. Woch.," Nov. 8, 1892, p. 629 (a, 34).]

STETHOPOLYSCOPIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Stēth(stath)-o(o)-po-li(u)-skop(skōp)-i-ū(u)-m(u)-m*. From *σῆθος*, the chest, *πολύς*, many, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *stéthopolyscope*. Ger., *Stethopolyskop*. A stethoscope furnished with conducting tubes, so as to be used by several persons simultaneously. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

STETHORRHEUMIA (Lat.), n. n. *Stēth(stath)-o(r)-ru-m'a*. Gen., *-rheum(-atis)*. From *σῆθος*, the chest, and *ῥεῦμα*, a flux. Fr., *stéthorrhume*. Pectoral rheumatism. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

STETHOSCOPE, n. *Stēth'o-skop*. From *σῆθος*, the chest, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *stéthoscope*. Ger., *Stethoskop*, *Brusthorcher*. An instrument for conveying to the ear the sounds pro-



A BINAURAL STETHOSCOPE.

duced within the body for diagnostic purposes; consisting of a tube with one end flaring for application to the chest-wall and the other end shaped for insertion into the ear. [B, a, 34].—**Binaural s.** A s. adapted for adjustment to both ears. [D].—**Differential s.** A binaural s. with two cones in connection with the ear-tubes, capable of being applied to different parts of the body simultaneously, and thus enabling the observer to compare the sounds at two different points. [D, 1].—**Double s.** See *Binaural s.*—**Pulse s.** See *SPHYGMOPHONE*.

STETHOSCOPY, n. *Stēth-o'sk'op-i*. Fr., *stéthoscopie*. Ger., *Stethoskopie*. Examination by means of the stethoscope. [a, 48].—**Vaginal s.** Auscultation of the gravid uterus by means of a stethoscope introduced into the vagina. [J. Wallace, "Edinb. Med. Jour.," xviii, p. 427 (a, 34).]

STETHOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Stēth(stath)-o(o)-spa-2z(-spa-s)/mu's(mu's)*. From *σῆθος*, the chest, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. Fr., *stéthospasme*. Pectoral spasm. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

STETHOTHLASTES (Lat.), n. m. *Stēth(stath)-o(o)-thla'st(-thla'st)/ez(as)*. From *σῆθος*, the chest, and *θλάω*, to crush. Ger., *Brustzermalner*. An instrument for crushing the thorax in embryoclia.

STETHURIA (Lat.), n. f. *Stēth(stath)-u(u)-ri-ā*. From *σῆθος*, the chest, and *οὖρον*, urine. Fr., *stéthurie*. Metastasis of urine to the chest. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

STETHYLIC ALCOHOL, n. *Stēth-i-l'ik*. See *STETHAL*.

STETIG (Ger.), adj. *Stat'ig*. See *CONTIGUOUS*.

STEUERFEDER (Ger.), n. *Stoif'er-fad-er*. See *RECTRIX*.

STEVIA (Lat.), n. f. *Stā'vī-ā*. From *Esteve*, a Spanish botanist. Fr., *stévia*. A genus of the *Eupatoriaceae*. The *Stevia* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Agerateae*. [a, 35].—*S. febrifuga*. A North American species used as a tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

STHENIA (Lat.), n. f. *Stēn(stēn)-i(e)-ā*. From *σθένος*, strength. Fr., *sthénie*. Ger., *Krafttheikeit*. 1. Strength, vigor. 2. In the Brunonian nosology, see under *ASTHENIA* (2d def.).

STHENIC, adj. *Stēn'ik*. Fr., *sthénique*. Ger., *sthenisch*. Strong, forcible. [D.] See under *ASTHENIA* (3d def.) and cf. *ASTHENIC*.

STHENOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. *Stēn-o-p'y-i(r)-ā*. From *σθένος*, strength, and *πῦρ*, fever. See *FEBRIS sthenica*.

STIRAMINE, n. *Stī'b-a'm-en*. See *HYDROGEN antimonide*.

STIBDIAMYL, n. *Stī'b-di-a'm'i-l*. A radicle, *Sb(C₁₁H₁₉)*.

STIBETHYL, n. *Stī'b-e'th'i-l*. Fr., *stibéthyle*. Ger., *Stibthyl*. See *TRIETHYLSBINE*.

STIBI (Lat.), n. n. *Stīb(stīb)-i*. Gen., *stib'is*. Gr., *στίβα*. See *ANTIMONY*.

STIBIACNE (Lat.), n. f. *Stīb-i-ā-k(a)k(ne)na*. Gen., *-ac'nes*. From *στίβα*, antimony, and *ἀκνῆ*, acne. Acne produced by the use of antimony. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

STIBIALIS (Lat.), adj. *Stīb-i-āl(a)l'i*. Of, pertaining to, or containing antimony. [B.]

STIBIALISM, n. *Stīb-i-ā'l-i-zm*. From *στίβα*, antimony. Systemic poisoning by antimony. [a, 34.]

STIBIAS (Lat.), n. m. *Stīb-i-ā-s(a)s*. Gen., *-at'is*. See *ANTIMONATE*.—*S. kalicus*. See *POTASSIUM antimonate*.—*S. natricus*. Sodium antimonate. [B.]

STIBIATION, n. *Stīb-i-ā'shu'n*. From *στίβα*, antimony. Fr., *s.* The excessive use of antimonials. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

STIBIATUS (Lat.), adj. *Stīb-i-āt(a)l'i*. Fr., *stibié*. Containing antimony, antimonial. [B.]

STIBICUS (Lat.), adj. *Stīb-i-k-us(u)s*. See *ANTIMONIC*.

STIBIE (Fr.), adj. *Steb-e-a*. See *STIBIATUS*.

STIBIUS (Lat.), n. m. *Stīb-i-ūs*. See *ANTIMONITE*.

STIBINE, n. *Stīb'en*. Ger., *Stibin*. See *HYDROGEN antimonide* and *ANTIMONY trisulphide*.

STIBIOKALI TARTARICUM (Lat.), n. n. *Stīb-i-ō-k'al(a)l'i(-iē)*. See *TARTARUS stibio-kali*. See *ANTIMONY astringentum tartaricatum*.—*Emplastrum stibio-kali tartarici*. See *Emplastrum TARTARI stibiati*.—*Unguentum stibio-kali tartarici*. See *Unguentum ANTIMONII*.—*Vinum stibio-kali tartarici*. See *Vinum ANTIMONII*.

STIBIOSO-STIBICUS (Lat.), adj. *Stīb-i-ō-s'o(o)-stīb-i-ik-us(u)s*. See *ANTIMONIO-ANTIMONIC*.

STIBIOSUS (Lat.), adj. *Stīb-i-ō-s'us(u)s*. Antimonious. [B.]

STIBIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Stīb-i-ū(u)-m(u)-m*. Gr., *στίβα*. Antimony; of the Gr. Ph., crude antimony. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—*Calx stibii grisea* (seu imperfecta), *Cinis stibii*. See *ANTIMONY ash*.—*Flos stibii helmuntianus*. See *Flores ANTIMONII Helmunti*.—*Hydrosulphuretum oxydi stibii fuscum* (seu oxydi stibii rubrum, seu oxyduli stibii). *Kermes mineral*. [B, 119].—*Liquor stibii chlorati*. See *LIQUOR ANTIMONII chloridi*.—*Morsuli stibii*. See *TROCHISCI stibiat*.—*Murias oxyduli stibii*, *Murias stibii* (oxygenatus). Antimony chloride (trichloride). [B, 119].—*Oxodes stibii sulphuratum*. Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 119].—*Oxydulum stibii sulphuratum semivitreum*. See *HEPAR ANTIMONII*.—*Oxydulum stibii vitreum* (seu vitreum, seu vitrificatum). See *LIQUOR ANTIMONII*.—*Oxydum stibii acido muriatico oxygenato puratum*. Antimony oxychloride. [B, 119].—*Oxydum stibii cum potassa*. See *ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum nitratum*.—*Oxydum stibii (potassium) non ablutum*. See *ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum nitratum*.—*Oxydum stibii sulphuratum rubrum*. See *KERMES mineral*.—*Oxydum stibii sulphuratum vitreum*. See *VITRUM ANTIMONII*.—*Pilule ex stibio et hydrargyro*. See *Pilule ANTIMONII compositae*.—*Protoxydum stibii griseum*. Antimony trioxide. [B, 119].—*Pulvis oxydi stibii compositus*. See *PULVIS Cornacchini*.—*Pulvis stibii compositus*. See *PULVIS antimonialis*.—*Sapo hydrosulphureti oxyduli stibii sulphurati*. See *Sapo ANTIMONII*.—*S. arsenicium*. Antimony arsenate. [B, 270].—*S. chloratum* (concretum). Antimony trichloride. [B, 119].—*S. chloratum solutum*. See *LIQUOR ANTIMONII chloridi*.—*S. muraticum*. Antimony chloride. [B, 119].—*S. muraticum causticum*. See *ANTIMONIUM trichloride*.—*S. muraticum oxydulatum liquidum*. See *LIQUOR ANTIMONII chloridi*.—*S. oxydatum*. See *ANTIMONIUM trioxide*.—*S. oxydatum album*. See *ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum lotum*.—*S. oxydatum fuscum*. See *CROCUS ANTIMONII*.—*S. oxydatum griseum*. 1. Antimony trioxide. [B, 119]. 2. See *ANTIMONY ash*.—*S. oxydatum sulphuratum vitrificatum*. See *VITRUM ANTIMONII*.—*S. oxydulatum*. Antimony trioxide. [B, 119].—*S. oxy-sulphuratum*. See *ANTIMONIUM sulphuratum*.—*S. oxy-sulphuratum fuscum*. See *VITRUM ANTIMONII*.—*S. purum*. See *Regulus ANTIMONII*.—*S. striatum nigrum*. See *ANTIMONIUM crudum*.—*S. sulphuratum aurantiacum* (seu auratum). See *ANTIMONIUM pentasulphide*.—*S. sulphuratum levigatum*. See *ANTIMONIUM sulphidum*.—*S. sulphuratum nigrum*. Of the Gr. Ph., *Ausit. Ph.*, *Hung. Ph.*, and *Gr. Ph.*, antimony trisulphide. [B, 205].—*S. sulphuratum nigrum alcoholisatum*. See *ANTIMONIUM sulphidum*.—*S. sulphuratum nigrum crudum*. Antimony trisulphide. [B, 95].—*S. sulphuratum nigrum depuratum*. See *ANTIMONIUM sulphidum purificatum*.—*S. sulphuratum nigrum levigatum*. See *ANTIMONIUM sulphidum*.—*S. sulphuratum pulveratum*. Antimony trisulphide sifted through a 1,600-mesh sieve. [B, 95 (a, 38)].—*S. sulphuratum rubrum* (seu rubrum). See *KERMES mineral*.—*S. ustum*. See *ANTIMONY ash*.—*Sulphuretum oxyduli stibii hydrogenatum*. Antimony pentasulphide. [B, 119].—*Sulphuretum stibii arsenicium*. See *CAUSTICUM arsenicatum*.—*Sulphuretum stibii cum cale*. See *Calx ANTIMONII Hoffmanni*.—*Sulphuretum stibii nativum*. See *ANTIMONIUM crudum*.—*Sulphuretum stibii oxydulatum*. Antimony pentasulphide.—*Sulphuretum stibii precipitatum*. See *KERMES mineral*.—*Sulphuretum stibii preparatum*. See *ANTIMONIUM sulphidum*.—*Sulphuretum stibii venale*. See *ANTIMONIUM crudum*.—*Tinctura stibii alcalisata*. See *Tinctura ANTIMONII aurata*.—*Vinum stibii*. See *Vinum ANTIMONII*.—*Vitrum stibii*. See *Vitrum ANTIMONII*.

STICH (Ger.), n. *Stīch*. A puncture or stab; a darting pain; a sting or bite. [a, 17].—*Impf's*. A puncture or incision for vaccination. [a, 14].—*Sonnens'*. See *INSOLATION* (2d def.).—*S'kanal*. The tract of a puncture (e. g., one made by the passage of a suture).

STICHELN (Ger.), n. *Stech*²/e²ln. See **SCARIFICATION**.

STICHIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Sti*²k(sti)²ch²²·i²d²·u²m(u)m. Gr., *στίχιδιον* (dim. of *στίχος*, a row). Ger., *Reihenfrucht*. In certain *Algae* (*Rhodophyceae*), a special branch of the thallus containing spores (tetragonidia) arranged in rows. [a, 35.]

STICKDAMPF (Ger.), n. *Sti*²k(da)²mpf. See **NITROGEN** and **Choke-DAMP**.

STICKEND (Ger.), adj. *Sti*²k(e)²nd. Choking, suffocating.

STICKFLUSS (Ger.), n. *Sti*²k(flus). See **SUFFOCATIVE CATARRH** and **NARCOTROPNEA**.

STICKGAS (Ger.), n. *Sti*²k(ga)²s. Nitrogen. [B.]

STICKHUSTEN (Ger.), n. *Sti*²k(hust)²e²n. A convulsive cough, especially whooping-cough.

STICKLUFT (Ger.), n. *Sti*²k(luft). See **MEPHITIS** (1st def.) and **NITROGEN**.

STICKOXID (Ger.), n. *Sti*²k(ox)²u²d. See **NITROGEN DIOXIDE**.

STICKOXIDUL (Ger.), n. *Sti*²k(ox)²u²d-ul. See **NITROGEN MONOXIDE**.

STICKSTOFF (Ger.), n. *Sti*²k(sto)²f. See **NITROGEN**.—*S*²haltig. See **NITROGENOUS**.—*S*²odür. See **NITROGEN IODIDE**.—*S*²oxyd. See **NITROGEN DIOXIDE**.—*S*²oxydul, *S*²oxydulgas. See **NITROGEN MONOXIDE**.—*S*²säure. See **NITRIC ACID**.

STICKSUCHT (Ger.), n. *Sti*²k(zuch)²t. See **ATELECTASIS pulmonum**.

STICKWURZ (Ger.), n. *Sti*²k(wur)²ts. See **BRONIA**.

STICTA (Lat.), n. f. *Sti*²k(ta)². From *στίκτης*, punctured, *Fr.*, *s.*, *sticte*, *Ger.*, *Grubenflechte*. A genus of lichens, of the *Stictici* (a tribe of the *Phycidæ*). [a, 35.]—*S*²aurata. A species found on cinchona barks, especially ioxa-bark. [a, 35.]—*S*²pulmonacea, *S*²pulmonaria. *Fr.*, *pulmonaire de chêne, hépatique des bois, herbe aux poumons, thés des forêts (ou des Vosges), sticte pulmonacée*. Ger., *Lungengrubenflechte, Lungenflechte, Lungenmoos, Baum-lungenkraut, Eichenlungenmoos*. Sp., *pulmonaria* (Mex. Ph.). Hazel-rag (or -crotles), lung lichen, tree lungwort; a species formerly official as *lichen pulmonarius* (seu *arboris*), *muscus arboris pulmonarius, muscus pulmonarius quercinus*, etc. It contains a mucilaginous astringent principle, and is still sometimes used as a pectoral. [a, 35.]

STICTACNE (Lat.), n. f. *Sti*²k(ta)²k(a)²k(ne)²na. Gen., *-ac*²nes. From *στίκτης*, punctured, and *ἀκνη*, acne. See **ACNE punctata**.

STICTIC ACID, n. *Sti*²k(tik)². *Fr.*, *acide stictique*. Ger., *Stictinsäure*. A bitter substance, analogous to cetraric acid, obtained from *Stictia pulmonacea*. [B, 38, 93, 108 (a, 14).]

STIEFEL (Ger.), n. *Stief*²el. A boot; of Günther, the hippocampus minor. [I, 3 (K.)]—*Schröppfs*². Junco's boot. See **BOOT**.

STIEL (Ger.), n. *Stiel*². 1. A pedicle; in botany, a stipe, a corm (*q. v.*, 2d def.). [a, 35.] 2. The petiolus of the epiglottis. [I, 304.]—*Augenbläsens*². See under **Augē**.—*Blüthens*². See **PEDUNCLE** (4th def.).—*Flockens*². See **FLOCCULUS** (2d def.).—*Gehirnanhangs*². See **INFUNDIBULUM** (2d def.).—*Harnsacks*². See **URACHUS**.—*Hirns*²e. See *Crura cerebri* and *Caudex cerebri*.—*Hypo-physiss*². See **INFUNDIBULUM** (2d def.).—*Kleinhirns*². The restiform body. [J, 6 (K.)]—*Marks*². See **PEDUNCLE of the flocculus**.—*Rückenmarks*². Of Meckel, the inferior peduncles of the cerebellum. [J, 8 (K.)]—*Schnitts*². See **ANSA** (2d def.).—*S*²be-handlung. The treatment of a pedicle.—*S*²hirm. See **PODENCEPHALUS**.—*S*²torsion. Twisting of a pedicle, as of an ovarian tumor. [a, 34.]—*S*²versenkung. Treatment of the pedicle of an ovarian tumor by dropping it into the abdominal cavity. [a, 34.]—*S*²versorgung. The treatment of an ovarian-tumor pedicle. [a, 34.]—*S*²zerreissung. Rupture of a pedicle, as of an ovarian tumor. [a, 34.]—*Unter*². *S*²des Thalamus. The inferior pillar of the optic thalamus, a bundle of fibres which extends downward from the posterior and inferior part of the optic thalamus into the temporo-phenoidal lobe. [I, 17 (K.)]—*Vorderer*². *S*²des Thalamus. Of Meynert, the anterior peduncle of the optic thalamus, a tract of nerve-fibres which issues from the central part of the frontal lobe, extends between the head of the caudate nucleus and the lenticular nucleus, and enters the anterior extremity of the optic thalamus. [I, 17 (K.)]

STIELCHEN (Ger.), n. *Stiel*²ch(e)²n. See **PEDICLE** and **STIPULE**.

STIELRUND (Ger.), adj. *Stiel*²rund. See **TERETE**.

STIER (Ger.), n. *Ster*². See *Bos taurus*.—*S*²äugig. Affected with buphthalmia.

STIFF-NECK, n. *Stif*²-ne²k. 1. A state of painfulness on bringing the neck-muscles into play, so that the head is carried stiffly. [D.] 2. See **TORTICOLLIS**.

STIFLE, STIFLE-JOINT, n. *Stifl*², *stifl*²joint. *Fr.*, *grasset*. Of the veterinarians, the region of the hind-limb corresponding to the human knee and having for a base the patella and the soft parts that surround it. [a, 34.]

STIFT (Ger.), n. *Stift*²ft. See **PENCIL** (1st def.).—*Pastens*². See **STILUS dilubilis**.—*Saibens*². See **STILUS unguens**.

STIGMA (Lat.), n. n. *Sti*²g(sti)²ma². Gen., *stigm*²ma²-(atis). Gr., *στίγμα*. *Fr.*, *stigmaté*. Ger., *S*². 1. A punctiform spot or mark on the skin (see **MARK** and **NÆVUS**). 2. A red spot on the skin with an elevated efflorescence at its centre; an umbo. 3. A small cicatrix; a cicatricula. [G, 16.] 4. The mark of stigmatization (*q. v.*). 5. See *S*²folliculi. 6. Of J. Arvid, one of the gaps between the endothelia forming the wall of blood-capillaries. The gaps are filled with cell-cement, and it is supposed that at these points the white blood-corpuscles emigrate from the capillaries. According to Heitzmann, the *s*²ta are gaps along the sides of the cells, those at the angles being called stomata. [J, 26.] 7. In botany: (a) the part of a pistil, usually the apex of the style, that receives the pol-

len for the fertilization of the ovules (see **Stigmatic CELL**); (b) of Hedwig, a small prominence on the globules in the involucre of the *Equisetaceæ*; (c) of Beauvois, a point persisting at the apex of the columella of mosses. [a, 35.] 8. The spiracle of an insect. [a, 27.] 9. Any mark or distinguishing feature.—*Baker's s*²ta. Callosities on the dorsal surface of the first and second phalanges of the hands produced by kneading dough. [a, 24.]—*Hysterical s*²ta. 1. Psychical or somatic *s*²ta indicative of neurasthenia. [a, 34.] 2. The *s*²ta of stigmatization (*q. v.*).—*Neurasthenic s*²ta. See *Hysterical s*²ta (1st def.).—*Physical s*²ta of degeneration. Certain variations from the normal type in the configuration of the skull, extremities, or other portions of the body, indicating a low or vicious type of mental development. [a, 34.]—*Psychical s*²ta. Of Gilles de la Tourette, certain mental peculiarities characterized by extreme susceptibility to suggestions of a particular kind. [a, 34.]—*Somatic s*²ta. Of Gilles de la Tourette, the objective signs of hysteria, neurasthenia, and other neuroses. [a, 34.]—*S*²ta degeneracionis. See *Physical s*²ta of degeneration.—*S*². folliculi. Ger., *Narbe*. A small non-vascular spot (the macula) near the middle of the thinner and more projecting part of a maturing Graafian vesicle, formed by the convergence of minute blood-vessels. At a subsequent period it is devoid of blood- and lymph-vessels, and its cells are undergoing fatty degeneration. It marks the spot where the vesicle bursts when it is fully matured, and the ovum escapes. [A, 5; J, 35.]—*S*²ta hereditatis. Psychical or somatic *s*²ta resembling those of an ancestor and attributed to heredity. [a, 34.]—*S*²ta Malpighi. Opening of small veins into the larger splenic veins. [L, 333.]—*S*²ta nativæ. Punctate naevi. [G, 11.]—*S*²ta nigra. Black spots caused by the lodgment of particles of gunpowder in the skin. [G, 11.]—*S*². of the Graafian vesicle, *S*². ovarii. See *S*². folliculi.—*S*²ta rubra. Red spots (petechiæ) on the skin due to violent coughing or vomiting, to scurvy, or to suppression of the menses. [G, 11.]—*Venous s*²ta. Varicose veins of the lower portion of the body and extremities. [a, 34.]

STIGMATIC, adj. *Sti*²g(ma)²tik. Lat., *stigmaticus*. *Fr.*, *stigmatique*. Ger., *stigmatisch*. Of or pertaining to a stigma.

STIGMATIZATION, n. *Sti*²g(ma)²ti-z(a)²shu²n. From *στίματιζεν*, to brand. *Fr.*, *stigmatisation*. The supposed miraculous impression of marks like those of Christ's wounds on the bodies of certain individuals; hence the formation or appearance of bleeding points on the body in consequence of some psychical or nervous morbid state. [G, 60; a, 48.]

STIGMATOID, adj. *Sti*²g(ma)²to-id. Lat., *stigmatoides* (from *στίγμα*, a stigma, and *ειδός*, resemblance). Resembling a stigma.

STIGMATOPHORE, n. *Sti*²g(ma)²to-for. Lat., *stigmatophora*, *stigmatophorus* (from *στίγμα*, a stigma, and *φορέω*, bearing). *Fr.*, *a*. Of Cassini, that part of the style of *Compositæ* which bears the stigmata. [a, 35.]

STIGMATOSES (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *stigmatis* (*q. v.*). *Sti*²g(ma)²ma²ti)²o-s(e)²ez. From *στίγμα*, a mark. Ger., *Stigmatosen*, *erwite Hautkatharrhe*. Erosive catarrhs of the skin. *S*²Auspitz, the second family under *Dermatitides catarrhales*, embracing catarrhal affections of the skin which are primarily of an erosive character, including parasitic and traumatic *s*². [G, 4.]

STIGMATOSTEMON (Lat.), n. m. *Sti*²g(ma)²t(ma)²to(o)²stem(stam)²o²n(on). Gen., *-stem*²on(o)s(-is). From *στίγμα*, a stigma, and *στίμων*, a filament. *Fr.*, *stigmatostème*. Of Mönch, a body formed by the union of stamens (or anthers) with the stigma.

STILAGO (Lat.), n. f. *Stil*²(a)²g(go). Gen., *-ag*²inis. *Fr.*, *stilage*. Ger., *Salamanderbaum*. The genus *Antidesma*. The *Stilaginaceæ* or *Stilagineæ* are the *Antidesmaceæ*. [a, 35.]—*S*²bunias. Ger., *lorbeerblättriger Salamanderbaum*. Chinese laurel, the *Antidesma bunias*. [a, 35.]

STILBE (Lat.), n. f. *Stil*²(b)²(e)a. Gen., *stil*²bes. From *στίλαειν*, to glitter. *Fr.*, *s*². A genus of shrubs found in southern Africa. The *Stilbaceæ*, or *stilbids* of Lindley and *Stilbineæ* (the *Stilbineæ* of Kunth) are now regarded as a tribe (*Stilbeæ*) of the *Verbenaceæ*. [a, 34.]

STILBENE, n. *Stil*²(b)²en. *Fr.*, *stilbène*. Ger., *Stilben*. A substance, *C*₁₂H₁₂, isomeric with diphenylethylene. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

STILBOCARPA (Lat.), n. f. *Stil*²(b)²(o)²(o)²ka²rp(a)². From *στίλαειν*, to glitter, and *καρπός*, fruit. A genus of the *Araliaceæ*. [a, 35.]—*S*²polaris. An herb with saccharine, edible roots, found in New Zealand. [a, 35.]

STILBUM (Lat.), n. n. *Stil*²(b)²u²m(u)m. From *στίλαειν*, to glitter. *Fr.*, *stilbe*. A genus of hyphomycetous *Frangi*, the type of the *Stilbacei* of Lindley, a suborder of the *Hyphomycetes*, the *Stilbei* or *Stilbini* (of Fries, a tribe of the *Mucorini*), the *Stilbideæ* (of Gray, a division of the *Nematomyces*), and the *Stilboidei* (of Fries, an order of the *Hyphomycetes*). [a, 35.]

STILETT (Ger.), **STILETTE** (Fr.), n's. *Stel*²(e)²t, *-et*². See **STILET**.

STILL, n. *Stil*². Gr., *κόγχος στίλπεος*. Lat., *concha ferrea*. *Fr.*, *alambic*. Ger., *Destillirapparat*. See under **DISTILLATION**.

STILLAMME (Ger.), n. *Stil*²(a)²m-me². See **Wet NURSE**.

STILLATORY, n. *Stil*²(a)²t-or-i². A still.

STILL-BORN, adj. *Stil*²(b)²o-rn². Lat., *natus mortuus*. *Fr.*, *mort-né*. Ger., *stillegeboren*. Dead at the time of birth. [a, 48.]

STILLE (Ger.), n. *Stil*²(le)². Quiet (said of the state of quiescence of a frog's heart when filled with salt solution; this phenomenon may last for over an hour, and the heart-beat may again be restored by supplying the organ with fresh blood). [K, 19.]

STILLEND (Ger.), adj. *Stil*²(le)²nd. 1. Calming, sedative. [A, 521 (a, 48).] 2. Giving suck.

STILLENDE (Ger.), n. *Stil*²(le)²nd-e². A nursing woman.

STILLICIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Sti^{12}l^{12}i^{12}s^{12}(i^{12})k^{12}i^{12}d^{12}i^{12}u^{12}m^{12}(u^{12}m)$. From *stilla*, a drop, and *cadere*, to fall. Fr., *stillicide*. Ger., *Tröpfeln*. 1. Effusion of a liquid drop by drop. [a, 48.] 2. The bathing of a part by dropping water on it. [B, 48.]—*S. lacrimale*. *S. lacrimarum*. See *EPIPHORA* (2d def.).—*S. narium*. Of Bidloo, coryza. [a, 34.]—*S. sanguinis*. See *STASIS*.—*S. urinæ*. Ger., *Harnabträufeln*. Dribbling of urine.—*S. uteri*. See *MENSES* *stillantes*.—*Virulent* s. Of Norman, gonorrhoea. [a, 34.]

STILLINGIA (Lat.), n. f. $Sti^{12}l^{12}i^{12}n^{12}(i^{12}n^{12})i^{12}g^{12}(i^{12})a^{12}$. From *Stillingieft*, an English botanist. Fr., *stillingie*. Ger., *Stillingie*. 1. A genus of euphorbiaceous shrubs; by Bailion made a section of the genus *Euphorbia*. The *Stillingieae* are a tribe and the *Stillingieae* a division of the *Euphorbiaceae*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the root of *S. silvatica*. [a, 35.]—*Extractum stillingie fluidum* [U. S. Ph.]. A fluid extract made by exhausting 10 grammes of s.-root in No. 40 powder with alcohol of sp. gr. 0.928, and bringing up to 100 c. c. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*S. sebifera*. Fr., *arbre à suif*. Ger., *chinesischer Talgbaum*. Chinese tallow-tree; cultivated in India and America. The seeds, which yield a fixed oil used externally in medicine and for burning, are thickly coated with a white tallowy substance (stillistearin, or Tangawang fat), said to be nearly pure stearin, used for making candles. [a, 35.]—*S. silvatica*. Queen's-delight (or-root), silver-leaf, yaw-root; the *Excoecaria silvatica*. Its thick sub-cylindrical root, the s. of the U. S. Ph., is used as an alterative and especially in secondary syphilis. [a, 35.]

STILLISTEARIC ACID, n. $Sti^{12}l^{12}i^{12}st^{12}e^{12}a^{12}r^{12}i^{12}c^{12}$. Fr., *acide stillistearique*. Ger., *Stillistearinsäure*. A fatty acid, $C_{21}H_{40}O_2$, obtained by saponification of stillistearin. According to Heintz, it is merely a mixture of fatty acids. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

STILLISTEARIN, n. $Sti^{12}l^{12}i^{12}st^{12}e^{12}a^{12}r^{12}i^{12}n$. Fr., *stillistearine*. Ger., *S*. See under *STILLINGIA sebifera*.

STILLSTAND (Ger.), n. $Sti^{12}l^{12}i^{12}sta^{12}nd$. See *STANDSTILL* and *STASIS*.—*Herzens'*. See *PERISTOTOLE*.

STILLUNG (Ger.), n. $Sti^{12}l^{12}i^{12}ung$. The act or process of calming, stopping, or stanching, also of suckling. [a, 48.]—*S'*mittel. A sedative. [a, 48.]

STILOGONIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Sti^{12}l^{12}(sti^{12}l^{12})o^{12}g^{12}o^{12}n^{12}i^{12}d^{12}i^{12}u^{12}m$. From *stilus* (q. v.), and *gonidium* (q. v.). In Fungi, a gonidium abjoined from the end of a sterigma on a gonidiophore.

STILUS (Lat.), n. m. $Sti^{12}l^{12}(sti^{12}l^{12})u^{12}s^{12}(u^{12}s)$. 1. See *PENCIL*. 2. A peduncle, especially of the optic thalamus. [I, 73 (K).]—*S. dilubilis*. Ger., *Pastenschiff*. Of Unna, a pencil composed of dextrin, gum-arabic, or tragacanth and some medicament; used in local treatment of skin diseases. [a, 34.]—*S. ungues*. Ger., *Salbenstift*. Of Unna, a small cone composed of rosin, wax, olive-oil, and some medicament; used in skin diseases. [a, 34.]

STIMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Sti^{12}m^{12}a^{12}t^{12}(a^{12}t^{12})o^{12}s^{12}$. Gen., *-os' eos* (-is). See *STYMATOSIS*.

STIMMESCHWERDE (Ger.), n. $Sti^{12}m^{12}be^{12}shwe^{12}rd^{12}e^{12}$. See *PHONOSUS*.

STIMMBILDUNG (Ger.), n. $Sti^{12}m^{12}bi^{12}ld^{12}ung$. See *PHONATION*.

STIMME (Ger.), n. $Sti^{12}m^{12}me^{12}$. See *VOICE*.—*Flüsters'*. Fr., *voix chuchotée*. In auscultation, the whispered voice. [a, 18.]—*Höhle's*. See *CÆLOSTOMA*.—*Kehlkopfs'*, *Kehls'*. See *LARYNGOPHONY*.—*Kopfs'*. See *FALSETTO*.—*Krugs'*. See *AMPHORIC RESONANCE* (2d def.).—*Meckers'*, *Ziegens'*. See *PARAPHONIA puberum*.

STIMMFEHLER (Ger.), n. $Sti^{12}m^{12}fal^{12}er$. See *PARAPHONIA*.

STIMMI (Lat.), n. n. $Sti^{12}m^{12}mi^{12}(mi^{12})$. Fr., *stimmi*. See *ANTIMONY*.

STIMMKRAMPF (Ger.), n. $Sti^{12}m^{12}kra^{12}mpf$. See *PHONOSPASM*.

STIMMLEIDEN (Ger.), n. $Sti^{12}m^{12}li^{12}den$. See *PHONOSUS*.

STIMMLOSIGKEIT (Ger.), n. $Sti^{12}m^{12}los^{12}ig^{12}kit$. Aphonia.—*Cholerische S*. See *CHOLERAPNEUMIA*.

STIMMRITZE (Ger.), n. $Sti^{12}m^{12}rit^{12}se^{12}$. See *GLOTTIS*, *True GLOTTIS*, and *RIMA GLOTTIDIS*.—*Phonischer S'nkrampf*. See *SPASTIC APHONIA*.—*S'ndeckel*. See *EPIGLOTTIS*.—*S'nkrampf*. Spasm of the glottis. [a, 34.]

STIMULANT, adj. $Sti^{12}m^{12}u^{12}l^{12}ant$. Fr., *s*. Ger., *stimulirend*. Stimulating; as a n. (Ger., *Stimulierungsmittel*, *Reizmittel*), an agent that stimulates; colloquially, an alcoholic liquor. Cf. *STIMULUS*.—*Diffusible* s. A s. that, administered by the mouth or hypodermically, acts quickly. [a, 34.]

STIMULATE, v. tr. $Sti^{12}m^{12}u^{12}at$. Lat., *stimulare*. Fr., *stimuler*. Ger., *stimulieren*, *reizen*. 1. To incite or urge on to increased action. 2. To treat with stimulants. [D.]

STIMULATING, adj. $Sti^{12}m^{12}u^{12}at^{12}ing$. Lat., *stimulans*. Having the power or a tendency to stimulate. [D.]

STIMULATION, n. $Sti^{12}m^{12}u^{12}a^{12}shu^{12}n$. Lat., *stimulatio*. Fr., *s*. Ger., *Reizung*. The act or process or result of stimulating. [a, 48.]—*Intramuscular s.* Of Remak, Duchenne's direct muscular faradization. [a, 34.]—*Latent s.* The period in which the energy of a muscle rises and sinks after instantaneous s. [J. B. Sanderson, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc." xlviii, 292, p. 14 (a, 34).]—*Terminal labile s.* Stroking the tendinous end of a muscle with the cathode as a means to affect the entire length of the muscle, the anode being stationary. [A. L. Ranney, "N. Y. Med. Jour." July 25, 1885 (a, 34).]—*Unipolar s.* The stimulus to a nerve effected by the application of a single electrode of an induction apparatus. [Landois (K).]

STIMULOSE, adj. $Sti^{12}m^{12}u^{12}os$. Lat., *stimulosus*. Fr., *stimuleux*. Covered with stinging hairs (stimuli). [a, 35.]

STIMULUS (Lat.), n. m. $Sti^{12}m^{12}u^{12}(u^{12})l^{12}u^{12}s^{12}(u^{12}s)$. From *στυμός*, a pricking, Fr., *aiguillon* (1st def.). Ger., *S*. (1st def.), *Reiz* (2d def.), *Reizung* (2d def.). 1. An agent or agency that stimulates.

2. The action or result of a stimulant; stimulation. 3. In botany (Ger., *Brennhaar*, *Nesselhaar*, *Brennborste*, *Zithorste*, *Brennspitze*), a sting (i. e., a stinging hair). [D, 1; a, 35.]—*Adequate s.* Fr., *suffisant*. Ger., *hinlänglicher Reiz*. That special form of s. which excites the terminal filaments of a nerve distributed to an organ of sense. [K, 8.]—*Chemical s.* An irritation of the animal economy or of a separate muscle or nerve, produced by the application of a chemical agent. [K.]—*Heterologous s.* An extrinsic (mechanical, thermal, chemical, electrical) s. that acts upon the nervous elements of the sensory apparatus along their entire course. [a, 34.]—*Homologous s.* See *Adequate s.*—*Infalible s.* A weak s., such as is just sufficient to cause a contraction of a frog's heart if applied at the proper time. [K, 19.]—*Mechanical s.* An irritation of a nerve or muscle brought about by mechanical means, as by pinching or striking. [K.]

STIMMWECHSEL (Ger.), n. $Sti^{12}m^{12}ve^{12}ch^{12}sw^{12}el$. The change of voice at puberty. [a, 34.]

STINGING, adj. $Sti^{12}n^{12}g^{12}ing$. Lat., *stimulans*. In botany, of a hair, producing pain on penetrating the skin. [a, 35.]

STINKASANT (Ger.), n. $Sti^{12}n^{12}ka^{12}sz^{12}ant$. See *ASAFETIDA*.—*Ammoniakalischer S'geist*. See *Spiritus ammoniæ fetidus*.—*S'plaster*. See *Emplastrum ASAFETIDÆ*.

STINKBAUM (Ger.), n. $Sti^{12}n^{12}k^{12}ba^{12}um$. See *STERCULIA*, *ANAGIRIS fetida*, and *PRUNUS padus*.

STINKHOLZ (Ger.), n. $Sti^{12}n^{12}k^{12}ho^{12}lts$. The genus *Olax*.

STINKNASE (Ger.), n. $Sti^{12}n^{12}ka^{12}sz^{12}e^{12}$. Ozena. [a, 34.]

STINKWEED, n. $Sti^{12}n^{12}k^{12}wed$. The *Cassia occidentalis*, *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, *Senecio jacobæa*, *Datura stramonium*, *Diplotaxis muralis*, etc. [a, 35.]

STINK-WOOD, n. $Sti^{12}n^{12}k^{12}wu^{12}d$. The *Oreodaphne bullata*, *Zieria macrophylla*, etc., also their wood. [a, 35.]

STIPA (Lat.), n. f. $Sti^{12}p^{12}(step^{12})a^{12}$. Fr., *stipe*. Weather-grass; a genus of grasses. The *Stipaceæ* (of Kunth, a tribe of the *Gramineæ*) are now made a subtribe (*Stipeæ*) of the *Agrostideæ*. [a, 35.]—*S. salicifolia*. A species used by the Russians as a diuretic. [a, 35.]—*S. pennata*. Fr., *étipe*, *agrette*, *stipe à panache*. Feather-grass; a well-known ornamental grass. According to some, the freedom of the Tartars around the Volga from pulmonary disease is due to their daily use of the milk of mares fed upon this grass. [B, 185 (a, 35).]—*S. tenacissima*. Esparto-grass; a rush-like grass growing in sandy tracts of the Mediterranean coast; used for making hats, mats, baskets, etc. [a, 35.]

STIPATE, adj. $Sti^{12}p^{12}at$. Lat., *stipatus* (from *stipare*, to press together). 1. Stipitate by numerous or less crowded. 2. Packed, crowded (said of spores, etc.). [a, 35.]

STIPATIPLO (Lat.), n. f. $Sti^{12}p^{12}(step^{12})a^{12}(stip^{12})i^{12}plo$. Gen., *-onis*. From *stipare*, to press together. Fr., *stipation*. An accumulation that forms an obstruction. [L, 50 (a, 48).]—*S. telæ cellulose infantum*. See *SCLEREMA neonatorum*.

STIPE, n. *Stip*. See *STIPES*.

STIPEL, n. $Sti^{12}p^{12}el$. Lat., *stipella*, *stipellum*. Fr., *stipelle*. Ger., *Nebenblättchen*. A small slender or secondary stipule, the stipule of a leaflet. *S's* are single to each leaflet, except to the terminal one, which has two. [a, 35.]

STIPES (Lat.), n. m. $Sti^{12}p^{12}(step^{12})ez^{12}(ez)$. Gen., *stip'itis*. Fr., *stipe*. Ger., *Stiel*. The stalk (Ger., *Strunk*) that bears the pileus of *Fungi* or the apothecium of lichens; a leaf-stalk (Ger., *Blattstiel*) in ferns or palms; a stalk-like support (*s. pistilli*) of a pistil or of a gynœcium. [a, 35.]—*S. vaginularis*. Ger., *Scheidestiel*. The pedicle which in certain mosses (*Sphagnum* and *Andraea*) carries the vagina with the fruit above the topmost leaves. [a, 35.]

STIPIFORM, adj. $Sti^{12}p^{12}i^{12}fo^{12}rm$. Lat., *stipiformis* (from *stipes*, a stem, and *forma*, form). Fr., *stipiforme*. Resembling the stem of a palm. [a, 35.]

STIPITATE, adj. $Sti^{12}p^{12}i^{12}t^{12}at$. Lat., *stipitatus*. Fr., *stipité*. 1. Provided with a stipex which is neither petiole nor peduncle. 2. Elevated on a stipex. [a, 35.]

STIPPCHEN (Ger.), n. $Sti^{12}p^{12}ch^{12}e^{12}n$. An inflamed papule with an inflammatory areola. [G.]

STIPPENAUSSCHLÄGE (Ger.), n. pl. $Sti^{12}p^{12}pe^{12}n^{12}a^{12}u^{12}s^{12}hlag^{12}e^{12}$. Eruptions characterized by inflammatory papules with red areolæ. [G, 5.] See *MONOCARPÆ* (1st def.).

STIPULA (Lat.), n. f. $Sti^{12}p^{12}(step^{12})u^{12}l^{12}a^{12}$. Dim. of *stipes*, a stalk. 1. A newly sprouted feather. [L, 343.] 2. A stipule; also, especially in the pl., the amphigastria of the liverworts. [B, 198.]

STIPULACEOUS, adj. $Sti^{12}p^{12}u^{12}l^{12}a^{12}shu^{12}s$. Lat., *stipulaceus*. Fr., *stipulé*. Ger., *nebenblättrig*. Pertaining to or composed of stipules; of De Candolle, having scales which are aborted stipules (said of buds). [a, 35.]

STIPULANEUS, n. $Sti^{12}p^{12}u^{12}l^{12}an^{12}e^{12}us$. Lat., *stipulaneus*. Fr., *stipulem*. Taking the place of stipules. [a, 35.]

STIPULAR, adj. $Sti^{12}p^{12}u^{12}l^{12}ar$. Belonging to a stipule. [a, 35.]

STIPULATE, adj. $Sti^{12}p^{12}u^{12}l^{12}at$. Lat., *stipulatus*. Fr., *stipulé*. Ger., *nebenblättrig*. Furnished with stipules. The *Stipulatæ* are a subclass of the *Filicina* having stipule-like appendages. [a, 35.]

STIPULE, n. $Sti^{12}p^{12}u^{12}l^{12}$. Lat., *stipula*. Fr., *s*. Ger., *Afterblatt*, *Afterblättchen*, *Nebenblatt*. One of the two foliar appendages at the base of the petiole of a leaf; also one of certain other stipular bodies, such as the unicellular tubes on the inner and outer sides of a leaf in the *Characeæ* and the appendage at the point of a leaf in the *Archegoniate*. [a, 35.] See also *STIPULA*.

STIPULIFEROUS, adj. $Sti^{12}p^{12}u^{12}l^{12}i^{12}fer^{12}us$. Lat., *stipulifer* (from *stipula*, a stipule, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *stipulifère*. Of a petiole, having stipules. [a, 35.]

STIPULOSUS (Lat.), adj. Stīp-u¹(u¹)-os-u²s(u²s). Fr., *stipuleux*. Furnished with stipules which are comparatively very long or large. [a. 35.]

STIRN (Ger.), n. Stern. See FOREHEAD.—S'band. A head bandage or band.—S'gegend. The frontal region of the brain. [J. 17 (K).]—S'lage. See BROW PRESENTATION.—S'mittel. See EPIPROSIUM.—S'schau. See METOPOSCOPY.—S'sheil. See PARS FRONTALIS OSSIS FRONTALIS.—S'wulst. A frontal convolution. [K.]

STIRNFORTSATZ (Ger.), n. Sternfort-zat's. See FRONTAL PROCESS.—Seitlicher S. See External nasal PROCESS.

STIRNWINNUNG (Ger.), n. Stern'vīnd-un². A frontal convolution. [K.]—Dritte S., Dritte S'gruppe, Dritter S'szug. See Inferior frontal CONVOLUTION.—Erste S., Erste S'gruppe, Erster S'szug. See Superior frontal CONVOLUTION.—Mittlere S., Mittlerer S'szug. See Middle frontal CONVOLUTION.—Obere S., Oberer S'szug. See Superior frontal CONVOLUTION.—Untere S., Unterer S'szug. See Inferior frontal CONVOLUTION.—Zweite S., Zweite S'gruppe, Zweiter S'szug. See Middle frontal CONVOLUTION.

STIROSI (Lat.), n. f. Stīr(ster)-os'i's. Gen., os'eos(-is). Gr., στήριος (from στειρος, barren). Fr., s. Ger., S. See STERILITY.

STIRPS (Lat.), n. f. Stīr'p'z(stīr'ps). Gen., stīr'p's. Fr., *stirpe*. In botany, (1) a race or permanent variety; (2) the aerial stem of a plant. [a. 35.]

STIERUP, n. Stīr'u¹p. See STAPES.

STITCH, n. Stīč'h. Fr., *point*. Ger., *Stich*. 1. The product of one complete movement of the needle in the process of sewing; also any variety of sewing (or of surgical suture) produced by the use of a particular kind of such s's. [a. 48.] 2. See S'-pain.—Loop s. See SUTURE a. anse.—Royal s. See ROYAL SUTURE.—S'-pain. A colloquial term for a sharp, sudden pain that comes and goes without apparent cause, appearing in any part of the body. [a. 34.]—Taylor's s. See Cobbler's SUTURE.

STIXIS (Lat.), n. f. Stīx'i's. Gen., stīx'eos(-is). Gr., στίξις (from στίγειν, to prick). Tattooing. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

STOBÆA (Lat.), n. f. Stōb'æ(-a) or St. stōbæ. A genus of the Compositæ. [a. 35.]—S. heterophylla. A Cape-of-Good-Hope species, considered lithontriptic and used in renal diseases.

STOCK, n. Stōk. A.-S., *stoc*. Gr., στέλεχος (1st def.). Lat., *truncus*, *stirps* (4th def.). Fr., *tronc*. Ger., *Stamm*. 1. The trunk or stem of a plant. 2. The basal persistent portion of a stem from which roots proceed. 3. The portion of a stem into which a scion or graft is inserted. 4. A race or fixed variety. 5. The genus *Matthiola*. 6. The *Trollius europæus*. [a. 35.]

STOCKFISCHLEBERTHRAN (Ger.), n. Stōk'fīsh-lab'/-e'r-tra-n. The oil of the hake (*Gadus merluccius*). [B.]

STOCKUNG (Ger.), n. Stōk'ung. See STASIS.

STOBÆA (Lat.), n. f. Stēb'(stō'ēch'2)-e(a). Gen., stōb'æ. Fr., *stébé*. 1. Of Person, the genus *Centaurea*. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of composite shrubs. [a. 35.]—S. rhinocerotis. A species used at the Cape of Good Hope as a digestive tonic. [a. 35.]

STECHAS (Lat.), n. f. Stēk'(stō'ēch'2)-a's(a's). Gen., stēch'-ados(-adis). Sp., *cantueso* [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. Of Tournefort, the genus *Lavandula*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the flowering stalk (herb and flowering tops [Sp. Ph.]) of *Lavandula* s. 3. The *Helichrysum* s. [B. 95 (a. 38); a. 35.]—Stēchadis flōres [Gr. Ph.]. Sp., *cantueso* (la sumidad florida) [Sp. Ph.]. The flowers of *Lavandula* s. [B. 95 (a. 38).]

STEOCHIOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Stēk'(stō'ēch'2)-i'2(e)-o(o's)-lōj(-lō'g)'i'2-a's. Fr., *stœchiologie*. See STOICHOLOGY.

STEOCHIMETRIA (Lat.), n. f. Stēk'(stō'ēch'2)-i'2(e)-o(o's)-mē't'r'i'2-a's. Fr., *stœchiométrie*. See STOICHIOMETRY.

STEOCHION (Lat.), n. n. Stēk'(stō'ēch'2)-i'e(o)'2n. Gr., στωχίων. See ELEMENT.

STOFF (Ger.), n. Stōf. See MATERIAL and MATTER.—Ausgeschiedener S., Auswurf's. Excretion, waste matter. [K. 16.]—Einfache Stoffe. Elements. [B.]—Krankheit's. See MATERIES morbi (2d def.).—Riech's. Any substance which acts as a stimulus to the olfactory nerves. [Gruenhagen (K).]—Schmeck's. Any substance which acts as a stimulus to the nerves of taste. [Gruenhagen (K).]—S'austausch. See S'umsatz.—S'bilanz. The balance of nutrition in the body. [K. 16.]—S'spender. The blood considered as the agent in effecting tissue-changes. [K. 16.]—S'umsatz. Interchange of matter.—S'wechsel. 1. See METABOLISM. 2. Change of matter. [K.]—S'wechselbilanz. The balance or equalization of the tissue-changes in the animal economy.

STOICHOLOGY, n. Stōik-i'2-ō'i-o-i'2. Lat., *stœchiologia* (from στωχίον, an element, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *stœchiologie*. Ger., *Elementenlehre*. The scientific investigation of elements (especially of the chemical elements) or of elementary principles. [a. 48.]

STOICHIOMETRY, n. Stōik-i'2-ō'i'2-e'2-i'2. Lat., *stœchiometria* (from στωχίον, an element, and μετρέω, to measure). Fr., *stœchiométrie*. Ger., *Stœchiometrie*, *Elementenmessung*. The determination of the proportions in which elements combine to form compounds. [B. 38, 48 (a. 14).]

STOLE, n. Stōl. See STOLON.

STOLLBEULE (Ger.), n. Stōl'boil-e'. See SPAVIN.

STOLON, n. Stōl'2n. From stōla, a shoot. Fr., s. Ger., *Sprosser*, *Stengelsprosse*. 1. Any basal branch striking root; in phanerogams, a slender runner piercing the soil; in Musci, a shoot running along or beneath the soil and finally turning upward and producing fully-leaved shoots. [a. 35.] 2. A process or structure resembling the s. of a plant. [a. 27.]

STOLONIFEROUS, adj. Stōl'2n-i'2f'2-er-u's. From stōla, a shoot, and ferre, to bear. Furnished with stolons.

STOLPERGANG (Ger.), n. Stōlp'e'r-ga'2n. A stumbling gait.

STOMA (Lat.), n. Stōm(stō'm)'a's. Gen., stōm'atos(-atis). Gr., στόμα. Fr., *stomate*. Ger., S., *Mündung*, *Spaltöffnung* (2d def.). 1. A mouth or opening. 2. A breathing pore; one of the organized apertures in the epidermis of plants, most abundant on the lower surface of leaves, consisting each of a pair of cells (guard-cells) between the opposed concave sides of which is a slit forming a medium of communication between an intercellular space within and the air without. [a. 35.] 3. A minute opening in a serous membrane, surrounded by a ring of small cuboidal cells and leading into a lymph-vessel. [J.] 4. See under STIGMA (6th def.).—False s'ta. See PSEUDOSTOMATA.

STOMACE (Lat.), n. f. Stō'm-a'sk(a'sk)'a's(a'sk)-e(a). Gen., -ac'aces. Gr., στομαχία (from στόμα, the mouth, and κακός, evil). Fr., s. Ger., *Mundfäule*, *Mundfäulniss*, *Mundkrankheit*. Any severe form of stomatitis.—S. apithosa. See APHTHÆ.—S. gangrenosa. See GANGRENOUS STOMATITIS.—S. universalis. Of Sauvages, purpura hemorrhagica. [a. 34.]

STOMACH, n. Stū'm'k. Gr., στόμαχος. Lat., *stomachus*. Fr., *estomac*. Ger., *Magen*. 1. A somewhat conical hollow viscus, with rounded ends, constituting the largest dilatation of the alimentary canal. It is concave above, convex below, with its larger end (the cardia) directed to the left side and situated higher than its smaller extremity (the fundus). On the left side it connects with the oesophagus, on the right with the duodenum. It lies close beneath the diaphragm, and extends on the right side nearly to the liver and below to a point about midway between the diaphragm and the umbilicus. When moderately distended it is about 12 inches long and about 5 inches wide at its widest part. It consists of four coats, known as the serous, muscular (made up of longitudinal, circular, and oblique fibres), submucous, and mucous, and is provided with glands concerned in digestion. In ruminants the s. proper is the abomasum, or rennet, for in the rumen, reticulum, and omasum the food is merely macerated and, to a certain extent, triturated. The slightly masticated food passes into the rumen and reticulum, where it is thoroughly mixed with the saliva and is macerated and softened. After remaining there for a variable length of time it is regurgitated and again masticated, the animal making one movement of the jaw from right to left or left to right, and then a number of movements in the reverse direction until the food is finely triturated. It next passes into the omasum, being prevented by the oesophageal groove from entering the rumen or reticulum, and then, grasped by the folds of the omasum, it is submitted to further trituration and maceration. Thence it enters the abomasum, where the true digestion takes place. The s's of the lower animals, except ruminants, do not differ very materially from that of man, except in shape and size. In Carnivora the s. is relatively large, secreting gastric juice throughout its whole extent, while in Omnivora but a smaller proportion of surface secreting the gastric juice is found. The smaller the secreting surface of the s. is in any animal, the greater are the surface and extent of the intestines. Thus, in Carnivora the intestines are relatively smaller than in ruminants, etc. For the s. in birds see PROVENTRICULUS. [L.] 2. Popularly, the abdomen.—Honey-comb s. See RETICULUM (3d def.).—Hour-glass s. Ger., sanduhrförmiger Magen. An hour-glass-shaped distortion of the s. from constriction of its median portion by a band of exudation. [G. Ciarracchi, "Gazz. degli ospit.," 1884, p. 101; "Ctbl. f. klin. Med.," Mar. 14, 1885, p. 189.]—S'ache. See CARDIALGIA.—S.-bucket, of Einhorn, a small silver aconite-limb vessel to which is attached a silk thread; used to obtain a specimen of the gastric contents. [a. 34.]

STOMACHAL, adj. Stū'm'a'sk'l. Fr., *stomacal*. See GASTRIC.

STOMACHALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Stō'm-a'sk(a'sch'2)-a'l'i'2(a'l'g)'i'2-a's. From στόμαχος, the stomach, and άλγος, pain. See CARDIALGIA.

STOMACHIC, adj. Stō'm'a'sk'i'2k. Gr., στομαχικός. Lat., *stomachicus*. Fr., *stomachique*. 1. Gastric. 2. Acting as a digestive tonic. [a. 17.]

STOMACHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Stō'm-a'sk(a'sch'2)'i'2k-u'm(u'm)'a. A stomachic remedy. [a. 17.]—S. Poteril. See Cerasua ANTIMONI SOLARIS and ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum martiale.

STOMACH-PUMP, n. Stū'm'k-pū'mp. See under PUMP.

STOMEMORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Stōm(stō'm)-e'm(a's-e'm)-ō'r-aj(rag)'i'2-a's. From στόμα, the mouth, αἷμα, blood, and πύρωσις, to burst forth. Fr., *stémorrhagie*. Ger., *Mundabthung*. Hemorrhage from the mouth. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

STOMATALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Stō'm-a'st(a'st'2)-a'l'i'2(a'l'g)'i'2-a's. From στόμα, the mouth, and άλγος, pain. Fr., *stomatgie*. Ger., *Mundschmerz*. Pain in the mouth. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

STOMATELOSIS (Lat.), n's f. Stōm-a'st(a'st)-e'st(a'st)'i'2-a's. Gr., στόματις, the mouth, and έλκος, an ulcer. Fr., *stomatelcie*, *stomatelcosie*. Ulceration of the mouth. [E.]

STOMATIC, adj. Stō'm-a'st'i'2k. Gr., στοματικός. From στόμα, the mouth. Lat., *stomatonic*. Fr., *stomatique*. Pertaining to a stoma or mouth; as a n., a medicine for affections of the mouth.

STOMATITE (Fr.), n. Stōm-a'st-et. See STOMATITIS.—S. charbonneuse. See GANGRENOUS STOMATITIS.—S. couenneuse. See BUCCAL DIPHTHERIA.—S. crémense. See APHTHÆ.—S. des casernes. A form of stomatitis, probably scorbutic, observed in garrisons.—S. du muguet. See APHTHÆ.—S. epizootique. See Epizootic STOMATITIS.

STOMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Stōm(stō'm)-a'st(a'st)-i'e(e)'t'i's. Gen., -it'idos(-idis). From στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *stomatite*. Ger., *Mundentzündung*. Inflammation of the mouth. [D.]—Aphthous s. See APHTHÆ.—Catarrhal s. Inflammatory redness and swell-

ing of the oral mucous membrane without ulceration. [a, 34].
Corrosive s. 1. See *Gangrenous s.* 2. S. produced by the action of corrosive substances. [D, 48].
Diabetic s. S. caused by diabetes. — **Diphtheritic s.** See *Buccal diphtheria*. — **Epithelial s.** See *Leucoplakia buccalis*. — **Epizootic s.** Of Hardy, aphthae epizooticae. [a, 34]. — **Erythematous s.** See *Simple s.* — **Follicular s.** See *APHTHÆ*. — **Gangrenous s.** S. accompanied by gangrene. — **Mercurial s.** S. due to mercurial poisoning. [a, 34]. — **Pseudo-membranous s.** See *Buccal diphtheria*. — **Pultaceous s.** See *APHTHÆ*. — **Saurine s.** S. due to lead poisoning. [a, 34]. — **Scorbutic s.** S. occurring in and due to scurvy. [a, 34]. — **Simple s.** An erythematous inflammation of the mouth, especially of its mucous membrane, which occurs in patches, and may be due to heat, cold, irritation of the teeth, etc. It is also caused at times by gastric derangement. [D, 1]. — **S. aphthosa**, **S. aphthophyta**, **S. crenosa**. See *APHTHÆ*. — **S. crouposa**. See *Buccal diphtheria*. — **S. epidemica**. An acute infectious s. occurring epidemically. [a, 34]. — **S. erythematosa**. See *Simple s.* — **S. exsudativa**. Of Löwenstamm, s. associated with exudation. [a, 34]. — **S. exulcerans**. See *Ulcerative s.* — **S. follicularis**, **S. fungosa**. See *APHTHÆ*. — **S. intertropica**. See *APHTHÆ tropica*. — **S. leucæmica**. S. caused by leucæmia. [a, 34]. — **S. materna**. S. occurring during pregnancy or lactation, due to the enfeeblement of the system incident to those conditions. [a, 34]. — **S. membranacea**, **S. membranosa**. See *Buccal diphtheria*. — **S. mercurialis**. See *Mercurial s.* — **S. nodosa**. S. with the formation of small nodules in the buccal mucosa. [a, 34]. — **S. parasitica**. See *APHTHÆ*. — **S. pustulosa acarosa**. Aphthae epizooticae caused by an *Acarus*. [a, 34]. — **S. pustulosa contagiosa**. A contagious form of aphthae epizooticae observed in horses. [a, 34]. — **S. septica**. S. due to septic infection, ulcerations, idiopathic. See *Gangrenous s.* — **S. vesicularis**. See *APHTHÆ*. — **Toxic s.** S. due to the local application or ingestion of a poison or to the action of a poison generated in the system. [a, 34]. — **Ulcerative s.** S. with ulceration. — **Ulceromembranous s.** Buccal diphtheria with ulceration. — **Vesicular s.** See *APHTHÆ*.

STOMATIUM (Lat.), n. n. Stom²m-a³(a³)shi²(ti)²-u³m(u⁴m). See *STOMA* (2d def.).

STOMATOCE (Lat.), n. f. Stom²m-a³(a³)-o³k'a³s(a³l²)-(e)a. Gen., -oc'aces. See *STOMACE*.

STOMATOCATHARSIS (Lat.), n. f. Stom²m-a³(a³)-o(a³)-ka³th(k'a³th)-a³rs'i³s. Gen., -ars'eo³-(is). From *stoma*, the mouth, and *katharsis*, a cleansing. Fr., *stomatocatharsie*. Ger., *Mundauswurf*. Salivation. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

STOMATOCATHARTICUM (Lat.), n. n. Stom²m-a³(a³)-o(a³)-ka³th(k'a³th)-a³rt'i²k-u³m(u⁴m). See *STOMATOCATHARTICUM*.

STOMATODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Stom²m-a³(a³)-o(a³)-di²n(di²n')-i²-a³. From *stoma*, the mouth, and *dýnyn*, pain. See *STOMATALGIA*.

STOMATOLITRIA (Lat.), n. f. Stom²m-a³(a³)-o(a³)-i²-a³(a³)-rt'i(re)³a³. From *stoma*, the mouth, and *litæia*, medical treatment. The therapeutics of diseases of the mouth. [a, 34].

STOMATOLOGY, n. Stom²m-a³-o³i²-j². From *stoma*, the mouth, and *lógos*, understanding. The pathology, etc., of the mouth. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 17, 1888, p. 290 (a, 48).]

STOMATOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Stom²m-a³(a³)-o(a³)-ma²l-(ma³)-as(a³l²)-i²-a³. From *stoma*, the mouth, and *malakia*, softness. Fr., *stomatomalacie*. A morbid softening of the structures of the mouth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

STOMATOMENIA (Lat.), n. f. Stom²m-a³(a³)-o(a³)-men(man)-i²-a³. From *stoma*, the mouth, and *μήν*, a month. Fr., *stomatoménie*. Vicarious menstruation by the mouth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

STOMATOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Stom²m-a³(a³)-om(o²m)-i²-a³. From *stoma*, the mouth, and *τομή*, a cutting. Incision of a mouth (e. g., the os uteri). [a, 34].

STOMATOMICOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Stom²m-a³(a³)-o(a³)-mi(mi)-u³s. Gen., -os'eo³-(is). From *stoma*, the mouth, and *μύκωσις*, fungus. Any mycotic affection of the mouth. — **S. oidica**. S. caused by *Oidium albicans*. — **S. sarcinica**. S. caused by *Sarcina*. [a, 34].

STOMATONECROSIS (Lat.), **STOMATONOMA** (Lat.), n. f. Stom²m-a³(a³)-o(a³)-ne²k-ros'i³s. — **-o²n'o²m-a³**. Gen., -ros'eo³-(is). From *stoma*, the mouth, and *νέκρωσις*, necrosis, or *νόμος*, a corroding ulcer. Fr., *stomatonecrose*, *stomatonomie*. See *Gangrenous stomatitis*.

STOMATOPANUS (Lat.), n. m. Stom²m-a³(a³)-o(a³)-pan-(pa³n)-u³s(u⁴s). From *stoma*, the mouth, and *πανς* (p'a³n), Fr., *stomatopane*. Swelling of the glands of the mouth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

STOMATOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Stom²m-a³(a³)-o(a³)-pa³th-(pa³th)-i²e³a³. From *stoma*, the mouth, and *πάθος*, disease. Fr., *stomatopathie*. Any disease of the mouth. [a, 34].

STOMATOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Stom²m-a³(a³)-o(a³)-fi(fu)³-ma³. Gen., -phy³m(a³-atis). From *stoma*, the mouth, and *φύμα*, a growth. Fr., *stomatophymie*. Ger., *Mundgeschwulst*. Any tumor of the mouth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

STOMATOPLASTY, n. Stom²m-a³-o-pla³st'i². From *stoma*, the mouth, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Fr., *stomatoplastie*. Ger., *Stomatoplastik*. The plastic surgery of the mouth, also of the os uteri. [E, a, 34].

STOMATOPOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Stom²m-a³(a³)-o(a³)-poi-ei(a³)-s'i³s. Gen., -es'eo³-(is). From *stoma*, the mouth, and *πόλινσις*, production. 1. See *Stomatoplasty*. 2. Any operation for establishing an aperture of communication.

STOMATOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Stom²m-a³(a³)-o²p'i²r(u³r)-a³. From *stoma*, the mouth, and *πύρ*, fire. See *APHTHÆ*.

STOMATORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Stom²m-a³(a³)-o²r-ra³-ra³-g'i²-a³. From *stoma*, the mouth, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. Ger., *Mundblutung*. Hemorrhage from the mouth. [E]

STOMATORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Stom²m-a³(a³)-o²r-re'(ro²e³)-a³. From *stoma*, the mouth, and *ῥέειν*, to flow. Fr., *stomatorrhée*. Ger., *Mundfluss*. Any morbid discharge from the mouth.

STOMATOSCOPE, n. Stom²m-a³-o-skop. From *stoma*, the mouth, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., s. Ger., *Stomatoskop*. An apparatus for the visual examination of the mouth-cavity.

STOMATOSEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Stom²m-a³(a³)-o(a³)-se²ps-(saps)'i³s. Gen., -seps'eo³-(is). From *stoma*, the mouth, and *σῆψις*, putrefaction. See *Septic stomatitis*.

STOMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Stom²m-a³(a³)-o²s'i³s. Gen., -os'eo³-(is). From *stoma*, the mouth. Any disease of the mouth.

STOMATOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Stom²m-a³(a³)-o(a³)-spa²z-(spa³s)'mu³s(mu⁴s). From *stoma*, the mouth, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. Fr., *stomatospasme*. See *TRISMUS*.

STOMATOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Stom²m-a³(a³)-o(a³)-tif-(tu³f)'u³s(u⁴s). From *stoma*, the mouth, and *τύφος*, typhus. Fr., s. Ger., *Mundtyphus*. Of Eisenmann, a form of typhus ushered in by lesions of the mouth. [A, 322.]

STOMATURIA (Lat.), n. f. Stom²m-a³(a³)-u²(ur)'i²-a³. From *stoma*, the mouth, and *ούρον*, urine. Fr., *stomaturie*. Metastasis of the urine to the mouth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

STOMENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Stom²m-e²n(en')-se²f(ke³f)-a³l(a³l)-u³s(u⁴s). From *stoma*, the mouth, and *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain. See *STOMOCOPHALUS*.

STOMOCATHARTERIUM (Lat.), **STOMOCATHARTICUM** (Lat.), n. n. Stom²m-o(a³)-ka³th(k'a³th)-a³rt-e(a³)-u³m(u⁴m). — **-a³rt'i²k-u³m(u⁴m)**. From *stoma*, the mouth, and *καθάρτικον*, or *καθαριστικός*, purificative. Fr., *stomocathartique*. A mouth-cleansing medicine. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

STOMOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Stom²m-o(a³)-se²f(ke³f)'a³l(a³l)-u³s(u⁴s). From *stoma*, the mouth, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *stomocéphale*. A cyclocephalus in which the upper portion of the face resembles that of a rhinocephalus, while in the lower portion of the face the jaws are rudimentary. There is more or less complete absence of the buccal cavity, with a tubercular or polycystic-like formation where the mouth should be. [Geoffroy St.-Hilaire.]

STOMODEUM (Lat.), n. n. Stom²m-o(a³)-o²d-(a³e³)-u³m(u⁴m). Ger., *Kopfdarm*, *Mundbruch*, *Mundöffnung*, *primitive Mundhöhle*. The primitive mouth of the embryo, being the common cavity of the mouth, the nose, and the pharynx. [A, 5.]

STOMOMANICON (Lat.), n. n. Stom(stom²m)-o²-ma²n-(ma³n)'i²k-o²n. See *PLATYSMA myoides*.

STOMOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Stom²m-o²sk(o²sch'2)'i²s-i²s. Gen., -schis'eo³-(osch'is)is. From *stoma*, the mouth, and *σχίσσις*, a cleaving. Fr., *stomoschisie*. Fissure of some oral structure, especially cleft palate. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

STOMOTICUS (Lat.), adj. Stom²m-o²t(o²)'i²2k-u³s(u⁴s). From *stoma*, the mouth. Pertaining to the mouth or to inoculation.

STOMOTOSYRINX (Lat.), n. f. Stom²m-o²t(o²)-o²-si²r(su³r)'i²-p²n'x. Gen., -i²ng'o³s(-i²ng'is). From *stoma*, the mouth, *ὄψ*, the ear, and *σύνρυξ*, a tube. See *Eustachian tube*.

STOMURIA (Lat.), n. f. Stom²m-a³(a³)-ur'i²-a³. See *STOMATURIA*.

STONE, n. Stom²n. Gr., *λίθος*. Lat., *lapis*. Fr., *pierre*. Ger., *Stein*. 1. An aggregated mass of more or less firmly cohesive mineral matter, especially of siliceous matter, which may or may not also the condition of being affected with vesical calculi. [a, 48.] 2. See *PUTAMEN* (2d def.). — **Blue s.** See *COPPER sulphate*. — **Gall-s.** See *Biliary calculus*. — **Livers' s.** A mixture of heavy spar (barium sulphate) and bitumen. [a, 35]. — **Philosopher's s.** Lat., *lapis philosophicus*, *lapis philosophorum*. Fr., *pierre philosophale*. Ger., *Stein der Weisen*. A hypothetical substance sought after by the alchemists as a panacea and a restorer of youth, also as an agent for transmuting baser matter into the precious metals. [a, 48]. — **S.-crusher**. See *LITHOTRITE*. — **S.-oil**. See *PETROLEUM*. — **Sun-s.** See *LAPIS solis*.

STONECROP, n. Stom²n'kro²p. The genus *Sedum*, especially *Sedum acre*. [a, 35.]

STONE-POX, n. Stom²n'po²x. Ger., *Steinpocken*. 1. Varicella solidescens. 2. Variola vaccina atrophica. 3. Acne. [G.]

STONEWORT, n. Stom²n'wu³rt. See *CHARA* (2d def.).

STOOL, n. Stul. Gr., *καρβολή* (2d def.), *ἄποβολή* (2d def.), *κοιλία* (3d def.), *Lat. defecio* (2d def.), *feces* (3d def.). Fr., *garde-robe* (1st def.), *selle*. Ger., *Stuhl*, *Stuhlgang* (2d def.). 1. A seat or chair, especially one arranged for evacuation of the bowels. 2. The discharge of feces. 3. The matter evacuated from the bowels. 4. A plant used for propagation by having its branches bent down into the ground. [a, 35]. — **Bilious s's**. — Discharges in bilious diarrhoea, and also after the purgative use of calomel. When bile is in abundance in the s's their color is yellowish or yellowish-brown; this becomes darker after exposure to the air. If the alimentary tube is in a decidedly acid condition the bilious s's are green. [D, 25]. — **Caddy s's**. The evacuations in yellow fever, which resemble fine, dark, sandy matter. [D, 1]. — **Palfy s's**. S's in which fat is present, observed in diseases of the pancreas. — **Mucous s's**. S's consisting entirely or partly of mucus; observed in certain intestinal inflammations. [a, 34]. — **Rice-water s's**. Watery s's of serum containing detached epithelium and liquid feces, resembling rice-water; observed in cholera.

STOPCOCK, n. Stom²p'ko²k. Fr., *robinet*. Ger., *Hahn*. A key for regulating the flow of liquid or gas from a reservoir. [a, 48.]

STOFFEND (Ger.), adj. Stom²p'e²nd. 1. Constipating. 2. Styptic. [L, 521 (a, 48).]

STOPFWACHS (Ger.), n. Stom²p'fa³sch²s. See *PROPOLIS*.

STOPPAGE, n. Stom²p'e²j. A colloquialism for the obstruction of some natural discharge. [a, 34.]

STOPPING, n. *Sto²p'iⁿ*. The operation of plugging a dental cavity. [a, 34.]

STORAX (Lat.), n. m. and f. *Storax* (sto²r'ax' (a²x'). Gen. *stor'acis*. Fr., *sax* (1st def.). Ger., *feater* S. (1st def.). 1. True s., a fragrant solid resin, somewhat like benzoin, obtained from the stem of *Styrax officinalis*. It was highly esteemed by the ancients, but does not now occur in commerce. [a, 35.] 2. See *Liquid s.*—**AMYGDALOID S.** Lat., *styrax amygdaloides*. Fr., *s. amygdaloïde*. Ger., *Mandels'*. A variety with a vanilla-like odor, consisting of dry, brittle masses composed chiefly of yellowish, agglutinated tears; produced, according to some, by the *Styrax officinalis*; according to others, identical with amygdaloid benzoin. [a, 35.]—**BALSAMUM STORACIS**, 1. See S. (1st def.). 2. See *Liquid s.* 3. The balsam of *Liquidambar altingiana*. [a, 35.]—**LIQUID S.** Fr., *styrax liquide* (ou *purifié*). Ger., *flüssiger S.*, *gemeiner S.* Sp., *estorace liquido* (Sp. Ph.). A half-fluid, opaque, viscid, grayish-brown resin, of pungent aromatic taste and a pleasant balsam-like smell, obtained from the bark [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Austr. Ph.] (the branches [Gr. Ph.], the inner bark [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Roum. Ph.]) of *Liquidambar orientalis*. The purified s. of the Br. Ph. is translucent and of a yellow-brown color. The Fr. Cod. recognizes two grades of s., one of which, the *s. purifié*, is purified by melting and straining; and several other ph's order that the s. be purified before use. In its recent state it smells of bitumen or naphthalin. It is soluble in an equal weight of alcohol, is melted by a moderate degree of heat, and at a higher temperature takes fire and burns with a white flame. It contains stearin, styracine, and several other compound ethers, about 0.4 per cent. of an essential oil, small proportions of a fragrant substance (vanillin) and benzoic acid, and a hydrocarbon which exists both as a liquid (styröl) and as a solid (metastyröl). Liquid s. is stimulant and expectorant, but is now rarely used, except, mixed with linseed oil, as an application in scabies and as an ingredient of the compound tincture of benzoin. [B, 5, 180 (a, 35); B, 95 (a, 38).]—**LIQUID S. PLANT.** See *LIQUIDAMBAR ORIENTALE*.—**PILULE STORACIS**. Fr., *pilules d'opium balsamiques*. A pill-mass consisting essentially of 15 parts of s. with 5 each of opium and saffron or with 7 each of extract of opium, mastic, olibanum, and benzoin, 1 of licorice-juice, and 4 of saffron, worked up with oil of amber. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**PREPARED S.** See *Liquid s.*—**RESINA STORACIS**, Solid s. See S. (1st def.).—**S. BARK.** The foliaceous, brown, fragrant bark remaining after the expression of liquid storax; formerly common in European pharmacy as *cortex thymianatis*. [a, 35.]—**S. IN GRAINS.** Lat., *styrax in granis*. Fr., *s. en larmes*. Ger., *körniger S.* A variety, not now found in commerce, consisting of soft, adhesive tears as large as a pea. [a, 35.]—**S. ISAUROICA.** According to some, liquid s.; according to others, the resin of *Styrax officinalis*. [a, 35.]—**S. PLANT.** See *STYRAX* (1st def.).—**S. von Bogotá** (Ger.). See *STYRAX bogotensis*.—**S. vulgaris.** See *Liquid s.*

STORESIN, n. *Sto²r'e's'iⁿ*. A substance, $C_{28}H_{48}O_8$, forming an important constituent of liquid storax and occurring in two isomeric forms, both of them colorless and amorphous. [a, 35; B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

STORKBILL, **STORK'S-BILL**, n's. *Sto²rk'bi^l*, *sto²rkz'bi^l*. See PELARGONIUM, GERANIUM maculatum, and ERODIUM cicutarium.

STÖRUNG (Ger.), n. *Stu²r'ung*. See DERANGEMENT.—**Geistess'**. See Mental aberration.—**S. des organischen Baues.** See DISORGANIZATION.—**S. sentwicklung.** See CENOGENESIS.

STOSS (Ger.), n. *Sto²s*. See SHOCK (2d def.).—**Hertzsptizens'**. See APERT-BEAT.—**Herz's'**. See Heart-beat.

STÜSSEL (Ger.), n. *Stu²s'se^l*. See PESTLE.

STÖSSER (Ger.), n. *Stu²s'se^r*. A thruster or pusher. [A, 315 (a, 48).]—**Schlunds'**. See PROBANG.

STOTERN (n.), n. *Sto²t'et'ern*. See STUTTERING.

STOTERNBEIM (Ger.), n. *Sto²t'et'ern-beim*. A place in Saxe-Weimar where there is a saline spring. [L, 30, 57 (a, 14).]

STOUT, n. *Stu²u^t*. A strong variety of porter.

STOVE, n. *Stov*. Fr., *poêle*. Ger., *Ofen*. A hollow stand (generally closed) within which fuel is burned for heating purposes. [a, 48.]—**Salt-water s.** Ger., *Salzwasser-Ofen*. A s. for boiling water that has had its boiling point raised by the addition of common salt or some other saline substance, for the purpose of securing a high temperature for the destruction of micro organisms. [Dobrowskian, "Vratsch," No. 32, 1885; "St. Petersb. med. Wochenschrift," Jan. 4 (16), 1886, p. 5.]

STRABILISMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Strab²is* (stra²b'i²)—[i²l²i²mu²s] (mu²4s). See STRABISMUS.

STRABIMIC, adj. *Strab²is*—[i²s'mi²k]. Fr., *louchant* (1st def.), *strabique* (2d def.), *louché* (2d def.). Ger., *strabistisch*, *schielend* (2d def.). 1. Pertaining to strabismus. 2. Affected with strabismus.

STRABISMOMETER, n. *Strab²is-mo²m'e²t'r*. From *στραβισμός*, a squinting, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the amount or degree of deviation from the normal position in a squinting eye. [F.]—**Galezowski's binocular s.** A s. consisting of a graduated horizontal bar, on which slide two needles which, when placed opposite the centres of the cornea, indicate by means of a scale on the bar the degree of deviation. The transverse bar is held on a level with the eyelids, the handle of the instrument upward and the fork of the bar against the root of the nose. [F.]—**Laurence's s.** A s. consisting of an ivory plate molded to the conformation of the lower lid, having a scale of lines and half-lines on its border. The plate is applied to the border of the lower lid of the squinting eye. [F.]

STRABISMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Strab²is* (stra²b'i²)—[i²z'is] (mu²4s). Gr., *στραβισμός*. Fr., *strabisme*. Ger., *S.*, *Strabosität*, *Schielen*. Squinting; an inability to bring the visual axes of both eyes to bear simultaneously on one point, the axis of vision of one eye always de-

viating in a certain direction from the object. It may be the result of over-action, or faulty insertion, weakness, or of paralysis of a muscle. [F.]—**Absolute latent s. divergens.** S. in which the latent divergence is present for all distances, though more marked for the near point. [F.]—**Apparent s.** Convergent or divergent s. in which neither eye moves when the other is closed; due to retinal incongruence. [a, 34.]—**Concomitant s.** S. in which the movements of the squinting eye accompany those of the normal one. When the affected eye is used for fixation, the associated deviation of the eye generally used for fixation is equal to the usual deviation of the squinting eye. [F.]—**Convergent s.** That variety of s. in which the one eye deviates inward toward the nose, so that its visual axis, when prolonged, crosses that of the other eye in front of the point of fixation. [F.]—**Divergent s.** S. in which one eye deviates outward toward the temple, so that the optic axes never meet, but continually diverge from one another if prolonged. [F.]—**Downward s.** See *S. deorsum vergens*.—**Dynamic s.** A tendency or inclination to convergence or divergence, which, under ordinary circumstances, is overcome in the interest of binocular single vision, but which can be detected by the help of vertically refracting prisms. [F.] See INSUFFICIENCY of an ocular muscle and HETEROPIORIA.—**External s.** See *Divergent s.*—**Intermittent s.** Of Noyes, s. in which there are periods during which the axes of the eyes are normal. [a, 34.]—**Internal s.** See *Convergent s.*—**Latent s. convergens, Latent s. divergens.** See *Dynamic s.*—**Monolateral s.** See *Unilateral s.*—**Paralytic s.** S. due to paralysis of an ocular muscle. It is distinguished from ordinary or concomitant s. by the fact that the deviation occurs only when the eye is turned in the direction in which the paralyzed muscle would turn the eye, and that this deviation, instead of being constant, increases more and more as the eye is turned in this direction. Later on, a further deviation occurs from spastic contraction of the antagonist of the paralyzed muscle. [B.]—**Periodic s.** S. observed in hypermetropia or myopia, occurring only when accommodation is made for near points, but not when fixation is made for distance. [B, a, 34.]—**Relative latent s. divergens.** Exophoria in which the latent divergence is only present in near vision, while for all other distances, even under the covering hand, the axes of the eyes are parallel. [F.]—**S. adnatus.** Congenital s.; rarely observed. [a, 34.]—**S. alternans.** Concomitant s. in which sometimes one eye deviates, sometimes the other. [a, 34.]—**S. convergens.** See *Convergent s.*—**S. convergens inconstans.** S. convergens periodicus. A periodic convergent s. [F.]—**S. convergens spasticus.** A form of periodic convergent squint so called from the sudden, spasmodic appearance of the deviation. [F.]—**S. deorsum vergens.** S. in which the squinting eye turns downward below the point of fixation of the other eye. [F.]—**S. divergens, S. externus.** See *Divergent s.*—**S. incongruens.** Of von Graefe, s. due to incongruity of the retina. [Stellwag (a, 34).]—**S. internus.** See *Convergent s.*—**S. muscularis.** S. due to muscular action. [a, 34.]—**S. necessarius.** Of Cullen, caused by a change in the form or tissues of the eye. [a, 34.]—**S. paralyticus.** See *Paralytic s.*—**S. periodicus.** See *Periodic s.*—**S. spasticus.** S. due to spastic contraction of an ocular muscle; occurring either as a symptom of epilepsy or other central nervous affection, or due to the contracture of the antagonist of a paralyzed muscle. [B.]—**S. supernus, S. sursum vergens, Upward s.** S. in which the squinting eye turns upward beyond the point of fixation of the other eye. [F.]—**Unilateral s.** S. in which the transfer of the squint from one eye to the other does not occur spontaneously, but is artificially induced by covering the eye ordinarily employed in fixation. [F.]

STRABOMETER, n. *Strab²is-m'e²t'r*. From *στραβός*, oblique, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *strabomètre*. Ger., *S.* See STRABISMOMETER.

STRABOSITAS (Lat.), n. f. *Strab²is* (stra²b'i²)—[o²s] (a²s). Gen., *-at'is*. From *στραβός*, oblique. See STRABISMUS.

STRABOTOMY, n. *Strab²is-o²tom'i²*. From *στραβός*, oblique, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *strabotomie*. Ger., *Strabotomie*. The operation for the cure of squint. It consists in dividing the conjunctiva over the line of insertion of the tendon of the contracted muscle, opening the sheath more or less extensively with scissors, passing a strabismus-hook beneath the tendon of the muscle, separating it from the underlying eyeball, and dividing it with scissors close to the line of implantation in the sclerotic. [F.]

STRAFF (Ger.), adj. *Stra²f*. Stretched, extended; in botany, strict. [L, 31; a, 35.]

STRAGULA (Lat.), **STRAGULUM** (Lat.), n's. f. and n. *Strag²ula* (stra²g'u²) (a²l²)—[a²l²—u²m] (u²m). From *sternere*, to spread out. Fr., *stragule*. A glumella. [a, 35.]

STRAHL (Ger.), n. *Stra²l*. See RAY (1st def.). **BARBULE** (2d def.) and **FRÖG** (2d def.).—**Flossens'**. See *Fim-ray*.—**Kiemenhaut's en.** See *Branchiostegal bones*.—**Marks'**. See *Medullary rays*.—**Marks'en der Nieren.** See *Medullary radii*.—**S'enbeurung.** See *Enervation*.—**S'enbündel.** See *Bundle*.—**S'en-cord.** A cord of interlacing nerve-fibres in the posterior column of the brain in the vicinity of the sensory nerve-roots. [L, 6 (K).]—**S'en-körper.** See *Ciliary body*.—**S'enpilz.** See *ACTINOMYCES*.—**S'en-sonne.** See *CORONA radiata*.

STRAHLEND (Ger.), adj. *Stra²l'e²nd*. See *RADIATE* (2d def.) and *RADIATIFORM*.

STRAHLUNG (Ger.), n. *Stra²l'ung*. See *RADIATION*.—**Marks', Peripherische S.** [Tiedemann]. See *CORONA radiata* (2d def.).—**S. des Balkens.** Those fibres at the extremities of the corpus callosum which are prolonged into the cerebral lobes. [K.]—**S. des hinteren Längsbündels.** The radiation of the posterior longitudinal fibres of the tegmentum into the cortex cerebri. [K.]

STRAIN, n. *Stran*. From *stringere*, to draw tight. The action or effect of bringing to bear on a structure an amount of force sufficient to endanger or impair its integrity, or of throwing on an

organ too great or too long-continued an amount of work.—**Cardiac** s. Cardiac irritability due to severe or protracted exercise or labor. [a. 34.]

STRAIT, n. *Strat.* Gr. στενωπία. Lat. *angustia*. Fr. *détoit*. Ger. *Enge*. A contracted passage. [a. 48.]—**Inferior** s. of the pelvis. Fr. *détoit inférieur du bassin*. The lower contracted portion of the pelvic canal; bounded in front by the lower extremity of the symphysis pubis, behind by the tip of the coccyx, and on each side by the lower border of the ischium.—**Superior** s. of the pelvis. Fr. *détoit supérieur du bassin*. The brim, or inlet, of the pelvis; its upper boundary of the true pelvis.

STRAIMOINE (Fr.), n. *Strā*^m*mwān*². See **STRAMONIUM**; of the Fr. Cod., see **DATURA stramonium**.—**Alcoolature** de s. See **Tinctura stramonii ex herba recente**.—**Cigarettes** de s. See **Cigarette stramonii**.—**Emplâtre d'extraît de s.** [Fr. Cod.]. A plaster consisting of 15 parts of extract of stramonium-seeds, 2 of purified elemi, and 4 of compound lead plaster. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Extraît de s. (feuille)**. See **Extractum stramonii—Huile** de s. See **Oleum stramonii**.—**Poudre** de s. Stramonium-leaves dried at 40° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; or sifted through a 1,600-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.] (leaving one quarter residue [Sved. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Sirap** de s. [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 3 parts of tincture of stramonium-leaves and 37 of syrup. [B. 95 (a. 38).] Cf. **Sirap de datura**. S. (semen). See **STRAMONIUM-seed**.—**Teinture** de s. See **Tinctura stramonii** (1st def.).

STRAMONIN, n. *Strā*^m*ō'n*²*pn*. Fr. *stramoine*. Ger. S. A substance obtained from *Datura stramonium*; occurring as small white crystals. [B. 270 (a. 38).]

STRAMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Strā*^m*(strām)*²*-on*²*is*^m*(u)m*. Fr. *stramoine*, *pomme épineuse* (3d def.). Ger. *Dornappel* (3d def.), *Stechapfel* (3d def.). 1. Of Tournefort, the genus *Datura*. 2. Of Baillon, a section of *Datura*. 3. The *Datura* s. (see *S-leaves* and *S-seed*). 4. Of the Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., and Netherl. Ph. s-leaves. [a. 35.]—**Candle** s. Stramonium. Candles designed for the administration of s. by inhalation, made of 150 parts of pulverized s-leaves, 70 of potassium nitrate, and 8 of balsam of Peru. [B. 270.]—**Cigarette stramonii** [Belg. Ph.], **Cigarette stramonii**. Fr. *cigarettes de stramoine* [Fr. Cod.]. Cigarettes containing each 1 gramme of the leaves of s. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Cigarette stramonii composite**. Sp. *cigarros de estramonio compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. Cigarettes containing each 1 gramme of the leaves of 3 grammes of the leaves of s. and 1 gramme each of the leaves of belladonna and *Tussilago farfara*. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Emplastrum stramonii** [Belg. Ph.]. A plaster consisting of 14 parts of Burgundy-pitch plaster, 2 of oil of s., and 4 of extract of s-leaves. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Extractum stramonii**. Fr. *extraît de stramoine*. Ger. *Stechapfelsamenextrakt*. An extract made from the seeds [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph. (1st ed.)], Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph. (1st ed.)], Russ. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Fr. Cod.]. [B. 95.]—**Extractum stramonii alcoholicum**. An alcoholic extract made from the dried leaves of s. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Extractum stramonii fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. An extract made by treating 100 grammes of s.-seed in No. 40 powder with a mixture of 3 parts of alcohol and 1 part of water in a percolator till exhausted, reserving 90 c. evaporating the rest to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 with the menstruum. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Extractum stramonii foliorum**. Extract of s-leaves. [B. 95.]—**Extractum stramonii seminis** (see *seminum*). Extract of s-seeds. [B. 95.]—**Extractum stramonii spirituosum** [Netherl. Ph.]. Alcoholic extract of s-leaves. [B. 95.]—**Folia stramonii**. See *S-leaves*.—**Fotus stramonii**. Sp. *fontenclat de stramoine*. A poultice made of 3 parts of boiling 35 parts of s-leaves in water enough to make 1,000 [Belg. Ph. (1st ed.)], or by treating 15 parts of s-leaves with 520 of water [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Herba stramonii**. See *S-leaves*.—**Infusum stramonii** [Russ. Ph.]. An infusion made by boiling 18 parts of s-leaves five minutes in water enough to make 3,000. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Oleum stramonii**. Fr. *huile de datura*. Sp. *aceite de estramonio* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling s-leaves with twice as much olive-oil until the moisture is dissipated, expressing, and filtering. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Oleum stramonii compositum**. Sp. *aceite de estramonio compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 115 parts each of the leaves of hyoscyamus, tobacco, *Solanum nigrum*, and s., and 230 each of belladonna and poppy leaves, with 175 of olive-oil until the moisture is dissipated, expressing, adding 75 parts each of the flowering tops of wormwood, *Balsamita myriophylla*, hypericum, hyssop, lavender, sweet marjoram, cranesbill, mint, rosemary, rue, sage, and thyme, and of elder-flowers, digesting for four days, straining, expressing, and, when settled, filtering. [B. 95 (a. 38).] See also **BALSAMUM tranquillans**.—**Semen** (see *semina*) *stramonii*. See *S-seed*.—**S. fœtidum**. The *Datura* s. [a. 35.]—**S-leaves**. Lat. *stramonii folia* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *folia stramonii* [Ger. Ph.], *herba stramonii*. Fr. *feuilles de stramoine* [Fr. Cod.], *Stechapfelblätter*, *Stechapfelblätter*, *Dornappelblätter*. Thorn-apple leaves; the leaves of *Datura* s. [a. 35.]—**S-seed**. Lat. *stramonii semen* [U. S. Ph. (see *semina*) [Br. Ph.], *semen stramonii* [Ger. Ph.], *s. semina* [Hung. Ph. (1st def.)], Netherl. Ph.]. Fr. *semence (ou graines) de stramoine*, *stramoine* (semen) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. *Tollkörner*, *Stechapfelsamen*, *Igelkolbensamen*, *Nagarsamen*. The seeds of *Datura* s. [a. 35.]—**S. spinosus**, *S. vulgare*, *S. stramonium*. The *Datura* s. [a. 35.]—**Tinctura seminis stramonii**. See **Tinctura stramonii** (2d def.).—**Tinctura stramonii**. Fr. *teinture de stramoine* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Ger. *Stechapfelsamentinktur*. 1. A tincture made by macerating s-leaves with five times as much 60-per-cent. alcohol for three days [Belg. Ph.] (ten days [Fr. Cod.]). 2. Of the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (1st ed.), and Sved. Ph. A tincture made from powdered s.-seed by digesting in a percolator with alcohol of sp. gr. 0.988 [U. S. Ph.] (0.920 [Br. Ph.]), or by macerating or digesting it for some days with from five to ten times as much dilute alcohol. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Tinctura stramonii**

ætherea. Fr. *teinture éthérée de datura*. A preparation made by treating s.-seed with four times as much ether for a week, and filtering. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Tinctura stramonii ex herba recente**. Fr. *alcoolature de stramoine*. A preparation made by macerating fresh s-leaves with an equal amount of 90-per-cent. alcohol for ten days [Fr. Cod.] (of 92-per-cent. alcohol for three days [Belg. Ph.]), expressing, and filtering. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Tinctura stramonii seminum**. See **Tinctura stramonii** (2d def.).—**Unguentum stramonii** [U. S. Ph.]. An ointment made by boiling 60 parts of s-leaves with 168 of lard till the moisture is consumed, expressing, and adding 2 parts of yellow wax for each 12 of the mixture. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Vinum stramonii**. A preparation made by treating s.-seed with 24 of Mulaga wine and 3 of alcohol for some days, and filtering. [B. 119 (a. 38).]

STRANG (Ger.), n. *Strā*ⁿ². A cord. [a. 17.]—**Burdach-scher S.** See **Cuneate FUNICULUS**.—**Follicularis** ränge. See **Lymphoid CORDS**.—**Goll'scher Keils**, **Goll'scher S.** See **COLUMN of Goll**.—**Grenzs**. See **Great ganglionic cord**.—**Harnstränge**. See **Superior false LIGAMENTS of the urinary bladder**.—**Hinterer Rückenmarks**, **Hinterer weisser S.**, **Hinters**. See **Posterior white COLUMN**.—**Hülsenstränge**. See **FUNICULI siliques**.—**Keils**. See **Cuneate FUNICULUS**.—**Knochen**. See **cartilaginous cord** (e. g., the notochord).—**Markstränge**. See **Lymphoid CORDS**.—**Medialer Keils**, **Medialer S.** See **Cuneate FUNICULUS**.—**Olivenkerns**. See **FASCICULUS nuclei olivæ**.—**Quintus** tränge. Of Meynert, groups of nerve-fibres which arise from the trigeminal nuclei and run downward through the medulla. [I (K).]—**Rückenmarkseitens**. See **Lateral COLUMN**.—**Rückenmarkstränge**. See **COLUMNS of the spinal cord**.—**Rücken**. See **Spinal cord**.—**Runder S.** See **Reservoir body**.—**Samens**. See **Spermatic cord**.—**Segmentalstränge**. See **Tubuliferous TISSUE**.—**Seitens**, **Seitlicher S.** See **Lateral COLUMN**.—**Vorderstränge**. See **Anterior COLUMNS of the spinal cord**.—**Zarter S.** See **COLUMN of Goll**.

STRANGALIS (Lat.), n. f. *Strā*ⁿ²*g*(*strā*ⁿ²*g*(*a*2)(*a*1))²*is*. Gr. στράγγαλις. An induration, especially in a woman's breast.

STRANGLES, n. *Strā*ⁿ²*g*'s. Ger. *Strängel*, *Strenge*. In the horse, a febrile disease generally attacking young animals and terminating in the formation of an abscess or abscesses in the areolar tissue of the submaxillary space. The symptoms of chocking give rise to this name. [a. 34.]—**Eastard**. An acute suppurative inflammation of the lymphatics of the submaxillary region and sometimes of the salivary glands, with a tendency to suppurative inflammation of the lymphatic system of other parts. [a. 34.]

STRANGULATE, adj. *Strā*ⁿ²*g*'u2²*at*. In botany, irregularly contracted and expanded. [a. 35.]

STRANGULATED, adj. *Strā*ⁿ²*g*'u2²*at*-e²*d*. Fr. *strangulé*. Ger. *stranguliert*. In a state of strangulation.

STRANGULATIO (Lat.), n. f. *Strā*ⁿ²*g*(*strā*ⁿ²*g*(*a*2)(*a*1))²*is*. (a) *shi*²(*t*2)²*o*. Ger. *-on*'is. See **STRANGULATION**.—**S. uteri**. An old term for hysteria. [A. 42.]

STRANGULATION, n. *Strā*ⁿ²*g*-u2²*a*'shu²*n*. Gr. στρυγμός (1st def.), *πνίξ* (2d def.). Lat. *strangulatio* (from *strangulare*, to choke), *strangulismus*. Fr. s., *étranglement*. Ger. s., *Erdrosselung*. 1. The act of choking; the state of being asphyxiated by choking. 2. A constriction; the state of being constricted, so as to endanger the life of the part shut off by the stricture. [E.]—**Internal** s. Interference with the normal functions of an organ or part by means of mechanical pressure, e. g., such as may be brought to bear in twists of the intestines and by twisting the pedicle of a tumor. [D. 47.]—**Intrasaccular** s. Fr. *étranglement intrasacculaire*. S. of a hernia by a constriction situated within the sac.

STRANGURIA (Lat.), n. f. *Strā*ⁿ²*g*(*strā*ⁿ²*g*(*a*2)(*a*1))²*is*. See **STRANGURY**.—**S. cruenta**. See **CYSTORRHEA**.

STRANGURY, n. *Strā*ⁿ²*g*'u2²*is*. Gr. στράγγουρία (from στράγγε, a drop, and ούρον, urine). Lat. *stranguria*. Fr. *strangurie*. Ger. *Harnbeschwerde*, *Harnzwang*, *Strangurie*. Urination by painful, spasmodic effort. [a. 48.]

STRAPPER, n. *Strā*ⁿ²*g*'u2²*is*. An apparatus for binding up a part by means of strips of flexible material. [a. 48.]—**Milano's ready** s. A suspensory bandage of webbing fitted with tapes for drawing it tightly around the scrotum. [E.]

STRAPPING, n. *Strā*ⁿ²*g*'u2²*is*. 1. The process of applying straps; specifically, that of subjecting a part to compression or giving it support by the methodical application of strips of adhesive plaster. 2. Strips of adhesive plaster, also any material for use as straps.

STRATHPEFFER, n. *Strā*ⁿ²*h*-pe²*f*'u2²*is*. A place in Ross-shire, Scotland, where there is a chalybeate and sulphurous spring. [L. 49, 57 (a. 14).]

STRATIFICATION, n. *Strā*ⁿ²*t*-f2²*a*'ka'shu²*n*. From *stratum*, a layer, and *facere*, to make. The condition of being stratified; the arrangement of the elements of a body in layers. [a. 35.]

STRATOTES (Lat.), n. m. *Strā*ⁿ²*t*u2²*a*'t2²*is*. Gen. *-ot2²*. Gr. στρατοτης. Fr. *stratote*. Ger. *Wasserfeder*, *Wasserheer*, *Krebsheer*. Water-soldier; a genus of the *Stratiotea*, or *Stratiotidae* (a tribe of the *Hydrocharideae*). [a. 35.]—**S. aloides**. Fr. s. *à feuilles d'aloë*. Water-houseleek (or -aloe, or -soldier, or -sengreen), knight's pondwort, soldiers' yarrow, wading pondweed; used by the ancients in erysipelas and as a vulnerary. The leaves are emollient and refrigerant, and in India are applied to hemorrhoids. [a. 35.]

STRATUM (Lat.), n. n. *Strat*(*strā*ⁿ²*t*)²*is*(*u*²*m*). From *sternere*, to spread out. Fr. *strate*, *couches*. Ger. s. *Schicht*. See **LAYER** (1st def.).—**External molecular** s. A thin layer of fibrilla, with intervening granular matter, connected with the lateral branches of Müller's fibres. [L. 31, 332, 352.]—**Flesh**-s. See **Porietal MESOBLAST**.—**Granular** s. See *S. granulatum*.—**Intermediate** s. of

the blastoderm. See MESOBLAST (1st def.).—**Interolivary s.** Of Spitzka, a tract of fibres which extends between the interolivary olivary body, the raphe, and the pyramidal tract; surmised by him to be continuous with the columns of Goll and Burdach in the spinal cord. [*"Med. Record,"* Oct. 18, 1884, p. 421 (K.).]—**Kernels' (Ger.)**. See *S. granulosum*.—**Ligamenti sacrococcygei postici longi s. profundum** [Barkow]. See LIGAMENTUM SACROCOCYGEUM POSTICUM.—**Ligamentum sacrococcygei postici longi s. superficialis**. See LIGAMENTUM SACROCOCYGEUM POSTICUM SUPERFICIALE.—**Ligneous s.** Lat., *s. ligneum*. Fr., *couche ligneuse*. One of the layers (observed on cross-section) of the trunk of a tree as annual rings) forming the woody, solid portion of a dicotyledonous plant. [a. 35.]—**Medullary s.** Lat., *s. medullare*. Ger., *Markschicht*. In the stratified thallus of lichens, a colorless layer developed upon the hypothallus. It consists sometimes of simple or branched filaments, sometimes of molecular granulations intermixed with crystals of lime, and sometimes of variously shaped tissues containing gonidia. [a. 35.]—**Mucous s.** See HYPOBLAST (1st def.). **LAMELLA mucosa**, and **RETE mucosum**.—**Serous s.** See EPIPLAST.—**S. adiposum**. A layer of subcutaneous tissue containing fat. [L. 351.]—**S. arymembranousum**. See THYREO-ARTENOIDEUS superior medialis.—**S. arysyndesmicum**. See SYNDESMO-ARTENOIDEUS.—**S. bacillatum retinæ**. See BACILLARY LAYER OF THE RETINA.—**S. bacillorum**. See BACILLARY LAYER.—**S. basale**. See under *S. corneum* (epidermidis).—**S. Bowmani**. See Bowman's LAYER.—**S. cellularum pyramidalium**. 1. See CLAUSTRAL FORMATION. 2. The fifth (according to some, the sixth) layer of the hippocampus major, made up of pyramidal ganglion cells. [L. 332.]—**S. cellulolum (placentæ)**. The cellular layer of the maternal placenta, as distinguished from the s. spongiosum.—**S. cellulolum of the cochlea**. The cellular layer found in the spiral canal of the cochlea, which brings about the connection of the nerve-bundles entering the cochlea with those in the lamina spiralis. [F. 32.]—**Strata cerebelli primaria**. The principal laminae, or folia, of the cerebellum. [L. 3 (K.).]—**Strata cerebelli secundaria** (Gordon). The secondary laminae of the cerebellum. [L. 3 (K.).]—**Cerebelli tertiaria** (Gordon). One of the smallest subdivisions of the cerebellar laminae. [L. 3 (K.).]—**S. choriocapillare**. See CHORIOCAPILLARIS.—**S. ciliare**. The portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum that is situated along the margin of the lid. [L. 332.]—**S. cinereum**. The second layer of gray matter in the anterior corpora quadrigemina, sometimes described as the nucleus. It is composed largely of neuroglia, containing numbers of small ganglion cells. [L. 17 (K.).]—**S. complexum et profundum pontis**. Of Edinger, those fibres from the pes that dip in between the fibres of the crusts. [a. 34.]—**S. complexum pontis**. See *S. superficialis pontis*.—**S. conjunctivum extra peritoneum**. The continuation of the peritoneum in the region of the uterus. [L. 115 (a. 50).]—**S. convolutum**. An important layer of large pyramidal cells seen in a section through the hippocampus major. It is prolonged into the pes hippocampi, its free border forming the point of the nucleus. [L. 1 (K.).]—**S. corneum** (epidermidis). Fr., *couche cornée* (ou *cornée*). Ger., *eigentliche Epidermis*, *Hornschicht*. The true epidermis; the corneous or most superficial layer of the epidermis, consisting of transparent flattened cells, closely packed together and devoid both of nuclei and of granules. Unna divided the s. corneum into four layers, according to their different color reactions under perosmic acid, etc. They are the (1) superficial (Ger., *Entschicht*), (2) middle, (3) superficial basement (s. *superbasale*), and (4) subbasal (s. *basale*) layers. The fourth, the s. lucidum of Oehl, is subdivided into two layers, the first of which is the thicker and denser. [G.]—**S. corticale**. 1. See Cerebral cortex. 2. Any one of the layers of the bark of plants. 3. In a stratified thallus, a layer of pseudo-parenchyma forming the upper surface in crustaceous lichens, the upper and lower surfaces in some foliaceous lichens, or the entire external surface in filamentose and fruticulose lichens. [a. 35.]—**S. cutaneum**. The external dermic layer of the membrana tympani. [L.]—**S. cylindricum**. Ger., *Cylindrellenschicht*. The layer of columnar cells in the rete mucosum next the corium. [J.]—**S. cylindrorium**. See BACILLARY LAYER OF THE RETINA.—**S. dentatum**. See *S. spinosum*.—**S. epithrichiale** [Kerbert]. The special outer or ectal layer of the embryonic epidermis in vertebrates; a kind of envelope inclosing the whole body, and not supposed to take part in the formation of appendages, except, perhaps, feathers. In some animals it is composed of from two to five layers of cells; typically, however, it is supposed to consist of a single layer of very large polygonal cells. In birds and mammals it is shed before or after birth, and is never renewed. In animals which molt it is renewed after birth and is present throughout life. [J. 23; Kerbert, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," Bd. xiii, p. 205; Jeffries, "Proc. of the Bost. Soc. of Nat. Hist.," xxii, p. 203; Minot, "Proc. of the Am. Assoc. for the Adv. of Sci.," xxxv, 1885 (J.).]—**S. externum orbicularis oris**. The subcutaneous portion of the orbicularis oris. [L.]—**S. externum oculi Graefianum**. See TARCIA folliculi.—**S. fibrilloseum**. Ger., *Nervenfaserschicht*, *Opticusfaserschicht*. The innermost s. of the retina, made up of fibres of the optic nerve consisting of axis-cylinders only. [L.]—**S. gangliosum (retinæ)**. A layer of multipolar, nucleated ganglion cells external to the expansion of the optic nerve. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**S. gelatinosum**. The fourth layer in the olfactory bulb, consisting of large ganglion-cells with branching processes. [L. 17 (K.).]—**S. germinativum**. See Germinal spot.—**S. globulosum retinæ**. See *S. gangliosum*.—**S. glomerulosum**. Fr., *zone de papilles*. Ger., *Knäuelschicht*. The second layer of the olfactory bulb, consisting from the ventral side. It is between the s. olfactorium and the s. gelatinosum, and is characterized by the olfactory glomeruli (see GLOMERULUS olfactorius). [J. 10, 30, 35.]—**S. gonimicum**. Ger., *Brutschicht*. In lichens, a greenish s. situated immediately beneath the cortical s. and consisting of gonidial granules (gonimia). [a. 35.]—**S. granulosum**. Fr., *couche rouillée*. Ger., *Körnerschicht*, *Zellenschicht*, *Zellenzone*, *Kernels'*, *rostfarbene*

Schicht. A layer of very small cells or of cells containing many granules, such as (1) the layer of minute cells in the cerebellum between the cells of Purkinje and the medullary substance; (2) a layer of minute ganglion-cells imbedded in a mass of medullated nerve-fibres, found in the olfactory lobe between the medullary ring and the s. gelatinosum; (3) the s. of small cells in the cerebral cortex between the formation of the cornu Ammonis and the claustral formation; (4) the s. granulosum epidermidis. [J. 10, 31, 35.]—**S. granulosum epidermidis**. Ger., *Körnerzellenschicht*. A layer of lozenge-shaped or trapezoid-shaped cells containing numerous coarse roundish granules of eleidin that strongly refract light and render the epidermis more or less opaque. It covers the rete mucosum, and is itself covered by the s. lucidum. [J.]—**S. granulosum (retinæ) externum**. Ger., *äussere Körnerschicht*, *Schicht der Nervenaustritte*. A layer of several strata of oval nuclei contained in a reticulated matrix immediately internal to the membrana limitans externa, which have processes connected with a retinal rod or cone. [L. 31, 332, 351.]—**S. granulosum (retinæ) internum**. See INTERNAL GRANULE LAYER.—**S. horizontale**. That portion of the arciform fibres which covers the surface of the anterior pyramids immediately adjacent to the anterior median fissure. [L. 6 (K.).]—**S. horizontale superioris**. See *S. musculare superius urethrae*.—**S. inferius constrictoris urethrae**. See Guthrie's MUSCLE.—**S. intermedium**. Ger., *Zwischenschicht* (1st def.). 1. Of Meynert, a band of nerve-fibres in the substantia nigra. [L. 17 (K.).] 2. The mesoderm. 3. See *S. lucidum*.—**S. infermedium peduncul.** See *S. infermedium* (1st def.).—**S. intermedium thalami**. One of the subdivisions of the subthalamic regions. [L.]—**S. internum circulare**. See *S. musculare circulare urethrae*.—**S. internum orbicularis oris**. The deep portion of the orbicularis oris. [L.]—**S. laciniosum**, **S. lacunosum** [Meynert]. A layer of loose nerve-fibres and lymph-spaces seen in a section made through the hippocampus major, continuous with the s. radiatum. [L. 28 (K.).]—**S. lemnisci (tegmen)**. See INFERIOR LEMNISCUS.—**S. lignum**. See *Lignum*.—**S. lucidum**. Of Oehl, a translucent layer of the epidermis, consisting of from four to six layers of clear transparent cells, with indefinite outlines and traces of a nucleus. It forms the deeper portion of the s. corneum proper, and separates it from the s. granulosum. [G.; J. 30, 31, 32.]—**S. malpighianum**, **S. Malpighii**. See RETE mucosum.—**S. marginale** [Meynert]. A thin medullary lamina of nerve-substance on the upper free surface of the fascia dentata. [L. 17 (K.).]—**S. medianum** [Landolt]. A layer of transverse nerve fibres passing horizontally through the spinal cord, connecting the anterior and posterior extremities of the arciform fibres. [L. 6 (K.).]—**S. medianum horizontale**. See *S. horizontale*.—**S. medianum horizontale pontis Varolii**. The raphe of the pons Varolii. [L.]—**S. medium cutis**. See CORIUM (1st def.).—**S. medullare**. See Medullary s., *S. fibrosum*, and *S. olfactorium*.—**S. medullare medium**. See *S. lacunosum*.—**S. moleculare**. Ger., *zellenfreier Rindensaum* (3d def.). 1. Any layer appearing to be composed of minute granules without definite structure. 2. A thin layer of finely reticulated neuroglia, devoid of nerve-cells, between the s. lacunosum and the superficial medullary lamina in the hippocampus major. [J. 10, 35.] 3. The second layer of the cerebral cortex, consisting mainly of neuroglia and fine nerve-fibres, with but few ganglion-cells. [L. 17 (K.).]—**S. mortification** [Wendt]. The outermost layer of epidermis, consisting of the flat, dead epithelia. [L. 31.]—**S. mucosum (epidermidis)**. See RETE mucosum.—**S. musculare circulare urethrae**. Muscular fibres beneath the constrictor urethrae, surrounding the membranous portion of the urethra. [L. 142, 332.]—**S. musculare lingue longitudinale**. See LINGUALIS inferior.—**S. musculare lingue perpendiculare**. Vertical muscular fibres in the tongue. [L. 332.]—**S. musculare lingue transversum**. See TRANSVERSUS lingue.—**S. musculare transversum urethrae inferius**. See TRANSVERSUS perinaei profundum.—**S. musculare urethrae (sen transversum) superius**. Muscular fibres embracing the proximal extremity of the s. musculare circulare urethrae. [L. 332.]—**S. nigrum**. See LOCUS niger.—**S. of Oehl**. See *S. lucidum*.—**S. of Remak**. A narrow layer of medullated nerve-fibres just beneath the first layer of the cortex cerebri. [J. 1 (K.).]—**S. of visual cells**. A retinal layer, subdivided into the bacillary layer, the membrana limitans externa, and the internal granule layer. [L. 31.]—**S. olfactorium**. Ger., *Nervenfaserschicht*. The ventral layer of the olfactory bulb, consisting of olfactory nerve-fibres. [L. 332.]—**S. opticum**. The third layer of fine nerve-fibres in the corpora quadrigemina. [L. 17 (K.).]—**S. orbitale**. See ORBICULARIS oculi, *pars orbitalis*.—**S. oriens**. Scattered fusiform cells that are representations of the cells of the fifth layer of the cerebral cortex, forming, according to Obersteiner, the sixth layer of the cornu Ammonis. [a. 34.]—**S. palpebrale**. See ORBICULARIS oculi, *pars palpebralis*.—**S. profundum pontis**. Deep transverse fibres of the pons Varolii. [L.]—**S. proligerum**. Fr., *couche prolifère*. 1. The discus proligerus, including the cumulus proligerus. [A. 45.] 2. See MEMBRANA granulosa.—**S. radiatum**. Of Kupfer, one of the deep layers of the hippocampus major, consisting of radiating nerve-fibres. [L. 28 (K.).]—**S. reticulare**. See RETICULAR FORMATION.—**S. reticulare cutis**. See CORIUM (1st def.) and cf. RETICULAR LAYER OF THE CORIUM.—**S. reticulatum**. See RETICULAR FORMATION.—**S. semilunare (cochleæ)**. See LIGAMENTUM spirale.—**S. spinosum**. Ger., *Stachelschicht*. A layer of prickle-cells. [J.]—**S. spinosum epidermidis**. The rete mucosum, especially the portion of it made up of prickle cells. [L.]—**S. stratum (placentæ)**. The spongy layer of the maternal placenta.—**S. striatum**. A layer of nerve-fibres forming the inner lamina of the hippocampal gyrus. [J. 6 (K.).]—**S. subpapillare**. See *S. vasculosum cutis*.—**S. subthalamicum**. See SUBTHALAMIC REGION.—**S. superbasale**. See under *S. corneum*.—**S. superficiale pontis**. Ger., *oberflächliche Brückenfasern*. Transverse bundles of fibres upon the ventral surface of the pons Varolii. [L.]—**S. superius constrictoris urethrae**. See

S. musculare superius urethrae.—*S. supravasculare*. See *S. uteri supravasculare*.—*S. thyreo-ary-epiglotticum*. See *DEPRESSOR epiglottidis*.—*S. thyroembrausium*. See *THYREO-EPICLORICUS*.—*S. transvasale*. *S. transversum*. See *Arcoform fibres*.—*S. transversum urethrae*. See *S. musculare superius urethrae*.—*S. uteri infravasculare*. The portion of the inner muscular layer of the uterus internal to the *s. vasculare*. [L. 332.]—*S. uteri submucosum*. The portion of the inner muscular layer of the uterus immediately beneath the mucous membrane. [L. 332.]—*S. uteri subserosum*. The outer muscular layer of the uterus. [L. 332.]—*S. uteri supravasculare*. The portion of the inner muscular layer of the uterus consisting principally of longitudinal fibres. [L. 332.]—*S. (uteri) vasculare*. The middle portion of the inner muscular layer of the uterus, made of interlacing fibres and blood-vessels. [L. 332.]—*S. vasculosonervum*. See *S. fibriliosum*.—*S. vasculosum*. See *TENICA vasculosa*.—*S. vasculosum cutis*. That portion of the corium just beneath the papillae, occupied by a network of blood-vessels which run parallel to the surface and from which vascular loops are distributed to the papillae. [G.]—*S. zonale*. Ger. *Gürtelschicht* (2d def.). 1. Of Arnold, the layer formed by the annular arrangement of the arciform fibres around each half of the spinal cord. 2. A layer of reticular substance in the subthalamie tegmental region; it consists of bundles of white fibres which extend from the crura. [L.]—*S. zonale corporis quadrigenum*. A thin layer of white nervous tissue upon the outer surface of the corpus quadrigenum. [L. 332.]—*S. zonale corporis striati*. A thin layer of intercrossing nerve-fibres and bundles on the free surface of the striatum and callosum. [J. 67.]—*S. zonale thalamie*. See *S. zonale* (2d def.).—*Vascular s.* See *FISCAL MESOBLAST*.

STRAUCH (Ger.), n. *Stra*'u'ch². See *SERRA*.

STRAUSS (Ger.), n. *Stra*'u's. See *THYRE* and *STRUTHIO camelus*.

STRAVADIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Stra*'(stra³-vadi-wa³rd)ⁱ2-u'm-(u'm). Fr., *stravadié*. The genus *Barringtonia*. [A. 35.]

STRAWBERRY, n. *Stra*'be'r-i². The genus *Fragaria*, especially the *Fragaria vesca*; also the fruit of that and other species. [A. 35.]

STREAK, n. *Stre*k. Lat., *stria*. Fr., *strie*, *ligne*. Ger., *Streif*, *Streifen*, *Rinne*. A line or stripe. [A. 48.]—*Abdominal s.* See under *LINEAR ATROPHY of the skin*.—*Germinal s.* See *Primitive s.*—*Medullary s.* See *Medullary groove*.—*Primitive s.* Lat., *nota primitiva*. Fr., *ligne primitive* (on *axiale*). Ger., *Primordialstrief*, *Primordialstriefen*, *Azenstriefen* [His. Syn.: *axial plate*, *primitive trace*. In embryology, a temporary structure consisting of a sickle-shaped opacity (which becomes a strap-like thickening) of the germinal disc of the blastoderm, starting from that side of the disc which afterward becomes the narrow end, and gradually extending to or beyond the centre of the transparent area; a linear or strap-like mass of cells formed by direct proliferation from the lower (inner) cells of the epiblast, constituting the origin of the mesoblast. It is the first indication of the lineaments of the future embryo. Supposed by some writers to be the vestige of a blastopore. [A. 5.]—*Purkinje's elliptical light-s.* An appearance seen by Purkinje while looking at a glowing sponge in darkness. When the image of the sponge lay on the inner side of the point of fixation, there appeared two horus running transversely outward from the margin of the epiblast, imbricate, with the convexities upward and downward, so as to inclose an ellipse between the object and the entrance of the optic nerve. [Graefe u. Saemisch (Fr.).]

STREAMING, n. *Strem*'i'2n². The passage to and fro of currents in protoplasm. [L. 121.]

STREAMLESS, adj. *Strem*'le's. Ger., *stromlos*. Devoid of electrical currents (said of fresh, intact muscles, which do not manifest the active phenomena of dying muscles). [Landois (K.).] Cf. *Difference theory*.

STREBEN (Ger.), n. *Strab*'e'n. See *NISUS*.

STREBLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Stre*'b-lo's-i's. Gen., *los'eos* (-is). Gr., *στρεβλωσις* (from *στρεβλός*, twisted). See *DISLOCATION*.

STREBLUS (Lat.), n. m. *Stre*'b-lu's-i'u's. From *στρεβλός*, twisted. Fr., *strebilus*. A genus of the *Urticaceæ*. The *Strebles* are a tribe of the *Moroideæ*. [A. 35.]—*S. asper*. Ger., *Schweifheere*. A tropical Asiatic tree or shrub. The root is used in epilepsy and inflammatory swellings, and is applied to boils and, in fevers, to the whole body. The juice is astringent and antiseptic. [A. 35.]

STRECKBETT (Ger.), n. *Stre*'k-be't. An extension-bed. [A. 48.]

STRECKBEWEGUNG (Ger.), n. *Stre*'k-be'2-vag-un². Extension. [L.]

STRECKER (Ger.), n. *Stre*'k-e'r. See *EXTENSOR*.—*Aeusserer S. des Vorarmes*. See *HUMERO-OLECRANUS externus*.—*Aeusserer Unterschenkel's*. See *VASTUS externus*.—*Daumens'*. An extensor muscle of the thumb. [L.]—*Dicker S. des Vorarmes*. See *SCAPULO-OLECRANUS minor*.—*Eigener S. des kleinen Fingers*. See *EXTENSOR digiti minimi proprius*.—*Eigener S. des Zeigefingers*. See *EXTENSOR indicis*.—*Ellenbogens' der Hand*. See *EXTENSOR carpi ulnaris*.—*Fesselbeins'*. See *CUBITO-PRÆPHALANGIUS*.—*Gemeinschaftlicher Fingers'*. See *EXTENSOR digitorum manus communis*.—*Gemeinschaftlicher langer Zehens'*. See *EXTENSOR digitorum pedis longus*.—*Grosser Daumens'*. See *EXTENSOR ossis metacarpi pollicis*.—*Hinterer S.* See *ANCONÆUS* (3d def.).—*Hinterer S. des Vorarmes*. See *HUMERO-OLECRANUS minor*.—*Innere S. des Vorarmes*. See *HUMERO-OLECRANUS internus*.—*Kleiner Daumens'*. See *EXTENSOR pollicis brevis* (1st def.).—*Kleiner S. des Vorarmes*. See *HUMERO-OLECRANUS minor* and *ANCONÆUS* (3d def.).—*Knies'*. See *EXTENSOR metacarpi obliquus*.—*Kurzer äusserer S.* See *ANCONÆUS* (3d def.).—*Kurzer äusserer S. des Vorarmes*. See *HUMERO-OLECRANUS minor*.—*Kurzer Daumens'*. See *EXTENSOR pollicis bre-*

vis.—*Kurzer Speichens'*. See *EXTENSOR carpi radialis brevis*.—*Kurzer S. der grossen Zehe*. See *EXTENSOR hallucis brevis*.—*Kurzer S. des Vorarmes*. See *HUMERO-OLECRANUS internus*.—*Kurzer Zehens'*. See *EXTENSOR digitorum pedis brevis*.—*Langer Daumens'*. See *EXTENSOR ossis metacarpi pollicis*.—*Langer gemeinschaftlicher Zehens'*. See *EXTENSOR digitorum pedis longus*.—*Langer Speichens'*. See *EXTENSOR carpi radialis longus*.—*Langer S. der Daumens*. See *EXTENSOR pollicis longus*.—*Langer S. des Fesselkron- und Huftbeins*. See *FEMORO-PRÆPHALANGIUS*.—*Langer S. des grossen Zehe*. See *EXTENSOR hallucis longus*.—*Langer S. des Vorarmes*. See *SCAPULO-OLECRANUS*.—*Mittlerer S. des Vorarmes*. See *HUMERO-OLECRANUS externus*.—*Schenkelbindens'*. See *TENSOR fasciæ late*.—*Schiefer S. des Vorderknie's*. See *EXTENSOR metacarpi obliquus*.—*S. des Ellenbogengelenks*. See *TRIICEPS EXTENSOR cubiti*.—*S. des Fesselbeins*. See *CUBITO-PRÆPHALANGIUS*.—*S. des Fesselkron- und Huftbeins*. See *EPICONDYLO-PRÆPHALANGIUS*.—*S. des Knie's*. See *EXTENSOR metacarpi obliquus*.—*S. des Kopfs*. See *DORSO-MASTOIDEUS*.—*S. des Schienbeins*. See *EXTENSOR metacarpi magnus*.—*S. des Vorderfussmuskels*. See *EXTENSOR metacarpi obliquus*.—*S. des Zeigefingers*. See *EXTENSOR indicis*.—*Tiefer Unterschenkel's*. See *VASTUS medius*.—*Vierköpfiger Schenkels' (oder Unterschenkels')*. See *EXTENSOR cruris quadriceps*.—*Vorderarms'*. See *TRIICEPS EXTENSOR cubiti*.—*Vorderer S. des Fesselkron- und Huftbeins*. See *FEMORO-PRÆPHALANGIUS*.—*Zweibäuchiger Sprunggelenks'*. See *BIFEMORO-CALCANEUS*.

STRECKFLÄCHE (Ger.), n. *Stre*'k-flach²-e². The surface of the tibia from which the extensor muscles arise. [L.]

STRECKMUSKEL (Ger.), n. *Stre*'k-musk-el. See *EXTENSOR*.—*Gemeinschaftlicher langer S. der Fusszehe*. See *EXTENSOR digitorum pedis longus*.—*Kleiner S. des Vorderarms*. See *ANCONÆUS* (3d def.).—*Kurzer gemeinschaftlicher S.* See *EXTENSOR digitorum pedis brevis*.—*S. der Zehe*. See *EXTENSOR digitorum pedis*.—*S. des Fusses*. See *EXTENSOR pedis*; of Theile and Henle, see *GASTROCNEMIUS*.

STRECKUNG (Ger.), n. *Stre*'k-u'2n². Extension. [L.]

STREICHEN (Ger.), n. *Strich*'e'n. Stroking or friction movements in massage. [L. 57 (A. 14).]

STREIF (Ger.), n. *Strif*. See *STREIFEN*.

STREIFEN (Ger.), n. *Strif*'e'n. A stripe, streak, or stria. [A. 521.]—*Baillarger'sche S.* The gray lamina, separated by layers of white nerve-substance, into which the cerebral cortex is divisible; best seen in a vertical section of the superior frontal convolution. [L. 17 (K.).] Cf. *Picq d'Azpy'sche S.*—*Hürfels'*. See *ZONE*.—*Grehen's*. See *STRIZIA semicircularis*. 2. As a pl. see *CORPUS fimbriatum*.—*Horns'*. See *TENIA semicircularis* and *LAMINA cornea* (1st def.).—*Hörs'*. See *ACOUSTIC STRIZIA*.—*Knorpels'*. A streak of cartilage. [L.]—*Lancisi'scher S.* See *STRIZIA longitudinalis mediales*.—*Marks'*. See the major list.—*Mediäner Sehnens'*. See *LINEA alba* (1st def.).—*Primitivs'*. See *PRIMITIVE STREAK*.—*Riechs'*. See *STRIZIA olfactoria*.—*Schwanzschwertschafts'*. See *STRIZIA graciliorum*.—*Vieu d'Azpy'sche S.* The white lamina in the cerebral cortex which separate the layers of gray matter. [L. 1 (K.).] Cf. *Baillarger'sche S.*—*Weisslicher S. des Schlundkopfes*. See *RHAPHÉ of the pharynx*.

STREIFENHÜGEL (Ger.), n. *Strif*'e'n-hu'g-el. See *CORPUS striatum*.—*S. Brückenbahn, S. Brückensystem*. The system of nerve-fibres connecting the pons Varolii and the corpora striata. [L. 27 (K.).]—*S'kopf*. See *CAPUT corporis striati*.

STREIFFARN (Ger.), n. *Strif*'fa'rn. See *ASPENIUM*.

STREIFFIG (Ger.), adj. *Strif*'i'g. See *STRIZIATE*.

STREIFKRAUTWURZEL (Ger.), n. *Strif*'kra³-u't²-wur²-e²l. The root of *Rumex crispus*, *Rumex obtusifolius*, and related species. [A. 35.]

STREIFSCHUSS (Ger.), n. *Strif*'shus. A grazing gunshot wound. [A. 521 (A. 48).]—*Lufts'*. A contusion ascribed to the wind of a shot. [E.]

STREIFWURZ (Ger.), n. *Strif*'wurts. The *Rumex crispus*.

STREMMIA (Lat.), n. p. *Str*'e'm'i'a³. Gen., *strem*'m'atos (-atis). Gr., *στρέμμα* (from *στρέφειν*, to twist). See *SFRAIN*.

STRENGEL (Ger.), n. *Stre*'n²-e'l. See *STRANGLER*.

STRENGFLÜSSIG (Ger.), n. *Stre*'n²-flu's-si'g. See *REFRACTORY*.

STRÉPHENDOPODIE (Fr.), n. *Stra*-fa'n²-do-po-de. From *στρέφειν*, to turn, *ἐνδω*, inward, and *πους*, the foot. Of Duval, varus.

STRÉPHODIPLOIE (Fr.), n. *Stra*-fo-po-de. Of Duval, any lateral deviation of the foot constituting a deformity. [Rev. de Chir., June, 1882, p. 443.]

STREPHOTOME, n. *Stre*'fo-to-m. From *στρέφειν*, to turn, and *τόμος*, to cut. An instrument resembling a corkscrew. The spiral shaft is flattened, and has an eye near its point. The handle may be detached. It is used for maintaining invagination of the sac of an inguinal hernia, and at the same time approximating the tendinous structures which it transfixes in its screw-like passage, for the cure of the hernia. [W. D. Spanton, "Ann. of Anat. and Surg.," Oct., 1882, p. 155.]

STREPITOSUS (Lat.), adj. *Stre*'p-i'to-us²-(u's). Noisy, strident. See *ANGINA strepitosa*.

STREPITUS (Lat.), n. m. *Stre*'p-i't²-u's²-(u's). Gen., *strep*'i'tus. From *strepere*, to make a noise. A noise, a sound. [L. 50 (A. 14).]—*S. aurium*. See *TRINITUS aurium*.—*S. coriaceus*. A sound like the creaking of leather heard on auscultation. [A. 319 (A. 34).]—*S. uterinus*. See *UTERINE SOTTLE*.

STREPISIS (Lat.), n. f. Streps^{ps}/is. Gen., streps^{ps}/eos (-is). Gr., strepsis. See TORSION.

STREPTOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Strept^{pt}-o(-o)^o/k(-ku)s(ku)s. From *streptos*, twisted, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. Fr., streptococque. Ger., S. Of Bilroth, a micrococcus forming with other micrococci chaplet-like chains. In Saccardo's system, it is distinguished as a genus from *Micrococcus*, not only by the moniliform threads, but especially by the presence of arthrospores instead of endospores. [B, 238, 316 (a, 35).]—**Bonomi's** s. A s. obtained from the exudations of the cerebro-spinal meninges and from hemorrhagic extravasations in the lungs in cases of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis. It does not grow upon blood-serum or readily upon any artificial culture medium, and soon loses its pathogenic power when cultivated through a few successive generations. [a, 35.]—**S. acidilactici**. Of Grotenfeld, a spherical or oval coccus, from 0.5 to 1 μ long and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a μ thick; a non-liquefying s. forming spherical white colonies on gelatin plates. It is found in coagulated milk in Finland. [a, 34.]—**S. aethiopes**. A species occurring in human urine. The spheres are 1.25 to 2 μ in diameter, and form chains composed of from 3 to 10 cocci. It liquefies gelatin, and gelatin plates, after two days, small white points appear, which somewhat slowly become disc-shaped and of a dark-gray color. [a, 35.]—**S. albus**. Of Maschke, an aerobic liquefying s. growing in flat circular colonies; found in Freiburg water. [a, 34.]—**S. alvearis**. See *Cryptococcus alveus*.—**S. ambratus**. A species found in the exudations of the lungs, pus from the nose, and other secretions of sucking calves infected with a form of pneumonia (*pneumonia vitulorum lactantium*). It consists of more or less elongated filaments composed of colorless, spherical cocci 1 μ in diameter. In gelatin cultures it forms club-shaped colonies. Its inoculations are innocuous to rabbits and guinea-pigs, but reproduce the pneumonia in calves. [a, 35.]—**S. aphtholica**. A species occurring among the epidemic cells and blood-globules and in the milk of domestic animals with the foot-and-mouth disease (formerly supposed to be caused by *Saccharomyces albidus*). The filaments are composed of pale, globular cocci 2 μ in diameter. [a, 35.]—**S. articularum**. Ger., S. *bei Diphtherie*. The micrococcus of diphtheria; a species composed of spherical cocci from 0.3 to 1 μ in diameter, arranged in chains, often very long, containing each 100 or more cocci. It occurs on and in the diseased mucous membrane in various forms of diphtheria, but, according to its discoverer, Loeffler, is an accidental accompaniment, and not the cause of the disease, although it may produce local or general complications. On gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, it forms small, light-grayish, hyaline colonies, with small oval lines (chains of cocci) at the center. It is pathogenic to mice, proving fatal in more than one half of the cases in which subcutaneous inoculations or injections of the cultivations are made. If the cultivations are injected into the veins of rabbits, suppuration of the joints is produced in from four to six days, and in the majority of cases death gradually ensues. Guinea-pigs are not affected. [a, 35.]—**S. bombycis**. An organism consisting of oval cocci having a maximum length of 1.5 μ , single or united in straight or curved chains of from 2 to 8, found in great numbers in the juices of the stomach and intestines of silkworms having an infectious disease in which the larva after death becomes soft and finally filled with gases and a blackish-brown putrid fluid. It is not positively ascertained that this s. is the exciting agent of the malady, as other bacteria accompany it. [a, 35.]—**S. brevis**. Of von Lingelsheim, an aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying s. growing more rapidly in the usual culture media than *S. pyogenes*. It occurs solitary, in pairs, or in short chains. At the end of twenty-four hours it forms punctiform colonies on gelatin plates; in gelatin stick cultures after three or four days a funnel-like cavity forms near the surface, that finally extends downward for a distance of 4 to 5 mm. It is obtained from normal human saliva. [a, 34.]—**S. cadaveris**. Of Sternberg, an aerobic and facultative anaerobic, non-liquefying s. growing in a decidedly acid medium at ordinary temperatures. It occurs in short chains and has a diameter of 0.5 μ . It was found in the liver of a person that had died of yellow fever. [a, 34.]—**S. Charin**. Fr., *microbe de la septicémie consécutive au charbon*. A species found by Charin in the blood of all the viscera, in the urine, and in the feces of rabbits which had died of anthrax. The filaments are composed of spherical or oval hyaline cocci (as many as 20 in some of the chains). Subcutaneous inoculations kill rabbits in from 18 to 48 hours, producing oedema at the point of injection and great swelling of the spleen. Sparrows and sometimes cats are also affected; dogs and fowls are not. [a, 35.]—**S. cinnabareus**. A species consisting of short chains of spherical cocci, often found on old cultivations. The colonies grow very slowly, forming in about eight days on gelatin, without liquefying it, a knob-like elevation of a cinnabar color. [a, 35.]—**S. coli gracilis**. See *S. gracilis*.—**S. conglomeratus**. A s. occurring in masses made up of chains of cocci and forming firm white scales at the bottom of the tube of a bouillon culture. It is very pathogenic for mice. It is obtained from scarlet-fever patients. [a, 34.]—**S. coronatus**. A species obtained from cultures of air at Göttingen, Germany. The cocci are spherical, about 1 μ in diameter, and united in short chains or sometimes in zoogloea. In gelatin, which it liquefies, this s. forms after two days whitish-yellow points surrounded by a depressed zone. [a, 35.]—**S. Corydæ contagiosæ equorum**. See *SCHRETTZIA equi*.—**S. dysiens**. A s. observed in cultures at Göttingen, Germany, occurring as very small, spherical cocci united in short chains. After two days the colonies are punctiform and whitish-yellow; they somewhat slowly become disc-shaped, ovate, with one margin often sinuous, and granular superficially. It liquefies gelatin at first, and eventually liquefies it. [a, 35.]—**S. diptheriticeus**. See *S. articularum*.—**S. endocarditidis**. One of the micro-organisms found in ulcerative endocarditis and other diseased states of the heart. It occurs as spherical cocci, 0.5 to 1 μ in diameter, arranged in chains often accumulated compactly in large heaps. [a, 35.] Cf. *BACILLI of endocarditis*.—**S. equi**. See

SCHRETTZIA equi.—**S. erysipelatis**, *S. erysipelatos*. The exciting agent of erysipelas, which occurs as very minute cocci, 0.3 to 0.4 μ in diameter, hardly distinguished from *S. pyogenes*, except that in stroke cultivations the colonies are more opaque and whitish and show at the periphery numerous projecting chains which give to the cultivation a dendritic appearance. The organism occurs, however, only in erysipelas, while *S. pyogenes* is present in about half of all forms of suppuration. Inoculations of pure cultivations in man and animals produce erysipelas without suppuration; such inoculations have been made with good therapeutic results on patients suffering from malignant tumors, which have improved or entirely disappeared after recovery from the induced attack of erysipelas. [a, 35.]—**S. fermenti**. A species consisting of spherical cocci, 0.2 μ in diameter, arranged chiefly in the form of chains, found in wine and various other saccharine liquids, which it converts into a thick, tenacious mass by developing a form of gum called by Bechamp *viscose*. [a, 35.]—**S. flexuosus**. A s. found in the buccal cavity and in pus in cases of erysipelas. It forms in bouillon cultivations long serpentine chains with a non-coherent sediment. After division the cells are circular or oval. [V. Ctrbl. f. Bakt. u. Parasit., Apr. 16, 1892, p. 509 (a, 50).]—**S. giganteus urethræ**. Of Lustgarten, a spherical coccus, 0.8 to 1 μ in diameter, occurring in chains often united in thick tangled masses. It is aerobic and forms elongated drop-like colonies on gelatin plates; found in the normal urethra. [a, 34.]—**S. gracilis**. A non-pathogenic species consisting of spherical cocci often arranged in the form of the letter S, found in the intestines and excrement of carnivorous animals and also of new born children. It rapidly liquefies gelatin plates, forming very small dark colonies with well-defined borders. [a, 35.]—**S. hematosprus**. A s. found in putrefying blood, etc. It occurs as spherical cocci, 0.7 to 0.8 μ in diameter, rather loosely united in long flexuose chains. [a, 35.]—**S. havanensis**. Of Sternberg, a micrococcus from 0.6 to 0.9 μ in diameter, occurring in long chains of cocci in pairs. It was found in the vomit of a yellow-fever patient. [a, 34.]—**S. hydrophoborum**. Ger., *S. bei Rabies*. A common organism in the brain of rabid animals. The cocci are spherical, from 0.5 to 0.7 μ in diameter, and are arranged in very short chains. In the lowest layer of agar-agar it slowly forms whitish points at the temperature of the body. In gelatin, which it liquefies, the colonies grow very slowly, forming heaps which are dense in the middle and loose at the periphery of the cultivation. [a, 35.]—**S. influenzae**. A s. consisting of numerous filaments composed of very small, globular, hyaline cocci from 0.5 to 0.8 μ in diameter; found in the blood and exudations of horses and asses affected with influenza. [a, 35.]—**S. lactetorum**. A s. occurring as oval cocci 0.7 to 1 μ long, by 0.55 μ wide, disposed in necklace-shaped filaments, frequently aggregated in zoogloea. It has been observed in the digestive apparatus of the *Blissum leucoperum* when affected with a peculiar infectious disease. [a, 35.]—**S. Kochii**. A species found in the blood, especially in the capillary vessels, of rabbits and mice infected with septicæmia from an injection of an infusion of putrid flesh. The cocci, which are oval, from 0.8 to 1 μ long, and collected in masses, adhere laterally to the blood-corpuscles. [a, 35.]—**S. Krausei**. See *S. pyogenes*.—**S. lacteus**. A species found in gelatin cultivations and in the dust of sleeping apartments. It occurs as spherical cocci, about 0.5 μ in diameter, in chains of from 4 to 16, forming minute, milky-white, rounded drops, which on drying change into white crusts. [a, 35.]—**S. lanceolatus Pasteuri**. Of Gamaleia, the *Micrococcus Pasteuri*. [a, 34.]—**S. liquefaciens**. Of Sternberg, an aerobic and facultative anaerobic liquefying s. obtained from the liver and intestines of yellow-fever patients; but pathogenic to rabbits and guinea-pigs. [a, 35.]—**S. longus**. Of von Lingelsheim, the *S. pyogenes*. [a, 34.]—**S. Lucæ**. A s. found by De Luca in simple chancre, occurring in very minute cocci arranged in chains, which often form zoogloea masses. The colonies in cultures are of a bright-yellowish color. Inoculations with the cultivations induce the typical soft chancre. [a, 35.]—**S. malignus**. The *S. pyogenes malignus* of Flügge, who cultivated it from necrotic emboli in a leucocythæmic spleen. The minute cocci, which are not distinguishable from *S. erysipelatos* and *S. pyogenes*, form gelatin plates (which they do not liquefy) and in puncture cultivations colonies similar to those of *S. erysipelatos* and *S. pyogenes*, except that they are slightly smaller and grow more slowly. Subcutaneous inoculations with small quantities of the cultivations are fatal to mice in from three to five days. Inoculation of the ear of a rabbit produces at first an erysipelas like that from *S. erysipelatos* or *S. pyogenes*, but also in two or three days a general infection which results in death on the fourth day. [a, 35.]—**S. Manfredi**. Of Trevisan, a s. occurring in the sputum of patients with lobar pneumonia. The hyaline, ellipsoid cocci (1 by 0.4 to 0.8 μ in diameters) are disposed in more or less elongated chains. Dogs, rabbits, and guinea-pigs, when inoculated, show the characteristic symptoms of the disease and usually die. [a, 35.] Cf. *Micrococcus of pneumonia*.—**S. margaritaceus**. A s. found in putrid blood and other fluids; somewhat large, spherical cocci, rather loosely united into chains of from 10 to 20. [a, 35.]—**S. meningitidis**. A species consisting of globosco-ovoid cocci in long tortuous chains found by Bonome in the intrameningeal exudations of cerebro-spinal meningitis and in pulmonary hemorrhagic foci. It differs from *S. erysipelatos* in being evolved neither in blood-serum nor in gelatin. It is pathogenic to mice, rabbits, guinea-pigs, and dogs, but not to pigeons. [a, 35.]—**S. merdarius**. Fr., *streptococque des selles*. A s. found in human and animal feces, consisting of very small, slightly curved cocci, forming on gelatin plates, which it does not liquefy, rounded, granular colonies of a deep-brown color. [a, 35.]—**S. morbillosus**. A most solitary species occurring in young dogs and in human infants, which it attacks as spherical cocci, from 1.2 to 1.5 μ in diameter, mainly solitary, sometimes loosely united in short chains. It forms on potatoes, at a temperature of from 27° to 35° C., milky-white, prominent, subhemispherical colonies. [a, 35.]—**S. murisepticus**. Of von Lingelsheim, a variety of *S. longus* that grows scantily on ox serum and is especially virulent when inoculated in mice. [a, 34.]—**S. Nocardi**. A

STRIATION, n. *Stria*-shu³n. 1. The state of being striate. 2. A striated structure. [a, 17, 35.]—**S's of Heidenhain**. See *Rods of Heidenhain*.

STRILIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Stri*(stri²)-at(a³t)/u³m(u⁴m). From *strigare*, to furrow. Of Wilder, the corpus striatum. [J, 80 (K).]

STRIBLING SPRINGS, n. *Stri*b²l²/p²a². A place in Augusta County, Virginia, where there are mineral springs. [a, 14.]

STRICKFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. *Stri*k²f²u²r²m-i²g. See *RESTRIFORM*.

STRICT, adj. *Stri*kt². Lat., *strictus* (from *stringere*, to draw tight). Fr., *roide*. Ger., *straff* (1st def.). 1. Of stems, etc., more or less rigid. 2. Very upright or straight. The *Stricta* of Scopoli are a tribe of plants comprising three genera, the first including genera (*Circæa*, *Ludwigia*, etc.) with dry fruit, the second genera (*Protium*, *Ribes*, etc.) with succulent fruit, and the third genera (*Hedera*, *Aralia*, etc.) related to the *Umbelliferae*. [a, 35.]

STRICTURA (Lat.), n. f. *Stri*kt²-u²r²i²u²r²a². See *STRICTURE*.—**S. præputii**. See *PHIMOSIS*.

STRICTURE, n. *Stri*kt²u²r². Lat., *strictura* (from *stringere*, to draw tight), *angustia*. Fr., *s. rétrécissement*. Ger., *Striktur*, *Zusammenschnürung*, *Verengung*. A contracted part of a narrow tube or passage. [E.]—**Cicatricial s.** A s. due to cicatricial contraction. [a, 34.]—**Impassable s.** Fr., *rétrécissement infranchissable*. A s. in which the passage is so tortuous and contracted that a filiform body can not be passed through it. [a, 34.]—**Pelvic-inlet s.** [Lais]. See *Band's ring*.—**Spasmodic s.** A s. due to muscular spasm and not to organic change. [E.]—**S. of the rectum**. Lat., *strictura* (seu *angustia*) *intestinali recti*. Ger., *Aftersperre*. A decrease in the calibre of the rectum, due to the growth of new tissue or to cicatricial contraction. [E.]

STRICTURE-CUTTER, **STRICTUROTOME**, n's. *Stri*kt²u²r²-ku²t²/u²r².—u²r²-o²-tom. From *strictura*, a stricture, and *τέμνω*, to cut. An instrument for incising a stricture. [a, 34.]

STRICTUROTOMY, n. *Stri*kt²u²r²-o²t²/om-i². Fr., *stricturotomie*. The division of a stricture by a cutting operation. [Chibret, "Rec. d'ophth.," June, 1882, p. 321.] See *URETHROTOMY*.

STRIDOR (Lat.), n. m. *Strid*(stred)²/o²r. Gen., -o²r/s. From *stridere*, to make a creaking sound. Fr., *stridreux*. Ger., *Schall*. A harsh, shrill sound. [D.]—**Congenital laryngeal s.** Of Suckling, s. produced by spasmodic muscular contraction of the larynx in very young infants. ["Edin. Med. Jour.," xxxviii, p. 205 (a, 34).]—**Inspiratory s.** The shrill sound heard in inspiration when the glottis is spasmodically closed or nearly closed. [D.]—**Laryngeal s.** S. produced by temporary or permanent laryngeal stenosis. [a, 34.]—**S. dentium**. See *ARABOS* and *BRYGMUS*.—**S. serraticus**. Fr., *bruit serratique*. A sound like that produced in sharpening a saw, sometimes heard after tracheotomy, in expiration, as the air traverses the tracheotomy tube. [D, 72.]

STRIDULOUS, adj. *Stri*d²u²l²-u²s. Lat., *stridulus*. Fr., *stridulant*, *striduleux*. Ger., *knisternd*. Harsh, shrill, or creaking (said of the respiration). [D.]

STRIE (Fr.), n. *Stre*. See *STRIA*.—**S's de Frommann**. See *Frommann's LINES*.—**S. intermédiaire**. See *Hensen's DISC*.—**S. obscure**. See *Dark DISC*.—**S. optique**. See *Optic TRACT*.

STRIEGELHAARIG (Ger.), **STRIEGELIG** (Ger.), adj's. *Stre*g²-el²-ha²r²-i²g. -e²l²-i²g. See *STRIGOSE*.

STRIEME (Ger.), n. *Strem*². Written also *Striemen*. A stripe, a wheel. See *VIBEX* (1st def.) and *VITTA* (3d def.).—**Rücken's n.** See *VITTE dorsales*.

STRIGA (Lat.), n. f. *Strig*(stri²g²)/a². From *stringere*, to draw tight. Fr., *s. Ger.*, *Striegel*, *Striegelhaar*. In botany, a rigid, sharp-pointed, and appressed hair or bristle. [a, 35.]

STRIGIL, n. *Stri*g²/i²l. Gr., *στρίγις*, *στρίγγιςτρον*. Lat., *strigilis* (from *stringere*, to strip off). A scraper used by the ancient bathers. [A, 39 (a, 30).] See under *ROMAN BATH*.

STRIGILATION (Fr.), n. *Stre*zh-el²-a²s-se²-o²m². Friction by means of a brush, etc., in massage. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

STRIGMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. *Stri*g²-me²nt²/u²m(u⁴m). From *stringere*, to strip off. Literally, that which is scratched or scraped off; filth or dirt scraped off, especially from the skin after a bath or athletic exercise. [B, 70.]—**S. capitis**. See *PITYRIASIS*.

STRIGOSE, **STRIGUOUS**, adj's. *Strig*-os² -u²s. Lat., *strigosus* (from *striga* [q. v.]). Fr., *strigueux*. Ger., *striegelig*, *striegelhaarig*. Covered with strigæ. [a, 35.]

STRIKTUR (Ger.), n. *Stri*kt²-ur². See *STRICTURE*.

STRING-HALT, n. *Stri*n²h²-a²lt. See *SPRING-HALT*.

STRIOLA (Lat.), n. f. *Stri*(stri²g²)/o²l²-a². Dim. of *stria*, a furrow. Fr., *strieole*. Ger., *Streifenchen*. A very delicate stria. [a, 35.]

STRIOLATED, adj. *Stri*o²l²-at²-e²d. Lat., *striolatus*. Fr., *striolé*. Marked with striolæ. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

STROBILA (Lat.), n. f. *Stro*b²-i²l²(e²l²)². From *σπρόβιλος*, a pine-cone. An adult tape-worm with its generative segments or proglottides. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

STROBILACEOUS, adj. *Stro*b²-i²l²-a²shu²s. Lat., *strobilaceus*. Fr., *strobilacé*. 1. See *STROBILIFORM*. 2. Pertaining to a strobile; belonging to or having the characters of the *Strobilaceæ* (of Reichenbach, the *Coniferae*). [a, 35.]

STROBILE, n. *Stro*b²/i²l. Gr., *σπρόβιλος*. Lat., *strobilus*. Fr., *s. Ger.*, *Zapfen*, *Eruchzapfen*, *Zapfenfrucht*. A cone (2d def.) of a pine or fir; also the fruit of the hop. [a, 35.]

STROBOSCOPE, n. *Stro*b²-o²-skop. From *σπρόβος*, a whirling round, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Ger., *Stroboskop*. See *ZOETROPE*.

STROKE, n. *Strok*. Gr., *πληγή*. Lat., *ictus*. Fr., *coup*. Ger., *Schlag*. 1. A blow. 2. A sudden attack of disease, especially of

paralysis or apoplexy. [a, 48.]—**Heat s.** See *HYPERPYREXIA* and *INSOLATION* (2d def.).—**Paralytic s.**, **S. of apoplexy**. See *APOPLEXY*.

STROM (Ger.), n. *Stro*m. See *CURRENT*.—**Drucks'**. Lit., pressure stream; of Niemeyer, the current produced in a blood-vessel just beyond the point at which an artificial stenosis has been produced. [K, 16.]—**Haupts'**. See *Primary CURRENT*.—**Hauts'**. See *Cutaneous CURRENT*.—**Nebens'**. See *Faradaic CURRENT*.—**Neigungss'**. Of Dubois-Reymond, the natural current in a muscle-rhombus which has its positive pole at or near one of the obtuse angles, the neighborhood of the adjacent acute angle being positive. [K, 16.]—**Nervens'**. See *NERVE-CURRENT*.—**Schleimhauts'**. Of Rosenthal, a natural electrical current existing in the mucous membrane lining the alimentary canal. [K, 16.]—**S'geber**. See *ELECTRODE*.—**S'ühr**. See *RHEOMETER* (2d def.).—**S'wechsler**, **S'wender**. See *RHEOTROPE*.

STROMA (Lat.), n. n. *Strom*²/a². Gen., *stro*'m²atos (-atis). Gr., *στρώμα* (from *στρώνναι*, to spread). Fr., *s. Ger.*, *S. Grundgewebe*. 1. The tissue or combination of tissues forming the principal mass of an organ and serving as a kind of matrix or support for its special anatomical elements. According to Littré, the term should be applied to a covering and not to the supporting framework of an organ. 2. The connective-tissue framework of serous membranes exclusive of the endothelium. 3. The cell-body of nucleated red blood-corpuscles, or in mammalian red blood-corpuscles, the entire mass of the corpuscle exclusive of the coloring matter. [J, 30, 32, 35.] 4. A body, variously shaped, composed of compactly arranged hyphal tissue, bearing the perithecia in pyrenomycetous *Fungi*. [a, 35.]—**S. Histi**. See *HILUM of the ovary*.

STROMBIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Stro*mb²-i²d²-e(a²-e²). Ger., *Flügeltschnecken*. See under *STROMBUS*.

STROMBUS (Lat.), n. m. *Stro*mb²-u²s(u⁴s). Gr., *στρόβος* (from *στρέβειν*, to twist). 1. Anything twisted up. 2. A spiral snail-shell. [A, 312 (a, 21).] 3. A genus of the *Strombidae*, or wing-shells, which are a family of gasteropodous molluscs. [a, 48.]—**S. lenticinosus**. Ger., *fleckige Flügeltschnecke*, *Sommersprossen*. A species the operculum of which, with that of *Murex inflatus*, etc., was formerly official as *unguis odoratus*, *blatta byzantina*, etc. [a, 35.]

STRONGYLUS (Lat.), n. m. *Stro*n²(stro²n²g²)/i²l²(gu²l²)-u²s(u⁴s). From *στρογγύλος*, round. Fr., *strongle*, *strongyle*. A genus of ectozoic worms. The *Strongylidæ* of Dujardin are an order of the *Nematoda*.—**S. armatus** (minor). See *SCLEROSTOMA*.—**S. bronchialis**. A yellowish viviparous worm, from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long, the male being $\frac{1}{16}$ inch long and the female of double that length. It has been found occasionally in the lungs and bronchial glands of man. [L.]—**S. cernuus**. See *SCLEROSTOMA hypostomum*.—**S. duodenalis**. See *SCLEROSTOMA duodenale*.—**S. elongatus**. A species found in the trachea and bronchi of the hog. [L, 18.]—**S. equinus**. See *SCLEROSTOMA equinum*.—**S. filaria**. A species found in the trachea and bronchi of the sheep, goat, and other ruminants. [L, 17.]—**S. gigas**. See *EUStrongylus gigas*.—**S. hypostomus**. See *SCLEROSTOMA hypostomum*.—**S. longevagatus**. A species found in the kidney and urinary ducts of man, and once in the parenchyma of the lung of a child. [Diesing (L, 17); L, 57 (a, 50).]—**S. lupi**. See *SPIROPTERA sanguinolenta*.—**S. micrurus**, **S. micrurus**. A species the immature form of which is found in the lungs of young sheep and calves, producing hoose. [L.]—**S. ovinus**. See *S. contortus*.—**S. quadridentatus**. See *SCLEROSTOMA duodenale*.—**S. renalis**. See *EUStrongylus gigas*.

STRONTIA (Lat.), n. f. *Stro*n²-sh²i²(t²i²)²-a². Fr., *strontiane*. Ger., *Strontian*. Strontium oxide, SrO; a grayish or whitish, porous substance, analogous in structure and chemical properties to lime. [B.]

STRONTIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Stro*n²-sh²i²(t²i²)-u²s(u⁴m). A bivalent element allied to calcium, found in various minerals and in some mineral waters. It is a yellow metal, rather harder than lead and readily malleable. Sp. gr., 2.5; atom. weight, 87.2 symbol, Sr. [B, 3.] Several of its salts are antiseptic. [a, 50.]—**Ammonium and s. arsenate**. The compound $2\text{Sr}(\text{NH}_4)\text{AsO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B, 2.]—**S. acetate**. A compound of s. and acetic acid; crystallizing in different forms according to the amount of water which the crystals contain, and having respectively the formulæ $2\text{Sn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Sn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B, 2.]—**S. acrylate**. The compound $\text{Sr}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_2$. [B, 2.]—**S. antimonate**. The compound $\text{Sr}(\text{SbO}_3)_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B, 2.]—**S. arsenate**. A compound of s. and arsenic acid. The monohydric s. arsenate, SrHAsO_4 , is known. [B, 2.]—**S. arsenite**. See *S. metarsenite*.—**S. carbonate**. A substance, SrCO_3 , occurring in nature as the mineral strontianite and also prepared artificially. [B, 3.]—**S. chloride**. A body, $\text{SrCl}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming long, acicular, efflorescent crystals which, on heating, lose their water of crystallization and are reduced to a white powder. [B, 3.]—**S. cyanide**. A substance, $\text{Sr}(\text{CN})_2$, prepared by the decomposition of s. ferrocyanide or by the action of hydrocyanic acid on s. hydrate. It is very readily decomposed by the action of carbonic acid. [B, 3.]—**S. ferrocyanide**. A substance, $\text{Sr}_2\text{Fe}(\text{C}_2\text{N}_3)_2 + 15\text{H}_2\text{O}$, produced by the action of s. hydrate on a ferrocyanide of a heavy metal, like copper. [B, 3.]—**S. gallate**. A substance, $(\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_2\text{Sr} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurring in acicular crystals. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—**S. hydroxide**. A white pulverulent substance, $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2$. [B, 3.]—**S. lactate**. A compound of s. and lactic acid; a dieth. [a, 50.]—**S. metarsenite**. The compound $\text{Sr}(\text{AsO}_3)_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B, 2.]—**S. nitrate**. A crystalline substance, $\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, or $\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B, 3.]—**S. oxalate**. The compound SrC_2O_4 . [B, 2.]—**S. oxide**. See *STRONTIA*.—**S. pyrothioarsenate**. Neutral s. sulpharsenate, $\text{Sr}_2\text{As}_2\text{S}_7$. [B, 2.]—**S. sulpharsenate**. See *S. pyrothioarsenate* and *S. thioarsenate*.—**S. sulphate**. The compound SrSO_4 , occurring in nature as the mineral celestine. It forms large, rhombic, light-blue crystals. [B, 3.]—**S. thioarsenate**. Basic s. sulpharsenate, a whitish powder, $\text{Sr}_3(\text{AsS}_4)_2$. [B, 2.] See also *S. pyrothioarsenate*.

STROPHANTHEIN, n. Stro^f-anth^e-i²n. A substance insoluble in water, formed along with sugar by the decomposition of strophanthin by weak acids. [B.]

STROPHANTHIN, STROPHANTIN, n's. Stro^f-a²nthⁱ2n, -a²ntⁱ2n. Fr., *strophanthine, strophantine*. Ger., S. A crystallizable glucoside, C₂₀H₃₄O₁₁, very bitter and feebly acid, obtained from the seeds, leaves, and bark of *Strophanthus hispidus*. By boiling with dilute acids, it is converted into sugar and strophanthin. It acts, like digitalin, as a cardiac tonic and a diuretic. [B.]

STROPHANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Stro^f-a²nthⁱ(a²nthⁱu²s(u²s)). From *στροφος*, a twisted cord, and *άνθος*, a flower. Fr., *strophante*. A genus of the *Apocynaceae*. [a. 35.]—*S. hispidus*. A Gaboon species identified by some with *S. kombé*. The seeds contain strophanthin, and probably do not differ in properties from those of *S. kombé*. [a. 35.]—*S. kambé*, *S. kombé*. A woody climber of Gaboon, where the seeds and those of other species are used as an arrow-poison (*kombé tiwé*, or *ouage*), which acts directly on the heart muscle. They contain strophanthin (the active principle) and ineine. The tincture is used as a heart tonic, like digitalis, though more stimulant and less permanent in its effects. It is considered superior to digitalis as a diuretic, and is recommended in renal complaints with secondary heart-failure. [a. 35.]—*S. seed*. Lat., *semen strophanthi*. The seed of several species of *S.* Those of *S. kombé* are from 1½ to 2½ cm. in length and from 4 to 5 mm. in breadth, and have a keel-shaped ridge on each of the flattened sides, one much more prominent than the other. They are covered with appressed silky hairs, varying in color from grayish-green to brown. Those of *S. hispidus* are brown. Another sort, known as white *s. seed*, are more densely covered with nearly white hairs. [a. 35.]

STROPHOLE, n. Stro^fi²-ol. Gr., *στροφώλιον* (dim. of *στροφός*, a twisted band). Lat., *stropholia, stropholum*. Fr., *S. Ger., Nabeldecke*. See *Appendix funicularis* and *CARUNCLE* (3d def.).

STROPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Stro^fat²ro^fi²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *στροφίον* (dim. of *στροφός*, a band). 1. A bandage. 2. See *STROPHIOLE*.

STROPHOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Stro^f-o²(o²)-se²f(ke²f)-al (a²l)ⁱ2-a². From *στροφός*, a twisted band, and *κεφαλή*, the head. The condition of a strophocephalus. [a. 34.]

STROPHOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Stro^f-o²(o²)-se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a²l)ⁱ2-u²s(u²s). Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a rare form of monster having ectopia of the different organs and parts forming the head and face. [a. 34.]

STROPHULUS (Lat.), n. m. Stro^fi²-u²(u²l)ⁱ2-u²s(u²s). Probably from *strophus* (q. v.), since s. has often been ascribed to gastric disorders. Fr., *strophule, dartre poussée, poussée, ébullition, taches de lait*. Ger., *rothes Ausfahren, Schalknötchen, Hitzblätterchen*. [Wied.] Rash, red-gum, red-gown, red-gow, tooth-rash, milk-spots, lichen of infants; an obsolete term for certain papular, erythematous, and eczematous skin eruptions in infants, usually of an evanescent character. [G.]—*S. abidus*. Ger., *weisse Gesimte*. White-gum. The affection described by Willan and others under this name does not correspond to the other varieties of s., but rather to milium. [G. 28.]—*S. candidus*. "Pallid-gown", s. in which the papules are pale-red or whitish and usually of larger size than in the ordinary forms; probably a form of urticaria. [G. 28.] Cf. *URTICARIA papulosa*.—*S. confertus*. Rank red-gum; a variety in which the papular lesions are closely packed together or aggregated in clusters. [G. 28.]—*S. dentitionis*. See *TOOTH-RASH*.—*S. intertinctus*. A form in which the pimples are distributed over the surface so as to give it a mottled appearance, much commonly on the face, neck, hands, and arms. [G. 28.]—*S. juvenilis*. A variety affecting young persons; the lichen simplex of Willan. [G. 5.]—*S. neonatorum*. The s. of new-born children. Fuchs describes the following varieties: *abidus, intertinctus, and lenticularis (candidus)*. [G. 5.] See *S. abidus*, etc.—*S. pruriginosus*. A form of eruption consisting of rather large, disseminated papules, some of a red color and accompanied with urticaria, others not differing in hue from the surrounding skin, which occasion intense itching, especially at night, and show little black crusts on their summits. The disease occurs in infants and young persons, affecting especially the upper portions of the body, less frequently the legs. Its duration varies from a few days to several months. [G. 51.]—*S. simple* (Fr.). Of Hardy, the ordinary forms, except a. pruriginosus. [G. 51.]—*S. volutatus*. "Wildfire rash", an obsolete term for an epimeral eruption in infants, sometimes erythematous and sometimes vesicular. [G. 28.]

STROPHOS (Lat.), n. m. Stro^fi²-o²s. Gr., *στροφός* (from *στροφήν*, to twist). See *VOLVULUS*.

STROTZEN (Ger.), n. Stro^t-ze²n. Turgescence. [A. 521 (a. 48).]

STROYL, n. Stroyl. The *Triticum repens*. [A. 505 (a. 21).]

STRUCTURAL, adj. Stru^t-k²u²-r². From *struere* to build. Pertaining to or affecting structure (cf. *S. DISEASE*). [a. 48.]

STRUMA (Lat.), n. f. Stru^m2m(stru^m)ⁱ2-a². Fr., *strume* (2d def.). Ger., *S. Kropf* goitre. 1. Scrofula. 2. Goitre. [E.] 3. In botany, a cushion-like swelling or protuberance. [a. 35.]—*S. amyloides*. See *AMYLOID DEGENERATION*.—*S. aneurysmatica*. See *ANEURYSMAL GOITRE*.—*S. colloides*. See *Colloid goitre*.—*S. congenita*. See *Congenital goitre*.—*S. cystica (parenchymatosa)*. See *Cystic goitre*.—*S. cystica pulsans*. See *Pulsating goitre* (2d def.).—*S. fibrosa*. See *Fibroid goitre*.—*S. follicularis*. Ger., *Drüsenkropf*. See *Follicular goitre*.—*S. gangliosa*. See *Ganglionic goitre*.—*S. gelatinosa*. See *Colloid goitre*.—*S. hyperplastica*. 1. See *Goitre*. 2. Goitre in which the gland becomes tattered and nodular. [L. 57 (a. 30).]—*S. hyperplastica aneurysmatica*. See *ANEURYSMAL GOITRE*.—*S. hyperplastica fibrosa*. See *Fibroid goitre*.—*S. hyperplastica follicularis*. See *Follicular goitre*.—*S. hyperplastica varicosa*. Goitre with dilated veins.—*S. hyperplastica vascularis*. A vascular goitre in which there is

hyperplasia of the connective tissue. [a. 34.]—*S. hypertrophica simplex*. Simple hypertrophy of the thyroid gland. [a. 34.]—*S. infrathoracica*. A goitre occupying the anterior mediastinum. [a. 34.]—*S. intratrachea congenita*. Of Spieckermann, a simple parenchymatous hyperplasia of the thyroid gland in the newborn; to be distinguished from the transitory enlargement caused by the fact of a face presentation. [A. 15.]—*Struma lipomatodes aberrata renis*. Of Grawitz, small fatty tumors having a connective-tissue network, found beneath the renal capsule. [Jour. de l'anat. et de la phys., 1891, p. 454 (a. 34).]—*Struma lipomatodes suprarenales*. Neoplasms resembling struma lipomatodes aberrata renis found within the suprarenal capsule. [a. 34.]—*S. lymphatica*. Of Walther, see *Lymphatic goitre*.—*S. maligna*. Cancer of the thyroid gland. [Braun, "Ctbl. f. Chir.," July 22, 1882, Beilage, p. 42.]—*S. mollis*. See *Soft goitre*.—*S. ossea*, *S. petrosa*. See *Calcareous goitre*.—*S. pulsans*. See *Pulsating goitre*.—*S. varicosa*. See *Varicose goitre*.—*S. vascularis aneurysmatica*. See *Aneurysmal goitre*.—*S. vasculosa*. See *Pulsating goitre*.

STRUMATOMIE (Ger.), **STRUMECTOMIE** (Ger.), n's. Strum-a²-tom-e², -e²k-tom-e². Excision of the thyroid gland. [B.]

STRUMPRIVUS (Lat.), adj. Stru^m2m(stru^m)ⁱ2-prⁱpre²-vu²s(wu²s). From *struma* (q. v.), and *privus*, deprived of. Fr., *strumprive*. Deprived of the thyroid gland (cf. of a morbid condition, due to loss of the thyroid gland (cf. *CACHEXIA strumpriva* and *MYXEDEMA*).

STRUMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Stru^m2m(stru^m)ⁱ2-(e²)tⁱ2s. Gen., -itⁱ2idos (-idis). See *THYROIDITIS*.

STRUMODEIMA (Lat.), n. n. Stru^m2m(stru^m-o²)-(dⁱu²rm-(de²rm)/a². Gen., -derm²atos (-atis). From *struma* (q. v.), and *δέρμα*, the skin. See *SCORFLODERMA*.

STRUMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Stru^m2m(stru^m)ⁱ2-osⁱ2s. Gen., -osⁱ2eos (-is). From *struma* (q. v.). See *STRUMOSITAS*.

STRUMOSITAS (Lat.), n. f. Stru^m2m(stru^m)ⁱ2-osⁱ2s(2t-a²s(a²s)). Gen., -tatⁱ2s. From *struma* (q. v.). Fr., *strumosité*. The goitrous or the scrofulous diathesis. [a. 34.]

STRUMOUS, adj. Stru^m2m/2s. Lat., *strumosisus* from *struma* (q. v.). Fr., *strumexux*. Ger., *strumös, kropfig*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of struma. [D.]

STRUMPELIA (Lat.), n. f. Strumpⁱ2-i²-a². Fr., *strumpfle*. A genus of the *Riaceae*. [a. 35.]—*S. maritima*. Fr., *faux romarin*. A West Indian shrub. The stimulant flowers and leaves are used for snake-bites and as a febrifuge. [a. 35.]

STRUPPIG (Ger.), adj. Strupⁱ2-pi²g. See *HIRSUITE*.

STRUTHIN, n. Stru^thⁱ2-thⁱ2n. Fr., *struthine*. See *SAPONIN*.

STRUTHIO (Lat.), n. m. Stru^thⁱ2(thⁱ2)u²-o. Gen., -onⁱ2s. Fr., *struthion*. The ostrich. [A. 312 (a. 31).]—*S. camelus*. Written also *struthiocamelus*. Ger., *struthiocamelus*. Ger., *Struthio, Vogelstraus*. The African ostrich. The shells of its eggs, *testa oorum struthionis* (Ger., *Strausierschalen*), were formerly official. [a. 35, 39.]

STRUTHIOPTERIS (Lat.), n. f. Stru^thⁱ2(thⁱ2)u²-o²ptⁱ2rⁱ2s. Gen., -pterⁱ2idos (-idis), -pterⁱ2eos. From *στροφιων*, the ostrich, and *πτερις*, a kind of fern. Fr., *struthioptère, struthioptère*. A genus of ferns. The *Struthiopteris* are a section of the *Polypodiaceae*. [a. 35.]—*S. germanica*. Ostrich-fern; a species growing in Canada and in the northern United States. [a. 35.]

STRUTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Stru^thⁱ2(thⁱ2)u²-i²2-m(u²m). Gr., *στροφιων*. The genus *Gypsophylla*; of the ancients, see *GYPSOPHYLLA* s. [a. 35.]

STRYCHNÉ (Fr.), adj. 1. Containing strychnine. 2. Consisting in the use of strychnine (said of a course of medication).

STRYCHNIA (Lat.), n. f. Stri^k2(k²stru²ch²)ⁱ2-ni²-a². See *STRYCHNINE*—*Strychnine sulphas*. See *STRYCHNINE sulphate*.

STRYCHNIC ACID, n. Stri^k2k²/ni²2k. Fr., *acide strychnique*. See *IGASTRIC ACID*.

STRYCHNINA (Lat.), n. f. Stri^k2(k²stru²ch²)ⁱ2-ni²(nen)/a². See *STRYCHNINE*.—*Granula strychnina* (Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod.). Fr., *granules de strychnine* [Fr. Cod.]. Pellets made of strychnine incorporated with sugar or milk-sugar and gum arabic, tragacanth, or honey, and containing each 1 milligramme of the drug. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—*Liquor strychninae hydrochloratis* [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 2 parts by weight of pure strychnine crystals in a mixture of 4 parts of hydrochloric acid of sp. gr. 1.052 and 48 of water, and adding 48 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.838 and 98 of water. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—*Pilule strychninae*. A mass of 5 centigrammes of strychnine and 96 of confection of rose, divided into 12 pills. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—*Strychnine sulphas*, *Sulphas strychninae*. See *STRYCHNINE sulphate*.

STRYCHNINE, n. Stri^k2/nen. Lat., *strychnina* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *strychninum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Fr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (1st ed.), Ital. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *strychnin* [U. S. Ph., Belg. Ph., Fr. Ph. (1870). Fr., *strychnine*. Ger., *Strychnin*. It., *strychnina*. Sp., *strychnina* [Sp. Ph.]. An alkaloid, C₂₁H₂₂N₂O₄, obtained from the seeds of *Strychnos nuxvomica*, occurring as small, four-sided prisms or rectangular octahedra or as a crystalline powder, having neither color nor odor, but an exceedingly bitter and persistent taste. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—*Alcoolé de s. (Fr.)*. See *Tinctura strychninae*.—*Azotate de s. (Fr.)*. See *S. nitrate*.—*Granules de s. (Fr.)*. See *Granula strychninae*.—*Pilules de s. (Fr.)*. See *Pilule strychninae*.—*Sirope de sulfate de s. (Fr. Cod.)* (Fr.). Sp., *jaboré de sulfato estricnico* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 5 centigrammes of s. sulphate in 4 grammes [Fr. Cod.] (the necessary amount [Sp. Ph.]) of water, mixed with 196 grammes [Fr. Cod.] (200 [Sp. Ph.]) of syrup. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—*S. hydrate*. A substance, C₂₁H₂₂N₂O₄ + H₂O, obtained as a white precipitate by boiling s. in a solution of caustic soda with alcohol,

evaporating and directing a jet of carbonic-acid gas upon the residuum after dissolving it in water. [*Am. Jour. of Pharm.*] Nov., 1888, p. 504 (a, 50).—**S. nitrate**. Lat., *nitras strychnini* (Netherl. Ph.) (see *strychnine* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *strychninum nitricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *azotate de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Strychninnitrat* [Ger. Ph.]. A compound of s. and nitric acid, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_8 \cdot NHO_3$. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. plant**. See *STRYCHNOS nux vomica*.—**S. sesquioxide**. The compound $(C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_8)_2 \cdot O_3$. [B, 10.]—**S. sulphate**. Lat., *strychnina sulphas* [U. S. Ph.], *strychninum sulfuricum* [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *sulphas strychninae* (Belg. Ph.). Fr., *sulfate de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *sulfato estricnico* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance, $(C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_8)_2 \cdot SH_2O_4 + 7H_2O$, occurring as colorless, transparent, prismatic or acicular crystals, or as a white, crystalline powder, having no odor but a very bitter taste. S. sulphate is the s. salt usually employed in medicine. It is soluble in 10 [U. S. Ph., Rom. Ph.] (40 [Gr. Ph.], 42 [Russ. Ph.]) parts of cold water, in 1 part [Russ. Ph.] (2 parts [U. S. Ph.]) of boiling water or boiling alcohol, in 60 [U. S. Ph.] (80 [Gr. Ph.], 82 [Russ. Ph.]) parts of cold alcohol, is insoluble in ether, and melts at $135^\circ C$, losing 141 per cent. of its water of crystallization [U. S. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Teinture de s.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura STRYCHNINI*.

STRYCHNINIC ACID, n. $Stri^2k-ni^2n^2ik$. Fr., *acide strychnique*. A substance produced by the oxidation of strychnine, occurring in colorless needles, of acid reaction, and forming crystallizable salts. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

STRYCHNINUM (Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. (1st ed.), Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.) (Lat., n. n. $Stri^2k-(stru^2ch^2n^2i)^2m(nen)^2m(u^2m)$). See *STRYCHNINE*.—**Nitras strychnini**, s. *nitricum*. See *STRYCHNINE nitrate*.—**S. sulfuricum. See *STRYCHNINE sulphate*.—**Tinctura strychnini**. A tincture made with 16 centigrams of strychnine and 30 grammes of 36-per-cent. alcohol. [B, 119 (a, 39).]**

STRYCHNINATION (Fr.), n. *Strek-ne-za-s^2-se-on^2*. The state of being under the influence of strychnine.

STRYCHNISM, n. $Stri^2k-nizm$ Lat., *strychnismus*. Fr., *strychnisme*. Of M. Hall, the associated phenomena produced by the administration of large doses of strychnine. [a, 34.]

STRYCHNIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Stri^2k(stru^2ch^2n^2i)^2m(nen)^2m(u^2m)$. A univalent radicle, $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_8$, bearing the same relation to strychnine that ammonium bears to ammonia. The addition compounds of strychnine with acids may be regarded as substitution compounds of s. with acids. [B, 2.]

STRYCHNOL, n. $Stri^2k-no^2l$. See *STRYCHNINE hydrate*.

STRYCHNOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. $Stri^2k(stru^2ch^2n^2i)^2m-no(n)^2s-man$ (ma^2n^2i)². From *strychnos*, nightshade, and *mania*, madness. Ger., *Strychnomanie*. An old term for the delirium resulting from eating belladonna. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

STRYCHNOS (Lat.), n. f. $Stri^2k(stru^2ch^2n^2i)^2m-no(n)^2s$. Ger., *strychnos*. Fr., s. *vomiqueur*. Lat., s. *Krähenaugenbaum*. A genus of the *Loganiaceae*. The *Strychnaceae* are an order of the *Hypericaceae*, consisting of *S.* and the *Strychnaceae* are a family of plants comprising *S. Fagracea*, etc.; the *Strychnaceae* (Fr., *strychnées*) are an order of the *Corolliflorae*, now included in the *Loganiaceae*; and the *Strychnideae* are a family of the *Jasminariaceae* consisting of the *Carriseae* and *Strychnaceae*. [a, 35.]—**Aqua strychni Rademacheri**. See *Aqua nuxvomica*.—**Extractum strychni**. See *Extractum nuxvomica*.—**Extractum strychni aquosum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum nuxvomicae aquosum* [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. An aqueous extract made from the seed of *S. nux vomica* by exhaustion with boiling (hot [Swiss Ph.]) water and evaporation to dryness (thickness [Gr. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum strychni fluidum**. See *Extractum nuxvomicae fluidum*.—**Extractum strychni siccum**. See *Extractum nuxvomicae spirituosum pulveratum*.—**Extractum strychni spirituosum**. See *Extractum nuxvomicae*.—**Extractum strychni spirituosum cum dextrino**. See *Extractum nuxvomicae spirituosum pulveratum*.—**Semen (seu semina) strychni**. See *Nux vomica*.—**Semen strychni pulveratum**. The dried, powdered, and sifted seeds of *S. nux vomica*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. axillaris**. An East Indian species. The leaves are used for ulcers and the poisonous seeds for fevers. [a, 35.]—**S. bicirrhosa**. An East Indian species. The bitter root is used in abdominal pains and rheumatic affections of the joints, and the fruit-pulp in flatulent colic. [a, 35.]—**S. brachiata**. The comoda de venado of Peru; probably poisonous, though its fruits are said to be eaten by certain animals. [a, 35.]—**S. castelnaana**. A species growing on the upper Amazon, furnishing an ingredient of curare. [a, 35.]—**S. cogens**. A British Guiana species yielding a constituent of curare. [a, 35.]—**S. colubrina**. Fr., *bois (ou racine) de couleuvre*. Ger., *Schlangenholzbaum*. The snakewood of the East Indies, where the wood (*lignum colubrinum*) (see *serpentarium officinale*, see *serpentum*),—*S. ignatia*, *S. ignatiif.* Fr., *a de Saint-Ignace*. Ger., *bitterer Ignatiusbaum*. St. Ignatius's bean; a tree indigenous to the Philippine Islands. The hard, bony, inodorous, bitter seeds, the *ignatia* of the U. S. Ph., which have the same properties as *nux vomica*, contain 12 per cent. of strychnine and 0.5 per cent. of brucine, combined, according to Caldwell, with igasuric acid. [a, 35.]—**S. innocua**. Fr., *s. non nuisible*. An Egyptian and Senegal species said not to be poisonous. The acedulous pulp of the fruit is eaten. [a, 35.]—**S. ligustrina**. A tree of the Eastern Archi-

pelago, yielding a *lignum colubrinum* used like that of *S. colubrina*. It is thought to be the source of *bidiara laut* (of the Indian bazaars), the wood of which contains 2.26 per cent. of brucine without strychnine. [a, 35.]—**S. minor**. A Malabar species. The fruit is used externally in mania. The root is used in diarrhoea and colic and externally in rheumatism. [a, 35.]—**S. muricata**. Ger., *stachel-früchtiger Krähenaugenbaum*. A species of Timor and neighboring islands, yielding a *lignum colubrinum*. All parts, especially the fruit, are bitter. The root is used as a febrifuge. [a, 35.] Cf. *S. ligustrina*.—**S. nux vomica**. Fr., *noix vomique*. Ger., *dichter Krähenaugenbaum*, *gemeiner Brechnussbaum*. The source of *nux vomica*; a tree indigenous to the East Indies, Indian Archipelago, etc., and found also in northern Australia. The bitter wood and root are used as a febrifuge and in snake-bites. The bark, false angustura-bark, official in the Sp. Ph. as *angustura falsa*, contains brucine. In the East Indies it is the chief ingredient in medicated oils applied to obstinate eruptions, such as those of leprosy and syphilis. The leaves are used externally in paralisis and rheumatism. [B, 95 (a, 35).]—**S. potatorum**. Fr., *s. des buveurs*. Clearing (or water-filter) nut of the East Indies; a species that is not poisonous. The nut is rubbed on the inside of vessels to clarify foul water. The fruit is emetic and antidyenteric. The seeds are used in gonorrhoea and diabetes, and pulverized and mixed with honey, are applied to boils to hasten suppuration. [a, 35.]—**S. pseudo-china**. Fr., *fauz quina*. Brazilian copalchi-plant. The bark, which is said to contain extractive, resin, gum, an acid, and a nitrogenous body, but neither strychnine nor brucine, is used in Brazil, under the names of *quina de campo* and *quina de mendianla*, as a substitute for cinchona. [a, 35.]—**S. samen** (Ger.). See *Nux vomica*.—**S. Schomburgkii**. A species of British Guiana, where it enters into the composition of curare. [a, 35.]—**S. spinosa**. Fr., *s. épineux*. Ger., *dorniger Krähenaugenbaum*. A Madagascar tree. The berries are used to prepare a vinous, mildly laxative beverage. The unripe fruit is bitter and poisonous. [a, 35.]—**S. tieute**. Fr., *upas tieudé*. Ger., *Javanischer Krähenaugenbaum*, *Tschetlik*. The most poisonous species, a Javanese shrub. The root-bark contains strychnine and is used to prepare an arrow-poison known as *upas tieute* (not to be confounded with the *upas antiar* of the *Antiaris toxicaria*). The dry seeds are said to contain strychnine and a trace of brucine. [a, 35.]—**S. toxicaria**, *S. toxifera*. A tree indigenous to British Guiana and the upper regions of the Orinoco and Amazon. The bark is used as an ingredient of curare. [a, 35.]—**S. yaporensis**. A poisonous species of the upper Amazon, believed to enter into the composition of curare. [a, 35.]—**Tinctura strychni**. See *Tinctura nuxvomica*.—**Tinctura strychni aetherea** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating the coarsely powdered seeds of *S. nux vomica* with ten times as much spiritus aetheris for 8 days (5 days [Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura strychni Rademacheri** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Tinctura nuxvomicae Rademacheri*.

STRYPHNODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. $Stri^2f(stru^2f)^2m-no(n)^2s-den^2i-ro^2n$. From *stryphnos*, harsh, and *dendron*, a tree. Fr., s. A genus of leguminous trees of the *Adenantheraceae*. [a, 35.]—**S. barbatimão**. The *barbatimão* of Brazil, where the bark, which is highly astringent, is used in wounds, burns, and even hernias. [a, 35.]—**S. jurema**. A species furnishing a bark (see *Jurema bark*) similar in properties to that of *S. barbatimão*. Bailion identifies it with *Acacia niopo*. [a, 35.]—**S. polyphyllum**. The *angico* of Brazil, by some authors identified with *S. barbatimão*. It yields a translucent, brownish-red gum, which is used as a pectoral. [*Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.*] xxxi (a, 50); [a, 35.]

STRYPHONUS (Lat.), adj. $Stri^2f(stru^2f)^2m-nu^2s(nu^2s)$. Gr., *στυφνός* (from *στυφνέω*, to contract). See *ASTRINGENT*.

STUBITZA, n. A place in Agram County, Croatia, where there are warm gaseous and alkaline springs. [a, 14.]

STUBNYA, n. A place in Thuróc County, Hungary, where there are warm alkaline and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 57 (a, 14).]

STÜCK (Ger.), n. Stu^2k . A piece, a part, a fragment. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**Scheibenförmiges S. des Schiefenbeins**. See *Quadrato-jugal bone* (1st def.) and *Metapterygoid bone*.—**S'chen**. See *FRUSTULE*.

STUFENJAHR (Ger.), n. $Stuf^2e-n^2a-ja^2r$. See *CLIMATERIUM*.
STUFFED, adj. Stu^2ft . Of the stem of a *Fungus*, filled with a spongy mass. [a, 35.]

STUHL (Ger.), n. *Stul*. See *CHAIR* and *STOOL*.—**S'ausleerung**, *S'entleerung*, *S'gang*. See *DEFECATION* (2d def.).—**S'verstopfung**. See *OBSTIPATION*.—**S'zapfen**. See *SUPPOSITORY*.

STUMM (Ger.), adj. *Stum*. See *DUMB*.

STUMMEL (Ger.), n. *Stum-me^2l*. See *STUMP*.

STUMP, n. Stu^2mp . Fr., *moignon*. Ger., *Stumpf*, *Stummel*. The part that is left after a portion of an organ has been removed by amputation or otherwise. [a, 48.]—**Conical s.** A troublesome condition, the result of insufficient flap, of sloughing, or of retraction of muscles, by which the bone is left after an amputation to be covered by granulation tissue. In a s. of this sort the cicatrix possesses very little vitality and is constantly liable to ulceration. The remedy is reamputation. [E.]

STUMPFICHTIG (Ger.), adj. $Stumpf^2i^2cht^2t-i^2g$. See *AM-BLYOTIC*.

STUPA (Lat.), n. f. $Stu^2p(stup)^2a^2s$. Gr., *στῦμα*. Fr., *étoupe*. Ger., *Werg*. 1. A tuft or mat of long hairs; tow. 2. A web consisting of simple or branched filaments forming the medullary stroma of the thallus of some lichens. [a, 35.]—**S. piciis liquidæ**. Tow impregnated with fresh tar; used as an antiseptic dressing.

STUPACEOUS, adj. $Stu^2p-a^2shu^2s$. Lat., *stupaceus*. Resembling stupa; tow-like. [a, 35.]

STUPE, n. Stu^2p . From *stupa*, tow. Flax or cloth dipped in a liquid to be applied in fomentation. [a, 48.]

STUPEFACIENT, adj. *Stu^p-e²-fa²'shuⁿ*. Gr., *ναρκωτικός*. Lat., *narcocticus*. Fr., *stupefiant*. Ger., *betäubend*. Producing stupor.

STUPEFACTION, n. *Stu^p-e²-fa²'shuⁿ*. From *stupefacere*, to make numb. Gr., *ναρκωσις*. Fr., *stupéfaction*. Ger., *Betäubung*. 1. The act of making or becoming stupefied or insensible. 2. Stupor, narcosis. [D.]

STUPEMANIA (Lat.), n. f. *Stu^p(stu^p)-e²-man*(maⁿ)/'i²-a². From *stupor*, numbness, and *mania*, madness. Mental stupor. [a, 34.]

STUPHA (Lat.), n. f. *Stu^p(stuf)-a²*. Gr., *σύνθη*. See STUPA, STUPE, and SWEAT BATH.

STUPOR (Lat.), n. m. *Stu^p(stup)-o²r*. Gen., *-oris*. Gr., *νάρκη*, *ναρκωσις*. Fr., *stupéur*. Ger., *S.*, *Bewusstlosigkeit*, *Betäubung*. A state of apathy with drowsiness.—**ANERGIC** s. Of Clouston, acute dementia. [a, 34.]—**DELUSIONAL** s. See MELANCHOLIA with s.—**DIGITORUM** s. a *gelu*. See Ongle.—**EPILEPTIC** s. S. following an attack of epilepsy. [D, 36.]—**LETHARGIC** s. See TRANCE.—**POST-CONVULSIVE** s. S. following a convulsion, especially an epileptic convulsion. [D, 36.]—**S. a pressione**. Of Sauvages, apoplectic s. [a, 34.]—**S. formicans**. Of Sauvages, formication. [a, 34.]—**S. melancholicus**. See MELANCHOLIA with s.—**S. miliaris**. Paræsthesia of the fingers and toes occurring before the eruption of military fever. [a, 34.]—**S. vigilans**. See CATAPLEPSY.

STUPOROUS, adj. *Stu^p-o²r-u^s*. 1. In a state of stupor. 2. Attended with stupor.

STUPOSE, adj. *Stu^p-o²bs*. Lat., *stuposus* (from *stupa*. tow). Fr., *stupeux*. Ger., *uerig*. Having a stupa (in either sense). [a, 35.]

STUPPA (Lat.), n. f. *Stu^p(stup)-pa²*. See STUPA.

STUPEUS (Lat.), adj. *Stu^p(stup)-e²-u^s(u^s)*. See STUP-ACEOUS.

STUPRATION, n. *Stu^p-ra²'shuⁿ*. Lat., *stuprum*. Fr., *stupre*. See RAPE.

STURDY, n. *Stu^rd-i²*. See GID.

STURGEON, n. *Stu^r-j'n*. Fr., *esturgeon*. Ger., *Stör*. See ACPENSER.

STURMEISENHUT, STURMHUT (Ger.), n's. *Sturm'-iz-eⁿ*-hut, *sturm'hut*. See ACOMITE.

STURZGEBURT (Ger.), n. *Sturts'-ge²-burt*. Sudden, unexpected delivery; sometimes while the mother is standing. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

STUTTERING, n. *Stu^t-u^r'i²n²*. Gr., *τραυλιόμος*. Lat., *balbuties*. Fr., *balbutie*, *bégaiement*. Ger., *Stottern*, *Stammeln*. A defect in speech in which there is a spasmodic repetition of the same syllable. [a, 34.]—**APHASIC** s. The s. of aphasic persons. It is more or less spasmodic in characters. [D, 18.]

STÜTZE (Ger.), n. *Stu^t's-e²*. See FULCRUM.

STÜTZGEWEBE (Ger.), n. *Stu^t's-ge²-vab-e²*. Supporting tissue, usually connective tissue. [J.]

STY, n. *Sti*. See HORDEOLUM.

STYCHNIC ACID, n. *Sti^s-e²r-'i²k*. Fr., *acide stychnique*. Ger., *Stychninsäure*. Phenylglyceric acid; an acid, C₆H₅.CH(OH).CH(OH).CO.OH, crystallizing from ether as shining plates, melting and decomposing at about 144° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

STYCHERIN, n. *Sti^s'e²r-'i²n*. Fr., *styrchine*. Ger., *S.* A triatomic alcohol, C₃H₅O₃ = C₃H₄(C₂H₅O)₂, of the aromatic series, derived from glycerin. It forms a light-yellow, gummy, bitter mass. [B, 99 (a, 14).]

STYCEROL, n. *Sti^s'e²r-o²*. Fr., *stycérol*. Phenylglycerol; a substance, C₆H₅.CH(OH).CH(OH).CH₂.OH, occurring as a bitter, gum-like mass decomposing when heated. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

STYLAGRA (Lat.), n. f. *Stilst(u²)-a²g(a²)-ra²*. From *stylos*, a pillar, and *agra*, a seizure. Ger., *Stielzange*. See ANTHROCOXYNIUM.

STYLATE, adj. *Stilst'at*. Having a persistent style. [a, 35.]

STYLE, n. *Stil*. Gr., *στυλος*. Lat., *stylus*. Fr., s. Ger., *Griffel*. 1. The stalk of the stigma; the usually attenuated part of a pistil or carpel, inclosing one or more canals usually filled with thin-walled cellular tissue, connecting the ovary with the stigma. [a, 35.] 2. See STYLET.—**APICAL** s. A s. arising from the top of the ovary. [a, 35.]—**BASAL** s., **BASILAR** s. A s. attached to the base of the ovary. [a, 35.]—**LACRYMAL** s. A stylet made of lead or flexible silver, usually solid, though sometimes tubular, which is introduced through the lacrimal canaliculus and sac into the nasal duct. It is intended to be worn for a length of time in order to maintain the calibre of the duct after a stricture has been divided. [F.]—**LATERAL** s. A s. inserted on one side of the ovary. [a, 35.]

STYLET, n. *Stilst-e²r*. From *stylus*, a pointed instrument. Fr., *s.*, *stilet*, *stilette*. Ger., *Stilet*. 1. A probe. 2. A wire or slender rod passed through a trocar or catheter, for purposes of perforation or of stiffening. [a, 48.]

STYLIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Stilst(u²)-i²d-'i²-u²m(u²m)*. From *stylos*, a pillar. Ger., *Fadenstäichen* (1st def.). 1. In certain *Fungi* (*Podaxine*), a column, formed by the stipe, traversing the peridium. 2. Of Loureiro, the genus *Markea*. 3. Of Swartz, the principal genus of the styliorvites (*Styliaceæ*, *Styliaceæ*, or *Styliaceæ*), an order of monopetalous dictyodendroid plants of the cohort *Campanales*, chiefly Australian herbs. [a, 35.]

STYLINE, adj. *Stilst'i²n*. Lat., *stylinus*. Pertaining to the style. [a, 34.]

STYLISCUS (Lat.), n. m. *Stilst(u²)-i²sk(u²s(u²s))*. Gr., *στυλίσκος* (dim. of *stylos*, a pillar). Fr., *stylisque*. Ger., *Stäichen*. 1. See COLUMELLA (5th def.). 2. The channel leading into the ovary of a flower from the stigma through the style. [a, 35.]

STYLO-AURICULARIS (Lat.), n. m. *Stilst(u²)/'o(o²)-a²r(u²-u²r)-i²k-u²-i²l(u²)-a²l(u²)-i²'s*. From *stylos* (see STYLOID) and *auricula*, the external ear. An anomalous muscle which arises from the styloid process of the temporal bone, and is inserted into the cartilage of the external auditory meatus. [L, 333.]

STYLOCEATOHYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. *Stilst(u²)/'o(o²)-se²(ke²l²)/a²u²(a²)-o(o²)-hi²(hu²)-o(o²)-i²d(e²)/e²-u²s(u²s)*. From *stylos* (see STYLOID), *céps*, a horn, and *hyoide²*, hyoid. Fr., *styloceato-hyoïdien*. See STYLOHYOIDEUS.

STYLOCHONDROHYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. *Stilst(u²)/'o(o²)-ko²nd(ch²o²nd)/'ro²(ro²)-hi²(hu²)-o²(e²z/as)*. From *stylos* (see STYLOID), *chondros*, cartilage, and *hyoide²*, hyoid. An anomalous muscle which arises from the styloid process of the temporal bone and is inserted into the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. [L, 332.]

STYLOCORYNA (Lat.), n. f. *Stilst(u²)-o(o²)-ko²r'i²zn(u²n)-a²*. From *stylos*, a pillar, and *κόρυνη*, a club. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. Rheedii**. A Malabar tree. The root-bark is used as an emmenagogue and to expel the placenta, and the astringent unripe fruit in diarrhoea, dysentery, etc. [a, 35.]

STYLO-GLOSSAL, adj. *Stilst-o-glo²s'g²l*. From *stylos* (see STYLOID), and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and to the tongue. [a, 48.]

STYLOGLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. *Stilst(u²)/'o(o²)-glo²s(glos)/su²s(u²s)*. Fr., *stylo-glosse*. Ger., *Griffelzungenmuskel*. A muscle which arises from the styloid process of the temporal bone and the stylomaxillary ligament and is inserted into the side and lower surface of the tongue nearly to its tip. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

STYLOHYAL, adj. *Stilst-o-hi²'l*. See STYLOHYOID.

STYLO-HYOID, adj. *Stilst-o-hi²oïd*. From *stylos* (see STYLOID), and *hyoide²*, hyoid. Fr., *stylo-hyoïdien*. Pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and to the hyoid bone. [a, 48.]

STYLOHYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. *Stilst(u²)/'o(o²)-hi²(hu²)-o(o²)-i²d(e²)/e²-u²s(u²s)*. Fr., *stylo-hyoïdien*. Ger., *Griffelhornzungenbeinmuskel*, *Griffelzungenbeinmuskel*. A muscle which arises from the styloid process of the temporal bone and is inserted into the body or great cornu of the hyoid bone. [L.]—**S. accessorius**, **S. alter**, **S. minor**, **S. novus**, **S. profundus**, **S. secundus**. See STYLOCHONDROHYOIDEUS.

STYLO-HYOIDIEN (Fr.), adj. *Ste^l-o-e-o-e-de-a²n²*. Stylohyoid; as a n., the stylohyoid muscle. [a, 17.]

STYLOID, adj. *Stilstoïd*. From *στυλος*, a pillar, and *είδος*, resemblance. Lat., *styloideus*, *graphoideus*. Fr., *styloïde*. Ger., *stiel förmig*. Resembling a style or pointed instrument (said of certain osseous processes). [a, 48.]

STYLOÏDE (Fr.), adj. *Ste^lo-ïd*. *Styloïde* as a n., a styloid process or bone. [A, 385 (a, 48).]—**S. de l'os hyoïde** [Agassiz]. See *Stylo-hyal bone*.

STYLOLARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. *Stilst(u²)/'o(o²)-la²r(la²r)-i²zn(u²n²)/je²(ge²)-u²s(u²s)*. From *stylos* (see STYLOID), and *λάρυγξ*, the larynx. See PHARYNGOEPIGLOTTICUS.

STYLOMASTOID, adj. *Stilst-o-ma²st'oïd*. For deriv., see STYLOID and MASTOID. Fr., *stylo-mastoïdique*. Pertaining to the styloid and mastoid processes of the temporal bone. [a, 48.]

STYLOMAXILLARIS (Lat.), n. m. *Stilst(u²)/'o(o²)-ma²x-(ma²x)-i²l-la(la²)/r'i²s*. Fr., *stylo-maxillaire*. 1. See DIGASTRICUS (2d def.). 2. An anomalous muscle which arises from the styloid process of the temporal bone and is inserted into the stylo-maxillary ligament. [L.]

STYLO-MAXILLARY, adj. *Stilst-o-ma²x'i²l-a-r'i²*. From *stylos* (see STYLOID), and *maxilla* (q. v.). Pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and to the jaw. [a, 48.]

STYLOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. *Stilst(u²)/'o(o²)-fa²r(fa²r)-i²zn(u²n²)/je²(ge²)-u²s(u²s)*. From *stylos* (see STYLOID), and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. Fr., *stylo-pharyngien*. Ger., *Stielrachenkopfmuskel* (1st def.), *oberer Zungenbeinastmuskel des Schlundkopfes* (2d def.). 1. A muscle which arises from the base of the styloid process of the temporal bone and is inserted into the side of the pharynx, the margin of the glottis, and the pharyngo-epiglottidean ligament. [L, 31, 142, 332.] 2. A muscle of the lower animals arising from the styloid bone and inserted into the side of the pharynx, of which it is a constrictor. [L.]—**S. internus**. An anomalous duplication of the s. [L, 332.]

STYLOPHARYNGOLARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. *Stilst(u²)/'o(o²)-fa²r(fa²r)-i²zn(u²n²)/je²(ge²)-u²s(u²s)*. From *stylos* (see STYLOID), *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *λάρυγξ*, the larynx. See STYLOPHARYNGEUS (1st def.).

STYLOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Stilst(u²)/'o(o²)-pod(po²d)/i²-u²m(u²m)*. From *stylos*, a pillar, and *πῶς*, the foot. Fr., *stylopede*. Ger., *Griffelfuss*, *Griffelpolster*. A disc-like enlargement at the base of some styles. [a, 35.]

STYLOSANTHES (Lat.), n. f. *Stilst(u²)-os-a²nth(a²nth)/ez(as)*. From *stylos*, a pillar, and *άνθος*, a flower. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*. The *Stylosanthæ* are a subtribe of the *Hedysæreæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. procumbens**, **S. viscosa**. A laxative and diuretic species found in Brazil. [a, 35.]

STYLOSEPORA, n. *Stilst-o-spor*. From *stylos*, a pillar, and *σπόρος*, a seed. Fr., *s.* A spore borne upon a filament; in lichens, a colorless, usually oblong, body abjoined from a sterigma in a special conceptacle (pynicle). [a, 35.]

STYLO-STAPHYLIN (Fr.), adj. *Ste^l-o-sta²-fe-la²n²*. Pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and to the velum of the palate. [a, 48.]

STYLOSTEGIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Stilst(u²)/'o(o²)-ste²j(ste²g)/i²-u²m(u²m)*. From *stylos*, a pillar, and *στέγος*, a house. Ger., *Griffeldeckel*. See GYNOSTEGIUM.

STYLOSTEMON, n. Stil-o-stem'ō'n. From *σῦλος*, a pillar, and *στέμνον*, a thread. Of Münch, a stamen inserted on the style. [a. 35.]

STYLOSTEMUS (Lat.), adj. Stil(stu)l-(o)-st-(am)u's-(u)s. (u)s. From *σῦλος*, a pillar, and *στέμνον*, a thread. Fr., *stylotème*. Ger., *griffelstempel*. Having a style and stamens; of Desvauz, hermaphrodite. [a. 35.]

STYLOSTEOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. Stil(stu)l-(o)-st-e-o'ph-(i)t-(u)s. From *σῦλος*, a pillar, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *φυτόν*, a plant. A style-shaped exostosis. [L. 50 (a. 48).]

STYLOSTIXIS (Lat.), n. f. Stil(stu)l-(o)-st-i'x-(i)s. Gen., *-stix-eos* (-is). From *σῦλος*, a pillar, and *στίξις*, a pricking. See *ACUPUNCTURE*.

STYLOSUS (Lat.), adj. Stil(stu)l-(o)-st-u's-(u)s. Having very long or numerous styles. [a. 35.]

STYLO-THYRO-PHARYNGIEN (Fr.), n. Ste-lo-te-ro-fa-rin'2-zhe-an'2. See *STYLOPHARYNGEUS*.

STYLOSTILLARIS (Lat.), n. m. Stil(stu)l-(o)-st-to'ns-(i)en-i'l-la(st)u's-(u)s. From *σῦλος* (see *STYLOID*), and *tonilla*, a tonsil. Of Luschka, fibres of the stylopharyngeus that are inserted into the fibrous covering of the tonsil. [L. 332.]

STYMA (Lat.), n. n. Stim(stu)s'-(a)s. Gen., *stym'atos* (-atis). Gr., *σῦμα* (from *σῦναι*, to erect). Fr., *styme*. See *PRAPISM*.

STYMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sti'm(stu)m-(a)st-(a)st-o's-(i)s. Gen., *-stos* (-is). From *σῦμα*, *prapism*. Ger., *Hemorrhoiden*. Hemorrhage from the penis, especially when associated with priapism. [L. 50 (a. 14); a. 34.]—*S. prostatica*. Ger., *Vorsteherdrüsenhämorrhöenblutung*. S. originating in the prostate. [L. 50 (a. 14).]—*S. seminalis*. S. originating in the seminal vesicles. [L. 50 (a. 14).]—*S. testicularis*. S. originating in the testicles. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

STYPHAGE (Fr.), n. Ste-fa'zh. 1. A process for modifying the action of an energetic external revulsive (or refrigerant) by interposing some textile substance. ["Sem. méd." 1887, p. 419 (a. 18).] 2. Of Bailly, local refrigeration by the application of pledgets of lint steeped in methyl chloride. ["Lancet," Mar. 10, 1888, p. 489 (a. 50).]

STYPHELIA (Lat.), n. f. Sti't(stu)s'-(e)l-(e)l'i'2-a's. From *στυφός*, rough, *styphele*. A genus of the *Stypheliaceae* or *Stypheliaceae* (a division of the *Eparideae*). [a. 35.]—*S. humifusa*. See *ASTROLOMA humifusum*.

STYPHENIC ACID, n. Sti't(stu)s'-(e)l-(e)l'i'2-a's. Ger., *Stypheninsäure*. Trinitroresorcinol, C₆H₃(NO₂)₃(OH)₃, crystallizing from dilute alcohol as large, sulphur-yellow hexagons. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

STYPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sti't(stu)s'-(e)l-(e)l'i'2-a's. Gen., *styps'eos* (-is). Gr., *στυψις* (from *στυφναι*, to contract). Fr., s. 1. The application or the action of a styptic. [a. 17.] 2. See *CONSTIPATION*.

STYPTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Sti't(stu)s'-(e)l-(e)l'i'2-a's. Gr., *στυπτήρια*. See *ALUM*.—*S. ægyptia*. Egyptian alum; the best sort of alum known to the ancients. It was recommended by Hippocrates as an application to painful swellings of the gums, and mixed with goose-grease, made into a pessary with wool "and applied to the os uteri with a view of promoting fecundity." It is uncertain whether this was a true alum or an iron sulphate. It was made from a stone called chalcitis (*χαλκίτις*), thought by some to be rock-alum. [B. 115, 200.]

STYPTIC, adj. Sti't(stu)s'-(e)l-(e)l'i'2-a's. Lat., *stypticus*. Fr., *styptique*. Ger., *styptisch*. Astringent, hemostatic; as a n. a remedy which arrests hemorrhage by its local astringent action or by coagulating the blood. [a. 17.]—*Eaton's s.* French brandy highly impregnated with calcined green vitriol. [L. 84.]—*Pagliari's s.* See *Aqua hamostatica*.

STYRACIFLUS (Lat.), n. f. Sti't(stu)s'-(e)l-(e)l'i'2-a's. Gen., *styraciflu's* (-u)s. From *styrax*, *styrax*, and *fluere*, to flow. Fr., *styraciflue*. Yielding storax (see *LIQUIDAMBRA styraciflua*).

STYRACIN, n. Sti't(stu)s'-(e)l-(e)l'i'2-a's. Ger., *S. Cinnyl* cinnamate, C₁₅H₁₄O₂(C₆H₅)₂; the chief constituent of liquid storax, occurring as brilliant white bundles of crystals. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

STYRACOL, n. Sti't(stu)s'-(e)l-(e)l'i'2-a's. The cinnamic ether of guaiaicol. It has been recommended as an antiseptic and as a remedy in pulmonary tuberculosis and in chronic gastric, intestinal, and vesical catarrh. [Squibb, "Ephemeris," etc., Feb., 1893.]

STYRACONE, n. Sti't(stu)s'-(e)l-(e)l'i'2-a's. See *CINNAMIC alcohol*.

STYRAX (Lat.), n. m. and f. Sti't(stu)s'-(e)l-(e)l'i'2-a's. Gen., *styr'acos* (-acis). Gr., *στυράξ*. Fr., *aliboufier* (1st def.), *aliboufier* (2nd def.). Ger., *Storaxbaum* (1st def.). 1. A genus of plants forming, with *Symplocos*, *Halesia*, etc., an order [the *Styracaceae* (Fr., *styracées*) or *storaxworts*] of gamopetalous dicotyledons, of the cohort *Ebenales*. The *Styracaceae* (Fr., *styracées*) are: Of Sprengel and others, the *Styracaceae*; of Wood and others, a tribe of the latter. The *Styracaceae* are: Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, the *Styracaceae*; of Bartling, a class including the orders *Styracaceae*, *Ebenaceae*, and *Sapotaceae*. The *Styracaceae* are: Of Nees and Martius, the *Styracaceae*; of Spach, the *Styracaceae* of Bartling. [a. 35.] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see *LIQUID STORAX*. 3. See *STORAX* (1st def.).—*Emplastum styracis compositum*. Sp., *emplastro de estoraque compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster consisting of 690 parts of yellow wax, 1,035 of turpentine, 100 each of ladanum and mastic, 80 each of liquid storax and benzoin, 518 of oilbalm, 180 of pimenta, and 7 each of the oils of mint and wormwood. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—*Liquidum styracis* [Swiss Ph.]. A liniment consisting of 30 parts of liquid storax dissolved in 10 of alcohol, strained, and mixed with 5 of oil of sesame. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—*Liquidum styracis*. See *LIQUID STORAX*.—*Onguent de s. (Fr.)*. See *Unguentum styracis*.—*Pilule styracis thebaice* [Swed. Ph.]. Sp., *pildoras de estoraque opiatas* [Sp. Ph.]. A pill-mass consisting of 2 grammes of powdered opium, 4

of s., and 6 of powdered licorice [Swed. Ph.] (or of 1 gramme of extract of opium, 10 grammes of s., and the necessary amount of powdered licorice [Sp. Ph.]), divided into 100 pills. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—*Sapo styracis*. Ger., *Styraxeife*. A mixture of 100 parts of liquid storax, 250 of common soap, and 16 of balsam of Peru. [B. 108 (a. 14).]—*Solid s.* See *STORAX* (1st def.).—*Styracis benzoini balsamum*. See *BENZOIN*.—*S. alba*, *S. albus*. 1. White balsam of Peru. [B.] 2. A translucent, yellowish-red variety of storax, not now found in commerce. [B. 180 (a. 35); B. 200.]—*S. alcockii* (Fr.). See *CINNAMIC alcohol*.—*S. americana*. A shrub found in the southern United States and in the West Indies; said to yield an aromatic stimulant resin. [a. 35.]—*S. aureus*. Fr., *aliboufier doré*. A Brazilian species yielding a fragrant balsam resembling storax. [a. 35.]—*S. benzoini*. Fr., *aliboufier* (ou *aligoufier*) officinal, *aliboufier*. Ger., *gebräuchlicher Benzoëbaum*. The gum-benzoin shrub or tree; indigenous to Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Laos, and Siam. It is the source of benzoin. [a. 35.]—*S. bogotensis*. Ger., *Storax von Bogotä*. A balsamic product of an undetermined tree, probably a species of *S.* growing in Bogotä. [a. 35.]—*S. calamita*, *S. calamites*. Fr., *storax calamite*, *storax en pias* (2d def.). 1. Of the Gr. Ph., a variety of storax, probably produced by *S. officinalis*, consisting of dry brittle masses of yellowish agglutinated tears having the odor of vanilla; not now found in commerce. 2. A modern product found in the shops as a coarse dark powder mixed with a few friable lumps, said to be prepared at Trieste, Venice, and Marseilles by mixing coarsely powdered storax-bark with liquid storax. Sometimes common sawdust is used in place of the storax-bark, and sometimes oilbalm, honey, and earthy substances are added. [a. 35.]—*S. ferrugineus*. Fr., *aliboufier ferrugineux*. A Brazilian species said to yield a product similar to that of *S. officinalis*. [a. 35.]—*S. in gravis*. See *STORAX in grains*.—*S. liquida*. See *LIQUID STORAX*.—*S. liquida folio minore*. Of Ray, probably the *Liquidambra formosana*. [a. 35.]—*S. liquide* (Fr.). *S. liquidus* (orientalis). See *LIQUID STORAX*.—*S. officinalis*. Fr., *aliboufier officinal*, *aliboufier*. Ger., *gebräuchlicher* (oder *officiner*) *Storaxbaum*. The *crucif.* of Dioscorides; a tall bush or small tree growing in countries on the Mediterranean, yielding storax and perhaps amygdaloid storax. [a. 35.]—*S. preparatus*. See *LIQUID STORAX*.—*S. punctatus*. A Veragua species. After the tree is cut down and allowed to remain several years on the ground, a gum-resin is collected from it and used as frankincense. [a. 35.]—*S. purifié* (Fr.). See *LIQUID STORAX*.—*S. reticulatus*. A Brazilian species yielding a fragrant storax-like balsam. [a. 35.]—*S. seife* (Ger.). See *SAP STYRACIS*.—*S. subidentulata*. A species found in southwestern Sumatra, where it is known by the same name (*kajoe kemijanan*) as the *S. benzoini*; possibly the source of a variety of benzoin known as *Penang benjamin* (storax-smelling benjamin). [a. 35.]—*Unguentum cum styrace* [Fr. Cod.], *Unguentum styracis* [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (*compositum* [Belg. Ph.]). Fr., *onguent de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *ungüento de estoraque* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment consisting of 150 [Fr. Cod.] (149 [Belg. Ph.], 120 [Sp. Ph., Gr. Ph.]) parts each of s., yellow wax, and elemi, with 270 of colophony and 225 of olive-oil [Fr. Cod.] with 319 of larch turpentine and 234 of olive-oil [Belg. Ph.], with 240 each of colophony and olive-oil and 80 of mutton suet [Gr. Ph.], with 240 of colophony and 180 of walnut-oil [Sp. Ph.]; or of 300 parts of s. with 100 of yellow wax, 50 each of colophony and elemi, and 400 of olive-oil [Swiss Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38).]

STYROGENIN, n. Sti't(stu)s'-(e)l-(e)l'i'2-a's. A crystalline compound, C₂₀H₁₆O₃, produced by the action of sulphuric acid on storax. [Mylius, "Pharm. Cribl.," 1882, p. 79; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1882, p. 370 (B).]

STYROL, **STYROLENE**, n's. Sti'r'ol, -en. Fr., *styrène*. Ger., *Styrol*. Cinnamene obtained from liquid storax; a very refractive aromatic liquid, boiling at 144° C. [B. 3 (a. 38).]—*Styrolene alcohol*. Phenylglycol; a crystalline substance, C₈H₈·CH(OH)·CH₂OH. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

STYROLIC ACID, n. Sti't(stu)s'-(e)l-(e)l'i'2-a's. Fr., *acide styrolique*. See *CINNAMIC acid*.

STYRONE, n. Sti'r'on. Fr., s. Ger., *Styron*. 1. See *CINNAMIC alcohol*. 2. An antiseptic compound of storax and balsam of Peru. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 11, 1892, p. 666 (a. 50).]

STYRONYL, n. Sti'r'on-yl. 1. See *PHENETHYL*. 2. Phenylallyl, C₆H₅·CH·CH₂, the triatomic radicle of cinnamic alcohol. [B. 7, 93 (a. 14).] Cf. *CINNYL*.—*S. alcohol*. See *CINNAMIC alcohol*.—*Phenethyl alcohol*.—*S. chloride*. A liquid, (C₆H₅)₂·CH₂·Cl. [B. 4.]

STYRYL, n. Sti'r'yl. Fr., *styrile*. Ger., *S.* See *STYRONYL*.—*S. alcohol*. See *STYRONYL alcohol*.—*S. ether*. The compound (C₆H₅)₂O. [B. 4.]

STYRYLIC ACID, n. Sti'r'yl-i'2-k. Fr., *acide styrylique*. See *CINNAMIC acid*.

STYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Stis(stu)s'-(i)s. Gen., *stys'eos* (-is). From *stivus*, to erect. See *PRAPISM*.

SUEDA (Lat.), n. f. Su'2-ed'(swa'2-ed)-a's. Fr., *süeda*. A genus of chenopodiaceous herbs and shrubs. The *Suædæ* and the *Suedineæ* are a subdivision (tribe) of the *Spirolobee*. [a. 35.]—*S. fruticosa*. Shrubby saltwort of Arabia, Persia, Egypt, Senegal, Europe, and California; burned for barilla. [a. 35.]—*S. maritima*. Fr., *blanchette*, *blanquette*. Sea-bithe, sea-side goosefoot, white glasswort; growing in Europe and Siberia; used to prepare soda and as salad. [a. 35.]—*S. maxima*, *S. salsa*. Soda-yielding species growing in Russia and on the Mediterranean coasts. [a. 35.]—*S. setigera*. A species found on the southern coasts of Spain and France; used in the preparation of a superior soda (*barilla fina* or *d'Alicante*). [a. 35.]

SUAVEOLENS (Lat.), adj. Swa'2(swa'2)-ve'(we'2)2-(o)l-e'2-nz(ans). Gen., -ent'is. From *suaavis*, sweet, and *olere*, to smell. See *FRAGRANT*.

SUBACETAS (Lat.), n. m. *Su³b(su⁴b)-a²s(a²k)-et(at)/a²s(a²s)*. Gen., *-at'is*. See **SUBACETATE**.—**Aqua subaceticis plumbici**. See **Liquor PLUMBI subaceticis dilutus**.—**Ceratum cum subaceticis plumbico**. See **Ceratum PLUMBI subaceticis**.—**Liquor subaceticis plumbici**. See **Liquor PLUMBI subaceticis**.—**Solutio subaceticis ferri**. See **Liquor FERRI aceticis**.—**Solutio subaceticis plumbici**. See **Liquor PLUMBI subaceticis**.—**Solutio subaceticis plumbici diluta**. See **Liquor PLUMBI subaceticis dilutus**.—**S. cupricus**. See **Copper subacetate**.—**S. plumbicus**. See **LEAD subacetate**.—**S. plumbicus liquidus**. See **Liquor PLUMBI subaceticis**.—**Unguentum subaceticis plumbici**. See **Unguentum PLUMBI**.

SUBACETATE, n. *Su³b-a²s'e²t-at*. Lat., *subacetas*. Fr., *sous-acétate*. A basic acetate. [B.]—**Cupric s.** See **Copper subacetate**.

SUBACROMIAL, adj. *Su³b-a²k'-rom'i²-l*. From *sub*, under, and *acromia*, the acromion. Fr., *sous-acromial*. Situated below the acromion. [a, 48.]

SUBACROMIOTROCHITERIS (Lat.), n. m. *Su³b(su⁴b)-a²k(a²k)-rom'i²-o(o²)-trok(trō'chē)-i²t-e(a²)/r'i²-u²s(u²s)*. For deriv., see *Sub-*, *acromion*, and *TROCHITER*. See **INFRAASPINATUS**.

SUBACUTE, adj. *Su³b-a²k-u²t'*. From *sub*, somewhat, and *acutus*, sharpened. Fr., *subaigu*. Ger., *hathbühlig*. Of disease, showing symptoms less pronounced than in the acute type. [a, 34.]

SUBALARIS (Lat.), adj. *Su³b(su⁴b)-a²l(a²l)/a²l/r'i²s*. Fr., *subalare*. From *sub*, under, and *ala*, a wing. Situated below the axilla. [a, 48.]

SUBALBUMINIZATION, n. *Su³b-a²l-bu'm-in-i²z-a²-shu'n*. From *sub*, under, and *albumin* (q. v.). Fr., *subalbuminisation*. Diminution in the quantity of contained albumin. [B, 146.]

SUBANAL, adj. *Su³b-a²n'l*. Situated below the anus. [a, 48.]

SUBANCONTEUS (Lat.), n. m. *Su³b(su⁴b)-a²n²(a²n²)-ko'n(kon)-e²(a²e²)/u²s(u²s)*. From *sub*, under, and *anconaeus* (q. v.). Fr., *sous-anconé*. Scattered muscular fibres extending between the lower posterior surface of the humerus and the capsule of the elbow. [L.]

SUBAPICULARIS (Lat.), adj. *Su³b(su⁴b)-a²p(a²p)-i²k-u²l(u²l)/a²l/r'i²s*. From *sub*, under, and *apex* (q. v.). Fr., *sous-apiculaire*. Of the arista of grasses, inserted immediately under the apex of the pale. [a, 35.]

SUBARACHNOID, adj. *Su³b-a²r-a²k'noid*. Fr., *sous-arachnoïde*. Situated beneath the arachnoid membrane. [a, 48.]

SUBARBORESCENT, adj. *Su³b-a²r-b-o²-e²s'e²nt*. Lat., *subarborescens* (from *sub*, somewhat, and *arborescere*, to grow to be a tree). Somewhat tree-like in appearance. [a, 35.]

SUBAREOLAR, adj. *Su³b-a²r-e²-o²-la²r*. Lat., *subareolaris*. Fr., *sous-aréolaire*. Situated beneath the areola of the nipple.

SUBASTRAGALAR, adj. *Su³b-a²s-tra²g-a²l-a²r*. Pertaining to what is below the astragalus (cf. **S. AMPUTATION**). [a, 48.]

SUBASTRINGENT, adj. *Su³b-a²s-tri²n'j-nt*. From *sub*, somewhat, and *astringere*, to draw close. Slightly astringent.

SUBATLOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. *Su³b(su⁴b)-a²t(a²t)-lo²(lo²)-i²d(ed)/e²a²-u²s(u²s)*. See **INFRA-ATLOIDEUS**.

SUBAXIAL, adj. *Su³b-a²x'i²-l*. Situated below the axis.

SUBAXILLARY, adj. *Su³b-a²x'i²-a²-ri²*. Lat., *subaxillaris*. Fr., *sous-axillaire*. 1. Situated beneath the axilla. [a, 17.] 2. See **INFRAAXILLARIS**.

SUBAXOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. *Su³b(su⁴b)-a²x(a²x)-o²(o²)-i²d(ed)/e²a²-u²s(u²s)*. See **INFRA-AXOIDEUS**.

SUBBASAL, adj. *Su³b-ba²-s'l*. Situated near the base. [L.]

SUBBRACHYCEPHALIC, adj. *Su³b-bra²k'i²-e²se²f-a²l'i²k*. From *sub*, somewhat, *brachy*, short, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Slightly brachycephalic; having the length-breadth index between 78 and 79. [L, 392.]

SUBCÆCAL, adj. *Su³b-se²-k'l*. Situated below the cæcum. [a, 48.]

SUBCARBONAS (Lat.), n. m. *Su³b(su⁴b)-ka²r-b-on'a²(a²s)*. Gen., *-at'is*. See **SUBCARBONATE**.—**S. ammonicus**. Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [B, 119 (a, 38).] See under **AMMONIUM carbonate**.—**S. ferroso-ferricus**. See **IRON carbonate**.—**S. kalicus**. See **POTASSIUM carbonate**.

SUBCARBONATE, n. *Su³b-ka²r-b'o²n-at*. Lat., *subcarbonas*. Fr., *sous-carbonate*. 1. As formerly used, a normal carbonate (as distinguished from a bicarbonate). 2. A neutral or basic carbonate, so called because it contains with relation to its basic constituent less of the carbonic acid radicle than the normal carbonate. [B.]

SUBCARBONIC, adj. *Su³b-ka²r-b-o²n'i²k*. Lat., *subcarbonicus*. Containing a smaller amount of carbon than normal carbonic compounds; of basic carbonates, containing a smaller relative amount of the carbonic acid radicle than the normal carbonates. [B.]

SUBCARBONICUS (Lat.), adj. *Su³b(su⁴b)-ka²r-b-o²n'i²k-u²s(u²s)*. Subcarbonic, containing a subcarbonate; with the name of a base, the subcarbonate of the base. [B.]

SUBCAUDAL, adj. *Su³b-ka²-d'l*. From *sub*, under, and *cauda*, the tail. Situated under the tail or cauda (said in embryology of a rudimentary prolongation of the intestine below the anus).

SUBCENTRAL, adj. *Su³b-se²nt'r'l*. From *sub*, somewhat, and *centrum*, the centre. Nearly central. [a, 27.]

SUBCEREBELLAR, adj. *Su³b-se²r-e²-be²l'a²r*. Situated below the cerebellum. [a, 48.]

SUBCEREBRAL, adj. *Su³b-se²r'e²-br'l*. Situated below the cerebrum. [a, 48.]

SUBCHLORIDE, **SUBCHLORURET**, n's. *Su³b-klor'i²d(i²d)*. -u²r-e²l. Lat., *subchloridum*. Fr., *sous-hydrochlorure*. A chloride

containing less chlorine than another compound considered as the normal chloride; as sometimes used, an oxychloride. [B.]

SUBCHORIONIC, adj. *Su³b-kor-i²-o²n'i²k*. Situated beneath the chorion. [a, 48.]

SUBCLASS, n. *Su³b'kla's*. A grade immediately subordinate to a class and of higher rank than an order or cohort. [a, 35.]

SUBCLAVIAL, **SUBCLAVIAN**, **SUBCLAVICULAR**, adj's. *Su³b-klav'i²-l*, -n, -kla²v'i²k-u²l-a²r. Lat., *subclavius*. Fr., *sous-clavier*, *sous-claviculaire*. Situated beneath the clavicle. [L, 343.]

SUBCLAVIUS (Lat.), adj. *Su³b(su⁴b)-kla(kla²)/v'i²(wi²)-u²s(u²s)*. Subclavian; as a n. m. (Fr., *sous-clavier*; Ger., *Schlüsselsbeinmuskul*, *Unterschlüsselbeinmuskul*, a muscle which arises from a groove on the lower surface of the clavicle and is inserted into the first costal cartilage; also, of Bardeleben, a rare muscle, arising from the clavicle and inserted into the superficial fascia of the pectoralis major. [L, 332.]—**S. posticus**. See **STERNOSCAPULARIS** (1st def.).

SUBCONJUNCTIVAL, adj. *Su³b-ko'n-jun²kt-i²v'l*. Lat., *subconjunctivalis*. Situated beneath the conjunctiva. [a, 48.]

SUBCONTINUAL, **SUBCONTINUOUS**, adj's. *Su³b-ko'n-ti²n-u²-l*, -u²s. From *sub*, somewhat, and *continuum*, uninterrupted. Ger., *halbanhaltend*. Continuous except for slight intermissions.

SUBCORDATE, adj. *Su³b-ko²r'd-at*. From *sub*, somewhat, and *cor*, the heart. Nearly heart-shaped. [a, 35.]

SUBCOSTAL, adj. *Su³b-ko²s't-l*. Lat., *subcostalis* (from *sub*, under, and *costa*, a rib). Fr., *sous-costal*. Situated beneath the ribs or beneath a rib. [a, 48.]

SUBCOTYLEDONARY, adj. *Su³b-ko²t-i²l-ed'o²n-a²-ri²*. Situated beneath the cotyledons (said of the connective tissue of the uterine mucous membrane situated beneath the maternal cotyledons of the placenta).

SUBCRANIAL, adj. *Su³b-kran'i²-l*. Situated below the skull (cf. **S. PLATES**). [a, 48.]

SUBCREPITANT, adj. *Su³b-kre²p'i²-t'nt*. From *sub*, somewhat, and *crepitare*, to crackle. Fr., *sous-crepitant*. Indistinctly crepitant, crackling. [D.]

SUBCRUENTUS (Lat.), adj. *Su³b(su⁴b)-kru²(kru²)-e²nt'u²s(u²s)*. From *sub*, somewhat, and *cruentus*, stained with blood. Somewhat like blood in color. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

SUBCRURÆUS (Lat.), **SUBCRURALIS** (Lat.), n's n. *Su³b(su⁴b)-kru²(kru²)-e²(a²e²)-u²s(u²s)*, -ral(r'al)/i²s. From *sub*, under, and *crus*, the leg. Fr., *sous-crural*. Ger., *unterer Schenkelmuskul*, *Kniesgelenkspanner*. A small muscle lying beneath the cruræus and inserted into the capsule of the knee joint. [L.]

SUBCULTURE, n. *Su³b-ku²l't'u²r*. From *sub*, under, and *cultura*, cultivation. Of Buchanan, a continued cultivation of a virulent microphyte. [i'Practitioner," Mar., 1885, p. 232.]

SUBCUNEUS (Lat.), n. m. *Su³b(su⁴b)-ku²n²(ku²n)/e²-u²s(u²s)*. From *sub*, under, and *cuneus*, a wedge. Ger., *Unterwinkel*. A small group of cerebral convolutions on the lower surface of the occipital lobe, in front of the third occipital convolution, continuous with the gyrus fornicatus. [J, 6 (K).]

SUBCURRENS (Lat.), adj. *Su³b(su⁴b)-ku²r(ku²r)/e²-n²z(rans)*. Gen., *-ren'tis*. From *succurrere*, to run under. See **SUBCURREOS**.

SUBCUTANEOUS, adj. *Su³b-ku²t-an'e²-u²s*. Lat., *subcutaneus* (from *sub*, under, and *cutis*, the skin). Fr., *sous-cutané*. Ger., *subcutan*. 1. Situated immediately beneath the skin. [G.] 2. Of an injection, thrown under the skin.

SUBCUTANEUS (Lat.), adj. *Su³b(su⁴b)-ku²t(ku²t)-an(a²n)/e²-u²s(u²s)*. Subcutaneous; as a n., a subcutaneous muscle. [a, 17.]—**S. collis**. See **PLATYSMA myodes**.—**S. nuchæ**. A muscle arising from the lower surface of the occipital bone and blending with the upper portion of the fascia of the back. [L, 332.]

SUBCUTICULAR, adj. *Su³b-ku²t-i²k-u²l-a²r*. See **SUBEPIDERMIC**.

SUBDELIRIUM (Lat.), n. *Su³b(su⁴b)-de²l(i²d)-i²r(er)/i²-u²m(u²m)*. From *sub*, under, and *delirium*, madness. Fr., *subdelirium*. A mild delirium in which the attention of the patient may be aroused for a longer or shorter interval. [a, 34.]

SUBDENTAL, adj. *Su³b-de²n't-l*. From *sub*, under, and *dens*, a tooth. Situated below the teeth. [a, 48.]

SUBDERMAL, adj. *Su³b-du²r'm'l*. From *sub*, under, and *δέρμα*, the skin. See **SUBCUTANEOUS**.

SUBDIROCTIC, adj. *Su³b-di-kro²t'i²k*. For deriv., see **Sub-*** and **Dicrotic**. Obscurely dicrotic. [a, 34.]

SUBDIVIDED, adj. *Su³b-di²-vi²d-ed*. Lat., *subdivisus* (from *sub*, under, and *dividere*, to divide). Fr., *subdivisé*. Divided again, having secondary divisions. [a, 35.]

SUBDOLICHOCEPHALIC, adj. *Su³b-do²l-i²k-o²-se²f-a²l'i²k*. From *sub*, somewhat, *δολιχός*, long, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *subdolichocephale*. Having the length-breadth index between 75 and 77.9. [i'Arch. f. Anthrop." xx, p. 310 (a, 33); L.]

SUBDORSO-ATLOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. *Su³b(su⁴b)-do²rs/o²(o²)-a²t(l)-lo²(lo²)-i²d(ed)/e²a²-u²s(u²s)*. From *sub*, under, *dorsum*, the back, *ἀτλας*, the atlas, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. See **LONGUS colli**.

SUBDURAL, adj. *Su³b-du²r'al*. From *sub*, under, and *dura* (q. v.). Fr., *sous-dure-ménie*. Situated beneath the dura. [a, 18.]

SUBPECTOPIC, adj. *Su³b-e²k-to²p'i²k*. From *sub*, somewhat, and *ἐκτοπος*, out of place. Moderately displaced.

SUBNCEPHALON (Lat.), n. *Su³b(su⁴b)-e²n(e²n²)-se²f(ke²f)/a²l(a²l)-o²n*. From *sub*, under, and *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain. Ger., *Unterhirn*. The medulla oblongata, pons Varolii, and corpora quadrigemina. [L, 332.]

SUBENDOTHELIAL, adj. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-e}^{\text{nd}}\text{-o-thel}^{\text{t}}\text{-l}$. Fr., *sous-endothélial*. Situated beneath an endothelium. [J.]

SUBEPENDYMCLEROSE (Ger.), n. $\text{Zub-e}^{\text{p}}\text{-e}^{\text{nd}}\text{-du}^{\text{m}}\text{-cl-er-oz-e}^{\text{e}}$. Sclerosis beneath the ependyma. [a, 34.]

SUBEPIDERMAL, **SUBEPIDERMIC**, adj's. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-e}^{\text{p}}\text{-i}^{\text{d}}\text{-du}^{\text{r}}\text{-m}^{\text{l}}$, $\text{-m}^{\text{l}}\text{2k}$. Fr., *sous-épidermique*. Situated beneath the epidermis. [a, 48.]

SUBÉPINEUX (Fr.), adj. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-e}^{\text{p}}\text{-an-e-u}^{\text{s}}$. See **INFRAPIPINOUS**.

SUBEPITHELIAL, **SUBEPITHELIAN**, adj's. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-e}^{\text{p}}\text{-i}^{\text{t}}\text{-hel}^{\text{t}}\text{-l}$, -n . Situated beneath the epithelium.

SUBER (Lat.), n. n. (1st def.), m. (2d def.). $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{(sub)}\text{/u}^{\text{r}}\text{(e}^{\text{r}}\text{)}$. Gen., *sub'eris*. 1. See **CORK** (1st def.). 2. A tree that yields cork. —**Cortex suberis**. See **S** (1st def.). —**S. primus**. See **QUERCUS** s.—**S. secundus**. See **QUERCUS ilex**.

SUBERAMIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-e}^{\text{r}}\text{-a}^{\text{m}}\text{-i}^{\text{c}}\text{-i}^{\text{c}}$. Fr., *acide suberamique*. A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}(\text{CO.OH})(\text{CO.NH}_2)_2$, formed by the action of heat on ammonium suberate. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SUBERANILIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-e}^{\text{r}}\text{-a}^{\text{n}}\text{-i}^{\text{l}}\text{-i}^{\text{c}}$. Fr., *acide subéranilique*. Ger., *Suberänsäure*. A crystallizable substance, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8(\text{CO.OH})(\text{CO.NH.C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$, found in the alcoholic solution from which suberanilide has been precipitated; an oily liquid which solidifies when cold. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SUBERANILIDE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-e}^{\text{r}}\text{-a}^{\text{n}}\text{-i}^{\text{l}}\text{-i}^{\text{d}}$ (id). Fr., *subéranilide*. A substance, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8(\text{CO.NH.C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$, produced by the action of aniline on suberic acid under the influence of heat. It forms microscopic crystals. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SUBERIC, adj. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-e}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^{\text{c}}$. Derived from cork. [B.]—**S. acid**. Fr., *acide subérique*. Ger., *Suberinsäure*, *Suberylsäure*, *Korksäure*. A dibasic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8(\text{CO.OH})_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_4$, obtained from cork by prolonged boiling with nitric acid or by the saponification of castor-oil and other oils and fats. It occurs as long acicular or irregular tabular crystals. [B, 93 (a, 38).]

SUBERICERIN, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-e}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^{\text{c}}\text{-er}^{\text{-i}^{\text{n}}}$. Fr., *subéricérine*. Cerin obtained from cork. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SUBERIFICATION, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-e}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{c}}\text{-a}^{\text{t}}\text{-i}^{\text{on}}$. See **CUTINIZATION**.

SUBERIMIDE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-e}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^{\text{m}}\text{-i}^{\text{d}}$ (id). Fr., *subérimide*. Of Arppe, a white crystalline powder obtained by heating suberic acid to 170°C . [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SUBERIN, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-e}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^{\text{n}}$. Fr., *subérine*. Ger., *Korkstoff*. A modification of cellulose obtained from cork, resembling (according to some, identical with) cutin; used as a dusting powder. [B, 93 (a, 14) & a, 35.]

SUBERONE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-e}^{\text{r}}\text{-on}$. Fr., *subérone*. A ketone, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$, derived from suberic acid; a liquid of the odor of peppermint. [B, 2, 3, 93 (a, 38).]

SUBEROSE, **SUBEROUS**, adj's. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-e}^{\text{r}}\text{-os}$, -u^{s} . Lat., *suberosus*. Fr., *subéreux*. Ger., *korkig*, *korkartig*. Resembling cork, having a corky texture. [a, 35.]

SUBETH (Ar.), n. See **COMA**.

SUBFAMILY, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-f}^{\text{a}}\text{-m}^{\text{l}}\text{-i}^{\text{l}}$. From *sub*, under, and *familia*, a family. Ger., *Subfamilie*, *Unterfamilie*. A group immediately subordinate to a family. [a, 48.]

SUBFLAVUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{(sub)}\text{-f}^{\text{l}}\text{-a}^{\text{v}}\text{-u}^{\text{s}}$ (vu^{s}). From *sub*, somewhat, and *flavus*, yellow. Yellowish. [a, 35.]

SUBFLUORIDE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-f}^{\text{l}}\text{-u}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^{\text{d}}$ (id). A fluoride containing a smaller amount of fluorine than the ordinary fluoride. [B, 2.]

SUBFRIGIDUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{(sub)}\text{-f}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^{\text{g}}\text{-i}^{\text{d}}$ ($\text{freg}^{\text{t}}\text{-u}^{\text{s}}$). From *sub*, somewhat, and *frigidus*, cold. See **CHILLY**.

SUBFRONTAL, adj. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-f}^{\text{r}}\text{-on}^{\text{t}}\text{-al}$. From *sub*, under, and *frons*, the forehead. Situated below the frontal bone. [a, 48.]

SUBGENUS (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{(sub)}\text{-g}^{\text{e}}\text{-n}^{\text{u}}\text{-u}^{\text{s}}$ (u^{s}); in Eng., $\text{su}^{\text{b}}\text{-jen}^{\text{u}}\text{-u}^{\text{s}}$. Gen., *gen'eris*. Fr., *sous-genre*. Ger., *Untergattung*. A group nearly as important as a genus and immediately subordinate to it, comprising a section or sections of species. [a, 35.]

SUBGERMINAL, adj. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-g}^{\text{e}}\text{-r}^{\text{m}}\text{-i}^{\text{n}}$. From *sub*, under, and *germen*, a germ. Situated beneath a germinal structure.

SUBGLENOID, adj. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-g}^{\text{le}}\text{-n}^{\text{u}}\text{-i}^{\text{d}}$. Fr., *sous-glénôidien*. See **INFRAGLENOID**.

SUBGLENOIDALIS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{(sub)}\text{-g}^{\text{le}}\text{-n}^{\text{u}}\text{(glen)}\text{-o}^{\text{(o)}}\text{-i}^{\text{d}}$ (ed)-al)-a)-l)-i)-s. See **SUBSCAPULARIS minor**.

SUBGLOTTIC, adj. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-g}^{\text{lo}}\text{-t}^{\text{t}}\text{-i}^{\text{c}}$. See **INFRAGLOTTIC**.

SUBGRONDATION (Fr.), n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-g}^{\text{r}}\text{-o}^{\text{nd}}\text{-a}^{\text{t}}\text{-i}^{\text{on}}$. An old term for a fracture of the skull. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

SUBHEPATIC, adj. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-he}^{\text{p}}\text{-a}^{\text{t}}\text{-i}^{\text{c}}$. From *sub*, under, and *hēpar*, the liver. Fr., *sous-hépatique*. Beneath, on the lower surface of, or in the lower portion of the liver. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

SUBHYDROCHLORAS (Lat.), **SUBHYDROCHLORETUM** (Lat.), n. m. and n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{(sub)}\text{-h}^{\text{i}}\text{-d}^{\text{r}}\text{(u)}\text{-r}^{\text{o}}\text{(o)}\text{-ch}^{\text{l}}\text{-or}^{\text{u}}\text{-a}^{\text{s}}$ (a^{s}), $\text{chlor}^{\text{u}}\text{(ch}^{\text{l}}\text{-or)}\text{-et}^{\text{a}}\text{(u)}\text{-m}^{\text{l}}$ (u^{m}). Gen., *at'is*, *et'i*. See **SUBCHLORIDE**.

SUBHYDROSULPHATE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-h}^{\text{i}}\text{-d}^{\text{r}}\text{-o}^{\text{s}}\text{-ul}^{\text{f}}\text{-at}$. Lat., *subhydrosulphas*. Fr., *sous-hydrosulfate*. A compound of a base with a smaller amount of hydrogen sulphide than the base can take up; also a subsulphide or oxysulphide. [B.]

SUBHYOID, adj. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-h}^{\text{i}}\text{-o}^{\text{i}}\text{-d}$. Fr., *sous-hyoïdien*. See **INFRAHYOID**.

SUB-ICTERIC, adj. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-i}^{\text{c}}\text{-te}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^{\text{c}}$. From *sub*, somewhat, and *icteros*, jaundice. Fr., *subictérique*. Pertaining to icterus in a modified form or degree. [B.]

SUBICULUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{(sub)}\text{-i}^{\text{c}}\text{-u}^{\text{l}}\text{(u)}\text{-u}^{\text{m}}$ (u^{m}). Dim. of *suber*, a support. Fr., *subicule*. Ger., *Unterlage* (1st def.),

Fadenboden (1st def.). 1. The filamentous mycelium of certain *Fungi*. [a, 35.] 2. See **UNCINATE** **GYRUS**.—**S. cornu Ammonis** [Burdach]. See **UNCINATE** **GYRUS**.

SUBINFLAMMATION, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-i}^{\text{n}}\text{-f}^{\text{l}}\text{-a}^{\text{m}}\text{-a}^{\text{s}}\text{-hu}^{\text{n}}$. Lat., *sub-inflammatio* (from *sub*, somewhat, and *inflammatio*, inflammation). Fr., *s. Ger. gelinde Entzündung*. A slight inflammation of slow progress. [a, 34.]

SUBINTESTINAL, adj. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-i}^{\text{n}}\text{-te}^{\text{st}}\text{-i}^{\text{n}}$. From *sub*, under, and *intestinum*, a gut. Situated below the intestine. [a, 48.]

SUBINTRANS, adj. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-i}^{\text{n}}\text{-tr}^{\text{a}}\text{-n}^{\text{t}}$. Lat., *subintrans* (from *subintransire*, to go into secretly). Fr., *s. Ger. vorhereintretend, zwischenetretend*. Of a fever, having a second paroxysm begin before the first has wholly subsided. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

SUBINVOLUTION, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-i}^{\text{n}}\text{-vo}^{\text{l}}\text{-u}^{\text{t}}\text{-i}^{\text{on}}$. Lat., *subinvolutio* (from *sub*, defectively, and *involutio*, a rolling up). Defective involution (as of the uterus). [a, 48.]—**Menstrual s.** S. of the endometrium after menstruation. [M. P. Jacobi, "Am. Jour. of Obstet.," Sept., 1885, p. 915.]

SUBIODIDE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-i}^{\text{od}}\text{-i}^{\text{d}}$ (id). A compound of an element or radicle with iodine, containing a smaller proportionate amount of iodine than the ordinary iodide; also, as sometimes used, on oxyiodide. [B.]

SUBIRATS (Sp.), n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-ir}^{\text{a}}\text{-ts}$. A place in Barcelona, Spain, where there are no sulphurous springs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

SUBJECT, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-j}^{\text{e}}\text{-kt}$. From *subjicere*, to throw under. 1. An individual subjected to observation, treatment, or experiment. 2. A cadaver used for dissection. [a, 17.]

SUBJECTIVE, adj. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-j}^{\text{e}}\text{-kt}^{\text{t}}$. Lat., *subjectivus*. Fr., *subjectif*. Ger., *subjectiv*. Of symptoms, discernible by the patient, but not patent to physical examination (cf. **OBJECTIVE**).

SUBKINGDOM, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-k}^{\text{i}}\text{-n}^{\text{g}}\text{-d}^{\text{u}}\text{-m}$. A series, a division of a kingdom. In botany there are two, phanerogams and cryptogams. [a, 35.] Cf. **PHYLUM** and **CLASSIFICATION**.

SUBLACRYMAL (G. St.-Hilaire) (Fr.), n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-l}^{\text{a}}\text{-k}^{\text{r}}\text{-e}^{\text{ma}}\text{l}$. See **SPIENAL** **BONE**.

SUBLATIO (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{(su)}\text{-l}^{\text{a}}\text{(la)}\text{-i}^{\text{o}}\text{(i)}\text{-o}$. Gen., *-on'is*. From *sublatum*, the supine of *tolle*, to lift up. Removal. [a, 48.]—**S. cataractæ**. See **DEPRESSIO cataractæ**.—**S. chorioidæ**. Subchorioid dropsy. [a, 34.]—**S. retinæ**. Detachment of the retina. [a, 34.]

SUBLIGACULUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{(su)}\text{-l}^{\text{i}}\text{-g}^{\text{a}}\text{-c}^{\text{u}}\text{(a)}\text{-l}^{\text{u}}\text{(u)}\text{-m}$ (u^{m}). From *sub*, under, and *ligare*, to bind. See **TRUSS**.

SUBLIGATOR (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{(su)}\text{-l}^{\text{i}}\text{-g}^{\text{a}}\text{-at}^{\text{a}}\text{(a)}\text{-t}^{\text{or}}$. From *subligare*, to tie below. See **HYPODESMEUS**.

SUBLIGATURA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{(su)}\text{-l}^{\text{i}}\text{-g}^{\text{a}}\text{-a}^{\text{t}}\text{(a)}\text{-t}^{\text{ur}}\text{(ur)}\text{-a}^{\text{s}}$. See **TRUSS**.

SUBLIGNEOUS, adj. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-l}^{\text{i}}\text{-g}^{\text{e}}\text{-n}^{\text{e}}\text{-u}^{\text{s}}$. Lat., *sublignosus* (from *sub*, under, and *lignum*, wood). Fr., *sous-ligneux*. Of plants, woody at the base and herbaceous at the top. [a, 35.]

SUBLIMAT (Ger.), n. $\text{Zub-le}^{\text{m}}\text{-a}^{\text{st}}$. See **SUBLIMATE** and **CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE**.—**S'aluminat**. See **HYDRARGYRUM bichloratum albuminum**.—**S'holzwoile**. Wood-wool impregnated with corrosive sublimate. —**S'räucherseide**. Fumigation with corrosive sublimate. [B, 108 (a, 14).]—**S'seife**. Silk for sutures made aseptic by boiling for 15 minutes in a 1-to-500 solution of corrosive sublimate. [B, 108 (a, 14).]—**S'seife**. Castile soap containing 1 per cent. of corrosive sublimate. [B, 108 (a, 14).]

SUBLIMATE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-l}^{\text{i}}\text{-m}^{\text{a}}\text{-t}$. Lat., *sublimatum*, *sublimatus*. Fr., *s., sublimé*. Ger., *Sublimat*. 1. In sublimation, that portion of a substance which volatilizes and subsequently condenses and assumes the solid form. 2. Any substance usually obtained by sublimation. [B.]—**Corrosive s.** Fr., *sublimé (corrosif)* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *ätzendes Quecksilbersublimat*, *Sublimat*. Mercury bichloride; so called on account of its acid properties and its preparation by sublimation. [B.]—**Corrosive s., ganze**. A cake impregnated with a preparation made by dissolving 1 part of mercury bichloride in 100 parts of alcohol, and adding 150 of distilled water, 50 of glycerin, and a little fuchsine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (a, 14).]

SUBLIMATION, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-l}^{\text{i}}\text{-m}^{\text{a}}\text{-i}^{\text{on}}$. Lat., *sublimatio* (from *sublimare*, to lift up on high). Fr., *s. Ger., S. Sublimierung*. The act or process of vaporization of a solid body by means of heat, with subsequent recondensation in a purified but essentially unaltered form. [B.]

SUBLIMATUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{(su)}\text{-l}^{\text{i}}\text{-m}^{\text{a}}\text{(lem)}\text{-at}^{\text{a}}\text{(a)}\text{-t}^{\text{u}}\text{(u)}\text{-m}$ (u^{m}). See **SUBLIMATE**.—**Liquor sublimati corrosivi**. See **Liquor HYDRARGYRI perchloridi**.—**S. dulce**. See **MERCURY chloride**.

SUBLIMATUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{(su)}\text{-l}^{\text{i}}\text{-m}^{\text{a}}\text{(lem)}\text{-at}^{\text{a}}\text{(a)}\text{-t}^{\text{u}}\text{(u)}\text{-s}$ (u^{s}). See **SUBLIMATE**.—**S. corrosivus**. See **MERCURY bichloride**.

SUBLIME, v. t. and intr. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-l}^{\text{i}}\text{-m}$. From *sublimare*, to raise on high. Fr., *sublimer*. Ger., *sublimieren*. 1. To subject to sublimation. 2. To undergo sublimation. [B.]

SUBLIME (Fr.), n. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-l}^{\text{i}}\text{-m}$. See **SUBLIMIS**.—**S. des doigts**. See **FLEXOR sublimis digitorum**.

SUBLIMÉ (Fr.), adj. $\text{Su}^{\text{b}}\text{-l}^{\text{i}}\text{-e}^{\text{ma}}$. See **SUBLIMED**; as a n., see **SUBLIMATE** and **CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE**.—**Émulsion de s. corrosif**. An emulsion consisting of 12 centigrammes of corrosive sublimate, 4 grammes of ether, 150 grammes of peppermint water, 30 grammes of syrup of marsh-mallow, and the yolks of two eggs. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Éthérolé de s. corrosif**. See **ETHER mercurialis**.—**Pommade de s. corrosif**. See **POMADE de Cérille**.—**Solution aqueuse de s. corrosif**. See **Liquor mercurialis**.—**S. corrosif**. See **MERCURY bichloride**.—**S. doux**. See **MERCURY chloride**.—**Trochiscus de s. corrosif**. See **Trochisci muriatis oxygenati** **HYDRARGYRI**.

SUBLIMIRUNG (Ger.), n. Zub-len-e'r-un². See **SUBLIMATION**.
SUBLIMIS (Lat.), adj. Sub³(sub⁴)-lim²(em)¹/i²s. Lit., elevated; superficial; as a n. (Fr., *sublime*), a superficial muscle. [C.]—S. **phalangorum**. See **EPITROCHLEOPHALANGIUS** and **FLEXOR sublimis digitorum**.

SUBLINGUAL, adj. Sub³-lin²n²/gw¹. Fr., *sous-lingual*. Situated beneath the tongue. [C.]

SUBLOBULAR, adj. Sub³-lo²b²/u²l-a²r. Fr., *sublobé* (1st def.), *sous-lobulaire* (2d def.). 1. Indistinctly lobular. 2. Situated beneath a lobule.

SUBLUMBAR, adj. Sub³-lu²m²b²a²r. From *sub*, under, and *lumbus*, a loin. Fr., *sous-lombaire*. Situated under the loins. [a, 48.]

SUBLUMBO-ILIACUS (Lat.), **SUBLUMBOPUBIALIS** (Lat.), n.s. m. Sub³(sub⁴)-lu²m²b²(lu²m²b²/o²o²)-il²(il²)-i²a²k²(a²k²)-u²s(u²s), -pu²b²(pub²)-i²a²(a²l²)/i²s. For deriv., see *Sub*-, *LUMBUS*, *ILIACUS*, and *PUBES*. See *PSOAS parvus*.

SULMBOTIBIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Sub³(sub⁴)-lu²m²b²(lu²m²b²/o²o²)-ti²b²(teb²)-i²a²(a²l²)/i²s. From *sub*, under, *lumbus* (q. v.), and *tibia* (q. v.). See *Long adductor of the leg*.

SULMBOTROCHANTINEUS (Lat.), n. m. Sub³(sub⁴)-lu²m²b²(lu²m²b²/o²o²)-trok²(tro²ch²)-a²nt²(a²nt²)-e²u²s(u²s). From *sub*, under, *lumbus* (q. v.), and *trochantrip* (see *TROCHANTER*). See *PSOAS magnus*.

SUBLUXATION, n. Sub³-lu²x-a²-shu²n². Lat., *subluxatio* (from *sub*, somewhat, and *luxare*, to dislocate). Fr., *S. Gelenk-distorsion*. A partial dislocation of a bone. [E.; L. 30, 41 (a, 14).]

SUBMAXILLAR (G. St. Hilaire) (Fr.), n. Sub³-ma²-la-a²l. The articular bone in fishes. [L, 14.]

SUBMAMMARY, adj. Sub³-ma²-m²a²r-i². Ger., *submamär*. See *INFRA-MAMMARY*.

SUBMARGINAL, adj. Sub³-ma²-r²i²-n²l. From *sub*, under, and *margo*, a margin. Situated near the border. [a, 35.]

SUBMATITÉ (Fr.), n. Sub³-ma²-te-ta. Dullness on percussion. [D, 51.]

SUBMAXILLARY, adj. Sub³-ma²x²/i²a-r-i². From *sub*, under, and *maxilla*, the jaw. Fr., *sous-maxillaire*. Ger., *submaxillär*. Situated beneath the jaw; as a n., the inferior mandible in birds. [L, 343.]

SUBMAXILLO-CUTANEUS (Lat.), n. m. Sub³(sub⁴)-ma²x²(ma²x²/i²l²lo²)-ku²i²(ku²i²-a²na²n²/e²u²s(u²s)). From *sub*, under, *maxilla* (q. v.), and *cutis* (q. v.). Fr., *sous-maxillo-cutané*. See *PLATYSMA myoides*.

SUBMAXILLO-LABIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Sub³(sub⁴)-ma²x²(ma²x²/i²l²lo²)-la²b²(la²b²-i²a²la²l²/i²s). From *sub*, under, *maxilla*, the jaw, and *labium*, the lip. Fr., *sous-maxillo-labial*. See *DEPRESSOR anguli oris*.

SUBMEDIAL, adj. Sub³-med²/i²-l. From *sub*, under, and *medius*, middle. Situated beneath the middle of a structure.

SUBMENTAL, adj. Sub³-me²n²t²l. Fr., *sous-mental*. Ger., *a*. Situated beneath the chin. [C.]

SUBMERGÉ (Fr.), adj. Sub³-me²r²-zha. Submerged, drowned.

SUBMERGED, **SUBMERSED**, adj. Sub³-mu²r²jd²-, mu²r²st²-. Lat., *submersus*. Fr., *submergé*. Ger., *untergetaucht*. Sunk beneath the surface of a liquid; of plants, growing beneath the surface of water. [a, 35.]

SUBMETALLIC, adj. Sub³-me²t²-a²l²/g. From *sub*, somewhat, and *metallum*, a metal. Somewhat metallic. [B.]

SUBMICROSCOPIC, adj. Sub³-mi²k²-ro²s²-ko²p²/i²k. From *sub*, under, *μικρός*, small, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Nearly microscopic; requiring a weak lens for its proper discernment. [B.; L. 41 (a, 14).]

SUBMISSIO (Lat.), n. f. Sub³(sub⁴)-mi²s²/shi²(si²)-o. Gen., -on²is. From *submittere*, to place under. A lowering. [A, 312 (a, 48)]—S. **cordis**. Cardiac systole. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

SUBMORPHOUS, adj. Sub³-mo²r²f²u²s. From *sub*, under, and *μορφή*, form. Intermediate in structure between a crystal and an amorphous body (said of small, rounded bodies having on section a concentrically laminated and radiated appearance, occurring when an insoluble crystalline salt is thrown down in a colloidal medium, and due to the union, molecule by molecule, of the crystal with the colloid). [B, 11.]

SUBMUCOSA (Lat.), n. f. Sub³(sub⁴)-mu²k²(muk²-os²a²). The areolar tissue immediately beneath a mucous membrane. [L.]

SUBMUCOUS, adj. Sub³-mu²k²u²s. From *sub*, under, and *mucosus*, mucous. Situated immediately beneath the mucous membrane. [L.]

SUBMURIAS (Lat.), n. m. Sub³(sub⁴)-mu²s²/mu²i²/ri²-a²s(a²s). Gen., -a²is. A subchloride or oxychloride. [B.]—S. **ammonioac-hydargyrius**. See *Ammoniated MERCURY*.

SUBNASAL, adj. Sub³-na²s²l. From *sub*, under, and *nasus*, the nose. Situated below the nose. [a, 48.]

SUBNITRAS (Lat.), n. m. Sub³(sub⁴)-ni²t²-ra²s(ras²). Gen., -ra²is. See *SUBNITRATE*.—S. **bismuthicus**. See *BISMUTH subnitrate*.—S. **hydrargyrius**. See *MERCURY subnitrate*.—**Tabellæ cum subnitrate bismuthico**. See *TROCHISCI BISMUTHI*.—**Unguentum subnitratiss hydrargyri**. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI oxidis rubri*.

SUBNITRATE, n. Sub³-ni²t²/rat. Lat., *subnitras*. Fr., *sous-azotate*, *sous-nitrate*. A basic nitrate. [B.]

SUBNORMAL, adj. Sub³-no²r²m²l. From *sub*, under, and *norma*, a rule. Slightly less than normal. [a, 48.]

SUBNUCLEUS [Spitzka] (Lat.), n. m. Sub³(sub⁴)-nu²(nu²/kle²-u²s(u²s)). From *sub*, under, and *nucleus*, a nucleus. One of the

parts into which the larger collections of nerve-cells are divided by the passage of delicate intersecting fasciculi through them. [“Med. Record,” Oct. 11, 1884, p. 421 (K).]

SUBOCCIPITAL, adj. Sub³-o²k²-si²p²/i²-l. Lat., *suboccipitalis*. See *INFRA-OCCIPITAL*.

SUBOCCIPITALIS (Lat.), adj. Sub³(sub⁴)-o²k²-si²p²(ki²p²)-i²-a²(a²)/i²s. See *INFRA-OCCIPITAL*; as a n., in the m., an anomalous muscle which arises from the external occipital protuberance and is inserted into the superior curved line or blends with the posterior portion of the insertion of the sterno-cleido-mastoides. [L, 332.]

SUBOCCIPITO-BREGMATIC, adj. Sub³-o²k²-si²p²/i²-o²-bre²g²-ma²t²/i²k. For deriv., see *Sub*°, *OCCIPUT*, and *BREGMA*. Extending between the inferior occipital region and the bregma. [L.]

SUBOCULARE (Lat.), n. n. Sub³(sub⁴)-o²k²-u²l²(u²l²-ar²)/e²(e²). From *sub*, under, and *oculus*, the eye. See *MALAR bone*.

SUBORBITAL, **SUBORBITAR**, **SUBORBITARY**, adj.s. Sub³-o²r²b²/i²-l, -ta²r, -ta²-ri². From *sub*, under, and *orbitis*, the orbit. See *INFRA-ORBITAL*.

SUBORDER, n. Sub³-o²r²d²u²r. Lat., *subordo*. Ger., *Unterordnung*. A group immediately subordinate to an order. [a, 35.]

SUBOXIDE, n. Sub³-o²x²/i²-d²(id). Lat., *suboxidum*, *suboxydum*. Fr., *suboxyde*, *sous-oxyde*, *sous-oxyde*. Ger., *Suboxyd*. An oxide which contains less oxygen than the ordinary oxide. [B.]

SUBPARALYTIC, adj. Sub³-pa²r²-a²l²/i²-t²k. From *sub*, somewhat, and *παράλυσις*, paralytic. Slightly paralytic. [a, 34.]

SUBPARIETAL, adj. Sub³-pa²r²-i²e²t²l. From *sub*, under, and *paries*, a wall. Situated below the parietal bone, convolution, or fissure. [a, 48.]

SUBPATELLAR, adj. Sub³-pa²t²-e²l²/a²r. From *sub*, under, and *patella* (q. v.). Situated below the patella. [a, 48.]

SUBPECTORAL, adj. Sub³-pe²k²t²-o²r²l. From *sub*, under, and *pectus*, the chest. Placed below the chest or breast.

SUBPEDUNCULAR, **SUBPEDUNCULATE**, adj.s. Sub³-pe²d²-u²n²k²/u²l-a²r, at. From *sub*, under, and *pedunculus*, a foot-stalk. Fr., *subpediculé* (1st def.), *sous-pédunculaire* (2d def.). 1. Indistinctly pedunculate. 2. Situated beneath a peduncle.

SUBPERICARDIAL, adj. Sub³-pe²r²-i²a²-k²a²r²/i²-l. From *sub*, under, and *pericardium* (q. v.). Fr., *sous-pericardique*. Situated beneath the pericardium. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

SUBPERIOSTEAL, adj. Sub³-pe²r²-i²-o²st²/e²-l. From *sub*, under, and *periosteum* (q. v.). Fr., *sous-périoste*. Beneath the periosteum. [a, 48.]

SUBPERITONEAL, adj. Sub³-pe²r²-i²-t²o²n²-e²l. From *sub*, under, and *peritonæum* (q. v.). Fr., *sous-péritonéal*. Ger., *sub-peritonéal*. Situated beneath the peritonæum. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

SUBPETIOLAR, adj. Sub³-pe²t²/i²-o²-la²r. Lat., *subpetiolaris*. Fr., *sous-pétioleaire*. Ger., *unterblattstielständig*. Situated under the petiole. [a, 35.] See *S. sup*.

SUBPHOSPHORICUS (Lat.), adj. Sub³(sub⁴)-fo²s²(fos²)-fo²-i²-t²u²s(u²s). Of the Gr. Ph., containing a dihydrop phosphate; with the name of a base, the dihydrop phosphate of the base. [B.]

SUBPHRENIC, adj. Sub³-f²re²n²/i²-k. From *sub*, under, and *φῆρ*, the diaphragm. Situated beneath the diaphragm. [a, 34.]

SUBPLACENTA (Lat.), n. f. Sub³(sub⁴)-pla²s²(pla²-k²)-e²nt²a². From *sub*, under, and *placenta* (q. v.). See *DELCIDA vera*.

SUBPLEURAL, adj. Sub³-plu²-a²r. From *sub*, under, and *πλευρά* (see *PLEURA*). Situated beneath the pleura. [L.]

SUBPONTINE, adj. Sub³-po²nt²/i²m. From *sub*, under, and *pons*, a bridge. Situated below the pons Varolii. [a, 48.]

SUBPOPLEITEUS (Lat.), n. m. Sub³(sub⁴)-po²p²-li²-e²a²/u²s(u²s). From *sub*, below, and *poplis*, the ham. See *POPLEITEUS*.

SUBPUBIC, adj. Sub³-pu²b²/i²k. From *sub*, under, and *pubes* (q. v.). Fr., *sous-pubien*. Situated below the pubic arch. [C.]

SUBPUBIOFEMORALIS (Lat.), n. m. Sub³(sub⁴)-pu²b²(pu²-i²-o²)-fe²m²-o²r²-a²l²/i²s. From *sub*, under, *pubes* (q. v.), and *femur* (q. v.). See *ADDUCTOR femoris brevis*.

SUBPUBIOPROSTATICUS (Lat.), n. m. Sub³(sub⁴)-pu²b²(pu²-i²-o²)-pr²o²-st²a²t²(pr²o²-i²)/i²s(u²s). From *sub*, under, *pubes* (q. v.), and *prostate*, the prostate. See *COMPRESSOR prostatae*.

SUBPUBIOTIBIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Sub³(sub⁴)-pu²b²(pu²-i²-o²)-ti²b²(teb²)-i²a²(a²l²)/i²s. From *sub*, under, *pubes* (q. v.), and *tibia* (q. v.). See *Short adductor of the leg*.

SUBPUBIOTROCHANTERICUS (Lat.), n. m. Sub³(sub⁴)-pu²b²(pu²-i²-o²)-trok²(tro²ch²)-a²nt²(a²nt²)-e²a²/i²-u²s(u²s). From *sub*, under, *pubes* (q. v.), and *trochantrip*, a trochanter. A subpubic muscle attached to a femoral trochanter.—S. **externus**. See *Obturator externus*.—S. **internus**. See *Obturator internus*.

SUBRAMOSE, adj. Sub³-ra²m²/os. From *sub*, somewhat, and *ramosus*, full of boughs. Slightly branching. [a, 35.]

SUBREGULARIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Sub³(sub⁴)-re²g²(rag²)-u²l²(u²l²)-a²(a²)/i²-flor²/u²s(u²s). From *sub*, somewhat, *regularis*, regular, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *subrégulariflore*. Of the calathidium and disc, composed of flowers in which the corollas are nearly regular. [a, 35.]

SUBRETINAL, adj. Sub³-re²t²/i²-n²l. From *sub*, under, and *retina*, the retina. Fr., *sous-rétinien*. Situated beneath the retina.

SUBRUPÉAL (G. St. Hilaire) (Fr.), n. Sub³-ru²-e²-pa-a²l. The articular bone of the crocodile. [L, 14.]

SUBSALT, n. Sub³-sa²l²t. Fr., *sous-sel*. See *BASIC SALT*.

SUBSCAPULAR, adj. Sub³-ska²-p²u²l-a²r. Lat., *subscapularis*. Situated beneath or on the anterior aspect of the scapula.

SUBSCAPULARIS (Lat.), adj. *Su*^b(*su*⁴)-*skap*^p(*skap*^p)-*u*^l-(*u*^l)-*ari*^ar³]²s. See **SUBSCAPULARIS** as a n. (Fr. *sous-scapulaire*; Ger., *Unter Schulterblattmuskul.*), a muscle arising from nearly the whole of the ventral surface of the scapula and inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus. [L.]—**S. minor**. An anomalous muscle arising from the margin of the scapula and inserted into the capsule of the scapulo-humeral articulation, or into the humerus. [L. 31, 532.]

SUBSCAPULO-CAPSULARIS (Lat.), n. m. *Su*^b(*su*⁴)-*skap*^p-(*skap*^p)-*u*^l(*u*^l)-*o*(*o*³)-*ka*^p(*ka*^p)-*ps*^u-*u*^l(*u*^l)-*a*(*a*²)]²s. From *sub*, under, *scapula* (*q. v.*), and *capsula*, a capsule. See **SUBSCAPULARIS minor**.

SUBSCAPULOHUMERALIS (Lat.), n. m. *Su*^b(*su*⁴)-*skap*^p-(*skap*^p)-*u*^l(*u*^l)-*o*(*o*³)-*hu*^m(*hu*^m)-*e*r^a-*ala*³]²]²s. From *sub*, under, *scapula* (*q. v.*), and *humerus* (*q. v.*). See **SUBSCAPULARIS minor**.

SUBSCAPULOHYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. *Su*^b(*su*⁴)-*skap*^p-(*skap*^p)-*u*^l(*u*^l)-*o*(*o*³)-*hi*^u(*hi*^u)-*o*(*o*³)-*i*²(*i*²)-*u*^l(*u*^l)-*s*]²s. From *sub*, under, *scapula* (*q. v.*), and *hoyoideus*, hyoid. Of Percival, see **OMOHYOIDEUS** (2d def.).

SUBSCAPULOTROCHINEUS (Lat.), n. m. *Su*^b(*su*⁴)-*skap*^p-(*skap*^p)-*u*^l(*u*^l)-*o*(*o*³)-*tro*^h(*tro*^h)-*ch*³]-*u*^l(*u*^l)-*e*²-*u*^l(*u*^l)-*s*]²s. From *sub*, under, *scapula* (*q. v.*), and *trochæus*, a runner. See **SUBSCAPULARIS**.

SUBSCRIPTIO (Lat.), n. f. *Su*^b(*su*⁴)-*skri*^p(*skri*^p)-*shi*²(*ti*²)-*o*. Gen., *-on*is. From *subscribere*, to write underneath. In a prescription, the directions to the pharmacist, showing how the ingredients are to be compounded and prepared. [B. 10.]

SUBSECTION, n. *Su*^b-*se*^k-*shu*ⁿ. Lat., *subsectio* (from *sub*, under, and *secare*, to divide). A group immediately subordinate to a section. [A. 35.]

SUBSEROUS, adj. *Su*^b-*ser*^us. From *sub*, under, and *serum* (*q. v.*). Fr., *sous-séreux*. Situated beneath a serous membrane. [L. 56 (a. 43).]

SUBSESSILE, adj. *Su*^b-*se*^s-*si*²]. Lat., *subsessilis* (from *sub*, somewhat, and *sessilis*, sessile). Fr., *s.* Having a very short support or stalk; nearly sessile. [A. 35.]

SUBSPECIES (Lat.), n. f. *Su*^b(*su*⁴)-*spe*(*spe*²)-*si*²(*ki*²)-*ez*(*as*); in Eng., *sub*³-*spe*³-*shez*. Gen., *-ei*. From *sub*, under, and *species* (*q. v.*). A variety having such decided characteristics as nearly to have the characters of a distinct species. [A. 35.]

SUBSTANCE, n. *Su*^b-*st*^us. Gr., *ὕλη*, *hulē*. Lat., *substantia* (from *substare*, to be present). Fr., *s.* Ger., *Substanz*. 1. That of which anything is composed or of which it consists. [A. 48.] 2. In histology, a general term for tissue, etc. [J.]—**Adamantine s.** See **ENAMEL**.—**Adenoid s.** See **ADENOID TISSUE**.—**Alb s.** That portion of the chyme that is destined for the nourishment of the body. [L. 42.]—**Alimentary s.** An article of food in the crude form as supplied by Nature. [K. 14.]—**Basis s.** (Heitzmann). 1. See **Ground s.** (1st def.). 2. In connective tissue, etc., the entire s., except protoplasmic bodies or cells. [J. 26.]—**Bony basis s.** See **Osseous basis s.**—**Cancellated (or cancellous) osseous s.** See **Spongy bone s.**—**Cartilaginous basis s.** Of Heitzmann, chondrin. [J. 26.]—**Cell s.** See **PROTOPLASM**.—**Central gelatinous s.** See **SUBSTANTIA GELATINOSA**.—**Chondrogenous basis s.** See **CHONDRIUM**.—**Cineritious s.** See **ALA CINEREA** and **LAMINA CINEREA**.—**Compact osseous s.** Ger., *dichte Knochensubstanz*. The more compact tissue found in long bones and forming the superficial portion of flat or short bones. [L. 332.]—**Conglobate gland s.** The adenoid tissue of conglobate glands. [J.]—**Connective s.** See **CONNECTIVE TISSUE**.—**Contractile s.** 1. Any living s., or tissue capable of contraction (e.g., undifferentiated protoplasm, muscular tissue, cilia, etc.). [J. 2.] The contractile portion of a muscle fibre (i. e., that within the sarcolemma). [L. 332.] 3. See **Dark disc**.—**Cork s.** Cutin. [A. 35.]—**Cortical s. of a hair.** The bundles of fibres cemented together which constitutes the larger portion of a hair. In colored hairs they contain pigment granules. [L.]—**Cortical s. of the kidney.** The portion of the kidney immediately beneath its fibrous covering. It is of a light crimson-brown color and about two lines in thickness, sends numerous processes (columns of Bertini) between the pyramids, and contains the Malpighian corpuscles and the terminals of the renal artery. [L.]—**Cortical s. of the suprarenal capsule.** The s. forming the external and greater portion of the suprarenal capsule. It consists of a fibrous stroma containing column-like groups of polyhedral cells. [L.]—**Fibrinoplastic s.** Paraglobulin. [B.]—**Fibrous basis s.** Of Heitzmann, the fibrous or laminated s. of striated or fibrous connective tissue, yielding glue or a glue-like body on being boiled. [J. 26.]—**Fused ganglion-cell s.** See **NEUROGLIA**.—**Gelatinous central s.** See **SUBSTANTIA GELATINOSA CENTRALIS**.—**Gelatinous ganglion-cell s.** See **NEUROGLIA**.—**Gelatinous s.** See **SUBSTANTIA GELATINOSA**.—**Gelatinous s. of Roland.** See **SUBSTANTIA GELATINOSA ROLANDI**.—**Germinal s.** See **GERM LAMINA**.—**Ground s.** Fr., *intercellulaire*. Ger., *Grundsubstanz*. *Zwischen*-*substanz* (1st def.). *Kittsubstanz* (1st def.). 1. The homogeneous s. or matrix in which the structural elements (cells and fibres) are imbedded, or which cements them together. Cf. **Cell-cement**. 2. The homogeneous hyaline material in the substance of cells in which is imbedded the network of protoplasm. [J.] See **PLASM**, **ENCHYLEMA**, and **STROMA**.—**Horny s.** See **CORNEOUS TISSUE**.—**Hyaline s.** See **HYALINOLASTEMA** (1st def.).—**Hyaloid s.** See **CORPUS VITREUM**.—**Intercellular s.** 1. See **CYTOSOLASTEMA** (1st def.). 2. See **Ground s.** (1st def.).—**Interfibrillar s.** See **ENCHYLEMA**.—**Interglobular s.** Of Czermak, the s. of dentin which appears to contain irregular cavities when a cross-section is dried in the air. It is most marked next the cementum. [J. 30, 35.]—**Intermediate s.** See **Ground s.** (1st def.) and **Lateral disc**.—**Interstitial s.**—**Interstitial s.** Osseous tissue between the lamellæ of bone. [L. 332.]—**Interstitial s.** See **ACHROMATIN**, **CYTOSOLEMA**, and **ENCHYLEMA**.—**Intertubular s.** The homogeneous matrix of dentin in which the dentinal canals are situated. [L. 351.]—**Intervertebral s.**

See **INTERVERTEBRAL CARTILAGES**.—**Isotrope s.** See **Lateral disc**.—**Living s.** See **PROTOPLASM**.—**Medullary s.** Lat., *tela medullaris*. Fr., *tissu médullaire*. Ger., *Markgewebe*. 1. The s. forming the medulla of a part, as of bone; the tissue forming the medullary in contradistinction to the cortical part of an organ, as of the kidney. [G.] 3. In botany, pith. [A. 35.]—**Medullary s. of hair.** The hair-pith. See **SEROTIN**.—**Medullary s. of the kidney.** The portion of the kidney internal to and denser and more distinctly striated than the cortical s. It consists mainly of the pyramids of Ferrein and the papillæ. [L.]—**Medullary s. of the suprarenal capsules.** The internal portion of the suprarenal capsules. It consists of a reticular fibrous stroma inclosing irregularly shaped cells and venous capillaries. [L.]—**Middle perforated s.** See **POSTERIOR PERFORATED SPACE**.—**Molecular (ganglion-cell) s.** See **NEUROGLIA**.—**Mucoid basis s.** Myxomatous basis s. Of Heitzmann, the non-glue-yielding, translucent s. which distinguishes the form of connective tissue called by him myxomatous or mucoid. [J. 26.]—**Nervous s.** See **NERVOUS TISSUE**.—**Nuclear s.** See **CHROMATIN** and **NUCLEOPLASM**.—**Nucleoplasmic s.** See **NUCLEOPLASMIC BODY**.—**Osseous basis s.** Of Heitzmann, "a dense, opaque, glue-yielding s. of striated or laminated appearance, infiltrated with lime salts" which serves to distinguish bone. [J. 26.]—**Osseous s. of a tooth.** See **DENTIN**.—**Osteogenic s.** See **OSTEOGEN**.—**Osteoid s.** See **CAUSEY** (2d def.).—**Parietal s.** Of Remak, the matrix of cartilage. [J. 35.]—**Proteic s.** See **PROTEIN**.—**Reticular s.** See **RETICULAR FORMATION**.—**Reticular s. of bone.** See **Spongy bone s.**—**Reticulated white s.** Lat., *substantia reticularis alba*. A reticulated layer of white nervous tissue on the anterior half of the uncinate gyrus. [L. 31, 142.]—**Rolando's gelatinous s.** See **SUBSTANTIA GELATINOSA ROLANDI**.—**Sarcoid s.** See **SARCOIDE**.—**Secondary s.** See **Lateral disc**.—**Solid nutritive s's.** Solid materials (e.g., eggs, slices of potatoes and of carrots, gelatin, gelose, and gelatinized blood-serum) used in bacteriological cultures. [L. 164 (a. 27).]—**Spongy bone (or osseous) s.** Bone tissue containing numerous cavities, giving it a cancellated appearance; found in the articular ends of long bones and in the interior of the short and flat bones. [B. L. 332.]—**Spongy s. of the nerve-centres.** See **NEUROGLIA**.—**S. amorphe** (Fr.). See **ACHROMATIN**.—**S. blanche perforée de Vica d'Azyr** (Fr.). See **ESPACE PERFORÉ LATÉRAL**.—**S. cellulaire** (Fr.). Cellular tissue. [A. 35.]—**S. centrale** (Fr.). See **LAMINA CINEREA**.—**S. centrale** (Fr.). The central gray matter of the brain. [L. 36 (K).]—**S. conjonctive** (Fr.). See **CONNECTIVE TISSUE**.—**S. criblée antérieure** (Fr.). See **Anterior perforated space**.—**S. criblée postérieure**. See **POSTERIOR PERFORATED SPACE**. [L. 39.]—**S. de soutien** (Fr.). See **CONNECTIVE TISSUE**.—**S. éburnée** (Fr.). See **DENTIN**.—**S. émaillee** (Fr.). See **ENAMEL**.—**S. gélatineuse centrale** (Fr.). See **SUBSTANTIA GELATINOSA**.—**S. herbacée** (Fr.). Cellular tissue. [A. 35.]—**S. noire** (de Sömmerring) (Fr.). See **LOCUS NIGER**.—**S. perforée antérieure** (Fr.). See **Anterior perforated space**.—**S. perforée médiane** (Fr.). See **POSTERIOR PERFORATED SPACE**.—**S. perforée médiane antérieure** (Fr.). See **Anterior perforated space**.—**S. perforée (médiane) moyenne (ou postérieure)** (Fr.). See **POSTERIOR PERFORATED SPACE**.—**S. rhomboidale** (Fr.). See **CORPUS DENTATUM**.—**S. striée** (Fr.). See **ENAMEL**.—**S. ternaïre** (Fr.). A non-nitrogenous principle composed of three elements. [A. 18.]—**S. tubuleuse** (Fr.). See **DENTIN**.—**S. vitrée** (Fr.). See **ENAMEL**.—**Supporting s.** Ger., *Stützsubstanz*. A supporting tissue of s. (e.g., neuroglia, connective tissue, etc.). [J.]—**Ventricular gray s.** Ger., *graues Boden*. Of Meynert, the gray matter immediately adjacent to one of the ventricles of the brain; also the floor of the fourth ventricle. [J. 31 (K).]—**Vitreous s.** See **ENAMEL**.—**White s. of Schwann**. The medullary sheath of a nerve. [L.]

SUBSTANTIA (Lat.), n. f. *Su*^b(*su*⁴)-*sta*ⁿ(*sta*ⁿ)-*shi*²(*ti*²)-*a*³. See **SUBSTANCE**.—**S. adamantina**. See **ENAMEL**.—**S. antica media**. See **Anterior perforated space**.—**S. callosa**, **S. candida**. The medullary cerebral substance. [L. 3 (K).]—**S. cinerea**. Gray nervous matter. [L.]—**S. cinerea gelatinosa**. See **S. gelatinosa**.—**S. cineritia**. The gray substance of the brain. [L. 3 (K).]—**S. conjunctoria**. See **CONNECTIVE TISSUE**.—**S. corticalis** (cerebri). The cortex cerebri. [L.]—**S. corticalis lentis**. The peripheral portion or cortex of the lens, as distinct from the nucleus. [F.]—**S. corticalis pili**. See **Cortical substance of a hair**.—**S. corticalis renis**. See **Cortical substance of the kidney**.—**S. cribrosa lateralis**. See **Anterior perforated space**.—**S. cribrosa media**. See **LAMINA CINEREA**.—**S. dentata ossea**. The cement of a tooth. [L.]—**S. dentata tubulosa**. See **DENTIN**. The tissue forming the teeth (enamel, cement, and dentin). [J.]—**S. dentis propria** (seu tubulosa), **S. eburnea**. See **DENTIN**.—**S. ferruginea**. 1. See **S. grisea**. 2. The gray substance of the locus cæruleus. [J. 6 (K).]—**S. ferruginea Arnoldii**. See **S. ferruginea** (2d def.).—**S. ferruginea superior**. See **NUCLEUS OF THE TEGMENTUM**.—**S. fibrosa pili**. See **Cortical substance of a hair**.—**S. filamentosa**. See **ENAMEL**.—**S. flava**. Ger., *gelbe Substanz*. The yellow nervous substance of the brain. [J. 3 (K).]—**S. fundi mentalis**. See **Substantia intertubularis**.—**S. fusca**. See **S. nigra**.—**S. gelatinosa**. Neuroglia having a transparent, jelly-like appearance when fresh. [J.]—**S. gelatinosa centralis**. Ger., *centrales Höhlengrau, grauer Centraltrern, Ringcommissur*. Syn.: *central ependymal thread, gray central nucleus*. The hollow, cylindrical or ellipsoidal mass of neuroglia surrounding the central canal of the myel and forming a kind of membrane upon which rests the epithelium of the central canal. It is composed of an amorphous substance, granules, fine fibres, and a few neuroglia cells, and in the fresh state appears translucent like jelly. [J. 10, 21, 30.]—**S. gelatinosa columna posterioris**, **S. gelatinosa Rolandi**. Neuroglia of a peculiarly transparent appearance found in the tip of the posterior gray cornu in the myel. It is supposed to contain very few true nerve-elements. [J. 10, 30, 32.]—**S. glandulosa**. Of Viessens, the gray substance of the cortex cerebri. [I. 3 (K).]—**S. glomerulosa**. The cortical substance of the kidney. [J. 16.]—**S. grisea**. The central gray nervous matter of the spinal cord. [J. 6 (K).]—**S. hepatis brunnea** (seu corti-

calis). The outer and darker-colored portion of the liver. [L.]—**S. hepatis flava** (seu medullaris). The yellowish or deeper substance of the liver in contradistinction to the brown or cortical substance. [L, 50 (a, 50).]—**S. innominata.** Of Reil, see *ANSA OF REIL*.—**S. hyalina.** See **CYTOBLASTEMA** (1st def.).—**S. intermedia.** Of Sömmerring, the layer of nerve-substance in the cerebellum interposed between the central and cortical gray zones. [I, 3 (K).]—**S. intertubularis dentis.** See **Intertubularis substance**.—**S. lentis corticalis.** The cortex of the lens. [L.]—**S. lenis pulposa** (seu rubra, seu vasculosa). See **Splenic PULP**.—**S. medullaris.** See **Medullary substance**.—**S. medullaris pili.** The hair-pith (see under **HAIR**).—**S. medullaris renis.** See **Medullary substance of the kidney**.—**S. nigra Soemmerringii.** See **LOCUS niger**.—**S. ochracea.** See **LYGGA NUCLEUS OF THE CORPUS STRIATUM**.—**S. opaca.** Of Leydig, see **PROTODERMIS**.—**S. ossea.** See **DENTIN**.—**S. ossium compacta.** See **Compact osseous substance**.—**S. ossium corticalis.** Ger., *Knorpelrinde*. The more condensed layer forming the outer surface of bone. [L, 332.]—**S. ostioidea.** See **CEMENT** (2d def.).—**S. parenchymatosa.** See **PARENCHYMA**.—**S. perforata anterior** (seu antica). See **Anterior perforated space**.—**S. perforata cinerea.** See **Posterior perforated space**.—**S. perforata lateralis.** See **Anterior perforated space**.—**S. perforata media** (seu posterior). See **Posterior perforated space**.—**S. primaria.** Of Stenson, the medullary substance of the central and I, 3 (K).—**S. propria.** The parenchyma or true tissue of the cornea. [L.]—**S. propria dentis.** See **DENTIN**.—**S. propria of the membrana tympani.** See **Lamina propria of the membrana tympani**.—**S. pulposa dentis.** See **Dental PULP**.—**S. pulposa lenis.** See **Splenic PULP**.—**S. renis cinerita** (seu fibrosa, seu glandulosa, seu interna, seu medullaris, seu tubulosa). See **Medullary substance of the kidney**.—**S. renis corticalis** (externa, seu glandulosa, seu rubicunda). The cortical substance of the kidney. [L, 7.]—**S. reticularis.** See **Reticular formation**.—**S. reticularis alba.** See **Reticulated white substance**.—**S. Rolandi.** See **gelatinosa Rolandi**.—**S. rubra** (lenis). See **Splenic PULP**.—**S. secundaria.** Of Carus, the gray matter of the cortex cerebri. [I, 3 (K).]—**S. Soemmerringii.** See **LOCUS niger**.—**S. striata.** See **ENAMEL**.—**S. strata.** See **S. flava**.—**S. tubulosa dentis.** See **Medullary substance of the kidney**.—**S. tubulosa lenis.** See **DENTIN**.—**S. vasculosa** (lenis). See **Splenic PULP**.—**S. vasculosa renalis.** See **Cortical substance of the kidney**.—**S. visceralis.** See **PARENCHYMA**.—**S. vitrea.** See **S. gelatinosa Rolandi**.—**S. vitrea dentis.** See **ENAMEL**.—**S. vitrea ossis.** See **Compact osseous substance**.

SUBSTANTZ (Ger.), n. **Zub-sta'nts**. See **SUBSTANCE**.—**Braune S.** Of Gordon, the gray matter of the brain. [J, 3 (K).]—**Centrale S.** See **Aquiductus**. The gray matter surrounding the aqueduct of Sylvius. [I, 17 (K).]—**Dichte Knochen's.** Compact osseous substance. [L.]—**Conglobate S.** See **Adenoid tissue**.—**Gallert's.** See **Gelatinous tissue**.—**Geförnte S.** See **Formed material**.—**Gelatinöse S.** See **SUBSTANTIA gelatinosa**. [I, 6.]—**Gelbe S.** See **SUBSTANTIA flava**.—**Graue gelatinöse S.** A thin layer of nerve-cells and neuroglia on the dorsal aspect of the olfactory bulb. [I, 17 (K).]—**Kern's.** See **Nuclear substance**.—**Knochengrunde's.** The ground substance of bone. [J.]—**Knochen's.** Osseous tissue. [L.]—**Mittlere durchlöcherichte S.** See **Posterior perforated space**.—**Mutter-S.** That substance which is supposed to give rise to the active principle of the digestive fluids. [K, 16.] Cf. **PEPSINOGEN** and **ZYMOGEN**.—**Periphere graue S.** See **STRATUM cinereum**.—**Punkte's.** See **NEUROSPONGIUM**.—**Rindige S.** Cortical substance. [L.]—**Rosfarbige S.** **Rothbraune S.** **Rothgelbe graue S.** See **ALA cinerea**.—**Schwammige Knochen's.** **Schwammige S.** See **Spongy osseous substance**.—**Sömmerring'sche S.** See **LOCUS niger**.—**Spongiose Knochen's.** See **Spongy osseous substance**.—**Stütz's.** See **Supporting substance**.—**S'inseln.** The masses of interstitial tissue intervening between the blood-vessels of the germinal area of the ovum. [A, 8.]—**Vordere durchlöcherichte S.** See **Anterior perforated space**.—**Weisse reticuläre S.** See **FORMATIO reticularis alba**.—**Zwischen's.** See **MATIX** (2d def.).

SUBSTERNAL, adj. **Su'b-stu'ér-n'l.** See **INFRASTERNAL**.

SUBSTITUTION, n. **Su'b-sti'tu'-u'sh'ún.** Lat., *substitutio* (from *substituere*, to substitute). 1. In chemistry, the process of replacing one or more atoms in a molecule by other atoms or molecules. [B, 2.] In physiology and pathology, compensatory or vicarious action; a manifestation of disease in alternation with another and especially a nervous disorder; of French writers, replacement of the tissue of an organ by an inflammatory product. ["Edinb. Med. Jour." Apr., 1888, p. 895 (a, 17).]—**S. parenchymatose** (Fr.). Of Luton, the process of producing local artificial inflammation by injections of a common salt or potassium nitrate solution. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**S. product.** In chemistry, a product of the reaction of two bodies in which a molecule of one replaces a portion of the molecule of the other. [B.]

SUBSTRATUS (Lat.), adj. **Su'b(su'b)-strat(stra't)-u's(u's).** From *substrere*, to spread beneath. Ger., *untergebreitet*. Spread under; so placed beneath another part as to form a substratum. [a, 35.]

SUBSULFAS (Lat.), n. m. **Su'b(su'b)-sul'f(su'l'f)-a's(a's).** Gen., *-fa's*. See **SUBSULPHATE**.—**S. hydrargyricus.** See **MERCURY subsulphate**.

SUBSULFUROSUS (Lat.), adj. **Su'b(su'b)-sul'f(su'l'f)-u's(u's)-u's(u's).** Hyposulphurous; with the name of a base, the hyposulphite (thiosulphate) of the base. [B.]

SUBSULPHAS (Lat.), n. m. **Su'b(su'b)-sul'f(su'l'f)-a's(a's).** Gen., *-phat's*. See **SUBSULPHATE**.—**Pilula subsulphatis ammonico-cuprici.** See **Pilula ammoniariet cupri**.—**S. chinicus.** See **QUININE sulphate**.—**S. cinchoninus.** See **CINCHONINE sulphate**.—**S. cinchonidinus.** See **CINCHONIDINE sulphate**.—**S. quinicus.** See **QUININE sulphate**.—**S. quindicus.** See **QUINIDINE sulphate**.

SUBSULPHATE, n. **Su'b-sul'f'at.** Lat., *subsulphas*, *subsulphas*. Fr., *sousulfate*. A basic sulphate. [B.]

SUBSULPHIDE, n. **Su'b-sul'f'id'id.** A sulphide which contains a relatively smaller amount of sulphur than an ordinary sulphide. [B.]

SUBSULTUS (Lat.), n. m. **Su'b(su'b)-sul't(su'l't)-u's(u's).** From *subsilire*, to leap up. Fr., *sousaut*. Ger., *Hüpfen*. A jerking or twitching. [a, 17.]—**S. tendinum.** Ger., *Schneckenhipfen*. Trembling of the tendons caused by involuntary twitches of the muscles, especially of the face and arms. [D, 1.]

SUBTEGMEN (Lat.), n. m. **Su'b(su'b)-te'g'm'e'n.** Gen., *-teg'minis*. From *subtegere*, to weave under. Weft. [A, 312 (a, 48).]—**S. fornicis.** The layer of nerve-fibres in the fornix cerebri under the superficial bundles of longitudinal fibres. [I, 3 (K).]

SUBTEMPORAL, adj. **Su'b-te'mp'o'ra'l.** See **INFRATEMPORAL**.

SUBTERCUTANEUS (Lat.), n. m. **Su'b(su'b)-tu'r(tu'r)-ku't(ku't)-an(a'n)-e'u's(u's).** From *subter*, beneath, and *cutis*, the skin. See **PLATYSMA myodes**.

SUBTERRANEUS, adj. **Su'b-te'r'an-e'u's.** Lat., *subterraneus* (from *sub*, under, and *terra*, the earth). Fr., *souterré*, *souterrain*. Ger., *unterirdisch*. Growing beneath the surface of the soil. [a, 35.]

SUBTHALAMIC, adj. **Su'b-tha'l'a-m'i-k.** From *sub*, under, and *thalamus* (q. v.). Situated below the optic thalamus. [a, 48.]

SUBTHALAMICUM (Lat.), n. n. **Su'b(su'b)-tha'l'(tha'l')-a'm(a'm)-i'k-u's(u'm).** See **Subthalamie NUCLEUS**.

SUTHORACIC, adj. **Su'b-tho'r-a's'i'k.** See **INFRAThorACIC**.

SUTHYREOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. **Su'b(su'b)-thir(thu'r)-e'o(o)-i'd'id(ed)-e'u's(u's).** For deriv., see *Sub-* and *THYREOID*. An anomalous bundle of muscular fibres uniting the thyreo-arytenoid inferior and lateralis. [L, 333.]

SUBTRIBE, n. **Su'b'trib.** Lat., *subtribus* (from *sub*, under, and *tribus*, a tribe). A group ranking between the tribe and the genus. [a, 35.]

SUBTROCHANTERIC, adj. **Su'b-trok-a'nt-e'r'i'k.** Fr., *sous-trochanterien*. See **INFRAtrochanTERIC**.

SUBTROCHLEAR, adj. **Su'b-tro'k-le'a'r.** See **INFRAtrochLEAR**.

SUBTROPICAL, adj. **Su'b-tro'p'i'k-l.** From *sub*, near to, and *tropics*, of the solstice. Of plants, growing in countries approximating to the tropics in climatic conditions. [a, 35.]

SUBULA (Lat.), n. f. **Su'b(su'b)-u'l(a)-a's.** Ger., *Friemspitze*. One of the prickles, formed by the hymenium, covering the lower surface of the pileus in certain *Fungi* (*Hydnum*). [a, 35.]

SUBULATE, adj. **Su'b-u'l(a)-at.** Lat., *subulatus* (from *subula*, an awl). Fr., *subulé*. Ger., *pfiemenartig*, *pfiemig*. Awl-shaped, styloid. [L, 221.]

SUBULIFORM, adj. **Su'b-u'l'i'fo'rm.** Lat., *subuliformis* (from *subula*, an awl, and *forma*, form). Subulate, styloid (said of solid bodies). [a, 35.]

SUBULOSE, adj. **Su'b'u'l-o's.** Lat., *subulosus*. Ger., *pfiemspitzig*. Covered with or consisting of subule. [a, 35.]

SUBUNGUAL, **SUBUNGUAL**, adj's. **Su'b-u'n'g-w'l'-gw'i'z-l.** From *sub*, under, and *unguis*, a hoof. Fr., *sous-ungueal*, *sous-ongulaire*. Situated beneath a nail. [a, 48.]

SUBVAGINAL, adj. **Su'b-va'j'i'z-n'l.** See **INFRAVAGINAL**.

SUBVARIETY, n. **Su'b-va'r'i'e't'e'l.** Lat., *subvarietas*. Ger., *Unterspielart*. One of the more or less divergent groups into which some varieties may be divided. [a, 35.]

SUBVERTEBRA (Lat.), n. f. **Su'b(su'b)-vu'r'te'ra'eb-ra's.** From *sub*, under, and *vertebra* (q. v.). See **SACRUM**.

SUBVOLA (Lat.), n. f. **Su'b(su'b)-vo'l(wo'l)-a's.** 1. The space between the second and fifth fingers. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. See **HYPOTHENAR**.

SUBVOMÉRAL [G. St. Hilaire] (Fr.), n. **Su'b-vo-ma-ra'l.** The splenial bone in fishes. [L, 14.]

SUBZONAL, adj. **Su'b-zo'n'l.** From *sub*, under, and *ζώνη*, a belt. Situated beneath the zona pellucida. [L.]

SUBZYGOMATIC, adj. **Su'b-zig'o-m'a't'i'k.** From *sub*, below, and *ζυγωμα*, a bolt. Fr., *sous-zygomatique*. Situated below the zygoma. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

SUC (Fr.), n. **Su'k**. 1. Juice, sap. 2. See **SCROCC** (2d def.).—**Extrait de s.** An extract made by condensing a fruit juice. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**Sirap de s. d'herbes.** See **SIRAP laxatif d'Amusaal**.—**S. antiscorbütique.** See **SUCCUS antiscorbüticus**.—**S. cancéreux.** See **CANCER juice**.—**S. cellulaire.** See **CELL juice**.—**S. de la liqueur végétale.** Of the alchemists, grape-juice. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**S. entérique.** See **Intestinal juice**.—**S. gastrique.** See **GASTRIC juice**.—**S. huileux fixes.** Vegetable juices containing fixed oils. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**S. lacté.** See **CHYLE**.—**S. nourricier.** See **NUTRIENT juice**.—**S. nucléolaire.** See **ACHROMATIN**.—**S. pancréatique.** See **PANCREATIC juice**.—**S. pylorique.** See **SUCCUS pyloricus**.—**S. stomacal.** See **GASTRIC juice**.—**S. sucrés.** Saccharine vegetable juices, such as those of the sugar cane, beet-root, maple, etc. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**S. végétaux** [Fr. Cod.]. Juices prepared from the green part, especially the fresh leaves, or from the fruit of various vegetable substances. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

SUCCADE (Ger.), n. **Zuk-ka-d'e.** See **CITRONNAT**.

SUCCEDANEUM (Lat.), n. n. **Su'k(su'k)-se'd(kad)-an(a'n)-e'u's(u'm)(u'm).** From *succedaneus*, substituted. Fr., *succédané*. Ger., *stellvertretendes Mittel*, *Surrogat*. A substitute. [L, 49, 50 (a, 43).]

SUCCEDANEUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Su}^3\text{k}(\text{su}^4\text{k})\text{-se}^3\text{d}(\text{kad})\text{-an}(\text{a}^3\text{n})\text{-e}^3\text{u}^3(\text{u}^3\text{e})$. From *succedere*, to succeed. Fr., *succédané*. Ger., *allmälig* (1st def.), *stellvertretend* (2d def.). 1. Taking place by degrees or through a long period of time. 2. Vicarious. [a, 35.]

SUCCENTURIATUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Su}^3\text{k}(\text{su}^4\text{k})\text{-se}^3\text{nt}(\text{ke}^3\text{nt})\text{-u}^3\text{r}$ (u^3r)- $\text{ia}^3(\text{a}^3\text{t})\text{-u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^3\text{s})$. From *succenturiare*, to receive as a recruit or substitute. Fr., *succenturié*. 1. Substituted. 2. Accessory (see *PLACENTA succenturiata*); as a n., an accessory muscle. —*S. recti*. Of Sylvius, see *PYRAMIDALIS abdominis*.

SUCCESSIVE, adj. $\text{Su}^3\text{k-se}^3\text{a}^3\text{s}^3\text{iv}$. Lat., *successivus* (from *succedere*, to follow). Fr., *successif*. Ger., *nachfolgend*. In botany, developed first after another similar part or organ. [a, 35.]

SUCCHOLATA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^3\text{k}(\text{su}^4\text{k})\text{-lo}^3(\text{ch}^3\text{o}^3\text{l})\text{-at}(\text{a}^3\text{t})\text{-a}^3$. See *CHOCOLATE*.

SUCCIN (Fr.), n. $\text{Su}^3\text{k-sa}^3\text{n}^3$. See *AMBRA flava*. —**Alcoolé de s.** See *Tinctura succini* (1st def.). —**Baume de s.** See *Balsam of AMBER*. —**Épave de s. ammoniacale**. See *Spiritus ammoniacum succino*. —**Éthérolé de s.** See *Tinctura succini* (2d def.). —**Huile (volatile) de s.** See *Oleum succini* (2d def.). —**Poudre de s.** See *Succinum pulveratum*. —**Sel volatil de s.** See *Succinic acid*. —**S. noir**. See *AMBRA nigra*. —**Teinture (alcoolique) de s.** See *Tinctura succini* (1st def.). —**Teinture éthérée de s.** See *Tinctura succini* (2d def.).

SUCCINAMIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{k-si}^3\text{n-a}^3\text{n}^3\text{-i}^3\text{k}$. Fr., *acide succinamique*. Ger., *Succinaminsäure*. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{NO}_2$, occurring as large tabular crystals of agreeable acid taste. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

SUCCINAMIDE, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{k-si}^3\text{n-a}^3\text{n}^3\text{-id}(\text{id})$. Fr., *s. Ger.*, *Succinamid*. The compound $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

SUCCINANILIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{k-si}^3\text{n-a}^3\text{n}^3\text{-i}^3\text{k}$. Fr., *acide succinanilique*. An acid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{NO}_3 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_2(\text{NH.C}_6\text{H}_5)(\text{OH})$. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SUCCINANILIDE, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{k-si}^3\text{n-a}^3\text{n}^3\text{-id}(\text{id})$. Fr., *s. Ger.*, *Succinanilid*. A substance, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_2(\text{NH.C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$, obtained by heating a mixture of succinic acid and aniline or by the action of aniline on succinyl chloride. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SUCCINAS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Su}^3\text{k}(\text{su}^4\text{k})\text{-si}^3\text{n}(\text{ki}^3\text{n-a}^3\text{s})$. Gen., *-atis*. See *SUCCINATE*. —**Liquor succinatis ammonici** (*pyroloosi*), **Solutio succinatis ammonici pyro-animalis**, **Spiritus succinatis ammonici**. See *Liquor AMMONII succinici*.

SUCCINATE, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{k-si}^3\text{n-at}$. Lat., *succinas*. Fr., *s. Ger.*, *Succinat*, *Bernsteinsalz*. A salt of succinic acid. [B.]

SUCCINATED, adj. $\text{Su}^3\text{k-si}^3\text{n-at-e}^3\text{d}$. Lat., *succinatus* (from *succinum*, amber). Fr., *succiné*. Combined, mixed with, or containing amber or succinic acid. [B, 92; L, 56.]

SUCCINICUM (Lat.), **SUCCINUTURA** (Lat.), n's n. and f. $\text{Su}^3\text{k}(\text{su}^4\text{k})\text{-si}^3\text{n}^3\text{kt}(\text{ken}^3\text{k})\text{-u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^3\text{m})$. — $\text{si}^3\text{n}^3\text{kt}(\text{ken}^3\text{k})\text{-u}^3\text{r}(\text{ur})\text{-a}^3$. From *succingere*, to gird below. See *DIAPHRAGM* (1st def.).

SUCCINIC, adj. $\text{Su}^3\text{k-si}^3\text{n-i}^3\text{k}$. Lat., *succinicus* (from *succinum*, amber). Fr., *succinique*. Derived from or contained in amber. [B.] —**S. acid**. Lat., *acidum succinicum*. Fr., *acide succinique*. Ger., *Bernsteinsäure*, *Succinsäure*. An acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4(\text{CO.OH})_2 = \text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}_4$, obtained by the dry distillation of amber, from the products of fermentation of sugar and of malic and tartaric acids, and from fossil wood, and occurring in the spleen and acinous glands and in the urine after the ingestion of a considerable quantity of fruit. It forms monoclinic tabular or prismatic crystals of slightly acid taste. [B, 3 (a, 38).] —**S. aldehyde**. Fr., *succinaldéhyde*. A colorless liquid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}_3$, derived from succinic acid. [B, 4.] —**S. anhydride**. Fr., *anhydride succinique*. Ger., *Bernsteinsäureanhydrid*, *Succinianhydrid*. A colorless crystalline body, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}_3$. [B, 4.]

SUCCINIFER (Lat.), adj. $\text{Su}^3\text{k}(\text{su}^4\text{k})\text{-si}^3\text{n}(\text{ki}^3\text{n})\text{-i}^3\text{f}(\text{u}^3\text{r})\text{-e}^3\text{r}$. From *succinum*, amber, and *ferre*, to bear. Productive of amber.

SUCCINIMIDE, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{k-si}^3\text{n-i}^3\text{m-id}(\text{id})$. A substance, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{NO}_2$, occurring as transparent crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

SUCCININ, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{k-si}^3\text{n-i}^3\text{n}$. 1. A dark-brown substance, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_4$, obtained by heating equal parts of succinic acid and glycerin to about 230° C. 2. The part of amber which is insoluble in most solvents. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

SUCCINIT (Ger.), n. *Zuk-tsen-et'*. Amber. [a, 35.]

SUCCINONE, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{k-si}^3\text{n-on}$. A brown, oily liquid of empyreumatic odor, obtained in the dry distillation of calcium succinate. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

SUCCINUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Su}^3\text{k}(\text{su}^4\text{k})\text{-si}^3\text{n}(\text{ki}^3\text{n})\text{-u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^3\text{m})$. From *succus*, juice. Fr., *succin*, *karaké*, *ambre jaune* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bernstein*. Sp., *succino*, *ambar amarillo* [Sp. Ph.]. Amber. See *AMBRA flava*. —**Acidum succini**. See *Succinic acid*. —**Æthroleum succini**. See *Oleum succini* (2d def.). —**Alcohol cum succino**. See *Tinctura succini* (1st def.). —**Balsamum succini**. Ger., *Bernsteinbalsam*. See *Balsam of AMBER*. —**Essentia succini**. See *Tinctura succini* (1st def.). —**Oleosaccharum succini**. Ger., *Bernsteinölzucker*. A mixture of two drops of oil of amber with 4 grammes of sugar, triturated together. [B, 119 (a, 38).] —**Oleum succini**. Fr., *huile (volatile) de succin*, *oléide de succin* (2d def.). Ger., *Bernsteinöl*, *Ambröl*. 1. Of the Pruss. Ph., 6th ed., crude oil of amber, a thick, brown oil, of strong, disagreeable bituminous odor, produced by the dry distillation of amber. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Swiss Ph., rectified oil of amber, a nearly or quite colorless, thin oil, becoming thick and dark with time and having a penetrating, fiery odor and taste. It is a crude mixture of two separate oils formed at different stages in the distillation, and is obtained by repeated distillation and the addition of water. It is a local irritant, and in large doses toxic. It is used as an excitant and antispasmodic, in flatulent dyspepsia, globus hystericus, and

hicough, and externally in rheumatism, convulsions, earache, and toothache. [A, 1; B, 95 (a, 38); L, 57 (a, 50); W. Murrell, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Apr. 1, 1893 (a, 38).] —**N. Y. Med. Jour.**, Apr. 15, 1893, p. 417.]

—**Oleum succini aetherum** (seu *depuratum*). See *Oleum succini* (2d def.). —**Oleum succini crudum**. See *Oleum succini* (1st def.). —**Oleum succini empyreumaticum**. See *Oleum succini* (2d def.). —**Oleum succini empyreumaticum cum crudum**. See *Oleum succini* (1st def.). —**Oleum succini oxydatum**. See *Artificial MUSK*. —**Oleum succini pyrogenicum**. See *Oleum succini* (1st def.). —**Oleum succini rectificatum**. See *Oleum succini* (2d def.). —**Pilule de succino**. A pill-mass consisting of 10 parts of Socotrine aloes with 6 of amber, 4 of mastic, and 1 part of round birchwood, made up with tincture of amber and sometimes with 3 parts of agaric lozenges; or of 6 parts of aloes, 3 of amber, 2 each of birchwood and agaric, made up with syrup of betonica. [B, 119 (a, 38).] —**Potestates succini**. An obsolete preparation of amber, sal ammoniac, and antimonial wine. [L, 94.] —**Pyroleum succini**. See *Oleum succini* (2d def.). —**Pyroleum succini crudum**. See *Oleum succini* (1st def.). —**Pyroleum succini rectificatum**. See *Oleum succini* (2d def.). —**Rasura succini**. Very small fragments of amber (*ambra flava*), amber shavings. [a, 35.] —**Resina succini balsamica**. See *Artificial MUSK*. —**Sal succini** (volatile). See *Succinic acid*. —**S. album et citrinum**. S. electricum. See *AMBRA flava*. —**S. facitium**. See *Facitium AMBER*. —**S. lavum**. See *AMBRA flava*. —**S. griseum**. See *AMBRA grisea*. —**S. musci**. See *Spermaceti*. [a, 35.] —**S. oxygenatum**. See *Artificial MUSK*. —**S. pulveratum**. Fr., *poudre de succin*. Amber triturated in an iron mortar and sifted through a No. 100 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.] (a, 100-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).] —**Tinctura succini**. Fr., *teinture de succin* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Ger., *Bernsteinszug*, *Bernsteinessenz*, *Bernsteininctur*. 1. Of the Gr. Ph. and Netherl. Ph., a tincture made by digesting or macerating powdered amber with four times as much alcohol of sp. gr. 0.820 to 0.830 [Gr. Ph.], with eight times as much alcohol of sp. gr. 0.820 [Netherl. Ph.] with ten times as much 80-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod.]. 2. Of the Swed. Ph., a preparation made by macerating powdered amber with five times as much spiritus ætheris for five days. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).] —**Tinctura succini aetherea**. See *Tinctura succini* (2d def.). —**Tinctura succini alcalisata**. Ger., *alkalische Bernsteininctur*. A mixture of 12 parts of amber and 3 of aqueous solution of potassium carbonate with 48 of alcohol, filtered after some days. —**Tinctura succini alcoholica**. See *Tinctura succini* (1st def.). —**Tinctura succini aromatica** [Swed. Ph.]. A solution of each of the oils of cloves, cassia, lavender, and mace in 100 parts of ethereal tincture of amber. [B, 95 (a, 38).] —**Tinctura succini balsamica**. An alcoholic solution of artificial musk (see *Tinctura musci artificialis*). [a, 38.] —**Trochisci succini**. Ger., *Bernsteinäpfelchen*. Troches containing opium, amber, and other ingredients. [B, 48.]

SUCCINIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{k-si}^3\text{n-u}^3\text{r-i}^3\text{k}$. Fr., *acide succinique*. Ger., *Succininsäure*. A body, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}_4$, forming lamellar crystals. [B, 4.]

SUCCINYL, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{k-si}^3\text{n-i}^3\text{l}$. Fr., *succinyle*. The radicle of succinic acid, not yet isolated. [B, 4.] —**S. chloride**. A substance, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}_2\text{Cl}_2$, obtained by distilling succinic acid with phosphorus perchloride; a fuming oil of highly refractive power and of suffocating smell, crystallizing at 0° C. and boiling at 190° C. [B, 48, 93 (a, 14).] —**S. diamide**. See *SUCCINAMIDE*.

SUCCISA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^3\text{k}(\text{su}^4\text{k})\text{-si}^3\text{s}(\text{a}^3\text{s})$. 1. The *Seabiosa* s. 2. Of Mönch, the genus *Seabiosa*. [a, 35.]

SUCSE, adj. $\text{Su}^3\text{k-sis}$. Lat., *succinus* (from *succidere*, to cut away beneath). Fr., *succer*, having the appearance of being broken or cut off at the lower end. [a, 35.]

SUCCESTEARIN, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{k-si}^3\text{-ste-a}^3\text{-r-i}^3\text{n}$. Fr., *succistéarine*. 1. The white crystalline portion of a waxy substance obtained by the dry distillation of amber; inodorous and insipid. 2. Improperly, idrialin. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SUCORY, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{k-o-r-i}^3$. See *CHICORY*. —**Wild s.** See *SAB-BATIA angularis*. —**Yellow s.** See *CATARANTHE lutea*.

SUCOSE, adj. $\text{Su}^3\text{k-os}$. Lat., *succosus* (from *succus*, juice). Ger., *saffvoll*. See *SUCCULENT*.

SUCCURA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^3\text{k}(\text{su}^4\text{k})\text{-ku}^3\text{b}(\text{ku}^3\text{b})\text{-a}^3$. From *succubare*, to lie under. Fr., *succube*. See under *INCUBES* (1st def.).

SUCUBOUS, adj. $\text{Su}^3\text{k-u}^3\text{b-u}^3\text{s}$. Lat., *succubus*. Ger., *unter-schlächtig*. Having the anterior margin of each leaf pressing under the posterior margin of the leaf immediately succeeding it on the branch. [a, 35.] Cf. *INCUBOUS*.

SUCCUBUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Su}^3\text{k}(\text{su}^4\text{k})\text{-ku}^3\text{b}(\text{ku}^3\text{b})\text{-u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^3\text{s})$. Nightmare with the hallucination of the presence of a succuba.

SUCCULENT, adj. $\text{Su}^3\text{k-u}^3\text{-lnt}$. Lat., *succulentus* (from *succus*, juice). Fr., *suc.*, *saffit*. Juicy, abounding in juice. The *Succulentæ* are, of Linneus, an order comprising *Cactus*, *Mesembryanthemum*, *Sedum*, etc.; of Ventenat, the *Crusulaceæ*.

SUCCUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Su}^3\text{k}(\text{su}^4\text{k})\text{-ku}^3\text{s}(\text{ku}^3\text{s})$. From *sugere*, to suck. Fr., *suc*. Ger., *Saft*. 1. A juice. 2. A pharmacopoeial preparation made by squeezing out the juice from green plants and adding enough alcohol to preserve it. [D, 6.] —**Aqua succorum vegetabilium vulneraria**. See *Aqua pontificalis*. —**Aler s.** See *ATRABILIS*. —**S. antiscorbuticus**. Fr., *suc antiscorbutique*. Sp., *zummo antiescorbútico* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A preparation made by crushing equal parts of the leaves of *Nasturtium officinale*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, and either *Cocklebur officinalis* or *Lepidium latifolium* and radix armoraciac, expressing, adding a little water to the residue, repeating the process, mixing the two liquids, and filtering when settled. [B, 95 (a, 38).] —**S. carnis**. See *MEAT juice*. —**S. cyrenalicus antiquorum**. See *ASAFOETIDA*. —**S. entericus**. See *Intestinal JUICE*. —**S. gastricus**. See *Gastric JUICE*. —**S. hispanicus**. Licorice (extract). [a, 35.] —**S. insipissatus**. An old name for a pharmaceutical preparation made by inspis-

SUGAR, n. Shu'g'r. Gr., *sάκχαρον*. Lat., *saccharum*. Fr., *sucre*. Ger., *Zucker*. It., *zucchero*. Sp., *azúcar*. A name at first applied only to cane s. and beet s.; subsequently to any sweet crystalline substance, and more definitely to a class of chemical compounds of the general composition $C_6H_{12}O_6$ (see SACCHAROSE and GLUCOSE). [B.]—**Acid s. of milk**. Mucic acid. [B.]—**Acorn s.** See QUERCITE.—**Albin s.** See ARABINOSE.—**Barley s.** See under SACCHAROSE.—**Beet s.** Fr., *sucre de betterave*. Ger., *Rübenzucker*. Saccharose obtained from species of *Beta*, especially from *Beta vulgaris*. [B.]—**Brown s.** Cane s. not entirely freed from impurities and coloring matters; obtained in the first stages of the process of manufacture of s. from s.-cane juice. [B.]—**Burnt s.** Caramel. [B.]—**Cane s.** Lat., *saccharum (purificatum)*. Fr., *sucre de canne*. Ger., *Rohrzucker*. Sp., *azúcar de caña*. S. obtained from the juice of *Saccharum officinarum*. [B.]—**Cellulose s.** S. derived from cellulose; identical with glucose. [Fleischl. "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," xii, p. 525 (B).]—**Chestnut s.**, **Diabetic s.** Glucose. [B.]—**Ferment s.** S. formed from starch, glycogen, and other carbohydrates by the action of the animal ferments. It was at one time held to be identical with glucose, but is now considered by some to be a different body, probably maltose. [B. 12; Kratschmer and Seegen, "Wien. med. Wchnsch.," Feb. 19, 26, Mar. 5, Apr. 2, 9, 1881 (B).] Cf. INVERTIN.—**Fruit s.** See LEVULOSE.—**Granular s.** Glucose. [B. 2.]—**Grape s.** Fr., *sucre de raisin*. Ger., *Traubenzucker*. Glucose, especially when obtained in the solid form. [B.]—**Gum s.** See ARABINOSE.—**Honey s.** Glucose. [B. 2.]—**Invert s.** Fr., *sucre inverté*. Ger., *Invertzucker*. A product of the prolonged action of heat upon a solution of cane s. It is a mixture of dextrose and levulose, and receives its name because its solution rotates the plane of polarization to the left, while the solution of cane s. from which it is produced rotates that plane to the right. [B.]—**Jaggery s.** See JAGGERY.—**Liver s.** Glucose, so called because it is the form of s. elaborated in the liver from glycogen. [B.]—**Manna s.** Ger., *Mannazucker*. See MANNITE.—**Maple s.** Fr., *sucre d'érable*. Ger., *Ahornzucker*. S. obtained from *Acer saccharinum*. It is identical with saccharose, but contains a certain amount of coloring matter. [B. 5.]—**Milk s.** Lat., *saccharum lactis*, *lactis saccharum*. Fr., *sucre de lait*. Ger., *Milchzucker*. See LACTOSE.—**Muscle s.** See INOSITE.—**Nest s.** See under *Larinus nidificans*.—**Oil s.** See ELZEOSACCHARUM.—**Open-pore s.** S. prepared by concentration of the cane-juice in vessels under the ordinary atmospheric pressure. [B. 5.]—**Palm s.** See JAGGERY.—**Pectin s.** See ARABINOSE.—**Rag s.** Glucose. [B. 2.]—**Refined s.** Fr., *sucre raffiné*. Ger., *Hutzucker*, *Raffinade*. White s.; cane s. purified and deprived of coloring matter. [B.]—**Starch s.** See GLUCOSE.—**S. candy**. Ger., *Candizucker*. See ROCK CANDY.—**S. of lead**. See LEAD acetate.—**S. of milk**. See LACTOSE.—**S. of urine**. Glucose. [B. 2.]—**S. pods**. Carob beans. [B.]—**Uncrystallizable s.** See LEVULOSE.—**Vacuum-pan s.** S. prepared by concentration of the cane-juice under a pressure much less than that of the atmosphere; effected by the employment of closed vessels in which a partial vacuum can be produced by exhaustion of the air. [B. 5.]—**White s.** See Refined s.

SUGAR-CANE, n. Shu'g'r-kan. The *Saccharum officinarum* and other species of *Saccharum*. [a. 35.]—**Chinese s.-c.** The *Sorghum vulgare*. [a. 35.]—**Common s.-c.** The *Saccharum officinarum*.

SUGGESTIBLE (Fr.), adj. Su'g-zhe's-te-bl'. Of hypnotized persons, subject to the power of suggestion. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 11, 1887, p. 659 (a. 50).]

SUGGESTION, n. Su'g-je'st-yun. Lat., *suggestio* (from *suggerere*, to excite). Fr., s. Ger., *S. Einbung*. 1. The act of suggesting. 2. The thing suggested. 3. See *Hypnotic s.*—**Hypnotic s.** Fr., *s. hypnotique*. The process by which a hypnotized person is made to accept a hint or statement, although it may be unfounded, and to act accordingly.

SUGILLATION, n. Su'g-jil'a-shu'n. More correctly, *sigillation*. Lat., *sigillatio* (from *sigillare*, to beat black and blue). Fr., s. *supon*. Ger., *S. Blutunterlaufung*. A black and blue mark, as of a bruise. [G. 49.] See VIBEX and LIVOR mortalis.

SUGGRUNDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Su'g-gru'nd-gru'nd (gru'nd)/i. n. s. m. n. m. Fr., s. The lower border of a roof, the eaves. [A. 312.]—**S. oculi**. See SUPERCILIARY RIDGE.

SUGILLATION, n. Su'j-il'a-shu'n. A preferable form of *sigillation* (q. v.).

SUICIDAL, adj. Su'z-i'e-si'd'l. Ger., *selbstmörderisch*. Characterized by a tendency to suicide. [D. 1.]

SUICIDE, n. Su'z-i'e-sid. From *sui*, of himself, and *caedere*, to kill. Gr., *αὐτοκτείνω* (1st def.), *αὐτοκτενία* (2d def.). Fr., s. Ger., *Selbstmörder* (1st def.), *Selbstmord* (2d def.). 1. One who takes his own life. 2. The act of self-murder. [D. 1.]

SUIE (Fr.), n. Sui. See SOON.—**Collyre de s.** A solution of 40 centigrammes of extract of soot and 4 drops of lemon-juice in 125 grammes of infusion of red roses; used for ophthalmia neonatorum. [B. 38, 92 (a. 14).]—**Crystal de s.** See *Fuligo splendens*.—**Eau de s.**, **Essence de s.** See *Tinctura fuliginis alcalina*.—**Extrait de s.** See *Extractum fuliginis*.—**Infusion de s.** See *Tinctura fuliginis alcalina*.

SUIF (Fr.), n. Suiet. See SUET.—**Savon de s.** Tallow soap. [B.]—**S. de boeuf**. Beef suet. [B.]—**S. de mouton**. See SEVUM (1st def.).—**S. de veau**. Veal suet. [B.]

SUILLA (Lat.), n. f. Su'z(su'z)-il-la. From *sus*, a hog. See SCROFULA.

SUILLUS (Lat.), adj. Su'z(su'z)-il-lus (lus). From *sus*, a hog. Obtained from the hog (see ADEPS s.). As a n. m., see BOLETTUS.

SUINT (Fr.), n. Swa'z'n. The sweat of sheep. It contains about one third of its weight of alkaline potassium salts, and is a source of the potash of commerce (which is obtained from the s. by wash-

ing the sheep), also of a fatty matter (see LANOLIN). [B.] Cf. CÉSPYUM.

SUINTEMENT (Fr.), n. Swa'z'n²-t'ma'z'n². See ÉCOULEMENT.—**S. par le mamelon**. See GALACTORRHEGA.

SUITES DE COUCHES (Fr.), n. pl. Swet d'kush. See Puer-peral PERIOD.

SULCATE, adj. Su'lk'at. Lat., *sulcatus* (from *sulcare*, to furrow). Fr., *silloné*. Ger., *gefurcht*. Grooved, furrowed. [a. 35.]

SULCATURE (Fr.), n. Su'lk-ka's-tu'r. A mark or furrow produced by pressure or erosion. [A. 385 (a. 48).]

SULCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Su'lk(su'lk)/u'p(u'l)-u's(u's). Dim. of *sulcus*, a furrow. Fr., *sulcule*. A small furrow or sulcus. [L. 50 (a. 14).]—**S. labii superioris**. See *SULCUS nasolabialis*.

SULCUS (Lat.), n. m. Su'lk(su'lk)/u'p(u's/u's). Gr., *ὄλκος* (from *ὄλλω*, to draw). Fr., *sillon*. Ger., *Furche*, *rinne*. A groove, furrow; a fissure, especially of the cerebrum. [C.]—**Anterior occipital s.** A s. separating the central fissure from the first occipital gyrus, connecting with the parietal fissure. [a. 34.]—**Anterior s. of Reil**. See *Pre-insular s.*—**Antero-temporal s.** See *Parallel fissure*.—**Ascending frontal s.** See *Precentral fissure*.—**Central s.** See *Central fissure*.—**Cerebral sulci**. See *Secondary fissures* (2d def.) and *Fissure of the cerebrum*.—**Ciliary sulci**. See *Stylus ciliares*.—**Crucial s.** See *Cruciate fissure*.—**External perpendicular s.** See *Occipital fissure* (3d def.).—**External s. of Reil**. A fissure separating the insula from the precentral, postcentral, and subfrontal gyri. [J. 1.]—**Fronto-marginal s.** Of Wernicke, a small longitudinal fissure on the ventral surface of the frontal lobe, which separates the orbital and frontal lobes. [L. 17 (K).]—**Inferior frontal s.** Lat., *s. frontalis inferior*. Fr., *scissure frontale inférieure*. Ger., *untere Stirnfurche*. See *Subfrontal fissure*.—**Inferior occipital s.** See *Inferior occipital fissure*.—**Inferior temporo-sphenoidal s.** See *Mediotemporal fissure*.—**Infero-frontal s.** See *Subfrontal fissure*.—**Infra-insular s.** A fissure separating the insula from the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. [L. 14.]—**Infra-orbital s.** See *Sub-orbital fissure*.—**Intermediate temporal s.** See *Mediotemporal fissure*.—**Intraparietal s.** See *Parietal fissure*.—**Lateral olivary s.** See *S. olive externus*.—**Middle temporo-sphenoidal s.** An unimportant fissure parallel to and below the parallel fissure. [L. 14.]—**Occipito-parietal s.** See *Occipital fissure* (2d def.).—**Occipito-temporal s.** See *Occipital fissure*.—**Oculomotor s.** See *Oculomotor furrow*.—**Olfactory s.** See *Olfactory fissure*.—**Orbital s.** See *Orbital fissure*.—**Paramedian s.** See *Sillon médian postérieur intermédiaire*.—**Parietal s.** See *Parietal fissure*.—**Peduncular s.** Fr., *sillon circonferentiel ou circulaire*. A transverse s. which commences close to the middle peduncle of the cerebellum around the outer border of which it passes backward. [L. 31, 142.]—**Postcentral s.** See *Postcentral fissure*.—**Posterior s. of Reil**. See *Infra-insular s.*—**Postero-parietal s.** See *Central fissure*.—**Postero-temporal s.** See *Collateral fissure*.—**Postfrontal s.** See *Cruciate fissure*.—**Pre-central s.** See *Precentral fissure*.—**Pre-insular s.** A fissure in front of the insula and separating it from the posterior orbital convolution. [L. 142.]—**Primitive sulci**. See *Primitive fissures* (2d def.).—**Secondary sulci**. See *Secondary fissures*.—**Straight s.** See *Olfactory fissure*.—**Subparietal s.** A shallow depression or inconstant fissure that is a continuation upward and outward of the callosal-marginal fissure. [a. 34.]—**S. ad acusticum vestibuli**. See *Fossula sulciformis s. alaris*. The furrow just above the ala nasi. [a. 34.]—**S. alveolaris anterior**. See *Anterior dental canal*.—**S. alveolo-buccalis**. The s. between the gums and the inside of the cheek. [a. 34.]—**S. alveolo-lingualis**. The s. between the gums and the mucous membrane of the tongue. [a. 34.]—**S. anterior corporum candicantium**. A furrow between the corpora albicantia and the tuber cinereum. [L. 7.]—**S. antero-temporalis** [Huxley]. See *Superfemoral fissure*.—**S. antibrachii radialis**. A s. on the radial side of the forearm, between the pronator and flexor muscles and the supinator longus. [a. 34.]—**S. antibrachii ulnaris**. A s. on the ulnar side of the forearm, between the flexor sublimis digitorum and the flexor carpi ulnaris. [a. 34.]—**S. aorticus**. A depression on the median surface of the left lung for the descending aorta. [L. 332.]—**S. arcuatus**. Of Arnold, an embryonic fissure to which the s. corporis callosi corresponds. [a. 34.]—**S. arcuatus præcuneus**. An inconstant fissure on the mesal surface of the cerebral hemisphere, between the parietal gyrus and the gyrus fornicatus. [L. 332.]—**S. arterie occipitalis**. A groove on the inner side of the internal aspect of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, which lodges the occipital artery. [L. 332.]—**S. arterie subclaviae**. See *S. subclaviae* (1st and 2d defs.).—**Sulci arteriosi**. Ger., *Arterienfurchen*. Furrows on the ental surfaces of the cranial bones for lodging arteries. [L. 31.]—**S. articulationis primæ manus**. A transverse furrow in the palm, seen in flexion, over the articulations between the two rows of carpal bones. [L. 329.]—**S. articulationis secundæ manus**. A transverse furrow in the palm of the hand, seen in flexion, extending from the level of the upper margin of the pisiform bone to the upper end of the first carpal bone. [L. 332.]—**S. atrioventricularis**. See *Atriculo-ventricular groove*.—**S. auri anterior**. See *Incisura trago-helicina*.—**S. auri posterior**. See *Incisura anthelica*.—**S. basilaris (pontis)**. The antero-posterior groove on the lower median surface of the pons Varolii. [L. 3 (K).]—**S. basilaris ossis occipitis**. A shallow depression in the occipital bone at the side of the clivus Rhomboidalis. [L. 332.]—**S. bicipitalis**. See *Bicipital groove*.—**S. bicipitalis internus**. A furrow between the brachialis internus and the anconæus tertius. [L. 1.]—**S. cæcus**. See *FORAMEN cæcum posterius*.—**S. calcanæi**. A furrow separating the two posterior articular surfaces of the sustentaculum tali. [L. 332.]—**S. calcarinus**. See *Calcarine fissure*.—**S. callosomarginalis**. See *Supercallosal fissure* (1st def.).—**S. callosus**. See *Callosal fissure*.—**S. carotico-mandibularis (ossis temporis)**. A groove leading into the canalis carotico-mandibularis. [L.]

—*S. medius substantiae perforatae anterioris*. A fissure extending between the anterior perforated space and the rostrum of the corpus callosum. [L.]—*S. medullae oblongatae*. See *Basilar groove*.—*S. medullae oblongatae caecus*. A depression between the pons Varolii and the anterior extremities of the olivary bodies. [L. 7 (a, 50).]—*S. medullae oblongatae decussatorius*. The upper part of the ventral median fissure of the medulla oblongata, where it is interrupted by the decussation of the pyramids. [L. 7.]—*S. medullae spinalis intermedius anterior*. Fr., *sillon intermédiaire antérieur*. An ill-defined furrow between the ventral and ventro-lateral fissures of the spinal cord. [L. 7.]—*S. medullae spinalis intermedius posterior*. See *Postero-intermediary fissure*.—*S. medullae spinalis lateralis*. See *Antero-lateral groove*.—*Sulci meningei*. Furrows for blood-vessels on the ental surface of the cranial bones. [L.]—*S. mentalis*. Fr., *sillon du menton*. Ger., *Kinnrinne*. The furrow separating the lower lip from the prominence of the chin. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—*S. mentolabialis*. A transverse depression between the lower lip and the chin. [L. 332.]—*Sulci minores pontis*. See *Sulci transversarii pontis*.—*S. Monroi*. A furrow (also called sulcus) on the mesal aspect of the thalamus between the foramen of Monro and the aqueduct and ventrad of the mediodorsal commissure; regarded by His and Minot as the boundary between the "dorsal and ventral zones of His." [I. 110.]—*S. muscularis flexoris longi hallucis*. See *INCISURA astragali*.—*S. muscularis tympani*. See *CANALIS pro tensore tympani*.—*S. musculi peronei longi*. A vertical groove lined with cartilage on the outer border of the cuboid bone, for the tendon of the peroneus longus. [L.]—*S. musculorum (ossis temporis)*. See *CANALIS pro tensore tympani*.—*S. mylo-hyoideus*. See *Mylo-hyoid groove*.—*S. nasalis posterior*. A shallow depression behind the posterior pillar of the fauces. [L.]—*S. nasolabialis*. The transverse groove between the nose and the upper lip. [L.]—*S. nasopalatinus*. The furrow for the nasopalatine nerve on the side of the vomer. [L. 31.]—*S. navicularis*. See *Fossa navicularis*.—*S. nervi petrosi profundus minoris (ossis temporis)*. A groove in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, lodging the nervus petrosus profundus minor. [L.]—*Sulci obliqui pontis*. See *Sulci transversarii pontis*.—*S. obturatorius (ossis coxae)*. See *INCISURA obturatoria*.—*S. occipitalis anterior*. Of Wernicke, a small vertical fissure in the anterior part of the occipital lobe. [I. 17 (K).]—*S. occipitalis (longitudinalis) inferior (seu medius)*. See *Inferior occipital fissure*.—*S. occipitalis superior (seu transversus)*. See *Transverse occipital fissure*.—*S. occipito-interparietalis*. See *Occipito-parietalis*. See *Occipital fissure*.—*S. occipito-parietalis*. See *Collateral fissure*.—*S. supra-orbitalis inferior*. See *Inferior occipital fissure*.—*S. occipito-temporalis lateralis*. Of Fowler, see *Collateral fissure*.—*S. oculomotorius*. See *Oculomotor furrow*.—*S. of Monro*. See *S. Monroi*.—*S. of the corpus callosum*. See *Callosal fissure*.—*S. olfactorius*. See *Olfactory fissure*.—*S. olivæ externus*. A furrow on the outer side of the olivary body. [L. 7.]—*S. olivæ internus*. A fissure, lying to the inner side of the olivary body, from which arise the roots of the hypoglossal nerve. [I. 6 (K).]—*S. opticus*. See *Optic groove*.—*S. orbitalis (cerebri)*. See *Orbital fissure*.—*S. orbitalis lateralis*. See *Subfrontal fissure*.—*S. orbitalis medialis*. See *Olfactory fissure*.—*S. orbitopalpebralis inferior*. The depression below the margin of the lower lid. [L.]—*S. orbitopalpebralis superior*. The depression immediately below the upper margin of the orbit. [L.]—*S. ossis carpalis primi*. A groove on the ulnar palmar side of the trapezium, for the tendon of the flexor carpi radialis. [L. 332.]—*S. ossis cuboidei*. See *S. musculi peronei longi*.—*S. multanguli*. See *S. ossis carpalis primi*.—*S. ossis navicularis*. A shallow groove on the plantar surface of the scaphoid bone. [L. 332.]—*S. ossis tarsalis quarti*. See *S. musculi peronei longi*.—*S. palatinus medianus*. An anomalous furrow over the intermaxillary suture. [L. 332.]—*S. palpebromalaris*. See *Oculozygomatic line*.—*S. paracentralis*. See under *Paracentral fissure*.—*S. paramedianus dorsalis*. See *Postero-intermediary fissure*.—*S. parietalis*. See *Parietal fissure*.—*S. parietalis oblongata* and extending forward as far as the border of the pons Varolii. [a. 34.]—*S. parietalis*. See *Parietal fissure*.—*S. parietofrontalis*. See *Central fissure*.—*S. parieto-occipitalis*. See *Occipital fissure* (2d def.).—*S. peduncularis* [Wilder]. See *Oculomotor furrow*.—*S. pedunculi lateralis*. The s. separating the crista pedunculi from the tegmentum. [a. 34.]—*S. pedunculi medialis*. See *Oculomotor furrow*.—*S. peronei*. See *S. musculi peronei longi*.—*S. perpendicularis*. See *Anterior occipital s.*—*S. perpendicularis externus*. See *FISSURA perpendicularis externa*.—*S. petrosquamosus*. A furrow over the petrosquamosal fissure. [L.]—*S. petrosus inferior ossis temporis*. See *Groove for the inferior petrosal sinus*.—*S. petrosus superficialis ossis temporis*. A groove on the anterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, running forward from the hiatus Fallopii. [L. 332.]—*S. petrosus superior*. See *Groove for the superior petrosal sinus* and *Groove for the superior longitudinal sinus*.—*S. pharyngeus lateralis*. See *Fossa laryngopharyngea*.—*S. pinnalis*. See *S. alaris*.—*S. pollicis*. A depression between the thenar eminence and the palm. [a. 34.]—*S. pontis basilaris*. See *S. basilaris*.—*S. postcentralis*. See *Postcentral fissure*.—*S. postolivaris*. See *S. olivæ externus*.—*S. postrolandicus*. See *Postcentral fissure*.—*S. preauricularis (ossis coxae)*. See *Fossa preauricularis*.—*S. precentralis*. See *Precentral s.*—*S. Precentralis*. The portion of the precentral fissure below the middle frontal convolution. [L. 332.]—*S. Precentral fissure*.—*S. precentralis superior*. The portion of the precentral fissure above the middle frontal convolution. [L. 332.]—*S. Precentral fissure*.—*S. preinsularis*. See *Pre-insular s.*—*S. preoccipitalis*. See *Anterior occipital s.*—*S. prerolandicus*. See *Precentral fissure*.—*S. presylvius*. In certain Carnivora,

a fissure lying anterior to the fissure of Sylvius. [J. 17 (K).] Cf. *Presylvian fissure*.—*S. promontorii*. See *S. Jacobsonii*.—*S. pro tuba eustachiana*. See *Groove for the Eustachian tube*.—*S. pterygoideus*. See *S. pterygopalatinus*. Ger., *Flügelgauenfurche*. A term applied indifferently to a groove on the anterior surface of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, one upon the superior maxilla, or one on the nasal portion of the palate bone, all of which form the pterygo-palatine canal. [L.]—*S. pulmonalis*. Ger., *Lungenfurche*. The depression on either side of the vertebral column formed by the backward curvature of the ribs. [L. 31.]—*S. radialis humeri*. See *Musculo-spiral groove*.—*S. radio-ulnaris*. A groove on the anterior surface of the wrist at the lower ends of the radius and ulna, seen only in flexion. [L. 332.]—*S. rami auricularis (vagi)*. A furrow in the jugular fossa for the auricular branch of the pneumogastric nerve. [L. 31.]—*S. rectus*. See *Olfactory fissure*.—*S. retroglanularis*. See *S. glandis*.—*S. Rolandi*. See *Rolandic fissure*.—*S. rolandicus anterior*. See *Precentral fissure*.—*S. sagittalis*. The combined sulci longitudinalis of the os frontis, os occipitis, and os parietale. [L.]—*S. sclerae*. See *Scleroticæ*. Ger., *Sclerabrinne*. A depression of the anterior margin of the sclera at its junction with the cornea. [L. 332.]—*S. sigmoideus*. See *Fossa sigmoidea ossis temporalis* and *Cavernous groove*.—*S. sinus petrosi superioris*. See *S. petrosus superior*.—*S. sinus transversus*. See *Fossa sigmoidea ossis temporalis*.—*S. spheno-ethmoidalis*. A groove at the articulation of the sphenoid and ethmoid bones. [a. 34.]—*S. spiralis (cochleæ)*. The groove between the labium tympanicum and labium vestibulare. [L. 31.]—*S. spiralis externus*. See *S. ligamenti spiralis*.—*S. spiralis internus*. See *S. spiralis*.—*S. stapedis*. A slight concavity on the outer surface of the crus of the stapes. [L. 7.]—*S. subclaviae*. See *S. subclavius* (1st and 2d def's).—*S. subclavius*. 1. A groove on the first rib in which the subclavian artery rests, close to the tubercle for the insertion of the scalenus anticus. 2. A furrow on the apex of the lung formed by the subclavian artery. 3. A depression in the clavicle into which the subclavius muscle is inserted. [L. 31.]—*S. subfrontalis*. 1. Of Pansch, a small fissure on the mesal surface of the frontal lobe in the *Carnivora*. [I. 17 (K).] 2. See *Subfrontal fissure*.—*S. subparietalis*. Of Broca, a small fissure which forms the lower boundary of the præcuneus. [I. 17 (K).]—*S. subpinealis*. A transverse s. behind and below the pineal gland, crossing the upper surface of the optic thalamus. [I. 17 (K).]—*S. substantie perforatae mediae longitudinalis*. See *S. basilaris*.—*S. supercentralis*. See *Superior occipital fissure*.—*S. superior anterior*. See *S. cerebelli superior anterior*.—*S. superior cerebelli*. See *Peduncular s.*—*S. superior posterior*. See *S. cerebelli superior posterior*.—*S. supracallosus*. See *Callosal marginal fissure*.—*S. supra-insularis*. See *Externals of Reil*.—*S. supra-orbitalis*. Of Schwalbe, a s. arising from the callosal-marginal fissure at the point where it turns around the genu, and running horizontally forward to the anterior extremity of the frontal lobe. [J. 17 (K).]—*S. supra-orbitalis longitudinalis*. An anomalous longitudinal furrow replacing a missing orbital fissure. [L. 332.]—*S. supra-orbitalis transversus*. An anomalous fissure replacing the transverse element of the orbital fissure. [L. 332.]—*S. suprasylvius*. See *Supersylvian fissure*.—*S. tali*. A deep furrow on the lower surface of the astragalus, dividing its articular surface into two portions. [L.]—*S. temporalis inferior* [Ecker]. See *Collateral fissure*.—*S. temporalis intermedius*. Of Jensen, a s. extending between the upper end of the Sylvian fissure and the posterior extremity of the superfrontal fissure. [J. 17 (K).]—*S. temporalis medius* (seu secundus) a s. between the middle and inferior temporal convolutions. [a. 34.]—*S. temporalis primus*. See *Supertemporal fissure*.—*S. temporalis superior*. See *Supertemporal fissure* and *Paravallal fissure*.—*S. temporalis transversus*. Of Schwalbe, any one of certain secondary sulci in the parietal lobe which have a general direction transverse to the Sylvian fissure. [I. 17 (K).]—*Sulci tertiarii*. Those secondary fissures that are subject to individual variations in number and direction. [a. 34.]—*S. tractus occipitalis*. See *Olfactory fissure*.—*S. transversalis*. See *Peduncular s.*—*Sulci transversarii pontis*. Certain isolated transverse fissures on the inferior surface of the pons Varolii. [L. 7 (a, 50).]—*S. transversus*. See *Orbital fissure*.—*S. transversus ossis occipitis*. The groove in the occipital bone for the lateral sinus. [L. 31.]—*S. transversus ossis parietalis*. A broad flat groove on the inner surface of the postero-inferior angle of the parietal bone for the lateral sinus. [L. 332.]—*S. transversus ossis temporis*. See *Fossa sigmoidea ossis temporalis*.—*S. triradiatus*. See *Orbital fissure*.—*S. tube (Eustachii)*. See *tubarius*. See *Groove for the Eustachian tube*.—*S. tympanicus*. Ger., *Paukenring*. The groove-like furrow in the bony tympanic ring for the reception of the margin of the tympanic membrane. It exists on the perfect temporal bone only to the extent of the part taken by the tympanic ring in the formation of that bone. In the region of the Rivinian segment it is wanting altogether. [F. 32.]—*S. ulnaris (humeri)*. The groove on the posterior surface of the internal condylus of the humerus for the ulnar nerve. [L.]—*S. vena cava superior*. An anomalous furrow on the right lung for the vena cava superior. [L. 332.]—*Sulci venosi*. See *Cranial sinuses*.—*S. ventriculi cerebelli (seu quarti)*. See *Fissura fossae rhomboidalis longitudinalis media*.—*S. vermicularis*. A s. separating the vermis from a lobe of the cerebellum. [a. 34.]—*Sulci vertebrales*. Ger., *Wirbel-furchen*. The grooves seen on either side of the spinous processes of the vertebrae when viewed from behind. [L. 14.]—*S. vertebrales lateralis atlantis*. See *Sinus atlantis*.—*S. vomeris*. See *INCISURA vomeris*.—*S. superior frontalis*. See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal*.—*S. supero-frontalis*. See *Supero-frontal fissure*.—*Transverse s.* See *Cruciate fissure*.—*Triradiatus s.* See *Orbital fissure*.

SULFACÉTAMIDE (Fr.), n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^2\text{-sa-ta}^2\text{-med}$. See **SULPHACETAMIDE**. For various words in *Sulf*-, not here given, see the corresponding forms in *Sulph*-.
A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

SULFAMMON (Fr.), n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^2\text{-mo}^2\text{n}^2$. See **SULPHAMIC ACID**.

SULFANTIMONIAS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Su}^1\text{f}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2(\text{a}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{mon}^1(\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{s})$. Gen., -*alis*. A thioantimonite. [B.]—**S. sesquicalicus**. Potassium thioantimonite. [B.]

SULFANTIMONITE (Fr.), n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-te-mo-net}$. A thioantimonite, also a thioantimonate. [B. 119.]

SULFARSÉNATE (Fr.), n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^2\text{-s-a-ne-a}^2\text{t}$. See **SULPHARSENATE**.

SULFARSENITE (Fr.), n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^2\text{-s-a-net}$. See **SULPHARSENITE**.—**S. calcique**. See **Liquor probatorius wirttembergicus**.

SULFAS (Fr. Cod.) (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Su}^1\text{f}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{s})$. Gen., -*alis*. See **SULPHATE**, and for subheadings not here given, see under **SULPHAS**.—**Collyrium cum sulfate zincico**. See **Collyre au sulfate de zinc**.—**Collyrium cum sulfate zincico ex Sanchez**. A collyrium made by dissolving 2 parts of zinc sulphate in 500 of water, adding 4 of powdered Florentine iris-root, macerating for 3 days, and filtering. [A. 447 (a. 21).]—**Liquor sulfatis ferri**. See **Liquor ferri tersulphatis**.—**S. aluminicus**. Aluminium sulphate. [B.]—**S. aluminopotassicus**. Potassium sulphate; ordinary alum. [B.]—**S. aluminopotassicus desiccatus**. See **Alumen desiccatum**.—**S. cadmicus**. See **Cadmium sulphate**.—**S. cupro-ammonicus**. See **Copper ammoniosulphate**.—**S. eserinus**. See **Eserine sulphate**.—**S. hydrargyricus**. See **Mercury sulphate** (2d def.).—**S. potassicus**. Normal potassium sulphate. [B.]—**S. quiniacus**. **S. quiniacus**. Quinine bisulphate. [B.]—**S. strychnicus**. **S. strychnicus**. See **STRYCHNINE sulphate**.—**Syrupus cum sulfate quiniaco**. See **Sirup de sulfate de quinine**.—**Syrupus cum sulfate strychnico**. See **Sirup de sulfate de strychnine**.

SULFAT (Ger.), n. $\text{Zulf-a}^2\text{t}$. See **SULPHATE**.

SULFATE (Fr.), n. $\text{Su}^1\text{f-a}^2\text{t}$. See **SULPHATE**.—**S. acide**. An acid sulphate. [B.]—**S. aluminico-potassique**. Potash alum. See **ALUM**.—**S. ammonio-ferrique**. See **IRON and ammonium sulphate** (2d def.).—**S. antimonique**. Antimony sulphate. [B. 119.]—**S. barytique**. Barium sulphate. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**S. basique**. A basic sulphate. [B.]—**S. biquinique**. See **QUININE sulphate**.—**S. cuprico-ammonique tribasique**. See **COPPER ammoniosulphate**.—**S. ferreux**. See **IRON sulphate** (1st def.) and **FERRI sulphas**.—**S. ferreux desséché**. See **FERRI sulphas exsiccatus**.—**S. ferreux du commerce**. See **FERRUM sulfuricum crudum**.—**S. ferreux officinal**. See under **FERRI sulphas**.—**S. ferreux précipité**. See **FERRI sulphas precipitatus**.—**S. ferrique**. See **IRON sulphate** (2d def.).—**S. ferrique ammoniacal**. See **IRON and ammonium sulphate** (2d def.).—**S. ferrique liquide**. See **Liquor ferri tersulphatis**.—**S. mercurique**. See **MERCURY sulphate** (2d def.).—**S. mercurique basique**. **S. trimercurique**. See **MERCURY sub sulphate**.

SULFHYDANTOÏNE (Fr.), n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-f-de-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{-to-en}$. See **THIOHYDANTOIN**.

SULFHYDRATE (Fr.), n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-f-de-a}^2\text{t}$. See **SULPHYDRATE**.—**S. ammonique**. Ammonium hydrosulphide. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**S. persulfuré**. See **Liquor fumans Beguini**.

SULFHYDROMÈTRE (Fr.), n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-f-de-ro-m}^2\text{e}^2\text{tr}$. A device for testing the amount of sulphured hydrogen in the air of an inhalation chamber; consisting of papers impregnated with a solution of a salt of lead, arranged with other papers so tinted as to serve as a gauge of the blackening of the former by the sulphur compound; proposed by Isoard as a means of regulating patients' stay in these chambers. ["Nouv. rem." Oct. 1, 1885, p. 297.]

SULFID (Ger.), n. Zulf-id . A sulphide used generally in composition and applied to those sulphides which act as acids. [B.] Cf. **SULFURET**.—**Antimonigès** S. [Berzelius]. Antimony tetrasulphide. [B.]—**Arsenigès** S. [Berzelius]. Arsenic trisulphide. [B.]—**Untersanigès** S. Arsenic disulphide. [B.]

SULFIDE (Fr.), n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-f-id}$. See **SULPHIDE**.—**S. antimonieux**. Antimony pentasulphide. [B. 119.]—**S. arsénieux**. Orpiment. [B. 119.]—**S. carbonique**. See **CARBON disulphide**.—**S. hydrique**. See **HYDROSULPHURIC ACID**.—**S. hyparsénieux**. Realgar. [B. 119.]—**S. hypointimonieux**. Antimony trisulphide. [B. 119.]

SULFIS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Su}^1\text{f}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., -*is*. See **SULPHITE**.—**S. kaliacus**. See **POTASSIUM sulphite**.—**S. natriacus**. See **SODIUM sulphite**.—**S. potassicus**. See **POTASSIUM sulphite**.—**S. sodicus**. See **SODIUM sulphite**.

SULFIT (Ger.), **SULFITE** (Fr.), n's. Zulf-et , $\text{su}^1\text{-fet}$. See **SULPHITE**.

SULFO-ETHYLICUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Su}^1\text{f}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-o}(\text{o})\text{-e}^2\text{th}(\text{a}^2\text{-e}^2\text{th})\text{-i}^2\text{p}(\text{u}^1)\text{i}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Sulphovincic (ethylsulphuric); with the name of a base, the ethylsulphuric of the base. [B. 95.]

SULFOBENZOLÈNE (Fr.), n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fo-ba}^2\text{n}^2\text{-zo-le}^2\text{n}$. See **SULFOBENZIDE**.

SULFOCARBOLICUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Su}^1\text{f}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-o}(\text{o})\text{-ka}^2\text{rb-o}^1\text{i}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Sulphocarbolic; with the name of a base, the sulphocarbolic of the base. [B.]

SULFOCARBOMÈTRE (Fr.), n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fo-ka}^2\text{rb-o-m}^2\text{e}^2\text{tr}$. An instrument for estimating the amount of carbon disulphide contained in the alkaline sulphocarbonates. [Gélis and Thommeret-Gélis, "Compt. rend. de l'acad. des sci." xv, p. 967 (B).]

SULFODIPHTHÉROSE (Fr.), **SULPHOCUOSE** (Fr.), n's. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fo-de-fa-roz}$, $\text{mu}^2\text{-koz}$. See **BAREGIN**.

SULFONALUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Su}^1\text{f}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. See **SULFONAL**.

SULFONAPHTHIDE (Fr.), n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fo-na}^2\text{f-ted}$. See **SULFONAPHTHALENE**.

SULFONBERNSTEINSÄURE (Ger.), n. $\text{Zulf-on-be}^2\text{rn-stin-zo}^2\text{-er}$. Sulphonsuccinic acid. [B.]

SULFONSÄUREBENZOL (Ger.), n. $\text{Zulf-on-zo}^2\text{-er-e}^2\text{-be}^2\text{n-tso}^2\text{l}$. Benzenesulphonic acid. [B.]

SULFONZIMMITSÄURE (Ger.), n. $\text{Zulf-on-tsi}^2\text{mt-zo}^2\text{-er-e}$. Sulphocinnamic acid. [B.]

SULFOPHENAS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Su}^1\text{f}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-o}(\text{o})\text{-fen}(\text{a}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{s})$. Fr., *sulfophénate*. Gen., -*alis*. See **SULPHOCARBOLATE**.

SULFOPHÉNIQUE (Fr.), adj. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fo-fa-nek}$. Sulphocarbolic. [B.]

SULFOSEL (Fr.), n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fo-se}^2\text{l}$. See **SULPHOSALT**.

SULFOXYSMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Su}^1\text{f}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-o}^2\text{x-i}^2\text{z}(\text{u}^2\text{z})\text{-mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$. Poisoning with sulphuric acid. [A. 326 (a. 21).]

SULFUR (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Su}^1\text{f}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{u}^2\text{r})$. Gen., *sulfuris*. See **SULPHUR**.—**Hepar sulfuris**. See **POTASSA sulphurata** (1st def.).—**Hepar sulfuris calcareum**. Calcium sulphide; calx sulphurata. [B. 270.]—**Ioduretum sulfuris**. Sulphur iodide. [a. 38.]—**Pastilla sulfuris**. See **Tabella sulphuris**.—**S. depuratum**. Washed sulphur. [B.]—**S. iodatum**. See **Sulphur iodide**.—**S. lotum**. Washed sulphur. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**S. precipitatum**. Precipitated sulphur. [B.]—**S. sublimatum**. 1. Of the Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed., and Russ. Ph., sublimed sulphur. 2. Of the Austr. Ph., washed sulphur. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**S. sublimatum elotum** [Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (see *et lotum* [Fr. Cod.], *seu lotum* [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]). Washed sulphur. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Tabella cum sulfure**, **Trochiscus sulfuris**. See **Tabella sulphuris**.—**Unguentum sulfuris compositum**. See **Unguentum sulphuris compositum**.

SULFURATION (Fr.), n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fu-a}^2\text{-ra-se-o}^2\text{n}^2$. Fumigation and disinfection with sulphur. [a. 18.] Cf. *Fumigation à l'acide sulfureux*.

SULFURATUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Su}^1\text{f}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{u}^2\text{r})\text{-at}(\text{a}^2\text{t})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Sulphureted; with the name of a base, the sulphide of the base.

SULFURE (Fr.), n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fu-r}$. See **SULPHIDE**.—**S. ammonique**. Liquor fumans Boyllii. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**S. antimonique**. An antimony sulphide, especially antimony trisulphide. [B. 119.]—**S. cuivreux**. See **Æs combustum**.—**S. ferreux**. See **IRON monosulphide**.—**S. mercurique**. See **RED MERCURY sulphide**.—**S. plombique**. Lead sulphide. [B. 119 (a. 38).]

SULFURÉ (Fr.), adj. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fu-r-a}$. See **SULPHURATED**.

SULFURÉE (Fr.), n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fu-r-a}$. Sulphurea; thiourea. [B.]

SULFURET (Ger.), n. Zulf-u-r-et . A sulphide, more particularly a lower or basic sulphide. [B.] Cf. **SULFID**.

SULFURETUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Su}^1\text{f}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{u}^2\text{r})\text{-et}(\text{at})\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. See **SULPHIDE** and cf. **SULPHURETUM**.—**S. arsenicosum**. See **ARSENIC trisulphide**.—**S. carbonicum**. See **CARBON disulphide**.—**S. hydrargyricum**. See **RED MERCURY sulphide**.—**S. natrium**, **S. sodium**. Sodium monosulphide. [B.]—**S. stibicum**. See **ANTIMONY sulphide**.—**S. stibicum auratum**. See **ANTIMONY pentasulphide**.

SULFUREUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Su}^1\text{f}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{u}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Sulphur-yellow. [a. 35.]

SULFUREUX (Fr.), adj. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fu-r-u}^2\text{s}$. See **SULPHUROUS**.

SULFURICUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Su}^1\text{f}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{u}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Sulphuric; with the name of a base, the sulphate of the base. [B.]

SULFUREOSUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Su}^1\text{f}(\text{su}^1\text{f})\text{-u}^2\text{r}(\text{u}^2\text{r})\text{-o}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Sulphurous; with the name of a base, the sulphate of that base. [B.]

SULPHACÉTAMIDE, n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2\text{m-i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$. Fr., *sulfacétamide*. A substance, $\text{S}(\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{NH}_2)_2$, obtained by adding an alcoholic solution of ammonium sulphide to an alcoholic solution of chloracetamide. [B. 93 (a. 14).]

SULPHACETIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2\text{e}^2(\text{et})\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide sulfacétique*. See **SULPHONACETIC ACID**.

SULPHACETYLIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2\text{e}^2\text{-i}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{k}$. See **ETHIONIC anhydride**.

SULFALDEHYDE, n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-f-a}^2\text{l-de}^2\text{-hid}$. Fr., *sulfaldéhyde*. See **THIOALDEHYDE**.

SULPHAMETHYLANE, n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-e}^2\text{th-i}^2\text{p-an}$. Fr., *sulfaméthylane*. A substance, SO_2NH_2 , obtained by passing a current of dry ammonia gas over methyl sulphate. [B. 93 (a. 14).]

SULPHAMIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^2\text{-m-i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide sulfamique*, *sulfammon*. Ger., *Sulfamid*, *schnelfeisures Amid*. A substance, SO_2NH_2 , not yet isolated, but existing in neutral ammonium sulphate. [B. 93 (a. 14).] See also **AMIC ACIDS**.

SULPHAMIDE, n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^2\text{-m-i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$. Fr., *sulfamide*. Ger., *Sulfamid*, *schnelfeisures Amid*. An old name for ammonium sulphate. [B. 93 (a. 14).]

SULPHAMINEBARBITURIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^2\text{-m-en-ba}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{t-u}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{k}$. See **THIONIC ACID**.

SULPHAMINEBENZOLIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^2\text{-m-en-be}^2\text{nz-o-i}^2\text{k}$. Ger., *Sulfaminbenzoesäure*. One of the products formed in the excretion of saccharin, found in the urine. [E. Salkowski, "Ctbl. f. d. med. Wssnsch." April 23, 1887, p. 307 (B).]

SULPHAMINOL, n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^2\text{-m-i}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{l}$. Ger., *Sulfaminol*. Thioxidiphenylamine; a substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NHSO}_2 = \text{NH}$; $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{OH}$; S, forming a yellowish, tasteless and odourless powder, insoluble in water, soluble in solutions of the alkalis. In the liquids of the animal organism it decomposes with the evolution presumably of sulphur and phenol. According to Moritz, it acts like iodoform in diminishing suppuration. ["Ann. d. chim. e. d. pharm." July, 1890, p. 44 (B).]

SULPHAMYLIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^1\text{-fa}^2\text{-m-i}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{k}$. See **AMYL sulphate**.

SULPHANILIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-a}^{\text{n}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$. Fr., *acide sulfanilique* (ou *sulfanilique*). Ger., *Sulfanilsäure*, *Sulfonanilsäure*. Paramidobenzene-sulphonic acid (see under AMIDOBENZENE-SULPHONIC ACID). It is slightly soluble in water, and is used internally to prevent iodism. [B; Ehrlich, "Pharm. Rundsch." ("Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1886); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 22, 1886, p. 534 (a, 50).]

SULPHANTIMONIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-a}^{\text{n}}\text{-ti}^{\text{2}}\text{-mo}^{\text{n}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$. Fr., *acide sulfantimonique*. Ger., *Sulfantimonsäure*. See THIOANTIMONIC ACID.—**ANHYDROUS s. a.** See ANTIMONY PENTASULPHIDE.

SULPHANTIMONIOUS ACID, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-a}^{\text{n}}\text{-ti}^{\text{2}}\text{-mon}^{\text{i}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{u}^{\text{s}}$. Antimony tetrasulphide. [B.]

SULPHANTIMONIOUS ANHYDRIDE, n. Antimony trisulphide. [B, 159.]

SULPHANTIMONITE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-a}^{\text{n}}\text{-ti}^{\text{2}}\text{-m}^{\text{o}}\text{-n}^{\text{i}}\text{-it}$. See THIOANTIMONITE.

SULPHARSENATE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-a}^{\text{s}}\text{-e}^{\text{n}}\text{-at}$. Fr., *sulfarséniate*. See THIOARSENATE.—**Basic s.** See *Tribasic s.*—**Diammonic s.** See AMMONIUM THIOARSENATE.—**Dibasic s's.** Of Watts, a class of salts now known as the pyrothioarsenates. [B.]—**Monammonic s.** See AMMONIUM THIOARSENATE.—**Monobasic s's.** Of Watts, a class of salts now known as meta-thioarsenates. [B.]—**Neutral s.** See *Dibasic s.*—**Triammonic s.** See AMMONIUM THIOARSENATE.—**Tribasic s's.** Of Watts, the class of salts known now as the thioarsenates or orthothioarsenates. [B.]

SULPHARSENIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-a}^{\text{s}}\text{-e}^{\text{n}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$. Fr., *acide sulfarsénique*. Ger., *Sulfarsensäure*. An improper term for arsenic pentasulphide; properly thioarsenic acid (q. v.). [B.]

SULPHARSENIOUS ACID, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-a}^{\text{s}}\text{-e}^{\text{n}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{u}^{\text{s}}$. Fr., *acide sulfarsénieux*. Ger., *Sulfarsensäure*. An improper term for arsenic trisulphide; properly thioarsenous acid (q. v.). [B.]

SULPHARSENITE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-a}^{\text{s}}\text{-e}^{\text{n}}\text{-it}$. See THIOARSENITE.

SULPHAS (Lat., n. m. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{f}(\text{su}^{\text{f}}/\text{a}^{\text{s}}/\text{a}^{\text{s}})$). Gen., *-phat'is*. See SULPHATE and cf. subheadings under SULFAS.—**Liquor sulphatis magnesi carbonici**. See LIQUOR MAGNESII CARBONATIS.—**Solutio sulphatis atropici** [Norw. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of atropine sulphate in 200 parts of distilled water. [B, 95.] Cf. *Liquor atropinæ sulphatis*.—**Solutio sulphatis ferri**. See *Liquor Ferri tersulphatis*.—**Solutio sulphatis magnesi carbonici**. See *Liquor Magnesi carbonatis*.—**S. ethylis acidus cum alcoholo**. See *Mixtura sulphurica acida*.—**S. aluminaris**. See ALUM.—**S. aluminico-kalicus** (crudus). Crude alum. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. aluminico-kalicus depuratus**. Alum purified by recrystallization. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. aluminico-kalicus siccatus** (seu ustus). Burnt alum. [B, 95.]—**S. aluminico-natrius**. See ALUMINIUM and sodium sulphate.—**S. aluminico-potassius**. See ALUMINIUM and potassium sulphate.—**S. ammonio-ferrius**. See IRON and ammonium sulphate (2d def.).—**S. ammonicus**. See AMMONIUM sulphate.—**S. atropicus**. See ATROPINE sulphate.—**S. calcicus natus**. Gypsum. [B.]—**S. calcicus ustus**. See CALCIUM SULFURICUM USTUM.—**S. cinchicus**. See QUININE sulphate.—**S. cinchonius**. See CINCHONINE sulphate.—**S. cuprico-ammoniacus** (basicus). See COPPER ammoniosulphate.—**S. cupricus**. See COPPER sulphate.—**S. cupricus ammoniacalis**. See COPPER ammoniosulphate.—**S. cupricus purus**. See COPPER sulphate.—**S. cupricus venalis**. See CUPRUM SULFURICUM.—**S. crudus**. See *Supraammoniac acidus*.—**S. cupricus ammoniosulphate**.—**S. ferrius**. See IRON sulphate (2d def.).—**S. ferrosus**. See FERRI s. and IRON sulphate (1st def.).—**S. ferrosus exsiccatus** (seu siccatus). See FERRI s. *exsiccatus*.—**S. hydrargyricus flavus**. See MERCURY SUBSULPHATE.—**S. kalico-aluminicus**. Crude alum. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. kalico-aluminicus exsiccatus**. Burnt alum. [B, 95.]—**S. kalicus**. See POTASSIUM sulphate.—**S. magneticus**. See MAGNESIUM sulphate.—**S. manganosus**. See MANGANESE sulphate (1st def.).—**S. mercurius**. See MERCURY sulphate (2d def.).—**S. morpheus**. See MORPHINE sulphate.—**S. natrius**. See SODIUM sulphate.—**S. natrius siccatus** (seu siccus). See DRIED SODIUM sulphate.—**S. quinicus**. See QUININE sulphate.—**S. sodicus**. See SODIUM sulphate.—**S. stibicus**. See ANTIMONY sulphate. [B.]—**S. superammoniaco-cupreus** (seu *-cupricus*). See COPPER ammoniosulphate.—**S. zincicus**. See ZINC sulphate.

SULPHATE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-at}$. Lat., *sulphas* (cf. SULPHURICUS). Fr., *sulfate*. Ger., *Sulfat*, *schwefelsaures Salz*. A salt of sulphuric acid (cf. *Normal s.* and *Acid s.*).—**Acid s.** A salt of sulphuric acid in which only one atom of hydrogen in the molecule of the acid is replaced by a metal or radicle. The general formula of the acid s is $\text{H}_2(\text{H}^{\text{a}}\text{H}^{\text{b}}\text{H}^{\text{c}})$, where H^{a} is a radicle whose combining power is 1. [B.]—**Basic s.** A compound of a s with an oxide or hydroxide. [B.]—**Dimetallic s.** A normal s so called because two atoms of a univalent metal are required to replace completely the hydrogen of the acid. [B.]—**Ferrous s.** See IRON sulphate (1st def.).—**Monohydric s.** See *Acid s.*—**Normal s.** A s in which all of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal or radicle. The general formula of these s 's is $\text{R}_2^{\text{a}}\text{SO}_4$, $\text{R}^{\text{b}}\text{SO}_4$, or $\text{R}_2^{\text{c}}(\text{SO}_4)_2$. [B.]—**Test solution of ferrous s.** A freshly prepared solution of ferrous s in ten times [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (twice [Ger. Ph.]) as much water. [B, 81 (a, 38).]

SULPHAZOTIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-a}^{\text{z}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$. See HYDROXYLAMINISULPHONIC ACID.

SULPHAZOTIZED, adj. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-a}^{\text{z}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-tizd}$. Fr., *sulfazoté*. Containing sulphur and nitrogen. [A, 385 (a, 45).]

SULPHETHERIN, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-e}^{\text{th}}\text{-e}^{\text{r}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{n}$. Of Löwig and Weidmann, ethylene sulphide. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

SULPHETHIONIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-e}^{\text{th}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-n}^{\text{i}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$. See ETHIONIC ANHYDRIDE.

SULPHETHYLSULPHURIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-e}^{\text{th}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$. See ETHYLSULPHONIC ACID.

SULPHYDRATE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-hid}^{\text{i}}\text{-rat}$. See SULPHYDRATE.

SULPHIDE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-d}$ (id). Lat., *sulphidum*, *sulphuretum* (cf. SULPHURATUS). Fr., *sulfure*, *sulfide*. Ger., *Sulphid*, *Schnefel*. A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with sulphur. [B.]—**Arsenious s.** See ARSENIC trisulphide.

SULPHIDE—**S. stibicum**. Antimony pentasulphide. [B.]—**S. stibiosum**. Antimony tetrasulphide. [B.]

SULPHINDIGOTATE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-n}^{\text{i}}\text{-d}^{\text{i}}\text{-g}^{\text{o}}\text{-t}^{\text{2}}\text{-at}$. Fr., *céruléo-sulfate*. A salt of sulphindigotic acid. [a, 17.]

SULPHINDIGOTIC ACID, **SULPHINDYLIC ACID**, n's. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-n}^{\text{i}}\text{-d}^{\text{i}}\text{-g}^{\text{o}}\text{-t}^{\text{2}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$, $\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-n}^{\text{i}}\text{-d}^{\text{i}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$. An acid, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}_2(\text{SO}_2\text{H})_2$, occurring as an amorphous blue mass produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon indigo. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

SULPHINE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-en}$. Ger., *Sulfin*. Any one of a class of radicles, analogous to the amines, in which sulphur is present as a quadrivalent body. Such radicles have the composition $\text{R}^{\text{a}}\text{R}^{\text{b}}\text{S}$ or $\text{S}\text{R}^{\text{a}}\text{R}^{\text{b}}$, in which R^{a} and R^{b} represent respectively bivalent and trivalent single radicles or combinations of radicles. [B.]

SULPHINIC ACIDS, n. pl. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-n}^{\text{i}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$. Ger., *Sulfinsäuren*. Monobasic acids, which may be regarded as derived from sulphurous acid by the replacement of one molecule of hydroxyl in the latter by a univalent radicle. Formula, $\text{H}\text{R}^{\text{a}}\text{S}\text{O}_2$. [B.]

SULPHIODE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-od}^{\text{i}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$ (id). A compound of sulphur and iodine with the same base. [B.]

SULPHIS (Lat., n. m. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{f}(\text{su}^{\text{f}}/\text{i}^{\text{2}}/\text{s})$. Gen., *-phit'is*. See SULPHITE.—**S. calcicus**. See CALCIUM sulphite.—**S. magneticus**. See MAGNESIUM sulphite.—**S. natrius**, **S. sodicus**. See SODIUM sulphite.—**S. stibicus**. Antimony sulphite. [B.]

SULPHITE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-it}$. Lat., *sulphis*. Fr., *sulfite*. Ger., *Sulfit*. A salt of sulphurous acid. In the normal s 's all the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal or radicle; in the acid s 's only one atom of hydrogen is so replaced. [B.]

SULPHMETHYLATE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-me}^{\text{th}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-at}$. See THIOMETHYLATE.

SULPHONACETIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{s}}\text{-et}^{\text{(e)}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$. See SULPHONACETIC ACID.

SULPHOARSENITE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{s}}\text{-e}^{\text{n}}\text{-it}$. See THIOARSENITE, and for various forms in Sulpho- not here given, see the corresponding forms in Thio-.

SULPHO-AZOTIZED, adj. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{z}}\text{-ot}^{\text{-izd}}$. See SULPHAZOTIZED.

SULPHOBACTERIA (Lat., n. n. pl. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{f}(\text{su}^{\text{f}}/\text{i}^{\text{2}}/\text{o}^{\text{2}}/\text{ba}^{\text{2}}/\text{kt}^{\text{(ka)}\text{kt}}\text{-e}^{\text{a}}/\text{i}^{\text{2}}\text{-a}^{\text{s}})$. For deriv. see SULPHUR and BACTERIUM. Fr., *sulfobactéries*. See SCHWEFELBACTERIEN.

SULPHOBASE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-bas}$. See SULPHO-BASE.

SULPHOBENZENIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-be}^{\text{n}}\text{-z}^{\text{e}}\text{-n}^{\text{i}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$. Benzenesulphonic acid. [B.]

SULPHOBENZIDE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-be}^{\text{n}}\text{-z}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$ (id). Fr., *sulfobenzide*. Ger., *Sulfobenzid*. See DIPHENYLSULPHONE.

SULPHOBENZIDIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-be}^{\text{n}}\text{-z}^{\text{e}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$. See DIPHENYLSULPHONIC ACID.

SULPHOBENZOIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-be}^{\text{n}}\text{-z}^{\text{e}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$. Fr., *acide sulfobenzoïque*. Ger., *Sulfobenzoësäure*. An acid, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{SO}_4$ = $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{COOH}$, known in three isomeric forms: *Orthos*' acid, monoclinic tabular crystals; *metas*' acid, a colorless crystalline mass; and *paras*' acid, acicular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

SULPHOBENZOLIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-be}^{\text{n}}\text{-z}^{\text{e}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$. Fr., *acide sulfobenzoïque*. Benzenesulphonic acid. [B.]

SULPHOBROMIDE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-brom}^{\text{i}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$ (id). A compound of sulphur and bromine with the same base. [B, 2.]

SULPHOBUTYLIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-bu}^{\text{2}}\text{-t}^{\text{i}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$. Fr., *acide sulfobutylique*. See BUTYL sulphate.

SULPHOCAMPHIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-ka}^{\text{2}}\text{-mf}^{\text{i}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$. Fr., *acide sulfocamphique*. See SULPHOCYMENIC ACID.

SULPHOCAMPHORIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-ka}^{\text{2}}\text{-m}^{\text{-fo}}\text{-r}^{\text{i}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$. Fr., *acide sulfocamphorique*. Ger., *Sulfocamphersäure*. Of Walter, sulphocamphyllic acid.

SULPHOCAMPHYLIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-ka}^{\text{2}}\text{-m}^{\text{-f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$. Fr., *acide sulfocamphyligue*. A strong dibasic acid, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurring as hexagonal asymmetric prisms. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

SULPHOCARBAMIDE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-ka}^{\text{2}}\text{-rb}^{\text{-a}}\text{-m}^{\text{-i}}\text{-d}$ (id). Fr., *sulfocarbamide*. Ger., *Sulfocarbamid*. See THIOUREA.

SULPHOCARBANILIDE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-ka}^{\text{2}}\text{-rb}^{\text{-a}}\text{-n}^{\text{-i}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$ (id). Fr., *sulfocarbaniide*. See DIPHENYLTHIOUREA.

SULPHOCARBOL, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-ka}^{\text{2}}\text{-rb}^{\text{-o}}\text{-l}$. See ASEPTOL.

SULPHOCARBOLATE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-ka}^{\text{2}}\text{-rb}^{\text{-o}}\text{-l}^{\text{-at}}$. Lat., *sulphocarbolas*. Fr., *sulphophénate*. Ger., *phenylschwefelsaures Salz*. A salt of sulphocarbolic acid. [B.]

SULPHOCARBOLIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-ka}^{\text{2}}\text{-rb}^{\text{-o}}\text{-l}^{\text{-i}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$. Fr., *acide sulfocarbolicque* (ou *sulfo-phénique*). See PHENOLSULPHURIC ACID.

SULPHOCARBONIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-ka}^{\text{2}}\text{-rb}^{\text{-o}}\text{-n}^{\text{i}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$. Fr., *acide sulfocarbonique*. 1. Thiocarbonic acid. 2. Carbon dioxide.

SULPHOCARBOVINIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-ka}^{\text{2}}\text{-rb}^{\text{-o}}\text{-vin}^{\text{i}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$. Fr., *acide sulfocarbovinique*. See XANTHIC ACID.

SULPHOCHLORIDE, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-klor}^{\text{i}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$ (id). Fr., *sulfochlorsure*. A compound of sulphur and chlorine with the same base. [B.]

SULPHOCRESYLIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^{\text{f}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{-o}^{\text{2}}\text{-kre}^{\text{s}}\text{-y}^{\text{l}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}\text{k}$. Fr., *acide sulfocrésylique*. Ger., *Kresylschwefelsäure*. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CH}_3)\text{OH}\text{SO}_3\text{H}$. [B.]

SULPHOCUMINIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-ku}^2\text{-mi}^2\text{n}^2\text{ik}$. Fr. *acide sulfocuminique*. An acid, $\text{SO}(\text{O.C}_6\text{H}_4)_2(\text{OH})$, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on cumene; known only in its salts.

SULPHOCYANHYDRIC ACID, **SULPHOCYANIC ACID**, n's. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-si-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{-hid}^2\text{r}^2\text{ik}$, -a²n²/ik. See THIOCYANIC ACID.

SULPHOCYANIC ANHYDRIDE, n. See CYANOGEN sulphide.

SULPHOCYANIDE, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-si-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{-id}^2(\text{id})$. See THIOCYANIDE.

SULPHOCYANOGEN, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-si-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{-o-je}^2\text{n}$. A hypothetical radicle, CNS, of thiocyanic acid. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

SULPHOCYMENIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-si-me}^2\text{n}^2\text{ik}$. An acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_2\text{OH}(\text{CH}_2)(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)$, derived from cymene. [B.]

SULPHODIAZO BENZENE, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-di-a}^2\text{z-o-be}^2\text{nz/en}$. See DIAZO BENZENESULPHONIC ACID.

SULPHÖESSIGSÄURE (Ger.), n. $\text{Zulf-o-e}^2\text{s}^2\text{si}^2\text{g-zoir-e}^2$. See SULPHONACETIC ACID.

SULPHOFORM, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-f}^2\text{orm}$. Fr. *sulfoforme*. Ger. *Sulfoform*. A yellowish crystalline substance, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{S}_2$, obtained by heating iodoform with sulphur in a closed vessel. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

SULPHOGLUCIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-glu}^2\text{-si}^2\text{ik}$. Fr. *acide sulfoglucique* (ou *sulfoglucose*, ou *sulfosaccharique*). Dextrose sulphuric acid; an unstable body, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_4\text{S}_2\text{SO}_3$, formed by dissolving glucose (dextrose) in concentrated sulphuric acid. [B. 4, 9, 93.]

SULPHOGLYCERIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-gli}^2\text{-e}^2\text{r}^2\text{ik}$. Fr. *acide sulfoglycérique*. See GLYCERINSULPHURIC ACID.

SULPHOGLYCOLIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-gli}^2\text{ik-o}^2\text{r}^2\text{ik}$. Fr. *acide sulfoglycolique*. Basic ethylene sulphate. [B.]

SULPHOHYDRAS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf}(s\text{u}^3\text{lf-o}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-hid}^2(\text{hu}^2\text{d}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{sura}^2\text{s})$. Ger., -ratia. A hydrosulphide. [B. 95.]

SULPHOLIC ACID, **SULPHOLINIC ACID**, n's. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o}^2\text{-o}^2\text{ik}$, -i²e²/ik. Fr. *acide sulfolique*. An acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on vegetable oils. When concentrated it is a yellowish liquid with a neutral reaction. It possesses remarkable properties as a solvent, and has been recommended as a substitute for vaseline, oleic acid, glycerin, etc., for external use. [Therap. Gaz., "Nov., 1889, p. 763 (a, 50).]

SULPHOMANNIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-ma}^2\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{ik}$. Fr. *acide sulfomannique*. A substance obtained by treating the product of the reaction of sulphuric acid on mannite with barium carbonate. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

SULPHONACETIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-on-a}^2\text{s}^2\text{e}^2(\text{e}^2\text{t}^2\text{ik})$. Fr. *acide sulfo-acétique* (ou *sulfo-acétique*). Ger. *Sulfonessigsäure*, *Sulfosäure*. A dibasic acid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{SO}_6$, obtained by the action of sulphuric anhydride on hot acetic acid. [B. 4; B. 3 (a, 14, 38).]

SULPHONAL, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o}^2\text{-n}^2$. Ger. *Sulfonal*. Diethylsulphonedimethylmethane, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{16}\text{S}_2\text{O}_6 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{HSO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$, occurring as colorless prismatic crystals. It is odorless and nearly or quite tasteless, and has decided hypnotic qualities. [B. 270 (a, 38); "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1888, p. 273; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 7, 1888, p. 9.]

SULPHONE, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-on}$. 1. A bivalent radicle, $(\text{SO}_2)^2$, in which the sulphur is a hexad, $>\text{S}^{\text{vi}} = \text{O}$. 2. A compound of s. (1st def.) in which both free valences are satisfied by radicles containing carbon. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

SULPHONIC ACIDS, n. pl. Fr., *acides sulfoniques*. Ger., *Sulfonsäuren*. See SULPHONIC ACIDS.

SULPHOPHENATE, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-fe}^2\text{n}^2\text{at}$. Lat., *sulphophenas*. Fr., *sulphophénate*. See SULPHOCARBOLATE.

SULPHOPHÉNOL (Fr.), n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-fa-nol}$. See ASEPTOL.

SULPHOPHENOLIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-fe}^2\text{n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{r}^2\text{ik}$. Phenol-sulphonic acid. [B. 2.]

SULPHOPURPURIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-pu}^2\text{r}^2\text{-pu}^2\text{r}^2\text{ik}$. Fr. *acide sulfopurpurique* (ou *sulphopénique*). Ger., *Phönichinschweifsteure*, *Purpuranschweifsteure*, *Phönichinsulphuric acid*, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}_4(\text{SO}_2\text{H})$, a reddish-purple powder. [B. 93, 270 (a, 38).]

SULPHOQUINIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-kwi}^2\text{n}^2\text{ik}$. See QUININE-sulphuric acid.

SULPHOSALICYLIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-sa}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}^2\text{-i}^2\text{ik}$. Fr. *acide sulfosalicylique*. Ger., *Sulfosalicylsäure*. An acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{SO}_2\text{H})(\text{OH})\text{CO.OH} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3$, occurring as long, thin, hygroscopic, acicular crystals. [B. 3, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

SULPHO-SALT, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-sa}^2\text{lt}$. Fr., *sulfosel*. A salt in which sulphur replaces an equivalent amount of oxygen. Designated by the prefix *sulpho-* or *thio-*. [B.]

SULPHOSINAPIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{p}^2\text{ik}$. Fr. *acide sulfosinapique*. Ger., *Sulfosinapsäure*. See ALLYLdithiocarbamic acid.

SULPHOSTIBIAS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf}(s\text{u}^3\text{lf-o}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-sti}^2\text{b}^2\text{-i}^2\text{a}^2\text{s-a}^2\text{s})$. Gen., -atias. See THIOANTIMONATE. [B.]—S. *calciicus*. See CALCIUM thioantimonate.—S. *natriicus* cum aqua. See Sodium thioantimonate.

SULPHOSULPHATE, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-su}^3\text{r}^2\text{at}$. A thiosulphate. [B.]

SULPHOSULPHURIC, adj. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-su}^3\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{r}^2\text{ik}$. See THIO-SULPHURIC.

SULPHOVINATE, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-vin}^2\text{at}$. Fr., *sulfovinate*. A salt of sulphovinic acid. [a, 14.]

SULPHOVINIC, adj. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o-vin}^2\text{ik}$. Produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon wine or alcohol. [B.]—S. *acid*. See under ETHYL sulphate.

SULPHOXAMIDE, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o}^2\text{x-a}^2\text{m-i}^2\text{d}^2(\text{id})$. See CYANOGEN disulphhydrate.

SULPHOXIARSENIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o}^2\text{x-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{rs-e}^2\text{n}^2\text{r}^2\text{ik}$. See ARSENIC oxydisulphide.

SULPHOXYBENZOIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o}^2\text{x-i}^2\text{-be}^2\text{nz-o}^2\text{r}^2\text{ik}$. Benzoic acid in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by hydroxyl and another by the radicle SO_2OH . *Orthos* acid is sulphosalicylic acid (q. v.). *Paras* acid is also known. [B.]

SULPHOXYMETHYLIC ACID, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-o}^2\text{x-i}^2\text{-meth-i}^2\text{r}^2\text{ik}$. Fr. *acide sulfoxy-méthylque*. A very stable substance, $\text{CH}_2\text{OH-SO}_2\text{H}$, isomeric with methylsulphuric acid. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

SULPHUME, n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf-u}^2\text{m}$. A proprietary name for a preparation which is "little else than an aqueous solution of some of the higher sulphides of sodium and potassium saturated with sulphur." [Squibb, "Ephemeres," etc., Feb., 1893, p. 63.]

SULPHUR (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Su}^3\text{lf}(s\text{u}^3\text{r}^2\text{f}) \text{u}^2\text{r}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}$. Gen., *sulph'uris*. Gr., *θειον*. Fr., *soufre*. Ger., *Schwefel*. It., *zolfo*. Sp., *azufre*. Written also *sulfur*, a non-metallic element occurring in nature both free and combined. As obtained in nature it forms yellow transparent rhombic crystals, insoluble in water, and only slightly soluble in alcohol or ether, but very soluble in carbon disulphide, in benzene, in petroleum, and in oil of turpentine. It has a slight taste, and on rubbing acquires a peculiar odor. The sp. gr. of this variety of s. is 2.05, and it melts at 114.5° C. to form a clear yellow liquid. When this liquid is cooled till a crust has formed over its surface, and the underlying liquid is poured off, the lining the sides of the vessel recrystallizes in long, thin, transparent, monoclinic prisms, constituting *monoclinic s.*, which has a sp. gr. of 1.96 and melts at 120° C. The s. of commerce (cf. *S. caballinum*) is obtained by fusing native s., and this in turn is purified by sublimation, condensing to form flowers of s. When s. is heated to over 300° C., the molten substance becomes dark and viscid (cf. *Plastic s.*), but the viscosity diminishes on subsequent increasing of the temperature. S. unites directly with many elements and radicles to form the sulphides. In combination with oxygen it enters into the formation of sulphurous, sulphuric, hyposulphurous, thiosulphuric, dithionic, trithionic, and pentathionic acids, as well as of the salts of these acids. In composition it acts usually as a bivalent radicle, and the compounds so formed have a marked analogy to the compounds of oxygen. In other respects it resembles the element and several radicle. Atomic weight, 31.98; symbol, S. [B. 3, 5.] See also *Insoluble s.*, *Roll s.*, and *Washed s.* 2. Of Paracelsus, the combustible part of the human body. [H.]—**Acidum sulphuris volatile**. See ANTIMONIUM chysus.—**Alcohol s., **Alcohol sulphuris**. 1. Carbon disulphide. [B. 81, 97.] 2. Flowers of s. in fine powder. [Sir H. Davy (B. 39).]—**Alkaline s. ointment**. See *Alkaline sulphuris albidum*.—**Alum s., **Alum sulphuris**. See *Sulphuris ASTRUM*.—**Balsam s., **Balsamum sulphuris**. Fr., *baume de soufre*. A solution of s. in linseed-oil. [B.]—**Balsamum sulphuris anisatum**. A solution of s. in oil of aniseed. [B. 119.]—**Balsamum sulphuris Kulandi**. A solution of s. in linseed-oil or nut-oil. [L. 45.]—**Balsamum sulphuris simplex**. A preparation made by digesting flowers of s. with from four to ten times as much almond-oil, nut-oil, or olive-oil, and filtering; or by digesting 2 parts of flowers of s. in 18 of oil of poppy, and 6 of wine for eight days, and boiling till the moisture is dissipated. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Balsamum sulphuris terebinthinatum**. See *Oleum TEREBINTHINAE sulfuratum*.—**Beguin's volatile spirit of s. See *Liquor fumans Boylei*.—**Ceratum s. sulphure**. See *CERAT soufre* and cf. *Unguentum sulphuris*.—**Confectio** (see *Electuarium*) **sulphuris** [B. 119]. Fr., *confé de soufre*, *opiat de soufre*. Ger., *Schwefelzucker*. A preparation made by rubbing together 4 oz. of sublimed s., 1 oz. of acid potassium tartrate in powder, 4 fl. oz. of syrup of orange-peel, and 18 grains of powdered tragacanth. [B. 81 (a, 21); B. 95.]—**Emplastrum sulphuris**. A plaster made by melting together 3 parts of flowers of s., 12 of olive-oil, and 15 of yellow wax, and adding 30 of myrrh; or by melting together 3 parts each of oleum terebinthinum, sulfuratum, yellow wax, and colophony, and adding 9 of myrrh. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Flores sulphuris**. See *Flowers of s.*—**Flores sulphuris loti**. See *Washed s.*—**Flowers of s.** Fr., *fleurs de soufre*. Ger., *Schwefelblumen*. Sublimed s. obtained in the form of light powdery flakes. [B.]—**Glyceritum cum sulphure** [Fr. Cod., 1866]. Fr., *glycéré de soufre*. A preparation made by thoroughly mixing 1 part of sublimed and washed sulphur with 4 parts of glycerinum amyli. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**Golden s.** See *Wine of s.*—**Lac s. sulphuris**. See *POTASSA sulphurata* (1st def.).—**Hepar sulphuris volatile**. See *Liquor fumans Boylei*.—**Insoluble s.** A modification of s., being that portion of sublimed s. which is insoluble in carbon disulphide. [B.]—**Iodetum sulphuris cum sulphure**, **Iodetum sulphuris**. See *S. iodide*.—**Lac sulphuris**. See *Precipitated s.*—**Liver of s. See *POTASSA sulphurata*.—**Magisterium s.** See *Magisterium s.*—**Monoclinic s.** See *Monoclinic s.*—**Oil of s.** 1. Sulphurous acid obtained by concentrating spirit of s. 2. *Liquor fumans Boylei*. [B. 97, 98.]—**Oleum sulphuris**. 1. See *ANTIMONIUM chysus*. 2. Of Beguin, see *Liquor fumans Boylei*.—**Pilula e ammoniaco cum sulphure stibato**. Fr., *pilules pectorales*. Two-grain pills containing 1 part of antimony trisulphide made up of 8 parts of gum ammoniac and 5 parts of licorice [Bruns, Ph., 1777], or with 6 parts of gum ammoniac, 6 of extract of senega, and 3 of powdered senega [Hamb. Ph., 1835]. [B. 119.]—**Plastic s.** S. obtained by rapidly cooling the melted s. heated to above 300° C. It forms a tenacious, transparent, semi-solid mass so elastic that it can be drawn out into threads. [B.]—**Precipitated s.** Lat., *s. precipitatum* [U. S. Ph. Br. Ph.], *lac sulphuris*, *sulfur precipitatum* [Ger. Ph. Br. Cod.], Fr., *Soufre précipité*. Ger., *präcipitirter Schwefel*, *Schwefelniederschlag*. S. obtained as a whitish amorphous powder, devoid of taste and odor, by precipitation of a solution of s. in milk of lime with hydrochloric acid. [B.]—**Pulvis ex sulphure stibato************

S. 95, 119 (*a*, 38)—**Unguentum sulphuris alkalinum** [U. S. Ph., Fr., *pomade antiporisque*] [Fr. Cod.] Sp., *pomada antipsorica* [Sp. Ph.]. Helmerich's ointment; a preparation consisting of 20 parts of washed s. and 10 of potassium carbonate rubbed up with 5 of water and mixed with 65 of benzoinated lard [U. S. Ph.]. The Fr. and Sp. Ph.'s order 10 parts each of potassium carbonate, water, and olive-oil, 30 of washed s., and 70 of lard; and the Belg. Ph. orders 174 parts of washed s., 87 of potassium carbonate, 44 of water, and 45 of lard [Belg. Ph., 95 (*a*, 38)].—**Unguentum sulphuris compositum**. An ointment made of 3 parts of washed (sublimed) s., 1 part of Vaseline oil, 1 part of castor oil, 10 parts of vaseline glyceride [Br. Ph., Swed. Ph., Finn. Mil. Ph.], or 20 of prepared chalk, 60 each of lard and potash soap, and 80 of tar [Aust. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Finn. Mil. Ph.] (with 20 each of prepared chalk and yellow wax, 40 of lard, 60 of potash soap, and 30 of tar [Hung. Ph.]; with 240 of lard [Ger. Ph.], or 195 of lard and 45 of olive-oil [Swiss Ph.], or 210 of lard and 30 of laurel-berries [Russ. Ph.] and 30 of zinc sulphate [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]); consisting of 32 pts. of sublimed s., 16 of zinc sulphate, and 16 of Vaseline Oil [Netherl. Ph., B. 95 (*a*, 38)].—**Unguentum sulphuris e iodidi** [Br. Ph.]. An ointment of 5 parts of s. iodide, 15 of solid paraffin, and 55 of petrolatum. [B. 95 (*a*, 38)].—**Vegetable s.** See **vycoperium** (32 def.).—**Virgin s.** Native s. forming transparent crystalline masses. [B. 3.].—**Volcanic s.** Native s. forming opaque crystalline masses found in the volcanic districts of Sicily. [B. 3.].—**Washed s.** Lat., *s. lotum* [U. S. Ph.], *sulfur depuratum* [Ger. Ph.] (see *sublimatum et lotum* [Fr. Cod.]). Fr., *soufre sublímé lavé*; Ger., gereinigter Schwefel. Sublimed s. freed from traces of sulphuric acid, etc., by washing with dilute ammonia water. [B.]

SULPHURARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. SuSf(su(fI'u)-u(r)-at(a*)a*(r)-ri-u(m)) *sulfures*. Gen. n. n. pl. *Algae*, of the *Cyanophyceae* (including *Bacillaria paxillaria*) [*Ulothrix*], blue-green group of sulphurous springs and partly constitute baregin. [B. 93 (*a*, 14).]

SULPHURATED, adj. SuSf(u(r)-ar-at-e'd. Lat., *sulphuratus*. Fr., *sulfuré*. Ger., geschwefelt, schwefelig. Containing or combined with sulphur. [a, 38.]

SULFATATO-STIBIATUS (Lat.), adj. SuSf(su(fI'u)-u(r)-(u(r)-at(at*)o(o')stib'z-at(at*)u(s'u)s)). Combined with sulphur and containing antimony. [B.]

SULPHURATO-TEREBINTHINATUS (Lat.), adj. SuSf(su(fI'u)-u(r)-u(r)-at(at*)y(o'o'-t(er)b'in'thin'-z-in-at(at*)u(s'u)s)). Containing sulphur and turpentine. [B.]

SULPHURATUM (Lat.), n. n. SuSf(su(fI'u)-u(r)-at(at*)u(s'm-u(m))). A sulphide.

SULPHURATUS (Lat.), adj. SuSf(su(fI'u)-u(r)-at(at*)u(s-u(s)). Sulphured; with the name of a base, the sulphide of that base.

SULPHEUA (Lat.), n. f. SuSf(su(fI'u)-u(r)(u(r)-e(a)/a'). See THIOUREA.

SULPHURO-ACIDUS (Lat.), adj. SuSf(su(fI'u)-u(r)(u(r)'/'o(o')-a(s'a*)(k'i)d-u(s'u)s)). Acid and containing sulphur. [B.]

SULPHURO-RENT. N. SuSf(u'r-re't. See SULPHIDE.

SULPHURED, adj. SuSf(u'r-e't-e'd. Combined with sulphur. [B.]

SULPHURETUM (Lat.), n. n. SuSf(su(fI'u)-u(r)(u(r)-et(at)*u(s-m-u(m))) See SULPHIDE.—**S. calcicum**. See CALX sulphureata.—**S. ferrosus**. Iron monosulphide obtained by melting sulphur in a vessel and stirring it with an iron rod heated to white heat [Swed. Ph.]; or by heating a bar of iron to white heat, applying sulphur, allowing the product to drop into water, and drying [Finn. Ph.]. [B. 95 (*a*, 38)].—**S. hydrargyricum**. See RED MERCURY sulphide.—**S. hydragrycum et stibidum** see sulphidum stibiosum. See ETHTOPS antidontialis.—**S. hydrargyricum et sulphur**, **S. hydrargyricum rubrum**. See RED MERCURY sulphide.—**S. hydrargyricum rufum** (see sublimation). See RED MERCURY sulphide.—**S. stibico-hydrargyricum**. See MERCURY and antimony sulphide.—**Unguentum sulphuretii calcici**. A mixture of calcium sulphide with eight times as much lard. [B. 95 (*a*, 38)].

SULPHURIC, adj. SuSf-u(r)'ik. Lat., *sulphuricus, sulfuricus*. Fr., *sulfurique*. Containing sulphur combined with three atoms of oxygen. [B.].—**S. anhydride**. The anhydride of s. acid; sulphur trioxide. [B.].—**S. ether**. See ETHYL THER.

SULPHURIC ACID, n. SuSf-u(r)'ik. Lat., *acidum sulphuricum* (see *sulfuricum*). Fr., *acide sulfurique* (ou vitriologique). Ger., *Schwefelsäure*. Oil of vitriol. The name was originally applied to sulphur trioxide (SO₃), still sometimes called anhydrous s. a., but is now given to the compound, H₂SO₄, of this substance with water. When obtained perfectly pure and free from water, boiling at 338° C., and having a strong affinity for water, melting at 105° C., and after fusion remaining liquid even when cooled below 0° C. As ordinarily obtained by distillation, it contains about 2 per cent. of water. It is a colorless, oily liquid, of strongly acid reaction, powerfully corrosive, and fuming when raised to a temperature of 30° C. It has a strong affinity for water, absorbing it from the atmosphere and from solids, with considerable evolution of heat. When hot, the strong acid attacks many metals (silver, mercury, copper, lead, tin, bismuth, and antimony), but does not attack gold or platinum. It forms official acids (arsenic, manganic, etc.), also combines with many organic radicles. Informing compounds with metals or radicles, s. a. acts as a powerful dibasic acid, producing a series of sulphates. Commercial s. a. (Lat., *acidum sulphuricum crudum* [Ger. Ph.]; Fr., *acide sulfurique du commerce* [Fr. Cod.]) contains various impurities, chiefly lead sulphate and other sulphates, arsenic traces of other elements, various oxides of nitrogen, and an excess of water. Official s. a. (Lat., *acidum sulphuricum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]), *acidum sulfuri cum purum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *acide sulfurique officinale* (distilled) is distilled from the commercial acid, and contains not less than 96 per cent. [U. S. Ph.] (96·8 per cent. [Br. Ph.], 94 to 97 per cent. [Ger. Ph.]) of the pure acid. The Fr. preparation is 99 per

A, ape; **A**², at; **A**³, ah; **A**⁴, all; **Ch**, chin; **Ch**², loch (Scottish); **E**, he; **E**², ell; **G**, go; **I**, die; **I**², in; **N**, in; **N**², tank;

sented as nearly absolutely pure, but is probably of about the strength of the Br. s. a. The sp. gr. of these several preparations is 1.843 (Br. Ph., Fr. Cod.), and not below 1.840 [U. S. Ph.]. [B.]—**ANHYDROUS s. a.** See SULPHUR TRIOXIDE.—**AROMATIC s. a.** See ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM.—**DILUTE s. a.** Lat., *acidum sulphuricum* (seu sulphuricum) (Ger. Ph. Fr. Cod.) *dilutum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *acide sulfurique dilué* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *verdünnte Schwefelsäure*. A solution of pure s. a. in water. The U. S. and Fr. preparations contain about 9.8 per cent. of the pure anhydrous acid (10 per cent. of the official acid), the Br. preparation contains 14.5 per cent. of the pure acid (about 15 per cent. of the official acid), and the Ger. preparation about 16 per cent. of the pure acid. The sp. gr. of the U. S. and Fr. preparations is 1.067, that of the Br. preparation 1.004. [B.]—**ENGLISH s. a.** Ordinary s. a.; so called to distinguish it from the Nordhausen s. a. [B.]—**FUMING s. a.**, **Nordhausen s. a.** Ger., *Nordhäuser Schwefelsäure*, *Vitriolöl*. Fuming s. a., Nordhausen oil of vitriol; a substance prepared at Nordhausen, in the Hartz Mountains, Germany, by roasting ferrous sulphate. It is a thick, oily liquid, colorless when pure, but usually brownish from a slight admixture of organic matter. It consists essentially of ordinary s. a. containing a variable amount of dissolved sulphur trioxide, and it owes its name of fuming s. a. to the fact that this trioxide readily volatilizes and forms dense white fumes on coming into contact with the aqueous vapor of the air. [B.]—**S.-a. beer**. Lat., *cerevisia acidi sulphurici*, *cerevisia antioctica*. 1. Treacle beer or other mild beer with the addition of a drachm of concentrated s. a. to every gallon. 2. A beer made with water, 14 lb. of treacle, 1 lb. of bruised ginger, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of coriander, 12 gallons of water, and 1 pint of yeast, and adding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of s. a. mixed with 12 oz. of water and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of sodium bicarbonate. [B. 199.]

SULPHURIC (Lat.), adj. Su^lf(u^lf^u-u^r-u^r)¹k-u^su^s. Containing sulphuric acid; with the name of a base, the sulphate of that base.

SULPHUROCARBOLIC ACID, n. Su^lf^u-u^r-o-ka^srb-o^l-i¹k. A combination of sulphuric and carbolic acids. [a. 48.] Cf. *paenoulcarbolic acid* and *Asperol*.—**Red s. a.** Of Lepage, a mixture of equal parts of 25-per-cent. red carbolic acid and red sulphuric acid; a black, thick fluid, very soluble in water, and an energetic antiseptic. [N. Y. Med. Jour., May 4, 1889, p. 500 (a. 50).]

SULPHUROUS, adj. Su^lf^u-u^r-u^s. Lat., *sulphureus*, *sulphureus*. Fr., *sulfureux*. Ger., *schweflig*. Resembling sulphur; containing sulphur as a quadrivalent radicle. [B.]—**S. anhydride**, **S. oxide**. See SULPHUR DIOXIDE.

SULPHUROUS ACID, n. Su^lf^u-u^r-u^s. Lat., *acidum sulphureum* (seu *sulphureum*). Fr., *acide sulfureux*. Ger., *Schweflige Säure*. A name formerly applied to sulphur dioxide, or sulphurous anhydride, SO₂, but now applied to the compound of this substance with water, H₂SO₃. This is known in the form of an aqueous solution, which is prepared by passing into water the gas evolved by the action of wood-charcoal on sulphuric acid. A saturated aqueous solution contains rather less than 20 per cent. by weight (69 parts by volume) of the gas at 0° C. and a little more than 10 per cent. by weight (about 36 parts by volume) at 20° C. The official solution of the U. S. Ph. contains about 3.5 per cent. of the gas, and has a sp. gr. of 1.022; that of the Br. Ph. has a sp. gr. of 1.04 and contains 7.5 per cent. of the gas. The solution is a colorless liquid of sulphurous odor, acid sulphurous taste, and strongly acid reaction. In composition s. a. acts as a dibasic acid, forming salts called sulphites. [B.]—**ANHYDROUS s. a.**, **S.-a. gas**. Sulphur dioxide. [B.]

SULPHUR SPRING, n. Su^lf^u-u^r. A place in Inyo County, California, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a. 14).]

SULPHURYL, n. Su^lf^u-u^r-i¹l. A bivalent radicle, SO₂′, contained in sulphuric acid, which may be regarded as s. dihydrate (dihydroxide), SO₂·OH₂. [B.]—**S. bromide**. A white crystalline substance, SO₂Br₂. [B. 3.]—**S. chloride**. A colorless liquid, SO₂Cl₂, of pungent odor, emitting fumes when exposed to the air, and decomposing on coming into contact with water. [B. 3; B. 270 (a. 38).]—**S. hydroxychloride**. Chlorosulphonic acid; so called because it may be regarded as s. combined with a molecule of hydroxyl and an atom of chlorine. [B.]

SULPHYDRATE, n. Su^lf^u-i¹d^u-r^ut. 1. See HYDROSULPHIDE. 2. A compound of a metal or radicle with the univalent radicle (SH)′; so called because such compounds were regarded as salts of sulphuric acid. [B.]

SULPHYRIC ACID, n. Su^lf^u-i¹d^u-r^ui¹k. Lat., *acidum sulphydricum* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *acide sulphydrique*. Ger., *Schwefelwasserstoffsäure*. Sulphureted hydrogen, especially in aqueous solution. [B.]

SULPHYDRIN, n. Su^lf^u-i¹d^u-r^ui¹n. A compound of glycerin in which sulphydryl replaces hydroxyl. *Monosulphydryn* (glyceryl *thiodiethylhydrat*, C₃H₇(SH)(OH)₂) is a thick, colorless liquid, which when warmed emits an exceedingly disagreeable odor. *Disulphydryn* (q. v.) and *trisulphydryn* (thioglycerin), C₃H₇(SH)₃, are also liquids. [B. 4.]

SULPHYDRYL, n. Su^lf^u-i¹d^u-r^ui¹l. A univalent radicle, SH′. [B.]

SULPHYOSULFURIC, adj. Su^lf^u-i¹p-o-su^lf^u-u^r-i¹k. See THIONIC.

SULZ (Ger.), n. Zul^{ts}. 1. A place in the Black Forest district, Germany, where there is a saline spring. 2. A place in Eisenburg County, Hungary, where there is a gaseous and saline spring. [a. 14.]

SULZA (Ger.), n. Zul^{ts}-a². A place in Saxe-Weimar, Germany, where there are bromine and iodine springs. [a. 14.]

SULZBACH (Ger.), n. Zul^{ts}-ba²ch². 1. A place in Baden, Germany, where there is a gaseous and saline spring. 2. A place in Alsace-Lorraine where there are gaseous and ferruginous springs.

SULZBAD (Ger.), n. Zul^{ts}-ba²d. A place in Alsace-Lorraine where there are gaseous and saline springs. [L. 37, 49 (a. 14).]

SULZBRUNN (Ger.), n. Zul^{ts}-brun. A climatic resort in Swabia where there are gaseous and saline springs. [L. 30, 57 (a. 14).]

SULZBURG (Ger.), n. Zul^{ts}-burg. A place in Baden, Germany, where there is a saline spring. [L. 30, 37 (a. 14).]

SULZE (Ger.), **SULZE** (Ger.), n's. Zul^{ts}-e², zu^lts'e². See GELATINA (2d def.).—**Wharton'sche S.** See GELATIN of Wharton.

SULZMATT (Ger.), n. Zul^{ts}-ma²t. A place in Alsace-Lorraine where there are gaseous and alkaline springs. [L. 49, 57 (a. 14).]

SUMAC, n. Su^m-a²k. Lat., s. Fr., s. See SCAMCÆ.—**Extrait liquide de fruit de s. (Fr.)**. See *Extractum rhois glabre fluidum* (under Rhus).—**Folia et bacca (seu semina) s.** See under Rhus coriaria.—**S. & la gale (Fr.)**. See Rhus toxicodendron.—**S. des coriarys (Fr.)**. See Rhus coriaria.—**S. pernicieux (Fr.)**. See Rhus perniciosa.

SUMACH, n. Su^m-a²k. Lat., s., *sumac*, *sumachus*. Fr., *sumac*. Ger., s. See Rhus (2d def.).—**American**. See CÆCIPARIA coriaria and Rhus typhina.—**Dwarf s.** See Rhus pumila.—**Gifts' (Ger.)**. Poison s. See Rhus toxicodendron and Rhus venenata.—**Scarlet s.** See Rhus glabra.—**Sweet s.** See Rhus aromatica.

SUMBUL, n. (treated as Lat. in the ph's). Sum^u-bul. From Ar. s., an ear or spike. Fr., *racine de s.*, *somboul*. Ger., *S'wurzel*, *Moschuswurzel*. Of the U. S. Ph., musk-root (the root of *Ferula s.*), found in commerce in light, spongy transverse sections, having a pleasant musk-like smell and a bitter balsamic taste; used chiefly as an antispasmodic and nerve. It contains a soft, translucent balsamic resin, soluble in ether; a volatile oil having the taste of peppermint; another resin soluble in alcohol; a bitter substance soluble in water and alcohol; angelic acid accompanied by a small amount of valerianic acid; wax; gum; and starch. S. is also the name of various other fragrant roots or rhizomes, especially Indian sandal. [a. 35.]—**Bombay s.** The root of *Dorexia ammonitum*. [a. 24.]—**Tinctura s.** A tincture made by macerating 1 part of s. in No. 30 powder for a day with alcohol, then treating in a percolator with alcohol enough to make 10 parts of filtered percolate [U. S. Ph.]; by macerating 24 oz. of s. in No. 40 powder for two days with alcohol, then treating in a percolator with enough more alcohol to obtain 20 fl. oz. of filtrate [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating s. with five times as much 70-per-cent. alcohol for five days [Russ. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Racine de s. (Fr.)**, **Radix s.**, **s. radix**. See S.

SUMBULIC ACID, n. Sum^u-bul^ui¹k. Fr., *acide sumbulique*. Ger., *Sumbulsäure*. See ANGOLIC ACID.

SUMBULINE, n. Sum^u-bul^ui¹n. Fr., s. Ger., *Sumbulin*. An alkaloid obtained from sumbul; a whitish, semi-transparent, amber-like mass. [B. 18; B. 93 (a. 14).]

SUMBULOLIC ACID, n. Sum^u-bul^u-o^li¹k. Fr., *acide sumbulolique*. Ger., *Sumbuloläure*. See ANGOLIC ACID.

SUMEN (Lat.), n. n. Su^m-e² (sum)^ue²n. Gen., sum^u-i¹n^us. See HYPOGASTRIUM (1st def.).

SUMMATION, n. Su^m-a²-shu²n. From *summare*, to sum up. Fr., *summation*. Ger., *S. Summierung*. The production of tetanic contraction in a muscle by the combination of a number of single contractions. [K.]

SUMMEN (Ger.), n. Zum^u-me²n. A buzzing or tingling.

SUMMITAS (Lat.), n. f. Su^m-i¹ (su^m-i¹m)^um^ui¹t-a²s(a²s). Gen., -at^ui¹s. A top or flowering top of a plant. [a. 35.]—**Summitates acetariæ**. The flowering tops of *Artemisia dracunculæ*. [a. 35.]

SUMMIT MINERAL SPRING, n. Su^m-i¹m^ui¹t. An alkaline spring at Harrison, Cumberland County, Maine. [A. 363 (a. 21).]

SUMMIT SODA SPRINGS, n. Chalybeate springs in Placer County, California. [A. 363 (a. 21).]

SUMMUS (Lat.), adj., superl. of *superus*. Su^m-i¹m^u (su^m-i¹m)^us (mu²s). Highest; as a n., the uppermost muscle of a group (cf. *Armi s.*).

SUMPFBEERE (Ger.), n. Zump^uf^u-bar^ue². The *Vaccinium oxycoccus* and *Vaccinium uliginosum*. [B. 48 (a. 14); a. 35.]

SUMPFBEWOHNEND, **SUMPFFIG** (Ger.), adj. Zump^uf^u-be²-von-e²nd, -i¹g. See PALUDOSE.

SUMPFPOST (Ger.), n. Zump^uf^u-po²st. See *Sedum palustre*.

SUMPFSCHEIRM (Ger.), n. Zump^uf^u-scherm. The genus *Helosciadium*. [a. 35.]

SUMPFSTILGE (Ger.), n. Zump^uf^u-st^ulg-e². The genus *Thysellinum*. [a. 35.]

SUMPFWURZ (Ger.), n. Zump^uf^u-wurts. The genus *Epipactis*.

SUMPFZIEHT (Ger.), n. Zump^uf^u-tsest. See *Stachys palustris*.

SUNBURN, n. Suⁿ-bu²rn. A popular term for chloasma caloricum and for erythema caloricum. [G.]

SUNFLOWER, n. Suⁿ-flou²-u²-u²r. The genus *Helianthus*, especially *Helianthus annuus*, also the *Chrysanthemum segetum*, *Inula helenium*, *Calendula officinalis*, etc. [a. 35.]—**S.-oil**. See under *HELIANTHUS annuus* and *HELIANTHUS perennis*.

SUN-ROSE, n. Suⁿ-ro²z. See *HELIANTHEMUM* (1st def.).

SUNSTROKE, n. Suⁿ-stro²k. Lat., *insolatio*. Fr., *coup de soleil*. Ger., *Sonnenstich*. A morbid state due to exposure to great solar heat. It is usually of sudden onset, though it may be preceded by dizziness or a sensation of fullness in the head. In mild attacks there are faintness, syncope, nausea, and vomiting, marked muscular weakness, rapid and feeble pulse, and pyrexia. In severe cases there are loss of consciousness, a tense and irregular pulse, quickened or stertorous respiration, hyperpyrexia, and death from interference with the medullary centres. [a. 34.] Cf. INSOLATION.

SUPELLECTILE DIOGENIS (Lat.), n. n. $Su^2p(su^4p)^{e2}l^e$ le $kt^2i^2(a)$ di (e) -o 2j (o 2g)e n^2i^2s . Gen., *lec'tilis*. The pain of the hand. [A, 332 (a, 21).]

SUPERABDUCTION, n. $Su^2p-u^6r-a^2b-dn^2k'shu^2n$. From *super*, in excess, and *abductio*, abduction. Excessive abduction. [a, 34.] For various words in *Super*, not here given, see the corresponding forms in *Supra*.

SUPERALIMENTATION, n. $Su^2p-u^6r-a^2l-i^2-me^2nt-a'shu^2n$. From *super*, in excess, and *alimentum*, nourishment. Fr., *suralimentation*. Ger., *Uebernahrung*. Of Debove, see *FORCED ALIMENTATION* (2d def.).

SUPERAXILLAIRE (Fr.), adj. $Su^2p-e^2r-a^2x-el-la^2r$. See *SUPRA-AXILLARY*.

SUPERBINE, n. $Su^2p-u^6r'b^n$. Ger., *Superbin*. A poisonous, amorphous alkaloid, $C_{55}H_{80}N_2O_7$, obtained from the bulb of *Gloriosa superba*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

SUPERBUS (Lat.), adj. $Su^2p(su^4p)^{e2}rb(e^2rb)^{u3}s(u^4s)$. From *super*, above, Fr., *superbe*. Proud, haughty; as a n. m., of Leber, the rectus oculi superior muscle, so called because its action gives the face a haughty expression. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

SUPERCARBONAS (Lat.), n. m. $Su^2p(su^4p)^{e2}r(e^2r)^{ka}rb^n$ on $a^2s(a^2s)$. Gen., *at'is*. See *SUPERCARBONATE*.—*Liquor supercarbonatis ammoniaci pyroleosus*. See *Liquor Ammonii carbonici pyro-oleosus*.—*Solutio supercarbonatis natri*. See *Liquor sodæ effervescentis*.—*S. ammonicus*. Ammonium sesquicarbonate. See under *AMMONIUM CARBONATE*.—*S. ammoniacus pyroleosus*. See *AMMONIUM CARBONICUM PYRO-OLEOSUM*.

SUPERCARBONATE, n. $Su^2p-u^6r-ka^2rb^n$ on a^2t . Lat., *supercarbonas*. Fr., *surcarbonate*. See *BICARBONATE*.

SUPERCHLORIDUM (Lat.), n. n. $Su^2p(su^4p)^{e2}r(e^2r)^{klor}$ (ch 2lor)i $^2d-u^2m(u^4m)$. See *PERCHLORIDE*.

SUPERCLILIARIS (Lat.), n. m. $Su^2p(su^4p)^{e2}r(e^2r)^{si^2l(ki^2l)^2i^2}$ ar $(a^2r)^2is$. Fr., *surcilier*. See *CORRUGATOR SUPERCILLI*.

SUPERCILUM (Lat.), n. n. $Su^2p(su^4p)^{e2}r(e^2r)^{si^2l(ki^2l)^2i^2}$ u $^2m(u^4m)$. From *super*, above, and *cilium*, an eyelid or eyelash. Fr., *surcil*. Ger., *Augenbraue*. The eyebrow; an arched eminence of integument which surmounts the upper border of the orbit and supports numerous short, thick hairs, directed obliquely to the surface. It consists of thickened integument connected beneath with the orbicularis palpebrarum, corrugator supercilli, and occipitofrontalis. [F, 1—*S. acetabuli*. The lip or elevated margin of the acetabulum. [L.]

SUPERCOSTALES (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Su^2p(su^4p)^{e2}r(e^2r)^{ko^2st}$ al (a^2s) (ez a^2s). From *super*, above, and *costa*, a rib. See *TRANSVERSOCOSTALES*.

SUPERDISTENTION, n. $Su^2p-u^6r-di^2s-te^2n'shu^2n$. From *super*, in excess, and *distentio*, a stretching out. Excessive distention. [a, 34.]

SUPEREXTENSION, n. $Su^2p-u^6r-e^2x-te^2n'shu^2n$. From *super*, in excess, and *extensio*, a stretching. Excessive extension. [a, 34.]

SUPER-FAMILY, n. $Su^2p-u^6r-fa^2m^2i^2i^2$. From *super*, above, and *familia*, a family. A group containing one or more families, yet not of ordinal rank. [L, 343.]

SUPERFECUNDATION, n. $Su^2p-u^6r-fe^2k'u^2nd-a'shu^2n$. Lat., *superfecundatio* (from *super*, in excess, and *fecundare*, to make fruitful). Fr., *superfécondation*, *super-impregnation*. Ger., *Ueberschwängerung*. The fecundation of more than one ovule of the same ovulation as the result of separate acts of coitus with one or more males. [A, 61.] Cf. *SUPERFETATION*.

SUPERFIBRATION, n. $Su^2p-u^6r-fib-ri^2n-a'shu^2n$. From *super*, in excess, and *fibrina*, fibrin. See *HYPERINOSIS* (2d def.).

SUPERFICIALIS (Lat.), adj. $Su^2p(su^4p)^{e2}r(e^2r)^{fi^2s(fi^2k)^2i^2}$ al $(a^2l)^2is$. Superficial; as a n., in the m. or f., an organ situated on or close to the surface. [a, 48.]—*S. colli*. See *PLATYSMA MYOIDEUS*.—*S. costarum*. See *LUMBOCOSTALIS*, n.

SUPERFICIES (Lat.), n. f. $Su^2p(su^4p)^{e2}r(e^2r)^{fi^2s(ki^2l)^2i^2}$ ez (as) . Gen., *-ei*. From *super*, above, and *facies*, a face. Fr., *superficie*. See *SURFACE*.—*S. articularis arytenoidea*. The surface upon the cricoid cartilage for articulation with the arytenoid cartilage. [L, 34.]—*S. articularis externa*. See *S. articularis thyroidea*.—*S. articularis fibularis (lateralis)*. A rounded or triangular articular surface on the tibia for articulation with the fibula. [L.]—*S. articularis superior*. See *S. articularis arytenoidea*.—*S. articularis thyroidea*. A depression on the cricoid cartilage for articulation with the thyroid cartilage. [L, 31.]—*S. auricularis*. Fr., *face (ou facette) auriculaire*. 1. The ear-shaped area by which the sacrum articulates with the ilium. 2. The corresponding area of the ilium.—*S. cardiaca*. The inner surface of the lung. [L.]—*S. convexa*. *S. costalis*. The outer surface of the lung. [L.]—*S. diaphragmatica*. The lower surface of the lung. [L.]—*S. externa*. See *S. convexa*.—*S. inferior*. See *S. diaphragmatica*.—*S. mediastinalis*. See *S. cardiaca*.—*S. lunata (ossis coxae)*. That part of the acetabulum that is covered with cartilage. [L, 31 (a, 50).]—*S. lunata radii*. The sigmoid cavity of the radius. [L.]—*S. peronea*. See *S. articularis lateralis*.—*S. petro-occipitalis (ossis temporis)*. The deepened surface covered with cartilage, between the pyramidal portion of the temporal bone and the occipital bone. [L.]—*S. symphyseos* of the temporal bone and the occipital bone. [L.]—*S. symphyseos* of the surface of the horizontal ramus of the os pubis where it unites with its fellow of the opposite side in the symphysis. [L, 332.]

SUPERFLEXION, n. $Su^2p-u^6r-fe^2k'shu^2n$. From *super*, in excess, and *flexio*, a bending. Excessive flexion. [a, 34.]

SUPERFETATION, n. $Su^2p-u^6r-fe^2t-a'shu^2n$. Written also, *superfetation*. Lat., *superfœtatio* (from *super*, in excess, and *fœtus* [q. v.]). Fr., *superfœtation*. Ger., *Ueberfruchtung*, *Nachempf-*

angniß. The supposed fecundation (now held to be impossible) of an ovule proceeding from one ovulation while a fecundated ovum proceeding from a previous ovulation is still in course of uterogestation. [A, 61.] Cf. *SUPERFECUNDATION*.

SUPERFUSIO (Lat.), n. f. $Su^2p(su^4p)^{e2}r(e^2r)^{fu^2z(fu^2zhi^2}$ (si 2)-o. Gen., *-on'is*. From *super*, in excess, and *fusio*, a pouring out. See *SUPFUSION*.—*Fellis* s. Jaundice.

SUPERGENUAL, adj. $Su^2p-u^6r-je^2n^2u^2l$. Lat., *supergenualis* (from *super*, above, and *genu*, the knee). Situated above the knee. [a, 48.]

SUPÉRIEUR (Fr.), adj. $Su^2p-a-re-u^6r$. See *SUPERIOR*.—*S. de l'oreille*. See *ATTOLLENS aurem*.

SUPERIMPOSED, adj. $Su^2p-u^6r-i^2m-pozd'$. Lat., *superimpositus* (from *superimponere*, to place upon). Fr., *surimposé*. Ger., *übereinandergestellt*. Placed one above the other. [a, 35.]

SUPERINVOLUTION, n. $Su^2p-u^6r-i^2n-vo^2l-u^2z'shu^2n$. From *super*, in excess, and *involutio*, a rolling up. See *HYPERINVOLUTION*.

SUPERIOR, adj. $Su^2p-e^2r^2i^2-o^2r$. Lat., *s.* (comp. of *superus*) [1st def.], *superus* (2d and 3d def.). Fr., *supère*, *supérieur*. Ger., *ober* (1st def.), *oberständig* (3d def.). Situated on the upper portion of a part or organ; situated on the side next the axis. 2. Placed above another organ; of floral organs, epigynous; of an ovary, not at all adherent to the calyx. [a, 35.] 3. As a Lat. n. m., a muscle occupying a relatively high position. [a, 48.]—*Half-s.* Lat., *semisuperus*. Ger., *halboberständig*. Partially superior (said of the floral whorls when the ovary is half-inferior). [a, 35.]—*S. auricule*, *S. auris*. See *ATTOLLENS aurem*.—*S. mallei*. See *LAXATOR tympani minor*.

SUPERLACTATION, n. $Su^2p-u^6r-la^2kt-a'shu^2n$. From *super*, in excess, and *lactare*, to give suck. Excessive lactation.

SUPERLIGAMEN (Lat.), n. n. $Su^2p(su^4p)^{e2}r(e^2r)^{li^2g-a(a^2y^2me^2n}$. Gen., *-am'nis*. From *super*, above, and *ligare*, to bind. See *EPIDESMUS*.

SUPERLIGULA (Lat.), n. f. $Su^2p(su^4p)^{e2}r(e^2r)^{li^2g-u^2l(u^4l)^2a^2}$. From *super*, above, and *ligula* (q. v.). See *EPIGLOTTIS* (1st def.).

SUPERMAXILLOLABIALIS (Lat.), n. m. $Su^2p(su^4p)^{e2}r(e^2r)^{ma^2x(ma^2x)^2i^2lo(la^2b)-lab(la^2b)-i^2-al(a^2l)^2is}$. From *super*, above, *maxilla*, the jaw, and *labium*, the lip. Fr., *surmaxillo-labial*, *sur-maxillo-labial*. The analogue of the levator labii superioris proprius of man found in most of the lower mammals. [L.]

SUPERMAXILLONASALIS (Lat.), n. m. $Su^2p(su^4p)^{e2}r(e^2r)^{ma^2x(ma^2x)^2i^2lo(la^2b)-na^2s(na^2s)-al(a^2l)^2is}$. From *super*, above, *maxilla*, the jaw, and *nasus*, the nose. Fr., *sur-maxillo-nasal*. Ger., *größer (oder pyramidenförmiger) Kiefer der Nase*. Connected with the nose and upper jaw; as a n., a muscle so connected. [L.]—*S. magnus*. 1. See *DILATOR NARIS LATERALIS*. 2. The analogue of the levator anguli oris in man found in most of the lower mammals. [L.]—*S. parvus*. A small muscle of the lower mammals, arising from the supermaxillary bone or the internal face of the supermaxillabials, and inserted into the skin of the false nostril and into the inferior turbinate bone. It dilates the nostril. [L, 13.]

SUPERNASOLABIALIS (Lat.), n. m. $Su^2p(su^4p)^{e2}r(e^2r)^{na^2s(na^2s)^2o(o^2b)-lab(la^2b)-i^2-al(a^2l)^2is}$. From *super*, above, *nasus*, the nose, and *labium*, the lip. Fr., *sur-naso-labial*. The analogue of the levator labii superioris alæque nasi of man found in most of the lower mammals. [L.]

SUPERINATION, n. $Su^2p-u^6r-ni^2d-a'shu^2n$. From *super*, in excess, and *nidus*, a nest. See *HYPERINATION*.

SUPERNUTRITION, n. $Su^2p-u^6r-nu^2t-ri^2i^2shu^2n$. From *super*, in excess, and *nutrire*, to nourish. See *HYPERTROPHY*.

SUPER-ORDER, n. $Su^2p-u^6r-o^2rd^2u^6r$. From *super*, above, and *ordo*, an order. A group containing one or more orders, yet not of the taxonomic rank of a class. [L, 343.]

SUPEROXALAS (Lat.), n. m. $Su^2p(su^4p)^{e2}r(e^2r)^{o^2x-a^2l(a^2l)^2a^2s(a^2s)}$. Gen., *-at'is*. See *SUPEROXALATE*.—*S. kalicus*, *S. potasius*. See *POTASSIUM BINOXALATE*.

SUPEROXALATE, n. $Su^2p-u^6r-o^2x-a^2l-at$. Lat., *superoxalas*. Fr., *sucoxalate*. An acid oxalate. [B.]

SUPEROXIDIZED, adj. $Su^2p-u^6r-o^2x^2i^2d-izd$. Fr., *sur-oxy-géné*. Containing an excess of oxygen (said of certain bodies which contain more oxygen united with other elements than the ordinary combining capacities of those elements will allow of). [C. A. Cameron, "Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," June, 1882 (B).]

SUPEROXIDUM (Lat.), n. n. $Su^2p(su^4p)^{e2}r(e^2r)^{o^2x^2i^2d(u^4d)^2u^2m(u^4m)}$. Fr., *sur-oxyde*. See *PEROXIDE*.—*S. manganicum*. See *MANGANESE DIOXIDE*.—*S. plumbosum*. See *RED LEAD OXIDE*.

SUPEROXYGENATED, adj. $Su^2p-u^6r-o^2x^2i^2je^2n-at-e^2d$. See *SUPEROXIDIZED*.

SUPERPHOSPHATE, n. $Su^2p-u^6r-pho^2s^2fat$. A dihydric phosphate. [B.]

SUPERPOSED, adj. $Su^2p-u^6r-pozd'$. Lat., *superpositus* (from *superponere*, to place over). Fr., *superposé*, *superposé*. Ger., *obenstehend*, *darübergestellt*. Placed above another; of a member of a flower, placed vertically over another member. [a, 35.]

SUPERPOSITION, n. $Su^2p-u^6r-po^2z-i^2shu^2n$. Lat., *superpositio* (from *superponere*, to place over). Ger., *Uebergreifen*. 1. See *CHEVATCHEMENT*. 2. The opposition of successive flower-whorls normally alternate. [a, 35.]

SUPERBIOFEMORALIS (Lat.), n. m. $Su^2p(su^4p)^{e2}r(e^2r)^{pu^2b(pu^2b)^2i^2-o^2i^2-fe^2m-o^2r-al(a^2l)^2is}$. From *super*, above, *pubes* (q. v.), and *femur* (q. v.). Fr., *sur-pubio-fémoral*. In solpeds, a muscle representing the pectineus and adductor femoris brevis of man. [L, 13.]

SUPRAPHOLIACEOUS, adj. Su²p-ra³-fol-i²-a³-shu²s. Lat., *suprapholiaceus* (from *supra*, above, and *folium*, a leaf). Situated above a leaf. [a, 35.]

SUPRAPHOLIAR, adj. Su²p-ra³-fol-i²-a³r. From *supra*, above, and *folium*, a leaf. Growing upon a leaf. [a, 35.]

SUPRAGENUAL, adj. Su²p-ra³-je-nu²-l. From *supra*, above, and *genu*, the knee. Situated above the knee. [a, 48.]

SUPRAGLENOID, adj. Su²p-ra³-glen-oid. From *supra*, above, and *γλυνοειδής* (see GLENOID). Situated above the glenoid cavity. [a, 48.]

SUPRAGLUTEAL, adj. Su²p-ra³-glu²-te²-a²l. From *supra*, above, and *γλυνός*, the rump. Situated above the gluteal region.

SUPRAHYOID, adj. Su²p-ra³-hi-oid. From *supra*, above, and *υοειδής*, hyoid. Fr., *supra-hyoidien*. Situated above the hyoid bone. [C.]

SUPRA-INGUINAL, adj. Su²p-ra³-in²-gwi²-n¹l. From *supra*, above, and *ingen*, the groin. Situated above the groin. [a, 48.]

SUPRALABIALIS [Coes] (Lat.), n. m. Su²p(sup)-ra³-lab-(la²b)-i²-al(a²l)¹s. From *supra*, above, and *labium*, the lip. See *LEVATOR labii superioris proprius*.

SUPRAMARGINAL, adj. Su²p-ra³-ma²-rj¹-i²n¹l. From *supra*, above, and *margo*, a margin. Situated above an edge or margin (said of a cerebral convolution or fissure). [L.]

SUPRAMAXILLARY, adj. Su²p-ra³-ma²-x¹-i²-ar-i². From *supra*, above, and *maxilla*, the jaw. Fr., *supra-maxillaire*. Ger., *supramaxillar*. Pertaining to the superior maxilla. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

SUPRA-OBLIQUUS [Coes] (Lat.), n. m. Su²p(sup)-ra³-o²b-i²-le(kw²u²s(kw²u²s)). From *supra*, above, and *obliquus*, slanting. See *OBLIQUUS oculi superior*.

SUPRA-OCCIPITAL, adj. Su²p-ra³-o²k-si²p-i²-t¹l. From *supra*, above, and *occiput* (q. v.). Situated above the occipital bone. [a, n.], the lower portion of the tabular part of the parietal bone. [C.]

SUPRA-OMPHALOMYIA (Lat.), n. f. Su²p(sup)-ra³-o²m²-a²l(a²l)-o²(a²)-di²m(du²m)¹2-a². From *supra*, above, *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *διδυμός*, twin. See *THORACOPHAGIA*.

SUPRA-ORBITAL, **SUPRA-ORBITAR**, adj's. Su²p-ra³-o²r²b-i²-t¹l. -ta²r. Lat., *supraorbitalis* (from *supra*, above, and *orbita*, the orbit). Fr., *supra-orbitaire*. Situated above the orbit. [C.]

SUPRAPONTINE, adj. Su²p-ra³-po²n²-i²n. From *supra*, above, and *pons*, a bridge. Situated above the pons Varoli. [a, 48.]

SUPRAPUBIC, adj. Su²p-ra³-pu²b-i²p²k. From *supra*, above, and *pubes* (q. v.). Fr., *sup-pubien*. Situated above the pubes, affecting parts so situated. [a, 48.]

SUPRARECTUS [Coes] (Lat.), n. m. Su²p(sup)-ra³-re²kt-(rak²t)¹u²s(u²s)). From *supra*, above, and *rectus*, straight. See *RECTUS oculi superior*.

SUPRARENAL, adj. Su²p-ra³-re²n¹l. Lat., *suprarenalis* (from *supra*, above, and *ren*, the kidney). Fr., *surrenal*. 1. Situated above the kidney. 2. Pertaining to the s. capsule; as a n., the s. capsule.

SUPRARYGLOTTIDEUS [Coes] (Lat.), n. m. Su²p(sup)-ra³-r²(ar²)-i²(u²)-glo²t(glot)-ti²d(e²-u²s(u²s)). From *supra*, above, *ἀρύταινα*, a pincer, *γλωττις*, the glottis, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. See *ARYTENO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS superior*.

SUPRASCAPULA (Lat.), n. n. Su²p(sup)-ra³-ska²p(ska²p)-u²l(u²l)-a²s. From *supra*, above, and *scapula*, the shoulder. Of Gegenbaur, the portion of the upper posterior portion of the scapula which arises from the centres of ossification distinct from those of the main portion of the bone. [L.]

SUPRASCAPULAK, adj. Su²p-ra³-ska²p-u²l-a²r. From *supra*, above, and *scapula* (q. v.). Fr., *supra-scapulaire*. Situated above the scapula. [C.]

SUPRASCAPULARIS (Lat.), adj. Su²p(sup)-ra³-ska²p(ska²p)-u²l(u²l)-a(a²l)¹ri²s. See *SUPRASCAPULAK*; as a n., see *SUPRASPINATUS*.

SUPRASSERRATUS [Coes] (Lat.), n. m. Su²p(sup)-ra³-se²r-rat(rat²t)¹u²s(u²s)). From *supra*, above, and *serra*, a saw. See *SERRATUS posticus superior*.

SUPRASPINAL, adj. Su²p-ra³-spi²n¹l. Lat., *supraspinalis* (from *supra*, above, and *spina*, a spine). Fr., *sur-épineux*. Situated above or upon a spine or spinous process. [C.]

SUPRASPINATUS (Lat.), adj. Su²p(sup)-ra³-spi²n(spi²n)-at-(a²p)¹u²s(u²s)). From *supra*, above, and *spina*, a spine. *Supraspinal*; as a n. (Ger., *Obergrätenmuskel*), a muscle which arises from the surface of the supraspinous fossa of the scapula and is inserted into the great tuberosity of the humerus. [L, 332.]

SUPRASPINOUS, adj. Su²p-ra³-spi²n¹u²s. See *SUPRASPINAL*.

SUPRASTERNAL, adj. Su²p-ra³-stu²r²n¹l. Lat., *suprasternalis* (from *supra*, above, and *sternum* [q. v.]). Situated above the sternum. [a, 48.]

SUPRASTERNALIS (Lat.), adj. Su²p(sup)-ra³-stu²r²n(ste²rn)-al(a²l)¹ri²s. See *SUPRASTERNAL*; as a n., see *STERNALIS*.

SUPRATROCHLEAR, adj. Su²p-ra³-tro²k²-le²-a²r. From *supra*, above, and *trochlea* (q. v.). Situated above the trochlea.

SUPRAVAGINAL, adj. Su²p-ra³-va²g-i²-n¹l. From *supra*, above, and *vagina* (q. v.). Fr., *sup-vaginal*. Situated above the vagina, affecting parts so situated. [a, 48.]

SURA (Lat.), n. f. Su²r(sur)²-a². 1. An old name for the calf of the leg. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. See *FIBULA*.

SURAL, adj. Su²r²-al¹. Lat., *suralis* (from *sura* [q. v.]). Fr., s. Pertaining to the sura. [C.]

SURALES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Su²r(sur)-al(a²l)¹ez(e²s). See *TARCEPS suraz*.

SURANAL (Fr.), adj. Su²r-a²-na²l. Above the anus.

SURBANDE (Fr.), n. Su²r-ba²-nd. An outer bandage to sustain a dressing. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

SURCILIER (Fr.), n. Su²r-se-le-a. See *CORRUGATOR supercilii*.

SURCINGLE, n. Su²r-si²-n²-g²l. For deriv., see *Sur**, and *CINGULUM*. The cord-like prolongation of the corpus striatum described by Dalton as "running forward in the roof of the inferior horn of the ventricle, to reach the amygdala at the base of the brain." [L, 23 (K).]

SURCULATION, n. Su²rk-u²l-a²-sh²n. From *surculus*, a sprout. Fr., s. Propagation by grafts or suckers. [a, 35.]

SURCULOSE, adj. Su²rk²-u²l-os. Producing suckers (surculi). [Gray (a, 35).]

SURCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Su²rk(sur²k)¹u²l(u²l)-u²s(u²s). Ger., *Fpfroffreis* (1st def.), *Moosstengel* (3d def.), *Stränkchen* (3d def.). 1. A graft. 2. A sucker. 3. The stem of a moss or of a liverwort; also the creeping stem of a lycopod. [a, 35].—*S. transversus*. A band of fibres that connects the two branches into which the processus medullaris divides after reaching the corpus striatum.

SURCURRENT, adj. Su²r-ku²-r²nt. For deriv., see *Sur**, and *currere*, to run. Running up upon a part (cf. *DECURRENT*). [a, 48.]

SURDI-MUTISME (Fr.), **SURDI-MUTITÉ** (Fr.), n's. Su²r-de-mu²-tezun¹, -e²a. See *DEAF-MUTISM*.

SURDITAS (Lat.), n. f. Su²rd(sur²d)¹-i²t-a²s(a²s). Gen., -i²t-is. From *surdus*, deaf. Fr., *surdité*. See *DEAFNESS*.

SURDITÉ (Fr.), n. Su²rd-e²a. See *DEAFNESS*.—*S. paradoxale*. See *PARACUSIS Willisii*.—*S. verbale*. See *Word-DEAFNESS*.

SURDOMUTITAS (Lat.), n. f. Su²rd(sur²d)¹-o²(o²)-mu²t²(mut²)-i²t-a²s(a²s). Gen., -i²t-is. From *surdus*, deaf, and *mutitus*, dumbness. Fr., *surdo-mutité*. Ger., *Taubstummeit*. Deaf-mutism.

SURDUS (Lat.), adj. Su²rd(sur²d)¹-u²s(u²s). Fr., *sourd*. See *DEAF*.

SUREAU (Fr.), n. Su²r-o. See *SAMBUCUS* and *Fructus SAMBUCI*.

—*Eau de s.*, *Eau distillée (de fleurs) de s.* See *Aqua SAMBUCI*.

—*Écorce de s.* See *ELDER-bark*.—*Éléolé de s.* See *Oleum SAMBUCI*.—*Fleurs de s.* See *ELDER-flowers*.—*Fomentation avec la fleur de s.* Sp., *fomentación de flor de saico*. A preparation made by pouring upon 30 grammes of elder-flowers enough boiling water to make a litre of infusion to be filtered after standing an hour [Fr. Cod.]; or by pouring 345 parts of water upon 5 of elder flowers and straining [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Grand s.* See *SAMBUCUS nigra*.—*Huile de s.* See *Oleum SAMBUCI*.—*Mellite de s.* See *DIAMORON*.—*Miel de s.* See *Mel SAMBUCI*.—*Petit s.* See *SAMBUCUS ebulus*.—*Pommade de s.* See *Unguentum SAMBUCI*.—*Suc d'écorce de s.* The reddish-brown, sweetish juice of the inner fleshy bark of fresh elder-roots; used as an emeto-cathartic in acetos. [B, 95 (a, 14).]—*Suc de s.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *zumo de fruto de saico* [Sp. Ph.]. The fermented and filtered juice of elder berries. Cf. *Succus sambuci inapissatus*.—*S. à grappes*. See *SAMBUCUS racemosa*.—*S. commun*. See *SAMBUCUS nigra*.—*S. d'eau*. The *Viburnum opulus*. [a, 35].—*S. de montagne*. See *SAMBUCUS racemosa*.—*S. du Canada*. See *SAMBUCUS canadensis*.—*S. écorce* [Fr. Cod.]. The inner bark of *Sambucus nigra*. [a, 38].—*S. en herbe*, *S. hieble*. See *SAMBUCUS ebulus*.—*Tisane de s.* Sp., *infusión de flor de saico*. A preparation made by infusing 2 parts of elder-flowers in 400 of boiling water for half an hour [Fr. Cod.] (in 345 of boiling water [Sp. Ph.]), and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

SURELLE (Fr.), n. Su²r-e²l. 1. See *RUMEX acetosa* and *RUMEX acetosella*. 2. The *Oxalis acetosella* and other species of *Oxalis*. [a, 35.]

SURÉPINEUX (Fr.), adj. Su²r-ap-en-u²s. See *SUPRASPINOUS*.

SURETTE (Fr.), n. Su²r-e²t. 1. The *Rumex acetosa*. 2. The *Oxalis acetosella*. [a, 35.]

SURFACE, n. Su²r-fas. Gr., *ἐπιφάνεια*. Lat., *superficies*. Fr., s. *superficie*. Ger., *Oberfläche*. The outside or limiting part of a solid body; hence the face or one of the faces of a body. [a, 35, 48].—*Auricular s. (of the ilium or of the sacrum)*. See *SUPERFICIES auricularis*.—*Demarcation s.* (Hermann). The cut s. of a muscle, which is electro-negative to the uninjured portion of the muscle. [Landois (K).]—*Glenoid s.* See *Glenoid CAVITY*.—*Nasal s. (of the superior maxilla)*. The s. of the superior maxilla that is directed toward the nose. [C.]—*Nuclear s.* An imaginary plane passing through the nuclear point, perpendicular to the visual direction. [C.]—*Orbital s. (of the superior maxilla)*. The upper s. of the superior maxilla. [C.]—*Popliteal s. of the femur*. A triangular s. of the femur included between the internal and external supracondylar lines. It forms the floor of the upper part of the popliteal space. [C, 3].—*Spheno-maxillary s.* The portion of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone that enters into the formation of the spheno-maxillary fossa. [L, 31].—*Temporal s.* A somewhat flat surface on the parietal bone, bounded by the temporal line.

SURFEIT, n. Su²r-f²it. From *super*, above, and *facere*, to make. Gr., *ὑπερβολή*, *ὑπερβολή*. Fr., *excès de table*. Ger., *Ueberladung*. Excess in eating or drinking; also, the condition of fullness and nausea occasioned thereby. [a, 48.]

SURGEON, n. Su²r-ju²n. Formerly spelled *chirurgéon* or *chirurgéon*. Gr., *χειρουργός* (from *χεῖρ*, the hand, and *εργον*, work). Lat., *chirurgus*, *vulnerum medicus*. Fr., *chirurgien*. Ger., *Wundarzt*, *Chirurg*. One who practices surgery. —*S. apothecary*. A medical practitioner that has passed the examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons and the London Apothecaries' Society. [a, 34.]

—*S. dentist*. An old term for a s. whose practice was limited to dentistry. [a, 34.]—*Veterinary s.* Fr., *vétérinaire*. Ger., *Thierarzt*. A s. who devotes himself to diseases of the domestic animals. [E.]

SUTORIUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Su}^2(\text{sut})\text{-or}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s(u}^4\text{s)}$. From *sutor*, a shoemaker. See **SARTORIUS**.

SUTUR (Ger.), n. *Zut-ur*. See **SUTURE**.—**Schuppens'**. See **SQUAMOSAL SUTURE**.

SUTURA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^2(\text{sut})\text{-u}^2\text{r(ur)}^2\text{a}^2$. See **SUTURE**.—**S. abdominalis**. See **GASTRORHAPHY** (1st def.).—**S. arcualis**. See **CORONAL SUTURE**.—**S. bimaxillaris**. See **INTERMAXILLARY SUTURE**.—**S. binasalis**. See **INTERNAL SUTURE**.—**S. biparietalis**. See **SAGITTAL SUTURE**.—**S. bregmatomastoidea**. See **OCCIPITO-MASTOID SUTURE**.—**S. bursae**. See **S. scroti**.—**S. chirurgica**. See **SUTURE** (2d def.).—**S. circumvoluta**. See **Twisted SUTURE**.—**S. clavata**. See **Quilled SUTURE**.—**S. coronalis**. See **CORONAL SUTURE**.—**S. corporis callosi**. See **STRIA LONGITUDINALIS MEDIALIS**.—**S. cruenta**. Fr., *suture sanglante*. Ger., *blutige Suture*. 1. The closure of a wound by sutures actually passed through the tissues, as distinguished from the dry suture. 2. Suture after refreshing the surfaces that are to be brought together (e. g., the borders of a fistulous opening).—**S. cutanea**. See **PALATINE RHAPHY**.—**S. dentata**. See **Dentated SUTURE**.—**S. dorsalis**. See **DORSAL SUTURE**.—**S. ethmoidomaxillaris**. The articulation between the ethmoid bone and the superior maxilla. [L.]—**S. externae corporis callosi**. See **STRIA LONGITUDINALIS LATERALES**.—**S. harmonialis**. See **HARMONY** (1st def.).—**S. imperfecta Weberi**. See **S. longitudinalis imperfecta**.—**S. incisiva**. See **INCISOR FISSURE**.—**S. infra-orbitalis (longitudinalis)**. See **INFRA-ORBITAL SUTURE**.—**S. infra-orbitalis transversa**. In young subjects, the remains of a furrow separating the lower border of the orbit from the rest of the superior maxilla. [L.]—**S. interparietalis**. See **SAGITTAL SUTURE**.—**S. interscissae**. See **INTERRUPTED SUTURE**.—**S. Button SUTURE**.—**S. jugalis**. See **SAGITTAL SUTURE**.—**S. lacrimomaxillaris**. The suture between the lacrymal bone and the superior maxilla. [L.]—**S. lambdoidea**. See **LAMBDOIDAL SUTURE**.—**S. lepidoides**. See **SQUAMO-PARIETAL SUTURE**.—**S. limbosa**. Ger., *Saumnahrt*. A variety of articulation by suture in which the bones are beveled at their line of junction.—**S. longitudinalis**. See **SAGITTAL SUTURE**.—**S. longitudinalis imperfecta**. A groove upon the outer surface of the frontal process of the superior maxilla in front of the lacrymal crest, usually lodging a small vein. [L.]—**S. mastoidea**. See **OCCIPITO-MASTOID SUTURE**.—**S. mendosa**. See **False SUTURE**.—**S. naso-frontalis**. See **FRONTO-NASAL SUTURE**.—**S. nodosa**. See **Interrupted SUTURE** and **Button SUTURE**.—**S. notha**. See **False SUTURE**.—**S. obelica**. See **SAGITTAL SUTURE**.—**S. occipitalis**. See **LAMBDOIDAL SUTURE**.—**S. occipitis transversa**. A transverse or oblique fissure between the superior and inferior part of the tabular portion of the occipital bone, found in infants until the third or fourth year. [L.]—**S. occipito-mastoidea**. See **OCCIPITO-MASTOID SUTURE**.—**S. palatina (longitudinalis)**. See **PALATINE SUTURE**.—**S. palatina transversa**. See **PALATINE TRANSVERSE SUTURE**.—**S. parietomastoidea**. See **PARIETO-MASTOID SUTURE**.—**S. parietotemporalis**. See **TEMPORO-PARIETAL SUTURE**.—**S. pellionum**. See **GLOVER'S SUTURE**.—**S. petrosbasilaris**, **S. petrosobasilaris**. See **FISSURA PETROS-BASILARIS**.—**S. petrososquamosa**. A suture on the upper wall of the tympanic cavity in the infant, formed by the meeting of the roof of the tympanic cavity with the inner lamella of the squamous portion of the temporal bone. In the adult it is firmly closed. [F.] Cf. **Petro-squamosal SUTURE**.—**S. petrosphenobasilaris**. See **FISSURA PETROS-BASILARIS**.—**S. pinnata**. See **Quilled SUTURE**.—**S. prorse**. See **LAMBDOIDAL SUTURE**.—**S. punctata**. See **Bertrandi's s.**.—**S. puppis**. See **CORONAL SUTURE**.—**S. recta**, **S. rhabdoidea**. See **SAGITTAL SUTURE**.—**S. scroti**. The raphe of the scrotum. [L.]—**S. sicca**. See **Dry s.**.—**S. serrata**. See **Serrated SUTURE**.—**S. true**. See **True SUTURE**.—**S. sphenoidomaxillaris**. See **ETHMO-SPHENOIDAL SUTURE**.—**S. sphenofrontalis**. See **FRONTO-SPHENOIDAL SUTURE**.—**S. sphenozygomatica**. The suture between the ala magna of the sphenoid bone and the malar bone. [L.]—**S. spuria**. See **False SUTURE**.—**S. squamosa**. See **SQUAMO-PARIETAL SUTURE** and **False SUTURE**.—**S. ventralis**. See **VENTRAL SUTURE**.—**S. vera**. See **True SUTURE**.—**S. wormiana anterior**. In the fetus, the upper part of the lambdoid suture. [L.]—**S. wormiana posterior**. See **S. occipitis transversa**.—**S. zygomaticofrontalis**. See **FRONTO-MALAR SUTURE**.—**S. zygomaticomaxillaris**. The suture between the malar bone and the superior maxilla. [L.]—**S. zygomaticosphenoidalis**. See **S. sphenozygomatica**.

SUTURAL, adj. $\text{Su}^2\text{-u}^2\text{r}^2\text{L}$. Lat., *suturalis* (from *sutura*, a suture). Fr., s. Ger., *nahtständig*. Pertaining to a suture or taking place along a suture. [A. 35.]

SUTURATUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Su}^2(\text{sut})\text{-u}^2\text{r(ur)}^2\text{-at}^2(\text{a}^2\text{t}^2)\text{u}^2\text{s(u}^4\text{s)}$. Ger., *benähtet*. Provided with a suture or with sutures. [A. 35.]

SUTURE, n. $\text{Su}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}$. Gr., $\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta$. Lat., *sutura* (from *suere*, to sew), *sutela*, *rhaphie*. Fr., s., *engrenure*. Ger., *Suture*, *Fuge* (1st def.), *Naht*, *Verbindung* (2d def.). 1. That variety of synarthrosis in which the bones are articulated by their edges, generally by means of serrations; a dovetail joint. 2. The procedure of stitching parts together, particularly the lips of a wound. 3. The thread or other like material, together with the method of inserting it, in the operation of stitching parts together. 4. In botany, a line of junction or of opening, i. e. a seam, especially of a capsule or pod. [A. 35.]—**Antiseptic s.** See **ANTISEPTIC LIGATURE**.—**Appolito's s.** An intestinal s. made with a double-threaded needle, the first stitch being passed from within outward and the first longitudinal running stitch being made in the opposite side parallel with the line of the wound. The needle is then carried to the opposite side and a similar longitudinal stitch made, and so on back and forth. [R. P. Harris, "Med. News," Aug. 23, 1886, p. 236 (A. 34).]—**Baseball s.** A continuous s. all around a wound, in the case of the intestine penetrating the entire intestinal coat. ["Medical Record," Nov. 5, 1892, p. 551 (A. 34).]—**Basilar s.** The s. between the occipital bone and the body of the sphenoid bone. [L. 172.]—**Béclard's s.** A modification of Bertrandi's s. in which the needle is

threaded with both a black and a white thread, so that, when it is removed, the threads are pulled in opposite directions. [Morris (A. 63).]—**Bertrandi's s.** Fr., s. *à points passés*. A continuous s. passed "through and through," as in basting.—**Bifrontal s.** See **CORONAL s.**—**Biparietal s.** See **SAGITTAL s.**—**Buried s's.** Ger., *versteckte Nähte*. S's (2d def.) that are completely covered by skin and do not involve that structure at all. [A. 34.]—**Button s.** Ger., *Knopfnahrt*. A modification of the quilled s. in which buttons are used instead of quills. [E.]—**Circular s.** Fr., s. *circulaire*. Ger., *circuläre Naht*. A s. applied to the entire circumference of a divided organ (e. g., the intestine). [A. 34.]—**Circumvolut s.** See **Twisted s.**—**Clamp s.** Ger., *Klammernahrt*. A modification of the quilled s. in which two pieces of perforated lead or silver are used, through which the wire s's are passed. [E.]—**Clavate s.** Ger., *Flockennahrt*. See **Quilled s.**—**Coaptation s.** Ger., *Vereinigungsnahrt*. A uniting or coapting s., as distinguished from a s. intended to relieve tension. Cf. **Relief s.**—**Cobbler's s.** A form of s. in which a double-threaded needle is passed through both lips of a wound and one end of the thread is caught, pulled through the needle, and withdrawn; when the needle is passed back in taking a second stitch the remaining thread is removed from the needle and the thread left on the opposite side is inserted and the needle withdrawn. [A. 34.]—**Compound s.** See **Quilled s.**—**Continued s.**, **Continuous s.** The closure of a wound by means of one continuous thread, usually by transfixing first one lip and then the other, alternately, from within outward.—**Coronal s.** Lat., *sutura coronalis*. Fr., s. *coronale* (ou *fronto-pariétale*). Ger., *Kranznahrt*, *Kronennahrt*. The s. between the frontal and parietal bones. [L.]—**Cranial s's.** The s's between the bones of the skull. [L.]—**Cuneal s.** See **FRONTO-SPHENOIDAL s.**—**Czerny-Lembert s.** An intestinal s. in which the Czerny s. is employed to unite the mucous and the Lembert s. to unite the peritoneal coat. [A. 34.]—**Czerny's s.** An intestinal s. in which the thread passes through the mucous membrane alone, so as to bring that membrane and the connective tissue upon which it rests together. [A. 34.]—**Dentated s.**, **Dentate s.** Ger., *Zahnnahrt*. An articulation by s. into the formation of which long and tooth-like processes and deep indentations enter.—**Dorsal s.** The somewhat prominent line or ridge, corresponding to the midrib of the carapace leaf, opposite to the ventral s. [A. 35.]—**Double s. de l'utérus** (Fr.). See **Sänger's s.**—**Duverger's s.** A variety of the s. des quatre maîtres in which a piece of prepared calf's trachea was used as the supporting body.—**Dry s.** Ger., *Trockennahrt*. The application of adhesive plaster to each side of a wound and the subsequent stitching of the edges of the plasters together. [A. 34.]—**Ethmoido-frontal s.** The s. between the ethmoid and frontal bones. [L.]—**Ethmo-lacrymal s.** The s. between the ethmoid and lacrymal bones. [L.]—**Ethmo-sphenoidal s.** The s. between the ethmoid and sphenoid bones. [L.]—**False s.** Lat., *sutura notha*. Fr., *fausse s.* Ger., *falsche Naht*. Any form of s. (1st def.) in which the bones do not interlock by serrations.—**Figure-of-eight s.** See **Twisted s.**—**Frontal s.** Lat., *sutura frontalis*. Fr., s. *frontale*. Ger., *Stirnnahrt*. An occasional s. in the frontal bone continued forward from the sagittal s. to the root of the nose. [L.]—**Fronto-ethmoidal s.** See **Ethmoido-frontal s.**—**Fronto-lacrymal s.** The s. between the frontal and lacrymal bones. [C. 3.]—**Fronto-malar s.** Ger., *Stirnbeinmangennahrt*. The s. between the frontal and malar bones. [L.]—**Fronto-maxillary s.** The s. between the frontal bone and the superior



CONTINUOUS SUTURE.



CROSS SUTURE.

DOUBLE-NEEDED SUTURE.

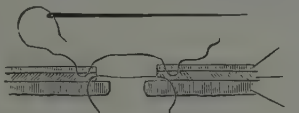
maxilla. [C. 3.]—**Fronto-nasal s.** Ger., *Stirnasennahrt*. The s. between the frontal and nasal bones. [C. 3.]—**Fronto-parietal s.** See **CORONAL s.**—**Fronto-sphenoidal s.** Lat., *sutura sphenofrontalis*. Ger., *Keinnahrt*. The s. between the frontal bone and the ala of the sphenoid bone. [L. 332.]—**Fronto-temporal s.** The s. between the frontal and temporal bones. [L.]—**Furrier's s.** See **Glover's s.**—**Gely's s.** A continuous s. for wounds of the intestine, made with a thread having a needle at each end, so that a succession of cross-stitches may be made to extend from one end of the wound to the other. [E. 4.]—**Glover's s.** Ger., *Kürschner-nahrt*. A continuous s. in which the needle is, after each stitch, passed through the loop of the preceding stitch. [A. 34.]—**Grande s.** (Fr.). See **Sagittal s.**—**Grooved s.** See **SCHINDLYSIS**.—**Hare-lip s.** Ger., *Hasenschartennahrt*. See **Twisted s.**—**Harmonic s.** See **HARMONY** (1st def.).—**Implanted s.** A s. formed by implanting pins opposite each other on the two sides of a wound, and approximating the lips by winding thread or other similar material about the pins.—**Incisor s.** See **INCISOR FISSURE**.—**India-rubber s.** A

variety of the twisted s. in which rubber rings are used instead of the figure-of-eight turns of silk, etc.—**Infra-orbital s.** An anomalous s. in the orbit following the course of the infra-orbital canal. [L. 332.]—**Inner s.** See *Ventral s.*—**Internasillary s.** The s. between the superior maxilla. [L.]—**Internasal s.** The s. between the nasal bones. [L.]—**Interparietal s.** See *Sagittal s.*—**Interrupted s.** Fr. *à points séparés, s. entrecoupée*. Ger. *Knopfnah*. A s. formed by single stitches inserted separately, the needle being usually passed through one lip from without inward, and through the other from within outward.—**Jobert's s.** 1. An interrupted s. used for uniting the cut ends of a divided intestine, the upper being invaginated into the lower. [E.] 2. A form of intestinal s. with inversion of the peritoneal coat. 3. A form of s. for complete division of the intestine in which a fold of omentum is interposed between the edges of the wound, which are united around it by Ledran's s. [Morris (A. 63).]—**Jugal s.** See *Sagittal s.*—**Knotted s.** See *Interrupted s.*—**Lambda s.** **Lambdoidal s.** **Lambdoid s.** Ger. *Lambdanah*, *Hinterhauptsnah*. The s. between the parietal bones and the two superior borders of the occipital bone. [C.]—**Lapeyronie's s.** A modification of Palfyn's s., in which the thread is passed through the mesentery and then attached to the skin. [Morris (A. 63).]—**Lead-plate s.** A s. consisting of wire that is attached at each end to lead plates, about an inch in diameter, placed some distance from the edges of a wound. ["Med. Rec." Oct. 26, 1889, p. 449 (a. 34).]—**Ledran's s.** A form of interrupted s. applied to wounds of the intestine. The threads, having all been introduced, were twisted together on each side of the wound, so as to pucker it, and then attached to the skin. [Morris (A. 63).]—**Leubner's s.** A s. as to invert the edges of the gut when traction is made, so that the serous surfaces are brought together.—**Lepidoid s.** See *Squamo-parietal s.*—**Littre's s.** Ligation of the inferior end of the intestine in cases of gangrene, in order to obliterate it, and the attachment of the upper end to the inguinal ring so as to form an artificial anus. [a. 34.]—**Longitudinal s.** See *Sagittal s.*—**Loop s.** See *Interrupted s.*—**Malo-maxillary s.** See *Sutura zygomatico-maxillaris*.—**Masto-occipital s.** See *Occipito-mastoid s.*—**Masto-parietal s.** See *Parieto-mastoid s.*—**Mattress s.** Ger. *Matratzennah*. A continuous s. in which a stitch is taken with a needle, the thread is tied, and then the needle is inserted upon the same side as that from which it emerged and passed in the opposite direction through both lips of the wound, the direction of the needle being reversed at each stitch. ["Med. Rec." Oct. 26, 1889, p. 449 (a. 34).]—**Maxillo-lacrimal s.** The s. between the superior maxilla and the lacrimal bone. [L.]—**Maxillo-premaxillary s.** A s. between the premaxillary portion of the superior maxilla and the rest of the bone. [L. 153.]—**Medio-frontal s.** See *Frontal s.*—**Metallic plate s.** See *Button s.*—**Metallic s.** S. (2d def.) with wire.—**Metopic s.** See *Frontal s.*—**Naso-maxillary s.** The s. between the nasal bone and the superior maxilla. [L.]—**Nerve s.** The union of the distal ends of a nerve by fine threads or catgut s. [a. 31.]—**Neurocentral s.** The cartilaginous interval separating the portion of the bodies of the dorsal vertebra posterior to the points of the articulation of the ribs from the main portion. [L. 142.]—**Noose s.** See *Interrupted s.*—**Occipital s.** See *Lambdoidal s.*—**Occipito-mastoid s.** Ger. *Warzenah*. The s. between the occipital bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. [C.]—**Occipito-sphenoidal s.** See *Lambdoidal s.*—**Ovular s.** Ger. *Gaumennah*. The s. between the palate bones. [L.]—**Palatine transverse s.** A s. between the palate processes of the palate bone and the superior maxilla. [L. 332.]—**Palfyn's s.** That variety of interrupted s. of a partially divided intestine in which a loop is passed at the middle of the wound, and the threads are fixed to the skin with plaster, thus approximating the bowel to the external wound. [Morris (A. 63).]—**Pancoast's s.** See *Plastic s.*—**Parietal s.** See *Sagittal s.*—**Parieto-mastoid s.** The s. between the parietal bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. [C.]—**Petro-occipital s.** The s. between the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the occipital bone. [L.]—**Petro-sphenoidal s.** The s. between the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the ala magna of the sphenoid bone. [L.]—**Pin s.** See *Twisted s.*—**Plastic s.** A form of s. devised by J. Pancoast, and so named by him, for use in his method of increasing the chances of union in superficial wounds by enlarging the extent of the surfaces approximated. A groove is formed along one lip of the wound, on its cut surface, and the other lip is beveled in such a manner that it will fit into the groove. The thread is passed from without inward through (1) the outer lip of the groove, (2) the beveled lip, (3) the deep lip of the groove; then, forming a loop on the deep surface of the grooved lip, it is passed through the same structures again, traversing them at a different place and in inverse order. The two free ends are then tied over a



INTERRUPTED SUTURE.

method of uniting a divided intestine by means of s's so inserted as to invert the edges of the gut when traction is made, so that the serous surfaces are brought together.—**Lepidoid s.** See *Squamo-parietal s.*—**Littre's s.** Ligation of the inferior end of the intestine in cases of gangrene, in order to obliterate it, and the attachment of the upper end to the inguinal ring so as to form an artificial anus. [a. 34.]—**Longitudinal s.** See *Sagittal s.*—**Loop s.** See *Interrupted s.*—**Malo-maxillary s.** See *Sutura zygomatico-maxillaris*.—**Masto-occipital s.** See *Occipito-mastoid s.*—**Masto-parietal s.** See *Parieto-mastoid s.*—**Mattress s.** Ger. *Matratzennah*. A continuous s. in which a stitch is taken with a needle, the thread is tied, and then the needle is inserted upon the same side as that from which it emerged and passed in the opposite direction through both lips of the wound, the direction of the needle being reversed at each stitch. ["Med. Rec." Oct. 26, 1889, p. 449 (a. 34).]—**Maxillo-lacrimal s.** The s. between the superior maxilla and the lacrimal bone. [L.]—**Maxillo-premaxillary s.** A s. between the premaxillary portion of the superior maxilla and the rest of the bone. [L. 153.]—**Medio-frontal s.** See *Frontal s.*—**Metallic plate s.** See *Button s.*—**Metallic s.** S. (2d def.) with wire.—**Metopic s.** See *Frontal s.*—**Naso-maxillary s.** The s. between the nasal bone and the superior maxilla. [L.]—**Nerve s.** The union of the distal ends of a nerve by fine threads or catgut s. [a. 31.]—**Neurocentral s.** The cartilaginous interval separating the portion of the bodies of the dorsal vertebra posterior to the points of the articulation of the ribs from the main portion. [L. 142.]—**Noose s.** See *Interrupted s.*—**Occipital s.** See *Lambdoidal s.*—**Occipito-mastoid s.** Ger. *Warzenah*. The s. between the occipital bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. [C.]—**Occipito-sphenoidal s.** See *Lambdoidal s.*—**Ovular s.** Ger. *Gaumennah*. The s. between the palate bones. [L.]—**Palatine transverse s.** A s. between the palate processes of the palate bone and the superior maxilla. [L. 332.]—**Palfyn's s.** That variety of interrupted s. of a partially divided intestine in which a loop is passed at the middle of the wound, and the threads are fixed to the skin with plaster, thus approximating the bowel to the external wound. [Morris (A. 63).]—**Pancoast's s.** See *Plastic s.*—**Parietal s.** See *Sagittal s.*—**Parieto-mastoid s.** The s. between the parietal bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. [C.]—**Petro-occipital s.** The s. between the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the occipital bone. [L.]—**Petro-sphenoidal s.** The s. between the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the ala magna of the sphenoid bone. [L.]—**Pin s.** See *Twisted s.*—**Plastic s.** A form of s. devised by J. Pancoast, and so named by him, for use in his method of increasing the chances of union in superficial wounds by enlarging the extent of the surfaces approximated. A groove is formed along one lip of the wound, on its cut surface, and the other lip is beveled in such a manner that it will fit into the groove. The thread is passed from without inward through (1) the outer lip of the groove, (2) the beveled lip, (3) the deep lip of the groove; then, forming a loop on the deep surface of the grooved lip, it is passed through the same structures again, traversing them at a different place and in inverse order. The two free ends are then tied over a



LEMBERT-CZERNY SUTURE.

small roll of adhesive plaster laid on the cutaneous surface of the grooved lip.—**Quilled s.** **Quill s.** Lat. *sutura clavata*. Fr. *s. enchevilée*, *s. emplumée*, *s. empennée*. Ger. *Balkennah*, *Keilfingelnah*, *Knopfnah*, *Zapfenah*, *Zapfenah*. An interrupted s. in which a double thread is passed deep into the tissues, even quite below the bottom of the wound, the needle being so withdrawn as to leave a loop hanging from one lip and the two free ends of the thread from the other. A quill, or, more commonly, a piece of bougie is passed through the loops, which are tightened upon it, and the free ends of each separate thread are then tied together over a second quill. The object is to bring the deep parts into firm coaptation.—**Randohr's s.** An intestinal s. in which the upper portion of the intestine is invaginated into the lower and the peritoneal surfaces are stitched together. [a. 34.]—**Rat-tail s.** S. Material made from fine fibres obtained from the rat's tail. ["Med. News," Dec. 5, 1891, p. 660 (a. 34).]—**Relief s.** Ger. *Entspannungnah*. A row of supplementary s's including the tissues to the extent of 1 or 1½ inch on each side of a fistula or a deep wound, for the purpose of lessening the strain on the coaptation s's. [a. 35.]—**Reyard's s.** An intestinal s. by means of thin oval wooden plates having threads and needles attached. The plates, placed within the intestine, served to keep the latter in apposition with the abdominal parietes, through which the needle and thread were passed. [a. 34.]—**Rigal's s.** India-rubber s., so called because first practiced by Rigal. [a. 34.]—**Royal s.** Fr. *point royal*, Ger. *königlicher Stich*. Syn.: *royal stitch*. An old operation for the cure of femoral hernia, consisting of ligation of the sac close to the ring. [a. 34.]—**Sabatier's s.** A variety of the s. des quatre maitres in which a piece of card or of St. John's wort, smeared with oil of turpentine or varnished, was used for the supporting body. [Morris (A. 63).]—**Sagittal s.** Fr. *grande s.* Ger. *Pfeilnah*. The s. between the upper margins of the parietal bones. [L.]—**Säuger's s.** In the Cesarean operation, the insertion of eight or ten deep s's of soft silver wire through the incised uterine peritoneum and muscle in such a manner as to invert the serous surfaces and approximate them, after which twenty or more superficial s's are passed through the peritoneum alone. [a. 34.]—**Scaly s.** See *Squamous s.*—**Seminiferous s.** See *Ventral s.*—**Sero-serous button s.** See *Säuger's s.*—**Sero-serous s.** Fr. *s. séro-séreuse*. Ger. *symptomatische Nah*. The s. of two peritoneal surfaces to each other. [a. 32.]—**Serrated s.** Ger. *Sägenah*. An indication by s. in which the bones are joined by serrated projections and indentations that are fine and delicate as compared



PIN SUTURES.

with those of the dentated s.—**Shotted s.** A form of s. in which both ends of the wire are passed through the perforated shot that is then compressed tightly over them. [a. 34.]—**Spheno-malar s.** See *Sutura sphenozygomatica*.—**Spheno-parietal s.** The s. between the parietal bone and the ala magna of the sphenoid bone. [L.]—**Spheno-petrosal s.** See *Petro-sphenoidal s.*—**Spheno-squamous s.** See *Squamo-sphenoidal s.*—**Spheno-temporal s.** The s. between the sphenoid and temporal bones. [L. 88 (a. 50).]—**Spiral s.** See *Glover's s.*—**Spiroidal s.** A spiral continuous s. for wounds of the intestine. [Morris (A. 63).]—**Squamo-parietal s.** **Squamosal s.** Fr. *s. écailleuse*. Ger. *Schuppennah*, *Schläfenschuppennah*. The s. between the parietal bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone. [L.]—**Squamo-sphenoidal s.** The s. between the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the great wing of the sphenoid bone. [L.]—**Squamous s.** See *Squamo-parietal s.*—**Staple s.** A sharpened wire shaped like a staple that is passed through both lips of a wound and then bent back. [a. 34.]—**Subcuticular s.** A buried continuous catgut s. in which the needle is passed horizontally beneath the epidermis into the cutis vera, emerging at the angle of the wound, then in a similar manner passed through the cutis vera of the opposite side of the wound, and so on until the other angle of the wound is reached. ["Brit. Med. Jour." Feb. 22, 1890, p. 414 (a. 34).]—**Sunk s.** See *Abadie's s.*—**Superficial s.** 1. See *HARMONY* (1st def.). 2. A stitch passed merely through the skin to secure nice coaptation of the edges of a wound, in contradistinction to deep s's.—**S. à anse** (Fr.). Ger. *Schlingennah*. A form of interrupted s. in which the ends of the threads are collected and tied in a single knot, instead of each being tied separately. [E.] Cf. *Ledran's s.*—**S. à étages** (Fr.). Ger. *Etagenah*. See *Interrupted s.*—**S. à plaques** (Fr.). See *Button s.*—**S. à plaques latérales** (Fr.). See *Quilled s.*—**S. à points passés** (Fr.). See *Brandt's s.*—**S. à points séparés** (Fr.). See *Interrupted s.*—**S. by harmony**. See *HARMONY* (1st def.).—**S. continue en spirale** (Fr.). See *Glover's s.*—**S. cunéiforme** (Fr.). See *Fronto-sphenoidal s.*—**S. des quatre maitres** (Fr.). A method of uniting a divided intestine practiced in the thirteenth century by four monks of Paris.

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, hull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

A hollow cylinder (of wood, or of the windpipe or dried intestine of an animal) was introduced into the intestine so as to support it, and the edges of the wound were stitched together over it. [Morris (A. 63).] —**S. empenée** (Fr.). **S. emplumée** (Fr.). **S. enchevillée** (Fr.). See *Quilled s.* —**S. en surjet** (Fr.). That form of continuous s. in which the thread is carried back after the last insertion and tied to the other end, left long for the purpose. —**S. entortillée** (Fr.). See *Twisted s.* —**S. entrecoûpée** (Fr.). See *Interrupted s.* and *Button s.* —**S. of the four masters**. See *S. des quatre maîtres* —**S. par cellules**. An anatomical s. such as that of the ethmoid with the adjacent bones. [A. 301 (a. 34).] —**S. par harmonie** (Fr.). See *HARMONY* (1st def.). —**S. perdue** (Fr.). See *Buried s.* —**S. primo-secondaire** (Fr.). Of Rohmer, the insertion of s's in a wound at the time of the operation, tamponing the wound, and fastening the s's from twelve to forty-eight hours later. [Union méd., June 19, 1888, p. 928 (a. 34).] —**S. sanglante** (Fr.). See *SUTURA cruenta*. —**S. sèche de Goyrand** (Fr.). A form of dry s. in which a strip of cloth saturated with collodion is placed on each side of the long axis of a wound, each strip having attached to it strings which, when tied together, approximate the edges of the wound. [a. 34.] —**S. sèche de Mazier**. A modification of the s. sèche de Goyrand in which the edges of the strips are stitched together. [a. 34.] —**S. séro-séreuse**. See *Sero-serous s.* —**S. twister**. An instrument used to twist together the ends of a wire. [a. 34.] —**Symptomatic s.** —**S. serous** —**S. of the peritoneum** —**Temporo-occipital s.** See *Occipito-mastoid s.* —**Temporo-parietal s.** The s. between the temporal and parietal bones, made up of the squamosal and parieto-mastoid s's. [L.] —**Transverse (frontal) s.** See *Coronal s.* —**Triangular s. of Simon**. A form of s. for closing lacerations of the perinaum involving the sphincter and in which separate sets of s's are inserted in the rectal mucous membrane, the vaginal mucous membrane, and the skin. —**True s.** Lat., *sutura vera*. Fr., *vraie s.* Ger., *echte Naht*. That form of s. (1st def.) in which the bones actually interlock by indentations and projections. See *Serrated s.* and *Dentated s.* —**Twisted s.** Fr., *s. entortillée*. A s. in which pins are passed through the opposite lips of a wound, at right angles to the direction of the wound, and thread, floss, or other like material is wound about the pins, crossing them first at one end and then at the other in a figure-eight fashion, thus holding the lips of the wound firmly together. —**Uninterrupted s.** See *Continuous s.* —**Uterine s.** See *Hysteroorrhaphy* (1st def.). —**Utero-parietal s.** Of Pilleau, suturing of the uterus to the internal surface of the abdominal wall after the Cesarean operation. [Gaz. des hôp., 1854, p. 595 (a. 34).] —**Ventral s.** The inner s. on which the ovules are normally borne; the line of juncture of the edges of the carpel or adjacent carpels. [a. 35.] —**Viscero-parietal s.** The operation of stitching a wounded organ (like the uterus after the Cesarean operation) to the abdominal incision. —**Wölher's internal s.** An interrupted s. for the intestines in which three fourths of the threads are tied with the knot free in the lumen of the bowel, and the rest with the knot outside. [Med. Rec., Oct. 26, 1889, p. 449 (a. 34).] —**Zygomatic s.** A s. between the zygomatic process of the superior maxilla and the temporal bone. [L.]

SUTURE, v. tr. Su'tu'r. To sew up a wound.

SWAB-STICK, n. Swo'b/stik'. A shaft one end of which is to be wrapped with cotton, for making applications of medicinal substances. It may be plain or notched at the end.

SWALLOW, n. Swo'l'o. See *HIREUDO*. —**Chinese s's' nests**. The gelatinous, edible nests of *Hirundo esculenta*, formed of a secretion from the mouth of the bird. [B. 19 (a. 35).]

SWALLOWING, n. Swo'l'o-i'n'. See *DEGLUTITION*.

SWALLOWWORT, n. Swo'l'o-wu't. See *ASCLEPIAS* (2d def.) and *CHELIDonium* (1st def.).

SWAMPWOOD, n. Swa'mp/wu'd. See *DIRCA palustris* and *CERPALANTHUS occidentalis*.

SWARTZIA (Lat.), n. f. Swa'trts/i'z-a. From *Swartz*, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *Swartzia*. A genus of the Leguminosae. The *Swartzia* are a tribe of the *Papilionaceae*. [a. 35.] —**S. tomentosa**. A tree of the forests of Guiana, furnishing a bitter, sudorific bark (panococco-bark) which exudes a reddish sap hardening into a dark resin. The flowers are antispasmodic. [a. 35.]

SWEAT, n. Swe't. A. S., *swát*. Gr., ἰδρῶς. Lat., *sudor*. Fr., *sueur*. Ger., *Schweiss*. 1. The product of secretion from the perspiratory glands, perspiration (3d def.); a clear, colorless, acid, and, when first secreted, odorless liquid, the chief constituents of which are water, chlorides (especially sodium chloride), fatty substances, and urea. 2. In popular language, sensible perspiration. —**Bloody s.** See *Hæmaturia*. —**Bluish s.** Perspiration communicating a bluish or green tint to the underclothing. [L. 41 (a. 14).] —**Cold s.** Lat., *epidrosis diaphoretica* (seu *syncopea*). Perspiration accompanied with a sensation of cold, as in syncope. —**Colored s.** See *CHROMIDROSIS* and *BLEPHARO-CHROMIDROSIS*. —**Critical s.** See *EPIDROSIS febrilis*. —**Diaphoretic s.** See *Cold s.* —**Night-s.** See the major list. —**S. house**. An inclosed space containing means for subjecting an inmate to the sudorific effect of steam. [a. 34.] —**Syncopeal s.** See *Cold s.*

SWEATING, n. Swe't/i'n'. See *PERSPARATION* (1st def.). —**Morbid s.** See *CHROMIDROSIS*. —**Unilateral s.** Lat., *transpiration unilateralis*, *hemidiaphoresis*. S. upon one lateral half of the body; usually due to nervous disease.

SWEET CHALYBEATE SPRINGS, n. Sweet ka'l'i'z'b/æ't. A place in Alleghany county, Virginia, where there are chalybeate springs. [Anderson (a. 14).]

SWEET SPRINGS, n. Sweet. 1. A place in Monroe County, Virginia, where there are sulphurous springs. [L. 30, 57 (a. 14).] 2. Mineral springs in Saline County, Missouri. [A. 309 (a. 21).]

SWEET WILLIAM, n. Sweet wi'l'i'y'm. See *DIANTHUS barbatus* and *CHEIRANTHUS cheiri*.

SWEET-WOOD, n. Swet/wu'd. The *Croton eleuteria* and certain other plants. [a. 35.] —**White s.-w.** See *NECTANDRA leucantha* and *NECTANDRA sanguinea*.

SWELLING, n. Swe'l'i'n'. Gr., ὄγκος, φῦμα. Lat., *tumiditas*. Fr., *gonflement*. Ger., *Geschwulst*. A traumatic, inflammatory, or other morbid enlargement. [a. 34.] —**Albuminous s.** See *Cloudy s.* —**Biennorrhagic s. of the knee**. See *Gonorrhoeal RHEUMATISM*. —**Cloudy s.** Fr., *tuméfaction trouble*. Ger., *trübe Schwellung*. Of Virchow, a s. of cells due to nutritive irritation; they increase in bulk while the added material is not properly assimilated, but deposited in visible albuminous granules. [a. 34.] —**Dorsal s.** See *Medullary ridges*. —**Embryonic s.** Ger., *Keimwulst* (Kölliker), *Randwulst* (Götte), *Keimwulst* [His]. A thickening of that portion of the blastoderm that forms the margin of the blastopore. [A. 5.] —**Glassy s.** Of Weber, amyloid degeneration and degeneration of muscular fibres, etc. [B. 1, a. 34.] —**Lactéal s.**, *Lactiferous s.* [Cooper]. A s. of the breast from obstruction of the lactiferous ducts. [a. 34.] —**White s.** See *FUNGUS ARTHRITIS* and *SPINA ventosa*.

SWERTIA (Lat.), n. f. Swe'tr/i'z-a. From *Swert*, an herbalist. Fr., *swertie*. A genus of herbs, of the *Swertia*, which are a tribe of the *Genitianeae*. [a. 35.] —**S. alata**. A Himalayan species said to be the source of a false chirata devoid of bitter properties. [a. 35.] —**S. angustifolia**. The *Agathotes angustifolia*. It furnishes a chirata inferior in bitterness to the true chirata. [a. 35.] —**S. chirata**, **S. chirayta**. True chirerta, the *Agathotes chirayta*; an herb furnishing the chirata of the U. S. Ph., a pure, bitter tonic consisting chiefly of the dried stems with portions of the root attached. The drug is recommended in gonorrhea and other forms of indigestion; it does not constipate; it is a cholagogue; and it checks acidity of the stomach. In India it is also used, especially along with the seeds of *Casalpinia bonducella*, as a febrifuge. [a. 35.] —**S. difformis**. See *FRASERA Walteri*. —**S. elegans**. The *salarias* of India. The bitter stems are tonic and febrifuge. [a. 35.] —**S. multiflora**. An East Indian species substituted for chirata. The root is especially used. [a. 35.] —**S. perennis**. Fr., *s. vivace*. Marsh yellowroot (or gentian) of Europe. The leaves are used like those of *Pleurogyne rotata*. [a. 35.] —**S. rotata**. Fr., *s. en rose*. See *PLEUROGYNE rotata*.

SWIETENIA (Lat.), n. f. Swet-an/i'z-a. From *van Swieten*, an Austrian physician. Fr., *swietenie*. A genus of trees, of the *Swietenae* or *Swietenia*, which are a tribe of the *Meliaceae*. [a. 35.] —**Cortex swietenia**. See under *S. mahagoni*. —**S. chloroxylon**. See *CHLOROXYLON s.* —**S. febrifuga**. See *SOYMDA febrifuga*. —**S. mahagoni**, **S. mahogoni**. Fr., *acajou à bous*, *cèdre des Antilles*. Ger., *Mahagonibaum*. The mahogany-tree of Central America and the West Indies. The bitter, astringent bark, *cortex mahagoni* (seu *swietenie*, seu *ligni mahagoni*), contains catechol in dysenteric use, and was formerly used as a febrifuge. The seeds yield a purgative fixed oil (carabai-oil). [a. 35.] —**S. senegalensis**. See *KHAYA senegalensis*. —**S. soymda**. See *SOYMDA febrifuga*. —**S. sureni**. See *CEDRELA febrifuga* (1st def.).

SWIMMERET, n. pl. Swi'm/et'r-e't. One of the limbs of the Crustacea, which are adapted for swimming. [B. 28 (a. 27).]

SWINEBREAD, n. Swin/bre'd. The *Tuber cibarium*. [a. 35.]

SWINE-POX, n. Swin/po'x. Lat., *variola suilla*. Ger., *Schweinepocken*. 1. A disease peculiar to swine, characterized by hard inflammatory tubercles on the legs and thighs. 2. Variella, especially variella globata. [D. 1.]

SWING, n. Swi'n'. A seat suspended so as to admit of a to-and-fro motion. [a. 48.] —**Salter's s.** An apparatus for treating fractures of the lower extremity. It consists of a cradle attached by support to wheels that run along a horizontal rod on an iron framework. [a. 34.]

SWOLLEN, adj. Swo'l'n. Gr., ἐμφυσῶμενος. Lat., *inflatus*. Fr., *gonflé*. Ger., *geschwollen*. Affected with swelling. [D.]

SWOON, n. Swun. Gr., ληθθυμία. Lat., *animi deliquium*. Fr., *défaillance*, *évanouissement*. Ger., *Ohnmacht*. The act of swooning; syncope. [a. 34.]

SWOONING, n. Swun/i'n'. See *SYNCOPE*.

SYAGRUS (Lat.), n. f. Si(su)'a'g(a'g)-ru's(ru's). See *Cocos* (1st def.).

SYCAMORE, n. Si'k'a'mor. From σῦκον, a fig, and μῦσα, the mulberry. Fr., *sycomore*. 1. The *Acer pseudo-platanus*. [a. 35.] 2. See *FICUS sycamoros*. —**American s.** See *PLATANUS occidentalis*.

SYCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Si'k(su'k)-a'-ka-rp'u's(u's). From σῦκον, a fig, and καρπός, fruit. A genus of the *Myricaceae*, referred to *Guarea*. [a. 35.] —**S. Rusbyi**. An undetermined species of *Guarea*; a Bolivian tree yielding cocillaña (q. v., in Supplement). [a. 35.]

SYCE (Lat.), **SYCEA** (Lat.), n's f. Si(su'k)(e'a), si's(su'k)(e'a)-a. Gr., σῦκη, σῦκα. See *FICUS* (2d def.).

SYCÉPHALE (Fr.), n. Se-sa-fa'z-le. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a form of double monstrosity in which there are two bodies, distinct below the umbilicus and surmounted by two more or less incomplete heads intimately united. [L. 41, 49 (a. 14).]

SYCHNOCARPOUS, adj. Si'k-no-ka-rp'u's. From συχρός, frequent, and καρπός, fruit. Capable of fruiting many times without perishing. [a. 35.]

SYCHNURESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si'k(su'k)-ch'z-nu'r(nur)-e(a)'s. Ger., *sychnurie* (q. v.). Fr., *sychnurie*, frequent, and *osmure*, urination. Fr., *sychnurie*. Morbid frequency of urination. [A. 385 (a. 48).]

SYCITES (Lat.), n. m. Si's(su'k)(e'a)-it(e'a)'s. Gen., *-it'u (-æ)*. Gr., σῦκίτης (from σῦκον, a fig). See *CATORCHITES*.

SYCOCERYL ALCOHOL, **SYCOCERYL HYDRATE**, n's. Si'k-os-er'i'al. An aromatic monatomic alcohol, C₁₈H₃₆O (or C₁₈H₃₄O = C₁₈H₃₆.OH); a natural crystalline acetic ether found in the resin

O, no; O¹, not; O², whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U¹, blue; U², lull; U³, full; U⁴, urn; U⁵, like ü (German).

SYMPETALOUS, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{m-pe}^2\text{t}^2\text{a}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Lat. *sympetalus*. Fr., *sympétale*. See GAMOPETALOUS. The *Sympetala* are the *Gamopetala*. [a, 35.]

SYMPEXION (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{m-pe}^2\text{x-e-o}^2\text{n}^2$. A concretion. **SYMPEXIS** (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(su^2\text{m})\text{-pe}^2\text{x}(pax)^2\text{is}$. Gen., *-es* (-is). Gr., *συμπεξίς* (from *συμπεγνάναι*, to put together). Fr., *sympexis*. See CONCRETION.

SYMPHORA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(su^2\text{m})\text{-fo}^2\text{r-a}^2$. Gr., *συμφόρα* (from *συμφέρειν*, to bring together). See CONGESTION.

SYMPHOREMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(su^2\text{m})\text{-fo}^2\text{r-em}(am)^2\text{a}^2$. Gen., *-ematos* (-atis). Gr., *συμφόρημα*. Fr., *symphorème*. The condition of being congested. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

SYMPORESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(su^2\text{m})\text{-fo}^2\text{r-e}(a)^2\text{si}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-es-eos* (-is). Gr., *συμφορσις*. Fr., *symporèse*. See CONGESTION.

SYMPORETICUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(su^2\text{m})\text{-fo}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{t}(at)^2\text{ik-u}^2\text{s}(u\text{'s})$. Caused by congestion. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SYMPHORICARPUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(su^2\text{m})\text{-fo}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rp-u}^2\text{s}(u\text{'s})$. From *συμφόρειν*, to bear together, and *καρπός*, fruit. Fr., *symporphine*, *symporhica*. Ger., *Petersstrauch*. A genus of caprifoliaceous shrubs, of the *Lonicerae*; snow-berry. [L, 35.]—**S. vulgaris**. Fr., *arbutus* de l'Amérique. Ger., *gemeiner Felsenstrauch*. Coral-berry, Indian currant; a shrub found in the central and southern parts of the United States. The root and branches are used as a febrifuge. [a, 35.]

SYMPHYCARPUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(su^2\text{m})\text{-fi}^2\text{(fu)}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rp-e}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}(u\text{'s})$. From *συνφύς*, growing together, and *καρπός*, fruit. Ger., *symphykarpisch*. See SYNCARPUS.

SYMPHYSE (Fr., Ger.), n's. $\text{Se}^2\text{a}^2\text{-fi}^2\text{-ez}$, $\text{zu}^2\text{m-fu}^2\text{z-e}^2$. See SYMPHYSES.—**S. cardiaque** (Fr.). See *Cardiac SYMPHYSIS*.—**S. uteropariétale** (Fr.). Of second, see HYSTEROPEXIA.

SYMPHYSEOTOMY, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{m-fi}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-t}^2\text{o}^2\text{m-i}^2$. See SYMPHYSISOTOMY.

SYMPHYSION (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(su^2\text{m})\text{-fi}^2\text{(fu)}^2\text{-s-i}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2$. From *σύνφύσις*, a growing together. Of Török, the superior portion of the symphysis menti. [a, 34.]

SYMPHYSIOTOMY, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{m-fi}^2\text{-s-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-t}^2\text{o}^2\text{m-i}^2$. Lat., *symphyseotomia*, *symphysiotomia* (from *σύνφύσις* [see SYMPHYSIS], and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *symphyseotomie*. Ger., *Symphysiotomie*, *Symphysiotomie*. The operation of cutting through a symphysis (2d def.) so as to separate the bones that serves to join.—**Pubic s.** Ger., *Schanfugenschnitt*. The Sigaultian operation, proposed by Sigault in 1768 and soon almost abandoned, but recently revived; division of the pubic symphysis during labor, for the purpose of allowing the ossa innominata to spread apart so as to increase the conjugate diameter of the pelvis in dystocia due to contraction (to not less than 2½ inches). Morisani makes an incision from about 2 inches above the symphysis down to the articulation, and then cuts through the interosseous cartilage from below upward with a bistoury. [a, 15.]

SYMPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(su^2\text{m})\text{-fi}^2\text{(fu)}^2\text{-s-i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-phys-eos*, *symp'h'ysis*. Gr., *σύνφύσις* (from *συνφύειν*, to grow together). Fr., *symphyse*. Ger., *Symphyse*, *Verwachsung*. 1. In general, any sort of articulation of bones. 2. More especially, that one of the three orders of articulation (arthrosis) which includes all joints, whether movable or immovable, in which the bones are held together by some structure interposed between them. As commonly employed, the word refers more particularly to the pelvic joints, especially to that formed by the two pubic bones. 3. The growing together of parts normally distinct. 4. In botany, see COALESCENCE.—**Cardiac s.** Fr., *symphyse cardiaque*. See CONCRETIO *pericardii*.—**Pubic s.** Lat., *s. (ossium) pubis*. Fr., *symphyse pubienne* (ou du pubis). Ger., *Schambeinverbindung*, *Schanfuge*, *Schambein-symphyse*. The union of the pubic bones in the middle line. [L.]—**Renal s.** More or less complete fusion of the two kidneys. [a, 34.]—**Sacro-coccygeal s.** See *Sacro-coccygeal ARTICULATION*.—**Sacro-iliac s.** See *Sacro-iliac ARTICULATION*.—**S. cartilaginea**. See SYNCONDROSIS.—**S. ligamentosa**. See SYNCONDROSIS.—**S. menti**, *S. of the inferior maxilla*, *S. of the jaw*. Ger., *Unterkiefernaht*, *Kinnnaht*. An anterior median vertical ridge upon the outer surface of the lower jaw indicating the line of union of its two halves. [L.]—**S. (ossium) muscularis**. See SYSSARCOISIS.—**S. (ossium) pubis**. See *Pubic s.*

SYMPHYSDACTYLIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(su^2\text{m})\text{-fi}^2\text{(fu)}^2\text{-s-i}^2\text{o}^2\text{-da}^2\text{kt}(da)^2\text{kt-i}^2\text{p}(u\text{'l})^2\text{-a}^2$. From *σύνφύειν*, to grow together, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger. Fr., *symphyseodactylie*. See SYNDACTYLISM.

SYMPHYOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(su^2\text{m})\text{-fi}^2\text{(fu)}^2\text{-s-i}^2\text{o}^2\text{-ps-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *σύνφύσις*, a growing together, and *ὄψις*, the eye. Fr., *sympophysie*. See OCULOPIA.

SYMPHYOSKELIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(su^2\text{m})\text{-fi}^2\text{(fu)}^2\text{-s-i}^2\text{o}^2\text{-skel}(skel)^2\text{-a}^2$. From *σύνφύσις*, a growing together, and *σκέλος*, the leg. The condition of a symphysis. [a, 34.]

SYMPHYOTOMY, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{m-fi}^2\text{-s-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-t}^2\text{o}^2\text{m-i}^2$. See SYMPHYSISOTOMY.

SYMPHYSTEMONOUS, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{m-fi}^2\text{-ste}^2\text{m-o}^2\text{n-u}^2\text{s}$. From *σύνφύειν*, to grow together, and *στήμων*, a filament. Having united stamens. [a, 35.]

SYMPHYTOS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(su^2\text{m})\text{-fi}^2\text{(fu)}^2\text{-t-o}^2\text{s}$. Gr., *σύνφύτος* (from *σύνφύειν*, to grow together). 1. Congenital, innate, natural. 2. Grown together. [A, 311 (a, 21).]

SYMPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(su^2\text{m})\text{-fi}^2\text{(fu)}^2\text{-t-u}^2\text{m}(u\text{'m})$. Gr., *σύνφύτος*. Fr., *consoude*, *Beinwurz*. A genus of the *Boraginaceae*; of the ph's *S. officinale*. The *Symphytæ* are a tribe of the *Boraginæ*. [a, 35.]—**Conserva symphyti**. A preparation made by boiling the root of *S. officinale* in water, pounding in a mortar, sitting through a silk sieve, and boiling with twice the amount of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum symphyti** (Belg. Ph.). A decoction made by macerating 1 part of the root of *S. officinale* for an hour with water enough to make 20 parts after boiling for a quarter of an hour and straining. [B, 95

(a, 38).]—**Radix symphyti** (Belg. Ph.). Fr., *consoude* (grande, racine) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *sinjito mayor*, *consuelva mayor* [Sp. Ph.]. The root of *S. officinale*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. maculosum**. See *PULMONARIA officinalis*.—**S. majus**. See *S. officinale*.—**S. medium**. See *AJUGA genevensis*.—**S. minimum**. See *BELLIS perennis*.—**S. minus**. See *PRUNELLA vulgaris*.—**S. officinale**. Fr., *consoude officinale*, *grande consoude* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *consygre*), *herbe à la consue*, *langue de vache*, *pecton*. Ger., *gebräuchlicher* (oder *gemeiner*) *Beinwurz*, *Wulfwurz*, *Wulfwurk*, *Schwarzwurzkraut*, *Heilwurzel*, *Beinwurzel*. The *σύνφύτον ἔτερον* of Dioscorides, alum, blackwort, black root, boneset, kniback, common comfrey; a mucilaginous plant of Europe and northern Asia, naturalized in North America. The root, leaves, and flowers, *radix*, *herba*, et *flores consolida* (seu *symphyti majoris*), are official, but the root is the part chiefly used. It was formerly reputed a vulnerary, but is now used as a demulcent and pectoral. [a, 35.]—**S. tuberosum**. Tuberos-root comfrey; a European species used like *S. officinale*. [a, 35.]—**Syrupus symphyti**. Fr., *sirap de grande consoude*. A preparation made by macerating 8 parts of the root of *S. officinale* with 45 of cold water for twelve hours, straining, adding 250 parts of syrup, and boiling to a syrup. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

SYMPIESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(su^2\text{m})\text{-pi}^2\text{(pi)}^2\text{-e}^2\text{s-i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-es-eos* (-esis). Gr., *συμπιέσις*. Fr., *sympièse*. Ger., *Zusammendrücken*. Compression, pressure. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SYMPIESOMETER, SYMPIEZOMETER, n's. $\text{Si}^2\text{m-pi}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-s-i}^2\text{o}^2\text{m-e}^2\text{t-u}^2\text{r}$, $\text{-e}^2\text{-z-i}^2\text{o}^2\text{m-e}^2\text{t-u}^2\text{r}$. Lat., *sympiesometrum* (from *συμπιέειν*, to compress, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *sympiezomètre*. Ger., *Luftdruckmesser*. A barometer in which the changes of volume in a quantity of confined air indicate the fluctuations of the atmospheric pressure. [L, 49, 87 (a, 50).]

SYMPLAST, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{m-pla}^2\text{st}$. From *σύν*, with, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Fr., *symplaste*. See PLASMODIUM.

SYMPLOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(su^2\text{m})\text{-plo}^2\text{(plo)}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rp-u}^2\text{s}(u\text{'s})$. From *σύν*, *καρπός*, entwined, and *καρπός*, fruit. Fr., *symplocarpe*. Ger., *Pachkolben*. A genus of the *Aroideæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. foetidus**. Ger., *stinkender Pachkolben*. *Sium*, *maimow*, or polecat cabbage (or weed) of North America, the *diacanthum* of the U. S. Ph., 1870. Its disgusting odor, due to an extremely volatile oil, is dissipated by heat. The rhizome, including the radicles, *radix symplocarpi* (seu *diacanthi*), is stimulant, antispasmodic, and narcotic, and is used in chronic catarrh, rheumatism, chorea, hysteria, and dropsy. The acrid seeds are used in dropsy and rheumatism. The leaves are applied to ulcers. [a, 35.]

SYMPLOCIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(su^2\text{m})\text{-plo}^2\text{(plo)}^2\text{-si}^2\text{(ki)}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *σύν*, with, and *πλοκή*, a twining. Fr., *symplocie*. Ger., *Verflechtung*. A morbid intertwining of parts. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SYMPOCLOCUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(su^2\text{m})\text{-plo}^2\text{(plo)}^2\text{-si}^2\text{(ki)}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(u\text{'m})$. Fr., *symplocion*. The sporangium of a fern. [a, 35.]

SYMPOCLOS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(su^2\text{m})\text{-plo}^2\text{(plo)}^2\text{-k-o}^2\text{s}$. From *σύν*, *πλοκος*, interwoven. Fr., *symplocie*. A genus of trees and shrubs giving name to a tribe (the *Symplocæe*, or *Symplocineæ*) of the *Symplocææ*, at first considered as a distinct order. [a, 35.]—**S. alstonia**. Fr., *thé de Santa Fé* (ou de Bogotâ). A shrub of New Granada with leaves resembling tea leaves, for which they are substituted in South America. They are considered diaphoretic and stomachic. [a, 35.]—**S. racemosa**. An East Indian tree. The bark (lodh or lotur bark) is used as a mild astringent and in menorrhagia. [a, 35.]—**S. tinctoria**. Ger., *Süssblatt*. Horse-sugar, sweet-leaf of the southern United States; a tree with a bitter aromatic root used as a digestive and alterative. [a, 35.]

SYMPODIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(su^2\text{m})\text{-pod}(po)^2\text{-di}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *σύν*, with, and *ποδία*, the foot. Ger., *Sympodie*, *Sirenenbildung*. The condition of a symposium.

SYMPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}^2\text{m}(su^2\text{m})\text{-pod}(po)^2\text{-di}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(u\text{'m})$. Fr., *s.* A stem, resembling a simple axis, composed of a series of axes arising successively as branches one from the other. [a, 35.] Cf. MONOPodium.

SYMPTOM, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{m-pt}^2\text{m}$. Gr., *σύνπτωμα* (from *συνπίπτειν*, to fall together). Fr., *symptôme*. Ger., *S.* Any perceptible change in the body or its functions which may be taken as an indication of the nature, situation, severity, etc., of a morbid process. See also SIGN.—**Argyll Robertson s.** See *Robertson s.*—**Branch's s.** See *Romberg's sign*.—**Chevestek s.** In tetany, an increase of the mechanical excitability of the nerves elicited by stroking or pinching a muscle. [a, 84.]—**Direct s.** A s. that depends directly upon the disease. [D, 3.]—**Graefe's s.** See *Von Graefe's s.*—**Guyon's s.** Renal ballotement.—**Indirect s.** A s. which is the indirect consequence of the disease.—**Labyrinthine s's.** A group or complex of s's supposed to be due to some disease of the internal ear and characterized by irritative phenomena, such as subjective sensations of hearing, hyperæsthesia acustica, giddiness, staggering, or vomiting, and by paralytic phenomena, such as diminution of the sense of hearing or total deafness. [F, 32.]—**Negative pathognomonic s.** A s. which seldom or never occurs in a certain disease, and consequently, if present, shows that the case is not one of that disease.—**Parrot's s.** Dilatation of the pupil on pinching the skin; observed in meningitis.—**Passive s.** See *Statical s.*—**Pathognomonic s.** A s. which undeniably indicates the existence of a certain disease. [D, 3.]—**Physical s's.** See *Physical signs*.—**Robertson s.** Immobility of the pupil under the stimulus of light, associated with normal reaction to accommodative movements.—**Romberg's s.** See *Romberg's sign*.—**Rosenbach's s.** Abolition of the abdominal reflex.—**Statistical s.** A s. which indicates only a condition localized in an organ. [D, 3.]—**Sympathetic s's.** S's which appear with the essential ones, but for the presence of which no cause can be assigned except that of sympathy.—**Von Graefe's s.** Dissociation of the movements of the globe of the eye and those of the upper lid.—**Westphal's s.** See *Westphal's sign*.—**Wittrich's percussion s.** Ger., *Schallwechsel*. The

change produced in the percussion note over a pulmonary cavity by the opening and shutting of the patient's mouth (the sound being rendered higher and louder when the mouth is open). A free communication between the cavity and the mouth is necessary to the production of this phenomenon. [*"Wien. med. Wochenschr."*, July 6, 1889 (a, 18).]

SYMPTOMATIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{mp}(\text{su}^2\text{mp})\text{-to}^2\text{m}(\text{tom})\text{-a}^2\text{t}(\text{a}^2\text{t})\text{-i}^2\text{a}^2(\text{a}^2\text{t})\text{-ri}(\text{re})/\text{a}^2$. From $\sigma\upsilon\mu\pi\tau\omega\mu\alpha$, a symptom, and $\iota\alpha\tau\rho\epsilon\iota\alpha$, medical treatment. Symptomatic treatment; of Leonhardi, homoeopathy. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SYMPTOMATIC, SYMPTOMATICAL, adj's. $\text{Si}^2\text{mp}\text{-to}^2\text{m}\text{-a}^2\text{t}(\text{a}^2\text{t})\text{-i}^2\text{a}^2$. Ger., *symptomatisch*. Fr., *symptomatique*. Ger., *symptomatisch*. According to or pertaining to symptoms; of the nature of a symptom. [D, 20.]

SYMPTOMATOGRAPHY, SYMPTOMATOLOGY, n's. $\text{Si}^2\text{mp}\text{-to}^2\text{m}\text{-a}^2\text{t}(\text{a}^2\text{t})\text{-o}^2\text{g}(\text{ra}^2\text{f})\text{-i}^2$, $\text{-o}^2\text{lo}(\text{g})/\text{i}^2$. From $\sigma\upsilon\mu\pi\tau\omega\mu\alpha$, a symptom, and $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\acute{\iota}\nu$, to write, or $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, understanding. Fr., *symptomatographie*, *symptomatologie*. Ger., *Symptomatologie*, *Krankheitsfällebeschreibung*, *Krankheitszeichenlehre*. The science or study of symptoms.

SYMPTÔME (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{p}\text{-tom}$. See **SYMPTOM**.—**S's procedures**. Of Lacassagne, such cerebral symptoms as develop in a person, usually an employee injured at his work or the victim of some accident, who is seeking indemnity for the real or supposed injury. These apparently morbid phenomena are most noticeable while the legal process (Fr. *procedure*) is pending, and usually disappear promptly when the indemnity claim is awarded. [*"Sem. méd."*, Aug. 21, 1889, p. 305 (a, 18).]

SYMPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{pm}(\text{su}^2\text{pm})\text{-ptos}(\text{ts})$. Gen., $\text{-tos}(\text{eos})\text{-is}$. Gr., $\sigma\upsilon\mu\pi\tau\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$ (from $\sigma\upsilon\mu\pi\tau\epsilon\iota\nu$, to fall together). Fr., *symplose*. See **COLLAPSE**. 2. Rapid emaciation. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

SYMPUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Si}^2\text{pm}(\text{su}^2\text{pm})\text{-pus}$ (pus). From $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, with, and $\pi\upsilon\varsigma$, the foot. A monster in which the lower extremities are more or less completely united. [a, 34].—**S. apus**. A s. in which there is no trace of the feet. [a, 34].—**S. dipus**. A s. in which there are two distinct feet. [a, 34].—**S. monopus**. A s. in which there is but one distinct foot. [a, 34].

SYNACMY, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{k}^2/\text{mi}^2$. From $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, with, and $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\mu\eta$, maturity. See **SYNATHEBIS**.

SYNACTIC, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{k}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Ger., *synaktisch* (from $\sigma\upsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu$, to bring together). Lat., *synacticus*. Fr., *synactique*. Ger., *sammelnd*, *ansammelnd*. Accumulative; condensing. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

SYNADELPHUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-ad}(\text{a}^2\text{d})\text{-el}(\text{e}^2\text{f})/\text{u}^2\text{s}$ (u's). From $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, with, and $\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, a brother. Fr., *synadelphie*. Of Geoffroy St. Hilaire, a monster having one head and one trunk, but eight distinct limbs, instead of the normal four. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

SYNEREMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-er}(\text{a}^2\text{e}^2\text{r})\text{-em}(\text{am})/\text{a}^2$. Gen., $\text{-em}(\text{atos})\text{-atis}$. From $\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha\rho\epsilon\iota\nu$, to bring together. See **CORUGATION**.

SYNAGOGE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-a}^2\text{g}(\text{a}^2\text{g})\text{-o}(\text{je})/\text{ga}$. Gen., $\text{-o}(\text{ges})$. Ger., *synagogē* (from $\sigma\upsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu$, to bring together). See **CONTRACTION**.

SYNALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-al}(\text{ja})/\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$. From $\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha\lambda\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu$, to share in suffering. Fr., *syngalie*. Of Fromental, sympathetic pain.

SYNANASTOMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^2\text{n})\text{-a}^2\text{st}(\text{a}^2\text{st})\text{-o}^2\text{m}\text{-os}(\text{os})/\text{ps}$. Gen., $\text{-os}(\text{eos})\text{-is}$. For deriv., see **Syn-** and **ANASTOMOSIS**. Fr., *synanastomose*. Ger., *Synanastomose*. Of Galen, the anastomosis of several vessels. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SYNANCHE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}(\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{ch})/\text{e}(\text{a})$. Gen., $\text{-an}(\text{ches})$. Ger., *synanche* (from $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, with, and $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\chi\epsilon\upsilon$, to strangle). Fr., *synanche*. See **CYNANCHE**.

SYNGEUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-a}^2\text{g}(\text{a}^2\text{g})\text{-i}(\text{ge})/\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$. $\text{u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, with, and $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\upsilon$, a vessel. A compound sporangium; a sorus formed of sporangia growing together.

SYNTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-a}^2\text{nth}(\text{a}^2\text{nth})/\text{e}^2\text{-a}^2$ ($\text{a}^2\text{-e}^2$). From $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, with, and $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$, a flower. Fr., *synthées*. Of Viviani, plants the flowers and leaves of which are developed simultaneously. [a, 35.]

SYNANTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-a}^2\text{nth}(\text{a}^2\text{nth})\text{-em}(\text{am})/\text{a}^2$. Gen., $\text{-em}(\text{atos})\text{-atis}$. From $\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha\nu\theta\epsilon\iota\nu$, to blossom together. Ger., *Synanthem*. A cluster of efflorescences on the skin. [G.]

SYNANTHERÆ (Lat.), **SYNANTHEREÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-a}^2\text{nth}(\text{a}^2\text{nth})\text{-er}(\text{ar})/\text{e}^2\text{a}^2$, $\text{-er}(\text{ar})/\text{e}^2\text{a}^2\text{-e}^2$ ($\text{a}^2\text{-e}^2$). Fr., *synanthérées*. The Compositæ. [a, 35.]

SYNANTHEROUS, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{nth}\text{-er}(\text{ar})/\text{u}^2\text{s}$. From *syn-*, with, and *anthera*, an anther. Lat., *synantheræ*, *synanthericus*. Fr., *synantheré*, *synantherique*, *synantheréal*. Having the stamens coalescent by their anthers. The *Synantheria* are a class so characterized. [a, 35.]

SYNANTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-a}^2\text{nth}(\text{a}^2\text{nth})\text{-e}(\text{a})/\text{si}^2\text{s}$. Gen., $\text{-es}(\text{eos})\text{-is}$. From $\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha\nu\theta\epsilon\iota\nu$, to blossom together. The simultaneous ripening of the stamens and pistils of a flower. [a, 35.]

SYNANTHIE (Fr.), n. $\text{Sen}\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{-te}$. The abnormal union of two or more flowers. [a, 35.]

SYNANTHOCARPOUS, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{nth}\text{-o}\text{-ka}^2\text{rp}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Lat., *synanthocarpus* (from $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, with, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$, a flower, and $\kappa\alpha\rho\pi\acute{\omicron\varsigma}$, a fruit). Fr., *synanthocarpe*. Of a fruit, resulting from the aggregation of a number of flowers into one mass, as in the cone. [a, 35.]

SYNANTHROSE, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{nth}\text{-ros}$. Ger., *S. a carbohydrate*, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_{11}$, found in *Helianthus tuberosus* and other *Compositæ*. [B, 4.]

SYNAPHMENTIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-a}^2\text{f}(\text{a}^2\text{f})/\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$. Gen., $\text{-i}^2\text{a}^2$ (idis). From $\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha\phi\acute{\iota}$, connection, and $\mu\epsilon\mu\eta\eta$, a membrane. An old term for conjunctivitis.

SYNAPTASE, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{p}(\text{as})$. From $\sigma\upsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\epsilon\iota\nu$, to bind together. See **EMULSIN**.

SYNARTHRODIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-a}^2\text{rth}\text{-rod}(\text{i}^2\text{a}^2)$. See **SYNARTHROSIS**.

SYNARTHRODIAL, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{rth}\text{-rod}(\text{i}^2\text{a}^2)$. Fr., *synarthrodial*. Ger., *synarthrodisch*. Having the character of synarthrosis.

SYNATHRESIS (Lat.), **SYNATHRESMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-a}^2\text{th}(\text{a}^2\text{th})\text{-res}(\text{ro}^2\text{e}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$, $\text{-mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})/\text{s}$. Gr., $\sigma\upsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\theta\rho\omicron\varsigma\iota\varsigma$, $\sigma\upsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\theta\rho\omicron\varsigma\iota\varsigma$ (from $\sigma\upsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\theta\rho\omicron\varsigma\iota\varsigma$, to gather together). Fr., *synathrōse*. See **CONGESTION**.

SYNARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-a}^2\text{rth}\text{-ros}(\text{i}^2\text{s})$. Gen., $\text{-thros}(\text{eos})\text{-is}$. Gr., $\sigma\upsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\theta\rho\omicron\varsigma\iota\varsigma$ (from $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, with, and $\acute{\alpha}\theta\rho\omicron\varsigma$, a joint). Fr., *synarthrose*. Ger., *Synarthrose*, *Gelenkverbindlichkeit*. That one of the three orders of articulation (arthrosis) which includes the immovable joints. Its varieties are suture, harmony, and gomphosis. [L, 115.]—**Diarthrodial**. See **AMPHIARTHROSIS**.

SYNCAMPE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-ka}^2\text{mp}(\text{ka}^2\text{mp})/\text{e}(\text{a})$. Gen., $\text{-camp}(\text{es})$. Gr., $\sigma\upsilon\nu\kappa\alpha\mu\pi\eta$ (from $\sigma\upsilon\nu\kappa\alpha\mu\pi\epsilon\iota\nu$, to bend). Fr., *S. a*. A very flexible joint; of Hippocrates, the elbow joint. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SYNCANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-ka}^2\text{nth}(\text{ka}^2\text{nth})/\text{u}^2\text{s}$ (u^2s). From $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, with, and $\kappa\alpha\theta\acute{\omicron\varsigma}$, a canthus. An old term for an abnormal adhesion between the ocular conjunctiva and the orbital margin. [F.]

SYNCARP, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rp}$. Lat., *syncarpium* (from $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, with, and $\kappa\alpha\rho\pi\acute{\omicron\varsigma}$, a fruit). Fr., *syncarpe*. Ger., *Kindelbeere* (1st def.), *Fruchthausen* (1st def.). 1. See **Collective fruit**. 2. See **Aggregated fruits** (2d def.).

SYNCARPOUS, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rp}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Fr., *syncarpe*. Of a pistil or fruit, made up of two or more united carpels. The *Syncarpæ* of Lindley are a cohort of the *Polypetalæ* consisting of the *Malvales*, *Meliaceæ*, *Rhamnaceæ*, *Euphorbiaceæ*, and *Silenaceæ*. [a, 35.]

SYNCARPY, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rp}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. The accidental adhesion of several fruits. [a, 35.]

SYNCAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-ka}^2\text{s}(\text{ka}^2\text{s})/\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Gen., $\text{-caus}(\text{eos})\text{-is}$. Gr., $\sigma\upsilon\nu\kappa\alpha\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$ (from $\sigma\upsilon\nu\kappa\alpha\iota\epsilon\iota\nu$, to burn up). Fr., *S. Combustion*. [A, 322, 325 (a, 48).]

SYNCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-se}^2\text{f}(\text{ke}^2\text{f})/\text{a}^2\text{i}^2$ (a^2i^2). $\text{u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, with, and $\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}$, the head. Fr., *syncéphalien*. Of Veit, that variety of the cephalothoracopagus in which the heads are united. [a, 34.]

SYNCHEILIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-kil}(\text{ch}^2\text{e}^2\text{f})/\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$. From $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, with, and $\chi\epsilon\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, a lip. Labial atresia. [a, 34.]

SYNCHITON (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-kit}(\text{ch}^2\text{et})/\text{o}^2\text{n}(\text{on})$. Gen., $\text{-on}(\text{os})\text{-is}$. From $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, with, and $\chi\iota\tau\omega\acute{\nu}$, a tunic. Fr., *S. See CONJUNCTIVA*.

SYNCHITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-kit}(\text{ch}^2\text{et})\text{-o}^2\text{n}(\text{ie})/\text{ti}^2\text{s}$. Gen., $\text{-it}(\text{idis})\text{-itis}$. See **CONJUNCTIVITIS**.

SYNCHONDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-ko}^2\text{nd}(\text{ch}^2\text{e}^2\text{nd})\text{-ros}(\text{i}^2\text{s})$. Gen., $\text{-os}(\text{eos})\text{-is}$. Gr., $\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi\omicron\text{nd}\rho\omicron\varsigma\iota\varsigma$ (from $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, with, and $\chi\omicron\text{nd}\rho\omicron\varsigma$, cartilage). Fr., *synchondrose*. Ger., *Synchondrose*, *Knorpelband*, *Knorpelverbindung*, *Knorpelbeinfügung*. That variety of symphysis in which the bones are articulated by means of cartilage interposed between them.—**Pubic s.** See **Pubic symphysis**.—**Sacro-iliac s.** See **Sacro-iliac articulation**. As Luschka has shown it to be a movable joint, the use of the term should be given up. *S. arytoid*, *artrioide*, *S. arytoid*, *artrioide*. The s. between the arytoid cartilages and the cartilages of Santorini. [L, 332.]—**S. intersphenoidal**. The fetal s. between the basisphenoid and presphenoid bones. [L.]—**S. pubis**. See **Pubic symphysis**.—**S. sacrococcygea**. The s. between the sacrum and the coccyx. [L.]—**S. sphenobasilaris**. See **S. sphenooccipitalis**.—**S. sphenoidalis**. See **S. intersphenoidal**.—**S. sphenooccipitalis**. The s. between the basilar process of the occipital bone and the body of the sphenoid bone. [L.]

SYNCHONDROTOMY, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-ko}^2\text{nd}\text{-ro}^2\text{t}(\text{om})\text{-i}^2$. From $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, with, $\chi\omicron\text{nd}\rho\omicron\varsigma$, cartilage, and $\tau\omicron\mu\eta$, a cutting. Fr., *synchondrotomie*. Ger., *Knorpelschnitt*. 1. See **SYMECTOMY**. 2. Section of a synchondrosis. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

SYNCHRONISM, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-kro}^2\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{zm}$. Gr., $\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi\rho\omicron\text{no}^2\text{sm}(\text{os})$ (from $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, with, and $\chi\rho\omicron\text{nos}$, time). Simultaneity.

SYNCHRONOUS, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-kro}^2\text{n}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. Gr., $\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi\rho\omicron\text{nos}$. Simultaneous.

SYNCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-ki}^2\text{s}(\text{ch}^2\text{u}^2\text{s})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., $\text{-chys}(\text{eos})\text{-is}$. Gr., $\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$ (from $\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi\epsilon\iota\nu$, to pour together). Fr., *s. Ger.*, *S. Commixture*, *confusion*. [A, 311 (a, 48).]—**S. corporis vitrei**. Ger., *Glaskörperauflösung*. Fluidity or liquefaction of the vitreous humor, a pathological condition found in many diseases of the interior coats of the eyeball. [F. s. *scintillans*.]—**S. vitrei**. Ger., *Flüssigkeit*. A fluid condition of the vitreous humor in which it is filled with crystals of cholesterol that sparkle brilliantly under the ophthalmoscope. [F.]—**S. simplex**. A softened or fluid state of the vitreous humor with small floating opacities; very often a senile change. [F.]

SYNCHYTECPHLOGIA (Lat.), **SYNCHYTECPHLOGIOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-kit}(\text{ch}^2\text{u}^2\text{s})\text{-e}^2\text{k}(\text{flog})/\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$, $\text{-flog}(\text{flog})/\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$. From $\sigma\upsilon\nu\chi\upsilon\tau\epsilon$, to coningle, and $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\phi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu$, to set on fire. Fr., *synchytécphlogie*. Confuent small-pox. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SYNCHYTRIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-ki}^2\text{t}(\text{ch}^2\text{u}^2\text{s})/\text{ri}^2\text{a}^2$ (u^2m). From $\sigma\upsilon\nu$, with, and $\chi\upsilon\text{pt}\rho\iota\omega\kappa$, a little pot. A genus of the *Chytridæ*. [a, 35.]—**S. aureum**. A species forming little orange-red spots on the leaves and stalks of plants. [A, 386 (a, 21).]—**S. miescherinum**. Ger., *Miescher'sche (Rainey'sche) Schläuche*. Ovoid bodies found in the muscles of many vertebrates (in swine sometimes mistaken for *Trichinae*) consisting of a capsule including a granular substance with sickle- or kidney-shaped spores, regarded as belonging to the *Sporozoa*. [Braun (L).]

SYNCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-klis}^2(\text{kle}^2\text{i}^2\text{s})\text{-i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-cleis'eos (-is)*. Gr., *συνκλείσις* (from *συνκλείειν*, to shut up). Fr., *syncléisis*. See **OCCULSION**.

SYNCLINAL, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n-kl-i}^2\text{n'l}$. From *συνκλίνειν*, to lean together. Fr., *synclitique*. Inclining toward each other.

SYNCLISTUS (Lat.), adj. Ger., *geschlossen/früchtig*. Of fruits, not dehiscing at maturity. [A, 35.]

SYNCLITIC, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n-kl-i}^2\text{t}^2\text{ik}$. See **SYNCLINAL**.

SYNCLITISM, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n-kl-i}^2\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{zm}$. See *Synclitic movement of the foetal head*.

SYNCLONESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-klo}^2\text{n-e}(\text{a})^2\text{si}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-es'eos (-is)*. From *συνκλίνειν*, to dash together. Fr., *synclonése*. See **General convulsion**.

SYNCLOUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-klo}^2\text{n-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *σύν*, with, and *κλόνος*, a violent confused motion. See **General convulsion**. —S. *ballismus*. Of J. M. Good, see **PARALYSIS agitans**. —S. *beriberia*, S. *indicus*. See **BERIBERI**. —S. *saltans*. See **CHOREA Sancti Viti**. —S. *tremens*. General tremor. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SYNCOBAL, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n-ko}^2\text{-p}^2\text{l}$. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of syncope. [D, 36.]

SYNCOPE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-ko}^2\text{-p}^2\text{e}(\text{a})$. Gen., *syn'copes*. Gr., *συνκοπή* (from *συνκρίπτειν*, to cut short). Fr., s. Ger., *Synkope*. Fainting; pallor and loss of consciousness from sudden weakness of the heart's action. —Laryngeal s. See *Laryngeal syncope*. —Local s. Syn., *suspended life in local surfaces* (Richardson). Of B. W. Richardson, a sudden and temporary blanching and loss of sensibility in a part, generally one or more of the fingers. [¹Asclepiad, Jan., 1885, p. 1.] Cf. *Local ASPHYXIA*. —S. (cardiac) *anginosa*. See **ANGINA PECTORIS**.

SYNCOPTIC, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n-ko}^2\text{-pt}^2\text{ik}$. Gr., *συνκοπτικός*. Lat., *syn-coticus*. Pertaining to or causing syncope.

SYNCOTYLEDONOUS, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n-ko}^2\text{-t}^2\text{i}^2\text{-e}^2\text{d}^2\text{o}^2\text{n-u}^2\text{s}$. From *σύν*, with, and *κωτυλίδων*, a cavity. See **CONFERRIMATE**.

SYNCRANUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-kra}^2\text{n}(\text{kra}^2\text{n})^2\text{i}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *σύν*, with, and *κρανίον*, the skull. Connected with the skull; as a n., the superior maxilla. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SYNCRISIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-kri}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-cris'eos*, *syn'crisis*. Gr., *συνκρίσις* (from *συνκρίνειν*, to compound). Fr., *syn-crisie*. In ancient chemistry, the passage of a body from the liquid into the solid state. [B, 38, 78 (a, 14).]

SYNCRITIC, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n-kri}^2\text{t}^2\text{i}^2\text{ik}$. Lat., *syn-criticus*. Fr., *syn-critique*. Ger., *verbündend*. Condensing, astrigent. [A, 14.]

SYNCYTIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-si}^2\text{k}(\text{ku}^2\text{s})^2\text{shi}^2(\text{ti}^2\text{s})\text{-u}^2\text{m}$ (u'm). From *σύν*, with, and *κύτος*, a hollow. 1. See **PLASMODIUM**. 2. Of Haeckel, the transparent ectoderm of a calcareous sponge at a time when the nucleated cells have become indistinct. [A, 12.]

SYNDACTYLE, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n-da}^2\text{-kt}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}$. From *σύν*, with, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger. Fr., s. Affected with syndactylism (q. v.). [L.]

SYNDACTYLISM, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n-da}^2\text{-kt}^2\text{i}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{zm}$. Lat., *syndactylia* (from *σύν*, with, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger). Fr., *syndactylie*. Ger., *Syndactylie*. A condition in which two or more fingers or toes are coherent for the greater part of their extent. [L, 221.]

SYNDECTOMY, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n-de}^2\text{-kt}^2\text{om-i}^2\text{t}$. From *σύνδεσμος*, a bond, and *ἐκτέμνειν*, to cut out. Fr., *syndectomie*. Ger., *Syndektomie*. See **PERITOMY**.

SYNDENDRIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-de}^2\text{n}(\text{ri}^2\text{i})^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}$ (u'm). From *σύν*, with, and *δένδρον*, a tree. A quadrate disc beneath the umbrella of a *Hydrozoan* suspended by four pillars (dendrostyles) to which are attached the stomatodendra. [L, 147.]

SYNDESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-de}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-des'eos*, *synd'esis*. Gr., *σύνδεσις* (from *σύνδεν*, to bind together). Mechanical union by means of a bandage or of ligaments. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SYNDESMETOPIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-de}^2\text{s}^2\text{-me}^2\text{k-top}^2\text{-i}^2\text{a}$. From *σύνδεσμος*, a bond, and *ἐκτόπιος*, out of a place. Abnormal position of a ligament. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SYNDESMITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-de}^2\text{s}^2\text{-mi}^2(\text{me})^2\text{ti}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-mit'idis (-idis)*. From *σύνδεσμος*, a bond. Fr., *syndesmite*. Ger., S. 1. See **DESMITIS**. 2. An old term for conjunctivitis. [F.] —**Blepharo-s**. See the major list.

SYNDESMODIASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-de}^2\text{s}^2\text{-mo}^2(\text{mo}^2)\text{-di}^2(\text{di}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{st}^2(\text{a}^2\text{st})^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-as'eos (-ast'asis)*. From *σύνδεσμος*, a bond, and *διάστασις*, separation. Abnormal separation or divergence of ligaments. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SYNDESMOGRAPHY, SYNDESMOLOGY, n's. $\text{Si}^2\text{n-de}^2\text{s}^2\text{-mo}^2\text{g}^2\text{ra}^2\text{f}^2\text{i}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-mo}^2\text{lo}^2\text{-g}^2\text{i}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *syndesmographia*, *syndesmologia* (from *σύνδεσμος*, a bond, and *γράφειν*, to write, or *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *syndesmographie*, *syndesmologie*. See **DESMOLOGY** (1st def.).

SYNDESMOM (Ger.), n. $\text{Zu}^2\text{n-de}^2\text{s}^2\text{-mom}^2$. A neoplasm in which there is a large amount of connective-tissue formation. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

SYNDESMOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-de}^2\text{s}^2\text{-mo}^2(\text{mo}^2)\text{-pa}^2\text{th}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{th})\text{-i}^2\text{e}(\text{a})^2$. From *σύνδεσμος*, a bond, and *πάθος*, disease. See **DESMOPATHY**.

SYNDESMOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-de}^2\text{s}^2\text{-mo}^2(\text{mo}^2)\text{-fa}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{-g}^2\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ (u's). From *σύνδεσμος*, a bond, and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. Fr., *syndesmo-pharyngien*. A fasciculus of the constrictor pharyngis medius arising from the body of the hyoid bone and the thyreo-hyoid ligament. [L.]

SYNDESMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-de}^2\text{s}^2\text{-mos}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. Fr., *syndesmose*. Ger., S., *Bandgelenk*, *Bandbeinfügung*. That variety of articulation by symphysis in which the bones are united by ligaments. —S. *basilaris*. The articulation of the pe-

trous portion of the temporal bone with the basilar process of the temporal bone and the body of the sphenoid bone. [L, 332.] —S. *petro-occipitalis*. The occipital portion of the basilaris. [L, 31.]

SYNDESMO-THYREODEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-de}^2\text{s}^2\text{-mo}^2\text{-thi}^2\text{ru}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-d}^2\text{e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ (u's). From *σύνδεσμος*, a bond, and *θυρεός*, thyreoid. An anomalous form of the subthyreoides. [L, 332.]

SYNDESMOTOMY, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n-de}^2\text{s}^2\text{-mo}^2\text{-t}^2\text{om-i}^2\text{-t}$. From *σύνδεσμος*, a bond, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *syndesmotomie*. Ger., *Gelenk-bandzertrennung*. Section or dissection of a ligament.

SYNDESMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-de}^2\text{s}^2\text{-mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$. Gr., *σύνδεσμος*. See **BANDAGE** and **LIGAMENT**.

SYNDROME (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-dro}^2\text{n-m}^2\text{-e}(\text{a})$. Gen., *synd'romes*. Gr., *σύνδρομος*. Fr., s. 1. A concomitant symptom, especially the concurrence of several symptoms not indicating a disease with well-determined anatomical lesions, as in fever, epilepsy, and seasickness. 2. Any well-defined complex of symptoms; the totality of symptoms characterizing a disease. [D; J, a, 18.]

SYNDYASMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-di}^2\text{du}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$. Gr., *συνδυασμός* (from *σύν*, with, and *ἐνδάσσειν*, to couple). Fr., *syndiasme*. Of Hippocrates, copulation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SYNECHES (Lat.), adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{k}^2(\text{e}^2\text{ch}^2\text{-e}^2\text{z})$. Gr., *συνεχής* (from *συνέχειν*, to hold together). Continuous; as a n., see **Continued fever**. —S. *Gorriæ*. See **AMPHETERIA**.

SYNECHIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{k}^2(\text{e}^2\text{ch}^2\text{-i}^2\text{e})^2\text{a}^2$. Gr., *συνέχεια* (from *συνέχειν*, to hold together). Fr., *synéchie*. Ger., *Synechie*. Continuity, union, adhesion. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).] —**Anterior s.** Adhesion of the iris to the posterior surface of the cornea. [F.] —**Posterior s.** Adhesion of the posterior surface of the iris, usually the sphincter margin, to the anterior capsule of the lens. [F.] —S. of the **pericardium**. Union of the parietal and visceral layers of the pericardium by adhesive inflammation. [D, 70.]

SYNECHOTOMY, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n-e}^2\text{k}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-t}^2\text{om-i}^2\text{-t}$. From *συνέχεις*, continuous, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *synéchetomie*. Ger., *Synechotomie*. The loosening or detachment of adherent parts of the membrane tympani from the inner wall of the tympanum by means of little rounded knives. [F.]

SYNECTEROTOME, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n-e}^2\text{kt-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-t}^2\text{om-i}^2\text{-t}$. From *συνέχεις*, continuous, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *synectérotomie*. Ger., *Synectérotomie*. A variety of Dupuytren's enterotomy invented by Delpech.

SYNEDRAL, SYNEUDROUS, adj's. $\text{Si}^2\text{n-ed}^2\text{-r}^2\text{l-r}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$. From *σύν*, with, and *ἑδρα*, a seat. Growing on the angle of a seat. [A, 35.]

SYNEDREUONTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{d-r}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n-t}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *συνεδρεύειν*, to sit together. Accidental and abnormal symptoms. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SYNEMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-em}(\text{am})^2\text{a}^2$. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis)*. From *σύν*, with, and *νῆμα*, a thread. Fr., *synème*. A column of united stamens; of Richard, that part of the column of orchids that represents the filaments of the stamens. [A, 35.]

SYNENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{n}(\text{e}^2\text{n})^2\text{-se}^2\text{f}^2(\text{ke}^2\text{f})\text{-al}^2(\text{al})^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$. From *σύν*, with, and *ἐνκεφάλαιος*, the brain. Fr., *synencephalie*. Ger., *Synencephalie*. A form of double monstrosity in which there are two fully developed bodies with only a single head.

SYNENCEPHALOCLE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{n}(\text{e}^2\text{n})^2\text{-se}^2\text{f}^2(\text{ke}^2\text{f})\text{-al}^2(\text{al})^2\text{-o}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-se}^2\text{f}^2(\text{ke}^2\text{f})\text{-le}^2\text{a}^2$. In Eng., *syn-e-n-e-se-f'al-o-sel*. Gen., *-cel'es*. From *σύν*, with, and *ἐνκεφάλαιος*, the brain, and *κλίμα*, a tumor. Fr., *synencephalocèle*. Of Spring, a foetal encephalocèle with adhesions to the placenta, the umbilical cord, or the membranes. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

SYNENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{n}(\text{e}^2\text{n})^2\text{-se}^2\text{f}^2(\text{ke}^2\text{f})\text{-al}^2(\text{al})^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *σύν*, with, and *ἐνκεφάλαιος*, the brain. Fr., *synencephalus*. An individual affected with synencephalia.

SYNERGERIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{n-u}^2\text{-tr}^2\text{j}^2(\text{e}^2\text{rg})\text{-i}^2\text{e}(\text{a})^2$. See **SYNERGY**.

SYNERGIDE, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n-u}^2\text{-tr}^2\text{j}^2\text{-id}$. Lat., *synergida* (from *συνεργός*, working together). Fr., s. *cellule adjuvante*. Ger., *Hilfszelle*. One of the two naked, nucleated bodies at the upper end of the embryo sac forming with the oosphere the egg-apparatus. [A, 35.]

SYNERGIST, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n-u}^2\text{-tr}^2\text{j}^2\text{-i}^2\text{st}$. Co-operating; as a n., a muscle that co-operates with another, also a drug that acts like another drug. [L, 115 (a, 48).]

SYNERGY, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n-u}^2\text{-tr}^2\text{j}^2\text{-i}^2\text{g}$. Gr., *συνέργεια* (from *συνεργεῖν*, to work together). Lat., *synergia*, *synergie*. Fr., *synergie*. Ger., *Synergie*, *Mitwirkung*. Associated activity. [A, 17.]

SYNESTECOS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{st-ek}^2(\text{ak})^2\text{o}^2\text{s}(\text{os})$. From *συνεστάναι*, to set together. Firm, cohesive (said especially of faeces). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SYNEUROISIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-u}^2\text{-r}^2\text{o}^2\text{-s}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. Fr., *syneurose*. See **SYNEUROISIS**.

SYNGENESIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}(\text{su}^2\text{n})\text{-je}^2\text{n}(\text{ge}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{z}^2(\text{e}^2\text{s})^2\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *σύν*, with, and *γένεσις*, generation. Gr., *βλῆθενverein* (2d def.). 1. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants characterized by having the stamens united by their anthers. [A, 35.] 2. Of later taxonomists, S. *polygamia*. (S. 1st def.) exclusive of the subdivision *Monogamia*. [A, 48.] —S. *aëqualis*, S. *frustranea*. See under S. *polygamia*. —S. *monogamia*. See **MONOGAMIA**. —S. *necessaria*. See under S. *polygamia*. —S. *polygamia*. Ger., *Blüthenverein*, *Vereinzelkolbig*. S. in which the flowers are in heads, comprising five orders: *aëqualis*, in which the florets are all hermaphrodite; *superflua*, in which the marginal flowers are pistillate only; *frustranea*, in which the marginal flowers neutral, the others perfect; *necessaria*, with the marginal flowers pistillate and fertile, and the central staminate and sterile; and *segregata*, in which each floret has a separate involucre. [A, 35.] —S. *segregata*, S. *superflua*. See under S. *polygamia*.

SYNGENIC, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n-je}^2\text{n}^1\text{ik}$. Gr., *συγγενικός* (from *συγγί-ναι*, to be born with). Lat., *syngenicus*. See CONGENITAL.

SYNGONIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-gon}(\text{go}^2\text{n})^1\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From *syn*, with, and *γίγναι*, to be born. Fr., *syngonie*. A genus of the *Araceae*. The *Syngonium* of Schott are a subtribe of the *Caladieae*. [a, 35.]—*S. auritum*, S. Plumieri. West Indian five-fingers. The juice is used as an application to the bites of venomous serpents and as a remedy for dropsy. One variety, *S. neglectum*, is found in Mexico. [a, 35.]

SYNYMENSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-him}(\text{hu}^2\text{m})\text{-e}^2\text{ns}^1\text{is}^2$. Gen., *-en-sis* (-is). See SYNYMENSIS.

SYNDEOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{d}(\text{ed})\text{-ros}^1\text{is}^2$. Gen., *-ros* (-is). From *syn*, with, and *ὑδωρ*, perspiration. Perspiration associated with another condition. [a, 34.]

SYNZESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{z}(\text{ez})\text{-e}^2(\text{a})\text{si}^2\text{s}^2$. Gen., *-es* (-is). Gr., *σύνθεσις* (from *σύνθεω*, to sit together). Fr., *synthèse*. Ger., *Augensperre*. See CONOCLISIS and MYOSIS (1st def.).

SYNKINESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-ki}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ken})\text{-e}^2(\text{a})\text{si}^2\text{s}^2$. Gen., *-es* (-is). From *syn*, with, and *κίνησις*, motion. Of Ross, an involuntary movement of a paralyzed part; occurring in conjunction with voluntary movements of other parts. [a, 34.]

SYNEUROSIOS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-nu}^2\text{r-}^2\text{os}^1\text{is}^2$. Gen., *-os* (-is). From *syn*, with, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *syneurose*. Ger., *Synneurose*, *Baueingefügung*. Of the anastomosis, any one of various white structures of the body such as nervous tendons, ligaments, and aponeuroses. [Plenck (A. 314).] See SYNEDESMOSIS.

SYNOCHA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{k}(\text{o}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-a}^2$. Gr., *συνόχη* (from *σύνειναι*, to hold together). See SYNOCHEUS.

SYNOCHORIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{k}(\text{o}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-or}(\text{o}^2\text{r})^1\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From *synochus*, joined together, and *χόριον*, a membrane. Fr., *synochorion*. See DIZERISILIS.

SYNOCHUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{k}(\text{o}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *σύνειναι*, to hold together. 1. Of Galen, putrid fever. 2. Any fever that lasts a certain time without well-marked remissions or intermissions. [a, 34.]—*S. annuaria*. A. s. that returns on the same date for several years. [a, 34.]—*S. ardens*. Typhoid fever. [a, 34.]—*S. a scabie*. S. caused by scabies. [a, 34.]—*S. biliosa*. Of Galen, *S. ardens*. [a, 34.]—*S. biliosa*. See *Typhoid fever*.—*S. dysenterioide*. Of Sauvages, continued fever with diarrhoea. [a, 34.]—*S. pleuritica*. Of Sauvages, a disease prevalent at one time in Montpellier, in which the symptoms were those of continued fever and pleurodynia. [a, 34.]—*S. putris*. See *Typhoid fever*.—*S. rheumaticus*. Of Sydenham, a continued fever with general rheumatic pains. [a, 34.]—*S. sanguinea*. Of Galen, typhoid fever. [a, 34.]—*S. scorbutica*. Of Semmets, a. s. caused by scurvy. [a, 34.]—*S. spermatica*. Of Sibinalse, a. s. attributed to the retention of semen in continent persons. [a, 34.]—*S. sudatoria*. See *Sweating sickness*.—*S. tarantata*. Of Sauvages, s. that is cured by music. [a, 34.]—*S. variolodes*, *S. variolosis*. See *VARIOLA*.

SYNOCILS, n. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{s}^1\text{il}^2\text{z}$. See PALPOCILES.

SYNOCREATE, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{r}^2\text{e}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *syn*, with, and *οὐρεα*, a sheath. Having the stipules united so as to form a sheath.

SYNECIOUS, **SYNOICIOUS**, adj's. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-e}^2\text{shu}^2\text{s}^2\text{-o}^2\text{ik}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2$. Lat., *synoicus* (from *συνοικεῖν*, to dwell together). Fr., *synoïque*. Of cryptogams, having antheridia and archegonia on the same receptacle. [a, 35.]

SYNOLCE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{s}^1\text{ik}(\text{o}^2\text{ik})\text{-e}^2(\text{a})$. Gen., *-olce*. Fr., *synolce* (from *συνολκείν*, to draw together). A cramp, especially of the calf of the leg. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SYNOPHRYS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{p}^2\text{-ri}^2\text{e}^2(\text{pu}^2\text{s})$. Gen., *-ophrys* (-ophrys). From *syn*, with, and *ὄφρυς*, the eyebrow. Union of the eyebrows by their growing continuously across the root of the nose. [F.]

SYNOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{f}^2\text{-tha}^2\text{li}^2(\text{tha}^2\text{li})\text{-m}^2\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. See CYCLOPIA (1st def.).

SYNOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{f}^2\text{-tha}^2\text{li}^2(\text{tha}^2\text{li})\text{-m}^2\text{us}^2(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$. From *syn*, with, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. See CYC OPS.

SYNOPHYTY, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{f}^2\text{-it}^2\text{-i}^2$. From *syn*, with, and *φύτον*, a plant. In botany, the union or adhesion of embryos. [a, 35.]

SYNOQUE (Fr.), n. Sen-ok. See *SYNOCHA*.—*S. accompagnée*. Synocha accompanied with a local inflammation as distinguished from simple synocha. [Marrotte, "Union méd." Jan. 1, 1885, p. 6.]

SYNORRHIZOUS, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{r}^2\text{-iz}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2$. Lat., *synorrhizus* (from *syn*, with, and *ρίζα*, a root). Fr., *synorrhize*. Ger., *verwachsenwurzlig*. Having the radicle united or apparently united to the tissue of the albumen, as in the *Synorrhizae* (of Richard, a subdivision of the *Embryonate*, consisting of the *Coniferae* and *Cycadeae*). [a, 35.]

SYNOSCHEOS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{s}^1\text{ik}(\text{o}^2\text{sch}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{s}^2$. From *syn*, with, and *σῆχος*, the scrotum. The condition in which the skin of the penis is adherent to that of the scrotum. [a, 34.]

SYNOSTEOGRAPHY, **SYNOSTEOLOGY**, n's. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{st-}^2\text{e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{g}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{fi}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-i}^2$. Lat., *synosteo-graphia*, *synosteo-logia* (from *syn*, with, and *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *γράφειν*, to write, or *λογεω*, understanding). Fr., *synostéographie*, *synostéologie*. Ger., *Gelenkbeschreibung*, *Gelenklehre*. See ARTHROLOGY.

SYNOSTEPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{st-}^2\text{e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{f}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From *syn*, with, and *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *φύτον*, a growth. Fr., *synostéophyte*. See *SYNOSTOSIS congenita*.

SYNOSTEOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{st-}^2\text{e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-is}^2\text{is}^2$. Gen., *-os* (-is). From *syn*, with, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. See *SYNOSTOSIS*.

SYNOSTEOTOMY, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{st-}^2\text{e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-ot}^2\text{-om}^2\text{-i}^2$. Lat., *synosteotomia* (from *syn*, with, and *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *τομή*, a cutting). Incision into a joint. [E.]

SYNOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{st-}^2\text{os}^1\text{is}^2$. Gen., *-os* (-is). From *syn*, with, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. This form is more commonly used than *synostosis*, and is equally justifiable, since in many of the classical Greek derivatives of *ὀστέον* the *e* is omitted. Fr., *synostose*. Ger., *Synostose*, *Knochenverschmiegung*. 1. That variety of articulation by symphysis in which the bones actually become fused together without the intervention of any other structure. 2. Premature and abnormal obliteration of the cranial sutures as a cause of deformity and irregularity of the skull. [A, 313.]—*S. congenita*. Congenital bony ankylosis.—*S. iliopubica*, *S. pubo-ischiatica*. The articulation of the os pubis with the ilium.—*S. pubo-ischiatica*. The articulation of the os pubis with the ischium.

SYNOTIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{shi}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. Fr., *synotie*. Ger., *Synotie*. The condition of a synotus. [a, 34.]

SYNOTUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{shi}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *syn*, with, and *ὤς*, the ear. Fr., *synote*. Of L. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, a monster that has two bodies closely united above a common umbilicus, and an incompletely double head presenting a face on one side and one or two ears on the other. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

SYNOVETOMIE (Fr.), n. Sen-ov-e²kt-om-e. The operation of excising a portion of the synovial membrane. [a, 34.]

SYNOVIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{vi}^2\text{-wi}^2\text{-a}^2$. Fr., *synovie*. Ger., *Gelenkschmiere*, *Gelenksaft*, *Gelenkflüssigkeit*. A tenacious, colorless, stringy, alkaline fluid composed of water, sodium chloride, calcium phosphate, mucin, albumin, and traces of fat, which lubricates a joint. [a, 34.]

SYNOVIAL, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-ov}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-l}^2$. 1. Pertaining to or resembling synovia. [C.] 2. Possessed of a s. membrane.

SYNOVIN, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{v}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-n}^2$. Fr., *synovine*. Of Hünefeld, mucosin obtained from synovia. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

SYNOVITE (Fr.), n. Sen-ov-et. See *SYNOVITIS*.—*S. à grains riziformes*. Synovitis in which corpora arthralgiae are formed. [a, 34.]—*S. fongueuse d'une gaine tendineuse*. Inflammation of the synovial sheath of a tendon accompanied by the production of fungosities.—*S. podo-sésamoïdienne*. See *MALADIE podoculaire*.—*S. sèche*. See *DRY*.—*S. tuberculeuse des gaines tendineuses*. Tubercular synovitis. [Jamin, "Progr. méd." May 13, 1882, p. 359.]

SYNOVITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{-vi}^2\text{-wi}^2\text{-tis}^2$. Gen., *-itis* (-idis). Fr., *synovite*. Ger., *S. Gelenkentzündung*, *Gliedwasser-entzündung*. Inflammation of the synovial sac of a joint or of that of a tendinous sheath.—*Chronic purulent*. S. See *FUNGUS ARTHRITIS*.—*Chronic serous*. S. See *HYDRARTHROSIS*.—*Crepitant*. S. See *AL*.—*Dry*. S. S. in which the effusion is so small as to be imperceptible. [a, 29.]—*Exanthematosa*. S. due to the poison of the exanthemata, especially scarlatina and measles; generally mistaken for acute rheumatism. [E.]—*Fibrinous*. S. See *DRY*.—*Fungous*. S. See *FUNGUS ARTHRITIS*.—*Gonorrhoeal*. S. See *URETHRAL*.—*Metritic*. S. S. due to some form of uterine disturbance which causes the absorption of deleterious materials in the blood. [E, 17.]—*S. cartilaginea*, *S. ciliaris*. S. that has resulted in intercartilaginous fibrous ankylosis. [a, 34.]—*S. crouposa*. See *S. serofibrinosa crouposa*. [L, 87, 221.]—*S. diphtherica*. S. characterized by diphtheritic patches. [M. Schüller (A. 319 (a, 21)).]—*S. fungosa*. See *FUNGUS ARTHRITIS*.—*S. gonorrhoeica*. See *GONORRHOEAL RHEUMATISM*.—*S. hyperplastica fungosa*, *S. hyperplastica granulosa*. A form of fungous arthritis in which the hyaline cartilage is transformed into processes which creep in over the cartilage as pannus does on the cornea. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—*S. lipomatosa*. S. with fatty degeneration of the neoplastic tissue. [a, 34.]—*S. papillaris*. S. with the formation of small papillae on the diseased membranes. [a, 34.]—*S. prolifer simplex*. S. with the proliferation of fibrous bands from the membranes of the joint. [a, 34.]—*S. puerperalis*. S. due to septic infection during the puerperium. [a, 34.]—*S. pseudomembranacea*. See *S. diphtherica*.—*S. purulenta*. S. in which there is purulent degeneration of the synovia. [a, 34.]—*S. pyemica*. S. due to pyemic infection. [a, 34.]—*S. rheumatica ankylopoetica*. S. with incipient ankylosis caused by rheumatism. [a, 34.]—*S. scarlatina*. S. occurring during scarlet fever and usually affecting several joints. [a, 34.]—*S. septic*. S. caused by septic infection. [a, 34.]—*S. serofibrinosa*. S. in which there is a mixture of sero-fibrous exudate with the synovia. [a, 34.]—*S. serofibrinosa crouposa*. S. in which a sero-fibrous deposit forms on the synovial membrane. [a, 34.]—*S. seropurulenta*. S. in which the effusion is sero-purulent. [a, 34.]—*S. serosa*. S. See *ARTERDEMA* and *HYDRARTHROSIS*.—*S. serosa tuberculosa*. Serous s. caused by tuberculous. [a, 34.]—*S. suppurativa granulosa*. Chronic suppurative s. with the formation of granulation tissue. [a, 34.]—*S. vertebralis*. See *SPONDYLARTHROSIS*.—*Syphilitic*. S. S. caused by syphilitic inflammation. [a, 34.]—*Tendinous*. S. Inflammation of the synovial sheath of a tendon. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—*Tubercular*. S. S. attended by the deposit of tubercle.—*Tubercular tendinous*. S. Tuberculosis of the sheath of a tendon. [L, 88 (a, 50).]—*Urethral*. S. See *GONORRHOEAL RHEUMATISM*.

SYNSEPALMIA, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-se}^2\text{p}^2\text{-a}^2\text{l-}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2$. See *GAMOSEPALOUS*.

SYNSOMATIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-som-}^2\text{a}^2\text{-f}^2\text{-shi}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *syn*, with, and *σώμα*, the body. Fr., *synsomatie*. Of Winter, the combination of two or more bodies of the same class (e. g., two acids or two bases). [B, 78 (a, 14).]

SYNSPERMY, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-spe}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-i}^2$. From *syn*, with, and *σπέρμα*, seed. The union of seeds. [a, 35.]

SYNSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-spo}^2\text{-spo}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-is}^2$. Fr., *synsporeæ*. *Alge* which are reproduced by conjugation; the *Conjugatæ*. [B, 52.]

SYNTAGMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{su}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-ta}^2\text{-g}^2\text{-ma}^2$. Gen., *-tag-matos* (-atis). Gr., *σύνταγμα*. Of Pfeiffer, a body composed of tagmata. [a, 35.]

SYNTASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si²n(suⁿn)ta²s(ta²s)ⁱs*. Gen. *-tasⁱeos*, *synⁱtasis*. Gr. *σύντασις* (from *συντείνειν*, to stretch together). 1. Tension. 2. Of Galen, cohesion. [L, 50 (a, 14, 48).]

SYNTATIC, adj. *Si²n-ta²tⁱk*. Gr. *συντατικός*. Lat. *syntacticus*. Tonic. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SYNTAXIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si²n(suⁿn)ta²x(ta²x)ⁱs*. Gen. *-taxⁱeos* (-is). Gr. *σύνταξις* (from *συντάσσειν*, to arrange). Fr. *syntaxe*. Ger. *S.* 1. See **ARTICULATION**. 2. See **TAXIS**. 3. Of Galen, the reduction of a dislocation or fracture. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 4. See **SUTURE** (2d def.)—*S. serrata*. See *Serrated suture*.

SYNTOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. *Si²n(suⁿn)teⁱk(tak)-o²pⁱ²r(uⁱr)ⁱs*. From *συντρυπεω*, to waste away, and *πυρ*, fire. Fr. *syntécopyre*. See *Colligative fever*.

SYNTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si²n(suⁿn)te²n-osⁱs*. Gen. *-osⁱeos* (-is). From *σύν*, with, and *τένωσις*, a tendon. Fr. *synténose*. 1. See **SYNDENOSIS**. 2. Of Spigel and Bartholin, the syndesmosis of the patella. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

SYNTERESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si²n(suⁿn)te²r(tar)-e(a)ⁱs*. Gen. *-esⁱeos* (-is). Gr. *συντήρησις* (from *συντηρείν*, to preserve closely). Ger. *Bewahren*. Conservation, preservation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SYNTERETICA (Lat.), n. f. *Si²n(suⁿn)te²r(tar)-e²t(at)ⁱk*. Of Blacardus, see **HYGIENE** and **PROPHYLAXIS**.

SYNTEXIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si²n(suⁿn)te²x(tax)ⁱs*. Gen. *-texⁱeos* (-is). Gr. *σύντηξις* (from *συντίξω*, to waste away). Fr. *synlexie*. See **COLLIGATION** and **CONSUMPTION**.

SYNTHEA (Lat.), n. Of Paracelsus, a kind of epilepsy. [A, 323 (a, 48).]

SYNTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si²n(suⁿn)the²sⁱs*. Gen. *-thesⁱeos*, *synⁱthesis*. Gr. *σύνθεσις* (from *συντίθειν*, to place together). Fr. *synthèse*. Ger. *Synthese*. 1. An old term for any operation by which parts were united after division. [E, 2] 2. The building up of a single complex substance out of two or more substances. [B, 3]

SYNTHETICAL, adj. *Si²n-the²tⁱk*. Gr. *συνθετικός*. Fr. *synthétique*. Ger. *synthetisch*. Pertaining to or obtained by synthesis. [B, 3]

SYNTHETISMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Si²n(suⁿn)the²tⁱ²zⁱs* (*muⁱs*). Gr. *συνθετισμός*. Fr. *synthétisme*. The combination of operations necessary for reducing a fracture. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

SYNTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. *Si²n(suⁿn)thorⁱa²x(a²x)*. Gen. *-acⁱos* (-acⁱis). From *σύν*, with, and *θώραξ*, the thorax. See **THORACOPAGUS**.

SYNTONIN, n. *Si²n-to²n-i²n*. Fr. *syntonine*. Ger. *S.* *Muskel fibrin*. An acid albumin, especially that obtained from muscular tissue. It forms gelatinous, transparent flakes. [B, 4, 12.]

SYNTRIMMA (Lat.), **SYNTRIPSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. *Si²n(suⁿn)-tri²m(ma²)-tri²psⁱs*. Gen. *-trimⁱm(atⁱs)-tripsⁱeos* (-is). Gr. *συντρίμμα*, *συντρίψις* (from *σύν*, with, and *τρίβω*, to rub). See **COMMINUTION**.

SYNTROPHICUS (Lat.), adj. *Si²n(suⁿn)-tro²pⁱ²k-uⁱs(uⁱs)*. Gr. *συντροφικός* (from *συντρέφω*, to feed together). Fr. *syntrophique*. Ger. *mitelhäuserisch*. Growing upon other plants without drawing sustenance from them (said of mosses, lichens, etc.). [a, 35.]

SYNULOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si²n(suⁿn)-u²l(uⁱl)-osⁱs*. Gen. *-osⁱeos* (-is). Gr. *συνολωσις* (from *σύν*, with, and *ὀλῆ*, a cicatrix). See **CICATRIZATION**.

SYNYMENSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si²n(suⁿn)-i(uⁱt)-meⁱnsⁱs*. Gen. *-enⁱeos* (-is). From *σύν*, with, and *μῆνις*, a membrane. Ger. *häutige Knochenverbindung*. 1. A connection of bones by membrane, as in the foetal skull. 2. See **SYNDENOSIS**.

SYNZYGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Si²n(suⁿn)-zi²zⁱ(zu²g)ⁱs*. From *σύν*, with, and *ζυγόν*, a yoke. Fr. *synzygie*. Of Richard, the point of junction of two opposite cotyledons. [a, 35.]

SYPHILECOS (Lat.), n. n. *Si²f(suⁱf)-i²l-e²lⁱk-osⁱs*. Gen. *-elⁱeos*. From *sypphilis* (q. v.), and *ελεος*, an ulcer. A syphilitic ulcer. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SYPHILECOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si²f(suⁱf)-i²l-e²lⁱk-osⁱs*. Gen. *-cosⁱeos* (-is). Fr. *sypphilécose*. Syphilitic ulceration. [G, 5.]—*S. primaria*. See **SYPHILITIC CHANCERE**.—*S. secundaria*. Ulceration due to secondary syphilis. [G, 5.]

SYPHILICOME (Fr.), n. Se-fe-le-kom. From *sypphilis* (q. v.), and *κομῆν*, to take care of. A hospital for syphilitic patients. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

SYPHILID (Ger.), n. Zu²f-el-ed-el. See **SYPHILIDE**.—**Fressendes Knotens**ⁱ. An ulcerating tubercular syphilide. [G, 34].—**Gross-knotiges S.** See **GUMMATOUS SYPHILIDERM**.—**Hauts**ⁱ. See **SYPHILIDERM**.—**Kleinknötchen**ⁱ. See **MILIARY SYPHILIDERM**.—**Knotens**ⁱ. See **TUBERCULAR SYPHILIDERM**.—**Figments**ⁱ. See **PIGMENTARY SYPHILIDERM**.—**Schuppens**ⁱ. See **POPULO-SQUAMOUS SYPHILIDERM**.

SYPHILIDE, n. *Si²fⁱ²l-i²d*. Fr. *s.* Ger. *Syphilid*. 1. A cutaneous disease symptomatic of syphilis; a syphilitic disease of the skin. For various subheadings not here given, see the corresponding expressions under **SYPHILIDERM**. [G, 2] A syphilitic lesion on a mucous membrane, more especially near one of the mucous orifices. [G, 7].—**Annular** s. See **Circinate papulo-squamous s.**—**Bullous** s. See under **PERIPHEROUS SYPHILIDERM**.—**Circinate papulo-squamous s.** Lat. *sypphiloderma papulosquamosum circinatum*. Fr. *s. circinée squameuse (ou psoriasiforme)*. A squamous s. in which gyrate and circinate patches are formed resembling psoriasis. [G, 84].—**Corymbiform s.** See **CORYMBIFORM papular SYPHILIDERM**.—**Erythematous s.** See **SYPHILITIC ROSEOLA**.—**Flat papular s.** See **Lenticular papular SYPHILIDERM**.—**Follicular s.** See **Miliary SYPHILIDERM**.—**Gyrate s.** See **Circinate papulo-squamous s.**—**Lichenoid s.** See **Miliary SYPHILIDERM**.—**Macular s.** 1. See **SYPHILITIC ROSEOLA**. 2. Pig-

mentary stains following a syphilitic exanthem. [G, 3] See **Pigmentary SYPHILIDERM**.—**Maculo-papular s.** See **Papular sypphilitic ROSEOLA**.—**Marmoraceous pigimentary s.** A form of pigimentary s. occurring, usually upon the sides of the neck, in persons of fair skin, and characterized by the appearance of whitish spots due to loss of pigment, while at the periphery of these spots the skin appears darkened, as though the pigment displaced from the central spots had accumulated at the borders. [“N. Y. Med. Jour.” Feb. 18, 1893, pp. 177, 179 (G).]—**Nodular s.** See **Tubercular SYPHILIDERM**.—**Nummular s.** See **Circinate papulo-squamous s.**—**Orbicular s.** See **Circinate papulo-squamous s.**—**Papular s.** A papular syphilitic eruption affecting either the skin (see **SYPHILIDERM papulosum**) or the mucous membrane. [G, 5].—**Pustulo-crustaceous s.** See **Pustular SYPHILIDERM**.—**Retiform pigimentary s.** Fr. *s. pigmentaire à dentelles*. A form of pigimentary s. that begins with the production of brown patches on the skin, most commonly of the neck, but also on other parts of the body, and is followed by disappearance of the superpigmentation in spots over the surface of the dark patches, producing a number of white areas which gradually increase in size, giving the part at first a dappled and later a retiform appearance. The disease may resemble vitiligo, but is said to differ from it in the absence of the sharply marked pigmented border that surrounds the leucodermatous spots in vitiligo. [G, 3].—**Scaling papular s.** See **Populo-squamous sypphilid.—**Sealing papular s. of the palms and soles.** See **Squamous SYPHILIDERM of the palms and soles**.—**Serpiginous tubercular s.** A tubercular s. having a serpiginous arrangement or mode of extension. [a, 34].—**Subcutaneous circinate s.** Annular syphilitic roseola; so called because the efflorescences are not elevated. [G, 3].—**S. à forme d'eczéma** (Fr.). A variety of herpes-like syphilid in which the efflorescences are minute and very closely aggregated. [G, 84].—**S. circinée psoriasiforme (ou squameuse)** (Fr.). See **Circinate papulo-squamous s.**—**S. cornée** (Fr.). See under **SYPHILIS cutanea cornea**.—**S. cutanée** (Fr.). See **SYPHILIDERM**.—**S. en coarée** (Fr.). Coarée s.; a variety of circinate papular syphilid in which two or more concentric papular rings are formed. [G, 84].—**S's gommeuses ulcéraires** [Fournier] (Fr.). See **Ulcerating tubercular SYPHILIDERM**.—**S. granulée des ailes du nez** (Fr.). See under **Frambesiaform papular SYPHILIDERM**.—**S. hypertrophique de la vuive** (Fr.). Hypertrophy of the vulva due to syphilitic infiltration, often taking the form of an indurating oedema. [G, 3].—**S. mucosae** (Fr.). Syphilitic lesions on a mucous membrane. [G, 3].—**S. muqueuse papulo-hypertrophique** (Fr.). See **CONDYLOMA latum**.—**S. papuleuse en nappe** (Fr.). A form of papular syphilid in which the papules are closely aggregated together or coalescent so as to form circumscribed reddish patches with a roughened surface resembling the texture of coarse cloth. [G, 85].—**S. papuleuse humide** (Fr.). Mucous patches of the skin. [G, 85].—**S. papulo-croûtée** (Fr.). A papular syphilid in which the papules are covered by yellowish, brownish, or grayish friable crusts without ulceration beneath. When the crusts are removed the surface exposed is dry and not excoriated, or but very superficially eroded. Its most common situations are the face (especially the forehead and about the lips and ale nasi) and the parts of the body covered by hair. [G, 85].—**S. papulo-érosive** (Fr.). See **Mucous PATCH**.—**S. pigmentaire à dentelles** (Fr.). Of Fournier, see **Retiform pigmentary s.**—**S. pityriasique** (Fr.). A form of papulo-squamous syphilid attended with furfuraceous desquamation. [G, 3].—**S. puro-crustacée ulcéreuse** (Fr.). The deep variety of ethymatous syphilid. [G, 3].—**S. pustulante** (Fr.). See **SYPHILIS pustulans**.—**S. pustuleuse exanthématique** (Fr.). A pustular syphilid occurring in an early stage of secondary syphilis and representing a pustular modification of the papular syphilid. [G, 3].—**S. squameuse cornée** (Fr.). See **SYPHILIS cutanea cornea**.—**S. tuberculeuse rougeante** (Fr.). Of Bonhomme, a serpiginous tubercular s. [a, 34].—**S. tuberculeuse érosive** (Fr.). See **Tubercular SYPHILIDERM**.—**S's tuberculo-croûtées et tuberculo-ulcéreuses** (Fr.). See **Ulcerating tubercular SYPHILIDERM**.—**S. tuberculo-ulcéraire gangréneuse** (Fr.). Lat. *carbunculus venereus*. A tubercular syphilid attended with gangrenous ulceration. A small black slough forms in the centre of the tubercle, extends rapidly, and, on being loosened by the secretions beneath, leaves a deep ulcer with hard, everted edges surrounded by a deep-red areola and discharging a foul secretion. It is said to be most common on the face, the extremities, the shoulders, and the buttocks. [G, 84].—**Vegetating s.** **Verrucous s.** See **Frambesiaform papular SYPHILIDERM**.—**Wasting secondary s.** See **Abdominal STREAKS**.**

SYPHILIDERMIE (Fr.), n. Se-fe-le-de²r-me. See **SYPHILIDERM**.—**S. dyschromateuse**. A pigimentary syphilid. [a, 34].

SYPHILIDIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. *Si²f(suⁱf)-i²l-i²d-i²a²t(a²t)-ri(re)ⁱs*. From *sypphilis* (q. v.), and *ιατρεία*, medical treatment. Fr. *sypphilidatrie*. The therapeutics of syphilis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SYPHILIDOCHTHUS (Lat.), n. m. *Si²f(suⁱf)-i²l-i²d-o²k(-o²ch²)thⁱs(thⁱs)*. From *sypphilis* (q. v.), and *ὄγκος*, a tumor. See **Tubercular SYPHILIDERM**.—**S. confertus**. See **CORYMBIFORM papular SYPHILIDERM**.—**S. disseminatus**. A disseminated tubercular syphilid. [G, 3].—**S. rodens**. An ulcerating tubercular or gummatous syphilid. [G, 3].—**S. serpinosus**. An ulcerating serpinous syphilid. [G, 5.]

SYPHILIDOCCLINICE (Lat.), n. f. *Si²f(suⁱf)-i²l-i²d-o²(-o²)-kli²n(-klen)ⁱs(i²k)-e(a)*. Gen. *-clinⁱces*. From *sypphilis* (q. v.), and *κακῆς*, clinical medicine. Clinical instruction in regard to syphilis.

SYPHILIDOLCOPITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Si²f(suⁱf)-i²l-i²d-o²(-o²)-kō²lⁱpⁱe(i²tⁱs)*. Gen. *-itⁱdos (-idis)*. From *sypphilis* (q. v.), and *κολῶσις*, the vagina. Gonorrhoea in women. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SYPHILIDOGRAPHY, SYPHILIDIOLOGY, n's. *Si²f-i²l-i²d-o²gⁱ²rⁱa²²(-i²), -o²lⁱgⁱ²(-i²)*. Lat. *sypphilidographia, sypphilidologia* (from *sypphilis* [q. v.], and *γράφειν*, to write, or λόγος, understanding). The pathology, etc., of syphilis. [a, 48.]

viscera are especially subject to the inflammatory process. [a, 34.] —Zeugungs^s (Ger.). See Hereditary s.

SYPHILISME (Fr.), n. Sef-el-es-m'. Susceptibility to inoculation with the syphilitic virus. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

SYPHILISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Si2f(su)f-i2l-i2s(i2s)/mu2s(mu2s). See SYPHILIS.

SYPHILITIC, adj. Si2f-i2l-i2t-i2k. Lat., *siphiliticus*. Fr., *siphilitique*. Ger., *siphilitisch*. 1. Affected with syphilis. 2. Pertaining to or having the nature of syphilis. [G.]

SYPHYLIZATION, n. Si2f-i2l-i2z-a/sh'n. Fr., *siphylisation*. The act of inoculating the system with the virus of syphilis, or the condition of being thus inoculated. The practice of s. as employed by Sperino, Bidekap, Boeck, and others, consisted in making multiple inoculations of virus (supposed at the time to be syphilitic, but now known to have been simply inoculable pus from soft venereal sores or from syphilitic chancres that had been irritated and made to suppurate freely), which were continued until the skin ceased to react and no further sores could be produced, when the individual was supposed to be syphylized and to be proof against further syphilitic effects. [G.]

SYPHYLIZED, adj. Si2f-i2l-izd. Fr., *siphylisé*. Affected with hereditary or constitutional syphilis. [a, 34.] Cf. SYPHYLIZATION.

SYPHILOCELIS (Lat.), n. f. Si2f(su)f-i2l-o(o2)-sel(kal)i2s(es). Gen., *celidos* (-idis). See Macular SYPHILIDE.

SYPHILOCOMIE (Ger.), n. Zu2f-el-o-kome-e'. See SYPHILOCOME.

SYPHILODERM, n. Si2f-i2l-o-du2s-rm. Lat., *siphiloderma* (from *siphilis* [q. v.], and *derma*, the skin). See SYPHILIDE (1st def.). —**Aeneiform** s. Aeneiform s. Lat., *acne siphilitica*, *siphilodermis lenticularis*. A pustular s. characterized by acuminated, usually discrete pustules, varying in size from that of a pin-head to that of a split pea, affecting especially the sites of the sebaceous follicles, and resembling acne, from which it differs in its more general distribution, in the presence of the characteristic syphilitic infiltrations at the bases of the pustules, in its tendency to more superficial suppuration and to rapid desiccation of the pus (forming little crusts), in the absence of comedones, and in leaving pigmented spots. [Julien (G, 84).] —**Corymbiform** papular s. Lat., *siphiloderma papulosum corymbiforme*. Fr., *siphilide en corymbes*. A papular s. in which the efflorescences are clustered in groups. [G.] —**Ecthymatous** s. Lat., *ecthyma siphiliticum*, *siphilodermis latus*. Fr., *siphilide ecthymateuse*. A pustular s. characterized by large flat pustules of about the size of a finger-nail seated upon a deep-red base and tending rapidly to form dark-colored crusts. A "superficial" variety and a "deep" variety are described. Both occur most commonly on the legs. The superficial form also frequently occurs on the forehead and neck near the border of the hair, and on the back, nates, scrotum, labia majora, etc. Sometimes the efflorescences are disseminated, often clustered in curvilinear or circular forms. The deep variety, which usually belongs to a later period of the disease than the superficial form, occurs as irregularly distributed, roundish pustules which ulcerate and form thick, rough, brownish or greenish-black crusts (see *Siphilitic rostra*) followed by permanent cicatrices. [G.] —**Erythematous** s. See *Siphilitic roseola*. —**Frambesiform** papular s. Fr., *siphilide papuleuse végétante*. A circumscribed papular or tubercular s. in which the surface becomes irregularly elevated, with little warty prominences resembling the surface of a raspberry. The corneous layer of the epidermis has a granular or rugous appearance, and is sometimes covered by a viscid secretion that dries and forms a loosely adherent crust. Its most common situations are the back, the face, especially in the angle of the alae nasi (the *siphilide grande des ailes du nez* of Voornier), and the cheeks. [G, 85.] —**Gummatous** s. Fr., *siphilide gommeuse*. Ger., *tiefiegendes grossknotiges Syphilid*. A gummy tumor which, beginning in the subcutaneous connective tissue, tends to involve the true skin gradually. It appears first in the form of a small, deep-seated nodule, which gradually enlarges and approaches nearer the surface, which latter becomes of a dusky-red color, and when softening of the gumma takes place ulceration may occur and be followed by the production of a deeply excavated ulcer, or the tumor may disappear by resolution without the aid of the surface. [G.] —**Herpetiform** s., **Herpetoid** s. Fr., *siphilide herpétiforme*. A s. consisting of small, millet-sized papular efflorescences surmounted by minute vesicles or pustules, usually closely clustered or arranged in circular or other figures like the groups of herpes. The secretion rapidly dries up, leaving little adherent brownish or yellowish crusts. [G.] —**Impetiginiform** s., **Impetiginous** s. A form of pustular s. in which small, flat pustules surrounded by a red areola occur in clusters, most commonly about the face or scalp. They soon dry up, forming thick, granular, dark-colored crusts, beneath which there is usually an eroded surface, but slightly depressed, often somewhat elevated. [G.] —**Large flat pustular** s. See *Ecthymatous* s. —**Lenticular** papular s. An early syphilitic eruption, usually disseminated over the greater portion of the body, consisting of dark-red or copper-colored, round or oval papules, with a rounded or flat, smooth surface, upon which during the process of involution a thin whitish scale of epidermis is formed. [G.] —**Miliary** (papular) s. An eruption of small, dark-red, acuminated papules situated about the mouths of the hair follicles, frequently clustered, sometimes forming determinate figures; one of the earlier manifestations of secondary syphilis. [G.] —**Miliary pustular** s. See *Herpetiform* s. —**Palmar and plantar** s. See *Squamous* s. of the palms and soles. —**Papular** s. See *SYPHILODERMA papulosum*. —**Papulo-squamous** s. Lat., *siphilolepis*, *psoriasis siphilitica*. Ger., *Schuppensyphilid*. A scaling papular syphilide; a modified form of the papular s. in which the efflorescences are covered by whitish, adherent scales and have a certain resemblance to psoriasis. [G.] —**Pigmentary** s. A form of chromatosis of the skin observed in

siphilitic patients and regarded by many as a symptom of syphilis. Its most frequent situation is upon the sides of the neck, and it occurs most commonly in women. It sometimes appears in the form of small spots or macules disseminated over the surface, producing a mottled appearance, or in larger patches of the character of a leucoma. Between the pigmented portions the intervening skin may appear either normal or unusually white, as if from deficiency of pigment (see VITILIGO). [G.] —**Pustular eczemaform** s. See *Impetiginous* s. —**Pustular** s. See *Ecthymatous* s., *Impetiginous* s., and *Herpetiform* s. —**Serpiginous** s. A pustular or ulcerating s. that advances in a serpiginous or creeping manner. It may start from a pustule which gradually extends at the periphery while healing at the centre, presenting a ring of dark, greenish crust with ulceration beneath, while the centre is red, darkly pigmented, blanched, and atrophic. Sometimes the advance of the disease is only upon one side, with cicatrization upon the other. Another form, attended with deeper ulceration, usually starts from one of the later cutaneous lesions of syphilis, such as the tubercular, ecthymatous, or gummatous s., and the ulceration often assumes a horseshoe or kidney shape, with cicatrization in the centre. [G.] —**Small acuminated pustular** s. See *Herpetiform* s. —**Small flat pustular** s. See *Impetiginous* s. —**Squamous** s. See *Papulo-squamous* s. —**Squamous** s. of the palm and soles. A s. characterized by rough, dry, scaling patches on the palmar and plantar surfaces of the hands and feet. The patches may be roundish, crenate, or horseshoe-shaped, or may occur in irregular curved or gyrate lines, and often manifest a tendency to advance in one direction while healing in the others. The surface is usually most roughened at the periphery, where the process is sharply defined, and is generally marked by a line of ragged, partly detached epidermis. Other parts of the patch may be scaly or smooth, shiny, and somewhat reddened. [G.] Cf. *SYPHILOSIS cutanea cornea*. —**Tubercular** s. Lat., *siphilide cutanea nodosa* (seu *tuberculosa*), *tubercula siphilitica*. Fr., *siphilide tuberculeuse* (*résolutive*). Ger., *Knotensyphilid*. A form of cutaneous syphilis usually occurring at an advanced stage of the disease, characterized by circumscribed deep-seated infiltrations involving the entire thickness of the skin. The eruption is commonly confined to particular regions, and is not generally symmetrical. The efflorescences may be grouped in irregular clusters, in the form of rings or curves, or be horseshoe-shaped or kidney-shaped patches. [G.] —**Ulcerating tubercular** s. A tertiary or late manifestation of syphilis in which tubercular lesions, occurring in several more or less isolated patches, undergo ulceration, usually with a tendency to spread in a serpiginous manner and often producing thick, dark crusts. When of long duration it is sometimes called *lupus siphiliticus*. [G.] —**Varicellaform** s. A pustular (sometimes described as vesicular) s. characterized by rounded or globular, millet-sized bluish-brown vesicles filled with serous fluid, which rapidly dries up and forms brown crusts. [G.] Cf. *Varicellaform* s. —**Varicellaform** s. A pustular s. in which the efflorescences begin in the form of red spots which turn into pustules, at first acuminated and afterward becoming slightly depressed or umbilicated in the centre, and are followed by greenish-brown crusts beneath which there is usually slight ulceration or erosion. [G.] —**Vesicular** s. Ger., *Blasensyphilid*. A s. characterized by the presence of vesicles or vesico-pustules. Herpetiform s., varicellaform s., and syphilitic eczema are examples. [G.]

SYPHILODERMA (Lat.), n. n. Si2f(su)f-i2l-o(o2)-du2s-rm. (de2rm)2. Gen., *dermata* (-idis). See SYPHILIDE. —**S. erythematousum**. See *SYPHILOTIC ROSEOLA*. —**S. erythematousum palmare et plantare**. See *Squamous* SYPHILODERM of the palms and soles. —**S. maculosum**. See *SYPHILOTIC ROSEOLA*. —**S. papulo-squamousum**. See *Circinate papulo-squamous* SYPHILIDE. —**S. papulosum**. A syphilitic exanthem of the skin occurring in the form of papular efflorescences, and produced by circumscribed cellular infiltrations in the corium. [G.] —**S. pigmentosum**. See *Pigmentary* SYPHILODERM. —**S. pustulosum**. See *Pustular* SYPHILODERM. —**S. roseolatum**. See *SYPHILOTIC ROSEOLA*.

SYPHILOGRAPHY, n. Si2f-i2l-o2g-ra2f-i2. See SYPHILIDOGRAHY.

SYPHILOID, adj. Si2f-i2l-oid. Lat., *siphiloides* (from *siphilis* [q. v.], and *eidos*, resemblance). Relating to or resembling syphilis; as v. n., any one of certain epidemic diseases more or less resembling syphilis. [G.] —**Canadian** s. Lat., *radysyge canadensis*. Fr., *mal anglais* (ou des éboulements, ou de chicot). A disease which prevailed in Canada "from 1760 to 1780 and upward," and was probably syphilis, though formerly believed to be an independent form of disease resembling syphilis. [G, 16.] —**Hessian** s. A disease resembling radysyge, observed in Hesse, Germany. [G.] —**Juliland** s. A disease resembling radysyge that at one time prevailed in Juliland, Denmark. [G.] —**S. of Courland**. A disease resembling radysyge observed in Courland, Russia. [G.]

SYPHILOJONTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si2f(su)f-i2l-o(o2)-jo2nth-(ro2nth)2(us)2s. From *siphilis* (q. v.), and *joncus* (see LONJUS). See *Pustular* SYPHILODERM. —**S. confertus**. See *Impetiginous* SYPHILODERM. —**S. latus**. See *Ecthymatous* SYPHILODERM. —**S. lenticularis**. See *Aeneiform* SYPHILODERM.

SYPHILOKELIS (Lat.), n. f. Si2f(su)f-i2l-o(o2)-kel(kal)i2s(es). Gen., *kelidos* (-idis). From *siphilis* (q. v.), and *kelos*, a spot. Fr., *siphilocèle*. See Macular SYPHILIDE. —**S. fugax**. See *SYPHILOTIC ROSEOLA*. —**S. perstans**. A macular syphilide (2d def.); perhaps also the pigmentary syphiloderm (q. v.). [G.]

SYPHILOLEPIS (Lat.), n. f. Si2f(su)f-i2l-o2l-e2p-i2s. Gen., *lep'idus* (-idis). From *siphilis* (q. v.), and *lepis*, a scale. See *Papulo-squamous* SYPHILODERM. —**S. exulcerans**. A pustulo-squamous syphiloderm attended with ulceration. [G.] —**S. exulcerans centralis**. A squamous syphiloderm attended with ulceration beneath the scale or crust. [G.] —**S. exulcerans peripherica**. A serpiginous ulcerating syphiloderm. [G.] —**S. guttata**. Papulo-squamous syphiloderm resembling psoriasis guttata. [G, 5.] —**S.**

SYRINGOCYSTADENOMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}^2(\text{su}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}\text{-o}$ (o^2)- $\text{si}^2\text{a}^2(\text{ku}^2\text{st})\text{-a}^2\text{a}^2(\text{a}^2\text{d})\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{o}^2\text{m}^2\text{a}^2$. Gen., -*om'atos* (-atis). From *syngy*, a pipe, *kyrtos*, a bladder, and *dein*, a gland. Of Unna, a hydradenoma. [*J*. Disch. med. Ztg., 11 Nov. 4, 1889, p. 1023 (a, 34).]

SYRINGOID, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}\text{-oid}$. Lat., *syringoides* (from *syngy*, a tube, and *eidos*, resemblance). See **FISTULOUS**.

SYRINGOMENINGOCLE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2(\text{su}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}\text{-o}$ (o^2)- $\text{me}^2\text{n}^2(\text{man})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}\text{-o}$ (o^2)- $\text{se}^2(\text{ka})\text{le}^2(\text{la})$: in Eng., *si'r-i-n'g'g'-o-me'n'-i'g'-o-sel*. Gen., -*cel'es*. From *syngy*, a tube, *menyng*, a membrane, and *klela*, a tumor. A meningocle presenting the characteristics of a syringo-myelocle. [A, 34.]

SYRINGOMYELIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2(\text{su}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}\text{-o}$ (o^2)- $\text{mi}^2(\text{mu}^2)\text{-el}^2(\text{e})\text{le}^2(\text{e})\text{le}^2$. Gen., -*myelias*. From *syngy*, a fistula, and *myelos*, marrow. Ger., *Syringomyelie*. See **MYELOSIRINGOSIS**.

SYRINGOMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2(\text{su}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}\text{-o}$ (o^2)- $\text{mi}^2(\text{mu}^2)\text{-el}^2(\text{e})\text{le}^2(\text{e})\text{le}^2$. Gen., -*myelitis* (-idis). See **ECCHORDAL MYELITIS**.

SYRINGOMYELOCELE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2(\text{su}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}\text{-o}$ (o^2)- $\text{mi}^2(\text{mu}^2)\text{-el}^2(\text{e})\text{le}^2(\text{e})\text{le}^2$ - $\text{se}^2(\text{ka})\text{le}^2(\text{la})$: in Eng., *si'r-i-n'g'g'-o-mi'e'l'-o-sel*. Gen., -*cel'es*. From *syngy*, a fistula, *myelos*, marrow, and *klela*, a tumor. See **HYDROMYELOCELE** (1st def.).

SYRINGOTOME, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}\text{-o}$ -*tom*. Gr., *συριγγοτόμιον*, *syri'ngyotómi-on*. Lat., *syringotomus*, *syringotomum*, *syringotomum*. Fr., s. Ger., *Syringotom*, *Fistelmesser*. A curved bistoury with a flexible probe point for the operation on fistula in ano. [E.]

SYRINGOTOMY, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}\text{-o}$ -*tom-i*. Gr., *συριγγοτομία* (from *syngy*, a fistula, and *tomein*, to cut). Lat., *syringotomia*. Fr., *syringotomie*. Ger., *Syringotomie*, *Fistelschnitt*. A cutting operation for fistula in ano. [E.]

SYRINX (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2(\text{su}^2\text{r})\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{g}$. Gen., -*ing'os* (-ing'is). Gr., *συριγξ*. 1. A tube. 2. A tube. 3. The lower part of the lungs, where the voice is formed. It is at the bottom of the trachea, where the bronchi bifurcate. [I, 12, 343.]

SYRMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Su}^2\text{m}^2(\text{su}^2\text{r})\text{-m}^2\text{a}^2$. Gen., *sy'r-matos* (-atis). Gr., *σύνμα* (from *symp*, to drag). The faces in dysentery; so called because they were thought to contain scrapings or particles of the inner coat of the intestines. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SYRMÆA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Su}^2\text{m}^2(\text{su}^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{e}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gr., *σύνμα* (from *symp*, vomiting). 1. The radish. Its juice, mixed with salt water, was used by the Egyptians as a purgative and emetic. 2. A purge. 3. A mixture of honey and suet. [A, 311 (a, 21).]

SYRMAISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Su}^2\text{m}^2(\text{su}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{-i}^2\text{z}$ (*i*z)- mu^2s (*mu*s). Gr., *σύνμαισμος*. Fr., *syrmæisme*. Of Hippocrates, catharsis or emesis. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14, 43).]

SYRO (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Si}^2(\text{su}^2\text{r})\text{-o}$. See **SIRO**.

SYRUP, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{-u}^2\text{p}$. Lat., *syrupus*, Fr., *sirop*. Ger., *Siro*, *Sirop*. It., *siropo*. Sp., *jaraibe*. 1. A concentrated solution of cane sugar (saccharose) in water, forming a thick, ropy, transparent liquid of very sweet taste. See also, **SYRUPUS**. 2. A class of pharmaceutical preparations consisting of ordinary s. containing some medicinal principle in solution. [B, 1. Amussat's laxative s. See **SIROP laxatif d'Amussat**.—Branner's s. (Ger.). See **Syrupus lacturæ** and **MOLASSES**.—Eaton's s. See **Syrupus ferri, quinae et strychninae phosphatum**.—Gibert's s. See **SIROP Gibert**.—Hive s. See **Syrupus scillæ compositus**.—Iodocalcic s. Fr., *sirop iodo-calcaire*. A s. containing soluble calcium phosphate and calcium iodide; employed in tuberculosis, scrofula, and rickets. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—Simple s. See **SYRUPUS** (1st def.).

SYRUPUS [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Si}^2(\text{su}^2\text{r})\text{-u}^2\text{p}$ (*u*p)- u^2s (*u*s). Fr., *sirop de sucre*, et *sirop de sucre à froid* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jaraibe simple* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A concentrated solution of cane sugar in water, containing 10 parts of water and 20 [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph.] (1837 [U. S. Ph.], 1838 [Netherl. Ph.], 18 [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 1778 [Belg. Ph.], 19 [Hun. Ph.], 13 [Swiss Ph.], 16 [Austri. Ph., Roum. Ph.], 15 [Ger. Ph., Norw. Ph., Finn. Ph.]) of sugar. The Fr. Cod. has two syrups: the *sirop de sucre*, prepared with 17 parts of sugar to 10 of water brought to a boil, and the *sirop de sucre à froid*, prepared with 18 parts of sugar to 10 of cold water. The Sp. Ph. also has two syrups, one containing 16 parts of sugar to 10 of hot water, the other 18 of sugar to 10 of cold water. [B, 95 (a, 38).] 2. A medicinal preparation containing enough sugar to give it the consistency of syrup.—**S. acetius**. See **S. ACETI**.—**S. albus**. See **SYRUP** (1st def.).—**S. alcalinus**. A solution of 11 parts of potassium carbonate in 180 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. anodynus**. A syrup made by treating 3 parts of the seeds of *Datura stramonium* with 36 of vinegar, straining, and adding 72 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. antiscorbuticus**. Fr., *sirop antiscurbutique de Portal* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jaraibe antiscurbutico* [Sp. Ph.]. A syrup made by expressing and filtering the juice of 100 parts each of cochlearia-leaves and cress and 80 of horseradish, adding to 120 parts of this juice 500 of a mixture of 5 of calisaya-bark, 20 of gentian-root, and 10 of the root of *Rubia tinctoria*, macerating for 12 hours with 500 parts of water, expressing, filtering, dissolving in the whole 1,180 of sugar, and straining when cold [Fr. Cod.]; or by macerating 100 parts each of brook-lime, cochlearia, cress, and horseradish, 6 of orange-peel, and 1 part of cinnamon in 300 of stronger white wine, expressing, clarifying, straining, and for each 5 parts adding 8 of sugar [Swiss Ph.]; or by macerating 3 parts of calisaya-bark, 12 of gentian-root, and 6 of the root of *Rubia tinctoria* in 340 of water, expressing, filtering, adding 8 parts of sugar for 5 of filtrate, straining, and adding 168 of compound syrup of cochlearia [Belg. Ph.]; or by dissolving 620 parts of sugar in 345 of succus antiscorbuticus. [B, 95 (a, 38).] See also **S. ARMORACIE COMPOSITUS**.—**S. antiscorbuticus Jodatus** [Swiss Ph.]. Sp., *jaraibe de rábano jodado* [Sp. Ph.]. A syrup made by adding to 1,000 parts of s. antiscorbuticus 12 part of iodine and 1 part of potassium iodide [Swiss Ph.], or 4 of iodine and 1 of potassium iodide [Sp. Ph.] triturated with [Swiss Ph.] (dissolved in [Sp. Ph.]) a little water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. aperiens com-**

positus. A preparation made by digesting 221 parts each of the purified juice of agrimony, *Chærophylum sativum*, and *Pimpinella saxifraga* and the roots of iris, parsley, horseradish, and sulphurwort and 88 each of sassafras and the roots of elecampane and sweet flag in 996 of vinegar of squill, distilling 332 parts, and adding a syrup made of the expressed liquid from the residue with 1,992 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. aperiens Pechii**. A preparation made by boiling 25 parts each of the berries of allspice and the roots of *Apium graveolens*, asparagus, elecampane, birdlock, confrey, sweet lowwort, fennel, iris, strawberry, licorice, poppyodium, and common eryngo in enough water, and adding 11 parts each of the juice of *Pimpinella saxifraga*, chicory, fennel, fumitory, parsley, and licorice, 496 of vinegar of squill, and 1,328 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. aperitivus**. See **Syrupus de quinque radicibus compositus** (under **RADIX**).—**S. aromaticus**. See **S. ARTEMISIE COMPOSITUS**.—**S. balsamicus** (de Tolu). See **S. tobitanus**.—**S. benzoïnus**. A syrup made by digesting 250 grammes of benzoin with 1,000 of water for twelve hours, filtering, and adding twice as much white sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. cardiacus**. A syrup made of 11 parts of cinnamon, 4 of cloves, 2 of ginger, 75 of rose-water, 240 of strong wine, and 540 of sugar. [B, 199 (a, 38).]—**S. chalybeatus**. A syrup of 664 parts each of vinous tincture of iron and simple syrup and 14 of alcoholic cinnamon-water; or of 15 of aperient tincture of iron and 860 of syrup of chicory. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. communis** [Pruss. Ph., 7th ed., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. See **MOLASSES**.—**S. compositus Læffleji**. See under **Syrupus sarsaparillæ compositus**.—**S. copaiivus**. Fr., *sirop de baume de copahu*. Syrup of balsam of copaiiba; made by mixing 3 parts of powdered gum arabic with enough water to form a mucilage, incorporating 12 parts of copaiiba, and adding gradually 144 of syrup [Linc. Disp., 1792]; or by stirring 1 part of tincture of copaiiba into 24 parts of warm syrup [Frankf. Disp., 1791]. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**S. cordialis**. A syrup made of 665 parts of Madeira wine, 1,320 of sugar, and 40 of cinnamon-water; or of 120 of sweet almonds, 45 of cinnamon, 900 of sugar, 860 of brandy, 720 of Madeira wine, and 1/2 part each of musk and ambergris. [B, 119 (a, 38).] Cf. **HYPOCRAS**.—**S. Cuisinieri**. See **S. SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUS**.—**S. cum monosulfure sodico**. See **Sirof de monosulfure de sodium**.—**S. emeticus**. A syrup made by digesting 7 parts of powdered glass of antimony with 360 of white Rhine wine for three days at a gentle heat, adding 960 of white sugar, and boiling. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. emulsivus**. See **Sirof amygdalin** and **S. AMYGDALARUM**.—**S. fuscus**. See **MOLASSES**.—**S. gummosus**. See **S. ACACIÆ**.—**S. hollandicus**. See **MOLASSES**.—**S. hordeatus**. See **Sirof amygdalin** and **S. AMYGDALARUM**.—**S. iodo-tannicus** [Netherl. Ph.]. A syrup made by dissolving 1 part of iodine in a little alcohol, and 4 parts of extract of rhatany in water, mixing the two, allowing the mixture to stand some days until it no longer turns starch-paste blue, filtering, bringing up to 170 parts by washing with water, and adding 330 of sugar. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. kermesinus**. A syrup made by macerating 3 times with three times as much sugar and expressing; or by boiling together equal parts of kermes-jule and sugar; or by macerating 1/2 part of purified potassium carbonate, 28 parts of kermes, 166 of rose-water, and 111 each of water of lemon and water of cinnamon, and adding 1/3 part of alum and 664 parts of sugar; or by infusing over night 15 parts of cochineal and 1/2 part of purified potassium carbonate in 360 parts each of rose-water and cinnamon-water, and adding 960 of sugar and 360 of kermes-jule. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. Lobelii**. See **Sirof d'Exysium composit**.—**S. longi vitæ**. See **S. ACACIÆ**.—**S. magistralis**. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of root, 30 of dried gentian-root, and 367 of white wine, expressing, and adding 1,000 of mercurialis-juice, 345 each of the juice of borage and ox-tongue, and 1,500 of white honey. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. magistralis** [Swiss Ph.]. A syrup consisting of 1 part of extractum ferri pomatum dissolved in 4 parts of alcoholic cinnamon-water, 20 of syrup of orange-peel, 50 of compound syrup of rhubarb, 24 of syrup, and 1 part of tincture of Chinese cinnamon. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. manna**. See **Syrupus exsuum manna**.—**S. masticinum**. A preparation made by infusing 3 parts of mastic in 18 of water of mastic, straining, and adding 24 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. mineralis**. See **S. ACIDI SULPHURICI**.—**S. opiatius**. **S. opii** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop d'opium* (ou *thébaïque*). Sp., *jaraibe de extracto de opio* [Sp. Ph.]. A syrup made of extract of opium [Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] (dissolved in water [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Roum. Ph., Sp. Ph.], in strong wine [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph.]), mixed with syrup and evaporated, so that the preparation contains in 100 grammes about 20 centigrammes of extract of opium (1 gramme of the tincture [Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], or 2 grains of the wine [Netherl. Ph.]) (1 grain of the extract [Gr. Ph.]) to the oz. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. pectoralis** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sirop d'espèces pectorales* [Fr. Cod.]. A syrup made by infusing 1,000 parts of species florum pectoralium in 12,000 of boiling water, expressing, filtering, adding to 10,000 parts of the product 3 of extract of opium dissolved in 500 of water of orange-flowers and 20,000 of sugar, and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**S. pectoralis comitis Christiani**. A syrup made by boiling 14 grammes each of sassa-parilla, china-root, *Smilax aspera*, and guaiac, 21 of pearl barley, and 24 of ivory-flings in 1,992 of water until reduced one half, and adding a handful each of violets, ox-tongue, roses, and borage, and 664 grammes of white sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. sacchari**. See **S. S. scilliticus**. See **Syrupus scillæ**.—**S. simplex**. See **S.** (1st def.).—**S. spleneticus**. A syrup made by boiling 60 parts each of the roots of *Apium graveolens*, *Pimpinella saxifraga*, chicory, fennel, and parsley, the herbs of scolopendria, cochlearia, water-cress, *Chærophylum sativum*, and *Asperula dorata*, and the seeds of nettle and cress, 15 of the seeds of *Apium graveolens*, 22 of juniper, and 11 each of the roots of galangal and sweet flag in water enough to make 1,080, expressing, clarifying, adding 1,260 parts of white sugar, boiling, and adding 720 parts of a mixture made by boiling 90 parts of astacolith, 60 of cream of tartar, and 7 of hydrochloric acid in 720 of white Rhine wine. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**S. temperans**. A mixture of equal parts of syrup of lemon-juice and syrup of poppy. [A, 447 (a, 38).]—**S. thebaicus**. See **S.**

which arises a hollow stem that receives a fine silver wire which may be held in place by a thumb-screw. The end of the wire is bent at an angle and tipped with a bead. The warmed convex side of the disc is attached over the region of the apex-beat of the heart by means of a plaster. The wire records the systole, and, tapping against a stethoscope, gives a systolic sound. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Mar. 10, 1888, p. 277 (a, 34).]

SYSTEMMA (Lat.), n. n. $Si^2s(su^2s)-tre^2m^2ma^2$. Gen., *trem-matos* (-atis). Gr., *συστήμμα* (from *συστρέπειν*, to twist up). 1. A glomerule; a convolution. 2. Cramp. [*L.*, 50 (a, 14).]

SYSTROPHE (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2s(su^2s)/tro^2p^2-e(a)$. Gen., *systrôphes*. Gr., *συστροφή*. A sprain; also the resulting inflammation. [*L.*, 50 (a, 14).]

SYZYGIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Si^2z(su^2z)-j^2i(u^2g)/i^2-u^2m(u^2m)$. From *συσύγιος*, yoked (from *σύν*, with, and *συνίναμι*, to yoke). Fr., *syzygium*. Ger., *Mützenblume*. 1. A genus of the *Myrtaceæ*, regarded by some as a section of *Eugenia*. [*a.*, 35.] 2. Conjunction of organisms in pairs, without fusion of substance. [*L.*, 121.]—*S. beluta*. A Malabar tree with aromatic leaves which are used for diarrhoea and in baths for rheumatism. [*a.*, 35.]—*S. caryophyllæum*. Ger., *gewürzreiche Mützenblume*. A Ceylon species. The mildly aromatic and astringent bark, East Indian clove-bark, formerly known in Europe as *cassia caryophyllata* seu *cortex cassie caryophyllata*, is used as a spice and as a medicine. [*a.*, 35.]—*S. caryophyllifolium*. Ger., *neldenbaumblättrige Mützenblume*. An East Indian species. The astringent, bitterish, aromatic bark is used in fevers and in abdominal diseases. The berries are of the shape and taste of olives. [*a.*, 35.]—*S. guineense*. A species used in Senegal for rheumatism. The ripe fruits are edible. [*a.*, 35.]—

TABAC (Fr.), n. Ta^2b-ba^2k . 1. The genus *Nicotiana*. [*a.*, 35.] 2. Of the Fr. word, see **TABACUM**.—*Acérolé de t.* See *Nicotiana*.—*Écrolé de t.* See *Oleum nicotianæ*.—*Éthérolé de t.* See *Tinctura nicotianæ atheræ*.—*Extrait de t.* See *Extractum nicotianæ*.—*Grand t.* See *Nicotiana tabacum*.—*Huile de t.* See *Oleum nicotianæ*.—*Hydrolé de t.* See *Infusum de t.* See *Infusum nicotianæ*.—*Lavement de t.* See *Enema tabaci*.—*Enolé de t.* See *Vinum nicotianæ*.—*Oxérolé de t.* See *Acetum nicotianæ*.—*Oxmyel de t.* See *Oxymel nicotianæ*.—*Petit t.* See *Nicotiana rustica*.—*Sirop de t.* See *Syrupus nicotianæ*.—*T. de montagne*. T. des Savoyards, T. des Vosges. The *Arnica montana*. [*a.*, 35.]—*Teinture éthérée de t.* See *Tinctura nicotianæ atheræ*.—*Vin de t.* See *Vinum nicotianæ*.

TABACIC ACID, n. $Ta^2b-a^2s^2i^2k$. Fr., *acide tabacique*. Ger., *Tabaksäure*. A substance obtained from tobacco-leaves, formerly considered a dibasic organic acid, but now known to be a mixture of malic and citric acids. [*B.*, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

TABACOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ta^2b-ta^2b-a^2k(a^2k)/a^2k$. Gen., *-os* (-is). From *tabacum*, tobacco. Infiltration of a part or region with tobacco-dust. [*a.*, 34.]—**T. pulmonis**, **T. pulmonum**. Pulmonary atrophy caused by the inhalation of tobacco-dust. [*a.*, 34.]

TABACUM [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. $Ta^2b(ta^2b)/a^2k(a^2k)/u^2m(u^2m)$. Fr., *nicotiane, tabac* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Tabak, Tabakblätter* [Ger. Ph.]. Sp., *nicotiana* [Sp. Ph.]. The dried leaves of *Nicotiana t.* [*B.*, 95 (a, 38).]—**Enema tabaci**. Fr., *lavement de tabac*. Ger., *Tabakklister*. Sp., *clister de tabaco* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by treating tobacco-leaves with 175 times as much boiling water for 1 hour [Fr. Ph.] with 64 times as much boiling water for 1 hour [Fin. Ph.], with 240 times as much boiling water for 1 hour [Sp. Ph.], and straining. [*B.*, 95 (a, 38).]

TABAGISME (Fr.), n. $Ta^2b-ba^2zhez-m^2$. Chronic tobacco poisoning. [*R. Longuet*, "Union méd.," June 23, 1885, p. 1053.]

TABAK (Ger.), n. Ta^2b-a^2k . 1. The genus *Nicotiana*. 2. Tobacco-leaves. [*a.*, 35.]—**T. lunge**. See **TABACOSIS pulmonum**.—**T. vergiftung**. See **NICOTINISM**.

TABANUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ta^2b(ta^2b)/an(a^2n)-u^2s(u^2s)$. A genus of blood-sucking *Diptera*. [*a.*, 43.]—**T. bovinus**. See **CESTRUS bovis**.

TABASHEER, n. $Ta^2b-a^2sher^2$. Said to be from Sans, *tabak-shiri*, cow's milk. Written also *tabashir*, *tabaxir*, and *tabaschir*. Fr., *tabashir*. Ger., *Tabascheer*. A bluish-white substance found in the fruits of various species of the *Bambuseæ*. It consists of silica and small quantities of lime, potash, and vegetable matter. It is reputed astringent and tonic, and is used medicinally. [*a.*, 35.]

TABATIÈRE (Fr.), n. $Ta^2b-a^2t-e-e^2r$. A snuff-box. [*a.*, 14.]—**T. anatomique**. See **FOVEOLA radialis**.

TABEFACTIO (Lat.), n. f. $Ta^2b(ta^2b)-e^2fa^2k(fa^2k)/shi^2(ti^2)-o$. Gen., *-onis*. From *tabefacere*, to melt. See **CHANCRE** (1st def.).

TABELLA (Lat.), n. f. $Ta^2b(ta^2b)-e^2l(a^2l)$. Dim. of *tabula*, a board. See **TABULÆ**.—**Tabellæ carbonaceæ**. Fr., *tablettes de charbon*. Sp., *tabletas de carbón*. Lozenges of 600 parts of purified charcoal with 2,382 of sugar, 18 of tragacanth, and enough water [Belg. Ph.] with 600 of sugar and 150 of tragacanth mucilage [Fr. Cod.], with 1,720 of sugar and enough tragacanth mucilage [Sp. Ph.]. The Belg. lozenges contain 30 centigrammes each, the Fr. 50 centigrammes each, and the Sp. 30 centigrammes each of charcoal. [*B.*, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tabellæ manus Christi**. See *Conserva rosarii sicca*.—**Tabellæ martiales** (seu *restaurantes*). Lozenges consisting of 30 parts of iron-flings with 5 of cinnamon, 180 of sugar, and 120 of water, or with $\frac{7}{8}$ of cinnamon and about 306 of sugar, each containing 12 centigrammes of iron; or of 28 parts

S. jambolanum. Fr., *myrte pédonculé*. Jambolan tree, Java plum; a species identified by some with *S. caryophyllifolium*. The root-bark is used as an astringent, the bark of the stem and branches in apthas, and the austere, acidulous berries in gargles and in preparing an astringent and stomachic syrup. The bark and the seed (called in India *jumbo*, or *jambol*) have been used in diabetes. [*a.*, 35.]—**S. zeylanicum**. An edible-fruited Ceylon tree. The leaves, which have a pleasant, aromatic, somewhat astringent taste, are used in syphilis. [*a.*, 35.] Cf. **MARANDA**.

SZALATHNYA, n. A place in Suhl County, Hungary, where there is an alkaline saline spring. [*L.*, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

SZCAWNICZA, n. A place in Austrian Galicia where there are saline springs, with bathing and where-cure establishments. [*L.*, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

SZKLENO, n. A place in Bars County, Hungary, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [*L.*, 30, 49, 57, 135 (a, 14).]

SZLIACS, n. A place in Zolyom County, Hungary, where there are warm gaseous, ferruginous, alkaline, and sulphurous springs. [*L.*, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

SZOBRAN CZ, n. A place in Ung County, Hungary, where there are saline and sulphurous springs. [*L.*, 30, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

SZOLYMA, n. A place in Marmaros County, Hungary, where there are sulphurous springs. [*L.*, 30 (a, 14).]

SZOLYVA, n. A place in Bereg County, Hungary, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [*L.*, 30 (a, 14).]

SZULIN, n. A place in Zips County, Hungary, where there is a ferruginous spring. [*L.*, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

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of iron-flings with 7 of cinnamon and 338 of sugar, or with $\frac{3}{8}$ of cinnamon, 138 of sugar, and enough tragacanth mucilage, each containing 9 centigrammes of iron; or of 32 parts each of iron-flings and cinnamon-water, 8 of powdered cinnamon, 4 of tragacanth, and 324 of sugar, each containing 5 centigrammes of iron; or of 19 parts of iron-flings, 6 of cinnamon, 180 of sugar, 30 of sweet almonds, and 2 each of cardamom and orange-peel. [*B.*, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tabellæ rosatæ**. See *Conserva rosarii sicca*.

TABERNEMONTANA (Lat.), n. f. $Ta^2b(ta^2b)-u^2rn(e^2rn)-e(a^2e^2)-mo^2nt-an(a^2n)/a^2$. From *Tabernemontanus*, a German botanist. Fr., *taberne, tabernemontane*. A genus of tropical apocynaceous trees and shrubs. The *Tabernemontanea* are a tribe of the *Apocynæ*. [*a.*, 35.]—**T. alba**. Fr., *bois laiteux*. A West Indian species. The bark is used like that of *T. citrifolia*. [*a.*, 35.]—**T. angustifolia**. A plant growing in South Carolina and Georgia. The root and bark are said to be antisyndetic. [*a.*, 35.]—**T. citrifolia**. Fr., *bois de lait* (ou *laiteux franc*), *taberne à feuilles de citronnier*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a West Indian tree with a caustic, poisonous juice. The bitter bark is used as a tonic, febrifuge, and anthelmintic, and the leaves are reputed vulnerary and febrifuge. [*a.*, 35.] 2. Of Jacquin, see *T. alba*.—**T. coronaria**. Adam's apple. East Indian rose-bay, wax-flower plant. The juice is used in ophthalmia and skin diseases, and the root-bark as an anthelmintic and in odontalgia. [*a.*, 35.]—**T. crispata**. An East Indian species. The acid juice of the root-bark is used in diarrhoea and as an application to abscesses. [*a.*, 35.]—**T. dichotoma**. Ger., *Evaupfelbaum*. A tree of Ceylon. Its fruit is poisonous. [*a.*, 35.]—**T. mauritiana**. A shrub with a poisonous milky sap. [*Nouv. rem.*, May 8, 1889, p. 242.]—**T. orientalis**. See *T. crispata*.—**T. persticaria**. An Isle-of-France species. The juice is considered poisonous. [*a.*, 35.]—**T. semperiferous**. A species found in the Philippine Islands; used in dysentery and for the stings of venomous reptiles. [*a.*, 35.]—**T. utilis**. Fr., *arbre à lait*. Ger., *Milchbaum*. The *hya-hya* (or cow-tree) of British Guiana. The stem yields a sweet, milky juice, highly esteemed as food, though containing some caustic juice. The bark is used medicinally. [*a.*, 35.]

TABES (Lat.), n. f. $Tab(ta^2b)/ez(az)$. Gen., *tabis*. Gr., *φθίσις*. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Auszehrung*. 1. A wasting away, especially atrophy of the muscles; also t. dorsalis. [*D.*] 2. In botany, a wasting, a gradual decay of the powers of growth. [*a.*, 35.]—**Painful t. See **Abortive locomotor ataxia**.—**T. anglica**. Of De Garacenières pulmonary tuberculosis. [*a.*, 34.]—**T. atactica**, **T. ataxica** (Fr.). See **Locomotor ataxia**.—**T. cerebellaris**. Of Remak, posterior spinal sclerosis associated with cerebellar symptoms. [*A.*, 319 (a, 34).]—**T. cerebitalis**. Of Remak, posterior spinal sclerosis associated with cerebral symptoms. [*A.*, 319 (a, 34).]—**T. cervicalis**. Of Remak, posterior spinal sclerosis affecting the cervical segment of the spinal cord. [*A.*, 319 (a, 34).]—**T. comburée** (Fr.). Syn.: *t. ataxospasmodique, sclérose postéro-latérale de la moëlle*. Sclerosis of the posterior and lateral columns of the spinal cord. [Grasset, "Arch. de neurol.," July, 1886, p. 27.]—**T. coxaria**. Tuberculous coxitis. [*a.*, 34.]—**T. diabetica**. See **DIABETOPHTHISIS**.—**T. dolorosa**. See **Abortive locomotor ataxia**.—**T. dorsalis**, **T. dorsualis**. Ger., *Rückenmarkszehrung, Darrsucht, Rückendarré*. Consumption of the spinal cord (see **Locomotor ataxia**); so called from the peculiar lesion in the posterior columns. [*D.*]—**T. dorsualis cervicalis**. See *T. cervicalis*.—**T. dorsualis ilio-sacra**. A condition more or less completely simulating locomotor ataxia; acquired through fear of the disease, but not dependent on an anatomical lesion. [Knowliewsky, "Ctbl. f. Nervenheilk.," 1885, No. 15; "Ctbl. f. klin. Med.," Jan. 2, 1886, p. 15; "Irrenfreund," 1886, No. 7, p. 108.]—**T. dorsualis spasmodica**. See **Spasmodic spinal paralysis**.—**T. fruste** (Fr.). A variety of locomotor ataxia which**

may remain without change until death, or may develop into the ordinary form of locomotor ataxia. [Rummo, "Union méd.", June 5, 1884, p. 986 (D).]—**T. hamorrhoidalis.** Neurasthenia with tabetic symptoms caused by hemorrhoids. [a. 34.]—**T. incipiens.** The first stage of *t. dorsalis*. [L. 57 (a. 50).]—**T. lactea.** An impairment of the general health resulting from an excessive or too prolonged secretion of milk.—**T. lumbaris.** Of Remak, posterior sclerosis of the lumbar segment of the spinal cord. [A. 319 (a. 34).]—**T. mesenterica.** **T. meseraica.** See **PACHIS meseraica**.—**T. moteur** (Fr.). Of Dierret, *t.* caused by inflammation of the cerebral motor centres. ["Lyon méd.", June 12, 1887, p. 208 (a. 34).]—**T. neurasthenica.** See **NEURASTHENIA**.—**T. oculaire** (Fr.). *T. dorsalis* affecting especially the functions of the eye, amblyopia, ptosis, diplopia, lagophthalmia, nystagmus, etc., being developed. [a. 18.]—**T. peripherica.** See **PERIPHERIC NEUROSTASIS**.—**T. pulmonalis.** See **PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS**.—**T. purulenta.** See **ARTHOPOYOSIS**.—**T. salivaris.** Marasmus associated with and attributed to salivation. [a. 34.]—**T. saturnina.** The general marasmus caused by saturnism. [a. 34.]—**T. scrofulosa.** See **T. meseraica**.—**T. spasmodica.** See **SPASMODIC SPINAL PARALYSIS**.—**T. ulcerosa.** See **APOSTEMATOUS NEURASTHENIA**.—**T. urinalis.** See **DIABETES mellitus**.

TABESCANT, adj. Ta²b-e²s'n't. Lat., *tabescens* (from *tabere*, to moulder away). Ger., *verkümmern*. In botany, wasting; affected with tabes. [a. 35.]

TABETIC, adj. Ta²b-e²t'ik. Lat., *tabeticus*. Fr., *tabétique*. Ger., *tabetisch*, *abzehrnd*. Pertaining to or affected with tabes dorsalis; as a n. (Ger., *Tabetiker*, *Tabiker*), a person so affected.

TABIANO (It.). n. Ta²b-e-a²n'o. A place in Parma, Italy, where there are alkaline and sulphurous springs. [L. 49, 57 (a. 14).]

TABID, adj. Ta²b'id. Lat., *tabidus*. Fr., *tabide*. Pertaining to or affected with tabes. [a. 48.]

TABIFIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ta²b-e-fek. Causing or inducing tabes. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

TABIKER (Ger.). n. Ta²b-ek'e²r. See **TABETIC**.

TABITUDO (Lat.). n. f. Ta²b'ta²b'it'u²d'ud'yo. Gen., *-ud'inis*. From *tabidus*, melting. The condition of being tabetic. [a. 48.]

TABLE, n. Ta²b'l. Gr., *ράβηλα*, *ράβηλα*. Lat., *tabula*. Fr., *t. Ger. Tisch, Tafel*. A flat-topped article of furniture; a structure resembling a *t.* or its flat top. [a. 48.]—**Bed-t.** Of Isaacs, a *t.* fixed to the frame of an ordinary bedstead, so as to be folded away beneath it when necessary. ["Lancet," 1872, i, p. 764.]—**Inner t.** (of the cranial wall). The inner solid osseous part of the bones of the cranial wall. [C.]—**Operating t.** A chain of *t.* used in surgical operations. [E.]—**Outer t.** (of the cranial wall). The outer solid osseous portion of the bones of the walls of the cranium. [C.]—**T's of the skull.** The condensed inner and outer layers of the cranial bone which include the diploe. [L.]—**Vitreous t. of the skull.** See *inner t.* (of the cranial walls).

TABLET, n. Ta²b'le²t. Lat., *tabella*, *trochiscus*, *tabula*, *pastillus*. Fr., *tablette*. Ger., *Täfelchen*. Sp., *tableta*, *trocisco*. A lozenge having for its basis finely powdered sugar brought to the proper consistence with the aid of mucilage. The Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., and Russ. Ph. sometimes order chocolate as a basis. [B; B, 95 (a. 38).] See also **LOZENGE**, **PASTILLE**, and **TROCHEE**.

TABLETTE (Fr.). n. Ta²b'le²t. See **TABLET**.—**T's antichlorotics.** See **TABELLE martiales**.—**T's antimonialis.** See **TROCHISCI stibiatii**.—**T's antiperiodiques.** See **MORSUM chinati**.—**T's chalybees.** See **TABELLE martiales**.—**T's de Kunkel.** See **TROCHISCI stibiatii**.—**T's de santonine.** See **Pastilli** (see *trochisci*) **SANTONINI**.—**T's de tribus.** See **SACCHARUM nigratum**.—**T's de Tronchin** (Swiss Ph.). Lozenges containing each 4 milligrammes of extract of opium and 8 of kermes mineral, and made from a mass consisting of 2 grammes of extract of opium, 4 each of kermes mineral and anise, 8 of licorice-juice, 30 of gum arabic, 10 of tincture of balsam of Tolu, and 125 of sugar. [B, 95 (a. 38).] See also **Tronchin's anticatartharal LOZENGES**.—**T's gommeuses kermésifères.** See **Tronchin's anticatartharal LOZENGES**.—**T's impériales.** See **MORSUM imperatoris**.—**T's pectorales.** See **TABELLE sulphuris**.—**T's vermifuges.** 1. Lozenges consisting of 14 parts of santonium, 7 of myrrh, 166 of sugar, and enough mucilage; or of 15 parts each of santonium and Corsican moss, 11 of ethiops mineral, 7 of cinnamon, 2½ of jalap resin, and 210 of sugar. 2. Lozenges consisting of 7 parts of chalk, 4 each of santonium, burned stag's horn, and Caroline thistle, 2 of diacrydium sulphuratum, 30 of sugar, 3 parts of cinnamon, and enough gum-arabic mucilage. [B, 119 (a. 38).]

TABLER (Fr.). n. Ta²b'le-a. See **APRON**.—**T. des Hottentotes.** See **Pudendal APRON**.—**T. élastique.** See **TUNICA abdominalis**.

TABLOID, n. Ta²b'loid. A tablet. [B.]

TABOURET (Fr.). n. Ta²b-bu-ra. See **THLASEPI**.

TABULA (Lat.). n. f. Ta²b'ta²b'u²l'u²l'a². See **TABLE** and **TABLET**. [a. 17.]—**Tabula cranii.** The tables of the skull.

TABULAI, adj. Ta²b'u²l'a²r. From *tabula*, a board. Resembling a table. [a. 48.]

TABULET, n. Ta²b'u²l'e²t. A lozenge or troche. [B, 117.]

TABUM (Lat.). n. n. Tab(ta²b'u²m'u²m). From *tabes*, a wasting away. See **ICOR** (3d def.) and **SANIES**.

TAC (Fr.). n. Ta²k. An old name for influenza. ["Rev. de thérap." Mar., 1892, p. 117 (a. 50).]

TACAMAHAC, n. Ta²k'a²m-a²-ha²k. Lat., *tacamahaca*. Fr., *tacamahac*, *tacamahague*, *tacamahaca*. Ger., *Takamahak*, *Takamahackharz*, *Holz und Tak*, *Schwammholzgummi*. 1. Any one of various bitter balsamic resins, especially American *t.* (1st def.) and East Indian *t.*, analogous to the turpentine in properties; formerly much used, but now only as a constituent of plasters and ointments.

[a. 35.] 2. See **North American t.**—**American t.** 1. A product of *Bursera tomentosa* or (according to some) of *Iceia heptaphylla* and *Iceia tacamahaca*. It occurs in light-yellowish or reddish-brown brittle pieces, irregularly shaped, varying in size from that of a mustard-seed to two inches in diameter, and often covered with powder. It consists of a resin and a small proportion of a volatile oil. [a. 35.] 2. See **West Indian t.** (3d def.). 3. See **North American t.** A soft, dark-green oleo-resin said to be derived from *Calophyllum tacamahaca*; not now known to commerce. [a. 35.]—**East Indian t.** Lat., *tacamahaca orientalis* (see *ostindica*, seu in *testis*, seu *sublimis*). Ger., *ostindisches Takamahak*, *Takamahak in Schalen*. A rather soft, yellowish or greenish variety, occurring rarely in commerce in gourd-shells covered with rush-leaves. It is ascribed to *Calophyllum inophyllum*. [a. 35.]—**North American t.** Lat., *tacamahaca communis* (see *vulgaris*), *balsamum Focot* (see *populi*). Ger., *nordamerikanisches Takamahak*. The balsamic resin obtained from the buds of *Populus balsamifera*. [a. 35.]—**West Indian t.** 1. See **American t.** (1st def.). 2. The resinous balsam of *Calophyllum calaba*. [a. 35.]

TACAMAHACA (Lat.). n. f. Ta²k'a²m-a²-ha²k'a². 1. Of Spach, a section of the genus *Populus*. 2. See **TACAMAHAC**.—**Emplastum tacamahacae.** Sp., *emplastro de tacamaca* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster consisting of 2 parts of white wax, 4 of turpentine, and 8 of American tacamahac (1st def.). [B, 95 (a. 38).]—**Gummi t.** [Beslin].—**Tacamahac.**—**T. complanatum.** See **North American TACAMAHAC** and **American TACAMAHAC** (1st def.).—**T. carbagua.** See **CARABA**.—**T. in testis.** See **East Indian TACAMAHAC**.—**T. occidentalis.** See **West Indian TACAMAHAC**.—**T. orientalis.** See **East Indian TACAMAHAC**.—**T. résine** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Sp., *tacamaca*, *tacamaca oficial* 6 *rajiza* [Sp. Ph.]. See **American TACAMAHAC** (1st def.).—**T. vulgaris.** See **North American TACAMAHAC** (1st def.).

TACAMAHQUE (Fr.), **TACAMAQUE** (Fr.). n's. Ta²-ka²-ma²-a²k, *ma²k*. See **TACAMAHAC**.—**FRAUK t.** The *Calophyllum calaba*. [a. 35.]—**T. terreuse** [Fr. Cod.]. See **TACAMAHACA (résine)**.

TACCA (Lat.). n. f. Ta²k'a²k'a²k'a². Fr. t. A genus of herbs, of the *Taccaceae*, which are an order of monocotyledons closely related to the *Amariyllideae*. [a. 35.]—**T. oceanica.** A Sandwich-Islands species furnishing Tahiti arrow-root. [a. 35.]—**T. palmata.** A species found in Java and the Moluccas. The tubers furnish a nourishing farina inferior to that of *T. pinnatifida*. [a. 35.]—**T. pinnatifida.** Fr. t. *pinnatifida*. Otaheite salep-plant, a plant, a species cultivated in the Sandwich Islands. Its tubers yield a variety of arrow-root especially suitable to cases of diarrhoea and dysentery. [a. 35.]

TACHE (Fr.). n. Ta²sh. See **MACULA** and **SPOT**.—**Meningeal t's.** See **Cerebral MACULE**.—**T. acoustique.** **T. auditive.** See **MACULA acustica**.—**T. aveugle.** See **Optic disc**.—**T's ardoisées.** See **MACULE ceruleae**.—**T's bleuâtres.** See **PELIOMA typhosum**.—**T's bleues.** See **MACULE ceruleae**.—**T. café au lait.** See **NEVUS t. brunus**.—**T. concolor.** See **LOCUS niger**.—**T. concolorale.** **T. congenitale.** See **NEVUS t. cribelle**.—**T. cribelle.** See **MACULE cribelle**.—**T. de brûlure.** See **EPRHELI ab igne**.—**T. de feu.** See **NEVUS flammeus**.—**T's de grossesse.** See **CHLOASMA gravidarum**.—**T. de la corne.** See **MACULA corneae**.—**T's de lait.** See **STROPHULUS**.—**T. de Mariotte.** See **Optic disc**.—**T's de mort.** See **MELASMA maculosum**.—**T. de naissance.** See **NEVUS**.—**T's de roussure.** See **SENTIO**.—**T. embryonnaire.** Of Coste, the embryonic area.—**T. germinative.** See **Germinial spot**.—**T. hémorrhagique.** See **NEVUS**.—**T's hépatiques.** See **MACULE hepaticae**.—**T. jaune.** See **MACULA lutea**.—**T's laiteuses.** 1. See **Lymphangial nodules**. 2. Of Ranvier, the white spots found in the omentum of new-born rabbits, composed of groups of hæmatopoietic cells. [K, 17.]—**Cf. Milk spot**.—**T's lentillaires.** See **MACULE lentillares** (3d def.).—**T's médico-légales.** See **MACULE medicinales forensis**.—**T. mélanienne.** See **NEVUS** and **Cf. MACULE nigre**.—**T's méningiennes.** See **Cerebral MACULE**.—**T. motrice.** See **Motorial-nerve END-PLATE**.—**T. noire.** **T. noirâtre.** **T. noir.** See **LOCUS niger**.—**T's ombrées.** See **MACULE ceruleae**.—**T. pigmentaire.** See **NEVUS pigmentosus**.—**T's polaires.** See **Extrusion GLOBULE**.—**T's rosées** (lentillaires). **T. rouges.** See **ROSEOLA typhosa**.—**T. rudimentaire.** Of Bizot, a superficial yellow spot symptomatic of a beginning atheromatous arterial degeneration. [L. 57 (a. 50).]—**T. sanguine.** See **NEVUS**.—**T. spermatique.** A spot or stain of semen on clothing, etc. [L. 49 (a. 14).]—**T's syphilitiques.** A pigmentary syphiloderm. [L. 87 (a. 50).]—**T. vasculaire.** **T. vineuse.** See **NEVUS flammeus**.

TACHETÉ (Fr.), adj. Tu²sh-ta. Spotted, macular.

TACHIA (Lat.). n. f. Ta²k'a²ch'ia². Fr., *tachie*, *tachi*. A genus of the *Gentianaceae*. [a. 35.]—**T. gujanensis.** A shrub of Guiana and the Rio Negro. The root is used as a febrifuge. [a. 35.]

TACHISTOSCOPE, n. Ta²k'ist'o-skop. From *τάχιστος*, most swift, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Of Volkman, a sort of stereoscope in which a falling lid or diaphragm opens for a moment one or both of the holes through which the observer looks. [F.]

TACHOMETER, n. Ta²k'o-m'e²t-ur. From *τάχος*, swift, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See **HÆMOTACHOMETER**.

TACHYCARDIA (Lat.). n. f. Ta²k'a²ch'ia²-i²u²-ka²rd'i²a². From *τάχος*, quick, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *tachycardie*, *Tachycardie*. Abnormally rapid action of the heart; especially the over-action of the heart observed during digestion or as the result of dyspepsia, etc. [Ott, "Wien. med. Woch.", Apr. 15, 1882.]—**Essential paroxysmal t.** Fr., *tachycardie essentielle paroxysmale*. Of Bouvier, *t.* due to a functional perturbation of cardiac innervation, and occurring in attacks of longer or shorter duration, the function of the heart becoming normal during the intervals between the attacks. ["Rev. de méd.", ix, 1889, p. 753 (a. 34).]—**Paroxysmal t.** Occurring at intervals; it may be due to reflex irritation. [a. 34.]—**T. strumosa exophthalmica** [Lebert]. See **Exophthalmic GOÏTRE**.

TACHYCARDIE (Fr.), n. Ta³-ke-ka³-r-de. See TACHYCARDIA. — **T. atropinique**. Tachycardia due to the action of atropine. [a, 18]. — **T. fébrile**. Tachycardia with fever. [a, 18].

TACHYGRAPH, n. Ta²k¹-gra³f. From ταχύς, swift, and γραφειν, to write. See HEMOTACHYROMETER.

TACHYATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ta²k¹(ta²k¹)-i²(u²)-i²(e)-a²t(a²t)-ri-(re)²a². From ταχύς, swift, and ιατρία, medical treatment. Fr., tachyatrie. The art of healing speedily. [L, 50 (a, 14)].

TACHYPHRASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ta²k¹(ta²ch²)-i²(u²)-fraz(fra³s)-i²a². From ταχύς, rapid, and φράσις, speech. Ger., Poltem (2d def.), Brudeln (2d def.), Tachyphrasie. 1. Great rapidity of speech; observed in some forms of mental disease. [a, 34]. Cf. PARAPHRASIA prolepsis. 2. Very rapid, stammering speech. [L, 57 (a, 50)].

TACHYPNEA (Lat.), n. f. Ta²k¹(ta²ch²)-i²(u²)-p-ne²(no²-e)²a². From ταχύς, swift, and πνοή, breath. Fr., tachypnée. Ger., Tachypnoe. Abnormally rapid respiration.

TACHYTHANATOUS, adj. Ta²k¹-i²-tha²n²a²t-u²s. Gr., ταχύθαντος (from ταχύς, swift, and θάνατος, death). Lat., tachythanas. Fr., tachythanas. 1. Of Hippocrates, killing quickly. 2. Dying suddenly. [L, 50 (a, 14)].

TACHYTOME, n. Ta²k¹-i²om-i². From ταχύς, swift, and τμήν, a cutting. The art of operating quickly. [E, 6.]

TACON (Fr.), n. Ta²-ko²n². A parasitic disease of the *Crocus sativus* in which the bulb is converted into a blackish powder; also a disease of the vine, produced, according to De Bary, by the mycelium of *Sphaceloma ampelinum* attacking the tissues. [a, 35].

TACT (Fr.), n. Ta²kt. See TOUCH. — **T. médicale**. Instinctive ability to judge of the character of a disease and the means of attacking it. [L, 41 (a, 14)].

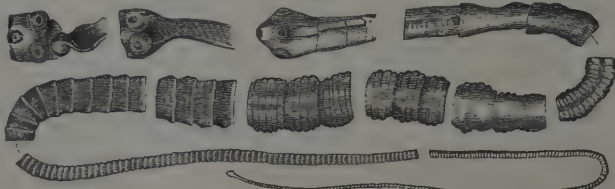
TACTILE, adj. Ta²kt¹i². Gr., αἰσῆς. Lat., tactilis (from tangere, to touch). Fr., t., tangible. Ger., fühlbar, empfindbar. Pertaining to the sense of touch. [L, 343].

TACTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ta²kt¹(ta²kt)¹u²s. Gen., tact¹us. From tangere, to touch. See TOUCH.

TEDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ted¹(ta²3'e²d)-i²-u²m(u²m). From tædēf, it wearies me. Ger., Ekel, Ueberdross. Weariness, loathing. [L, 50 (a, 14)]. — **T. vitæ**. The condition of being weary of life (a symptom of insanity). [a, 48].

TENIA (Lat.), n. f. Ten¹(ta²3'e²n)-i²a². Gr., τενία (from τενειν, to stretch). Fr., t. Ger., Leisten, Leiste (1st def.), Bandwurm (2d def.). 1. A ribbon or bandlet; a bandage; a tape-like structure; in the pl., teniae, the ligamenta coli. [E, 16 (K)]. 2. The typical genus of the *Teniada*, or *Teniadæ* (Ger., Bandwürmer), which are a family, order, etc., of the *Cestoda*, characterized by a distinct head (or attached extremity) with four suckorial discs with or without a double or single row of hooks, and by a band-like body divided into segments which, when mature, are bisexual. The adults inhabit the intestinal canal of vertebrates, nearly every genus of which has its specific T. In their larval state (cysticercus) they are found in both vertebrates and invertebrates. [L.] — **T. à anneaux courts** (Fr.). See BOTRIOCEPHALUS latus. — **T. arietina** (Weinland). A doubtful species, properly referred to *T. solium* or *T. mediocanellata*. [L, 24]. — **T. acanthothorax**. An unknown species of the cysticercus of which has been found in man. [L, 16]. Cf. CYSTICERCUS acanthothorax. — **Tænia acustica**. See AUDITORY STRIE. — **T. ægyptica**. See *T. nana* (1st def.). — **T. à épines** (Fr.). — **T. à longs anneaux** (Fr.). — **T. à longues articulations** (Fr.). See *T. solium* (1st def.). — **T. à mamelons ombilicæux** (Fr.). See BOTRIOCEPHALUS latus. — **T. aprî**. See *T. marginata*. — **T. armata** (humana). — **T. armé** (Fr.). — **T. articulés demittens**. — **T. bandelette** (Fr.). See *T. solium* (1st def.). — **T. bovinæ**. See *T. marginata*. — **T. canina**. See *T. elliptica*. — **T. capensis**. See *T. solium* (1st def.). — **T. caprina**. See PENTASTOMA denticulatum and *T. marginata*. — **T. cateniformis**. See *T. elliptica*. — **T. cateniformis lupi**. See *T. marginata*. — **T. cellulosa**. See CYSTICERCUS cellulose and *T. solium* (1st def.). — **T. cerebialis**. See *T. cœnurus*. — **T. cinerea** foveæ rhomboideæ. See LAMINA cinerea. — **T. cœnurus**. A variety found in the intestine of the dog. The larva is the *Cœnurus cerebialis*. [B, 82; L, 16]. — **Tænia coli**. See LIGAMENTA coli. — **T. cornæ**. — **T. corporis striati** (fibrosa). See *T. semicircularis*. — **T. cucumerina**. Ger., Hundebandwurm, Hundekirbiswurm. 1. See *T. elliptica*. 2. The *T. elliptica* as found in dogs, sometimes considered a distinct species or variety. [L.] — **T. cucumerina elliptica**. A species including both *T. cucumerina* (2d def.) and *T. elliptica* regarded as varieties of one species. [B, 82]. — **T. cucurbitina** (Block). See *T. solium* (1st def.) and *T. marginata*. — **T. cucurbitina**. See *T. mediocanellata*. — **T. cucurbitina plana**. See *T. solium* (1st def.). — **T. cuneiceps**. See *T. elliptica*. — **T. degener**. See *T. solium* (1st def.). — **T. de la première espèce** (Fr.). See BOTRIOCEPHALUS latus. — **T. de la seconde espèce** (Fr.). See *T. solium* (1st def.). — **T. dentata**. See BOTRIOCEPHALUS latus. — **T. mediocanellata**. — **T. solium (1st def.). — **T. denticulata**. Fr., t. du bœuf. A species found in cattle in France and Germany. [L, 17]. — **T. des tropiques** (Fr.). See BOTRIOCEPHALUS tropicus. — **T. du bœuf** (Fr.). See *T. denticulata*. — **T. du mouton** (Fr.). See *T. expansa*. — **T. e Capite Bonne Spel**. See *T. solium* (1st def.). — **T. echinococcus** (scolecipariens). A small species inhabiting the dog and the wolf. The larva is the echinococcus of man. It is seldom more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, and has only four segments. The head has a double row of hooks, thirty to forty in number, and four suckers. [L, 16]. — **T. elliptica**. Ger., Katzenbandwurm, Einsiedlerwurm. A species closely related to the *T. cucumerina* of the dog, and found in cats and dogs, also in one case (by Eschricht) in man. It is from six to**

eight inches long, with an uncinated head with four suckers. The reproductive organs are double in each segment and situated on the margin. The joints are ovoid. The scolices are probably found in insects. They have been found in the dog-louse. [L, 16]. — **T. eminentia pyramiformis**. See *T. semicircularis*. — **T. en échelle** (Fr.). See *T. solium fenestrata*. — **T. en sole** (Fr.). See *T. serrata*. — **T. equina**. See *T. perfoliata*. — **T. ex cysticercus tenuicollis**. See *T. marginata*. — **T. expansa**. A species found in sheep in Germany. [L, 17]. — **T. felis**. See *T. elliptica*. — **T. fenestrata**. See *T. solium* (1st def.). — **T. fibrosa striati**. See *T. semicircularis*. — **T. finna**. See CYSTICERCUS cellulose and *T. solium* (1st def.). — **T. flavomaculata**. — **T. flavopunctata**. A species with yellowish spots in the middle of the segments. Only incomplete specimens have been observed, and in one case only. [L, 17]. — **T. fornicis**. The lateral edges of the body of the fornix. [L, 332]. — **T. fossæ** (see foveæ) rhomboideæ. See ALA pontis. — **T. globosa**. See CYSTICERCUS tenuicollis and *T. marginata*. — **T. granulosa**. See ECHINOCOCCUS hominis. — **T. grisea**. See BOTRIOCEPHALUS latus. — **T. hippocampi**. See CORPUS fimbriatum. — **T. hirudinacea**. See ECHINORHYNCHUS gigas. — **T. humana armata**. See *T. solium* (1st def.). — **T. humana inermis**. See BOTRIOCEPHALUS latus. — **T. hydatigena**. See *T. marginata and CYSTICERCUS cellulose. — **T. hydatigena anomala** (see analla). See CYSTICERCUS cellulose and *T. solium* (1st def.). — **T. hydatula**. See *T. marginata*. — **T. lanceolata**. See PENTASTOMA tenuicollis. — **T. lata**. See BOTRIOCEPHALUS latus and *T. solium* (1st def.). — **Tænia ligamentosa coli**. See LIGAMENTA coli. — **T. lophosoma**. A species described by Cobbold, probably a deformed *T. solium* or *T. mediocanellata*. [L, 16, 20]. — **T. lupina**. See *T. marginata*. — **T. madagascariensis** [Davaline]. A species infesting man found in Madagascar. [L, 24]. — **T. magna**. See *T. plicata*. — **T. mamillaria**. A species found in the large intestine of the horse. [L, 17]. — **T. marginata**. A species found in the dog and the wolf. The larval form is the *Cysticercus tenuicollis*. [L, 16]. — **T. mediocanellata**. Beef tapeworm; a species formerly regarded as a *T. solium* (1st def.), but it differs from that in being larger and having a non-uncinate head, with four large suckers surrounded by dark spots. Its cysticercus (*Cysticercus bovis*) inhabits the muscles of cattle. [L, 16]. — **Tænia medullares**. See AUDITORY STRIE. — **T. membranacea**. See BOTRIOCEPHALUS latus. — **T. nana** (Fr.). — **T. nana**. 1. Dwarf tapeworm; an Egyptian species found in the small intestine; it is from 8 to 10 lines long, and has from 150 to 170 segments, with an uncinated quadrangular head. Its cysticercus is unknown. [L, 16, 19]. 2. Of Van Beneden, see *T. echinococcus*. — **T. osculis marginalibus solitariis**. See *T. solium* (1st def.). — **T. ovilla**. See *T. marginata*. — **T. ovina**. See *T. expansa*. — **T. perfoliata**. A species found in the small intestine of the horse. [L, 17]. — **T. pinealis**. See RECESSUS suprapinealis. — **T. plus choroidei ventriculi quarli**. See ALA pontis. — **T. plicata**. — **T. plissée** (Fr.). A species found in the small intestine, and at times in the stomach, of the horse. [L, 17]. — **T. pontis**. Of Henle, a small lamina of white substance arising in the white centre of the cerebellum, encircling on each side the crus cerebri, at the anterior edge of the pons Varoli, and losing itself in the fibres of the crus on its medial surface. [L, 16 (K)]. — **T. prima**. See BOTRIOCEPHALUS latus. — **T. proglottina**. A species found in fowls. [L, 17]. — **quadratohe**. See *T. perfoliata. — **T. recessus pinealis**. The peduncle of the pineal gland. [L, 16 (K)]. — **T. recessus suprapinealis**. The prolongation of the choroid plexus of the third ventricle into the recessus pinealis. [L, 332]. — **T. rhinaria**. See PENTASTOMA tenuicollis. — **T. saginata**. See *T. medio-canellata*. — **T. sans épine** (Fr.). See BOTRIOCEPHALUS latus and *T. solium* (1st def.). — **T. secunda**. See *T. solium* (1st def.). — **T. semicircularis**. Fr., bandelette striée (ou demi-circulaire). Ger., Grenzstreif, Horyndel. A narrow, semi-transparent, light-colored streak in the lateral ventricle between the nucleus caudatus and the optic thalamus. It is continuous with the white tissue of the roof of the descending cornu. [L, 142, 332]. — **T. serrata**. A species infesting dogs. [B, 82]. — **T. simie**. See *T. marginata*. — **T. sinus rhomboidei**. See ALA pontis. — **T. solitaria**. See *T. solium* (1st def.). — **T. solium**. Fr., vers solitaire, t. bandelette, t. armé, t. à épine. Ger., Menschenbandwurm, Kettenwurm, laing-**



TENIA SOLIUM (WITH DIFFERENT VIEWS OF THE HEAD). [A, 327.]

gliedriger (oder kurbisförmiger, oder gezählter, oder bewaffneter) Bandwurm. 1. Solitary (or armed, or pork tapeworm; a cestode zoon found in the intestines of man. In its mature condition it is said to have attained the length of over sixty yards. It has a globular head of about the size of a pin-head, provided with a double row of hooks and with four sucking discs. The neck is about half an inch long and continuous with the body, which is at first marked with transverse lines that, gradually separating more and more, leave interspaces. These parts finally become distinct segments, which when mature are twice as broad as they are long, and are each provided with complete male and female organs of generation. After impregnation of a segment, embryos are developed in its interior, and it passes out of the intestine, when the embryos are scattered by its rupture. The embryos, still in their

envelopes, are swallowed by a pig, where they rupture their shells and bore in the tissues of their host, causing measles (q. v., 2d def.). There, losing their hooks, they are quiescent, and are known as the *Cysticercus cellulosus*. After being ingested by man, they develop hooks, and, having attached themselves to the intestinal walls, begin to grow, increasing at the free extremity until they assume the above-mentioned form. [L.] 2. Of Bremser, see *T. mediocanellata*.—*T. solum fenestrata* (see *scalariformis*). A variety of *T. solum* (first observed by Mazars de Cazelles in 1780, and regarded by him as a distinct species) in which some of the segments are completely or partially perforated. The defect of substance is not associated with any demonstrable pathological change in the surrounding tissues, but the genital apparatus is wanting in the completely perforated segments. [M. Notta and Marfan, "Progr. méd." 1886 ("Cribl. f. d. med. Wissensch." Sept. 18, 1886, p. 616) (B.).]—*T. stigmatibus lateralibus*. See *T. solum* (1st def.).—*T. striata*. See *T. semicircularis*.—*T. Tarini*. See *Lamina cornea* (1st def.).—*T. tecta*. See *LIGAMENTUM tectum*.—*T. tenella*. 1. A species which, according to Cobbold, develops the *Cysticercus ovis*. According to Stein, it is only a variety of *T. solum*. [B. 82.] 2. Of Pallas, see *BOTHRIOPHEALUS latus*.—*T. terminalis*, *T. thalassii* optict. See *T. semicircularis*.—*Tenias*. Valsalva. See *LIGAMENTA coli*.—*T. ventriculi tertii*. See *CORPUS fimbriatum*.—*T. vermicularis*.—*T. marginata*.—*T. vesicularis*. See *T. caenurus*.—*T. vesiculosa socialis cerebri*. See *CENURUS cerebri*.—*T. veterum*. See *BOTHRIOPHEALUS latus*.—*T. visceralis socialis granulosa*. See *T. echinococcus*.—*T. vulgaris*. See *T. solum* and *BOTHRIOPHEALUS latus*.—Unarmed *T.* See *BOTHRIOPHEALUS latus*.

TENIACIDE, n. Ten¹²-a²-sid. From *ravia*, a tapeworm, and *cadere*, to slay. A medicine destructive to tapeworms. [A. 35.]
TENIÆFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ten(ta²-e²m)-i²-e²(a²-e²)-fo²rm'-is. From *ravia*, a ribbon, and *forma*, form. Fr., *rubané* (1st def.). Ger., *tenienig* (1st def.). *Entenienig* (2d def.). Resembling a narrow band or ribbon. 2. Flat, long, and constricted at intervals; shaped like a tapeworm. [A. 35.]

TENIAFUGE, n. Ten¹²-a²-fu²j. From *ravia*, a tapeworm, and *fugare*, to put to flight. A medicine expelling tapeworms. [A. 35.]

TENIARRHYNCUS (Lat.), n. f. Ten(ta²-e²m)-i²-a²(a²r)-ri²n²k-(ru²n²k)'us(u)s. From *ravia*, a band, and *rhynx*, a snout. See *TENIA* (2d def.).—*T. mediocanellata*. See *TENIA mediocanellata*.

TENICIDE, n. Ten¹²-i²-sid. See *TENIACIDE*.

TENIFUGE, n. Ten¹²-i²-fu²j. See *TENIAFUGE*.

TENIN, n. Ten¹²-i²-n. Fr., *ténine*, *ténine*. Ger., *Täniin*. See *KOSIN*.

TENIOLA (Lat.), n. f. Ten(ta²-e²m)-i²(i²)-o²l-a². Dim. of *ténia* (q. v.). 1. See *FASCIOLA* (1st def.). 2. The peduncle of the pineal gland. [J. 3 (K).] 3. The genus *Torula*. 4. The genus *Ornithogalum*. [A. 35.]—*T. cinerea*. Of Wenzel, a projection on the lower lateral boundary of the fourth ventricle. It is continuous with the restiform body just before its entrance into the cerebellum. [J. 6 (K).]—*T. conarii*. The peduncle of the pineal gland. [J. 2 (K).]—*T. teniate corporis callosi*. Ger., *Entenienig* (2d def.). The denunciations forward of the peduncles of the septum lucidum to the stria longitudinalis. [L. 332.]

TENIOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ten(ta²-e²m)-i²-o²(o²)-fo²b(fa²b)'i²-a². From *ravia*, a tapeworm, and *phóbos*, fear. A morbid dread of being the subject of tapeworm. [A. 34.]

TAFEL (Ger.), n. Ta²sf'e²l. See *TABLE* and *TABLET*.—*Lister's Schutzt*. See *LISTERIAN DRESSING*.—*Rückent*. Of Remak, the upper wall of the protovertebral vesicle (the muscular plate) after its separation from the rest of the protovertebral structure. [A. 8.]

TÄFELCHEN (Ger.), n. Täf'e²l-chē²e²n. See *PASTILLE*, *TABLET*, and *TROCHE*.

TAFFET (Ger.), n. Ta²sf'fe²t. See *TAFFETA*.—*Klebert*, *Klebt*. See *COURT PLASTER*.—*Schutzt*. Protective silk. [A. 14.]

TAFFETA, n. Ta²sf'e²t-a². Lat., *taffetas*. Fr., *t. taffetas*. Ger., *Taffet*, *Taft*. A thin silk fabric. [A. 48.]—*T. d'Angleterre* (Fr.). See *COURT PLASTER*.

TAFFETAS (Lat.), n. n. Ta²sf(ta²sf'e²t-a²s(a²s)). Fr., *t.* See *TAFFETA*.—*T. adhesivum*. See *COURT PLASTER*.—*T. épispassique* (Fr.). See *SPARADRAP vesicans*.—*T. gommé* (Fr.). See *COURT PLASTER*.—*T. vesicans*. See *SPARADRAP vesicans*.

TAFIA, n. Ta²sf'i²-a². Fr., *t.* An inferior kind of rum. [B. 97 (A. 14).]

TAFT (Ger.), n. Ta²sf't. See *TAFFETA*.—*Gichtt*. Tafteta covered with a layer of varnish prepared by mixing 1 part of turpentine, 2 parts of resin, 4 of minium, and 12 of litharge with 48 of boiling linseed-oil; used to cover limbs affected with gout. [B. 49 (A. 14).]

TAGETES (Lat.), n. f. Ta²j(ta²j)-et(at)'ez(as). From *Tages*, a Tuscan divinity. Fr., *tagète*. Ger., *Sammthlume*. Marigold; a genus of composite herbs. The *Tageteæ* (Fr., *tagétées*) are: Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Amphimanthas*; of De Candolle, a division of the *Tagetinesæ* (a division of the *Helianthoides* (Cassin) or a subtribe [Bentham and Hooker] of the *Helentoides*). [A. 35.]—*T. erecta*. Fr., *tagète droite*, *grand aillet* (ou *rose d'Inde*). Sp., *flor de muerto*, *zenpolzochochil* (Mex. Ph.). African marigold; indigenous to Mexico, but now widely cultivated. The capitules are stimulating, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic, and are often substituted for calendula. The roots and fruits are purgative. [A. 35.]—*T. glandulifera*, *T. glanduligera*, *T. glandulosa*. The *chinchin* of Peru. It contains a vermifuge oleosin. The aromatic and bitter leaves are used as a tonic. [A. 35.]—*T. lucida*. Fr., *tagète luisante*. Sp., *periquillo*, *yerba de Santa Maria de tierra dentro* (Mex. Ph.). Sweet-scented Mexi-

can marigold; used as an antiperiodic and sometimes instead of hypericum. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601; A. 35.]—*T. patula*. Fr., *tagète touffue*, *petit aillet* (ou *rose d'Inde*). Ger., *gemeine Samthlume*, *Studentenblume*, *Todtenblume*. French marigold; a native of Mexico, used like *T. erecta*. The flowers were formerly official as *flores africanæ*. [A. 35.]

TAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Ta²g(ta²g)'ma². Gen., *tag'matos* (-*matia*). From *τάγμα*, a company. Of Pfeffer, an aggregate of molecules (e. g., a pleon or a micella). [A. 35.]

TAIE (Fr.), n. Te². See *LEUCOMA* (4th def.).

TAILE, n. Tal. Gr., *τάπος*, *οὐρά*. Lat., *cauda*, *ura*. Fr., *queue*. Ger., *Schweanz*. In the human embryo, a conical caudal appendage visible during the fifth and sixth weeks; in other mammals, the vertebrae posterior to the sacrum, together with their muscles and integument; in birds, the feathers, or rectrices, taken collectively; in serpents, the part of the body posterior to the vent; in fishes, (usually) the part of the body posterior to the anal fin; in general, any slender terminal prolongation. [A. 27. 35.]—*T. of a muscle*. The portion near its insertion when considerably attenuated. [L.]—*T. of the epididymis*. See *GLOBUS minor* of the *epididymis*.—*T. of the pancreas*. The left and smaller portion of that gland. [L.]

TAILLADE (Fr.), n. Ta²-el-ya²d. A cut; a gash. [A. 34.]

TAILE (Fr.), n. Ta²-el-y'. See *CYSTOTOMY* and *LAPAROTOMY*.—*T. biliaire*. See *CHOLECYSTOTOMY*.—*T. cébrairienne*. See *CEREBRO-OPERATION*.—*T. du rein*. See *NEPHROTOMY*.—*T. hypogastrique*. See *Suprapubic cystotomy*.—*T. intestinale*. See *COLOTOMY*.—*T. latérale*, *T. latéralisée*. See *Lateral cystotomy*.—*T. périnéale médiane*. See *Median cystotomy*.—*T. postérieure*. See *Rectal cystotomy*.—*T. quadrilatérale*. An operation for large vesical calculi which consists in dividing the prostate obliquely. [E. 21.]—*T. rénale*. A variety of nephrotomy in which an opening is made into the pelvis of the kidney for the purpose of establishing a renal fistula. [D. Mollière, "Lyon méd.," Feb. 15, 1885, p. 207.]—*T. stomacale*. The operation of making a temporary opening into the stomach, as for the extraction of a foreign body or in order to dilate the pyloric orifice (as opposed to *gastrostomy*, in which the opening is designed to be permanent). [L. H. Petit, "Union méd.," April 10, 1886, p. 577.]—*T. suspubienne*. See *Suprapubic cystotomy*.—*T. vésicale*. See *CYSTOTOMY*.

TAKAMAHAK (Ger.), n. Ta²k-a²-ma²-ha²k'. See *TACAMAHAC*.

TALA, n. 1. In Brazil, the *Celtis tala* or a variety of it. 2. In Ceylon, the *Cassia abuss*. 3. The genus *Opuntia*. [A. 35.]

TALALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ta²l(ta²l)-a²l(a²l)'g-i²-a². From *talus* the heel, and *algos*, pain. Fr., *talgalgie*. A pain in the heel, caused by osteitis or rheumatism. [A. 34.]

TALAMONACCIO (It.), n. Ta²-a²l-mo²n-a²t'che-o. A place in Grosseto, Italy, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L. 49 (A. 14).]

TALAUMA (Lat.), n. f. Ta²l-a²m(a²)-u²m-a². Fr., *t.*, *taloume*. A genus of the *Magnoliacæ*. [A. 35.]—*T. Plumieri*. Fr., *bois-cachiman* (ou *pin*). A West Indian tree. The bark and seed are used as tonics; the aromatic buds, shoots, and leaves in scurvy, gout, dropsy, etc.; and the flowers to aromatize liqueurs. The fruit-cones exude an acid balsam used in catarrhs. [A. 35.]

TALC, n. Ta²lk. Lat., *talcus*, *talcum*. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Talk*. A mineral consisting chiefly of tetramagetic pentasilicate, Mg₃Si₄O₁₀, and containing traces of iron and alumina. It is a colorless or grayish substance, unctuous to the touch, and insoluble in water and in alcohol. It is used, powdered, as a lubricant, as a polishing material, and as a constituent of dusting powders. [B.]

TALCIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ta²ls(ta²l)'k-i²-u²m(u²m). Fr., *t.* Ger., *T.* See *MAGNESIUM*.

TALCUM (Lat.), n. n. Ta²lk(ta²l)'k-i²-u²m(u²m). See *TALC*.—*Pulvis talci salicylicus*. See *PULVIS salicylicus cum talco*.—*T. nephriticum*. See *NEPHRITIS*.—*T. pulveratum*. See *TALC*.

TALG (Ger.), n. Ta²lg. See *SUET* and *TALLOW*.—*Gallent*. See *CHOLESTERIN*.—*Ochsent*. See *SERBUM bovinum*.—*Tartig*. See *SEACIOUS*.—*T'säure*. Stearic acid. [B.]—*T'seife*. See *SAPON ANIMALIS*.—*T'stein*. See *STEARITE*.

TALGBAUM (Ger.), n. Ta²lg(ba²)-u²m. 1. See *MYRICA cerifera*. 2. Any one of several species of *Stillingia*. [A. 35.]

TALGDRÜSE (Ger.), n. Ta²lg'dru²s'e². A sebaceous gland. [L.]—*Meibomische T'n*. See *MEIBOMIAN GLANDS*.

TALIERA (Lat.), n. f. Ta²l-i²-er(a²)'a². See *CORYPÆA*.—*T. silvestris*. A sago-yielding palm of the southern Asiatic islands. The juice of the leaves is used as an emetic, and the root-fibres, in combination with those of *Emilia sonchifolia*, are chewed in diarrhoea. [A. 35.]

TALPEDIC, adj. Ta²l-i²-ped'i²k. Pertaining to or affected with talipes. [A. 48.]

TALIPES (Lat.), n. m. Ta²l(ta²l)'i²-p-ez(as). Gen., -i²-p'edis. From *talus*, the ankle, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *piéd bot*. Ger., *Klumpfuß*. A distorted shape of the foot.—*Spasmodic* *T.* A variety of non-congenital *T.* due to the spasm or paralysis of certain muscles. [E. 14.]—*T. arcuatus*. See *T. curvus*.—*T. calcaneovalgus*. The condition in which the foot is everted with depression of the heel. [E.]—*T. calcaneo-varus*. A variety in which the foot is inverted with depression of the heel.—*T. calcaneus*. See *CALCANEA*.—*T. curvus*. An exaggerated curvature of the arch of the foot, the anterior part of the foot being drawn backward. [A. 520 (A. 29).]—*Arch. of Ped.* Nov., 1891, p. 864.]—*T. equino-valgus*. A variety in which the foot is everted as well as extended. [E.]—*T. equino-varus*. A variety in which the foot is inverted, torsion, and depression of the forepart of the foot with elevation of the heel. [A. 520 (A. 29).]—*T. equinus*. Fr., *piéd équín*. Depression of the anterior portion of the foot to a

greater or lesser degree, so that the patient walks without touching the ground with the heel. [a, 29].—**T. planus**, **T. spurio-valgus**. See **FLAT-FOOT**.—**T. valgus**. Splay-foot; a deformity characterized by depression of the arch of the foot, so that the inner side of the sole touches the ground. The sole may be everted. The deformity is an alteration in the positions of the astragalus, the os calcis, and the scaphoid bone. [Reeves (a, 34).]—**T. varus**. Cross-foot; a t. in which the foot is twisted inward. [a, 34.]

TALIPOMANUS (Lat.), n. f. $Ta^{2l}(ta^{2l})ip\text{-}o^{2m}a^{2n}(a^{2n})u^{2s}$ (u^{2s}). From *talipes*, club-foot, and *manus*, the hand. Club-hand; a more or less permanent deviation of the hand at the wrist in flexion, extension, adduction, or some intermediate posture. [Reeves (a, 34).]—**Cubital t.** See **Ulnar t.**—**Dorsal t.** See **T. extensa**.—**Dorso-radial t.** T. in which the hand is in a state intermediate between extension and adduction. [a, 34].—**Palmar t.** See **T. flexa**.—**Radial t.** T. in which the hand is in a state of adduction. [a, 34].—**Radio-palmar t.** T. in which the hand is in a state intermediate between adduction and flexion. [a, 34].—**T. extensa**. T. with the hand in a state of extension. [a, 34].—**T. flexa**. T. with the hand in a state of flexion. [a, 34].—**T. pronata**. T. with the hand in a state of pronation. [a, 34].—**T. supinata**. T. with the hand in a state of supination. [a, 34].—**T. vara**. See **T. pronata**.—**Ulnar t.** T. with the hand in the state of adduction. [a, 34.]

TALKERDE (Ger.), n. $Ta^{2l}lk\text{-}e^{2rd}\text{-}e^{2}$. See **MAGNESIA**.—**Kohlensaure T.** Medicinal magnesium carbonate. See under **MAGNESIUM carbonate**.—**Reine T.** See **Calcined MAGNESIA**.

TALLINE (Fr.), n. $Ta^{2l}en$. Thalline.

TALLOISES (Fr.), n. $Ta^{2l}lwa^{2r}$. A place in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

TALLOW, n. $Ta^{2l}o$. See **SEBUM** (1st def.).—**Chinese t.** The waxy substance covering the seeds of *Stillingia sebifera*. [a, 35].—**Mafuna t.** See **MAFUNA**.—**T. tree**. The *Stillingia sebifera* (of China) and the *Pentadesma butyracea* (of Sierra Leone). [a, 35].—**Vegetable t.** A t.-like substance extracted from a plant. [a, 35].

TALO-CALCANEAL, adj. $Tal\text{-}o\text{-}ka^{2l}\text{-}kan\text{-}e^{2l}$. From *talus*, the ankle, and *calcaneum* (q. v.). See **ASTRAGALO-CALCANEAL**.

TALON (Fr.), n. $Ta^{2l}lo^{2n}$. See **HEEL**.

TALONNIÈRE (Fr.), n. $Ta^{2l}lo^{2n}\text{-}e\text{-}e^{2r}$. A small cushion of hair, used to prevent pressure on the heel in treating fracture of the leg. [E.]

TALO-SCAPHOID, adj. $Tal\text{-}o\text{-}ska^{2l}\text{-}oid$. See **ASTRAGALO-SCAPHOID**.

TALPA (Lat.), n. f. $Ta^{2l}p(ta^{2l}p)/a^{2}$. Gr., σκάλοψ, σπάλαξ. Fr., *taupe*. Ger., *Maulwurf* (1st def.). A genus of soft-furred burrowing mammals of the *Talpidae*, or moles (a family of the *Insectivora*). [a, 35].—**T. europæa**. The common European mole. Formerly the entire animal carbonized (*talpe combustæ*) was used in scrofula, goitre, etc., and the blood (*sanguis talpæ*) in various diseases. [a, 35.]

TALPAFOLIE (Fr.), n. $Ta^{2l}pa^{2}\text{-}fo\text{-}le$. For deriv., see **TALPA** and **FOLIE**. Of Guislain, a variety of mania in which the patient digs up the earth like a mole. [a, 34.]

TALUS (Lat.), n. m. $Tal\text{-}(ta^{2l})u^{2s}(u^{2s})$. See **ASTRAGALUS** (3d def.).

TALUSROLLE (Ger.), n. $Ta^{2l}u^{2s}\text{-}ro^{2l}\text{-}le^{2}$. See **SPRUNGROLLE**.

TAMARACK, n. $Ta^{2m}a^{2r}\text{-}a^{2k}$. See **LARIX americana**.

TAMARACEOUS, adj. $Ta^{2m}a^{2r}\text{-}i^{2p}\text{-}ka\text{-}shu^{2s}$. Resembling the genus *Tamarix* of the *Tamaricaceæ*. *Tamariceæ*, *Tamaricina*, or *Tamariceina*, which are essentially the *Tamariceæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [a, 35.]

TAMARIN (Fr.), n. $Ta^{2m}ma^{2r}\text{-}a^{2n}$. See **TAMARIND** and **TAMARINDUS**.—**Conserve de t's** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by evaporating 50 parts each of purified pulp of tamarinds and water and 120 of powdered sugar till reduced to 200. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pulpe brute de t's**. See **TAMARINDUS** (2d def.).—**Pulpe de t's**. See **PULPA TAMARINDORUM depurata**.—**Tisane de t's**. See **Decoctum TAMARINDORUM**.

TAMARIND, n. $Ta^{2m}a^{2r}\text{-}i^{2nd}$. Lat., *tamarindus*. Fr., *tamarin*. Ger., *Tamarinde*. The genus *Tamarindus*; also the fruit of *Tamarindus indica* or its preserved pulp. The *Tamarindeæ* are a division of the *Cassiopeæ*. [a, 35].—**Bastard-t.** See *ACACIA Julibrissin*.—**Black t.** 1. See **DIALIUM guineense**. 2. See *East Indian t.*—**Brown t.** See *West Indian t.*—**East Indian t.** The fruit of *Tamarindus indica* preserved without the use of sugar, this giving it a strong acid taste. [a, 35].—**Egyptian t's**. Flat-tined black cakes prepared in Arabia and on the upper Nile from the softer part of t's. [a, 35].—**Guinea t.** The fruit of *Adansonia digitata*. [a, 35].—**Manilla t.** The fruit of *Pithecolobium dulce*. [a, 35].—**Red t.** See *West Indian t.*—**T. pulp**. 1. See **TAMARINDUS** (2d def.). 2. See **PULPA TAMARINDORUM depurata**.—**T. tree**. See *Tamarindus indica*.—**T. water**. A drink made by infusing *West Indian t.* in cold water; used to allay thirst in fevers.—**Vetivet t.** See **DIALIUM guineense**.—**West Indian t.** The form of t, usually occurring in the shops, consisting of the pulpy internal portion of the fruit mixed more or less with syrup. The sugar with which it is preserved tempers the acidity of the pulp. [a, 35.]

TAMARINDA (Lat.), n. f. $Ta^{2m}(ta^{2m})a^{2r}(a^{2r})i^{2nd}a^{2}$. See **TAMARINDUS** (2d def.).

TAMARINDE (Ger.), n. $Ta^{2m}a^{2r}\text{-}i^{2nd}\text{-}e^{2}$. See **TAMARINDUS**.—**Tamus**. See **TAMARINDUS** (2d def.).

TAMAR INDIEN (Fr.), n. $Ta^{2m}a^{2r}\text{-}i^{2nd}\text{-}de\text{-}a^{2n}$. A proprietary purgative confection consisting apparently of a pasty cake containing senna, inclosed in chocolate and sugared on the outside.

TAMARINDUS (Lat.), n. f. $Ta^{2m}(ta^{2m})a^{2r}(a^{2r})i^{2nd}u^{2s}(u^{2s})$. Fr., *tamarin* (1st def.), *tamarinier* (1st def.), *tamarinier (pulpe)*

(2d def.), *pulpe brute de tamarins* (2d def.). Ger., *Tamarinde* (1st def.), *Tamarindenbaum* (1st def.), *Tamarindenmus* (2d def.). Sp., *tamarindo*. 1. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*. 2. The preserved pulp of the fruit of *T. indica*. [B, 95 (a, 38); a, 35].—**Conserve tamarindorum**. See **PULPA TAMARINDORUM depurata** and **Conserve de TAMARINS**.—**Decoctum tamarindorum**. Fr., *tisane de tamarins*. A decoction made by boiling 1 part of purified tamarind pulp for a quarter of an hour with water enough to make 20 parts [Belg. Ph.]; by digesting 1 part of East Indian tamarinds without the seeds for half an hour with water enough to make 12 parts [Finn. Ph.]; or by letting 1 part of tamarind pulp stand an hour after stirring in 50 parts of boiling water, and straining [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum tamarindorum compositum** [Belg. Ph.]. A decoction made by boiling 1 part of tamarinds without the seeds and 2 parts of Corinthian raisins with water enough to make 20 parts. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Electuarium tamarindorum Fulleri** [Belg. Ph.]. An electuary consisting of 21 parts each of the pulp of tamarinds and cassia, 40 of manna, 2 of cream of tartar, and 8 each of senna-leaves and water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Fructus tamarindi** (seu *tamarindorum*). The fruit of *T. indica* or its pulp. [a, 35].—**Fructus tamarindi crudus**. See **T.** (2d def.).—**Pulpa** (e fructu) *tamarindi* (seu *tamarindorum*). See **PULPA TAMARINDORUM depurata**.—**Pulpa tamarindorum cruda**. See **T.** (2d def.).—**Pulpa tamarindorum depurata**. Fr., *pulpe de tamarins*. Ger., *gereinigtes Tamarindenmus*. Sp., *pulpa de tamarindos*. The pulp of tamarinds purified by boiling or digesting with water, and evaporating. Most of the ph's add sugar at some stage in the process: 1 part to 3 parts of pulp, evaporating to the consistence of gruel [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Norw. Ph., Roum. Ph.] (of tough pap [Dan. Ph.], of an extract [Swed. Ph.]); 1 part to 4 parts of pulp, evaporating to the consistence of a conserve [Swiss Ph.]; 1 to 5, evaporating to a thick extract [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]; or 1 to 6, evaporating to a thick extract [Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph.] (to a pulp [Netherl. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**T. amboinensis**. See *INTSIA amboinensis*.—**T. indica**. Fr., *tamarinier (des Indes)*. Ger., *indischer Tamarindenbaum*. Tamarind, Indian date; a tree 70 to 80 feet in height, cultivated in tropical Asia and America, and found wild in north-western Australia, but probably indigenous to eastern tropical Africa. The fruit (the tamarind), a broad, compressed, reddish ash-colored pod, from 2 to 6 inches in length, deprived of its brittle epicarp and preserved, constitutes the tamarind pulp of the ph's (see *East Indian Tamarind* and *West Indian TAMARIND*), which is used as a laxative and refrigerant. It contains tartaric acid, acid potassium tartrate, traces of citric and malic acids, gum, jelly, etc. It weakens the action of the resinous cathartics, while increasing that of cassia and manna. In the Mauritius it is used, mixed with salt, as a liniment in rheumatism. In India the seeds and bark are repurific and antidiabetic, and the cotyledons (which are sometimes eaten) are made into a paste for poultices. The acid leaves are used as an anthelmintic for jaundice, and for preparing a collyrium and a wash for foul ulcers. In Ceylon a confection prepared from the flowers is used in obstructions of the liver and spleen. [a, 35].—**T. occidentalis**. The West Indian variety of *T. indica*; considered by De Candolle a distinct species. [a, 35].—**T. officinalis**. See **T. indica**.



TAMARINDUS INDICA. [A, 327.]

TAMARINER (Fr.), n. $Ta^{2m}ma^{2r}\text{-}re\text{-}ne\text{-}a$. 1. See **TAMARINDUS**. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see **TAMARINDUS indica**.—**T. (pulpe)**. See **TAMARINDUS** (2d def.).—**T. des Indes**. See **TAMARINDUS indica**.

TAMARISCUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. $Ta^{2m}(ta^{2m})a^{2r}(a^{2r})i^{2sk}\text{-}u^{2s}(u^{2s})$. See **TAMARIX**, **TAMARIX gallica**, and **MYRICARIA germanica**.—**Cortex tamarisci**. Sp., *tamarisco*, *taray (corteza del tallo)*. The bark of *Tamarix gallica*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**T. decandrus**. See **MYRICARIA germanica**.—**T. fruticosa**, **T. gallica**, **T. gallicus**. See **TAMARIX gallica**.—**T. germanica**, **T. germanicus**. See **MYRICARIA germanica**.—**T. pentandrus**. See **TAMARIX gallica**.

TAMARISK, n. $Ta^{2m}a^{2r}\text{-}i^{2sk}$. See **TAMARIX** and **TAMARIX gallica**.—**Common t.**, **French t.** See **TAMARIX gallica**.—**German t.** See **MYRICARIA germanica**.

TAMARIX (Lat.), n. f. $Ta^{2m}(ta^{2m})a^{2r}(a^{2r})i^{2x}$. Fr., *tamaris*, *tamarisc*. Ger., *Tamariske*. *Tamarisk*; a genus of shrubs or undershrubs giving name to the *Tamaricaceæ* (Fr., *tamariscinées*), which are: (1) The *Tamariceæ*; (2) an order of dialypetalous dicotyledons (including the *Tamariceæ*, *Elaeagnaceæ*, and *Fouquieriaceæ*) readily distinguished in the cohort *Caryophyllina* by the ovary containing three placentas, free in the centre of the cavity, or cohering with the walls or more or less with each other so as to form three imperfect cells, and by the erect seed being comose at the apex or all over the testa, or at the margin in the form of a wing. The *Tamariceæ* (containing two genera [*T.* and *Myricaria*] with exalbuminous seed comose at the apex) are a distinct order or (Bentham and Hooker) a tribe of the *Tamaricaceæ*.—**T. africana**. The *T. gallica*, var. γ , of Willdenow; a shrub of the Mediterranean regions having the same uses as *T. gallica mannifera*. [a, 35].—**T. anglica**. See **T. gallica**.—**T. articulata**. See **T. orientalis**.—**T. decandra**. See **MYRICARIA**

germanica.—*T. gallica*. Fr., *tamarisc commun* (ou de Narbonne). Ger., *französische Tamariske*. *Complanata* (or *Trachy*) *tamarisk*, the *myrica* (myrica) of the ancients; found in southern Europe, northern and tropical Africa, and southern and eastern Asia. The bitter, balsamic, astringent bark and the leafy branches, *cortex et folia tamarisci* (gallici, seu gallicae, seu fruticosae), *cortex et folia myricis* (seu myricae), were formerly used, especially in obstructions of the spleen. The leaves, together with the galls (see *Tamarix galls*), were used in ophthalmia and hemorrhages. One variety, *T. gallica*, var. *manuifera*, furnishes tamarisk manna. [a, 35.]—*T. germanica*. See MYRICARIA *germanica*.—*T. germanica caspica*, *T. herbacea*. See MYRICARIA *herbacea*.—*T. hispida*. Ger., *steifhaarige Tamariske*. A shrub growing on the Volga and other streams in Tartary, where the astringent branches are used in rheumatism and gout. [a, 35.]—*T. indica*. See *T. gallica*.—*T. manuifera*. The *T. gallica*, var. *manuifera*. [a, 35.]—*T. orientalis*. Fr., *tamarise d'Orient*. Ger., *morgenländische Tamariske*. Atlee gall-tree, tamarisk salt-tree, of northern and middle Africa, Persia, etc., extending to the East Indies. It grows in saline soils, and, becoming incrustated with salt, is used to season food. The wood, which emits a fetid odor when burned, is used in syphilis and skin diseases, and the leaves in splenic disorders. The bark is astringent and tonic. Astringent galls are formed on this species. [a, 35.]—*T. pentandra*. See *T. hispida*.

TAMBANGAN, *n.* A place in Java where there is a saline spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

TAMBOR, *n.* A Central American species of *Onchophora* yielding a purgative oil. [a, 35.]

TAMBOUR (Fr.), *n.* *Ta³n²-bur*. Ger., *T.* (2d def.), *Lufttrommel* (2d def.). 1. See *Drum* (2d def.). 2. An apparatus devised by Bert to demonstrate the respiratory movements of small animals and other movements of great delicacy. It consists of a capsule-like metal dish covered with sheet rubber. On the centre of the rubber cover is placed a disc of aluminium, which in turn is connected with another disc. This last disc, being applied firmly against the part, communicates the movement to the rubber head and the air within is alternately increased and lessened in density. The interior of the t. being connected by a tube with a registering t., a tracing of the movements is obtained. For some purposes the t. is mounted upon one limb of a caliper-like apparatus. The limbs being adjusted to the diameter of a part, any variation in the diameter is registered by the registering t. [J, 3, 5.]—*Marey's t.*, *Registering t.* Fr., *t. enregistreur*. An instrument for registering on a kymograph various movements (e.g., those of circulation and respiration). It consists essentially of a shallow metal dish covered by thin sheet rubber. On the centre of the rubber rests an aluminium disc connected by a rod to a lever bearing a style for making the tracing. The interior of the t. is connected by a tube with a receiving ampulla.

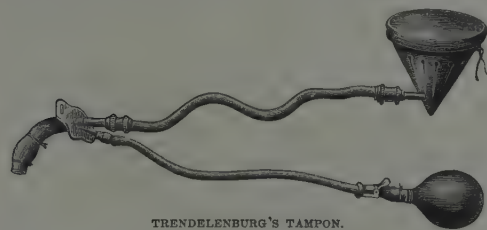
TAMIER (Fr.), *n.* *Ta³-me-a*. The genus *Tamus*, especially *Tamus communis*. [a, 35.]

TAMNUS (Lat.), *n. f.* *Ta²m(ta³m)ⁿus*(*nu*s). See *TAMUS*.

TAMPICAC ACID, *n.* *Ta²m²-p²a²-ik*. Fr., *acide tampicac*. An acid, *C₂₄H₄₀O₁₇*, obtained from tampicin. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

TAMPICIN, *n.* *Ta²m²-p²a²-in*. Fr., *tampicine*. Ger., *T.* A purgative glucoside, *C₂₄H₄₀O₁₇*, obtained from the root of *Ipomoea simularis*, similar to convolvulin and jalapin. [B, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

TAMPON, *n.* *Ta²m²-p²a²-on*. Fr., *t.* Ger., *T. Pflöpfen*. A plug of some soft material for closing a wound, a cavity, or an orifice. [E.]—*Kite-tail*. A t. consisting of a number of pledgets tied at intervals on a string, as in the tail of a kite. [a, 34.]—*Probet* (Ger.). A vaginal t. impregnated with a solution of tannin in glycerin used to collect the uterine discharge for examination. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—*T. de Gariel* (Fr.). An inflatable vaginal pessary. —*Trendelenburg's tracheal t.* A t. for closing the trachea in operations upon the mouth, consisting of a tracheotomy tube sur-



TRENDLENBURG'S TAMPON.

rounded by a bag of rubber which can be inflated by a bulb at the end of a rubber tube. The tracheotomy tube with its rubber casing is introduced into the tracheal wound, and the rubber casing is then inflated sufficiently to close the trachea completely and prevent the passage of blood by the side of the tube. [E.]

TAMPON-CANNULA, *n.* *Ta²m²-p²a²-on-ka²n²-u²-a²*. A tracheotomy tube devised by Semon, having a distensible rubber attachment at the inner end of the outer tube, which, being inflated, fills the trachea and tends to prevent erosion.

TAMPONING, *n.* *Ta²m²-p²a²-on-ia²n*. Gr., *ἐμβράσις, στήλωνσις*. Lat., *obturatio*. Fr., *tamponnement*. Ger., *Tamponieren*, *Tamponade*. The process of plugging by the use of a tampon. [a, 48.]

TAMUS (Lat.), *n. f.* *Ta²m(ta³m)ⁿus*(*nu*s). Fr., *tamne*, *tamier*, *taminier*. Ger., *Schmerzrauz*. A genus of the *Dioscoreaceae*. [a, 35.]—*T. communis*. Fr., *tamier*, *taminier commun*, *racine vierge*,

seaeu Notre-Dame (ou de la Vierge), *herbe aux femmes battues*, *vigne noire*. Ger., *gemeine Schmerzrauz*, *schwarze Zwirnraute*. The *amarac* *apoc* of Dioscorides, beaten woman's herb, black bryon, murrain-berries, ox-berry; a climbing plant of Europe, northern Africa, and temperate Asia. The acid tuberous root, *radix tami* (seu *bryoniae nigrae*), is diuretic and purgative and in large doses emetic, and was formerly considered resolvent. The fruits, steeped in gin, are applied to chilblains. The shoots are eaten after being boiled. [a, 35.]

TANACETIC ACID, *n.* *Ta²n²-a²s-et²-ik*. Fr., *acide tanacétique*. Ger., *Tanacetisäure*. An acid obtained from the flowers of *Tanacetum vulgare*. [B, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

TANACETIN, *n.* *Ta²n²-a²s-et²-in*. Fr., *tanacétine*. Ger., *T.* A bitter principle, *C₁₁H₁₆O₄*, contained in the leaves and flowers of *Tanacetum vulgare*. [B, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

TANACETOL, *n.* *Ta²n²-a²s-et²-ol*. A liquid, *C₁₀H₁₆O*, obtained from oil of tansy. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TANACETUM (Lat.), *n. n.* *Ta²n(ta³n)-a²s(a²ik)-et(a²l)ⁿus*(*nu*m). For deriv., see *TANSY*. Fr., *tanaïsie* (Fr. tanaisie). Ger., *Rainfarn*, *Wurmkraut* (2d def.). 1. A genus of plants included by some authors in *Chrysanthemum*. The *Tanacetum* are a section of the *Compositae*. The *Tanacetum* are: Of Cassini, a subdivision of the *Chrysanthemum*; of Schultz, a division of the *Senecionideae*. 2. The leaves and tops [U. S. Ph.] (tops [Eun. Ph.], flowering tops [Sp. Ph.], hds [Belg. Ph.], flowering herb [Gr. Ph.], flowering plant [Fr. Ph.]) of *Chrysanthemum vulgare*; an aromatic, bitter, and irritant narcotic. It contains tanacetin, tartaric, citric, malic, and metarabic acids, a variety of tannic acid, traces of oxalic and gallic acids, a wax-like substance, a resin, parabin, and a volatile oil (oil of tansy). [a, 35.]—*Aqua tanacetii*. Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) de tanaïsie*. A preparation made by distilling 2 parts of a mixture of 1 part of tansy and 4 parts of water. [B, 19 (a, 38).]—*Flores tanacetii*. The flowers of *T. vulgare*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Flores tanacetii pulverati*. The powdered flowering tops of *T. vulgare*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Oleum tanacetii*. See *Oil of tansy*.—*Summitates tanacetii*. The tops of *Chrysanthemum vulgare* and *Chrysanthemum balsamita*.—*T. annuum*. See *CHRYSAETHMUM annuum*.—*T. balsamita*, *T. femina*, *T. gentilis*. The *Chrysanthemum balsamita*. [a, 35.]—*T. vulgare*. See *CHRYSAETHMUM vulgare*.

TANACETYL ALCOHOL, *n.* *Ta²n²-a²s-et²-i²l*. A liquid, *C₁₀H₁₆O*, obtained from oil of tansy. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TANACETYL HYDRIDE, *n.* See *TANACETOL*.

TANACIUM (Lat.), *n. n.* *Ta²n(ta³n)-es*(*a²e²ik*)-i²-u²m(*u*m). Fr., *tanaïsie*. A genus of bigonaceous shrubs. The *Tanaciae* are a subtribe of the *Crescentineae*. [a, 35.]—*T. albitorum*. A Jamaica species. The fruits are used for poultices. [a, 35.]—*T. jaroba*. The *Jaroba* of the West Indies and Brazil. The fruits are pectoral. [a, 35.]

TANAISE (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.), *n.* *Ta³-ne²-ze*. See *TANACETUM*.—*Huile volatile de t.* (Fr. Cod.). See *Oil of tansy*.—*T. commune*. See *CHRYSAETHMUM vulgare*.—*T. sauvage*. The *Potentilla asperula* and other species of *Potentilla*. [a, 35.]

TANASIMONOSPHOBOMANIE (Fr.), *n.* *Ta³-na³-ze-mo-no-so-fa-bo-na²-ne*. Of Michéa, hypochondriasis. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

TANG, *n.* *Ta²n²*. Ger., *T.* See *Fucus vesiculosus*.—*Haute* (Ger.). See *HALYMEIA*.—*Knorpelt* (Ger.). See *CHONDROS crispus*.—*Riement* (Ger.). See *LAMINARIA* (1st def.).—*Schwarz* (Ger.). See *FUCOIDES*.—*Tasche* (Ger.). See *KELP*.—*Tsoda* (Ger.). See *KELP*.—*Wurmt* (Ger.). *Helminthochorton*.

TANGHIN, *n.* *Ta²n²-gi²-n*. Lat., *tanghinia*. Fr., *t.*, *tanghin*. 1. See *CERBERA* t. 2. Its seed, the ordeal bean of Madagascar. It increases reflex excitability, produces convulsions, and affects the activity both of the heart and of respiration. It has been used in paralysis and visceral atony. [B, 3, 35.]

TANGHINIA (Lat.), *n. f.* *Ta²n²-gi²-n*(*a²*). Fr., *tanghinie* (1st def.). 1. A genus of plants referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Cerbera*. [a, 35.] 2. See *TANGHIN*. [a, 35.]—*T. madagascariensis*, *T. venenifera*. Fr., *tanghinie vénéneuse*. See *CERBERA tanghin*.

TANGHININ, *n.* *Ta²n²-gi²-n*. Fr., *tanghinine*, *tanghine*, *tanguine*. Ger., *T.* The active principle of tanghin (the seed), obtained as bitter colorless scales, efflorescing in air and dissolving in alcohol, in ether, and in acetic acid. It acts as a cardiac and respiratory poison, and destroys the muscular irritability. [B, 5, 93 (a, 14, 35).]

TANG-KWANG (Chin.), *n.* Gambooge. [a, 35.]

TANGLE, *n.* *Ta²n²-g²l*. See *LAMINARIA conica*.—*Sweet t.* See *LAMINARIA saccharina*.

TANGUIN, *n.* *Ta²n²-gi²-n*. See *TANGHIN*.

TÂNIE (Ger.), *n.* *Tan²-i²-e²*. See *TENIA*.

TANIN (Fr.), *n.* *Ta²-na²-n²*. See *TANNIN*.

TANNAS (Lat.), *n. m.* *Ta²n(ta³n)ⁿa²s(na²s)*. Gen., *-nat²is*. See *TANNATE*.—*T. pelletierinus* (Fr. Cod.). See *PELLETIERINE tannate*.—*T. plumbicus*. See *LEAD tannate*.—*T. quincius*. See *QUININE tannate*.—*Unguentum tannatis plumbici*. See *Glycerinum tannatis plumbi*.

TANNASPIDIC ACID, *n.* *Ta²n²-a²s-p²d²-ik*. See *FILICITANNIC ACID*.

TANNATE, *n.* *Ta²n²-at*. Lat., *tannas*. Fr., *t.* Ger., *Tannat*. A salt of tannic acid. [B.]

TANNE (Fr.), *n.* *Ta²n*. 1. See *COMEDO*. 2. The oil of *Camellia oleifera*. [a, 35.]

TANNE (Ger.), *n.* *Ta²n²-ne²*. See *ARIES*.—*T²nstoff*. See *DADYL*.—*T²nzapfenöl*. Oil of pine-cones. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

TANNECORTEPINIC ACID, n . $\text{Ta}_2\text{n}^{\text{e}2}\text{-ko}^{\text{r}2}\text{-e}^2\text{-pin}^{\text{f}2}\text{k}$. Fr. *acide tannecortépinique*. A variety, $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_{12}$, of tannin obtained from the bark of *Pinus silvestris*. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

TANNENHARZ (Ger.), n . $\text{Ta}_2\text{n}^{\text{ne}2}\text{-ha}^2\text{r}^2\text{ts}$. See *Burgundy PITCH*.—**T'ssiure**, Abietic acid.

TANNES (Fr.), n . pl. Ta_2n . See *ACNE punctata*.

TANNIC, adj. $\text{Ta}_2\text{n}^{\text{f}2}\text{k}$. Lat., *tannicus*. Fr., *tannique*. Ger., *gerbstoffartig*. Derived from tan; containing t. acid.

TANNIC ACID, n . $\text{Ta}_2\text{n}^{\text{f}2}\text{k}$. Fr., *acide tannique*. Ger., *Gerbstoff, Tanninsäure*. Tannin, galloitanic acid; an acid, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{O}_6 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2\text{CO}_2\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2\text{CO}_2\text{OH}$, obtained from nutgalls and sumach-leaves, and occurring as a colorless amorphous mass, brittle and glassy when evaporated, turning yellow in the light, having a very astringent taste, easily soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol, nearly insoluble in absolute ether, and decomposing at 215°C . It has been used as a dressing. In a wider sense, the term t. a., or tannin, comprehends a large number of vegetable astringent principles, all of them glucosides, resembling each other in properties, and designated by a prefix indicative of their origin, e. g., caffeotannic acid, quercitanic acid, etc. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 14.] See also **ALCIDUM TANNICUM** and subheadings there.

TANNICUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Ta}_2\text{n}^{\text{f}2}(\text{ta}^2\text{n}^{\text{f}2})^{\text{u}2}\text{k}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s}^2)$. See **TANNIC**; as n , in the neut., *tannicum*, an astringent that contains tannic acid.—**Tannicum amarum**. An astringent containing tannic acid and bitter principles.—**Tannicum anthelminticum**. An astringent containing tannic acid and having anthelmintic properties.—**Tannicum mucilaginosum**. An astringent containing tannic acid and mucilaginous substances.—**Tannicum purum**. A pure astringent containing tannic acid.

TANNIN, n . $\text{Ta}_2\text{n}^{\text{f}2}\text{n}$. Lat., *tanninum*. Fr., *t.* Ger., *T. Tannic acid*; more particularly, crude tannic acid as it occurs in vegetable tissues combined with glucose. [B. 5.] *Crayons de t.* [Fr. Cod.] Cylindrical sticks made by mixing t . with $\frac{1}{2}$ of its weight of powdered gum arabic, adding glycerin and water in equal amounts, and rolling into shape. [B.]—*Glycéré de t.* (Fr.). *Glycérôle de t.* (Fr.). See *Glyceritum acidi tannici*.—*Pommade de t.* (Fr.). See *Unguentum acidi tannici*.—*Suppositoires de t.* (Fr.). See *Suppositoria acidi tannici*.—*T. lozenges*. See *Trochisci acidi tannici*.—*T. officinal* (Fr.). See **TANNIC ACID**.—**T. oriental** (Fr.). See **BABLAH**.—**T'ssiure** (Ger.). See **TANNIC ACID**.—**T'stäbchen** (Ger.). See **BACILLI tannico-opiati**.

TANNINBLEI (Ger.), n . $\text{Ta}_2\text{n}^{\text{f}2}\text{nen}^{\text{b}2}\text{il}$. See **LEAD tannate**.—**T'salbe**. See *Glyceritum tannatis plumbi*.

TANNINGENIC ACID, **TANNINGIC ACID**, n 's. $\text{Ta}_2\text{n}^{\text{f}2}\text{-jn}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}^2\text{f}^2\text{k}$, -jn²f²k. Ger., *Tanningensäure, Tanningersäure*. See **CATECHUTANNIC ACID**.

TANNINUM (Lat.), n . $\text{Ta}_2\text{n}^{\text{f}2}\text{-nin}^2(\text{nen}^2)^{\text{u}2}\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m}^2)$. See **TANNIC ACID**.—**Bacilli tannini**. See *Crayons de TANNIN*.—**Glyceritum cum tannino**. See *Glyceritum acidi tannici*.

TANSY, n . $\text{Ta}_2\text{n}^{\text{f}2}\text{z}^2\text{f}$. From *ἀθανασία*, immortality. The genus *Tanacetum*, especially *Tanacetum vulgare* (*Chrysanthemum vulgare*) and its leaves and tops; also *Potentilla anserina*, *Senecio jacobææ*, *Achillea millefolium*, etc. [a. 35.]—**Common t.** The *Chrysanthemum vulgare*. [a. 35.]—**Dog's t.**, **Goose-t.** See **POTENTILLA anserina**.—**Oil of t.** Lat., *oleum tanacetii*. Fr., *huile volatile de tanaiste*. Ger., *Reinfarnöl*. A volatile oil obtained from tanacetum (2d def.). The Fr. Cod. directs the tops to be used, the Russ. Ph. the flowers, the Pruss. Ph. the flowers and herb, and the Gr. Ph. the flowering herb. It consists of 1 per cent. of a terpene ($\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{24}$), boiling at 155 to 180°C , 70 per cent. of an aldehyde ($\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$) boiling at 195 to 196°C , and 26 per cent. of an alcohol ($\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}$) boiling at 203 to 205°C . In large doses it produces violent convulsions, coma, and even death. [B. 95 (a, 38); Broylants (a, 35).]

TANTAL (Ger.), n . $\text{Ta}_2\text{n}^{\text{f}2}\text{nt}^2(\text{a}^2)$. See **TANTALUM**.—**T'erde**, **T'ssiure**. See **TANTALIC ACID**.

TANTALATE, n . $\text{Ta}_2\text{n}^{\text{f}2}\text{a}^2\text{l-at}$. Fr., *colombate*. A salt of tantalum acid. [B.]

TANTALIC ACID, n . $\text{Ta}_2\text{n}^{\text{f}2}\text{a}^2\text{l}^2\text{f}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide tantalique*. Ger., *Tantalsäure*. A monobasic acid, HTaO_3 (or $\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = 2\text{HTaO}_3$), occurring as a crystalline powder. [B.]

TANTALUM (Lat.), n . $\text{Ta}_2\text{n}^{\text{f}2}(\text{ta}^2\text{n}^{\text{f}2})^{\text{u}2}(\text{a}^2\text{l}^2)^{\text{u}2}\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m}^2)$. Fr., *tantale*. Ger., *Tantal*. A metallic element discovered by Ekeberg in 1802. It occurs in several minerals, and is almost always associated with niobium. It has not been isolated in a perfectly pure state, but has been obtained approximately free from admixture as a black powder, capable of assuming a metallic lustre, and readily oxidizing on the application of heat. It is not attacked by any acid except hydrofluoric, and to this immunity it owes its name from the fable of Tantalus being unable to quench his thirst. In composition it acts usually as a pentad radicle, occasionally as a tetrad. Symbol, Ta ; atomic weight, 182. [B. 3.]

TANZ (Ger.), n . $\text{Ta}_2\text{n}^{\text{f}2}\text{ts}$. See **DANCE**.—**T'krämpfe**. Choreic spasm. [L. 57 (a, 30).]—**T'sucht**, **T'wuth**. See **EPIDEMIC CHOREA**.

TAPEINOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n . m . $\text{Ta}_2\text{p}^2(\text{ta}^2\text{p}^2)^{\text{in}^2}(\text{e}^2\text{-jn}^2)^{\text{o}^2}(\text{o}^2)\text{-se}^2(\text{ke}^2\text{f}^2/\text{a}^2\text{l}^2\text{a}^2)^{\text{u}2}\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s}^2)$. A person characterized by tapeinocephaly.

TAPEINOCEPHALY, n . $\text{Ta}_2\text{p}^2\text{-in-o-se}^2\text{f}^2\text{a}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2$. From *ταπεινός*, low, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *tapeinocephalie*. The condition of having the vault of the skull depressed. [L. 149 (a, 50).]

TAPETAL, adj. $\text{Ta}_2\text{p}^2\text{-e}^2\text{t}$. Pertaining to the tapetum. [a. 35.]

TAPETE (Ger.), n . $\text{Ta}_2\text{p}^2\text{-at}^2$. See **TAPETUM**.—**Farbent'**. See **LAMINA pigmenti**.—**T. der Seitenhöhlen**. The choroid plexus of the lateral ventricle. [I. 30 (K).]

TAPETUM (Lat.), n . n . $\text{Ta}_2\text{p}^2(\text{ta}^2\text{p}^2)^{\text{e}2}(\text{at}^2)^{\text{u}2}\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m}^2)$. From *tapete*, a carpet. Fr., *tapis*. Ger., *Tepele*, *T.* 1. A layer or lamina.

[a. 17.] 2. The epithelium lining the pollen sac. [a. 35.] Cf. *Tape-tal CELL*. 3. A layer made up of bundles of nerve-fibres which curve backward from the body of the fornix to the posterior portion of the hemisphere. [I. 6 (K).]—**Augent'** (Ger.). See **LAMINA pigmenti (retinae)**.—**T. alveoli**. See *Peri-odontal MEMBRANE*.—**T. cerebri**. See *T. (3d def.)* and *T. corporis callosi*.—**T. chorioides** (see *nigrum*). See **LAMINA pigmenti (retinae)**.—**T. corporis callosi**. Fr., *étui de l'hippocampe*. Of Reil, radiating fibres of the corpus callosum which are prolonged into the posterior cornua of the lateral ventricles. [J. 28 (K).]—**T. der Mittelöhle** (Ger.). The choroid plexus of the third ventricle. [I. 30 (K).]—**T. nigrum**. See **LAMINA pigmenti (retinae)**.—**T. Reilii**. See *T. corporis callosi* and cf. *TAPIS de Reil*.

TAPEWORM, n . $\text{Ta}_2\text{p}^2\text{wu}^2\text{rm}$. See **TENIA** (2d def.).—**Armed t.** See **TENIA solium** (1st def.).—**Beeft**. See **TENIA medicamentata**.—**Broad t.** See **BOTHRIOCEPHALUS latus**.—**Common t.** See **TENIA solium** (1st def.).—**Dwarf t.** See **TENIA nana**.—**Hydatid t.** See **TENIA echinococcus**.—**Long t.**, **Pork t.**, **Solitary t.** See **TENIA solium** (1st def.).—**Swiss t.** See **BOTHRIOCEPHALUS latus**.—**T. plant**. See **BRAYERA anthelmintica**.—**Unarmed t.** See **TENIA medicamentata**.

TAPHOBIA (Lat.), **TAPHIPHOBIA** (Lat.), n 's f . $\text{Ta}_2\text{f}^2(\text{ta}^2\text{f}^2)\text{-fo}^2\text{b}^2(\text{fo}^2\text{b}^2)^{\text{i}2}\text{a}^2\text{-i}^2\text{fo}^2\text{b}^2(\text{fo}^2\text{b}^2)^{\text{i}2}\text{a}^2$. From *τάφος*, burial, and *φόβος*, fear. Fr., *taphéobie*. Of Morselli, morbid fear of being buried alive. [a. 34.]

TAPHRENCHYMA (Lat.), n . n . $\text{Ta}_2\text{f}^2(\text{ta}^2\text{f}^2)\text{-re}^2\text{m}^2\text{-ki}^2\text{m}^2(\text{ch}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}^2)\text{-a}^2$. Gen., *-chym(-atos)*. From *τάφος*, a ditch, and *ἐνχυμα*, an infusion. See *Pitted TISSUE*.

TAPINOCEPHALY, n . $\text{Ta}_2\text{p}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n-o-se}^2\text{f}^2\text{a}^2\text{l}^2\text{-i}^2$. See **TAPEINOCEPHALY**.

TAPINOCRANIUM (Lat.), adj. $\text{Ta}_2\text{p}^2(\text{ta}^2\text{p}^2)^{\text{in}^2}(\text{en}^2)\text{-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-kran}^2(\text{kr}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2)^{\text{u}2}\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s}^2)$. From *ταπεινός*, low, and *κρανιον*, the skull. Having the greatest height of the cranial cavity from $74\frac{1}{2}$ to $85\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of its greatest length. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthropol.," xv, Supp. (a, 50).]

TAPINOISTHUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Ta}_2\text{p}^2(\text{ta}^2\text{p}^2)^{\text{in}^2}(\text{en}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{-i}^2\text{sth}^2\text{-i}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s}^2)$. From *ταπεινός*, low, and *ισθμους*, behind. Having the radius flxus making an angle of from $24\frac{1}{2}$ to 33° with the line connecting the punctum occipitale with the punctum alae vomeris. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthropol.," xv, Supp. (a, 50).]

TAPIOCA (Lat.), n . f . $\text{Ta}_2\text{p}^2(\text{ta}^2\text{p}^2)^{\text{i}2}\text{-o}^2\text{-ka}^2$. Fr., *tapioka* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *t.* [Sp. Ph.]. An easily digested food, occurring in round, hard pellets, prepared from cassava starch. [a. 35.]—**Chocolate**. A French preparation containing 3 parts of starch with 100 of chocolate. [B. 10.]—**Gelatina tapioca**. Sp., *jalea de t.* [Sp. Ph.]. A jelly made by triturating 15 parts of t . with a little cold water, adding $\frac{1}{2}$ of sugar boiled up with 230 of water, and keeping at a boil for a few minutes. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Pearl t.** A spurious t . occurring as small round grains, formed probably from potato-starch. [B. 5.]—**T. meal**. Fr., *moussache*. T . dried without heat, forming a fine powder, identical with ordinary t . in microscopic structure, but not soluble in cold water. [B. 5.]

TAPIS (Fr.), n . $\text{Ta}_2\text{-pe}$. See **TAPETUM** and **TAPETUM chorioideæ**.—**T. de Reil**. See **INSULA** and cf. **TAPETUM Reilii**.

TAPOTEMENT (Fr.), n . $\text{Ta}_2\text{-pot-ma}^2\text{n}^2$. Ger., *Fingerklopfung*. That variety of massage which consists in tapping or percussion of the affected part. [B.]

TAPPING, n . $\text{Ta}_2\text{p}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2$. See **PARACENTESIS**.

TAR, n . Ta^2r . Lat., *pix liquida* [U. S. Ph. Br. Ph., etc.], *pyro-leum pini* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. Fr., *goudron* (*regéat* [Fr. Cod.]), *poix liquide*. Ger., *Teer, Holzteer, Fichtenheer*. 1. A highly complex material produced by the destructive distillation of various organic substances. 2. As commonly used, wood-tar; a very thick, shining, black liquid, having a peculiar empyreumatic odor and a bitter taste, derived from the wood of conifers by destructive distillation. On distillation it yields oil of t . and an acid liquid (impure pyroigneous acid), the residue being pitch. T . yields a small proportion of its constituents, especially pyrocatechin, to water, imparting to it an acid reaction and a peculiar taste (see *T-water*). It is readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in solutions of the caustic alkalies. In medicinal properties it resembles the turpentine, but is much less irritant. [B. a. 35.]—**Archangel t.** See **Stockholm t.**—**Barbadoes t.** See **Barbadoes PETROLEUM**.—**Beech-t.** Ger., *Buchenheer*. A t . made from the wood of *Fagus silvatica*; official in some ph's as the best source of creasote. [a. 35.]—**Birch-t.** Lat., *pix betule*. The *dagget* of the Russians; a t . containing much pyrocatechin, obtained from *Betula alba*. [a. 35.]—**Coal-t.** Lat., *pix lithantracis*. Fr., *goudron de houille*. Ger., *Kohlentheer*. A dark, semi-liquid substance obtained in the dry distillation of coal. It is highly complex in composition, yielding by distillation and rectification the following products: Naphthalenes, fluorene, anthracene, carbazol, chrysene, and other solids; benzene, toluene, cymene, and other neutral hydrocarbons; phenol, orthocresol, phlorol, pyrocatechin, and other alcohol-like bodies; ammonia, methylamine, ethylamine, phenylamine, picoline, collidine, and other bases; illuminating gases, such as acetylene, ethylene, etc.; heating gases, hydrogen, marsh-gas, and carbon monoxide; and certain impurities, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, nitrogen, thyoxyanic acid, etc. [B. 5 (a, 35).]—**Coal-t. saponatum**. **Coal't saponiné** (Fr.). **Coal't savonneux** (Fr.). Of the veterinarians, a liquid made by mixing 1 part of coal-t. with 2 parts of black soap, and adding (with gentle heat and stirring) 1 part of alcohol and 24 parts of water. [B. 95, 113 (a, 21).]—**Emulsion de coal't** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by mixing one part of the *teinture de bois de Panama coallorée* with 4 parts of distilled water. It contains 4 per cent. of coal-t. [B.]—**Cast-t.** See **COAL-t.**—**Glycerate of t.** See *Glyceritum pice liquidæ* (under *Pix*).—**Infusion of t.** See *Infusum pice liquidæ*.—**Juniper t.** See *Oil of CADE*.—**Kohl't** (Ger.). See **COAL-t.**

Mineral t. See **MALTA**.—**Oil of t.** Lat., *oleum picis liquidæ* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *essence (huile) de goudron*. Ger., *Theeröl, Pechöl*. The volatile oily liquid obtained in the distillation of wood-t; almost colorless when freshly prepared, but becoming dark on standing, having the odor of t., and dissolving freely in alcohol. In chemical composition it is very complex, containing various hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, hydrocarbons of the aromatic series, and the alcohols of the latter series, including carboic acid and the mixture of phenols constituting creosote. It is less offensive in taste than t., and hence is preferred for medicinal use. [B; 4, 35].—**Poudre de coati** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Ger., *Coat-t-Gypspulver*. Of the veterinarians, a mixture of 1 part of coat-t and 30 parts of gypsum. [B; 113 (a, 21)].—**Rangoon t.** See **Rangoon PETROLEUM**.—**Saccharated t.** Syrup of t. See **Syrupus PICIS**.—**Stockholm t.** A trade name in Europe for wood-t, most of which is prepared in Finland, central and northern Russia, and Sweden. [a, 35].—**T. beer.** Lat., *cervisia picis (liquida)*. A beer made by heating gently with 1 pint of yeast 2 pints of bran, 1 pint of t., 1 pint of honey, and 6 pints of water, and fermenting. [B; 1].—**T.-oil.** See **Oil of t.**.—**T. ointment.** See **Unguentum PICIS liquidæ**.—**T.-water.** See **Infusum picis liquidæ** (under **Pix**).—**Vegetable t.** **Wood-t.** See **T.** (2d def.).

TARACANA (Lat.), n. f. $Ta^2r(ta^2r)^2a^2k(a^2k)^2an(a^2n)^2a^2$. A kind of cockroach found in Russia.—**Pulvis taracanæ.** Powdered Russian cockroach (*Blatta lapponica*), used in dropsy (cf. **ANTHYDROPIN**). [B, 5.]

TARACHE, TARAGMA (Lat.), **TARAGMUS** (Lat.), n's f, n., and m. $Ta^2r(ta^2r)^2a^2k(a^2k)^2a^2n(a^2n)^2a^2$. Gen., *taraches*. *ag'malos* (*-atis*), *-ag'mi*. Gr., *taraxi, rapysia, racyyos*. See **TARAXIS**.

TARANTISM, n. $Ta^2r^2ant^2izm$. Lat., *tarantismus* (from *Taranto* [Gr., *Tapas*, Lat., *Tarentum*], a city of Greece). Fr., *tarantisme*. Ger., *Tarantismus*. An epidemic chorea that appeared in Apulia in the fifteenth century and spread through Italy and southern France; supposed to be caused by the bite of *Lycosa tarantula*. [a, 34.]

TARANTULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ta^2r(ta^2r)^2a^2nt(a^2nt)^2u^2l(u^2l)^2a^2$. From *Taranto* (see **TARANTISM**). Fr., *tarentule*. Ger., *Tarentel*. See **LYCOSA t.**

TARASCON (Fr.), n. $Ta^2r^2a^2sk^2on^2$. A place in the department of the Ariège, France, where there is a chalybeate spring.

TARASP (Ger.), n. $Ta^2r^2a^2sp^2$. A place in the canton of the Grisons, Switzerland, where there are gaseous springs. [a, 14.]

TARASSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ta^2r(ta^2r)^2a^2s(a^2s)^2a^2s$. Gen., *-as'seos* (*-sis*). From *rapasceus*, to trouble. Of Lanoaille de Lachèse, the anger of symptoms commonly known as hysteria in the male. [Gaz. des hôp. 1884, p. 1036 (a, 34).]

TARAXACERIN, n. $Ta^2r^2a^2x^2a^2ser^2in$. A crystalline principle, $C_{12}H_{14}O_6$, obtained from the milky juice of the root of *Taraxacum officinale*. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

TARAXACIN, n. $Ta^2r^2a^2x^2a^2in$. Fr., *taraxacine*. Ger., *T.* A bitter principle obtained from the juice of the root of *Taraxacum officinale*, as white, bitter crystals. [B, 5, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

TARAXACUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ta^2r(ta^2r)^2a^2x^2a^2k(a^2k)^2u^2m(u^2m)$. Fr., *pissenlit* (2d and 3d def's), *dent-de-lion* (*racine*) [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.), *dent-de-lion* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.). Ger., *Pflaenzröhren* (1st def.), *Löwenzahnmurzel* (2d def.), *Löwenzahn*. Sp., *diente de león* [Sp. Ph.] (3d def.). 1. A genus of the *Taraxaceæ* (a tribe of the *Compositæ*). 2. Dandelion root. U. S. Ph. The root in the Br. Ph. the fresh and dried roots of *T. officinale* gathered in autumn. [a, 35.] 3. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., the leaves of *T. officinale*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Compound elixir of t.** A preparation made of 6 oz. of t.-root, 4 of wild-cherry bark, 2 of orange-peel, 1 oz. each of gentian-root, cinnamon, coriander, and licorice, 2 drachms each of anise, cardamom, and caraway, 10 pints of syrup, and enough of mint. U. S. Ph. 3 parts of water and 1 part of alcohol to produce 10 pints of elixir by treatment in a percolator; or of 6 fl. oz. of fluid extract of t., 1 fl. oz. of fluid extract of gentian, 100 drops of oil of orange, 12 of oil of cinnamon, 10 of oil of anise, 5 of oil of caraway, 20 of oil of coriander, 1 oz. of extract of licorice, 32 pints of syrup of wild cherry, 14 of alcohol, and 4 of water. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Decoction taraxaci** [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *biscane de pissenlit*. Ger., *Löwenzahnmurzelabkud*. A decoction made by boiling 1 oz. of dry t.-root for ten minutes in water enough to make 1 pint after straining and washing [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of the root an hour with water enough to make 20 parts after boiling a quarter of an hour and straining [Belg. Ph.]; or by boiling 1 part of dried t.-leaves a quarter of an hour with water enough to make 46 parts and strained [U. S. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Decoction taraxaci compositum.** A preparation made by boiling together 120 parts of dandelion-root, 15 of *Menyanthes trifoliata*, and 1,440 of water till the liquid is reduced one half, and adding 30 of potassium sulphate and 7 of ether; or by boiling 75 grammes each of dandelion, chicory, and *Triticum repens* with water enough to make 360, and adding 7 of potassium sulphate, 90 of syrup des cinq racines, and 26 drops of Hoffman's solution. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum taraxaci** [Fr. Cod., Extr. de pissenlit]. Ger., *Löwenzahnextrakt*. Sp., *extracto de taraxacón*. 1. An extract made from the root [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (from the herb and root [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]) from the leaves [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.] of *T. officinale*. [B, 2.] 2. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., see *Extractum taraxaci liquidum* (3d def.).—**Extractum taraxaci liquidum.** An extract made by exhausting 100 grammes of t.-root in No. 30 powder with a mixture of 2 parts of alcohol and 3 of water, reserving 85 c. c. distilling off the alcohol from the remainder and evaporating it to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with the menstruum [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 40 oz. of t.-root in No. 20 powder

with 4 pints of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.920, expressing 20 fl. oz., macerating the residue with water for 48 hours, evaporating to 18 fl. oz., adding the reserved 20, and bringing up to 40 with water [Br. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum taraxaci liquidum.** 1. Of the Br. Ph., see *Extractum taraxaci liquidum*. 2. An extract made by dissolving 3 parts of extract of t. in 1 part of water [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Pruss. Ph. (1846)]; or by treating equal weights of the leaves and the root of *T.* with warm water and evaporating to a thin extract [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. [B; B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Infusum taraxaci** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Infusion of dandelion, made by macerating 2 oz. of t.-root in 1 pint of boiling water and straining. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—**Mellago taraxaci.** See *Extractum taraxaci liquidum* (2d def.).—**Pilule de fulminate de t.** (Fr.). An old name for a placebo.—**Radix taraxaci.** See **T.** (2d def.).—**Radix taraxaci cum herba** [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (*recens* [Russ. Ph.]). Roum., *taraxacu* [Roum. Ph.]. The *T. officinale* gathered in the spring before blooming. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Radix taraxaci pulverata.** A powder of t.-root sifted through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph., 1858, 1859, 38].—**Succus taraxaci** [Br. Ph.]. Dandelion juice; made by crushing t. (2d def.) in a stone mortar, expressing, adding 1 volume of alcohol for 3 volumes of juice, allowing to stand a week, and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**T. dens leonis.** **T. officinale.** **T. officinarum.** Fr., *t. commun, chopine, cochet, couronne de moine, dent-de-lion, laitue de chien, liondent, pissenlit, salade de taupe*. Ger., *genienkraut, Pflaenzchen, Pflaenzlein, Löwenzahn, Hundebium, Maibium, Butterbium, Pflaenzkraut, Bompaswurzel, Wiesenlattig, Eterbium, Eterkraut*. Dandelion (lion's-tooth), priest's-crown, swine's-snout; a polymorphous herbaceous plant (see cut under **LEONTODON t.**) found over the whole of Europe, central and northern Asia, and North America. The perennial, tapering, simple or nearly simple, fleshy root (see **T.** (2d def.)) is rich in an inodorous juice which is bitter and neutral when fresh, but soon acquires an acid reaction and coagulates. A number of principles (inulin, levulin, taraxacin, and taraxacerin) have been obtained from it, but what part they have in its medicinal virtues is not known. The intracellular substance of the root consists, according to Vogel, chiefly of pectose. The juice, if exposed to the air, undergoes a kind of fermentation resulting in the formation of mannite. It is somewhat tonic, diuretic, and laxative, and is used especially in hepatic disorders. Dried, ground, and roasted, it is sometimes used with or as a substitute for coffee. The fresh leaves or entire herb, *herba taraxaci* (*seu dentis leonis, seu leontodontis [taraxaci]*, *seu lactuca pratensis*), are less active than the root, though the juice obtained from the flower-stalks is highly recommended by Barton. The young leaves are eaten as a salad and pot-herb. [a, 35.]

TARAXIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ta^2r(ta^2r)^2a^2x^2a^2x^2i^2s$. Gen., *-ax'leos* (*-is*). Gr., *taraxia* (cf. *taraxaceus*, to trouble). A disorder of sight arising from a blow or from compression of the eye. 2. A mild ophthalmia. [F.]

TARCHONANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ta^2rk(ta^2rch^2n)^2o^2n^2a^2nth(a^2nth)^2u^2s(u^2s)$. A genus of the *Compositæ*. The *Tarchonanthæ* (Fr., *tarchonanthées*) are a division of the *Vernioniceæ*. [a, 35].—**T. camphoratus.** Shrubby fleabane of southern Africa; an aromatic, stimulant species, used like sage. [a, 35.]

TARCONINE, n. $Ta^2r^2ko^2n^2en$. Fr., *t.* A derivative, $C_{11}H_{13}NO_3$, of cotarine. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

TARDIF (Fr.), adj. Ta^2r^2def . See **SEROTINOUS**.

TARTEMISM, n. $Ta^2r^2ent^2izm$. Lat., *tartemismus*. Fr., *tartemisme*. See **TARTEMISM**.

TARIÈRE (Fr.), n. $Ta^2r^2re^2er$. See **OVIPOSITOR** and **DRILL**.

TARIRI (Lat.), n. n. indecl. $Ta^2r^2re^2re$. Fr., *t.* Of Aublet, a genus of the *Quassiceæ*; tropical American bitter, tonic, and febrifuge trees or shrubs. [a, 25.]

TARLATANE (Fr.), n. $Ta^2r^2la^2tan^2en$. Fine gauze (used for dressings). [a, 18.]

TARO, n. In Hawaii, kalo. [a, 35.]

TAROLI, n. An old term for chance. [G.]

TARRA, n. In Lima, dividivi. [a, 35.]

TARRAGON, n. $Ta^2r^2a^2ro^2gn$. See **ARTEMISIA druncunculus**.—**Oil of t.** An essential oil closely resembling oil of anise.

TARSAL, adj. $Ta^2r^2s^2al$. Lat., *tarsalis, tarsesus* (from *tarsus* [g. v.], Fr., *tarsien*. Ger., *t.* Pertaining to the tarsus.

TARSALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ta^2r^2s^2al^2g(a^2l^2g)^2i^2a^2$. From *rapas*, the tarsus, and *algos*, pain. Fr., *tarsalgie*. Ger., *Tarsalgie, Fusswurzelkmerz*. 1. Pain in the tarsus. [a, 17.] 2. Painful valgus.

TARSALIS (Lat.), adj. $Ta^2r^2s^2al(a^2l^2s)^2i^2a$. Tarsal; as a n., of Coues, the tensor tarsus. [L.]

TARSECTOMY, n. $Ta^2r^2s^2e^2kt^2om^2i$. From *rapas*, the tarsus, and *ektomē*, excision. Fr., *tarsectomie*. Excision of the tarsus.

TARSECTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ta^2r^2s^2e^2kt^2op^2i^2a^2$. From *rapas*, the tarsus, and *ektrosis*, out of place. Fr., *tarsectopie*. Displacement of the tarsus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TARSEUS (Lat.), **TARSIIEN** (Fr.), adj's. $Ta^2r^2s^2e^2u^2s(u^2s)$, $ta^2r^2se^2a^2n^2i$. See **TARSAL**.

TARSITIIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ta^2r^2s^2i^2e^2ti^2s$. Gen., *-it'idos* (*-idis*). From *tarsus* (g. v.). Fr., *tarsite*. Ger., *t.* Inflammation of the tarsal cartilages. [F.]

TARSOACE (Lat.), n. f. $Ta^2r^2s^2o^2k(a^2s^2k)^2e^2a$. Gen., *-oc'aces*. From *rapas*, the tarsus, and *karos*, evil. Fr., *t.* See **PANTHROACE**.

TARSO-CHEILOPLASTIC, adj. $Ta^2r^2s^2o^2k^2il^2o^2pla^2st^2ik$. From *rapas* (see **TARSUS**), *χείλος*, a lip, and *πλασσειν*, to mold. Plastic and performed on the border of the eyelid (said of an operation for trichiasis). [a, 34.]

TARSOCLASIS (Lat., n. f. $\text{Ta}^2\text{rs-o}^2\text{k}^2\text{la}^2\text{s}(\text{la}^2\text{s})^2$. Gen., *-claseos* (*-oclasia*). From *tarpos*, the tarsus, and *κλάσις*, a breaking. The operation of breaking a deformed tarsus by force. [V. P. Gibney, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 17, 1886, p. 437 (a, 50).]

TARSO-METATARSAL (Lat., n. f. $\text{Ta}^2\text{rs-o}^2\text{ma}^2\text{la}^2(\text{ma}^2\text{la}^2)\text{-as}(\text{a}^2\text{k})^2$. Gen., *-claseos* (*-oclasia*). From *tarpos* (see TARSUS), and *μαλακία*, softness. Ger., *Lidknorpelweichung*. Softening of the palpebral cartilages. [a, 34.]

TARSO-METATARSAL, adj. $\text{Ta}^2\text{rs-o}^2\text{me}^2\text{a}^2\text{ta}^2\text{rs}^2$. Fr., *tarso-metatarsien*. Pertaining to the tarsus and the metatarsus.

TARSO-METATARSUS (Lat., n. m. $\text{Ta}^2\text{rs-o}^2\text{me}^2\text{a}^2\text{ta}^2\text{rs}^2$. u^s(u^s). That bone which reaches from the tibia to the toes in a bird; really nearly all metatarsus, but having at its top one of the small tarsal bones confluent with it, so that in itself it comprehends part of the tarsus as well as all the metatarsus. [L, 343.]

TARSO-MÉTATARSIS-PHALANGIEN DU DOUCÉ (Fr.), n. $\text{Ta}^2\text{rs-so-ma}^2\text{ta}^2\text{rs}^2\text{-se-fa}^2\text{a}^2\text{ph}^2\text{-zhe-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{du}^2$ pus. See *ADDUCTOR hallucis*.

TARSPHYMA (Lat., n. n. $\text{Ta}^2\text{rs-o}^2\text{fm}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})^2$. From *tarpos*, the tarsus, and *φύμα*, a growth. Fr., *tarso-plyme*. 1. A swelling of the ankle. 2. A swelling of the tarsal cartilages. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TARSO-PRÉPHALANGEUS (Lat., n. m. $\text{Ta}^2\text{rs-o}^2\text{pre}^2(\text{pra}^2\text{a}^2)\text{-fa}^2\text{a}^2\text{ph}^2\text{-zhe-a}^2\text{n}^2$) $\text{je}^2\text{a}^2(\text{ge}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$. From *tarpos*, the tarsus, *præ*, before, and *phalanx* (q. v.). A small muscle in solids arising from the extensor tendons and attached to the lower end of the os calcis. It aids in extending the digits and keeping the tendons tense. [L, 13.]

TARSORRHAPHY, n. $\text{Ta}^2\text{rs-o}^2\text{rrh}^2\text{af}^2$. From *tarpos*, the tarsus, and *ρᾶφῃ*, a seam. Fr., *tarso-rrhaphie*. Ger., *Tarso-rrhaphie*. Any operation for shortening and narrowing the palpebral fissure. [F.]

TARSO-SOUS-PHALANGIEN (Fr.), n. $\text{Ta}^2\text{rs-so-su-fa}^2\text{a}^2\text{ph}^2\text{-zhe-a}^2\text{n}^2$. A flexor muscle extending from the tarsus to the lower surface of the phalanx of a toe. [a, 48.] **T.-s.-p. du gros orteil**. See *Flexor hallucis brevis*. **T.-s.-p. du petit orteil**. See *Flexor digiti minimi pedis brevis*.

TARSTOMY, n. $\text{Ta}^2\text{rs-o}^2\text{om}^2$. From *tarpos*, the tarsus, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *tarstomie*. Ger., *Tarstomie*. 1. A cutting operation on the tarsus of the foot. 2. The removal of a portion of the whole of the tarsal cartilage. [F.] **Anterior t.** Of Poinet, t. (1st def.) in which the anterior row of tarsal bones is removed. [a, 34.] **Cuneiform t.** Excision of a wedge-shaped piece of bone, which may include portions of any of the tarsal bones. [a, 34.] **Posterior t.** T. in which the posterior row of tarsal bones, including the astragalus, is excised. [a, 34.] **Subcutaneous linear t.** Of Reeves, t. (1st def.) without injury to the tendons, vessels, or nerves by means of a chisel introduced through a small incision on the dorsum of the foot. [a, 34.]

TARSUS (Lat., n. m. $\text{Ta}^2\text{rs-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$. Gr., *ταρσός* (lit., any broad, flat surface). Fr., *tarse*. Ger., *Tarsus* (lit. def.). The bony structure constituting the greater part of the arch of the foot, consisting of the os calcis, the astragalus, the scaphoid bone, the cuboid bone, and the three cuneiform bones. 2. In birds, see *TARSO-METATARSUS*. 3. The so-called cartilage of the eyelid (tarsal cartilage), which forms the skeleton or support of the lid. It is properly only dense connective tissue, interspersed with numerous elliptical nuclei. The one in the upper lid is much thicker, broader, and denser than that in the lower lid. Its shape is crescentic, with the ciliary border sharply cut off. The tarsal bone thinned toward the orbital margin, and finally merges in a fascia, which is firmly attached to the orbital margin. The tarsus contains the Meibomian glands. [F.] **T.-palpebralis**. See *T.* (3d def.).

TARTAR, n. Ta^2rt^2 . Lat., *tartarum*, *tartarus* (connected in some obscure way with *Tátrapos*, Hades). Fr., *tartre*. Ger., *Weinstein* (1st def.). Sp., *tártaro*, *rasuras del vino* (1st def.). 1. A substance deposited as a whitish or reddish crystalline crust on the sides of wine-casks, consisting of a mixture of acid and normal tartarates, especially those of potassium and calcium. [B, 35 (a, 38).] 2. See *Sordes* (1st def.). **Acid of t.** Tartaric acid. [B.] **Ammoniated soluble t.** Potassium and ammonium tartrate. [B.] **Cream of t.** Lat., *cremor tartari*. Fr., *crème de tartre*. Ger., *Weinsteinarhm*. Commercial acid tartrate of potassium, usually containing more or less calcium tartrate; so called because when it is mixed with water a fine creamy film of minute crystals floats on the top. [B, 5, 8.] **Crude t.** See *T.* (1st def.). **Crystals of t.** Cream of t., especially as obtained in the crystalline form. [B.] **Emetic t.** See *ANTIMONY and potassium tartrate*. **Ointment of t.** Emetic. See *ANTIMONY and potassium tartrate*. **Red t.** The reddish t. deposited from red wine. [B, 5.] **Salt of t.** Potassium carbonate obtained by decomposing cream of t. [B.] **Soluble (cream of t.) t.** See *TARTARUS borazatus*. **Stibiated t.** **T.** **Emetic**. See *ANTIMONY and potassium tartrate*. **T.** **Emetic substitute**. See *ANTIMONY and potassium ozalate*. **Tartrated t.** See *TARTARUS tartarizatus*. **Vitriolated t.** Potassium sulphate. [B, 91.] **White t.** Crude t. deposited from white wine and having a dirty-whitish color. [B, 5.]

TARTAREOUS, adj. $\text{Ta}^2\text{rt}^2\text{-ar}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2$. Lat., *tartareus*. Ger., *weinsteinarthig*. Having a rough, tartar-like surface. [a, 35.]

TARTARIC, adj. $\text{Ta}^2\text{rt}^2\text{-ar}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2$. Lat., *tartaricus*. Fr., *tartrique*. Derived from or contained tartar. [B.] **T. acid**. Lat., *acidum tartaricum* (see *TARTARUM* [Fr. Cod.]), and *essentielle tartari*. Fr., *acide tartrique*, *acide du tartre*. Ger., *Weinsäure*, *Weinsteinsäure*. A dibasic acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$ or $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$. In chemical structure t. acid is both a dibasic acid and a dihydric alcohol, and so contains four atoms of replaceable hydrogen, all of which are replaceable by metals and two by acid radicals. Four isomeric varieties are known: (1) *dextrotartaric acid*, ordinary t. acid (Lat., *acidum tartaricum* [U. S. Ph.]; Fr., *acide dextrotracé-*

mique; Ger., *Rechtsweinensäure*), a body forming large prismatic crystals of acidulous taste, readily soluble in water, the solution having a specific dextrotratory power of 9.6°; (2) *levotartaric acid*, *antitartaric acid* (Fr., *acide antitartrique*; Ger., *Antiwinsäure*), a body forming rhombic crystals which have in general the same properties as ordinary t. acid, but in solution have a specific levotatory power of 9.6°; (3) *mesotartaric acid*, *optically inactive t. acid* (Ger., *Mesowinsäure*), a body forming crystals resembling those of ordinary tartaric acid, but having in solution no effect upon the plane of polarization; (4) *metatartaric acid* (Ger., *Metawinsäure*), an amorphous substance produced by heating ordinary t. acid to 170° C. A mixture of dextrotartaric and levotartaric acids constitutes *racemic acid*, also called *paratartaric acid*. [B, 4, 5.] **T. anhydride**. Ger., *Weinsäureanhydrid*. A white or yellowish powder, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_3$, isomeric with tartaric acid. [B, 3 (a, 38).] **(Test-) solution of t. acid**. A solution of t. acid in 5 parts [U. S. Ph. 4 parts (foliate)] of water or in 8 of water and 2 of alcohol [Br. Ph.]. [B, 81 (a, 38).]

TARTARICUS (Lat., adj. $\text{Ta}^2\text{rt}^2\text{-ar}^2(\text{a}^2\text{r}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$. Tartaric; with the name of a base, the tartrate of that base. [B.]

TARTARIMÉTRIE (Fr.), n. $\text{Ta}^2\text{rt}^2\text{-ar}^2\text{-e-ma}^2\text{-tre}$. Analysis by means of potassium carbonate obtained by calcination of cream of tartar. [a, 14.]

TARTARIZED, adj. $\text{Ta}^2\text{rt}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-izd}$. Lat., *tartaratus*, *tartarizatus*. Containing tartar or tartaric acid.

TARTAROUS ACID, n. $\text{Ta}^2\text{rt}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2$. Tartaric acid. [B.]

TARTARUM (Lat., n. n. $\text{Ta}^2\text{rt}^2\text{-ar}^2(\text{a}^2\text{r}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$. A term originally applied to tartar; now supplanted by *tartarus*. [B.] **T. antimoniales**, **T. antimoniatum**, **T. emeticum**. See *ANTIMONY and potassium tartrate*.

TARTARUS (Lat., n. m. $\text{Ta}^2\text{rt}^2\text{-ar}^2(\text{a}^2\text{r}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$. See *TARTAR*. **Alkali tartari**. An old term for potassium tartrate and for purified potassium carbonate. [a, 38.] **Arsenum tartari**. See *T. regeneratus*. **Cremon tartari**. See *Cream of tartar*. **Cremon tartari solubilis**. See *T. borazatus*. **Crystalli tartari**. See *Crystals of tartar*. **Decoctum crystallorum tartari**, **Decoctum tartari citratum**. See *Solutio tartari depurati*. **Emplastrum tartari sibiati**. A plaster consisting of 2 parts of antimony and potassium tartrate and 14 of emplastrum resinae pini [Russ. Ph.]; or of 14 parts of the tartrate, 6 of olive-oil, and 80 of Burgundy-pitch plaster [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).] **Globuli tartari ferruginosi** (see *mariales*). [B.] **Liquor salis tartari**. The liquor kali carbonici of the Ger. Ph. [B, 10.] **Liquor tartari empyreumaticus**. See *Liquor pyrotartaricus*. **Liquor tartari solubilis chalybeatis**. Fr., *eau de boue*, *eau martiale*. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of iron and potassium tartrate in 2 parts of water [Brunsw. Ph., 1777] (in 1,000 parts of water [Fr. Milit. Hosp. Ph., 1839]). **Liquor tartari sibiati**. See *Liquor ANTIMONY tartarizati*. **Liquor terra foliata tartari**. The liquor kali acetic of the Ger. Ph. [B.] **Lotio tartari sibiati**. A solution of 4 parts of tartar emetic in 80 of boiling water, with the addition of 15 of camphorated brandy. [B, 119 (a, 38).] **Oleum tartari per deliquium**. The oily liquid formed by the deliquescence of potassium carbonate in moist air; also a solution of potassium carbonate in 2 parts of water, corresponding to the liquor kali carbonici of the Ger. Ph. [B.] **Pulvis tartari compositus**. 1. Of the Swed. Ph., see *Pulvis dentifricus* (1st def.). 2. A mixture of 5 parts of cream of tartar with 7 of potassium sulphate. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).] **Sal essentielle tartari**. Tartaric acid. [B.] **Sal tartari**. Normal potassium carbonate. [B.] **Sal tartari essentielle** (see *essentials*). Tartaric acid. [B, 97.] **Solutio tartari depurati**. Fr., *hydrolé tartrique*. Solution of superhydrate of potassium; a preparation consisting of 11 parts of cream of tartar, 960 of warm water, and 60 of raspberry syrup; or of 15 of cream of tartar, 36 of warm water, and 30 of raspberry syrup; or made by boiling 30 parts of cream of tartar with 600 of water till reduced to 450, and adding 15 of lemon-juice. [B, 119 (a, 38).] **Spiritus tartari**. Pyrotartaric acid obtained by the distillation of tartar. [B, 97.] **Spiritus tartari vitriolatus**. A preparation made by treating 3 parts of cream of tartar with 8 of calcined iron sulphate, and distilling over the sand bath. [B, 119 (a, 38).] **T. acetosus**. Potassium tartrate. [B, 119 (a, 38).] **T. acidus lapillatus**. Potassium bitartrate. [L, 53.] **T. ammoniacalis**, **T. ammoniatum**. See *Potassium and ammonium tartrate*. **T. antimoniales**. Antimony and potassium tartrate. [B.] **T. borazatus**. Fr., *tartare borico-potassique*. Ger., *Natriumkaliumtartrat*, *Borazweinstein*. Sp., *tartrato bórico-potásico*. A preparation made by dissolving 2 parts of borax and 4 [Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (5 [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph.], 6 [Gr. Ph.], 8 [Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod. Sp. Ph.]) of acid potassium tartrate in 20 parts of water (16 [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.]), filtering, drying or evaporating, and sometimes powdering. [B, 95 (a, 38).] **T. chalybeatus**. See *Iron and potassium tartrate*. **T. crudus**. See *Tartarus* (1st def.). **T. depuratus**. Acid potassium tartrate. [B.] **T. depuratus pulverisatus**. Cream of tartar powdered and sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve [Fr. Cod.] (a 1,600-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).] **T. emeticus**. See *ANTIMONY and potassium tartrate*. **T. ferratus**. 1. Of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., crude iron and potassium tartrate. [B, 95 (a, 38).] 2. Of the Swiss Ph., see *IRON and potassium tartrate*. **T. ferruginosus**, **T. martialis**, **T. martiatum**. See *IRON and potassium tartrate*. **T. mercurialis**. See *MERCURY tartrate*. **T. natronum**. See *Potassium and sodium tartrate*. **T. regeneratus**. Potassium acetate; so called because prepared by the ignition of cream of tartar. [B, 3.] **T. solubilis**. See *T. borazatus*. **T. solubilis ammoniacalis**. See *POTASSIUM and ammonium tartrate*. **T. sibiatus**. See *ANTIMONY and potassium tartrate*. **T. tartarizatus**. Tartrated tartar; normal potassium tartrate. [B.] **T. vitriolatus**. Vitriolated tartar, normal potassium sulphate; first prepared by treating tartar, or acid potassium tartrate, with sulphuric (vitriolic) acid. [B.] **T.**

vitriolatus depuratus. Purified potassium sulphate. [B.]—**Tinctura (salis) tartari.** See *Tinctura ANTIMONII aurata*.—**Tinctura tartari composita.** A preparation made by distilling 4,320 parts of tartar, 1,620 of guaiac-wood, and 540 each of sassafras, sarsaparilla, and china-root, separating the liquid from the oil swimming on the surface, digesting in it 180 parts of cream of tartar, 240 of guaiac-wood, 45 each of sassafras-wood, ash-wood, and sarsaparilla, 75 of china-root, 30 of red sandal-wood, and 11 of sulphuric acid, and straining after some days. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum tartari emetici** (see *stibiati*). See *Unguentum ANTIMONII tartarati*.

TAIRTAUFE (Fr.), n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{r}$ -tof. See *SOLANUM tuberosum* (esculentum).

TARTRALIC ACID, n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{r}$ -tra²l¹ik. Fr., *acide tartrique*. Ditartrale acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_{11}$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TARTRAMIC ACID, n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{r}$ -tra^mm¹ik. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{NO}_6$. [B, 53 (a, 14).]

TARTRAMIDE, n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{r}$ -tra^m-i^d(id). Fr., t. Ger., *Tartramid*. A body, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_2\text{CONH}_2$, forming rhombic crystals. [B, 4, 93.]

TARTRAS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{r}$ -tra^s(ra^s). Gen., -rat^{is}. See *TARTRATE*.—**Pulvis tartaratis stibicopotassici** [Fr. Cod.]. Antimony and potassium tartrate pounded in a porcelain mortar and reduced completely to powder on a hard slab. [B, 113 (a, 38).]—**Solutio tartaratis kali** [Dan. Ph.]. A filtered solution of 1 part of potassium tartrate in 3 parts of distilled water. [B, 95.]—**Syrupus tartaratis ferri et potassii**. See *Syrupus tartaratis ferri et potassii*.—**T. antimonio-potassicus**. See *ANTIMONY and potassium tartrate*.—**T. bicalicus**, **T. bipotassicus**. Normal potassium tartrate. [R.]—**T. borico-potassicus**. See *TARTARUS boraxatus*.—**T. ferrico-ammonicus**. See *IRON and ammonium tartrate*.—**T. ferrico-kalici**, **T. ferrico-potassicus**. See *IRON and potassium tartrate*.—**T. ferri-potassicus**. See *IRON and potassium tartrate*.—**T. kalico-ammonicus**. See *POTASSIUM and ammonium tartrate*.—**T. kalico-natrius**. Potassium and sodium tartrate. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**T. kalico-stibiati**, **T. kalico-stibicus**. Antimony and potassium tartrate. [B, 95, 119.]—**T. kalicus**. See *POTASSIUM tartrate*.—**T. kalicus acidus**. Acid potassium tartrate. [a, 38.]—**T. natrio-kalici**. See *POTASSIUM and sodium tartrate*.—**T. potassio-ferricus**. Iron and potassium tartrate. [B.]—**T. potassio-sodici**. Potassium and sodium tartrate. [B.]—**T. potassicus**. See *POTASSIUM tartrate*.—**T. sodico-potassicus**. See *POTASSIUM and sodium tartrate*.—**T. stibico-kalici**, **T. stibico-potassicus**. Antimony and potassium tartrate. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura tartaratis ferri-potassici** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by stirring 2 parts of iron filings and 5 of cream of tartar into a pap with water, allowing to digest, boiling for two hours with 15 parts of water, the amount of water which is thus evaporated being replaced, decanting the clear part of the liquid when cold, evaporating to a sp. gr. of 1.26, adding 1 part of 93-per-cent. alcohol, and, after some days, filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum tartaratis kalico-stibici** (see *stibico-kalici*). See *Unguentum ANTIMONII tartarati*.—**Vinum tartaratis kalicoferri**. Sp., *vinu de tartarato ferrico-potassico*. A preparation made by stirring 1 part of powdered iron and 4 parts of cream of tartar into a pap with water, evaporating almost to dryness, repeating the operation on the residue with more water until it becomes black, homogeneous, and almost wholly soluble in water, macerating with 40 parts of water, filtering, evaporating to dryness, powdering, adding 10 times as much white wine, and, after some days, filtering [Netherl. Ph.]; or by dissolving 12 parts of powdered iron and 40 parts of cream of tartar in 400 parts of white wine [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Vinum tartaratis stibico-kalici**. See *Vinum ANTIMONII*.

TARTRATE, n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{r}$ -tra^t. Lat., *tartras*. Fr., t. Ger., *Tartrat*, *weinsaueres Salz*. A salt of tartaric acid. Three classes of t's are known: (1) *neutral t's*, in which both the replaceable hydrogen atoms of the acid constituent are replaced by a metal; (2) *acid t's*, in which one of those atoms is so replaced; and (3) *basic t's*, in which the hydrogen of the alcoholic hydroxyl as well as that of the acid constituent is replaced. Tartaric emetic is a basic t. [B.]—**Potassic antimonylic t.** Antimony and potassium t. [B, 159.]—**Poudre de t. borico-potassique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Tartarus boraxatus powdered and sifted through a No. 1 hair sieve. [B, 113 (a, 38).]—**Sirup de t. ferrico-potassique** (Fr.). Lat., *syrupus tartaratis ferri et potassii*. Sp., *jarabe de tartarato ferrico-potassico*. A preparation containing 1 part each of iron and potassium tartrate and water (cinamon water [Belg. Ph.]) and 36 parts of syrup [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]; or 3 parts of the tartrate dissolved in water and 200 of syrup [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**T. antimonio-potassique** (Fr.). Antimony and potassium t. [B, 119.]—**T. borico-potassique** (Fr.). See *TARTARUS boraxatus*.—**T. droit** (Fr.). A t. derived from dextrotartaric (ordinary tartaric) acid. [B.]—**T. ferrico-ammonique** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Iron and ammonium t. [B.]—**T. ferrico-potassique** (Fr.). Iron and potassium t. [B.]—**T. mercurieux** (Fr.). See *MERCURY t.*—**T. potassio-ammonique** (Fr.). See *POTASSIUM and ammonium t.*—**T. potassio-sodique** (Fr.). See *POTASSIUM and sodium t.*—**Test solution of potassio-cupric t.** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by slowly adding a solution of 0.93 grammes of selected crystals of copper sulphate in 200 c. c. of water to a solution of 36 grammes of potassium t. in 140 c. c. of solution of soda, and bringing up to 200 c. c. with solution of soda. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

TARTRE (Fr.), n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{r}$ -tr. See *TARTAR*.—**Acide du t.** See *TARTARIC ACID*.—**Sel de t.** See *POTASSIUM carbonate*.—**Solution de crème de t.** See *Solutio TARTARI depurati*.—**T. antimonie**. Antimony and potassium tartrate. [B, 119.]—**T. méphitique**. See *POTASSIUM carbonate*.—**T. stygié**. Of Fatin, a sarcastic name for tartar emetic. [B.]

TARTRELIC ACID, n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{r}$ -tre²l¹ik. Fr., *acide tartrélique*. Gr., *Tartrelsäure*. A substance, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{O}_{10}$, isomeric with tartaric anhydride, occurring as deliquescent crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TARTROMEL, n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{r}$ -ro-me²l. A solution of tartaric acid in honey slightly diluted with water. [B, 14.]

TARTROMETHYLIC ACID, n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{r}$ -ro-me²th-i²l¹ik. See *METHYLtartaric acid*.

TARTRONIC ACID, n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{r}$ -troⁿa²l¹ik. Fr., *acide tartronique*. Ger., *Tartronsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 = \text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{COOH}$ forming large transparent crystals. [B, 4.]

TARTRONYL, n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{r}$ -troⁿa²l¹ik. The bivalent radicle of tartaric acid, $\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CO}$. [B.]—**T^urea**. See *DIALURIC ACID*.

TARTROPHthalic ACID, n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{r}$ -tro^{ph}tha²l¹ik. Fr., *acide tartrophthalique*. Ger., *Tartrophthalsäure*. An acid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{O}_8$, $\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2(\text{COOH})_2$, occurring as colorless prismatic crystals containing two molecules of water. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TARTROVINIC ACID, n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{r}$ -tro-vin¹ik. Fr., *acide tartrovinique*. Ger., *Tartrovinensäure*. See *ETHYLtartaric acid*.

TARTUFLE (Fr.), n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{r}$ -tu^f-fl. See *SOLANUM tuberosum* (esculentum).

TASCHE (Ger.), n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{sch}$ -e². 1. A pocket. [a, 14.] 2. See *SINUS*.—**Bauchfelln**. See *RECESSUS peritonæi*.—**Duodenalt¹**. See *Duodeno-jejunal FOSSA*.—**Haart¹**. See *HAIR* and *HAIR-FOLLICLE*.—**Hypophysent¹**. 1. The depression in the primitive brain which becomes the vesicle of the hypophysis cerebri. [I, 17 (K).] 2. See *Pituitary DIVERTICULUM*. 3. See *ISTHMIUM* (2d def.).—**Keihkopf¹**. Morgagni'sche T. See *VENTRICLE of the larynx*.—**T¹nörmig**. Purse-like, pouch-like. [I, 31.]

TÄSCHELKRAUT (Ger.), n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{sch}$ -el¹-kra³-ut. The genus *Capsella*, especially *Capsella bursa pastoris*. [a, 35.]

TASIS (Lat.), n. f. Tas (ta^s)¹is. Gen., *tas'eos*, *tas'is*. Gr., *τάσις* (from *ταίω*, to stretch). See *EXTENSION*.

TASMANNIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{sm}$ -maⁿ-i²a³. Fr., *tasmannie*. A genus of the *Magnoliaceæ* included by Benth and Hooker in *Drimys*. [a, 35.]—**T. aromatica**. The pepper-tree of Tasmania, where the berry-like fruits are used in place of pepper and the leaves as an aromatic. The aromatic bark resembles Winter's bark, and is used like it. [a, 35.]

TASSENFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{ss}$ -e²en-fu²m-i²g. Disc-shaped. [a, 35.]

TASTBALLEN (Ger.), n. pl. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{st}$ -ba²l¹-leⁿ. See *PELOTES tactiles*.

TASTE, n. Tast . Gr., *γεῦσις*. Lat., *gustus*. Fr., *goût*. Ger., *Geschmack*. The sensation of flavor due to the action of certain exciting substances upon special nerve-endings in the tongue. [K.]—**After-t¹**. Fr., *après-goût*. Ger., *Nachgeschmack*. A t. perceived after the direct action of the rapid substance has ceased. [K, 3.]—**T-beakers**, **T-buds**, **T. bulbs**, **T. cups**. See *T-BUDS*.—**T-discs**. Ger., *Geschmackscheiben*. Patches of modified epithelia on the tongues of *Amphibia*. They are usually surrounded by a narrow girdle of ciliated cells, and are abundantly supplied with nerves from the glossopharyngeal. The epithelium is of two kinds: supporting cells, called *cup-cells*, and the true sensorial cells (forked-cells), which are supposed to be connected with nerve-fibres. [J, 30, 35.]—**T-pore**. The narrow end or summit of a t-bud seen on a free surface, usually on the side of a fungiform or foliate papilla. [J, 31, 35.]—**T-ridges**. See *PAPILLÆ foliatae*.

TASTERZIRKEL (Ger.), n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{st}$ -e²r-tserk-e²l. See *CALIPERS*.

TASTGEFÜHL (Ger.), n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{st}$ -ge²-fu²l. See *TORCH*.

TASTMENISKEN (Ger.), n. pl. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{st}$ -man-esk-eⁿ. See *Tactile MENISCI*.

TASTPAPILLEN (Ger.), n. pl. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{st}$ -pa²p-el-leⁿ. See *Nerve PAPILLÆ* and *Tactile CORPUSCLES*.

TASTSINN (Ger.), n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{st}$ -ziⁿ. The sense of touch.

TASTUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{st}$ -un². Examination with the finger.

TATAEIVWEISS (Ger.), n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{t}$ -a²i-vis. See under *Egg ALBUMIN*.

TATENHAUSEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{t}$ -eⁿ-ha²-u²-eⁿ. A place in Westphalia where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

TATOOING, TATTOOING, n's. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{t}$ -u²-i²n². Fr., *tatouage*. Ger., *Tatowirung*. The process of introducing particles of coloring matter into the skin by punctures or incisions, so as to produce indelible stains. [G, 30.]—**T. of the cornea**. Artificial pigmentation of the cornea (usually with India-ink) for the removal of the cosmetic defect produced by a dense leucoma: done either with several very fine needles bound together or with a single grooved needle. [F.]

TATZMANNSDORF (Ger.), n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{ts}$ -maⁿ-z-do²rf. A place in Eisenburg County, Hungary, where there is a chalybeate spring.

TAUBENKROPF (Ger.), n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{u}$ -b-eⁿ-kro²p. See *SILENE inflata*.—**Ackert¹**. See *SILENE otites*.

TAUBENNEST (Ger.), n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{u}$ -b-eⁿ-ne²st. See *NIDUS* (4th def.).

TAUBENWEIZEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{u}$ -b-eⁿ-vi²ts-eⁿ. See *Sedum album*.

TAUBHEIT (Ger.), n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{u}$ -b-hit. See *DEAFNESS*.—**Seelent¹**. See *Psychical DEAFNESS*.

TAUBSTUMMER (Ger.), n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{u}$ -b-stum-me^r. See *DEAF-MUTE*.

TAUBSTUMMHEIT (Ger.), n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{a}}\text{u}$ -b-stum-hit. See *DEAF-mutism*.

TAUMEL (Ger.), n. $Ta^3u^m-e^l$. See REELING.—**T'wahn**. See DRUNKENNESS.

TAUPE (Fr.), n. Top. Any soft tumor of the scalp.

TAURINE, n. $Ta^r'en$. Fr. t. Ger., *Taurin*, *Gallenasparagin*. Amidsethionic acid; a substance, $C_2H_5NH_2SO_2H = C_2H_5N_2O_3$, found in the bile and in various animal tissues. It crystallizes in transparent monoclinic prisms. [B; 3 (a, 38).]

TAUROCARBAMIC ACID, n. $Ta^r-o-ka^3rb-a^2m^l/k$. A crystalline acid, $C_2H_5N_2O_4 = C_2H_5(NH.CO.NH_2)SO_2H$, occurring in the urine after the administration of taurine. [B, 3.]

TAUROCHOLIC ACID, n. Ta^r-o-ko^l/k . Fr., *acide taurocholique*. Ger., *Taurocholsäure*. A monobasic and univalent acid, $C_{25}H_{49}NO_8$, occurring in bile, forming fine, silky, brilliant and deliquescent needles. [B; 3, 93 (a, 14).]

TAUROCOLLA (Lat.), n. f. $Ta^r-(ta^3u^r)-o(o^3)-ko^l/la^3$. From $\tau\alpha\upsilon\rho\acute{o}s$, a bull, and $\kappa\acute{o}\lambda\lambda\alpha$, glue. Fr., *taurocolle*. Animal glue, especially that prepared from the ears, etc., of cattle. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TAURUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ta^r-(ta^3u^r)-u^3s(u^3)$. Gr., $\tau\alpha\upsilon\rho\acute{o}s$. Fr., *taureau* (1st def.). Ger., *Stier* (1st def.). 1. A bull. 2. Of Galen, that part of the penis which extends backward of the scrotum, together with the perineum. [A, 530.]—**Oleum pedum tauri**. See *Neat's-foot oil*.

TAURYLIC ACID, n. $Ta^r-i^2/l^2/k$. See CRESOL.

TÄUSCHUNG (Ger.), n. $Toish'un^2$. See ILLUSION and DELUSION.

TAUSENDGÜLDENKRAUT (Ger.), n. $Ta^3u^z-e^2nd-gu^l'd-e^2n-kra^2-ut$. See ERYTHREA and ERYTHREA *centaurium*.—**T'extract**. See *Extractum centaurii*.

TAVELÉ (Fr.), adj. Ta^2-v^l-a . Spotted. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

TAVERNIERA (Lat.), n. f. $Ta^3v^e-r^2e-e^2r^2/a^3$. Fr., *tavernière*. A genus of the Leguminosae. [a, 35.]—**T. nummularia**. East Indian moneywort. The leaves are applied to sloughing ulcers. [a, 35.]

TAXACEOUS, adj. $Ta^2x-a'shu^3s$. Resembling the genus *Taxus*; belonging to the *Taxaceae*, which are an order of gymnosperms (yews, etc.), now made a series or tribe of the *Coniferae*. The *Taxaceae* (Fr. *taxées*) are: Of Sprengel, the *Taxaceae*; of Reichenbach, a family of the *Inconspicuae*, consisting of the *Cuscarineae*, *Ehedeae*, *Taxineae* (*Taxaceae*), and *Myricaceae*. The *Taxideae*, the *Taxineae*, and the *Taxineae* are the *Taxaceae*. [a, 35.]

TAXIDERMY, n. $Ta^2x-i^2-du^2rm-i^2$. From $\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota s$, arrangement, and $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\mu\alpha$, the skin. The art of preparing and preserving skins so as to represent the appearance of the living animal. [L, 343.]

TAXINE, n. $Ta^2x'en$. Ger., *Taxin*. A resinous alkaloid obtained from the leaves and berries of *Taxus baccata*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

TAXIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ta^2x(ta^2x)^2/s$. Gen., *taxeos* (-is). Gr., $\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota s$ (from $\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota\sigma\alpha\iota$, to arrange). Fr. t. Ger., *T. Lit.*, arrangement; a reduction, especially a methodical pressure by the hand for the purpose of reducing a hernia or other prolapsed structure. [E.]—**Bipolar t.** A form of manipulation employed for reducing a retroverted uterus, in which pressure upward is made upon the body of the organ through the rectum, and the cervix is drawn down through the vagina. [A, 59.]

TAXODIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ta^2x(ta^2x)-od^2-i^2-u^2m(u^2m)$. From $\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota s$, yew, and $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha\varsigma$, resemblance. Fr., *taxodier*. A genus of the *Taxodiaceae* (a tribe of the *Coniferae*). [a, 35.]—**T. distichum**. Fr., *cyprès chauve* (ou de la Louisiane). Ger., *virginische Cypressse*. Bald (or black, or deciduous) cypress of the southern United States, Mexico, etc., recommended for destroying malarial germs. The tree yields an essential oil, also a resin which is used as an external stimulant. The leaves are applied to tumors, inflamed surfaces, etc., and, together with the seed, are used internally in hepatic disorders. The bark is applied to burns and ulcers. [a, 35.]—**T. mucronatum**. Montezuma cypress; a Mexican species. The bark is emmenagogue and diuretic; the leaves are used in scabies and as a resolvent. A liquid pitch obtained from the wood is used in skin diseases. [*Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxiv, p. 770 (a, 50); a, 35.]

TAXOLOGY, n. $Ta^2x-o^2l^2-o^2-i^2$. From $\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota s$, arrangement, and $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron s$, understanding. See *TAXONOMY*.

TAXONOMIC, adj. $Ta^2x-o-no^2m^l/k$. Classificatory. [L, 343.]

TAXONOMY, n. $Ta^2x-o^2n^2-o^2m^l/k$. Lat., *taxonomia* (from $\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota s$, arrangement, and $\nu\acute{o}\mu\omicron s$, a law). Fr., *taxonomie*. The science of classification; the arrangement of living organisms in groups according to their degrees of likeness. [L, 11.]

TAXUS (Lat.), n. f. $Ta^2x(ta^2x)^2/u^3s(u^3s)$. Gr., $\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota s$. Fr., *if*. Ger., *Eibe*, *Eibenbaum*. 1. Yew (tree); the typical genus of the *Taxaceae* (see under *TAXACEOUS*). [a, 35.] 2. See *T. baccata*.—**T. baccata**. Fr., *if* (commun, ou d'Europe). Ger., *gemeine Eibe*. The common yew of middle and southern Europe and of Asia. The leaves and green branches, formerly official as *folia* (see *summitates taxi* (*baccate*)), contain tannin and miltosin, and (in sufficient quantity) are a deadly poison; they are still used as an emmenagogue, and in India as an expectorant. The red, succulent cups (*baccæ taxi*) containing the seeds are edible, and were formerly used in the preparation of a pectoral syrup. The seeds, however, are highly poisonous, acting like digitalis. The wood and bark (*hignum et cortex taxi*), formerly official, are no longer used. [a, 35.]—**T. nucifera**. Fr., *if à amande*. A yew of China and Japan with edible fruits, the stones of which yield a nutritious oil. [a, 35.]

TAYNIA, n. In Brazil, a cucurbitaceous plant (probably *Bryonia ficifolia*) used as an evacuant under the name of *abopora do matto*. [a, 35.]

TAUYUA, n. In Brazil, the *Bryonia ficifolia* and perhaps other plants; also the drastic fruit and the root (t. root) of *Bryonia ficifolia*. The latter is used as an antispasmodic. [a, 35.]

TEA, n. Te. Chin., *cha*. N. Gr., $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\iota$, $\tau\acute{o}\alpha$. Lat., *thea*. Fr., *thé*. Ger., *Thee*. 1. The dried leaves of *Camellia thea* and its varieties, often further aromatized with the flowers or leaves of the rose, jasmine, sweet-scented olive, etc. T. contains a volatile, citron-yellow oil (from 0.4 to 1 per cent, or more, according to the age of the leaf), tannin, from 0.43 to 5 per cent, of theine (combined, according to Mulder, with tannic acid), boheic acid, quercetin, quercitannic, gallic, and oxalic acids, gum, wax, resin, coloring matter, etc. It is astringent (especially if long infused) and gently exhilarating. Its excessive use produces dyspepsia and nervous derangements. It is sometimes used medicinally in diarrhoea and nervous headache, and in China the leaf is used in fevers. [a, 35.] See *Black t.* and *Green t.* 2. An infusion prepared like that of tea. [a, 46.]—**Abyssinian t.** The leaves and leafy twigs of *Catha edulis*. [a, 35.]—**African t.-plant** (or tree). See *LYCIUM afrum*.—**Australian t.-plant** (or tree). 1. See *MELALEUCA*. 2. A name for various species of *Leptospermum*. [a, 35.]—**Bencoolen t. (-plant)**. See *GLAPHYRIA nitida*.—**Black t.** T. of a dark-brown color; prepared from leaves which have been allowed to remain in heaps for some hours and undergo a kind of fermentation, and afterward slowly dried. It is less pungent and fragrant than green t. [a, 35.]—**Blankenheim t.** Ger., *Blankenheimer Thee*. A proprietary remedy sold in Europe; the principal ingredients of which were species of *Galeopsis*. [L, 65 (a, 50).]—**Bohea t.** Ger., *Bohithee*. A variety of black t., so called from the Chinese name (*wu-i*) of the mountains in Fuh-keen, where it is cultivated. [a, 35.]—**Bush t.** The leaves of *Cyclopia genistoides* and other species of *Cyclopia*. [a, 35.]—**Canadian t.** See under *GAULTHERIA procumbens*.—**Carolina t.-plant**. The *Ilex vomitoria*. [a, 35.]—**Cochin-China t.-plant**. The *Teucrium thea*. [a, 35.]—**Gout-t.** See *COMBIA globosa*.—**Green t.** T. of a dark-green color; prepared from leaves which have undergone no fermentation, and have been so rapidly dried as not to undergo change in their chlorophyll. Its color, however, is often due to an artificial coloring matter, chiefly a mixture of gypsum and Prussian blue, with which it is glazed. It contains more volatile oil and tannin than black t. [a, 35.]—**Jersey t.** The genus *Ceanothus*, especially *Ceanothus americanus*. [a, 35.]—**Jesuit's t.** 1. The herb of *Chenopodium ambrosioides*. 2. The *Boerhaavia glandulosa*. [a, 35.]—**Labrador t.** A t. made from the leaves of *Ledum latifolium*. [a, 35.]—**Marsh t.** See *LEDUM palustre*.—**Mexican t.-plant**. See *Jesuit's t.*—**Mountain t.** See *GAULTHERIA procumbens*.—**New Zealand t.-plant**. The *Leptospermum flavescens* and *Leptospermum scoparium*. [a, 35.]—**Oswego t.** See *MONARDA didyma*.—**Paraguay t.** See *Ilex paraguensis*.—**Pectoral t.** See *SPECIES pectorales*.—**T'berry**. The *Gaultheria procumbens*. [a, 35.]—**Teamster's t.** See *EPHEDRA antisyphilitica*.—**T. oil**. A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *Camellia oleifera* and *Camellia japonica*. [a, 35.]—**T.-tree**. See *THEA* (2d def.). *THEA assamica*, and *Lycium barbarum*.—**Whorehouse t.** See *EPHEDRA antisyphilitica*.

TEAK, n. Tek. The *Tectona grandis*; also (in Africa) the *Oldfieldia africana*, (in New Zealand) the *Vitex littoralis*, and (in New South Wales) the *Endiandra glauca*. [a, 35.]

TEAR, n. Ter. Gr., $\delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\upsilon\sigma$, $\delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\upsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$. Lat., *lacrima*. Fr., *larme*. Ger., *Thräne*. A drop of the liquid which is secreted by the lacrymal gland and moistens the eyeball. [a, 48.]

TEASEL, n. $Te^2z'l$. A plant of the genus *Dipsacus*, also the *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. [a, 35.]

TEASING, n. $Te^2z'p^2n$. In microscopy, the process of tearing a specimen into small pieces with needles.

TEAT, n. Ti^2t . A.-S., *tif*. Gr., $\theta\eta\acute{\alpha}\lambda$. Lat., *papilla*. Fr., *trayon*, *tétine* (tétin being applied to rudimentary teats). Ger., *Euterzitze*. See NIPPLE.

TEAZEL, n. $Te^2z'l$. See *TEASEL*.

TECHNOCAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Te^2k(te^2ch^2)-no^2(n^3)-ka^3s(ka^3-u^3s)^2/s$. Gen., *-caus-eos* (-is). From $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta$, art, and $\kappa\alpha\upsilon\sigma\iota s$, a burning. The actual cautery. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TECHNOLOGY, n. $Te^2k-no^2l^2-o^2-i^2$. From $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta$, art, and $\lambda\acute{o}\gamma\omicron s$, understanding. The science of the industrial arts. [a, 48.]

TECNOCTONIA (Lat.), n. f. $Te^2k-no^2k-ton(t^2n)^2-i^2-a^3$. Gr., *teknoktonia* (from *teknoktonai*, to murder children). Fr., *tecnoctonie*. Ger., *Teknoktonie*. Infanticide. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TECNOGONIA (Lat.), n. f. $Te^2k-no^2(n^3)-gon(g^2n)^2-i^2-a^3$. Gr., *teknogonia* (from *teknogonai*, to bear children). Fr., *tecnogonie*. See *GENERATION* (1st def.).

TECOLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. $Te^2k(tak)-o^2l^2-i^2th-u^3s(u^3s)$. From $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\chi\eta$, to melt, and $\lambda\acute{i}\theta\omicron s$, a stone. Fr., *tecolithe*. Ger., *Judenstein*. A fossil calcareous concretion found in sponges; so called because it was supposed to dissolve urinary calculi. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

TECOMA (Lat.), n. f. $Ta-kom^2/a^3$. From the Mex. name *Tecomatl*. Fr., *tecome*. Trumpet-flower (or creeper); a genus of the *Tecomeae* (a tribe of the *Bignoniaceae*). [a, 35.]—**T. impetiginosa**. An astringent species. The bark is used in lotions and baths for debility and inflamed joints. [a, 35.]—**T. ipé**. A Brazilian species having properties like those of *T. impetiginosa*. The bark is used as an astringent wash and the leaves in ophthalmia. [a, 35.]—**T. leucocxydon**. Fr., *cédré blanc des Antilles*. False ebony, white-wood of the West Indies, white-wood cedar. The flowers and root are said to be alexipharmac and to be used especially against the manchineel poison. The wood yields a green dye. [a, 35.]—**T. pentaphylla**. Fr., *poirier des îles* (ou des Antilles, ou de la Martinique). A species found in the Caribbean Islands. The bark is febrifuge. [a, 35.]—**T. radicans**. Fr., *jasmin de Virginie*. Virginian trumpet-flower, trumpet-creeper; a North American climber, considered poisonous. The leaves and branches are used as dyes. [a, 35.]—**T. stans**. Fr., *bois pissant*. Shrubby trumpet-flower, yellow elder of the West Indies. The root is reputed diuretic. [a, 35.]

TECTICUS (Lat.), adj. *Te'tikt(akt)'i'k-us* (u's). Gr., *τεκτικός* (from *τεκεν*, to melt). Fr., *tectique*. Ger., *schmelzend*. Colloquative. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TECTOCEPHALIC, adj. *Te'kt-o-sep'a's'i'* (u's). From *tectum*, a roof, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Pertaining to or possessing a roof-shaped skull (*crâne en toit*). [a, 34.]

TECTONA (Lat.), n. f. *Te'kt-on'a's*. Fr., *teck*. Ger., *Tekbaum*. A genus of the *Verbenaceae*. [a, 35.]—*T. grandis*, *T. theka*. Fr., *teck élevé*, *bois de tek*, *chêne des Grandes-Indes*. Ger., *riesiger Tekbaum*. East Indian teak-tree (or oak); a tree valued for its hard and durable wood. The aciculous and bitterish leaves are used as an astringent. The flowers and seeds are diuretic. An aromatic oil obtained from the wood is used medicinally. [a, 35.]

TECTORIAL, adj. *Te'kt-or'i-a'l*. From *tectum*, a roof. Roofing, covering. [a, 48.]

TECTRIX (Lat.), n. f. *Te'kt(akt)'ri'x*. Gen., *tec'tricis*. From *tectere*, to cover. Fr., *couverlure*. A covert (feather); one of the smaller feathers of either the wing or the tail. [L, 343.]—**Tectrices** *also*. The coverts of the wings.—**Tectrices caudæ**. Tail-coverts, the small feathers overlapping the bases of the tectrices. [L, 341 (a, 27).]—**Tectrices inferiores**. Under-coverts, the tectrices also on the lower surface of the wings; also the tail coverts similarly situated. [L, 221.]—**Tectrices majores**. Greater coverts; the outermost row of small feathers, arising most from the forearm, which overlie the bases of nearly all the remiges except the first nine or ten. [L, 221.]—**Tectrices mediae**. A short row of small feathers immediately above the tectrices majores. [L, 221.]—**Tectrices minores**. Lesser coverts, the uppermost of the tectrices *also*. They are irregularly disposed. [L, 221.]—**Tectrices perversæ**. See *Tectrices mediae*.—**Tectrices superiores**. The coverts on the upper surface of the wing; also the tail coverts similarly situated. [L, 221.]—**Upper primary tectrices**. The coverts of the primaries; the feathers growing upon the pinion, which cover the bases of the outer nine or ten remiges. [L, 221.]

TECTUM (Lat.), n. n. *Te'kt(akt)'u'sm(u'm)*. From *tectere*, to cover. A roof or covering. [a, 48.]—*T. fosse* rhomboidalis. The roof of the fourth ventricle. [I, 73 (K).]—*T. ventriculi quarti*. See *VALVE of Vieussens*.

TECTUS (Lat.), adj. *Te'kt(akt)'u's(u's)*. From *tectere*, to cover. Fr., *couvert*. Ger., *bedeckt*. Covered, concealed by other parts or organs. [a, 35.]

TEEL, n. In Abyssinia, the *Sesamum orientale*. [a, 35.]—**T.-oil**. Oil of sesamum. [a, 35.]

TEETHING, n. *Teth'z'n*. See *DENTITION* (2d def.).

TEGENARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Te'g-e'n'a'r'i-a's* (u's). Fr., *tégénarie*. Ger., *Hausspinne*. A genus of the *Araneida*; the house-spiders. [a, 35.]—*T. domestica*. The common European house-spider. This and the larger species, *T. scalaria*, and their web are official as *aranea et tela araneorum*, and were formerly used as a febrifuge (see also *TELA aranea*). [a, 35.]—*T. medicinalis*. 1. An American species used like *T. domestica*. [a, 35.] 2. See *CANTHARIS vesicatoria*.

TEGMEN (Lat.), n. n. *Te'g-me'n*. Gen., *teg'minis*. From *tegere*, to cover. Ger., *Decke*. 1. Any covering or integument, especially the inner coat of an ovule or seed; of De Beauvois, the glume of grasses; a perule or bud-scale; an amphigastrium. [a, 35.]—*T. caudicis cerebri*. See *TEGMENTUM*.—*T. mastoideum*. The lower hollow tympani covering the mastoid antrum. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—*T. secundale*. Of Averothes, the pia. [I, 3 (K).]—*T. tympani*. Ger., *Paukdecke*. The superior wall or roof of the tympanic cavity, formed by an osseous plate continuous with the superior surface of the pyramid. This plate extends beyond the boundaries of the tympanic cavity, forming part of the superior lamella of the osseous meatus, of the upper wall of the cells of the mastoid process, of the roof of the canal for the tensor tympani, and of the osseous portion of the Eustachian tube. It is pierced by several apertures, and may be in great part wanting. [F, 32.]—*T. ventriculorum*. See *CENTRUM ovale majus*.

TEGMENT [Wilder], n. *Te'g-m'nt*. See *TEGMENTUM*.

TEGMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. *Te'g-me'nt(u'm)* (u'm). From *tegere*, to cover. Fr., *t. tegment*, *coiffe*, *calotte*. Ger., *Haube*, *Deckplatte*. 1. The dorsal portion of the crus cerebri, made up of longitudinal bundles of white nerve-fibres interlaced with numerous transverse and arching fibres. In the interstices are collections of gray matter containing ganglion cells (see *NUCLEUS of the f.*). Certain tracts of fibres in the f. have received distinct names (see *Posterior longitudinal fasciculus* and *Arcuate fibres*). The f. may be regarded as the prolongation upward of the reticular formation. To one side of it lies the lemniscus. [I, 6 (K).] 2. See *TEGMEN*.—*T. auris*. See *MEMBRANA tympani*.—*T. caudicis*, *T. cerebri*, *T. cruris* (cerebri). See *T.* (1st def.).—*T. tympani*. See *TEGMEN tympani*.—*T. ventriculi lateralis* (seu *ventriculorum cerebri*). See *CENTRUM ovale*.

TEGMINATE, a. j. *Te'g-mi'n-at*. Lat., *tegmatus* (from *tegmen*, a cover). Fr., *tegmé*. Having an inner coat (tegmen).

TEGMENT, n. *Te'g-m'nt*. Lat., *tegumentum* (from *tegere*, to cover). Fr., *tegment*. See *INTEGUMENT*.

TEGUMENT (Fr.), n. *Ta-gu'ma'n*. See *INTEGUMENT*.—*T. externe*. The skin. [A, 335.]—*T. interne*. See *Mucous MEMBRANE*.

TEGUMENTAL, **TEGUMENTARY**, adj's. *Te'g-u'e'nt(u'm)* (u'm). Pertaining to, connected with, or constituting an integument. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

TEICHOPSIA (Lat.), **TEICHOSCOPIA** (Lat.), n's f. *Tik-(te'z'ch'op'si-a)* (u's), *-o'skop'i-o'skop'i-a's*. From *τεῖχος*, a wall, and *ὄψis*, vision, or *σκοπέω*, to examine. Fr., *teichopsie*. Ger., *Teichopsie*, *Teichoscopia*. See *HEMIOPIA temporaria*.

TEIGNE (Fr.), n. *Te'n-y'*. 1. See *CUSCUTA europæa*. 2. See *PORRIGO* and *TINEA*.—*T. achromateuse*. See *VITILIGO*.—*T. amiantacée*. See *SEBORRHEGA amiantacea*.—*T. annulaire*. See *MYCOSIS trichophytina*.—*T. aréatée*, *T. décalvante*. See *ALOPECIA areata*.—*T. faveuse*. See *FAVUS*.—*T. faveuse acutiforme*. *Favus* in circumscribed rounded patches. [G.]—*T. faveuse squarreuse*. See *Favus granulatus*.—*T. furfuracée*. See *PITYRIASIS capitis*.—*T. granulée*. Of Albert, *eczema impetiginosum* and *eczema papulosum*. [G.] See also *PORRIGO granulata*.—*T. jaune*. See *FAVUS*.—*T. lycoperdoidale*. A tinea observed in the rabbit, characterized by crusts seated chiefly about the anus and causing death by obstructing defecation. The disease is very contagious among animals, but does not seem capable of development in man. [Mégnin, "Progr. méd.", Apr. 23, 1882, p. 321.]—*T. mucueuse*, *T. muqueuse*. Lat., *impetigo*. Impetiginous eczema of the head attended with free discharge and crusting. [G.]—*T. nummulaire*. See *MYCOSIS trichophytina*.—*T. pelade*. See *ALOPECIA areata* and *C. PELADE achromateuse* and *PELADÉ décalvante*.—*T. porrigineuse*. See *PITYRIASIS* and *PITYRIASIS capitis*.—*T. sycoïque*. See *SYCOSIS parasitaria*.—*T. tondante*. See *TRICHOMYCOSIS circinata*.

TEIGNEUX (Fr.), adj. *Te'n-yu'*. See *FARREUS*.

TEINACH (Ger.), n. *Tin'a'ch*. A place in the Black Forest district, Germany, where there are chalybeate springs. [a, 14.]

TEINESMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Tin-(te'z'p'n)-e'z'g(e's)'mu's(mu's)*. Gr., *τενεσμός* (from *τενειν*, to stretch). See *TENSUS*.

TEINODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. *Tin-(te'z'p'n)-o-(o's)-di'n(du'n)'i'a-s*. From *τενειν*, to stretch, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *teinodynie*. Pain in the tendons. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TEINOPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Tin-(te'z'p'n)-o-(o's)-flog'o-sis'* (s). Gen., *-o's'eos(-is)*. From *τενειν*, to stretch, and *φλόγωσις*, a burning. Fr., *teinophlogose*. Inflammation of a tendon. [E.]

TEINTURE (Fr.), n. *Ta'n'tu'r*. See *TINCTURE* and *DYE*.—*T. alcoolique*. A tincture; of the Fr. Cod., an alcoholic solution either of a fixed or of a volatile principle, thus corresponding both to the tincture and the spirit of the U. S. Ph. [B.]—*T. amère*. See *Tinctura gentianæ composita* and *Tinctura amara*.—*T. antiscorbutique*. See *Tinctura cathartica composita*.—*T. antistomatique* de Jacobi. See *Tinctura ANTIMONIUM saponata*.—*T. antiscorbutique*. See *T. de RAIFFORT composée*.—*T. antivénérienne*. A preparation made by dissolving 5 parts of corrosive sublimate in 480 of rectified alcohol, mixing with a solution of 120 parts each of Venice turpentine and gualac resin in 480 of alcohol, and adding 28 of oil of sassafras. Sometimes Canadian turpentine was used, and the amount of alcohol varied. [B, 19 (a, 35).]—*T. antistomatique sulfurique*. See *ACIDUM SULPHURICUM aromaticum*.—*T. balsamique*. See *Tinctura BENZOINI composita*.—*T. bleue*. See *COPPER ammoniosulphate*.—*T. de Bestuscheff*. See *Tinctura FERRI chlorati æthereæ*.—*T. de Panama* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating quillaia-bark with 5 times as much 80-per cent. alcohol for ten days, expressing, and filtering. [B, 35 (a, 35).]—*T. de Williams*. See *Vinum COLCHICI seminis*.—*T. gingivale*. See *ETRIEROLÉ*.—*T. française*. See *DROUQUE amère*.—*T. gingivale*. See *Tinctura CATECHU composita* (3d def.).—*T. noire*. See *Black DYE*.—*T. thébaïque*. See *Tinctura opii*.—*T. thériacale composée*. See *Aqua SCORDI composita*.—*T. tonique* (de Whytt). See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita*.—*T. vulnéraire*. See *ALCOOLATURE vulnéraire*.—*T. vulnéraire* de Stahl. See *BALSAMUM vulnerarium* Stahl.

TEISSIÈRES-LES-BOULIES (Fr.), n. *Te'se-e'r-la-bu-le*. A place in the département of Cantal, France, where there is an alkaline and sulphurous spring. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

TEKBAUM (Ger.), n. *Te'k'ba-u'm*. See *TECTONA*.

TELA (Lat.), n. f. *Tel'(tal)'a's*. Probably from *texere*, to weave. 1. A web. 2. See *TISSUE*.—*T. aranea*, *T. aranearum*. Spider's web, especially that of *Tegenaria domestica* and *Tegenaria medicinalis*; a cobweb. It has been used as a febrifuge and antispasmodic, also as a hemostatic application. [a, 35.]—*T. cartilaginea*. See *CARTILAGE*.—*T. cellularis*. See *AREOLAR TISSUE* and *CELLULAR TISSUE*.—*T. chorioidea*. Ger., *Gefässvohang*. See *VELUM interpositum*.—*T. chorioidea cerebelli*. See *T. chorioidea inferior*.—*T. chorioidea cerebri*. See *T. chorioidea superior*.—*T. chorioidea inferior*. Ger., *unterer Gefässvohang*. The portion of the pia mater which covers the floor of the fourth ventricle springs. [L, 32.] See *VALVE of Vieussens*.—*T. chorioidea media*. The chorioid plexus of the third ventricle. [I, 44 (K).]—*T. chorioidea superior*. The portion of the chorioid plexus which enters the cavities of the cerebrum through the transverse fissure. [I, 6 (K).]—*T. chorioidea ventriculi quarti*. See *T. chorioidea inferior*.—*T. conjunctoria*, *T. connectiva*. See *CONNECTIVE TISSUE*.—*T. connectiva*. See *TEGMENTUM*.—*T. foveolæ*. See *CONNEC-TIVE TISSUE*.—*T. flava*. See *Elastic TISSUE*.—*T. fulcrans*. See *CONNECTIVE TISSUE*.—*T. Gauthieri*. See *SPARADRAP DIAPALME*.—*T. hamalis* [Hæckel]. A term for lymph-cells and blood-corpuscles, also for the tissue of the spleen and other so-called blood-glands. ["Jena. Zeit.", 1884, p. 206 (J).]—*T. hymenochondroides*, *T. hymenochondroides*. See *CARTILAGE*.—*T. intermedia*. See *TEGMENTUM*.—*T. medullaris*. See *MEDULLARY TISSUE* and *MEDULLARY SUBSTANCE*.—*T. nervæ*. See *Nervous TISSUE*.—*T. ossea*. See *OSSEOUS TISSUE*.—*T. sexualis*. Ger., *Germinalgewebe*. Germinal tissue; ova and spermatozooids. [Hæckel, "Jena. Zeit.", 1884, p. 206 (J).]—*T. subcutanea*. See *Subcutaneous connective TISSUE*.—*T. subserosa*. Subserous connective tissue. [L.]—*T. tegmentalis* [Hæckel]. Ger., *Deckgewebe*. A general term for the epidermis and its appendages (hair, nails, etc.) and the epithelium and endothelium of the body. ["Jena. Zeit.", 1884, p. 206 (J).]—*T. vasculosa*. See *CHORIOID PLEXUS*.—*T. vesicatoria* [Swed. Ph., 1879]. See *SPARADRAP vesicans*.

TELÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Te}^2\text{l}(\text{tal})\text{-e}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{-e}^2\text{s})\text{-thez}(\text{thas})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^3$. From $\tau\eta\lambda\alpha$, afar, and $\alpha\iota\sigma\theta\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$, sensation. See **TELEPATHY**.

TELANGEICTASIA (Lat.), **TELANGEICTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-ji}(\text{ge}^2\text{-i}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{kt-az}(\text{a}^2\text{s})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^3$. $\text{-e}^2\text{kt/a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{s})\text{-i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., $\text{-as}^2\text{i}^2\text{-e}$, $\text{-as}^2\text{i}^2\text{os}(\text{-ect/as}^2\text{i}^2)$. From $\tau\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, the end, $\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\iota\omicron\nu$, a vessel, and $\epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$, extension. Fr., *telangieclasiæ*. Ger., *Telangieclasiæ*. A dilatation of the extremities of blood-vessels or of the capillary vessels. [E.] Cf. **NÆVUS**.

TELANGIEIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-ji}(\text{ge}^2\text{-i}^2)\text{-os}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., $\text{-os}^2\text{eos}(\text{-is})$. From $\tau\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, the end, and $\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\iota\omicron\nu$, a vessel. Fr., *telangiose*. A diseased condition of the capillary blood-vessels. [a. 37.]

TELANTHERA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{nth}(\text{a}^2\text{nth})\text{-er}(\text{ar})\text{-a}^3$. A genus of the *Amarantaceæ*. [a. 35.]—**T. polygonoides**. A plant found in the southern United States; used as a diuretic and in stranguary. [a. 35.]

TELEAMORPHA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tel}(\text{te}^2\text{l})\text{-e}^2\text{a}^2\text{-m}^2\text{o}^2\text{r}^2\text{f-a}^3$. From $\tau\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, complete, and $\alpha\mu\omicron\phi\omicron\varsigma$, misshapen. See **ACMEAMORPHA**.

TELANGEICTASIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tel}(\text{te}^2\text{l})\text{-e}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-ji}(\text{ge}^2\text{-i}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{kt/a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^2\text{s})\text{-i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., $\text{-tus}^2\text{eos}(\text{-ect/as}^2\text{i}^2)$. See **TELANGEICTASIS**.

TELEGRAPH, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{-gr}^2\text{a}^2\text{f}$. From $\tau\eta\lambda\epsilon$, afar, and $\gamma\alpha\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$, to write. Ger., *T*. An apparatus for conveying information to a distance, especially for conveying it very rapidly. [e. 48.]—**Muscle-t**. Of Du Bois-Reymond, an apparatus for recording muscular contractions. The muscle is fixed by one of its ends to a vise, while to the other end is fastened a thread which is passed around a wheel. As the muscle contracts, the wheel revolves and carries around an indicator which is attached to it. [K. 35.]

TELEIANTHIS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-i}(\text{e}^2\text{-i}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-thi}^2\text{s}$. From $\tau\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, complete, and $\alpha\iota\omega\theta\omicron\varsigma$, a flower. Having perfect flowers. [a. 35.]

TELEOLOGY, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{l-o}^2\text{-ji}^2$. Lat., *teleologia* (from $\tau\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, the end, and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, understanding). Fr., *téléologie*. Ger., *Teleologie*. The doctrine of design or of adaptation to purpose. [L. 146.] Cf. **DYSTHEOLOGY**.

TELEOTHERAPEUTICS, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-the}^2\text{er-a}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}$. From $\tau\eta\lambda\epsilon$, afar, and $\theta\epsilon\alpha\pi\epsilon\upsilon\tau\iota\kappa\eta$, therapeutics. The treatment of disease by bringing near the affected persons stoppered bottles containing the remedies usually employed. A form of suggestive therapeutics. [*"The Med. Gaz."* 1888, p. 761 (a. 34).]

TELETYPE, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-tip}$. From $\tau\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, the end, and $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\omicron\varsigma$, a type. Of Cunes, a type existing at the present time, its precedent forms being its prototypes, and it itself being the prototype of forms derived from it. [L. 221.]

TELEPATHY, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{p-a}^2\text{th-i}^2$. From $\tau\eta\lambda\epsilon$, afar, and $\pi\acute{\alpha}\theta\omicron\varsigma$, feeling. A sympathetic sensation felt by one person in fancied connection with an occurrence happening to another at a distance. [A. Carver, "*Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*," Apr. 2, 1885, p. 329.]

TELEPHIC, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{f-i}^2\text{k}$. For deriv., see **TELEPHIUM**. Fr., *téléphic*. Ger., *telephisch, unheilbar*. See **MALIGNANT**.

TELEPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Te}^2\text{l}(\text{tal})\text{-e}^2\text{f-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. Gr., $\tau\eta\lambda\epsilon\phi\iota\omicron\nu$ (3d def.). From the mythical Telephus, son of Hercules, said by Homer to have suffered from t. (1st def.) after being wounded by Achilles. 1. An old ulcer (cf. **ACHILLEUM** [1st def.]). [E.] 2. A genus of the *Portulacaceæ*. 3. An old name for the genus *Sedum*. [a. 35.]

TELEPHONE, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{-f}^2\text{on}$. From $\tau\eta\lambda\epsilon$, afar, and $\phi\omega\eta\eta$, a sound. Fr., *téléphone*. Ger., *Telephon*. An apparatus for conveying articulate sounds to a distance, especially by means of electricity. [a. 48.]

TELEPHORESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{-fo}^2\text{r-e}(\text{a})\text{-si}^2\text{s}$. Gen., $\text{-es}^2\text{os}(\text{-is})$. Gr., $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\phi\omicron\rho\omicron\sigma\iota\varsigma$ (from $\tau\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, the end, and $\phi\omega\epsilon\iota\nu$, to bear). Fr., *téléphorèse*. Complete foetal maturation. [L. 60 (a. 14).]

TELESTEREOSCOPE, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{-ste}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-skop}$. From $\tau\eta\lambda\epsilon$, afar, $\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho\epsilon\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, solid, and $\sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\epsilon\iota\nu$, to examine. Fr., *téléstéréoscope*. Ger., *Telestereoskop*. A stereoscope for viewing very distant objects by the artificial increase of the interocular distance by means of four plane mirrors so fixed in a box as to admit of slight rotation, and thus bring the images into coincidence. [F.]

TELEUTOSPORES, n. pl. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-u}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-o-spor}^2\text{-z}$. From $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\tau\eta$, a finishing, and $\sigma\pi\omicron\rho\acute{\alpha}$, a spore. Ger., *Teleutosporen*. Secondary spores produced by the *Uredineæ* late in the season. [a. 35.] See under **CORN-MILDREW**.

TELFAIRA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-fa}^2\text{-r-i}^2\text{-a}^3$. Fr., *telfairie*. A genus of climbing shrubs constituting a tribe (*Telfairiæ*) of the *Cucurbitaceæ*. [a. 35.]—**T. pedata**. Fr., *liane de joliff*. A bitter, tonic species indigenous to eastern tropical Africa, cultivated for the bland edible oil extracted from its seeds. [a. 35.]

TELLENHYDRIC, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{n-hid}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. Hydrotelluric. [B.]

TELLERFLECHTE (Ger.), n. $\text{Te}^2\text{l}^2\text{le}^2\text{r-fl}^2\text{e}^2\text{ch}^2\text{t-e}^2$. See **LECIDEA**.

TELLERFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{l}^2\text{le}^2\text{r-f}^2\text{u}^2\text{rm-i}^2\text{g}$. See **HYPOCRATERIFORM**.

TELLUR (Ger.), n. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-lur}^2$. See **TELLURIUM**.—**T'wasserstoff**. See **HYDROTELLURIC ACID**.

TELLURAMYL, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-u}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{m-i}^2\text{l}$. See **AMYL telluride**.

TELLURATE, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-u}^2\text{r-at}$. A salt of telluric acid. [B. 3.]

TELLUR-ETHYL, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-u}^2\text{r}$. Fr., *telluréthyle*. See **ETHYL telluride**.

TELLURETED, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-u}^2\text{r-e}^2\text{t-e}^2\text{d}$. Containing or combined with tellurium. [B.]

TELLURIC ACID, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-u}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide tellurique*, Ger., *Tellursäure*. A dibasic acid, H_2TeO_6 . When combined with water it forms the crystalline hydrated acid, $\text{H}_2\text{TeO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B. 3.]

TELLURIDE, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-u}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$. Fr., *tellurure*, *tellurure*. Ger., *Tellurid*. A compound of an element or radicle directly with tellurium. [B.]

TELLURISME (Fr.), n. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-u}^2\text{-r-es-m}^2$. The induction of disease by emanations from the soil. [A. 385 (a. 48).]

TELLURITE, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-u}^2\text{-r-it}$. A salt of tellurous acid. [B.]

TELLURIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-lu}^2\text{-r-i}^2\text{ur-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From *tellus*, the earth. Fr., *tellure*. Ger., *Tellur*. A non-metallic element, first identified as an elementary body toward the close of the last century, but known to mineralogists earlier. Its name was given to it by Klaproth in 1798. T. occurs in nature in the free state, and also combined with the metals. It is a bluish-white, brittle substance, of metallic lustre, which can be obtained in the crystalline form. In combination it acts as a bivalent, quadrivalent, or sexvalent radicle, its compounds bearing a close chemical relation to those of sulphur. It melts at about 500° C. Symbol, Te ; atomic weight, 128; sp. gr., 6.24. [B.]

TELLURO-HUMAIN (Fr.), adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-u}^2\text{-r-o-u}^2\text{-m-a}^2\text{n}^2$. Of tetanic infection, conveyed from the earth or the soil to man. [a. 18.] Cf. **INTERHUMAN**.

TELLUROSEL (Fr.), n. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-u}^2\text{-r-o-zel}$. A salt in which the acid element is tellurium. [B. 38 (a. 14).]

TELLUROUS ACID, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-u}^2\text{-r-u}^2\text{s}$. Fr., *acide tellureux*. Ger., *tellurige Säure*, *Telluroxyd*. A dibasic acid, H_2TeO_5 , a white solid, soluble with difficulty in water. [B. 3.]

TELLURURE (Fr.), n. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-u}^2\text{-r-u}^2\text{r}$. See **TELLURIDE**.

TELOCEITHAL, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{l-o-le}^2\text{-s-i}^2\text{-th}^2\text{l}$. From $\tau\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, the end, and $\lambda\iota\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\theta\omicron\varsigma$, the alk. of an egg. Having the nutritive yolk concentrated at the vegetative pole of an ovum. [L. 201.]

TELOSASIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tel}(\text{te}^2\text{l})\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-si}^2\text{s}$. Gen., $\text{-as}^2\text{eos}(\text{-is})$. From $\tau\eta\lambda\epsilon$, afar, and $\delta\pi\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$, a seeing. Fr., *télorsase*. See **PRESTYPIA**.

TÉMOIN (Fr.), n. $\text{Ta-mwa}^2\text{n}^2$. Lit., a witness: a person or animal that has been subjected to experiment to test the process; a test-animal; a test-case.

TEMPE (Fr.), n. $\text{Ta-n}^2\text{p}$. See **TEMPLE**.

TEMPERAMENT, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{m-pe}^2\text{-r-a}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-nt}$. Lat., *temperamentum*. Fr., *tempérament*. Ger., *Beschaffenheit, Körperanlage*. Peculiarity of constitution, embracing the nature or frame of mind, the mode of manifestation of the activity of the brain, etc. [D. 3.]—**Atrabiliary t.** See *Melancholic t.*—**Biliosanguine t.** A combination of the bilious and sanguine t's. [a. 48.]—**Bilious t.** Of the humorists, a mental condition ascribed to the influence of bile on the brain's action. [a. 34.]—**Choleric t.** A t. in which there are great activity of the voluntary muscles, a tense, firm habit of body, great irritability, and strong passions. [D. 3.]—**Insane t.** A neurotic condition in which there is a tendency to insanity. [a. 34.]—**Leucophlegmatic t.** A systemic condition characterized by a tendency to and symptoms of leucopneumonia. [a. 34.]—**Lymphatic t.** See *Pneumatic t.*—**Lymphatico-sanguine t.** **Lymphatic-sanguine t.** A t. that is in part phlegmatic and in part sanguine. [a. 48.]—**Melancholic t.** A t. marked by slight irritability united with strong capacity for reacting to sensory excitations, and by great persistence of the frame of mind, especially that of dullness or sullenness. [D. 3.]—**Nervous t.** A t. characterized by marked sensitiveness of the nervous system. [a. 48.]—**Phlegmatic t.** **Quiet t.** A t. characterized by flabby muscles (when in repose), want of energy in the involuntary muscles, turgescence of the tissue, a disposition to adipose deposit, small or slow reaction to psychic excitation, slightly developed passions, and little sensibility to bodily suffering. [D. 3.]—**Sanguine t.** A t. characterized by marked irritability, great liability of the nervous system to exhaustion, and sudden changes in the activity of the special senses and in humor. [D. 3.]—**Sentimental t.** See *Melancholic t.*

TEMPERAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Te}^2\text{m-pe}^2\text{-r-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-me}^2\text{-nt}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From *temperare*, to regulate. A proper measure, moderation, temperament. [a. 48.]—**Torile t.** Of Tertullian, an ancient screw-like instrument for dilating the vagina. [A. R. Simpson, "*Brit. Med. Jour.*," Dec. 13, 1884, p. 1178.] See *COCHLEA* (4th def.).

TEMPÉRANT (Fr.), adj. $\text{Ta-n}^2\text{-pa-ra-n}^2$. Tending to modify excessive activity of the circulation. [A. 385 (a. 48).]

TEMPERATURE, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{m-pe}^2\text{-r-a}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-r}$. Gr., $\kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$. Lat., *temperatura, temperies* (from *temperare*, to regulate). Fr., *température*. Ger., *temperatur*. The degree of the heat of a body expressed in terms of some recognized standard. [D.]—**Absolute t.** T. measured from the absolute zero (i. e., °C). [B.]—**Animal t.** Ger., *Körpertemperatur*. The normal t. of the healthy adult. It is nearly constant in warm-blooded animals. [B.]—**Body-t.** T. of the body. It may be external or surface t. (measured, e. g., in the axilla) or internal, the latter being indicated by the t. in one of the cavities of the body (e. g., the mouth or the rectum). [D.]—**Hyperpyretic t.** An axillary t. between 41° C. and 41.5° C. [D. 3.]—**Non-febrile t.** An axillary t. between 38.1° C. and 38.5° C. [D. 3.]—**Normal t.** See *Animal t.*—**Postmortem t.** The temporary production of increased heat in the dead body. It is said to be caused by the solidification of the muscles, by a series of chemical processes, or by diminution of the loss of heat after death. [a. 25.]—**T-regulator**. See *Cold-water coil*.

TEMPLE, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{m-p}^2\text{l}$. Gr., $\kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$. Lat., *templum*. Fr., *temple*. Ger., *Schläfe*. The flattened or slightly hollowed area on the side of the head just above the zygomatic arch. [C. 1.]

TEMLIN-OIL, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{m-p}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{n}$. Fr., *huile de templin*. Ger., *Templinöl*. See *OLEUM templinum* and *KRUMHOLZÖL*.

TEMPORAL, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{m-p}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-l}$. Lat., *temporalis*. Fr., *t.* Pertaining to, or in relation with the temples. [C.]

TEMPORALIS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{mp-or}^2\text{-al}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{is}$. See **TEMPORAL**; as a n., the temporal muscle, a strong, flat, fan-shaped muscle which arises from the inferior temporal line, the larger part of the temporal fossa, and the inner surface of the temporal fascia, and is inserted by a tendon into the internal surface and anterior border of the coronoid process of the inferior maxilla. Its action is to close the jaws. [L. 142, 332.]—**T. minor**. A small anomalous muscle attached to the interarticular fibro-cartilage of the temporo-maxillary joint, and arising from the inferior maxilla or as an offshoot of the masseter or t. [L. 332.]

TEMPORALKANTE (Ger.), n. $\text{Te}^2\text{mp-or}^2\text{-a}^2\text{l}^2/\text{ka}^2\text{nt}^2\text{-e}^2$. The edge of a temporal convolution. [K.]—**Oberer T.** The edge of the superior temporo-sphenoidal convolution. [L. 17 (K).]—**Untere T.** The edge of the inferior temporo-sphenoidal convolution. [L. 17 (K).]

TEMPORALLAPPEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Te}^2\text{mp-or}^2\text{-a}^2\text{l}^2/\text{la}^2\text{p}^2\text{-pe}^2\text{n}$. See **Temporo-sphenoidal LOBE**.

TEMPORO-AURICULAIRE (Fr.), n. $\text{Ta}^2\text{n}^2\text{-po-ro-ro-re-ku}^2\text{-la}^2\text{r}$. See **ATTOLLENS aurem**.

TEMPORO-AURICULAR, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{mp-or}^2\text{-o-a}^2\text{r}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}^2/\text{u}^2\text{l}^2\text{-a}^2\text{r}$. Lat., *temporo-auricularis*. Fr., *temporo-auriculaire*. Pertaining to or connected with the temporal bone or region and the ear. [L.]

TEMPORO-AURICULARIS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Te}^2\text{mp-or}^2\text{-o-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{r}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}^2/\text{u}^2\text{l}^2\text{-a}^2\text{r}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$. From *tempus*, the temple, and *auricula*, the auricular ear. See **TEMPORO-AURICULAR**, adj. n., sup. **ZYGOMATO-AURICULARIS**.—**T. -a. externus**. Fr., *adducteur de l'oreille*. Ger., *Einwärtszieher des Ohres*. A muscle of the lower animals, arising from the parietal crest and attached to the scutal and conchiform cartilages of the ear. It adducts the ear. [L.]—**T. -a. internus**. Fr., *élevateur moyen de l'oreille*. Ger., *mittlerer Heber des Ohres*. *Vorderhauptmuskel der Muschel*. A muscle of the lower animals, arising from the sagittal ridge of the parietal bone and attached to the inner side of the concha of the ear. It adducts the ear. [L.]

TEMPORO-CONCHINIEN (Fr.), n. m. $\text{Ta}^2\text{n}^2\text{-po-ro-ko}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-ke-ne-a}^2\text{n}^2$. See **ATTOLLENS aurem**.

TEMPORO-FACIAL, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{mp-or}^2\text{-o-fa}^2\text{s}^2/\text{i}^2\text{l}^2$. From *tempus*, the temple, and *facies*, the face. Pertaining to the temple and the face. [a. 48.]

TEMPORO-FRONTAL, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{mp-or}^2\text{-o-fr}^2\text{n}^2/\text{s}^2\text{t}^2\text{-l}$. From *tempus*, the temple, and *frons*, the forehead. Pertaining to the temple and the forehead. [a. 48.]

TEMPORO-GENAL, **TEMPORO-MALAR**, adj's. $\text{Te}^2\text{mp-or}^2\text{-o-je}^2\text{n}^2\text{-l}$, $\text{-ma}^2\text{la}^2\text{r}$. From *tempus*, the temple, and *gena*, the cheek, or *mala*, the cheek-bone. Pertaining to or connected with the temporal and malar bones or regions. [L.; a. 48.]

TEMPOROMAXILLARIS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Te}^2\text{mp-or}^2\text{-o-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-ma}^2\text{x}^2/\text{i}^2\text{la}^2\text{r}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$. From *tempus*, the temple, and *maxilla* (q. v.). Fr., *temporo-maxillaire*. See **TEMPORALIS**.

TEMPORO-MAXILLARY, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{mp-or}^2\text{-o-ma}^2\text{x}^2/\text{i}^2\text{la}^2\text{r}^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *temporomaxillaris*. Fr., *temporo-maxillaire*. Pertaining to or connected with the temporal bone or region and the maxilla. [L.]

TEMPORO-OCCIPITAL, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{mp-or}^2\text{-o-o}^2\text{-ci}^2\text{p}^2/\text{i}^2\text{t}^2\text{-l}$. From *tempus*, the temple, and *occiput*, the occiput. Pertaining to the temporal and occipital bones or regions. [L.; a. 48.]

TEMPORO-PARIETAL, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{mp-or}^2\text{-o-pa}^2\text{r}^2/\text{i}^2\text{e}^2\text{-t}^2\text{l}$. Pertaining to the temporal and parietal bones. [a. 48.]

TEMPORO-SPHENOIDAL, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{mp-or}^2\text{-o-sfe}^2\text{n}^2\text{-oi}^2\text{d}^2\text{l}$. Pertaining to the temporal and sphenoid bones. [a. 48.]

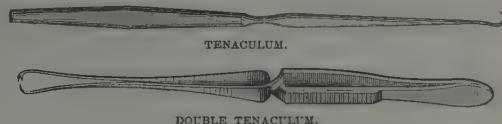
TEMPS (Fr.), n. Ta^2n^2 . Ger., *Zeit* (2d def.). 1. Time. 2. A stage or step in a process.—**Cinquième t. d'accouchement**. 1. That step in the process of parturition by which the expulsion of the foetus is completed after the presenting part has been expelled. [A. 24.] 2. The movement of restitution of the presenting part.—**Deuxième t. d'accouchement**. That step in the process of parturition that includes the descent of the presenting part of the foetus to the lower portion of the pelvic canal. [A. 24.]—**Premier t. d'accouchement**. That step in the process of parturition by which the presenting part of the foetus is so compressed and directed as to facilitate its engagement. [A. 15, 24.]—**Quatrième t. d'accouchement**. 1. That step in the process of parturition by which the expulsion of the presenting part of the foetus is accomplished. 2. According to P. Dubois, that step which consists in the extension of the child's head. [A. 24.]—**Sixième t. d'accouchement**. Syn.: *expulsion du tronc*. Of Tarnier, that step in the process of parturition which consists in the expulsion of the trunk. [A. 24.]—**T. d'accouchement**. The several steps in the process of parturition.—**T. d'amoinissement**. See **Premier t. d'accouchement**.—**T. de déflexion**, **T. de dégagement**. See **Quatrième t. d'accouchement** (3d def.).—**T. de descente**. See **Deuxième t. d'accouchement**.—**T. de flexion**. See **Premier t. d'accouchement**.—**T. d'engagement**. See **Deuxième t. d'accouchement**.—**T. de restitution**, **T. de rotation extérieure**. See **Cinquième t. d'accouchement**.—**T. de rotation interne**. See **Troisième t. d'accouchement**.—**T. d'extension**. See **Quatrième t. d'accouchement** (3d def.).—**T. secret**. The premonitory stage of labor. [A. 85.]—**Troisième t. d'accouchement**. The rotation of the foetus as it passes through the pelvic canal. [A. 24.]

TEMULENCE, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{m-u}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{ns}$. Lat., *temulentia* (from *temulentus*, intoxicated). See **DRUNKENNESS**.

TEMULENTIC ACID, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{m-u}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{nt}^2/\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Ger., *Temulentinsäure*. A crystalline acid, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{NO}_6$, contained in the alcoholic extract of the seeds of *Lolium temulentum*. It is the agent to which the vertiginous symptoms produced by *Lolium temulentum* are due. In rabbits it causes dyspnea, lowering of the temperature, enfeebled heart's action, and in doses of 4 centigrammes, death. [P. Antze, "Ctbl. f. d. med. Wssnsh.," Apr. 26, 1890, p. 317 (B).]

TEMULENTINE, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{m-u}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{nt}^2/\text{en}$. Fr., t. Ger., *Temulentin*. A base produced by boiling temulentic acid with alkalis. [P. Antze, "Ctbl. f. d. med. Wssnsh.," Apr. 26, 1890, p. 317 (B).]

TENACULUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Te}^2\text{n-a}^2\text{k}^2(\text{a}^2\text{k})^2/\text{u}^2\text{l}^2(\text{u}^2\text{l})^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From *teneo*, to hold. Fr., *tenaculum*, *crochet* (2d def.), *tenaille* (2d and 3d defs.). Ger., *Haltzange* (3d def.). 1. An instrument recommended by Hieronymus Mercurialis for extracting the foetus by the breech. [A. 20.] 2. A sharp pointed hook with a handle; used for seizing an artery. [E. 6.] 3. A holder, especially one made like a forceps.—**Assalini's t.** An instrument similar to the



TENACULUM.

DOUBLE TENACULUM.

modern artery forceps. [E.]—**Byrne's double-spring t.** A slender t. with four hooks, opening and shutting like the blades of a forceps; generally used in the rectum. [E.]—**Keith's t.** A t. that unscrews at the handle. [a. 34.]—**Knife-blade t.** A t.-like instrument having a blade instead of a hook. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 23, 1888, p. 658 (a. 34).]—**T. nervi by poglossi**. See **LIGAMENTUM nervi**.—**Tenacula tendinum**. See **VINCULA tendinum**.

TENDILEMMA (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Te}^2\text{nd}^2/\text{i}^2\text{le}^2\text{m}^2/\text{ma}^2$. Gen., *lem-matos* (-is). From *tendo*, a tendon, and *lemma* (q. v.). The amorphous elastic covering of the inoblast. [L. 333.]

TENAILE (Fr.), n. $\text{T}^2\text{-na}^2\text{-el}^2\text{-y}$. See **TENACULUM** (2d and 3d defs.).—**T. incisive**. See **Bone FORCEPS**.

TENALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Te}^2\text{n-a}^2\text{l}^2/\text{i}^2\text{a}^2\text{g}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *ténav*, a tendon, and *álgos*, pain. Fr., *ténalgie*. Ger., *Tenalgie*. Pain in the tendons. [a. 17.]—**T. crepitans**. See **TENOSYNOVITIS** (3d def.).

TENASMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Te}^2\text{n-a}^2\text{z}^2(\text{a}^2\text{s})^2/\text{mu}^2\text{s}^2(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$. See **TENESMUS**.

TENAX (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Ten}^2(\text{te}^2\text{n})^2/\text{a}^2\text{x}^2(\text{a}^2\text{x})$. Gen., *-acis*. Okum a little better carded and slightly more tarred than the ordinary commercial article; used as a dressing for wounds. [E.]

TENDER, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{nd}^2/\text{u}^2\text{r}$. Gr., *ἀσάλες*. Lat., *tener*. Fr., *tendre*. Ger., *zart*, *empfindlich*. 1. Delicate, easily broken. 2. Susceptible to painful impressions; especially, painful to the touch. [D.]

TENDINOSUS (Coeus) (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Te}^2\text{nd}^2/\text{i}^2\text{n}^2\text{-os}^2/\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *tendo*, a tendon. See **SEMITENDINOSUS**.

TENDINOUS, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{nd}^2/\text{i}^2\text{n}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2$. Lat., *tendineus*, *tendinosus* (from *tendo*, a tendon). Fr., *tendineux*. Ger., *sehnig*. Pertaining to, resembling, or constituting a tendon; made up of tendon-like tissue. [C.]

TENDO (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Te}^2\text{nd}^2/\text{o}$. Gen., *tend'inis*. See **TENDON**.—**Quintus t. extensoris longi digitorum pedis**. See **PHLO-KÆUS quintus**.—**T. Achillis**. Fr., *corde d'Hippocrate*. Ger., *Achillessehne*. The thickest and strongest tendon of the body, made up by the union of the tendons of the gastrocnemius and solæus muscles, and inserted into the middle of the posterior surface of the tuberosity of the os calcis. [C.]—**Tendines coronarii**. Fibrous rings surrounding the openings of the aorta and the pulmonary artery. [C.]—**T. intermedium**. See **INTERMEDIUS**.—**T. Cordiform tendon**.—**T. oculi**, **T. palpebræ**. See **LIGAMENTUM palpebrale internum**.—**T. valvule Eustachii**. A ligamentous band in the valvula Eustachii. [L. 332.]

TENDON, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{nd}^2/\text{n}$. Gr., *τένον*. Lat., *tendo*. Fr., t., *nerf*. Ger., *Sehne*. A bundle of fibrous tissue of varying shape, which serves as an origin or attachment for a muscle or is interposed between portions of it. [L.]—**Accessory t's of the extensor communis digitorum**. The offshoots of the t. of the extensor digitorum manus communis which pass to those of the ring and little fingers. [L.]—**Central t. of the diaphragm**, **Cordiform t.** The white aponeurotic centre of the diaphragm, having a posterior concave margin and an anterior convex margin slightly notched on each side so as to give it the shape of a trefoil. [L.]—**Ham-string t.** The t. of the biceps flexor cruris and that of the semimembranosus and the semitendinosus. [L.]—**T. cartilage**. In the embryo, a tissue, resembling true cartilage, by which the junction of t. with bone is effected. ["Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," xvi, p. 178 (a. 32).]—**T. of origin**. A t. by which a muscle arises. [L.]—**T. of Zinn**. See **LIGAMENTUM ZINN**.—**T. réfléchi du droit antérieur** (Fr.). The reflected t. of the rectus femoris. [L.]

TENDOPHONY, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{nd-of}^2\text{-on-P}$. From *tendo*, a tendon, and *φωνή*, a sound. Ger., *Tendophonie*, *Sehnenklängen*. The occurrence of auscultatory sounds ascribed to the chordæ tendineæ.

TENDOVAGINITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Te}^2\text{nd-o}^2(\text{o}^2)\text{-va}^2\text{i}^2/\text{wa}^2\text{g}^2/\text{i}^2\text{n}^2\text{-en}^2(\text{-e})^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-itidos* (-idis). From *tendo*, a tendon, and *vagina*, a scabbard. See **TENOSYNOVITIS** (1st def.).—**T. crepitans**. T. in which the fibrous deposit on the tendon and sheath causes crepitation when the tendon is moved. [a. 34.]—**T. hydropica** (serous chondritis). See **HYDROPS vaginae tendinis**.—**T. hypertrophica**. T. with circumscribed hypertrophy of the tendon and its sheath. [a. 34.]—**T. serosa**. T. with serous effusion within the sheath. [a. 34.]—**T. suppurativa**. T. with suppuration. [a. 34.]

TENDRIL, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{nd}^2/\text{r}^2/\text{i}^2\text{l}$. A body, usually filiform, by which a plant climbs. It may be a modified branch, as in the grape, or a modified leaf (leaf-t.), as in the pea, or a modified stipule, as in *Smilax*. It usually climbs by coiling its tip around the object of support, but sometimes, as in the Virginia creeper, holds fast by means of an adhesive disc into which its tip expands. [a. 35.]

TENESMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Te'n*(tan)-e's-mu's(mu's). Gr., *τενεσμός* (from *τενέω*, to stretch). Fr., *ténisme*, *épreintes*. A persistent inclination to defecate or urinate, accompanied by painful straining efforts, mostly ineffectual. [D; E.]—**Faucial and pharyngeal t.** Of L. Browne, a continual inclination to void or to swallow an imaginary foreign body, accompanied by more or less cough, straining, and pain, either after or independent of functional exercise of the voice. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," 1890, ii, p. 621 (a, 34).]—**Rectal t.** Ger., *Aftersperre*, *Aftersperre*, *Stuhlzwang*. T. in the rectum. [a, 48.]—**T. vesicæ mucosus.** See *Cystorrhæa Vesicalis*. Ger., *Drang zum Uriniren*, *Harndrang*. T. in urination. [a, 48.]

TENETTE (Fr.), n. *T*'-ne't. An old term for a dressing-forces, especially one for removing vesical calculi. [A, 44 (a, 14).]

TÉNIA (Fr.), n. *Tan*-a-é. See *TENIA*.

TENNSTÄDT (Ger.), n. *Te'n*'stat. A place in Prussian Saxony where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

TENOGRAPHY, TENOLOGY, n's. *Te'n*-o-g'ra'f-i, -o'l'o-j'i. See *TENOTOLOGY*.

TÉNO-MYOTOMIE (Fr.), n. *Ta*-no-me-o-to-me. Of Abadie, an operation for enfeebling one of the recti muscles of the eye. It consists in incising the lateral parts of its tendon near its sclerotic insertion, and in excising a small portion of the muscle on each side. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Oct. 15, 1888, p. 622 (a, 18).]

TENONITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ten*(te'n)-o'n-i(e)-ti's. Gen., -it'idis (-idis). Fr., *ténonite*. Ger., *T.* Inflammation of Tenon's capsule. [F.]

TENONTAGRA (Lat.), n. f. *Te'n*-o-nt'a'g(a'g)-ra. Gr., *τενονταγρα* (from *τενω*, a sinew, and *αγρα*, a suture). Fr., *ténon-agre*. Rheumatism of the tendons, especially of those in the neck. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TENONTODYNE (Lat.), **TENONTODYNIA** (Lat.), n's f. *Te'n*-o-nt-o'd'i'nu(n'u'n)-e(a), -o(o's)-di'ni-du(n'u'n)i's-a. From *τενω*, a sinew, and *δύναμις*, pain. Fr., *ténontodynie*. Pain in the tendons.

TENOGRAPHY, TENOLOGY, n's. *Te'n*-o-nt-o'g-ra'f-i, -o'l'o-j'i. Lat., *tenontographia* (from *τενω*, a tendon, and *γραφειν*, to write), *tenontologia* (from *τενω*, a tendon, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *ténontographie*, *ténontologie*. Ger., *Sehnenlehre*. The anatomy, etc., of the tendons. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TENONTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Te'n*-o-nt-om(o'm)-i'a. Ger., *T.* See *TENOTOMY*.

TENOTOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. *Te'n*-o-nt-o'f-i'nu'f'ma. Gen., -phym'a(-atis). From *τενω*, a tendon, and *φύμα*, a growth. A tumor of a tendon. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

TENOTOPHYTE, n. *Te'n*-o-nt-o'f-i't. Lat., *tenontophyton* (from *τενω*, a tendon, and *φυτόν*, a growth). Fr., *ténontophyte*. An abnormal outgrowth on a tendon. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TENOSTOSTOMA (Lat.), n. f. *Te'n*-o-nt-o'f-i'stom'a. From *τενω*, a tendon, and *στόμα*, a bone. Ossification of a tendon. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TENOPHONY (Ger.), n. *Tan*-o-fon-e'. See *TENDOPHONY*.

TENOPLASTIK (Ger.), n. *Tan*-o-pla'st-ek'. See *TENOTOMY*.

TENORRHAPHY, n. *Te'n*-o'r-ra'f-i. Lat., *tenorrhaphia* (from *τενω*, a tendon, and *ραφή*, a seam). Fr., *ténorrhaphie*. Ger., *Sehnennaht*, *Tenorrhaphie*. The suture of a divided tendon.

TENOSITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Te'n*-o-s-i'ti's. Gen., -it'idis (-idis). Fr., *ténosite*. Inflammation of a tendon. [a, 34.]

TENOSYNTITIS (Lat.), **TENOSYNOVITIS** (Lat.), n's f. *Te'n*-o-s-i'ti's(-u'n)-i'ti's, -i'ti's(-u'n)-o-vi'te'i'ti's. Gen., -it'idis (-idis). From *τενω*, a tendon, and *synovia* (q. v.). Fr., *ténosynite*. Inflammation of the sheath of a tendon and of the contiguous surface of the tendon; "An affection usually occurring in the forearm and characterized by a peculiar creaking of the tendons as they move in their sheaths, depending upon a particular kind of strain to which the muscles belonging to these tendons have been subjected." [Hopkins, "Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," July 27, 1882, p. 81.]—**Crepitant t.** See *AT*.—**T. hyperplastica.** A painless swelling of the extensor tendons over the wrist joint; caused by the irritation to which they may be exposed or by trophic disturbances arising from paralysis of the radial nerve. [D, 35.]

TENOTOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. *Te'n*-o-t'om(-o)-ma(m'a's)-ni'a-a. From *τενω*, a tendon, *τέμνω*, to cut, and *μανία*, mania. An inordinate propensity to perform tenotomy, especially on the ocular muscles. ["Med. News," Sept. 16, 1893, p. 323.]

TENOTOME, n. *Te'n*-o-tom. Lat., *tenotomus* (from *τενω*, a tendon, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Fr., *ténotome*. Ger., *Tenotom*. A small, narrow-bladed knife for dividing tendons subcutaneously. [E.] See also *APONEUROTOME*.—**Gruber's t.** A t. consisting of a simple blade, slightly curved at the end, inserted in an adjustable handle so that it may be used for either ear. [F.]—**Hartmann's t.** A t. consisting of a small knife, curved at the flat and on the edge; used in dividing the tendon of the tensor tympani. [F, 32.]

TÉNOTOMIE (Fr.), n. *Tan*-o-tom-e. See *TENOTOMY*.—**T. à ciel ouvert.** Open, as opposed to subcutaneous, tenotomy. [Léval, "Prov. méd.," 1888, No. 43, p. 609.]

TENOTOMY, n. *Te'n*-o-t'om-i. Lat., *tenotomia* (from *τενω*, a tendon, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *ténotomie*. Ger., *Tenotomie*, *Tenoplastik*, *Sehnenchnitt*. The operation of dividing a tendon.—**Abadie's partial t. for muscular asthenopia.** An operation in which the conjunctiva is opened in the usual way, the hook introduced beneath the tendon, and the tendon divided from one side by little cuts to near the centre of the tendon. The tendon is then divided in the same way on the other side, and there are left a few median fibres undivided from their attachment to the sclera.

["Ann. d'ocul.," May-June, 1880 (F).]—**Graduated t.** A partial t. of one or more of the ocular muscles for the purpose of relieving overaction. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 21, 1888, p. 440 (a, 34).]—**Kessel's t. of the stapedius.** An operation which consists in making an incision through the membrana tympani, and then dividing the muscle by an incision perpendicular to its length, in order to relieve the shortening produced in the muscle by cicatricial shrinking of the sheath of the tendon. ["Arch. f. Ohrenheilk.," xi (F).]—**Snelles's t. for strabismus.** An operation which consists in dividing the conjunctiva horizontally between the two margins of the muscle, and then dissecting up the conjunctiva on both sides as far as the caruncle. The tendon sheath is then opened by a small cut and the tendon divided subconjunctivally. ["Klin. Monatsbl.," Jan., 1870 (F).]—**Tarsal t.** Of the veterinarians. t. of the peroneus tendon for the relief of spavin. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**T. of the tensor tympani.** An operation for diminishing the excessive tension of the membrana tympani and of the ossicula and the abnormal increase of pressure in the labyrinth connected therewith. The tenotomy is introduced through an incision in the posterior segment of the membrana tympani into the tympanic cavity. The knife, having entered for about 3 mm., lies below the tendon of the tensor tympani between the handle of the malleus and the long crus of the incus. By slightly sinking its handle, the sharp joint of the tenotomy is forced so far toward the upper part of the tympanic cavity that the tendon is obliquely divided as the knife is withdrawn. [F, 32.]—**Von Graefe's t. for strabismus.** An operation in which the conjunctiva bulbi is divided vertically just in front of the line of insertion of the tendon of the muscle, and the sheath is opened. Then a large blunt hook (strabismus hook) is introduced beneath the conjunctiva and sheath close to the upper border of the tendon, and the hook swept round and downward between the sclera and tendon so as to engage the entire width of the tendon in its grasp. Then the muscle is dissected free from the sclera backward for a considerable distance before being divided close to its insertion. ["Arch. f. Ophth.," iii, 11 (F).]

TENSEUR (Fr.), n. *Ta*'n-su'r. See *TENSOR*.—**T. de la muqueuse alvéolo-labiale.** A small muscle lying beneath the levator labii superioris alaeque nasi, attached to the superior maxilla, and inserted into the alveolo-labial mucous membrane. It forms part of the compressor naris. [L.]

TENSION, n. *Te'n*-shu'n. Gr., *τάσις*. Lat., *tensio* (from *tendere*, to stretch). Fr., *t.*. Ger., *Spannung*, *Spannkraft*, *Strahkraft*. 1. The state of being stretched or distended. 2. A feeling of fullness or resistance in the pulse. [K.]—**Elastic t.** The application of traction to a part by means of an elastic material. [Roberts, "Illustr. Quart. of Med. and Surg.," July, 1882, p. 77.]—**Elastic t. of the lung.** The distention of the lung by gas or fluid due to the elasticity of the organ. [Landois (a, 34).]—**Intra-ocular t.** See *Intra-ocular pressure*.—**Muscular t.** The state of moderate contraction of muscles or groups of muscles which occurs when they are stretched by passive movements or by the voluntary contraction of their antagonizing muscles. [D, 35.]—**Residual t. of the lung.** See *Elastic t. of the lung*.

TENSOR (Lat.), n. m. *Te'n*-s'or. Gen., -or'is. From *tendere*, to stretch. Fr., *tenseur*. Ger., *Spannmuskel*. A muscle having the function of rendering a part tense.—**Brevis digitorum t.** See *EXTENSOR digitorum pedis brevis*.—**T. aponeuroseos perinalis.** See *ISCHIO-BULBOSUS*.—**T. capsulae (humeralis).** See under *CORACOCAPSULARIS*.—**T. capsulae tibiotarsalis.** See *TIBIALIS secundus*.—**T. pes capsularum articulationum.** Ger., *Kapselspanner*. Muscles inserted into the capsules of joints, which they are supposed to render tense. [L, 339.]—**T. chorioidei** (Bridges). See *Ciliary muscle*.—**T. digitorum.** See *EXTENSOR digitorum manus communis*.—**T. fasciæ deltoideus.** See under *ACCESSORY DELTOID*.—**T. fasciæ dorsalis pedis.** See *TIBIOFASCIALIS*.—**T. fasciæ et cutis foveæ axillaris.** An anomalous muscle arising from the tendon of the subscapularis and inserted into the skin of the axilla. [L, 31.]—**T. fasciæ latæ.** A muscle arising from the anterior margin of the crest of the ilium and a portion of the bone extending to the origin of the sartorius, and, after passing down between two folds of the fascia lata, inserted into its upper third. [L, 31, 332.]—**T. fasciæ pelvis.** See *RECTO-COCYGEUS*.—**T. fasciæ plantaris.** An anomalous muscle arising from the tibia beneath the origin of the soleus, and inserted into the plantar fascia or some of the structures in the sole. [L.]—**T. fasciæ suralis.** An anomalous offshoot of the semimembranosus inserted into the fascia of the leg. [L.]—**T. ligamenti annularis radii anterior.** An anomalous muscle arising from the coronoid process of the ulna and inserted into the annular ligament of the wrist. [L, 332.]—**T. ligamenti annularis radii dorsalis (anterior posterior).** An anomalous muscle arising from the dorsal surface of the ulna and inserted into the dorsal and radial aspect of the annular ligament of the wrist. [L, 332.]—**T. ligamenti annularis radii volaris.** See *T. ligamenti annularis radii anterior*.—**T. membrani synovialis tarsi.** See *TIBIALIS secundus*.—**T. of the capsular ligament** [Leyh]. See *SCAPULO-HUMERALIS parvus*.—**T. of the capsule of the ankle.** See *TIBIALIS secundus*.—**T. palati (molles).** See *Anterior of the Eustachian tube*.—**T. semivaginae articulationis humerocapitatis.** An anomalous muscle arising from the cartilages of the two or three upper ribs and inserted into the sheath of the biceps flexor cubiti. [L, 31.]—**T. tarsi.** Ger., *Thränensockelmuskel*. A small, thin muscle, situated at the inner side of the orbit, behind the tendo oculi. It arises from the crest and adjacent part of the orbital surface of the lacrymal bone, and, passing across the lacrymal sac, divides into two slips, which cover the canaliculi and are inserted into the tarsi near the lacrymal punctum. [F.]—**T. tibiotarsalis.** See *TIBIALIS secundus*.—**T. tympani.** Ger., *Pauken-fellschneider*, *Hammermuskel*. A muscle arising in front of the anterior surface of the canalis pro tensore tympani, on the osseous wall of the pyramid adjacent to the carotid canal, and from the cartilaginous Eustachian tube. The tendon leaves the canal at

the rostrum cochleare, extends across the tympanic cavity, and is inserted on the inner margin of the handle of the malleus, at the anterior edge of the rhomboidal surface, in an oblique direction to the longitudinal axis of the malleus. It acts to increase the tension of the membrana tympani and also the pressure in the labyrinth. [F. 3.]—**T. vagine**. See *LIOAPONEUROTICUS*.—**T. vagine femoris**. See *T. fasciae latae*.—**T. velli palati** (seu palatini). See *ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube*.

TENT, n. *Tēnt*. Gr., *τέντω*, *λεμνίσκος*. Lat., *tenta*, *tentum*. Fr., *tente*, *mèche*. Ger., *Meissel*. A substance to be introduced into a wound or canal, so as to prevent it from closing or to dilate it slowly by its expansion when moistened. [E.]—**Cornstalk** t. A t. made of the compressed pith of the cornstalk. [A. 24.]—**Laminaria** t. Sea-tangle t. A t. made of the dried stems of *Laminaria conica*. [E.]—**Sponge** t. Fr., *cône d'éponge préparée*, *tente éponge*. Ger., *Pressschwamm*, *Presskegel*. A t. made of compressed sponge. [E.]

TENTACLE, n. *Tēnt*/a³-k'l. Lat., *tentaculum* (from *tentare*, to handle). Fr., *tentacule*, *harbillon* (1st def.). Ger., *Tentakel*, *Ankerhäuschen* (1st def.), *Fühlfaden* (1st def.), *Randzaser* (3d def.), *Ragfaser* (3d def.). 1. One of the long and slender appendages that certain animals use as feelers or for prehension. [a. 45.] 2. One of the glandular hairs clothing the leaves of certain insectivorous plants. 3. A filiform or hair-like fringe to the border of the thallus of some lichens. [a. 35.]—**Prestomial** t. Fr., *antenne médiane*. One of the smaller anterior pair of t's situated in front of the mouth in crustaceans. [L. 37 (a. 14).]

TENTACULAR, adj. *Tēnt*-a³-k'l/-u¹-a³r. Resembling the feelers of a snail. [a. 35.]

TENTACULUM (Lat.), n. n. *Tēnt*-a³-k'l/a³k'l/-u¹(u⁴)-u³m(u⁴m). See *TENTACLE*.

TENTE (Fr.), n. *Tān*tē. See *TENTORIUM*.—**T. du cercelet**. See *TENTORIUM cerebelli*.

TENTIGO (Lat.), n. f. *Tēnt*-ig(e)g'o. Gen., *-tig'inis*. From *tendere*, to stretch out. Lecherousness, lust. [a. 312 (a. 21).]—**T. prava**. An old name for lupus. [G.]—**T. venerea**. An old term for syphilis. [a. 42.]

TENTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Tēnt*-or'/(u⁴)-u³m(u⁴m). From *tendere*, to stretch out. Fr., *plancher du cerveau*. Lit., a tent; see *T. cerebelli*.—**T. cerebelli**. Fr., *repli transverse du faux du cercelet*. Ger., *Querfortsatz der harten Hirnhaut*. A fold of dura which separates the cerebrum and cerebellum, supporting the occipital lobes. [K.]

TENUIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. *Tēn*-u⁴(u⁴)-f'lōr/(u⁴s)(u⁴s). From *tenuis*, slender, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *tenuiflore*. Formed of minute flowers. [a. 35.]

TENUIROSTRAL, **TENUIROSTRATE**, adj's. *Tēn*-u⁴(u⁴)-rōs'trāl, -rōs'trāl. Lat., *tenuirostris* (from *tenuis*, slender, and *rostrum*, the beak). Fr., *tenuirostre*. Having a long slender bill with a short cleft; in botany, having a thin rostellum. [L. 231; a. 35.]

TENUS (Lat.), adj. *Tēn*-u⁴(u⁴)-i's. Thin, delicate; as a n., a slender muscle. [a. 17.]—**T. femoris**. See *GRACILIS anterior*.

TEPAL, n. *Tēp*/p'l. A transposition of *petal* (cf. *SEPAL*). Lat., *tepalum*. Fr., *tépale*. Ger., *Perigonblatt*, *Blüthenhüllblatt*. A division of the perianth; either a sepal or a petal. [a. 35.]

TEPHRA (Lat.), n. f. *Tēp*/ra³. Gr., *τέφρα*. Dust, ashes. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

TEPHROMYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Tēp*-rōf'rōr's/-mī(mu⁴)-e²l/(e)²-tī's. Gen., *-it'idōs* (-itis). From *tephra*, ashes, and *μυελός*, marrow. Fr., *tephromyélite*. See *POLIOMYELITIS*.—**Acute anterior** t. See *Acute anterior POLIOMYELITIS*.

TEPHROSIA (Lat.), n. f. *Tēp*-rōz/(rō's)(i'a)³. From *τεφρός*, ash-colored. Fr., *téphrosie*. A genus of the *Leguminosae*. [a. 35.]—**T. apollinea**. Indigo-plant of Egypt and Nubia. The seed-vessels and the bitter leaves were formerly used to adulterate senna. An ointment prepared from the seeds is used for wounds in camels. The plant yields a variety of indigo. [a. 35.]—**T. cinerea**. Fr., *bois d'envier*. Goat's rue of the West Indies; a species used like *T. toxicaria*. [a. 35.]—**T. emarginata**. An Orinoco species with a purgative root. [a. 35.]—**T. leptostachya**. An African species. The root is purgative. [a. 35.]—**T. purpurea**. An East Indian and Ceylon species. The juice is applied to pustular eruptions of the face. The bitter roots, which are considered alterative, tonic, laxative, anthelmintic, febrifuge, and antemetic, are used in diarrhoea, dysentery, dyspepsia, elephantiasis, etc., and in a wash for the mouth. [a. 35.]—**T. spinosa**. An East Indian shrub. Its root is used as a stomachic. [a. 35.]—**T. toxicaria**. Indigo-plant of the Niger, West Indian fish-poison plant, Surinam poison; a native of Africa, naturalized in the West Indies. The roots are used in skin diseases, and the leaves and branches as a fish-poison. [a. 35.]—**T. virginiana**. Turkey pea, catgut, Virginian goat's rue; found in various parts of the United States. The roots, which are said to be anthelmintic, are aperient and tonic, and are recommended in typhoid fever. [a. 35.]

TEPHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Tēp*-rōs'/(s). Gen., *-rōs'eos* (-is). Gr., *τέφρωσις* (from *τεφρός*, to burn to ashes). Fr., *téphrose*. See *INCERATION*.

TEPHRLOMETER, n. *Tēp*-r'l/-ōm'e²t/-u³r. From *τέφρα*, ashes, *λίαν*, matter, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Of H. C. Major, a graduated thin glass tube, open at both extremities, that is plunged into the cerebral convulsions so as to remove a segment of tissue that will permit of the measurement of the thickness of the gray matter. ["Lancet," 1872, ii, p. 623 (a. 34).]

TEPIDARIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Tēp*-i'd/-ar(a³r)/(i'a)³m(u⁴m). Gr., *τέπιδάριον*. Fr., *tepidaire*, *étuve sèche*. See under *ROMAN BATH*.

TEPLITZ-SCHÖNAU, n. A place in Bohemia, famous as a watering resort, where there are hot alkaline, saline, and sulphurous springs. [L. 30, 37, 49, 57 (a. 14).]

TEPLITZ-WARASDIN, n. A place in Warasdin County, Croatia, where there is a hot alkaline and sulphurous spring.

TEQUEZUITE (Sp.), n. In Mexico, saline efflorescences found especially in the valley of Mexico, and consisting chiefly of sodium carbonate. [B. 234 (a. 14).]

TERABDELLA (Lat.), n. f. *Tē*-r(ār)-a³b(a³b)-de²l'a³. Perhaps from *τέρας*, a marvel, and *πέδαια*, a leech. Fr., *terabdelles*. Of Damoiseau, a cupping apparatus. [L. 41, 57 (a. 14).]

TERACRYLIC ACID, n. *Tē*-r-a³k'-rīl'/(ā). Fr., *acide téra-crylique*. A homologous C₁₁H₁₁O₂ of acrylic acid, formed by the distillation of terpenic acid. [B. 3.]

TERAMNUS (Lat.), n. m. *Tē*-r-a³m(a³m)/nu³s(nu³s). Ger., *Hakenhilse*. A genus of leguminous herbs. [a. 35.]—**T. uncinatus**. A West Indian species. The leaves are a mild evacuant and the farina of the seed is used in cataplasms. [a. 35.]

TERAS (Lat.), n. n. *Tē*-r(ē'r)/a³s(a³s). Gen., *ter'atos* (-atis). Gr., *τέρας*. See *MONSTER*.—**T. anacatadidymum**. A double monster in which the two individuals are joined by the trunks, but have separate heads and limbs. [a. 34.]—**T. anadidymum**. A double monster in which the individuals are joined from the buttocks downward and separate above. [a. 34.]—**T. catadidymum**. A double monster in which the individuals are joined from the neck or trunk upward and separate below. [a. 34.]

TERATOCARDIE (Ger.), n. *Tar*-a³t-o-ka³r'd-e'. Any monstrosity of the heart. [L. 57 (a. 14).]

TERATOGENY, n. *Tē*-r-a³t-oj'/(e²n)-i². From *τέρας*, a monster, and *γένεσις*, generation. Fr., *teratogénèse*, *teratopénite*. Ger., *Teratogenie*. The production of monsters. [L. 41, 49 (a. 14).]

TERATOID, adj. *Tē*-r'a³t-oid. Gr., *τεράτoids* (from *τέρας*, a monster, and *είδος*, resemblance). Resembling or of the nature of a monster. [a. 17.]

TERATOLOGY, n. *Tē*-r-a³t-oj'/(o)-i². From *τέρας*, a monster, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *teratologie*. Ger., *Teratologie*. The science of monstrosities. [a. 35.]

TERATOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Tē*-r-a³t-(a³t)-ōm'a³. Gen., *-om'atos* (-atis). From *τέρας*, a monster. Fr., *teratome*. Ger., *Teratom*. Of Virchow, a tumor containing various structures of the body, as if from a malformed fetus. They arise by the abnormal inclusion of a whole embryo or a portion of one. [a. 34.] Cf. *Fœtus inclusus*.

TERATOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. *Tē*-r-a³t-(a³t)-ō(-ō³)-fob(fō³b)/i²-a³. From *τέρας*, a monster, and *φόβος*, fear. Of Venanzio, morbid fear of monsters, both actual and mythological, of deformed or physically pester in persons, or of caricatures. ["Gazz. degli ospit.," 1893, No. 12, p. 106 (a. 34).]

TERATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Tē*-r-a³t-(a³t)-ōs'/(i'a). Gen., *-os'eos* (-is). From *τέρας*, a monster. Properly, the formation of a monstrosity; a congenital deformity. The *Teratoses* of Fuchs are a family of the *Morphonosis* of the skin, including *Dysmorphoses* and *Heteromorphoses*. [G.]

TERBASIC, adj. *Tur-bas'/(ā). See *TRIBASIC*.*

TERBIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Tē*-r'bī-(u⁴)-u³m(u⁴m). From *Ytterby*, a place in Sweden. Fr., t. Ger., T. A metallic element not yet isolated, acting in compounds as a trivalent radicle. Symbol *Tr* or *Tb*. Its existence has been disputed. [B. 3, 8.]

TERCHLORIDE, n. *Tu*-r-klōr'/(i'd)id. A trichloride. [B.]

TERCINE, n. *Tu*r's/en. From *tertius*, third. Fr., t. The outer layer of cells of the nucleus of a vegetable ovule. [a. 35.]

TERCIS (Fr.), n. *Tē*-r'se. A place in the department of the Landes, France, where there is a hot alkaline, saline, and sulphurous spring. [L. 41, 49, 57 (a. 14).]

TEREBELLA (Lat.), n. f. *Tē*-r-e²b-e²l'a³. Dim. of *terebrā*, a borer. See *TEREPHNE*.

TEREBELLUM (Lat.), n. n. *Tē*-r-e²b-e²l'u³m(u⁴m). From *terebrā*, a borer. Fr., *craniotome tébrante*. 1. An instrument invented by Dugès for perforating the vault of the cranium in the operation of craniotomy, or for boring into the base of the skull for the purpose of breaking it up or of making traction. Its end was in the form of a conical screw. [A. R. Simpson, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Dec. 13, 1884, p. 1173.] 2. The working blade of Hubert's transforateur.

TEREBENE, n. *Tē*-r'e²b-en. Fr., *terébène*. Ger., *Tereben*. A mixture of optically inactive terpenes obtained by distilling oil of turpentine with 5 per cent. of concentrated sulphuric acid, washing with soda solution, drying with calcium chloride, and then distilling the portion which boils between 156° and 160° C. It has an agreeable odor, and is used medicinally instead of oil of turpentine when the odor of the latter is objectionable, also as a surgical dressing and antiseptic. [B. 270 (a. 38).]

TEREBENTENE, n. *Tē*-r-e²b-e²n't/en. Fr., *terébenthène*. Ger., *Terebenten*. Levopine; a liquid hydrocarbon. C₁₀H₁₆, being one of the modifications of oil of turpentine, found also in the oils of thyme and anise. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

TERÉBENTHINE (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.), n. *Tar*-a-ba³n²-t'en. Turpentine. [a. 35.]—**Épèvre de t.** *Essence de t.* *Huile essentielle* (ou volatile) de t. See *Oil of TURPENTINE*.—**Onguent de t. camphré**. See *BALSAMUM Genuerive*.—**Pilules de t.** (Fr. Cod.). Sp., *píldoras de trementina* (Sp. Ph.). A pill-mass consisting of 10 grammes each of Strassburg turpentine and magnesium carbonate [Fr. Cod.] (of 5 grammes of common turpentine and 7 of magnesium carbonate [Sp. Ph.]), divided into 50 pills. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Pilules de t. cuite** (Fr. Cod.). Thirty-centigramme pills made from terebinthina cocta (2d def.), and either rolled in powdered magnesium carbonate or kept under water. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Pilules de t. magnésiées**. See *Pilules de t.-Savon de t.* *Savon rétinolique* à lat. See *Sapo starkeyanus*.—**Sirope de t.** See *Syrupus*

TEREBENTHINE.—**T. au citron** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Strassburg Turpentine**.—**T. commune**. See **Terebinthina** (1st def.).—**T. cuite**. See **Terebinthina cocta** (1st def.).—**T. d'Alsace**. See **Strassburg Turpentine**.—**T. de Bordeaux**. See **Terebinthina** (1st def.).—**T. de Boston**. See **American Turpentine**.—**T. de Gilead**. Canadian turpentine. [a. 35.]—**T. de sapin**. See **Strassburg Turpentine**.—**T. de Suisse**. **T. de Venise**. Larch turpentine. [a. 35.]—**T. des Vosges**. See **Strassburg Turpentine**.—**T. du térébenthin**. Chian turpentine. [a. 35.]—**T. officinale**. Larch turpentine. [a. 35.]—**T. purifiée** [Fr. Cod.]. Turpentine purified by being gently heated in a copper vessel until melted, and then pressed through a cloth. [B. 113 (a. 38).]

TEREBENZIC, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{-e}^{\text{2b}}\text{-e}^{\text{2n}}\text{I}^{\text{2k}}$. Paratoluic acid (see under **TOLUIC** ACID).

TEREBIC ACID, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{-e}^{\text{2b}}\text{-i}^{\text{2k}}$. Fr., *acide térébique*. Ger., *Terebinsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{O}_4$, produced by the action of nitric acid on oil of turpentine. [B. 4 (a. 38).]

TEREBILENE, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{-e}^{\text{2b}}\text{-i}^{\text{2n}}$. Fr., *térébène*. Ger., *Terebin, Kienstoff*. An optically inactive liquid obtained by treating the liquid hydrochlorides of oil of turpentine with heated lime. [B. 4 (a. 38).]

TEREBINIC ACID, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{-e}^{\text{2b}}\text{-i}^{\text{2n}}\text{I}^{\text{2k}}$. See **TEREBIC ACID**.

TEREBINTH, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{-e}^{\text{2b}}\text{-bi}^{\text{2n}}$ nth. See **TEREBINTHUS**.

TEREBINTHACEOUS, adj. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{-e}^{\text{2b}}\text{-i}^{\text{2n}}\text{th-a}^{\text{2}}\text{shu}^{\text{s}}$. 1. Terebinthine, resembling turpentine in properties. 2. Resembling the genus *Terebinthus* (*Pistacia*); of the *Terebinthaceae*, or *Terebintheae*, an order of dicotyledons, including *Rhus*, *Pistacia*, and other genera now referred to the *Anacardiaceae*. [a. 35.]

TEREBINTHINA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{-e}^{\text{2b}}\text{-i}^{\text{2n}}\text{th-in}^{\text{en}}\text{I}^{\text{2a}}$. Fr., *térébenthine de Bordeaux* (ou commune) [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). It., *Sp., trementina* [Sp. Ph. (1st def.)]. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., and Netherl. Ph., turpentine, a resinous juice obtained from the trunk of *Pinus australis* [U. S. Ph.] (*Pinus pinaster* [Fr. Cod.], *Pinus pinaster* and *Pinus laricina* [Ger. Ph.], *Pinus pinaster* and *Pinus palustris* [Swed. Ph.], *Pinus silvestris* [Sp. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Roum. Ph., Russ. Ph.], this and *Pinus maritima* [Gr. Ph.], *Pinus silvestris*, other varieties of *Pinus*, and various species of *Picea* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., various species of *Pinus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph.]]. [B. 95 (a. 38)]. See also **Bordeaux Turpentine**. 2. Of the Belg. and Netherl. Ph.'s, see **Larch Turpentine**.—**Ætheroleum terebinthinum** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Rectified oil of turpentine**.—**Ætheroleum terebinthinum crudum**. See **Oil of turpentine**.—**Ætheroleum terebinthinum depuratum** (see **rectification**). See **Rectified oil of turpentine**.—**Alcohol terebinthinus**. See **Oil of turpentine**.—**Balsamum t. communis**, **Balsamum terebinthinus**. See **T.** (1st def.).—**Balsamum t. laricina**, **Balsamum t. veneta**. See **Larch Turpentine**.—**Confectio terebinthinus** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *électuaire (ou opiat) térébenthiné*. Ger., *Terpenzinklöstler*. A preparation made by rubbing together 1 fl. oz. of oil of turpentine and 1 oz. of powdered licorice-root, and adding 2 oz. of clarified honey. [B. 81 (a. 21)].—**Enema terebinthinus** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *lavement térébenthiné*. Ger., *Terpenzinklöstler*. An enema consisting of 1 fl. oz. of oil of turpentine and 15 fl. oz. of starch mucilage. [B. 95 (a. 38)].—**Essentia terebinthinus**. 1. Of the Belg. Ph., see **Oil of turpentine**. 2. A solution of larch turpentine in four times as much 35-per-cent. alcohol, filtered after a fortnight. [B. 119 (a. 38)].—**Essentia terebinthinus rectificata** [Fr. Ph.]. See **Rectified oil of turpentine**.—**Essentia terebinthinus sulphurata**. See **Oilum terebinthinus sulphuratum**.—**Linimentum terebinthinus**. Syn.: **Linimentum terebinthinatum** [Ger. Ph., 2d ed.]. A liniment made by mixing 65 parts of cerate of resin with 35 of oil of turpentine [U. S. Ph.]; by mixing 2 oz. of sago mollis with the same amount of water, and adding a solution of 1 oz. of camphor in 16 fl. oz. of oil of turpentine [Br. Ph.]; or by mixing 6 parts of potassium carbonate with 54 of green soap, and adding 40 of oil of turpentine [Ger. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38)].—**Linimentum terebinthinus acetatum** (see **aceticum**, see **Stoekes**). A liniment consisting of 4 fl. oz. each of camphor liniment and oil of turpentine and 1 oz. of glacial acetic acid [Br. Ph.]; of 60 grammes of oil of turpentine, 5 of oil of lemon, 10 of glacial acetic acid, 20 of rose water, and the yolk of 1 egg (Swiss Ph.); or of 90 grammes of crude oil of turpentine, 15 of acetic acid, the yolk of 1 egg, and water enough to make 200 grammes (Swed. Ph.). [B. 95 (a. 38)].—**Oilum terebinthinus** (crudum). Oil of turpentine. [a. 35.]—**Oilum terebinthinus depuratum**. See **Rectified oil of turpentine**.—**Oilum terebinthinus empyreumaticum**. See **Tar**.—**Oilum terebinthinus rectificatum**. See **Rectified oil of turpentine**.—**Oilum terebinthinus sulfuratum**. Sp., *aceite de trementina sulfurado* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of oleum lini sulfuratum in three times as much (purified) [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.] oil of turpentine [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], or of 6 parts of washed sublimed sulphur in 48 of rectified oil of turpentine [Belg. Ph.], or a preparation made by heating a part of sublimed sulphur in 99 parts of linseed-oil to 185° C., maintaining the heat until a drop on a glass slab becomes clear and jelly-like when cold, and adding 15 parts of oil of turpentine [Dan. Ph.], or by digesting 6 parts of sublimed sulphur with 23 of oil of turpentine till the oil becomes red and syrupy, clarifying, and decanting [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38)].—**Pilule cum t.** See **Pilule de terebinthina**.—**Pilule cum t. cocta**. See **Pilule de terebinthina cocta**.—**Sapo terebinthinus liquidus**. A preparation made by mixing 3 parts of sodium carbonate, 4 of Castile soap, 6 of oil of turpentine, and 60 of water, and adding 6 parts each of compound spirit of mastic and compound spirit of juniper. A very similar preparation is the *buume de vie externe spiritueuse*, or *liqueur nerveine spiritueuse de Pereboom*, of French writers, made up of 3 parts of potassium carbonate and 4 of white soap dissolved in 40 parts of water and mixed with 6 of oil of turpentine, 1 part of oil of cajuput, and 4 parts of spirit of juniper [Hannover Ph., 1835]; or of a solution of 1 part

each of oil of turpentine and soap in 8 parts of alcohol. [B. 119; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, p. 106 (B).]—**Spiritus terebinthinus**. See **Oil of turpentine**.—**Syrupus terebinthinus**. Fr., *sirop de térébenthine*. Sp., *jirabe de trementina*. A preparation made by digesting 100 parts of syrup with 10 of larch turpentine [Belg. Ph.] (*Strassburg turpentine* [Fr. Cod.]), bringing up with water if necessary to the original weight, and separating the liquid from the undissolved turpentine [Fr. Cod. Belg. Ph.]; by digesting 6 parts of *Strassburg turpentine* with 24 of water for twelve hours over the water-bath, filtering when cold, and adding 45 parts of sugar [Sp. Ph.]; or by digesting 5 parts of larch turpentine with 60 of boiling water for twelve hours and adding, when cold, 9 parts of sugar for each 5 of filtered liquid [Roum. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38)].—**T. abiegna**, **T. abietina**, **T. argentoratensis**. *Strassburg turpentine*. [a. 35.]—**T. cocta**. Fr., *térébenthine cuite* (1st def.), *poix résine jaune* (3d def.). 1. Of the Pruss. Ph., 6th ed., the residue from the distillation of oil of turpentine (beaten up with water). 2. Of the Belg. Ph., larch (*Strassburg* [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]) turpentine boiled with water until it has a stiffly plastic consistence if plunged into cold water. [B. 95 (a. 38)].—**T. communis**. See **T.** (1st def.).—**T. cypria**, **T. de Chio**, **T. de Cypro**, **T. e Chio**. Chian turpentine. [a. 35.]—**T. empyreumatica**. See **Tar**.—**T. gallica**. *Bordeaux turpentine*. [a. 35.]—**T. laricina**, **T. laricis**, **T. larigna**, **T. officinalis**. See **Larch Turpentine**.—**T. pistacina**. Chian turpentine. [a. 35.]—**T. veneta**. See **Larch Turpentine**.—**T. vulgaris**. See **T.** (1st def.).—**Unguentum de t. et adipibus**. See **Unguentum elemi compositum**.—**Unguentum de t. camphoratum**. See **Balsamum Gennepieve**.—**Unguentum terebinthinus**. Syn.: **Unguentum terebinthinatum** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. An ointment consisting of 24 parts each of yellow wax and lard, 6 of colophony, and 48 fluid parts of oil of turpentine [Br. Ph.]; of equal parts of yellow wax, oil of turpentine (rectified) [Russ. Ph.], and larch [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (common [Ger. Ph.]) turpentine [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]; of equal parts of simple ointment and common turpentine [Roum. Ph.]; of 35 parts each of common turpentine and oil of turpentine with 30 of yellow wax [Norw. Ph.]; or of 36 each of oil of turpentine and common turpentine and 27 of yellow wax [Dan. Ph.]. A similar preparation was the old *Balsamum Frahmii*, or *linimentum digestivum*, made by mixing 1 part of molten yellow wax with 1 part of oil of turpentine and 1 part [Batav. Ph., 181, Bay Ph., 1823] (2 parts [Schleswig Ph., 1831, Hamb. Ph., 1835]) of larch turpentine. [B. 95 (a. 38); B. 119.]—**Unguentum terebinthinus compositum**. An ointment consisting of 96 parts of larch turpentine with 3 each of aloes and myrrh, 24 of olive-oil, and enough yolks of eggs [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.], or with 96 parts of olive-oil, 8 of red sandal-wood, 64 of yellow wax, and 4 of balsam of Peru [Netherl. Ph.]; or of 35 parts of larch turpentine, 18 of yellow wax, 12 of oil of turpentine, and 3 each of theunctures of aloes and myrrh [Swiss Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38)].—**Unguentum terebinthinus resinosum**. See **Unguentum basilicum**.

TEREBINTHINATE, adj. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{-e}^{\text{2b}}\text{-i}^{\text{2n}}\text{thI}^{\text{2n}}$ -at. Lat., *terebinthinatus*. Fr., *térébenthiné*. Composed of or containing turpentine. [a. 35.]

TEREBINTHINE, adj. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{-e}^{\text{2b}}\text{-i}^{\text{2n}}\text{thI}^{\text{2n}}$. See **TEREBINTHACEOUS** (1st def.).

TEREBINTHUS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{-e}^{\text{2b}}\text{-i}^{\text{2n}}\text{th-u}^{\text{s}}\text{I}^{\text{2n}}$. The genus *Pistacia*, especially *Pistacia t.* The *Terebinthaceae* are a family of resinous plants (including *Pistacia*, *Juglans*, *Bursaria*, *Rhus*, etc.). The *Terebinthaceae*, or *Terebintheae*, are a class of gymnoclastous plants consisting of the *Ochnaceae*, *Simarubaceae*, *Diosmeae*, *Rutaceae*, etc. [a. 35.]—**T. lentiscus**. See **PISTACIA lentiscus**.—**T. vulgaris**. See **PISTACIA t.**

TEREBRA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{-e}^{\text{2b}}\text{-ra}^{\text{2}}$. From *terere*, to rub. See **TREPINE**.—**T. occulta**. A concealed perforator invented by Sir Fielding Ould.

TERÉBRANT (Fr.), adj. $\text{Ta-ra-bra}^{\text{2n}}$. Boring or penetrating (said of pain). [E.]

TEREBRATION, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{-e}^{\text{2b}}\text{-ra}^{\text{2}}\text{shu}^{\text{n}}$. Lat., *terebratio* (from *terebrare*, to bore through). Perforation.

TERECAMPHENE, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{-e}^{\text{2b}}\text{-e}^{\text{2a}}\text{m}^{\text{f}}$ -en. Fr., *térécamphène*. Ger., *Terecamphen*. A terpene, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{24}$, occurring as feathery crystals. [B. 4, 270 (a. 38).]

TERECHRYSIC ACID, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{-e}^{\text{2b}}\text{-kr}^{\text{2k}}\text{I}^{\text{2k}}$. Fr., *acide téréchrysique*. An acid, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{O}_4$, obtained by Cailliot in the oxidation of oil of turpentine by diluted nitric acid. It forms a pasty, orange-yellow, uncrystallizable mass of a sour, afterward astringent and bitter, taste, soluble in all proportions in water, in alcohol, and in ether. [B. 93 (a. 14).]

TERED (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{-ed}$ (ad)^o. Gen., *-edinis*. Gr., *τερεδών*. 1. A wood-bore. [a. 45.] 2. See **CARIES** (1st def.).—**T. ossium**. See **CARIES** (1st def.).

TEREPHTHALIC ACID, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{-e}^{\text{2b}}\text{-tha}^{\text{2}}\text{I}^{\text{2n}}\text{-I}^{\text{2k}}$. Fr., *acide téréphthalique*. An acid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_4(\text{CO}_2\text{NH}_2)_2$, occurring as microscopic crystals. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

TEREPHTHALIC ACID, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{-e}^{\text{2b}}\text{-tha}^{\text{2}}\text{I}^{\text{2k}}$. Fr., *acide téréphthalique*. Ger., *Terephthalsäure*. See under **PHTHALIC ACID**.

TEREPHTHALYL, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{-e}^{\text{2b}}\text{-tha}^{\text{2}}\text{I}^{\text{2l}}$. Ger., *Terephthalyl*. A bivalent radical, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_2\text{H}$, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_2\text{H}$, found in terphthalic acid. [B. 3.]—**T. chloride**. A crystalline mass, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_4(\text{COCl})_2$, of rather sharp cinnamon-like smell. [B. 3, 4 (a. 38).]

TERES (Lat.), adj. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{-e}^{\text{2b}}\text{-e}^{\text{2a}}$ (as). Terete: as a n., round, slender muscle. [a. 17.]—**T. antibrachii**. See **PRONATOR radii f.**—**T. major**. A muscle arising from the posterior surface of the inferior angle of the scapula and its anterior margin and inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus. [L.]—**T. minimus**. An anomalous offshoot from the lower portion of the *t. minor*, inserted into the humerus below the insertion of the latter. [L. 332.]—**T. minor**. Fr., *petit rond*. Ger., *kleiner runder Arm-muskel*. 1. A

muscle arising from the infraspinous fossa of the scapula, its anterior margin, and the overlying fascia, and inserted into the greater tuberosity of the humerus. [L.] 2. Of Percival, see *SCAPULO-HUMERALIS minor*.

TERETE, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^1\text{-et}^1$. Lat., *teres* (from *terere*, to rub). Fr., *terète*. Ger., *stielrund, drahtrund*. Cylindrical. [A. 35.]

TERETINIC ACID, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^1\text{-et}^1\text{-i}^2\text{nk}$. Fr., *acide térébintique*. A crystallizable acid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_6$, obtained by gently heating oil of turpentine with lead protoxide. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

TEREPHONATOR (Couses) (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^1\text{-e}^2\text{t}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-pro}$ (pro^2) $\text{nat}^2\text{a}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}$ Gen., $\text{-or}^1\text{us}$. See *PRONATOR radii teres*.

TEREPHONAPARIS (Couses) (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^1\text{-e}^2\text{t}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-ska}^2\text{p}$ (ska^2p^2) u^2r (u^2) $\text{a}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2\text{is}$. From *teres*, rounded, and *scapula* (q. v.). See *TERES major*.

TERETRION (Lat.), **TERETRUM** (Lat.), **TERETRON** (Lat.), n's n. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^1\text{-e}^2\text{t}^1\text{-ro}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}$, $\text{-u}^2\text{m}$ (u^2m), $\text{te}^2\text{r}^1\text{-e}^2\text{t}^1\text{-ro}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}$. Gr., *τερετριον* (*teretripion* from *terepion*, to rub hard). See *TEREPHINE*.

TERGAL, adj. $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-g}^1$. See *DORSAL*.

TERGEMINAL, **TERGEMINATE**, **TERGEMINOUS**, adj's. $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-je}^2\text{m}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}$, nat^2 , u^2s . Lat., *tergeminatus, tergeminus* (from *ter*, three times and *geminus*, twin-born). Fr., *tergeminé, germinal, dreifach-zweizählig, dreimal-gezweit, dreifach-gepaart*. Thrice geminate; of a compound leaf, having the common petiole terminating in three pairs of leaflets. [A. 35.]

TERGISPERMUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-je}^2\text{r}^1\text{-g}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-spu}^2\text{m}^2\text{-spe}^2\text{r}^1\text{m}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ (u^2s). From *tergum*, the back, and *sperma*, a seed. Fr., *tergisperme*. Having the fructification occupying the back of the leaf (frond). [A. 35.]

TERGUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-g}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}$ (u^2m). Gr., *ῥῆστρον*. The back; the dorsal arc of the somite of an arthropod. [B. 28 (a, 27); L. 196.]

TERHYDRIDE, n. $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-hid}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-d}$ (rid). A combination of an element or radicle with 3 atoms of hydrogen. [B.]

TERIODIDE, n. $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-od}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-d}$ (id). A triiodide. [B.]

TERM, n. $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-m}$. Lat., *terminus* (from *terminare*, to limit). Fr., *terme*. Ger., *Zeitraum*. 1. A limited or specified time or period. 2. The menstrual period. [a. 48.] 3. The proper time for the cessation of gestation. At (full) t. Fr., 3 (*born*) *terme*. Ger., *rechzeitig*. At the proper time (said of a birth that takes place at the end of the normal period of gestation). [a. 48.]

TERMA (Wildier) (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-me}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-z}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2$. A lamina of nerve-substance extending between the anterior commissure of the brain and the optic chiasm. [J. 80 (K).]

TERMATIC, adj. $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-ma}^2\text{-i}^2\text{nk}$. Supplying the terms. [J.]

TERMINAISON (Fr.), n. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^1\text{-me}^2\text{-ne}^2\text{-z}^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2$. A termination, an extremity. [a. 48.] — **T's hédériformes** (Ranvier). The sum of the tactile menisci. [J. 31.] — **T. motrice**. See *MOTORIAL NERVE END-PLATE*. — **T's nerveuses**. See *NERVE-ENDINGS*.

TERMINAL, adj. $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-n}$. Lat., *terminalis* (from *terminus*, a limit). Fr., *t. Ger., gipfelständig, endständig*. Pertaining to or situated at the end or apex. [A. 35.]

TERMINALIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-m}$ ($\text{te}^2\text{r}^1\text{-m}$) $\text{-i}^2\text{-n}$ -al (a^2l) $\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *terminalis*, terminal. Fr., *badamier, terminalier*. Ger., *Catapappbaum*. A genus of the *Terminaliaceae* (a family referred by Benthams and Hooker to the genus *T.*) The *Terminaliae*, or *Terminalia*, are a tribe of the *Combretaceae*, corresponding essentially to the suborder *Combretes*. [a. 35.] — **T. alata**. Fr., *badamier ailé*. An East Indian species. The bark is febrifuge, and the juice of the leaves is injected into the ear in otitis. [a. 35.] — **T. angustifolia**. Fr., *faux benjoin, bien-joint, badamier benjoin*. Ger., *falscher Benzoebaum, schmalblättriger Catappanbaum*. A species found in the East Indies and the Mauritius, yielding a resin which contains benzoic acid and is much employed as a cosmetic and as incense. The fruits are used like those of *T. chebuli*; and their almond-like seeds, containing a bland oil, are eaten. [a. 35.] — **T. argentea**. A Brazilian species yielding a purgative gum-resin. [a. 35.] — **T. arjuna**. An East Indian species. The astringent bark is used as a cholagogue and vulnerary. The juice of the leaves is used in ophthalmia, and the fruit as a deobstruent and tonic. [a. 35.] — **T. bellieria**. *T. bellieria*. A large Ceylon and East Indian tree. The fruits, bellier myrobala, are astringent and tonic. Their kernels, which yield an oil used as a hair-tonic, are edible, though narcotic in large quantities; mixed with honey, they are used in ophthalmia. The bark yields by incision an insipid gum. The leaves are astringent. [a. 35.] — **T. benzoin. See *T. angustifolia*. — **T. catappa**. Fr., *badamier de Malabar, arbre à huile, bois-camote*. Ger., *echter Catappanbaum*. Country (or Indian, or Malabar) almond tree; a native of the Moluccas, cultivated in the East and West Indies. The kernels yield a straw-colored oil which has the odor and taste of almond-oil. The astringent bark and leaves yield a black pigment used to color teeth and to prepare Indian ink. The leaves are used in fevers and as an emollient. [a. 35.] — **T. chebuli**. Fr., *badamier chebule, olivier des nègres*. Ger., *Hispiger Myrobalaenbaum*. Negroes' olive-tree; found in the tropics in both hemispheres. The highly astringent bark, known to old authors as *myrobalani indae* (seu *indica*, seu *indici*, seu *nigra*) when unripe, and as *myrobalani chebuli* (seu *chebuli*) when ripe, are used in tanning, as a purgative, and as an application to ulcers and in skin diseases; combined with galls and catechu, they are also used for aphthous affections. The astringent galls produced on the leaves (which have the properties of those of *T. catappa*) are used in infantile diarrhoea. The highly astringent fruit. [a. 35.] — **T. citrina**. Fr., *badamier citrin*. Ger., *gelber Myrobalaenbaum*. Hara-nut tree; a native of Bengal. The fruits, *myrobalani citrina* (seu *lutei*, seu *flavæ*), resemble and are used like those of *T. chebuli*, but are more bitter. [a. 35.] — **T. latifolia**. A South American and West Indian species. The bark and seed**

are used like those of *T. catappa*. [a. 35.] — **T. macroptera**. Fr., *badamier paniculé*. A Senegambian species furnishing a very astringent gall. The root is purgative. [a. 35.] — **T. tomentosa**. An East Indian tree yielding a gum used as a cosmetic and as an incense. The astringent bark is used for indolent ulcers and in atonic diarrhoea; it contains much calcareous matter, yielding an ash used in place of lime by the chewers of betel-leaf. [a. 35.]

TERMINALIS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-m}$ ($\text{te}^2\text{r}^1\text{-m}$) $\text{-i}^2\text{-n}$ -al (a^2l) $\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. See *TERMINAL*.

TERMINATION, n. $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-n}$ $\text{-a}^2\text{-shu}^2\text{n}$. Lat., *terminatio* (from *terminare*, to limit). Fr., *termination*. 1. The end or issue. 2. An extremity, an ending. [a. 48.] — **Browne t.** See *BROWNE BODY*. — **Nerve t's**. See *NERVE-ENDINGS*.

TERMINI (It.), n. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^1\text{-me}^2\text{-ne}$. A place in the province of Palermo, Sicily, where there are hot alkaline, saline, and sulphurous springs. [L. 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

TERMINTHANTHRAEX (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-m}$ ($\text{te}^2\text{r}^1\text{-m}$) $\text{-i}^2\text{-nth}$ $\text{-a}^2\text{nth}$ (a^2nth) ra^2x (ra^2x). Gen., $\text{-anti}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{cos}$ (-is). See *TERMINTHUS* (2d def.).

TERMINTHUS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-m}$ ($\text{te}^2\text{r}^1\text{-m}$) $\text{-i}^2\text{-nth}$ $\text{-u}^2\text{s}$ (u^2s). Gr., *τέρμινθος* (= *τερεβινθος*), the turpentine-tree. Ger., *Hundsblatter, Erbsenblatter* (1st def.), *schwarze Auswuchs* (2d def.). 1. An ancient name for carbuncle or other inflammatory disease of the skin; so called because of a fancied resemblance to the fruit of *Pistacia terebinthus*. 2. Of Plencq, "large, dark-colored inflammatory pustules, observed especially on the legs of women." [G. 11.] — **Terminthi neonatorum**. Of Plencq, a disease of new-born infants characterized by large "pustules" upon the skin containing a dark-colored fluid and surrounded by a red areola, sometimes occurring as an epidemic; pemphigus neonatorum. [G. 11.]

TERNANT (Fr.), n. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^1\text{-na}^2\text{-n}$. A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a chalybeate and alkaline spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

TERNATE, adj. $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-at}$. Lat., *ternatus, ternus* (from *terni*, three each). Fr., *terné*. Ger., *dreizählig* (1st def.), *gedreit* (1st def.), *dreiständig* (2d def.). 1. Consisting of three leaflets inserted upon the petiole at the same point (said of a compound leaf). 2. Of leaves, arranged on a stem or branch in whorls of three. 3. In threes (applied to three similar parts forming any compound organ). [a. 35.]

TERNSTROEMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^1\text{-stru}^2\text{m}$ ($\text{i}^2\text{-a}$). From *Ternström*, a Swedish naturalist. A genus of tropical or subtropical evergreen trees or shrubs of the *Ternstroemiaceae* (or *Ternstroemiaceae*, or *Geraniaceae*) which are an order of the *Guttiferales*. The *Ternstroemiae* are also a tribe of that order, comprising *T. Visnea*, *Anneslea*, etc. [a. 35.] — **T. altamirania**, *T. silvatica*. Sp., *yerba del cura* [Mex. Ph.]. A tropical American species. In Mexico the leaves are used in preparing baths for rheumatism and gout. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]

TEROXIDE, n. $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-o}^2\text{x}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-d}$ (id). A trioxide. [B.]

TERPENE, n. $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-p}^1\text{-en}$. Fr., *terpène*. C. r., *Terpen*. Any one of a series of hydrocarbons having the composition $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$, and occurring very widely in the vegetable kingdom. They are found in all volatile oils except oil of rose, and often form the chief ingredient. They include the *pinenes* (australene, eucalyptene, and terebentene), the *camphenes* (terecamphene, borneocamphene, and inactive camphene), the *limonene* group (hesperidene, carvone, citrene, isoterpene, inactive limonene, cajuputene, cinene, disoprene, isoterbentene, and caoutchene), *terpinolene*, *silvestrene*, *terpinene*, and *phellandrene*. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

TERPENTHIN (Ger.), n. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^1\text{-p}^1\text{-ent}^1\text{-en}$. See *TERPENTINE*.

TERPENTIC ACID, n. $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-e}^2\text{nt}^1\text{-i}^2\text{nk}$. An acid, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4$, formed by the oxidation of oil of turpentine by chromic acid. [B. 3.]

TERPENTIN (Ger.), n. $\text{Te}^2\text{r}^1\text{-p}^1\text{-ent}^1\text{-en}$. See *TERPENTINE*. — **Deutscher T.** Common European turpentine. [a. 35.] — **Elaesser T.** Strasbourg turpentine. [a. 35.] — **Französischer T.** Bordeaux turpentine. [a. 35.] — **T-gallen**. See *Pistacia GALLS*. — **T-gil** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Oil of TURPENTINE*. — **T-seife**. See *SAPO terebinthinatus*.

TERPILENE, n. $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-p}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-en}$. Fr., *terpiline*. 1. A mixed liquid substance consisting chiefly of terpinene. [B. 270 (a, 38).] 2. See *TEREBILENE*.

TERPINE, n's. $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-p}^1\text{-en}$. Lat., *terpina, terpinum*. Fr., *t. Ger., Terpin*. A substance, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_2$, probably a dihydroxy-derivative of dipentene. It is optically inactive, and is formed by the action of an alcoholic solution of sulfuric acid on (OH). [B. 2, 4 (a, 98).] — **T. hydrate**. A substance, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_2$ (OH), H_2O , occurring as large, transparent, prismatic crystals. When distilled, it boils at 258°C . after becoming anhydrous, and cools to a hard mass. It is used as an expectorant, and in hay fever and asthma. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

TERPINENE, n. $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-p}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-en}$. Fr., *terpinène*. A liquid terpene, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}$, obtained from the oil of Ceylon cardamom and in other ways, having a lemon-like odor and boiling at about 160°C . [B. 3, 270 (a, 38).]

TERPINEOL, n. $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-p}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-n}$ $\text{-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{l}$. Fr., *terpineol*. Ger., *T.* A substance, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$ (or $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}$), derived from terpene by boiling with dilute mineral acids and in other ways, and occurring as a very thick liquid of pleasant odor, sparingly soluble in water. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1888, p. 307 (B); B. 3, 98, 270 (a, 38).]

TERPINOL, n. $\text{Tu}^2\text{r}^1\text{-p}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-n}$ $\text{-o}^2\text{l}$. Fr., *t. Ger., T.* 1. Of List, an impure variety of terpineol. 2. A mixture of terpineol with terpinene, terpinolene, and dipentene, which has been used in bronchial catarrh. [B. 3, 270 (a, 38).]

TERPINOLENE, n. $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{p}^{\text{r}}\text{i}^{\text{n}}\text{o}^{\text{l}}\text{-en}$. A liquid terpene, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}$. [B. 3, 270 (a, 38).]

TERPINYLENE, n. $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{p}^{\text{r}}\text{i}^{\text{n}}\text{p}^{\text{l}}\text{-en}$. See TERPYLENE.

TERRA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{r}^{\text{a}}$. Fr. *terre*. Ger. *Erde*. See EARTH.—**Liquor terre foliata tartari**. See *Liquor potassii acetici cydus*.—**Liquor terra ponderosa salita**. See *Solutio muriatis barytæ*.—**Melia t.** See CHALK.—**Oleum terre**. See PETROLEUM.—**T. absorbens**. An alkaline earth. [B.]—**T. alana**. Tripoli. [a, 35].—**T. alba**. See *Philosopher's stone*.—**Terre alcaline**. See *Alkaline earths*.—**T. argilla alba**. See *White bole*.—**T. argillacea pura**. The precipitate (washed and dried) obtained by adding a solution of potash to one of alum. [L, 85.]—**T. bolaria**. See *T. argillacea pura*.—**T. calcarata**. See CHALK.—**T. calcaracea lactiformis**. See *Mineral agaric*.—**T. calcaracea pura** (seu usta). See *Quick-lime*.—**T. cariosa**. Rotten stone. [B.]—**T. cimolia**. See *Fuller's earth*.—**T. damnata**. See *Caput mortuum*.—**T. de Malta**. See *T. sigillata melitensis*.—**T. etretia**. See *Erettria*.—**T. fetida**. Of *Paracelsus*, sublimed sulphur. [H.]—**T. foliata**. See *Potassium acetate*.—**T. foliata mercurialis**. See *Mercurii acetate*.—**T. foliata minuralis**. See *Sodium acetate*.—**T. foliata tartari**. See *Potassium acetate*.—**T. foliata tartari crystallisabilis** (seu crystallisatæ). See *Sodium acetate*.—**T. japonica**. See *Catechu*.—**T. lemmia**. *T. lemmiana*. See *Lemnian bole*.—**T. merita**. Fr. *terre mirite*. The *Curcuma longa* or its root (turmeric). [a, 35].—**T. miraculosa Saxoniae**. Ger. *Eisensteinmark*. An earth, formerly official, composed of iron and aluminium silicates and water. [L, 30 (a, 14)].—**T. oriana**. *T. orleana*. See *Ankotto*.—**T. ponderosa**. Native barium sulphate. [a, 35].—**T. ponderosa acetata**. See *Barium acetate*.—**T. ponderosa aerata** (seu carbonata). See *Barium carbonate*.—**T. ponderosa muriata**. See *Barium chloride*.—**T. ponderosa pura**. See *Baryta*.—**T. ponderosa salita**. See *Barium chloride*.—**T. ponderosa sulphurica** (seu vitriolata). Native barium sulphate. [a, 35].—**T. sancta Rulandi**. See *ANTIMONY ash*.—**T. Sancti Pauli**. See *T. sigillata melitensis*.—**T. selinusia**. A friable earth resembling Chian earth and used like it. [L, 105 (a, 50)].—**T. sicula**. See *Bazar mineral*.—**T. sigillata**. Fr. *terre sigillée*. See *Bole*.—**T. sigillata melitensis**. Ger. *malteser Siegelerde*. A white serpentine bole from Malta and Italy. [a, 35].—**T. umbria**. Umber. [B.]

TERRALINE, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{r}^{\text{a}}\text{l-in}$. See VASELINE and PETROLATUM.

TERRIAN (Fr.), n. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{r}^{\text{a}}\text{n}$. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

TERRE (Fr.), n. Te^{r} . See EARTH.—**T. à foulon**. See *Clay and Fuller's earth*.—**T. amère**. See *Magnesium carbonate*.—**T. à porcelaine**. See *Kaolin*.—**T. bolaire**. See *Armenian bole*.—**T. calcaire**. See *Lime*.—**T. de Lemnos**. 1. See *Lemnian bole*. 2. The pulp of the fruit of *Adansonia digitata*. [a, 35].—**T. de Saint-Paul**. See *Terra sigillata melitensis*.—**T. de Sedlitz**. See *Magnesium carbonate*.—**T. de Sienne**. See *Iron oxide*.—**T. des os**. Normal calcium phosphate. [L, 105 (a, 50)].—**T. douce de vitriol**. See *Colcothar*.—**T. s'feuilletes**, **T. s'folées**. A name formerly given to the crystallizable acetates. [L, 105 (a, 50)].—**T. magnésienne**. See *Magnesium carbonate*.—**T. pesante**. See *Baryta*.—**T. pesante aérée**. See *Barium carbonate*.—**T. pesante salée**. See *Barium chloride*.—**T. sigillée**. See *Bole*.—**T. verte**. See *Copper carbonate*.—**T. verte de Véron**. Iron and aluminium silicate, containing magnesium and sodium. [B, 93 (a, 14)].—**T. vitrifiable**. Pure silica. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

TERRESTRIAL, adj. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{-re}^{\text{st}}\text{r}^{\text{i}}\text{-l}$. Lat. *terrestris*. Fr. *terrestre*. Pertaining to the land; living or growing on land. [a, 35].

TERRIUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{-re}^{\text{u}}\text{s}$ ($\text{u}^{\text{a}}\text{s}$). Fr. *terreux*. See EARTHEN and EARTHY.

TERROR, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{-o}^{\text{r}}$. Lat. *t.* Fr. *terreur*. An intense degree of fear. [a, 48].—**Night t.**, **Night t's**. See *PAVOR nocturnus* (2d def.).

TERSULPHATE, n. $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{-su}^{\text{l}}\text{f}^{\text{at}}$. Lat. *tersulphas*. A sulphate containing three molecules of the sulphuric-acid radicle. [B.]

TERSULPHIDE, **TERSULPHURET**, n's. $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{-su}^{\text{l}}\text{f}^{\text{id}}\text{id}$ (id), $\text{-su}^{\text{l}}\text{f}^{\text{id}}\text{-re}^{\text{t}}$. See *TRISULPHIDE*.

TERTIAN, adj. $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{-sh}^{\text{n}}$. Lat. *tertius* (from *tertius*, third). Recurring on the third day (both days of occurrence being reckoned); occurring at intervals of two days, or characterized by such occurrence. [a, 48].

TERTIANA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{-(te}^{\text{r}}\text{)-sh}^{\text{i}}\text{-(ti}^{\text{2}}\text{)-an}^{\text{(a)}}\text{-(a}^{\text{3}}\text{)-l}$. From *tertius*, third. See *Tertian fever*, and cf. *FEBRIS t. accidentalis* to *FEBRIS t. verminosa*, inclusive.—**T. continua duplex**. See *Double tertian intermittent fever* (1st def.).—**T. duplex**. See *Double tertian intermittent fever*.—**T. duplicata**. See *Double tertian intermittent fever* (1st def.).—**T. pleuritica**. Of *Sauvages*, pleuritis periodica. [a, 34].—**T. triplex**. See *Triple tertian fever*.

TERTIANARIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{-(te}^{\text{r}}\text{)-sh}^{\text{i}}\text{-(ti}^{\text{2}}\text{)-an}^{\text{(a)}}\text{-(a}^{\text{3}}\text{)-l}$. From *tertianus*, tertian. Fr. *tertianaire*. The *Scutellaria galericulata*; so called because it was said to cure intermittent fevers. [B, 200 (a, 35).]

TERTIARISME (Fr.), n. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{-se}^{\text{-a}^{\text{3}}}\text{-resm}$. A tertiary condition or stage, such as occurs in syphilis. [Fournier, "Arch. gén. de méd.," Sept., 1889 (B).]

TERTIARY, adj. $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{-sh}^{\text{i}}\text{-a}^{\text{-ri}^{\text{3}}}$. Lat. *tertiarius* (from *tertius*, third). Fr. *tertiaire*. 1. Of organic compounds, having a radicle substituted in a hydrocarbon attached to a carbon atom which itself is connected with three other carbon atoms: of amines and amides, phosphines, stibines, and arsines, having all three hydrogen atoms of ammonia, phosphoreted hydrogen, etc., replaced by radicles. [B.] 2. In botany, of the third order (said of a branch of a secondary branch). [a, 35.] 3. Of a disease, in the

third stage (said especially of syphilis in the gummatous stage). 4. As a n., one of the remiges growing on the humerus of birds. Sometimes the feathers from the scapula are included. [L, 221.]

TERTIPARA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{-(te}^{\text{r}}\text{)-i}^{\text{p}}\text{-(a}^{\text{3}}\text{)-r}^{\text{a}^{\text{3}}}$. From *tertius*, third, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr. *tertipare*. A female parturient for the third time. [a, 48.]

TERTIUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{-(te}^{\text{r}}\text{)-sh}^{\text{i}}\text{-(ti}^{\text{2}}\text{)-u}^{\text{s}}\text{-(u}^{\text{a}}\text{)-s}$. From *ter*, three times. Third; as a n., the third in a series of muscles.—**T. compositi**. See *TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS* (1st def.).—**T. laryngis**. See *CRICO-ARTENOIDEUS lateralis*.—**T. movens caput**, **T. Spigelii**, **T. trigemini**. See *TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS* (1st def.).

TERVALENCE, n. $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{-va}^{\text{l}}\text{-e}^{\text{ns}}$. From *ter*, three times, and *valere*, to be worth. See *TRIVALENCE*.

TERVALENT, adj. $\text{Tu}^{\text{r}}\text{-va}^{\text{l}}\text{-l}^{\text{nt}}$. See *TRIVALENT*.

TESCALAMA (Sp.), n. $\text{Ta}^{\text{s}}\text{-ka}^{\text{2}}\text{la}^{\text{3}}\text{ma}^{\text{3}}$. A resinous extract obtained from the bark of *Ficus nymphaefolia*, used in plasters, etc. [a, 35.]

TESSELLATED, adj. $\text{Te}^{\text{s}}\text{-e}^{\text{l}}\text{-at}^{\text{-e}^{\text{2}}}\text{-d}$. Lat. *tessellatus* (from *tessella*, a small square tile). Fr. *tessellé*, en damier. Ger. *würfelig*, *gewürfelt*, *schachbrettartig*. Marked with little squares: checkered. [a, 35.]

TESSERA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Te}^{\text{s}}\text{-se}^{\text{r}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$. Lit., a cube (from *τετραερες*, four). See *Cuboid bone*.

TESSULAR, adj. $\text{Te}^{\text{s}}\text{-u}^{\text{l}}\text{-a}^{\text{3}}$. Lat. *tessularis*. Ger. *tesularisch*. Having the length, breadth, and thickness equal or nearly so (said of cells and of tissue composed of such cells). [a, 35.]

TEST, n. Te^{st} . Gr. *κρίσις* (1st def.). Lat. *testamen*, *testimonium* (1st def.), *testa* (2d def.). Fr. *épreuve* (1st def.), *preuve* (1st def.), *t* (2d def.), *têt* (2d def.). Ger. *Probe* (1st def.). 1. A trial or experiment made for ascertaining some particular fact or condition; also the substance employed in such an experiment. [a, 48.] 2. See *TESTA*.—**Bond-Utzmann t.** The use of phenylhydrazine hydrochloride as t. for glucose. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 7, 1893, p. 12 (a, 50)].—**Böttger-Nylander t.** A t. for glucose, consisting of a solution made up of 2 parts of a basic salt of potassic bismuth nitrate, 4 of potassic sodium tartrate, and 100 of an 8-per-cent. solution of caustic soda. Of this solution, 1 part is boiled with 10 parts of urine for from 1 to 2 minutes, when a dark solution will be obtained, on cooling, from the oxidation of the bismuth. ["Therap. Gaz.," Oct. 15, 1890, p. 488 (a, 50)].—**Böttger's t.** A t. by which the presence of glucose in urine is shown by the blackening of the white deposit made when the urine is treated with sodium carbonate and boiled with bismuth subnitrate or hydroxide. [B, 270 (a, 38)].—**Breslau t.** A t. of little value, used in medico-legal examinations to determine, by the floating or sinking of the stomach of a fetus in water on its removal from the body, whether or not it has been born alive. [K.]—**Brücke's bismuth-iodide t.** A t. by which the presence of glucose is shown by the brown or black coloration it causes in a solution made by boiling for ten minutes 54 grammes of freshly precipitated bismuth subnitrate and 30 of potassium iodide with 150 c. c. of water, and adding 5 grammes of a 25-per-cent. solution of hydrochloric acid. [B, 270 (a, 38)].—**Bryce's t.** The repetition of a vaccination after four or five days. If first vaccination has affected the whole system, the second vesicle pursues an accelerated course and disappears as soon as the first; otherwise it follows the usual course.—**Catoptry t.** A t. formerly employed for the detection of cataract, by observing the upright reflections of a candle flame from the surfaces of the cornea and the anterior capsule of the crystalline lens, and noting the absence, in cases of cataract, of the inverted image reflected from the posterior capsule of the lens.—**Crucial t.** A t. which determines the matter in question decisively one way or the other. [a, 48].—**Diazobenzol t.** See *Ehrlich's t.*—**Differential-density t.** A t. for glycosuria. Two specimens of the urine are kept in a warm place for twenty-four hours in loosely corked bottles, yeast having been added to one of them. The density of the fermented specimen will then be found to be diminished, each 100 lbf representing the original presence of a grain of glucose in each fl. oz. of the urine. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 5, 1890, p. 28 (a, 48)].—**Donné's t. for pus**. A t. which consists in adding a strong alkali to the sediment of a suspected urine. If pus is present, a viscid mass is formed. [K, 16].—**Ehrlich's t.** A t. by which the presence of bilirubin in the urine is shown by the violet color produced when the urine has been treated with dilute acetic acid and some drops of a solution of 1 gramme of sulphuric acid, 10 centigrammes of sodium nitrate, and 15 c. c. of hydrochloric acid in a litre of water have been added. [B, 270 (a, 38)].—**Fehling's t.** See *Fehling's solution*.—**Fleitmann's t.** The same as *Marsh's t.*, with zinc and caustic soda or potash solution substituted for zinc and sulphuric acid. [B, 270 (a, 38)].—**Garrod's t.** A t. for uric acid in the blood. One or two drachms of blood-serum are put into a flat dish and six minims of strong acetic acid are added to each drachm of serum; a fine thread is then introduced into the fluid and the uric acid crystallizes on it within forty-eight hours. [a, 34].—**Gmelin's t.** A t. for bile-pigments by adding a drop of nitroso-nitric acid to a drop of diluted bile. A change of colors will be produced in the following order: green, blue, violet, red, and yellow. [K.]—**Grahe's t.** A t. for distinguishing genuine from false cinchona barks, the vapor of the former being carmine and that of the latter brown when heated in a tube. [B, 270 (a, 38)].—**Grandeau's t.** A t. by which the presence of digitalin or digitalin is shown by the rich rose color produced by introducing a trace of bromine into their solution in concentrated sulphuric acid. [B, 270 (a, 38)].—**Green's t.-objects**. A series of t.-diagrams for the determination of astigmatism. The one probably most frequently used consists of a circle traversed by a set of twelve triple lines, like the spokes of a wheel, the figures being placed at the extremity of the sets of lines. Each line is designed to be distinctly seen at a distance of about 20 feet. The circle is 12½ inches in diameter. [F.]—**Group t.** A t.

by which the presence of some one of a group of substances is shown without indication of particular substance. [B.]—**Guaiaic t. for blood.** A. t. made by adding to an alcoholic solution of guaiac a few drops of ozonized oil of turpentine and of the liquid to be examined. If the latter contains hæmoglobin, the guaiac solution becomes blue from the oxidation of the guaiac by the ozone liberated by the hæmoglobin. [B., 270.]—**Guaiaic t. for hydrocyanic acid.** A. t. made by adding a few drops of a solution of copper sulphate to the tincture of guaiac and treating this with the substance to be tested. If the latter contains hydrocyanic acid, the guaiac tincture becomes blue. [B., 270.]—**Gunzberg's t.** A. t. to estimate approximately the digestive quality of gastric juice. A capsule containing 15 grm. of potassium iodide is swallowed an hour after a meal, and at intervals of fifteen minutes the saliva is tested for the iodide. [a, 34.]—**Harmonium t.** A. t. for non-perception of tones, arranged by furnishing the cavity of the harmonium with an opening for the insertion of an auscultation tube. By inserting its olive-shaped nozzle into the external meatus of the ear to be examined, the tones of the instrument will be conducted immediately to the membrana tympani. [F, 32.]—**Hartmann's t. for hearing.** A. t. based upon the length of electric flashes along a wire. It is possible to graduate a sound created in the telephone with great exactitude, as the electric flashes transmitted to the patient are produced by means of a variable resistance, the interpolation of different kinds of resistance. [F, 32.]—**Heller's albumin t.** A. t. made by introducing concentrated nitric acid into urine, and thus producing a white ring at the point of contact if the urine contains albumin. [B., 270 (a, 38).]—**Heller's blood t.** See *Heller's t. for hæmaturia.*—**Heller's sugar t.** A. t. by which the presence of glucose or sugar in the urine is shown by the yellow color produced by copper sulphate and caustic potash solution. [B., 270 (a, 38).]—**Hellö's t. for hæmaturia.** A. t. in which a portion of urine is made decidedly alkaline with caustic potash and boiled in a reagent glass. The phosphates are precipitated as very delicate floccules that look like mucus, and are colored brown or red-yellow by the blood-pigment. [Vierordt (a, 34).]—**Holmgren's t's for color-blindness.** Skeins of colored worsted, a large number of which are placed on a white cloth before the patient, who is required to select all the skeins of the same color, or of different tints of the same color. [F.]—**Horsley's t. for sugar.** A. t. by which the presence of glucose or sugar in urine is shown by the green color produced by boiling with a mixture of caustic potash and potassium chromate. [B., 270 (a, 38).]—**Hume's t. for arsenic.** A. t. made by adding, drop by drop, a weak solution of ammonia to a solution of ferrous nitrate until the brown precipitate first produced is nearly dissolved, decanting the clear liquid, and adding it to the suspected liquid. If arsenic is present, a bright-yellow precipitate of silver arsenite is produced, that must be collected and heated with a reducing agent so as to form a sublimate of metallic arsenic. [Woodman and Tidy (a, 34).]—**Hydrostatic t.** Ger., *Lungenschwimmprobe.* A. t. made by placing the lungs of a dead infant in water; if unœrated they sink; if the infant has breathed or the lungs have been otherwise aerated they float. [a, 34.] Cf. *DOCMASIA hæmatopulmonaria.*—**Indigo-carmin soda t.** See *Mulder's t.*—**Jendrassik's t.** A. t. for the patellar reflex. The patient locks his fingers together and endeavors to pull the hands apart. This tension of the muscles of the upper extremities prevents voluntary innervation of the muscles of the lower extremities while the usual t. for the reflex is applied. [a, 34.]—**Knappe's t.** For glucose. A. t. by which the presence of the latter, heated with mercuric cyanide and caustic soda, reduces the former and precipitates metallic mercury. [B.]—**Lieben's t. for acetoneuria.** A. t. made by adding iodine dissolved in a solution of potassium iodide and a few drops of caustic potash to distilled urine, when the presence of acetone is shown by the formation of iodoform. [B., 270 (a, 38).]—**Lowe's t. for glucose.** A. solution of 100 c. c. of glycerol and 10 c. c. of cuprous sulphate and 80 c. c. of caustic-soda solution in 64 grammes of water. [B., 270 (a, 38).]—**Maggie's t.** A. t. by which the presence of mercury is shown by the formation of a white precipitate of calomel and its rapid reduction to a grayish mass of metallic mercury when tin dichloride is introduced into a solution containing that metal. [B., 8 (a, 38).]—**Marsh's t.** A. t. for arsenic, made by generating hydrogen in a wide-mouthed bottle by the action of sulphuric acid on zinc and passing the hydrogen which escapes in a jet through a delivery tube, dropping the solution to be tested into the bottle, and immediately applying a piece of cold porcelain to the flame at the mouth of the tube. If arsenic is present it combines with the hydrogen, forming arseniureted hydrogen, which is again decomposed by the flame, and is deposited on the porcelain as a brown spot of metallic arsenic. [B., 8.]—**Maumene's t. for glucose.** A. t. by which glucose is shown by the formation of a brick-red precipitate of cuprous oxide when heated to 33° C. after having been soaked in the solution to be tested. [B., 270 (a, 38).]—**Méhu's t.** A. t. by which the presence of albumin in urine is shown by the precipitate formed when the urine has been treated with nitric acid or sodium sulphate, and a mixture of 1 part each of carbolic acid and caustic soda and 2 parts of alcohol has been added. [B., 270 (a, 38).]—**Milton's t. (for salicylic acid).** A solution of mercury in nitric acid, used to show aromatic compounds which contain one hydropxyl group (or a methoxyl group derived from one) united with a benzene or naphthalene nucleus with which no nitrogen group is connected. Such compounds are colored red by 1 or 2 drops of the reagent to a c. c. of the solution containing the compound. [B., 270 (a, 38).] See also *Milton's reagent.*—**Moore's t.** A. t. by which the presence of sugar is shown by the changing of color of the liquid to be tested through yellow, red-brown, and deep brown to black, caused by boiling with enough caustic-soda or potash solution to give a strong alkaline reaction. The value of the t. is lessened by the fact that other substances produce a like result. [B., 270 (a, 38).]—**Mulder's t.** A. t. by which the presence of sugar is shown by mixing with the liquid to be tested a

few drops of indigo carmin solution, made alkaline with sodium carbonate, and heating, when the color changes through green, red-purple, and violet to bright yellow. [B., 270 (a, 38).]—**Murexide t. for uric acid.** A. t. which consists in adding moderately concentrated nitric acid to the suspected body and evaporating to dryness. Any uric acid present is converted into alloxan, urea, and volatile constituents. If now the residue is moistened with ammonia solution the alloxan is converted into murexide, and a purple color is developed. [B.]—**Musculus's t. for urea.** A. t. by which the presence of urea is shown by the brown color its neutral solution produces upon paper prepared by filtering through it urine of a sufferer from catarrh of the bladder, washing, drying, coloring with alcoholic tincture of turmeric, and drying again. [B., 270 (a, 38).]—**Nessler's t.** See *Nessler's REAGENT.*—**Oliver-Mulder's t.** See *Mulder's t.*—**Oliver's t.** A. t. by which the presence of bile in the urine is said to be shown by a cloudiness produced by an aqueous solution of peptone, salicylic acid, and acetic acid. [B., 270 (a, 38).]—**Ozone t.** See *Guaiaic t. for blood.*—**Pettenkofer's t.** A. t. for bile-acids, especially cholic acid, by the deep reddish-purple color obtained by adding sugar to a solution of the bile-salts and then dropping sulphuric acid into it. [Bischoff (K).]—**Picric-acid t.** 1. A. t. for glycosuria in which 3 parts of a saturated solution of picric acid and 1 part of potassium hydrate are added to 5 of urine, and the whole is boiled for 5 minutes. If glycosuria is present a dark mahogany-red color will result. [“N. Y. Med. Jour.,” Jan. 7, 1893, p. 12 (a, 50).] 2. A. t. for albumin, performed by heating the suspected liquid with picric acid, when, if albumin is present, the latter is precipitated. [B.]—**Pray's t.-letters for astigmatism.** T.-letters composed of stripes running at different angles. [F.]—**Purdy's t. for glycosuria.** A solution is made of 4½ grammes of copper sulphate and 10 grammes of caustic potash dissolved in glycerin in 250 c. c. of distilled water, and added to 250 c. c. of distilled water containing 20½ grammes of caustic potash; when the mixture is cold 300 c. c. of strong ammonia are added, together with enough water to make a litre, and the solution is carefully filtered; 25 c. c. of this solution is heated with 50 c. c. of distilled water, and the urine is added drop by drop until the solution produces a cloud, a small number of minims being added to decolorize the solution contain just a quarter of a grain of sugar. [“N. Y. Med. Jour.,” 1890, p. 261 (a, 34).]—**Rinne's t.** A. t. for acuteness of hearing, made by estimating how long a tuning-fork is heard when brought near the external auditory meatus after its vibration has ceased to be perceived when it touches the cranium. [a, 34.]—**Schmidt's t.** A. t. for glucose by the red-brown color its presence produces in a liquid boiled with a solution of iron in ammonia. [B., 270 (a, 38).]—**Schönbein's t.** A. t. for hydrocyanic acid by the blue color its presence gives to a strip of filtering paper when dipped into a ½-per-cent. solution of copper sulphate after having been soaked in a 1-per-cent. solution of tincture of guaiac-resin and dried. [B., 270 (a, 38).]—**Shadow-t.** See *SKIASCOPY.*—**Snellen's t.-lines for astigmatism.** Lines arranged in the form of rays or spokes of a wheel. Their deviation from the vertical is expressed in degrees. [F.]—**T.-letters.** T.-types. See *T.-TYPES.*—**Trommer's t.** A. t. for glycosuria in which the presence of glucose is shown by its redissolving the precipitate formed when 1 or 2 drops of copper-sulphate solution and afterward 4 or 5 c. c. of caustic-soda solution are added to the urine. If the solution is heated, copper hemioxide is precipitated. [B., 270 (a, 38).]—**Weber's t.** A. t. for the hearing power. A vibrating tuning-fork is placed on the vertex of the head, and the observer, with the eyes closed, notes more or less loud by the ear under examination when it is stopped by the finger. [a, 34.]—**Worm-Müller t. for glycosuria.** A filtered solution of 2½ grammes of cupric sulphate in 100 c. c. of distilled water and a filtered solution of 10 grammes of potassium-sodic tartrate and 4 grammes of sodic hydrate in 100 c. c. of distilled water are used. Five c. c. of clear urine is mixed with 25 c. c. of the second and 10 c. c. of the first, and the mixture is boiled; if sugar is present, cuprous hydrate is formed. [a, 34.]—**Zaleski's t.** A. t. for determining whether a dead child has breathed or not, depending on the larger quantity of blood, and therefore of iron, in the lungs, if it has. [“Lancet,” May 12, 1888, p. 938 (a, 50).]

TESTA (Lat.), n. f. *Te'st'a*. Fr., *test, têt.* 1. Of De Candolle and others, a seed-shell; the outer coat of the two integuments covering the seed. 2. Of some authors, see *SPERMATOPHYTES* (1st def.). [a, 35.] 3. Any hard covering; a shell. [a, 48.]—**T. ovi.** *T. ovorum.* See *Egg-shell.*—**T. preparata.** A very fine, tasteless powder made from oyster shells by boiling with water, freeing from foreign substances, washing, drying, finely powdering, rinsing with water, and drying again. [B., 95 (a, 38).]

TESTACEOUS, adj. *Te'st-a'shu's*. Lat., *testaceus* (from *testa*, a shell). Fr., *testacé*. Ger., *hartschalig* (1st def.), *schalenhart* (2d def.), *scherbengebig* (3d def.). 1. Having or consisting of a hard shell. 2. Hard and firm like the shell of a mussel. 3. Having the color of unglazed pottery; pale brownish-yellow. [a, 35.]

TESTES (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *testis* (q. v.). *Te'st'ez(e's)*. 1. The testicles. 2. The posterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 6 (K).]

TESTIBRACHIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Te'st'ib-ra'sk(bra'sch'2)u'm(u'm)*. From *testis*, the testicle, and *brachium*, the forearm. Of Spitzka, the anterior brachium of the corpora quadrigemina. [K.]

TESTICLE, n. *Te'st'ib'2k'l*. Lat., *testis*. Fr., *testicule*. Ger., *Hoden*. 1. The sexual gland of the male, the office of which is to produce spermatozoa, and to secrete an glandular body (one on each side) measuring about ½ inch vertically, 1 inch transversely, and ½ inch antero-posteriorly, suspended in the scrotum by its posterior border by the spermatic cord. It is contained within the tunica vaginalis and intimately invested with a fibrous capsule (the tunica albuginea) which divides into numerous compartments containing the seminiferous tubules. Up to about the eighth month of fetal life it is in the abdominal cavity, but then passes down through the

inguinal canal into the scrotum. 2. Any structure furnishing spermatozooids. [L.]—**Displaced t.** Fr. *testicule renoué*. A t. abnormally situated, as within the pelvis or in the inguinal canal. [a, 34.]—**Inverted t.** A condition in which the attitude of the t. in the scrotum is reversed, so that the free surface presents posteriorly, and the epididymis is attached to the anterior instead of the posterior part of the gland. [E. 18.]—**Irritable t.** Neuralgia of the t. [L. 87 (a, 50).]—**Pulpy t.** [Baillie]. Medullary sarcoma of the t. [A, 42.]—**Scrofulous t.** See *Tubercular orchitis*.—**Swelled t.** See *Epididymitis*.—**Symphitic t.** See *Symphitic orchitis*.—**Undescended t.** A congenital malformation in which one or both t.s remain in the abdominal cavity or in the inguinal canal. [E.] Cf. *MONORCHIS* and *CRYPTORCHIS*.

TETRICONDUS (Lat.), n. m. Te'tr-i'k-on'd'u's(u's). From *testis*, the testicle, and *condere*, to conceal. See *CREMASTER* and *CRYPTORCHIS*.

TETRICULAR, adj. Te'tr-i'k'u'l-a'r. From *testiculus*, a testicle. Pertaining to or derived from the testicle. [a, 48.]

TETRICULATE, adj. Te'tr-i'k'u'l-a't. Lat., *tetricalatus* (from *testiculus*, the testicle). Fr., *tetriculaé*. Ger., *hodenförmig*. Consisting of two nearly spherical or ellipsoid bodies in close proximity. The roots of many orchids are examples. [a, 35.]

TETRICULE (Fr.), n. Te'ts-te-ku'l. 1. The testicle. 2. Formerly, also, the ovary. [A, 44.]—**T. de chien**. See *ORCHIS MASCUA*.—**T. femelle**. See *OVARY* (1st def.).—**T. ourlien**. See *PAROTITIC ORCHITIS*.—**T. tuberculeux**. See *TUBERCULAR ORCHITIS*.

TETRICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Te'tr-i'k'u'l(u's)-u's(u's). Dim. of *testis*, the testicle. 1. See *TESTIS*. 2. In the pl., *testiculi*, see *TESTES* (2d def.).—**Tetculic caballinorum in clibano siccatis** [Edinb. Ph., 1699]. Horses' testicles dried in an oven. [A, 69.]—**T. caninus**. See *ORCHIS MASCUA*.—**T. odoratus**. The genus *Spiranthes*. [a, 35.]—**T. venereus**. See *EPIDIDYMITIS* and *ORCHITIS urethralis*.

TESTIS (Lat.), n. m. Te'st-i's. Gen., *testis*. See *TESTICLE*.—**Caput t.** See *EPIDIDYMITIS*.—**Female testis**. An old term for the ovaries.—**Testes minores** [Varolius]. See *PROSTATE*.—**Testes muliebres**. See *Female testes*.

TESTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Te'st-i'ti's. Gen., *-it'idis* (-idis). From *testis*, the testicle. See *ORCHITIS*.

TEST-TYPES, n. pl. Te'st-tips. Fr., *lettres d'essai*. Ger., *Probebuchstaben*. Letters of various sizes for trying the acuteness of vision. The most suitable objects are black letters of the block character on a white background, of sizes so arranged that they are seen plainly by the normal eye under an angle of 5'. The thickness of the lines is exactly one-fifth of the height of the letters, so that the different parts of the letter are included in an angle of 1', while the whole letter is included in an angle of 5'. [F.]—**Burchard's t.-t.** A series of figures formed by groups of circles, which are reproduced by photographs in diminishing sizes until they become dots of extreme minuteness. [F.]—**Green's t.-t.** Types of different sizes forming an arithmetical series, the simplest form of Roman letters being used instead of the ordinary block letters. For testing the vision, the number of the smallest size of letters on the test-card should be less than the number of feet in the available distance. [F.]—**Jaeger's t.-t.** A series of letters and words of varying size, from No. 1, the equivalent of English brilliant, to No. 20, the equivalent of English 8-line. For the use of the illiterate, a cross (+) and horizontal (+) of corresponding size were printed with each of the twenty varieties of type. [F.]—**Snellen's t.-t.** Letters and figures of various shapes and sizes. The formula usually employed is $S = d + D$, where S denotes sight or vision; d , the distance at which a given type is seen under an angle of 5', and D the size of type seen at that distance. $S = 1$ was assumed by Snellen as normal vision. The principles of Snellen's types are: (1) detached, separate letters, black on a white ground, in irregular sequence; (2) the letter large Roman square, the vertical strokes being $\frac{1}{2}$ the horizontal $\frac{1}{2}$ of the breadth of the letter; (3) exclusion of some letters which are much more difficult to distinguish than others; (4) ascending magnitudes from I to C C, the magnitude being proportional to the number; (5) the several magnitudes distinguishable by a sharp eye, in good light, at the distance of as many feet as the number amounts to. [F.]

TESTUDINATIO CRANII (Lat.), n. f. Te'st-u'd(u'd)-j'n-a-(a')/shi'2(t'i')-o. See *CAMAROSTIS*.

TESTUDO (Lat.), n. f. Te'st-u'd(u'd)-o. Gen., *-ud'inis*. From *testa*, a shell. Lit., a tortoise. 1. Of Paracelsus, an atheromatous tumor. [H.] 2. See *FORNIX cerebri*.—**T. cerebri**. See *T.* (2d def.).—**T. scapulae**. See *DORSUM of the scapula*.

TÉT (Fr.), n. Te't. See *TEST* and *TESTA*.

TETANIC, adj. Te't-a'n'i'k. Gr., *τετανικός*. Lat., *tetanicus*. Fr., *tétanique*. Ger., *tetanisch*, *starrkrampfähnlich*. Pertaining to, due to, or resembling tetanus; as a n., an agent capable of causing a tetanus-like state.

TÉTANIE (Fr.), n. Ta-ta'n-é. See *TETANY*.—**T. essentielle**. Tetany without observable cause; non-symptomatic tetany; thought by some to be a manifestation of hysteria. [Zaldivar (a, 18).]

TETANIE (Ger.), n. Tat-a'n-e'. See *TETANUS* and *TETANY*.

TETANIFORM, adj. Te't-a'n'i'f-o'r'm. From *tetanus*, tetanus, and *forma*, form. Fr., *tétaniforme*. See *TETANOID*.

TETANILLA (Lat.), n. f. Te't-a'n(a'n)-i'll(a')-a. Dim. of *tetanus* (q. v.). Of Trousseau, tetany. [a, 34.]

TETANINE, n. Te't/a'n-en. Fr., *tétanine*. Ger., *Tetanin*. A yellow, poisonous alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{11}N_9O_4$, found in cultivations made to isolate the poison of tetanus and in limbs which have been amputated for tetanus. [Briegleb, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B).]

TETANIUM (Lat.), n. n. Te't-a'n(a'n)-i'2-u'm(u'm). Of Magendie, strychnine. [B, 48, 78 (a, 14).]

TETANIZATION, n. Te't-a'n-i'2-z-a'shu'n. The production of tetanus. [a, 48.]

TETANOCANNABINE, n. Te't-a'n-o-ka'n-a'b-en. An alkaloid, resembling strychnine in its physiological properties, derived from *Cannabis indica*. [B, 81.]

TETANOID, adj. Te't-a'n-oid. Gr., *τετανώδης* (from *tetanus*, tetanus, and *είδος*, resemblance). Resembling tetanus. [D.]

TETANOMOTOR, n. Te't-a'n-o-mo't-o'r. From *tetanus* (q. v.), and *motor* to move, of Heidenhain, a small ivory hammer attached to an induction machine, and arranged so as to deliver a rapid series of blows on a nerve to induce tetanus. [Landois (K).]

TÉTANOS (Fr.), n. Ta-ta'n-os. See *TETANUS*.—**T. alternant**. See *TETANY*.—**T. avec prodromes**. See *Clinic tetanus*.—**T. des nouveau-nés**. See *TRISMUS neonatorum*.—**T. intermittent**. See *TETANY*.—**T. opératoire**. See *Surgical tetanus*.—**T. utérin**. See *TETANUS uteri*.

TETANOTOXINE, n. Te't-a'n-o-to'2-x'en. Fr., *tétanotoxine*. Ger., *Tetanotoxin*. A poisonous ptomaine, $C_{24}H_{41}N$, found in cultures of *Bacillus tetani*. It is less active than tetanine. [Briegleb, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," 1886; "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Sept., 1890, p. 144 (B).]

TETANUS (Lat.), n. m. Te't-a'n(a'n)-u's(u's). Gr., *τετανος*. Fr., *tétanos*. Ger., *T. Starrkrampf*, *Todtenkrampf*, *Tetanie*. 1. An infectious disease characterized by tonic spasms of the muscles with marked exacerbations. It is caused by the *Bacillus tetani*. It may occur either idiopathically or traumatically. It is more common in hot than in temperate climates, and in the colored than in the white race. It begins within fifteen days after an injury, with chills accompanied by stiffness of the neck and jaws that gradually develops into a tonic spasm. Eventually all the muscles are affected. Death may occur from heart failure, asphyxia, or exhaustion. [Osler (a, 34).] 2. A tonically contracted state of a muscle (e. g., when induced experimentally).—**Apyretic t.**, **Benign t.** See *TETANY*.—**Breaking t.** A t. (2d def.) occurring at the moment of breaking the circuit in a muscle through which a galvanic current is passing. [B, 12.]—**Cathodal-closure t.** A t. (2d def.) occurring at the cathode on closure of a galvanic circuit. Symbol, CaCtE, KaCtE, or, in German works, KaStE. [B, 24.]—**Cathodal-duration t.** See *GALVANOTONUS* (2d def.).—**Cathodal-opening t.** A t. (2d def.) taking place at the cathode at the opening of a galvanic circuit. Symbol, CaCoE, or, in German works, KaCoE. [B, 24.]—**Centric t.** Of M. Hall, t. in which the irritating cause was supposed to act directly upon the spinal cord. [a, 34.]—**Cephalic t.** Ger., *Kopft.* Hydrophobic t.; so called because it only occurs in connection with injuries situated in the distribution of the cranial nerves. [a, 34.]—**Clonic t.** Of Juon, t. initiated by spasm of the tissues about the wound. [a, 34.]—**Closing t.** See *Making t.*—**Dysphagic t.** Hydrophobic t.; so called because of the dysphagia. [a, 34.]—**Eccentric t.** Of M. Hall, t. in which the irritating cause is in some part of the body distant from the spinal cord. [a, 34.]—**Electric t.** Tetanoid spasm produced by strong electrization of all the muscles of the body. [a, 34.]—**Expiratory t.** A permanent expiratory effort, the inspiratory impulses being inhibited. It may be produced by stimulating the superior laryngeal nerve. [J.]—**Extensor t.** A general tetanic spasm; so called because in it the extensors act more powerfully than the flexors. [Landois (K).]—**Faradate t.** Electric t. produced by the faradic current. [a, 34.]—**Head-t.** See *Cephalic t.*—**Heat t.** Tetanoid spasm caused by heat. ["Jour. of Phys.," xiii, p. 122 (a, 34).]—**Holotonic t.** See *HOLOTETANUS*.—**Hydrophobic t.** Of Rose, a variety of t., characterized by violent spasms of the pharynx and oesophagus. [a, 34.]—**Hyperalgic t.** Of Frastour, t. in which the pain is very acute. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**Hysterical t.**, **Imitative t.** A variety of hysteria which simulates t. and is distinguished from it by the age and sex of the individual, absence of pain, occasional clonic spasms, and the occasional intermission of all muscular rigidity. [D, 47.]—**Idiopathic t.** See *Rheumatic t.*—**Infantile t.** See *T. neonatorum*.—**Infectious t.** See *T.* (1st def.).—**Inspiratory t.** See *Inspiratory STANDSTILL*.—**Intermittent t.** See *TETANY*.—**Kochsalszt.** (Ger.). *T.* (2d def.) due to irritation with a solution of common salt. [a, 32.]—**Kopft.** (Ger.). See *Cephalic t.*—**Localized t.** Tetanoid spasm affecting a part or region. [a, 34.]—**Making t.** 1. A t. (2d def.) occurring at the moment of making the circuit in a muscle through which a galvanic current is passing. [B, 12.] 2. See *GALVANOTONUS* (2d def.).—**Malignant t.** T. that rapidly terminates fatally. [a, 34.]—**Obstetrical t.** See *Puerperal t.* and *T. neonatorum*.—**Opening t.** See *Breaking t.*—**Partial t.** See *Localized t.*—**Physiological t.** Of Marey, the contraction of a stimulated muscle that persists as a result of a number of fused contractions. [L, 89 (a, 34).]—**Puerperal t.** See *Uterine t.*—**Pyretic t.** See *T.* (1st def.).—**Remittent t.** [Moxon]. See *TETANY*.—**Respiratory t.** See *Respiratory STANDSTILL*.—**Rheumatic t.** A rare form of t. usually due to exposure to cold. [D.]—**Ritter's t.** See *Breaking t.*—**Secondary t.** The t. induced in a muscle when its nerve is brought in contact with a tetanized muscle. [Landois (K).]—**Spontaneous t.** See *Rheumatic t.*—**Strychnint.** (Ger.). See *T. toxicus*.—**Surgical t.** See *Traumatic t.*—**Symptomatic t.** An affection due to spinal disease in which there are tetanoid spasms. [D, 47.]—**T. anticus**. T. in which there is emprosthotonos. [a, 34.]—**T. apolonic infantum**. See *LARYNGISMUS stridulus*.—**T. completus**. See *T.* (1st def.).—**T. dorsalis**. See *OPISTHOTONUS*.—**T. emprosthotonos**. See *T. anticus*.—**T. endemicus**. T. apparently endemic in certain localities. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**T. febricitans**. See *FEBRIS tertiana asthmatica*.—**T. hystericus**. See *Hysterical t.*—**T. idiopathicus**. See *Rheumatic t.*—**T. intermittens**. See *TETANY*.—**T. lateralis**. T. with pleurothotonos. [a, 34.]—**T. nascentum**, **T. neonatorum**. T. or trismus occurring in newborn children.—**T. of the head**. See *Cephalic t.*—**T. posticus**,

T. postterganeus. See *Opisthotonus*.—**T. rheumatica.** See *Rheumatica*.—**T. toxicus.** *T. toxicus* induced by overdoses of iux vomica or its preparations. [D, 70.]—**T. trismus.** *T. trismus* in which trismus is a prominent or only symptom. [a, 34.]—**T. universalis.** See *T.* (1st def.).—**T. uteri.** An abnormally strong, steady, and uninterrupted contraction of the uterus on its contents without inflammatory phenomena. [A, 20.] Cf. *Constrictio uteri spastico-inflammatoria*.—**Traumatica t.** *Traumatica t.* T. supervening upon some bodily injury. [a, 34.]—**Tumultuaria t.** Of Heidenhain, tetanoid spasm of a muscle caused by electricity. [1st Jour. of Phys., xiii, p. 132 (a, 34).]—**Uramic t.** *Uramia* with tetanoid spasms. [L, 87 (a, 34).]—**Uterine t.** 1. *T.* occurring during and in consequence of the puerperium; often observed in hot climates. [a, 34.] 2. See *T. uteri*.—**Voluntary t.** See *Physiological t.*

TETANY, n. *Te't-a-ni*. Lat., *tetanilla* (from *tétanos*, tetanus). Fr., *tétanie*. Ger., *Tetanie*. A neurosis affecting especially children and young persons, characterized by attacks of tonic spasm of certain groups of muscles, generally of the limbs, with excessive sensitiveness of the peripheral motor nerves to electrical and mechanical stimuli. [Eulenburg (A, 319).]—**Acute relapsing t., Epidemic t.** Of von Jaksch, an acute infectious *t.*, lasting only a few weeks and occurring among the working classes in Germany. [a, 34.]—**Gutturo-t.** A variety of stammering caused by a tetanoid spasm of the glottis. [a, 34.]—**Rheumatic t.** See *Epidemic t.*

TETATEUS (Lat.), adj. *Te't-a-tet(a)t(e)-e'(a)u's(u)s* (u's), Gr., *tetapates*. Quarant; as a n. f., *tetartus* (Gr., *tetapates* [rvpates]), a quartan fever. [a, 48.]

TETARTOPHYIA (Lat.), n. f. *Te't-a-rt-op'h(i)u's-a*. From *tetartos*, fourth, and *physis*, to produce. Of Sauvages, a quartan fever having short or imperfect intermissions. [a, 34.]

TÊTE (Fr.), n. *Te'te*. See *HEAD*.—**T. de la corne postérieure.** See *CAPUT cornu posterioris*.—**T. de l'épididyme.** See *GLOBUS major of the epididymis*.—**T. dernière.** See *After-coming HEAD*.—**T. du corps strié.** See *CORPUS colliculi striati*.—**T. glénoïdale.** See *Basihyal bone* (1st def.).—**T. restée (ou retenue) la dernière.** See *After-coming HEAD*.

TÊTE (Fr.), n. *Ta-ta*. The act of taking the breast, also the amount of milk taken by the infant at each draught. [A, 385.]

TÉTRELLE (Fr.), n. *Ta-tre*. A nursing-bottle or its nipple; also a sort of breast-pump devised by Tier. [A, 96; L, 41 (a, 14).]—**T. blasphematoire.** A glass cup to fit over the nipple, having near the apex two caoutchouc tubes, one of which the mother can suck, the other the child; used to facilitate feeding for weak infants. [a, 34.]

TEILLA (Lat.), n. f. *Te'te-ill'a*. Fr., *tétille*. Of De Candolle, a genus of the *Saxifragaceae*, consisting of a Chilean annual herb (*culantrillo*) the leaves of which are used as an astringent. [a, 85.]

TETIN (Fr.), n. *T'-ta-n*. A nipple or teat. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

TETINE (Fr.), n. *T'-ten*. The udder. [a, 48.]

TETON (Fr.), n. *T'-to-n*. A woman's breast or nipple. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

TETRABASIC, adj. *Te't-ra's-bas'ik*. Fr., *tétrabasique*. Having a basicity of four, of an acid or acid salt, containing four atoms of replaceable hydrogen. [B.] Cf. *TETRAHYDRIC*.

TETRABENZOPINITE, n. *Te't-ra's-be'nz-o-pin'it*. A compound, $C_6H_5 \begin{smallmatrix} \diagup \\ \diagdown \end{smallmatrix} \begin{smallmatrix} O \\ O \end{smallmatrix} \begin{smallmatrix} \diagdown \\ \diagup \end{smallmatrix} C_6H_5$, of benzoic acid and pinite. [B, 158 (a, 38).]

TETRABRACHIUS (Lat.), n. m. *Te't-ra's-brak'h(bra)ch'us* (u's u's). From *terpa*, four, and *brachion*, the arm. A monster having four arms. [a, 34.]

TETRABROMAMIDOBENZENE, TETRABROMANILINE, n's. *Te't-ra's-brom-a'm-i'd-o-be'nz-en, -a'n'i-l'en*. Fr., *tétrabromaniline*. Ger., *Tetrabromanilin*. A substitution compound of aniline, $C_6H_4Br_4NH_2 = C_6(H, Br, Br, Br, NH_2, Br)_7$. [B, 4.]

TETRABROMBENZENE, n. *Te't-ra's-brom-be'nz-en*. Ger., *Tetrabrombenzol*. A four-atom bromine substitution product of benzene, $C_6H_2Br_4$. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

TETRABROMETHENE, TETRABROMETHYLENE, n's. *Te't-ra's-brom-e'th-en, -e'th'i-l'en*. A substance, C_2Br_4 , crystallizing from alcohol as laminae of aromatic odor and burning taste. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TETRABROMHYDROQUINONE, n. *Te't-ra's-brom-hid-rokw'i'n'on*. Ger., *Tetrabromhydrochinon*. A substitution product, $C_6Br_4(OH)_2$, of hydroquinone. [B, 4.]

TETRABROMIDE, n. *Te't-ra's-brom'i'd* (id). Fr., *tétrabromure*. A bromine compound analogous to a tetrachloride. [B.]

TETRABROMMETAXYLENE, n. *Te't-ra's-brom-me't-a-sz'il-en*. Ger., *Tetrabrommetaxylol*. A substance, $C_8H_6Br_4 = C_6(Br, CH_3, Br, CH_3, Br, Br)$, melting at 341° C. [B, 4.]

TETRABROMMETHANE, n. *Te't-ra's-brom-me'th'an*. Ger., *Tetrabrommethan*. The compound CBr_4 . [B, 4.]

TETRABROMPHthalic ACID, n. *Te't-ra's-brom-tha'ti'k*. An acid, $C_8Br_4(CO_2OH)_2$, crystallizing from boiling water as acicular crystals, from benzene as prismatic crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TETRABROMPYROCATECHIN, n. *Te't-ra's-brom-pir-o-ka'te'ch'i-n*. Fr., *acide tétrabromo-pyrocatechine*. Ger., *Tetrabrompyrocatechin*. A substance, $C_8Br_4(OH)_2 = C_6(Br, OH, Br, Br, Br, OH)_7$, prepared by the action of an excess of bromine on pyrocatechin. [B, 4.]

TETRABROMQUINONE, n. *Te't-ra's-brom-kw'i'n'on*. Ger., *Tetrabromchinon*. A four-atom bromine substitution product, $C_6Br_4O_2$, of quinone. [B, 4.]

TETRABROMSTEARIC ACID, n. *Te't-ra's-brom-ste-a'r'ik*. Fr., *acide tétrabromo-stéarique*. An acid, $C_{18}H_{32}Br_4O_2$, occurring as large tabular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TETRABROMTHIOPHENE, n. *Te't-ra's-brom-thi'o-fen*. A four-atom bromine substitution compound, C_4Br_4S , of thiophene. [B, 3.]

TETRACARBON, n. *Te't-ra's-ka'r'b'o'n*. A radicle containing four atoms of carbon. [B.]

TETRACARPELLARY, adj. *Te't-ra's-ka'r'p'e'l-a-ri'*. Lat., *tetracarpellaris* (from *terpa*, four, and *carpellum*, a carpel). Composed of four carpels. [a, 35.]

TETRACERA (Lat.), n. f. *Te't-ra's(ka'r'k)'e'r-a*. From *terpa*, four, and *céras*, a horn. Fr., *tétracère*. Ger., *Raspelstrauch*. A genus of tropical climbing plants, of the *Dilleniaceae*. [a, 35.]—**T. breyniana.** A Brazilian shrub used like *T. oblongata*. [a, 35.]—**T. oblongata.** A Brazilian species having the properties of *Davillia brasiliensis*. Baths and fumigations of the plant are used in swellings of the limbs and testicles. [a, 35.]—**T. Rheedii.** A Malabar and East Indian species, used as an astringent, especially in aphthae. [a, 35.]—**T. tigarea.** Fr., *tétracère rude*. Red creeper (*liane rouge*) of Guiana and the Antilles. Used as a sudorific and diuretic and in syphilis, intermittent fever, chlorosis, and scurvy. [a, 35.]

TETRACETATE, n. *Te't-ra's'e't-at*. Ger., *Tetracetat*. An acetate containing four molecules of the acetic acid radicle. [B.]

TETRACETOSALICIN, n. *Te't-ra's-e't-o-sa't'i's-i'n*. Ger., *Tetracetatsalicin*. A crystalline body, $C_{12}H_{14}(C_2H_3O_4)_2 \cdot O_7$. [B, 4.]

TETRACETYLENE, n. *Te't-ra's'e't'i-l'en*. See under *ACETYLENE*.

TETRACETYLMORPHINE, n. *Te't-ra's-e't-i-l-mo'r'f'en*. A substitution compound, $C_{16}H_{34}(C_2H_3O)_2N_2O_6$, of morphine, formed by the action of acetic anhydride in excess. [B, 2.]

TETRACHENIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Te't-ra'ch'ka'ch'z-e'(a')e-ni'* (*u'm(u)m*). For deriv., see *Tetra-* and *ACHENIUM*. Fr., *tétrakène*. A fruit formed by four united achenes. [a, 35.]

TETRACHEIRUS (Lat.), n. m. *Te't-ra'ch-ir(ch'e't'i'r)'u's(u)s*. From *terpa*, four, and *cheir*, the hand. A monster having four hands. [a, 34.]

TETRACHLORACETAMIDE, n. *Te't-ra's-klor-a-s'e't'i's-m-i'd* (id). A four-atom chlorine substitution compound, $C_2HCl_4NO = C_2Cl_4O.NHCl$, of acetamide. [B, 2.]

TETRACHLORACETONE, n. *Te't-ra's-klor-a-s'e't-on*. See under *CHLORACETONE*.

TETRACHLORANILINE, n. *Te't-ra's-klor-a'n'i-l'en*. A substance, $C_6H_5NCl_4$, found in three isomeric forms, all occurring as acicular crystals: *asymmetric t.*, $C_6(H, Cl, Cl, Cl, NH_2, Cl)_7$; *symmetric t.*, $C_6(H, Cl, Cl, NH_2, Cl, Cl)_7$; and *adjacent t.*, $C_6(H, Cl, Cl, Cl, NH_2, Cl)_7$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TETRACHLOROBENZENE, n. *Te't-ra's-klor-be'nz-en*. Ger., *Tetrachlorbenzol*. A four-atom chlorine substitution compound, $C_6H_2Cl_4$, of benzene. [B, 4.]

TETRACHLORETHANE, n. *Te't-ra's-klor-e'th'an*. Fr., *tétrachlor-éthane*. Ger., *Tetrachloräthan*. A colorless, oily liquid, $C_2H_2Cl_4 = CH_2Cl.CCl_2$. [B, 4.]

TETRACHLORÉTHER, n. *Te't-ra's-klor-e'th'ér*. Ger., *Tetrachloräther*. A thick liquid, $C_2H_2Cl_4O = CCl_2.CHCl.O.C_2H_5$, having a fennel-like odor. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

TETRACHLORÉTHYL, n. *Te't-ra's-klor-e'th'i-l*. A radicle, C_2HCl_4 . [a, 38.]

TETRACHLORÉTHYLENE, n. *Te't-ra's-klor-e'th'i-l-en*. A mobile liquid, C_2Cl_4 . [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TETRACHLORHYDROQUINONE, n. *Te't-ra's-klor-hid-rokw'i'n'on*. A derivative of tetrachlorquinone, $C_6Cl_4(OH)_2$. [B, 4.]

TETRACHLORIDE, n. *Te't-ra's-klor'i'd* (id). Fr., *tétrachlorure*. A compound consisting of an element or radicle united with chlorine in the proportion of four atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

TETRACHLORMETHANE, n. *Te't-ra's-klor-me'th'an*. Ger., *Tetrachlormethan*. An oily liquid, CCl_4 , of ethereal odor. [B, 4.]

TETRACHLORNAPHTHALENE, n. *Te't-ra's-klor-na'p'th'a-l'en*. A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_6Cl_4$, known in five isomeric forms. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

TETRACHLOROXETHYL, n. *Te't-ra's-klor-o'x-e'th'i-l*. A univalent radicle, C_2HCl_4O . [B.]

TETRACHLOROPHTHALIC ACID, n. *Te't-ra's-klor-tha'ti'k*. The compound $C_2Cl_4(CO_2OH)_2$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TETRACHLORQUINOHYDRONE, n. *Te't-ra's-klor-kw'i'n-hid'ron*. The compound $C_6H_2Cl_4O_2 + 2H_2O$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TETRACHLORQUINOL, n. *Te't-ra's-klor-kw'i'n'o-l*. The compound $C_6Cl_4(OH)_2$. [B, 3.]

TETRACHLORQUINONE, n. *Te't-ra's-klor-kw'i'n'o-n*. A four-atom chlorine substitution compound, $C_6Cl_4O_2$, of quinone. [B; B, 3 (a, 38).]

TETRACHLORTOLUENE, n. *Te't-ra's-klor-to'l'i-n*. Ger., *Tetrachlortoluol*. A substitution product, $C_6HCl_4CH_3$, of toluene. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

TETRACHOTOMOUS, adj. *Te't-ra's-ko't'o'm'u's*. Lat., *tetrachotomus* (from *terpa*, in four parts, and *répave*, to cut). Dividing into four parts or branches. [a, 35.]

TETRACHROMATE, n. *Te't-ra's-krom'at*. A compound of a basic oxide with four molecules of chromium trioxide. Such compounds may also be regarded as salts of a dibasic tetrachromic acid. [B.]

TETRACHROMIC ACID, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-krom}^{\text{t}}\text{ik}$. Fr., *acide tétrachromique*. A hypothetical dibasic acid, $\text{H}_2\text{Cr}_4\text{O}_{13} = 4\text{CrO}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B.]

TETRAOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-ko}^2\text{k}/\text{ku}^3\text{s}(\text{ku}^3\text{s})$. From *terpa*, four, and *coccus* (see Coccus). A micrococcus occurring in clusters divided in two directions, forming groups of four. [a, 34.]
—T. variolus. Of Klebs, the *Streptococcus variolus*. [a, 34.]

TETRACODEINE, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-kod}^{\text{t}}\text{-en}$. A base, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{168}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 = 4(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{O})_2$, polymeric with codeine, and formed from the latter by the action of phosphoric or sulphuric acid. Administered to animals, it produces vomiting, diarrhoea, and salivation, with great vital depression. [B, 2.]

TETRACRYLIC ACID, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-ri}^2\text{t}^{\text{t}}\text{ik}$. 1. An oily liquid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$, smelling somewhat like caproic and valeric acids. 2. Monobasic crotonic acid. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 93 (a, 14).]

TETRAD, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-d}$. 1. An element having an atomicity of four; a quadrivalent element. [B.] 2. See TETRAOCOCCUS.

TETRADYNAMOUS, adj. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-di}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{m}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *tetradynamus* (from *terpa*, four, and *dynamis*, power). Fr., *tétradynane*. Ger., *viermächtig*. Of an androecium, having four long and two short stamens, as in the *Tetradynamia* (a family of the *Cruciflorae*) and the *Tetradynamia* (the 15th class in the Linnean System). [a, 35.]

TETRAEDRAL, adj. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-ed}^{\text{t}}\text{r}^{\text{t}}$. Lat., *tetraedrus* (from *terpa*, four, and *edra*, a seat). Fr., *tétraèdre*. Ger., *tetraedrisch*, *vierfödig*. Having four triangular sides. [a, 35.]

TETRAETHYL, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-eth}^{\text{t}}\text{t}^{\text{t}}$. See TETRETHYL.—**T-tetrazone**. A hydrazine derivative, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{N} = (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{N} - \text{N} - \text{N} : (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$, an oily liquid having a garlicky odor, acting as a base, and forming unstable salts. [B.]

TETRAETHYLAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-eth}^{\text{t}}\text{t}^{\text{t}}(\text{ath}^{\text{t}})\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{m}^2(\text{a}^2\text{m}^2)\text{-mon}^{\text{t}}\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m}^2)$. Fr., *tétréthylammonium*. Ger., *Tetraethylammonium*. A univalent radicle, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}\text{N}^+ = (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4\text{N}^+$, obtained by Hofmann in 1851 by decomposing its iodide; very deliquescent hair-like crystals. It absorbs carbon dioxide from the air, is strongly alkaline, and saponifies fats. Concentrated, it burns the tongue. It is as bitter as quinine, but odorless. It has a caustic action upon the epidermis, and an unctuous alkaline feel between the fingers. It is not decomposed by galvanism. It forms numerous salts, including a sulphate, nitrate, phosphate, carbonate, hydrochloride, hydrobromide, iodide, and bromide, and beautiful double salts with platinum, gold, mercury, etc. It was discovered by T. A. Edison and F. Peterson in 1891 to be a remarkably good solvent of uric acid and its salts, and was first employed in medicine ("N. Y. Med. Jour.," 1893) in rheumatic and gouty affections, both internally and by cataphoresis. [B, 3, 31.]

TETRAFLUORIDE, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-flu}^2\text{o}^2\text{-r}^2\text{id}^2(\text{id})$. A fluorine compound analogous to a tetrachloride (q. v.). [B.]

TETRAGONANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-go}^2\text{n}^2(\text{gon})\text{-a}^2\text{nth}^2(\text{a}^2\text{nth})\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From *terpa* yavos, four-cornered, and *anthos*, a flower. A genus of the *Gentianeae*. [a, 35.]—**T. elatior**. A bitter North Siberian herb used as a domestic remedy. [a, 35.]

TETRAGONIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-gon}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *terpa*, four, and *yavia*, an angle. Fr., *tétragone*, *tétragonie*. A genus of the *Ficoideae*. The *Tetragnoniaceae* are the *Ficoideae*; the *Tetragnoniaceae*, a division of that order. [a, 35.]—**T. cornuta**, **T. expansa**, **T. halimifolia**. Fr., *tétragone* (ou *tétragone*) *étalée*, *épinard* de la Nouvelle-Zélande. Ger., *neuseeländischer Spinat*. New Zealand ice-plant (or spinach), found also in Australia, Tasmania, China, Japan, etc.; a culinary herb used as an antiscorbutic and pectoral. [a, 35.]—**T. implexicoma**. Tasmanian ice-plant, Australian (or New Zealand) spinach, Victorian bower spinach; a frutescent species having the same properties as *T. expansa*. [a, 35.]

TETRAGONUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-gon}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m}^2)$. A four-sided figure. [a, 48.]

TETRAGONUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-gon}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Gr., *τετράγωνος* (from *terpa*, four, and *yavia*, an angle). Four-cornered: as a n. m., a quadrilateral structure.—**T. febris flavæ**. See *Micrococcus versatilis*.—**T. gene** [Cowan]. See *PLATYSSA myoides*.

TETRAGYNIAN, **TETRAGYNOUS**, adj's. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-ji}^2\text{n}^2/\text{t}^2\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *tetragnynus* (from *terpa*, four, and *yavi*, a woman). Fr., *tétragynique*. Ger., *neuseeländischer Spinat*. Having four carpels or styles, belonging to *Tetragnynia* (Fr., *tétragynie*), a Linnean class of plants with a gynoceum thus characterized. [a, 35.]

TETRAHIT (Lat.), n. n. indecl. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-hi}^2\text{t}$. Fr., *tétrahit*. The genus *Galeopsis*. [a, 35.]

TETRAHYDRATE, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-hid}^{\text{t}}\text{-rat}$. See TETRAHYDROXIDE.

TETRAHYDRIC, adj. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-hid}^{\text{t}}\text{-rik}$. Lat., *tetrahydricus*. Fr., *tétrahydrique*. Ger., *tetrahydric*. Of acids or acid salts, containing four replaceable atoms of hydrogen. [B.]

TETRAHYDRIDE, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-hid}^{\text{t}}\text{-rid}^2(\text{id})$. A compound of an element or radicle with four atoms of hydrogen. [B.]

TETRAHYDROCINCHONINE, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-hid}^{\text{t}}\text{-ro}^2\text{-si}^2\text{n}^2\text{-kon}^2\text{-en}$. Ger., *Tetrahydrocinchonin*. An amorphous substance, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4$. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

TETRAHYDROMETAXYLENICACARBONIC ACID, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-hid}^{\text{t}}\text{-ro}^2\text{-me}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-zil}^2\text{-en}^2\text{-di}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{-br}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{ik}$. See CAMPHORIC ACID.

TETRAHYDROPARAMETHYLOXYQUINOLINE, **TETRAHYDROPARAQUINANISOL**, n's. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-hid}^{\text{t}}\text{-ro}^2\text{-pa}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-me}^2\text{-th}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-x}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-kw}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-en}$, $\text{kw}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-en}$. See THALLINE.

TETRAHYDROPAROXYQUINOLINE, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-hid}^{\text{t}}\text{-ro}^2\text{-pa}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-x}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-kw}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-en}$. A poisonous and antipruritic artificial alkaloid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}$, in the form of a very soluble, somewhat sweetish powder. [Ruchard, "Union méd.," Jan. 3, 1886, p. 13.]

TETRAHYDROPHthalic ACID, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-hid}^{\text{t}}\text{-ro}^2\text{-tha}^2\text{-i}^2\text{ik}$. The compound $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8(\text{CO.OH})_2$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TETRAHYDROXYMELLITIC ACID, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-hid}^{\text{t}}\text{-ro}^2\text{-pi}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-me}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-ik}$. The compound $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_4\text{O}_8$. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

TETRAHYDROXIDE, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-hid}^{\text{t}}\text{-ro}^2\text{-x}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-d}^2(\text{id})$. A compound of an element or radicle with four molecules of hydroxyl. [B.]

TETRAIODIDE, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-i}^2\text{-od}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-d}^2(\text{id})$. An iodine compound analogous to a tetrachloride (q. v.). [B.]

TETRAISOPROPYLPHOSPHONUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-i}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-ro}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-l}^2(\text{pu}^2\text{l})\text{-fo}^2\text{s}^2(\text{fos})\text{-fon}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m}^2)$. A radicle, $\text{P}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7)_4$. [B.]

TETRAKYL, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-ki}^2\text{l}$. Ger., **T**. A compound consisting of 4 alkyl molecules. [B, 4.]—**T-ammonium**. A univalent radicle, consisting of ammonium in which all 4 hydrogen atoms are replaced by alkyls. [B, 4.]

TETRALLYLARSONIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-(ra}^3\text{)}\text{-li}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-(lu}^2\text{)}\text{-a}^2\text{-rs}^2\text{-on}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m}^2)$. A univalent radicle, $\text{As}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$. [B.]

TETRAMASTHOUS, adj. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-ma}^2\text{-sth}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *tetramasthus* (from *terpa*, four, and *mastris*, the breast). Fr., *tétramaze*. Ger., *vierbrüstig*. Having four mammae. [a, 34.]

TETRAMERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-(ra}^3\text{)}\text{-me}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *terpa*, four, and *meros*, a part. Fr., *tétramère*. A division of the *Coleoptera* in which the tarsi are made up of four joints. [a, 48.]

TETRAMEROUS, adj. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-me}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. Of a flower, having four members in a circle. [a, 35.]

TETRAMETAPHOSPHATE, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-me}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-fo}^2\text{s}^2\text{-at}$. A polymeric derivative of a metaphosphate. [B.]

TETRAMETHYL, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-me}^2\text{-th}^2\text{-i}^2\text{l}$. A chemical group, $(\text{CH}_3)_4$. [a, 38.]—**T-alloxantin**. See **AMALIC ACID**.—**T-ammonium**, **T-paronium**. See the major list.—**T-benzene**. A hydrocarbon, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}$, isomeric with ethylbenzene, diethylbenzene, butylbenzene, and cymene. It is itself known in three isomeric forms: *symmetrical-t*, or *durene*, $\text{C}_6(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{H.C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3$, a crystalline solid of camphor-like odor; *asymmetrical-t*, or *isodurene*, $\text{C}_6(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{H.C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3$, a slightly aromatic liquid; and *adjacent-t*, or *prehnitene*, $\text{C}_6(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{H.C}_6\text{H}_4$, also a liquid. [B, 4; B, 3 (a, 38).]—**T-benzole acid**. An acid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{O}_2$, of which two isomeric varieties are known: *adjacent-t* acid, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{COOH}$, an oily liquid; and *symmetrical-t* acid, tabular crystals having a silvery lustre. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**T-cenadiamine**. See **PUTRESCINE**.—**T-ethylene glycol**. See **PINACON** (1st def.).—**T-isovalylene**. See **HEPTENE** (2d def.).—**T-lucothionine**. See **METHYLENE WHITE**.—**T-murexide**. See **MUREXON**.—**T-paraphenylenediamine**.

A substance, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_9\text{N}_3 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, occurring as foliate crystals. It has been used by Wurster to prepare a test paper, *Tetrapapier*, by the deep violet coloring of which the presence of ozone, hydrogen peroxide, or various other substances can be shown. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**T-phosphonium**. A radicle, $\text{P}(\text{CH}_3)_4$. [B.]—**T-putrescine**. A very poisonous base, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_3 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-CH}_2\text{N}_3$, obtained by the substitution of methyl in putrescine. [Briegleb, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B).]—**T-pyridine**. See **PARVOLINE**.—**T-stibonium**. See the major list.—**T-succinic acid**. A dibasic crystalline acid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{O}_4 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-COOH}$, isomeric with suberic acid. [B, 4.]—**T-thionine**. See **METHYLENE WHITE**.—**T-thionine chloride**. See **METHYLENE BLUE**.

TETRAMETHYLAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-me}^2\text{-th}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{m}^2(\text{a}^2\text{m}^2)\text{-mon}^{\text{t}}\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m}^2)$. Fr., *tétraméthylammonium*, *triméthylamine*. Ger., **T**. A univalent radicle, $-\text{N} \equiv (\text{CH}_3)_3 = \text{NC}_2\text{H}_5$. [B.]—**T-hydrate**, **T-hydroxide**. Ger., *T-hydrat*. A crystalline body, $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{OH}$, acting as a powerful caustic. [B.]—**T-iodide**. A body, $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{I}$, forming white acicular crystals. [B.]

TETRAMETHYLARSONIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-me}^2\text{-th}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{-rs}^2\text{-on}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m}^2)$. A univalent radicle, $\text{As}(\text{CH}_3)_4$. [B.]—**T-hydrate**. A substance, $\text{As}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{OH}$, occurring as tabular crystals. [B.]—**T-iodide**. A substance, $\text{As}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{I}$, occurring as colorless prismatic or laminar crystals. It combines with iodine to form t. periodide, $\text{As}(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{I}_2$. [B, 4.]

TETRAMETHYLBISAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-me}^2\text{-th}^2\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{-rs}^2\text{-on}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m}^2)$. A univalent radicle, $\text{Sb}(\text{CH}_3)_4$, analogous to tetramethylammonium. [B.]—**T-hydrate**, **T-hydroxide**. A mass of white, deliquescent crystals, $\text{Sb}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{OH}$, acting as a powerful base. [B, 3.]—**T-iodide**. Ger., *T-jodür*. A crystalline body, $\text{Sb}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{I}$. [B, 3.]

TETRAMINE, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-m}^2\text{-en}$. See under **AMINE**.

TETRAMOLYBDATE, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-mo}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-yb}^2\text{-at}$. A molybdate containing four atoms of molybdenum. [B.]

TETRAMORPHINE, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-mo}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-fi}^2\text{-en}$. A base, $\text{C}_{138}\text{H}_{152}\text{N}_8\text{O}_{24}$, polymeric with morphine. [B, 2.]

TETRAMYLENE, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-m}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-en}$. A polymeric modification, $\text{C}_{50}\text{H}_{40} = 4\text{C}_5\text{H}_8$, of amylenes, a brownish oily liquid. [B, 2.]

TETRANDROUS, adj. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-nd}^{\text{t}}\text{-ru}^2\text{-s}$. Lat., *tetrandrus* (from *terpa*, four, and *andrus*, a n. m.). Fr., *tétrandre*. Ger., *viermännig*. Having four stamens. The *Tetrandria* of Linnaeus are a class of plants having the flowers perfect and t. [a, 35.]

TETRANE, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-n}$. Ger., *Tetran*. Butane; so called because it contains four carbon atoms. [B.]

TETRANEURA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-nu}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *terpa*, four, and *neipor*, a nerve. A genus of the *Hemiptera* having wings marked with four nervures. [a, 48.]—**T. ulmi**. An insect that produces nut-galls on the elm. [a, 48.]

TETRANITROARBUTIN, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{t}}\text{-ra}^3\text{-ni}^2\text{-ro}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-rb}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-n}$. Ger., **T**. The compound $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5(\text{NO}_2)_4\text{O}_{14}$. [B, 4.]

TETRANITROMETHANE, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-nit-ro-me}^2\text{'th'an}$. A colorless oily liquid, $\text{C}(\text{NO}_2)_4$. [B. 4.]

TETRANTOXIDE, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{nt-o}^2\text{'x'ld'id}$. A combination consisting of several atoms of one radicle with one fourth of the same number of atoms of oxygen. [B. 3.]

TETRAOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-o}^2\text{'th-a}^2\text{'l(mu)s'}$. From *tetra-*, four, and *ophthalmos*, the eye. A monster having four eyes. [A. 34.]

TETROXYANTHRAQUINONE, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-o}^2\text{'x-i}^2\text{'a}^2\text{'nth-ra}^3\text{-kw'i'n'on}$. A variety of oxyanthraquinone, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_4\text{O}_2$, of which two isomeric varieties are known, anthrachryson and rufoplin. [B. 2.]

TETRAPAPIER (Ger.), n. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-pa}^2\text{'p-er'}$. See under *TETRAMETHYLparaphenylenediamine*.

TETRAPETALOUS, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-pe}^2\text{'t-a}^2\text{'l-u}s$. Lat., *tetrapetalus* (from *tetra-*, four, and *petala*, a leaf). Fr., *tétrapétale*. Ger., *vierblättrig*, *vierblumenblättrig*. Of a corolla, having four petals. The *Tetrapetalas*, *Tetrapetalas* incomplete, and *Tetrapetalas irregulares* are (Hill) each a class of *Herbæ* having as types respectively the genera *Eriotheca*, *Clematis*, and *Lupinus*. The *Tetrapetalas uniformes* are the *Cruciferae* of Adanson. [A. 35.]

TETRAPHARMACON (Lat.), **TETRAPHARMACUM** (Lat.), n's n. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-fa}^2\text{'rm-a}^2\text{'k(a)k'}$ -o-n, -u(m'u'm). From *tetra-*, four, and *pharmakon*, a drug. Of the old ph's, a remedy, especially an ointment, composed of four ingredients. [B. 38, 78 (A. 14).]

TETRAPHENOL, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-fo}^2\text{'n-o}^2\text{'l}$. See *TETROL*.

TETRAPHENYL, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-fe}^2\text{'n'i}^2\text{'l}$. The chemical group C_6H_5 . [A. 38.] — **Tetthane**. The compound $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$. [B. 3, 4, 93 (A. 38).] — **Tetethylene**. A hydrocarbon, C_8H_{16} . [B. 4, 93 (A. 38).] — **Tetguanidine**. Fr., *tétrahénilguanine*. Ger., *Tetguanidin*. A monacid base, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{N}_8 = \text{H}_2\text{N}:\text{C}:\text{N}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$. [B. 3 (A. 38); B. 4.] — **T'methane**. The compound $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{20} = \text{C}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4$. [B. 4 (A. 38).] — **T'tetrazone**. A colorless crystalline substance, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{N}_3)_2$. $\text{N}:\text{N}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{N}_4$. [B. 3 (A. 38); B. 4.]

TETRAPHSOPHIDE, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-fo}^2\text{'s'f'id'id}$. A phosphorus compound analogous to a tetrachloride (q. v.). [B.]

TETRAPHSOPHIDIMETHYL, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-fo}^2\text{'s-fo}^2\text{'r-di-me}^2\text{'th'i}^2\text{'l}$. See under *Methyl phosphide*.

TETRAPHSOPHORIC ACID, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-fo}^2\text{'s-fo}^2\text{'r'i}^2\text{'k}$. A hexabasic acid, $\text{H}_6\text{P}_4\text{O}_{13}$, known only through its salts, the tetraphosphates. [B. 3.]

TETRAPHYLLOUS, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-fi}^2\text{'l-u}s$. Lat., *tetraphyllus* (from *tetra-*, four, and *phyllon*, a leaf). Fr., *téraphylle*. Ger., *vierblättrig*. Having four leaves (sepals or petals). [A. 35.]

TETRAPLEURA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-plu}^2\text{'r-a}^2$. From *tetra-*, four, and *πλευρά*, a rib. Fr., *tétrapleure*. 1. Of Bentham, a genus of the *Leguminosae*, formerly referred to *Adenanthra*. 2. Of Parlatore, the genus *Tornabentia*. [A. 35.] — **T. heteropleura**. The only species of T. (1st def.); a West African tree. The seed pulp is used as a detergent. [A. 35.]

TETARGETIC, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-e}^2\text{'nt'i}^2\text{'k}$. For deriv. see *Tetra-* and *ARGENTUM*. Containing four atoms of silver in the molecule. [B.]

TETRASCELUS (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{'s(ra)s'se}^2\text{'l(ke)l-u}s^2\text{'s(u)s}$. From *tetra-*, four, and *σκέλος*, the leg. A monster having four lower extremities. [A. 34.]

TETRASPALOUS, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-se}^2\text{'p-a}^2\text{'l-u}s$. From *tetra-*, four, and *sepalum*, a sepal. Having four sepals. [A. 35.]

TETRASPORE, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-spo}^2\text{'r}$. From *tetra-*, four, and *σπορά*, a spore. Fr., *tétraspore*. A spore belonging to one of the groups that contain four spores each. [A. 35.]

TETRASTER (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{'st(r)a}^2\text{'st'i}^2\text{'u}^2\text{'r(ar)}$. Fr., *tétra-ster*. From *tetra-*, four, and *αστήρ*, a star. A cross-shaped figure formed in the ovum by the junction of a portion of the rays of four adjacent astra. [A. 15.] See also *Auerbach's VACUOLE*.

TETRASTICHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{'sti}^2\text{'k(sti)ch'2'i}^2\text{'s(a)s'i}^2\text{'s}$. Gen., -*as'os(-as'is)*. From *τετράστιχος*, in four rows. That form of congenital anomaly of the eyelids in which the lashes are arranged in four rows. [F.]

TETRASTICHIOUS, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{'st'i}^2\text{'k-u}s$. From *tetra-*, four, and *στίχος*, a row. In phylloclax, arranged in four vertical ranks. [A. 35.]

TETRASTOMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{'st(r)a}^2\text{'st'i}^2\text{'o}^2\text{'m(a)s}$. Gen., -*stom'atos(-atis)*. From *tetra-*, four, and *στόμα*, the mouth. An entozoon of the order *Trematoda*. [L. 16.] — **T. renale**. A species found rarely in the urine. It is ovoid, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, and provided with four suckers at the caudal extremity. [L. 16.]

TETRASULPHIDE, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{-su}^2\text{'l'f'id'id}$. A sulphur compound analogous to a tetrachloride (q. v.). [B.]

TETRAPELLURITE, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{'te}^2\text{'l'u}^2\text{'r-it}$. A compound of a normal tellurite with tellurium dioxide, containing four atoms of tellurium. [B. 3.]

TETRATHIONIC ACID, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{'thi-o}^2\text{'n'i}^2\text{'k}$. A dibasic acid, $\text{H}_2\text{S}_4\text{O}_6$. [B. 3.]

TETRAOMIC, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{'o-m'i}^2\text{'k}$. Lat., *tetra-atomicus* (from *tetra-*, four, and *άτομος*, uncut). Fr., *tétratomique*. Ger., *vieratomig*. Containing four atoms; of a compound, containing four atoms of replaceable hydrogen; of a radicle, having its combining capacity saturated by union with four hydrogen atoms. [B.]

TETRAVALENT, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ra}^3\text{'va}^2\text{'l-nt}$. See *QUADRIVALENT*.

TETRETHYL, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{-re}^2\text{'th'i}^2\text{'l}$. Fr., *tétréthyle*. Ger., *Teträthyl*. The chemical group $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$. [A. 38.] — **T. benzene**. A

liquid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$, of slight aromatic odor. [B. 3 (A. 38).] — **T'-ethylenediamine**. The compound $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{N}_2$. [B. 4.] — **T'phosphonium**. A radicle, $\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$. [B.] — **T'urea**. See under *ETHYLUREA*.

TETRETHYLARSONIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Te}^2\text{-re}^2\text{'th-i}^2\text{'l(u)l'}$ -*ars-on'i}^2\text{'u}^2\text{'m(u)m}. A univalent radicle, $\text{As}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$. [B.] — **T. chloride**. A substance, $\text{As}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4\text{Cl}+4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurring as deliquescent crystals. [B.] — **T. hydrate**. A deliquescent white mass, $\text{As}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4\text{OH}$. [B.] — **T. iodide**. The compound $\text{As}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4\text{I}$. [B.]*

TETRETHYLENE, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{-re}^2\text{'th-i}^2\text{'l-en}$. A radicle, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)_4 = \text{C}_8\text{H}_{16}$. [B.] — **T. alcohol**. **T. trioxydihydrate**. A liquid, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)_4\text{O}_2(\text{OH})_2$. [B. 2.]

TETRETHYLIC, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{-re}^2\text{'th-i}^2\text{'l-i}^2\text{'k}$. Containing four molecules of ethyl. [B.]

TETRETHYLSTIBONIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Te}^2\text{-re}^2\text{'th-i}^2\text{'l(u)l'}$ -*stib-on'i}^2\text{'u}^2\text{'m(u)m}. A univalent radicle, $\text{Sb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$. [B.] — **T. iodide**. The compound $\text{Sb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4\text{I}$. [B. 4.]*

TETRINIC ACID, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ri}^2\text{'n'i}^2\text{'k}$. A monobasic crystalline acid, according to Demogay, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$ or $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O})_2$; according to more recent observations, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O} \cdot \text{COOH}$. [B. 3.]

TETROL, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{'r-o}^2\text{'l}$. Fr., *tétrol*. Ger., *T*. A colorless liquid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$, of peculiar odor, obtained by the distillation of the salts of tetrachloric acid, and also found in the distillate from pine-wood. [B. 3, 4.]

TETROLIC ACID, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ro}^2\text{'l-i}^2\text{'k}$. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_2 = \text{CH}_3\text{C} \equiv \text{C} \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{OH}$. [B. 3 (A. 38); B. 4.]

TETRONAL, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{'r-o}^2\text{'n-a}^2\text{'l}$. A substance, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{N}_2 \cdot \text{C} \cdot \text{SO}_2 \cdot \text{C}_8\text{H}_8$, occurring as shining tabular crystals. It acts as a hypnotic. [B. 270 (A. 38).]

TETROXIDE, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ro}^2\text{'x'ld'id}$. Fr., *tétroxyde*. An oxygen compound analogous to a tetrachloride (q. v.). [B.]

TETROXYBENZOIC ACID, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ro}^2\text{'x-i}^2\text{'be}^2\text{'nz-o}^2\text{'i}^2\text{'k}$. Benzoic with the addition of four atoms of oxygen. [B.]

TETROXYCHLORIC ACID, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ro}^2\text{'x-i}^2\text{'klor'i}^2\text{'k}$. See *PERCHLORIC ACID*.

TETRURET, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{-ru}^2\text{'r-et}$. A substance, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_7\text{N}_3\text{O} = \text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{CO}-(\text{NH})-\text{CO}-(\text{NH})-\text{CO}-(\text{NH})-\text{CO}$ formed from biuret by decomposition in hydrochloric acid gas. [B.]

TETRYL, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{'r-i}^2\text{'l}$. See *BUTYL-Hydrated t. oxide*, *T. alcohol*, *T. hydrate*. See *BUTYL alcohol*.

TETRYLENE, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{'r-i}^2\text{'l-en}$. Fr., *tétrylène*. See *BUTYLENE*. — **T'dicarboxic** (or **T'dicarboxylic**) acid. The compound $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO} \cdot \text{OH})_2$. [B. 3 (A. 38).]

TETRYLIC, adj. $\text{Te}^2\text{'r-i}^2\text{'l-i}^2\text{'k}$. Fr., *tétrylque*. Containing or derived from tetryl. [B.] — **T. alcohol**. See *BUTYL alcohol*.

TETTER, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{'t-u}^2\text{'r}$. Ger., *étters*. A-S., *teter*, *tetr*. Lat., *serpigo*, *herpes*. Fr., *dartre*. Ger., *Zitter*, *Zittermal*, *Flechte*. A popular term for various common skin eruptions, especially the different forms of eczema. [G.] — **Brawny t.** See *Sporraea capitis*. — **Crusted t.** See *ECZEMA impetiginodes*. — **Dry t.** Dry or scaly eczema; eczema siccum, eczema squamosum. [G.] — **Eating t.** See *LUPUS* (2d def.). — **Honeycomb t.** See *ECZEMA impetiginodes*. — **Humid t.** See *ECZEMA*. — **Milky t.** See *CRUSTA lactea*. — **Moist t.** See *ECZEMA*. — **Pustular t.** See *IMPETIGO* (5th def.). — **Running t.** Eczema, especially eczema impetiginodes. — **Scaly t.** See *ECZEMA squamosum* and *PSORIASIS* (1st def.).

TETTER, v. tr. $\text{Te}^2\text{'t-u}^2\text{'r}$. To affect with tetter.

TETTERWORT, n. $\text{Te}^2\text{'t-u}^2\text{'r-wu}^2\text{'rt}$. See *CHELIDonium majus* (1st def.) and *Sanguinaria canadensis*.

TETY, n. A pustulo-crustaceous affection of the skin, chiefly about the nostrils and the mouth, among the natives of Madagascar, all of whom are said to have it sooner or later, but no one more than once. [Lacaze, "Jour. de méd. de Paris," June 17, 1882, p. 725.]

TEUCRIN, n. $\text{Teu}^2\text{'k-r'i}^2\text{'n}$. 1. A non-nitrogenous substance obtained from *Teucrium fruticans*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 128 (A. 50).] 2. Of Mosetig, an aqueous extract prepared from *Teucrium scordium*. Injected subcutaneously, it produces a sudden rise of temperature. T. injections have been used for cold tuberculous abscesses, fungous adenitis, actinomycosis, and lupus. ["Med. Record," March 4, 1893, p. 274 (A. 50).]

TEUCURIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Teu}^2\text{'k-r'i}^2\text{'u}^2\text{'m(u)m}$. Ger., *Teukerion* (from *Teukos*, Teucer, king of Troy). Fr., *germandrée*. Ger., *Gamander*; *Gamander*; a genus of the *Ajaceae*. [A. 35.] — **T. aureum**. Ger., *goldgelber Gamander*. Golden germander (or poly) of southern Europe. It and the related species *T. flavescens* were formerly official as *herba polii lutei*. [A. 35.] — **T. botrys**. Fr., *botrys*, *germandrée femelle*. Ger., *Traubengamander*. Jerusalem oak, the jagged germander of middle and southern Europe; a balsamic, aromatic species (formerly official as *herba botrys thamedrioides*), used as a tonic, stimulant, and febrifuge. [A. 35.] — **T. campanulatum**. Bell-shaped germander; a procumbent, smooth, square-stemmed herb sometimes confounded with other species of the genus. It is found in moist places in the Levant, Balearic Islands, Spain, Sicily, etc. [B. 35.] — **T. canadense**. American germander, wood-sage. It has a garlic-like odor, and is used like *T. scordium*. [A. 35.] — **T. capitatum**. Fr., *germandrée en tête*. Ger., *köpfiger Gamander*. A European and Siberian shrub. The herb, *herba polii montani* (*Anglorum*), is used like that of *T. polium*, of which Koch regards this as a variety. [A. 35.] — **T. chamædrys**. Fr., *calamendrier*, *chêneau*, *chénétte*, *germandrée officinale*, *herbe des fièvres*, *petit chêne*, *sauge amère*, *thériaque d'Angleterre*. Ger., *gemeiner* (oder *ächter*, oder *edler*) *Gamander*, *Erdwurmkrautkraut*, *Frauenbiss*, *Bergscholderkraut*. Wall (or

wild) germander, the *χαμαίδρις* of Dioscorides; an undershrub with a bitter, aromatic, slightly astringent taste, growing in southern and central Europe. The leaves and tops (*herba chamædryos*, seu *teucrii chamædryos*) were formerly used in uterine diseases, and as an alternative and febrifuge, etc. [a. 35.]—*T. creticum*. Ger., *cretischer Gamander*. A shrub of Candia, Egypt, and the Orient; perhaps the *κακόν* trepo of Dioscorides. The leafy flowering tops, *summitates polii cretici* (seu *polii angustifolii*, seu *rosmarini stachadis facies*), were formerly used like those of *T. polium*. [a. 35.]—*T. flavescens*. Ger., *gelblicher Gamander*. A species growing in southern Europe, especially southern France, used like *T. aureum*. [a. 35.]—*T. flavum*. Fr., *germandrée* (ou *pouliot*) *jaune*. Ger., *gelber Gamander*. A fragrant, balsamic, bitter shrub found in southern Europe. The herb, *herba teucrii flavi*, was formerly used like that of *T. chamædryos*. [a. 35.]—*T. fruticosum*. Ger., *strauchiger Gamander*. Tree-germander of northern Africa and parts of southern Europe. The Neapolitans, who call it *erba di Santo Lorenzo*, used it as a vulnerary. [a. 35.]—*T. inflatum*. Fr., *germandrée renflée*. A species found in the Antilles, having the properties of *T. capitatum*. [a. 35.]—*T. iva*. See *AUGUA IVA* and *AUGUA chamæpitys*.—*T. lucidum*. 1. Shining germander; a very smooth herbaceous species with tall, erect, square stems, crimson flowers in whorls, and shining leaves, closely allied to, but distinct from, *T. chamædryos*. 2. Of Sibthorp. *T. flavum*. [a. 35.]—*T. maritimum*. *T. marum*. Fr., *germandrée maritime*, *marum vrai*, *herbe au chat*. Ger., *Katzengamander*, *Katzenkraut*, *Moschuskraut*, *Mastichkraut*, *Mastizkraut*. Catthyme, Syrian herb-mastic; a plant of southern and middle Europe, Egypt, and Asia Minor, containing a peculiar stearoptene and having bitter, aromatic, stimulant properties. The flowering tops, *herba* (seu *summitates*) *mari veri* (seu *mari syriaci*), *herba Cyriaci* (seu *Syriaci*, seu *norisii*, seu *montanae*), *fruticulus teucrii mari foridus*, were formerly used in hysteria, amenorrhoea, nervous prostration, etc., and more recently, in the form of syrup and confection, in spasmodic cough. It was formerly substituted for lavender flowers in the preparation of pulvis asari compositus. It acts as an antispasmodic and emmenagogue. [a. 35.]—*T. massiliense*. Sweet-scented (or apple-scented) germander of Mediterranean regions. All parts are clothed with a soft, velvet-like pubescence, and exhale, if touched, a peculiar spicy odor compared to that of mallow apples. [a. 35.]—*T. montanum*. Fr., *germandrée de montagne*, *thym blanc*. Ger., *Berggamander*, *Bergpolei*. An undershrub of middle and southern Europe. The leaves and tops, *herba* (seu *summitates*) *polii montani* (*Germanorum*), were formerly used like those of *T. polium*. [a. 35.]—*T. officinale*. See *T. chamædryos*.—*T. palustre*. See *T. scorodum*.—*T. polium*. Ger., *Polei-Gamander*, *Bergpolei*. The *καδή* of the Arabs, probably the *πύλον* of Dioscorides, cat-thyme, huiwort, poly germander; a Mediterranean species, with aromatic leaves and flowering tops, *herba* (vel *summitates*) *polii montani* (seu *montani saliorum*, seu *monspeliaci*, seu *maritimi*, seu *erecti*), were formerly used in catarrh and asthma and in aromatic fomentations, and more recently, it is said, successfully, in cholera. [a. 35.]—*T. pyrenaicum*. Pyrenean germander; a creeping or diffusely branched species with orbicular, crenate, hairy leaves, and with flowers in dense tufts variegated with pale-yellow and purple. [a. 35.]—*T. scorodoides*. A species growing in southern Europe, having the properties of *T. scorodum*. [a. 35.]—*T. scorodum*. Fr., *germandrée scorodum*, *chamarras*, *germandrée aquatique* (ou *d'eau*). Ger., *Knoblauchgamander*, *Lachenknoblauch*, *Wasserlauch*, *Wasserbengel*, *Skordien-Gamander*, *Skordienkraut*. Garlic- (or water-) germander of Europe; a species with a garlic-like smell and a bitter, somewhat pungent taste. It is not now used, but the entire plant (excluding the root), was formerly employed as a tonic, diaphoretic, and antelmintic, as an antidote, and as an application to foul ulcers, under the name *herba scorodii vulgaris*, seu *nostrati*, *herba chamædryos aquaticae* (seu *palustris*). [a. 35.]—*T. scorodonia*. *T. silvestre*. Fr., *germandrée des bois*, *baume* (ou *sauge*, ou *germandrée sauvage*, *fausse sauge des bois*, *fauz chamarras* (ou *scorodum*). Ger., *gemeine Skordonia*, *wilde Salbei*, *Ackersalbei*, *Ackersalbeikraut*. Hind-head, mountain- (or garlic- or wood-) sage, wood-germander of western and southern Europe; formerly official as *herba scorodonia* (seu *salvia agrestis*, seu *salvia silvestris*), and used like *T. scorodum*, though less active. [a. 35.]—*T. thea*. Fr., *germandrée thé*, *thé commun des Cochinchinois*. Cochinchina tea; used as a digestive. [a. 35.]—*T. tomentosum*. A variety of *T. montanum*. [a. 35.]—*T. verum*. See *T. fruticosum*.

TEUFELSBUT-KIELKOPF (Ger.). n. *Toif'cels-brut-kelkopf*. The translation of an ancient term for the fleshy or blood mole.

TEVETOSIN, n. *Te've-et-or'in*. See **THEVETOSIN**.

TEXTURAL, adj. *Te'xt'u'ál*. From *textura*, texture. Fr., *t. Ger., geweblich*. Pertaining to the structure or texture of a tissue or part. [J.]

TEXTURE, n. *Te'xt'u'ál*. Gr., *ίστός*. Lat., *textura* (from *texere*, to weave). Fr., *t. Ger., Textur*. Bau. 1. See **TISSUE**. 2. The arrangement of the elements of the various forming tissues and organs. The t is also dependent on the character of the structural elements. [J. 16, 21, 23.] 3. Of mineral waters, the quality which causes them to impart a sensation of smoothness or roughness to the skin on its contact with them. [B. 5.]—**Alimentary t.** That portion of a body which is affected by the process of digestion; the digestible portion of a substance. [K.]

TEXTUS (Lat.), n. m. *Te'xt'u's* (u's). Gen., *te'xt'us*. From *texere*, to weave. See **TISSUE**.—**T. cellularis intermedius** (seu *laxus*). The part of the areolar tissue which does not penetrate the various organs. [J. 16.]—**T. cellularis parenchymalis** (seu *slipatus*). That part of the areolar tissue which penetrates the various organs and gives the proper tissue-elements support and connection. [J. 16.]—**T. cellularis strictus**. Connective tissue

which forms envelopes for various organs. [J. 16.]—**T. fibrosi**. See **STROMA** (1st and 2d def.).—**T. organicus**. See **T. cellularis parenchymalis**.—**T. papillaris**. See **CORPUS papillare**.

THÆRIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ther'* (tha'²e'r):i²-a². See **RADESYGE**.

THAL (Ger.), n. *Tha'l*. See **VALLECULA Reilii**.

THALAMENCEPHALON, n. *Tha'l-a'm-e'n-se'ff'a'l-o'n*. From *θάλαμος*, an inner room, and *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain. Ger., *Zwischenhirn*. That portion of the embryonic brain which includes the region of the third ventricle, the primary ocular vesicles, and the infundibulum. [A. 5.]

THALAMIFLORAL, **THALAMIFLOUS**, adj's. *Tha'l-a'm-i²-fl'o'r'ál*, *-fl'o'r'u's*. Lat., *thalamiflorus* (from *θάλαμος*, an inner chamber, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *thalamiflore*. Ger., *bodenblüthig*, *fruchtbodenblüthig*. Having the petals and stamens inserted upon the receptacle, as in the *Thalamiflora* (Fr., *thalamiflores*), which are De Candoille's first subclass of dicotyledons. The *Thalamiflora* (of Dumortier, an order of the *Bitegmia*) comprise the *Nymphaeaceae*, *Hydrophyllaceae*, etc. [a. 35.]

THALAMIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Tha'l(tha'l)-a'm(a'm)-i²-u's(m)u'm*. From *θάλαμος*, an inner chamber. Fr., *thalamion*. Ger., *Fruchtkörper* (1st def.). In lichens, (1) the thecium; (2) an organ of the apothecium, consisting of erect colorless threads, arising from the hypothecium and containing protoplasm; they press upon the theca and thus assist in expelling the spores. [a. 35.]

THALAMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Tha'l(tha'l)-a'm(a'm)-u's(u's)*. Gr., *θάλαμος*. Fr., *thalamé*. Ger., *T.* 1. See *Optic t.* 2. In botany, a receptacle; of some authors, a calyx. [a. 35.]—*Optic t.* Fr., *couche optique*. Ger., *Sehhügel*. An oval, grayish mass seen on the floor of the lateral ventricle, after removing the fornix and velum interpositum. It is bounded anteriorly and externally by the corresponding corpus striatum, from which it is separated by the tænia semicircularis. To its inner side lies the third ventricle of which it forms the lateral wall. Its lower surface forms the covering of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. Posteriorly it ends in two rounded masses, the geniculate bodies. The optic t. consists essentially of gray matter, with a thin external covering of white. In its interior are several distinct ganglionic masses or nuclei. [I. 15 (K).] Cf. *MEDIAN CENTRE of Luys*, *T. corporum cavernosorum*. See *Ceras penis*.—*T. fasciæ*. Ger., *Haube*. Certain nerve-fibres of the tectum which enter the optic thalamus. [I. 17 (K).]—*T. fructificationis*. Ger., *Befruchtungsstühl*. 1. The torus of a flower. 2. The hymenium of *Fungi*. 3. The hypothecium of lichens. [a. 35.]—*T. nervi optici* (seu *optico-rum*). *T. opticus*. See *Optic t.*—*T. regalis*. See *PERICARDIUM*.—*T. wurzel des Tractus opticus* (Ger.). Those fibres of the optic tract which may be traced directly to the optic t. [I. 6 (K).]

THALAMUSTIEL (Ger.), n. *Tha'l-a'm-us-stiel*. The reflected portion of the anterior pillar of the fornix, which turns upward from the corpora albicantia to enter the corresponding optic thalamus. [I. 17 (K).]—*Unterer T.* The inferior peduncle of the optic thalamus. [I. 17 (K).]—*Vorderer T.* The anterior peduncle of the optic thalamus. [I. 10 (K).]

THALASSIOPHYTES, n. pl. *Tha'l-a's-i²-o-fiz*. Lat., *thalassophyta*, *thalassophyta* usom *θαλασσιος*, marine, and *φύτον*, a plant). Fr., *t. Marine algæ*. [a. 35.]

THALASSOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. *Tha'l(tha'l)-la's(la's)-o(o)-fob(tho'b)²-i²-a²*. Fr., *thallasphobie*, the sea, and *φόβος*, panic fear. A morbid dread of the sea. [a. 34.]

THALASSOTHÉAPIE (Fr.), **THALASSOTHERAPIE** (Ger.), n's. *Tha'l-a's-o-tha's-o-pi-e*, *-pe'*. From *θάλασσα*, the sea, and *θεραπεία*, treatment by means of residence near the sea, sea-bathing, or a sea-voyage. [A. 319 (a. 21).]

THALGUT (Ger.), n. *Tha'l'gut*. A place in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, where there are saline, chalybeate, and gaseous springs. [L. 30, 41, 49 (a. 14).]

THALICTRINE, n. *Tha'l-i²-k'tren*. An alkaloid found in *Thalictrum macrocarpum*, giving that plant its toxic properties. It acts as a cerebro-spinal poison. [Dousmans (B).]

THALICTRUM (Lat.), n. n. *Tha'l(tha'l)-i²-k'tru'm(ru'm)*. Gr., *θάλκτρον*, *θαλκίτρον*. Fr., *pigamon*. Ger., *Wiesenraute*. Meadow-rue; a genus of ranunculaceous herbs. [a. 35.]—*T. anemonides*. See *ANEMONE thalictroides*.—*T. angustifolium*. *T. angustissimum*. A diuretic European species. [a. 34.]—*T. aquilegifolium*. *T. aquilegium*. *T. atro-purpureum*. Fr., *pigamon à feuilles d'ancolie*, *colombine plumée* (ou *plumacée*). Feathered (or tufted) columbine, Spanish-tuft, columbine meadow-rue; an Alpine species having the properties of *T. angustifolium*. [a. 35.]—*T. confertum*. *T. Cornuti*. Fr., *pigamon du Canada*. Canadian tall meadow-rue; a North American species, regarded as a powerful alexipharmic. [a. 35.]—*T. flavum*. Fr., *pigamon* (*des prés*), *fausse rhubarbe*, *piéd de Milan*, *rhubarbe des pauvres* (ou *des paysans*), *thalictro commun*. Ger., *gelbe Wiesenraute*, *Wasserraute*, *Feldrhabarber*, *Feldraute*. False (or poor man's) rhubarb, yellow-flowered (or maiden-hair, or small) meadow-rue of Europe and northern Asia. The root and herb, *radix et herba thalictri* (seu *rhabarbari pauperum*, seu *rhei pauperum*, seu *pseudo-rhabarbari*, seu *ruta pratensis*), are diuretic and purgative, and color the secretions yellow. The root is used in jaundice and as a febrifuge, and, together with the herb, as an application in cœcagia and backache. [a. 35.]—*T. foliolosum*. An East Indian species. The root is tonic and aperient, and is used for atonic dyspepsia and as a febrifuge; it is sometimes substituted for opium-root. [a. 35.]—*T. macrocarpum*. A species found in the Pyrenees. The root contains a neutral principle (macrocarpin) and a poisonous principle (thalictrine). [a. 35.]—*T. mexicanum*. 1. Of Hernandez, a species the root of which is used in ophthalmia and as a diuretic. Cf. *T. revolutum*. 2. Of De Candoille, an imperfectly known Mexican species, used like the preceding. [a. 35.]—*T. revolutum*. Ger., *umgerollte*

—**T. de la Terre-Neuve, T. rouge.** See *GAULTHERIA procumbens*. —**T. suisse.** 1. See *FALLTIANE* (2d def.). 2. Of the Fr. Cod. See *SPECIES VULNERARIAE*. —**Tisane de t.** [Fr. Cod.]. An infusion of 10 parts of tea-leaves in 1,000 of boiling water, strained after half an hour. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

THEA (Lat.), n. f. The(*the*)²/a². Fr., *thé*. Ger., *Theestrauch* (2d def.). 1. See *TEA*. 2. The tea-tree (or shrub); a genus of the *Ternstroemiaceae*, included by Bentham and Hooker in the genus *Camellia*. The *Theaceae* (of De Candolle, an order of plants including *T. Ternstroemia*, and *Gordonia*) are included by Bentham and Hooker in the tribe *Gordoniaceae*. [a, 35.] 3. The dried leaves of *T. viridis* [Aust. Ph., 1st ed. Hung. Ph.], of *T. chinensis* [Fr. Cod., Sn. Ph.], [B, 95 (a, 39).] —**Plos theae.** Ger., *Blumenthee, Kaiserthee*. The choicest variety of green tea. [a, 35.] —**T. assamensis, T. assamica.** Assam tea-tree, a form of *Camellia t.*, considered the parent species of all the cultivated varieties of the tea-plant. [a, 35.] —**T. chinensis.** See *CAMELLIA t.* —**T. helvetica.** See *SPECIES VULNERARIAE*. —**T. hungarica, T. mexicana.** See *CHENOPODIUM AMBROSIOIDES*. —**T. nigra.** Black tea. [a, 35.] —**T. romana, T. silesiaca.** See *CHENOPODIUM AMBROSIOIDES*. —**T. sinensis.** See *CAMELLIA t.* —**T. viridis.** 1. A form of *Camellia t.* [a, 35.] 2. See *GREEN TEA*.

THEAL, adj. The'l. Resembling *Thea*; belonging to the *Theales*, which are Lindley's t. alliance (Lat., *nixus thealis*) of the *Carycoaceae*, consisting of the *Ternstroemiaceae*. [a, 35.]

THEATRE, n. The'a²-tr'. Gr., *θέατρον* (from *θεᾶσθαι*, to look on). Lat., *theatrum*. Fr., *théâtre*. Ger., *Theater*. See *AMPHITHEATRE*.

THEBAIC, adj. Theb-a²/ik. Lat., *thebaicus* (from *Θήβαι*, Thebes, a city of Egypt). Fr., *thébaïque*. Pertaining to, composed of, or containing opium. [a, 17.]

THEBAINE, n. Theb'a²-en. Lat., *thebaina, thebainum* [Russ. Ph.], Fr., *thébaïne*. Gen., *Thebaica*. A very poisonous alkaloid, C₁₅H₁₇NO₄, found in opium, forming colorless, shining, foliate or prismatic crystals or a white crystalline powder, having no taste. The symbol Tb is sometimes used for it. [B, 93, 95, 118, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

THEBAÏSME (Fr.), n. Ta-ba²-es-m'. Opium poisoning. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

THEBENINE, n. Theb'en²-en. Fr., *thébéine*. Ger., *Thebenin*. An amorphous base isomeric with and obtained from thebaine. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

THEBOLACTIC ACID, n. Theb'o-l-a²/k'ti²k. Fr., *acide thébolactique*. A variety of lactic acid found in opium; identical with ethylenelactic acid. [a, 3.]

THECA (Lat.), n. f. Thek(thak)²/a². Gr., *θήκη* (from *τιθέναι*, to place). Fr., *thèque*. Ger., *T. Theka*. 1. A sheath, envelope, receptacle, case, or capsule. 2. The cup-like part of a goblet-cell. [J.] 3. See *CELL-MEMBRANE*, 4. In botany, a case; especially an anther-sac (of Grew, the anther itself), a capsule of *Musci*, or one of the oblong, cylindrical, or ovoid vesicles containing the spores in lichens. [a, 35.] —**T. cerebri.** See *CANIUM*. —**T. cordis.** See *PERICARDIUM*. —**T. folliculi.** Of von Baer, an envelope formed around a Graafian follicle by the fibrillation of a layer of young connective tissue following the heightened vascularity that accompanies the process of maturation. The internal layer (*tunica propria*) is vascular, and the external (*tunica fibrosa*) fibrillated. [A, 92.] —**T. medullaris spinalis, T. vertebralis.** See *SPINAL DURA*.

THECAPHORE, n. Thek'a²-for. Lat., *thecaphorum* (from *θήκη*, a chest, and *φορέω*, bearing). Fr., *thécaphore*. See *GYNOPHORE* (1st def.).

THECAPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Thek(thak)²-a²-pod(po²d)/i²-u²m(u²m). From *θήκη*, a chest, and *πους*, the foot. Fr., *thécapode*. The support of the fruit in caryophyllaceous plants. [a, 35.]

THECASPORES, n. pl. Thek'a²-sporz. From *θήκη*, a chest, and *σπορά*, a spore. Spores (sporida) produced in *Asci*. [a, 35.]

THECEITIS (Lat.), **THECEITIS** (Lat.), n's f. The(*the*)²-e²/i²e²/ti²s, thes(thak)²-i²e²/ti²s. Gen., -i²-idos (-idis). From *θήκη*, a case. See *TENOSTYNOVITIS* (1st def.).

THECIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. The²s(thak)²-i²d/i²-u²m(u²m). Dim. of *θήκη*, a case. Fr., *thécidium*. A one-seeded fruit with an adherent pericarp; now included under the term *achenium*. [a, 35.]

THECIUM (Lat.), n. n. The(*the*)²/i²-u²m(u²m). From *θήκη*, a case. The portion of an apothecium (of lichens) containing the thecae and thalamium. [a, 35.]

THECODONT, adj. Thek'o-do²nt. From *θήκη*, a case, and *ὀδόντος*, a tooth. Having the teeth lodged in alveoli. [L, 12.]

THECOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Thek(thak)²-o²(o²)-ste²g-nos²/i²s. Gen., -nos²/eos (-is). From *θήκη*, a case, and *στεγνωσις*, contraction. Fr., *thécosténose*. Contraction of the sheath of a tendon.

THEE (Ger.), n. Ta. See *TEA*. —**Abführender T.** [Ger. Ph.]. See *SPECIES LAXANTES* (3d def.). —**Bittert.** See *SPECIES AMARANTICAE*. —**Europäischer T.** The *Veronica officinalis*. [a, 35.] —**Kaisert.** See *FLOSTHEE*. —**Südsiet.** Maté. [B.] —**T'gemische.** See *SPECIES* (2d def.). —**T'strauch.** See *TEA* (2d def.) and *CAMELLIA thea*.

THEER (Ger.), n. Tar. See *TAR*. —**Holz't.** See *TAR* (2d def.). —**Norwegischer T.** Norway tar. [a, 38.] —**Rangoont.** See *RANGON PETROLEUM*. —**T'bäder.** Baths in which soap is used. [B, 108 (a, 14).] —**T'farbstoff.** See *ANILINE DYE*. —**T'glycerin.** A mixture of 3 parts of glycerin and 1 part of tar; used for dressing ulcers. [B, 108 (a, 14).] —**T'krätze.** Scabies occurring in laborers in tar-works. [B, 108 (a, 14).] —**T'krebs.** See *CHIMNEY-SWEEPS' CANCER*. —**T'mittel.** A medicine containing tar. [B, 108 (a, 14).]

—**T'pflaster.** See *EMPLASTUR PICIS LIQUIDÆ* (under *PIC*). —**T'pulver.** A mixture of 2 parts of coarsely powdered coal with 1 part of tar. [B, 108 (a, 14).] —**T'salbe.** See *UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ* (under *PIC*). —**T'seife.** See *SAPON PICEUS*. —**T'syrup.** See *SYRUPUS PICIS*. —**T'tinctur.** A solution of 1 part of tar in 12 parts of alcohol. [B, 8, 10 (a, 14).] —**T'werg.** Tarred oakum. [a, 14.]

THEIL (Ger.), n. Til. See *PART*. —**Felsen't.** See *PETROUS PORTION OF THE TEMPORAL BONE*. —**Gaument'.** The horizontal plate of the palate bone. —**Gelenkt'.** See the major list. —**Infundibular T. des Vorderhirns.** The portion of the primitive prosencephalon from which the infundibulum springs. [L, 10 (K).] —**Medialer T. der Schleienschicht** [Forel]. The medial fibres of the lemniscus area. [L, 17 (K).] —**Oecipital't.** des Gehirns. See *OCCIPITAL LOBE*. —**Orbitalt'.** The orbital surface of the frontal lobe. [L, 17 (K).] —**T'wandel.** See *MEROTROPE* (1st def.). —**Unterer T. der Hirnstiele.** See *SEGMENTUM* (1st def.). —**Vorderer lateraler T. des Abducenskerns.** The antero-lateral portion of the nucleus of the abducens nerve. [K.] —**Vorderer T. der Seisurs des Hippocampus** [Gratiolet]. See *HIPPOCAMPAL FISSURE*. —**Zitzent'.** See *MASTOID PROCESS*.

THEILBLATT (Ger.), n. Til'bla²t. See *FOLIOLÆ*.

THEILFRUCHT (Ger.), n. Til'fruch²t. See *MERICARP*. —**T'chen.** See *CARPEL*.

THEILFURCHEND (Ger.), adj. Til'furch²-e²nd. See *MEROBLASTIC*.

THEILING (Ger.), n. Til'un². See *CLEAVAGE, DIVISION* (1st def.), and *SEGMENTATION*. —**T'swandel.** See *MEROTROPE* (1st def.).

THEINE, n. The'en. Lat., *theina, theinum*. Fr., *théine*. Ger., *Thein*. The active principle of tea (*Camellia thea*); an alkaloid isomeric (by chemists considered identical) with caffeine but differing in its action, having but half the toxic power and producing more wakefulness and convulsive disturbance and less cardiac stimulation. It has been used subcutaneously in neuralgia. [Cassle, "Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic," Feb. 6, 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 10, 1888, p. 58 (a, 50); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv, p. 173 (a, 50); a, 17.]

THEION (Lat.), n. n. Thi²(the²)/i²-o²n. Gr., *θειον*. See *SULPHUR*.

THEIOTHERMA (Lat.), n. n. Thi²(the²)/i²-o²(o²)-thu²rm-(the²rm)/a². Gen., *therm(a)os (-atis)*. From *θεῖον*, sulphur, and *θερμα*, a hot spring. Fr., *théiotherme*. Ger., *Theiotherme*. A hot sulphurous spring. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

THEIOTHERMIN, n. Thi-o-thu²rm/i²zn. See *BAREGIN*.

THEISM, n. The'i²zm. From *thea, tea*. Fr., *théisme*. Chronic poisoning by tea; characterized by insomnia, cephalalgia, nervous trembling, irritable weakness of the heart, dyspepsia, and cachexia. [C. Éloy, "Union méd.," June 5, 1886, p. 917 (a, 50).]

THÉLALGIE (Fr.), p. Tal-a²/zhe. From *θήλη*, the nipple, and *άλγος*, pain. Pain in the nipple. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

THELASIS (Lat.), **THELASMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. The²l-(thal)/a²s(a²s)/i²s, the²l(thal)-a²/a²s(mu²s)/mu²t's. Gen., -a²/eos (the²lasis), -a²/mi. Gr., *θηλασμός* (from *θηλάειν*, to give suck). Fr., *thélasme*. Ger., *Säugen*. The act of suckling. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

THELASTRIA (Lat.), n. f. The²l(thal)-a²st(a²st)/ri²-a². Gr., *θηλάστρια* (from *θηλάειν*, to give suck). Fr., *thélastrie*. Ger., *Amme*. A wet-nurse. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

THELE (Lat.), n. The²l(thal)/e(a). Gen., *thel'es*. Gr., *θήλη*. See *MAMMA* and *NIPPLE*.

THELEPHORA (Lat.), n. f. The²l(thal)-e²(af²)/o²r-a². From *θήλη*, the nipple, and *φορέω*, bearing. Fr., *théléphore*. Ger., *Warzenpilz* (2d def.). 1. See *PALMELLA*. 2. A genus of *Fungi* typical of a group (the *Thelophoreae* [Fr., *théléphorées*], or *Thelopherei* [Fr., *théléphores*]), comprising the simplest forms of the *Hymenomyces*. [a, 35.] —**T. puteana.** A species causing dry-rot, especially in pine-wood. [a, 35.] —**T. sanguinea.** See *HYPOCHYNUS RUBRO-CINCTUS*.

THELIGONUM (Lat.), n. n. The²l(thal)-i²g/o²a²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *θηλιγόνον* (from *θήλυς*, female, and *γίγνυσθαι*, to come into being). Written also, preferably, *Theligionum*. A genus of the *Theligiaceae* (a tribe of the *Urticaceae*). [a, 35.] —**T. alsinoidemum, T. cynocrambe.** Fr., *chou de chien*. The *κυνοκράμβης* of Dioscorides, dog's cabbage; an aperient potherb of Mediterranean regions. [a, 35.]

THELITIS (Lat.), n. f. The²l(thal)-i²e²/ti²s. Gen., -i²-idos (-idis). From *θήλη*, the nipple. Fr., *thélite*. Ger., *Brustwarzenentzündung*. Inflammation of the nipple.

THELONCUS (Lat.), n. m. The²l(thal)-o²n²k/u²s(u²s). From *θήλη*, the nipple, and *γκνος*, a tumor. Fr., *théloncus*. Swelling of the nipple or breast.

THELOPHLEBOSTEMMA (Lat.), n. n. The²l(thal)-o²(o²)-fle²b-o²(o²)-ste²m/ma²s. Gen., -stem/ma²os (-atis). From *θήλη*, the nipple, *φλέψ*, a vein, and *στέμμα*, a wreath. Fr., *thélophlébostemme*. See *CIRCULUS VENOSUS MAMMÆ*.

THELORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. The²l(thal)-o²r-raj(r'a²g)/i²-a². From *θήλη*, the nipple, and *ρῑγνυσθαι*, to burst forth). Fr., *thélorrhagie*. Hemorrhage from the nipple. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

THELOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. The²l(thal)-o²(o²)-spa²z(spa²s)/mu²s(mu²s). From *θήλη*, the nipple, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. Fr., *thélospasme*. Spasm in the nipple. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

THELOSTEOPHYTE, n. The²l-o²st/e²-o²-fit. Lat., *thelostoeophytum* (from *θήλη*, the nipple, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *φυτόν*, a growth). Fr., *thélostéophyte*. Ger., *Thelostoeophyt*. Of Lobstein, a nipple-shaped exostosis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

THÉLOTHISME (Fr.), **THÉLOTHISME** (Fr.), n's. Tal-ot-es-m'. From *θήλη*, the nipple, and *ὠθισμός*, a thrusting forward. Erection of the nipple. See under *ERECTIO*.

THELOTREMA (Lat.), n. n. *The(thal)-o(-s)-trem(tram)/a^s*. Gen., *-trem/atos (-atis)*. Fr., *thélotrème*. Ger., *Brustflechte*. A genus of lichens typical of the *Thelotrema* (a tribe of the *Placodes*). [a, 35.]—**T. cinchonarum**. A species occurring on yellow cinchona-bark. [a, 35.]—**T. myriocarum**. A species found on red cinchona-bark. [a, 35.]—**T. urceolae**. A species found on the bark of *Cinchona lancifolia*. [a, 35.]

THELYBLAST, n. *The(ly)-blast*. Of Minot, the ovum after the extrusion of the polar globules. The oospore of Balfour. [G.]

THELYCUS (Lat.), adj. *The(ly)(th)(u^s)-k(-u^s)/a^s*. Gr., *θηλυκός*. Fr., *thélyque*. See FEMALE (1st def.).

THELYGONIA (Lat.), n. f. *The(ly)(th)(u^s)-gon/(-goⁿ)/a^s*. Gr., *θηλυγονία* (from *θηλυς*, female, and *γενεσθαι*, to come into being). 1. The procreation of female children. 2. Nymphomania. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

THELYGONUM (Lat.), n. n. *The(ly)(th)(u^s)-g(-goⁿ)/a^s-u(-u^m)*. See THELYGONUM.

THELYTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. *The(ly)(th)(u^s)-tos/(-to^s)/a^s*. Gr., *θηλυτοκία* (from *θηλυκός*, to bear females). Parthenogenesis (1st def.) with the production of females only. [a, 32.]

THENAL, adj. *Then'al*. From *θένα*, the palm of the hand. Pertaining to the anterior surface of the arm. [L.]

THENAR (Lat.), n. n. *Then(thēn)/a^r*. Gen., *then/aros (-aris)*. Gr., *θέναρ*. Fr., *thénar*. The palm of the hand; improperly used as an Eng. adj. for palmar and plantar.—**T. pollicis**. See T. EMNENCE.

THEOBROMA (Lat.), n. f. and n. *The(thē)-o(-s)-brom/a^s*. Gen., *-brom/ia^s, -brom/atos (-is)*. From *θεός*, a god, and *βρώμα*, food. Fr., *théobrome*. Ger., *Kakaobaum*. A genus of tropical American trees of the *Sterculiaceae*. All the species apparently furnish some variety of cacao. [a, 35.]—**Oil of lat.** *oleum theobromae* (see *theobromatis*, seu cacao), *oleum concretum e semine theobromae cacao*. Fr., *beurre de cacao*. Sp., *aceite de cacao* [Sp. Ph.]. Ger., *Cacaobutter*. Cacao-butter; a yellowish-white, solid fat obtained from cacao. It melts between 30° and 35° C. It is used in pomades, etc., for coating pills and making suppositories, and, smeared on the skin, as a protective and to reduce fever. [B; a, 35.]—**Semen theobromatis**, *Semina theobromae*. See CACAO (1st def.).—**T. angusta**. See *Asroma angusta*.—**T. bicolor**. Fr., *théobrome de deux couleurs*. Ger., *zwei/farbiger Kakaobaum* [Sp. Ph.]. Of Colombia, Brazil, and especially the warmer parts of New Granada. The seeds constitute Caraca cacao. [a, 35.]—**T. cacao**. Fr., *théobrome cultivé, cacaoier, cabasse*. Ger., *düchter Kakaobaum*. Cacao (or cocoa) tree, chocolate-nut tree; a species found wild in tropical America and cultivated in most tropical countries, especially Venezuela, for its seeds (see CACAO, 1st def.), which yield oil of t. and are a stimulating, nutritive article of diet. The seed-shells are tonic, and a gum exuding from the stem of the tree is employed in diarrhoea and dysentery. [a, 35.]—**T. guazuma**. See *GUAZUMA ulmifolia*.—**T. guianense**. A Guiana species, probably the source of Cayenne cacao. The fruit yields a vinous beverage and, by distillation, a spirit. [a, 35.]

THEOBROMIC ACID, n. The o-brom/¹²k. A monobasic crystalline acid, C₁₈H₁₂O₆ of the fatty-acid series, occurring in cacao-butter. It is not certainly known to exist. [B, 3.]

THEOBROMINE, n. The o-brom/en¹². Lat., *theobrominum*, *theobromina*. Fr., *théobromine*. Ger., *Theobromin*. An alkaloid, C₁₇H₁₅N₃O₆, obtained from the fruit and rind of the *Theobroma cacao* found also in small amount in the young leaves of Himalaya tea. [B, 3 (a, 38); B.]

THEODORETUS (Lat.), n. m. *The(thē)-o(-s)-dor-et(at)/u^s*. Gr., *θεοδωτήρης* (from *θεός*, a god, and *δωρῆς*, freely given). An old anticephalalgic remedy. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

THEOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. *The(thē)-o(-s)-man(mān)/a^s*. From *θεός*, a god, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *théomanie, théomaniac*. Ger., *religiöser Wahnsinn*. Religious monomania, often accompanied by hallucinations of sight, hearing, and touch. The patient believes himself to be under direct and immediate divine influence or inspiration, or even to be God himself. [Ball, "Bull. méd.," June 17, 1889, p. 795 (a, 18).]

THEOPHILLUM (Lat.), n. n. *The(thē)-o(-s)-phill/(-u^m)*. From *θεός*, a god, and *φίλος*, loved. Of Trallianus, a certain collyrium containing saffron, etc. [B, 78 (a, 14).]

THEOPHRASTA (Lat.), n. f. *The(thē)-o(-s)-fra/sti/ra^s*. From *Θεόφραστος*, a Greek philosopher. Of Jussieu, a genus of the *Theophrasteae* (a tribe of the *Myrsineae*). The T. of Linnaeus is referred to *Clavija*. [a, 35.]—**T. americana**. Fr., *coquemollier, arbre de Théophraste*. A tree of the Antilles (referred to the genus *Clavija*). The leaves are used in fowl ulcers and in farcy. [a, 35.]

THEOPHYLLA (Lat.), n. f. *The(thē)-o(-s)-phill/(-u^s)/a^s*. For deriv., see THEA and PHYLLOM. Of Rafinesque, the genus *Thea*. [a, 35.]

THEOPHYLLINE, n. The o-phill/en¹². A substance, C₇H₈N₄O₆, isomeric with theobromine and paraxanthine, obtained from an alcoholic extract of tea. It forms thin, narrow, colorless crystals. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 8, 1890, p. 148 (a, 50).]

THEOPLEGIA (Lat.), **THEOPLESIA** (Lat.), n's. *The(thē)-o(-s)-pleg/(-plas)/a^s*. From *θεός*, a god, and *πληγή*, to strike. See APOPLEXY.

THEORIA (Lat.), n. f. *The(-o^r)-ia^s*. Gr., *θεωρία* (from *θεωρεῖν*, to look at). See THEORY.

THEORIE (Ger.), n. *Ta(-o^r)-eⁱ*. See THEORY.—**Kratzt¹**. See PSOROTHERIA.—**Wirbelt¹** des Schädels. The theory that the skull is made up of modified vertebrae. [L, 115 (a, 50).]

THEORY, n. *The(-o^r)-i²*. Gr., *θεωρία* (from *θεωρεῖν*, to look at). Lat., *theoria*. Fr., *théorie*. Ger., *Theorie*. An idea or hypothesis

sufficient to serve as a basis for an explanation or for action. [a, 48.]—**Apposition** t. The t. of the growth of a tissue by the deposit of cells from without. [a, 34.]—**Atomic** t. 1. Of the ancients, the t. that all matter consists of very minute, hard, absolutely indestructible bodies called atoms. 2. Of Dalton and succeeding chemists, the t. that molecules of substances are built up of one or more atoms, each of which represents a certain definite amount of a chemical element, which amount always remains constant, going into and out of combination without suffering increase or decrease. [B.]—**Binary** t. In chemistry, that t. of the composition of salts which regards them as made up of two constituents, acid and basic. [B, 2.]—**Cell** t. See CELL t.—**Darwinian** t. See EVOLUTION (2d def.).—**Diblastic** t. Of Nägeli, the t. that the presence, successively or simultaneously, of two different kinds of microbes is requisite to explain the nature and progress of great epidemics. [L, 164 (a, 27).]—**Difference** t. A t. proposed by Hermann to explain the presence of electrical currents in muscles and nerves. The normal, intact muscle or nerve is said to be electro-positive, and a dying muscle or nerve electro-negative. [Landois (K).]—**Dualistic** t. See BINARY t.—**Erysipelatous** t. Ger., *erysipelatöse* (oder *rosige*) *Theorie*. Of Eisenmann, Pouteau's modification of the phlogistic t., according to which puerperal fever was due to any erysipelatous inflammation within the abdomen. [a, 37.]—**Gastric** t. A theory in which every villus's t. of the causation of disease by the accumulation of biliary and mucous materials in the primæ viæ. [A, 57.]—**Genetic** t. The t. of the psychical perception of distance, form, etc. [a, 34.]—**Germ** t. 1. See BIOGENESIS. 2. The t. of the production of certain diseases by living micro-organisms or their products.—**Goltz's statical** t. A t. with reference to the function of the sensils according to which a primary specific alteration of the head, pressure is exerted by the endolymph on some portion of the canals, the ampullar nerve-terminations being thus excited and sensations of position transmitted to the cerebrum. [Landois (K).]—**Graft** t. A t. that disease is caused by means of organic particles from diseased persons becoming ingrafted in healthy individuals. [a, 34.]—**Hæmatic** t. Ger., *Hämatotheorie*. A t. of the origin of fevers in which a general alteration of the blood. [A, 57.]—**Kinetic** t. Of Brown, a t. of the functions of the semicircular canals which assumes that the corresponding canals on both sides are symmetrical organs which are together concerned with the movement of the head in a certain direction. [Landois (K).]—**Kirchhoff's** t. The t., now generally accepted, that the black lines of the spectrum are caused by the passage of light through the vapors of bodies which by themselves would give bright lines in the same position when incandescent. [a, 49.]—**Mechanical** t. of medicine. See IATROMATHEMATICS.—**Monoblastic** t. of disease. Of Nägeli, a t. that disease is due to microphytes that must pass through a developmental stage in some medium after leaving the body of those affected in order to reinfect. [a, 34.]—**Neuro-muscle** t. A t. that a central ganglionic cell, its nerve-fibre, and the muscle connected therewith are developed from a single cell. [a, 34.]—**Neuropathic** t. of glaucoma. Of Donders, a t. that irritation of the choroidal nerves caused a neurosis of secretion that resulted in glaucoma. [a, 34.]—**Phlogistic** t. A t. of febrile diseases which accounted the local inflammations as the cause of the general disturbance. [A, 57.] See also *Erysipelatous* t.—**Physiological** t. Of Autenrieth, a t. of the causation of certain diseases really a t. of metastasis, as of the lochia or the milk. It was held that during pregnancy there was an internal accumulation of the juices, especially affecting the uterus, but that after delivery they had a tendency to pass outward by the sweat, the lochia, and the milk; in case the latter secretions were impeded, the stream took some other direction, as to the head, the chest, or most frequently, the abdomen. [A, 57.]—**Pre-existence** t. Of Du Bois-Reymond, the t. that electric currents are normally present in muscles and nerves before they are divided. [K, 3.] Cf. *Difference* t.—**Telluric** t. Of Pettenkofer and Nägeli, the t. that epidemic diseases are due to microbes of the soil penetrating into the lungs and digestive organs, and thence into the blood. [L, 164 (a, 27).]—**Transmutation** t. The t. of the change of one species or element into another species or element. [a, 34.]

THEQUE (Fr.), n. Tēk. See THECA.

THERANTHROPISMUS (Lat.), n. m. *The^r(thar)-a²nth-(a²nth)-ro²p(-trop)-/a^s*. From *θηρ*, a wild beast, and *άνθρωπος*, a man. See ZOANTHROPY.—**T. fictus**. Of Krause, lycanthropy. [a, 34.]

THERAPEIOLOGY, n. *The^r-a²p(-i²)-o²/o²-i²*. From *θεραπεία*, medical treatment, and *λόγος*, understanding. Of M'Lachlan, therapeutics. [a, 34.]

THERAPEUTIC, adj. *The^r-a²p(-u²)/a^s*. Gr., *θεραπευτικός* (from *θεραπεύω*, to do service). Pertaining to therapeutics. [D.]

THERAPEUTICS, n. sing. *The^r-a²p(-u²)/a^s*. Gr., *θεραπευτική* (from *θεραπεύω*, to do service). Fr., *thérapeutique*. Ger., *Therapie, Therapeutik*. It., *terapeutica*. Sp., *terapéutica*. The science and practice of the application of remedies for disease. [a, 48.]—**Mediate** t. The medication of an infant through the medium of its mother's milk.—**Suggestive** t. Fr., *thérapeutique suggestive*. The treatment of disease by hypnotic suggestion. [a, 34.]

THERAPEUTIQUE (Fr.), n. *Ta(-a²)-p(-u²)-ēk*. See THERAPEUTICS.—**T. paradoxale**. Paradoxical therapeutics; a collective term for paradoxical and unexpected effects of drugs. ["Rev. méd.," Oct. 17, 1885, p. 616.]—**T. thermale**. The treatment of disease by the use of hot mineral waters internally and externally. [a, 34.]

THERAPEUTIST, n. *The^r-a²p(-u²)/a^s*. Fr., *thérapeutiste*. Ger., *Therapeutiker, Therapeutiker*. A practitioner of therapeutics.

THERAPIE (Ger.), n. *Ta(-a²)-p(-ē)*. See THERAPEUTICS.—**Kinesit¹**. See MEDICAL GYMNASIACS.—**Pneumatische** T. See PNEUMATIC TREATMENT.

THERAPY, n. *The^r-a²p(-i²)-ē*. Gr., *θεραπεία*. See THERAPEUTICS.

THERENCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Ther²(thar)-e²n(e²n²)-se²f. (ke²f/a²l(a²l)-u²s(u²s)). From *thēp*, a wild beast, and *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain. Having the radius fixus making an angle of from 116° to 129° with the line uniting the punctum nasofrontale and the punctum alae vomeris. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthropol.", xv, Supp. (a, 50).]

THERENABIAN, n. Ther²e²n-i²a²b²i²n. Oriental manna.

THEREOBROMA (Lat.), n. n. Ther²e²(a)-o(o²)-brom²a². Gen., -brom²atos (-atis). From *thēpos*, of summer, and *βρώμα*, food. Fr., *thérobrome*. Ger., *Sommerkost*. Summer-diet, a variety of chocolate. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

THEREOCATARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ther²e²(a)-o(o²)-ka²t- (ka²t)-a²r(ā²r)ru²s(ru²s)). From *thēpos*, of summer, and *κατάρρῃος*, catarrh. Fr., *thérocattarrhe*. Ger., *Sommerkatarrh*. See *HAY FEVER*.

THERIACA (Lat.), n. f. Ther²(thar)-i²(i²a²k(a²k)-a²). From *θηριακή* (*thēriakos*), an antidote against animals' bites. Fr., *thériacque*. Ger., *Theriak*. 1. An old name for opium flavored with nutmeg, cardamom, and mace, or with saffron and ambergris; afterward for other confections of opium (see *Confectio opii*). 2. See *ÉLECTUAIRE thériacal*. 3. Of the Br. Ph. see *MOLASSES*. 4. Of the Austr. and Hung. Ph's a mixture of powdered opium with 120 times as much electuarium aromaticum. [B, 81 (a, 35); B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Radix theriaca*. The root of *Valeriana phu*. [a, 35].—*T. Andromachi*. See *ÉLECTUAIRE thériacal*.—*T. celestis*. See *LAUDANUM*.—*T. electuarium*. See *Confectio opii*.—*T. londonensis*. See *Cataplasma CUMIN*.

THERIAQUE (Fr.), n. T²e²r²-a²k. See *THERIACA* and *Confectio opii*.—*T. des pauvres*, *T. des paysans*. See *ALLIUM SATIVUM*.—*T. diatessaron*. See *DIATESSARON*.—*T. du foie*. Rhubarb. [A, 35.]

THERIODECTOS (Lat.), adj. Ther²(thar)-i²(i²a²k)-de²kt(dakt)-u²s(u²s). Gr., *θηριοδεκτος* (from *thēpion*, a wild beast, and *δάκνειν*, to bite). Fr., *thériodecte*. Bitten by a venomous animal, especially a snake. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

THERIODIC, adj. Ther²-i²-od²i²k. Gr., *θηριώδης* (from *thēp*, a wild beast, and *είδος*, resemblance). Malignant. [D.]

THERIOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ther²(thar)-i²-om²a². Gen., -om²atos (-atis). Gr., *θηρίωμα* (from *thēpion*, a wild beast). A chronic and malignant or semi-malignant ulcer. [E.]

THERIOMORPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ther²(thar)-i²-o(o²)-mo²r²f-i²a². See *THERIOMORPHA*.

THERIOTOMY, n. Ther²-i²-o²t²/om²-i². Lat., *theriotomia* (from *thēpion*, a wild beast, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *thériotomie*. See *ZOOTOMY*.

THERMA (Lat.), n. f. Ther²rm(thē²rm)/a². Gr., *θερμα* (from *θερμός*, hot). 1. See *HEAT* (1st def.). 2. A warm spring. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

THERMACOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ther²rm(thē²rm)-a²k(a²k)-o(o²)-je²n(ge²n²e²s)-i²s. Gen., -genes²eos (-gen²esis). From *θερμὸν*, heat, *ἀεός*, remedy, and *γένεσις*, creation. Of Alvarenga, the action of a remedy on the temperature. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

THERMÆMUS (Lat.), adj. Ther²rm(thē²rm)-em²(a²s²e²m)-u²s(u²s). From *θερμός*, hot, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *thermène*. Ger., *warmblütig*. Warm-blooded.

THERMÆSTHESIMETER, n. Ther²rm-e²s-thez-i²-o²m²-e²t-u²r. From *θερμὸν*, heat, *αἰσθητός*, feeling, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Ger., *Thermæsthesiometer*. An instrument for testing the power of an individual to appreciate differences in temperature. [D, 35.]

THERMAL, adj. Ther²rm²l. Lat., *thermalis*. Fr., *t*. Ger., *t*. Pertaining to heat or to hot springs. [a, 48.]

THERMAL ACID SPRINGS, n. Ther²rm²l. A place in Inyo County, California, where there are hot springs flowing between banks of crystallized sulphur. [Anderson (a, 14).]

THERMALBRUNNEN (Ger.), **THERMALQUELLE** (Ger.), n's. Te²rm-a²l²brun-ne²n, -kwe²l²le². A hot spring.

THERMALWASSER (Ger.), n. Te²rm-a²l²va²s-se²r. The water of a hot spring.

THERMANTERION (Lat.), n. n. Ther²rm(thē²rm)-a²nt(a²nt)-er(ar)²-i²-o²n. Gr., *θερμαντήριον*. Fr., *thermanterion*. A vessel for heating a liquid. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

THERMANTIC, adj. Ther²rm-e²nt²i²k. Gr., *θερμαντικός* (from *θερμαίνω*, to heat). Lat., *thermanticus*. Fr., *thermantique*. Ger., *erwärmend*. Promoting warmth. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

THERMANTIDOTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ther²rm(thē²rm)-a²nt(a²nt)-i²d²-o²t²-u²m(u²m). From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *ἀντιδότης*, an antidote. Ger., *Thermantidot*. A remedy against heat, or against fever-heat. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

THERMASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ther²rm(thē²rm)-az(a²s)/i²-a². Gr., *θερμασία*. Warmth, heat. [A, 311 (a, 21).]

THERMASMA (Lat.), n. n. Ther²rm(thē²rm)-a²z(a²s)/ma². Gen., -as²ματος (-atis). Gr., *θερμασμα*. A warm fomentation. [A, 311 (a, 21).]

THERMESTHÉSIE (Fr.), n. Te²rm-e²st-az-e. Capability of feeling heat.

THERMIC, adj. Ther²rm²i²k. From *θερμὸν*, heat. Fr., *thermique*. Pertaining to or due to heat. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

THERMO-ANÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. Ther²rm(thē²rm)-o(o²)-a²n²(a²n)-e²s(a²s)-thez(i²s)/i²-a². From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *ἀναίσθησία*, want of feeling. Fr., *thermoanesthésie*. Insensibility to heat or cold or to variations of temperature. [D, 35.]

THERMO-CAUTERY, n. Ther²rm-o-ka²t²e²r-i². From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *καυτήριον*, a branding iron. Fr., *thermo-cautére*. Ger., *Thermokauter*. See *THERMO-CAUTERY*.

THERMOCHEMISTRY, n. Thu²rm-o-ke²m²/i²st-ri². From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *χημεία*, chemistry. Fr., *thermochimie*. The science of heat in its chemical relations. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

THERMOCHORTON (Lat.), n. n. Thu²rm(thē²rm)-o(o²)-ko²rt-(ch²o²rt)/o²n. From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *χόρτος*, grass. In the time of Hippocrates, the *Erythraea centaurium*, which is still employed in the chronic fevers of Oriental countries. [X. Landerer, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.", xlviii, p. 193 (a, 21).]

THERMOCHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Thu²rm(thē²rm)-o(o²)-kros-(ch²ros)/i²s. Gen., -chro²eos (-is). From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *χρῶσις*, a coloring. Fr., *thermochose*. Ger., *Thermochrose*, *Wärmefärbung*. The property of absorbing heat-rays of a certain degree of refrangibility and allowing others to pass through. [B.]

THERMO-DIFFUSION, n. Thu²rm-o-di²f-fu²zhu²n². From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *diffusio*, a spreading out. Gaseous diffusion as the result of the unequal heating of a gaseous mass. [B, 2.]

THERMODYNAMICS, n. sing. Thu²rm-o-di²n-a²m²/i²ks. From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *δυναμικός*, powerful. Fr., *thermodynamique*. The science of the relations of heat to mechanical work. [a, 48.]

THERMO-ELECTRICITY, n. Thu²rm-o-e²-le²kt-ri²s/i²t-i². From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *ἤλεκτρον*, amber. Fr., *thermo-électricité*. Ger., *Thermoëlektrizität*. Electricity produced by an increase or decrease of temperature. [a, 48.]

THERMOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Thu²rm(thē²rm)-o(o²)-je²n(ge²n²e²s)-i²s. Gen., -es²eos (-gen²esis). From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *γένεσις*, production. The production of heat, especially in the animal organism. [a, 34.]

THERMOGENIC, THERMOGENOUS, adj's. Thu²rm-o-je²n²/i²k, -o²j²e²n²-u²s. Lat., *thermogen* (from *θερμὸν*, heat, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender). Heat-producing. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

THERMO-INHIBITORY, adj. Thu²rm-o-i²n-hi²b²/i²t-or-i². From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *inhibere*, to keep back. Preventing or retarding thermogenesis. [a, 34.]

THERMOLE (Lat.), n. f. Thu²rm(thē²rm)-o²le(la). Gen., -ol²es. Gr., *θερμολή*. Of Hippocrates, feverish heat. [A, 311 (a, 21).]

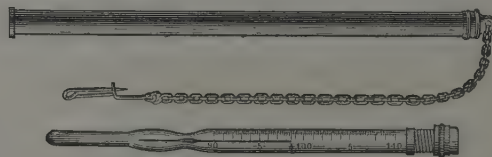
THERMOLUSIA (Lat.), n. f. Thu²rm(thē²rm)-o(o²)-lu²z(lus)/i²-a². From *θερμὸν*, hot, and *λούειν*, to wash. A hot bath. [a, 14.]

THERMOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Thu²rm(thē²rm)-o²l²/i²(u²s)-i²s. Gen., -ys²eos (-ol²ysis). From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *λύσις*, a loosing. 1. The decomposition of a body under the influence of a high temperature, with a subsequent recombination on cooling. [B, 6.] 2. The dissipating of animal heat. [a, 34.]

THERMOLYTIC, adj. Thu²rm-o-li²t²/i²k. Pertaining to thermolysis. [a, 34.]

THERMOMAGNETISM, n. Thu²rm-o-ma²g²-ne²t-i²zm. From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *μάγνης*, a magnet. Fr., *thermomagnétisme*. Magnetism produced by heat. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

THERMOMETER, n. Thu²rm-o²m²-e²t-u²r. From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *thermomètre*. Ger., *T*. An instrument or apparatus for measuring degrees or variations of sensible heat. Its construction is based on the property possessed by certain substances of expanding or contracting regularly as the temperature is increased or diminished. The ordinary t. consists of a bulb communicating with a tube of very small bore, the bulb and adjacent part of the tube containing mercury, while the distant part of the tube is empty. With a rise of temperature the mercury expands so as to fill more and more of the tube. The temperature is indicated by a scale attached to the tube. The scale is graduated by marking off equal intervals as degrees, the unvarying distance between the marks that indicate the freezing point and boiling point of water being divided into 180 of these degrees in the *Fahrenheit* t., 100 degrees in the *centigrade* t., or *Celsius*'s t., and 80 in *Réaumur*'s t. The freezing point of water is the zero in the centigrade t. and *Réaumur*'s t., but *Fahrenheit* put his zero 32° below that point, and the boiling points of water in the three are thus 100°, 80°, and 212°. The *Fahrenheit* scale (symbol, Fahr. or F.) is that in general use, especially for meteorological and clinical observations; but in some countries the centigrade (symbol C.), which is that now chiefly employed in scientific research, takes its place; they are connected by the formula F = 3/2 C. + 32°. For very low temperatures alcohol is used instead of mercury, and very high temperatures are measured by the pyrometer. [a, 48].—*Air t.* Ger., *Luft t.* A t. in which the temperature is measured by the expansion of air. [a, 48].—*Bréguet's t.* A t. for measuring small differences of temperature by the expansion of a metallic spiral. [B.].—*Celsius's t.* As commonly used, the centigrade t., but *Celsius* made the boiling point of water 0° and the freezing point 100°.



CLINICAL THERMOMETER.

[a, 48].—*Centigrade t.* See under *T. Cerebral t.* An instrument for taking the temperature of the surface of the head. [D.] Cf. *Cerebral thermometry*.—*Clinical t.* A t. for ascertaining the temperature of the body. It has a thin bulb and is usually self-registering. Cf. *Surfact.*.—*De Lisle's t.* A t. formerly used in Russia, having the boiling point of water marked zero and the freezing point placed at 150°. [a, 35].—*Fahrenheit t.* Ger.,

Fahrenheit's T. See under *T.*—**Fever t.** See *Clinical t.*—**Hermann and Pfister's t.** A t. for simultaneously registering maximum and minimum temperatures measured by the expansion of a spiral strip made up of steel and brass. [B.]—**Immich's metallic t.** An exceedingly sensitive t. of small size, the action of which depends on the expansion or contraction of a metallic tube filled with a highly expansive liquid. The instrument is practically self-registering, as several seconds elapse before the indicator moves backward after a temperature has been taken. No shaking down is necessary, for it accommodates itself readily to an altered temperature. ["N. Y. Med. Jour." Apr. 24, 1886, p. 480 (a, 50).]—**Maximum t.** A t. that registers the highest temperature reached. [a, 48.]—**Metastatic t.** A t. invented by Walfertin, used in noting the temperature of the blood. It consists of a capillary tube of such length and delicacy that it is possible to read off hundredths of a degree. [A, 30.]—**Minimum t.** A t. that registers the lowest temperature reached. [a, 48.]—**Réaumur's t.** See under *T.*—**Recording t.** A t. which makes automatically a tracing indicative of the variations of temperature to which it has been subjected. [B.]—**Registering t.** Self-registering t. An automatic maximum or minimum t. The maximum or minimum is shown by some indicator remaining in position after the mercury falls or rises. [a, 48.]—**Surface t.** A t. for taking the temperature of the surface of the body. [D.]

THERMOMETRIC, adj. $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{me}^{\text{t}}/\text{r}^{\text{i}}\text{k}$. Pertaining to the thermometer or its use. [D.]

THERMOMETROGRAPH, n. $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}^{\text{m}}-\text{e}^{\text{t}}/\text{ro}-\text{gr}^{\text{a}}\text{f}$. From *θερμῶν*, heat, *μέτρον*, a measure, and *γράφειν*, to write. A recording thermometer. [B.]

THERMOMETRY, n. $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}^{\text{m}}-\text{e}^{\text{t}}/\text{r}^{\text{i}}$. Fr., *thermométrie*. Ger., *Thermometrie*. The use of the thermometer; also the body of facts and theories connected with its use. [D.]—**Cerebral t.** Of Broca, a method of diagnosing certain diseases of the brain by taking the surface temperature upon certain parts of the head. [D.]

THERMONEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{the}^{\text{r}}\text{m})-\text{o}(\text{o}^{\text{s}})-\text{nu}^{\text{r}}-\text{o}^{\text{s}}/\text{r}^{\text{s}}$. Gen., *-os/eos* (-is). Fr., *thermonévrose*. From *θερμῶν*, heat, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. An old term for fever due to disturbance of the nervous centres. [a, 34.]

THERMO-NEUTRALITY, n. $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{nu}^{\text{t}}-\text{ra}^{\text{l}}/\text{t}^{\text{r}}-\text{i}$. From *θερμῶν*, heat, and *neutrality*, neuter. Fr., *thermoneutralité*. Of certain salts, the property of neither losing nor gaining heat by being dissolved. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

THERMONÉVROSE (Fr.), n. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{mo}-\text{na}-\text{vroz}$. See *THERMONEUROSIS*.

THERMONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{the}^{\text{r}}\text{m})-\text{o}^{\text{n}}/\text{o}^{\text{s}}-\text{u}^{\text{s}}(\text{u}^{\text{s}})$. From *θερμῶν*, heat, and *νόσος*, disease. Fr., *thermonose*. Ger., *Wärmerkrankheit*. A disease due to heat. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

THERMOPALPATION, n. $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{pa}^{\text{l}}-\text{p}-\text{a}/\text{shu}^{\text{s}}$. From *θερμῶν*, heat, and *palpato*, a stroking. The determination of the bodily temperature by palpation. [a, 34.]

THERMOPATHOGENIE (Ger.), n. $\text{Te}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{pa}^{\text{t}}-\text{o}-\text{gan}-\text{e}^{\text{r}}$. Of Alvarenga, the generation of abnormal bodily heat. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

THERMOPHAGY, n. $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}^{\text{t}}/\text{a}^{\text{t}}-\text{i}$. Lat., *thermophagia* (from *θερμῶν*, heat, and *φαγείν*, to eat). Ger., *Heissessen*. The habit of swallowing excessively hot food. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

THERMOPHEUSCOPE, n. $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{f}^{\text{eug}}-\text{o}-\text{skop}$. From *θερμῶν*, heat, *φύειν*, to flee, and *σκοπεῖν*, to observe. Ger., *Thermophenyskop*. A pocket apparatus for the determination of the loss of heat from the surface of the skin. [a, 18.]

THERMOPILE, n. $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{pil}$. From *θερμῶν*, heat, and *pila*, a ball. Fr., t. Ger., *Thermosäule*. See *Thermo-electric pile*.

THERMOPOSIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{the}^{\text{r}}\text{m})-\text{o}(\text{o}^{\text{s}})-\text{poz}(\text{po}^{\text{s}})/\text{i}^{\text{s}}$. From *θερμῶν*, heat, and *πόσις*, a drinking. Fr., *thermoposie*. Ger., *Heissstrinken*. The habit or practice of swallowing very hot drinks. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

THERMOPYLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}^{\text{p}}/\text{i}^{\text{l}}-\text{e}(\text{a}^{\text{s}}-\text{e}^{\text{s}})$. From *θερμῶν*, heat, and *πύλη*, a gate. A place in Greece where there are hot sulphurous springs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

THERMOSCOPE, n. $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{skop}$. From *θερμῶν*, heat, and *σκοπεῖν*, to observe. Fr., t. Ger., *Thermoskop*. An instrument for registering changes of temperature without indicating the degree or amount of heat. [D, 25.]

THERMOSIMULOGIE (Ger.), n. $\text{Term}-\text{o}-\text{zam}-\text{e}-\text{lo}-\text{g}-\text{e}^{\text{r}}$. Of Alvarenga, the science of the significance of changes of bodily temperature in symptomatology. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

THERMOSTAT, n. $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{sta}^{\text{t}}$. From *θερμῶν*, heat, and *στάσις*, to set. Ger., T. An apparatus for the automatic regulation of temperature. [a, 48.]

THERMOSTERESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{the}^{\text{r}}\text{m})-\text{o}(\text{o}^{\text{s}})-\text{ste}^{\text{r}}-\text{e}(\text{a}^{\text{s}})/\text{i}^{\text{s}}$. Gen., *-es/eos* (-is). From *θερμῶν*, heat, and *στερησις*, deprivation. Fr., *thermostérèse*. Deprivation of heat; lowering of temperature. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

THERMOSYSTALTIC, adj. $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{si}^{\text{st}}-\text{a}^{\text{l}}/\text{t}^{\text{i}}-\text{k}$. Contracting under the action of heat (said of a muscle). [K.]

THERMOSYSTALTISM, n. $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{si}^{\text{st}}-\text{a}^{\text{l}}/\text{i}^{\text{s}}-\text{m}$. From *θερμῶν*, heat, and *συστάλιν*, to contract. The contractility of muscular tissue due to sudden changes of temperature. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

THERMOTAXIC, adj. $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{ta}^{\text{x}}/\text{i}^{\text{k}}$. Pertaining to thermotaxis. [a, 34.]

THERMOTAXIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{the}^{\text{r}}\text{m})-\text{o}(\text{o}^{\text{s}})-\text{ta}^{\text{x}}/\text{i}^{\text{s}}(-\text{ta}^{\text{x}})/\text{i}^{\text{s}}$. Gen., *-tax/eos* (-is). From *θερμῶν*, heat, and *τάξις*, arrangement. The influence of the production of animal heat. [a, 34.]

THERMOTERION (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{the}^{\text{r}}\text{m})-\text{o}(\text{o}^{\text{s}})-\text{te}(\text{ta}^{\text{s}})/\text{r}^{\text{i}}-\text{o}^{\text{n}}$. From *θερμῶν*, heat. An apparatus consisting of a glass

vessel surrounded by a hot-water chamber outside of which is an air-space that retards the loss of heat. Used to keep food warm. ["Lancet," 1867, 1, p. 104 (a, 34).]

THERMOTHERAPEIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}(\text{the}^{\text{r}}\text{m})-\text{o}(\text{o}^{\text{s}})-\text{the}^{\text{r}}-\text{a}^{\text{p}}(\text{a}^{\text{p}})/\text{i}^{\text{s}}-\text{a}^{\text{s}}$. From *θερμῶν*, heat, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. Fr., *thermothérapie*. Ger., *Thermotherapie*. The therapeutic use of heat, especially of hot baths. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

THERMOTONOMETEER, n. $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{to}^{\text{n}}-\text{o}^{\text{m}}-\text{e}^{\text{t}}-\text{u}^{\text{r}}$. From *θερμῶν*, heat, *τόνος*, a stretching, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument devised by Gruenhagen for measuring the amount of muscular contraction induced by various thermic stimuli. [K.]

THERMO-TRACHEOTOMY, n. $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}-\text{tra}^{\text{c}}-\text{h}-\text{e}-\text{o}^{\text{t}}-\text{o}^{\text{m}}/\text{i}^{\text{s}}$. Tracheotomy with the actual cautery.

THERMOTROPISM, n. $\text{Thu}^{\text{r}}\text{m}-\text{o}^{\text{t}}-\text{ro}^{\text{p}}/\text{i}^{\text{s}}-\text{m}$. From *θερμῶν*, heat, and *τροπή*, a turning. Ger., *Thermotropismus*. The phenomenon observed in some plant-organs of bending toward or away from a source of heat, as in curvatures produced by the ultra-red or dark heat rays of the spectrum. [a, 35.]

THERMORPHIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{The}^{\text{r}}(\text{thar})-\text{o}(\text{o}^{\text{s}})-\text{mo}^{\text{r}}/\text{f}^{\text{i}}-\text{a}^{\text{s}}$. From *θῆρ*, a wild beast, and *μορφή*, form. A monstrosity characterized by resemblance to a lower animal. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

THEROTYPIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{The}^{\text{r}}(\text{thar})-\text{o}(\text{o}^{\text{s}})-\text{ti}^{\text{p}}(\text{tu}^{\text{p}})/\text{i}^{\text{s}}-\text{a}^{\text{s}}$. From *θῆρ*, a wild animal, and *τύπος*, an impression. Fr., *therotypie*. See *THEROMORPHIA*.

THESAURUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{The}^{\text{s}}(\text{thas})-\text{a}^{\text{r}}/\text{u}^{\text{s}}(\text{u}^{\text{s}})-\text{u}^{\text{s}}(\text{u}^{\text{s}})$. Gr., *θησαυρός*, treasure, also a storehouse. [a, 48.]—**T. medicamentorum**. Ger., *Arzneischatz*. The drugs collectively that are used in medicines and found in shops (nearly identical with *material medica*). [B, 270.]

THESPIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{The}^{\text{s}}-\text{pez}(\text{pe}^{\text{s}})/\text{i}^{\text{s}}-\text{a}^{\text{s}}$. From *θεσπίσιος*, divinely sounding. A genus of *Thalassaceae* trees or herbs of the *Thespieae* (a division of the *Hibisceae*). [a, 35.]—**T. macrophylla**. A tree found in the islands of the Indian Ocean; used like *T. populnea*. [a, 35.]—**T. populnea**. Mahoe of Demerara, portia-unt oil plant, umbrella-tree; found in India, western Africa, the West Indies, etc. The unripe capsules and the flower buds yield a viscid yellow dye-juice, which is used, as is also a decoction of the bark, as a wash in skin diseases. The seeds furnish a thick oil. The root is used in low fevers, pleurisy, etc., and the inner bark as an oxytocic. [a, 35.]

THETISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{The}^{\text{t}}-\text{i}^{\text{s}}/\text{i}^{\text{s}}(\text{i}^{\text{s}})/\text{m}^{\text{s}}(\text{m}^{\text{s}})/\text{i}^{\text{s}}$. Lispering. **THEVERESIN**, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{v}}-\text{e}^{\text{r}}-\text{e}^{\text{s}}/\text{i}^{\text{s}}-\text{m}$. Fr., *thévéresine*. Ger., T. A poisonous substance, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, found in *Thevetia nerifolia*, and also obtained by decomposing thevetin with dilute mineral acids; a rather cohesive white powder. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

THEVETIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{T}^{\text{e}}-\text{v}^{\text{e}}/\text{i}^{\text{s}}-\text{a}^{\text{s}}$. From *Thevet*, a French monk and traveler. Fr., *thévetie*. 1. The genus *Genipa*. 2. A genus of American apocynaceous shrubs. *Thevetia* of De Candolle are a subtribe of the *Carissaceae*. [a, 35.]—**T. ahovali**. Ger., *Ahovalbaum*. Serpent's-bane; a Brazilian tree having acid and narcotic properties. The kernels are used as an emetic, an extract of the plant as a febrifuge, and the wood to stupefy fish. [a, 35.]—**T. iccotti**. The *yoyote* or *narciso amarillo*, a large tree of the valleys of the Mexican Cordilleras. The seeds, known as *huesos de fraile*, contain thevetosin, which is said to be stimulant to the circulation and respiration in moderate doses, but in large quantities to be emetic and to cause paralysis of the heart and some part of the respiratory apparatus. In Mexico the seeds are used for rattlesnake-bites and hemorrhoids, but their use is said to be dangerous. The poisonous milky juice of the plant has been used in deafness and skin diseases. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 14); a, 35.]—**T. nerifolia**. A native of South America, naturalized in the East Indies, where it is known as exile tree (or oil-plant). It is closely allied to *T. iccotti* and, like that, contains a highly poisonous juice. The seeds, used in snake-bites, contain thevetin and theveresin, and in toxic doses produce vomiting, a feeble pulse, delirium, and coma. A clear yellow oil extracted from them is a powerful acro-narcotic poison. The bitter, purgative bark is considered febrifuge. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 50); a, 35.]

THEVETIN, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{v}}-\text{e}^{\text{t}}/\text{i}^{\text{s}}-\text{m}$. Fr., *thévéline*. 1. A poisonous glucoside, $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_{24} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, obtained from the seeds of *Thevetia nerifolia*, and occurring as a white crystalline powder. [B, 5, 63, 270 (a, 14, 38).] 2. Of Herrera, see *THEVEROSIN*.

THEVETOSIN, n. $\text{Te}^{\text{v}}-\text{e}^{\text{t}}/\text{o}^{\text{s}}/\text{i}^{\text{s}}-\text{m}$. A crystalline poisonous glucoside, perhaps identical with thevetin, obtained from the seeds of *Thevetia iccotti*. [B, 270.]

THIACETIC, adj. $\text{Thi}-\text{a}^{\text{s}}-\text{e}^{\text{t}}/\text{c}^{\text{e}}/\text{i}^{\text{s}}-\text{k}$. From *θειον*, sulphur, and *acetum* (q. v.), *thiaceutic*. Containing acetyl with sulphur replacing oxygen.—**T. acid**. Fr., *acide thiactique*. Ger., *Thiactessäure*, *Thiessigsäure*. An acid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{SO} = \text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$. It is a colorless liquid, having an odor of both acetic acid and sulphureted hydrogen. [B, 3, 4.]—**T. aldehyde**. Fr., *aldéhyde thiactique*. Ger., *Thiactaldehyd*. Ethylidene sulphide, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{S}$; not yet perfectly isolated. Thioparaldehyde is a polymeric form. [B.]—**T. anhydride**. Fr., *anhydride thiactique*; a colorless oily liquid, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{O})_2\text{S}$. [B, 3, 4.]

THIACETONE, n. $\text{Thi}-\text{a}^{\text{s}}/\text{e}^{\text{t}}-\text{o}^{\text{n}}$. Ger., *Thiacteton*. A yellowish oily liquid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{S}_2$, having a very disagreeable odor. [B, 4.]

THIACETYLENIC ACID, n. $\text{Thi}-\text{a}^{\text{s}}-\text{e}^{\text{t}}-\text{i}^{\text{s}}-\text{e}^{\text{n}}/\text{i}^{\text{s}}-\text{k}$. See *THIACETIC acid*.

THIALDINE, n. $\text{Thi}-\text{a}^{\text{l}}/\text{d}^{\text{e}}\text{n}$. Fr., t. Ger., *Thialdin*. A body of the formula $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{NH}_2\text{S}$; when used without qualification, ethylidene t., $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{NH}_2\text{S}_2 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NHS}_2$. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

THIALÖL (Ger.), n. $\text{Te}^{\text{a}^{\text{l}}}/\text{u}^{\text{l}}$. Ethyl persulphide. [B.]

THIANILINE, n. $\text{Thi-a}^2\text{n}^1\text{l}^2\text{-en}$. Fr., t. A colorless, very stable, crystalline substance, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{S}$, obtained by the direct action of sulphur on aniline. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

THIER (Ger.), n. Ter. See ANIMAL.—**Sament'**. See SPERMATOZOON.—**Tarzneikunst**, **Theilkunde**. See *Veterinary medicine*.—**Tarz**. See *Veterinary surgeon*.—**T'kein**. See EMBRYO (1st def.).—**T'lymph**. Vaccine taken from an animal. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**T'pocken**. See COX-POX.—**T'seuche**. See EPIZOOTY.—**T'wahn**. See ZOANTHEROPY.

THIERCHEN (Ger.), n. Ter. $\text{ch}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}$. An animalcule.

THIERS (Fr.), n. Te- e^2r . A place in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [a, 14.]

THIGH, n. Thi. Gr., unpós . Lat., *femur, meros*. Ger., *Oberschenkel*. The upper portion of the lower limb between the knee and the hip. [L.]

THIMBLE, n. $\text{Thi}^2\text{m}^1\text{b}^1$. A cap used to protect the finger which pushes the needle in sewing. [a, 43].—**Burr t.** A dental drill which rests upon a socket connected with an open ring worn around the index finger. [E.]

THIOACETIC, adj. $\text{Thi-o-a}^2\text{s-et}^2(\text{e}^2\text{b})^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$. See THIACTIC.

THIOALCOHOL, n. $\text{Thi-o-a}^1\text{l}^1\text{k-o-ho}^1\text{l}$. See MERCAPTAN.

THIOALDEHYDE, n. $\text{Thi-o-a}^1\text{l}^1\text{de}^2\text{-hid}$. An aldehyde in which sulphur replaces the oxygen. The formula of the t^1s is $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{S}$. [B, 6.]

THIOANHYDRIDE, n. $\text{Thi-o-a}^2\text{n-hi}^1\text{dri}^1\text{d}^2(\text{drid})$. An anhydride in which sulphur replaces oxygen. [B, 4.]

THIOANTIMONIC ACID, n. $\text{Thi-o-a}^2\text{n-ti}^2\text{m-on}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$. 1. Antimony pentasulphide. 2. A hypothetical acid, SbH_5S_4 . [B, 270 (a, 38).]

THIOANTIMONIOUS ACID, n. $\text{Thi-o-a}^2\text{n-ti}^2\text{-mon}^1\text{i}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}$. A hypothetical acid, SbH_5S_3 . [B, 270 (a, 38).]

THIOANTIMONITE, n. $\text{Thi-o-a}^2\text{n-ti}^2\text{m-on}^1\text{i}^2\text{-it}$. A salt formed by the combination of antimony trisulphide with a basic metallic sulphide. When the latter is the protosulphide of an alkali metal, the compound salt is termed *iter* of antimony.

THIOARSENATE, n. $\text{Thi-o-a}^2\text{rs-e}^2\text{n-at}$. Also called *sulphoarsenate*. A salt of thioarsenic acid, or an arsenate in which sulphur replaces the oxygen. [B.]

THIOARSENIC ACID, n. $\text{Thi-o-a}^2\text{rs-e}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{k}$. Also called *sulphurarsenic acid*. Arsenic acid in which sulphur takes the place of oxygen. H_3AsS_3 , known through its salts, the thioarsenates. [B.]

THIOARSENIOUS ACID, n. $\text{Thi-o-a}^2\text{rs-e}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. Arsenious acid in which sulphur replaces oxygen, H_3AsS_2 ; known through its salts, the thioarsenites. [B.]

THIOARSENITE, n. $\text{Thi-o-a}^2\text{rs-e}^2\text{n-it}$. A salt of thioarsenic acid, or an arsenite in which sulphur replaces the oxygen (*i. e.*, a compound sulphide of arsenic and another element). [B.]

THIOBENZAMIDE, n. $\text{Thi-o-be}^2\text{n-a}^2\text{m-i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$. The compound $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CS.NH}_2$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

THIOBENZOIC ACID, n. $\text{Thi-o-be}^2\text{n-z-o-i}^2\text{k}$. A crystalline acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO.SH}$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

THIOBROMIDE, n. $\text{Thi-o-brom}^1\text{i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$. A compound of bromine and sulphur with the same element or radicle. [B.]

THIOCAMF, n. $\text{Thi}^1\text{o-ka}^2\text{mf}$. A liquid disinfectant consisting apparently of a mixture of camphor and sulphur dioxide. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

THIOCARBAMIC ACID, n. $\text{Thi-o-ka}^2\text{rb-a}^2\text{m-i}^2\text{k}$. An acid, CS.NH_2 , occurring as colorless acicular crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

THIOCARBANILIDE, n. $\text{Thi-o-ka}^2\text{rb-a}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$. See DIPHENYLTHIOUREA.

THIOCARBIMIDE, n. $\text{Thi-o-ka}^2\text{rb-i}^2\text{m-i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$. See ISOTHIOCYANATE.

THIOCARBONATE, n. $\text{Thi-o-ka}^2\text{rb-o}^2\text{n-at}$. A salt of thio-carbonic acid. Such salts have the formulae of the carbonates with sulphur replacing the oxygen. [B.]

THIOCARBONIC ACID, n. $\text{Thi-o-ka}^2\text{rb-o}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{k}$. Ger., *Kohlenschwefelwasserstoffsäure*. An unstable substance, H_2CS_2 ; a deep-yellow, oily liquid of exceedingly disagreeable odor. [B, 3.]

THIOCARBONYL, n. $\text{Thi-o-ka}^2\text{rb-o}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{l}$. A radicle, CS^1 , found in thiocarbonic acid. [B.]

THIOCHLORIDE, n. $\text{Thi-o-klor}^1\text{i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$. A compound of chlorine and sulphur with the same element or radicle. [B.]

THIOCHRESOL, n. $\text{Thi-o-kre}^2\text{s-o}^2\text{l}$. Fr., *thiochresol*. A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SH}$, known in three isomeric forms: *ortho*¹, small tabular crystals; *meta*², a liquid; and *para*³, large tabular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

THIOCYANACETIC ACID, n. $\text{Thi-o-si-a}^2\text{n-a}^2\text{s-et}^2(\text{e}^2\text{t})^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$. A monobasic acid, $\text{CH}_3(\text{SCN}).\text{COOH} = \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{SNO}_2$. [B, 3.]

THIOCYANIC ACID, n. $\text{Thi-o-si-a}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide thiocyanique*. An acid, SCN.H , occurring as an unstable colorless liquid of persistent odor. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

THIOCYANURIC ACID, n. $\text{Thi-o-si-a}^2\text{n-u}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{k}$. An acid, $(\text{N} \equiv \text{C}-\text{SH})_2 = \text{C}_2\text{S}_2\text{N}_2\text{H}_2$, derived from cyanuric acid by substituting sulphur for oxygen; a yellow granular powder. [¹ Am. Jour. of Sci., ¹ Dec., 1885 (B).]

THIOCYMENE, **THIOCYMOL**, **THIOCYMOPHENOL**, n's. $\text{Thi-o-si}^1\text{men}$, $\text{-si}^1\text{mo}^1\text{l}$, $\text{-sim-o-fe}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{l}$. Cymophenol in which sulphur replaces oxygen; a liquid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)(\text{C}_6\text{H}_7).\text{SH}$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

THIODIGLYCOLLIC ACID, n. $\text{Thi-o-di-gli}^2\text{k-o}^2\text{l}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$. A dibasic acid, $\text{S}(\text{CH}_2\text{CO.OH})_2$. [B.]

THIOETHER, n. $\text{Thi-o-eth}^1\text{u}^2\text{r}$. An ether in which an atom of sulphur replaces an atom of oxygen; a sulphide of a double hydrocarbon molecule. The general formula of the thioethers is $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+2} + \text{C}_m\text{H}_{2m+1}.\text{S}$. [B.]

THIOETHYLENE, n. $\text{Thi-o-e}^2\text{th}^1\text{i}^2\text{-at}$. A compound of a metal with ethyl thioalcohol (ethyl mercaptan); a mercaptide of ethyl. [B.]

THIOFORMALDEHYDE, n. $\text{Thi-o-f}^2\text{o-rm}^1\text{i}^2\text{k a}^1\text{l}^1\text{de}^2\text{-hid}$. See METHYLENE sulphide.

THIOGLYCERIN, n. $\text{Thi-o-gli}^2\text{s-e}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{n}$. Trisulphhydrin. [B.] See SULPHYDRIN.

THIOGLYCOL, n. $\text{Thi-o-gli}^2\text{k-o}^2\text{l}$. A compound of a bivalent hydrocarbon with two molecules of the univalent radicle (SH^1), and hence regarded as a glycol (diatomic alcohol) in which oxygen atoms in both of the molecules of hydroxyl are replaced by sulphur. General formula: $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n}(\text{SH})_2$. [B, 4.]

THIOGLYCOLLIC ACID, n. $\text{Thi-o-gli}^2\text{k-o}^2\text{l}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$. See MERCAPTOACETIC ACID.

THIOHYDANTOIN, n. $\text{Thi-o-hid-a}^2\text{n-to}^1\text{-i}^2\text{n}$. A crystalline body, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{N}_2\text{OS} = \text{CH}_2\text{CO} : \text{N}_2\text{H}_2.\text{CS}$. [B, 4.]

THIOL, n. $\text{Thi}^1\text{o-l}$. An artificial mixture of sulphureted hydrocarbons closely resembling lichenol in chemical character and medicinal action. It occurs in commerce in liquid form (a 40-per cent. solution) and in powder or thin layers. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

THIOLACTIC ACID, n. $\text{Thi-o-la}^2\text{kt}^1\text{i}^2\text{k}$. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{SO}_2 = \text{CH}_3.\text{CH}(\text{SH}).\text{COOH}$. [B, 3.]

THIOMETHYLATE, n. $\text{Thi-o-me}^2\text{th}^1\text{i}^2\text{-at}$. A compound of methyl mercaptan with a metal; a methylic mercaptide. [B.]

THIOMOLYBDATE, n. $\text{Thi-o-mo}^2\text{l-i}^2\text{b-dat}^1$. A compound of a basic sulphide with molybdenum trisulphide, or a molybdate in which sulphur replaces oxygen. [B, 3.]

THION (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Thi}^1(\text{the})^1\text{o}^2\text{n}$. Gr., $\theta\epsilon\iota\omega\nu$. See SULPHUR.

THIONINE, n. $\text{Thi}^1\text{o-n-en}$. An alkaloid, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{S}$, obtainable as a black crystalline powder or as small acicular crystals of a slight green lustre. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**T. hydrochloride**. Lauth's violet, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{S.HCl}$, occurring as small acicular or prismatic crystals having a metallic green lustre. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

THIONOL, n. $\text{Thi}^1\text{o-n-o}^2\text{l}$. Dioxithiodiphenylimide, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_7\text{NSO}_2$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

THIONOLINE, n. $\text{Thi-o-n-o}^2\text{l-en}$. The compound $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{SO}$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

THIONURIC ACID, n. $\text{Thi-o-n-u}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide thionurique*. Ger., *Thionursäure, Thiokarnsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{N}_2\text{SO}_4$. [B, 3.]

THIONYL, n. $\text{Thi}^1\text{o-n-i}^2\text{l}$. Fr., *thionyle*. Ger., *T.* A bivalent radicle, $(\text{Sn}^1\text{O})^2$. [B.]—**Diamyl t.** See AMYL sulphoxide.—**T. chloride**. A colorless fuming liquid, SOCl_2 . [B, 3.]

THIOOXAMIDE, n. $\text{Thi-o-o}^2\text{x-a}^2\text{m-i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$. An acid, $(\text{CS})_2.(\text{NH}_2)_2$, occurring as reddish-yellow crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

THIOOXYCARBONATE, n. $\text{Thi-o-o}^2\text{x-i}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{rb-o}^2\text{n-at}$. A salt of the general constitution $\text{O} : \text{C} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{O.R}^1 \\ \text{S.R}^1 \end{smallmatrix}$. [B.]

THIOOXYDIPHENYLAMINE, n. $\text{Thi-o-o}^2\text{x-i}^2\text{-di-fe}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{l-a}^2\text{m-en}$. See SULPHAMINOL.

THIOPARALDEHYDE, n. $\text{Thi-o-pa}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{l-d}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-hid}$. A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{S}_2$, known in two isomeric forms. α -t, white prismatic or tabular crystals, and β -t, shining acicular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

THIOPHENE, n. $\text{Thi}^1\text{o-fen}$. Fr., *thiophène*. Ger., *Thiophen*. A colorless, strongly-refracting, oily liquid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{S}$, found in benzene obtained from coal-tar. [B, 3].—**T. diiodide**. An aromatic, non-toxic, and non-irritant body, used as an antiseptic. [¹ Brit. Med. Jour., ¹ March 19, 1892 (a, 50).]

THIOPHENIC ACID, n. $\text{Thi-o-fe}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{k}$. A crystalline acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{S.COOH} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_2$, analogous in structure and properties to benzoic acid. [B, 3.]

THIOPHENITRILE, n. $\text{Thi-o-fe}^2\text{n-it}^1\text{i}^2\text{-n-i}^2\text{l}$. A liquid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{S-CN} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NS}$, resembling closely benzonitrile. [B.]

THIOPHENOL, n. $\text{Thi-o-fe}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{l}$. See PHENYL mercaptan.

THIOPHOSPHATE, n. $\text{Thi-o-f}^2\text{o-s}^2\text{-fat}$. A salt of thiophosphoric acid; a phosphate that has one atom of its oxygen replaced by sulphur. [B.]

THIOPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. $\text{Thi-o-f}^2\text{o-s}^2\text{-fo}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{k}$. An acid, H_3PSO_3 , known only through its salts, the thiophosphates. [B.]

THIOPHOSPHORYL, n. $\text{Thi-o-f}^2\text{o-s}^2\text{-fo}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{-l}$. The trivalent radicle of thiophosphoric acid, S^2P^3 . [B.]

THIOPICRIC ACID, n. $\text{Thi-o-pi}^2\text{k-r-i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide thiopicroique*. α -trinitrothiophenol; an acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{NO}_2)_3\text{SH}$, occurring as yellowish acicular crystals of bitter taste. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

THIOSINAMINE, n. $\text{Thi-o-si}^1\text{n-am-en}$. Fr., *thiosinamine*. Ger., *Thiosinamin*. See ALLYL-thiourea.

THIOSTANNIC ACID, n. $\text{Thi-o-sta}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{k}$. A dark powder, H_2SnS_3 , of waxy appearance. [B, 3.]

THIOSULPHATE, n. $\text{Thi-o-su}^1\text{l-fat}$. Syn.: *sulphosulphate, hypsulphite*. A salt of thiosulphuric acid. The t^1s include the normal t^1s , $\text{R}_2(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)$, or $\text{R}^1(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)$, and the acid t^1s , $\text{Rm}(\text{HS}_2\text{O}_3)_n$, where Rm is a radicle whose combining power is n . [B.]

THIOSULPHURIC ACID, n. $\text{Thi-o-su}^1\text{l-i}^2\text{u}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{k}$. An acid, $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3\text{H}_2$, known only in its salts, the thiosulphates. [B, 46 (a, 39).]

THIO-THIO, n. $\text{Thi-o-thi}^1\text{o}$. Palm oil (from *Elaeis guineensis*). [B, 121 (a, 35).]

THIOUREA, n. $\text{Thi-o-u}^2\text{-re}^2\text{-a}^2$. A crystalline solid, CSNH_2 , or urea in which sulphur replaces oxygen. [B, 4.]

THIOURIC ACID, n. Thi-o-u-r²i²k. See THIONURIC ACID.

THIOXYDIPHENYLAMINE, n. Thi-o-x-i²-di-fe-n-i²-a²m-²n. See SULPHAMINOL.

THIRST, n. Thir²st. Gr. *δίψα*. Lat., *sitis*. Fr., *soif*. Ger., *Durst*. A desire to drink; an uneasy sensation of craving for drink. [K.]

THISTLE, n. Thi²s²l. A prickly composite plant, especially one belonging to any of the genera *Carduus*, *Cnicus*, or *Onopordion*. [a. 35.]—**Blessed t.** 1. See *Centaurea benedicta* and *Silybum marianum*.—**Canada t.** See *Cnicus arvensis*.—**Carline t.**, *Carolina t.*, *Caroline t.* The genus *Carolina*. [a. 35.]—**Corn-t.** See *Cnicus arvensis*.—**Cotton-t.** See *Onopordion acanthium*.—**Friar's t.** See *Cnicus eriphorus*.—**Fuller's t.** See *Dirisacus fullonum*.—**Globe-t.** See the major list.—**Gum-t.** One of various species of *Euphorbia*. [a. 35.]—**Melon-t.** The genus *Melocactus*. [a. 35.]—**Milk-t.** See *Silybum marianum* and *Sonchus oleraceus*.—**Plumed t.** The genus *Cnicus*, especially *Cnicus lanceolatus*. [a. 35.]—**Sow-t.** The genus *Sonchus*, also the genus *Athyrium* and species of *Mulgedium*. [a. 35.]

THLASIS (Lat.), n. Thlas(thl²s²)i²s. Gen., *thlas'eos* (-is). Gr., *θάλας* (from *θαλά*, to bruise). A contusion; of Vogel, a depression of the calvaria near a fracture of the skull. [a. 34.]

THLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Thlas²z(thl²s²)ma²s. Gen., *thlas'matos* (-is). Gr., *θάλαμα*. A contusion; of Galen, an injury, such as a contusion or contusion, in which there is no solution of tissue continuity. [a. 34.]—**T. strema**. See SPRAIN.

THLASPI (Lat.), n. n. Thlas²sp(thl²sp)i²i²s. Gr., *θάλασπι*. Gen., *thlas'pēos* or *thlas'pi* (indecl.). Fr., *t. tabouret* (1st def.). Ger., *Täschelkraut* (1st def.). 1. Bastard-cress, besom-weed; a genus of cruciferous herbs. 2. Of Adanson, a section of the *Cruciferae*. The *Thlaspidæ*, *Thlaspidæ* (Fr., *thlaspidées*), or *Thlaspidæ* are a tribe of cruciferous plants, containing *T.* (1st def.), *Capsella*, etc. [a. 35.]—**Herba thlaspeos** (sen t.). The herb of *Capsella bursa pastoris*. [a. 35.]—**Semen thlaspeos**. The seed of *T. arvense* and *Lepidium campestre*. [a. 35.]—**T. alliacum**. Fr., *tabouret à odeur d'ail*. Ger., *lauchduftiges Täschelkraut*. A European species closely allied to *T. arvense*; formerly official as *herba scorodithlaspeos*. [a. 35.]—**T. alpestre**, *T. alpinum*. Fr., *tabouret des Alpes*. Ger., *Alpentasche*. A European species. The leaves are used as a salad. [a. 35.]—**T. arvense**. Fr., *t. (ou tabouret)*, *tabouret à grande tige* (ou *arvensis* des champs), *monardère*. Ger., *Acker-täschelkraut*, *Bauernkrasse*. Boor's mustard, dish-mustard, penny-(or wild) cress; found throughout Europe. The seeds, formerly official as *semen t.* (see *thlaspeos*, see *thlaspeos arvensis*), are stimulant, diuretic, and alterative, but are not now used. The leaves are astringent and antiscorbutic. [a. 35.]—**T. bursa pastoris. See *Capsella bursa pastoris*.—**T. campestre**. See *Lepidium campestre*.—**T. maritimum**. See *Lobelia maritima*.—**T. perfoliatum**. Fr., *tabouret perfolié*, *moucelte*, *piosselle siliculuse*. A European salad species. The seeds were formerly official, like those of *T. arvense*, as *semen thlaspeos*, etc. [a. 35.]—**T. rudérale**. See *Lepidium rudérale*.—**T. sativum**. See *Lepidium sativum*.**

THLIBODEODERMIS (Lat.), n. f. Thli²b(thl²b)-od-e²-o(-o²)-du²rm(de²rm)-i(e²)t²i²s. Gen., *thli'dos* (-idis). From *thli*, to press, *eidos*, resemblance, and *dema*, the skin. Fr., *thlibodermite*. A cutaneous inflammation resembling a bruise. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

THLIPENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Thli²ps(thl²ps)-en²-e(n²)p-se²(ke²f)al²(a²l)-u²s(u²s). From *thli*, pressure, and *enkephalos*, the brain. Fr., *thlipencephale*. Of G. St. Hilaire, a monster in which the brain has remained undeveloped in consequence of intra-uterine compression of the fetal head. [a. 34.]

THLIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Thli²ps(thl²ps)i²s. Gen., *thlips'eos* (-is). Gr., *θλίψις*. Fr., *thlipsis*. Ger., *Thlissendruckung*. Compression. [L. 41, 50, 56 (a. 14).]

THNEOBlaste (Fr.), n. Thnat-o-bla²st. See *Cancer CELL*.

THOMSEAN, adj. To²ms-en²e²n. Pertaining to Thomson's disease (q. v.). [C. H. Hughes, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 17, 1886, p. 70.]

THOMSONIAN, adj. To²ms-on²i²n. Pertaining to Thomsonism; as a n., a believer in or practitioner of it. [D.]

THOMSONIANISM, **THOMSONISM**, n's. Tho²ms-on²i²n-i²zm, to²ms-u²n-i²zm. From Thomson (see below). A system of medicine devised by Samuel Thomson, of Massachusetts. It maintains that the human body is composed of four elements—earth, air, fire, and water; also that, since metals and minerals are heavy and are obtained from the earth, their employment for therapeutic purposes will tend to draw those who use them downward toward the earth, whereas, as vegetables develop upward, the use of them tends to develop and benefit those who employ them. [D. 20.]

THON (Ger.), n. Ton. See ARGH and CLAY.—**Tähnlich**, **T-artig**. See ARIOLEACEOUS.

THONERDE (Ger.), n. Ton²e²rd-e². See ALUMINA and CLAY.—**Arsenauere T.** See ALUMINUM arsenate.—**Essigsaure T.** See ALUMINUM acetate.—**Gerbsaure T.** See ALUMINUM tannate.—**Salzsaure T.** See ALUMINUM chloride.—**Thydrat.** See ALUMINUM trihydrate.—**Tolcat.** An oleate of aluminum, used for mucopurulent cutaneous exudations and as dressing for fetid ulcers. [B. 108 (a. 14).]—**Weinsaure T.** See ALUMINUM tartrate.

THORA (Lat.), n. f. Thor²a²s. 1. An old term for *Aconitum napellus*. 2. See RANUNCULUS *z*.

THORACENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Thor-a²-se²nt(ke²nt)-e(a²)si²z. Gen., *-es'eos* (-is). See THORACOCENTESIS.

THORACHYPEROTROMUS (Lat.), n. m. Thor-a²k(a²ch²)-ip(-u²p)-u²r(e²r)tro²m-u²s(u²s). From *thorapē*, the chest, *hyper*, in excess, and *trōmos*, a trembling. Fr., *thorachypertrome*. Abnormally increased vocal fremitus. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

THORACIC, adj. Tho²r-a²s'i²k. Gr., *θωρακικός*. Lat., *thoracicus*. Fr., *thoracique*. Ger., *thoracisch*. Pertaining to the chest. [L. 343.]

THORACICO-ABDOMINAL, adj. Tho²r-a²s'i²k-o-a²b-do²m'i²n-l. Fr., t.-a. Pertaining to the thorax and the abdomen.

THORACICO-LUMBAR, adj. Tho²r-a²s'i²k-o-lu²mb'a²r. From *thorax*, the chest, and *lumbus*, the loin. Thoracic and lumbar. [L. 153.]

THORACICUS (Lat.), adj. Tho²r(thor)-a²s(a²k)'i²k-u²s(u²s). See THORACIC; as a n. m., see STERNALIS *brutiorum*.

THORACI-SPINAL, adj. Tho²r-a²s-i²sp'i²n-l. From *thorax*, the chest, and *spina*, the spine. Pertaining to the thoracic region and the spinal cord. [E. Coues, "Med. Record," July 30, 1887 (L. 1).]

THORACOCENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Tho²r-a²k(a²k)-o(-o²)-se²nt-(ke²nt)-e(a²)si²z. Gen., *-es'eos* (-is). From *thorapē*, the chest, and *κέντρος*, a pricking. Fr., *thoracocentèse*. Ger., *Brusthöhlentest*. Perforation of the chest to evacuate fluid from the pleura. [E.]

THORACOCYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tho²r-a²k(a²k)-o(-o²)-si²l-(ku²l)-los'i²s. Gen., *-los'eos* (-is). From *thorapē*, the thorax, and *κύλωση*, a crippling. Fr., *thoracocyclose*. Deformity of the thorax.

THORACOCYMECHOS (Lat.), n. m. Tho²r-a²k(a²k)-o(-o²)-si²pm(ku²m)-ek(ach²)y'o²s. From *thorapē*, the chest, *κύμα*, a wave, and *ἦχος*, a sound. Ger., *Brustschülpen*. An undulating sound in the chest heard on succussion. [L. 50 (a. 34).]

THORACOCYRTOMA (Lat.), **THORACOCYRTOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. f. Tho²r-a²k(a²k)-o(-o²)-su²rt(ku²rt)-om'a²-os'i²s. Gen., *-om'atos* (-atis), *-os'eos* (-is). From *thorapē*, the chest, and *κύρτωμα*, a curve, or *κύρσις*, curvosity. Fr., *thoracocyrto*. Ger., *Brustbuckel*. Gibbosity of the thorax or sternum. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

THORACOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Tho²r-a²k(a²k)-o(-o²)-si²st-(ku²st)'i²s. Gen., *-cyst'ios*, *-cyst'ios* (-is). From *thorapē*, the chest, and *κύστις*, a bladder. Fr., *thoracocyste*. 1. See HYDROTHORAX. 2. A hydatid of the thorax. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

THORACODIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Tho²r-a²k(a²k)-o(-o²)-di²d-i²pm(u²m)-u²s(u²s). From *thorapē*, the chest, and *δίδυμος*, twin. Fr., *thoracodidyme*. See THORACOPAGUS.

THORACODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Tho²r-a²k(a²k)-o(-o²)-di²n-(du²n)'i²a². From *thorapē*, the chest, and *δύνν*, pain. Fr., *thoracodynie*. Ger., *Brustschmerz*. Pain in the thorax. [L. 41, 50 (a. 14).]

THORACO-FACIAL (Fr.), n. Tor-a²-ko-fa²-se-a²l. See *FLATYSMA myoides*.

THORACOGASTROSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Tho²r-a²k(a²k)-o(-o²)-ga²st(ga²st)-ro²sch'i²o(-sch'i²)s. Gen., *-sch'i'seos* (-sch'i'sis). From *thorapē*, the thorax, *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *σχίζω*, a cleaving. Congenital fissure of the thorax and abdomen. [a. 34.]

THORACOGRAPE (Fr.), n. Thor-a²-ko-gra²p. An instrument for making an outline of the body, especially of the vertebral column in cases of deformity. ["Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," Dec., 1885, p. 574 (D).]

THORACOMETER, n. Tho²r-a²k-o²m'e²t-u²r. From *thorapē*, the chest, and *μετρον*, a measure. Of Sibson, an apparatus, consisting of a spring connected with an index, for indicating variations in the volume of the thorax. [J.] See also STETHOMETER.

THORACOMONODIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Tho²r-a²k(a²k)-o(-o²)-mo²n-o(-o²)-di²d-i²pm(u²m)-u²s(u²s). From *thorapē*, the chest, *μόνος*, alone, and *δίδυμος*, double. See THORACOPAGUS *parasiticus*.

THORACOMYODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Tho²r-a²k(a²k)-o(-o²)-mi-(mu²)-o(-o²)-di²pm(du²n)'i²a². From *thorapē*, the chest, *μύς*, a muscle, and *δύνν*, pain. Fr., *thoracomyodynie*. Pain in the pectoral muscles. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

THORACOPAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Tho²r-a²k(a²k)-o(-o²)-pa²j(pa²j)-i²a². The condition of a thoracopagus. [a. 48.]

THORACOPAGUS (Lat.), n. m. Tho²r-a²k(a²k)-o(-o²)-pa²j(-u²s(u²s)). From *thorapē*, the chest, and *πάγος*, anything fixed. Fr., *thoracopage*. That form of double monster in which the individuals are joined by the thorax, having two heads and four upper limbs. [Veit, "Samml. klin. Vortr.," gynäk. No. 48 (a. 50).]—**T. parasiticus**. A t. in which one of the individuals is not fully developed, or is only rudimentary. [L. 57 (a. 14).]

THORACOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Tho²r-a²k(a²k)-o(-o²)-pa²th-(pa²th)-i(e²)a². From *thorapē*, the chest, and *πάθος*, disease. Ger., *Brustkastentende*. Any disease of the thorax. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

THORACOPLASTY, n. Tho²r-a²k-o-pla²st-i². From *thorapē*, the chest, and *πλάσσω*, to mold. Ger., *Rippenresection*. Thoracoplasty. See EXSTENDER'S RESECTION.

THORACOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Tho²r-a²k(a²k)-o(-o²)-sch'i²y'i²s-i²s. Gen., *-is'eos* (-sch'i'sis). From *thorapē*, the chest, and *σχίζω*, a cleaving. Fr., *thoracoschisis*. See FISSURE of the thorax.

THORACOSCOPY, n. Tho²r-a²k-o²sk'op-i². From *thorapē*, the chest, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *thoracoscopie*. Exploration of the thoracic cavity, especially by means of the stethoscope.

THORACOSPHYGMUS (Lat.), n. m. Tho²r-a²k(a²k)-o(-o²)-sf'i²g(sfu²g)/mu²si(mu²s). From *thorapē*, the chest, and *σφύγμης*, the pulse. Fr., *thoracosphygme*. See BRUSTPCL.

THORACOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tho²r-a²k(a²k)-o(-o²)-ste²n-os'i²s. Gen., *-os'eos* (-is). From *thorapē*, the chest, and *στενός*, stenosis. Fr., *thoracosténose*. Stenosis of the thorax. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

THORACOTOMY, n. Tho²r-a²k-o²t'om-i². From *thorapē*, the chest, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *thoracotomie*. See THORACOCENTESIS.

THORACOTROMUS (Lat.), n. m. Tho²r-a²k(a²k)-o²t'ro²m-u²s(u²s). From *thorapē*, the chest, and *τρώμος*, a trembling. See *Pectoral FREMITUS*.

THORACULUM (Lat.), n. n. Tho²r(thor)-a²k(a²k/u²l(u²l)-u²m(u²m). From *thorax*, the chest. Ger., *Schnürbrust*. See CONSET.

THORADELPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Tho²r-a²d(a²d)-e²l(u²s(u²s)). From *thorax*, the chest, and *adelphos*, a brother. Fr., *thoradelphie*. A double monster, divided below the umbilicus but united above so as to have but a single thoracic cavity and head and two arms. [L. 41, 49 (a, 14)]. Cf. *SYNADELPHUS*.

THORAX (Lat.), n. m. Tho²r-a²x(ax). Gen., -a²os(-is). Gr., *thorax* (lit., a breastplate). Fr., t. Ger., *T. Brustkasten*. It., *torace*. Sp., *tórax*. 1. The cavity bounded by the diaphragm below, the ribs and sternum in front, and the ribs and vertebral column behind, and closed in above by the structures in the lower part of the neck. It contains the heart and lungs and the vessels connected with them, the oesophagus, the sympathetic and the pneumogastric nerves and their ganglia and plexuses, and a portion of the thoracic duct. 2. In arthropods, that portion of the body to which the appendages concerned in motion are almost exclusively, if not wholly, attached. [L.]—**T. paralyticus**. A t. that is deformed in consequence of paralysis of some of the thoracic muscles. [a, 34.]

THOREXIS (Lat.), n. f. Tho²r(thor)-e²x(ax)-i²s. Gen., -e²os(-is). Gr., *thorax* (lit., a breastplate), to intoxicate. Ger., *Berausung*. See INTOXICATION.

THORIA (Lat.), **THORINA** (Lat.), n's f. Tho²r-i²a², tho²r-(thor)-in(en)-a². Fr., *thorine*. Thorium oxide. [B.]

THORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Tho²r-i²-u²m(u²m). Fr., t. Ger., *T.* Also written *thorium*. A metallic element discovered by Berzelius in 1828. It occurs in certain rare minerals. It has been prepared in the pure state as a gray lustrous powder of sp. gr. 7.66 to 7.95. In composition it acts as a tetrad. Symbol, Th; atomic weight, 231.5. [B.]

THORN, n. Tho²rn. A spine; also the genus *Crataegus* and other spiny plants. [a, 35.]—**Leaf t.** A leaf which is contracted into a spine or a petiole which is hardened into a spine after the fall of the blade of the leaf. [a, 35.]—**Purging t.**, **Rhineberry t.** See *RHAMNUS catharticus*.

THORNAPPLE, n. Tho²rn-a²p-l. See *DATURA* and *DATURA stramonium*.

THOROFUORIDE, n. Tho²r-o-flu²-o²r-i²d(id). A compound of thorium fluoride with the fluoride of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

THOROUGHPIN, n. Tho²r-ro-pi²n. In solipeds, a synovial effusion into a bursa. [L.]

THOROUGHWORT, n. Tho²r-ro-wu²rt. See *EUPATORIUM perfoliatum*.

THORUS (Lat.), n. m. Tho²r(thor)-u²s(u²s). Gr., *thorós*. See SEMEN.

THRÆNINE (Fr.), n. Tra-nen. See *DACRYLIN*.

THRÄNCHEN (Ger.), n. Tran'ch'e²n. See *DACRYDIUM* (1st def.).

THRÄNE (Ger.), n. Tran'e². See *DACRYON* (1st and 2d def's) and *TEAR*.—**T'n'bucht**. See *LACUS lacrimalis*.—**T'neiterfluss**. See *DACRYOPORRHEA*.—**T'nistel**. See *Lacrymal fistula*.—**T'n-furche**. 1. See *Lacrymal groove*. 2. The lacrymal furrow of the embryo, subsequently developed into the lacrymal canal.—**T'ngang**. See *Lacrymal canal* and *Nasal duct*.—**T'ngeschwulst**. *Dacryoma*. [a, 34.]—**T'ngeschwür**. See *DACRYELOSIS*.—**T'n-hügel**. See *Lacrymal caruncle*.—**T'nkanälchen**. See *LACRIMAL lacrimæ*.—**T'nlicher**. See *PUNCTA lacrimalia*.—**T'nnuskel**. See *TENSOR tarsi*.—**T'nrinne**. See *Lacrymal groove*.—**T'nrröhren**. See *CANALICULI lacrimales*.—**T'nischlauch**. The lacrymal sac.—**T'nischlauchentzündung**. See *DACRYOCYSTITIS*.—**T'nischleimfluss**. See *DACRYOLENORRHEA*.—**T'nischwamm**. See *MERULUS lacrimans*.—**T'nsee**. See *LACUS lacrimalis*.—**T'nstein**. See *Lacrymal calculus*.—**T'nwärrchen**. See *Lacrymal caruncle* and *Lacrymal papillæ*.

THRÄNENDRÜSE (Ger.), n. Tran'e²n-dru²s-e². See *Lacrymal gland*.—**T'ngeschwulst**. See *DACRYOPS* and *ENCANTHIS*.—**T'ngrube**. See *Lacrymal fossa*.

THRÄNENSACK (Ger.), n. Tran'e²n-za²k. See *Lacrymal sac*.—**T'bruch**. See *Lacrymal hernia*.—**T'grube**. See *Lacrymal fossa*.

THRASYDEILUS (Lat.), n. m. Tho²r-a²s(thra²s)-i²u²-dil'(de²l'i²l)-u²s(u²s). From *thrasos*, bold, and *deilos*, cowardly. Of Aristotle, a physician who employs very energetic drugs, but with very great caution. [A, 322 (a, 48)].

THREADER, n. Thre²d. Lat., *filum*. Fr., *fil*. Ger., *Faden*. A very slender cord, a filament. [a, 48.]—**Achromatic t's**, **Cell t's**. See *ACHROMATIC FIBRILS*.—**Central epidermal t.** See *SUBSTANTIA gelatinosa centralis*.—**Chromatic t's**. See *Nervous fibres*.—**Daughter t's**. See *Daughter nucleus*.—**Myelial t's**. The hyphae of the mycelium. [a, 35.]—**Nucleus-communication t.** Of Mayer, the t.-like band connecting the two nuclei of a sympathetic-nerve cell whenever there are two. [J, 35.]—**Primary (chromatic, or chromatin) t's**. See *Primary fibres*.—**Protoplasma t's**. Delicate t's or strings of protoplasm, such as those passing from the follicular epithelium through the vitelline membrane in the ova of some fishes. [J, 35.]—**Secondary (chromatic, chromatin, or nuclear) t's**. See *Secondary chromatic fibres*.—**T.-indicator**. See under *AUXANOMETER*.

THREPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tho²r-ps²i²s. Gen., *threps²eos* (-is). Gr., *threpsis* (from *τρέφειν*, to nourish). Nutrition. [L, 50 (a, 14)].

THREPSOLOGY, n. Tho²r-ps²-o²l'o²j². Lat., *threpsologia* (from *threpsis*, nutrition, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *threpsologie*. The physiology, etc., of nutrition. [L, 50 (a, 14)].

THRESHOLD, n. Thresh'old. See *LIMEN*.

THRIDACE (Fr.), n. Tred-a²s. See *EXTRACTUM LACTUCE* (2d def.) and *LACTUCARIUM*.—**Sirap de t.** See *Syrupus LACTUCARII*.

THRIDACIUM (Lat.), n. n. Thr²i²d-as(a²k)/i²-u²m(u²m). From *thridax*, lettuce. Fr., *thridace*. See *LACTUCARIUM*.

THRIDAX (Lat.), n. f. Thrid(thr²i²d)/a²x(a²x). Gen., *thrid'acos* (-acis). Gr., *thridax*. 1. Of the ancients, lettuce. [a, 35.] 2. See *EXTRACTUM LACTUCE* and *LACTUCARIUM*.—**Syrupus thridacis**. See *Syrupus LACTUCARII*.

THRIFT, n. Thr²ift. See *ARMERIA vulgaris*.

THRILL, n. Thr²ill. Lat., *frémilus*. Fr., *frémissement*. Ger., *Schwirren*, *Zittern*. A tremor discerned by palpation or auscultation. [a, 34.]—**Aortic t.** A t. heard over the aortic aperture in lesions of the orifice or valves. [a, 34.]—**Arterial t.** A t. perceived over an artery. [a, 34.]—**Hydatid t.** The t. felt by palpation over a hydatid cyst. [a, 34.]—**Mitral t.** A t. discerned over the mitral orifice. [a, 34.]—**Presystolic t.** A t. which can sometimes be felt before the systole when the hand is placed over the position of the apex beat. [a, 34.]—**Purring t.** Ger., *Katzenschnurren*. A rough cardiac t. resembling the purring of a cat; often heard in mitral stenosis. [a, 34.]

THRIX (Lat.), n. f. Thr²ix. Gen., *trich'os*, *trich'is*. Gr., *θήξ*. See *HAIR*.

THROAT, n. Tho²rat. Gr., *φάρυγξ*. Lat., *gula*, *guttur*, *jugulum*. Fr., *gorge*. Ger., *Schlund*, *Kehle*. 1. The cavity extending from the arch of the palate to the glottis and the superior opening of the oesophagus; also popularly the front of the neck. 2. The gorge or orifice in a gamophyllous corolla or calyx, including any portion between the limb and the proper tube. [a, 35.]—**Sore t.** See the major list.

THROATWORT, n. Tho²r-wu²rt. The genera *Trachelium* and *Liatris*; also species of *Campanula*, the *Digitalis purpurea*, and the *Scrophularia nodosa*. [a, 35.]

THROBBING, n. Tho²r-b'ib²ing. Gr., *φώνημις*. A rhythmic beating movement, such as that of an inflamed part. [a, 48.]

THROMBOARTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Tho²rmb-o²(o²)-a²rt-e²r-(ar)-i²(e²)t²is. Gen., -i²idos (-idis). From *thrombos*, a clot, and *arteria*, an artery. Arteritis with thrombosis. [a, 34.]

THROMBOLYMPHANGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Tho²rmb-o²(o²)-l²ymf(u²m)-f(u²m)-a²n(a²n)-i²(e²o²)-i²t²is. Gen., -i²idos (-idis). From *thrombos*, a clot, *lymphæ*, lymph, and *angion*, a cell. Lymphangitis with thrombosis. [a, 34.]

THROMBOPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. Tho²rmb-o²(o²)-fle²b-i²(e²)t²is. Gen., -i²idos (-idis). From *thrombos*, a vein. Phlebitis with thrombosis. [a, 34.]—**T. purulenta**. Suppurative phlebitis with thrombosis. [a, 34.]

THROMBOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tho²rmb-o²s(i²s). Gen., -o²s(-is). Gr., *θρόμβωσις* (from *θρομβώσθαι*, to become clotted). Fr., *thrombose*. Ger., *Thrombose*, *Propfbildung*. Clogging of blood-vessels by coagulation of the blood within them.—**Atrophic t.** See *MARASMIC t.*—**Cerebral arterial t.** A narrowing of the calibre of an artery in the brain caused by a deposit of fibrin from the blood. [D, 34.]—**Coagulated t.** T. produced by fibrous coagulation in a vessel. [a, 34.]—**Compression-t.** Ger., *Compressionsthrombose*. T. due to dilatation of the affected vein as the result of compression between it and the heart. [A, 57.]—**Conglutination t.** Of Eberth and Schimmelbusch, t. in which the clot is formed by the accumulation and fusion of the blood-plates. [a, 34.]—**Dilatation t.** T. due to pouches or dilations in the vessels, from the fact that the peripheral or lateral layers of a flowing current move more slowly, meet with more obstruction, and hence are more favorable to coagulation than the central ones. [D, 3.]—**Embolie t.** T. following obstruction of a vessel by an embolus. [D, 3.]—**Hæmorrhagic t.** T. which follows hæmorrhages, the coagulum of extravasated blood continuing through the opening into the injured vessel. [D, 3.]—**Lymphatic t.** See *THROMBOLYMPHANGITIS*.—**Marantic t.**, **Marasmic t.** Fr., *thrombose marasmique*. T. due to a very feeble circulation. It commonly affects the crural and iliac veins, the venous plexuses of the pelvis, the cranial sinuses, etc. [D, 3, 4.]—**Placental t.** T. of the uterine veins due to an extension of the physiological t. from the placental site into the substance of the uterus. [A, 57.]—**Plate-t.** Of Eberth and Schimmelbusch, t. produced by a conglutination of blood-plates pre-existing in the blood. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Aug. 4, 1888, p. 126 (a, 34).]—**Puerperal venous t.** Ger., *puerperale Venenthrombose*, *Metrophlebothrombose*, *Gebärmuttervenenthrombose*. Puerperal t. of the uterine veins.—**Sinus t.** T. of one or more of the sinuses in the petrous portion of the temporal bone. [F.]—**Traumatic t.** 1. T. secondary to concussion or contusion of a part. [a, 17.] 2. See *Placental t.*—**Venous t.** T. of a vein. [a, 34.]

THROMBOTIC, adj. Tho²rmb-o²t'ik. Pertaining to or due to thrombosis. [a, 48.]

THROMBUS (Lat.), n. m. Tho²rmb-u²s(u²s). Gr., *θρόμβος*. Fr., *thrombus*. Ger., *Thrombus*, *Blutpfropf*. The clot formed in thrombosis. [D, 3.]—**Autochthonous t.**, **Blood-plate t.** See *PLATE THROMBOSIS*.—**Laminated t.** A t. formed in strata or laminae by slow and continuous coagulation, with an intermittent force of condensation.—**Primitive t.** A t. which remains at the place of its formation.—**Progressive t.** A t., usually stratified, which grows continuously into the lumen of the vessel. [D, 3.]—**Pudental t.** See *T. vulvæ*.—**Red t.** A t. formed by the coagulation of blood which is at rest. It is dark-red or brown in color, and contains few white corpuscles. A t. which is formed from blood in motion contains a larger number of white corpuscles, and may be white, gray, pale-red, or mottled. [D, 48.]—**Secondary t.** 1. A t. following inflammation of the vessels or of the tissues immediately surrounding them. 2. A t. which is continuous between vessels of different kinds (e. g., from capillaries into veins or arteries). [D, 3.]—**T. neonatorum**. See *CEPHALÆMATOMA*.—**T. vaginalis**. Hæma-

toma beneath the mucous membrane of the vagina. [a. 34].—**T. vulvæ.** Hematoma of the labium pudendi majus. [a. 34].—**White t.** See under **Red t.**

THROTTLING, n. *Thro'tli'ng*. Choking, strangulation.

THRUMWORT, n. *Thru'm'wurt*. The genus *Actinocarpus*, also the genus *Alisma* and *Amarantus caudatus*. [a. 35.]

THRUSH, n. *Thru'sh*. 1. See **APHTHE**. 2. In solids, a disease of the frog, characterized by a foul-smelling secretion. [L.]—**Milk t.** See **APHTHA infantum**.

THRYPSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Thri'ps*(*thru'ps*)/'s. Gen., *thryps'eos* (-is). Gr., *θρῦψις*. See **COMMUNION**.

THRYPTICUS (Lat.), adj. *Thri'pt*(*thru'pt*)/'ik-n's(u's). Gr., *θρῦπτικός*. Fr., *thryptique*. 1. Able to break or crush, especially lithontriptic. 2. Easily broken, fragile. [A. 311, 322 (a. 48).]

THUIA (Lat.), n. f. *Thu(thu)'i'*-a'. See **THUJA**.

THUIA (Fr.), n. *Tu'*-e-en. See **THUJIN**.

THUJA (Lat.), n. f. *Thu(thu)'ja*(*ya*)/'s. Gr., *θῦια* (1st def.), *θῦιον* (1st def.). Fr., t. Ger., *Lebensbaum* (2d def.). Written also *thuya* and, preferably, *thujia*. 1. Of the ancients, an African tree with fragrant wood; according to Schousboe, the *Callitris quadrivalvis*; of the very late Latin authors, probably the *Citrus medica*. 2. Arbor-vitæ; a genus of evergreen trees and shrubs of the Cupressaceæ, 3 of the U. S. and 1 of Hung. Ph. [a. 35.]—**Oleum thujæ.** A yellowish-green volatile oil, of camphoraceous odor, obtained from the leaves and twigs of *T. occidentalis*; a mixture of thujol and terpene. [a. 35.]—**Resina thujæ articulata.** Sandarac. [B.]—**T. articulata.** See **CALLITRIS quadrivalvis**.—**T. gigantea.** California (or British Columbia) cedar, the yellow cypress of northwestern America. [a. 35.]—**T. obtusa.** **T. occidentalis.** Fr., t. d'occident, arbre de vie (ou de Paradis), cèdre américain, Lebensbaum (oder abendländischer) Lebensbaum. American arbor-vitæ, white cedar. The fresh tops (leaves and twigs), the t. of the U. S. Ph., are used in coughs, rheumatism, intermittent fever, etc., as an application to venereal warts, cancerous ulcers, etc., and as an embrocation for rheumatic pains. A saturated tincture is recommended as an emmenagogue and in small-pox, and a distilled water in dropsy. The oil (see **Oleum thujæ**) is anthelmintic. The resinous wood, *lygnum arboris vitæ* (see *thujæ*), was formerly used like the tops. [a. 35.]—**T. orientalis.** Chinese or Japanese arbor-vitæ; a species having a pungent aromatic odor.



THUJA OCCIDENTALIS.
[A. 327.]

The oily seeds are used as a stimulating tonic and purgative, and the young branches furnish a yellow dye. The leaves are used in small-pox like those of *T. occidentalis*. [a. 35.]—**Tinctura thujæ.** A tincture made by macerating 5 parts of t. with 6 of alcohol for eight days [Ger. Ph.]; by digesting 5 parts of t. with 15 of alcohol or three days [Hung. Ph.]; or by macerating 5 parts of dried t. with 50 of dilute alcohol for a week [T. A.]. [B. 95 (a. 38).]

THUJENE, n. *Thu'jen*. Fr., *thuiène*, *thujène*. A colorless, acrid fluid, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained by treating oleum thujæ with iodine. [B. 93 (a. 14).]

THUJETIC ACID, n. *Thu'jet'ik*. A substance, $C_{22}H_{34}O_{13}$, obtained by boiling thujetin with barium water. [B. 93 (a. 14).]

THUJETIN, n. *Thu'jet'in*. Fr., *thuiétine*. Ger., *T.* A decomposition product, $C_{14}H_{14}O_4$, of thujin. [B. 270 (a. 38).]

THUJIGENIN, n. *Thu'ij'e'n*-i-n. Fr., *thuigénine*. Ger., *T.* A substance, $C_{14}H_{14}O_4$, obtained from the green parts of *Thuja occidentalis* as microscopic acicular crystals. [B. 270 (a. 38).]

THUJIN, n. *Thu'jin*. Fr., *thuiine*, *thujine*. Ger., *T.* A substance, $C_{20}H_{30}O_{12}$, obtained from the green parts of *Thuja occidentalis*, and occurring as lemon-yellow microscopic tubular crystals. [B. 270 (a. 38).]

THUJOL, n. *Thu'jol*. Fr., *thuiol*. A substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, forming the chief constituent of the oil of *Thuja occidentalis*, and known in two forms, one a levorotatory and the other a dextrorotatory liquid. In warm-blooded animals it acts so as to quicken the respiration, raise the blood-pressure, and lower the temperature. [B. 270 (a. 38); *Therap. Gaz., 1885, p. 827 (a. 50).]

THUMB, n. *Thu'm*. Gr., *δύκτις*. Lat., *poller*. Fr., *pouce*. Ger., *Daumen*. The digit on the radial side of the hand. It differs from the others in being broader and shorter, in having only two phalanges, and in its metacarpal bone being separately movable. [L.]

THUMP, n. *Thu'mp*. Palpitation of the heart, especially in horses. [L.]

THUNBERGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Tun-be'rg'i'*-a'. From *Thunberg*, a Swedish botanist. 1. The genus *Gardenia*. 2. A genus of the *Thunbergiæ*, or *Thunbergiæ* (a tribe of the *Acanthaceæ*). [a. 35.]—**T. fragrans.** A native of the East Indies, the West Indies, where it is cultivated, it is used as an aromatic tonic. [a. 35.]

THURANGEL (Ger.), n. *Tu'r'a'n'g'*-el. See **GINOLYMUS**.

THÜRE (Ger.), n. *Tu'r'e'*. A door. [L. 46 (a. 21).]—**Flügel'n**. The valves of a vein.

THURIFEROUS, adj. *Thu'r-i'f'e'r'u's*. From *thurs*, incense, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *thurifère*. Producing incense. [a. 48.]

THURM (Ger.), n. *Turn*. A tower, a spire. [L. 46 (a. 21).]—**T'kopf**, **T'schädel**. See **OXYCERPHALIA**.

THUS (Lat.), n. n. *Thu's*(*thru's*). Gen., *thuri's*. Gr., *θῦος*. 1. Incense, common frankincense; of the Russ. Ph., oilbanum. 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., a white, yellow, or reddish resin exuding from the branches of *Pinus sylvestris* and *Abies excelsa*. [B. 95 (a. 38); a. 35.]—**Confectio de thure.** Fr., *confection de l'encens*. Confection of frankincense; a preparation containing 4 parts of prepared coarander-seeds, 3 parts each of white frankincense and nutmegs, 2 parts each of licorice and mastic, 1 part each of cubeb and prepared hartshorn, 8 parts of conserve of red roses, and enough white sugar, made into little balls or lozenges. [L. 94 (a. 21).]—**Cortex thuris.** See **CASCARIATA-bark** and **STORAX-bark**.—**Resina thuris.** See **OLIBANUM**.—**T. americanum.** See **COMMON FRANKINCENSE**.—**T. arabicum.** Oilbanum. [a. 35.]—**T. libycum.** Gum-ammoniac. [a. 35.]—**T. vulgare.** 1. Common frankincense. [a. 35.] 2. See **OLIBANUM sylvestre** (1st def.).

THUYA (Lat.), n. f. *Thu(thu)'ya*. See **THUJA**.

THYLACITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Thil(thu)'ci'*-a's(a'sk)-i'(e)'tis. Gen., *-it'id*os (-idis). From *θυλάκιον*, a little bag. See **ACNE** (1st def.).

THYLLE (Ger.), n. *Tu'l'le*. See **TYLOSIS**.

THYM (Fr.), n. *Ta'm'*. 1. See **THYMUS**. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see **THYMUS vulgaris**.—**Eau distillée de t.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by distilling the fresh flowering tops of thyme with water. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Essence de t.** **Huile volatile de t.** See **OIL of THYME**.—**T. de Candie**, **T. de Dioscoride**, **T. des anciens.** See **THYMUS creticus**.

THYMA (Lat.), n. n. *Thim(thu)'ma*(*a*)/'s. Gen., *thym'a'tos* (-atis). A corruption of *ecthyima* (q. v.) and of *thymion* (q. v.).

THYMASTHMA (Lat.), n. n. *Thim(thu)'m*-a'sth(a'sth)'ma's. Gen., *-asth'matos* (-atis). From *θύμος*, the thymus gland, and *ἀσθμα*, asthma. See **THYMIC ASTHMA**.

THYMATE, n. *Tim'at*. A derivative of thymol in which a metallic base replaces the hydrogen in its molecule of hydroxyl. [B.]

THYME, n. *Tim*. 1. The genus *Thymus*, especially *Thymus vulgaris*. [a. 35.] 2. See **THYMUS** (4th def.).—**Camphor of t.** **Thymol**. [a. 35.]—**Essence of t.** See **OIL of t.**—**Ground-t.** See **THYMUS serpyllum**.—**Lemon-t.** See **THYMUS citriodorus**.—**Oil of t.** Lat., *atheroleum* (see *oleum*) [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], seu essentia [Belg. Ph.], *thymi* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], Fr., *huile volatile de thym* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Thymianöl*, Sp., *esencia de tomillo* [Sp. Ph.]. An essential oil, of sp. gr. about 0.880, readily soluble in alcohol, obtained from *Thymus vulgaris*. It is deep-reddish brown after one distillation (red oil of t.), but becomes colorless (white oil of t.) if re-distilled. It consists of thymol and a mixture of cymene and thymene. It is antiseptic and stimulating, and is recommended in depression or collapse. Its chief use is as an external stimulant in veterinary medicine. [a. 35.]—**Water-t.** See **ANACHARIS albinastrium** and **FONTINALIS antipyrretica**.—**Wild t.** See **THYMUS serpyllum**.

THYMELEA (Lat.), n. f. *Thim(thu)'m*-e'le(a'e')-a's. From *θύμος*, thyme, and *λαία*, the olive-tree. Fr., *thymélee*. 1. The *Daphne* t. 2. A genus of plants of the *Thymelæaceæ*, or *Thymelæaceæ*, which are an order of dicotyledons including *Daphne*, *Dirca*, *Aquilaria*, etc. The *Thymelæaceæ* of Reichenbach are a family of the *Ambigua*, including the *Darwinia*, *Daphnææ*, and *Aquilaria*. The *Thymelææ* are: Of Adanson, a family including genera (*Eriocaulon*, *Conocarpus*, *Samamunda*, etc.) now referred to various orders; of Jussieu, the *Thymelæaceæ*; of Endlicher, a class of apetalous *Acrampohryba* consisting of the *Monimiaceæ*, *Laurineæ*, *Gyrocarpeæ*, *Santalaceæ*, *Daphnoidææ*, etc. The *Thymelææ* are the *Thymelææ*. The *Thymelææ* of the *Daphnoidææ* consisting of the *Passerineæ* and *Daphnææ*. The *Thymelææ* are the *Thymelæaceæ*. [a. 35.]—**Cortex thymelææ.** The bark of *Daphne mezereum* and *Daphne gnidium*. [a. 35.]—**Semen thymelææ.** The dried fruits of *Daphne gnidium*. [a. 35.]—**T. cneorum.** See **DAPHNE cneorum**.—**T. mezereum.** See **DAPHNE mezereum**.

THYMELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Thim(thu)'m*-e'lik-os'tis. From *θύμος*, the thymus gland, and *ἐλκος*, ulceration. Ulceration of the thymus gland. [L. 50 (a. 48).]

THYMÉELE (Fr.), n. *Te-ma-lé*. See **THYMELEA** and **MEZEUREUM** (3d def.).

THYMENE, n. *Tim'en*. Fr., *thymène*. Ger., *Thymen*. A levorotatory liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}$, found in oil of thyme. [B. 93 (a. 14).]

THYMHYDROQUINONE, n. *Thim-hid-ro-kw'i'n'*-on. Fr., *thymhydroquinone*. Ger., *Thymhydrochinon*. A substance, $C_{12}H_8O_2$, $(C_6H_4)_2$, obtained by the reduction of thymquinone and bearing the same relation to that body that hydroquinone bears to quinone. [B. 93 (a. 14).]—**Dimethylether of t.** See **DIMETHYLTHYMHYDROQUINONE**.

THYMIAMA (Lat.), n. n. *Thim(thu)'m*-i'a-m(a's'm)'a's. Gen., *-am'a'tos* (-atis). Gr., *θυμιάμα* (from *θύμα*, to burn incense). Anything burned as incense or for fumigation. [A. 311 (a. 48).]—**Cortex thymiatis.** See **STORAX-bark**.

THYMIAN (Ger.), n. *Tu'm*-e-a'n'. See **THYMUS** and **THYMUS vulgaris**.—**Töl**. See **OIL of THYME**.

THYMIASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Thim(thu)'m*-i'a(a's')-si's. Gen., *-as'eos* (-is). Gr., *θυμιάσις* (from *θύμα*, to burn incense). Fr., *thymiase*. Fumigation. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

THYMIC, adj. *Thim'ik*. Lat., *thymicus* (from *θύμος*, the thymus gland). Fr., *thymique*. Pertaining to the thymus or dependent on disease of the thymus (e. g., *t. asthma*).

THYMIC ACID, n. Tim'ik. See THYMOL.

THYMICO-CYANOTICUS (Lat.), adj. Thi²m(thu^m)/i²k-o(ō)-sik(u^a)-aⁿ(aⁿ)-o⁴t(ot)/i²k-u^s(u^s). From *thymus*, the thymus gland, and *cyanus*, cyanosis. Dependent on disease of the thymus gland and accompanied by cyanosis. See *ASTHMA thymico-cyanoticum*.

THYMINÉ, n. Thim'en. See LEUCINE.

THYMION, n. Thi²m(thu^m)/i²-ō'n. Gr., *θύμιον* (from *θύμος*, thyme). 1. A large wart. 2. Of Celsus, a little wart (*condyloma verrucosum*) that projects considerably above the skin, has a slender base, and is colored at the top like the blossom of thyme (cf. MYRMECIA, 2d def.). It splits up easily, is raw, and readily bleeds. The worst forms occur about the genitals. [G. 8, 13.]

THYMIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Thim(thu^m)-i²-ō's/i²s. Gen., -ō's/eōs (-is). From *thymus*, a warty excrescence. 1. Of Swediaur, see FRAMBESIA (2d def.). 2. Any fungiform or warty growth. The *Thymioses* of Fuchs are a family of the specific *Dermatopostases*, including frambesia, radesyge, and contagious anthrax. [G. 5.]—**T. fungoides**. See FRAMBESIA (2d def.).—**T. morus**. See CONDYLOMA latum.—**T. rubroides**. See FRAMBESIA (2d def.).—**T. scotica**. See SIBBENS.

THYMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Thim(thu^m)-i²(e)/ti²s. Gen., -it'idōs (-idis). Ger., *Thymusentzündung*. Inflammation of the thymus gland. [L. 60 (a, 14).]

THYMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Thi²m(thu^m)/i²-u^m(u^m). See THYMION.

THYMOÏLE (Fr.), n. Te-mo-el. Of Lallemand, thymoquinone. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

THYMOQUINOL (Fr.), n. Te-mo-e-lol. 1. Of Lallemand, thymoquinol. [B. 3 (a, 38).] 2. Of Decembre, thymhydroquinone. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

THYMOL, n. Tim'ol. Lat., *thymolum, acidum thymicum*. Fr., t. Ger., *T. Propylmethylphenol*. C₁₀H₁₄O = C₆H₄(C₃H₇)(CH₃). OH, structurally probably C₆(H₅CH₂CH₂OH.CH₃.CH₃). It is isomeric with carvacrol, and is derived from oil of thyme, though most of the t. of commerce is said to be obtained from the fruit of *Carum ajowan*. It forms colorless hexagonal crystals of aromatic odor and pungent taste, soluble with great difficulty in water (in from 1,300 to 900 parts), readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform. It melts at 50° C. and after fusion frequently remains liquid even when cooled considerably below this point. Like carboic acid, it forms compounds with metallic bases, called *thymates*. It possesses marked antiseptic properties, and is used in medicine both internally and locally. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4, 5.]—**T-yquecksilber** (Ger.). An unstable substance, C₁₀H₁₄HgOH, occurring as a blue-green precipitate. Recommended by Neisser in syphilis. [B. 270 (a, 38).] See MERCURY thymolate.

THYMPATHY, n. Thim-ō'p'a²th-i². Lat., *thymopathia* (from *θύμος*, the spirit, and *πάθος*, a disease). Fr., *thymopathie*. Any mental affection or derangement. [A. 34.]

THYMOQUINHYDRONE, n. Thim-o-kw'i²n-hid'ron. Fr., t., *thyméide*. A substance, C₂₀H₃₀O₄ = C₆H₇.C₆H₃(OH)₂.CH₃ + C₈H₇.C₆H₃OH₂.CH₃, occurring as shining black or dark-violet acicular crystals. [B. 3, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

THYMOQUINOL, n. Thim-o-kw'i²n'ol. A substance, C₆H₇.C₆H₃(OH)₂.CH₃ = C₁₀H₁₄O₂, occurring as colorless prismatic crystals. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

THYMOQUINONE, n. Thim-o-kw'i²n'on. Fr., t., *thymoïle*. Ger., *Thymochinon*. A substance bearing the same relation to thymol that quinine bears to phenol; a yellow crystalline body, C₁₀H₁₄O₂, of pungent odor. [B. 4.]

THYMOTIC ACID, n. Thim-ō't'i²k. Ger., *Thymotinsäure*. An acid, C₆H₄(OH)C₆H₃(CH₃)COOH.OH = C₆(C₆H₇.OH.CO.OH.CH₃).H.H., occurring as silky crystals. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

THYMOXYCUMINIC ACID, n. Thim-ō'x-i²-ku²-m'i²n'i²k. Of Barth, methoxyhydrocuminic acid. See HYDROXYCUMINIC ACID.

THYMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Thim(thu^m)/u^m(u^m). Gr., *θύμιον*. The *Thymus vulgaris*; of the ancients, *Thymus creticus*. [A. 35.]

THYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Thim(thu^m)/u^s(u^s). Gr., *θύμος*, *θύμιον*. Fr., *thym*. Ger., *Thymian*. 1. of the ancients, *T. creticus*. 2. Thyme, a genus of the *Labiatae*; also *T. vulgaris*. [A. 35.] 3. See T. GLAND. 4. *Condyloma acuminatum*; so called because of a fancied resemblance to the flower of thyme (cf. TAYMUS). [G.]—**A**ccessory t. Ger., *Nebent*. One of the lobules frequently met with belonging to the t. gland, but isolated from the mass of the organ. [L. 87 (a, 50).]—**A**etheroleum thymi. See Oil of THYME.—**A**lcohol thymi. See Spiritus thymi (2d def.).—**E**ssentia thymi. See Oil of THYME.—**H**erba thymi. Fr., *thym*. Sp., *tomillo*. See under *T. vulgaris*.—**O**leum thymi. See Oil of THYME.—**S**piritus thymi. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of oil of thyme in 99 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol (Belg. Ph.). or by distilling 1 part of thyme with 3 parts each of water and alcohol, as to obtain 4 parts (Swiss Ph.). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**T. albus**. See *T. creticus*.—**T. alpinus**. Ger., *Alpen-Quendel* (1st def.), *Thymian* (1st def.). 1. Alpine thyme of Europe; an aromatic undershrub. The leafy twigs (*herba cinopodii montani*) are used like those of *T. serpyllum*. 2. The *Calamintha acinos*. [A. 35.]—**T. citriodorus**. Lemon-thyme; an aromatic lemon-scented variety of *T. serpyllum*; used as a condiment and stimulant. [A. 35.]—**T. creticus**. Fr., *thyme de Candie* (*de Crète, ou des anciens, ou de Dioscoride* (1st def.)). Ger., *Küppel Thymian* (1st def.). 1. The *thymus* and *thymus* of the ancients; a pungent, fragrant shrub of Mediterranean regions, formerly official as *herba thymi cretica*, *seu albi, seu capitati, seu veri*, and still used in southern Europe as an aromatic. 2. The *Satureia thymbra*. [A. 35.]—**T. mastichina**. Ger., *Mastix-Thymian*. Herb-mastic; a shrub of southern Europe and northern Africa, having an odor like that of mastic; still used like garden thyme under the name of *herba mastichina* (*seu mastichina*

Gallorum, seu mari, seu mari vulgaris). [A. 35.]—**T. pannonicus**. Ger., *ungarischer Thymian*. An undershrub of southern and central Europe, considered by Koch a variety of *T. serpyllum*, like which it is used. [A. 35.]—**T. serpyllum**, *T. serpyllum*. Fr., *thym serpolet* (*ou sauvage*), *pillolet*. Ger., *Feld-Thymian*, *Quendel*, *Hühnerklee*, *Kundelkrantz*, *Feldkümmel*, *Kümmelkrantz*. Mother-of-thyme, hill-wort, pellamountain, serpolet-oil plant, wild thyme of Europe and northern Asia. The flowering leafy branches, *herba serpylli minoris*, *seu silvestris*, *seu vulgaris*, *herba satyriae agrestis*, contain an essential oil, bitter extractive, tannin, etc., and are used as an external stimulant, and internally in whooping-cough. They also form a part of the species *aromatica*, *species ad fomentum*, and *sympus ipecacuanhae compositus*. [A. 35.]—**T. tragoriganum**. Ger., *wohtriechender Thymian*. The *trayopigavos* of Dioscorides, goat's-morjoran; an aromatic shrub of Greece and the Grecian islands. [A. 35.]—**T. verus**. See *T. creticus*.—**T. vulgaris**. Fr., *thym commun*, *mignotise des Genevois, tin, pouilleux*. Ger., *dächel* (*oder Garten*) *Thymian*, *römischer* (*oder welscher*) *Quendel*, *Bienenkraut*, *Immenkraut*, *Dummkraut*. Sp., *tomillo* (Mex. Ph.). Common thyme; a highly aromatic undershrub indigenous to southern Europe, often cultivated as a condiment. The leafy and flowering branches, *herba thymi* (*seu vulgaris*, *seu hortensis*, *herba serpylli romani*), are used like those of *T. serpyllum*, and furnish oil of thyme. [A. 35.]



THYMUS SERPYLLUM. [A. 327.]

THYREADENOSCIARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Thi²r(thu^r)/e²-a²d(a²)-e²n-o(ō)-si²r(ski²r)/ru^s(ru^s). For deriv., see THYREOID, ADEN, and SCIARRHUS. Fr., *thyreadenosquirhe*. Scirrhus of the thyroid gland. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

THYRÉAL (Fr.), n. Te-ra-a². Of G. St. Hilaire, the hypobranchial bone in fishes. [L. 14.]

THYREARYTENODES (Lat.), adj. Thi²r(thu^r)-e²-a²r(a²)-i²(u²)-te²n(ta²-e²n)-ō(ez/as). Pertaining to the arytenoid and thyreoid cartilages. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

THYREICHTHYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Thi²r(thu^r)-e²-i²k(i²ch²)-thi²(thū^s)-ō'i²s. Gen., -ō's/eōs (-is). From *θύρεος*, an oblong shield, and *ιχθύος*, ichthyosis. See ICHTHYOSIS scutellata.

THYREMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. Thi²r(thu^r)-e²-m-fra²x(fra²x)/i²s. Gen., -phra²x/eōs (-is). For deriv., see THYREOID and EMPHRAXIS. See GÖFTRÉ.

THYREADEN (Lat.), n. m. and f. Thi²r(thu^r)-e²-o(ō)-a²d(a²)-e²n(an). Gen., -ad'amos (-is). From *θύρεος*, thyreoid, and *ἀδών*, gland. See Thyreoid GLAND.

THYREADENTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Thi²r(thu^r)-e²-o(ō)-a²d(a²)-e²n(-e)/ti²s. Gen., -it'idōs (-idis). See THYREOTIS.

THYREO-ADENOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Thi²r(thu^r)/e²-o(ō)-a²d(a²)-e²n-o(ō)-i²d(e²)-e²(a²)-e²u^s(u^s). For deriv., see THYREOID and ADENOIDE. Fr., *thyreo-adénoïdien*. A fasciculus of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx inserted on the side of the thyreoid gland. [Winslow (L).]

THYREO-ARY-EPIGLOTTICUS (Lat.), **THYREO-ARY-TENO-EPIGLOTTICUS** (Lat.), **THYREO-ARYTENO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS** (Lat.), n's m. Thi²r(thu^r)/e²-o(ō)-a²ria²a²-i²(u²)-e²p-i²-glo²t(glot)/i²(u²)-u^s(u^s). Gen., -a²ria²a²-i²(u²)-e²p-i²-glo²t(glot)/i²(u²)-u^s(u^s). Gen., -a²ria²a²-i²(u²)-e²p-i²-glo²t(glot)/i²(u²)-u^s(u^s). Ger., *Schildgiessbeckenkehldrückmuskul*. The thyreo-epiglottideus and the aryteno-epiglottideus regarded as one muscle. [L. 31.]

THYREO-ARYTENOÏD, adj. Thi²r-e²-o-a²-r-i²-ten'oid. Pertaining to the thyreoid and arytenoid cartilages. [C.]

THYREO-ARYTENOÏDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Thi²r(thu^r)/e²-o(ō)-a²ria²a²-i²(u²)-e²p-i²-glo²t(glot)/i²(u²)-u^s(u^s). Fr., *thyreo-aryténoïdien*. Ger., *Schildgiessbeckenmuskul*. The t.-a. internus and the t.-a. externus regarded as one muscle. [L.]—**T.-a. ascendens**. See *T.-a. inferior*.—**T.-a. descendens**. See *T.-a. superior*.—**T.-a. externus**. A muscle arising from the inner surface of the thyreoid cartilage close to the t.-a. internus and the cricothyreoid membrane and inserted into the border of the arytenoid cartilage, its muscular process, the aryteno-epiglottidean fold, and the false vocal band, some fibres passing up toward the epiglottis. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**T.-a. inferior**. 1. The oblique fibres of the t.-a. 2. See *T.-a. —T.-a. internus*. Ger., *Stimmbandmuskul*. A muscle which arises from the inner surface of the ala of the thyreoid cartilage and the interior of the false vocal cord and is inserted into the false vocal cord and the vocal process of the arytenoid cartilage. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**T.-a. major**. See *T.-a. —T.-a. minor*. See *T.-a. superior*.—**T.-a. obliquus**. The portion of the thyreo-aryteno-epiglottideus inserted into the posterior portion of the muscular process of the arytenoid cartilage. [L. 31.]—**T.-a. superior**. Ger., *oberer Schildgiessbeckenmuskul*. The portion of the t.-a. externus inserted into the muscular process of the arytenoid cartilage. [L. 31.]—**T.-a. superior lateralis**. See *T.-a. superior*.—**T.-a. superior medialis**. Ger., *Taschenbandmuskul*. The portion of the t.-a. externus extending between the border of the arytenoid cartilage and the false vocal band. [L. 332.]

THYREOCÉLE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}(\text{thu}^6)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-se}(\text{ka})^1\text{le}(\text{la})$; in Eng., $\text{thi}^2\text{r}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-sel}$. Gen., *cel'es*. From *thyreocēlē*, thyreoid, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *thyrocèle*. Ger., *Kehlbuch*. A tumor of the thyreoid gland, especially a goitre. [E.]

THYREOCORNICULATUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}(\text{thu}^6)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-ko}^2\text{r}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-u}^2\text{gl}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{t}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2)$. An anomalous insertion of fibres of the thyreo-arytenoideus into the cartilage of Santorini. [L. 332.]

THYREOCRICOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}(\text{thu}^6)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-kri}^2(\text{kr}^2)\text{-ko}^2(\text{ko}^3)\text{-fa}^2\text{r}^2(\text{fa}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2(\text{u}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-j}^2\text{e}^2(\text{go}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2)$. See *CRICOPHARYNGEUS*.

THYREOCUNEIFORMIS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}(\text{thu}^6)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-ku}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ku}^2\text{n})\text{-e}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-fo}^2\text{r}^2\text{m}^2(\text{is})$. An anomalous insertion of the fibres of the thyreo-arytenoideus into the cartilage of Wrisberg. [L. 332.]

THYREODEOCYNANCHE (Lat.), **THYREODITIS** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}(\text{thu}^6)\text{-e}^2\text{-od}^2(\text{o}^3)\text{-si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ku}^2\text{n})\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}^2(\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-e}^2(\text{a})\text{-o}^2\text{d}^2(\text{od})\text{-i}^2\text{e}^2(\text{is})$. Gen., *-anch'es*, *-it'idos* (-idis). From *thyreocēlē*, thyreoid, and *κυνάγχη*, cynanche. See *THYREODITIS*.

THYREO-EPIGLOTTIC, adj. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-ep}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-gl}^2\text{ot}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. Pertaining to the epiglottis and the thyreoid gland or cartilage.

THYREO-EPIGLOTTICUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}(\text{thu}^6)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-ep}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-gl}^2\text{ot}^2\text{-i}^2\text{gl}^2\text{ot}^2(\text{t})^2\text{k}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2)$. Ger., *Schildkehledeckelmuskel*. See *THYREO-EPIGLOTTICUS*. T.-e. *longus*. An anomalous muscle arising from the inner surface of the thyreoid cartilage near its inferior cornu and blending with the t.-e. [L. 332.]

THYREO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}(\text{thu}^6)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-ep}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-gl}^2\text{ot}^2\text{-i}^2\text{gl}^2\text{ot}^2(\text{t})^2\text{k}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2)$. A few fibres on the upper edge of the thyreo-arytenoideus which are spread out upon the membrane between the epiglottis and the arytenoid cartilage. [Douglas (L).]—T.-e. *inferior*, T.-e. *major*. See T.-e. T.-e. *minor*, T.-e. *superior*. An anomalous muscle arising from the thyreoid cartilage and passing along the thyreo-epiglottic ligament to the epiglottis. [L. 331.]

THYREO-GLOTTIDEUS (Coves) (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}(\text{thu}^6)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-gl}^2\text{ot}^2\text{-i}^2\text{gl}^2\text{ot}^2(\text{t})^2\text{k}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2)$. See *THYREO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS*.

THYREO-HYAL, n. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-hi}^2\text{a}^2\text{l}$. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the thyreoid cartilage; as n., see T.-h. bone.

THYREO-HYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}(\text{thu}^6)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-hi}^2(\text{hu}^2)\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-i}^2\text{d}^2(\text{ed})\text{-e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2)$. Fr., *thyroé-hyoïdien*. Ger., *Schildzungenbeinmuskel*. A flat quadrangular muscle arising from the outer surface of the thyreoid cartilage and inserted into the lower margin of the body and the cornu majus of the hyoid bone. [L. 332.]—T.-h. *accessorius*. An anomalous muscle extending between the superior cornu of the thyreoid cartilage and the greater cornu of the hyoid bone. [L. 332.]—T.-h. *azygos*, T.-h. *minor*, T.-h. *superior*. An anomalous offshoot of the t.-h. extending between the greater cornu of the hyoid bone and the upper margin of the thyreoid cartilage. [L. 332.]

THYREOID, adj. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-oid}$. Gr., *thyreocēlē* (from *thyreos*, an oblong [door-shaped or doornote-shaped] shield, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *thyroïde*, *thyroïdien*. Ger., *thyreoidisch*. Pertaining to, connected with, or derived from the t. gland; as a n. (Lat., *thyreoides*), the gland itself. [a. 17.]

THYREODECTOMY, n. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-oid}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-kt}^2/\text{om}^2$. Lat., *thyreodectomia* (from *thyreocēlē*, thyreoid, and *τεμνω*, a cutting out). Fr., *thyroïdectomie*. Ger., *Thyreidektomie*. Removal of the thyreoid gland. [E.]

THYREOIDEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}(\text{thu}^6)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-i}^2\text{d}^2(\text{ed})\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2$. See *THYREOID GLAND*.

THYREOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}(\text{thu}^6)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-i}^2\text{d}^2(\text{ed})\text{-e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2)$. See *THYREOID*; as a n., a muscle connected with the thyreoid cartilage. [L.]—T. *incisura cartilaginis thyreoidæ medie transversæ*. See T. *transversus*.—T. *incisura medie obliquæ*. See T. *transversus impar* (1st def.).—T. *internus*. See *THYREOPRIVUS*.—T. *proprius*. A muscle extending near the middle line between the upper and lower margins of the thyreoid cartilage. [L. 332.]—T. *transversus (anomalus)*. An anomalous muscle extending between the two cricoid processes of the thyreoid cartilage. [L. 332.]—T. *transversus impar*. 1. An aberrant bundle of the cricothyroideus attached to the cricoid process of the thyreoid cartilage. [L. 332.] 2. See T. *transversus*.

THYREODITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}(\text{thu}^6)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-i}^2\text{d}^2(\text{ed})\text{-i}^2\text{e}^2(\text{e})\text{-t}^2\text{is}$. Gen., *-it'idos* (-idis). See *THYREODITIS*.

THYREODOPRIVUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}(\text{thu}^6)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-i}^2\text{d}^2(\text{ed})\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-pri}^2(\text{pre})^2\text{-vu}^2\text{s}^2(\text{wu}^2\text{s})$. From *thyreoides*, thyreoid, and *privus*, deprived. See *STRUMPRIVUS*.

THYREODOTOMY, n. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-oid}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-t}^2/\text{om}^2$. See *THYREOTOMY*.

THYREODITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}(\text{thu}^6)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-i}^2\text{e}^2(\text{e})\text{-t}^2\text{is}$. Gen., *-it'idos* (-idis). From *thyreocēlē*, thyreoid. Fr., *thyroïdite*. Ger., *Schilddrüsenentzündung*. Inflammation of the thyreoid gland.

THYREOMEMBROSUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}(\text{thu}^6)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-me}^2\text{m}^2\text{-br}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ra}^2\text{n})\text{-os}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2)$. The portion of the thyreo-epiglotticus inserted into the aryteno-epiglottic fold. [L. 31.]

THYREONCUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}(\text{thu}^6)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2)$. From *thyreocēlē*, thyreoid, and *γκυς*, a tumor. Fr., *thyroncie*. See *GOITRE*.

THYREO-ŒSOPHAGEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}(\text{thu}^6)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-e}^2\text{s}^2(\text{o}^2\text{-e}^2\text{s})\text{-o}^2\text{-f}^2\text{-aj}^2(\text{a}^2\text{g})\text{-e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2)$. Muscular fibres between the œsophagus and the thyreoid cartilage. [L. 332.]

THYREOPALATINUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}(\text{thu}^6)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-pa}^2\text{l}^2(\text{pa}^2\text{l})\text{-a}^2\text{t}^2(\text{a}^2\text{t})\text{-in}^2(\text{en})\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2)$. From *thyreocēlē*, thyreoid, and *palatum*, the palate. See *CONSTRUCTOR isthmi faucium posterior*.

THYREOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}(\text{thu}^6)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-fa}^2\text{r}^2(\text{fa}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2(\text{u}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-g}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2)$. From *thyreocēlē*, thyreoid, and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. Fr., *thyro-pharyngien*. Ger., *Schlundschleiser*. 1. Of Douglas, that portion of the inferior constrictor

of the pharynx that arises from the thyreoid cartilage. [L.] 2. Of Winslow and Valsalva, see *Inferior constrictor of the pharynx*. 3. See *Middle constrictor of the pharynx*.

THYREOPHARYNGOPALATINUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}(\text{thu}^6)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-fa}^2\text{r}^2(\text{fa}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2(\text{u}^2\text{n}^2)\text{-g}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-pal}^2(\text{pa}^2)\text{-a}^2\text{t}^2(\text{a}^2\text{t})\text{-in}^2(\text{en})\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2)$. From *thyreocēlē*, thyreoid, *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *palatum*, the palate. See *PALATO-PHARYNGEUS*.

THYREOPHRAXIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}(\text{thu}^6)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-fra}^2\text{x}(\text{fra}^2\text{x})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *thyreocēlē*, thyreoid, and *φράσσειν*, to fence in. Fr., *thyrophraxie*. Of Albert, see *GOITRE*.

THYREOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}(\text{thu}^6)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-fim}^2(\text{fm}^2)\text{-a}^2$. Gen., *-phymat'os* (-itis). From *thyreocēlē*, thyreoid, and *φύμα*, a growth of the thyreoid gland. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

T. fugax, **T. sanguineum**, **T. spurium**. Of P. Frank, see *Inflammatory goitre*.

THYREOPRIVUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}(\text{thu}^6)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-pri}^2(\text{pre})\text{-vu}^2\text{s}^2(\text{wu}^2\text{s})$. See *STRUMPRIVUS*.

THYREOPROTEIN, n. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-prot}^2/\text{e}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}$. Of Bunnoff, an albumin isolated from the thyreoid gland. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

THYREOTOMY, n. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-t}^2/\text{om}^2$. From *thyreocēlē*, thyreoid, and *τομή*, a cutting. Ger., *Thyreotomie*. Fr., *thyroïctomie*. The operation of splitting the thyreoid cartilage (generally used for the removal of tumors). [E.]

THYREOTRACHEALIS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}(\text{thu}^6)\text{-e}^2\text{-o}(\text{o}^3)\text{-tra}^2\text{k}^2(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{-al}^2(\text{a}^2\text{l})\text{-i}^2\text{s}$. For deriv., see *THYREOID* and *TRACHEA*. A muscle extending between the trachea and the thyreoid cartilage or region. [L.]—T. *profundus*. An anomalous offshoot of the crico-arytenoideus lateralis to the trachea. [L. 332.]—T. *superficialis*. An anomalous offshoot of the sternothyroideus to the trachea. [L. 332.]

THYROID, adj. $\text{Thi}^2\text{r}^2\text{-oid}$. A less correct form of *thyreoid*. For other words in *Thyro*-, see the corresponding words in *Thyreoo*.

THYRSE, n. $\text{Thu}^2\text{-rs}$. Lat., *thyrsus* (from *θύρσος*, a stem). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Strauss*, *Blüthenstrauss*. A compact panicle, such as the inflorescence of the grape. [a. 35.]

THYRSIFLOROUS, adj. $\text{Thu}^2\text{-rs-i}^2\text{-flor}^2\text{-us}$. From *thyrsus*, a thyrsus, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *thyrsiflore*. Having the inflorescence in contracted or ovate panicles. [a. 35.]

THYSSELINUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Thi}^2\text{s}(\text{thu}^6)\text{-se}^2\text{l}^2\text{-in}^2(\text{en})\text{-u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. Fr., *thysselin*. Ger., *Sumpfselig*. 1. Of Adanson, the genus *Selinum*. 2. Of Hoffmann, a genus of the Umbelliferae closely resembling *Peucedanum*. [a. 35.]—T. *palustre*. Ger., *Milchpeterling*, *Oelreich*, *vilder Bertram*. Genus *Sumpfselig*. A species found in Europe and Asia. The root, which has a strong, somewhat turpentine-like odor and a pungent, aromatic, bitterish taste, has been used in epilepsy and various spasmodic affections. In northern Asia it is used as a condiment in place of ginger. [a. 35.]

TIBIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ti}^2\text{b}^2(\text{teb})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gr., *τίβη*, *τεμνίβη*. Fr., *t.* Ger., *T.* A long bone, the larger of the two of the leg, on the anterior and inner side of which it is placed. Its upper extremity bears two concave surfaces covered with cartilage, separated by the crucial spine, for articulation with the femur, and bears on each side two prominences, the external and internal tuberosities. The shaft is three-sided, smaller in the middle than at either end, its inner surface being subcutaneous. The lower extremity is enlarged transversely and projects downward on the inner side as the internal malleolus, presenting a concave surface for articulation with the astragalus; externally is a surface covered with cartilage for articulation with the fibula, and posteriorly are grooves for the tendons of the tibialis posticus and flexores digitorum pedis and pollicis longi. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—T. *minima*. See *FIBULA* (1st def.).

TIBIAD, adv. $\text{Ti}^2\text{b}^2/\text{i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{d}$. Toward the tibial aspect. [L. 141.]

TIBIÆUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Ti}^2\text{b}^2(\text{teb})\text{-i}^2\text{-e}^2(\text{a}^2\text{e}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2)$. See *TIBIALIS*.

TIBIAL, adj. $\text{Ti}^2\text{b}^2/\text{i}^2$. Lat., *tibi-alis*. Fr., *t.* Ger., *T.* Pertaining to or situated near or toward the tibia. [L. 343.]

TIBIAL (Fr.), adj. and n. *Te-be-a*. See *TIBIALIS*.—T. *antérieur*. See *TIBIALIS anticus*.—T. *postérieur*. See *TIBIALIS posticus*.

TIBIALIS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Ti}^2\text{b}^2(\text{teb})\text{-i}^2\text{-al}^2(\text{a}^2\text{l})\text{-i}^2\text{s}$. From *tibia* (q. v.). Tibial; as a n. m. $\text{Ti}^2\text{b}^2(\text{teb})\text{-i}^2\text{-al}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}$. Ger., *Schienbeinmuskel*, a muscle connected with the tibia. [a. 48.]—T. *anticus*. Fr., *jambier antérieur*. Ger., *Schienbeinmuskel*. A muscle which arises from the lower part of the external tuberosity of the tibia and the upper half of the exterior surface of the bone from the interosseous membrane and the strong fascia of the leg; also from the intermuscular septum. It is inserted into a rounded area on the inner and inferior part of the internal condyle and the first metatarsal bones. [C.]—T. *anticus accessorius*, T. *anticus profundus*. See *TRIOFASCIALIS anticus*.—T. *gracilis*. See *PLANTARIS*.—T. *nauticus*,



T. posticus. A muscle which arises from the interosseous membrane; the outer part of the posterior surface of the tibia, the inner surface of the fibula and the aponeurosis covering it. It is inserted into the tubercle of the scaphoid bone and also into the three cuneiform bones, the cuboid, and the bases of the second, third, and fourth metatarsal bones, and also the sustentaculum tali. [C.]—**T. profundus.** See **TIBIOFASCIALIS**.—**T. secundus.** A muscle accessory to the *t. posticus*, arising from the lower part of the tibia and inserted into some of the ligaments near the ankle. [L. 382.]

TIBIO-APONÉVROTIQUE (Fr.), n. *Teb-e-o-a²p-o-nav-rot-ek.* See **TIBIOFASCIALIS**.

TIBIO-CALCANÉEN (Fr.), n. *Te-be-o-ka²l-ka²ne-a²n².* See **SOLÆUS** (1st def.).

TIBIOFASCIALIS (Lat.), adj. *Ti²b(heb)-i²-o(ō)-fa²s(fa²s)-si²-(ki²)-al(a²l)/i²s.* From *tibia*, the tibia, and *fascia*, a band. Fr., *tibio-aponévrotique*. Connected with the tibia and the fascia of the leg or foot; as a n., a muscle so connected. [L.]—**T. anticus.** An anomalous muscle which arises from the lower third of the anterior edge of the tibia and is inserted into the annular ligament and deep fascia. It is sometimes a part of the tibialis anticus. [C.]

TIBIO-FEMORAL, adj. *Ti²b-i²-o-fe²m-o²r-l.* Pertaining to the tibia and the femur. [a. 48.]

TIBIO-FIBULAR, adj. *Ti²b-i²-o-fi²b-u²l-a²r.* Lat., *peroneo-tibialis*. Fr., *peronéo-tibial*. Pertaining to the tibia and the fibula.

TIBIO-MALLÉOLAIRE (Fr.), n. *Te-be-o-ma²-le²-o-la²r.* See *Internal saphenous vein*.

TIBIO-NAVICULAR, adj. *Ti²b-i²-o-na²v-i²k-u²l-a²r.* From *tibia*, the tibia, and *navicula*, a boat. Pertaining to the tibia and the scaphoid bone. [a. 48.]

TIBIO-PÉRONÉO-CALCANIEN (Fr.), n. *Te-be-o-pa-ro-na-o-ka²l-ka²ne-a²n².* See **SOLÆUS** (1st def.).

TIBIO-PÉRONÉO-TARSIEN (Fr.), n. *Te-be-o-pa-ro-na-o-ta²r-se-a²n².* See **PERONEUS** longus.

TIBIO-PERONEAL, adj. *Ti²b-i²-o-pe²r-o²n-e²-l.* From *tibia*, the tibia, and *peronē*, the fibula. Fr., *tibio-peronier*. See **TIBIO-FIBULAR**.

TIBIO-PHALANGETIEN (Fr.), n. *Te-be-o-fa²l-a²n²-zhe²t-e-a²n².* See **FLEXOR digitorum pedis longus**.

TIBIOPHALANGIEN (Lat.), n. m. *Ti²b(heb)-i²-o(ō)-fa²l-(fa²l)-a²n(a²n²)/je²(ge²)-u²s(u²s).* Fr., *tibio-phalangen*. Ger., *langer (oder dicker) Hufbeinbeuger, hinterer Unterschenkelmuskel*. The analogue of the flexor hallucis longus and flexor peronos of man found in the lower animals. [L. 13.]—**T. magnus.** See **T. parvus**. See **PERONEOPHALANGIEN**.

TIBIOPRÆMETATARSEUS (Lat.), **TIBIOPRÆMETATARSUS** (Lat.), n's m. *Ti²b(heb)/i²-o(ō)-pre(pra²-a²)-me²t-a²-ta²r-s(e²-u²s(u²s))-ta²r-s(u²s(u²s)).* From *tibia* (q. v.), *præ*, before, and *metatarsus* (q. v.). Fr., *tibio-pré-métatarsien*. Ger., *Schien-beinbeuger, Wadenmuskel*. A muscle of solipedes, divided into two portions—the muscular, representing the tibialis anticus of man, and the tendinous, representing, according to Meckel, the peroneus tertius of man. [L. 13.]

TIBIOPRÆPHALANGIEN (Lat.), n. m. *Ti²b(heb)/i²-o(ō)-pre(pra²-a²)-fa²l-(fa²l)-a²n(a²n²)/je²(ge²)-u²s(u²s)).* From *tibia* (q. v.), *præ*, before, and *phalanx* (q. v.). See **PERONEOPRÆPHALANGIEN**.

TIBIO-SOUS-PHALANGIEN COMMUN (Fr.), n. *Te-be-o-su-fa²l-a²n²-zhe²t-e-a²n² ko²m-u²n².* Of Chausseier, see **FLEXOR digitorum pedis longus**.

TIBIO-SOUS-TARSIEN (Fr.), n. *Te-be-o-su-ta²r-se-a²n².* See **TIBIALIS posticus**.

TIBIO-SUS-TARSIEN (Fr.), n. *Te-be-o-su-ta²r-se-a²n².* See **TIBIALIS anticus**.

TIBIO-TARSAL, adj. *Ti²b-i²-o-ta²r-s-l.* Fr., *tibio-tarsien*. Pertaining to the tibia and the tarsus. [a. 48.]

TIBOUCHINA (Lat.), n. *Teb-ush-en-a².* Fr., *tibouchine*. A genus of the *Melastomaceæ*. [a. 35.]—**T. aspera.** A Guiana shrub. The aromatic leaves and flowers are used as a pectoral. [a. 35.]

TIC, n. *Ti²k.* Fr., t. A convulsive motion or fit, especially of certain muscles of the face. [D. 20.]—**Convulsive t.**, **Facial t.** Fr., *t. convulsif*. Ger., *Gesichtskrampf*. See *Gilles de la Tourette's disease*.—**Salaamst'** (Ger.). See **SALAAM CONVULSIONS**.—**Spasmodic t.** Paralysis of the muscles of one or both sides of the face, associated with tonic contraction of the same. [D. 1.] Cf. **Facial paralysis**.—**T. de salaam** (Fr.). See *Chorea rudans* and *Salaam convulsions*.—**T. douloureux** (Fr.). See *Neuralgia*, accompanied by an involuntary contraction of some of the facial muscles. [a. 34.]—**T. giratoire** (Fr.). Clonic spasm of the oblique capitis inferior. [a. 34.]—**T. non-douloureux** (Fr.). Of Troussier, myoclonus. [a. 34.]—**T. rotatoire** (Fr.). See *T. giratoire*.

TICK, n. *Ti²k.* Gr., *ἰξός*. Lat., *ixodes*. Fr., *tique*. Ger., *Zecke*. A name common to certain small parasitical *Arachnida* constituting the section *Ixodes* (called also *Suctorio*) of the family *Acaridae*. [G. 60.] See *Ixodes* and its subheadings.—**Itch t.** See *ACARUS scabiei*.

TICKLING, n. *Ti²k/l²n².* Fr., *chatouillement*. Ger., *Kitzeln*, *Kitzel*. A sensation of slight irritation of the peripheral ends of sensitive nerves, sometimes purely subjective. [D.]

TICKSEED, n. *Ti²k/se²d.* The genus *Ceropegia*, also any one of several species of *Desmodium*. [a. 35.]

TICKWEED, n. *Ti²k/we²d.* See *Hedysoma pulegioides*.

TICOREA (Lat.), n. f. *Ti²k-or-e²a².* Fr., *Hicorée*. A genus of rutaceous trees and shrubs. [a. 35.]—**T. febrifuga**. A Brazilian and Guiana tree. The astringent bark is used as a febrifuge. [a. 35.]

TIEFENBACH (Ger.), n. *Tef'e²n-ba²ch².* A climatic health resort, with a sulphurous spring, in Bavaria, near the Lake of Constance. [L. 57 (a. 14.)]

TIEFSTAND (Ger.), n. *Tef/sta²nd.* See **DESCENT** (1st def.).

TIEFSTECHE (Ger.), n. *Tef/stech²e²n².* See **ACUPUNCTURE**.

TIERCE (Fr.), adj. *Te-e²rs.* See **TERTIAN**.

TIERMAS (Sp.), n. *Te-e²m/a²s.* A place in Saragossa, Spain, where there is a hot saline and sulphurous spring. [L. 49, 57 (a. 14.)]

TIERS-ARGENT (Fr.), n. *Te-e²r-z-a²r-zha²n².* An alloy of 3 parts of silver and 2 of aluminium; used in France as a substitute for silver. [Bloxam (B).]

TIBUTE (Jav.), n. See **STRYCHNOS t.**

TIFLIS, n. A place in the Caucasus, Russia, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [L. 80, 49 (a. 14.)]

TIGE (Fr.), n. *Tehz.* 1. See **SREM** (1st def.). 2. See **OURA crebri**.—**T. de l'encéphale** [Huguenin]. The base of the brain. [L. 28 (K).]—**T. du calamus scriptorius**. The median furrow of the fourth ventricle. [I. 86 (K).]—**T. fœtale**. The long axis of the fœtus; its trunk. [A. 54.]—**T. pituitaire**. See **INFUNDIBULUM** (2d def.).—**T's souterraines** [Fr. Cod.]. See **RHIZOMA** (2d def.).—**T. sus-sphénoïdale**. See **HYPOPHYSSIS cerebri**.

TIGELLARY, adj. *Ti²g'e²l-ar-i².* Pertaining to the stem or to a tigella; of the sheath of a leaf, incorporated with the stem. [a. 35.]

TIGELLE, n. *Ti²g'e²l.* Lat., *tigella*, *tigellula*. Fr., *t. tigellule*. An initial or miniature stem; of some botanists, the stem of mosses and other cryptogams; also the plumule and the caulicle, and, of Richard, the part of the plumule connecting the radicle with the cotyledons. [a. 35.]

TIGLI (Fr.), n. *Ti-tye*. Ger., *T'baum*. See **CROTON tiglium**.—**Huile de t.** See **CROTON-oil**.

TIGLIC, adj. *Ti²g'l²ik.* Derived from *Tigium*. [B.]—**T. acid.** See **METHYLCROTONIC acid**.—**T. aldehyde**. See **GUAIACENE**.

TIGLINIC ACID, n. *Ti²g-l²in²'yk.* See **METHYLCROTONIC acid**.

TIGLIUM (Lat.), n. *Ti²g'l²u²m(u²m).* See **CROTON t.**—**Grana tiglii**. The seeds of *Croton t.* [a. 35.]—**Oleum tiglii** [U. S. Ph.]. See **CROTON-oil**.—**T. officinale**. See **CROTON t.**

TIGNASSE (Fr.), n. *Ten-ya²s.* See **PLICA polonica**.

TIGRETIER (Fr.), n. *Teg-r'i-te-a.* A convulsive affection resembling chorea, observed in Abyssinia. [L. 41 (a. 14.)]

TIGRIDIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ti²g'r²id-a².* From *tigris*, a tiger. A genus of the *Iridaceæ*. [a. 35.]—**T. pavonia**. Sp., *flor de la maravilla* [Mex. Ph.]. The tiger-flower of central Mexico. The edible, starchy bulbs are reputed febrifuge. [A. 447 (a. 21).]

TIKMEHL (Ger.), n. *Ti²k'mal.* See *Curcuma ARROW-ROOT*.

TIL (Hind.), n. Sans., *tila*. The *Sesamum orientale*. [a. 35.]—**T.-oil**. See *Oil of SESAMUM*.

TILGUNG (Ger.), n. *Ti²g'un².* See **ABOLITIO** and **EXTIRPATION**.

TILIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ti²l²i-a².* Fr., *tilleul*. Ger., *Linde*. 1. A genus of trees (the limes or lindens), of the *Tiliaceæ*, which are an order of the *Malesales*. The *Tilia* are a tribe of the *Tiliaceæ*. [a. 35.] 2. See *Flores tilieæ*.—**Aqua tilieæ**. Fr., *eau distillée de tilleul*. Sp., *agua de flor de tilo*. A preparation made by distilling flores tilieæ with water or [Russ. Ph.], by diluting aqua tilieæ concentrata with seven times as much water. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Aqua tilieæ concentrata**. A preparation made by mixing 100 parts of aqua tilieæ with 2 of alcohol and distilling 10 parts [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. See *Ph.*; or by distilling 12 parts of flores tilieæ and 2 of alcohol with water enough to make 15 parts [Russ. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Cortex tilieæ**. The bark of *T. silvestris*. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Flores tilieæ**. Fr., *tilleul*. Ger., *Lindenblüthen*. Sp., *tilo*. The flowers of *T. mollis* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], of this and *T. vulgaris* [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (*T. intermedia* [Dau. Ph.]), of *T. argentea* [Roum. Ph.], of *T. europæa* [Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], of *T. silvestris* [Sp. Ph.], or of *T. silvestris* and *T. mollis* [Fr. Cod.]. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Hydrolatum tilieæ**. See *Aqua tilieæ*.—**T. alba**. 1. See *T. argentea*. 2. See *T. heterophylla*.—**T. americana**. Fr., *tilleul d'Amérique*. 2. Ger., *kahle Linde*. American bass-wood (or linden, or white-wood). The flowers are used like those of *T. intermedia*. The inner bark is used for cataplasms. [a. 35.]—**T. argentea**. Ger., *silberweisse Linde*. Silver lime-tree of Hungary and southeastern Europe, identified by some authors with the *φύλας* of the ancients. The fragrant flowers are more mucilaginous than those of *T. intermedia*, and yield a valuable essential oil. [a. 35.]—**T. canadensis**. *T. caroliniana*. See *T. americana*.—**T. europæa**. The European lime-tree. *T. intermedia* is the common variety. *T. mollis* and *T. silvestris* are also considered by some authors as varieties of it. [a. 35.]—**T. heterophylla**. Fr., *tilleul blanc*. American white bass-wood. The flowers are used like those of *T. intermedia*. [a. 35.]—**T. intermedia**. Fr., *tilleul d'Europe* (ou de Hollande). Ger., *gemeine Linde*. Common European lime-tree, Russian bass-tree; a tree of Europe and northern Asia, by some authors considered a hybrid between *T. mollis* and *T. silvestris*. The flowers, *flores tilieæ europææ*, seu *femineæ*, are mildly stimulant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic. A charcoal, *carbo tilieæ*, is prepared from the wood. The leaves and mucilaginous inner bark, *folia et cortex interior tilieæ*, were also formerly official. The sap of the tree yields sugar. The fruit contains a principle analogous to chocolate. [a. 35.]—**T. laxiflora**. Ger., *schlafblüthige Linde*. A North American tree (by Wood considered a variety of *T. americana*), used like *T. intermedia*. [a. 35.]—**T. macrophylla**. Lat., *T. heterophylla* and *T. intermedia*.—**T. mollis**. Ger., *weichhäutig* (oder *grossblättrige Linde*, *Sommerlinde*, *Frühlinde*, *Wasserlinde*, *holländische Linde*). Broad-leaved lime-tree of southern and central Europe; according to some authors, a variety of *T. intermedia*. The flowers are used like those of *T. intermedia*. [a. 35.]—**T. silvestris**. Ger., *wilde* (oder *kleinblättrig*

bined with water of crystallization, it forms a series of crystalline products, $\text{SnCl}_4 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{SnCl}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and $\text{SnCl}_4 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$. T. tetrachloride combines with a number of other chlorides to form double salts (sometimes called *chlorotinnates*). It is used as a mordant in dyeing, and was formerly called "composition," "physic," or "dyer's spirits," and commercially was known as "nitromuriate" of t. The compound $\text{SnCl}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is commercially designated the "oxymuriate" of t. T. tetrachloride was official in the Sardinian Ph. of 1863. [B. 3, 10.]—**T. tetrafluoride.** Stannic fluoride, SnF_4 ; known only in solution. It forms with the fluorides of other metals compounds called *stannofluorides*. [B. 3.]—**T. telluride.** Stannic telluride, SnTe . [B. 3.]—**T. tetraethyl.** A liquid, $\text{Sn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$, of ethereal odor. [B. 3.]—**T. tetrethyl.** Stannic ethide (see under *T. ethide*). [B.]—**T. tree.** See *ARBOR JOVIS*.—**T. triethyl.** See *STANTRIETHYL*.

TINAGMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Ti}^n\text{a}^2\text{g}(\text{a}^2\text{g})/\text{mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$. Gr., *τυνάγμος*. 1. See *CONCUSSION*. 2. Rectal tenesmus. [E.]

TINCA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ti}^n\text{a}^n/\text{ka}$. A genus of fresh-water fishes, of the *Cyprinidae*, the tencches. [a, 48.] Cf. *Os tinca*.

TINCAL, n. $\text{Ti}^n\text{a}^n/\text{k}^n\text{l}$. Lat., *tincalum*. Crude borax. [a, 35.]

TINCITORIAL, adj. $\text{Ti}^n\text{a}^n\text{kt}$ -or $\text{Ti}^n\text{a}^n\text{kt}$ -ad. Lat., *tincitorius* (from *tingere*, to dye). Used for dyeing. [a, 35.]

TINCTUR (Ger.), n. $\text{Ti}^n\text{a}^n\text{kt}$ -ur. See *TINCTURE*.—**Saure aromatische T.** See *MIXTURE sulfurica acida*.

TINCTURE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ti}^n\text{a}^n\text{kt}(\text{ten}^n\text{kt})/\text{u}^n\text{r}(\text{u}^n\text{r})/\text{a}^2$. See *TINCTURE* and *DYE*.—**T. acida aromatica.** See *MIXTURE sulfurica acida*.—**T. aetherea.** 1. Impure ether mixed with alcohol. [B. 97.] 2. See *Ethereal TINCTURE*.—**T. aetherea camphorata.** See *Solutio CAMPHORÆ aetherea*.—**T. alexipharmaca Huxhami.** See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita*.—**T. alkalica acris.** See under *T. ANTIMONIUM aurata*.—**T. aloetica alcalina.** See *ELIXIR proprietatis Paracelsi sine acido*.—**T. amara.** 1. Of the Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Hung. Ph. (3d ed.), Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., a tincture consisting of 60 parts each of gentian-root and the herb of lesser century, 40 of bitter-orange peel, and 20 each of unripe oranges and rhizome of zedoary, macerated with 1,000 of dilute alcohol for a week [Ger. Ph.]. The Austr. and Hung. Ph.'s order with the gentian-root and lesser century 60 parts each of bitter-orange peel and the leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata*, and 30 of sodium carbonate crystals [Austr. Ph.]. (18 of dried sodium carbonate [Hung. Ph.]), to be digested in 3,000 of alcoholic water of cinnamon for 3 days (6 [Hung. Ph.]). The Russ. Ph. orders with the gentian-root and lesser century 60 parts of unripe oranges and 30 of zedoary, with maceration in 1,050 of 70-per-cent. alcohol for five days. The Dan. and Norw. Ph.'s omit the lesser century and direct the use of 60 parts each of blessed thistle and unripe oranges, with 15 of anise and 240 of wormwood, digesting for three days in 2,175 of dilute alcohol [Dan. Ph.] (with 20 of anise and 200 of wormwood, digesting in 2,000 of dilute alcohol for half an hour and boiling [Norw. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).] See also *T. GENTIANÆ composita*, *T. ABSINTHI composita*, and *Tincture d'ABSINTHE composita*. 2. See *ELIXIR AURANTIORUM compositum*.—**T. amara ex Baumé.** See *GUTTÆ amarae Baumé*.—**T. ammoniata aromatica.** See *Spiritus AMMONIÆ aromaticus*.—**T. antifebrilis Warburgi.** See *Warburg's TINCTURE*.—**T. antihysterica** [Norw. Ph.]. A tincture made by mixing 20 parts of tincture of asafoetida with 2 each of tincture of castor and spiritus aethereus camphoratus. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**T. antiphtisica.** A solution of lead acetate and iron sulphate described in the Augsburger Ph. used in the treatment of phthisis, hæmoptysis, and dysentery. [B. 70.]—**T. antiscorbatica** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tincture de RAIFORT composita*.—**T. aromatica.** Fr., *alcoolé de cannelle et de cardamom composé*. A tincture made with 25 parts each of cloves, galangal, cardamom, and ginger (50 of ginger [Ger. Ph.]), 100 (125 [Ger. Ph.]) of cinnamon, and 1,000 (1,250 [Ger. Ph.], 1,200 [Ger. Ph.]) of dilute alcohol (1,200 of 70-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.], 1,900 of 80-per-cent. alcohol [Belg. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**T. aromatica acida.** See *MIXTURE sulfurica acida*.—**T. aurea nervina.** See *T. aurea nervina*.—**T. balsamica.** See *Tinctura FERRI chlorati aetherea*.—**T. balsamica.** See *T. BENZOIN composita* and *T. tolutana*.—**T. balsamica aromatica.** See *MIXTURE oleoso-balsamica*.—**T. bezoardica.** See *MIXTURE pyrotartarica*.—**T. Bonvicini.** See *T. GENTIANÆ composita*.—**T. burgundica.** A preparation made by macerating for two days 22 parts of cinchona, 4 each of sweet flag and cinnamon, 7 of orange-peel, and 2 of cochineal in 900 of Portuguese white wine. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**T. colombo** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Tinctura COLUMBÆ*.—**T. composita Whytii** [Netherl. Ph.]. A tincture closely resembling the t. chinæ composita of the Ger. Ph., but without the cinnamon (see *T. CINCHONÆ composita*). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**T. Dahlbergii.** A mixture of 2 parts of star-anise with 16 of colocyth and 192 of alcohol, or with 12 of colocyth and 160 of alcohol, or with 24 of colocyth and 330 of brandy; filtered after three days. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**T. Dorelli.** Fr., *vin de rhubarbe et d'aunée*. A tincture made with 60 parts of rhubarb and 720 of Malaga or Spanish wine, with 7 of cardamom, 90 of sugar, and either 15 each of orange-peel and extract of elecampane or 15 each of lemon-peel, icoric, and extract of elecampane with 30 of Corinthian raisins; or with 20 each of cardamom and extract of elecampane, 160 of sugar, 120 of raisins, 24 of mace, and 54 of potassium carbonate. [B. 119 (a, 38).] See also *Vinum REET*.—**T. diatrion.** See *MIXTURE pyrotartarica*.—**T. digestiva** [Norw. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing equal parts of spiritus aethereus camphoratus, compound tincture of rhubarb, and a 20-per-cent. solution of potassium carbonate. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**T. febrifuga acida.** See *MIXTURE pyrotartarica*.—**T. ging.** See *VINUM ALOES*.—**T. Huxhami** [Belg. Ph.]. A tincture made with 100 parts of pale cinchona-bark, 75 of bitter-orange peel, 4 of cochineal, 8 of saffron, and 20 of Virginia snake-root, macerated for six days in 1,000 of 60-per-cent. alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 38).] See also *T. CINCHONÆ composita*.—**T. japonica.** See *Tinctura CATECHU composita*

(2d def.).—**T. kalina.** A tincture made by treating fused caustic potash for two days with 6 times as much alcohol (if the sp. gr. of 0.840 [Gr. Ph.]) or by dissolving the potash in 10 times as much 95-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.], and separating the liquid from the residue. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**T. laxativa.** See *Tincture d'ALOËS et de réglisse*.—**Tincture narcotica pharmacopœie gallicæ** [Swiss Ph.]. Tinctures made by treating 1 part of some freshly dried and powdered narcotic herb by displacement with dilute alcohol enough to make 5 parts. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Tincture narcotica pharmacopœie germanicæ** [Swiss Ph.]. Tinctures made by crushing 5 parts of some fresh narcotic herb in a stone mortar and macerating with 6 of alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**T. nervina Bestucheffii.** See *Tinctura FERRI chlorati aetherea*.—**T. odontalgica** [Norw. Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 46 parts each of acetic ether and chloroform, 2 of oil of cassia, 34 of oil of cloves, and 72 of strong alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**T. odontalgica Botot** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by pouring 1,000 parts of alcohol and 500 of rose-water over a mixture of 10 parts each of cloves, cinnamon, and star-anise and 5 of peppermint-oil, adding 5 each of purified cream of tartar and cochineal rubbed up with water, allowing to stand eight days with frequent shaking up, and filtering. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**T. purgans.** See *T. JALAPÆ composita*.—**T. pyrotartarica.** See *Tinctura pyrotartarica*.—**T. sacra.** See *Vinum ALOES* and *Tinctura RHEI et aloes*.—**T. stomachica.** See *ELIXIR AURANTIORUM compositum*.—**T. thebaica.** See *Tinctura OPII*.—**T. thebaica benzoica.** See *T. OPII camphorata*.—**T. tolutana.** Fr., *tincture de baume de Tolu*. Sp., *tinctura alcoholica de bálsamo de Tolu*. A tincture made by dissolving balsam of Tolu in nine parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol [U. S. Ph.], or by macerating 24 oz. of balsam of Tolu in 15 fl. oz. of alcohol [Br. Ph.], or by macerating (digesting [Dan. Ph.]) the balsam with 5 times as much strong (80-per-cent. [Fr. Cod.], 90-per-cent. [Sp. Ph.]) alcohol for 3 days [Dan. Ph.] (5 [Swed. Ph.], 8 [Sp. Ph.], 10 [Fr. Cod.]). [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**T. tonica martialis lutea.** See *Tinctura MARTIS adstringens*.—**T. toniconervina Bestucheffii.** See *T. FERRI chlorati aetherea*.—**T. vulneraria rubra** [Swiss Ph.]. 1. A preparation made by digesting 2 parts each of chamomile flowers, lavender flowers, fennel seeds, wormwood, melissa, crisped mint, rosemary, rue, *Thymus serpyllum*, and red sandal-wood with 50 each of strong alcohol and water for 8 days, expressing, and filtering. [B. 95 (a, 38).] 2. Of the Fr. Cod., see *ALCOOLATURE vulnéraire*.—**T. Whytii** [Belg. Ph.]. A tincture closely resembling the t. chinæ composita of the Ger. Ph. (see *T. CINCHONÆ composita*). [B. 95 (a, 38).]

TINCTURE, n. $\text{Ti}^n\text{a}^n\text{kt}$ -ur. Lat., *tinctura* (from *tingere*, to wet), aer [Paracelsus]. Fr., *tinture*, t. Ger., *Tinctur*, *Tinktur*. A pharmaceutical preparation made by dissolving a drug in alcohol, especially by subjecting vegetable substances to the action of alcohol.—**Antidysenteric.** A solution of a medicinal substance in spirit of ammonia. [B.]—**Antiperiodic t.** See *Warburg's t.*—**Cordial solar t.** See under *Tinctura AURI*.—**Ethereal t.** A t. in the preparation of which an appreciable quantity of ether is used. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Huxham's t.** See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita*.—**Stomachic t.** See *ESSENTIA stomachica polychresta Gundelsheimeri* and *ELIXIR AURANTIORUM compositum*.—**Theriacal t.** See *ESSENTIA theriacalis*.—**Warburg's t.** A preparation made by digesting 1 lb. of Socotrine aloes, 4 oz. each of rhubarb, angelica root, and cochineal of Damocates, 2 each of elecampane, saffron, fennel, and prepared chalk, 1 oz. each of gentian, zedoary, cubeb, myrrh, camphor, and agaric, and 500 oz. of proof spirit for twelve hours, expressing, adding 10 oz. of quinine sulphate, and filtering when this is dissolved by aid of the water bath and the mixture cooled; used in obstinate cases of malarial poisoning. [B. 5 (a, 38).]

TINDER, n. $\text{Ti}^n\text{a}^n\text{kt}$ -ur. See *AMADOU*.

TINEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ti}^n\text{a}^n/\text{e}^2\text{a}^3$. Fr., *teigne*, Ger., *Schorf*, *Grind*. A word used by the translators of Arabian writings as the equivalent of *al tin*, *al thin*, and *althin*, to designate various eruptions of the hairy scalp. It has been applied to many chronic, pustular, contagious skin diseases, but is now generally restricted to those depending on the presence of a vegetable parasite, and especially to those that affect the scalp. [G.]—**T. amiantacea.** See *SEBORRHEA sicca*.—**T. asbestina.** *Seborrhea capillitii* in which the crusts resemble asbestos. [G.]—**T. axillaris.** T. affecting the axilla.—**T. barbie.** See *SYCOSIS parasitaria*.—**T. benigna.** See *SCABIES capitis simplex*.—**T. capitis.** See *PITYRIASIS capitis*.—**T. ciliaris.** See *LIPITTUDO*.—**T. circinata.** See *MYCOSIS trichophytina* and *DERMATOMYCOSIS maculo-vesiculosa*.—**T. circinata tropica.** See *T. imbricata*.—**T. crustacea.** Porrigo larvalis. [G.]—**T. corporis.** See *DERMATOMYCOSIS maculo-vesiculosa*.—**T. decalvans.** See *ALOPECIA areata*.—**T. favina.** *T. favosa*. See *FAVUS*.—**T. furfuracea.** See *SEBORRHEA sicca*.—**T. granulata.** See *ACHOR granulatus*.—**T. imbricata** [Manson]. Chinese ringworm; a cutaneous disease occurring about the Straits of Malacca and the islands of the Malayan Archipelago, characterized by desquamation of the cuticle in the form of concentric flakes which present free edges toward the centre of the patch, while toward the circumference they are firmly attached. The disease is regarded by most authorities as a form of ringworm. [Med. Rep. of the Imp. Chinese Medical Commission, 1879, p. 10.] Cf. *T. trichophytina barbie*.—**T. kerion.** See *KERION*.—**T. lactea.** See *CRUSTA lactea*.—**T. lupina.** *T. lupinosa*. See *PORRIGO lupinosa*.—**T. muciflua** [Alibert]. See *ACHOR*.—**T. mucosa.** See *TEIGNE muqueuse*.—**T. neonatorum.** See *SEBORRHEA*.—**T. nodosa.** See *TRICHORRHEXIS nodosa*.—**T. porriginosa.** See *PITYRIASIS capitis*.—**T. polonica.** See *PLICIA polonica*.—**T. sycois.** See *SYCOSIS parasitaria*.—**T. tonsdens.** *T. tonsurans*. See *TRICHOMYCOSIS circinata*.—**T. trichophytina.** See *TRICHOPHYTOSIS*.—**T. trichophytina barbie.** See *SYCOSIS parasitaria*.—**T. trichophytina capitis.** See *TRICHOMYCOSIS circinata*.—**T. trichophytina corporis.** See *DERMATOMYCOSIS maculo-vesiculosa*.—**T. trichophytina cruris.** See *ECZEMA marginatum*.—**T. trichophytina sycois.** See *SYCOSIS parasitaria*.—**T. trichophytina tonsurans.** See *TRICHOMYCOSIS circinata*.—**T. trichophytina unguium.** See *ONYCHOMYCOSIS*.

T. vera. See FAVUS.—**T. versicolor.** See DERMATOMYCOSIS furfuracea.

TINEARIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ti^{2n}n^{-e}a(a)^3/r^{12}a^3$. From *tinea*, a moth. The *Helichrysum arenarium*. [a. 35.]

TINESMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ti^{2n}(ten)^{-e}z(e)^3/mu^3(mu)^3$. See TINESMUS.

TINGUARKA (Lat.), n. f. $Ti^{2n}n^{-g}wa^3ra^3$. A genus of umbelliferous herbs. [a. 35.]—**T. cervariaefolia**, **T. montana**. Two species found in the Canary Islands; the second is closely related to *T. sicula*. [a. 35.]—**T. sicula**. A species indigenous to Mediterranean regions. The root is edible and celery-like. [a. 35.]

TINKAL, TINKAR, n. s. $Ti^{2n}n^{-k}l^{-ka}^3r$. See TINCAL.

TINKLING, n. $Ti^{2n}n^{-k}l^{12}n^2$. Fr., *tintement, cliquetis*. Ger., *Klingen*. A sharp, clear sound like that produced by one piece of metal striking lightly against another. [a. 34.]—**Auriculo-metallic t.** A t. heard over the cardiac apex, produced by a jarring of the chest-wall that is set in vibration by the impulse. [L. 20 (a. 34).]—**Metallic t.** A t. pulmonary sound produced in a large cavity having solid walls. [a. 34.]

TINKTUR (Ger.), n. $Ti^{2n}n^{-kt}ur$. See TINCTURE.

TINNITUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ti^{2n}n^{-nit}(net)^3u^3u^3$. Gen., *-it-us*. From *tinnire*, to ring. Fr., *tintement*. Ger., *Gebrause*. A ringing or tinkling sound. [A. 312 (a. 17).]—**Nervous t.** Fr., *tintement (ou bourdonnement) nerveux*. Ger., *nerwoses Ohrensausen* (oder *Ohrenbrausen*). A true neurosis, characterized by the subjective sensation of a humming or buzzing sound, varying considerably in character, and occurring mostly in excitable, nervous persons, during mental strain, or in states of exhaustion, anemia, or shock. It is also known as *t. without deafness*, and proves obstinate to every kind of treatment. [F. 3.]—**T. aurium**. Fr., *tintement (ou bourdonnement) d'oreille*. Ger., *Gellen der Ohren, Ohrensausen, Ohrensummen, Ohrenbrausen*. A subjective sound, varying in character, duration, and intensity, heard by patients suffering from various forms of ear disease, and also following the administration of large doses of certain drugs, notably quinine. It also occurs in certain febrile disorders and in marked anemia. [F.]

TINOSPORA (Lat.), n. f. $Ti^{2n}(te)^{-no}sp'o^3r^3a^3$. From *tinus*, the laurestinus, and *spora*, a seed. A genus of the *Tinosporaceae*, which are a tribe of the *Menispermaceae*. [a. 35.]—**T. bakis**. See *Cocculus bakis*.—**T. cordifolia**. A shrub growing in tropical India. Its stem, together with portions of the root, *caulis et radix tinosporae*, is official in the Ph. of India. For the medicinal properties, see *Cocculus cordifolia*. [a. 35.]—**T. crispa**. An East Indian species allied to *T. cordifolia* and possessing the same bitterness and probably the same tonic properties. [a. 35.] See also *Cocculus crispus*.—**T. malabarica**. See *Cocculus malabaricus*.

TINTE (Ger.), n. $Ti^{2n}n^{-t}e^3$. See INK.

TINTEMENT (Fr.), n. $Ta^{2n}n^{-t}ma^{2n}n^3$. See TINNITUS and TINKLING.—**T. des oreilles**. See TINNITUS aurium.

TINTENFISCH (Ger.), n. $Ti^{2n}n^{-e}n^{-fi}sh$. See SEPIA (1st def.).—**T. bein**. See OS SEPLA.

TIQUE (Fr.), n. Tek. See IXODES ricinus.

TIQUETÉ (Fr.), adj. Te-k'-ta. Marked with small spots. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

TIrage (Fr.), n. Ter-a-zh. The movement of forced or spasmodic inspiration observed in dyspnoea. [L. 49 (a. 14).]

TRAILLEMENT (Fr.), n. Ter-a-z'-el-y'-ma²ⁿ. A dragging sensation.

TRAILLEUR (Fr.), n. Ter-a-z'-el-yu^r. See BRACHINUS crepitans.

TIRE-BALLE (Fr.), n. Ter-ba³. See BULLET FORCEPS.

TIRE-DENT (Fr.), n. Ter-da²ⁿ. See DENTAL FORCEPS.

TIRE-FOND (Fr.), n. Ter-fo²ⁿ. A gimlet for screwing into and drawing up pieces of bone, such as the button of bone cut by the trephine. [E.]



THE TIRE-FOND.

TIRE-RACINE (Fr.), n. Ter-ra³-sen. A forceps for removing the roots of teeth. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

TIRE-TÊTE (Fr.), n. Ter-te²ⁿ. A term applied to a number of contrivances for making traction on the fetal head in artificial delivery. It seems to have been first employed by Mauriceau to designate a complicated instrument of his invention, consisting essentially of a disc of metal hinged at its centre to the end of a shaft. The disc being turned so that its plane was coincident with the shaft, it was plunged into the head, and a like disc, attached to a cannula, was then screwed down upon the exterior of the cranium, the bony wall of which, on either side of the wound, was thus held between the two discs. Traction was then made with the shaft. [A. 44.]—**T.-t. à bascule**. An instrument devised by Levret for extracting the head of the fœtus after its separation from the trunk.

TIRETOIRE (Fr.), n. Ter-twa³. A dental forceps for removing the lower incisors. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

TISANE (Fr.), n. Te-za³ⁿ. See PRISAN. Of the Fr. Cod., an infusion or decoction to be used as a regular drink by a sick person, prepared for immediate use by dissolving the medicinal substance or substances in water (or sometimes boiling or macerating

and boiling in water) and sweetening if necessary with a medicinal syrup or with sugar, honey, or licorice. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**T. astrigenae**. See *LIMONACE sulfurique*.—**T. carnatiativa**. A preparation made by boiling gently 30 parts each of juniper anise and saffron, 57 of chamomile, and 750 of water, straining, and adding 345 of brandy. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**T. de Feltz** [Fr. Cod.]. See DECOCTUM Feltz.—**T. de Pollini**. See DECOCTUM JUGLANDIS.—**T. impériale**. See AQUA IMPERIALIS.—**T. pectorale** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. Syn.: *hydromel composé*. A preparation made by infusing 8 parts of elecampane rhizome, 3 parts of licorice root in 256 of boiling water. [B. 119.] Cf. *T. d'AUNÉE*.—**T. royale**. See APOZEM LASALIF.—**T. sudorifique**. See DECOCTUM GUALACI COMPOSITUM and DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM.

TISCH (Ger.), n. $Ti^{2n}sh$. See TABLE (1st def.).—**Krankent.** See BED-TABLE.—**Leichtent.** Section's^t. A table for post-mortem examinations.

TISSU (Fr.), n. Te-su³. See TISSUE.—**T. albuginé**. 1. Fibrous tissue. [J.] 2. In the pl., *t. albuginés*, the aponeuroses.—**T. allantoidien**, **T. annexiel**. The tissue intervening between the allantois and the chorion in a placental cotyledon. [A. 15.]—**T. blanc**. Fibrous tissue. [J.]—**T. chondroïde** (Broca). A variety of connective tissue closely resembling epiphyseal cartilage, immediately beneath which it is found. [L.]—**T. chondrigène**. See CARTILAGE.—**T. coalescent**. See AREOLAR TISSUE and FIBROUS TISSUE.—**T. colloïde**. See MUCOUS TISSUE.—**T. conjonctif**. See CONNECTIVE TISSUE.—**T. conjonctif adipeux**. See ADIPOSE TISSUE.—**T. conjonctif élastique**. See ELASTIC TISSUE.—**T. conjonctif embryonnaire**. See MUCOUS TISSUE.—**T. conjonctif interstitiel**. See COTYLION.—**T. corne**. See CORNEAL TISSUE.—**T. créné**. See ENDONEURUM.—**T. conjonctif lâche**. See AREOLAR TISSUE.—**T. conjonctif tendineux et ligamenteux**. See WHITE FIBROUS TISSUE.—**T. corné**. See CORNEAL TISSUE.—**T. cribreux**. See AREOLAR TISSUE and FIBROUS TISSUE and cf. CRIBROSE TISSUE.—**T. dentinaire**. See DENTIN.—**T. fongueux**. Fungous granulation tissue. [a. 34.]—**T. inter-annexiel**. See *T. muqueux inter-annexiel*.—**T. kératinisé**. See CORNEAL TISSUE.—**T. laqueux**. A connective tissue that is reticulated. [a. 34.]—**T. muco-dermique**. The corium of a mucous membrane. [J. 33.]—**T. muqueux**. 1. Mucoid connective tissue. 2. The tissue of a mucous membrane. [J. 33.]—**T. muqueux inter-annexiel**. Of Dastre, the tissue interposed between the allantois, the amnion, and the chorion, together with the mucoid tissue of the umbilical cord, the two being continuous. [A. 15.]—**T. musculo-élastique**. Consisting of muscular and elastic elements. [L.]—**T. périfasciculaire**. See EPINEURUM.—**T. pigmentaire**. Pigment-cells. [J.]—**T. réticulé des os**. See CANCELLOUS TISSUE.—**T. scléreux**. Embryonic tissue which develops into fibrous, cartilaginous, or osseous tissue. [J. 33.]—**T. unissant**. See CONNECTIVE TISSUE and AREOLAR TISSUE.—**T. unifié**. See CONNECTIVE TISSUE.

TISSUE, n. $Ti^{2n}shu^3$. Gr., *lóros*. Lat., *textus, textura, tela*. Fr., *tissu*. Ger., *Gewebe*. A collection of cells or structural elements as modified in form, size, and arrangement to have a constant and recognizable structure, wherever it may occur (being modified in different situations only so far as local connections and uses render necessary), and to be adapted to the performance of a special and definite function. All of one kind of t. in the body forms a system, such as the nervous or the muscular system, while the t.'s combined form organs. While the general idea of what constitutes a t. is quite definite, it has not been possible up to the present time to give a universally satisfactory classification of them. Two systems are used, the oldest and most common being based upon the appearance in the adult, and the other upon the origin from the different germ layers of the ovum. According to the first method, one of the most satisfactory classifications is the division into four groups—epithelium, connective t., muscular t., and nervous t.; according to the second, the t.'s are ectodermic, mesodermic, and endodermic. [J. 19, 21, 30, 31.]—**Adenoid t.** Of His, the reticular framework of the lymphatic glands, alimentary mucosa, etc., the meshes of the reticulum being filled with lymphoid cells. This framework is described by many authors as made up of anastomosing branched cells, which mostly retain their nuclei; by others as composed of connective-t. fibres united into a network, the appearance of nuclei being given by the presence of endothelial cells. Adenoid t. may occur with indefinite boundaries, as in the mucosa of the alimentary canal. It is then sometimes called diffuse adenoid t. In other situations, as in the spleen, pleura, and omentum, it may form cords, cylinders, or patches. In the tonsils, the spleen, and the alimentary mucosa it often occurs in well-defined masses, the lymph-follicles. [J. 21, 24, 30, 31, 32, 42.]—**Adipose t.** 1. Areolar t. in which the areolae are more or less distinct, and are a condition which may occur in any part of the body except the eyelids and parts of the male sexual apparatus. This accumulation of fat-cells is usually abundant in well-fed individuals, especially in the subcutaneous areolar t., which is then often called the *panniculus adiposus* (q. v.). Adipose t. is abundantly supplied with blood-vessels and lymphatics, but has no nerves. 2. The fat-cells exclusive of the areolar t. in which they are found. [J. 21, 30, 31, 35, 42.]—**Areolar t.** The t. forming the framework of the pulmonary alveoli. It consists of areolar t. in which the elastic fibres are numerous, and there are also a considerable number of muscular fibre-cells. [J. 35.]—**Amorphous connective t.** [Henle]. See AREOLAR t.—**Animal t.** The t. of an animal in contradistinction to that of a plant. [J.]—**Aqueous t.** Water (or water-storing) t.; t. such that in the succulent plant parts it contains parenchyma cells stored with sap and more or less mucilage. [a. 35.]—**Areolar t., Areolated connective t.** That part of the connective t. of the body in which white and yellow connective-t. fibres and bundles cross at all angles and continually unite to form larger bundles or divide to form smaller ones, thus making a kind of network. Except in the immature condition, the ground substance has partly disappeared, leaving irregular cleft-like spaces, the so-called cells or areolae, which are often filled with fat-cells. Areolar

t. in its most typical form is found just beneath the skin. It is also found beneath serous and mucous membranes, between muscles and blood-vessels, and connecting the various layers forming hollow viscera and the lobes and lobules of glands. [J. 21, 30, 33.] Cf. *Connective t.* **Basement t.** (of nerves) See *Neuroglia*. **Basis t.** See *STROMA*. **Bone t.** See *Oseous t.* **Botryoidal t.** A dark-brown t. consisting of hollow tubes composed of cells containing fine brown pigment. It is found in the leech, and has been shown by Leydig and Lankester to belong to the vascular system. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1880, p. 307 (J.).] **Boundary t.** Epidermal t. [a. 35.] **Canellous t.** Fr. *tissu réticulé des os*. The porous, spongy t. of the bones. **Cartilaginous t.** See *CARTILAGE*. **Cavernous t.** Ger. *Schwellnetze*. Fibrous and elastic t. containing in the areole a freely communicating plexus of veins or venous sinuses, all included in an elastic envelope and capable of great increase in bulk when the veins are distended with blood. [L.] **Cellular t.** 1. *Areolar t.* 2. A t. composed of cells, such as epithelium. [J. 36, 37.] **Compact oseous t.** See *Compact oseous SUBSTANCE*. **Complex t's**, **Composite t's**, **Compound t's**. T's composed of two or more simple t's in nearly equal proportions, as in blood-vessels, lymph-vessels, lymphatic glands, etc. [J. 30.] **Conducting t.** **Conductive t.** Fr. *tissu conducteur*. 1. Any t., such as latifibrous t., serving to convey fluids from one part of a plant to another. 2. A special name for the cellular t. through which the pollen tube descends into the cavity of the ovary. **Conjunctive t.**, **Connective t.** Lat. *tela connectiva* (seu *fulcralis*, seu *maltharis*). Ger. *Bindegebeue*, *Bindersubstanz*, *Füllgebeue*, *Stützgebeue*. Syn.: *skeletal t.*, *sustentacular t.* T. serving for the support or connection of other t's. It consists of soft masses, as in areolar t., in tendons, and in ligaments, or of more or less hard and rigid masses, as in cartilage, bone, and dentin. All these forms agree (1) in being derived from the mesoderm, (2) in gradually merging into one another in the adult, (3) in taking one another's place in the course of development, (4) in forming homologous parts in different animals, and (5) in yielding gelatin or a gelatinous substance when boiled. There are also always present a considerable number of protoplasmic cells. The term connective t. is sometimes limited to the soft connective substances in the body, excluding bone and cartilage. It has then been applied to the soft skeleton for every part is supported and connected by its fibres. In the soft connective substances the fibres and connective t. corpuscles are imbedded in a homogeneous jelly-like ground-substance which stains brown like cell-cement when treated with silver nitrate. [J.] See *White fibres of connective t.*, *Areolar t.*, *White fibrous t.*, *Elastic t.*, *Oseous t.*, and *CARTILAGE*. **Constituent areolar t.** Syn.: *penetrating t.*, *parenchymal t.* *Areolar t.* which binds together the lobes and lobules of glands, etc., and accompanies the vessels and nerves into those organs, giving them support and protection. [J. 30.] **Corneous t.** Compact masses of cells which are soft near their vascular bases, but near their free surface hard, flat, and often devoid of a nucleus; as found in the hair, nails, hoofs, horns, and epidermis. [J. 24, 33.] **Cribose t.** See *Sieve t.* **Cytogenous t.** See *Adenoid t.* **Dental t.**, **Dentinal t.** See *DENTIN*. **Elastic t.** That part of the connective t. of the body consisting of branched and anastomosing elastic fibres or of elastic membranes, and is unaffected by acetic acid and caustic potash, and is present in parts which are liable to sudden variations in size (e. g., the arteries and lungs). The ligamentum nuchæ of the ox and the ligamenta subflava of man are composed almost entirely of elastic t. [J. 30, 31, 142.] **Elementary t's.** See *Simple t's*. **Embryonal connective t.** See *Mucoid connective t.* **Embryoplastic t.** Fr. *tissu embryoplastique*. Embryonic connective t. before the fibres are developed. [J. 27, 33.] **Endothelial t.** The t. formed by the endothelia of the body. [J.] **Epidermic t.** Of Kölliker, the epidermis and its appendages, with the epithelium of mucous membranes. [J. 24.] **Epithelial t.** The t. formed by the epithelia of the body. [J.] **Erectile t.** See *Cavernous t.* **Fat-t.**, **Fatty t.** See *Adipose t.* **Fibrillar connective t.** See *White fibrous t.* **Fibrillated t.** See *Fibrous t.* **Fibro-cartilaginous t.** See *FIBRO-CARTILAGE*. **Fibrous cellular t.**, **Fibrous connective t.** See *White fibrous t.* **Fibrous t.** Ger. *fibröse Gebeue*. 1. Connective t. composed of elastic or white fibres and bundles of fibres which extend in nearly parallel directions, as in tendons and the ligamentum nuchæ. 2. Connective t. composed of fibres without regard to their nature or direction. [J. 30, 43.] 3. In botany, elongated, thick-walled and taper-pointed cells found in the fibro-vascular bundles, including bast-cells, wood-cells, and tracheids. [a. 24.] **Follicular t.** See *Adenoid t.* **Formative t.** Ger. *Bildungsgebeue*. A collection of cells which give rise, by becoming more or less modified, to a permanent or adult t. [J.] **Formed connective t.** See *Solid connective t.* **Formless connective t.** See *Areolar t.* **Fundamental t.** One of the t's forming a fundamental system (q. v.). [a. 35.] **Gelatinous (connective) t.** See *Mucoid connective t.* **Gelatinous nervous t.** Nervous t. composed of non-medullated nerve-fibres, as in the sympathetic nerve. [J. 43.] **Generating t.** See *MERISTEM*. **Germinal t.** T. giving rise to ova or spermatozooids. [J.] See *Germinal EPITHELIUM* and *GERM plasma*. **Glandular t.** See *Punctated t.* **Granular connective t.** See *NEUROGLIA*. **Granulation.** A mass of indifferent cell-cement, formed by a scanty amount of ground substance traversed by capillary blood-vessels. [E. 25.] **Gray nervous t.** Nervous t. containing nerve-cells. [J. 43.] See also *GRAY MATTER of the brain*. **Ground t.** See *STROMA*. **Hepatic t.** See *Botryoidal t.* **His's t.** Spindle t. **Homogeneous connective t.** Membranes, such as the coats of the Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen, which agree in chemical character with connective t., but do not contain bundles of fibres. [J. 24.] **Horny t.** See *Corneous t.* **Indifferent connective t.** See *Mucoid connective t.* **Indurated t.** Neoplastic t. formed during inflammation. [a. 34.] **Interlobular connective t. of the liver.** Connective t. between the acini of the liver, containing branches of the bile ducts, the hepatic artery, and the portal vein. [L.] **Intermediate areo-**

lar t. Connective t. lying between the muscles, blood-vessels, and other deep-seated parts. [J. 30.] See *Areolar t.* **Intermediate t.** The active t. immediately surrounding the pith of monocotyledonous plants. [a. 35.] **Intermuscular t.** See *Areolar t.* **Interstitial connective t.** See *Areolar t.* and *Tissu areolier*. **Investing areolar t.** A kind of sheath formed around the muscles, blood-vessels, nerves, etc., by the areolar t. [J. 30.] **Jelly-like t.** See *Mucoid connective t.* **Lamellar t.**, **Laminar t.**, **Laminated t.** See *Areolar t.* and *Fibrous t.* **Lardiform t.** T. that has undergone amyloid degeneration. [a. 34.] **Latiferous t.** *Cinchinoma*. [a. 35.] See *LATER-CELL*. **Ligamentous t.** See *White fibrous t.* **Lymphatic t.**, **Lymphoid t.**, **Lymph t.** See *Adenoid t.* **Mechanical t.** See *Supporting t.* **Medullary t.** See *Medullary SUBSTANCE*. **Mesothelial t.** T's formed from the mesothelium. [a. 34.] **Metabolic t.** Organic t. that is concerned in metabolism. [a. 34.] **Mucinous t.**, **Mucoid (connective) t.**, **Mucous t.** Ger. *Gallertgebeue*, *Schleimgewebe*, *Nabelstrangewebe*. Connective t., such as that in the umbilical cord of the fœtus, consisting of an abundant jelly-like, albuminous ground-substance (see *Mucoid basis-SUBSTANCE*) in which are imbedded numerous round and branched, anastomosing cells and comparatively few white and elastic connective t. fibres. [J. 30, 31.] **Muscular t.** T. composed of striated muscular fibres, of cardiac muscular fibre-cells, or of muscular fibre-cells. Its distinguishing characteristic is its power to contract in one direction, viz., along the long axis of the fibres composing it. [J. 17, 26, 28, 31.] **Nerve-t.** See *Nervous t.* **Nervous cineritious t.** See *Gray nervous t.* **Nervous t.** T. composed of nerve-fibres and nerve-cells. [J.] **Oseous t.** Ger. *Knochengewebe*. The combined structure consisting of the matrix of animal matter and the osseous granules deposited in it that constitutes bone. See also *Oseous basis-SUBSTANCE*, *Compact oseous SUBSTANCE*, and *Spongy oseous SUBSTANCE*. **Osteogenic t.** See *OSTEOGEN*. **Palisade t.** See *Palisade PARENCHYMA*. **Parenchymal areolar t.**, **Penetrating areolar t.** See *Constituent areolar t.* **Permanent t.** Cell t. not capable of multiplication and division. [a. 35.] **Planerogenous t.**, **Phanerophorous t.** A structure which may be said to bear some evident part, such as the papilla of a hair, which seems to bear the hair. [J. 16, 34.] **Pitted t.** In botany, both *parenchyma*, *tachenchyma*; t. in which pits or perforations occur on the cell-walls or upon the septa between superposed cells. [a. 35.] **Porous connective t.** See *NEUROGLIA*. **Porous t.** See *Areolar t.* **Primary t.**, **Primordial t.** A cell-t. of a plant from which its parts are developed, e. g., meristem. [a. 35.] **Pulp t.** T. forming the pulp of a gland or organ, such as the t. of the tooth-pulp. [J. 26.] **Punctated t.** See *Pitted t.* **Reicher's connective t.** See *Hogeneous connective t.* **Reticular t.** See *Adenoid t.* **Reticulated connective t.** See *Areolar t.* and *Adenoid t.* **Retiform (connective) t.** See *Adenoid t.* **Sarcous t.** See *Muscular t.* **Sclerous t.** A general term including osseous, cartilaginous, and fibrous t. [J. 16.] **Sieve-t.** A cellular t. made up of thin-walled cells having areas of sieve-like markings. It is characteristic of the phloem. [E. 91 (a. 35).] **Simple t's**. T's composed of but one structural element, or with but a slight admixture of others, as in blood, lymph, epithelium, the connective t., cartilage, bone, and muscular and nervous t's. [J. 21, 30.] **Skeletal t.** A general term for fibrous, adenoid, adipose, osseous, and cartilaginous t. [Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1880, p. 307 (J.).] **Skeletotrophic t.** A general term for connective t., capillaries, embryonic blood-vessels, and the hæmoglobinous and colorless elements of the blood. [Lankester, l. c. (J.).] **Solid connective t.** Of Kölliker, a general term for tendons, ligaments, fibro-cartilage, and fibrous membranes. [J.] **Spindle t.** Of His, spindle-shaped elements in the ovary, which he supposed to be stunted muscular fibre-cells. [J. 35.] **Spongy t.** (of bone). See *Spongy bone substance*. **Subarachnoid t.** Trabeculae of fibrous t. between the arachnoid and pia, the surfaces of which have a covering of endothelia. [L.] **Subcutaneous adipose t.** The adipose t. inclosed in subcutaneous t. (q. v.). [a. 48.] **Subcutaneous (cellular, or connective) t.**, **Subdermic t.** Ger. *Unterhautgebeue*, *Unterhautzellgebeue*. The areolar t. just beneath the corium and merging insensibly into it. It is made up of fasciculi or loosely joined fibrous bundles that pass obliquely from the underlying muscular fascia or periosteum to unite with the t. of the corium and inclose more or less adipose t. in their meshes, together with the sweat-glands. In this layer are also found the follicles of the coarser hairs, also blood-vessels, lymphatics, and nerves. [G; J.] Cf. *Fat COLUMNS*. **Submucous (areolar) t.** Ger. *Unterschleimhautgebeue*. Areolar t. beneath a mucous membrane and serving to connect it with other parts. [J.] **Subperiosteal t.** See *Osteogenetic LAYER*. **Subserous areolar t.** The areolar t. serving to attach serous membranes to the parts they invest. [J. 30.] **Supporting t.** T. such as woody t., serving to strengthen a part or organ; mechanical t. [a. 35.] **Sustentacular t.** See *Connective t.* **Trabecular t.** Ger. *Balkengebeue*. T. especially connective t., arranged in trabeculae, which often form a network. [J. 35.] **Tubular nervous t.** Nervous t. composed of medullated nerve-fibres. [J. 43.] **Tubuliferous t.** Ger. *Segmentalstränge*. Of Balfour, the branched masses of epithelium forming cords or tubes in the vascular zone of the ovary in embryos and young animals. It is derived from the Wolffian body. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1878, p. 383 (J.).] **Ungual t.** See *Corneous t.* **Utricular t.** See *PSEUDOPARENCHYMA*. **Vascular t.** Fr. *tissu vasculaire*. In botany, t. composed of united tubes or vessels formed by the obliteration of septa between superposed cells. [a. 35.] **Vasifactive t.** T. giving rise to blood-vessels. [J.] See also *Vasoformative CELL*. **Vasiform t.** *Trachenchyma*. [a. 35.] **Vaso-fibrous t.** See *Botryoidal t.* **Vesicular nervous t.** Nervous t. containing nerve-cells, as in the ganglia and cerebral cortex. [J. 43.] **Water (storine) t.** See *Aqueous t.* **White fibrous t.** Ger. *fibrillöses Bindegebeue*. 1. Connective t. composed of white inelastic fibres and bundles of fibres extending in nearly parallel directions. It is exceedingly strong, and

forms tendons, ligaments, and resistant membranes (e. g., periosteum, perichondrium, and the dura). In its purest form it contains very few elastic fibres. It merges insensibly into areolar t., as in the fascia. 2. Connective t. composed of white, inelastic, and glue-yielding fibres without regard to the direction of the fibres. [J. 35.]—**White nervous t.** Nervous t. composed of medullated nerve-fibres. [J. 43.]—**Woody t.** T. forming the woody fibre of plants. [a. 35.] See **WOOD-CELL**.—**Yellow elastic t.**, **Yellow fibrous t.** See **Elastic t.**

TISSULAIRE (Fr.), adj. T. su^l-la^r. Pertaining to the tissues. [J. 33.]

TISWIN, n. Ti²s²wiⁿ. Among the Apaches of Arizona, a kind of liquor manufactured from wheat, barley, or maize, which produces intoxication of the worst type when used in considerable quantities. The grain is buried in the ground until it sprouts, then dried and ground, and then, after boiling in water, put aside to ferment. ["Med. Record," Sept. 24, 1892, p. 358 (a. 50).]

TITA, n. Written also *teita*. The *Copitis teita* or sybil. The roots of *Picrorrhiza kurroa* and some other plants are also known under this name in the Bengal bazaars. [a. 35.]

TITANATE, n. Ti²a²n^{-a}t. A salt of titanate acid. [B.]

TITANIC ACID, n. Ti²a²n²i²k. Ger., *Titansäure*. A white powder of uncertain composition, probably TiH₃O₃ = TiO(OH)₃, obtained by precipitating titanium dioxide from an acid solution by means of an alkali. [B. 3; B. 93 (a. 14).]—**Liquid t. a.**, **Soluble t. a.** A form of t. obtained in solution by dialysis after the fashion of soluble stannic acid. [B. 6.]

TITANIC ANHYDRIDE, n. Ti²a²n²i²k. See **TITANIUM DIOXIDE**.

TITANIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ti²t²(tet)-an(a)n²(i²)²m(u²m). From *Titan*, a Titan. Fr., *titan*, *métalline*. A. Ger., *Titan*. A metallic element discovered by Gregor in 1789. It occurs in several rare minerals, chiefly in combination with oxygen, and is often associated with iron. It is obtained in the form of an iron-gray, amorphous powder of metallic lustre. It is distinguished by the readiness with which it combines with nitrogen at a high temperature. In composition it acts as a dyad or tetrad, and occasionally as a hexad, replacing two, four, or six atoms of hydrogen. Symbol, Ti; atomic weight, 48; sp. gr., 5.3. [B. 3.]—**Basic t. sulphate**. A white mass, TiO(SO₄). [B. 3.]—**T. bromide**. See *T. tetrabromide*.—**T. chloride**. See *T. dichloride*, *T. trichloride*, *T. tetrachloride*, and *T. oxychloride*.—**T. dichloride**. A brownish powder, TiCl₂, which has a strong affinity for moisture and decomposes water. [B. 3.]—**T. dioxide**. A substance, TiO₂, occurring in nature in the form of several minerals and obtainable artificially both as an amorphous white powder and in crystalline forms corresponding to those observed in the natural dioxide. It is insoluble in water, hydrochloric acid, or dilute sulphuric acid. It unites with alkaline carbonates to form titanates. [B. 3.]—**T. fluoride**. See *T. tetrafluoride*.—**T. hydroxide**. A dark-brown substance corresponding to t. sesquioxide, precipitated by ammonia from a solution of titanate acid and copper or hydrochloric acid. The titan hydroxides are titanate and metatitanate acids. [B. 3.]—**T. iodide**. See *T. tetraiodide*.—**T. nitride**. Any one of a number of compounds of t. and nitrogen, formed by the action of nitrogen or ammonia on t. or its salts. [B. 3.]—**T. oxide**. See *T. dioxide* and *T. sesquioxide*.—**T. oxychloride**. A substance, Ti₂O₃Cl₂, forming reddish-brown crystals. [B. 3.]—**T. sesquichloride**. See *T. trichloride*.—**T. sesquioxide**. A crystalline substance, Ti₂O₃. [B. 3.]—**T. sesquiphosphate**. A crystalline body, Ti₂(SO₄)₃·3H₂O. [B. 3.]—**T. sulphate**. A compound of t. and sulphuric acid. *Titanic sulphate*, Ti(SO₄)₂·3H₂O, is a yellow, deliquescent, amorphous substance. [B. 3.] See also *Basic t. sulphate* and *T. sesquisulphate*.—**T. sulphide**. A body, TiS₂, forming shining, yellow scales. [B. 3.]—**T. tetrabromide**. A yellow crystalline mass, TiBr₄. [B. 3.]—**T. tetrachloride**. A colorless, mobile, fuming liquid, TiCl₄, of peculiar odor, boiling at 135° C. Combined with water, it solidifies like tin tetrachloride. It unites with the chlorides of other metals and radicles to form double salts. [B. 3.]—**T. tetrafluoride**. A colorless liquid, TiF₄, fuming on exposure to the air. It combines with the fluorides of other metals, forming the titanofluorides. [B. 3.]—**T. tetraiodide**. A reddish-brown substance, TiI₄, of metallic lustre. [B. 3.]—**T. trichloride**. A substance, TiCl₃, forming dark, violet-colored deliquescent scales. It has a strong affinity for oxygen, and so acts as an energetic reducing agent. [B. 3. 16.]

TITANOFLOURIDE, n. Ti²t²a²n²-o-flu²/o²r²-i²d(id). A compound of titanium tetrafluoride with the fluoride of another metal or radicle. [B. 3.]

TITHONIC, adj. Ti²th²-o²n²/i²k. From *Tithon*, Tithonus, a brother of Priam. See **ACTINIC**.

TITHYMALUS (Lat.), n. m. Ti²th²-i²m(u²m)-al(a²l)/u²s(u²s). Gr., *τιθύμαλος*. 1. Of Hippocrates, the *Euphorbia characias*. 2. The genus *Euphorbia*. The *Tithymaleæ*, the *Tithymali*, and the *Tithymaloideæ* correspond essentially to the *Euphorbiaceæ*. [a. 35.]—**Radix tithymali**. The root of *Euphorbia cyparissias*. [a. 35.]—**T. cyparissias**. 1. Of Dioscorides, perhaps the *Euphorbia alcyon*. 2. The *Euphorbia cyparissias*. [a. 35.]—**T. nigrum**. See *EUPHORBIA dendroidea*.—**T. maritimum**. See *APOCYNUM venetum*.—**T. myrtifolius**. See *PEDILANTHUS tithymaloideus*.—**T. nummularis**. See *EUPHORBIA chamaesyce*.

TITILLAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ti²t²(tet)-i²-la²-i²-la²-me²nt(u²m)-u²m. A means of titillation. [B.]

TITILLATION, n. Ti²t²-i²-la²-shu²n. Lat., *titillatio*, *titillatus* (from *titillare*, to tickle). Fr., *t.* Ger., *Kitzel*, *Kitzeln*. The act of tickling, or the condition of being tickled. [D.]

TITILLATUS (Lat.), n. m. Ti²t²(tet)-i²-la²-i²-la²-u²s(u²s). Gen., -a²us. From *titillare*, to tickle. Tickling in the throat. [L. 57 (a. 14).]

TITRATED, adj. Ti²t²-rat^{-e}d. Fr., *titré*. Ger., *titrirt*. Subjected to titration.

TITRATION, n. Ti²t²-ra²-shu²n. From Fr., *titre*. Volumetric analysis by means of standard solutions. [A. 1.]

TITTHE (Lat.), n. Ti²t²-th²(the). Gen., *tit²thes*. Gr., *τίθη*. 1. The nipple. 2. A wet-nurse. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

TITTHOZA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ti²t²-tho²(tho²)-zo²a². From *τίθος*, the nipple, and *ζῷον*, an animal. See **MAMMALIA**.

TITTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ti²t²-thu²s(thu²s). Gr., *τίθος*. See **TITTHE** (1st def.).

TITUBATIO, n. Ti²t²-u²-ba²-shu²n. Lat., *titubatio* (from *titubare*, to stagger). Fr., *titubation*. Ger., *Taumeln*, *Wanken*. A stumbling, staggering gait. [a. 34.]

TIALPOPOLOTL [Mex. Ph.], n. See **FLOURENSIA thurifera**.

TLANEAQUELITE [Mex. Ph.], n. See **PIPER sanctum**.

TLATLANCUAYA, n. See **ACHYRANTHES calea** (in Supplement).

TMETICUS (Lat.), adj. Me²t²(tmat)/i²k-u²s(u²s). Gr., *τμητικός* (from *τμήναι*, to cut). Fr., *témétique*. See **RESOLVENT**.

TOAD-FLAK, n. To²d²/fla²z. 1. The genus *Linaria*, especially *Linaria vulgaris*. 2. The *Spergularia arvensis*. [a. 35.]—**Bastard t.-f.** The *Thesium linophyllum* and (in America) the genus *Conandra*. [a. 35.]

TOADROOT, n. To²d²/rut². See **ACTEA alba** and **ACTEA rubra**.

TOAD-SPIT, TOAD-SPITTLE, n's. To²d²/spi²t, -spi²t'l. See **LEMNA minor** and **CUCKOO-SPIT**.

TOADSTONE, n. To²d²-sto²n. See **BUFONITES**.

TOADSTOOLS, n. pl. To²d²/stulz. Species of *Agaricus*, especially *Agaricus muscarius* and other poisonous species; also *Polyporus* and *Boletus*. [a. 35.]

TOBACCO, n. To²-ba²k'o. The leaves of various species of *Nicotiana*, especially *Nicotiana tabacum*. [a. 35.]—**English t.** An old name for the genus *Hyoscyamus*. [a. 35.]—**Extract of t.** See **EXTRACTUM NICOTIANÆ**.—**Havana t.** See *Nicotiana repanda*.—**Indian t.** See *LOBELIA inflata* and *CANNABIS indica*.—**Latakia t.** See *Nicotiana rustica*.—**Oil of t.** 1. See under *Nicotiana tabacum*. 2. See **OLEUM NICOTIANÆ**.—**Poison-t.** See **HYOSCYAMUS niger**.—**T.-bush**. See **HYOSYOSM nutans**.—**T.-root**. The root of *Lewisia rediviva*. [a. 35.]—**Turkish t.** See under *NICOTIANA rustica*.—**Vinegar of t.** See **ACETUM NICOTIANÆ**.—**Virginian t.** See *Nicotiana tabacum*.—**Wild t.** See *Nicotiana rustica* and *LOBELIA inflata*.

TOBELBAD (Ger.), n. To²b²e²l-ba²d. A place in Styria, Austria, where there are warm sulphurous springs. [L. 30, 37, 57 (a. 14).]

TOBEN (Ger.), n. To²b²e²n. See **FUORO**.

TOC (Fr.), n. Tok. See **DANDO**.

TOCADMYCODORITIS (Lat.), n. f. To²k-a²d(a²d)-o(o²)-mi(mu²)-ko(ko²)-do²r²(e)²/ti²s. Gen., -i²idos (-idis). From *τόκας*, having just brought forth, *μύκος*, mucus, and *δόξα*, a hide. Fr., *tocadomycodorite*. Puerperal inflammation of a mucous membrane.

TOCAREXIS (Lat.), n. f. To²k-a²r(a²r)-e²x(ax)²/i²s. Gen., -e²-x(e²o² (-is)). From *τόκος*, childbirth, and *ἀρξίς*, assistance. See **OBSTETRICS**.

TOCHTERKNÄUEL (Ger.), n. To²ch²t²/e²r-knoi-e²l. See **DISPIREME**.

TOCHTERSTERN (Ger.), n. To²ch²t²/e²r-ste²rn. See **AMPHI-ASTER**.

TOCO-DYNAMOMETER, n. Tok²-o²-di²n-a²m-o²m-e²t-u²r. From *τόκος*, childbirth, *δύναμις*, power, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Of Schatz, an apparatus for measuring the force of the uterine contractions during labor. [A. 24.]

TOCOMYCODORITIS (Lat.), n. f. Tok²(to²k)-o(o²)-mi(mu²)-ko(ko²)-do²r²(e)²/ti²s. Gen., -i²idos (-is). See **TOCADMYCODORITIS**.

TOCOLOGY, n. Tok²-o²/o²-ji². From *τόκος*, childbirth, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *tocologie*. See **OBSTETRICS**.

TOCOPHELIA (Lat.), n. f. Tok²(to²k)-o(o²)-fel(fel²)/i²a². From *τόκος*, childbirth, and *ἑσέως*, help. An apparatus for mitigating the suffering of a woman in labor; consisting of an abdominal and a sacral pad with which she can make pressure by pulling on ropes connected with them and passing over pulleys. ["Med. Times and Gaz.," 1875, i, p. 188 (a. 34).]

TOTOTHERMOMETRIE (Ger.), n. Tok²-o²-te²rm-o²-mat²-re². Thermometry as applied to obstetrics. [A. 24.]

TOD (Ger.), n. Tod. See **DEATH**.—**Herzt²**. Death from heart failure. [a. 34.]—**Schwarzer Tod**. See **BLACK DEATH**.

TODDALLIA (Lat.), n. f. To²d²-dal(da²l)/i²a². Fr., *toddali*, *toddalie*. A genus of the *Toddalieæ*, which are a tribe of the *Rutaceæ*. [a. 35.]—**T. aculeata**, **T. asiatica**. A tropical Asiatic shrub containing an aromatic, bitter, acid principle which makes it stimulant, carminative, and tonic. The bark, especially the root-bark, is used as a stomachic and febrifuge. The leaves are used in baths and fomentations and are eaten raw in intestinal complaints. The green fruits, together with the root, are used externally in rheumatism. The ripe fruits have the pungency of black pepper and are pickled. [a. 35.] See also **RADIX LOPEZ**.

TODDY, n. To²d²/i². 1. Sap from a wine palm. It yields arrack on fermentation. [a. 48.] 2. See **PUNCH**.

TODGEBOREN (Ger.), adj. Tod²/ge²-bo²-e²n. See **STILL-BORN**.

TODT (Ger.), adj. Tod. See **DEAD**.—**Tenblume**. See **CALENDULA officinalis**.—**Tenblumenkraut**. See *HYOSCYAMUS niger*.—**T'enflecke**. See **LIVOR emortualis**.—**T'enkrampf**. See

RIGOR mortis.—**T'enkranz**. Lit., a wreath for the dead; an anomaly of the obturator artery in which it is found on Gimbernat's ligament. [L. 57 (a. 34).]—**T'enschau**. See *Post-mortem EXAMINATION*.—**T'enschlummer**. See *TRANCE*.—**T'enschweiss**. The sweating that often precedes death. [a. 34.]—**T'efaul**. Fr., *mort et macéré*. Dead and macerated (said of a fetus which having been retained for a length of time after its death, is not putrid, but macerated and flattened at those parts on which it has rested for a long time). [A. 24.]—**T'geboren**. See *STILL-BORN*.

TÖDTUNG (Ger.), n. Tu^6/un^2 . See *DEATH*.—**Kindst'**. Infanticide. [a. 34.]

TOE, n. To. Ger., *äckerlaus* (röu möße). Lat., *digitus* (*pedis*). Fr., *doigt du pied, orteil*. Ger., *Zehe*. A digit of the foot.—**Flexed** t's. Fr., *orteils en marteau* (ou en Z, ou en griffe, ou en cou de cygne). Ger., *verkrümmte Zehe*. A permanent distortion of the t's in which they are unduly flexed at the last joint, so that the tips or even the nails rest on the ground, while the first joints are drawn up above the proper level. [A. 33.]—**Glossy t's**. See *Glossy SKIN*.—**Great t.** Lat., *hallux*. Fr., *grös orteil*. Ger., *grosse Zehe*. The innermost and largest of the t's. [L.]—**Hammer t's**. See *FLEAS*.—**Lazy t.** See *OVER-T*.—**Morton's t.** A peculiar and painful disorder pertaining to the metatarsal-phalangeal joint of the fourth t. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 8, 1892, p. 410 (a. 34).]—**Talon t's**. See *FLEXED t's*.

TOFU (Jap.), n. A jelly prepared from the *Soja hispida*. [a. 35.]

TOILE (Fr.), n. Tw^2/al . See *CLOTH*.—**T.** *chériodienne* (*supérieure*). See *SEPTIMUM LUCIDUM*.—**T.** *d'araignée*. See *CORWEB*.—**T.** *de mal*. See *SPARADRAP DE CIRE*.—**T.** *d'hôpital*. Rubber cloth, used to protect ulcers or cutaneous affections from the air. [L. 49 (a. 14).]—**T.** *Dieu*. See *SPARADRAP DE CIRE* and *SPARADRAP DIAPALME*.—**T.** *farciminale*. The alantoids. [A. 45.]—**T.** *médicamenteuse*, *T.* *sparadrapp*. See *SPARADRAP*.

TOILET, n. Toil^6/et . 1. The methodical cleansing of a part or region after a surgical operation. [a. 48.] 2. Clearing the axilla of diseased lymphatic glands in cases of mammary tumor. [A. 94.]—**T.** *of the peritonæum*. Ger., *Bauchfelltoilette*. The aseptic measures tending to remove all extraneous substances from the peritonæum after laparotomy. [a. 34.]

TOIT (Fr.), n. Tw^2/a . A roof. [a. 30.]—**T.** *des pédoncules cérébraux*. See *TEGMENTUM* (1st def.).

TOKAY (Hung.), n. $\text{To}^3/\text{k'ol}$. A Hungarian white wine.

TOLA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{To}^1/\text{to}^1/\text{a}^2$. See *TONSIL*.

TOLANE, n. To^1/an . Fr., t. Ger., *Tolan*. Diphenylacetylene, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{C} \equiv \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$. [B. 3, 4, 270 (a. 38).]

TOLENAS SPRINGS, n. $\text{To}^1/\text{an}^2/\text{as}$. A place in Solano County, California, where there are gaseous mineral springs. [Anderson (a. 14).]

TOLENE, n. To^1/en . Fr., *tolène*. Ger., *Tolen*. A terpene, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}$, obtained from balsam of Tolu. [B. 270 (a. 38).]

TOLERANCE, n. $\text{To}^1/\text{er}^2/\text{ns}$. G., *etópia*. Lat., *tolerantia* (from *tolerare*, to bear). The quality of being able to endure the action of a deleterious agent, especially when acquired by the habitual use of the agent. Cf. *ACCOUTUMANCE*.

TOLES (Lat.), n. m. pl. $\text{To}^1/\text{to}^1/\text{ez}$ (*as*). Gen., *tol'ium*. 1. The tonsils. 2. Goitre. [A. 312, 325 (a. 48).]

TOLIDINE, n. $\text{To}^1/\text{id}^2/\text{en}$. A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NH}_2$, known in three isomeric forms; used extensively in the manufacture of the dyes made from coal-tar. [B. 270 (a. 38).]

TOLL (Ger.), adj. To^1/l . See *INSANE*.

TOLLBEERE (Ger.), n. $\text{To}^1/\text{bar}^2/\text{e}$. The *Atropa belladonna*.

TOLLES (Lat.), n. m. pl. To^1/lez (*las*). Gen., *tol'lium*. See *TOLES*.

TOLLHEIT (Ger.), n. To^1/hit . See *INSANITY*.—**Mannt'**. See *NYMPHOMANIA*.—**Weint'**. See *DIPSOMANIA*.

TOLLKIRSCH (Ger.), n. $\text{To}^1/\text{kersch}^2/\text{e}$. See *ATROPA* and *BELLADONNA*.—**T'npflaster**. See *EMPLASTRUM CUM EXTRACTO BELLADONNE*.

TOLLSUCHT (Ger.), n. $\text{To}^1/\text{zucht}^2/\text{e}$. See *RABIES*.

TOLLWURM (Ger.), n. To^1/wurm . See *CYNOLYSSA* (2d def.) and *SEPTUM LINGUÆ*.

TOLLWUTH (Ger.), n. To^1/wut . See *RABIES*.

TÖLPELKRANKHEIT (Ger.), n. $\text{To}^1/\text{p}^1/\text{el}^2/\text{kra}^2/\text{n}^2/\text{a}^2/\text{hit}$. See *MUMPS*.

TOLU, n. To^1/lu . See *BALSAM OF T.*—**Syrup of t.** See *SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS*.—**Tincture of t.** See *TINCTURA TOLUTANA*.

TOLUENE, n. $\text{To}^1/\text{u}^2/\text{en}$. Fr., *toluène*. Ger., *Toluen*. *Toluol*. Methylbenzene, dracyl; a colorless liquid, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_8 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{CH}_3)$, occurring in light coal-tar oils, having a benzene-like odor; used in the manufacture of dyes. [B. 3 (a. 38); B. 4.]—**T'isulphonic acid**. An acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_3\text{H} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, known in three isomeric forms, one of which, *o'*-acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, is a thick liquid. [B. 3 (a. 38).]—**T'sulphonic acid**. An acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_3\text{H} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{SO}_3\text{H})\text{CH}_3$, known in three isomeric forms; *o'*-acid, thin deliquescent tabular crystals containing 2 molecules of water; *p'*-acid, very deliquescent crystalline crusts; and *t'*-acid, thick deliquescent tabular or flat prismatic crystals. The meta-compounds and para-compounds contain each 1 molecule of water. [B. 3 (a. 38); B. 4.] See also *T'isulphonic acid* and *T'risulphonic acid*.—**T'sulphonic acid**. An acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_3\text{H} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, occurring as long acicular crystals containing six molecules of water. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

TOLUENYL ALCOHOL, n. $\text{To}^1/\text{u}^2/\text{e}^2/\text{n}^2/\text{al}$. Paraxylyl alcohol. [a. 38.] See *XYLYL alcohol*.

TOLUHYDROQUINONE, n. $\text{To}^1/\text{u}^2/\text{hid-ro-kwi}^2/\text{on}$. See *METHYLHYDROQUINONE*.

TOLUIC ACID, n. $\text{To}^1/\text{u}^2/\text{ik}$. Fr., *acide toluïque* (ou *toluyligue*). Ger., *Toluylsäure*. An acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, known in three isomeric forms: *Ortho'* a., long shining acicular crystals melting at 102°C ; *meta'* a., forming long acicular crystals from a quickly cooled solution, prismatic crystals if evaporated slowly, melting at about 109°C ; and *para'* a., acicular crystals melting at 180° and boiling at about 275°C . An isomeric acid, *o'*-*t'* a., or *phenylacetic acid*, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$, forms shining laminar crystals, melting at 76°C , and boiling at 265°C with a vapor which produces coughing. [B. 3 (a. 38); B. 4.]

TOLUIC ALDEHYDE, n. $\text{To}^1/\text{u}^2/\text{ik}$. A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)\text{CHO}$, known in three isomeric forms: *Ortho'* a., $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)\text{CHO}$, a yellowish, very refractive liquid having an odor like that of benzoic aldehyde; *meta'* a., $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)\text{CHO}$, a liquid of like odor; and *para'* a., $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)\text{CHO}$, a liquid having a peppermint-like odor. [B. 3 (a. 38); B. 4.]

TOLUIDINE, n. $\text{To}^1/\text{u}^2/\text{id}^2/\text{en}$. Fr., t. Ger., *Toluidin*. Amidotoluene; a substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)\text{NH}_2$, known in three isomeric forms: *Ortho'*, a colorless liquid which quickly turns brown in the light or the air; *meta'*, a colorless oily liquid, turning to a brown resinous mass in the air; and *para'*, large colorless tabular crystals having an aromatic, aniline-like odor. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

TOLUIFERA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{To}^1/\text{u}^2/\text{if}^2/\text{er}^2/\text{a}^2$. From *tolu* (q. v.), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *toluifère*. The genus *Myrsine*. [a. 35.]—**T.** *balsamum*. **T. *Pereire*. See *MYRSINOL TOLUIFERUM*.**

TOLUIFEROUS, adj. $\text{To}^1/\text{u}^2/\text{if}^2/\text{er}^2/\text{u}^2/\text{s}$. Lat., *toluiferus* (from *tolu* q. v.), and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *toluifère*. Producing balsam of Tolu. [a. 35.]

TOLUNITRIL, n. $\text{To}^1/\text{u}^2/\text{nit}^2/\text{r}^2/\text{il}$. Fr., *tolunitrile*. A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N} = \text{CH} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CN}$, known in three isomeric forms: *Ortho'*, a very refractive colorless liquid boiling at about 204°C ; *meta'*, a liquid having an odor of benzonitril; and *para'*, a very refractive liquid having an odor of benzonitril and boiling at 217°C . [B. 3 (a. 38).]

TOLUOL (Ger.), n. $\text{To}^1/\text{u}^2/\text{ol}$. See *TOLUENE*.

TOLUQUINOL, n. $\text{To}^1/\text{u}^2/\text{kwi}^2/\text{ol}$. See *METHYLHYDROQUINONE*.

TOLUQUINONE, n. $\text{To}^1/\text{u}^2/\text{kwi}^2/\text{on}$. See *METHYLQUINONE*.

TOLURHETIN, n. $\text{To}^1/\text{u}^2/\text{ret}^2/\text{in}$. From *tolu* (q. v.), and *prurin*, resin. Fr., *tolurétine*. Of Gerhardt, a resin extracted from balsam of Tolu. [B. 93 (a. 14).]

TOLURIC ACID, n. $\text{To}^1/\text{u}^2/\text{ik}$. Fr., *acide toluurique*. Paratoluylamidoacetic acid, an acid, $\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{NH} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{OH} = \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{NO}_5$, occurring as pearly tabular crystals. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

TOLUYL, n. $\text{To}^1/\text{u}^2/\text{il}$. Fr., *toluyle*. 1. The hypothetical radicle, C_6H_4 , of toluyllic acid. 2. An improper term for cresyl. [B. 93 (a. 14).]—**T'säure**. See *TOLUIC ACID*.

TOLUYLENE, n. $\text{To}^1/\text{u}^2/\text{il}^2/\text{en}$. Fr., *toluylène*. Ger., *Toluylen*. Stilbene; a bivalent radicle, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)_2$, contained in some of the derivatives of toluene—**T'blue**. A substance, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{N}_3\text{HCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (or $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3$), occurring as a resinous mass which acquires a coppery lustre when exposed to the air. [B. 3, 270 (a. 38).]—**T'diamine**. A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)\text{N}_2$, known in several isomeric forms, such as *ortho'diamine*, or *o'-diamidotoluene*, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)\text{NH}_2\text{NH}_2$, shining white scales; *meta'diamine*, or *o'-diamidotoluene*, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)\text{NH}_2\text{NH}_2$, long acicular crystals; *para'diamine*, or *o'-diamidotoluene*, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)\text{NH}_2\text{NH}_2$, massive of tabular crystals; and *o'-diamidotoluene*, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)\text{NH}_2\text{NH}_2$, red crystals having an odor of acetamide. [B. 3 (a. 38).]—**T'hydrate**. A substance, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{O} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, occurring as brittle acicular crystals. [B. 4 (a. 38).]—**T'red**. A substance, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3$, occurring as orange-colored acicular crystals containing 4 molecules of water but becoming anhydrous and blood-red at about 160°C . According to some, the dye is the hydrochloride of this, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3\text{HCl}$. [B. 3, 270 (a. 38).]—**T'violet**. A substance, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3$, occurring as red crystals having a green reflection. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

TOLYL, n. To^1/yl . Fr., *tolyl*. Ger., *Tolyl*. 1. Methyl-benzyl, or *para'*, a univalent radicle, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2$. 2. The group C_6H_7 . [B. 3 (a. 38).]—**T'acetamide**. The compound $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)\text{NH} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}$. [B. 2.]—**T'alcohol**. A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, known in two isomeric forms, one of which forms acicular crystals. [B. 4; B. 270 (a. 38).]—**T'chloracetamide**. The compound $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)\text{CONH} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3$. [B. 2.]—**T'urethane**. A substance, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_2 = \text{NH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)\text{CO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, known in three isomeric forms: *ortho'urethane*, crystals; *meta'urethane*, a liquid; and *para'urethane*, or *ethyl' carbonate*, long prismatic crystals. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

TOLYLENE, n. $\text{To}^1/\text{yl}^2/\text{en}$. Fr., *tolylène*. The radicle, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2$, of t. alcohol. [B. 2.]—**T. alcohol**. **T. glycol**. Fr., *glycol tolylique*. A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2$, resulting from the substitution of a molecule of hydroxyl for one atom of hydrogen in the methyl group of tolyl alcohol. [B. 270 (a. 38).]

TOMATO, n. $\text{Tom}^2/\text{a}^2/\text{o}$. Fr., *tomate*. Ger., *Liebesapfel*. Sp., *jitomate* (Mex. Ph.), *tomate*. The *Lycopersicon esculentum*, also its fruit, which is used in Mexico as an anodyne. [a. 35.]—**Strawberry-t.** See *PHYSALIS ALKEKENGI*.

TOMBA, n. In Brazil, the *Perianthopodus espalina* and other purgative species. [B. 121 (a. 35).]

TOMBAC, n. $\text{To}^2/\text{m}^2/\text{ba}^2/\text{k}$. Fr., t. Ger., *Tombach*. An alloy of 97 parts of copper and 3 of zinc, having a gold-like appearance. [B. 270 (a. 38).]

TOMBÉ (Fr.), adj. $\text{To}^2/\text{m}^2/\text{ba}$. Prolapsed. [A. 44.]

TOME (Lat.), n. f. Tom(to'm)/e(a). Gen., tom'es. Gr., *τομή* (from *τέμνω*, to cut). Ger., *Schnitt*. Section, a cutting; of Galen, venesection. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

TOMELLINE (Fr.), n. To-mel'-len. See GLOBULIN.

TOMENTOSE, adj. Tom'e-nt-os. Lat., *tomentosus* (from *tomentum* [q. v.]). Fr., *tomentueux*, *cotonneux*, *drapé*. Ger., *filzig*. Covered with tomentum, densely pubescent. [A, 35.]

TOMENTOSULUS (Lat.), adj. Tom'e-nt-o's/(os)/(u'l)-u's-(u's). Covered with a short delicate tomentum. [A, 35.]

TOMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Tom'e-nt'u'm/(u'm). Fr., *t. Ger.*, *Filz*, *Filzüberzug* (1st def.). 1. In botany, a dense, more or less matted pubescence. [A, 35.] 2. The shaggy mass constituted by the villi of the chorion. [A, 45.]—**T. cerebri**. The inner surface of the pia. [L.]

TOMIPAROUS, adj. To'm-i'p/a'r-u's. From *τομός*, a cut, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *tomipare*. Of plants, reproducing by the separation of parts. [A, 35.]

TOMIS (Lat.), n. f. Tom(to'm)/is. Gen., tom'idōs (-idis). Gr., *τομή* (from *τέμνω*, to cut). See SOISORS.

TOMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Tom(to'm)/i'u-m/(u'm). From *τομός*, cutting. The cutting edge of either mandible of a bird. [L, 221.]

TOMOGYNIA (Lat.), n. n. Tom(to'm)/o-(o's)-jān/(u'n)/i'a-a. From *τομός*, cutting, and *γυνή*, a woman. Of Richard, the gyno-sperms. [A, 35.]

TOMOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Tom(to'm)/o-(o's)-man/(ma'n)/i'a-a. From *τομός*, a cutting, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *tomomanie*, *bis-tourmanie* (1st def.). Ger., *Schneidesucht*. 1. A mania for performing surgical operations. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. A mania for being operated on for purely imaginary ailments. [V Rev. de laryng. et d'otol., Dec., 1892.]

TOMOTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Tom(to'm)/o-(o's)-tos/(to'sk)/i'a-a. From *τομός*, a cutting, and *τόκος*, childbirth. Fr., *tomotocie*. See Cæsarian OPERATION.

TON (Ger.), n. Ton. See TONE and SOUND.—**Eigent'**. The timbre peculiar to each individual voice. [K, 16.]—**Hertzöne**. See HEART-SOUNDS.—**Pulmonalt'**. See Vesicular MURMUR and Respiratory MURMUR.—**Taubheit**. Inability to hear particular sounds. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

TONALITÉ (Fr.), n. To-na'l-i-te. Pitch in percussion.

TONGA, n. To'n'g'a. See Tonka BEAN.

TONIC ACID, n. To'n'i's'ik. See COUMARIN.

TONCO, n. To'n'k'o. See Tonka BEAN.

TONE, n. Ton. Gr., *τόνος* (from *τείνω*, to stretch). Lat., *tonus*. Fr., *ton*. Ger., *Ton*, *Spannung* (1st def.). 1. A distinct definite sound; also the character or quality of a sound. 2. The normal state of tension in healthy tissues; in physiology, the normal contraction of the arteries.—**Harmonic t.** See HARMONIC, n.—**Reflex t.** See REFLEX TONUS.

TÖNEND (Ger.), adj. Tu'n'e'nd. See SONOROUS.

TONGA, n. To'n'g'a. 1. A drug prepared in the Fiji Islands from the bark, leaves, and fibres of *Rhaphidophora vitensis*, *Premna taitensis*, etc. It has been recommended in neuralgia. [A, 35.] 2. See under DATURA stramonium.

TONGINE, n. To'n'j'en. A volatile alkaloid obtained in tonga (1st def.). [A, 270 (a, 48).]

TONG-PANG-CHONG (Chin.), n. The *Rhinacanthus com-munis*, also a drug prepared from its root and leaves. [B, 270 (a, 48); A, 35.]

TONGRES (Fr.), n. To'n'z-gr'. A place in the province of Limburg, Belgium, where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [A, 14.]

TONGUE, n. Tu'n'g. Gr., *γλῶσσα*. Lat., *lingua*. Fr., *langue*. Ger., *Zunge*. A muscular mass attached to the floor of the mouth and susceptible of protrusion from that cavity. It takes part in sucking, mastication, and articulation speech, and the mucous membrane covering its upper surface is the seat of the organs of taste.—**Adherent t.** A t. pathologically attached by folds of mucous membrane to the floor and sides of the mouth. [A, 34.]—**Bifid t.** A t. having a longitudinal fissure that divides the fore part into two equal parts. [A, 34.]—**Black t.** 1. See GLOSSOPHYLLA (1st def.). 2. See EPIDEMIC erysipellatous PEYER.—**Dotted t.** See STIPPLED t.—**Earthy t.** A t. on which there are white, dry, and rough deposits of calcareous matter. [A, 34.]—**Fish-t.** In dentistry, an instrument resembling the t. of a fish, formerly used in extracting the wisdom teeth. [A, 34.]—**Geographical t.** A t. affected with a serpiginous epithelial affection (e. g., leukoplakia) that makes it look like a map. [A, 34.]—**Hairy t.** See TRICHOLOSLIA.—**Parrot t.** A black shagreen that can not be protruded, because it catches behind the lower teeth, observed in typhus fever. [A, 34.]—**Plastered t.** A coated t. in which the coat is recent and superabundant. [A, 34.]—**Shaggy t.** A furred t. having the papillae elongated by horny epithelium. [A, 34.]—**Split t.** See BIFID.—**Stippled t.** Of W. H. Dickinson, a t. in which the papillae are separately capped each with a minute white patch of epithelium. [A, 34.]—**Strawberry t.** A t. that is hyperemic and shows fungiform papillae, as in scarlet fever. [A, 34.]—**T. holder**. See T. DEPRESSOR.—**Wooden t.** See ACTINOMYCOSIS.

TONGUE-TIE, n. Tu'n'g'ti. Fr., *soubrelangue*. See ANKYLOGLOSSUM (1st def.).

TONGUE-TIED, adj. Tu'n'g'tid. Ger., *mundfaul*. Affected with ankyloglossum. [A, 48.]

TONIC, adj. To'n'i'k. Gr., *τονικός* (from *τείνω*, to stretch). Lat., *tonicus*. Fr., *tonique*. Ger., *tonisch*. 1. Possessing the property of maintaining or promoting the tone of the system; as a n., a drug possessing that property. 2. Characterized by continuous contraction (said of muscular spasm). [D, A, 48.]

TONICITY, n. To'n-i's'i'ty. Fr., *tonicité*. Ger., *Tonicität*. The condition of a tissue, organ, etc., in relation to tone, especially its normal elasticity. [A, 48.]

TONKA, n. To'n'k'a. Fr., *t. Ger.*, *T'bohnen*. See Tonka BEAN.—**T'stearoptene**. See COUMARIN.

TÖNNISSTEIN (Ger.), n. Tu'n'n'i's'stein. A place in the Rhine province, Prussia, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and saline spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

TONOMETER, n. To'n-o'm'e't'r. From *τόνος*, tension, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *tonomètre*. Ger., *T.* An instrument for estimating tension, especially the tension of the eyeball or the pressure of the ventricles. [K.]—**Dors and Lecomte's t.** A t. constructed on the same principle as Hamer's t., but having the position of the peg regulated by a screw. The spiral spring is replaced by a straight steel spring, which is not very long, so that the tension rapidly increases with the deep pushing of the peg. [F.]—**Graefe's t.** A t. consisting of a small rod which is pressed against the eye by means of a loaded lever. A scale shows the degrees to which the peg or style can overcome the tension of the eye with various degrees of loading. [F.]—**Hamer's t.** A t. consisting of a metallic tube out of which a peg or style projects. The latter is connected with a wound-up watch-spring, so that by pressing upon the eye it has to overcome the constantly increasing tension. [F.]—**Monnik's t.** A modification of Hamer's t. in which the immovable tube is replaced by two pegs, which can be pushed in with the slightest possible friction. The two pegs act together upon an index which shows on a dial-plate the change in position of the two pegs. A second index moves with the middle peg, which is under the increasing pressure of a short spring. [F.]—**Roy's t.** A t. for estimating the varying pressure of the ventricles during contraction and dilatation. It consists essentially of an air-tight tube containing oil, in which works a cylinder carrying a registering index. [K, 19.]—**Verlath's t.** A t. consisting of a tubular vessel, in which a steel peg can be pushed in or out. The middle peg is connected with a spiral spring the tension-power of which increases with the pressure. The two outer pegs may be moved with the slightest possible friction, and carry scales which run on a vernier connected with the middle peg. [F.]—**Weber's t.** A t. consisting of a peg which acts with increasing spring power on the sclerotic until its curvature to a certain extent is flattened to a plane. [F.]

TONOPSYCHOAGOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ton(to'm)/o's-ps'ik'h'e'n'a-a'g'o's'i'o-(o's)/i'a. From *τόνος*, a tone, *ψυχή*, the mind, and *ἀγωγή*, a leading. Fr., *tonopsychoagogie*. The characteristic action of certain sounds on the mind. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TONSIL, n. To'n's'i'l. Gr., *ἀμυγδαλή*, *αμυγδαλον*. Lat., *tonsilla*, *tonsillum*, *amygdala*. Fr., *tonsille*, *amygdale*. Ger., *Tonsille*, *Halsdrüse*, *Mandel*. A prominent body situated (one on each side) between the pillars of the fauces, about half an inch long and a third of an inch wide and thick. On its free surface are numerous openings leading into lymphoid crypts, between which are a number of lymph follicles together with lymphoid tissue. [L, 31, 332.]—**Cerebellar t's.** See AMYGDALAE CEREBELLI.—**Luschka's t.** See PHARYNGEAL t.—**Palatine t.** See T.—**Pharyngeal t.** Lymphoid tissue on the posterior superior wall of the pharynx, limited on each side by the Eustachian tube. [L, 31.]

TONSILLA (Lat.), n. f. To'n's'i'l'a. See TONSIL.—**Tonsillae cerebelli**. See AMYGDALAE CEREBELLI.—**T. palatina**. See TONSIL.—**T. pendula**. A pedunculated tonsil.—**Tonsillae pestilentes**. See MALIGNANT ANGINA.—**T. tubalis Gerlachii**. See PHARYNGEAL ROUS.—**T. tubaria**. Ger., *Tubenmandel*. Lymph follicles in the cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube. [L, 332.]

TONSILLAR, **TONSILLARY**, adj's. To'n's'i'l'-ar, -ar-i'. Lat., *tonsillaris* (from *tonsilla*, a tonsil). Fr., *tonsillaire*. Ger., *tonsillar*. Pertaining to the tonsils. [C.]

TONSILLE (Fr., Ger.), n. To'n's'i'l'-y', ton-z'i'l'i'e. See TONSIL.

TONSILLITIC, adj. To'n's'i'l'-i't'ik. Pertaining to amygdalitis.

TONSILLITIS (Lat.), n. f. To'n's'i'l'-i't'e)/(i't'is). Gen., -i't'idōs (-idis). Fr., *tonsillite*. See AMYGDALITIS.

TONSILLOMATE, n. To'n's'i'l'-o-m. From *tonsilla*, a tonsil, and *τέμνω*, to cut. Ger., *Tonsillotom*. See AMYGDALOTOME.—**Billings's t.** A t. with a guillotine blade and a sharp vulsellula which slides along the shaft for holding the piece amputated. [E.] See under AMYGDALOTOME.—**Hamilton's t.** A t. provided with a sharp forceps for holding the part which does not slide along the shaft, but is simply applied to it. [E.]—**Mackenzie's t.** A t. in which the knife-edge is pushed against the tonsil by the thumb of the hand holding the instrument. [E.]—**Mathieu's t.** A t. provided with a two-pronged spear sliding along the shaft. [E.]—**Tiemann's t.** A t. in which both blade and forceps are worked simultaneously by closing or opening the handles of the instrument. [E.]

TONSILLOTOMY, n. To'n-si'l'-o't'o-m'i'. See AMYGDALOTOMY.

TONSILLUM (Lat.), n. n. To'n's'i'l'/u'm/(u'm). See TONSIL.

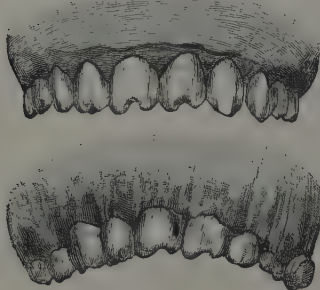
TONSURANS (Lat.), adj. To'n's-u'r/(u'r)/a'uz(a'ns). Gen., -ant'i's. From *tondere*, to shear. Fr., *tonsurant*. 1. Causing baldness (used chiefly in terms relating to parasitic skin diseases). [G.] 2. In botany, glabrous from loss of pubescence. [A, 35.]

TONUS (Lat.), n. m. Ton(to'n)/u's/(u's). Gr., *τόνος* (from *τείνω*, to stretch). Ger., *T.* See TONE.—**Reflex t.** Of Brondgeest, a slight contraction observed in the muscles of one leg of a decapitated frog when the sciatic nerve is divided on the opposite side; due to the reflex irritation conducted through the intact sensory nerves of the wounded limb. [K, 16.]—**Schluslessness** (Ger.). See GALVANOTONUS.—**T. trismus. See TRISMUS.**

TOOTH, n. See DENGUE.

TOOTH, n. Tu'th. Pl., *teeth*. Gr., *ὀδόν*. Lat., *dens*. Fr., *dent*. Ger., *Zahn*. 1. A hard bone-like organ implanted in man and most

mammals, in the inferior and superior maxillæ, which serves for the mastication of food. It consists of a central cavity containing t. pulp, dentin, enamel, and cement. In many lower vertebrates they are fixed in the bones surrounding the mouth. [L.] Cf. *Dental formula*. 2. In botany, any small marginal lobe. [A, 35.]—**Anterior molar teeth.** See *Bicuspid teeth*.—**Auditory teeth (of Huschke).** Cylindrical horizontal processes on the labium vestibulare. [A, 34.]—**Back teeth.** See *Molar teeth*.—**Barred t.** See *Dent barrée*.—**Bicuspid teeth.** The teeth in each jaw that are placed next the canine teeth. Their crowns are compressed in front and behind, and are convex on the outer and inner sides. They have two points, or cusps, whence the name. [C.]—**Butter-teeth.** See *Incisor teeth*.—**Canine teeth, Carnassial teeth.** Fr., *dents angulaires (ou canines)*. Ger., *Eckzähne, Spitzzähne*. Four teeth, one above and one below on each side, next to the lateral incisors. They are long and strong, with a thick conical crown, convex in front and concave behind, with one single central point. [C.]—**Chisel teeth.** The incisor teeth of rodents. [L.]—**Celliform teeth.** See *Setiform teeth*.—**Complicated teeth.** Fr., *dents compliquées*. Teeth in which the crown consists of alternate layers of cement and enamel. [L.]—**Compound t.** See *Dents agrégées* and *Dents composées*.—**Conical teeth.** Teeth that are modifications of a cone in shape. [Owen (L).]—**Convulsion t.** See *Tidal-mark t.*—**Craggy teeth.** Irregular projections of dentin on the t. giving them a crag-like appearance. They are not necessarily significant of any diathesis. [A, 34.]—**Cuticular teeth.** Teeth formed from the ecderyon. [A, 12.]—**Deciduous teeth.** Teeth which are shed, especially those of the first dentition. [L.]—**Dental teeth.** Teeth, such as those in man and most vertebrates, in which the main part is composed of dentin; distinguished from t.-like structures composed mostly of a horny substance. [J, 35.]—**Eighteen-year molar t.** The molar (or wisdom t.) which makes its eruption between the seventeenth and the twenty-fifth year. [L.]—**Elephant's t.** See *Dens elephantis*.—**Eye teeth.** Fr., *œilères*. Ger., *Kronzähne*. The two upper canine teeth. [C.]—**False molar teeth.** See *Bicuspid teeth*.—**Fore-teeth, Front teeth.** See *Incisor teeth*.—**Gastric teeth.** Calcareous nodules in the stomach of crustaceans. [L.]—**Greater molar teeth.** See *Molar teeth*.—**Gymnosomatous teeth.** See *Dents gymnosomes*.—**Honeycombed teeth.** Teeth in which there are circumscribed areas of decay and deficient dentin development, causing a honeycombed appearance. [A, 34.]—**Horny teeth.** See under *Dental teeth*.—**Huschke's teeth.** See *Auditory teeth*.—**Hutchinsonian (or Hutchinson's) teeth.** A malformation of the teeth, especially the upper central incisors, supposed to be peculiar to children having hereditary syphilis, in which the teeth are short, narrow from side to side at their edges, very thin, and displaying a central cleft on their free edge. [A, 34.]—**Incisor teeth.** Lat., *dentes sectorii*. Ger., *Schneidezähne*. The four median teeth of each jaw, having single roots and wide, thin, chisel-like cutting edges. [L.]—**Lanary teeth.** See *Canine teeth*.—**Lesser molar teeth.** See *Bicuspid teeth*.—**Milk molar teeth.** The molar teeth of the first dentition. [L.]—**Maxillary teeth.** The teeth that are implanted in the inferior or superior maxillæ. [L.]—**Milk teeth.** Lat., *dentes infantiles*. Ger., *Milchzähne*. Those teeth which appear in early childhood, to be replaced at various ages by the permanent teeth. They are twenty in number, five in the forward part of each side of each maxilla, as follows: Two molars, one canine, and two incisors. [C.]—**Molar t., Multicuspidate t., Multicuspid t.** Lat., *mylodus*. Ger., *Mahlzahn, Kauzahn, Backenzahn*. A t. having more than one root and a rounded quadrangular crown with several cusps. In adult dentition there are (including the bicuspid) ten molar teeth in each jaw. [L.]—**Palatine teeth.** Teeth attached to the palate bones. [L.]—**Pectinate teeth.** Teeth with the edges notched so as to resemble a comb. [L.]—**Pegged (or Peg-shaped, or Peg-top) teeth.** Teeth, observed in various diatheses, in which the loss of enamel and exposure of the dentin present a series of small peg-like excrescences. [A, 34.]—**Permanent molar teeth.** The six-year, twelve-year, and eighteen-year molar teeth. [L.]—**Permanent teeth.** See *Second teeth*.—**Pharyngeal teeth.** Teeth situated in the pharynx or attached to its osseous framework. [L.]—**Pitted teeth.** Teeth in which, owing to deficient development of dentin or enamel, pits occur on the surface. [A, 34.]—**Posterior molar teeth.** See *Molar teeth*.—**Prehensile teeth.** In certain animals, teeth that grasp and retain objects, but are of secondary importance in mastication. [L.]—**Premolar teeth.** See *Bicuspid teeth*.—**Principal teeth.** The first molar teeth of man, whose homologues De Blainville assumed to trace through lower animals. [L, 14.]—**Pug teeth.** See *Canine teeth*.—**Rasp teeth.** Sharp, conical teeth closely set so as to resemble the surface of a rasp or file. [L.]—**Scalpriform teeth.** See *Chisel teeth*.—**Screw-driver teeth.** See *Hutchinson's teeth*.—**Second teeth.** The teeth of the second dentition, normally thirty-two in number. [L.] Cf. *Dental formula*.—**Sectorial teeth.** The bicuspid teeth of the Carnivora.



HUTCHINSON'S TEETH.

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[L, 34] (a, 27).—**Serrated teeth.** Teeth with notched edges, like a saw. [L.]—**Setiform teeth.** Teeth shaped like fine bristles. [L.]—**Simple teeth.** Of Cuvier, teeth forming a cone of nearly even or only slightly curved surface, and having cement or enamel only on the outer peripheral portion, as in man and dogs. [L, 158 (a, 14).]—**Six-year molar t.** The molar t. which makes its eruption about the seventh year. [L.]—**Stomach teeth.** See *Canine teeth*.—**Superadded teeth.** The six back teeth on either jaw. [C.]—**Syphilitic teeth.** See *Hutchinson's teeth*.—**Teeth of succession.** The teeth which take the places of the milk teeth. [L.]—**Temporary molar teeth.** The molar teeth of the first dentition. [L.]—**Temporary teeth.** See *Milk teeth*.—**Tidal-mark t.** A malformed t., observed in epileptics, in which the dentin projects beyond the enamel edge, resembling tide-marks on the sand. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Aug. 13, 1887, p. 195 (a, 34).]—**T-bone.** An old term for dentin. [J.]—**True molar teeth.** See *Molar teeth*.—**Twelve-year molar t.** The molar t. which makes its eruption during the thirteenth year. [L.]—**Vertebral teeth.** In certain snakes, inferior spinous processes of several cervical vertebrae, covered with cement. [Owen (L).]—**Villiform teeth.** Fr., *dents en velours*. See *Pegged teeth*.—**Vomerine teeth.** Teeth attached to the vomer. [L.]—**Warty teeth.** Teeth in which the tissues are hypertrophied and folded into an irregular mass. [E, 12.]—**Wisdom teeth.** Lat., *dentes serotini*. The most posterior of the molar teeth, which appear about the eighteenth year. [L.]

TOOTHACHE, n. Tuth'ak. See ODONTALGIA.—**T-root.** See DENTARIA *diphylla*.—**T-tree.** 1. See *ARALIA spinosa*. 2. The *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*. [a, 35.]

TOOTHED, adj. Tuth'd. See DENTATE.

TOOTHEDGE, n. Tuth'ej. See HÆMODIA (1st def.).

TOOTHWORT, n. Tuth'wurt. See LATHRÆA, DENTARIA, CAPSELLA *bursa pastoris*, and PLUMBAGO *scandens*.

TOOT-PLANT, TOOT-POISON, n's. Tut'pla'snt, -poiz'n. See CORIARIA *ruscifolia*.

TOPÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. To'pæ'st(æ)s(æ)-thes(æ)s/'iæ-s. From *tópos*, a place, and *αἰσθησις*, sensation. The capacity for discerning locality by the touch. [a, 48.]

TOPHACEOUS, adj. To'pæ'shu's. Lat., *tophaceus*. Fr., *topacé*. Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling tophi. [D, 1.]

TOPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Toft(otf)'u's(u's). Fr., *tophe*. Ger., *Tuff, Kalkbeule*. 1. A nodular gouty deposit of sodium urate, most common in the knuckles. [D, 1.] 2. See CHALAZION.—**Syphilitic t.** See SYPHILOMA.

TOPHYPERIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Toft(otf)'ip(u'p)-u's(e'p)-p(æd)-ros/'iæ. Gen., *-ros'eus (-is)*. From *tópos*, a place, *ὑπέρ*, in excess, and *ἰδρῶς*, perspiration. Local hyperidrosis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TOPICAL, adj. To'p'ik'l. Gr., *τοπικός* (from *τόπος*, a place). Lat., *topicus*. Fr., *topique*. Ger., *topisch*. Local. [E.]

TOPICUS (Lat.), adj. To'p'ik-u's(u's). See TOPICAL: as a n., in the n., *topicum*, a remedy directly applied locally. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

TOPINAMBOUR (Fr.), n. To-pe-na'n²-bur. See HELIANTHUS *tuberosus*.

TOPIOS (Lat.), n. m. Top(ot)'i²-o's. From *τόπος*, a place, and *ἰός*, a poison. Of Ritgen, miasm. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TOPIQUE (Fr.), adj. To-pek. See TOPICAL: as a n., a local application.

TOPLITZ (Ger.), n. Tu'p'li'ts. See TEPLITZ-SCHÖNAU.

TÖPÄLGIA (Lat.), n. f. Top(ot)p'-o(ot)-a²l(a²l)g/'iæ-s. From *τόπος*, a place, and *ἀλγος*, a pain. Of F. Blocq, a local pain due to general disease. [A, 34.]

TOPOGRAPHICAL, adj. To'p-o-gra'f'i²-k'l. Lat., *topographicus*. Fr., *topographique*. Pertaining to topography. [a, 48.] See T. ANATOMY.

TOPOGRAPHY, n. To'p-o-gra'f'i². Lat., *topographia* (from *τόπος*, a place, and *γράφω*, to write). Fr., *topographie*. Ger., *Topographie, Ortsbeschreibung*. See TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY.

TOPOLOGY, n. To'p-o'lo-'jī. From *τόπος*, a place, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *topologie*. Ger., *Topologie*. 1. See TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY. 2. Of Künke, the relative position of the presenting part of the fetus in regard to the pelvic canal. [A, 91.]

TOPONARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. To'p-o(ot)-na'rk-os/'iæ. Gen., *-cos'eus (-is)*. From *τόπος*, a place, and *νάρκωσις*, a numbing. See LOCAL ANÆSTHESIA.

TOPONEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. To'p-o(ot)-nu'r-os/'iæ. Gen., *-ros'eus (-is)*. From *τόπος*, a place, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *toponérose*. Ger., *topisches Nervenleiden*. A topical neurosis. [L, 50.]

TOPONYMY, n. To'p-on'i'm-i². From *τόπος*, a place, and *ὄνομα*, a name. The terminology of the local relations of bodily organs. [a, 48.]

TOPOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. To'p-o(ot)-fob(fob²)'i²-s. From *τόπος*, a place, and *φῶβος*, fear. Fr., *topophobie*. Ger., *Topophobie*. A morbid fear of particular places. [D.]

TOPUSZKO, n. A place in Croatia where there are hot gaseous mineral springs. [L, 30, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

TOQUE (Fr.), n. Tok. The genus *Scutellaria*. [a, 35.]

TORCULAR (Lat.), n. n. To'r'ku'l(u'l)-a's. Gen., *-ar'is*. From *torquere*, to twist. 1. A press for making oil or wine, also an oil-cellar. [A, 312 (a, 48).] 2. See TORQUINET.—**T. Herophil.** Fr., *pressoir d'Hérophile*. Ger., *Kelter*. An irregularly shaped venous sinus over the internal occipital protuberance to which the longitudinal, straight, posterior occipital, and lateral sinuses converge. [L.]

TORCULUM (Lat.), n. n. To'r'ku'l(u'l)-u'm(u'm). From *torquere*, to turn. See TORQUINET.—**T. volvens. Of Rhazes, see COCHLEA (4th def.).**

TORDA, n. A place in Hungary where there is a saline spring.
TORDYLUM (Lat.), n. n. To²rd-i(u1)/i²-u²m(u²m). Gr., τὸρδύλιον, τὸρδύλιον. Fr., *tordyle*. Ger., *Zirnet*. A genus of the *Peucedaneae*. [a, 35.]—**T. minus**, **T. officinale**. Fr., *séseli de Candide* (ou de Crète). Ger., *gebräuchlicher Zirnet, Drehkraut, kretischer Sesel, Bergkümmel, Rosenkümmel*. Heartwort; a species indigenous to southern Europe, England, and the Orient. The long, thin fibrous root and the yellowish-white fruits were formerly official as *radix et semen tordyliti* (seu *tordyliti minoris*, seu *séseli* [seu *séselios*] *cretici*, seu *montani*). The fruits are mildly aromatic and were used especially in urinary diseases and amenorrhoea. [a, 35.]

TORENIA (Lat.), n. f. Tor-en(an)/i²-a². Fr., *torène, torénie*. An East Indian and Chinese genus of scrophulaceous herbs. [a, 35.]—**T. asiatica**. A species the sap of the leaves of which is used in gonorrhoea, and the entire plant as an application in skin diseases. [a, 35.]—**T. crustacea**. A species used externally in ulcers, skin diseases, etc. [a, 35.]—**T. hirsuta**. A species used in gonorrhoea and externally in abscesses. [a, 35.]—**T. minuta**. A species the sap of which is emetic and purgative. [a, 35.]

TORF (Ger.), n. To²rf. See PEAT.—**T²mull**. Powdered peat, used as a dressing. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

TORFMOS (Ger.), n. To²rf²mos. See SPHAGNUM.

TORMEN (Lat.), n. sing. of *tormina* (q. v.). To²rm/e²n. Gen., *torm²in²*.

TORMENTIL, n. To²rm/e²nt-i²l. The *Potentilla tormentilla*, *Geranium maculatum*, and *Lamium purpureum*. [a, 35.]

TORMENTILLA (Lat.), n. f. To²rm/e²nt-i²l/a². 1. The *Potentilla* t. 2. A section of the genus *Potentilla*. [a, 35.]—**Decocum tormentillae** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of t.-root for an hour with water enough to make 20 parts after boiling a quarter of an hour and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum tormentillae** [Belg. Ph.]. A thick extract prepared with cold water from the rhizome of t. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Radix tormentillae**. The root of *Potentilla* t. [a, 35.]—**Radix tormentillae pulverata**. T.-root crushed, dried at 40° C., powdered and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.] (through a 1,000-mesh sieve, leaving no residue [Swed. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**T. erecta**, **T. officinalis**. See *Potentilla* t.

TORMENTILLE (Fr.), n. Tor-ma²n²-t²el-y. See *Potentilla tormentilla*.—**Poudre de t. (racine)**. See *Radix tormentillae pulverata*.

TORMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. To²rm-e²nt/u²m(u²m). From *torquere*, to twist. A violent pain. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**T. acutum**. Stercoraceous vomiting. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**Tormentum intestinum**. See *TORMINA*.

TORMINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. of *tormen*. To²rm/i²na². Gen., *torm²in²*. From *torquere*, to twist. Gripping pain. [D, 1.—**T. alvi**. Colic. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**T. Celsi**. Dysentery. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**T. hysterica**. Hysterical pain. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**T. parturientium**. False labor pains. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**T. post partum**. The after-pains of parturition. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**T. ventriculi nervosa**. Of Kussmaul, a gastroenteritis causing symptoms like those of gastrotrastasia. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

TORNACULUM (Lat.), n. n. To²rn-a²k(a²k)/u²l(u²l)-u²m(u²m). From *torquere*, to twist. See *TOURNIQUE*.

TORNELLA (Lat.), n. f. To²rn-el(e²l²)/i²-a². The genus *MONTANA*. [a, 35.]

TOROSE, adj. Tor'os. Lat., *torosus* (from *torus*, a protuberance). Ger., *wulstig, torös*. 1. Bulging. [a, 48.] 2. Cylindrical with swellings at intervals. [a, 35.]

TORP A, n. A place in the province of Göteborg, Sweden, where there is a strong saline spring. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

TORPEDO (Lat.), n. f. To²rp-ed/o. Gen., *ped²inis*. From *torpere*, to be stiff. A genus of the *Batoidei* and of electric rays, which are a family of the *Batoidei*. These fishes have an electric organ composed of hexagonal prisms situated on each side between the pectoral fins and the head. [L, 30 (a, 14) and L, 207.]

TORPID, adj. To²rp/i²d. Gr., *ὑπαρκτός*. Lat., *torpidus*. Fr., *torpide*. Ger., *erstarrt*. Sluggish, inactive, numb. [D, 20.]

TORPIDITY, **TORPOR**, n's. To²rp-i²d/i²-i² To²rp/o²r. Gr., *ὑπαρκτός*. Lat., *torpor* (from *torpere*, to be stiff or numb). Fr., *torpeur, engourdissement*. Ger., *Erstarrung*. 1. Numbness, drowsiness, sluggishness; insensibility to stimuli; functional inactivity. 2. Deficient susceptibility to the various influences and irritants that act more or less continuously on the organism. [D, 3.]

TORQUAY, n. To²r-ke'. A sea-bathing and climatic resort in Devonshire, England. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

TORRE DE SAN-MIGUEL (Sp.), n. To²r-ra da sa²n-meg-u-e²l. A place in Saragossa, Spain, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

TORREFACTION, n. To²r-e²a²k/shu²n. From *torrefacere*, to dry by heat. Fr., *torréfaction*. Ger., *Dörrung, Röstung*. Roasting, drying by artificial heat. [L, 30, 41, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

TORRES (Sp.), n. To²r-re's. A place in the province of Madrid, Spain, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

TORREYA (Lat.), n. f. To²r-i²a². From *Torrey*, an American botanist. Fr., *Stinking-yew*; a genus of evergreen trees of the *Taxaceae*. [a, 35.]—**T. californica**. Wild or stinking or Californian nutmeg (tree). The leaves emit an unpleasant odor if burned or bruised. The nutmeg-like fruit tastes like turpentine. [a, 35.]—**T. grandis**. Large stinking-yew, the *kaya* of China. The nuts yield a nutritious oil. [a, 35.]—**T. nucifera**. A Japanese species. The kernels are astringent. [a, 35.]

TORRICELLIAN, adj. To²r-i²-che²/i²-n. Investigated by or named from E. Torricelli, an Italian mathematician. [a, 48.]

TORRUBIA (Lat.), n. f. To²r-rub/i²-a². A genus of *Fungi*, of the *Sphaeriaceae*. [B, 61.]—**T. sinensis**. A species developed on dead caterpillars; highly valued as a tonic in China, and recommended in constipation, impotence, coryza, etc. [a, 35.]

TORSION, n. To²r-shu²n. Gr., *σπέρψης*. Lat., *torso* (from *torquere*, to twist). Fr., *t. Ger., Drehung, Umdrehen*. The act or process of twisting. [E.]—**Free t.** Of the free end of a divided artery. [a, 34.]—**Limited t.** T. in which the artery is held some distance from its end, with a forceps that limits the extension of the twisting. [a, 34.]—**T. of the umbilical cord**. A twisting of the cord to such a degree as to interfere with the flow of blood through its vessels.

TORSIONCLUSION, n. To²rs-o²-klu²/zhu²n. From *torquere*, to twist, and *cludere*, to close. Acupuncture (q. v.) by the second variety of the fifth method. [E.]

TORTELE (Fr.), n. To²rt-e²l. Of the Fr. Cod., the leaves or the flowering plant of *Sisymbrium officinale*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

TORTICOLLIS (Lat.), n. m. To²rt-i²-ko²/l'i²s. From *tortus*, twisted, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *torticollis*. Ger., *Schiefhals, Halsstarre, Krummhals, Halsverkrümmung*. Wry neck, a distortion of the neck which causes the head to be held awry. [L, 52 (a, 18).]—**Intermittent t.** See *Spasmodic t.*—**Occipito-atloldian t.** Of Dally, a subluxation of the atlas on the occipital bone in such a way that the lateral masses are transverse to the vertical plane. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Ocular t.** Of Guignet, t. developed from inequality in the sight of the two eyes. [A, 520 (a, 29).]—**Spasmodic t.** Due to a lesion of the spinal accessory nerve and characterized by recurrent violent contractions of the muscles of the neck and especially of the sterno-cleido-mastoid. [L, 70; L, 87 (a, 50).]

TORTILIS (Lat.), adj. To²rt-i²l-i²s. From *torquere*, to twist. Fr., *tortile*. Twisted like a rope; also susceptible of twisting. [a, 35.]

TORTUE (Fr.), n. To²r-tu². See *ASATHEROMA*.

TORTULA (Lat.), n. f. To²rt-u²l(u²l)-a². A genus of mosses. [a, 35.]—**T. muralis**. A European species, considered astringent and used as a hemostatic. *T. castiva*, *T. ambigua*, *T. goettingensis*, and *T. pilosa* (*T. vermalis*) are varieties. [a, 35.]

TORTUOUS, adj. To²rt-u²-u²s. Lat., *tortuosus* (from *tortus*, twisted). Fr., *tortueux*. Irregularly twisted, bent or twisted in different directions. [a, 35.]

TORULA (Lat.), n. f. To²rt-u²l(u²l)-a². Fr., *torule*. A genus of *Fungi* typical of a division (the *Torulaceae* or *Torulacei*) of the *Coniomycetes* in which the entire plant is reduced to a chain of spores without a definite stroma. [a, 35.]—**T. cerevisiae**. See *SACCHAROMYCES cerevisiae*.—**T. fusidioides**. See *CHALARA fusidioides*.

TORULOSE, adj. To²r-u²l-os. Lat., *torulosus*. Fr., *toruleux*. Ger., *knorrig*. Torose; also slightly torose. [a, 35.]

TORULUS (Lat.), n. m. To²rt-u²l(u²l)-u²s(u²s). Dim. of *torus* (q. v.). Fr., *torule*. A slight swelling or prominence.—**T. glandis**. See *CORONA glandis*.

TORUS (Lat.), n. m. Tor(to²r)/u²s(u²s). Fr., *t. Ger., Wulst* (1st def.), *Blumenboden* (2d def.). 1. A swelling or prominence. [L, 50 (a, 48).] 2. In botany, the shortened stem on which the floral leaves are inserted. [a, 35.]—**T. manus**. See *METACARPUS*.—**T. marginalis**. Ger., *Randwulst*. A cerebral convolution. [I, 3 (K).]—**T. palatinus**. A protuberance found on the surface of the hard palate at the point of union of the intermaxillary and palatamaxillary sutures. [Jahresbericht der gesammten Medicin, 1861, Bd. I, p. 7 (a, 50).]—**T. uteri**. A slight upward projecting elevation of the posterior wall of the uterus where the peritoneum is reflected upward. [L.]

TOTUM CARNOSUM (Lat.), n. n. Tot(u²m)/u²m(u²m) ka²rn-os²-u²m(u²m). See *PANCREAS*.

TOUCH, n. Tu²ch. Gr., *ἥψυς*. Lat., *tactus*. Fr., *tact* (1st def.), *toucher* (2d def.). Ger., *Tastsinn* (1st def.). *Gefühlssinn* (1st def.), *Touchiren* (2d def.). 1. The act, sense, or function of judging of the presence or character of external objects by means of direct contact. [K.] 2. A digital examination by the vagina.—**After-t.** A sensation which remains for a short time after the cessation of contact with an object. [K.]—**Double t.** Combined vaginal and rectal digital exploration. [a, 34.]—**Royal t.** Lat., *manus regalis*. The t. of a king, formerly in repute as a cure for scrofula (the "king's evil"). [a, 48.]

TOUCHING, n. Tu²ch/i²n². See *TOUCH* (2d def.).

TOUCH-ME-NOT, n. Tu²ch/me-no²t. The genus *Impatiens*. [a, 35.]

TOUCHWOOD, n. Tu²ch/wu²d. See *AMADOU*.

TOUFFE (Fr.), n. Tuf. See *CAMPES* and *FLOCCULUS* (2d def.).

TOULEMA, n. See *CANNA starch*.

TOULOUCOUNIN, n. Tu-lu-kun/i²n. Fr., *touloucoumine*. A bitter principle contained in the bark of *Tarapa guineensis*; a non-nitrogenous amorphous, resinous mass. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

TOUMBOUTAY, n. See *TEPLY*.

TOUR (Fr.), n. Tur. A turn; a circular movement. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]—**T. de lune**. See *Periosteal osteomyelitis* (2d def.).—**T. de maître**. Catheterism in which the instrument is introduced with the shaft between the legs until its point is arrested at the bulb of the urethra, when the handle is turned in a semicircle until it reaches a vertical position and is then at once depressed between the thighs, causing the point to pass through the prostatic urethra. [a, 34.]—**T. de reins**. A lumbar sprain. [a, 34.]—**T. de White**. White's dental drill. [a, 34.]

TOURBETTE (Fr.), n. Tur-be²t. See *SPHAGNUM*.

TOURBILLON (Fr.), n. Tur-bel-yo²n². A vortex. [a, 48.]—**T. vasculaire**. See *Vasa vortiosa*.—**T. vital**. Of Cuvier, the con-

stant interchange of nutritious and waste materials which occurs in the tissues. [K, 31.] Cf. METABOLISM.

TOURLOUROU-OIL, n. Tur-lu-ru'. Ger., *Tourlourouöl*. A fixed animal oil used as an embrocation in rheumatism (see under *BIRGUS latro*). [a, 35.]

TOURNANTÖL (Ger.), n. Turn-a'nt-u'l. See *HUILE tournante*.

TOURNEFORTIA (Lat.), n. f. Turn-fort-i'2-a'. From J. P. de *Tournefort*, a French botanist. Fr., *pittonie* (2d def.), *tournefortie* (2d def.). 1. See *ANTHOSPERMUM*. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Heliotropiaceae*. The *Tournefortiaceae* are a division of the *Boraginaceae*. [a, 35.]—*T. hirsutissima*. Fr., *herbe à chiques* (ou *a malinages*), *pittonie très velue*. A tropical American species of *T.* (2d def.). The leaves are used as a cataplasm to kill chiques. The roots are diuretic. [a, 35.]—*T. umbellata*. A Mexican shrub used in fevers and as an application to tumors, ulcers, and skin lesions. [a, 35.]

TOURNESOL (Fr.), n. Tur-n'so'l. 1. See *HELIOTROPIMUM europaeum* and *CHROZOPHORA tinctoria*. 2. See *LITMUS*.—*Dutch t.* The *Lecanora tartarea* and *Rocella tinctoria*. [a, 35.]—*T. en drapau*. The dye (litmus) obtained from *Chrozophora tinctoria*. [a, 35.]

TOURNESOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Tur-n'sol-i'2-a'. The genus *Chrozophora*. [a, 35.]

TOURNOLE (Fr.), n. Tur-ne-ol'. Paronychia affecting the base and sides of the nail and the neighboring skin.

TOURNIQUET, n. To-urn'i'2-ke't. Fr., t. Ger., *T. Aderpresse*, *Schraubenbinde*. An instrument for making continuous pressure upon a part, usually consisting of two metal plates which may be approximated or separated by a thumb screw, and of a strap connecting them and long enough to be buckled around the limb, together with a pad. The pad is placed over the part to be compressed, the vessel to be occluded, and fastened in place by the strap, which is then tightened by separating the metal plates with the thumb-screw. [E, 4.]—**Dupuytren's t.** A t. for making pressure on the abdominal aorta, consisting of a semicircle of metal with a pad on one end, which fits upon the spine, and a screw working vertically through the other end so as to press down another pad upon the aorta. [E, 4.]—**Field t.** A t. consisting merely of a strap and buckle with a pad to go over the artery. [E, 4.]—**Hoe's clamp t.** A semicircular t. with a pad at one extremity and another pad at the end of a screw working vertically through the other extremity. [E, 4.]—**Lip t.** An instrument consisting of a piece of hard and polished steel, bent like the letter U, one arm having a vulcanite-covered oval steel plate attached to it, and a similar plate steadied by steel rods and moved by a central screw being connected with the other arm. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," 1865, i, 222 (a, 34).]—**Lister's t.** See *Hoe's clamp t.*—**Pancoast's abdominal t.** See *Skey's t.*—**Petit's screw t.** An instrument consisting of a metal plate having on each lateral border two pivoted rollers, a similar plate having but one roller being superposed over the lower plate and separated from it by means of a screw; a band of webbing passes over the rollers that is fastened by means of a buckle and has a pad on it to place over the artery. [a, 34.]—**Signoroni's t.** A t. shaped like a horse-shoe with a pad at each end and a hand-screw at the joint on the centre of the bar. [E, 4.]—**Skey's t.** A t. shaped like a stirrup, with one pad on the foot-piece and the other on the end of a vertical hand-screw working through the top. [E, 4.]—**Tiemann's t.** A modification of Petit's t. by which a greater amount of pressure is concentrated upon the artery, while the circulation in the vein is not embarrassed. The pad is placed either horizontally or crosswise upon the vessel, and the strap, carried around the limb, is passed through two side apertures in a metallic plate, after which the ends are drawn very tight and fastened upon protruding hooks. [E.]

TOURNIS (Fr.), n. Tour-ne. See *GID*.

TOURNOIEMENT (Fr.), n. Tur-nwa'-ma'n. See *VERTIGO*.

TOUS-LES-MOIS (Fr.), n. Tu-la-mwa'. See *CANNA starch*.

TOUTE-ÉPIQUE (Fr.), n. Tut-a-pes. 1. The *Nigella sativa* or its seed. 2. The *Pimenta officinalis* or its berries. [a, 35.]

TOUX (Fr.), n. Tu. See *COUGH* and *TUSSIS*.—**T. auriculaire**. See *Ear cough*.—**T. cardiaque**, **T. cardiopathique**. A reflex cough due to heart disease. [a, 34.]—**T. convulsif**. See *PERUSSIS*.—**T. d'oreille**. See *Ear cough*.—**T. érucante**. Cough with eructations. [a, 34.]—**T. éternue**. Cough without perceptible noise. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**T. féline**. See *TUSSIS felina*.—**T. grasse**, **T. humide**. See *Mucous cough*.—**T. intestinale**. Reflex cough due to intestinal trouble. [a, 34.]—**T. ovarique**. Reflex cough associated with ovarian disease. [a, 34.]—**T. pleurale**. Reflex cough due to pleural irritation. [a, 34.]—**T. qui houe**. A provincial name for whooping-cough. [D.]—**T. sèche**. See *Dry cough*.—**T. splénique**. Reflex cough due to disease of the spleen. [a, 34.]—**T. sympathique**. Cough caused by reflex irritation of the pneumogastric nerve. [a, 34.]—**T. trachéale**. Cough due to tracheal irritation. [a, 34.]—**T. vermineuse**. Reflex cough due to intestinal worms. [a, 34.]

TOVOMITA (Lat.), n. f. To-vo(w)-mit(met)'a'. Ger., *Geibfrucht*. A genus of tropical American clusiaceous plants. The

Tovomitaceae are a section of the *Clusiaceae*. [a, 35.]—**T. fructipendula**. A species found in the Peruvian Andes. The bark is used in medicine. [a, 35.]

TOW, n. To. Gr., στῆλη. Lat., *stupa*. Fr., *étoupe*. Ger., *Werg*. The coarser part of flax or hemp. [a, 43.]

TOXA (Lat.), n. n. pl. To'x'a'. From τοξικόν, poison. Of Eiseiann, diseases produced by poisons. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TOXÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. To'x-em'(a's'e'm)-i'2-a'. From τοξικόν, poison, and αἷμα, blood. Fr., *toxémie*. See *Blood-poisoning*.

TOXÆMIC, adj. To'x-e'm'i'2-k. Fr., *toxémique*. Ger., *toxämisch*. Pertaining to or affected with toxæmia. [D.]

TOXALBUMIN, n. To'x-a'l-bu'2-mi'n. Of Brieger and Fraenkel, any one of the toxic substances resulting from the action of the various bacilli on the albumins of the tissues, and resembling either serum-albumin or globulin. [a, 27.] Cf. *Toxic ALBUMIN*.

TOXIC, adj. To'x-i'2-k. From τοξικόν, poison (TOXICON). Fr., *toxique*. Ger., *toxisch*. 1. Pertaining to poisons. 2. Poisonous. [a, 48.]

TOXICÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. To'x-i'2-k-(i'2-k)-em'(a's'e'm)-i'2-a'. Ger., *Toxicämie*. See *Blood-poisoning*.

TOXICANT, adj. To'x-i'2-k-nt. From *toxicare*, to poison. Poisonous. [a, 48.]

TOXICATMUS (Lat.), adj. To'x-i'2-k-a't'(a't')-mi'2-k-u's(u's). From τοξικόν, poison, and ἀτμός, vapor. Fr., *toxicatmique*. Containing or yielding poisonous vapors. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TOXICATION, n. To'x-i'2-k-a'shu'n. Lat., *toxicatio* (from *toxicare*, to poison). Fr., t. See *POISONING*.

TOXICHÆMATOSIS (Lat.), **TOXICHÆMIA** (Lat.), n's f. To'x-i'2-k(i'2-k)-e'm(a's'e'm)-a't'(a't')-os'i's, -em'(a's'e'm)-i'2-a'. Gen., -os'eos (-is), -æmie. Fr., *toxicohématose*. See *Blood-poisoning*.

TOXICITY, n. To'x-i'2-s'i'2-t-i'2. From τοξικόν, poison. Fr., *toxicité*. Ger., *Giftigkeit*. The property of being poisonous. [a, 48.]

TOXICODENDRIC ACID, n. To'x-i'2-k-o-de'nd'r'i'2-k. A volatile acid forming, according to Maisch, the active principle of the juice of *Rhus toxicodendron*, acting as a vesicant. [B, 92, 93 (a, 14).]

TOXICODENDRON (Lat.), **TOXICODENDRUM** (Lat.), n's n. To'x-i'2-k-o-(i'2-k)-de'nd'r'o'n, -ru'm(ru'm). From τοξικόν, poison, and δένδρον, a tree. 1. See *Rhus t.* 2. The genus *Schmidelia*. 3. A genus of the *Euphorbiaceae*. [a, 35.]—**Infusum toxicodendri** [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by pouring over 18 centigrammes of leaves of *Rhus t.* enough boiling water to make 80 grammes of strained infusion after 5 minutes' steaming. [B, 95 (a, 58).]—**Tinctura toxicodendri**. A tincture made by macerating 5 parts of the fresh leaves of *Rhus t.* with 6 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.832 for eight days [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] (5 parts of dried leaves with 50 of 70-per-cent. alcohol for five days [Russ. Ph.]), or by digesting the dry leaves with 5 times as much dilute alcohol for a week [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**T. capense**. See *HYENANCHE globosa*.

TOXICODERMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. To'x-i'2-k-o-(i'2-k)-du'e'm-(de'e'm)-a't'(a't')-i'e'y(i'2)s. Gen., -i'2-dos (-idis). From τοξικόν, poison, and δέρμα, the skin. Fr., *toxicodermite*. Ger., *Gifthauteinflammung*. Cutaneous inflammation caused by a poison. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TOXICODERMIE (Fr.), n. Tox-e-k-o-de'r-me. A skin disease due to the action of a poison.

TOXICODERMITIS (Lat.), n. f. To'x-i'2-k-o-(i'2-k)-du'e'm-(de'e'm)-i'e'y(i'2)s. Gen., -i'2-dos (-idis). See *TOXICODERMATITIS*.

TOXICOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. To'x-i'2-k-o-(i'2-k)-hem'(ha's'e'm)-i'2-a'. Fr., *toxicohémie*. See *Blood-poisoning*.

TOXICOLOGY, n. To'x-i'2-k-o'l'o'2-i'2. Lat., *toxicologia* (from τοξικόν, poison, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *toxicologie*. Ger., *Giftkunde*, *Giftlehre*. The science of the nature and action of poisons and of the detection and treatment of poisoning. [a, 48.]

TOXICOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. To'x-i'2-k-o-(i'2-k)-man(ma'n)-i'2-a'. From τοξικόν, poison, and μανία, madness. See *TOXIPHOBIA*.

TOXICON (Lat.), n. n. To'x-i'2-k-o'n. Gr., τοξικόν, poison, originally poison for smearing arrows (from τόξον, a bow). Arrow poison; hence, any poison. [a, 34.]

TOXIPHLEA (Lat.), n. f. To'x-i'2-k-o-(i'2-k)-fle'(flo'e'e)-a'. From τοξικόν, poison, and φλοιόν, bark. See *ACOCANTHERA*.

TOXICOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. To'x-i'2-k-o't'(o't')-i'2-s(i's)-i'2-s. From τοξικόν, poison, and φθίσις, consumption. Fr., *toxicophthisie*. Phthisis induced by poison. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TOXICORRHEUMATISMUS (Lat.), n. m. To'x-i'2-k-o'r-ru'2-r-a'2'(a't')-i'2-z(i'2-s)/mu's(mu's). From τοξικόν, poison, and ρευματισμός, rheumatism. Rheumatism caused by poison. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TOXICOSIS (Lat.), n. f. To'x-i'2-k-o-s'i's. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From τοξικόν, poison. Poisoning.—**Antot'**. Of von Jaksch, t. caused by toxic substances formed in the system. [a, 34.]—**Exogenic t.** Induced by substances taken into the system. [a, 34.]—**Nosot'**. T. referable to the presence of basic products that are formed in the system in disease and eliminated with the urine. [a, 34.]—**Retention t.** Depending upon the retention of a substance that should be excreted. [a, 34.]

TOXICUM (Lat.), n. n. To'x-i'2-k-u'm(u'm). See *TOXICON*.

TOXIFERUS (Lat.), adj. To'x-i'2-f'e'r-u's(u's). From *toxicum*, poison, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *toxifère*. Bearing or producing poison. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

TOXIHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. To'x-i'2-hem'(ha's'e'm)-i'2-a'. See *Blood-poisoning*.

TOXINE, n. To'x-i'2-n. From τοξικόν, poison. Ger., *T.* Any poisonous ptomaine. [Brieger (B, 270).]

TOXINICIDE, n. To²x-i²n²/i².sid. From *toxicum*, poison, and *cedere*, to slay. Of E. Moany, a substance that destroys a toxine. [a, 34.]

TOXIPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. To²x-i²/ob(i²o²b²y²/i²a². From *toxi-*, poison, and *phobos*, fear. Of Cameron, monomania characterized by fear of being poisoned. [a, 34.]

TOXIPHOBIA, n. To²x-i²/ob(i²a²k². Of Cameron, a person affected with toxiphobia. [a, 34.]

TOXIRESIN, n. To²x-i²re²z²/i²n. Fr., *tozirésine*. An uncrystallizable, yellowish, poisonous resin produced by decomposing digitoxin with dilute acids or by heating it to 240° C. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

TOXONOS (Ger.), n. pl. Tox-o-nos²/e²n. Diseases caused by poison. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

TOXOPHYLAXIN, n. To²x-o²-fi²a²-x²/i²n. Of Hankin, a defensive proteid produced in the body of an animal which has an acquired immunity, and acting by neutralizing the toxic products of the pathogenic bacteria to which the disease is due. [Boston Med. and Surg. Jour., Jan. 12, 1893, p. 31 (a, 50).]

TO-YAK, n. A bitter Japanese drug obtained from *Pleurogyne rotata*; used as a tonic. [B, 108 (a, 14).]

TRABECULA (Lat.), n. f. Tra²b(trab²b)-e²k²/u²(u²l)-a². Dim. of *trabs*, a beam. Fr., *trabécule*. Ger., *Trabekel*, *Balken*, *Dilichen*, *Querbalkchen*. Any one of various beam-like or string-like masses of tissue arranged in bands or cross-bars. [K.]—Cell-(or Cortical) *trabeculae*. See *CELL-trabeculae*.—*Lateral trabeculae* of the embryonic cranium. See *TRABECULAE CRANII*.—*Trabeculae carnae* (cordis). See *COLUMNAE CARNAE* (1st def.).—*Trabeculae corporeum cavernosum*. Prolongations inward of the fibrous tissue covering the corpora cavernosa of the penis, dividing them into a large number of small cavities. [L.]—*Trabeculae cranii*. The axial part of the basi-facial axis of the embryo; of Rathke, certain cartilaginous rudiments which stretch forward, in the development of the basis cranii, from the region of the sella turcica to that of the olfactory pits, in the form of two bars more or less united. [A, 5.]—*T. magna cerebri*. See *CORPUS CALLOSUM*.—*T. medullaris cerebelli*. See *INCREMENTA FIBROSA*.—*Trabeculae of the spleen*. The reticular framework of connective tissue which runs in the substance of the spleen. [O.]—*Trabeculae of the testis*. Processes of the albuginea testis extending into the testicle and joining similar processes given off from the front and sides of the corpus Highmori. They inclose the separate lobules of the testis. [O, L.]

TRABECULAR, adj. Tra²b-e²k²/u²l-a²r. Fr., *trabéculaire*. Pertaining to or constituting trabeculae. [J.]

TRABECULATE, **TRABECULATED**, adj's. Tra²b-e²k²/u²l-at-e²l. Lat., *trabeculatus*. Ger., *querbalkig*. Cross-barred, having trabeculae. [a, 35.]

TRABERKRANKHEIT (Ger.), n. Tra²b²/e²r-kra²n²k-hit. See DREHKRANKHEIT.

TRABES (Lat.), n. f. Tra²b(trab²b)/ez(as). Gen., *trab'is*. See TRABECULA.

TRABS (Lat.), n. f. Tra²bz(trab²bs). Gen., *trab'is*. See PENIS.—*T. cerebri*, *T. medullaris*. See *CORPUS CALLOSUM*.

TRACE, n. Tras. Fr., *tracé*. A track, mark, or impression. [a, 48.]—Primitive *t*. See *PRIMITIVE STREAK*.

TRACHEA (Lat.), n. f. Tra²k(trach²ch)/e²a/a². Gr., *τραχεΐα*, for *τραχεΐα ἀσπρία* (*arteria asperia*), the rough artery (from *τραχύς*, rough). Fr., *trachée*. Ger., *T. Trachee*, *Luftröhre* (1st def.). 1. The windpipe; a tube 4 to 4½ in. long, ½ to 1 in. in diameter, in man, continuous with the larynx above and dividing about opposite the intervertebral fibro-cartilage between the fourth and fifth dorsal vertebrae into the two bronchi. It consists of cartilaginous rings incomplete behind, united by fibrous tissue, and is lined with mucous membrane. [L, 31, 142, 332.] 2. The respiratory tube in vertebrates; the air-tube of tracheate insects. [L, 196; L, 206 (a, 27).] 3. In botany, a duct. [a, 35.]

TRACHEAECTASY, n. Tra²k-e²a²-e²2k²/a²s-i². From *trachea*, the trachea, and *ektasis*, extension. Tracheal dilatation. [a, 34.]

TRACHEAL, adj. Tra²k²/e²a². Pertaining to the trachea or to tracheae. [a, 48.]

TRACHEALIA (Lat.), n. f. Tra²k(trach²ch)-e²(a)-al(a²l)/i²a². From *trachea*, the trachea. Of Farr, group. [D.]

TRACHEARY, adj. Tra²k²/e²a²-i². Pertaining to or resembling tracheae (cf. *T. CELLS*). [a, 35.]

TRACHEID, n. Tra²k²/e²a²-i²d. Fr., *trachéide*. An elongated cell with markings resembling those of a duct. [a, 35.]

TRACHEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Tra²k(trach²ch)-e²(a)-i²(e)/ti²s. From *tracheia*, the trachea. Fr., *trachéite*. Inflammation of the trachea. [a, 17.]—*T. maligna*. See *CAUPE* (1st and 2d def's).

TRACHELÉMATOMA (Fr.), n. Tra²k-al-am-a²-tom. A hematoma of the neck.—*T. des nouveau-nés*. Of E. Tordens, a hematoma of the sheath of the sternno-cleido-mastoid muscle sometimes observed in the new-born infant after difficult labor. [Progr. méd., Mar. 8, 1884, p. 199.]

TRACHELAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Tra²k(trach²ch)-e²(al)/a²g²(a²g)-ra². From *trachylos*, the neck, and *άγρα*, a seizure. Fr., *trachélaire*. Rheumatic pain in the neck. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TRACHELALIS (Lat.), n. m. Tra²k(trach²ch)-e²(al)-al(a²l)/i²s. From *trachylos*, the neck. Of Coues, see *TRACHELOMASTOIDES* (1st def.).

TRACHELECTOMPEXIA (Lat.), n. f. Tra²k(trach²ch)-e²(al)-e²2k²-to²m(o²)-pe²x(pax²)/i²a². From *trachylos*, the neck, *εκτομή*, a cutting out, and *πῆξις*, a fixing. Trachelopexia with partial excision of the cervix uteri. [a, 34.]

TRACHELECTOMY, n. Tra²k-e²l-e²2k²/om-i². From *trachylos*, the neck, and *εκτομή*, a cutting out. Excision of the cervix uteri. [a, 34.]

TRACHELIAN, adj. Tra²k-el²/i²a². From *trachylos*, the neck. Fr., *trachelien*. Pertaining to the neck, especially to its back part. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

TRACHÉLI-ATLÓIDO-BASILARE (Fr.), n. Tra²-sha-le-a²-lo-ed-o-ba²-se-la²r. See *RECTUS CAPITIS LATERALIS*.

TRACHELISM, n. Tra²k-el²/i²zm. Gr., *τραχηλισμός* (from *trachylos*, the neck). Lat., *trachelismus*. Fr., *trachelisme*. Of M. Hall, spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the neck. [K, 3.]

TRACHELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Tra²k(trach²ch)-e²(al)-i²(e)/ti²s. Gen., *-it'idis (-idis)*. From *trachylos*, the neck. Inflammation of the neck or of the cervix uteri.

TRACHELO-ACROMIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Tra²k(trach²ch)-el(al)/o²(o²)-a²k(a²k)-rom-i²-a²l(a²l)/i²s. From *trachylos*, the neck, and *ακρόμιον*, the acromion. In solipeds, the posterior portion of the mastoido-humeralis. It arises from the transverse processes of the first four cervical vertebrae. [L, 13.]

TRACHELO-ANGULI-SCAPULARE (Fr.), n. Tra²-ka-lo-a²n²-gu²-le-ska²-pu²-la²r. See *LEVATOR ANGULI SCAPULAE*.

TRACHÉLO-ATLÓIDO-OCIPITALIS (Fr.), n. Tra²-ka-lo-a²-lo-e-do-o²-k²-se-pe-ta²l. See *OBLIQUUS CAPITIS MINOR*.

TRACHÉLO-BASILARE (Fr.), n. Tra²-ka-lo-ba²-se-la²r. See *RECTUS CAPITIS ANTERIOR MAJOR*.

TRACHELOCAMPYLUS (Lat.), n. m. Tra²k(trach²ch)-el(al)-o²(o²)-ka²mp(ka²mp)/i²l(u²l)-u²s(u²s). From *trachylos*, the neck, and *καμπύλος*, crooked. A cysticerous found once in the human brain; probably a degenerated cysticerous of some known species. [L, 17.]

TRACHELOCLAVICULARIS (Lat.), adj. and n. Tra²k(trach²ch)-el(al)/o²(o²)-kla²(kla²)-vi²2k(wi²k)-u²l(u²l)-a²ri(a²ri)/i²s. From *trachelus*, the neck, and *clavicula*, the clavicle. See *CLEIDOCERVICALIS*—*T. minor*. See *CLEIDOCERVICALIS MINUS*.—*T. superior*. See *LEVATOR CLAVICULAE*.

TRACHELOSTALIS (Lat.), n. m. Tra²k(trach²ch)-el(al)/o²(o²)-ko²st-al(a²l)/i²s. From *trachelus*, the neck, and *costa*, a rib. The analogue of the sacrolumbalis of man found in nearly all the lower mammals. [L, 13.]

TRACHELOSTOCCAPULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Tra²k(trach²ch)-el(al)/o²(o²)-ko²st²/o²(o²)-ska²p(ska²p)-u²l(u²l)-a²ri(a²ri)/i²s. From *trachylos*, the neck, *costa*, a rib, and *scapula* (q. v.). The serratus magnus and the levator anguli scapulae considered as a single muscle. [a, 34.]

TRACHELOCYLLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tra²k(trach²ch)-el(al)-o²(o²)-yl(kyl)/i²os(i²s). Gen., *-i²os(i²s (-is))*. From *trachylos*, the neck, and *κύλλωσις*, a crooking. See *TORTICOLLIS*.

TRACHELOCYPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tra²k(trach²ch)-el(al)-o²(o²)-si²l(kuf²)/e²os(i²s). Gen., *-os'eos(-is)*. From *trachylos*, the neck, and *κύφωσις*, or *κύρτωσις*, kyphosis. Fr., *trachelocyphose*, *trachelocyphose*. Ger., *Halsbuckel*. An abnormal curvature of the cervical portion of the vertebral column. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TRACHELO-DIAPHRAGMATIC, adj. Tra²k-el²/o²-di-a²-fra²g-ma²t/i²2k. From *trachylos*, the neck, and *διάφραγμα*, the diaphragm. Pertaining to the neck and the diaphragm. [L.]

TRACHÉLO-DORSAL (Fr.), adj. Tra²-ka-lo-dor-sa²l. Cervico-dorsal. [L.]

TRACHELODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Tra²k(trach²ch)-e²(al)-o²(o²)-di²2n(du²n)/i²a². From *trachylos*, the neck, and *δύσιν*, pain. Fr., *trachelodynie*. Ger., *Halschmerz*. Pain in the neck.

TRACHELOMASTOIDES (Lat.), n. m. Tra²k(trach²ch)-el(al)/o²(o²)-ma²st(ma²st)-o²(o²)-i²d(ed²/e²-u²s(u²s)). From *trachylos*, the neck, and *μαστοειδής*, mastoid. Fr., *trachelo-mastoidien*. Ger., *Halswirbelsäule*. 1. The upward continuation of the longissimus dorsi which arises from the transverse processes of a varying number of the upper dorsal vertebrae and the articular processes of the three or four lower cervical vertebrae, and is inserted into the posterior border of the mastoid process of the temporal bone. [L, 31, 142, 332.] 2. In solipeds, see *DORSOMASTOIDEUS*.—*T. accessorius*, *T. minor*. An anomalous muscle arising from the transverse processes of the upper two dorsal and the lower two or three cervical vertebrae, and inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone or the transverse process of the atlas. [L, 332.]

TRACHELOMYTIS (Lat.), n. f. Tra²k(trach²ch)-e²(al)-o²(o²)-mi(mu²)/i²(e)/ti²s. Gen., *-it'idis (-idis)*. From *trachylos*, the neck, and *μῦς*, a muscle. Fr., *trachelomyélite*. Inflammation of the muscles of the neck. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TRACHÉLO-OCIPITALIS (Fr.), n. Tra²-ka-lo-o²-k²-se-pe-ta²l. See *COMPLEXUS*.

TRACHELO-OCIPITALIS (Lat.), n. m. Tra²k(trach²ch)-el(al)/o²(o²)-o²k²-si²p(ki²p)/i²t-a²l(a²l)/i²s. From *trachylos*, the neck, and *occiput* (q. v.). A muscle of solipeds corresponding to the rectus capitis anticus major of man. It arises from the transverse processes of the third, fourth, and fifth cervical vertebrae, and is attached to the body of the sphenoid bone and the basilar process of the occipital bone. It flexes the head and carries it to one side. [L, 13.]

TRACHELOPANUS (Lat.), n. m. Tra²k(trach²ch)-e²(al)-o²(o²)-pan(pa²n)/u²s(u²s). From *trachylos*, the neck, and *panus*, a swelling. Fr., *trachelopane*. Ger., *Halsdrüsengeschwulst*. Inflammation of the cervical glands. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TRACHELOPEXIA (Lat.), n. f. Tra²k(trach²ch)-e²(al)-o²(o²)-pe²x(pax²)/i²a². From *trachylos*, the neck, and *πῆξις*, a fixing. Fixation of the cervix uteri. [a, 34.]

TRACHELOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{l}(\text{al})\text{-o}(\text{o})\text{-fim}(\text{fu}^2\text{m})\text{-a}^2$. Gen., *-phym'atos (-atis)*. From tráxhlos , the neck, and $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\mu\alpha$, a growth. Fr., *trachelophymie*. A swelling of the neck. [L, 50 (a, 14).] See also *GOITRE* and *TRACHELOPANS*.

TRACHELOPLASTY, n. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}\text{-el}^1\text{-o-pla}^2\text{-st}^2\text{-ek}$. From tráxhlos , the neck, and $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\epsilon\upsilon$, to mold. The plastic surgery of the cervix uteri.

TRACHELORRHAPHY, n. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}\text{-el}^1\text{-o-rh}^2\text{-a}^2\text{f}^1\text{-i}^2$. From tráxhlos , the neck, and $\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta$, a stitching. Fr., *trachelorrhaphie*. See *HYSTERO-TRACHELORRHAPHY*.

TRACHELOS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-el}(\text{al})\text{'o}^2\text{s}$. Gr., tráxhlos . See *NECK*.

TRACHELO-SCAPULAIRE (Fr.), n. $\text{Tra}^2\text{-ka-lo-ska}^2\text{-pu}^2\text{-la}^2\text{r}$. See *ANGULARIS scapulae*.

TRACHÉLO-SOUS-OCCIPITAL (Fr.), adj. $\text{Tra}^2\text{-ka-lo-suz-o}^2\text{-k-se-pe-ta}^2\text{l}$. Cervico basilar; as a n., a muscle of the neck connected with the suboccipital region. [L.]—*T-s-o-o. grand*. See *RECTUS CAPITIS ANTERIOR MAJOR*.—*T-s-o-o. petit*. See *RECTUS CAPITIS ANTERIOR MINOR*.

TRACHELOSTROPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{l}(\text{al})\text{'o}(\text{o})\text{-sturo}^2\text{-s'os}^2\text{f}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-phos'eos (-is)*. From tráxhlos , the neck, and $\sigma\tau\acute{\rho}\phi\omicron\varsigma$, a twisting. Fr., *trachelostrophose*. Torsion of the neck. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TRACHELOSUBOCCIPITALIS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-el}(\text{al})\text{'o}(\text{o})\text{-su}^2\text{b}(\text{sub})\text{-o}^2\text{k-si}^2\text{p}(\text{ki}^2\text{p})\text{-i}^2\text{st-al}^2\text{a}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}$. From tráxhlos , the neck, *sub*, under, and *occiput* (q. v.). See *TRACHELO-OC-CIPITALIS*.

TRACHELOSUBSCAPULARIS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-el}(\text{al})\text{'o}(\text{o})\text{-su}^2\text{b}(\text{sub})\text{-ska}^2\text{p}(\text{ska}^2\text{p})\text{-u}^2\text{l}(\text{u}^2\text{l})\text{-ar}^2(\text{a}^2\text{r})\text{'i}^2\text{s}$. From tráxhlos , the neck, *sub*, under, and *scapula* (q. v.). Fr., *trachelo-sous-scapulaire*. See *ANGULARIS scapulae*.

TRACHELOMY, n. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}\text{-el}^1\text{-o}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-om}^2\text{-i}^2$. From tráxhlos , the neck, and $\tau\omicron\mu\eta$, a cutting. 1. Decapitation. 2. The operation of enlarging the canal of the cervix uteri by incision.—*Uterine t*. See *T*. (2d def.).

TRACHELUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-el}(\text{al})\text{'u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Gr., tráxhlos . See *NECK*.

TRACHENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{n}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}^2\text{-k}^2\text{i}^2\text{m}^2\text{-}(\text{ch}^2\text{u}^2\text{m})\text{-a}^2$. Gen., *-ym'atos (-atis)*. From tráxhlos , rough, and $\epsilon\chi\chi\upsilon\mu\alpha$, an infusion. Tissue composed of tracheal cells. [a, 35.]

TRACHEOAEROCELE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-e}^2(\text{a})\text{'o}(\text{o})\text{-a}^2\text{er}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-se}(\text{ka})\text{'le}(\text{la})\text{;}$ in Eng., $\text{tra}^2\text{k}\text{-e}^2\text{o}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-er}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-sel}$. Gen., *-cel'es*. From tráxhlos , the trachea, $\alpha\epsilon\rho$, air, and $\kappa\eta\lambda\eta$, a tumor. A tracheal diverticulum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TRACHEOBLENNORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-e}^2(\text{a})\text{'o}(\text{o})\text{-ble}^2\text{n-no}^2\text{r-re}^2(\text{ro}^2\text{e}^2)\text{-a}^2$. For deriv., see *TRACHEA* and *BLENNORRHEA*. Fr., *trachéoblenorrhée*. Ger., *Luftröhrenschleimfluss*. Bleorrhoea of the trachea. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TRACHEO-BRONCHIAL, adj. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}\text{-e}^2\text{'o-bro}^2\text{n}^2\text{-k}^2\text{i}^2\text{e}^2\text{'l}$. From tráxhlos , the trachea, and $\beta\rho\acute{o}\chi\chi\omicron\varsigma$, a bronchus. Pertaining to the trachea and a bronchus. [L]

TRACHEOBRONCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-e}^2(\text{a})\text{'o}(\text{o})\text{-bro}^2\text{n}^2\text{-k}^2\text{i}^2\text{ch}^2\text{'e}^2\text{is}$. Gen., *-it'idis (-idis)*. Fr., *trachéobronchite*. Inflammation of the trachea and bronchii. [a, 34.]

TRACHEOCLE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-e}^2(\text{a})\text{'o}(\text{o})\text{-c}^2\text{'-(ka)'}\text{-le}(\text{la})\text{;}$ in Eng., $\text{tra}^2\text{k}\text{-e}^2\text{'o-sol}$. Gen., *-cel'es*. From tráxhlos , the trachea, and $\kappa\eta\lambda\eta$, a tumor. Fr., *trachéocèle*. 1. A hernial protrusion of the mucous membrane of the trachea through the cartilaginous structure, either between two of the rings or through a branchial fistula. 2. Goitre.

TRACHEOCHOLELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-e}^2(\text{a})\text{'o}(\text{o})\text{-ko}^2\text{l}(\text{ch}^2\text{o}^2)\text{-os}^2\text{'i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From tráxhlos , the trachea, and $\chi\acute{o}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, bile. Fr., *trachéocholose*. Catarrh of the trachea, attributed to biliary derangement. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TRACHEOCYNANCHE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-e}^2(\text{a})\text{'o}(\text{o})\text{-si}^2\text{n}(\text{ku}^2\text{n})\text{-a}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}(\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{'e}(\text{a})$. Gen., *-anch'es*. From tráxhlos , the trachea, and $\kappa\upsilon\text{ná}\chi\eta$, cynanche. Fr., *trachéocynanche*. See *TRACHEITIS*.

TRACHEO-LARYNGEAL, adj. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}\text{'e-o-la}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{'je}^2\text{-l}$. Fr., *trachéo-laryngien*. Pertaining to or involving the trachea and the larynx.

TRACHEOLARYNGOTOMY, n. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}\text{-e}^2\text{'o-la}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{-go}^2\text{t}^2\text{-om}^2\text{-i}^2$. See *LARYNGOTRACHEOTOMY*.

TRACHEO-CEPHAGEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-e}^2(\text{a})\text{'o}(\text{o})\text{-e}^2\text{is}(\text{e}^2\text{o}^2\text{-e}^2\text{s})\text{-o}^2\text{f}^2\text{-a}^2\text{l}^2(\text{a}^2\text{g})\text{'e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From tráxhlos , the trachea, and $\epsilon\epsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, the gullet. A bundle of anomalous muscular fibres extending between the cesophagus and the trachea. [L, 332.]

TRACHEO-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-e}^2(\text{a})\text{'o}(\text{o})\text{-fa}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{n}^2\text{-u}^2\text{n}^2\text{'je}^2\text{(ge}^2\text{z)-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From tráxhlos , the trachea, and $\phi\acute{\alpha}\rho\upsilon\gamma\acute{\epsilon}$, the pharynx. An anomalous offshoot of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx inserted into the trachea. [L, 332.]

TRACHEOPHONY, n. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}\text{-e}^2\text{'o}^2\text{-f}^2\text{'on}^2\text{-i}^2$. From tráxhlos , the trachea, and $\phi\acute{\omega}\nu\eta$, the voice. The sound heard on auscultation over the trachea (cf. *LARYNGOPHONY*). [D, 1.]

TRACHEOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-e}^2(\text{a})\text{'o}(\text{o})\text{-fim}(\text{fu}^2\text{m})\text{'a}^2$. Gen., *-phym'atos (-atis)*. From tráxhlos , the trachea, and $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\mu\alpha$, a growth. See *GOITRE*.

TRACHEOPLASTIK (Ger.), n. $\text{Tra}^2\text{ch}^2\text{-a-o-pla}^2\text{-st-ek}$. The plastic surgery of the trachea. [L, 197.]

TRACHEOPYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-e}^2(\text{a})\text{'o}(\text{o})\text{-pi}^2\text{(pi}^2\text{u}^2)\text{'os}^2\text{'i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From tráxhlos , the trachea, and $\pi\omega\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\iota\varsigma$, suppuration. Fr., *trachéopyose*. Purulent tracheitis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TRACHEOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-e}^2(\text{a})\text{'o}^2\text{p}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-}(\text{u}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2$. From tráxhlos , the trachea, and $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\rho$, fever. See *CYNANCHE trachealis*.

TRACHEORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-e}^2(\text{a})\text{'o}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{(ra}^2\text{g})\text{'i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From tráxhlos , the trachea, and $\rho\acute{\eta}\gamma\gamma\upsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, to burst forth. Fr., *trachéorrhagie*. Ger., *Luftröhrenblutfluss*. Hemorrhage from the trachea. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TRACHEOSCOPY, n. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}\text{-e}^2\text{'o-sk}^2\text{'op}^2\text{-i}^2$. From tráxhlos , the trachea, and $\sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\epsilon\iota\text{r}$, to examine. Fr., *trachéoscopie*. Inspection of the trachea. [L, 87 (a, 50).]

TRACHEOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-e}^2(\text{a})\text{'o}(\text{o})\text{-ste}^2\text{-o-s}^2\text{'i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From tráxhlos , the trachea, and $\sigma\tau\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, stenosis. Fr., *trachéosténose*, *trachéosténose*. Ger., *Tracheostenose*. Morbid constriction of the trachea. [E.]

TRACHEOTOME, n. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}\text{'e-o-tom}$. From tráxhlos , the trachea, and $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\upsilon\omicron$, to cut. Fr., *trachéotome*. Ger., *Halsschnittzette*. An instrument for opening the trachea in tracheotomy. Langenbeck's t. is a double hook with a cutting edge, separating by the pressure of the thumb on one handle, and closing with a wire spring. Pithe's t. and dilator is an instrument shaped like a forceps, with cutting surfaces on the back of the points. Hanks's t. is a sharp trocar working in an ordinary tracheotomy tube for a cannula. [E.]—*Mandrin t*. An instrument invented by Philippeaux, consisting of a steel shaft having the length and curve of the ordinary tracheal cannula, into which it passes. At each end the shaft is much thicker and accurately fits the cannula, having three or four longitudinal grooves for the passage of air. The distal end of the shaft projects beyond the end of the tube and is wedge-shaped, with a cutting edge. [Philippeaux, "Ann. de gyn.", Apr., 1883 (E).]

TRACHEOTOMY, n. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}\text{-e}^2\text{'o-t'om}^2\text{-i}^2$. From tráxhlos , the trachea, and $\tau\omicron\mu\eta$, a cutting. Lat., *tracheotomia*. Fr., *trachéotomie*. Ger., *Luftröhrenschnitt*, *Tracheotomie*. The operation of making an opening into the trachea. [E.]—*Inferior t*. Lat., *tracheotomia inferior*. T. in which the incision is made below the thyroid gland. [a, 34.]—*Superior t*. Lat., *tracheotomia superior*. T. in which the incision is made above the isthmus of the thyroid gland. [a, 34.]

TRACHEOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-e}^2(\text{a})\text{'o}(\text{o})\text{-t}^2\text{if}^2\text{(n}^2\text{f})\text{'u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From tráxhlos , the trachea, and $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\omicron\varsigma$, typhus. Of Eisenmann, malignant angina. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TRACHOMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-om}^2\text{'a}^2$. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. Gr., tráxhoma (from tráxhlos , rough). Fr., *t. trachome*. Ger., *Trachom*, *Trakom*, *Augenliderkätze*. An old name for granular conjunctivitis. It is characterized by slowly progressive changes in the conjunctiva of the eyelids, which becomes thickened, vascular, and roughened by firm elevations. The change begins in the follicular structure of the conjunctiva, extending to the papillae and submucous tissue of both lids, and giving rise here to the growth of much new tissue. The disease is first shown by the presence of round, pale, semi-transparent bodies like grains of boiled sago, sometimes looking like vesicles. The conjunctiva does not ulcerate, and the prominences are not real granulations. [F.]—*Follicular t*. Chiefly affecting the Meibomian glands, and associated with the presence of *Neisseria rebellis* (q. v.). [a, 17.]—*T. carunculosum*. Ger., *warzige Augenliderunruheit*. An old term for a so-called variety of t. in which fleshy excrescences are met with in the conjunctiva. [F.]—*T. diffusum*. An affection of the conjunctiva in which the submucous tarsal regions of the conjunctiva, especially near the canthi, are changed into gray or grayish-yellow brawny masses from infiltration of the tissue with lymphoid cells and proliferation of the connective-tissue elements. [F.]—*T. herpeticum*. An old term for an affection of the conjunctiva in which pustules or vesicles are found on the inner surface of the eyelids. [F.]—*T. mixtum*. Granular conjunctivitis with secondary inflammation of the surrounding tissue. [F.]—*T. pseudodermum*. Of Farnowsky, a chronic granular inflammation of the vulva. ["Cribi. f. Gyn.", May 28, 1887, p. 860 (a, 34).]—*T. sabulosum*. An old term for t., so called from being characterized by a sensation as of sand beneath the lids. [F.]

TRACHOMATICON (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-o}^2\text{m}(\text{om})\text{-a}^2\text{t}^2\text{(a}^2\text{t})\text{'i}^2\text{k-o}^2\text{n}$. Gr., tráxhomatikon (from tráxhoma , roughness). Of Galen, a collyrium. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TRÁCHTIG (Ger.), adj. $\text{Tra}^2\text{ch}^2\text{'t}^2\text{i}^2\text{g}$. See *PREGNANT*.—*T'keit*. See *GESTATION*.

TRACHYLOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{(u}^2\text{e})\text{-lob}(\text{lo}^2\text{b})\text{'-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From tráxhys , rough, and $\lambda\omicron\beta\omicron\varsigma$, a pod. Fr., *trachylobe*. Ger., *Rauhhihle*. A genus of leguminous trees. [a, 35.]—*T. courbaril*. See *HYMENÆA courbaril*.

TRACHYSMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}(\text{tra}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{z}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})\text{'ma}^2$. Gen., *-ys'matos (-atis)*. Gr., tráxhsma (from tráxhys , rough). See *TRACHOMA*.

TRACT, n. $\text{Tra}^2\text{k}^2\text{t}$. Lat., *tractus*. Fr., *tractus*, *cordon*. Ger., *Tractus*, *Bahn*, *Strang*. An extent of surface, usually of considerable length as compared with its breadth. [a, 48.]—*Aberrant t. of the lateral column*. Of Monakow, a t. originating in the peripheral portion of the lateral column, lying against the corpus trapezoides, between the facial nucleus and the ascending root of the fifth nerve, and finally passing over into the fillet. [a, 34.]—*Anterior cerebro-pontine t*. A t. of internal (mesial) fibres of the crus cerebri extending from the anterior part of the frontal lobe to the pons. [a, 34.]—*Anterior cortical t*. Bundles of fibres from the cortex of the frontal lobe running to the ganglion cells of the pons varolii. [a, 34.]—*Anterior fundamental t*. The anterior fundamental fasciculi of the anterior column of the spinal cord. [a, 34.]—*Anterior pyramidal t*. The longitudinal bundles of nerve-fibres in the ventral half of the pons which represent the prolongation of the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata. [I, 29 (K).]—*Anterolateral descending t*. A few long fibres, scattered in the anterior and lateral ground bundles of

the spinal cord. [a, 34].—**Ascending antero-lateral t.** See *Gowers's t.*—**Basal longitudinal t.** A t. of fibres extending along the outer wall of the posterior and inferior horns of the lateral ventricle, apparently connecting the occipital and temporal lobes. [a, 34].—**Basirrhinal t.** The olfactory t. in the marsupials. [1, 14 (K)].—**Bechterew's t.** See *Tegmental t.*—**Bulbar t.** Ger., *Nervenkerntractus*. One of the t's of fibres occupying the bulb. [a, 34].—**Central medullary t.** The gray matter in the spinal cord which immediately surrounds the central canal. [1, 14 (K)].—**Central vagus t.** A t. of fibres passing from the layer of the fillet to the nucleus of the vagus of the opposite side. [a, 34].—**Cerebellar t.** See *Kleinhirnschneckenstrangbahn*.—**Cerebello-olivary t.** A t. supposed by Meynert to be a continuation of the fibres of the posterior column of the spinal cord, passing through the olivary body and reaching the cerebellum through the restiform body. Edinger thinks it arises from the outer side of the floculus. [a, 34].—**Cerebro-pontine t.** A t. of fibres starting from the brain cortex and passing through the internal capsule and the upper part of the cerebral peduncles to the pons. [a, 34].—**Comma-shaped t.** A t. shaped like a comma, observed in descending degeneration in the middle of the anterior third of the dorsal spinal cord. [a, 34].—**Commissural t.** Of Owen, the cerebellar peduncles. [1, 14 (K)].—**Communicating quintus t.** Ger., *Quintusstrang*. A t. of fibres derived from the motor root of the fifth nerve, which at first surrounds the upper part of the Sylvian aqueduct, and then widens, the fibres radiating through the tegmentum, and a portion of them curving around the lower border of the red nucleus as the *fibre arcuata*. This t. is brought into connection with the motor t's of fibres through the agency of intervening multipolar ganglion cells. [1, 31 (K)].—**Conario-hypophyseal t.** Of Owen, the sympathetic plexus through the pituitary body, the infundibulum, the third ventricle, and the epiphysis cerebri. [A, 5].—**Crossed thalamo-tegmental t.** A t. of fibres connecting the thalamus with the spinal cord by way of the tegmentum. [E. C. Spitzka, "Boston Med. and Surg. Jour." Apr. 16, 1885, p. 385 (a, 34)].—**Dendritic t's.** T's of fibres that arise from all parts of the cerebral cortex, diverging from each other like the limbs of a tree, and pass into the white substance. [a, 34].—**Digestive t.** Ger., *Digestivtractus*. The alimentary canal. [a, 34].—**Direct cerebellar t.** See *Kleinhirnschneckenstrangbahn*.—**Direct lateral cerebellar t.** A t. of nerve-fibres situated in the lateral column of the spinal cord, between the lateral pyramidal t. and the external surface. It appears at the level of the second or third lumbar nerve as a narrow area, which extends as it ascends. It may be traced through the medulla oblongata and restiform body into the cerebellum. [1, 15 (K)].—**Direct melo-cerebellar t.** See *Kleinhirnschneckenstrangbahn*.—**Direct t.** A bundle of nerve-fibres in the antero-median column of the spinal cord which may be traced upward in the crura as far as the point where the crus cerebri is crossed by the optic t. [1, 1 (K)].—**Fillet t.** A t. that emerges from the fillet and may be found on the upper and outer side of the nucleus ruber in its course to the cortex of the upper part of the parietal lobe by way of the internal capsule. [a, 34].—**First projection t.** Of Meynert, the corona radiata. [a, 34].—**Formative t.** Of Owen, the formative and commissural t's of the cerebellum described as two different bundles of nerve-fibres which unite to form the peduncles. [1, 14].—**Frontal pontine t.** See *Anterior cerebro pontine t.*—**Frontal t.** Of Owen, the frontal lobe of the brain. [1, 14 (K)].—**Fronto-cerebellar t.** A t. of white fibres connecting the frontal lobe of the cerebrum with the cerebellum. [a, 34].—**Funicular t's.** See *Funiculi graciles cerebelli*.—**Ganglionic association t.** Association fibres connecting different cerebral ganglia. [a, 34].—**Genal t.** See *GNA-THOGRAMMA*.—**Geniculate t.** See *FAISSEAU geniculé*.—**Genito-urinary t.** The genito-urinary apparatus. [a, 34].—**Goll's t.** A t. in the posterior column of the spinal cord, which may be traced only as far as the middle of the dorsal region. [1, 15 (K)].—**Gowers's t.** A t. formed of fibres derived from the posterior roots that, having crossed in the posterior commissure and been interrupted in nerve-cells, collect in the lateral column to pursue a cerebral course. One portion of the fibres, it is stated, disappears in the upper cervical cord, and another portion ends in the nucleus lateralis of the medulla oblongata. [a, 34].—**Habenula t.** A leaving the habenula and passing toward the base of the brain, running between the central gray lining and the substance of the thalamus and appearing to end on the mesial side of the red nucleus. [a, 34].—**Indirect t.** A bundle of nerve-fibres in the lateral column of the spinal cord which joins the direct t. near the posterior edge of the crus cerebri. The two t's are united. [1, 1 (K)].—**Intellectual t.** See *Fronto-cerebellar t.*—**Intermediary lateral t.** *Intermedio-lateral t.* Fr., *colonne intermédiaire*. A pyramidal t. of nerve-fibres in the posterior portion of the spinal cord, midway between the anterior and posterior gray columns and in front of the reticular process. [1, 1, 6 (K)].—**Internodal t's.** Of Spitzka, the t's of fibres extending from the mid of the third, fourth, and sixth cranial nerves. [a, 34].—**Intervolvary t.** A t. of arcuate fibres extending from the nuclei of the posterior columns ventrally toward the middle line; it terminates on the dorsal side of the pyramids in the opposite intervolvary region or fillet layer. [a, 34].—**Intestinal t.** The large and small intestine. [a, 34].—**Lateral cerebellar t.** *Lateral longitudinal t.* See *Lateral t. of the cerebellum*. [a, 34].—**Lateral t. of the medulla oblongata of the cerebellum.** A t. receiving its fibres from the direction of Clarke's vesicular column, at the medulla inclining obliquely toward the dorsal surface, across the ascending root of the fifth nerve, the other fibres of the inferior cerebellar peduncle gradually applying themselves to it, and the t. terminating in the vermis. It is a centripetal conducting system connecting the posterior roots and the cerebellum. [a, 34].—**Lateral t. of the medulla oblongata.** The continuation in the medulla oblongata of the lateral t. of the spinal cord. [a, 34].—**Lemniscus t.** Ger., *Schleifenbündel*. A

bundle of nerve-fibres which begins in the upper part of the pons Varoli, below the reticular formation, and separates into three portions (the superior, median and inferior lemnisci). [1, 15 (K)].—**Lissauer's t.** A small t. of fibres at the junction of the tip of the posterior horn and lateral column; the fibres come from the posterior roots, course upward for a short distance, and then enter the posterior horn. [a, 34].—**Lymphangeal t's.** See *Lymphatic nodules*.—**Medial t.** A portion of the cerebral hemisphere in *Carnivora* adjoining the great longitudinal fissure, marked off by the posterior limb of the Sylvian fissure and other sulci which are continuous with or parallel to it. [1, 14 (K)].—**Motor t.** Ger., *motorisches Feld*. The motor path from the cortex of the brain to a muscle. It consists of an upper (cerebro-spinal) and a lower (spino-muscular) segment. The former consists of the t. of fibres from the brain cortex that end in the gray substance of the spinal cord, and the lower of the spinal motor cell and the fibres proceeding from this through the anterior root and nerve trunk to the muscle. [a, 34].—**Myelo-cerebellar t.** See *Kleinhirnschneckenstrangbahn*.—**Myelonal t.** Of Owen, one of the separate columns of the spinal cord. [1, 14 (K)].—**Nuclear t. of the spinal cord.** Ger., *Kernstrang*. See *Goll's t.*—**Olfactory t.** The bundle of fibres forming the olfactory nerve. [a, 34].—**Olivary t.** See *Olivary body*.—**Ophthalmic t.** *Optic t.* The continuation of the optic nerve from the optic chiasm backward to its point of connection with the brain each optic t. divides into two bands which are continued into the optic thalami, the corpora geniculata, and the corpora quadrigemina. The fibres of origin from the thalamus arise partly from its surface and partly from its interior. Thence the t. winds obliquely across the lower surface of the crus cerebri, in the form of a flattened band destitute of neurilemma, and is attached by the posterior limb of the anterior margin to its point forward it receives fibres from the tuber cinereum and lamina cinerea. It is also connected with the tenia semicircularis and the anterior termination of the gyrus fornicatus. It finally joins with the t. of the opposite side to form the commissure. [F.]—**Peduncular t.** A t. of nerve-fibres in the crus cerebri. [Science, Jan. 15, 1881, p. 14 (K)].—**Posterior cortical t.** Of Edinger, bundles of fibres running upward in the cortex of the occipital lobe and passing into the ganglion cells of the pons varoli. [a, 34].—**Postfrontal t.** The region of the frontal lobe, in *Carnivora*, immediately behind the frontal fissure. [1, 14 (K)].—**Postpyramidal t.** See *Posterior pyramid*.—**Postrestiform t.** See *Lateral column*.—**Prefrontal t.** The portion of the frontal lobe, in *Carnivora*, lying in front of the frontal fissure. [1, 14 (K)].—**Prepyramidal t.** See *Anterior pyramid*.—**Principal t.** of the spinal cord. Ger., *vordere Hauptbahn*. Of Flechsig, that portion of the anterior column of the spinal cord which does not belong to the anterior pyramidal t. Quain suggests that it may serve to "connect the gray matter of different segments of the cord." [1, 15 (K)].—**Pyramidal t.** A collection of nerve-fibres in the spinal cord which may be traced from the point of origin of the lower sacral nerves upward in the posterior part of the lateral column to the lower part of the medulla oblongata, where they cross to the opposite side, enter the pyramid, and may be followed through it and the pons to the corresponding crus cerebri. Many of the fibres do not decussate, but run throughout their course in the anterior pyramidal t. [1, 15 (K)].—**Quintus t.** Of Meynert, a t. of fibres that crosses in the dorsal segment of the rhaphe, comes from the root of the fifth nerve, sweeps in a fine curve around the outer side of the descending root of the fifth nerve, curls in beneath the posterior longitudinal bundle, and so traverses the tegmentum toward the middle line. It was formerly supposed that the t. originated in the cells of the descending root of the fifth nerve. [a, 34].—**Respiratory t.** The respiratory organs. [J.] See also *AIR-PASSAGES*.—**Restiform t.** See *Restiform body*.—**Sagittal medullary t.** The t. of fibres in the medulla oblongata, the anterior limb of the internal capsule, skirts the outer side of the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle, and runs to the cortex of the hinder portion of the cerebrum. [a, 34].—**Second projection t.** Of Meynert, the t. of fibres extending from the basal ganglia to the gray matter surrounding the central cavities in the peduncular system. [a, 34].—**Semilunar t.** A crescentic t. of fibres in the external portion of the cerebellar hemisphere. [a, 34].—**Sensory t.** Fr., *portion sensitive*. A t. of fibres that conducts sensations from without to the brain. Those portions of the cord conducting different varieties of sensation, as well as those portions of the brain that are the centres for these varieties, have not yet been positively determined. [a, 34].—**Speech t.** A t. of fibres passing from the cortex of the third frontal convolution through the white substance outside the tail of the nucleus and crossing the midline in the nuclei of the nerves in the oblongata that are associated in producing speech. [a, 34].—**Spiral t.** See *Lamina cribrosa anterior inferior*.—**Sylvian t.** The region of the brain around the fissure of Sylvius. [1, 14 (K)].—**Tegmental t.** A medullary t. occupying a position in the midst of the tegmentum dorsad of the olivary body and in the vicinity of the posterior accessory olivary nucleus. It probably connects the olivary body with the spinal cord. [a, 34].—**Temporo-occipital t. of the crura.** A t. of fibres on the outer side of the crura that pass under the lenticular nucleus, or between the latter and the external geniculate body, to the temporal and the occipital lobes. [a, 34].—**Tertiary projection t's.** Of Meynert, the peripheral nerves that have their origin in the gray matter bordering the cavities from the aqueduct of Sylvius down to the end of the spinal cord. [a, 34].—**Tenial t.** The t. of the crus. Certain bundles of nerve-fibres which pursue a similar course in the cord, and appear to have similar functions. [1, 15 (K)].—**Teretial t's.** See *FASCICULI teretes*.—**Transverse peduncular t.** Of Gudden, a delicate lamina of gray matter extending on each side laterally from the anterior pair of corpora quadrigemina, crossing over the internal geniculate body, and passing around the corresponding crus cerebri to unite with the tenia semicircularis or to enter the crus. It is found only exceptionally in man. [1, 6 (K)].—**Arch. f. Psych.** "ii, p. 364 (K)].—**Uro-genital t.** See *Genito-urinary t.*

Uveal t. See **UYEA**.—**Voluntary motor t.** The entire t. of fibres from the cortex cerebri to the anterior horns. [a, 34.]

TRACTION, n. Tra'k/shu'n. From *trahere*, to draw. Fr., t. Ger., Zug, T. The act or process of drawing. [a, 48.]—**Axis-t.** Ger., *Axen traction*. T. in a line with the direction of the channel through which a body (e. g., the fetus) is to be drawn.—**Elastic t.** T. by an elastic force.—**Elastic t. of the lung.** See **ELASTIC TENSION** of the lung.

TRACTOR, n. Tra'k't'r. From *trahere*, to draw. 1. An apparatus for making traction, especially a vectis. 2. See under **PERKINS**.—**Air-t.** Ger., *Luftzieher*. A suction t. devised by Sir J. Y. Simpson for extracting the fetus; used by him also for elevating depressed bones of the new-born infant's skull. Its construction was like that of a breast-pump, and its cup was covered with wire gauze and thin sponge or flannel, to prevent injury to the scalp. Simpson applied it to the breech also. [A, 69.]—**Lever-t.** An instrument devised by Levis for reducing dislocations of the phalanges. It consists of a piece of board perforated at one end so that the distal phalanx may be laid upon it and strapped to it. When firmly fastened, the board gives increased power both in leverage and in traction. [E.]—**Metallic t.'s**, Perkins's t.'s. See under **PERKINS**.—**Poulet's t.** A traction apparatus to be used either with the obstetrical forceps or with the sericeps (q. v.). [A, 15.]

TRACTUS (Lat.), n. m. Tra'k't(tra'k't)'u's(u's). See **TRACT**.—**T. alimentarius.** See **ALIMENTARY CANAL**.—**T. arteriosus anterior.** The tract of the anterior median artery of the spinal cord. [a, 34.]—**T. arteriosus postero-laterales.** The tract of the postero-lateral arteries of the spinal cord. [a, 34.]—**T. ethmoides.** See **GYRUS rectus**.—**T. genalis.** See **GNATHOGRAMMA**.—**T. gris** (Fr.). See **FASCICULI teretes**.—**T. longitudinalis.** See **STRIAE longitudinales mediales**.—**T. longitudinalis de Lancisi.** See **STRIAE longitudinales Lancisi**.—**T. lymphaticus jugularis.** The system of lymphatic vessels accompanying the jugular vein from the brain to the cervical ganglia. [a, 34.]—**T. medullaris glandulae pinealis.** The peduncle of the pineal gland. [I, 3 (K).]—**T. medullaris transversus.** See **INCREMENTA fibrosa**.—**T. motorius.** See **MOTOR TRACT**.—**T. nervi optici.** See **OPTIC TRACT**.—**T. olfactorius.** See **OLFACTORY TRACT**.—**T. parietalis anterior.** See **Ascending frontal convolution**.—**T. parietalis medius.** See **Ascending parietal convolution**.—**T. peduncularis.** See **Peduncular TRACT**.—**T. peduncularis transversus.** See **Transverse peduncular TRACT**.—**T. rhinalis** (Wilder). See **OLFACTORY TRACT**.—**T. semicircularis.** See **Semilunar TRACT**.—**T. solitarius.** The descending fibres of a posterior spinal nerve-root. [a, 34.]—**T. spiralis foraminulatus.** A spot in the fossa cochleae of the internal auditory meatus, at the base of the cochlea, in which may be seen the spirally arranged orifices (for the entrance of the fibres of the cochlear nerve) which open into the fossula inferior. [Fr, 32, 46 (a, 29).]—**T. supracallosus.** See **Marginal convolution**.—**T. supracallosus inferior.** See **GYRUS fornicatus**.—**T. supracallosus superior.** See **Marginal convolution**.

TRADESCANTIA (Lat.), n. f. Tra'd(tra'd)-e's-ka'n(ka'n)'shi'k(t'i')a's. From *Tradescantia*, gardener to Charles I of England. Fr., *tradescantie*. Spiderwort; a genus of the *Tradescantieae* (a tribe of the *Commelinaceae*). [a, 35.]—**T. axillaris.** A Malabar species, used externally in ascites. [a, 35.]—**T. diuretica.** A diuretic and emollient Brazilian species. [a, 35.]—**T. malabarica.** Grass-leaved spiderwort. In India its herbage, cooked in oil, is used in leprosy, ringworm, etc. [a, 35.]—**T. virginica.** Fr., *tradescantie de Virginie*, *éphénère*, *éphémère*, *fleur d'un jour*, *moly de Virginie*. A sweet-of-day, Virginian spiderwort; used in Jamaica for the bites of venomous spiders. [a, 35.]

TRAGACANTH, n. Tra'g'a'-ka'nth. From *τραγάκανθα*, a plant producing t. Lat., *tragacantha*, *tragacanthum*, *gummi tragacantha* (seu *tragacanthum*) (Belg. Ph.), *tragacantha gummi* (Gr. Ph.). Ger., *Tragant*, *Traganth*. The concrete exuded juice of various species of *Astragalus*, occurring in whitish, reddish, or yellowish pieces of various shapes, brittle and hard, odorless and almost tasteless. It swells up in water without dissolving, forming a viscous mass. It contains two principal constituents, tragacanthin (q. v.) and a substance resembling arabin and soluble in water. T. is demulcent, but is chiefly used for imparting firmness to troches, etc., and for suspending heavy powders in mixtures. [B, 10, a, 35.]—**Black t.** The inferior varieties of t., containing bark, earth, etc. [B, 15, a, 35.]—**False t.** A gum probably identical with Caramania gum. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—**Flake t.** The most valuable variety of t., occurring in thin, whitish, foliate pieces or flakes, from 1 to 4 inches long. [B, 15.]—**Gum t.** See **T.—Hogwood t.** See **Bassora gum**.—**Senegal t.** The gum of *Sterculia tragacantha*. [a, 35.]—**Smyrna t.** Ger., *Smyrnatraganth*, *Blät-tertraganth*. T. imported from Smyrna. It is whitish, and consists of somewhat large, thin, flat or (rarely) vermiform pieces. [a, 35.]—**Syracusan variety of t.** obtained from Persia and Kurdistan. [B, 15.]—**Vermicelli t.** T. occurring in more or less contorted, vermiform pieces. [a, 35.]

TRAGACANTHA (Lat.), n. f. Tra'g'a(tra'g)-a'k(a'k)-a'nth(a'nth)'a's. See **TRAGACANTH**.—**Glycerinum tragacanthae** (Br. Ph.). A preparation made by triturating a transparent, homogeneous jelly 3 parts of powdered tragacanth, 15 of glycerin, and 2 of water. The Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph., and Hung. Ph. (2d ed.) have a similar preparation made of 1 part of tragacanth, 5 parts of alcohol, and 50 (49 [Hung. Ph.]) of glycerin. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Gummi t.** (seu *tragacanthae*). See **TRAGACANTH**.—**Mucilago eum gummi t.** (Fr. Cod.). **Mucilago (gummi)** (Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.) *tragacanthae* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *mucilage de gomme adragante* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Tragant schleim*. A tenacious, viscous mass formed by mixing tragacanth with water. The U. S. preparation contains 6 parts of tragacanth, 18 of glycerin, and water up to 100. The Br. Ph. directs that 12 parts of tragacanth be triturated with 22 fluid parts of alcohol, and 875 parts of water

stirred in. The Fr. preparation contains 9, the Netherl. 12, the Gr. 80, and the Belg. 824 parts of water to 1 part of tragacanth. The Russ. Ph. orders 48 parts of boiling water to 1 part of tragacanth if the mucilage is to be used for troches, otherwise 480 parts of water to 4 of tragacanth and 1 part of gum arabic. The Belg. Ph. has also a *mucilago spissa*, containing 86 parts of tragacanth with water up to 1,000. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Pulvis tragacanthae compositus** (Br. Ph.). Fr., *poudre mucilagineuse* (ou *de gomme adragante composée*). A preparation consisting of 1 part each of tragacanth, gum arabic, and starch, and 3 parts of sugar. Various old ph's had similar preparations, sometimes containing other substances, such as licorice, marsh-mallow, poppy seeds, oil of rose, etc. [B, 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**Tragacanthae gummi.** See **TRAGACANTH**.—**T. electa.** Selected tragacanth. [a, 35.]—**T. in sortis.** Common tragacanth, containing brownish and whitish pieces and flake and vermicelli t. [a, 35.]—**T. massiliensis.** See **ASTRAGALUS massiliensis**.—**T. media.** See **T. in sortis**.—**T. pulverata.** Selected and purified tragacanth, crushed, dried at 40° C., reduced to a white powder, and sifted through a No. 100 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.] (a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]

TRAGACANTHIN, n. Tra'g'a'-ka'nth'in. Ger., T., *Tragacanthstoff*. A proximate principle existing in tragacanth; a vegetable mucilage insoluble in water, thought to be identical with bassorin, but regarded by some as distinct. [B, 5, 10.]

TRAGACANTHUM (Lat.), n. n. Tra'g(tra'g)-a'k(a'k)-a'nth(a'nth)'u'm(u'm). See **TRAGACANTH**.

TRAGANT (Ger.), **TRAGANTH** (Ger.), n's. Tra'g-a'snt'. See **TRAGACANTH** and **ASTRAGALUS** (5th def.).—**Bäckerf.** See *Smyrnia TRAGACANTH*.—**T'schleim.** See *Mucilago TRAGACANTHAE*.—**T'stoff.** See *TRAGACANTHIN*.—**T'wurzel.** The root of *Astragalus escapus*. [a, 35.]

TRAGANTHIN, n. Tra'g-a'nth'in. See **TRAGACANTHIN**.

TRAGBAHRE (Ger.), n. Tra'g'ba'r'e's. See **Hand-LITTER**.

TRAGBAND (Ger.), n. Tra'g'ba'nd. A sling, a truss. [a, 48.]

TRAGBAR (Ger.), adj. Tra'g'ba'r. 1. Portable. 2. Fertile, also pregnant. [A, 315 (a, 48).]

TRAGBEUTEL (Ger.), n. Tra'g'boit'e'l. A suspensory bandage for the scrotum. [a, 14.]

TRAGBINDE (Ger.), n. Tra'g'bi'nd'e's. See **Suspensory BANDAGE**.

TRAGEA (Lat.), n. f. Traj(tra'g)-e'a's. Gr., *τραγέα* (from *τράγειν*, to eat). A stomachic powder. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**T. aromatica Gabelcheverli.** A powder of 40 parts of cinnamon, 20 each of red and white sandal-wood and ginger, 9 each of cloves, smaller galangal, mace, nutmeg, and grana Paradisi, and 2,400 of white sugar. [B, 119 (a, 34).]—**T. aromatica officinalis.** A powder of 30 parts of cinnamon, 11 each of cloves, ginger, and nutmeg, 7 of mace, 15 of red sandal-wood, and 900 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

TRACEMA (Lat.), n. n. Tra'j(tra'g)-e'm(am)'a's. Gen., *em'atos* (-atis). Gr., *τράγμα* (from *τράγειν*, to eat). A sweetmeat (cf. *Dragee*). [A, 311 (a, 48).]

TRÄGER (Ger.), n. Tra'g'e'r. A bearer or holder; of Selenka, the trophodisc or trophoblast; in compos, the atlas.

TRÄGERIN (Ger.), n. Tra'g'e'r'in. A pregnant woman.

TRÄGHEIT (Ger.), n. Tra'g'hait. See **INERTIA**.—**Heizt.** See **LEXTOR cordis**.—**T. der Gebärmutter.** See **UTERINE INERTIA**.—**T. der Muskeln.** See **MYONAROSIS**.

TRAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Traj(tra'g)-i'a's. From *Tragus*, the Latinized name of H. Boek, a German botanist. Fr., t., *tragie*. A genus of the *Euphorbiaceae*. [a, 35.]—**T. cannabina.** Fr., *t. à feuilles de chanvre*. An Indian shrub. The root is diaphoretic, diuretic, febrifuge, and alterative. [a, 35.]—**T. chamaelea.** Fr., t., *chaméléa*. A species used in various cachexiae. The juice is diuretic, and, mixed with wine or oil, is used as an astringent and tonic. [a, 35.]—**T. involucreta.** A species the root of which is used as an alterative and diuretic, and its juice in fever and itch. [a, 35.]—**T. mercurialis.** A species the root of which is used in chronic syphilis, etc. [a, 35.]—**T. urens.** Fr., *liane brillante*. A variety of *T. cannabina*. [a, 35.]—**T. volubilis.** Twinning cowitch; a West Indian species. The root is laxative and diuretic, and the juice, mixed with sea-salt, is used in frambosia. [a, 35.]

TRAGICUS (Lat.), adj. Tra'j(tra'g)-i'k-n's(u's). From *tragus* (q. v.). Pertaining to the tragus; as a n. m., a short, flattened muscle on the outer surface of the tragus. [F, 31.]

TRÄGIG (Ger.), adj. Tra'g'ig. See **PREGNANT**.

TRAGOMASCHALIA (Lat.), n. Tra'g(tra'g)-o(o's)-ma'sk(-ma'sch)-a'al(a'i')z'a's. From *τράγος*, a goat, and *μασχάλη*, the armpit. See **HIRCUS alarum**.

TRAGOPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Tra'g(tra'g)-o(o's)-fon'i'a's. From *τράγος*, a goat, and *φωνή*, the voice. See **ÆGOPHONY**.

TRAGOPODIA (Lat.), n. f. Tra'g(tra'g)-o(o's)-pod(po'd)'i'a's. From *τράγος*, a goat, and *πῶς*, the foot. See **GENU valgum**.

TRAGOPOGON (Lat.), n. m. and n. Tra'g(tra'g)-o(o's)-pog'o'o(n). Gen., *on'o'a'* (-o'i'). From *τράγος*, a goat, and *πῶγος*, a beard. Fr., *salsifis*. Ger., *Bocksbart*, *Geissbart*. A genus of the *Tragopogoneae*, which are a subtribe of the *Cichoraceae*. [a, 35.]—**T. major.** Ger., *grosser Bocksbart*. The larger goat's-beard of Europe. The root contains a bitter juice, and is perhaps more active than those of other species of T. [a, 35.]—**T. porrifolius.** Fr., *cervicif à feuilles de poiréau*, *barbebon*, *salsifis blanc* (ou *des jardins*). Ger., *lauchblättriger Bocksbart*. Star-of-Jerusalem, vegetable oyster, salsify, purple goat's-beard, the *τραγοπόγων* of Dioscorides; a species found in Europe and Asia, cultivated for its edible root, *radix tragopogonis* (seu *tragopogi*, seu *barba hirci*, seu *barbula hirci*), which is mucilaginous and bitter, and is used like that of *T. pratensis*. [a, 35.]—**T. pratense,**

T. pratensis. Fr., *cercifis des prés* (ou sauvage), *thalibeu, ratibout, cochet, barbe de bouc*. Ger., *Wiesenbockbart, wilde Haferwurzel* (oder *Scorzonere*), *Josephblume, Habermerkwurzel*. Go-to-bed-at-noon, noon-tide, shepherd's-clock, yellow (or meadow) goat's-beard of Europe. The bitter, mucilaginous, mildly aperient root, *radix tragopogonis* (seu *tragopogon*, seu *barbe hirci*, seu *barbulus hirci*, seu *scorzonera silvestris*), is used like that of *Taraxacum officinale*. [a, 35.]

TRAGOPUS (Lat.), adj. Tra^g(tra^g/'o/p-u^s(u)s). Gr., τραγόπους (from *tragos*, a goat, and *pous*, the foot). Fr., *tragope*. Ger., *bocksfüssig*. Knock-kneed. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TRAGOSELINUM (Lat.), n. n. Tra^g(tra^g/'o(o)-se^l-in(en)/u^m(u)m). From *tragos*, a goat, and *selinus*, parsley. Fr., *trago-selin*. 1. A genus of the *Umbelliferae*. [a, 35.] 2. See *PIMPINELLA saxifraga*. — **T. angelica.** See *ÆGOPODIUM podagaria*. — **T. magnum.** See *PIMPINELLA magna*. — **T. saxifraga.** See *PIMPINELLA saxifraga*.

TRAG-SITZ (Ger.), n. Tra^g/'zi^ts. See BEARING-SEAT.

TRAGULINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Tra^g(tra^g/'u(l)-in(en)/a². From *tragos*, a goat. A family of deer-like ruminants, the chevrotains. [a, 48.]

TRAGUS (Lat.), n. m. Tra^g(tra^g/'u(s)(u)s). Gr., τράγος. Fr., *t. Ger., Bock* (1st def.), *Orhbeck* (1st def.). 1. A nipple-like projection of the cartilage of the auricle, directed backward and in front of the orifice of the external auditory canal. [F.] 2. See *HIRCUS* (2d def.). 3. See *CESTRUTION*. 4. A genus of grasses; of *Dioscorides*, the *Ephedra distachya*; of *Hippocrates*, a species of astringent *Fucus*; also the *Salsola* t., *Salsola kali*, and *Sedum album*. [a, 35.] — **Herba tragi.** See *SALSOLA kali* and *SALSOLA t.* — **T. auriculæ.** See *T.* (1st def.).

TRAHENS (Lat.), adj. Tra^h(tra^h/'heⁿ(hans). Gen., -hent'is. Pres. part. of *trahere*, to draw. Drawing; used of a muscle that has a drawing action. [a, 48.] — **T. urethram.** See *BULBO-CAVERNOSUS*, n.

TRAILING, adj. Tra^l'iⁿ2. See PROCUMBENT.

TRAINING SCHOOL, n. Traⁿ'iⁿ2-skul. Fr., *école d'infirmières*. An institution in which nursing is taught. [a, 34.]

TRAIT (Fr.), n. Tre². See LINE (3d def.). — **T. génal.** See GNATHOGRAMMA.

TRAITEMENT (Fr.), n. Tre²-maⁿ2. See TREATMENT.—**T. marin.** The treatment of disease by residence at the sea-shore, sea baths, etc.

TRAJECTUS (Lat.), n. m. Tra²(tra²/'je²kt'(ye²kt')u^s(u)s). Gen., -je²us. From *trajicere*, to throw across. Fr., *trajet*. See TRACT.—**T. abdominis.** **T. inguinalis.** See *INGUINAL CANAL*.

TRAJET (Fr.), n. Tra²-zhe². See TRACT.—**T. des fibres dans l'écorce** [Huguenin]. The white fibres of the cerebral cortex, described by Gerlach. [I, 28 (K).] — **T. inguinal.** See *INGUINAL CANAL*.

TRAMA (Lat.), **TRAME** (Lat.), n's f. Tra^m(tra^m/'a²-e(a). Gr., τράμα (3d def.), τράμης (3d def.). Fr., *trame*. 1. The tissue separating the two surfaces of the gills of the *Hymenomyces*. [a, 35.] 2. Tissue, usually some form of connective tissue, forming the framework of an organ or part. [J, 33.] 3. See RHAPHE.

TRAMESAIGUES (Fr.), n. Tra^m-s'e²g. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

TRAMIS (Lat.), n. f. Tra^m(tra^m/'i^s. Gr., τράμης. See RHAPHE.

TRANCE, n. Traⁿs. Gr., έκστασις. From *transitus*, a passing over. Fr., *trance*. Ger., *Entzückung* (2d def.). 1. A protracted syncope. [A, 42.] 2. A state of insensibility to ordinary external surroundings, together with suspension of volitional power and to a great extent of the vital functions. It is often associated with intense mental exaltation and preoccupation, and may simulate death. [D, 20.] Cf. ECSTASY.—Hysterical t.** The t.-like condition sometimes occurring in hysteria. [D, 35.]**

TRANCHÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Traⁿ2-sha. See COLIC and AFTER-PAINS.—**T. utérines.** See AFTER-PAINS.

TRANK (Ger.), n. Traⁿ2'k. See BEVERAGE and PROPOMA.—**Wiener T.** [Ger. Ph.] See *INFUSUM SENNÆ compositum*.

TRANSDUCTOR [Coves] (Lat.), n. m. Traⁿs(tran^s/'du²kt'(du²kt')o²r. Gen., -or'is. From *transducere*, to lead across. See TRANSVERSUS *pedis*. — **T. hallucis.** See *T.*

TRANSFER, **TRANSFERENCE**, n's. Traⁿs(tran^s/'fu²r, traⁿs/'fu²r-eⁿs. From *transfere*, to bear across. See TRANSFERT.—**Thought-t.** A supposed overmastering influence exerted by one person over the thoughts of another through the instrumentality of the so-called psychic force. [a, 48.]

TRANSFERENT (Fr.), n. Traⁿs2-fe²r. A phenomenon observed in experiments in magnetism and analogous investigations, consisting in the transfer of abnormalities of sensation and motility (of hysterical origin or induced artificially) from a given region of one lateral half of the body to the same region on the opposite side.

TRANSFIXION, n. Traⁿs2-'fik/shuⁿ. From *transfigere*, to pierce through. See under AMPUTATION by t.

TRANSFORATEUR (Fr.), n. Traⁿs2-'for-a²-tu²r. An instrument devised by Hubert for boring through the sphenoid bone in the operation of craniotomy. It consists of a perforator (*terebellum*, *perce-crâne perforateur*) and a guard, the former ending in an olive-shaped piece of steel with screw-threads cut on it, tipped with a trocar point. [A, 15, 22.]

TRANSFORMATION, n. Traⁿs2-'fo²-r-a²-shuⁿ. From *transforare*, to pierce through. Lat., *sphenotroica*. Fr., *t. sphénotroisie*. Of Hubert, a procedure for breaking up the base of the frontal skull by repeated perforation with the transforateur. [A, 23, 24.]

TRANSFORMATION, n. Traⁿs2-'fo²-r-m-a²-shuⁿ. Gr., μεταμόρφωσις. Lat., *transformatio* (from *transformare*, to change in shape). Fr., t. Ger., *T. Verwandlung*. Change of form, condition, or character; especially morbid change, degeneration. [a, 48.] — **Cheesy t.** See CASEATION.—**Hæmatis t.** Of Burdach, the t. into pus-cells of blood-cells that have passed into the ordinary secretions. [a, 34.] — **T. colloide** (Fr.). See *Colloid DEGENERATION*. — **T. graisseuse** (Fr.). See *Fatty DEGENERATION*.

TRANSFORMISM, n. Traⁿs2-'fo²-r-m-'i²2'm. From *transformare*, to change. See DARWINISM.

TRANSFUSION, n. Traⁿs2-'fu²-zhuⁿ. Gr., διάχυσις. Lat., *transfusio* (from *transfundere*, to pour out). Fr., t. Ger., *T. Ueberleitung*. The act of pouring from one vessel to another; the introduction into the vessels of the body of fluid material, especially of blood taken from another body; also the act of causing a fluid to pass through the skin into the body.—**Autot.** See the major list.—**Direct t.** The t. of blood from vessel to vessel without its exposure to the air. [E.] Cf. *AVELING'S APPARATUS*. — **Galvanic t.** See CATAPHORESIS.—**Hypodermic t.** The t. of blood, milk, or a saline solution by hypodermic injection. [a, 34.] — **Indirect t.** — **Mediate t.** The process of injecting blood which has first been drawn into an open vessel (and sometimes defibrinated). [E.] — **Nervous t.** The hypodermic injection of an extract made from the brain or spinal cord. [a, 34.] — **Peritoneal t.** Fr., *t. péritonéale*. T. into the peritoneal cavity. [a, 34.] — **Reciprocal t.** Of Brunton, a proposed exchange of equal volumes of blood between a fever patient and a healthy person who has recovered from the fever and is therefore proof against it, and whose blood is likely to contain an element (antitoxine) destructive to the micro-organisms of the blood of the patient. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Aug. 17, 1889, p. 184 (a, 17).] — **T. by Aveling's method.** See *Direct t.* and *AVELING'S APPARATUS*. — **T. infusoire** (Fr.). See *INFUSION* (1st def.). — **Venous t.** The t. of blood by injecting it into a vein. [a, 34.]

TRANSITUS (Lat.), n. m. Traⁿs2-'tu²-s(u)s(u)s. Gen., *transitus*. From *transire*, to go over. Gr., μετάβασις. See PASSAGE (1st def.). — **T. ad ventriculum quartum.** See *AQUEDUCT of Sylvius*.

TRANSLUCENT, **TRANSLUCID**, adj's. Traⁿs2-'lu²-s'e²nt, -i²d. From *trans*, through, and *lucere*, to shine. Transmitting light, but not transparent. [a, 48.]

TRANSLUMINATION, n. Traⁿs2-'lu²-m-i²n-a²-shuⁿ. From *trans*, through, and *luminare*, to light up. See *DERCHLEUCHUNG*.

TRANSMISSIBILITY, n. Traⁿs2-'mi²-s-i²b-i²l'i²2-i². From *transmittere*, to send across. Capability of being communicated or passed on from one to another. [a, 48.]

TRANSMISSION, n. Traⁿs2-'mi²-shuⁿ. Gr., διαγωγή, παραγωγή. Lat., *transmissio*. Fr., t. The act or process of sending over or through. [a, 48.] — **Duplex t.** The power possessed by nerves of transmitting impulses in two directions. [K, 35.]

TRANSMUTATION, n. Traⁿs2-'mu²-t-a²-shuⁿ. Gr., μεταβολή, μεταλλαγή, μεταμόρφωσις. Lat., *transmutatio* (from *transmutare*, to change). Ger., T. 1. Conversion into another substance or form. [a, 48.] 2. In botany, constructive metabolism. [a, 35.] — **Doctrine (or Theory) of t.** Ger., *T.slehre*. See DARWINISM.

TRANSOCULAR, adj. Traⁿs2-'o²k'u²l-a²r. From *trans*, across, and *oculus*, the eye. Extending across the eye (said of a line on a bird's head). [L, 221.]

TRANSPALMARIS [Coves] (Lat.), n. m. Traⁿs2-'pa²-l-m-a²-ris. From *trans*, across, and *palma*, the palm. See *PALMARIS brevis*.

TRANSPARENT, adj. Traⁿs2-'pa²-r'e²nt. Gr., διαφανής. Lat., *transparens* (from *trans*, through, and *parere*, to appear). Ger., *durchsichtig*. That can be seen through; transmitting light so as to render objects visible that are beyond the t. medium. [a, 48.]

TRANSPIERINÆUS [Coves] (Lat.), n. m. Traⁿs2-'pi²-er-i²næ-²e(a²)-u²s(u)s. From *trans*, across, and *perinæum* (q. v.). See TRANSVERSUS *perinei*.

TRANSPIALES [Coves] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Traⁿs2-'pi²-a²-les. From *trans*, across, and *spina*, the spine. The intertransversarii muscles. [a, 50.]

TRANSPIRATIO (Lat.), n. f. Traⁿs2-'pi²-ra²-ti²-o(a²)-u²s(u)s. Gen., -on'is. Transpiration.—**T. unilatera.** Unilateral sweating.

TRANSPIRATION, n. Traⁿs2-'pi²-r-a²-shuⁿ. Lat., *transpiratio* (from *trans*, through, and *spirare*, to breathe). Fr., t. Ger., *Ausdünstung*. 1. The act of passing off, or the matter passed off, through an investing or lining membrane, especially through the skin; cutaneous exhalation; perspiration. 2. The exhalation or evaporation of water from vegetable tissues, especially the leaves. — **Cutaneous t.** See *PERSPIRATION*. — **Insensible t.** See *INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION*. — **Pulmonary t.** The exhalation of watery vapor by the lungs. [J, 17, 18.]

TRANSPIRATORY, adj. Traⁿs2-'pi²-r-a²-or-i². Lat., *transpiratorius*. Fr., *transpiratoire*. See *PERSPIRATION*.

TRANSPLANTATION, n. Traⁿs2-'pla²-nt-a²-shuⁿ. Gr., μεταβύτεια. Lat., *transplantatio* (from *transplantare*, to transplant). Ger., *Ueberpflanzen*. The absolute removal of a portion from one part of the body and its implantation into another part, or the transfer of an organ or tissue from one part to another. Introduced by Wolfe, in which flaps, broad at the base and converging toward the cornea, are taken from the ocular conjunctiva on each side and dissected up to the cul-de-sac. They are turned over on the cornea and secured in the usual way. A stop-lance knife is introduced into the limbus, so as not to injure the conjunctival flap, as for the stop. The director is passed through one of the openings and pushed in front of iris and lens out through the opposite side. The double-bladed knife is placed in the grooves and the corneal

flap separated and placed in tepid water. A similar conjunctival and corneal flap is then removed from a second patient, but here the lance-knife must be used so as not to interfere with the pillars of the iris, and it must be rapidly withdrawn, so as to prevent, as much as possible, the escape of the aqueous humor and consequent prolapse of the iris. The transparent graft is then placed in position and secured by sutures in the corners of the conjunctival flaps. [*Med. Times and Gaz.*, Nov. 22, 1879 (F).]—**T. of pterygium.** An operation, introduced by Desmarres, in which the pterygium is carefully detached from the cornea and for a distance of 5 to 6 mm. from the sclera also. Then from the lower margin of the wound surface an incision is made through the conjunctiva for several millimetres, and in this triangular gaping space the detached pterygium is inserted and fastened by sutures. Knapp's operation (for broad pterygia) consists in dissecting the pterygium completely from head to base, cutting off the hard, cartilaginous head, and then dividing the growth longitudinally into a lower and an upper half. Then incisions are made in the conjunctiva above and below, parallel to the corneal margin (the conjunctiva being dissected up) and their edges brought down and approximated by sutures so as to close in the vacant space originally occupied by the pterygium. The divided halves are then transplanted upward and downward into the conjunctival incisions and fastened by sutures. [*Arch. f. Ophth.*, xiv, p. 267 (F).]—**T. of skin.** Ger. *Entimplantation*. The t. of large thin shavings of skin from a healthy portion of the body to an exposed wound or a granulating surface. [a, 34.]—**T. of teeth.** See ALLOTRIODONTIA (1st def.).

TRANSPOSITIO (Lat.), n. f. Tra²ns(tras²ns)-po²z-i²/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., -on²is. See TRANSPOSITION.—**T. cordis.** See DEXICORDIA.

TRANSPOSITION, n. Tra²ns(tras²ns)-po²z-i²/shu²n. Gr., *peráthesis*. Lat., *transpositio* (from *transponere*, to remove). An interchange of situation.—**T. of the viscera.** Visceral t. T. of the viscera so that those normally situated in the right are placed in the left half of the body and vice versa. [a, 34.]

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, n. Tra²ns-su²b-sta²n-shi²-a²-shu²n. From *trans*, through, and *substantia*, substance. Of Vetter and Burdach, the absorption of a tissue and its replacement by another. It is said to be *regressive* when a special tissue is replaced by a more general one, and *progressive* when a general is replaced by a special tissue. [J, 33.]

TRANSUDATE, n. Tra²ns-u²d-at. From *trans*, through, and *sudare*, to perspire. Ger., *Transsudat*. The product of transudation. [D.]

TRANSUDATION, n. Tra²ns-u²d-a²/shu²n. From *trans*, through, and *sudare*, to perspire. Fr., *transsudation*. Ger., *Durchschwitzen*. 1. The passage of a liquid through a membrane or tissue, especially the filtration of blood-serum through the capillaries; also a transudate. [D, 3.] Cf. EXUDATION and DIAPYCNESIS. 2. The irrigation of cells by the nutritive plasma exuded from blood capillaries. [J.]—**Engorgement t.** Ger., *Stauungst.* A t. due to engorgement. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the engorgement t's are a family of "engorgement dermatoses," in which there is serous effusion into the tissues of the skin, with the consequent production of either simple oedema, or, from excess of nutritive supply, induration and hypertrophy of the connective tissue of the skin (see ERYTHRASTASIS *Arum*), or, from pressure, atrophy of the connective tissue (see SOLICEMA *cutis*). [G, 4.]—**Oedematous t.** T. that results in oedema; the transudate of oedema. [D.]

TRANSVERSA (Lat.), n. f. Tra²ns(tras²ns)-vu²rs(we²rs)/a². The transverse diameter of the pelvis.

TRANSVERSAIRE (Fr.), n. Tra²ns-tras²-ve²r-se²r. See TRANSVERSALIS.—**T. cervical.** See TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS.—**T. de la nuque.** See OCCIPITALIS minor.—**T. du cou.** See TRANSVERSUS colli.—**T. épineux.** 1. See TRANSVERSOSPINALIS. 2. See MULTIFIDUS spine, SEMISPINALIS colli, and SEMISPINALIS dorsi.—**T. épineux antérieur.** See RECTUS capitis anticus major.

TRANSVERSAL, adj. and n. Tra²ns-vu²rs'a². Fr., t. See TRANSVERSALIS.—**Short t.** See LILIO-SPINAL (2d def.).—**T. du nez** (Fr.). See COMPRESSOR naris.

TRANSVERSALIS (Lat.), adj. Tra²ns(tras²ns)-vu²rs(we²rs)-al(a²l)y²as. Lying crosswise; as a n. m., a muscle lying transversely. [C.]—**T. abdominis.** See TRANSVERSUS abdominis and LUMBO-ABDOMINALIS.—**T. capitis.** See TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS (1st def.).—**T. cervicis.** See TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS.—**T. cervicis anticus.** 1. The longus colli see ERYTHRASTASIS *Arum*, or, from pressure, atrophy of the connective tissue (see SOLICEMA *cutis*). [G, 4.]—**T. cervicis medius.** An anomalous muscle extending between the transverse processes of the second and sixth or seventh cervical vertebrae. [L, 332.]—**T. cervicis posterior major.** See TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS (1st def.).—**T. cervicis posticus minor.** See TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS accessorius.—**T. colli.** See TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS.—**T. costarum.** See TRACHELOCAUSTALIS.—**T. digitorum.** See TRANSVERSUS pedis.—**T. dorsi.** See LONGISSIMUS dorsi.—**Transversales hyoides.** A short band of muscular fibres, found in some of the lower mammals, uniting the superior extremities of the styloid cornua, and in its contraction approximating them. [Bourgelat (L, 13).]—**T. lumborum.** The portion of the quadratus lumborum arising from the transverse processes of certain of the lumbar vertebrae. [L, 332.]—**T. nasi.** 1. See COMPRESSOR naris. 2. A small single muscle of most of the lower mammals, which passes from one nasal cartilage to the other. It is a dilator of the nostrils. [L, 13.]—**T. pedis.** **T. plantae.** See TRANSVERSUS pedis.

TRANSVERSE, adj. Tra²ns-vu²rs'a². Lat., *transversus*, *transversalis* (from *transvertere*, to turn athwart). Fr., *t. transversal*. Ger., *quer*, *querlaufend*, *querliegend*. Crosswise, in a direction at right angles to the length of a body. [a, 35.]

TRANSVERSE (Fr.), adj. and n. Tra²ns²-ve²rs. See TRANSVERSALIS.—**T. cervical.** See TRACHELOMASTOIDEUS.—**T. de l'abdomen.** See TRANSVERSUS abdominis.—**T. de la langue.** See TRANSVERSUS linguae.—**T. de la mâchoire inférieure.** See MYLOHYOIDEUS (2d def.).—**T. de l'auricule.** **T. de l'oreille.** See TRANSVERSUS auricular.—**T. du menton.** See TRANSVERSUS menti.—**T. du nez.** See COMPRESSOR naris.—**T. du périnée.** See TRANSVERSUS perinei.—**T. profond du périnée.** See TRANSVERSUS perinei profundus.—**T. superficiel du périnée.** See TRANSVERSUS perinei superficialis.

TRANSVERSE-ANALIS (Lat.), n. m. Tra²ns(tras²ns)-vu²rs(we²rs)/o(o²)-a²n(a²n)-al(a²l)y²as. See TRANSVERSUS perinei superficialis.

TRANSVERSOCOSTALES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Tra²ns(tras²ns)-vu²rs(we²rs)/o(o²)-ko²st-al(a²l)y²ez(e²s). From *transversus* (q. v.), and *costa*, a rib. Ger., *Quermskeln der Rippen*. Analogues of the levatores costarum of man found in the lower mammals. [L.] Cf. COSTOSTERNALIS.

TRANSVERSO-ILIAQUE (Fr.), n. Tra²ns²-ve²r-so-e-le-a²k. See QUADRATUS lumborum.

TRANSVERSOSPINALIS (Lat.), n. m. Tra²ns(tras²ns)-vu²rs(we²rs)/o(o²)-spín(spen)-al(a²l)y²as. From *transversus* (q. v.), and *spina*, the spine. 1. A muscle extending between the transverse and spinous processes of a vertebra. [L, 332.] 2. All of the muscles so attached regarded as one. [L, 31.] 3. **T. breves.** The obliquus capiti minor, rotatores dorsi, and rotatores dorsi longi. [L, 332.] 4. **T. longi.** The semispinalis capitis, semispinalis cervicis, semispinalis dorsi, and the multifidus spine. [L, 332.]—**T. lumborum.** See MULTIFIDUS spine.

TRANSVERSO-URETHRALIS (Lat.), n. m. Tra²ns(tras²ns)-vu²rs(we²rs)/o(o²)-u²r(ur)-e²th(ath)-ra²(ra²l)y²as. From *transversus* (q. v.), and *urethra* (q. v.). See GUTHRIE'S MUSCLE.

TRANSVERSUS (Lat.), adj. Tra²ns(tras²ns)-vu²rs(we²rs)/u²s(u²s). From *transvertere*, to turn athwart. See TRANSVERSE; as a n., see *T. perinei superficialis*.—**T. abdominis.** Ger., *querer Bauchmuskel*, *Breitmuskel des Abdomens*. A muscle lying beneath the obliquus abdominis internus which arises from the inner surfaces of the six lower ribs, the lumbodorsal fascia, the inner lip of the anterior two thirds of the crest of the ilium, and the outer portion of Poupart's ligament, and is inserted into the transversalis fascia and the fibres of the os pubis and the pectineal line. [L, 31, 141, 332.]—**T. auricular.** **T. auris.** A muscle which lies on the convex or posterior surface of the pinna. It consists of radiating fibres, partly tendinous and partly muscular, extending from the convexity of the concha to the prominence corresponding with the groove of the helix. [F, 31.]—**T. bulbi.** Transverse fibres of the t. perinei profundus behind the urethra above the bulb. [L, 31.]—**T. colli.** An anomalous muscle behind the manubrium sterni which arises from the first costal cartilage and unites in the middle line with its fellow and the deep layer of the cervical fascia. [L, 332.]—**T. costarum.** See COSTOSTERNALIS.—**T. linguae.** Transverse muscular fibres between the linguales inferior and superior which are attached in the median line to a vertical fibrous septum and pass outward to the borders and dorsum of the tongue. [L, 31, 332.]—**T. mandibulae.** See MYLOHYOIDEUS (2d def.).—**T. manus.** The outer portion (often separated from the rest of the muscle) of the adductor pollicis. [L, 332.]—**T. menti.** Ger., *Doppelkinnmuskel*. Muscular fibres uniting in front the depressor anguli oris of one side with that of the other. [L, 332.]—**T. nasi.** See COMPRESSOR naris.—**T. orbitae.** An anomalous muscle arising from the os planum which passes across the orbit either above or below the levator palpebrae and is inserted into the outer margin of the orbit. [L, 332.]—**T. pectoris.** Of Arnold, see TRIANGULARIS sterni.—**T. pedis.** Fr., *couvereur*. A muscle arising from the lateral metatarsal-phalangeal ligaments, and inserted into the first phalanx of the great toe in common with the adductor pollicis pedis, of which some consider it a part. [L.]—**T. perinæ.** Ger., *querer Darmmuskel*. The t. perinei profundus and the t. perinei superficialis. [L.]—**T. perinei anterior.** **T. perinei medius.** **T. perinei posterior inferior.** See *T. perinei superficialis*.—**T. perinei profundus.** 1. All the muscular fibres between the two layers of the deep perineal fascia arranged transversely, obliquely, and perpendicularly, arising on each side from the inferior ramus of the ischium and its tuberosity and the fascia, and meeting in the middle line of the perinaeum. 2. The transverse fibres of the same arising from the tuberosities of the ischia. [L, 31, 142, 332.] 3. In women, the most posterior and most clearly defined bundle of t. perinei profundus (2d def.). [L.]—**T. perinei superficialis.** A bundle of fibres which arises from the tuberosity of the ischium or the adjacent fascia and meets its fellow of the opposite side in the middle line, blending with the sphincter ani externus, the bulbo-cavernosi, or one or another of the perineal muscles. [L, 31, 332.]—**T. plantae (pedis).** See *T. pedis*.—**T. prostaticae.** 1. See COMPRESSOR prostaticae. 2. Fibres of the lateral and inferior surface of the prostate, attached to the anterior surface of the ischium. [L, 176 (a, 50).]—**T. Santorini.** See *T. menti*.—**T. thoracis anterior.** See TRIANGULARIS sterni.—**T. thoracis posterior.** The infracostales taken as a whole. [L, 332.]—**T. urethrae.** Perpendicular fibres of the t. perinei profundus (1st def.) which surround the urethra close to the bulb. [L, 31.]—**T. vaginae.** The t. perinei profundus (2d def.) in woman. [L.]

TRAP, n. Tra²p. An apparatus, usually consisting of one or more bent pipes, with or without valves, filled with water, used to prevent the escape of gases from soil-pipes into dwellings. [a, 48.]

TRAPA (Lat.), n. f. Tra²p(tras²p)/a². Fr., *macre*. Ger., *Wasernuss*, *Stachelnuss*. Water-caltraps (or nut) a genus of floating herbs, forming the *Trapaceae* (a family of the *Onagraceae*) or *Trapa* (a series of the *Haloragaceae*). [a, 36.]—**T. bispinosa.** The water-chestnut of middle and southern Asia, Ceylon, Japan, etc. ;

cultivated for its farinaceous seed. [a, 35].—**T. natans**. Fr., *corniche*, *corniole*, *cornuelle*, *galarin*, *noix aquatique* (ou d'eau), *traffe d'eau*, *noix de fontaine*. Gr., *gemeine Wassernuss* (oder *Stachelnuss*), *Wasserkastanie*, *Jesuitennuss*. Jesuit's nut of Venice, water-chalrops, water-chestnut, the *trifoliosus* of Dioscorides, a species found in southern and middle Europe, middle Asia, and northern and central Africa. The fruits, *nucis* (see *castaneae aquatice* (see *palustres*, see *cornutae*), and their edible seed, *semina nucis aquatice* (see *tribuli aquatici*), were formerly official. The upper, leafy portion of the stem was used in poultices as a discutient, and the expressed juice in eye diseases. [a, 35.]

TRAPEZE (Fr.), n. Tra²-pe²z. See **TRAPEZOID** and **TRAPEZIUS**.—**T. dorsal**. See **DORSO-ACROMIALIS**.—**T. du cou**. See **CERVICO-ACROMIALIS**.

TRAPEZIA (Lat.), n. f. Tra²p(tras²p)-ez(e²z)/i²-a². Of Galen, the superior portion of the trapezius muscle. [L, 2.]

TRAPEZIUM (Lat.), n. n. Tra²p(tras²p)-ez(e²z)/i²-u²m(u²m). From *trapeza*, a table. Fr., *trapeze*, *corps rhomboïdal* (ou *rhomboid*, ou *trapezoïde*) [2d def.], Gr., *Trapez*, *Trapezbein* (1st def.), *vielwinkeltiger Knochen* (1st def.), *grosses viereckiges Bein* (1st def.), *trapezoid Körper* (2d def.). 1. The outermost of the second row of the carpal bones. It is irregularly six-sided and grooved on its anterior surface for the tendon of the flexor carpi radialis, and articulates with the trapezoid, at the first and second and second metacarpal bones. [L, 37, 142, 333.] 2. A tract of nerve-fibres at the lower part of the pons Varolii below the prolongations of the anterior pyramids. It comes below the superior olivary nucleus and extends upward to be continuous with the middle cerebellar peduncle. [L, 15 (K).]—**T. minus**. See **TRAPEZOID** none.—**T. pontis**. See **T** (2d def.).

TRAPEZIUS (Lat.), n. m. Tra²p(tras²p)-ez(e²z)/i²-u²s(u²s). From *trapeza*, a table. Fr., *trapeze*, *capuchon*, Gr., *Kuppenmuskul*. 1. A muscle arising from the external protuberance of the occipital bone, the ligamentum nucha, the spinous processes of the last cervical and all the dorsal vertebrae, and the supraspinous ligaments, and inserted into the posterior border of the outer third of the clavicle and the inner border of the acromion process and the upper edge of the spine of the scapula. 2. In solipeds, a muscle which arises from the cervical column and the transverse processes of the first dorsal vertebrae and is attached to the acromial spine of the scapula. It raises the shoulder and carries it forward and backward. [L, 13.]

TRAPEZOID, adj. Tra²p(e²z)-oid. Lat., *trapezoides* (from *trapeza*, a table, and *eidos*, resemblance). Fr., *trapezoïde*. Table-shaped; as a n., the t. bone. [a, 48.]

TRAPEZO-MÉTACARPIEN (Fr.), n. Tra²-pa-zo-ma-ta²-ka²-pe-a²n². See **OPPONENS POLICIS**.

TRAUBSCHEN (Ger.), n. Troib/ch²e²n. See **RACEMULUS**.—**Fett²**. See **Fat** LOBULES.

TRAUBE (Ger.), n. Tra²-u²b-e². See **RACEME** and **GRAPPE**.—**T²nure**. See **GRAPPE-CURE**.—**T²ngeschwulst**. See **STAPHYLOMA**.—**T²n²sure**. See **RACEMIC ACID**.—**T²nschimmel**. See **BOTRYTIS**.

TRAUBENBAUM (Ger.), n. Tra²-u²b-e²-ba²-u²m. The genus *Uvaria*. [a, 35.]

TRAULISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Tra²l(tras²l)-i²z(i²s)/mu²s(mu²s). Gr., *τραυλισμός*. See **BLUESIAS**.

TRAUM (Ger.), n. Tra²-u²m. See **DREAM**.

TRAUMA (Lat.), n. n. Tra²m(tras²u²m)-a². Gen., *traum/atos* (-atis). Gr., *τραύμα* (from *τραύω*, to wound). A wound. [E.]

TRAUMATIC, adj. Tra²m-a²t/i²k. Gr., *τραυματικός*. Lat., *traumaticus*. Fr., *traumatique*. Gr., *traumatisch*. Pertaining to or due to mechanical injury. [E.]

TRAUMATICIN, **TRAUMATICINUM**, n's. Tra²m-a²t/i²s-i²n, -en. Lat., *traumaticinum* [Hung. Ph., 1st ed.]. A fanciful name applied to a 10-per-cent. solution of gutta-percha in chloroform; used like collodion. Cf. **Liquor GUTTA-PERCHÆ**.

TRAUMATISM, n. Tra²m-a²t-i²z-m. Fr., *traumatisme*. Gr., *Traumatismos*. 1. The infliction of an injury. 2. The state or condition of the system produced by a serious injury; it may include the symptoms of shock and of septicæmia. [a, 34.]

TRAUMATOCACE (Lat.), n. f. Tra²m(tras²u²m)-a²t(a²t)-o²-k-a²s(a²k-a²). Gen., *-o²caces*. From *trauma*, a wound, and *kakos*, bad. See **HOSPITAL GANGRENE**.

TRAUMATOLOGY, n. Tra²m-a²t-o²l-o²-j². From *trauma*, a wound, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *traumatologie*. The pathology, etc., of wounds. [a, 48.]

TRAUMATONESIS (Lat.), n. f. Tra²m(tras²u²m)-a²t(a²t)-o² (o²s)-ne(na)/si²s. Gen., *-es²eos* (-is). From *trauma*, a wound, and *νῆσις*, a suture. Suture of a wound. [a, 48.]

TRAUMATOPNEA (Lat.), n. f. Tra²m(tras²u²m)-a²t(a²t)-o² (o²s)-pne(pno²e²)a². From *trauma*, a wound, and *πνεῖν*, to breathe. The passage of air through a perforating chest-wound in consequence of respiratory movements. [a, 34.]

TRAUMATOPIRYA (Lat.), n. f. Tra²m(tras²u²m)-a²t(a²t)-o²-p-i²ri²(u²r)-a². From *trauma*, a wound, and *πύρ*, fever. See **TRAUMATIC FEVER**.

TRAUMATOSAPROSI (Lat.), **TRAUMATOSEPSIS** (Lat.), n's. Tra²m(tras²u²m)-a²t(a²t)-o² (o²s)-sa²p(sa²p)-ros/i²s, -se²ps(-saps)/i²s. Gen., *-ros²eos* (-is), *-se²ps²eos* (-is). From *trauma*, a wound, and *σάπρος*, putrid, or *σψήξ*, putrefaction. See **HOSPITAL GANGRENE**.

TRAUMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tra²m(tras²u²m)-a²t(a²t)-o²-si²s. Gen., *-os²eos* (-is). From *trauma*, a wound. Traumatism. The *Traumatoses* are, in Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, a family of the *Morphonosis* including excoriation and dermatotrauma. [G.]

TRAUMOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Tra²m(tras²u²m)-o² (o²s)-tif(-tu²f)/u²s(u²s). From *trauma*, a wound, and *τύφος*, typhus. Of Eisenmann, hospital gangrene. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TRAVAIL (Fr.), n. Tra²-va²-y². See **LABOR**.—**Petit t**. A term applied by some authors to manipulations intended to hasten or facilitate the expulsion of the child's head when it is resting upon the perineum, such as pressing back the pelvic floor. [a, 15.]—**T. insensible**. The premonitory stage of labor. [a, 88.]—**T. manqué**. See **Missed LABOR**.—**T. trop prompt**. See **Precipitate LABOR**.—**T. vesiculaire**. See **DEHISCENCE** (2d def.).

TRAVEMÜNDE (Ger.), n. Tra²s²e²-mu²-nd-e². A sea-bathing resort on the Baltic in the vicinity of Lubeck, Germany. [a, 14.]

TREACLE, n. Tre²-a²-k²l. 1. An antidote to venomous bites (cf. *Theriac*, whence the word is derived); a panacea. [a, 48.] 2. See **MOLASSES**.—**Countryman's t**. See **ALLIUM SATIVUM** and *Ruta graveolens*.—**Venice t**. See **TREAE FAROUK**.

TREAD, n. Tre²-d. A vulgar term for the cicatrula of an egg. See **ARCHBLAST**.

TREAE FAROUK, n. "Venice treacle"; a Japanese secret remedy said to be identical with the *theriac* *Andromachi* of the Lond. Ph. of 1746. [Gordon, "Brit. Med. Jour." Apr. 5, 1884.]

TREATMENT, n. Tre²-m²nt. Gr., *θεραπεία* (1st def.). Lat., *medela* (1st def.). Fr., *traitement*. Gr., *Behandlung*. 1. Means employed for the relief of the sick or injured. 2. The subjection of the patient to the action of certain agencies. [D.]—**Antiphlogistic t**. T. intended to prevent or limit inflammation. [a, 34.]—**Antiseptic t**. T. tending to prevent sepsis. [a, 34.]—**Banting t**. See **BANTINGISM**.—**Colony t**. See **COLONIZATION** (2d def.).—**Dietetic t**. The t. of disease by special diet. [a, 34.]—**Electric t**. The t. of wounds and certain skin diseases by the application of finely powdered sterilized clay. [a, 34.]—**Empirical t**. Routine t. founded on experience. [a, 34.]—**Expectant t**. T. directed against symptoms as they arise, not based on any fixed plan of therapeutics. [a, 34.]—**Hueter's t. for knock-knee**. Retention of the knee in a flexed position by means of a plaster-of-Paris bandage. [a, 520 (a, 39).]—**Hysterical t**. The t. of disease by the application of hygienic principles, involving environment, clothing, food, and exercise. [a, 34.]—**Lowering t**. T. intended to depress the chief characteristics of a sthenic inflammation. [a, 34.]—**Mechanical t**. 1. T. by mechanical appliances. 2. See **MASSAGE**.—**Mitchell's t**. The t. of certain neuroses by absolute and complete rest in bed, isolation except for the presence of the nurse and the physician, massage, hydrotherapy, and electricity and the application of mixed t. A phrase used in reference to the t. of syphilis by the contemporary administration of potassium iodide and mercury. [a, 34.]—**Palliative t**. T. intended to modify or limit the severer manifestations of a disease, but not to cure. [a, 34.]—**Pneumatic t**. See **PNEUMATOTHERAPY**.—**Rest t**. See **MASKUR**.—**Scarcenzio's t**. The t. of syphilis by the hypodermic injection of mercury. [a, 35.]—**Symptomatic t**. T. of disease by attention to the symptoms as they arise. [D.]—**Valsalva's t. for aneurysm**. T. which consists in rest, low diet, venesection, and other general means of reducing the force of the circulation. [E.]

TREBAS (Fr.), n. Tra²-ba². A place in the department of the Tarn, France, where there is a gaseous, alkaline, and ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 88, 135 (a, 14).]

TREBIZOND, n. Tre²b/i²z-o²nd. A place in Asia Minor where there are hot mineral springs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

TRECHOMA (Lat.), **TRECHYSMA** (Lat.), n's n. Tre²-k(-trach²)-om-a², -i²z(u²s)/ma²s. Gen., *-om/atos* (-atis), *-ys²matos* (-atis). See **TRACHOMA**.

TREE, n. Tre. Gr., *δένδρον*. Lat., *arbor*. Fr., *arbre*. Gr., *ἄρμον*. A plant with a woody, single stem rising to the height of 30 feet or more. [a, 35.]—**Vascular t**. Fr., *arbre vasculaire*. Mixed t. The arborescent appearance of the blood-vessels when isolated in entirety from the body. [a, 34.]

TREFFLE (Fr.), n. Tre²-f²l. See **TRIFOLIUM**.—**T. d'eau**. 1. The *Mentha trifoliata*. 2. See *Folia trifolii fibrini*.—**Extrait de t. d'eau**. See *Extractum trifolii fibrini*.—**T. tendineux du diaphragma**. The central tendon of the diaphragm. [L.]

TREFOIL, adj. Tre²-foi². From *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf. Having three segments or leaves; as a n., the genus *Trifolium*, also the *Medicago lupulina*, *Stylosanthes procumbens*, *Anemone hepatica*, *Mentha trifoliata*, etc. [a, 35.]

TREHALA, n. Tre²-ha²-la². See **TURKISH MANNA**.

TREHALOSE, n. Tre²-ha²-l-os. Fr., *tréhalose*. A sugar, C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ + 2H₂O, obtained from trehala manna and found also in various fungi; identical with the mycose contained in ergot of rye. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TREIBEISEN (Ger.), n. Trib/i²-ze²n. See **REPOUSSOIR** (1st def.).

TREIBEND (Ger.), adj. Trib/e²nd. See **EVACUANT**.

TREIBMITTEL (Ger.), n. Trib/mi²-te²l. See **PURGATIVE**, n.

TREIBMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Trib/musk²-el. See **ACCELERATOR** (2d def.).—**T. des Harns**. See **BULBOCAPVERNUS**, n.

TREMA (Lat.), n. n. Trem(tram)/a. Gen., *trem/atos* (-is). Gr., *τρήμα* (from *τρηάω*, to bore). See **FORAMEN**.

TREMA (Lat.), n. f. Trem(tram)/a². A genus of the *Ulmaceae*. [a, 35.]—**T. orientalis**. Indian nettle-tree; a species found in southern Asia, yielding a gum like that of the cherry-tree. The aromatic bark, leaves, and root are said to be remedial in epilepsy. [a, 35.]

TREMATODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Tre²m(tram)-a²t(a²t)-o²-d-a². From *τρηάω*, porous. Fr., *trématodes*. Gr., *Saugwürmer*, *Trematoden*. The flukes; a suborder of the *Stereiminthia*. They are hermaphrodite, and have a soft, round or flat body, and an indistinct head with suckorial foramina. [L, 1.]

TREMBLEMENT (Fr.), n. $\text{Tra}^{\text{a}}\text{n}^{\text{a}}\text{b}^{\text{a}}\text{ma}^{\text{a}}\text{n}^{\text{a}}$. See TREMOR.
TREMABLES, n. $\text{Tre}^{\text{a}}\text{m}^{\text{a}}\text{b}^{\text{a}}\text{z}$. Fr., *maladie tremblante*. See PARALYSIS agitans.

TREMBLING, n. $\text{Tre}^{\text{a}}\text{mb}^{\text{a}}\text{li}^{\text{a}}\text{n}^{\text{a}}$. See TREMOR.

TREMBLOTEMENT (Fr.), n. $\text{Tra}^{\text{a}}\text{n}^{\text{a}}\text{b}^{\text{a}}\text{lot}^{\text{a}}\text{ma}^{\text{a}}\text{n}^{\text{a}}$. A trembling, a vibration; of Barth, the sound heard in true croup when a stethoscope is placed over the larynx, caused by the vibration of the false membrane in the larynx. [D. 1.]

TREMELLA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tre}^{\text{a}}\text{m}^{\text{a}}\text{e}^{\text{a}}\text{li}^{\text{a}}$. Fr., *tremelle*. 1. The genus *Nostoc*. The *Tremellaceae* are a section of *Algae*. 2. The typical genus of a division (*Tremellaceae*, *Tremellales*, *Tremellineae*, *Tremellinaceae*, *Tremelliniferae*) [Ger., *Zitterpilze*, *Gallertpilze*] of basidiomycetous *Fungi*. [a. 35.]—**T. mesenterica**. A species of *T.* (2d def.) forming orange tints on dead hedges, etc. Distilled water poured over it was formerly used in eye diseases and the palsy of gout. [a. 35.]—**T. verticalis**, *T. violacea*. Fr., *tremelle verticale*. An edible species of *T.* (2d def.) yielding a blue dye. [a. 35.]

TREMENTINA (Sp.), n. $\text{Tra}^{\text{a}}\text{m}^{\text{a}}\text{e}^{\text{a}}\text{ten}^{\text{a}}$. At Bogotá, the resin of *Euphorbia grandiflora*; used medicinally. [a. 35.]—**T. comān** [Mex. Ph.]. A thick, granular turpentine obtained from *Pinus teocote*; used as a balsamic stimulant. [B. 224 (a. 14); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 122 (a. 50).]

TREMOR (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Trem}^{\text{a}}(\text{tre}^{\text{a}}\text{m})^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{a}}$. Gen., -*or*-is. From *tremere*, to tremble. Fr., *tremblement*. Ger., *Zittern*. A quivering or trembling, especially a more or less continuous quivering of a convulsive character. [D.]—**Arseñical t.** T. caused by arsenical neuritis. [a. 34.]—**Continuous t.** A form of t. that resembles that of paralysis agitans, but may be remittent. Muscular tension is not exaggerated, as in intermittent t., and the t. may be diminished or arrested by a voluntary effort. [D. 35.]—**Convulsive t.** 1. Of Hammond, a paroxysmal affection characterized by frequent attacks of violent trembling, lasting fifteen or twenty minutes, and leaving the subject in a profuse perspiration. There are also headache, vertigo, anxiety, hyperaesthesia of the skin of the face, arms, and trunk (the parts usually involved in the paroxysms), and sometimes unconsciousness. 2. Any short shaking of the body, such as occurs occasionally after urination. Hammond includes all cases of non-rhythmic t., or clonic convulsive movements which are paroxysmal in character, but are not attended with loss of consciousness. [D. 25, 34.]—**Épileptoid t.** Intermittent clonus with t.—**Fibrillary t.** T. caused by the consecutive contractions of separate muscular fibrillae, rather than of a muscle or the muscles as a whole. [D. 36.]—**Forced t.** See *T. coactus*.—**Hysterical t.** T. due to the instability of nervous impulse existing in hysteria. [a. 34.]—**Intermittent t.** T. common to paralyzed muscles in hemiplegia. It is induced when the muscles are put upon the stretch by attempts at voluntary movement. [D. 35.]—**Mercurial t.**, **Metallic t.** A volitional t. due to mercurialism. [D. 25.]—**Muscular t.** Slight oscillating muscular contractions following each other in rhythmic order. [L. 20 (a. 34).]—**Purring t.** See *Purring THRILL*.—**T. capitis**. T. affecting the muscles of the neck and head. [a. 34.]—**T. coactus**. Forced t.; of Van Swieten, the convulsive movements which persist during repose after voluntary exercise; attributed to an intermittent and rhythmic irritation of the nervous centres. [D. 35.]—**T. saturninus**, "t. due to lead poisoning." [L. 57 (a. 14).]—**T. tendinum**. See *SUBSULTUS tendinum*.—**Vibratile t.** See *FREMITUS*.—**Volitional t.** Trembling of the limbs or of the entire body when a voluntary effort is made. It occurs in connection with multiple sclerosis and other nervous diseases. [D. 63.]

TREMULATION (Fr.), n. $\text{Tra}^{\text{a}}\text{mu}^{\text{a}}\text{e}^{\text{a}}\text{li}^{\text{a}}\text{se}^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{a}}\text{n}^{\text{a}}$. The tremor of paralysis agitans. [A. 385 (a. 48).]

TREMULENCE (Fr.), n. $\text{Tra}^{\text{a}}\text{mu}^{\text{a}}\text{e}^{\text{a}}\text{li}^{\text{a}}\text{n}^{\text{a}}$. See TREMOR.—**T. paralytica**. See PARALYSIS agitans.

TREMULIN, n. $\text{Tre}^{\text{a}}\text{m}^{\text{a}}\text{u}^{\text{a}}\text{li}^{\text{a}}$. Fr., *tremuline*. See POPULIN.

TRENCIN, n. A place in T. County, Hungary, where there are saline and sulphurous springs. [L. 37, 49, 57 (a. 14).]

TREPAN, n. $\text{Tre}^{\text{a}}\text{pa}^{\text{a}}\text{n}^{\text{a}}$. See TREPHINE.—**Schiefer T.** (Ger.). See ECLIPSE TREPHANON.

TREPANATO (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tre}^{\text{a}}\text{p}^{\text{a}}\text{a}^{\text{a}}(\text{a}^{\text{a}}\text{n})^{\text{a}}(\text{a}^{\text{a}}\text{y})\text{shi}^{\text{a}}(\text{ti}^{\text{a}})\text{o}$. Gen., -*on*-is. See TREPHINING.—**T. corneae**. An operation for the relief of conical cornea. It consists in removing a small circular piece from the centre of the cornea by means of a conical trephine. Bowman employs small trephines, penetrating only as far as the membrane of Descemet. The cut disc is removed, and the membrane of Descemet immediately presents as a hernia. This is punctured, and the puncture must be repeated every day or two for several weeks, until the cicatricial process is complete. In De Wecker's operation his conical trephine is used to cut a round disc out of the entire thickness of the cornea, the object being to maintain a permanent fistula in cases of partial staphyloma and total leucoma. ["Ann. d'Ocul.," xlviii, p. 137 (F).]

TREPANATION, TREPPANNING, n's. $\text{Tre}^{\text{a}}\text{p}^{\text{a}}\text{a}^{\text{a}}\text{n}^{\text{a}}\text{shu}^{\text{a}}\text{n}^{\text{a}}$, -*a*-n². Lat., *trepantatio*. See TREPHINING.

TREPHINE, n. $\text{Tre}^{\text{a}}\text{p}^{\text{a}}\text{in}^{\text{a}}$. Gr., *τροπήνη*, *τρόπανον* (from *τροπήναι*, to bore). Lat., *trepantum*, *tropanum*. Fr., *trepine*, *trepán*. Ger., *Schädelbohrer*, *Drehbohrer*, *Drehbohr*, *Trepheina*, *Trepán*. An instrument for cutting or sawing a circular opening, generally for sawing such an opening in the skull; consisting of a crown (a steel tube with saw-teeth at its free end), a shaft, and a handle. [E.]—**Brace t.** A t. fitted into an ordinary carpenter's brace. [E.]—**Conical t.** A t. the crown of which has the shape of a truncated cone, and is provided with oblique ridges on its outer surface, so that its progress ceases as soon as the bone has been cut through. [a. 34.]—**Corneal t.** Of Bowman, a small cutting drill or t. designed to excise a defined circular portion of the apex of a conical cornea. The instrument is rotated by the finger and thumb. De Wecker's

corneal t. is constructed on the principle of Heurteloup's artificial leech. The tubular cutting blade is inclosed in a solid tube, and protrudes by pressure on a spring. [F.]—**Galt's t.** See *CONICAL t.*—**Nasal t.** An instrument consisting of a steel shaft terminating in a small fenestrated tube having a knife-edge or saw-edge. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 28, 1887, p. 596 (a. 34).]—**Tympanic t.** An instrument consisting of a steel shaft terminating in a small, polished tube 2 mm. in diameter, having a cutting edge. [Burnett, "Trans. of the Am. Ot. Assoc.," 1873, p. 109 (a. 34).]

CONICAL TREPHINE.

TREPHINING, n. $\text{Tre}^{\text{a}}\text{p}^{\text{a}}\text{in}^{\text{a}}$. Gr., *τροπήναι*. Lat., *trepantatio*. Fr., *trepantation*. Ger., *Trepantung*. The operation of using the trephine. [E.]

TREPIDATIO (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tre}^{\text{a}}\text{p}^{\text{a}}\text{d}^{\text{a}}(\text{a}^{\text{a}}\text{y})\text{shi}^{\text{a}}(\text{ti}^{\text{a}})\text{o}$. Gen., -*on*-is. From *trepidae*, to be agitated. Fr., *trepidation*. A condition of agitation, a violent trembling. [a. 48.]—**T. cordis**. See PALPITATION of the heart.

TREPIDATIO (Fr.), n. $\text{Tra}^{\text{a}}\text{pe}^{\text{a}}\text{da}^{\text{a}}\text{se}^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{a}}\text{n}^{\text{a}}$. See TREPIDATIO.—**T. épileptoïde**. An epileptoid paroxysm of violent tremulous movements occurring in the lower extremities in certain affections of the spinal cord. ["Cribl. f. klin. Med.," Dec. 8, 1886, p. 899 (a. 34).]—**T. provoquée**. T. produced by bringing certain muscles into action. [A. 319 (a. 34).]

TRÉPIED (Fr.), n. $\text{Tra}^{\text{a}}\text{pe}^{\text{a}}$. A tripod.—**T. cœliaque**. See *TRIPUS Halleri*.—**T. vital**. Of Bichat, the combined functions of circulation, respiration, and brain-action. [A. 385 (a. 48).]

TREPOT (Fr.), n. $\text{Tra}^{\text{a}}\text{p}^{\text{a}}$. See LE TRÉPOT.

TREPPE (Ger.), n. $\text{Tre}^{\text{a}}\text{p}^{\text{a}}\text{pe}^{\text{a}}$. See SCALA and *Staircase* pulsation.—**Bowditch's t.** The contractions, gradually increasing in intensity until they reach a certain maximum, from which they as gradually decrease, observed when a bundle of smooth muscle fibres is stimulated by an induced current. [K.]—**Paukent**, **Trommelhöhle**. See SCALA tympani.

TRESCLEOUX (Fr.), n. $\text{Tre}^{\text{a}}\text{se}^{\text{a}}\text{cla}^{\text{a}}$. A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L. 49, 88 (a. 14).]

TRESCORE (It.), n. $\text{Tre}^{\text{a}}\text{se}^{\text{a}}\text{ko}^{\text{a}}$. A place in Bergamo, Italy, where there is an alkaline, saline, and sulphurous spring. [a. 14.]

TRESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tre}^{\text{a}}(\text{tra})^{\text{a}}\text{si}^{\text{a}}$. Gen., *tres'es* (-is). Gr., *τρήσις* (from *τρέπειν*, to pierce). See WOUND.—**T. causis**. See BURN.—**T. punctura**. A puncture. [E.]—**T. vulnus**. A wound. [E.]

TRESSAILLEMENT (Fr.), n. $\text{Tre}^{\text{a}}\text{se}^{\text{a}}\text{el}^{\text{a}}\text{y}^{\text{a}}\text{ma}^{\text{a}}\text{n}^{\text{a}}$. See SUBSULTUS.

TRESTER (Ger.), n. $\text{Tre}^{\text{a}}\text{st}^{\text{a}}\text{er}^{\text{a}}$. See MARE (3d def.).

TREVOA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tra}^{\text{a}}\text{vo}^{\text{a}}\text{a}^{\text{a}}$. A genus of the *Rhamneae*. [a. 35.]—**T. trinervis**. A shrub found from Bolivia to Chile. In Chile it is reputed vulnerary. [a. 35.]

TREWIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tra}^{\text{a}}\text{wi}^{\text{a}}\text{a}^{\text{a}}$. Fr., *trévère*. A genus of the *Euphorbiaceae*. [a. 35.]—**T. macrophylla**, *T. macrostachya*, *T. nudiflora*. An East Indian tree. The root-bark is used as a diuretic and externally in podagra. [a. 35.]

TRIACANTHIN, n. $\text{Tri}^{\text{a}}\text{a}^{\text{a}}\text{k}^{\text{a}}\text{a}^{\text{a}}\text{th}^{\text{a}}\text{n}^{\text{a}}$. Of A. L. Metz, an alkaloid obtained from *Gleditschia triacanthos*; probably identical with gleditschin. [v. 2d def.]. [B. 270 (a. 38).]

TRIACETALDANE, n. $\text{Tri}^{\text{a}}\text{a}^{\text{a}}\text{e}^{\text{a}}\text{t}^{\text{a}}\text{a}^{\text{a}}\text{ld}^{\text{a}}\text{n}^{\text{a}}$. See under ALDANE.

TRIACETAMIDE, n. $\text{Tri}^{\text{a}}\text{a}^{\text{a}}\text{e}^{\text{a}}\text{t}^{\text{a}}\text{a}^{\text{a}}\text{m}^{\text{a}}\text{id}^{\text{a}}$ (heating triaceticamide. A substance, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O})_2\text{N}$, obtained by acetic anhydride with acetic anhydride. [B. 3, 4, 270 (a. 38).]

TRIACETIN, n. $\text{Tri}^{\text{a}}\text{a}^{\text{a}}\text{e}^{\text{a}}\text{t}^{\text{a}}\text{in}^{\text{a}}$. Fr., *triacétine*. Ger., *T. 1*. An oily liquid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$, found in the oil of *Euonymus europaeus*, in cod-liver oil, and in some of the fats, and obtainable from a mixture of glycerin and glacial acetic acid. It has a slightly bitter and pungent taste. 2. A rather thick liquid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$, obtained by heating butenyl alcohol with acetic anhydride. It has an agreeable odor. [B. 4; B. 3 (a. 38).]

TRIACETOGALLIC ACID, n. $\text{Tri}^{\text{a}}\text{a}^{\text{a}}\text{e}^{\text{a}}\text{t}^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{a}}\text{ga}^{\text{a}}\text{li}^{\text{a}}$. Ger., *Triacetatgallussäure*. An acid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3(\text{O}.\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_3.\text{COOH}$, forming colorless actular crystals. [B. 4.]

TRIACETONALKAMINE, n. $\text{Tri}^{\text{a}}\text{a}^{\text{a}}\text{e}^{\text{a}}\text{t}^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{a}}\text{n}^{\text{a}}\text{a}^{\text{a}}\text{k}^{\text{a}}\text{m}^{\text{a}}\text{en}^{\text{a}}$. A base, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}.\text{N}$, representing a molecule of triacetone to which two atoms of hydrogen have been added. It has an isomeric form, "pseudot." [B. 2.]

TRIACETONAMINE, TRIACETONHYDRAMINE, n's. $\text{Tri}^{\text{a}}\text{a}^{\text{a}}\text{e}^{\text{a}}\text{t}^{\text{a}}\text{o}^{\text{a}}\text{n}^{\text{a}}\text{a}^{\text{a}}\text{m}^{\text{a}}\text{en}$, -*hid*^{\text{a}}\text{ra}^{\text{a}}\text{m}^{\text{a}}\text{en}. See under ACETONAMINE.

TRIACETYL, n. $\text{Tri}^{\text{a}}\text{a}^{\text{a}}\text{e}^{\text{a}}\text{t}^{\text{a}}\text{yl}^{\text{a}}$. The compound $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}$. [B.]—**Tissuelin**. A substitution product, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O})_2$, formed by the action of acetic anhydride on resacetin. [B. 2.]—**T'amine**. See TRIACETAMIDE.

TRIACETYLENE, n. $\text{Tri}^{\text{a}}\text{a}^{\text{a}}\text{e}^{\text{a}}\text{t}^{\text{a}}\text{yl}^{\text{a}}$. See BENZENE.

TRIACHENIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Tri}^{\text{a}}(\text{tri})^{\text{a}}\text{a}^{\text{a}}\text{k}^{\text{a}}(\text{a}^{\text{a}}\text{ch}^{\text{a}})\text{en}^{\text{a}}(\text{a}^{\text{a}}\text{e}^{\text{a}}\text{n}^{\text{a}})$. [a. 35.]—**Triachium**. From *tres*, three, and *achenium* (q. v.). A fruit resembling a cremocarp except that it is composed of three carpels. [a. 35.]

TRIACID, adj. $\text{Tri}^{\text{a}}\text{a}^{\text{a}}\text{id}^{\text{a}}$. Having an acidity of three; of an acid or an acid salt, containing three atoms of replaceable hydrogen; capable of replacing three atoms of hydrogen in an acid.

TRIAD, *n.* *Tri*-a²d. 1. A combination of three. 2. A trivalent element or radical. [*a*, 48.]—**Hutchinson's t.** The conjunction of notched teeth, interstitial keratitis, and otitis; observed in hereditary syphilis. [*"Ann. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"*; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 77.]

TRIADÉLPHOUS, *adj.* *Tri*-a²d-*e*l'f'u^s. *Lat.*, *triadelphus* (from *trēs*, three, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother). *Fr.*, *triadelphe*. *Ger.*, *dreibrüdiger*, *triadelphe*. Having the stamens united by their filaments into three sets. [*a*, 35.]

TRIÉNE (*Lat.*, *n.* *Tri*-(*tri*)-*en*-(a³)*e*-n-(e)-a). *Gr.*, *τρίαινα*. A trident, a three-pronged structure, especially a three-pronged sponge-spicule. [*a*, 48.]

TRIAIDÉKAPHOBIA (*Lat.*, *n.* *Tri*-(*tri*)-a³-ka³-i³-d-ek-a³-fob-(fob³)ⁱ/i³-a³. From *trēs*, three, *καί*, and *δέκα*, ten, and *φόβος*, fear. A morbid or superstitious dread of the number thirteen. [*a*, 34.]

TRIALKALAMIDE, *n.* *Tri*-a²l-ka²l'a²m-i²d-(id). See under **ALKALAMIDE**.

TRIALKYL, *n.* *Tri*-a²l'ki²l. *Ger.*, *T.* A triple molecule of an alkyl; a compound consisting of 3 alkyl molecules united together. [*B*, 4.]

TRIALKYLAMINE, *n.* *Tri*-a²l-ki²l'a²m-i²n. *Ger.*, *Trialkylamin*. See under **ALKYLAMINE**.

TRIALKYLIC, *adj.* *Tri*-a²l-ki²l'i²k. Pertaining to a trialkyl; containing 3 molecules of an alkyl. [*B*, 4.]

TRIALLYLAMINE, *n.* *Tri*-a²l'i²l'a²m-en. The compound (C₃H₅)₃N. [*B*, 3 (a, 38).]

TRIALLYLIN, *n.* *Tri*-a²l'i²l-i²n. Oxide of allyl and glyceryl, C₁₂H₂₀O₃ = (C₃H₅)₂ O₂. [*B*, 2.]

TRIAMIDOAZOBENZENE, *n.* *Tri*-a²m'i²d-o-a²z-o-be'nz'e-n-e. A substance, C₁₂H₁₃N₃ = (NH₂)₂C₆H₅—N=N—C₆H₅(NH₂), constituting the dye known as Bismarck-brown, occurring as tabular crystals. [*B*, 3 (a, 38); *B*, 4.]—**T. hydrochloride**. Manchester-brown, vesuvium; a dyestuff, C₁₂H₁₃N₃(ClH), occurring as a brown crystalline mass. [*B*, 3 (a, 38).]

TRIAMIDOBENZENE, *n.* *Tri*-a²m'i²d-o-be'nz'e-n-e. A substance, C₆H₃(NH₂)₃, known in two isomeric forms: α-*t.*, C₆(NH₂)₃NH₂.H₂H₂H₂, occurring as a red or brown crystalline mass; and β-*t.*, C₆(NH₂)₃NH₂.H₂NH₂.H₂NH₂, a crystalline mass turning red in the air. [*B*, 3 (a, 38).]

TRIAMIDOBENZOIC ACID, *n.* *Tri*-a²m'i²d-o-be'nz'o-i²z'k. A monobasic crystalline acid, C₆H₃(NH₂)₃CO₂OH, produced by the action of reducing agents on dimtramidobenzoic acid. [*B*, 2.]

TRIAMIDOPHENOL, *n.* *Tri*-a²m'i²d-o-fe'n'o²l. *Fr.*, *triamidophénol*. *Ger.*, *T.* A very unstable triacid base, C₆H₃(NH₂)₃OH. [*B*, 3 (a, 38); *B*, 4.]—**T. hydrochloride**. A substance, C₆H₃(NH₂)₃OH.3HCl = C₆H₃N₃Cl₃O, forming colorless acicular crystals. [*B*, 4.]

TRIAMINE, *n.* *Tri*-a²m'en. See under **AMINE**.

TRIAMMONIC, *adj.* *Tri*-a²m-mo²n'i²z'k. *Fr.*, *triammoniacal*. Containing three molecules of ammonium. [*B*, 1.]

TRIAMYLAMINE, *n.* *Tri*-a²m'i²l'a²m-en. Tertiary amine of amyl, N(C₅H₁₁)₃. [*B*, 1.]

TRIAMYLENE, *n.* *Tri*-a²m'i²l-en. *Fr.*, *triamylène*. *Ger.*, *Triamylen*. A liquid, C₁₅H₂₄, of terebinthine odor, a polymeride of the amylene derived from fermentation amyl alcohol. [*B*, 2, 4.]

TRIAMYLIN, *n.* *Tri*-a²m'i²l-i²n. A substance, C₂H₅(C₅H₁₁)₂O₃, produced by heating amyl alcohol and acrolein with a little acetic acid. [*B*, 2.]

TRIAMYLPHOSPHINE, *n.* *Tri*-a²m'i²l-fo's'fen. The compound (C₅H₁₁)₃P. [*B*, 3 (a, 38).]

TRIAMYLSTIBINE, *n.* *Tri*-a²m'i²l-st'i²b'en. *Ger.*, *Triamylstibin*. The compound Sb(C₅H₁₁)₃. [*B*, 3.]

TRIANDROUS, *adj.* *Tri*-a²nd'ru's. *Lat.*, *triandrus*, *triandrus* (from *trēs*, three, and *ἀνδρ*, a man). *Fr.*, *triandre*. *Ger.*, *dreimännig*, *triandrisch*. Having three stamens. The *Triandra* (*Fr.*, *triandre*) are a Linnean class of plants with t. flowers. [*a*, 35.]

TRIANGLE, *n.* *Tri*-(a²)n²-g²l. *Gr.*, *τρίγωνον*. *Lat.*, *trigonum*, *triangulum*, *triangulus* (from *tres*, three, and *angulus*, an angle). *Fr.*, *t.* *Ger.*, *Dreieck*. A three-cornered and three-sided figure, an area or space of three-cornered shape. [*a*, 48.]—**Anterior t. of the neck.** The space bounded by the middle line of the neck, the anterior border of the sterno-cleido-mastoid, and a line running along the lower border of the inferior maxilla and continued to the mastoid process of the occipital bone. [*L*.]—**Assézat's t.** A t. bounded by lines uniting the projection of the nasion on the alveolo-condylar plane and the alveolar and nasal points and one uniting the two latter. [*a*, 34.]—**Cephalic t.** A t. on the antero-posterior plane of the skull formed by lines joining the occiput and forehead and chin, and one uniting the two latter. [*Ann. de gynec.*, "Mar. 1892, p. 165 (a, 34)."]—**Cervical t.** *Ger.*, *Halsdreieck*. See **TRIANGULAR CERVICAL**.—**Facial t.** A t. bounded by lines uniting the basion and the alveolar and nasal points and one uniting the two latter. [*a*, 34.]—**Frontal t.** A t. bounded by the maximum frontal diameter and lines joining its extremities and the glabella. [*a*, 34.]—**Hesselbach's t.** The space on the posterior surface of the anterior wall of the abdomen bounded by Poupart's ligament, the epigastric artery, and the rectus abdominis. [*L*.]—**Inferior carotid t.** *Lat.*, *trigonum caroticum inferius*. The space bounded by the middle line of the neck, the anterior border of the sterno-cleido-mastoid, and the anterior belly of the omohyoid. [*L*.]—**Inferior occipital t.** Of Welcker, a t. having the bimastoid diameter for its base and theinion for its apex. [*a*, 34.]—**Inguinal t.** See *Scarpa's t.*—**Lumbo-costo-abdominal t.** The space bounded in front by the obliquus abdominis externus, above by the lower

border of the serratus posticus inferior and the point of the twelfth rib, behind by the outer edge of the erector spinae, and below by the obliquus abdominis internus. [*"Ctbl. f. Chir."*, Sept. 15, 1888, p. 688 (*L*.)].—**Mento-condylar t.** Of A. v. Török, a t. having its base extending between the condyles of the inferior maxilla and its apex at the gnathion. **Mento-gonial t.** Of T. v. Török, a t. having the bigonial diameter as its base and the gnathion as the apex. [*a*, 34.]—**Mento-mastoid t.** Of A. v. Török, a t. having the bimastoid diameter as its base and the gnathion as its apex. [*a*, 34.]—**Mylo-hyoid t.** The triangular space formed by the mylo-hyoid muscle and the two bellies of the digastric muscle. [*a*, 34.]—**Occipital t. of the neck.** The space bounded by the sterno-cleido-mastoid, the trapezius, and the omohyoid. [*L*.]—**Omo-clavicular t.** See **Subclavian t.—**Omo-hyoid t.** See **Superior carotid t.—**Palatal t.** *Lat.*, *trigonum palatinum*. *Ger.*, *Gaumendreieck*. Of A. v. Török, a t. having the width of the palate for its base and the alveolar point for its apex. [*a*, 34.]—**Petit's t.** See **TRIANGULUS PETITII**.—**Posterior cervical t.** *Posterior t. of the neck.* See **Superior carotid t.—**Pubo-urethral t.** A t. having its base in the perineum bounded by the ischio-cavernosus muscle externally, the bulbo-cavernosus muscle internally, and the transversus perinei muscle posteriorly. [*a*, 34.]—**Scarpa's t.** A t. with its apex below, bounded by Poupart's ligament, the adductor longus, and the sartorius. [*L*.]—**Subclavian t.** A space bounded by the posterior belly of the omohyoid, the upper border of the clavicle, and the posterior margin of the sterno-cleido-mastoid. [*L*.]—**Submaxillary t.** The space between the lower border of the inferior maxilla, the parotid gland, and the mastoid process of the temporal bone above, the posterior belly of the digastric and the stylohyoid below, and the middle line of the neck in front. [*L*.]—**Superior carotid t.** *Lat.*, *trigonum caroticum superius*. *Ger.*, *oberes Halsdreieck*. The space bounded by the sterno-cleido-mastoid, the posterior belly of the digastric, and the anterior belly of the omohyoid. [*L*.]—**Superior occipital t.** Of Welcker, a t. having the biparietal diameter for its base and theinion for its apex. [*a*, 34.]—**Superior t. of the neck.** See **Superior carotid t.**—**T. de lumière (Fr.)**, **T. lumineux (Fr.)**. See **Light spot on the membrana tympani**.—**T. médullaire (Fr.)**. See **FORNIX CEREBRI**.—**T. omo-trachéal (Fr.)**. See **Inferior carotid t.**—**Upper cervical t.** See **Superior carotid t.********

TRIANGULAIRE (Fr.), *adj.* *Tri*-a²n²-gu-la'ir. See **TRIANGULAR**, as a *n.*, see **TRIANGULARIS**.—**T. des lèvres**. See **RISORII** and **DEPRESSOR ANGULI ORIS**.—**T. du coccyx**. See **COCYCGEUS** (2d def.).—**T. du nez**. See **COMPRESSOR NASII**.—**T. du menton**. See **DEPRESSOR ANGULI ORIS**.—**T. interne**. See **CORRUGATOR LABII INFERIORIS**.

TRIANGULAR, *adj.* *Tri*-a²n²-gu-la'ir. *Gr.*, *τρίγωνος*. *Lat.*, *triangularis*, *triangulatus*. *Fr.*, *triangulaire*, *triangulé*. *Ger.*, *dreieckig*, *dreikantig*, *dreiseitig*. Having three angles; having a three-cornered shape. [*a*, 35, 48.]

TRIANGULARE (*Lat.*, *n.* *Tri*-(*tri*)-a²n²-g(a²)n²-gu-la²l-(u²)l-ar(a²)r'e(a). *Gen.*, *aris*. See **Pyramidal bone**.

TRIANGULARIS (*Lat.*, *adj.* *Tri*-(*tri*)-a²n²-g(a²)n²-gu-la²l-(u²)l-ar(a²)r'i²s. See **TRIANGULAR**; as a *n.*, see **DEPRESSOR ANGULI ORIS**.—**T. cerebri**. See **FORNIX CEREBRI**.—**T. coccygis**. See **COCYCGEUS** (2d def.).—**T. inferior**. See **DEPRESSOR ANGULI ORIS**.—**T. labii superioris**. See **LEVATOR ANGULI ORIS**.—**T. menti**. See **T. n.**—**T. nasi**. See **COMPRESSOR NASII**.—**T. oris**. See **T. n.**—**T. sterni**. *Ger.*, *dreieckig* (oder *innerer*) *Brustmuskel*. A thin, flat muscle arising by fleshy digitations from the inner surfaces of the cartilages of the second to the sixth ribs, and inserted into the posterior surface of the sternum, its xiphoid process, and the cartilages of the lower one or two true ribs. [*L*, 31, 142, 332.]

TRIANGULUS (*Lat.*, *n.* *Tri*-(*tri*)-a²n²-g(a²)n²-gu-la²l-(u²)l-u²s-(u²)s. See **TRIANGLE**.—**T. inguinalis**. See **Scarpa's triangle**.—**T. Petiti**. A triangular space between the anterior border of the latissimus dorsi, the posterior border of the obliquus abdominis externus, and the crest of the ilium. [*a*, 17.]—**T. subinguinalis**. See **Scarpa's triangle**.

TRIANTHESCULETIN, *n.* *Tri*-a²n²-i²l-c²o-ku²-le²t-i²z'n. A 8-molecule aniline substitution compound, C₈H₈O(C₆H₅N)₈, as esculetin. [*B*, 2.]

TRIANOSPHERMA (*Lat.*, *n.* *Tri*-(*tri*)-a²n²-o(a²)n²-o(a²)-spu²rrm-(spe²)rrm'a². See **ABOBORA** (2d def.).—**T. ficifolia**. See **BRYONIA ficifolia**.

TRIANTHEMA (*Lat.*, *n.* *Tri*-(*tri*)-a²n²-th(a²)n²-em(am)a². From *trēs*, three, and *ἀνθος*, a flower. *Fr.*, *trianthème*. *Ger.*, *Dreiblume*. A genus of the *Azoidae*. [*a*, 35.]—**T. decandra**. A common weed in India. The root is used in hepatitis and asthma, and its bark as an aperient. [*a*, 35.]—**T. monogyna**. *Fr.*, *trianthème d'un seul pistil*. *Ger.*, *portulakblüttrige Dreiblume*. Horse-mustard; a weed of India and tropical South American species. The entire plant has an unpleasant bitter taste, and is used as a stimulant to the mucous membranes and in disturbances of digestion and respiration. [*a*, 35.]—**T. oboordata**. A plant official in the Ph. of India, used as an astringent. The nauseous roots are cathartic. The herb is eaten, but is said to produce diarrhoea and paralysis. [*a*, 35.]

TRIANTHOUS, *adj.* *Tri*-a²n²th'u²s. Three-flowered. [*a*, 35.]

TRIARACHIN, *n.* *Tri*-a²r'a²ch-i²n. A substitution compound, C₈H₈(C₆H₅O)₈, of glycerin. [*B*, 2.]

TRIARSENATE, *n.* *Tri*-a²rs'e²n-at. See under **ARSENATE**.

TRIATHLODOME (*Fr.*, *n.* *Tri*-a²l-lo-dom. A monster similar to an atlododymus, but having three heads. [*a*, 48.]

TRIATOMIC, *adj.* *Tri*-a²t-o²m'i²z'k. *Lat.*, *triatomicus* (from *trēs*, three, and *ἄτομος*, an atom). *Fr.*, *triatomique*. *Ger.*, *dreiatomig*. 1. Of molecules of elementary bodies, containing three atoms. 2. Of compounds, containing three atoms of replaceable hydrogen. 3. Of radicles, having a combining capacity that is saturated by union with three hydrogen atoms. [*B*, 1.]

TRIBADE (Fr.), n. Tre-ba'd. See **TRIBAS**.

TRIBADISM, n. Tri-ba'd-i-z'm. Lat., *tribadismus* (from *tribās* [see **TRIBAS**]). Fr., *tribadisme*. Ger., *Tribadie*, *Tribadismus*. Unnatural sexual indulgence between two women, in which an abnormally large clitoris takes the part of a penis. [D.]

TRIBARYTIC, adj. Tri-ba'r-y'ti'k. Containing three atoms of barium. [B.]

TRIBAS (Lat.), n. f. Trib(tre)b/a's(a's). Gen., *trib'ados* (-adis). Gr., *tribās* (from *tribēu*, to rub). Fr., *tribade*. A woman who practises tribadism.

TRIBASIC, adj. Tri-bas'i'k. Fr., *tribasique*. Ger., *dreibasisch*. 1. Of acids and alcohols, containing in the molecule three atoms of hydrogen replaceable by bases. See **T**. acid and **T**. atomic alcohol. As regards alcohols, the term is superseded by *trihydric*. 2. Of salts, formed from a t. acid by the replacement of three atoms of hydrogen by bases. [a, 38.]

TRIBE, n. Trib. Lat., *tribus*. Fr., *tribu*. Ger., *Gruppe*. In botany, a division of an order (or suborder); a group superior to a genus and subordinate to a family. [a, 35.]

TRIBENZOYIN, n. Tri-be'n'o-i'n/a-i'n. Fr., *tribenzoycine*, *tribenzoïne*. A glyceride of benzoic acid, $C_{24}H_{20}O_6 = C_3H_5(C_6H_5CO.O)_3$. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

TRIBROMACETIC ACID, n. Tri-brom-a'se't(e't)'ik. A monobasic acid, $C_2Br_3HO_2 = CBr_3 - COOH$, derived from acetic acid, forming transparent prismatic crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

TRIBROMACETOXYL, **TRIBROMACETYL**, n's. Tri-brom-a's'e't-o'x'i'l, a's'e't'i'l. Ger., *Tribromacetyl*. A radicle, $CBr_3CO = C_2Br_3O$, derived from acetyl (acetoxy). [B, 4.]

TRIBROMALDEHYDE, n. Tri-brom-a'l'de'hid. Ger., *Tribromaldehyd*. See **BROMAL**.

TRIBROMAMIDOBENZENE, **TRIBROMANILINE**, n's. Tri-brom-a'm-i'd-o-be'n'zen'e, a'm'i'l'i'n. A substitution compound of aniline, $C_6H_3Br_3NH_2$. Two isomeric varieties are known, both forming crystalline solids. [B, 4.]

TRIBROMBENZENE, n. Tri-brom-be'n'zen'e. Ger., *Tribrombenzol*. A triatomic bromine substitution-product of benzene, $C_6H_3Br_3$. There are three isomeric modifications, all crystalline. [B, 4.]

TRIBROMMETHYLENE, n. Tri-brom-e'th'i'l'en. Ger., *Tribromäthylen*. See **ETHYNYL tribromide**.—**T**. dibromide. See **ETHYNYL pentabromide**.

TRIBROMHYDRIN, n. Tri-brom-hi'd'r'i'n. Fr., *tribromhydrine*. Ger., *T*. A body, $C_2H_4Br_3 = CHBr - CHBr - CH_2Br$, isomeric with brompropylene dibromide. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

TRIBROMHYDROQUINONE, n. Tri-brom-hi'd-ro-kiw'i'n'on. A substitution-product, $C_6HBr_3(OH)_2$, of hydroquinone. [B, 4.]

TRIBROMIDE, n. Tri-brom'i'd'id. Fr., *tribromure*. Ger., *Tribromür*. A bromine compound analogous to a trichloride (q. v.). [B.]

TRIBROMORCIN, **TRIBROMORCINOL**, n's. Tri-brom-o'r's'i'n, -o'r's'i'n-o'l. Fr., *tribromorcine*. Ger., *T*. The compound $C_9H_7Br_3(OH)_2$. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

TRIBROMOXALIN, n. Tri-brom-o'x'a'l'i'n. An acid, $C_9Br_3N(H)$; the only acid, except hydrocyanic acid, which contains carbon without either sulphur or oxygen. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TRIBROMPHENOL, n. Tri-brom-fe'n'o'l. Ger., *T*. The compound $C_6H_3Br_3(OH)$. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

TRIBROMSALICYLIC ACID, n. Tri-brom-sa'l'i's'i'l'i'k. The compound $C_7H_3Br_3O_3$. [B.]

TRIBROMTOLUENE, n. Tri-brom-to'l'u'e'n. Ger., *Tribromtoluol*. A substitution compound, $C_7H_3Br_3CH_3$, of toluene, of which six isomeric varieties are known, all crystalline solids. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

TRIBULUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri'b'u'l(u'l)'u's(-u's). Ger., *tribullos*. Fr., *herse*, *tribule*. Ger., *Burzelorn*. Caltrop; a genus of the *Zygophylleae*. The *Tribuleæ* are a subdivision of the *Zygophylleae*. [a, 35].—*T. cistoides*. Fr., *herse cistioïde*. Turkey-blossom; a West Indian species. The roots are used as an aperient, and the bruised leaves as a maturant. [B, 35].—*T. lanuginosus*. An East Indian species. The leaves and root are used as a diuretic, the seeds in gonorrhoea and dropsy, and the herb as an astringent and antelmintic. [a, 35].—*T. maximus*. Ger., *grosser Burzelorn*. A West Indian species. The root is used in laxative potions, and the leaves in emollient poultices or in salves in skin diseases. [a, 35].—*T. terrestris*. Fr., *herse (hérissé)*, *croix de chevalier* (ou de Malle), *herbe (ou saligot, ou tribule) terrestre*, *tribule commun*. Ger., *gemeiner Burzelorn*, *Eristachnus*. Land-caltrops, the *sp. Bores* of horses; found in southern Europe, Asia Minor, and northern Africa. It was formerly used as an astringent tonic in dysentery, hæmorrhages, etc. [a, 35].

TRIBUTUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri'b'u't(u't)'u'm(u'm). From *tribuere*, to render. A tribute.—*T. lunare*. See **MENSTRUATION**.

TRIBUTYLAMINE, n. Tri-bu't'i'l'a'm'i'n. Fr., *t*. Ger., *Tributylamin*. An oily liquid, $N(C_4H_9)_3$, boiling at 208° C. [B.]

TRIBUTYRIN, n. Tri-bu't'i'r'i'n. Fr., *tributyryne*. Ger., *T*. A substance, $C_{24}H_{40}(C_4H_7O_2)_3$, forming one of the constituents of butter, and occurring as a liquid of sharp and bitter taste. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

TRICE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Tris(trek)'e(a's-e's). From *tri*, hair. See **PLICA** (2d def.).

TRICAPRIN, **TRICAPRININ**, n's. Tri-ka'p'r'i'n, -r'i'n-i'n. See under **GLYCERYL caprate**.

TRICAPROIN, **TRICAPRONIN**, n's. Tri-ka'p'ro-i'n, -ka'p'ron-i'n. Ger., *T*. See under **GLYCERYL caproate**.

TRICAPRYLIN, n. Tri-ka'p'p-ri'l'i'n. See under **GLYCERYL caprylate**.

TRICARBON, n. Tri-ka'r'b'o'n. A radicle composed of three atoms of carbon. [B.]

TRICARPELLARY, adj. Tri-ka'r'p'e'l-a-ri'i'. Lat., *tricarpellaris*. Having three carpels. [a, 33.]

TRICARPOUS, adj. Tri-ka'r'p'u's. Lat., *tricarpus* (from *treis*, three, and *καρπός*, fruit). Composed of three united fruits. [a, 33.]

TRICAUDALIS (Lat.), n. m. Tri(tri)'ka'd(k'a'd)(ka'd)-al(a'l)'i's. From *tres*, three, and *cauda*, the tail. See **RETRAHENS aurem**.

TRICEPHALOUS, adj. Tri-se'p'a'l'u's. Lat., *tricephalus* (from *treis*, three, and *κεφαλή*, the head). Fr., *tricéphale*. Ger., *dreiköpfig*. Having three heads; of a fruit, having three beaks. [a, 35.] The *tricephalus* (Fr., *tricéphale*; Ger., *Dreikopf*) of Veit is that form of double monster in which there is only one body below the umbilicus, two chests and necks with separate lungs, hearts, and tracheæ, but three heads with three distinct larynges. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

TRICEPS (Lat.), adj. Tri(tri)'se'ps(ke'ps). Gen., *tricip'itis*. From *tres*, three, and *caput*, the head. Fr., *T*. Three-headed; as n. m., a muscle that has three heads. [a, 48].—*T. auris*. See **RETRAHENS aurem**.—*T. biceps brachii*. A muscle in solids formed by the union of the scapulo-olecranon, scapulo-olecranon major, humero-olecranon internus, and humero-olecranon externus. [L].—*T. brachialis* (Coue), *T. brachii*. Fr., *t. brachial*. See *T. EXTENSOR cubiti*.—*T. cruris*. 1. See *EXTENSOR cruris quadriceps*. 2. In solids, the rectus, vastus internus, and vastus externus muscles regarded as one. [L].—*T. femoris*. Fr., *t. fémoral*. See *EXTENSOR cruris quadriceps*.—*T. magnus*. See *ADDUCTOR femoris magnus*.—*T. minor*, *T. primus*. See *ADDUCTOR femoris longus*.—*T. secundus*. See *ADDUCTOR femoris brevis*.—*T. suræ*. The combined gastrocnemius and soleus muscles. [L, 31.]

TRICERASTES (Lat.), n. f. Tri(tri)'se'r(ke'r)'a'st(a'st)'ez(as). Fr., *triceraste*. The genus *Datisca*. [a, 35].—*T. glomerata*. Durango plant; a California species; a stomachic and cardiac stimulant. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 608 (a, 14).]

TRICHADENIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch)'a-d(a'd)-en(an)'i'a-s. From *tri*, a hair, and *ἀδών*, a gland. Fr., *trichadénia*. [a, 35].—*T. zeylanica*. The *tettigaha* of Ceylon; a large tree the seeds of which yield an oil used for burning and in the skin diseases of children. [a, 35.]

TRICHAMOMILLOL, n. Tri-ka'm'o-mi'l'o'l. A deep-blue, viscid substance, $C_{20}H_{34}O_8$, of slight odor. It is one of the constituents of oil of chamomile, ethereal oil of wormwood, oil of ricinus beans, and the oil obtained from galbanum by dry distillation. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TRICHANGIELECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch)'a-ŋ(a'ŋ)-i'a-s. *ŋi'a*(ge'i'-ŋ)-e't'k-taz(ta's)'i'a-s. From *tri*, a hair, *ἀγγειον*, a vessel, and *ἐκτασις*, extension. See **TELANGELECTASIS**.

TRICHANGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri'k(tri'ch)'a-ŋ(a'ŋ)-i'ŋ(-ge'i'ŋ)-u'm(u'm). From *tri*, a hair, and *ἀγγειον*, a vessel. See **CAPILLARY** (3d def.).

TRICHASMU (Lat.), n. m. Tri'k(tri'ch)'a-ŋ(a'ŋ)-mu's(mu's). From *tri*, a hair. See **HYPERTRICHOSIS**.

TRICHATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch)'a-t'ro'phi'a(-ro'ro'ŋ)-i'a-s. From *tri*, a hair, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. Atrophy of the hair. [a, 34.]

TRICHAUXE (Lat.), **TRICHAUXIS** (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch)'a-t'x'(-u'x)-e(a), -is. Gen., *-u'x'es*, *-u'x'eos* (-is). From *tri*, a hair, and *αὔξη*, growth. See **HYPERTRICHOSIS**.

TRICHIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch)'i'a-s. From *tri*, a hair. 1. An old term for entropion. [F.] 2. See **TRICHIASIS**.

TRICHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch)'i-a(s)'i's. Gen., *-as'eos* (-is). Ger., *trichiasis* from *tri*, a hair. Fr., *t*. Ger., *T*. It., *trichiasi*. Sp., *triquiasis*. 1. See **TRICHOSSIS**. 2. That condition of the eyelids in which, owing to long-continued marginal blepharitis or to chronic trachoma, some of the eyelashes are inverted and rub over and irritate the eyeball. It is frequently complicated by spasm of the orbicularis muscle. T. passes into entropion by imperceptible degrees. [F.] 3. Of Hippocrates, a voiding of hair with the urine. 4. An abscess of the mamma. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—*T. caruncule*. The development of long, stout hairs in the caruncle of the inner canthus of the eye. [F.]—*T. of the anus*. Inversion of the hairs which grow about the anus. [D.]

TRICHILIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch)'i-l'i'a-s. From *trichia*, three-lipped. Fr., *trichilie*. A genus of tropical African and American trees. The *Trichilieæ* are a tribe of the *Meliaceæ*. [a, 35].—*T. cathartica*. A Brazilian tree. The bark is purgative and emetic and is used in dropsy. [a, 35].—*T. emetica*. The roka-tree of Arabia. The bark and fruits are emetic; a decoction of the fruits is used as a hair-wash, and an ointment made from the seeds is used in itch. [a, 35].—*T. havanensis*. A Cuban and Mexican species with a purgative bark. [a, 35].—*T. moschata*. Musk-wood; a Jamaica species; according to Hancock, found also in Guinea, and a source of jural-bark. [a, 35].—*T. trifoliata*. A West Indian and South American shrub, all parts of which have an offensive odor. The bark, which is a drastic purgative and uterine stimulant, is used in amenorrhoea, intestinal catarrh, and asthma, and as an abortifacient. [a, 35.]

TRICHINA (Lat.), n. f. Tri'k(tri'ch)'i-n(e'n)'a-s. From *tri*, a hair. Fr., *trichine*. Ger., *Haarwurm*, *Trichine*. A genus of parasitic worms, of the *Nematoidæ*. [a, 48].—*T. cystica*. See *FILARIA medinensis*.—*T. spiralis*. Fr., *trichine*. Ger., *Trichine*. A small viviparous species from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length (the female

being somewhat the larger), having a pointed, narrow, and unarmed head with a small oral aperture. The larvae are very tenacious of life, having been kept alive for a month. They present the form of spirally coiled worms, in the interior of small globular or oval cysts, about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch long, and are usually found in the voluntary muscles. In some cases they are found free. The flesh containing the larvae having been eaten, they are set free during digestion and attain maturity rapidly, sometimes within forty-eight hours, and after a week the young are discharged from the uterus of the female, and, piercing the intestines, burrow into the tissues, producing trichiniasis. [L.]

TRICHINATOUS, adj. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-ki}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. See TRICHINOUS.

TRICHINIASIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-k}$ (tri^2ch^2)- i^2n (en)- $\text{i}^2\text{-a}$ (a)- s (is). Gen., - as (eas - i asis). From *trichina* (q. v.). The disease produced by the entrance of trichinae into the organism. The initial symptoms are those of gastro-intestinal disturbance (a sense of pressure in the epigastrium, nausea, and vomiting, followed usually by violent diarrhoea), followed in a week or two by excessive pain and soreness of the muscles to which the trichinae may have gained access. [A, 446.]

TRICHINOPHOBIST, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-k}$ - i^2n - o^2f - b - i^2st . From *trichina* (q. v.), and $\phi\epsilon\phi\epsilon\iota\sigma$, to fear. One who has a morbid dread of trichiniasis in himself or in others. [Shoemaker. "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 10, 1884, p. 528 (D).]

TRICHINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-k}$ (tri^2ch^2)- i^2n (en)- o^2s (is). Gen., - as (eas - i is). See TRICHINIASIS.

TRICHINOUS, adj. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-k}$ - i^2n - u^2s . Infested with trichinae, due to the presence of trichinae.

TRICHOTIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-k}$ (tri^2ch^2)- i^2o (is). Gen., - os (eas - i is). From $\phi\tau\iota\varsigma$, a hair. See TRICHOSIS and TRICHIASIS (2d def.).—**T. distrix**. See DISTRIX and cf. FRAGILITAS crinium and TRICHORHINX nodosa.

TRICHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-k}$ (tri^2ch^2)- i^2s (is)- m (us)- s (mus). Gr., $\tau\rho\iota\chi\iota\sigma\mu\varsigma$ (from $\phi\tau\iota\varsigma$, a hair). Fr., trichisme. Ger., Haarspalt, Haarbruch. See Linear FRACTURE.

TRICHITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-k}$ (tri^2ch^2)- i (e)- ti (s). Gen., - i (idos - i idis). From $\phi\tau\iota\varsigma$, a hair. Ger., Haarentzündung. Inflammation of the hair. [A, 34.]

TRICHLORACETAL, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - a^2s - $\text{e}^2\text{-t}$. A colorless liquid, $\text{CCl}_3-\text{CH}(\text{O})_2\text{H}_5$, formed by the action of chlorine on alcohol. An isomeric variety, $\text{CHCl}_2\text{CCl}(\text{O})_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$, is a crystalline solid obtained by the action of alcohol on tetrachlorethyl oxide. [B, 2.]

TRICHLORACETAMIDE, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - a^2s - $\text{e}^2\text{-t}$ - a^2m - i^2d (id). A body, $\text{CCl}_3\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2) = \text{C}_2\text{Cl}_5\text{H}_2\text{NO}$, forming shiny laminar or prismatic crystals, of sweetish taste and aromatic odor. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

TRICHLORACETIC, adj. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - a^2s - $\text{e}^2\text{-t}$ - i^2k . Acetic and containing three substituted atoms of chlorine. [B, 1.—**T. acid**. A monobasic acid, $\text{CCl}_3\text{COOH} = \text{C}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{H}_2\text{O}_4$, forming colorless rhomboedral crystals. Used as a caustic. [B, 4.]—**T. phosphide**. A colorless substance, $\text{C}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{O.PH}_3 = \text{CCl}_3-\text{CO.PH}_3$, analogous in structure to trichloroacetamide. [B, 2.]

TRICHLORACETONITRIL, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - a^2s - $\text{e}^2\text{-t}$ - o - nitr - i^2k . An oily liquid, $\text{C}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{N} = \text{CCl}_3\text{CN}$, of penetrating odor. [B, 4.]

TRICHLORACETOPHOSPHAMIDE, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - a^2s - $\text{e}^2\text{-t}$ - o - fos (ph)- a^2m - i^2d (id). See TRICHLORACETIC phosphide.

TRICHLORACETYL, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - a^2s - $\text{e}^2\text{-t}$ - i^2k . Syn.: *trichloroacetyl*. A radicle, $\text{CCl}_3\text{CO} = \text{C}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{O}$.—**T. bromide**. A yellowish fuming liquid, $\text{C}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{O.Br}$. [B, 4 (a, 38).]—**T. carbamide**. See **T. urea**.—**T. chloride**. An oily liquid, $\text{CCl}_3\text{COCl} = \text{C}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{O}$, of powerful odor. [B, 4.]—**T. hydrate**. Trichloroacetic acid. [B, 1.—**T. hydride**. See CHLORAL.—**T. nitride**. See TRICHLORACETAMIDE.—**T. phosphide**. See TRICHLORACETIC phosphide.—**T. urea**. A substance, $\text{CCl}_3\text{CO}-\text{NH.CO.NH}_2 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$, formed by the substitution of t for hydrogen in urea. [B, 2.]

TRICHLORACETYPHIDE, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - a^2s - $\text{e}^2\text{-t}$ - i^2k - i^2d (id). See TRICHLORACETIC phosphide.

TRICHLORALDEHYDE, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - $\text{a}^2\text{-i}^2\text{d}$ - $\text{e}^2\text{-h}$ - id . See CHLORAL.

TRICHLORANILINE, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - $\text{a}^2\text{-n}$ - $\text{i}^2\text{-l}$ - en . A substitution product of aniline, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_3\text{NH}_2$. Three isomeric crystalline varieties are known. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

TRICHLORBENZENE, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - $\text{be}^2\text{-nz}$ - en . A substitution product of benzene, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_3$. There are three isomeric modifications, all crystalline substances, differing in appearance and in their fusing points. [B, 4.]

TRICHLORBENZOIC ACID, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - $\text{be}^2\text{-nz}$ - o - i^2k . A crystalline acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, known in three isomeric forms. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TRICHLORBENZOIC ALDEHYDE, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - $\text{be}^2\text{-nz}$ - o - i^2k . A solid substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{CHO}$, known in two isomeric forms. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]



TRICHINA SPIRALIS.
[A, 327.]

TRICHLORBUTIDENE, **TRICHLORBUTYLIDENE**, n's. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - $\text{bu}^2\text{-t}$ - i^2d - en , - $\text{bu}^2\text{-t}$ - i^2k - en . A bivalent radicle, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_3$. [B, 3.]—**T. alcohol**. **T. glycol**. See BUTYLCHLORAL hydrate.—**T. oxide**. See BUTYLCHLORAL.

TRICHLORBUTYRIC ACID, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - $\text{bu}^2\text{-t}$ - i^2k - en . A monobasic crystalline acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{O}_2 = \text{CH}_3\text{CHCl.CCl}_2\text{CO.OH}$, occurring as acicular crystals. [B, 3.]

TRICHLOROCROTONIC ACID, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - kro - to - n - i^2k . A monobasic crystalline acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{O}_2$. [B, 4, 158.]

TRICHLORETHANE, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - $\text{e}^2\text{-th}$ - an . Fr., *trichloréthane*. Ger., *Trichloräthan*. Acetyl trichloride; a colorless liquid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3$, of an odor like that of chloroform. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

TRICHLORETHER, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - eth - $\text{u}^2\text{-r}$. The compound $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{O} = \text{CHCl}_2\text{CHCl.O.C}_2\text{H}_5$. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

TRICHLORETHIDENE, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - $\text{e}^2\text{-th}$ - i^2d - en . Fr., *trichlorethidène*. Ger., *Trichlorethiden*. See TRICHLORETHYLIDENE.

TRICHLORETHYL, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - $\text{e}^2\text{-th}$ - i^2k . The chemical group $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3$. [a, 38.]

TRICHLORETHYLENE, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - $\text{e}^2\text{-th}$ - i^2k - en . See ETHYL trichloride.—**T. dichloride**. See ETHYL pentachloride.

TRICHLORETHYLIDENE, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - $\text{e}^2\text{-th}$ - i^2k - en . A bivalent radicle, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3$. [B, 1.—**T. alcohol**. See CHLORAL hydrate.—**T. diacetamide**. A substance, $\text{CCl}_3\text{CH}(\text{O})_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$, produced by heating chloral with acetonitril. It occurs as shining acicular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**T. diacetate**. An oily liquid, $\text{CCl}_3\text{CH}(\text{O}-\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{O}_4$, of peculiar odor. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]—**T. diethylate**, **T. diethyl ether**. See TRICHLORACETAL.—**T. ethylacetin**. A liquid, $\text{CCl}_3\text{CH}(\text{O.C}_2\text{H}_5)(\text{O.C}_2\text{H}_5) = \text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_3\text{O}_4$, of agreeable odor. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**T. ethyl ether**. See CHLORAL alcoholate.—**T. hydramine**, **T. hydrate amide**. Chloral ammonia; a body, $\text{CCl}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{NH}_2 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_3\text{NO}$, forming white acicular crystals, produced by the action of ammonia on cooled chloral. [B, 3.]—**T. hydrate ethylate**. See CHLORAL alcoholate.

T. oxide. See CHLORAL.—**T. thiohydrin**. A substance, $(\text{CCl}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})_2)_2$, occurring as rhomboidal crystals, having an odor like that of mercaptan; produced by treating an ethereal solution of chloral or an aqueous solution of chloral hydrate with sulphureted hydrogen. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**T. urea**. A substance, $\text{CO.NH}_2(\text{NH}.\text{CH}(\text{OH}).\text{CCl}_3)$, produced by treating urea solution with chloral, and occurring as rhombic crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TRICHLORHYDRIN, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - hid - i^2k - n . Glyceryl or propenyl trichloride; a colorless, oily liquid, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3 = \text{CH}_2\text{Cl.CHCl.CH}_2\text{Cl}$, isomeric with tripropylene trichloride and chloropropylene dichloride. It smells like alcohol. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

TRICHLORHYDROXYPENTENOIC ACID, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - hid - o - x - $\text{i}^2\text{-pe}$ - n - o - i^2k . An acid, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{Cl}(\text{OH}).\text{CO.OH}$, occurring as tabular crystals resembling gypsum. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TRICHLORIDE, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - $\text{i}^2\text{-d}$ (id). A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with chlorine in the proportion of three atoms of the latter to a definite amount of the former assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

TRICHLORINATED, adj. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - $\text{i}^2\text{-n}$ - at - $\text{e}^2\text{-d}$. Lat., *trichloratus*. Fr., *trichloriné*. Ger., *trichlorinirt*. Combined with three atoms of chlorine. [B, 2.]

TRICHLORLACTIC ACID, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - $\text{la}^2\text{-k}$ - i^2k . An acid, $\text{CCl}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CO.OH}$, forming prismatic crystals, and readily decomposable by weak bases into chloral and formic acid, and by the strong alkalis into chloroform. [B, 3.]

TRICHLORALACTONITRIL, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - $\text{la}^2\text{-kt}$ - o - nitr - i^2k . A crystalline substance, $\text{CCl}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH}).\text{CN}$, formed by the direct union of chloral and hydrocyanic acid. [B, 3.]

TRICHLORNAPHTHALENE, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - $\text{na}^2\text{-p}$ ($\text{na}^2\text{-f}$)- tha - l - en . The compound $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_3$. [B, 4 (a, 38).]

TRICHLORODIMETHYLANILINAMIDOPHENOL, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - o - di - me - th - $\text{i}^2\text{-l}$ - i - n - $\text{a}^2\text{-m}$ - $\text{i}^2\text{-d}$ - o - fe - n - o - l . See INDOPHENOL.

TRICHLOROPHENATE, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - o - fe - n - at . A compound of trichlorophenol with a metallic radicle. The t's are said to have the same antiseptic properties as trichlorophenol. [B, 4.]

TRICHLORORCIN, **TRICHLORORCINOL**, n's. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - o - r - $\text{i}^2\text{-n}$, - o - r - $\text{i}^2\text{-n}$ - o . A chlorine substitution product, $\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_3(\text{CH}_3)(\text{OH})$, of orcin. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

TRICHLOROSTRYCHINE, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - o - stri - k - n - en . Fr., *t*. A substance, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$, obtained by treating a diluted solution of strychnine with a current of chlorine; it is neutral, crystallizable, and very bitter. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

TRICHLORPHENOL, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - fe - n - o - l . A solid substance, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3$, prepared by the action of chlorinated lime on carbolic acid, aniline and other aromatic substances. It has a peculiar odor, and in substance exerts a feeble caustic action, but in solution is not irritant. It is said to act as a very energetic disinfectant, deodorizer, and antiseptic. It occurs as acicular crystals, and forms salts called *trichlorophenates* [Dianin, "St. Petersburg. med. Wechnscr.," No. 88, 1882 (B).]—**T. blue**. A coloring matter, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$, occurring as acicular crystals which appear green by reflected light if the beam falls in the plane of the longer axis, but deep red if the beam is perpendicular to this axis. In solution it colors animal fibres a deep greenish blue. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TRICHLORPYROGALLOL, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - pir - o - ga - l - o - l . A substance, $\text{C}_6\text{Cl}_3(\text{OH})_2$, produced when dry chlorine is passed through a cold mixture of pyrogallol and acetic acids, and occurring as acicular crystals containing three molecules of water. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TRICHLORQUINOL, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{-klor}$ - kw - i - n - o - l . A crystalline substance, $\text{C}_6\text{HCl}_3(\text{OH})_2$. [B, 3.]

TRICHLORQUINONE, n. Tri-klor-kwí²n'on. A substance, $C_6HCl_3O_2$, occurring as large yellow tabular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]—**T**dimethylanilanimide. See **TRICHLORPHENOL blue**.

TRICHLORRESORCIN, TRICHLORRESORCINOL, n's. Tri-klor-rez-2-o's²i²n-o²l. A substance, $C_6HCl_3(OH)_2$, occurring as acicular crystals. An isomeric form, *isotrichlorresorcin*, is also known. [B, 3.]

TRICHLORSALICIN, n. Tri-klor-sa-lí²s-i²n. Fr., *trichlorosalicine*. Ger., *T*. A substance, $C_9H_5Cl_3O_2$, forming yellowish acicular crystals of very bitter taste. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

TRICHLORSALIGENIN, n. Tri-klor-sa-lí²s-e²n-i²n. Fr., *trichloro-saligénine*. A substance produced by decomposing trichlorosalicin with synaptase. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

TRICHLORSILICOMETHANE, n. Tri-klor-si-lí²k-o-me²th'an. See **SILICOCHLOROFORM**.

TRICHLORTOLUENE, n. Tri-klor-to-lí²n-u²en. Ger., *Trichlortolulol*. A substitution product, $C_6H_2Cl_3.CH_3 = C_7H_5Cl_3$, of toluene, known in two isomeric forms. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

TRICHOBLAST, n. Tri²k'o-o-blá²st. From *thí²ξ*, a hair, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. A hair occurring in the interior tissues of a plant. [a, 35.]

TRICHOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k(trí²ch²)-o(o²)-ka²rd'í²-a². From *thí²ξ*, a hair, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *trichocardie*. See **COR hirsutum**.

TRICHOCAPOUS, adj. Tri²k-o-ka²p'u²s. Lat., *trichocarpus* (from *thí²ξ*, a hair, and *καρπός*, a fruit). Having the fruit hairy. [a, 35.]

TRICHOCEPHALE (Fr.), n. Tre-ko-sa-fa²l. See **TRICHOCEPHALUS**.—**T. de l'homme**. See **TRICHOCEPHALUS dispar**.—**T. des ruminants**. See **TRICHOCEPHALUS affinis**.—**T. sans pareil**. See **TRICHOCEPHALUS dispar**.—**T. voisin**. See **TRICHOCEPHALUS affinis**.

TRICHOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri²k(trí²ch²)-o(o²)-se²f-(ke²)²/a²l(a²l)-u²s(u²s). From *thí²ξ*, a hair, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *trichocéphale*. Ger., *Haarkopfswurm*. A genus of nematoid worms, of the *Filariidae*. [L, 18.]—**T. affinis**. Fr., *trichocéphale voisin* (ou des ruminants). A worm found in the cæcum of sheep and other ruminants. It closely resembles *T. dispar*. [L, 15.]—**T. apri**, **T. castoris**. A species found in the beaver. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**T. crenatus**. Fr., *trichocéphale crénelé*. A species found in the large intestine of the hog; possibly *T. dispar*. [L, 17.]—**T. depressusculus**. Fr., *trichocéphale déprimé*. A species found in the cæcum of the dog and fox. [Rudolphi (L, 17).]—**T. dispar**. Fr., *trichure, trichuride*. Ger., *Peitschenwurm*. Long thread-worm, whip-worm; a species 1 to 2 inches in length (the female being somewhat longer) and having a long filiform neck. The surface has transverse striae and a longitudinal band of small wart-like papillae. For a parasite appendage of the male, see **APPENDIX copulatoria**. The worm, introduced into the human body by drinking water, is an irritant parasite of the small intestine. In its larval stage some consider it identical with the *Trichina spiralis*. [L, 1.]—**T. equi**. See *Oxyuris curvula*.—**T. hominis**, **T. lemuris**, **T. palaeformis**. See *T. dispar*.

TRICHOCIRCUUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri²k(trí²ch²)-o(o²)-su²rs(kí²rs)-u²s(u²s). From *thí²ξ*, a hair, and *κύκλος*, a varix. Of Dzondi, an abnormal dilatation of capillary vessels. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TRICHOCLASIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k(trí²ch²)-o²k(o²ch²)²la²s-(la²s)-í²s. Gen., -as'eos (-is). From *thí²ξ*, a hair, and *κλάσις*, a breaking. Of Wilson, pathological brittleness of the hair. [a, 34.]

TRICHOCTYPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. pl. Tri²k(trí²ch²)-o(o²)-krí²pt(kru²pt)-os'e²z(e²s). From *thí²ξ*, a hair, and *κρυπτός*, hidden. Diseases of the hair follicles. [a, 34.]

TRICHO CYST, n. Tri²k'o-sí²st. From *thí²ξ*, a hair, and *κύστις*, a cyst. Fr., *trichocyste*. One of the peculiar cells found in certain *Infusoria*, very nearly identical with the nematocysts of the *Ctenophora*. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

TRICHODANGAIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Tri²k(trí²ch²)-od-a²n-(a²n²)-í²l'(ge²l'í²)-a². From *trichodangia*, hair-like, and *αγγείο*, a vessel. The capillaries. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TRICHODANGIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k(trí²ch²)-od-a²n-(a²n²)-í²l'(ge²l'í²)-i(e)²tí²s. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). Fr., *trichodangiite*. Inflammation of the capillaries. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TRICHODARTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k(trí²ch²)-od-a²rt-er-(ar)²í²-a². From *trichodangia*, hair-like, and *αρτηρία*, an artery. Ger., *Haarschlagader*. An arteriole. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TRICHODARTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k(trí²ch²)-od-a²rt-er-(ar)²í²-i(e)²tí²s. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). Fr., *trichodartérite*. Inflammation of the arterioles. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TRICHODERMATIS (Lat.), n. n. Tri²k(trí²ch²)-o(o²)-de²z(de²s)-ma². Gen., -des'matos (-atis). From *thí²ξ*, a hair, and *δέρμα*, a bond. A genus of the *Boraginaceae*. [a, 35.]—**T. indicum**. An East Indian species used as an alterative and diuretic and in snakebites. The leaves are employed as an emollient poultice. [a, 35.]

TRICHODOPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k(trí²ch²)-o(o²)-fle²b(i)e²tí²s. Gen., -it'idos (-idis). From *trichodangia*, hair-like, and *φλέψ*, a vein. Inflammation of the venules. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TRICHOGENOUS, adj. Tri²k-o²í²e²n-u²s. From *thí²ξ*, a hair, and *γεννῶ*, to engender. Hair-forming; promoting the growth of hair. [G.]

TRICHOGLOSSIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k(trí²ch²)-o(o²)-glo²s(glo²s)-sí²-a². From *thí²ξ*, a hair, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *trichoglossie*. A hyperplastic condition of the epithelium of the tongue in which hair-like processes project from the tips of the lingual papillae. [D.]

TRICHOGYNE, n. Tri²k'o-o-ji²n. From *thí²ξ*, a hair, and *γυνή*, a woman. The receptive portion of a procarp; a thread-like appendage to the carpogonium of certain *Carpophyta*. [a, 35.]

TRICHOID, adj. Tri²k'oí²d. Gr., *τριχιδής* (from *thí²ξ*, a hair, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *trichoiðe*. Resembling a hair. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

TRICHOLEPIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k(trí²ch²)-o²le²p-i²s. From *thí²ξ*, a hair, and *λεπίς*, a husk. Fr., *tricholépidie*. A genus of the *Compositae*. [a, 35.]—**T. procumbens**. An East Indian herb, referred by Benthams and Hooker to the genus *Voluarella*. According to some, it is used medicinally in Persia. [a, 35.]

TRICHOLEUCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k(trí²ch²)-o(o²)-lu²k-os'í²s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *thí²ξ*, a hair, and *λευκός*, whiteness. Fr., *tricholeucose*. See **CANTITIES**.

TRICHO LITHUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri²k(trí²ch²)-o²l'í²th-u²s(u²s). From *thí²ξ*, a hair, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *tricholithie*. A hairy concretion. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TRICHOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k(trí²ch²)-o(o²)-loj(ló²g)²í²-a². From *thí²ξ*, a hair, and *λόγος*, to pick out (1st def.), or *λόγος*, understanding (2d def.). 1. See **CARPOLOGY**. 2. See **TRICHOLOGY**.

TRICHOLOGY, n. Tri²k-o²l'-o-ji². Lat., *trichologia*. The anatomy, etc., of the hair.

TRICHOMA (Lat.), n. n. Tri²k(trí²ch²)-om'a²s. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). Gr., *τριχώμα* (from *thí²ξ*, hair). Fr., *trichome*. Ger., *Trichom*. 1. See **PILICA polonica**. 2. See **TRICHOMA**.—**T. evolutum**. Plica that develops normally. [G.]—**T. laevius**, **T. occultum**. Latent plica; a term for various general symptoms supposed to be due to the diathesis that causes plica polonica. [G.]—**T. spurium**. Plica due to accidental causes, such as filth and pediculi. [G, 7.]

TRICHOMAPHYTE, n. Tri²k'om-a²sít. From *τριχώμα*, a trichoma, and *φύτον*, a plant. A vegetable parasite formerly supposed to be the cause of plica polonica. [G.]

TRICHOME, n. Tri²k'om. Lat., *trichoma* (from *thí²ξ*, hair). A hair, scale, or other outgrowth of the epidermis of a plant. [a, 35.]

TRICHOMONAS (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k(trí²ch²)-o²m'o²n-a²s(a²s). Gen., -mon'atos (-adis). From *thí²ξ*, a hair, and *μονάς*, a unit. Gr., *Haarmonade*. A genus of infusorians. [L, 17.]—**T. vaginalis**. An infusorian, about 0.03 mm. long, found in the vagina of women affected with gonorrhoea or an abundant vaginal secretion, and in the lochia discharge. It resembles the mucous corpuscles, but has a long filament (flagellum) or tail. It is provided with cilia. [L, 15.]

TRICHOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Tri²k(trí²ch²)-o²m'í²(n'í²)-se²z(kas). Gen., -et'os (-etis). From *thí²ξ*, a hair, and *μύκης*, a mushroom. See **TRICHO MYCOTON**.

TRICHOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k(trí²ch²)-o(o²)-mi²(mu²)-kos'í²s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). Fr., *trichomycose*. Ger., *Trichomykosis*. Any disease of the hair due to a vegetable parasite. [G.]—**T. barbae**. See *Sycosis parasitaria*.—**T. capillitii**. 1. See *KEILION*. 2. See *T. circinata*.—**T. capillitii sycosiformis**. See *KEILION*.—**T. circinata**. Fr., *teigne tondante, trichophyte tonsurante, porrigne tondante*. Ger., *scherende Flechte*. Ringworm of the hairy scalp; the disease produced by invasion of the epidermis and hair of the scalp by *Trichophyton tonsurans*. It is characterized by round, slightly reddened, scaly patches of skin upon which the hairs are usually broken off at a little distance from the cutaneous surface, leaving stumps the extremities of which appear more or less split and ragged. [G, 4.]—**T. favosa**. See *Favus*.—**T. nodosa**. **T. nodularis**. Fr., *t. nodularis*. Sp., *pedra*. A disease of the hair occurring in the province of Cauca in Colombia. It is characterized by the formation of hard (stone-like), black, nodular concretions upon the hairs of the scalp, which are distributed at regular intervals along the shafts and produce a rattling noise when the hair is combed or shaken. It is usually met with in women. It is due to a fungous growth said to be caused by the use of a mucilaginous oil resembling linseed oil. [G, 4.]—**T. pustulosa**. A pustular parasitic disease affecting hairy regions, such as the scalp or bearded portions of the face; in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, a subdivision of *Mycosis pustulosa*. It includes the varieties *T. barbae* and *T. capillitii*. [G, 4.]—**T. pustulosa barbae**, **T. trichophytina**. See *Sycosis parasitaria*.

TRICHONOSIS (Lat.), **TRICHONOSUS (Lat.)**, n's f. Tri²k(trí²ch²)-o²n'o²s'í²s, -u²s(u²s). Gen., -on'os (-is), -on'osi. From *thí²ξ*, a hair, and *νόσος*, disease. See **TRICHOSIS**.—**T. cana** (Wilson). **T. discolor**. See **CANTITIES**.—**T. furfuracea**. See **TRICHOMYCOSIS circinata**.—**T. pilica**. See **PILICA polonica**.

TRICHOPATHY, n. Tri²k-o²p-a²th-í². Lat., *trichopathia* (from *thí²ξ*, a hair, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *trichopathie*. Ger., *Trichopathie, Haarkrankheit*. See **TRICHOSIS**.

TRICHO PHORE, n. Tri²k'o-for. From *thí²ξ*, a hair, and *φορέω*, bearing. A row of cells of the procarp on which the trichogyne is borne in certain *Algae*. [a, 35.]

TRICHO PHYTISIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri²k(trí²ch²)-o(o²)-fit(fu²t)-í²t'í²a²s(a²s)-í²s. Gen., -as'eos (-asie). From *thí²ξ*, a hair, and *φύτον*, a plant. See **TRICHO PHYTOSIS**.

TRICHO PHYTIE (Fr.), n. Tre-ko-fe-tie. See **TRICHO PHYTOSIS**.—**T. circinée**. See **DERMATOMYCOSIS maculo-vesiculosa**.—**T. cutanea**. See **DERMATOMYCOSIS trichophytina**.—**T. sycosique**. See *Sycosis parasitaria*.—**T. tonsurante**. See *Trichomycosis circinata*.—**T. unguéale**. See *ONYCHOMYCOSIS trichophytina*.

TRICHO PHYTINUS (Lat.), adj. Tri²k(trí²ch²)-o(o²)-fit(fu²t)-in(en)²u²s(u²s). Pertaining to or due to the presence of *Trichophyton tonsurans*. [G.]

TRICHO PHYTON (Lat.), n. n. Tri²k(trí²ch²)-o²f'í²t'í²u²t'í²-o²n. From *thí²ξ*, a hair, and *φύτον*, a plant. Fr., *t.*. A genus of *Fungi* of uncertain botanical affinities; considered by some as only stages in the development of a more highly organized fungus. [B, 64.]—

TRICUSPIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri(tri²)-ku³sp(ku³sp)¹/s. Gen., -*cusp*-*idis*. 1. The tricuspid valve of the right auriculo-ventricular osium. 2. Of Harvey, one of the semilunar valves of the pulmonary artery. [H, 12.]

TRICYANATE, n. Tri-si²a²n-at. A salt of tricyanic acid. [B.]

TRICYANHYDRIN, n. Tri-si²a²n-hid¹ri²n. A polymer, C₃H₃N₃, of hydrocyanic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

TRICYANIC ACID, n. Tri-si²a²n-i²k. Ger., *Tricyanäure*. A polymeric form of cyanic acid, H₃C₃N₃O₃ = (C₃N₃O)₃. [B.]

TRICYANODIAMIDE, n. Tri-si²a²n-o-di²a²m-i²d(id). A univalent radical, (C₃N₃)₃ $\begin{matrix} \text{NH}_2 \\ | \\ \text{H} \end{matrix}$. [B.]—**T. hydrate**. See AMMELINE.

TRICYANOGEN, n. Tri-si²a²n'o-je²n. Ger., *Tricyan*. A hypothetical polymeric form, C₃N₃ = $\begin{matrix} \text{CN} \\ | \\ \text{CN} \end{matrix}$ —, of cyanogen. [B.]—**T.**

diamide-imide. See MELAM.—**T. tribromide**. Ger., *Tricyantribromür*. A polymeric form, C₃N₃Br₃, of cyanogen bromide. [B.]—**T. trichloride**. Ger., *Tricyantrichlorür*, *festes Chlorcyan*. A polymeric form, C₃N₃Cl₃, of ordinary cyanogen chloride. [B.]

TRICYANOTRIAMIDE, n. Tri-si²a²n-o-tri²a²m-i²d(id). Ger., *Tricyanotriamid*. Melamine; a polymer, C₃H₃N₃ = (C₃N₃(NH₂)₃)₃, of cyanamide. [B.]

TRIDECAIOIC ACID, **TRIDECYLIC ACID**, n's. Tri-dek-a²-o-i²k, -de²s-i²l²k. A crystalline monobasic acid, C₁₃H₂₆O₂. [B, 4.]

TRIDENTATE, adj. Tri/de²nt-at. From *tres*, three, and *dens*, a tooth. Three-toothed. [a, 35.]

TRIDÉROATOLYDOME (Fr.), n. Tre-da-ro-a²t-lo-dem. Of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, a rare variety of triple monster presenting features of the derodidymus and of the atolymus. [a, 34.]

TRIDESMIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri(tri²)-de²s(de²s)¹/m²s. Fr., t. 1. A genus of the *Euphorbiaceae*, referred by some to *Croton*. 2. The genus *Cratogeomys*. The *Tridesmea*, or *Tridesminea*, are a section of the *Desmodium*. [a, 35.]—**T. hispid**. A species of *T.* (1st def.) found in southern China; a low shrub the root of which is used as a tonic. [a, 35.]

TRIDIGITATE, adj. Tri-di²g²/t-at. Lat., *tridigitatus* (from *tres*, three, and *digitus*, a finger). Fr., *tridigité*, *dreifingrig*, *dreifingert*. 1. Having three fingers. 2. Thrice digitate; digitately trifoliate, as in the common clover-leaf. [a, 35.]

TRIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri²d²/m(u²m)-u²s(u²s). Gr., *τρίδυμος*. See TRIPLET.

TRIEB (Ger.), n. Treb. See NISUS and TURION.—Gipfelt's, *Jahrest'e*. See INNOVATIONS.—**T'lager**. Of Link, the thallus of lichens and *Algae*. [a, 35.]

TRIEFAUGE (Ger.), n. Tref/a²s-u²g-e². Blear-eye. See BLEPHARITIS *intermarginalis*.

TRIEFAUGIG (Ger.), adj. Tref/oig-i²g. See BLEAR-EYED.

TRIEFAUGIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Tref/oig-i²g-ig-keit. See BLEAREDNESS.

TRIELCON (Lat.), n. n. Tri(tri²)-elk/o²n. From *trēs*, three, and *elkēre*, to draw. In old surgery, a forceps with three branches, for extracting balls, etc. [L, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

TRIENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri(tri²)-e²n(e²n²)-se²f(ke²f²)-a²l(a²l)-u²s(u²s). From *trēs*, three, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a genus of otocephalic monsters devoid of three of the principal cephalic parts, the buccal, nasal, and ocular. [a, 34.]

TRIENNAL, adj. Tri-e²n²/i²-l. Lat., *triennus* (from *tres*, three, and *annus*, a year). Fr., *triennal*, *trisanuel*. Lasting three years. [a, 35.]

TRIENTALIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri(tri²)-e²nt-al(a²l)¹/s. From *triens*, a third part. Fr., *trientale*. Ger., *Trientale*. Chickweed-wintergreen; a genus of the *Primulaceae*. [a, 35.]—**T. americana**. Black wintergreen-chickweed, star-flower; common in rocky woods in North America. [a, 35.]—**T. europaea**. Fr., *trientale d'Europe*, *pirolle*. European chickweed-wintergreen. The herb is astringent and the root emetic. [a, 35.]

TRIEHYL, n. Tri-e²th²/l. The chemical group (C₃H₅)₃. [a, 38.]—**T'azonium**. A univalent radical, (C₃H₅)₃NH₂ = NH₂⁺; N⁺; (C₃H₅)₃, containing three molecules of ethyl substituted in hydrazine. [B.]—**T'benzene**. A 3-molecule ethyl substitution compound, C₃H₅(C₂H₅)₃ = C₃H₅H₉, of benzene. [B, 4.]—**T'bismuthine**. See BISMUTH².—**T'börine**. A liquid, B(C₃H₅)₃, having a penetrating and highly irritant odor and taking fire spontaneously in the air.—**T'carbinal**. See under HEPTYL ALCOHOL.—**T. hydrin**. See TRIETHYLIN.—**T'methane**. See under HEPTANE.—**T'methyl**. See under HEPTYL.—**T'methylphosphonium**. A radical, P(C₃H₅)₃. CH₃. [B.]—**T'phosphine**. See TERTIARY ETHYLPHOSPHINE.—**T. phosphinamine**. A substance, SCN(C₃H₅)₃P(C₃H₅)₃, occurring as tabular crystals. It is isomorphous with thiosinamine. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**T. propenyl ether**. See TRIETHYLIN.—**T. pseudocyanurate**. See ETHYL isocyanurate.—**T'siliccol**. See SILICOHEPTYL ALCOHOL.—**T'sillicolate**. A salt or substitution compound of silicoheptyl alcohol. [B, 4.]—**T'silicomethane hydride**. See SILICOHEPTANE.—**T'silicoyl**. See SILICOHEPTYL.—**T'stibine**. A colorless, spontaneously inflammable liquid, Sb(C₃H₅)₃, of garlicky odor. [B.]—**T'sulphine**. A univalent radical, (C₃H₅)₃S—, [B.]—**T'turea**. See under ETHYLUREA.—**T'tvinylammonium**. A univalent radical, (C₃H₅)₃N≡N-CH₂.CH₃. [B, 4.]

TRIEHYLAMINE, n. Tri-e²th²-i²a²m-en. A substance, N(C₃H₅)₃ = NC₃H₅, isomeric with hexylamine; alkaline, of an oily consistence, and of an agreeable odor. [B.]—**T. hydrochloride**.

A substance, N(C₃H₅)₃.HCl, forming feathery laminar crystals. [B.]—**T. sulphate**. The compound [N(C₃H₅)₃]₂H₂SO₄. [B.]

TRIEHYLARSINE, n. Tri-e²th²-i²a²rs-en. A colorless liquid, As(C₃H₅)₃. [B.]—**T. bromide**, **T. dibromide**. A deliquescent crystalline body, As(C₃H₅)₃Br₂. [B.]—**T. diiodide**, **T. iodide**. A yellow solid, As(C₃H₅)₃I₂. [B.]—**T. oxide**. A yellow, oily liquid, As(C₃H₅)₃O, of a disagreeable odor. [B.]—**T. sulphide**. A body, As(C₃H₅)₃S, occurring as prismatic crystals. [B.]

TRIEHYLENE, n. Tri-e²th²/l-en. A radical, (C₃H₅)₃ = C₃H₁₂. [B.]—**T. alcoh**. A liquid, C₃H₅: O₂; (C₃H₅OH)₃ = C₃H₁₂O₂. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—**T. diamine**. An oily liquid, (C₃H₅)₃N₂ = B⁺: (C₃H₅)₃: N⁻. [B, 4.]—**T. dioxyhydrate**. See *T. alcohol*.

TRIEHYLIC, adj. Tri-e²th²-i²l²k. Containing or derived from three molecules of ethyl. [B.]

TRIEHYLIDENE, n. Tri-e²th²-i²l²-den. A polymeric form, (C₃H₅)₃, of ethylidene. [B.]—**T. oxide**, **T. trioxide**. See PARALDEHYDE.

TRIEHYLIN, n. Tri-e²th²/l-i²n. Ger., *Triäthylin*. A liquid, C₃H₅(OC₃H₅)₃ = C₃H₂₀O₃, of pleasant smell. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

TRIEHYLOSANILINE, n. Tri-e²th²-i²-roz-a²n²/i²-en. A substance, C₃H₅(C₆H₅)₃N₂, obtained by heating rosaniline or its salts with ethyl iodide and alcohol. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**T. hydrochloride**. The salt of a commonly known base, which it occurs as a semicrystalline, golden-yellow mass. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**T. hydriodide**. A salt, C₃H₅(C₆H₅)₃N₂HI, forming one of the colors known as Hofmann's violet. [B, 49.]

TRIFACIAL, adj. Tri-fa²/s-i²-l. From *tres*, three, and *facies*, the face. Fr., t. 1. Triple and pertaining to the face. 2. Pertaining to or affecting the t. nerve. [a, 48.]

TRIFARIOUS, adj. Tri-fa²/i²-u²s. Gr., *τρίφασιος*. In three vertical rows. [a, 35.]

TRIFÉMORO-ROTULIEN (Fr.), n. Tre-fa-mo-ro-to-*tu*²-le-a²n². See TRICEPS *cruris*.

TRIFID, adj. Tri/fi²d. Lat., *trifidus* (from *tres*, three, and *findere*, to cleave). Ger., *dreispaltig*. Three-cleft. [a, 35.]

TRIFLUORIDE, n. Tri-flu²/o-i²-d(id). A fluorine compound analogous to a trichloride (q. v.). [B, 49.]

TRIFOLIATE, adj. Tri-fol²/i²-at. Lat., *trifoliatus* (from *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *trifolié*. Ger., *dreiblättrig*. 1. Possessing three leaves. 2. Trifoliate. The *Trifoliatae* are a section of the *Leguminosae*. [a, 35.]

TRIFOLIOLATE, adj. Tri-fol²/i²-ol-at. Lat., *trifoliolatus* (from *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *trifoliolé*. Ger., *dreiblättrig*. Of a compound leaf, having three leaflets. [a, 35.]

TRIFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri(tri²)-fol(fol)²/i²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *τρίφυλλον*, *τρίφυλλον*. Fr., *trèfle*, *tremaïne*, *triole* (1st def.). Ger., *Klee* (1st def.). 1. Clover, trefoil; a genus of leguminous herbs. The *Trifoliceae* (Fr., *trifoliées*) are a tribe of the *Papilionaceae*. [a, 35.] 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *Folia trifolii fibrini*.—*Essentia trifolii fibrini*. See *Tinctura trifolii fibrini*.—*Extractum trifolii aquaticum* (Belg. Ph., 1854, Finn. Ph.) (see fibrini [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]). Fr., *extrait de trèfle d'eau* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bitterkleeextrakt*. A thick (soft [Fr. Cod.]) aqueous extract made from the leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata*. Most of the ph's direct the use of warm or boiling water to extract the drug. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Folia trifolii fibrini* (Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.). Fr., *ményanthe (ou trèfle d'eau)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *trébol acudico* [Sp. Ph.]. The leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Tinctura trifolii fibrini*. A tincture made by treating *Menyanthes trifoliata* with four or six times as much alcohol for six days, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

T. acetosum. See *Oxalis acetosella*.—**T. agrarium**. Fr., *trèfle houblon (ou jaune)*, *minette dorée*, *trance*. Ger., *Hopfenklee*. Hop- (or yellow, or golden) clover of Europe, western Asia, and New England; a fodder herb. [a, 35.]—**T. alpestre**. **T. alpinum**. Fr., *trèfle des Alpes*, *reglisse de montagne (ou des Alpes)*. Ger., *Alpenklee*. Mountain-licorice; found in Europe and western Asia. The sweet juiced root is used like licorice. [a, 35.]—**T. amarum**. **T. anticserbicum**. **T. aquaticum**. See *MENYANTHES trifoliata*.—**T. arvense**. Fr., *trèfle des champs*, *herbe à vache*, *patte de lièvre*, *minots*, *mignonnet (blanc)*, *piéd de lièvre (ou de lion)*. Ger., *Ackerklee*, *Hasenpfüthen*. Haré's-foot clover (or trefoil) of Europe, rabbit-foot of North America, stone-clover, the *λαγώπους* of Dioscorides. The entire plant, formerly official as *herba et flores lagopi* (see *lagopodis*), is now used as a domestic remedy for diarrhoea and dysentery. It was formerly recommended in Asiatic cholera. [a, 35.]—**T. bituminosum**. See *FORALIA bituminosa*.—**T. ceruleum**. See *MELILOTUS carulea*.—**T. cervinum**. See *EUPATORIUM cannabinum*.—**T. coniculatum**. See *LOTUS corniculatus*.—**T. creticum**. See *TRIGONELLA fœnum græcum*.—**T. dentatum**. See *MELILOTUS dentata*.—**T. fibrinum**. 1. See *MENYANTHES trifoliata*. 2. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., see *Folia trifolii fibrini*.—**T. fragiferum**. Fr., *trèfle capiton (ou fraise)* [2d def.]. Ger., *Blasenklee*, *Erdbærklee* [3d def.]. 1. See *FRAGARIA vesca*. 2. Strawberry (or strawberry-headed) clover; a perennial clover of Europe, northern Africa, and middle and northern Asia. [a, 35.]—**T. hepaticum**. See *ANEMONE hepatica*.—**T. hydropicum**. See *MENYANTHES trifoliata*.—**T. incarnatum**. Fr., *farouche*, *lupinette*, *trèfle incarnat*, *flour de chair*. Ger., *Blutklee*, *Incarnatklee*. Carnation-clover, crimson (or Italian) clover (or trefoil); a European species recommended as a valuable plant for hay. [a, 35.]—**T. medium**. Cow-grass, red zigzag clover of Europe and northern and middle Asia; a perennial species. [a, 35.]—**T. mellilotum**, **T. odoratum**. See *MELILOTUS officinalis*.—**T. minus**. 1. See *Oxalis acetosella*. 2. A variety of *T. procumbens*. [a, 35.]—**T. ochroleucum**. Sulphur-clover, pale-yellow clover; a native of middle and southern Europe and western Asia, much cultivated in upper Italy. [a, 35.]—**T. odoratum**. See MELI-

TRIODOPHENOL, n. $\text{Tri-1''-o}^2\text{-d-o-fe}^2\text{-n}^0\text{'o}^2$. Ger., *Trijodphenol*. The compound $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{I}_3\text{OH}$. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

TRIODOSALICYLIC ACID, n. $\text{Tri-1''-o}^2\text{-d-o-sa}^1\text{-1}^2\text{-s}^1\text{'i}^2\text{'k}$. Fr., *acide triiodosalicylique* (ou *salicylique triiodé*). Ger., *Trijodsalicylsäure*. The compound $\text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{I}_3\text{O}_5$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TRISOBUTYLENE, n. $\text{Tri-i}^2\text{-s-o-bu}^2\text{'i}^2\text{'en}$. The compound $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{24}$. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TRIJUGATE, **TRIJUGOUS**, adj's. $\text{Tri-ju}^2\text{'g-at, -u}^2\text{'s}$. Lat., *trijugatus, trijugus* (from *tres*, three, and *jugum*, a yoke). Fr., *trijugé*. Ger., *dreitpaarig* (2d def.). 1. Of a fruit, having three jugae or ridges. 2. Having three pairs of leaflets. [a, 35.]

TRIJUMEAU (Fr.), n. *Tre-zh'e-mo*. See **TRIPLET** and **Trigeminal NERVE**.

TRILAUIN, n. $\text{Tri-la}^2\text{'r-i}^2\text{'n}$. See **LAURIN**.

TRILLIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Tri-1}^2\text{'i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{'m}^2\text{'m}$. From *tres*, three. Fr., *trillie*. American wood-lily, three-leaved nightshade, wake-robin; a genus of the *Liliaceae*. The *Trillioceae*, or trilliads (of Lindley, an order of the *Dictyogonae*), include genera (*T.*, *Paris*, etc.) referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Medeoleae*. [a, 35.]—**T. cernuum**. 1. Drooping wake-robin (or wood-lily); a North American species. The root is aconitic. 2. Of Torrey and Gray, see *T. pendulum*. [a, 35.]—**T. erectum**. Bath-flower, birthroot, bethe-root, Indian balm, lamb's-quarters. The astringent and emetic root is considered tonic, expectorant, emmenagogue, and alterative, and has been used in diarrhoea, hæmorrhages, and skin diseases and externally in chronic ulcers. [a, 35.]—**T. erythrocarpum**. Smiling wake-robin, painted t. (or wood-lily); found from Canada to Georgia. The root is used like that of *T. erectum*. [a, 35.]—**T. pendulum**. Indian balm; said to be used in menorrhagia. Some identify it with *T. erectum*. [a, 35.]—**T. stylosum**. A species growing in North Carolina and Georgia. Its root has probably the properties of that of *T. erectum*. [a, 35.]

TRILLO (Sp.), n. *Tre-ly'o*. A place in Guadalajara, Spain, where there are hot chalybeate, saline, and sulphurous springs. [a, 14.]

TRILOBATE, **TRILOBED**, adj's. $\text{Tri-lob}^2\text{'at, tri-lob}^2\text{'ad}$. Lat., *trilobatus* (from *treis*, three, and *lobos*, lobe). Fr., *trilobé*. Ger., *dreilappig*. Having three lobes. [a, 35.]

TRILOCULAR, **TRILOCLATE**, adj's. $\text{Tri-lo}^2\text{'k-u}^2\text{'a}^2\text{'r}$, -at. Three-celled. [a, 35.]

TRIMARGARIN, n. $\text{Tri-ma}^2\text{'rg-a}^2\text{'r-i}^2\text{'n}$. Fr., *trimargarine*. Ger., *T*. See under **MARGARIN**.

TRIMELLITIC ACID, n. $\text{Tri-me}^2\text{'l-i}^2\text{'t-i}^2\text{'k}$. Fr., *acide trimellitique* (ou *trimellique*). Ger., *Trimellithsäure*. An acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{O}_4 = \text{C}_6(\text{CO.OH.CO.OH.OH.H})_2$, isomeric with hemimellitic acid and trimelic acid. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TRIMERCURIC, adj. $\text{Tri-mu}^2\text{'r-ku}^2\text{'r-i}^2\text{'k}$. Containing three atoms of bivalent mercury. [B.]—**T.-diamine**. Written, also, *trimercuro-diamine*. Mercury nitride. [B.]

TRIMEROUS, adj. $\text{Tri-m}^2\text{'e-r-u}^2\text{'s}$. Lat., *trimerus* (from *treis*, three, and *μῆρος*, a part). Fr., *trimère*. Consisting of three parts; of a flower, having three members in each circle. [a, 35.]

TRIMESIC ACID, n. $\text{Tri-me}^2\text{'s-i}^2\text{'k}$. Ger., *trimesinsäure*. Fr., *acide trimésique*. An acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{O}_4 = \text{C}_6(\text{CO.OH.H.CO.OH.H.CO.OH.H})_2$, isomeric with trimellitic acid and hemimellitic acid. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TRIMESTRIS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Tri(tri}^2\text{'s-me}^2\text{'st-tri}^2\text{'s}$. From *tres*, three, and *mensis*, a month. Ripening in or lasting for three months. [a, 35.]

TRIMETALLIC, adj. $\text{Tri-me}^2\text{'t-a}^1\text{'i}^2\text{'k}$. From *tres*, three, and *metallum*, a metal. Containing in the molecule three atoms of a metallic element. [B.]

TRIMETAPHOSPHATE, n. $\text{Tri-me}^2\text{'t-a}^2\text{'s-f}^2\text{'o}^2\text{'s-fat}$. A polymeric derivative of a metaphosphate, having the general formulae $\text{R}'''(\text{PO}_3)_3$, $\text{R}'\text{R}''(\text{P}^2\text{O}_3)_3$, and $\text{R}_3(\text{P}^2\text{O}_3)_3$. [B, 3.]

TRIMETHACETIC ACID, n. $\text{Tri-me}^2\text{'t-h-a}^2\text{'s-et(e}^2\text{'t-i}^2\text{'k}$. Pseudovaleric acid. [B.] See under **VALERIC ACID**.

TRIMETHENE, n. $\text{Tri-me}^2\text{'th-en}$. Fr., *triméthène*. Ger., *Trimethen*. A radicle, C_3H_6 , consisting of three molecules of methene. [B, 4.]

TRIMETHYL, n. $\text{Tri-me}^2\text{'th-i}^2\text{'l}$. The chemical group $(\text{CH}_3)_3$.

TRIMETHYLAMINE, n. $\text{Tri-me}^2\text{'th-i}^2\text{'l-a}^2\text{'m-en}$. A tertiary amine of methyl, $\text{N}:(\text{CH}_3)_3 = \text{N}_3\text{C}_3\text{H}_9$, metameric with propylamine; a mobile liquid having a peculiar fishy odor, boiling at about 10° C., and readily inflaming. It occurs naturally in *Arenopodium vulvaria*, *Mercurialis annua*, *Arnica montana*, etc., and in ergot. It is also found in cadavers, rotten fish, and animal liquids (e. g., herring brine), and may be prepared by distillation from various alkaloids and other organic matters. [B.]

TRIMETHYLAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Tri(tri}^2\text{'s-me}^2\text{'th-i}^2\text{'l-u}^2\text{'l-a}^2\text{'m-in-en}^2\text{'m}^2\text{'m}^2\text{'m}$. A 20-per-cent. aqueous solution of trimethylamine [Russ. Ph.]; an 8- or 9-per-cent. solution [Swiss Ph.] of the anhydrous substance. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

TRIMETHYLAMMONIUM, n. $\text{Tri-me}^2\text{'th-i}^2\text{'l-a}^2\text{'m-mon}^2\text{'i}^2\text{'u}^2\text{'m}$. A univalent radicle, $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}^+ = \text{N}^+\text{H} = \text{N}_3\text{C}_3\text{H}_9$. [B.]

TRIMETHYLARSINE, n. $\text{Tri-me}^2\text{'th-i}^2\text{'l-a}^2\text{'s-en}$. A colorless liquid, $\text{As}(\text{CH}_3)_3$. [B.]

TRIMETHYLATED, adj. $\text{Tri-me}^2\text{'th-i}^2\text{'l-at-ed}$. Fr., *triméthylé*. Combined with three molecules of methyl. [a, 38.]

TRIMETHYLENE, n. $\text{Tri-me}^2\text{'th-i}^2\text{'l-en}$. Fr., *triméthylène*. A substance, C_3H_6 , isomeric with propylene, known only in the form of *t. bromide*, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{Br}$, and *t. chloride*, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$, both liquids. [B, 93 (a, 14).]—**T. alcohol**. Primary propylene glycol; a thick liquid, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8(\text{OH})_2$, having a sweet taste. [B, 3 (a, 38).]—

T'disulphonic acid. A dibasic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{S}_2\text{O}_4 = \text{CH}_2(\text{SO}_2\text{H})-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2(\text{SO}_2\text{H})$, isomeric with propylene-disulphonic acid; a yellowish syrupy liquid of strongly acid reaction, which upon dehydration solidifies to form amber-colored acicular crystals; deliquescent in the air and soluble in alcohol and in ether. [A. Monari, "Ann. di chim. medico-farm. e di farmacol.," April-May, 1885, p. 253 (B).]

TRIMETHYLIC, adj. $\text{Tri-me}^2\text{'th-i}^2\text{'l-i}^2\text{'k}$. Containing three molecules of methyl, or derived by substitution from a body consisting of a triple molecule of methyl. [B.]

TRIMETHYLIN, n. $\text{Tri-me}^2\text{'th-i}^2\text{'l-i}^2\text{'n}$. A substance, C_6H_6 , $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{O}_3$, produced by heating methyl alcohol and acrolein with a little acetic acid. [B, 2.]

TRIMETHYLPHOSPHINE, n. $\text{Tri-me}^2\text{'th-i}^2\text{'l-f}^2\text{'o}^2\text{'s'en}$. See under **METHYLPHOSPHINE**.

TRIMETHYLOSANILINE, n. $\text{Tri-me}^2\text{'th-i}^2\text{'l-roz-a}^2\text{'n-i}^2\text{'l-en}$. A substitution product of rosaniline, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{16}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}_3$. [B, 2.]—**T. hydriodide**. The compound $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{16}(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}_3\cdot\text{HI}$. [B.]

TRIMETHYSTIBINE, n. $\text{Tri-me}^2\text{'th-i}^2\text{'l-sti}^2\text{'b'en}$. A stibine, $\text{Sb}(\text{CH}_3)_3$, which occurs both in the free state and in combination as a bivalent radicle. In the former case it is found as a heavy colorless liquid of very unpleasant odor, and taking fire spontaneously on exposure to the air. [B, 4.]

TRIMETHYLXANTHIN, n. $\text{Tri-me}^2\text{'th-i}^2\text{'l-za}^2\text{'nth-i}^2\text{'n}$. A compound of three molecules of methyl and one of xanthin. [A, 319 (a, 34).]

TRIMEZIA (Lat.), n. f. *Tre-me-z'i-a*. A genus of the *Iridaceae*. [a, 35.]—**T. lurida**, **T. martinicensis**. Fr., *trimezie de la Martinique*. A species of tropical America. The root is said to be tonic, astringent, and emmenagogue and the juice sternutatory. [a, 35.]

TRIMOLYBDATE, adj. $\text{Tri-mo}^2\text{'l-i}^2\text{'b-dat}$. A molybdate containing three atoms of molybdenum. [B.]

TRIMORPHINE, n. $\text{Tri-mo}^2\text{'r-i}^2\text{'en}$. A polymer, $\text{C}_{102}\text{H}_{114}\text{N}_6\text{O}_{18}$, of morphine. [B, 2.]

TRIMORPHISM, n. $\text{Tri-mo}^2\text{'r-i}^2\text{'z-m}$. From *treis*, three, and *μῆρῳ*, form. A threefold heterogonism, such as the production, on the same species of plant, of three different kinds (long-styled, mid-styled, and short-styled) of flowers. [a, 35.]

TRIMORPHOUS, adj. $\text{Tri-mo}^2\text{'r-i}^2\text{'u}^2\text{'s}$. Lat., *trimorphous*. Occurring under three forms, exhibiting trimorphism. [a, 35.]

TRIMYRISTIN, n. $\text{Tri-mi}^2\text{'r-a}^2\text{'t-i}^2\text{'n}$. A crystalline substance, $\text{C}_{72}\text{H}_{120}\text{O}_{24}$, found in butter. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

TRINERVATE, **TRINERVED**, adj's. $\text{Tri-nu}^2\text{'v-er-at, tri-nu}^2\text{'v-er-d}$. Lat., *trinervatus, trinervis, trinervis* (from *tres*, three, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *trinervé*. Ger., *dreinervig*. In botany, having three nerves or ribs. [a, 35.]

TRINITRANILINE, n. $\text{Tri-nit-r-a}^2\text{'n-i}^2\text{'l-en}$. Picramide, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{NO}_2)_3 = \text{C}_6(\text{H.N.O}_2.\text{H.N.O}_2.\text{H.N.O}_2)_3$. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

TRINITRANISIC ACID, n. $\text{Tri-nit-r-a}^2\text{'n-i}^2\text{'s-i}^2\text{'k}$. A substitution derivative, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5(\text{NO}_2)_3\text{O}_3$, of anisic acid.

TRINITRANISOL, n. $\text{Tri-nit-r-a}^2\text{'n-i}^2\text{'s-o}^2\text{'l}$. Methyl picrate; a substitution derivative, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5(\text{NO}_2)_3\text{OCH}_3$, of anisol, occurring as yellow tabular crystals. [B, 2; B, 3 (a, 38).]

TRINITRATE, n. Tri-nit-rat . A nitrate containing three molecules of nitryl. [B, 3.]

TRINITRIN, n. $\text{Tri-nit-r-i}^2\text{'n}$. Fr., *trinitrine*. Ger., *T*. See **NITROGLYCERIN**.

TRINITROACETONITRILE, n. $\text{Tri-nit-r-o-a}^2\text{'s-e}^2\text{'t-o-nit-r-i}^2\text{'l}$. A camphor-like crystalline mass, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_6 = \text{C}(\text{NO}_2)_3\text{CN}$. [B, 4.]

TRINITROAMIDOBENZENE, n. $\text{Tri-nit-r-o-a}^2\text{'m-i}^2\text{'d-o-be}^2\text{'nz-en}$. See **TRINITRANILINE**.

TRINITROAZOBENZENE, n. $\text{Tri-nit-r-o-a}^2\text{'z-o-be}^2\text{'nz-en}$. A substance, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_7\text{N}_3\text{O}_6$, known in three isomeric forms: *a-t*, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_7(\text{NO}_2)_3\text{N}_3$, built or sulphur-colored acicular crystals; *β-t*, crystals melting at 180° C.; and *γ-t*, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, deep-red prismatic crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TRINITROBENZOIC ACID, n. $\text{Tri-nit-r-o-be}^2\text{'nz-o-i}^2\text{'k}$. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_8 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NO}_2)_3\text{COOH}$. [B, 2.]

TRINITROCARBOLIC ACID, n. $\text{Tri-nit-r-o-ka}^2\text{'rb-o}^2\text{'l-i}^2\text{'k}$. See **TRINITROPHENOL**.

TRINITROCELLULIN, **TRINITROCELLULOSE**, n's. $\text{Tri-nit-ro-se}^2\text{'l-i}^2\text{'l-i}^2\text{'n, -os}$. Gun-cotton; a substitution compound, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{O}_8(\text{NO}_2)_3$, of cellulose, produced by the prolonged action of concentrated nitric acid with a little sulphuric acid on cotton-wool. It resembles ordinary cotton-wool, is insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in ether, and is inflammable and highly explosive. [B, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9.] Cf. **PYROXYLIN**.

TRINITROCHLOROBENZENE, n. $\text{Tri-nit-r-o-klor-be}^2\text{'nz-en}$. A derivative, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NO}_2)_3\text{Cl}$, of picric acid. [B, 3.]

TRINITROCRESOL, **TRINITROCRESYLIC ACID**, n's. $\text{Tri-nit-r-o-kre}^2\text{'s-o}^2\text{'l, -i}^2\text{'k}$. The compound $\text{C}_7\text{H}_4(\text{NO}_2)_3\text{OH}$. [B.]

TRINITROSTIBYLENE, n. $\text{Tri-nit-r-o-me}^2\text{'s-i}^2\text{'t-i}^2\text{'l-en}$. The compound $\text{C}_6(\text{NO}_2)_3(\text{CH}_3)_3 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_9$. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

TRINITROMETHANE, n. $\text{Tri-nit-r-o-me}^2\text{'th-an}$. See **NITROFORM**.

TRINITRONAPHTHALENE, n. $\text{Tri-nit-r-o-na}^2\text{'p-tha}^2\text{'l-en}$. A substance, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7(\text{NO}_2)_3$, existing in three isomeric forms. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

TRINITRO-ORCIN, n. $\text{Tri-nit-r-o-or}^2\text{'ci-n}$. A substance, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_2(\text{NO}_2)_3(\text{OH})_3 = \text{C}_7\text{H}_2\text{N}_3\text{O}_9$, acting as a dibasic acid, and forming large yellow prismatic crystals. [B, 4.]

TRINITRO-ORNIC ACID, n. Tri-nit/'ro-o-rs-i2'n/i2k. A dibasic crystalline acid, $C_7H_3N_3O_8 = C_7H_2(NO_2)_3O_8$, formed by the action of nitric acid on orcin at a temperature of $-10^\circ C$. [B. 2.]

TRINITROPHENATE, n. Tri-nit/'ro-fe'n/'at. See PICRATE.

TRINITROPHENOL ACID, **TRINITROPHENOL**, n's. Tri-nit/'ro-fe'n/'ik. -fe'n/'ol. A substance, $C_6H_3N_3O_7$, known in three isomeric forms: α -t, or picric acid ($q. v.$); β -t, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_3O_7$, white acicular or laminar crystals; and γ -t, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_3O_7$, white acicular crystals. [B. 3 (a, 38).]

TRINITROPHOROLUCOL, n. Tri-nit/'ro-flor-o-plu2/'kol. A derivative, $C_6(NO_2)_3(OH)_2 = C_6H_2N_3O_9$, of phloroglucin, crystallizing from hot water as yellow prismatic crystals containing a molecule of water, becoming anhydrous at 100° , beginning to sublime at 130° , melting at $158^\circ C$, and exploding at a higher temperature. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4.]

TRINITRORESORCIN, **TRINITRORESORCINOL**, n's. Tri-nit/'ro-re2-z-o-rs/'sin. -o-rs/'sin-o'l. See STYPHENIC ACID.

TRINITROTOLUENE, n. Tri-nit/'ro-to'l-u2/'en. A substance, $C_7H_5(NO_2)_3$, known in three isomeric forms: α -t, $C_7H_4(NO_2)_3$, H_2NO_2 , H_2CH_3 , tabular or acicular crystals of a golden color; β -t, transparent prismatic or white tabular or acicular crystals; and γ -t, yellowish crystals. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4.]

TRINITY SPRINGS, n. Tri-ni2/'t-i2. A place in Martin County, Indiana, where there are sulphurous springs. [a. 14.]

TRINKEUR (Ger.), n. Tri-ni2/'n-k/'kur. A course of treatment by drinking mineral waters.

TRINKEN (Ger.), n. Tri-ni2/'n-k/'en. See DRINK.—Heis2't'. See THERMOPOLIA.

TRIOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri-(tri2)-o-(o2)-se2f/(ke2f/a2l-(a2l)-u2s(u2s)). From *tripes*, three, and *kephala*, the head. Of I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, triencephalus. [a. 34.]

TRIOCIOSUS, **TRIOCIOSUS**, adj's. Tri-es2'u2s. -oik'u2s. Lat., *trioeios*, *trioeios* (from *tripes*, three, and *oikos*, a house). Fr., *trioique*. Ger., *dreihüsig*. Having staminate, pistillate, and perfect flowers on three distinct individuals. The *Triocia* of Linnæus are an order of the class *Polygama* so characterized. [a. 35.]

TRIOLEIN, n. Tri-o'l-e2/'i2n. See OLEIN.

TRIONAL, n. Tri-o2/'n-l. A substance, $C_6H_5 > C < SO_2 \cdot C_2H_5 = C_6H_5SO_2C_2H_5$, occurring as shining tabular or foliate crystals; a hypnotic. [B. 370 (a, 38).]

TRIOPODYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri-(tri2)-op-o2-d/(2m(u2m)-u2s(u2s)). From *tripes*, three, *ops*, the face, and *didymos*, double. A monster with a single head, but three faces. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

TRIOCHIS (Lat.), n. m. Tri-(tri2)-o-rk/(o2rch2)/i2s. Gen., *-orch'ios*, *-orch'eos*. From *tripes*, three, and *chys*, a testicle. Ger., *Dreihödiger*. An individual having three testicles. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

—*T. alba odorata*. The *Spiranthes autumnalis*. [a. 35.]

TRIOSTEUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri-(tri2)-o-st/(e2-u2m(u2m)). From *tripes*, three, and *ostium*, a bone. Fr., *trioistée*. Ger., *Dreikern*. A genus of the *Caprifoliaceæ*. The *Triosteum* are a subtribe of the *Lonicereæ*. [a. 35.]—*T. angustifolium*. Horse-gentian; found in the southern United States. The root is used like that of *T. perfoliatum*. [a. 35.]—*T. perfoliatum*. Fr., *ipécacuanha de Virginie*. Ger., *durchwachsenblättriger Dreikern*. Wild pease, horse-gentian, fever-root, feverwort; a North American herb. The yellowish or brownish root, *radix triostei*, has a bitter, nauseous taste and a sickening odor, and is cathartic and emetic. [a. 35.]

TRIOVULATE, adj. Tri-o2-v/'ul-at. Lat., *triovulata* (from *tres*, three, and *ovulum*, an ovule). Having three ovules. [a. 35.]

TRIOXIDE, n. Tri-o2-x/'i2d-id. An oxygen compound analogous to a trichloride ($q. v.$). [B.]

TRIOXINDOL, n. Tri-o2-x/'i2nd-o'l. See ISATIC ACID.

TRIOXYADIPIC ACID, n. Tri-o2-x-i2-a2-d-i2p/'i2k. See under HYDROXYADIPIC ACID.

TRIOXYBENZENE, n. Tri-o2-x-i2-be2-nz-o2/'i2k. See TRIHYDROXYBENZENE.

TRIOXYBENZOIC ACID, n. Tri-o2-x-i2-be2-nz-o2/'i2k. See TRIHYDROXYBENZOIC ACID.

TRIOXYCHLORIC ACID, n. Tri-o2-x-i2-klor/'i2k. Of Kämmerer, chloric acid. [B. 2.]

TRIOXYNAPHTHALENE, n. Tri-o2-x-i2-na2f/'tha2l-en. See under OXYNAPHTHOL.

TRIPALMITIN, n. Tri-pa2l/'mi2t-i2n. Fr., *tripalmitine*. Ger., *T. Palmitin*. $C_51H_{103}(C_{17}H_{35}O_2)_3$, occurring as pearly laminar crystals; a constituent of nearly all the animal and vegetable fats. [B. 4.]

TRIPARTITE, adj. Tri-pa2r/'ti2. Lat., *tripartitus* (from *tres*, three, and *partiri*, to divide). Fr., *tripartit*. Ger., *dreitheilig*. Divided to (or nearly to) the base into three divisions. [a. 35.]

TRIBE DE ROCHE (Fr.), n. Trep d'rosh. Rock-tripe; a name given to *Arctia nictitans*, a noctuid moth, the larvae of the genera *Glyphora* and *Umbilicaria*, especially the latter. They are much used as food, but contain a bitter principle which often causes diarrhoea. [a. 35.]

TRIPES (Lat.), adj. Tri-(tri2)/pez(pas). Gen., *trip'edis*. Fr., *trépié*. Ger., *dreifüssig*. Three-footed. [A. 312 (a, 48).]

TRIPETALOID, adj. Tri-pe2t-a2l-o2'id. From *tripes*, three, *petalon*, a leaf, and *eidōs*, resemblance. Consisting of or containing three petaloid parts. The *Tripetaloideæ* of Linnæus are an order of plants, comprising *Calamus*, *Alisma*, *Sagittaria*, etc. [a. 35.]

TRIPETALOUS, adj. Tri-pe2t-a2l-u2s. Having three petals.

TRIPHARMACUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri-(tri2)-fa2rm/a2k(a2l)-u2m(u2m). From *tripes*, three, and *pharmacum*, a drug. Fr., *tripharmaque*. A medicine composed of three ingredients. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

TRIPHENOL, n. Tri-fe2'n/'o2l. See TRIHYDROXYBENZENE.

TRIPHENYL, n. Tri-fe2'n/'i2l. The chemical group $(C_6H_5)_3$. [a. 38.]—*Trosaniline*. The compound $C_9H_7N_3 = C_{10}H_{11}(C_6H_5)_2N_3$. It constitutes *bleu de Lyon*, and probably also diphenylamine blue. [B. 2.]

TRIPHYLLOUS, adj. Tri-fi2l/'u2s. Three-leaved; of a corolla, tripetalous; of a calyx, trisepalous. [a. 35.]

TRIPINNATE, adj. Tri-pi2'n/'at. Lat., *tripinnatus* (from *tres*, three, and *pinna*, a feather). Fr., *tripinné*. Thrice pinnate (said of compound leaves in which the secondary pinnae are themselves pinnate). [a. 35.]

TRIPINNATIFID, adj. Tri-pi2'n-a2t/'i2-fi2d. Lat., *tripinnatifidus* (from *tres*, three, *pinna*, a feather, and *fendere*, to split). Fr., *tripinnatifide*. Ger., *dreifederspaltig*. Thrice pinnatifid. [a. 35.]

TRIPINNATISECT, adj. Tri-pi2'n-a2t/'i2-se2kt. Lat., *tripinnatisectus* (from *tres*, three, *pinna*, a feather, and *secare*, to cut). 1. Divided to the base in a tripinnate manner. 2. Tripinnate. [a. 35.]

TRIPLET, n. Tri2p/'le2t. Lat., *tergeminus*, *trigeminus*. Fr., *trijumeau*. Ger., *Drilling*, *Drillingsfrucht*. One of three born as the result of one gestation. [a. 48.]

TRIPLOIDES INSTRUMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri2p-lo(2)-i2d(ed)ez/as(2)-in-stru2(stru)-me2nt'u2m(u2m). From *τρίπλος*, triple, and *eidōs*, resemblance. Fr., *triploïde*. A three-pronged instrument formerly used for raising depressed fragments of the skull in trephining. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

TRIPLOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri2p-'lopi2-a2s. From *τρίπλος*, triple, and *ὤψ*, the eye. Fr., *triplopie*. The simultaneous formation of three visual images of an object. [a. 18.]

TRIPLUMBIC, adj. Tri-plu2'mb/i2k. Containing three atoms of lead in the molecule. [B.]

TRIPMADAM, n. Tri2p-'ma2d-'m. Ger., *T*. See *SEDUM reflexum*.

TRIPOD, n. Tri2p-'o2d. Gr., *τρίπους* (from *τρίς*, three, and *πούς*, the foot). Lat., *tripus*. Fr., *trépié*. Ger., *Dreifuss*. A support having three legs. [L.]—*Vital t*. The brain, heart, and lungs, so called as being the main supports of vitality. [a. 48.]

TRIPOLITH, n. Tri2p-'o2l-i2th. From *τρίς*, three, and *λίθος*, a stone. An artificial mixture of gypsum, magnesium sulphate, and powdered cork, used as a material for splints. ["Lancet," 1881, ii, p. 120 (a, 34).]

TRIPPER (Ger.), n. Tri2p-'pe2r. See GONORRHEA.—*Fuhrmannst'*. See GONORRHEA.—*Nacht'*. See GONORRHEA.—*Splittischer T*. See GONORRHOEPHILIS.—*Thode*. See EPIDIDYMITIS.—*T'*. *hodenentzündung*. See GONORRHOECITIS.—*T'*. *nebenhodenentzündung*. Gonorrhoeal epididymitis.

TRIPROPYLAMINE, n. Tri-pro2-pi2l/a2m-en. A tertiary amine of propyl, $N(C_3H_7)_3$, not yet obtained in the pure state. [B.]

TRIPROPYLARSINE, n. Tri-pro2-pi2l-a2rs'en. A body, $As(C_3H_7)_3$, having a very disagreeable odor. [B. 3.]

TRIPSINE (Fr.), n. Trep-sen. See TRYPsin.

TRIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tri2p-(s)trips/i2s. Gen., *trips'eos* (-is). Gr., *τρίψις* (from *τρίβω*, to rub). See COMMUNION.

TRIPTEOUS, adj. Tri2p-'te2r-u2s. From *τρίς*, three, and *πτερόν*, a wing. Having three wings or alae. [a. 35.]

TRIPTEOKORIA (Lat.), n. f. Tri2p-(o2)-kor2k(o2r)'i2-a2s. From *τρίς*, three, *πτέρον*, to fall, and *κόρη*, the pupil. That condition of the iris in which there are three distinct and separate pupils. [F.]

TRIPUDIATIO (Lat.), n. f. Tri-(tri2)-pu2d(pu2d)-i2-a(a2)'shi2-(ti2)-o. Gen., -on'is. From *tripudare*, to dance. Ger., *Tanzwuth*. See CHOREA (2d def.).—*T'*. *spastica*. See EPIDEMIC CHOREA.

TRIPUS (Lat.), n. m. Tri-(tri2)/pu2s(pus). Gen., *trip'odis*. Gr., *τρίπους* (from *τρίς*, three, and *πούς*, the foot). See TRIPOD.—*T. cæliacus*, *T. Halleri*. The three branches of the collic artery. [L. 31.]

TRIQUE-MADAME (Fr.), n. Trek-ma2-da2'm. The *Sedum album* and *Sedum acre*. [a. 35.]

TRIQUETROUS, adj. Tri-kwe2t-'ru2s. Lat., *triqueter*, *triquetrus* (from *tres*, three). Fr., *triquètre*. Ger., *dreiseitig*, *dreischneitig*, *dreikantig*. Having three salient angles; triangular-prismatic. [a. 35.]

TRIQUETRUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri-(tri2)-kwe2t/'ru2m(ru2m). The cuneiform bone of the hand. [L.]

TRIQUINOYL, n. Tri-kwi2'n-'o2i2l. See BENZOTRIQUINONE.

TRIRICINOLEIN, n. Tri-ri2's-i2n-o2l-e2-i2n. See RICINOLEIN.

TRISALT, n. Tri-sa2'l't. Fr., *trisel*. A salt containing three times as much base as acid. [L. 41, 49 (a, 14).]

TRISCAPULO-HUMERO-OLECRANIAN (Fr.), n. Tre-ska2-pu2-lo-u2-ma-ro-o-la-kra2-ne-a2n2. See *TRICEPS EXTENSOR cubiti*.

TRISECTED, adj. Tri-se2kt/'ad2d. Lat., *trisectus* (from *tres*, three, and *secare*, to cut). Ger., *dreischneitig*. Of a leaf, divided into three portions by incisions reaching to the midrib or base. [a. 35.]

TRISELENIDE, n. Tri-se2l'e2n-i2d(i2d). Fr., *triséleniure*. A selenium compound analogous to a trichloride ($q. v.$). [B.]

TRISERIAL, **TRISERIAL**, adj's. Tri-ser'i2-'l, -at. Lat., *triserialis*, *triserialis* (from *tres*, three, and *series*, a row). Arranged in three horizontal rows. [a. 35.]

TRISEPALOUS, adj. Tri-se2-pa2'l-u2s. From *tres*, three, and *sepalum*, a sepal. Composed of three sepals. [a. 35.]

TRISSETUM (Lat.), n. n. Tri-(tri2)-se2t(sat)-u2m(u2m). From *tres*, three, and *setum*, a bristle. Fr., *triséte*. A genus of grasses closely related to *Avena*. [a. 35.]—*T. havesceens*. Fr., *avenette blonde*.

petit fromental, avoine blonde. Ger., *Goldhafer, gelber Weizenhafer.* Yellow oat (-grass), having small yellow flowers, found in Europe, northern Asia, and North America. [B. 19, 173; a, 35.]

TRISILICIC ACID, n. $\text{Tri-si}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-}^2\text{k}$. An acid containing three atoms of silicon. Although the salts (called *trisilicates*) of several of these acids exist, the acids themselves, $8\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_4\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{10}$, $8\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_5\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{11}$, and $8\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_6\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{12}$, have not been isolated. [B. 3.]

TRISMOID, n. $\text{Tri-s}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-oid}$. From *τρισμός*, trismus, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Of Sims, a chronic form of trismus nascentium attributed to depression of the occipital bone during labor. [Hartigan, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 8, 1886, p. 16.] Cf. *White LOCK-JAW*.

TRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Tri-s}^2\text{-mu}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-mu}^2\text{-s}$ (mu⁴). Gr., *τρισμός* (from *τρις*, to gnash). Fr., *trisme, mal de mâchoire*. Ger., *T., Klemme, Kieferklemme, Maulklemme, Mundklemme, Zähnerknirschchen*. Locked jaw, lock-jaw; tonic spasm of the muscles that close the jaws. [E.]-**T. capistratus**. Fr., *brédissure*. An impossibility of separating the jaws, in consequence of adhesion of the internal surface of the cheeks to the gums, following ulceration of those parts. [a, 34.]-**T. eanthialis maxillaris**. See *GNATHALGIA*.-**T. cynicus**. See *RISUS sardonius*.-**T. dolorificus**. Tic douloureux. [L, 128.]-**T. maxillaris**. See *GNATHALGIA*.-**T. nascentium**, **T. neonatorum**. Fr., *sarrété, mal de sept jours*. Nine-day fits; tetanus affecting infants, usually within the first two weeks of life. It begins with *t.*, and that remains one of the most prominent symptoms. [a, 34.]-**T. of cerebral origin** [Lépine]. See *Masticatory MONOSPASM*.-**T. sardonius**. See *RISUS sardonius*.-**T. uteri**. See *TETANUS uteri*.

TRISPLANCHNIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tri-tri}^2\text{-spla}^2\text{-n}^2\text{k}(\text{spla}^2\text{-n}^2\text{ch}^2\text{-})$ -ni²-a². From *tri-s*, three, and *πλάνχνη*, the viscera. Fr., *tri-splanchnie*. Of Pinel, see *Asiatic CHOLERA*.

TRISPLANCHNIC, adj. $\text{Tri-spla}^2\text{-n}^2\text{k}/\text{ni}^2\text{k}$. Pertaining to the contents of the three great body-cavities. The nerve is the sympathetic. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

TRISTACHYOUS, adj. $\text{Tri-sta}^2\text{k}/\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. From *τρεῖς*, three, and *στάχυς*, an ear of corn. Having three spikes. [a, 35.]

TRISTEARIN, n. $\text{Tri-ste}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-n}$. Ger., *T. Stearin, C₁₈H₃₆O₂ (C₁₈H₃₄O₂)_n*, occurring as scaly crystals of pearly lustre; a constituent of most of the animal fats. [B. 3 (a, 38); B. 4.]

TRISTICHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tri-tri}^2\text{-ti}^2\text{-sh}^2(\text{ch}^2\text{-ti}^2\text{-})$ -i²-a²(s)/si²s. Gen., -as/eos (-is). From *τριστιχία*, a triple row. Of Cornaz, a form of congenital distichiasis in which there are three rows of cilia. ["Ann. d'ocul.," xxvii (R).]

TRISTICHIOUS, adj. $\text{Tri-s}^2\text{-ti}^2\text{k}-\text{u}^2\text{s}$. Arranged in three vertical rows. [a, 35.]

TRISTIGMATIC, adj. $\text{Tri-sti}^2\text{-g}^2\text{-ma}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. From *τρεῖς*, three, and *στίγμα* (see *STIGMA*). Having three stigmata. [a, 35.]

TRISTIMANIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tri-sti}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-ma}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *tristis*, sad, and *mania*, madness. Of Rush, melancholia. [D, 36.]

TRISTIS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Tri-sti}^2\text{-i}^2\text{s}$. In botany, of a dull color. [a, 35.]

TRISUBSTITUTED, adj. $\text{Tri-su}^2\text{-b}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-t}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-d}$. Having three elements replaced by equivalent elements. [B.]

TRISULCATE, adj. $\text{Tri-su}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-t}$. From *tres*, three, and *sulcus*, a furrow. Having three grooves. [a, 35.]

TRISULFURETUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Tri-tri}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-ul}^2\text{-f}^2(\text{su}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-f}^2)-\text{u}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-t}^2(\text{at})/\text{u}^2\text{-m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{-m})$. See *TRISULPHIDE*.-**T. potassicum**. See *POTASSA sulfurata* (1st def.).-**T. sodium**. See *SODIUM trisulphide*.

TRISULPHATE, n. $\text{Tri-su}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-f}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-t}$. See *TERSULPHATE*.

TRISULPHIDE, n. $\text{Tri-su}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-f}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-d}(\text{id})$. A sulphur compound analogous to a trichloride (q. v.). [B.]

TRISULPHURETUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Tri-tri}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-ul}^2\text{-f}^2(\text{su}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-f}^2)-\text{u}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-t}^2(\text{at})/\text{u}^2\text{-m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{-m})$. See *TRISULPHIDE*.-**T. kalium**. See *POTASSA sulfurata* (1st def.).-**T. kalium ad usum externum**. See *POTASSA sulfurata* (2d def.).

TRITAEOPHYA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tri-t}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-h}^2\text{-y}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *τρεῖς*, of the third day, and *δύειν*, to produce. Written also *tritoeophyia* and *tritoeophia*. Fr., *tritoeophyie*. See *TERTIAN FEVER*.-**T. americana**. Of Sauvages, the pernicious malarial fever of immigrants to Spanish America. [a, 34.]-**T. carotica**. See *FEBRIS tertiana lethargica*.-**T. causus**. See *ARDENT FEVER*.-**T. deceptiva**. See *INTERMITTENT FEVER*.-**T. hepatalgica**. See *FEBRIS quartana hepatica*.-**T. humerosa**. See *AMPEMERINA syncoptalis*.-**T. clodes**. See *SQUATING FEVER* (1st def.).-**T. lactea**. See *FEBRIS lactea*.-**T. leipryia**. See *AMPEMERINA phricodes*.-**T. maligna**. Of Lauter, see *PERNICIOUS malarial FEVER*.-**T. semitertiana**. See *AMPEMERINA semiquartana*.-**T. simplex**. See *T. splenialgica*. See *FEBRIS quartana splenica*.-**T. syncoptalis**. See *AMPEMERINA syncoptalis*.-**T. typhodes**. Of Mangetus, see *TYPHUS FEVER*.-**T. vratislaviensis**. See *Breslau FEVER*.

TRITEUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Tri-t}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-s}$ (u⁴s). Gr., *τρεῖς*. See *TERTIAN FEVER*.

TRITELLURIDE, n. $\text{Tri-tri}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-d}(\text{id})$. A tellurium compound analogous to a trichloride (q. v.). [B.]

TRITERNATE, adj. $\text{Tri-tri}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-at}$. *Lat., triternatus* (from *ter*, three, and *terni*, three each). Fr., *triterné*. Ger., *dreifach-dreizählig*. Thrice ternate, ternate with each of the divisions itself triply divided. [a, 35.]

TRITHIONIC ACID, n. $\text{Tri-thi}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. An unstable dibasic acid, $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_6$, known only in aqueous solution. [B.]

TRITICEO-GLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Tri-t}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-c}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-g}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-s}$ (u⁴s). From *triticeum*, wheat, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. An anomalous muscle arising from the arytenoid cartilage and inserted into the side of the tongue. [L, 332.]

TRITICEUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Tri-t}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-c}^2\text{-e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-s}$ (u⁴s). From *triticeum*, wheat. Fr., *triticié*. Pertaining to wheat, resembling a grain of wheat. [B. 38 (a, 14).]

TRITICIN, n. $\text{Tri-t}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-c}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-n}$. Fr., *triticine*. Ger., *T. 1*. An amorphous and tasteless substance $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$ (or $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_{10}$), found in *Triticum repens*. [B. 3; B. 270 (a, 38).] 2. See *GLUTEN*.

TRITICINA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tri-t}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-c}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-n}^2\text{-in}^2\text{-en}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *triticeum*, wheat. See *Boiled FLOUR*.

TRITICUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Tri-t}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-c}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-m}$ (u⁴m). From *terere*, to rub. Fr., *froment* (1st def.), *blé* (1st def.), (*rhizome* de) *chénopode officinal* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.), *petit chénopode (rhizome)* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Weizen* (1st def.), *Queckenwurz* (2d def.). 1. Wheat; a genus of gramineous herbs of the *Hordeae*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome of *T. repens*. [a, 35.]-**Amylum tritici**. See *Wheat STARCH*.-**Decoctum furfuris tritici**. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of wheat bran in 36 parts of water till reduced to 28 parts, and after it has cooled and settled, straining the liquid. [B. 119 (a, 14).]-**Extractum tritici fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de chénopode*. Ger., *füssiges Queckenextrakt*. A preparation made by exhausting t. (2d def.) in a percolator with boiling water, evaporating to 80 c. c., shaking up with 20 c. c. of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.820, filtering after forty-eight hours, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with alcohol of sp. gr. 0.974. [B. 95 (a, 38).]-**Farina tritici** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *farine de froment*. Ger., *Weizenmehl*. Wheat flour; the grain of *T. sativum* ground and sifted. [a, 35.]-**Farina tritici fosta**. See *Baked FLOUR*.-**Pitana de radice tritici**. See *Tisane de chénopode*.-**Saccharum tritici**. Ger., *Queckenwurzelzucker*. A sweetish crystalline substance obtained from the extract of *T. repens*, differing from other sugars in its greater solubility in alcohol. If dissolved in 120 parts of hot alcohol and cooled, it forms a solid mass. [B. 48 (a, 14).]-**T. acutum**. A European species. The root-stock is used like that of *T. repens*. [a, 35.]-**T. amyleum**, **T. atratum**. Fr., *épeautre*. Ger., *Emmerkorn, Emmerweizen, Reisdinkel*. Amel corn, starch wheat, the *Grain de coccos* (or two-grained wheat) of Dioscorides; a species (by Haecel considered a variety of *T. vulgare*) still cultivated in southern Europe as a summer wheat. It is suitable for starch-making. [a, 35.]-**T. caninum**. Awned wheat-grass, dog's-tooth (or couch)-grass. It probably has the same properties as *T. repens*. Dogs eat the blades to induce vomiting. [a, 35.]-**T. durum**. Fr., *froment corné*. Ger., *hartfruchtiger Weizen, Bartweizen*. Hard-grained wheat, cultivated especially in southern Europe. The seeds are richer in nitrogen than the soft wheats. [a, 35.]-**T. glaucum**. Ger., *seegrün* (oder *blaugrün*) *Weizen*. 1. A European species closely related to *T. repens*. The root-stock is used like that of the latter. [a, 35.] 2. See *T. polonicum*.-**T. monococcum**. Fr., *froment monococque*, *blé* (ou *épeautre*) *local, petit épeautre, riz sec*. Ger., *einkörniger Weizen, Einkorn, Peterskorn*. St. Peter's corn, single-grained wheat, the *Grain de Dioscorides*; the poorest species in cultivation with respect to the quality and quantity of flour yielded by the grain. It is found wild in Greece and Mesopotamia. [a, 35.]-**T. polonicum**. Fr., *froment* (ou *seigle*) *de Pologne*. Ger., *polnischer Weizen, Gomer*. Polish wheat; a species of unknown origin, cultivated in parts of Europe. The elongated, glassy seeds furnish a fine white flour having the properties of that of *T. vulgare*. [a, 35.]-**T. repens**. Fr., *froment rampant, agram, auge, laitue de chien, chéniend des boutiques, petit chéniend, sainte neige*. Ger., *kriechender Weizen, Quecken, Pöden, Queckweizen, Weizenquecken, Queckgras, Hundegrass, Reckgras, Couch-grass* (or wheat), dog- (or quack-, or scutch-, or shelly-, or skally-, or scutch-) grass; a weed, widely dispersed in Europe, northern Asia, and North and South America. Its sweetish rhizome, occurring in straw-colored fragments from 5 to 10 mm. long and 2 to 3 mm. thick, is used in cystitis and irritable bladder and as a diluent and a slightly nutritious drink. It contains acid malates, sugar, tritacin, and another gummy substance containing nitrogen. [a, 35.]-**T. sativum**. See *T. vulgare*.-**T. spelta**. Fr., *froment rouge, engrain, ingrain, spaute, spautre, grand épeautre*. Ger., *Dinkelweizen, Spelz, Speise, Vesen, Zwickmühl*. Dinkel (or spelt-) wheat, the *Grain* of Dioscorides; indigenous to the Persian mountains, and cultivated in Europe. The seeds yield an excellent flour, used especially for pastry. [a, 35.]-**T. vulgare**. Fr., *froment* (*cultivé*), *blé*, *bled*. Ger., *gemeiner Weizen*. Common wheat; according to Frédéric Houssay, found wild in the mountains to the east of Kurdistan, though generally believed to have arisen through culture from some species of *Agropyron*. Its seeds, ground and sifted, constitute flour, official in the ph's as *farina tritici*. Wheat flour chiefly contains starch (see *Wheat STARCH*), gluten, albumin, sugar, and a gummy substance which differs from ordinary gum in containing nitrogen and in not yielding mucic acid when treated with nitric acid. Flour is sometimes sprinkled on inflamed surfaces; boiled with milk, it forms an excellent emollient poultice. Wheat bread, toasted, infused, and flavored, is used as a nutritive drink in fevers. The husk of the seed (see *BRAN*) is also used medicinally. [a, 35.]-**T. zeae**. See *T. spelta*.

TRITOPINE, n. $\text{Tri-t}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-n}$. An alkaloid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}$, obtained from opium, and forming transparent prismatic crystals. Its tendency to cause convulsions contra-indicates its use as a narcotic. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

TRITOVUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Tri-t}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-v}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-m}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-m}$ (u⁴m). From *τρεῖς*, the third, and *ὄν*, an egg. In certain spiders, the innermost of three membranes covering the embryo. [L, 196.]

TRITUBERCULISM, n. $\text{Tri-tu}^2\text{-b}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-c}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-l}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-s}^2\text{-m}$. From *tres*, three, and *tuberculum*, a tubercle. The condition of having or consisting of three cusps or cones (said of molar teeth). ["Nature," March 20, 1890, p. 467 (a, 48).]

TRITURATE, n. $\text{Tri-tu}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-t}$. A substance or combination of substances reduced to a fine powder, especially by rubbing up in a mortar. [a, 38.]

TRITURATED, adj. $\text{Tri}^2\text{t}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}^2\text{-at-e}^2\text{d}$. Finely powdered, especially by being rubbed up in a mortar. [a, 38.]

TRITURATION, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{t}^2\text{-u}^2\text{r}^2\text{-a}^2\text{shu}^2\text{n}$. Lat. *trituration* (from *tritura*, a rubbing). Fr. t. Ger. *Zerreibung*. In pharmacy, the act or process of rubbing up in a mortar or otherwise, so as to reduce to a fine powder; also the resulting powder; of the U. S. Ph., a preparation in which a medicinal substance is rubbed up with nine times as much powdered sugar of milk into a homogeneous powder. [B, 95 (a, 88).]

TRITUS (Lat.), n. m. *Trit*($\text{t}^2\text{r}^2\text{e}^2\text{t}^2/\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$). Gen., *trit/us*. From *terere*, to rub. See **TRITURATION** and **FRICTION**.

TRITYL, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{t}^2/\text{yl}$. Fr. *trityle*. Propyl; so called as containing three atoms of carbon. [B.]—**Hydrated t. oxide**, **T'-alcohol**, **T. hydrate**. See **PROPYL alcohol**.

TRITYLENE, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{t}^2/\text{yl-at}$. A salt of trityl.

TRITYLIC, adj. $\text{Tri}^2\text{t}^2/\text{yl-i}^2\text{c}$. Containing trityl.

TRUMFETTA (Lat.), n. f. *Treum-fe-ta*/' ta '. From *Trionfetti*, an Italian botanist. Fr. *cousin*, *lappulier*. West Indian burweed, parrotque-bur of Jamaica; a genus of tillaceous plants. [a, 35.]—**T. elliptica**. A species with a mucilaginous root. The inner bark and the juice are used in the Antilles as detergents. [a, 35.]—**T. lappula**, **T. Plumieri**. Fr. *grand cousin*, *herbe à cousin*, *pou de moine*. Great-wort of the West Indies; a mucilaginous shrub. The root and inner bark are used in mucous discharges, hemorrhages, etc. [a, 35.]—**T. rhomboidea**, **T. semitriloba**. Two species (the first West Indian, the second [burbar-tree] distributed over the tropics of both hemispheres) used like *T. lappula*. [a, 35.]

TRIVALENCE, n. $\text{Tri}^2\text{v}^2\text{a}^2\text{l-e}^2\text{ns}$. Ger. *Dreivertheiligkeit*. The condition or property of being trivalent. [B.]

TRIVALENT, adj. $\text{Tri}^2\text{v}^2\text{a}^2\text{l-nt}$. From *tres*, three, and *valere*, to be worth. Fr. t. Ger. *dreiverthig*. Having an atomicity of three; i. e., being capable of replacing three atoms of hydrogen in a compound.

TRIVALERIN, n. $\text{Tri-val}^2\text{e}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{n}$. Fr. *trivalérine*. A substance, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}(\text{O}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2)_2$, of disagreeable odor, found in the oil of certain marine mammals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

TRIVIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tri}^2\text{v}^2/\text{ia}^2(\text{w}^2\text{i}^2)\text{-a}^2$. From *tres*, three, and *via*, a way. The point where the three semicircular canals of the cochlea cross each other. [L, 221.]

TRIVIAL, adj. $\text{Tri}^2\text{v}^2/\text{ia}^2\text{-l}$. Lat. *trivialis* (from *trivium*, the meeting of three roads). Fr. t. Ger. *schlicht*. Of the name of an animal or plant, common or vulgar; also specific, as opposed to generic. [a, 35.]

TRIXIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Tri}^2\text{r}^2/\text{ix}^2\text{-is}$. Gen., *trixis(-is)*. Fr. *trixide*. 1. Of Gärtner, the genus *Proserpinaca*. 2. Of Browne, a genus of composite herbs or shrubs. The *Trixides* are a division of the *Nassauvices*. [a, 35.]—**T. antimenorrhoea**. A tonic and emmenagogue species found in tropical America. [a, 35.]—**T. brasiliensis**. A species used as an emmenagogue. [a, 35.]—**T. frutescens**. The *palo de Santa-Maria* of Panama; used as a vulnerary. [a, 35.]—**T. fruticosus**, **T. pipitzahuac**. A Mexican species used as a drastic purgative and recommended in cholera and dysentery. It contains pipitzaholic acid (q. v.). [a, 35.]

TRIZINCIC, adj. $\text{Tri-z}^2\text{n}^2/\text{ic}^2\text{-i}^2\text{c}$. Containing three atoms of zinc in the molecule. [B.]

TROCAR, n. $\text{Tro}^2\text{-ka}^2\text{r}$. Fr. t. *trocart*, *trois-quarts*. Ger. *T. Trocar*, *Trocar*, *Abzapper*, *Bauchstich*. An instrument for drawing off liquid from a cavity, consisting of a perforator and a cannula. [E.]—**Lancet-t.** A t. having a lancet-shaped point. [a, 34.]—**Piloting t.** A t. devised by Durham for introducing the articulated tracheotomy tube.—**Rectum t.** A t. with a large curve for the operation of tapping the bladder through the rectum. [E.]

TROCHAL, adj. $\text{Tro}^2\text{-k}^2\text{l}$. From τροχός , a wheel. Wheel-shaped. [a, 27.]

TROCHANTER (Lat.), n. m. *Trok*($\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2\text{-a}^2\text{nt}^2(\text{a}^2\text{nt})^2/\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{ar})$). Gen., *-er*⁹(-is). Gr. τροχαντήρ from τροχός , to run). Fr. t. Ger. *Rollhügel*. 1. Of Galen, the ball on which the hip bone turns in its socket. 2. One of two processes upon the upper end of the shaft of the femur. 3. In arthropods, the segment of a leg that is second from the body. [L.]—**Great t.** See *T. major*.—**Lesser t.** See *T. minor*.—**Third t.** See *T. tertius*.—**T. major**. A thick process at the upper end of the femur which projects upward externally to the union of the neck and shaft. [L.]—**T. minor**. A conical tubercle upon the inner and posterior surface of the upper end of the femur, at the junction of the shaft and neck. [L.]—**T. tertius**. An anomalous process upon the upper end of the platum popliteum of the femur. [L, 332.]

TROCHANTERIAN, **TROCHANTERIC**, adj's. *Trok-a-nt'er*⁹(-a-nt', er)⁹*ik*. Fr. *trochantérien*, *trochantérien*. Ger. *trochantersch*. Pertaining to or resembling a trochanter.

TROCHANTINE, n. *Trok-a-nt'en*. In certain insects, a small segment interposed between the coxa and the trochanter. [L, 196.]

TROCHANTINIANUS (Lat.), adj. *Trok*($\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2\text{-a}^2\text{nt}^2(\text{a}^2\text{nt})^2/\text{i}^2\text{n}^2(\text{en})^2\text{-i}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2(\text{a}^2\text{n})^2/\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$). Fr. *trochantinien*. Pertaining to the trochanter minor. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TROCHANTINUS (Lat.), n. m. *Trok*($\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2\text{-a}^2\text{nt}^2(\text{a}^2\text{nt})^2/\text{i}^2\text{n}^2(\text{en})^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$). Fr. *trochantin*. See **TROCHANTER minor**.

TROCHE, n. *Trok'e*. From τροχός , a round cake. Lat. *trochiscus*. Fr., *trochisque*. Ger., *Küchleichen*. A round lozenge. [D, 6.] See also **TROCHISCUS** and cf. **TABLET** and **PASTILLE**.

TROCHIA (Lat.), n. f. *Trok*($\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2\text{-i}^2\text{a}^2$). From τροχός , a wheel. An old term for the orbit. [F.]

TROCHILIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Trok}^2(\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2\text{-i}^2/\text{i}^2\text{a}^2\text{-a}^2)$. See **TROCHLEA**.

TROCHINUS (Lat.), n. m. *Trok*($\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}^2(\text{en})^2/\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$). From τροχός , a wheel. Fr., *trochin*. The lesser tuberosity of the humerus. [L, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

TROCHISCANTHES (Lat.), n. m. *Trok*($\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2\text{-i}^2\text{sk-a}^2\text{-n}^2\text{th}^2(\text{ez})^2\text{as}$). From τροχίσκος , a small wheel, and *ἄνθος*, a flower. Fr., *trochiscanthe*. A genus of the *Umbelliferae*. [a, 35.] **T. nodiflorus**. An herb sometimes confounded with *Levisticum officinale*. The roots are sold in southern France for those of *Archangelica officinalis*. [a, 35.]

TROCHISCUS (Lat.), n. m. *Trok*($\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2\text{-i}^2\text{sk}^2/\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})$). Gr., τροχίσκος (from τροχός , a wheel). Fr. *trochisque*. See **TROCHE**.—**Trochisci albi**. See *Pulsis CERUSSÆ compositus*.—**Trochisci alexiterii nostri**. Cordial troches; a mixture of 1 part of Armenian bole, 2 parts each of dry citron-peel and angelica-seeds, 3 parts each of Virginia snake-root and crabs' claws, and 11 parts of white sugar, all finely powdered, and worked with a sufficient quantity of tragacanth mucilage into a paste for troches. [B, 200 (a, 14).]

—**Trochisci bechici** (Gr. Ph.). Lozenges consisting of 12 parts of purified licorice-juice, 36 of sugar, 1 part of fennel-seeds, and enough tragacanth mucilage. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Trochisci bechici albi**. Lozenges consisting of 45 parts of starch made into a paste with rose water and either 187 parts of gum arabic and 589 of sugar or 90 of gum arabic, 540 of sugar, and 3 of benzoic acid; or with tragacanth mucilage and either 45 parts of Florentine iris-root and 600 of sugar or 33 of licorice, 36 of iris, and 720 of sugar, or 240 of licorice, 120 of iris, and 180 of sugar. See also *Tablettes de gomme* and *Trochisci ALTHEÆ*.—**Trochisci bechici citrini**. Fr., *trochisques d'amidon safranés*. Lozenges consisting of 15 parts of starch, 12 of Florentine iris, 11 of licorice, 24 of saffron, and 240 of sugar, made into a paste with tragacanth mucilage. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Trochisci contra vermes**, **Trochisci hermetici**. Fr., *pastilles vermifuges purgatives*. Thirty-five-centigramme lozenges consisting of 5 parts each of castor oil and jalap, 14 each of scammony and 240 of sugar, made into a paste with tragacanth mucilage. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Trochisci imperatoris**. See *MORSUM imperatoris*.—**Trochisci pectorales**. Ger., *Brustkuchen*. See *Tablettes de gomme*.—**Trochisci pectorales Danorum**. Fr., *trochisques de réglisse opiacées*. Lozenges consisting of 150 parts each of licorice-juice and gum arabic, 7 of opium, 15 of tincture of balsam of Tolu, and 240 of syrup. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Trochisci reptici** (Gr. Ph.). A preparation consisting of 1 drachm each of magnesium lactate and sodium lactate, 4 drachms of sugar, and enough tragacanth mucilage, divided into 60 lozenges. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**T. scillitici**. See *T. SCILLÆ Democratis*.—**Trochisci stibiaci**. Fr., *tablettes antimoniales (ou de sulfure d'antimoine)*. Ger., *Antimonmorsellen*. Troches containing antimony trisulphide in quantities varying from 1 grain (Gr. Ph.) (1837) to 15 grains (Gr. Ph.) (1838). Hess. Ph. (1837), and even to 75 grains (Bruns. Ph. (1777)), mixed with different ingredients, among which were sugar, cinnamon, lesser cardamom, almonds, orange-peel, and gum arabic or tragacanth. [B, 119.]

TROCHISQUE (Fr.), n. *Tro-shek*. See **TROCHE**.—**T's escarotiques**, **T's mercuriels au minium**. See *Trochisci de MINIO*.

TROCHITER (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Trok}^2(\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2\text{-i}^2/\text{u}^2\text{r}^2(\text{e}^2\text{r})$. Fr. t. From τροχός , a wheel. The greater tuberosity of the humerus. [L, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

TROCHLEA (Lat.), n. f. *Trok*($\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2\text{-le}^2\text{a}^2$). From τροχλία , a pulley. Fr., *trouée, poulie*. Ger., *T. Rolle*. A hook or ring over or through which a muscle or tendon slips. [L.]—**T. labyrinthi**. See **COCHLEA** (2d def.).—**T. of the astragalus**. The tibial articular surface of the astragalus. [L.]—**T. of the femur**. Fr., *trouée fémorale*. See *Fossa intercondylaris (femoris) anterior*.—**T. of the obliquus oculi superior**. **T. of the orbit**. The ligamentous ring or pulley attached by fibrous tissue to a depression beneath the internal angular process of the frontal bone. It transmits the tendon of the obliquus oculi superior. [F.]

TROCHLEAR, adj. $\text{Trok}^2/\text{le}^2\text{-a}^2\text{r}$. Lat., *troucléaire*. Fr., *troucléaire*. Ger., *rollenförmig*. Pulley-shaped, circular and contracted in the centre; pertaining to a trochlea; as a n., see *Obliquus oculi superior*. [a, 35.]

TROCHLEARIS (Lat.), adj. *Trok*($\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2\text{-le}^2\text{a}^2\text{r}^2(\text{a}^2\text{r})^2/\text{i}^2\text{s}$). From τροχλία , a pulley. Trochlear; as a n., see *Obliquus oculi superior*.

TROCHOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. *Trok*($\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-i}^2\text{a}^2$). From τροχός , a wheel, and *καρδια*, the heart. Of Alvarenga, a cardiac displacement with a turning of the heart on its axis. [L, 57 (a, 34).]

TROCHOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. *Trok*($\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-e}^2\text{ph}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-le}^2\text{a}^2$). (See $\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2/\text{a}^2\text{le}^2\text{-a}^2$) [B, 3]. From τροχός , a wheel, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *trouchocephalie*. Ger., *Trochocephalie*. A malformation of the skull caused by partial synostosis of the parietal and frontal bones in the middle of the coronal suture. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

TROCHOID, adj. *Trok'o'id*. Lat., *trouchoïdes* (from τροχός , a wheel, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *trouchoïde*. Ger., *cykloïdisch*. Wheel-like; like the turning of a wheel on its axle; of shells, conical with a flat base. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

TROCHOIDES (Lat.), adj. *Trok*($\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-i}^2\text{d}$ -(ed)⁹(ez)⁹(as). See **TROCHOID**; as a n., see **TROCHOID ARTICULATION**.

TROCHORIZCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. *Trok*($\text{tro}^2\text{ch}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-i}^2\text{z-o}^2\text{-i}^2\text{a}^2$). From τροχός , a wheel, *σπίζω*, to divide, and *καρδια*, the heart. See **TROCHOCARDIA**.

TROCKENAMME (Ger.), n. *Trok'e-n-a-m-me*. See **Dry-NURSE**.

TROCKENCUR (Ger.), n. *Trok'e-n-kur*. Treatment by the reduction of fluid elements in the diet. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

TROCKENHÄUTIG (Ger.), adj. *Trok'e-n-ho-it-i-g*. See **SCARIOUS**.

TROCKENÖLSÄURE (Ger.), n. Tro^keⁿ-u^l-zoi^r-e². See LINOLEIC ACID.

TROCKEN (Ger.), n. Tro^ke-neⁿ. See SCLEROSIS and SCLERODERMA.

TROCAR (Ger.), **TROIS-QUARTS** (Fr.), **TROKAR** (Ger.), n. Tro^k-a^r, trw^a3-ka^r, trok^ar. See TROCER.

TROLLIUS (Lat.), n. m. Tro^li^l-u^s-f^{sk}. Fr., *trolle*, *trollière*. Ger., *Trollblume*. Globe ranunculus; a genus of the *Helleborea*. [a. 35.]—**T. asiaticus**. Fr., *trolle d'Asie*. Asiatic globe-flower. The root is a drastic purgative. [a. 35.]—**T. europæus**. Fr., *trolle (ou trollière) d'Europe*, *botte d'or*, *renoncule de montagne*. Ger., *europäische Kugelblume*, *Kugelblume*, *Kugelranunkel*, *Knobbenblume*, *Engelblume*. 1. Common globe-flower (or troll-flower), golden ball, bolts, lapper, lopper, luckin-gowan; found throughout Europe. The somewhat acrid root, *radix hellebori nigri*, occurs in commerce. The root-leaves were formerly used as an antiscorbatic. [a. 35.] 2. See *T. asiaticus*.

TROMA (Lat., n. n. Trom^as. Gen., *trom^aatos* (-atis). Gr., τρῶμα, τράμμα. See TRAUMA.

TROMMEL (Ger.), n. Trom^m-me^l. See DRUM.—**Gehört**. See TYMPANUM.—**Luftt**. See TAMBOUR (2d def.).—**T^hbauch**. Tympanites. [a. 34.]—**T^höhle**. See TYMPANIC CAVITY.—**T^hsaite**, **T^hsehne**. See CHORDA tympani.

TROMMELFELL (Ger.), n. Trom^m-me^l-fe^l. See MEMBRANA tympani.—**Nebent**. See MEMBRANA tympani secundaria.—**T^hbeutel**. See POUCHES of the membrana tympani.—**T^hentzündung**. See MYRINGITIS.

TROMMELSUCHT (Ger.), n. Trom^m-me^l-zuch^t. See PERITONEAL TYMPANITES.—**Magnet**. See GASTROTYPANITES.—**T^h der Gebärmutter**. See PHYSOMETRA.

TROMOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Trom^m-o^m-i^o (o²)-man (maⁿ)ⁱ. a². From τρῶμος, a trembling, and *mania*, madness. See DELIRIUM tremens.

TROMPE (Fr.), n. Tro^m-p^e. A trumpet-shaped tube.—**T^h de Fallopie**. See OVIDUCT.—**T^h de Eustache**. The Eustachian tube.—**T^h utérine**. See OVIDUCT.

TROMPETE (Ger.), n. Tromp^e-at^e. A trumpet, also a trumpet-shaped tube.—**Mutt^{er}**. See OVIDUCT.—**Ohrt**. See EUSTACHIAN TUBE and EAR-TROMPET.

TROMYLES (Fr.), n. pl. Trom^{-m}el. See CILIA (2d def.).

TROMUS (Lat.), n. m. Trom^u-u^s-f^{sk} (u^s). Gr., τρῶμος (from τρέμειν, to tremble). See TREMOR.

TRONA, n. Troⁿ-a². See under SODIUM sesquicarbonate.

TRONC (Fr.), n. Troⁿ-s. See TRUNK.

TRONQUÉ (Fr.), adj. Troⁿ-ka^e. See TRUNCATE.

TROPÆOLIN, n. Trop^e-o^l-iⁿ. A name given to certain azo-dyes on account of the resemblance of their colors to those of the flowers of *Tropæolum majus*. [B. 3 (a. 38).]

TROPÆOLUM (Lat.), n. n. Tro^p-e² (a²)ⁱ-o^l-u^s-m (u^m). From τρῶπιον, of a turning. Fr., *capucine*. Ger., *Kapuzinerkresse*. Indian cress, yellow larkspur, garden nasturtium; a genus of the *Pelargoniceæ*. The *Tropæolaceæ*, or trophyworts, of Lindley an order of the *Malvales*, are included by Bentham and Hooker in the *Geraniaceæ*. The *Tropæoleæ* (Fr., *tropéolées*; Ger., *Tropæoleen*) are: Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Tropæolaceæ* of Baillon and others, a tribe or series of *Geraniaceæ*. [a. 35.]—**T. majus**. Fr., *capucine cultivée*, *cresson du Mexique*, *grand cresson d'Inde* (ou du Pérou), *fleur sanguine* (ou de sang). Fr., *grosse Kapuzinerkresse*, *indische Kresse*, *falsche Kapper*. Indian cress, tall nasturtium; a Peruvian species. The buds and young fruits are used as a condiment. It is said to contain phosphorus, and is excitant, stomachic, and antiscorbatic. The leaves and flowers, *herba et flores nasturtii indicii* (seu *nasturtii hispanici*, seu *cardami majoris*, seu *tropæoli*), were formerly official. The ripe, dried fruit is recommended as a purgative. An acrid volatile oil may be obtained from the foliage. [a. 35.]—**T. minus**. Fr., *petite capucine*, *petit cresson d'Inde*. Ger., *kleine Kapuzinerkresse*. The dwarf nasturtium of Peru, having properties like those of *T. majus*. The herb and flowers, *herba et flores nasturtii indicii minoris* (seu *cardami minoris*), were formerly official. [a. 35.]—**T. tuberosum**. Peruvian (or tuberous-rooted) nasturtium. The farinaceous tubers are eaten. [a. 35.]

TROPFEN (Ger.), n. Tro^p-f^e-n. See DROP (1st def.).—**Bielt's arsenikalische T.** See LIQUOR AMMONII ARSENICI.—**Bittere Magent^h**, **Bittere T.** See TINCTURA ANARA (1st def.) and cf. *Bitter drops*.—**Donovan'sche T.** Donovan's solution. See LIQUOR ARSENI et HYDRARGYRI IODIDI.—**Fiebert^h**. See MIXTURA SIMPLEX LUDOVICI.—**Hoffmann's T.** See SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS.—**Schwarze Fiebert^h**. See TINCTURA CHINIDIOIDI.

TROPHE (Lat.), n. f. Tro^p-h^e (tro^p-h^e). Gen., *troph^es*. Gr., τροφή (from τρέφειν, to nourish). See ALIMENT.

TROPHENSY, n. Tro^p-h^e-sⁱ. From τροφή, nourishment. Defective nutrition of a part, resulting from withdrawal of the nervous supply. [K.]

TROPHIC, TROPHICAL, adj's. Tro^p-h^e-i^k, -i²-k^l. Gr., τροφικός. Fr., *trophique*. Pertaining to nutrition. [D.]

TROPHICITÉ (Fr.), n. Tro^{-f}-e-se-ta. From τρῶσις, a turn. A reversal of the proportion of phosphates to various other urinary constituents, said to be observed constantly in hysteria. [Gaz. des hôp., 31 Jan. 23, 1892, p. 90 (a. 50).]

TROPHIS (Lat.), n. f. Tro^p-hⁱ-s. From τροφίς, well-fed. Fr., *trophide*, *T.* The ramoon-tree, a genus forming a tribe (*Trophideæ*) of the *Moraceæ*. [a. 35.]—**T. americana**. A West Indian shrub or tree, used as a mild astringent and as an alternative. [a. 35.]—**T. aspera**. Fr., *t. rude*. Paper-tree of Siam and India. The

juice of the leaves and young shoots is used in ulcers and skin diseases, and the berries as an astringent and antiseptic. [a. 35.]

TROPHOBLAST, n. Tro^p-h^o-blast. From τροφή, nourishment, and βλαστός, a sprout. The epiblast of the blastocyst, in contradistinction to the epiblast of the germinal area, or the formative epiblast. [Hübner, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 298 (J.).]

TROPHODISC, n. Tro^p-h^o-di^{sk}. From τροφή, nourishment, and δίσκος, a disc. See TROPHOSPHERE.

TROPHOLOGY, n. Tro^p-h^o-lo^{-gi}. From τροφή, nourishment, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *trophologie*. Ger., *Ernährungslehre*. The physiology, etc., of nutrition. [a. 48.]

TROPHONEUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Tro^p-h^o-u²-o²-u²-s (u^s). Gen., -o²-e² (-is). From τροφή, nourishment, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *trophonévrose*. Ger., *Trophonévrose*. 1. A neurosis dependent on nutritive changes. [D.] 2. Failure in nutrition, due to impairment of the nervous action; in dermatology, a cutaneous disease characterized by nutritive changes in the skin depending on morbid conditions of the nerves. [G. 54; K.]—**Facial T.** [Romberg]. See *Progressive facial atrophy*.—**Muscular T.** A t. in which the muscles suffer nutritive changes in connection with certain diseases of the nervous system. [D. 35.]—**Romberg's T.** Unilateral atrophy of the face.—**T. disseminata**. See SCLERODERMA.

TROPHONEUROTIC, adj. Tro^p-h^o-u²-o²-i²-k. Fr., *trophonévrotique*. Ger., *trophonévrotisch*. Pertaining to or affected with a trophoneurosis. [D.]

TROPHONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. Tro^p-h^o-n^o-o²-s (u^s). From τροφή, nourishment, and νόσος, disease. Fr., *trophonose*. See TROPHOPATHY.

TROPHOPATHY, n. Tro^p-h^o-p^a-thⁱ. Lat., *trophopathia* (from τροφή, nourishment, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *trophopathie*. Any disease of nutrition.

TROPHOPLAST, n. Tro^p-h^o-plast. From τροφός, a feeder, and πλάσσειν, to form. Of Meyer, a plastid or leucite. [a. 35.]

TROPHOPYLE (Fr.), n. Tro^{-f}-o-pel. See HÉTÉROPYLE.

TROPHOSOME, n. Tro^p-h^o-som. From τροφή, nourishment, and σῶμα, the body. A collective term for the assemblage of the nutritive zooids of a hydrosome. [B. 28 (a. 27).] Cf. GONOSOME.

TROPHOSPERM, n. Tro^p-h^o-spu²-rm. Lat., *trophosperma*, *trophospermium* (from τροφή, nourishment, and σπέρμα, seed). Fr., *trophosperme*. See PLACENTA (4th def.).

TROPHOSPHERE, n. Tro^p-h^o-sfer. From τροφή, nourishment, and σφαῖρα, a sphere. A zone of modified cellular tissue interposed between the decidua stroma and the blastocyst. [Hübner, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 332 (J.).]

TROPHOTROPISM, n. Tro^p-h^o-t²-ro^p-i²-z^m. From τροφή, nourishment, and τρέφειν, to turn. Fr., *trophotropisme*. A tendency to motion induced in the particles of protoplasm by the presence of nutritive material near it. [Stahl, "Bot. Ztg.," 1884, pp. 145, 161, 187; "Proc. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1884, p. 603 (B).]

TROPIC ACID, n. Tro^p-i^k. Fr., *acide tropique*. Ger., *Tropäusäure*. An acid, C₉H₉O₉ = C₉H₇.CH(CH₃).OH.CO.OH, obtained by decomposing atropine or hyoscyamine with baryta water or in other ways; colorless acicular or tabular crystals. [B. 3, 270 (a. 38).]

TROPIDIN, n. Tro^p-i²-dⁱ-n. Fr., *tropidine*. Ger., *T.* A substance, C₈H₉N₃, obtained by heating atropine to 180° C. with hydrochloric and glacial acetic acids; an oily liquid of intoxicating odor similar to that of the conin. [B. 38 (a. 14).]

TROPIDONOTUS (Lat.), n. m. Tro^p-i²-d^o-no^t-u^s (u^s). From τρῶπις, a keel, and νῶτος, the back. Fr., *tropidonote*. Ger., *Wassernatter*. A genus of fresh-water Colubrina. [a. 85.]—**T. natrix**. Ger., *gemeine Natter*, *Ringelnatter*. Common ring snake; a non-venomous European serpent. Its fat, *axungia serpentum*, which resembles fish-oil, was formerly official. The entire animal, dried, has been used in place of vipers. [a. 35.]

TROPIN, n. Tro^p-iⁿ. Fr., *tropine*. Ger., *T.* A body, C₈H₁₀N₂O = C₈H₉.(C₂H₅.OH)(N₂CH₃), of peculiar tobacco-like odor, obtained by decomposing atropine with baryta water, occurring as tabular crystals. [B. 270 (a. 38).]

TROPOMÈTRE (Fr.), n. Tro^{-p}-o-me²-tr^h. From τρέφειν, to turn, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument devised by Broca for measuring the degree of torsion of the shaft of the humerus. See ANGLE of torsion.

TROU (Fr.), n. Tru. See FORAMEN and HOLE.—**T. anonyme**. See *Stylo-mastoid FORAMEN*.—**T^hs auditifs**. See *Auditory CANALS*.—**T. borgne**. See *FORAMEN CAECUM*.—**T. carotidien**. See *CAROTIC FORAMEN*.—**T. central**. See *FOVEA CENTRALIS*.—**T^hs condyliens**. See *Anterior condylar FORAMEN* and *Posterior condylar FORAMINA*.—**T. de Botal**. See *FORAMEN OF BOTALLO*.—**T. déchiré**. See *FORAMEN LACERUM*.—**T. déchiré antérieur**. See *Sphenoidal FISSURE*.—**T. déchiré postérieur**. See *FORAMEN LACERUM POSTERIUS*.—**T^hs de conjugaison**. See *Intervertebral FORAMINA*.—**T. de Ferrein**. See *Stylo-mastoid FORAMEN*.—**T^hs de l'oreille**. See *Auditory CANALS*.—**T. de Magendie**. See *FORAMEN OF MAGENDIE*.—**T. de Monro**. See *FORAMEN OF MONRO*.—**T. du milieu**. In Normandy, the habit of taking alcoholic drinks at the middle of a meal, to renew the appetite. [Dujardin-Beaumez, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir.," Nov. 6, 1885, p. 733.]—**T. du nerf maxillaire**. See *FORAMEN ORALE* (2d def.).—**T. du nerf sus maxillaire**. See *FORAMEN ROTUNDUM*.—**T. épineux**. See *FORAMEN SPINOSUM*.—**T. ethmoidal**. **T. fronto-ethmoidal**. See *FRONTO-ETHMOIDAL FORAMEN*.—**T. grand rond**. See *FORAMEN ROTUNDUM*.—**T. ischio-pubien** [Vernieu]. See *Oburator FORAMEN*.—**T. jugulaire**. See *FORAMEN LACERUM POSTERIUS*.—**T. labyrinthique**. See *Internal auditory CANAL*.—**T. mastoïdien**. See *Mastoid FORAMEN*.—**T. maxillaire inférieur**. See *FORAMEN ORALE* (1st def.).—**T. maxillaire supérieur**. See *FORAMEN ROTUNDUM*.—**T. mentonnier**. See *Inferior dental FORAMEN*.—**T. nourricier**. See *Nu-*

trient FORAMEN.—**T. obturator.** See **Obturator FORAMEN.**—**T. occipital.** See **FORAMEN MAGNUM.**—**T. optic.** See **Optic FORAMEN.**—**T. orbitaire inférieur.** See **Intra-orbital FORAMEN.**—**T. orbitaire interne.** See **Anterior ethmoidal CANAL.**—**T. orbitaire supérieur.** See **Supra-orbital FORAMEN.**—**T. oval.** See **FORAMEN Ovale** (1st def.) and **Obturator FORAMEN.**—**T. ovale de Pacchioni.** The opening in the tentorium through which the crura centri pass. [L. 31.]—**T. pariétal.** See **Parietal FORAMEN.**—**T. petit rond.** See **FORAMEN SPINOSUM.**—**T. rhachidien.** See **Vertebral FORAMEN.**—**T. rond.** See **FORAMEN VERTICILLUM.**—**T's sacrés antérieurs.** See **Anterior sacral FORAMINA.**—**T's sacrés postérieurs.** See **Posterior sacral FORAMINA.**—**T's sciatiques.** See **Great sacro-sciatic FORAMEN** and **Small sacro-sciatic FORAMEN.**—**T. sourcilier.** See **Supra-orbital FORAMEN.**—**T. sous-orbitaire.** See **Suborbital FORAMEN.**—**T. sous-pubien.** See **Obturator FORAMEN.**—**T. sous-temporal.** **T. sphéno-épineux.** See **FORAMEN SPINOSUM.**—**T. sphéno-palatin.** See **Spheno-palatine FORAMEN.**—**T. stylo-mastoidien.** See **Stylo-mastoid FORAMEN.**—**T. sus-orbitaire.** See **Supra-orbital FORAMEN.**—**T. vitellaire.** See **Vitellar HOLE.**

TROUGH. **n.** **Trôff.** A receptacle, usually oblong in shape, for water and other liquids. [a. 48.]—**Hydragrogneumatic t.** See **CUVE HYDRAGROGNEUMATIQUE.**—**Pneumatic t.** **Fr. cuve hydropneumatique.** A t. by means of which gases can be collected and isolated over water or mercury in inverted vessels. [a. 48.]

TROUSSE (Fr.), **n.** **Trus.** A pocket case of surgical instruments. [E.]

TROUSSE-GALANT (Fr.), **n.** **Trus-ga²-la²n².** See **CHOLERA morbus.**

TROUSSEAU (Fr.), **n.** **Tru-so.** See **FASCICULUS.**—**T. musculoux.** A thin muscular layer. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

TROUTS, **n.** **Tru²u²t.** In Ireland, a form of chloasma occurring among the poor who use turf fires. [G.] Cf. **EHELIAS ab igne.**

TRÜBE (Ger.), **adj.** **Tru²b²e².** See **CLOUDY.**

TRÜBSINN (Ger.), **n.** **Tru²b²zi²n.** See **MELANCHOLIA.**

TRÜBUNG (Ger.), **n.** **Tru²b²u²n².** Cloudiness. [D. 4.]

TRUFFE (Fr.), **n.** **Truff.** See **TUBER.**—**T. à l'ail.** See **TUBER griseum.**—**T. blanche.** See **TUBER griseum** and **CHOIROMYCES magnus.**—**T. d'eau.** See **TRAPA natans.**—**T. de cerf.** See **ELAPHOMYCES cervinus.**—**T. d'hiver.** See **TUBER cibarium.**—**T. douce.** See **TRONCEA batatas.**—**T. jaune.** See **ELAPHOMYCES cervinus.**—**T. noire.** See **TUBER cibarium.**

TRUFFEL (Ger.), **n.** **Truff²fe²l.** See **TUBER.**—**Aechte T.** **Essbare T.** See **TUBER cibarium.**—**Graue T.** See **TUBER griseum.**—**Hirscht.** See **ELAPHOMYCES cervinus.**—**Schwarze T.** **Schweinett.** See **TUBER cibarium.**

TRUFFLE, **n.** **Tru²ff.** See **TUBER.**—**English t.** See **TUBER æstivum.**—**False t's.** The *Hypogae* (see under **HYPOGÆOUS**). [a. 35.]—**French t.** See **TUBER melanosporum.**—**Red t.** See **TUBER rufum** and **MELANOGASTER variegatus.**

TRUGDOLDE (Ger.), **n.** **Trug²do²ld-e².** See **CYME.**

TRUGGEBILD (Ger.), **n.** **Trug²ge²b²ild.** See **PHANTOM.**

TRUGSTIEL (Ger.), **n.** **Trug²st²el.** See **PSEUDOPODIUM** (1st def.).

TRUGWAHRNEHMUNG (Ger.), **n.** **Trug²wa²r-nam-un².** See **HALLUCINATION.**

TRUMBUS (Lat.), **n. m.** **Tru²mb**(tru²mb)/u²s(u²s). See **THROMBUS.**

TRUMPET, **n.** **Tru²mp²e²t.** **Gr. τράμπη.** **Lat. salpinx, tuba, cornu.** **Fr. trompette.** **Ger. Trompete.** A musical wind-instrument in which the sound issues through a flaring opening; also any t.-like instrument or apparatus. [a. 48.]—**Eat-t.** An instrument, usually of metal or of vulcanite, having a flaring mouth-piece or a paraboloid hearing-cup. The latter is a parabolic cup from the focal point of which the sound waves are collected by a second sound-collector projecting into the cup and connected with the ear-piece. [F.]—**Falloppian t.** See **ODUCT.**

TRUNCATE, TRUNCATED, **adj's.** **Tru²n²k²at, -at-e²d.** **Lat. truncatus** (from **truncare**, to mutilate). **Fr. tronqué.** **Ger. gestutzt, abgestutzt, abgeschnitten, abgestumpft.** Lopped, ending abruptly as if cut off. [a. 35.]

TRUNCUS (Lat.), **n. m.** **Tru²n²k²**(tru²n²k)/u²s(u²s). See **TRUNK.**—**T. anatomicus.** 1. See **Innominate ARTERY.** 2. In the pl., **trunci anatomici**, see **Innominate VEINS.**—**T. anatomicus iliacus.** See **Common iliac ARTERY.**—**T. arteriosus.** See **Cardiac AORTA.**—**T. brachio-cervical.** The common branch of the artery of the aorta and of the common carotid arteries spring. [L. 332.]—**T. brachialis.** See **Brachial ARTERY.**—**T. brachialis primarius inferior.** The cord formed by the union of the anterior branches of the eighth cervical or first dorsal nerve. [L.]—**T. brachialis primarius medius.** The anterior branch of the seventh cervical nerve. [L.] Cf. **Brachial PLEXUS.**—**T. brachialis primarius superior.** The cord formed by the union of the anterior branches of the fifth and sixth cervical nerves. [L.] Cf. **Brachial PLEXUS.**—**T. brachiocephalicus.** **T. brachiocephalicus.** See **Innominate ARTERY.**—**T. bronchomediastinalis dexter.** A branch of the right lymphatic duct into which the vasa efferentia of the bronchial and mediastinal glands and the internal mammary lymphatics empty. [L. 332.]—**T. cervicalis (posterior) profundus nervi sympathici.** See **Vertebral PLEXUS.**—**T. celiacus.** See **Celiac ARTERY.**—**T. cornu-cervicis pedunculus cerebelli.** See **CORPUS denticulatum.**—**T. corporis callosi.** See **CORPUS corporis callosi.**—**T. costocervicalis.** See **Costo-cervical ARTERY.**—**Trunci encephali.** See **CRURA cerebri.**—**T. facialis efferens.** A loop of communication between the adducens nucleus and the roots of the facial nerve near their exit from the medulla. [L. 31.]—**T. innominatus.** See **Innominate ARTERY.**—**T. intestinalis.** See **Celiac**

ARTERY.—**T. lumbosacralis.** See **Lumbo-sacral CORD.**—**T. lumbalis.** See **Lumbar lymphatic TRUNK.**—**T. lymphaticus abdominalis.** A large abdominal branch of the thoracic duct. [L.]—**T. lymphaticus (communis) dexter.** See **Right lymphatic DUCT.**—**T. lymphaticus communis sinister.** See **Thoracic DUCT.**—**T. lymphaticus jugularis dexter.** A lymphatic receiving the vasa efferentia of the right side of the head and neck, and emptying into the right lymphatic duct. [L. 332.]—**T. lymphaticus jugularis sinister.** A lymphatic receiving the vasa efferentia of the left side of the head and neck, and emptying into the thoracic duct. [L. 332.]—**T. lymphaticus lumbalis.** See **Lumbar lymphatic TRUNK.**—**T. lymphaticus major.** See **Thoracic DUCT.**—**T. lymphaticus minor.** See **Right lymphatic DUCT.**—**T. lymphaticus sinister.** See **Thoracic DUCT.**—**T. medullæ spinalis.** See **CAUDEX cerebri.**—**T. medullaris cerebelli.** See **CORPUS denticulatum.**—**T. subclavus.** See **Axillary lymphatic TRUNK.**—**T. tibio-peroneus.** The posterior tibial artery above the peroneal artery. [L.]—**T. venosus alveolaris.** See **Deep facial VEIN.**

TRUNK, **n.** **Tru²n²k.** **Gr. στῆλαι.** **Lat. truncus.** **Fr. tronc.** **Ger. Stamm.** The stem of a tree: the main body or stem of any branched structure; the body as distinguished from the limbs and head. [a. 17; a. 48.]—**Axillary lymphatic t.** The exterior branch of the right lymphatic duct, formed by the vasa efferentia of the axillary glands. [L.]—**Intestinal lymphatic t.** A lymphatic receiving the vasa efferentia of the mesenteric glands. [L.]—**Lumbar lymphatic t.** A large vessel which is formed by the union of the efferent vessels from the lumbar lymphatic glands, and empties into the thoracic duct or one of its branches. [L.]—**Lymphatic t's.** Large lymphatics formed by the union of the vasa efferentia of the lymphatic glands. [L.]—**Primary t's of the brachial plexus.** The primary cords which make up the brachial plexus. [L.]

TRUNKENHEIT (Ger.), **n.** **Tru²n²k²e²n-hit.** See **DRUNKENNESS** and **INTOXICATION** (2d def.).

TRUNKSUCHT (Ger.), **n.** **Tru²n²k²zuch²t.** See **CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM** and **DIPSOMANIA.**

TRUSKAWICE, **n.** A place in Galicia, Austria, where there are saline and chalybeate springs and a sulphurous spring. [a. 14.]

TRUSS, **n.** **Tru²s.** **Lat. subligaculum, subligatura.** **Fr. boyau.** **Ger. Bruchband, Bauchcompresse.** A pad and bandage or spring for keeping parts in place, especially a hernia. [E.]—**Carotid t.** A t. for compressing the carotid artery. [J. L. Corning, "Med. Record," Feb. 18, 1883.]—**French t.** A single or double t. for lacerated laceria which exerts pressure by its elasticity. [L.] The steel band that supports the pad. [E.]—**Hainsby's t.** A t. used for approximating the edges of the wound after the operation for harelip. [E.]—**Suspensory t.** **Ger. Heberband.** A suspensory bandage. [a. 34.]

TRUXILLIC ACID, **n.** **Tru²x²i²l²ik.** From *Truxillo*, the commercial source of coca. An acid, C₁₄H₁₀O₄, derived from cocaine. Three isomeric varieties are known, α-, β-, and γ-t. α, formerly known as γ-, δ-, and ε-isotropic acid. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1890, p. 39 (B).]

TRYMA (Lat.), **n. n.** **Trim**(tru²m)/a²s. **Gen. trym²atos (-atis).** From **τρυμα**, a hole. A drupaceous fruit with a thick eparp which at length separates from a bony nucleus, as in the walnut. [a. 35.]

TRYPANON (Lat.), **n. n.** **Tri²p²(tru²p)/a²n(a²n)-o²n.** **Gr. τρυπανον** (from **τρύπειν**, to bore). See **TREPHINE.**

TRYPESIS (Lat.), **n. f.** **Tri²p²(tru²p)-e²a²/si²s.** **Gen. -es/eos (-is).** **Gr. τρυπίσις** (from **τρύπειν**, to bore). **Fr. trypèse.** See **TREPHINING.**

TRYPETA (Lat.), **n. f.** **Tri²p²(tru²p)-e²t(a²)/a²s.** From **τρυπητής**, a borer. A genus of flies the larvae of various species of which are very destructive to fruit. [a. 48.]

TRYPTHELIUM (Lat.), **n. n.** **Tri²p²(tru²p)-e²thel**(thal)/i²u²m(u²m). From **τρυπτήν**, to bore, and **θηλή**, a nipple. **Fr. tryptélie.** **Ger. Löchervarzenflechte.** A genus of the *Trypetheliaceæ* (or *Trypetheliales*), which are a cohort of lichens. [a. 35.]—**T. cellatum.** **T. olivaceo-fuscum.** Species found on *Angustura* bark. [a. 35.]—**T. verrucosum.** A species found on ordinary Loxa-bark. [a. 35.]

TRYPHERA (Lat.), **n. f.** **Tri²p²(tru²f)-er(a²)/a²s.** From **τρυφήρος**, dainty. **Fr. tryphère.** A certain old cosmetic electuary. [L. 50.]

TRYPSIN, **n.** **Tri²p²si²n.** **Fr. trypsine.** **Ger. T.** A soluble proteolytic ferment which may be separated from the pancreatic juice and which acts in many respects like pepsin, but differs from it in being most potent in a neutral or slightly alkaline medium. The physiological difference between the two is not well understood, but it is now supposed that t. is even more powerful in digesting proteins than pepsin. The products of peptic and tryptic digestion differ, leucine and tyrosine being much the more prominent in tryptic digestion. [J.]

TRYPSINOGEN, **n.** **Tri²p²si²n-o²ge²n.** The zymogen of the pancreas, from which trypsin is formed. [L.]

TRYPTIC, adj. **Tri²p²t²ik.** Pertaining to trypsin. [a. 48.]—**TRYPTONE,** **n.** **Tri²p²ton.** Of Kühne, a peptone produced by the action of trypsin upon albuminates. [B. 270 (a. 38).]

TSCHÉLIK (Jav.), **n.** The *Strychnos tieute* or the poison (upas tieute) prepared from it. [a. 35.]

TSETSE, **n.** **Tse²tse².** **Fr. tsé-tsé.** See **GLOSSINA morsitans.**

TSIN, **n.** See **ARRACK.**

TSUCHIAKABI (Jap.), **n.** The fruit capsule of an orchid indigenous to Japan, used in affections of the urinary tract. ["Therap. Gaz.," Mar., 1886, p. 212.]

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

mus.—**T. cibarium.** Fr. *truffe* (tubéreuse, ou d'hiver, ou noire). Ger., *essbare* (oder *dichte*, oder *schwarze*) *Trüffel*. Earth-ball, true (or black) truffle; an esculent species found in middle and southern Europe, said to be aphrodisiac. [a, 35.]—**T. cinereum.** A tract of gray matter which extends from the corpora albicantia to the optic commisure, forming a portion of the floor of the third ventricle. [L, 15 (K).]—**T. corporis callosi.** See SPLENIUM (3d def.).—**T. Eustachii.** See PROMONTORY (2d def.).—**T. exterius.** See EMINENTIA *collateralis*.—**T. frontale.** See *Frontal eminence*.—**Tubera geniculata.** The external and internal geniculate bodies. [L, 30 (K).]—**T. griseum.** Fr., *truffe grise* (ou *à l'ail*, ou *blanche*). An esculent species, of alliaceous odor, found in Italy and France; said to be aphrodisiac. [a, 35.]—**T. gulosorum.** See *T. cibarium*.—**T. gutturosus.** See GOLTRE. **T. ischii.** See TUBEROSITY of the *ischium*.—**T. magnatum.** Piedmontese (or gray) truffle; an esculent species. [a, 35.]—**T. magnum.** See CHOIROMYCES *magnum*.—**T. maxillæ.** **T. maxillare.** See TUBEROSITY of the *superior maxilla*.—**T. melanosperrum.** A French species, much eaten. [B, 61.]—**T. moschatum.** Fr., *truffe musquée*. Ger., *Bismatrüffel*. A French species with a musk-like odor; sometimes eaten. [a, 35.]—**T. nigrum.** See *T. cibarium*.—**T. niveum.** Fr., *truffe blanche-neige*. Ger., *schneweisse Trüffel*. An edible species, found in northern Africa. [a, 35.]—**T. omentale hepatis.** An elevation on the left lobe of the liver corresponding to the lesser curvature of the stomach. [L, 332.]—**T. omentale pancreatis.** An elevation of the middle portion (corpus) of the pancreas corresponding to the lesser omentum. [L, 332.]—**T. parietale.** See *Parietal eminence*.—**T. rufum.** Fr., *truffe rousse*. Red truffle; found especially in vineyards in Italy, where it is used for food. [a, 35.]—**T. supracondyloideum.** A tuberosity on the fibula opposite the junction of the lateral border of the linea aspera. [L, 115 (a, 34).]—**T. supraorbitale.** See *Superciliary ridge*.—**T. syphiliticum.** See STERILOMA.—**T. tympani.** See PROMONTORY (2d def.).—**T. valvula (cerebelli).** See NODULE (2d def.).—**T. verrucosum.** Fr., *ognon, oignon*. A callosity, usually developed about the metatarso-phalangeal joint of the great toe. **T. zygomatium.** A protuberance on the lower border of the zygoma near the junction of the superior maxilla and the zygomatic projection. [L, 31 (a, 34).]

TUBERCLE, n. *Tub'ér-kul*. Lat., *tuberculum* (from *tuber* [g, v]). Fr., *tubercule*. Ger., *Tuberkel, Höcker, Höckerchen, Hügel, Knolle, Knötchen*. 1. In anatomy, a blunt and rounded end of a bone; also a small rounded eminence on a bone or other part. [C.] See also TUBEROSITY. 2. In dermatology, a little nodule in the skin produced by a morbid deposit or growth in the corium or subcutaneous tissue. [G, 3.] 3. In pathology, a small granular mass, varying in diameter from $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to 3 mm.; its consistency is hard, and when fresh it is transparent, but it quickly becomes opaque, and yellowish at the centre. It is usually surrounded by a reddish vascular zone. These characteristics are commonly evident to the naked eye, but may not appear, especially if the granulations are confluent. In the latter case yellowish masses appear which can not be differentiated from a mass of caseous exudate, excepting with the aid of the microscope. When 'ts are developed in a mass of inflammatory tissue, as often occurs in the pleura and peritoneum, it is not always possible to distinguish them in the embryonal tissue in which they are imbedded. Thus they appear under two forms, the isolated and the confluent. [D, 24.] 4. In botany, (1) a wart or swelling on the surface of a part; (2) a small root or tumefied root; (3) of Acharius, see *Aspergillus verruciforme*. [a, 35.]—**Anterior t. of the femur.** A sharp projection at the lower termination of the internal supracondylar line of the femur, to which is attached the tendon of the adductor magnus. [C, 3.]—**Amygdaloid t.** A projection in the roof of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle at its anterior extremity. [L, 15 (K).]—**Anatomical t.** See *Verruca necrogenica*.—**Anterior pair of t's.** See NATES (2d def.).—**Anterior t. (of a vertebra).** A t. at the anterior portion of the extremity of the transverse process of certain vertebrae. [L, 142.]—**Anterior t. of the atlas.** A prominence in the middle line upon the anterior arch of the atlas. [L, 332.]—**Anterior t. of the calcaneum.** A rough projection on the inferior anterior surface of the os calcis. [C, 3.]—**Anterior t. of the optic thalamus.** A rounded projection at the anterior extremity of the optic thalamus. [L, 23 (K).]—**Anterior t. of the vagina.** Lat., *tuberculum vaginæ*. A rugose, rounded prominence of the soft parts at the upper part of the orifice of the vagina, behind the meatus urinarius.—**Carotid t.** The anterior t. of the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra. [L.]—**Conoid t.** A broad t. on the posterior border of the clavicle at the junction of its middle and outer thirds to which the conoid ligament is attached. [C, 3.]—**Cuneate t.** Ger., *dreieckiger Kern des Kieferknorpels*. Of Schweigger, a slight projection on the cuneate fasciculus. [L, 15 (K).]—**Cuneiform t.** See *Painful t.*—**Deltoid t.** A prominence upon the anterior border of the clavicle where the deltoideus arises in part. [L, 172.]—**External supracondyloid t.** Lat., *tuberculum supracondyloideum laterale*. A prominence on the outer portion of the posterior surface of the lower end of the femur from which the plantaris muscle arises. [L, 31.]—**External t.** The most external of three t's at the extremity of the transverse process of several of the cervical vertebrae. [L, 142.]—**Fibrous t.** T. which has undergone modification chiefly by the formation of connective tissue within the (tuberculous) nodule. [D, 4.]—**Foot-t.** Lat., *parapodium*. A small lateral process, placed one on each side of a segment of an annelid, serving for locomotion. [L, 147.]—**Genial t's.** Double pairs of t's on the inner surface of the inferior maxilla (one pair on each side of the middle line), to which are attached the genio-hyoid and genio-hyoidel muscles. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Genital t.** A protuberance of the urino-genital region of the embryo, in front of the cloaca, being the rudiment of the penis or the clitoris. [A, 16.]—**Gray t.** See *Military t.*—**Gray t. of Rolando.** An eminence situated between the postero-lateral groove and the prolongation of the column of Burdach. [J, 15 (K).]—**Greater t. of the hu-**

manus. Its greater tuberosity. [G.]—**Hyaline t.** A military t. with hyaline degeneration of the reticulum. ["Lancet," 1882, i, p. 253 (a, 34).]—**Ilio-pubic t.** 1. See *Ilio-pectineal eminence*. 2. See *SPINE of the pubis*.—**Inferior obturator t.** A prominence opposite to the superior obturator t. on the pubic margin of the obturator foramen. [L, 31.]—**Inferior t.** The lowermost of the three t's on the extremity of the transverse process of several dorsal vertebrae. [L, 142.]—**Infrapleural t.** An eminence below the glenoid cavity of the scapula, from which the long head of the triceps arises. [L, 31, 332.]—**Internal supracondyloid t.** Lat., *tuberculum supracondyloideum mediale*. A prominence on the inner and posterior surface of the lower end of the femur from which the internal head of the gastrocnemius arises. [L, 31.]—**Internal t.** The innermost of the three t's at the extremity of several of the dorsal vertebrae. [L.]—**Intravascular t.** A t. developed in the intima of a blood-vessel. [a, 34.]—**Jugular t.** A ridge on the inner surface of the occipital bone close to the outer wall of the anterior condylar foramen. [L, 31, 332.]—**Lacrymal t.** The little papillary elevation in the inner or nasal third of the margin of the eyelid. In its centre is the opening of the punctum lacrimale. [F.]—**Laminated t.** See NODULE (2d def.).—**Leprous t's.** The t. of tubercular leprosy. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**Lesser t. of the humerus.** See TUBEROSITY of the *humerus*.—**Lymphatic t.** Of Chiari, a military t. that consists of large and small round lymph-like cells. [a, 34.]—**Mamillary t's.** See *Corpus albicans* (2d def.).—**Mental t.** A prominence on the lower border of the inferior maxilla at the point where it changes from the transverse to the more or less antero-posterior direction. [L, 31.]—**Miliary t.** A minute, nearly globular t. occupying the stroma of an organ, and microscopically resembling at its peripheral edge a number of round cells like leucocytes, the centre of each containing a giant cell at its centre. [Coats (a, 34).]—**Mucous t.** See *Mucous PATCH*.—**Nuchal t.** The spinous process of the seventh cervical vertebra. [L.]—**Olfactory t.** See *Olfactory BULB* and *C. TUBERCULUM olfactorium*.—**Painful t.** Lat., *tuberculum dolorosum*. Fr., *angioime sous-cutané douloureux*. Of Wood, an isolated t. of a painful character slowly developed in the subcutaneous tissue, usually in the region of the limb. The precise nature of the growth is uncertain. ["Edinburgh Med. and Surg. Jour.," 1812 (G).] Cf. *NEUROMA*.—**Papillary t. (of the liver).** An overhanging projection of the Spiegelian lobe of the liver into the portal fissure. [L, 332.]—**Pathological t.** See *Verruca necrogenica*.—**Pearly t's.** See *MILIUM* (1st def.).—**Pharyngeal t.** See *Pharyngeal SPINE*.—**Pisiform t's.** The corpora albicantia. [J, 6 (K).]—**Plantar t.** A prominence on the metatarsal bone of the great toe to which the tendon of the peroneus longus is attached. [L, 332.]—**Posterior pair of t's.** See *TESTES* (2d def.).—**Posterior t. (of a vertebra).** A t. at the posterior portion of the extremity of the transverse process of certain vertebrae. [L, 142.]—**Posterior t. of the atlas.** Lat., *tuberculum atlantis posterius*. An elevation or a depression with raised margins on the outer surface in the middle line of the posterior arch of the atlas. [L, 31.]—**Posterior t. of the optic thalamus.** An elevation on the postero-lateral ventricular surface of the optic thalamus. [L, 31.]—**Pterygoid t.** A small t. on the internal surface of the inferior maxilla, for the attachment of the internal pterygoid muscle. [a, 34.]—**Quadrigenal t's.** See *CORPORA quadrigena*.—**Retrograde t.** A calcified t. [a, 34.]—**Scalene t.** A t. on the first rib for the attachment of the scalenus anticus. [C.]—**Secondary t.** Of Hamilton, t. that has followed the softening of a caseous mass, such as occurs in the lung in catarrhal pneumonia. [a, 34.]—**Subcutaneous t.** See *Painful t.*—**Superior obturator t.** A flat prominence on the margin of the obturator foramen near the acetabular notch. [L, 31.]—**Supraglenoid t.** A prominence above the glenoid fossa of the scapula from which the long head of the biceps arises. [L, 31.]—**Syphilitic t's.** See *Tubercular syphilodermis*.—**T. of a rib.** A prominence on the costal surface on a rib adjoining the sternum, directed backward, and articulating with the transverse process of the lower of the two vertebrae which the bone joins. [L, 31, 304.]—**T. of Darwin.** See *SPINE of Darwin*.—**T. of Lower.** A small projection on the wall of the right auricle, between the orifices of the superior and inferior venæ cavae, only slightly marked in man. [L, 15 (K).]—**T's of Montgomery.** The prominences formed on the surface of the areola of the nipple by the sebaceous glands. **T. of Rolando.** See *Gray t. of Rolando*.—**T. of Santorini.** An elevation of the mucous membrane of the larynx caused by the cartilage of Santorini. [L, 332.]—**T. of the calcaneum.** See *TUBEROSITY of the calcaneum*.—**T. of the cuboid.** See *TUBEROSITY of the cuboid bone*.—**T. of the epiglottis.** See *TUBERCULUM epiglottidis*.—**T. of the femur.** A prominence on the front part of the neck of the femur where it joins the shaft. **T. of the hyoid.**—**T. of the mesencephalon.** See *CORPORA quadrigena*.—**T. of the quadratus femoris.** See *LINEA quadrati*.—**T. of the radius.** See *Bicipital TUBEROSITY of the radius*.—**T. of the scaphoid bone.** A stout conical projection on the outer end of the scaphoid bone, which gives attachment to the annular ligament. [C.]—**T. of the thyroid cartilage.** A t. at the back part of the upper border of the outer surface of the ala of the thyroid cartilage. [L, 31.]—**T. of the tibia.** The anterior tuberosity of the tibia. [L.]—**T. of the ulna.** An elevation at the base of the coronoid process of the ulna upon which the brachialis anticus is inserted. [L, 31.]—**T. of the zygozoma.** A prominence at the beginning of the zygozoma to which the external lateral ligament of the temporo-maxillary articulation is attached. [L, 172.]

TUBERCULAR, adj. *Tub'ér-kul'* or *u'l*-a'r. Having the appearance of a tubercle; also tuberculate, tuberculous. [D; a, 35.]

TUBERCULATE, TUBERCULATED, adj's. *Tub'ér-kul'-u't*-at, -at-e'd. Lat., *tuberculatus*. Fr., *tuberculé*. Ger., *klein-höckerig*. Provided with tubercles; also tuberculous. [D; a, 35.]

TUBERULE (Fr.). n. *Tu'bé-ré-kul'*. See *TUBERCLE*.—**T's bijumeaux.** See *CORPORA quadrigena*.—**T. cendré.** See *Gray TUBERCLE of Rolando*.—**T. coracoidien** [Cuvier]. The

coracoid bone (1st def.) in mammals. [L. 14.]—*T. d'Aranzi*. See *Corpora Araniti*.—*T. de guérison* [Crucellier]. See *Fibrous TUBERCLE*.—*T. de l'apophyse*. See *TUBERCLE of the zygoma*.—*T. de la valvule*. See *Nodule (3d def.)*.—*T. du pubis*. See *SPINE of the pubes*.—*T. ischio-pubien interne* [Verneuil]. A tubercle situated on the inner surface of the pelvis, at the junction of the descending ramus of the pubic bone and the ascending ramus of the ischium. [A. 50.]—*T. moyen*. A small eminence on the upper surface of the optic thalamus near its middle. [L. 28 (K).]—*T. muqueux*. See *CONDYLOMA latum*.—*T. postérieur*. See *PULVINAR* (1st def.).—*T. les quadrimeaux*. See *Corpora quadrigemina*.—*T. tssus-sphénocaux*. See *Clinoid PROCESSES*.—*T. tardif à évolution rapide*. See *Tuberculous OSTEITIS*.—*T. vésiculaires*. See *Marginal bodies*.

TUBERCULIN (Lat.), n. *Tu²-b²-r²-ku²-l²-n*. A preparation invented by R. Koch and considered by him to be a means of diagnosing and curing tuberculosis. Said by Koch to be an extract made with glycerin of cultures of the tubercle bacillus. It is injected subcutaneously, and is thought to cause destructive inflammation of the tissue surrounding the tuberculous deposit, whereby the deposit is eliminated, with the production of fever. [B. 270 (a. 38); a. 34.]—**Crude t.** A glycerin extract of the toxic substances present in cultures of the tubercle bacillus in veal broth containing 1 per cent. of peptone and 4 or 5 per cent. of glycerin. The culture liquid is evaporated and the residue dried. [a. 34.]—**Modified t.** Crude t. has undergone various changes by the precipitation of certain constituents or filtration, or in which the mode of preparation is changed, as in Koch's first modification, in which a precipitate was obtained by adding alcohol to crude t. [a. 34.]

TUBERCULITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Tu²-b²-(tu²-b²-r²-ku²-l²-i²)-(e)²/i²s*. Gen., -i²-dos (-idis). Inflammation around a tubercular deposit. [a. 34.]

TUBERCULIZATION, n. *Tu²-b²-r²-ku²-l²-i²-z-a-shu²-n*. Lat., *tuberculisatio* (from *tuberculum*, a tubercle). *Tuberculisatio*. 1. The process of conversion into tubercle (3d def.). [D. 3.] 2. The treatment of a patient with tuberculin.

TUBERCULOCIDIN, n. *Tu²-b²-r²-ku²-l²-o-sid²/i²n*. A substance remaining in solution in crude tuberculin after the noxious bodies in the latter have been precipitated by platinum chloride. It may be precipitated from the solution by alcohol; used in treating tuberculosis. [a. 34.]

TUBERCULOSE (Fr., Ger.), n. *Tu²-be²-r²-ku²-loz*, *tub-er-ku-loz*/e². See *Tubercle*.—**Impit²** (Ger.). See *Inoculated TUBERCULOSIS*.—**Inhalationst²** (Ger.). Tuberculosis induced by the inhalation of tubercular matter. [Bertheau, "Dtsch. Arch. f. klin. Med.," xxvi, 5, 6; "Rev. des sci. méd.," Apr., 1882.]—**Knochen-t²** (Ger.). See *Tuberculous OSTEITIS*.—**Larynx²** (Ger.). See *Tubercular LARYNGITIS*.—**Spitzent²** (Ger.). Tuberculosis of a pulmonary apex. [a. 34.]—**T. artulaire** (Fr.). See *Tuberculous OSTEITIS*.—**T. aviaire** (Fr.). See *Avian TUBERCULOSIS*.—**T. calcifiée** (Fr.). Tuberculosis in which the final pathological condition is a calcification of the deposit. [Déjérine, "Rev. de méd.," Dec., 1884, p. 921.]—**T. caséo-calcifiée** (Fr.). The termination of a tubercular deposit partly by caseification and partly by calcification. [Déjérine, l. c.]—**T. entéro-mésentérique** (Fr.). Tuberculosis involving the intestine and mesenteric glands. [a. 34.]—**T. pulmonaire anthracosique** (Fr.). See *ANTHRACOSIS* (4th def.).

TUBERCULOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Tu²-b²-(tu²-b²-r²-ku²-l²)-(u²)-(o²)/i²s*. Gen., -o²-s² (-is). From *tuberculum*, a tubercle. Fr., *tuberculose*. Ger., *Tuberculose*. The condition of being affected with tubercle (3d def.).—**Acute miliary t.** A sudden and violent general or local eruption of miliary tubercles in various parts of the body. It may simulate typhoid fever when the infection is general, or acute hydrocephalus when the infection is meningeal, or the pulmonary symptoms are most marked when the lungs are principally affected. [a. 34.]—**Anatomical t.** See *VERRUCA necrogenica*.—**Anthracotic t.** See *PNEUMONOCOITOSIS*.—**Avian t.** T. affecting birds. [a. 34.]—**Bovine t.** Fr., *pommelière*. Ger., *Perl-sucht*, *Franzosenkrankheit der Rinder*. Pearl disease, t. as it occurs in cattle. The lesion appears in nodes consisting largely of giant cells in a coarse reticulum. The nodes are usually much larger than in man, and show less inclination to cheesy degeneration or calcification. [D. 4.]—**Cerebral t.** See *Tubercular MENINGITIS* and *Acute tuberculous HYDROCEPHALUS*.—**Inoculated t.** T. produced by inoculation of tuberculous material. [a. 34.]—**Intestinal t.** T. affecting a part or all of the intestinal tract. [a. 34.]—**Laryngeal t.** See *Tubercular LARYNGITIS*.—**Meningeal t.** See *Cerebral t.*—**Miliary t.** An acute or chronic disease caused by infiltration of one or more parts of the body with miliary tubercles. [a. 34.]—**Pseudo-t. cladothrica**. Of Eppinger a multiple lesion, resembling tubercle, produced by a cladothrix-like organism. [a. 34.]—**Pulmonary t.** T. of the lungs, the ordinary form of t.—**Rapid t.** See *Acute miliary t.*—**Renal t.** Tubercular disease of the kidney. It is marked by a sediment of tuberculous matter in the urine, which is supposed to come from the ureters and pelvis of the kidneys, also by paroxysms of severe pain which resemble renal colic, by frequent and scanty urination, by hæmaturia, and by progressive emaciation. [D. 25.]—**Surgical t.** T. affecting a part that is susceptible to surgical interference. [a. 34.]—**T. cerebri**. See *Cerebral t.*—**T. cutis**. 1. A tubercular affection of the skin (commonly associated with general t. and usually in its later stages), attended with the formation of superficial, irregular, often seriginous ulcers with soft, slightly infiltrated, and usually jagged edges and reddish-yellow granular bases often covered by crusts. They are almost invariably situated in the immediate vicinity of one of the mucous orifices. 2. Any disease of the skin due to the presence of tubercle bacilli. In this sense the term is used to include, besides the disease mentioned in the 1st def., lupus t. verrucosa cutis, and scrofuloderma. [G.]—**T. of the joints**. Fr., *tuberculose articulaire*. Ger., *Gelenktuberculose*. See *Tuberculous OSTEITIS*.—**T. of the skin**. See *T. cutis*.—**T. pan-**

zootica contagiosa. Of Lydtin, bovine t.—**T. pulmonum**. See *Pulmonary t.*—**T. verrucosa cutis**. A chronic cutaneous disease occurring usually upon the hands of those who work about cattle or handle raw meat. It forms circumscribed patches containing pustules and warty outgrowths, surrounded by an erythematous border and due to the presence of tubercle bacilli. *Verruca necrogenica* is probably but one form of it. [Riehl and Faltant, "Vierteljahrsschr. f. Dermat. u. Syph.," 1886, p. 19 (G).]—**Zoölogie t.** See *Pseudo-t. cladothrica*.

TUBERCULOTIC, adj. *Tu²-b²-r²-ku²-l²-o²-t²/i²k*. Pertaining to or affected with tuberculosis. [D.]

TUBERCULOUS, adj. *Tu²-b²-r²-ku²-l²-u²-s*. Lat., *tuberculosus* (from *tuberculum*, a tubercle). Fr., *tuberculeux*. Ger., *tuberkulös*, *höckerig*. 1. Affected with, pertaining to, or after the manner of tubercle. [D.] 2. In botany, covered with tubercles. [a. 35.]

TUBERCULUM (Lat.), n. n. *Tu²-b²-(tu²-b²-r²-ku²)-(e²-r²-k²)-(u²)-(u²)-m* (u²m). Dim. of *tuber* (q. v.). See *TUBERCLE*. In the pl., *tubercula*, of Bateman, an order of skin diseases including phyma, molluscum, vitiligo, acne, syccosis, lupus, elephantioides, and frambæsia. [G. 12.] See also *GEMMULE Hobokeni*.—**T. acusticum**. Of Schwabe, a projection on the lateral wall of the fourth ventricle crossed by the auditory stria. [L. 17 (K).]—**T. adnosum**. See *MOLLUSCUM contagiosum*.—**T. annulare**. See *Pons Varolii*.—**Tubercula anteriora**. The anterior corpora quadrigemina. [L. 28 (K).]—**T. anterius atlantis**. See *Anterior TUBERCLE of the atlas*.—**T. anterius thalami optici**. See *Anterior TUBERCLE of the optic thalamus*.—**T. anticum humeri**. The lesser tuberosity of the humerus. [L.]—**Tubercula Araniti**. See *CORPORA Araniti*.—**Tubercula areola**. See *TUBERCLES of MONTGOMERY*.—**T. articulare ossis temporis**. See *ARTICULAR EMINENCE of the temporal bone*.—**T. atlantis anterius** (seu *anticum*). See *Anterior TUBERCLE of the atlas*.—**T. atlantis posterius** (seu *posticum*). See *Posterior TUBERCLE of the atlas*.—**T. baseos cartilagineæ arytenoideæ**. The muscular process of the arytenoid cartilage. [L.]—**Tubercula bigemina**. See *CORPORA quadrigemina*.—**T. calcaneum**. See *TUBEROSITY of the calcaneum*.—**T. capituli fibule laterale**. A not uncommon prominence on the upper end of the fibula from which the anterior head of the peroneus longus arises. [L. 332.]—**T. capituli fibule mediale**. An ill-defined anomalous prominence on the upper end of the fibula from which a portion of the soleus arises. [L. 332.]—**T. caroticum**. See *Carotid TUBERCLE*.—**T. cartilaginis thyreoideæ**. See *TUBERCLE of the thyrooid cartilage*.—**T. caudatum**. See *EMINENTIA caudata*.—**T. cerebelli minimum**. Of Tarini, see *FLOCCULUS* (3d def.).—**T. cerebri majus**. Of Scarpa, the corpora quadrigemina, especially in the lower animals. [L. 3 (K).]—**T. cerebri olivare**. See *CORPORA quadrigemina*.—**T. cervicale inferius**. See *T. colli femoris inferius*.—**T. cervicale superius**. See *TUBERCLE of the femur*.—**T. chalazinum**. Ger., *Nabelhöckerchen*. A name given to the chalaza (2d def.) when it appears on the perfected ovule (the seed) in the form of a tubercle. [a. 35.]—**T. cinereum** (Rolandi). See *Gray TUBERCLE of Rolando*.—**T. colli femoris**. See *TUBERCLE of the femur*.—**T. colli femoris inferius**. A prominence at about the middle of the anterior intertrochanteric line. [L. 332.]—**T. colli femoris superius**. See *TUBERCLE of the femur*.—**T. costæ**. See *TUBERCLE of a rib*.—**T. cuboidæ**. See *EMINENTIA ossis cuboidæ*.—**T. cuneatum**. See *Cuneate TUBERCLE*.—**T. Darwinii**. See *SPINE of Darwin*.—**T. deltoideum**. See *Deltoid TUBERCLE*.—**T. dolorosum**. See *Painful TUBERCLE*.—**T. ephippii**. See *T. sella*.—**T. epiglotticum**. **T. epiglottidis**. Ger., *Kehlkopfepistel*. The projection of the convex posterior surface of the epiglottis into the larynx. [L.]—**T. externum humeri**. The greater tuberosity of the humerus. [L.]—**T. externum processus condyloidei mandibulæ**. A prominence below the condyle of the inferior maxilla to which the ligamentum accessorium laterale is attached. [L.]—**T. fibulæ**. The styloid process of the fibula. [a. 34.]—**T. ganglii postici posterioris**. See *PULVINAR* (1st def.).—**T. gummatum**. See *SYPHILOMA*.—**T. hemisphericum**. See *FORNIX cerebri*.—**T. iliopectineum**. See *Ilio-pectineal EMINENCE*.—**T. impar** (His). In the embryo, a prominence in the middle line of the mouth from which the tongue is in part derived. [L. 294.]—**Tubercula intercondyloidea**. The anterior and posterior extremities of the tibial spine. [a. 34.]—**T. internum humeri**. The lesser tuberosity of the humerus. [L.]—**T. jugulare**. See *Jugular TUBERCLE*.—**T. labii superioris**. A prominence in the middle line of the inner surface of the upper lip of nurslings. [L. 332.]—**T. laminosum**. See *NOULE* (2d def.).—**T. laterale**. See *T. acusticum*.—**T. laterale posterius**. See *External geniculate body*.—**T. lineareum**. An anomalous protuberance below the external occipital crest. [L. 332.]—**T. Lisfranci**. See *Scalene TUBERCLE*.—**T. majus humeri**. The greater tuberosity of the humerus. [L.]—**T. mamillæ**. See *CORPUS albicans* (2d def.).—**T. mandibular**. The articular eminence of the temporal bone. [L.]—**T. medium**. The middle projection of the thalamus opticus. [L. 57 (a. 14).]—**Tubercula mentalia interna**. See *Genial TUBERCLES*.—**Tubercula mesencephali**. See *CORPORA quadrigemina*.—**Tubercula miliary**. See *MILIUM* (1st def.).—**T. minus humeri**. The lesser tuberosity of the humerus. [L.]—**T. nuchæ**. The t. on the occipital bone for the attachment of the ligamentum nuchæ. [a. 34.]—**T. obturatorium inferius**. See *Inferior obturator TUBERCLE*.—**T. obturatorium superius**. See *Superior obturator TUBERCLE*.—**T. olfactorium**. A small projection of gray matter in front of the anterior perforated space from which arise the roots of the olfactory nerve. [L. 6 (K).]—**T. opticum**. See *CORPORA quadrigemina*.—**T. ossis cuboidæ**. See *EMINENTIA ossis cuboidæ*.—**T. ossis hyoidei**. A slight elevation in the middle line of the anterior aspect of the body of the hyoid bone. [L.]—**T. ossis multanguli majoris**. The prominence on the plantar surface of the trapezium. [L.]—**T. ossis navicularis**. The tuberosity of the scaphoid bone. [L.]—**T. ossis pubis**. See *SPINE of the pubes*.—**T. ovale**. See *Olivary body*.—**T. papillare**. See *Papillary*

TUBERCLE.—**T. pharyngeum**. See *Pharyngeal spine*.—**T. plantare**. See *Plantar tubercle*.—**Tubercula posteriora**. See *Testes* (2d def.).—**T. posterior thalami optici**. See *Pulvinar* (1st def.).—**T. posterior verberis**. See *Posterior tubercle of a vertebra*.—**T. prostatica**. The middle lobe of the prostate gland. [**L.**]—**T. pterygoideum**. See *Pterygoid tubercle*.—**T. pubicum**. See *Spine of the pubes*.—**Tubercula quadrigenina**. See *Corpora quadrigenina*.—**T. Rolandi**. See *Gray tubercle of Rolando*.—**T. santorinianum**. See *Tubercle of Santorini*.—**T. scalenii**. See *Scalene tubercle*.—**Tubercula sebacea**. See *Milium* (1st def.).—**T. sellae** (equinae). An olive-shaped elevation between the optic groove and the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone. [**L.**]—**T. spinosum ossis sphenoidalis**. The infratemporal crest or a prominence at its anterior extremity. [**L.**]—**T. superius (anterior)**. The anterior tubercle of the optic thalamus. [**L.**]—**T. superius posterior thalami optici**. See *Pulvinar* (1st def.).—**T. supracondyloideum externum** (seu laterale). See *External supracondyloid tubercle*.—**T. supracondyloideum mediale**. See *Internal supracondyloid tubercle*.—**T. supracotyloideum**. An anomalous eminence upon the lip of the acetabulum beneath the anterior inferior spine of the ilium. [**L.**]—**T. supraglenoidale**. See *Supraglenoid tubercle*.—**Tubercula syphilitica**. See *Tubercular syphiloderma*.—**T. tali laterale**. An elevation upon the inner margin of the tibia as tragal. [**L.**]—**T. tali mediale**. A prominence upon the inner side of the incisura astragali. [**L.**]—**T. thalami anterior**. See *Anterior tubercle of the optic thalamus*.—**T. thalami inferior** (seu internum, seu magnum rotundum, seu posterius). See *Pulvinar* (1st def.).—**T. tibiae**. See *Spine of the tibia and Anterior tuberosity of the tibia*.—**T. trochleare**. See *Trochlea*.—**T. tympanicum anicum**. A protuberance on the upper anterior part of the annulus tympanicus. [**L.**]—**T. tympanicum posticum**. A protuberance on the middle and posterior part of the annulus tympanicus. [**L.**]—**T. vaginæ**. See *Anterior tubercle of the vagina*.—**T. wrisbergianum**. An elevation of the mucous membrane of the larynx caused by the cartilage of Wrisberg. [**L.**]

TUBER-ISCIO-TROCHANTERIEN (Fr.), n. *Tu^o-be^r-es-ke-to-ro-kaⁿ-²-ta-re-aⁿ*. See *Quadratus femoris*.

TUBERIVOROUS, adj. *Tu^b-e^r-iv^o-u^s*. Lat., *tuberivorus* (from *tuber*, a tuber, and *vorare*, to devour). Fr., *tuberivore*. Ger., *Knollenfressend*. Living on tubers, especially truffles. [**L.**]

TUBERKEL (Ger.), n. *Tu^b-e^r-ke^l*. See *Tubercle*.—**Aderhautⁿ**. See *Choroiditis tuberculosa*.—**Darmⁿ**. See *Enterosporidiosis*.—**Tⁿ des Scheidebenhinges**. See *Caruncule myrtiformes*.—**Lepröse T. der Regenbogenhaut**. See *Lepra iridis*.—**Mutter^t**. See *Metosphongoma*.—**Rückenmarkst^r**. Tuberculosis of the spinal cord. [**A.**]—**T^rkrankheit**. See *Tuberculosis*.

TUBERKULOSE (Ger.), n. *Tu^b-e^r-ku^l-ul-oz^e*. See *Tuberculosis*.—**Impf^t**. See *Inoculated tuberculosis*.—**Lymphdrüsen^t**. See *Tuberculous lymphadenitis*.

TUBEROSITAS (Lat.), n. f. *Tu^b(tu^b)-e^r-o^s(os)^t-a^s(a)s*. Gen., *at^{is}*. See *Tuberosity*.—**T. atlantis lateralis**. An eminence at the inner margin of that surface of the atlas which articulates with the occipital bone, to which the transverse ligament is attached. [**L.**]—**T. calcanei**. **T. calcis**. See *Tuberosity of the calcaneum*.—**T. clavicularis**. A roughened eminence on the lower surface of the clavicle, near its sternal end, for the attachment of the costoclavicular ligament. [**L.**]—**T. coracoidea**. See *Conoid tubercle*.—**T. costalis**. See *T. clavicularis*.—**T. deltoidea**. See *Deltoideus tubercle*.—**T. ephippii**. See *Prothoracum sella*.—**T. glutealis**. The tubercle on the upper end of the femur for the attachment of the gluteus maximus. [**A.**]—**T. iliaca**. **T. ilii**. A rough eminence behind that surface of the ilium which articulates with the sacrum, for the attachment of the sacro-iliac ligaments. [**L.**]—**T. ischii**. See *Tuberosity of the ischium*.—**T. malaris**. A small tuberosity near the maxillary process of the zygomatic bone. [**A.**]—**T. maxillæ**. **T. maxillaris**. See *Tuberosity of the superior maxilla*.—**T. metacarpi quinti**. A prominent tuberosity on the ulnar side of the fifth metacarpal bone, near its base. [**L.**]—**T. metatarsi hallucis**. See *Plantar tubercle*.—**T. metatarsi quinti**. A rough prominence upon the external surface of the tarsal end of the fifth metatarsal bone. [**L.**]—**T. olecrani**. A prominence on the olecranon process into which is inserted the extensor triceps brachii. [**L.**]—**T. ossis cuboidi**. See *Tuberosity of the cuboid bone*.—**T. ossis ilii**. See *T. iliaca*.—**T. ossis navicularis**. See *Tuberosity of the scaphoid bone*.—**T. ossis multanguli majoris**. See *T. ossis trapezii*.—**T. ossis palatini**. See *Pyramidal process of the palate bone*.—**T. ossis trapezii**. An oblique ridge on the volar surface of the trapezium. [**L.**]—**T. palmaris**. A tuberosity formed on the internal surface of the palatine bone, at the angle of the anterior and horizontal borders. [**A.**]—**T. patellaris**. See *Anterior tuberosity of the tibia*.—**T. pectoralis**. A tubercle near the sternal end of the clavicle for the attachment of the pectoralis muscle. [**A.**]—**T. pubo-ischiadica**. A rough eminence at the union of the ramus of the ischium and pubes. [**L.**]—**T. sacralis**. See *Tuberosity of the sacrum*.—**T. scapularis**. See *Conoid tubercle*.—**T. supracondyloidea ossis femoris**. The external or internal supracondyloid tubercle. [**L.**]—**T. tibiae**. See *Anterior tuberosity of the tibia*.—**T. tympani**. See *Promontory* (2d def.).—**T. ulnæ major**. A rough eminence at the base of the coronoid process of the ulna, for the attachment of the brachialis internus. [**L.**]—**T. ulnæ minor**. A small tuberosity occasionally found below the lesser sigmoid cavity of the radius. [**L.**]—**T. unguicularis phalangis**. A broad, horseshoe-shaped expansion of the distal end of a terminal phalanx. [**L.**]—**T. vertebralis (medialis)**. A rough eminence on the posterior surface of the transverse process (near its apex) of some of the dorsal vertebrae. [**L.**]—**T. zygomatica**. See *Tubercle of the zygoma*.

TUBÉROSITÉ (Fr.), n. *Tu^b-ba-ro-zé-té*. See *Tuberosity*.—**T^s de l'estomac (grande et petite)**. The two extremities of the stomach. [**A.**]—**T^s de l'os palatin**. See *Pyramidal process of the palate bone*.—**T^s des condyles**. The internal and external tubercles of the femur. [**L.**]—**T^s du maxillaire**. See *Tuberosity of the superior maxilla*.—**T. iliaque**. See *Tuberositas ilii*.—**T. ischiadique**. **T. sciaticque**. See *Tuberosity of the ischium*.

TUBEROSITY, n. *Tu^b-e^r-o^s(os)^t-i²*. Lat., *tuberositas* (from *tuber*, a hump). Fr., *tubérosité*. Ger., *Rauhligeit*. A rounded or blunt elevation on a bone or other organ. [**L.**]—**Anterior t. of the tibia**. A t. on the anterior aspect of the tibia, near its upper extremity, for the attachment of the ligamentum patellæ. [**C.**]—**Bicipital t. of the radius**. A t. on the superior part of the internal aspect of the shaft of the radius to the posterior rough portion of which is attached the tendon of the biceps flexor cubiti. [**C.**]—**External occipital t.** See *External occipital protuberance*.—**External t. of the femur**. A rough eminence above the external t. of the femur to which the external lateral ligament is attached. [**L.**]—**External t. of the tibia**. A rough eminence on the external side of the upper end of the tibia which articulates posteriorly with the fibula. [**L.**]—**Greater t. of the humerus**. Ger., *größerer Oberarmbeinhöcker*. An upward projection of the humerus on its outer side, separated from the head and lesser t. by grooves and serving as a point of attachment for the infraspinatus, supraspinatus, and teres minor muscles. [**L.**]—**Internal t. of the femur**. A t. on the inner side of the internal condyle of the femur to which the internal lateral ligament of the knee is attached. [**L.**]—**Internal t. of the tibia**. A massive rounded eminence on the inner side of the upper end of the tibia. [**C.**]—**Ischio-pubic t.** See *Tuberositas pubo-ischiadica*.—**Lesser t. of the humerus**. A small t. at the proximal end of the humerus, on the inner side of the bicipital groove, for the attachment of the subscapularis muscle. [**L.**]—**Maxillary t.** See *T. of the superior maxilla*.—**Pyramidal t. (of the palate bone)**. See *Pyramidal process of the palate bone*.—**T. of the calcaneum**. Ger., *Fersenhöcker*. The posterior extremity of the os calcis. [**L.**]—**T. of the cuboid bone**. A thick, oblique ridge on the inferior surface of the cuboid bone, near its anterior extremity. [**L.**]—**T. of the ilium**. See *Tuberositas ilii*.—**T. of the ischium**. Ger., *Sitzbeinhöcker*, *Sitzknorren*. The thick downward projection of the lower portion of the ischium upon which the body rests when sitting. [**L.**]—**T. of the olecranon**. See *Tuberositas olecrani*.—**T. of the sacrum**. A t. behind and internal to the lateral articular surface of the sacrum. [**A.**]—**T. of the scaphoid bone**. The prominence of the infero-external portion of the volar surface of the scaphoid bone of the hand. [**A.**]—**T. on the lower inner margin of the scaphoid bone of the foot**. [**L.**]—**T. of the superior maxilla**. A rough convexity on the posterior part of the external surface of the superior maxilla. [**L.**]

TUBEROUS, adj. *Tu^b-e^r-u^s*. Lat., *tuberosus*. Fr., *tubéreux*. Ger., *knollig*. 1. Resembling a tuber. 2. Bearing tubers.

TUBICOLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Tu^b(tu^b)-i²ko^l-a²*. From *tubus*, a tube, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *enfermés*. An order of the Annelida, comprising those that live in tube-like structures. [**A.**]

TUBIFEROUS, adj. *Tu^b-i²-fe^r-u^s*. Lat., *tubifer* (from *tubus*, a tube, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *tubifère*. Ger., *röhrentragend*. Bearing a tube. The *Tubifera* of Lindley are a cohort of the Incomplete, comprising the *Santales*, *Daphinales*, *Proteales*, *Lamiales*, and *Penaeales*. [**A.**]

TUBIFLOROUS, adj. *Tu^b-i²-flo^r-u^s*. Lat., *tubiflorus* (from *tubus*, a tube, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *tubiflore*. Ger., *röhrenblühig*. Having a tubular perianth. The *Tubifloræ* are: Of Batsch, a family of the *Coronales*, containing *Narcissus*, *Pancratium*, etc.; of Agardh, a class of the *Phanerocotyledonææ complete*, comprising the *Plantaginææ*, *Plumbaginææ*, *Convolvulææ*, etc.; of Reichenow, an order of the *Sympetalææ*, consisting of the *Aggregatææ* and *Campanacææ*; of Fries, a class of the *Corolliflorææ*, including the *Verbenacææ*, *Asclepiadææ*, *Solanacææ*, etc. [**A.**]

TUBIPORUS (Lat.), n. m. *Tu^b(tu^b)-i²p^o-r^o-u^s(u^s)*. From *tubus*, a tube, and *porus*, a pore. See *Boletus*.

TUBO-ABDOMINAL, adj. *Tu^b-o-a²b-do^m-i²-n^l*. From *tuba*, a trumpet, and *abdomen* (q. v.). Pertaining to the abdomen and the oviduct. [**L.**]

TUBO-OVARIAN, adj. *Tu^b-o-ov-a^r-i²-aⁿ*. From *tuba*, a trumpet, and *ovarium*, the ovary. Fr., *tubo-ovarien*, *tubo-ovarique*. Ger., *tubo-ovarial*. Pertaining to the oviduct and the ovary. [**L.**]

TUBO-UTERINE, adj. *Tu^b-o-ut²-e^r-i²-n^l*. From *tuba*, a trumpet, and *uterus* (q. v.). Pertaining to the oviduct and the uterus. [**L.**]

TUBULAR, adj. *Tu^b-u^l-a^r*. From *tubulus*, a small tube. Fr., *tubulaire*. Ger., *röhrenförmig*. 1. Hollow and nearly cylindrical, tube-shaped. [**A.**]—2. Of an auscultatory sound, suggestive of one produced by an air-current in a tube (cf. *Tracheal respiration* [1st def.]). [**D.**]

TUBULARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Tu^b(tu^b)-u^l(u^l)-a^r(a^r)-i²-a²*. From *tubulus*, a small tube. A genus of corals. [**A.**]—**T. acetabulum**. Ger., *Nadelköcher*. A coral found especially in the Mediterranean Sea on rocks and large crustaceans; formerly used as a diuretic and antelmintic under the names *umbilicus marinus*, *acetabulum marinum*, *cotyledon marinum*, and *bellericus marinus*. [**A.**]

TUBULE, n. *Tu^b-u^l*. Lat., *tubulus* (dim. of *tubus*, a tube). Fr., *A. Ger. Röhrenchen*. A small tube or tube-like structure. [**A.**]—**Collecting t.** *tubulus rectus*. Fr., *canalicule droit*, *tube collecteur*. Ger., *Sammelrohr*. The part of a uriniferous t. into which the junctional s. open. It is nearly straight, has a large lumen, is lined with clear, cuboidal cells, and joins with others, as it passes from the cortical to the medullary portion of the kidney,

to form a large excretory t. [J. 30, 32].—Communicating t. See *Junctional t.*—Collecting t. See *Second convoluted t.*—Convoluted t. 1. See *First convoluted t.* 2. Formerly, the uriferous t., from Bowman's capsule to the point where it enters a collecting t. [J. 24].—Curved collecting t. See *Junctional t.*—Dark-bordered nerve-t's. See *Medullated nerve-fibres.*—Dental t's. See *Dental canals.*—Distal convoluted t. See *Second convoluted t.*—Efferent t's of the testis. The vasa efferentia of the testicle. [L.].—Elementary t's. See t's of *Stilling.*—Excretory t's. Lat., *tubuli belliniani*. Fr., *tubes de Bellini*. Ger., *Hauptnieren*. The comparatively large uriferous t's in the medullary portion of the kidneys, formed by the union of many straight collecting t's. They are lined with columnar epithelium, and unite with others to form a papillary tube or duct which opens at the apex of a papilla into one of the renal calices or infundibula of the pelvis of the kidney. [J. 30, 32, 35].—First convoluted t. Lat., *tubulus contortus*. Fr., *tube contourné*. Ger., *bogig gewundenes Kanalstück, gewundenes Harnkanälchen*. The part of a uriferous t. that extends in a very tortuous manner a short distance beyond the capsule of Bowman, to which it is joined by the constricted part or neck of the tubule. The epithelium, according to Heidenhain, is fibrillated. It has been shown by Tuttle to be ciliated in man and in the cat. [J. 30, 32, 35].—Stud. from the Biol. Lab. of Johns Hopkins Univ., 1883, p. 447 (J.).—Gastric t's. See *Gastric glands.*—Henle's looped t. See *Henle's loop-tube.*—Intercalary t. [Schweiger-Seidel], *intercalated t.* See *Second convoluted t.*—Irregular t. The part of a uriferous t. between the termination of the ascending limb of Henle's loop-tube and the second convoluted t. It winds between the convoluted t's of the labyrinth, so that its course is irregular. The epithelium is distinctly fibrillated. [J. 30, 32].—Junctional t. The relatively short part of a uriferous t. extending from the second convoluted t. to a straight collecting t. It is narrow, but has a relatively large lumen and is lined with clear, cuboidal cells with a slight admixture of cells like those in the second convoluted t. [J. 30, 32]. See also *Connecting t.*—Second convoluted t.—Lactiferous t's. See *Galactophorous ducts.*—Liver t's. 1. A tubular ventral outgrowth of the duodenum from which the liver is developed. [L. 201]. 2. In some of the lower animals and perhaps in man, the membrana propria inclosing the tubular network of cells in the liver. 3. In fishes, birds, and reptiles, the tube-like arrangement of the hepatic cells. [J. 2, 35].—Looped t. of Henle. See *Henle's loop-tube.*—Proximal convoluted t. See *First convoluted t.*—Renal t's. See *Uriferous t's.*—Schachow's t. See *Spiral t. of Schachow.*—Second convoluted t. Fr., *canal d'union*. Ger., *Schaltstück, Schalthündung, Uebergangskanälchen*. The part of a uriferous t. between the irregular and the junctional t's. It is convoluted, and has an epithelium composed of long cells with large nuclei and processes that fit into depressions of neighboring cells. Some authors make this portion include the junctional t., and therefore terminate in a collecting t. [G. 2, 21, 30, 32, 42].—Seminiferous t's, *Seminiferous t's.* Lat., *tubuli seminiferi*. Fr., *tubes à ressort, canalicules (ou conduits) séminifères (ou séminipares, ou spermatiques)*. Ger., *Samenkanälchen*. Tubes from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{32}$ inch in diameter, lined with epithelium, from which the spermatozooids develop. They occupy the spaces in the testicle formed by the processes of the tunica albuginea, within which they are highly convoluted, but as they pass toward the surface they become straighter and unite with each other to form the vasa efferentia. [L. 31, 142, 332].—Spiral t. of Schachow. The portion of a uniting t. beyond the junctional t. It extends to the junction of the cortex and medulla, where it is continued as the descending limb of Henle's loop-tube. Its epithelium is fibrillated. [J. 30, 32].—T's of Stilling. Ger., *Horngetist, Hornspongiosa*. A continuous, intricate, and connected network of similar minute t's or fibrils forming the entire substance of a nerve-fibre (neurilemma, medullary sheath, and axis-cylinder), supposed by Kühne and Ewald to be of a horny nature. Some of the t's also pass between neighboring nerve-fibres. Clarke denies their existence. [J. 10, 30, 32].—Clarke, "Quart. Jour. of Micro. Sci., 1880, p. 651 (J.).—Uriferous t's, *Uriferous t's.* Ger., *Harnkanälchen, Harnröhren*. Minute canals, consisting of a basement membrane and a lining of epithelium, which form the proper glandular substance of the kidney. They originate in Bowman's capsules, and, after extending in a tortuous manner for a considerable distance, finally join other t's to form a common t., which extends in a nearly straight direction, and, after joining others, empties into the pelvis of the kidney. While the uriferous t's may be properly said to be continuous from their origin to their termination, various parts of their length differ in size and course and in the character of the lining epithelium, and are named as if they were independent t's, as follows: (1) The capsule of Bowman; (2) the neck or constricted part joining the t. and capsule; (3) the first convoluted t.; (4) the spiral t. of Schachow; (5) the descending limb of Henle's loop-tube; (6) Henle's loop-tube; (7) the ascending limb of Henle's loop-tube; (8) the irregular t.; (9) the second convoluted t.; (10) the junctional t., the last uniting with other junctional t's to form (11) a collecting t., which unites with others to form (12) an excretory t., which finally opens into one of the calices of the pelvis of the kidney. [J. 30, 32, 35].

TUBULIFLOROUS, adj. *Tu^b-u^l-i²-flor^us*. Lat., *tubuliflorus* (from *tubulus*, a small tube, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *tubuliflore*. Ger., *röhrenchenblühig*. Having flower-helds composed of tubular corollas. The *Tubuliflorae* are: Of De Candolle, a suborder of the *Compositae*, consisting of the *Vernoniaeae*, *Eupatoriaceae*, etc.; of Reichenbach, a section of the *Amphygynanthae*, consisting of the *Cotuleae*, *Gnaphalieae*, and *Conyzaceae*. [a. 35.]

TUBULOSE, **TUBULOUS**, adj's. *Tu^b-u^l-o^s, -u^s*. See **TUBULAR** (1st def.).

TUBULUS (Lat.), n. m. *Tu^b-u^l-u^s (u^l-u^s) (u^l-u^s) (u^l-u^s)*. 1. See **TUBULE**. 2. Of Malpighi, in the pl., *tubuli*, apparently the capillary blood-vessels. [Nock, "Brit. Med. Jour.," June 24, 1882, p. 960.] 3.

See **CANNULA**.—Dental tubuli. See *Dental canals.*—Tubuli belliniani, Tubuli Bellini. See *Excretory tubules.*—T. coligens. See *Collecting tubule.*—T. conjunctivus. See *Junctional tubule.*—T. contortus. See *First convoluted tubule.*—T. corticalis. See *Convoluted tubule* (2d def.).—T. henleanus. See *Henle's loop-tube.*—T. hirsutus. Hypertrichosis in the external auditory canal. [F.].—T. intercalaris. See *Second convoluted tubule.*—T. laqueiformis. See *Henle's loop-tube.*—T. nervorum. See *PERINEURIUM.*—Tubuli pelvis renalis [Heister]. The calices of the kidney. [L. 349.]—T. rectus. See *Collecting tubule.*—Tubuli renales. See *Uriferous tubules.*—Tubuli seminales contorti. Convoluted semiferous tubules within the compartments of the testicle. [L.].—Tubuli seminales recti. See *Vasa recta.*—T. spiralis modiolii. See *Spiral canal of the modiolus*.

TUBUS (Lat.), n. m. *Tu^b (tu^b) (u^s) (u^s) (u^s)*. See **TUBE**.—T. acusticus. See *Ear-trumpet.*—T. alimentarius. See *Alimentary canal.*—T. digestivus. The portion of the alimentary canal below the diaphragm. [L. 332].—T. ingestorius. The portion of the alimentary canal above the diaphragm. [L. 332].—T. medullaris. See *Medullary canal* (1st def.).

TUCH (Ger.), n. Tuch². Cloth, linen, linen cloth. [L. 46 (a, 21).]—Kinnt¹. See *Jaw-bandage*.

TUCKAHOE, **TUCKAHOO**, n's. *Tu³-k^a-h^o, -hu¹*. Indian loaf (or bread); an American Indian name for an underground tuberous production, consisting chiefly of pectic acid, formerly identified with a fungus (*Pachyma cocos*), but now regarded as a peculiar condition of the roots of certain trees on which it is found in North America, China, and Japan. It is used as food by the Indians, and in China as a medicine and in the manufacture of jelly. [a. 35.]

TUCUM, n. In Brazil, the *Astrocaryum vulgare*. [a. 35.]

TUFT, n. *Tu¹f*. A knot or bunch (e. g., of hairs, feathers, etc.). [a. 35].—Placental villi. See *Placentation*. The aggregated chorionic villi which form the fetal placenta.—Synovial t's. See *Synovial villi.*—T's of fetal vascular villi. Individual assemblages of the villi of the chorion separated by decidual septa.—Vascular t. Ger., *Gefässbüschel*. A t. made up largely of blood-vessels.

TUGGING, n. *Tu³-g²-i²n²*. A pulling or dragging. [a. 34].—Tracheal t. A sign of thoracic aneurysm consisting in the sense of downward traction of the larynx with the cardiac systole when the thyroid cartilage is gently raised between the finger and thumb. ["Lancet," Feb. 20, 1892, p. 435 (a, 30).]

TULBAGHIA (Lat.), n. f. *Tu^l-ba³-g²-hi²-a³*. Fr., *tulbaghie*. A genus of liliaceous herbs. The *Tulbaghieae* are a subsection of the *Anthericeae*. [a. 35].—T. alliacea (T. capensis). T. cepacea. Fr., *tulbaghie alliacea*.—South African species, of alliaceous odor. They are used as an anesthetic and in phthisis. [a. 35.]

TULIP, n. *Tu¹-i²p*. See **TULIPA**.—African t. The genus *Hemerocallis*. [a. 35].—Cheeked t. Drooping t. See *FRIILLARIA meleagris*.—T-tree. See *LIRIODENDRON tulipifera*.

TULIPA (Lat.), n. f. *Tu¹-li² (tu¹-li²) (i²p²-a³)*. Fr., *tulipe*. Ger., *Tulpe*, *Tulipane*. Tulip; a genus of the *Liliaceae*. The *Tulipaceae* (Fr., *tulipacées*) are a family of the *Campanales*, consisting of T. *Fritillaria*, *Imperialis*, etc. The *Tulipae* (Fr., *tulipées*) are a series of the *Liliaceae*. [a. 35].—T. gesneriana. Fr., *tulipe de Gesner*. Ger., *Gartentulpe*. The common tulip; a native of Armenia and Central Russia. The mucilaginous bulb, edible when cooked, is in its fresh state acid, emetic, and aphrodisiac. It contains tulipine. The *caripov* of Dioscorides is perhaps identical with this or some other species of T. [a. 35].—T. silvestris. Wild tulip; found in England and continental Europe. The bulb is emetic. [a. 35.]

TULIPIFERA (Lat.), n. f. *Tu¹ (tu¹) (i²p²-i²f²-e²-r²-a³)*. From *tulipa* (q. v.) and *ferre*, to bear. The genus *Liriodendron*. [a. 35.]

TULIPINE, n. *Tu¹-i²p²-e²n*. Ger., *Tulipin*. A poisonous alkaloid obtained from the bulb of *Tulipa gesneriana*. It is an energetic sialagogue. [a. 35.]

TUMBEGI, n. A sort of tobacco exported from Persia and Turkey, derived from *Nicotiana persica* or *Nicotiana rustica*. Several varieties are described, named from their place of origin (Shiraz t., Teheran t., etc.), and differing in composition. T. contains from 2 to 5 per cent. of nicotine and 10 to 10 per cent. of saccharine matter. ["Phar. Jour.," xvi (1886), p. 683; "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Apr., 1886, p. 20 (B).]

TUMEFACATION, n. *Tu²-m²-e²-fa²-k²-shu²n*. From *tumefacere*, to cause to swell. Ger., *Anschwellung*. Swelling, puffiness. Cf. **BOUFFISSURE**.

TUMEFIED, adj. *Tu²-m²-e²-fi²*. Fr., *tuméfié*. Ger., *wulstig*. In a state of tumefaction.

TUMENOL, n. *Tu²-m²-e²-n²-o²l*. From *bitumen* (q. v.) and *oleum*, oil. A substance obtained from mineral oils, allied to ichthyol; used externally in eczema, burns, pruritus, ulceration, eczema due to psoriasis, and rhagades. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Nov. 28, 1891, Supp., p. 173 (a, 50).]

TUMESCENCE, n. *Tu²-m²-e²-s²-e²n²s*. From *tumescere*, to begin to swell. The condition of swelling or of being swollen. [a. 48.]

TUMEUR (Fr.), n. *Tu²-m²-u²r*. See **TUMOR**.—T. adipociriforme. Lepreux, cholesteatoma. [a. 34].—T. à myéle. Plexus of Négaton, an osteosarcoma. [a. 34].—T. angiolithique. See **CHOLESTEATOMA**.—T. à ostéoblastes. A tumor resembling an osteoma. [L. 57 (a, 14)].—T. ascitique. See **ASCITES**.—T. blanche. See **TUMOR ALBA**.—T. cicatricielle. See **KELOID**.—T. composée. A t. containing elements of two or more neoplasms, as in a fibrosarcoma. [a. 34].—T. cornée. See **CORN CUTANEUM**.—T. cystique de la conjonctive. See *Conjunctival*

CYST.—**T. cystique de l'iris.** See *Cyst of the iris*.—**T. cystoïde.** See *Cystic tumor*.—**T. dentaire.** See *Odontoma*.—**T. des voies lacrymales.** See *Dacryops*.—**T. encéphaloïde.** See *ENCEPHALOID*.—**T. épithéliale.** See *EPITHELIOID*.—**T. érectile lymphatique.** See *Gondionar lymphangectasis*.—**T. fibreux.** See *Fibroma*.—**T. fluxionnaire.** A tumor that gives rise to hemorrhage (like a fibrous tumor of the uterus).—**T's folliculeuses.** See *MOLLUSCUM contagiosum*.—**T. gommeux.** See *SYPHILOMA*.—**T. graisseux.** See *LIPOMA*.—**T. hémattique.** See *HÆMATOMA*.—**T. hémorrhagique circonscrite.** See *Consecutive aneurysm*.—**T. hémorrhagique non circonscrite.** See *Traumatic aneurysm*.—**T. 139.]—T. cystic tumor.** See *T. lymphaticus*.—**T. articulations.** See *HYDRARTHROS*.—**T. myome.** See *MYOMA*.—**T. névrome.** See *NEUROMA*.—**T. ostéome.** See *OSTEOMA*.—**T. papillaire.** See *PAPILLOMA*.—**T. perlée.** See *CHOLESTEATOMA*.—**T. pulpeux.** See *T. spléniforme*.—**T. spongieux.** See *Medullary sarcoma*.—**T. tubuleux.** See *SIPHONOMA*.—**T. variqueuse.** See *Cavernous angioma*.—**T. verruqueuse des cicatrices.** See *Cicatricial keloid*.

TUMID, adj. *Tu'm'id*. Lat. *tumidus* (from *tumere*, to swell). Ger. *angeschwellen*, *aufgeschwollen*. Inflated, swollen. [a, 35.]

TUMOR (Lat.), n. m. *Tu'mor*(tu'm) 'or. Gen., -or'is. From *tumere*, to swell. Gr. *κῆλη*, *ôkos*. Fr. *tumeur*, Ger. *Geschwulst*, *Aufbildung*. A swelling, especially a new growth, cystic or solid. [D, 3; E, 1.]—**Adenoid t.** See *ADENOMA*.—**Adipose t.** See *LIPOMA*.—**Anal t.** See *ANAL*.—**Angioma.** See *ANGIO*.—**Anthraxoid t.** See *Melanotic t.*—**Benign t.** See *Innocent t.*—**Biliary t.** A t. formed by an enlargement of the gall bladder. [a, 34.]—**Blood t.** See *HÆMATOMA*.—**Bony t.** See *OSTEOMA*.—**Butyroid t.** A galactocoele with contents of the consistence of butter.—**Cancerous t.** A t. formed by a cancer (q. v., 3d def.).—**Cartilaginous t.** See *CHONDROMA*.—**Cavernous venous t.** See *Cavernous angioma*.—**Nævus vascularis tuberosus angioma.** Connective-tissue t. See *Fibroma*.—**Cystic t.** A t. consisting of a sac or of sacs containing liquid.—**Dentigerous t.** See *Dentigerous cyst*.—**Dermoid t.** See *Dermoid cyst*.—**Desmoid t.** A firm fibrous t. [E.]—**Embryoplastic t.** See *ENCEPHALOID SARCOMA*.—**Erectile t.** Ger. *Aufwulst*. A t. composed chiefly of vascular tissue which may become more or less prominent when the vessels are injected. [E.]—**Fibroid t.** See *FIBROID*.—**Fibrous t.** See *LIPOMA*.—**Fibrous t.** See *FIBROID*.—**Fibro-cellular t.** [Page]. A new growth made up of tissue more or less resembling the normal fibro-cellular or connective tissue of the body. The typical form is firm, with a homogeneous surface on section, and bands of delicate filamentous white fibrous tissue intersecting it irregularly. [E.]—**Fibro-cystic t.** See *ADENOMA*.—**Fibro-fatty t.** See *FIBRO-LIPOMA*.—**Fibro-muscular t.** See *FIBRO-MYOMA*.—**Fibro-nucleated t.** See *SARCOMA* (2d def.).—**Fibro-plastic t.** Fr. *tumeur fibro-plastique*. 1. Of Lebert, see *MYELOID*. 2. Of French writers, see *SARCOMA*.—**Fibrous t.** See *FIBROMA*.—**Fibro-vascular t.** See *FIBROMA teleangiectaticum*.—**Floating t.** A t. that is movable in some part of the body, e. g., the abdomen. [a, 34.]—**Follicular t.** See *ADENOMA* (1st def.).—**Fungating t.** A t. composed of exuberant granulations, generally growing from the inner surface of the wall of a cystic t. [E.]—**Gaseous t.** A t. containing gas. ("Rev. de chir." Feb., 1889, p. 97 (a, 34).)—**Gefäss't.** Ger. See *ANGIOEMA*.—**Glandular t.** See *ADENOMA*.—**Granulation t.** A t. formed by the proliferation of granulation tissue. [a, 24.]—**Gubler's t.** A t. of the back of the carpus sometimes observed in plasmia. [a, 24.]—**Gummatous t.** See *GUMMA*.—**Gummi.** See *SYPHILIS*; so called from either the softish semi-elastic consistence of the tumor or the peculiar character of its contents after the process of softening. [G.]—**Hair t.** See *HAIRY t.* A dermoid cyst containing hair. [a, 34.]—**Heteradenic t.** Fr. *tumeur hétéradénique*. Of Robin, a hyaline cylindroma. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**Hæmorrhagous t.** Of Broca, a homologous t. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]—**Horny t.** See *CORYX cutanea*.—**Hyaline t.** See *HYALINE*.—**Hyaloid t.** See *HYALOID*.—**Idiopathic splenic t.** The enlargement of the spleen observed in pseudoleucocythemia. [D, 50.]—**Infectious granulation t's.** Ger. *infectiöse Granulationsgeschwülste*. Acute milary tubercles. [Déjérine, "Rev. de méd." Dec., 1884, p. 921 (a, 34).]—**Infiltrating t.** A t. that spreads by infiltration. [a, 34.]—**Innocent t.** A t. which affects the patient solely through its local influence, which has little disposition to soften or ulcerate, and has no tendency to multiplication in other tissues or to involve the absorbents with which it is connected. [E.]—**Irritable t. of the breast** [Cooper]. An affection of the breast, not necessarily a t., characterized by exquisite pain and tenderness of one or more of its lobes. [A, 42.]—**Of hysterical breast and irritable breast.**—**Lactæal t.** See *GALACTOCOELE*.—**Lymphadenoid t.** See *LYMPHADENOMA*.—**Lymphoid t.** See *LYMPHADENOMA*.—**Lymphatic t.** See *LYMPHADENOMA*.—**Melanotic t.** See *MELANOTIC SARCOMA* and *MELANOMA*.—**Meningeal blood-t.** A hæmatoma of the meninges. [a, 34.]—**Mesoblastic t.** A t. arising from the mesoblast. [a, 34.]—**Milk-like t.** [Monro]. Medullary sarcoma. [A, 42.]—**Molluscous t.** See *MOLLUSCUM contagiosum*.—**Movable t.** See *Floating t.*—**Mucoid t.** See *MUCOUS TISSUE t.*—**Mucous t.** See *MYXOMA*.—**Multiple fungoid t.** See *PILOMATOUS t.* See *MYCOSIS fungoides*.—**Muscular t.** See *MYOMA* (1st def.).—**Myelogenic t.** See *Giant-celled sarcoma*.—**Myeloid t.** See *MYELOID*.—**Myoid t.** See *LEIOMYOMA*.—**Nerve t.** See *NEUROMA*.—**Neurotic t.** A small t., not persistent, developing in the mamma and due to reflex nervous disturbance. ("N. Y. Med. Jour." Feb. 8, 1890, p. 163 (a, 34).)—**Ossæous t.** A t. containing bone, either cancellous or compact. [E.]—**Osteoid t.** See *CHONDROMA*.—**Papillary t.** See *PAPILLOMA*.—**Pearly t.** See *CHOLESTEATOMA*.—**Pearly t. of the iris.** A small cyst of the iris containing a pultaceous, tallowy substance. [a, 34.]

—**Perineal t.** A term sometimes applied to the bulging of the perineum caused by the pressure of the child's head in the expulsive stage of labor. [A, 43.]—**Phantom t.** Fr. *gonflement ou ballonnement hystérique de l'abdomen*. Ger. *Phantomgeschwulst*. An abdominal tumefaction due to flatulence or to circumscribed hysterical contraction of the abdominal muscles. [a, 34.]—**Pilocystic t.** A dermoid cyst containing hair. [a, 34.]—**Proliferation t.** A t. which develops by the process of proliferation. [D, 3.]—**Recurrent fibroid t.** [Page]. See *Spindle-celled sarcoma*.—**Recurrent fibro-vascular t.** A telangiectatic fibroma that recurs after excision of a primary t. [a, 34.]—**Recurrent t.** A t. approaching in structure the innocent t., but in habit the cancerous t., and tending to recur after removal. [E.]—**Rotated t.** A pediculated t. that has rotated on the pedicle. [a, 34.]—**Scalp-t.** See *CAPUT succedaneum*.—**Sebaceous t.** 1. See *ATHEROMA* (1st def.). 2. Of Toynebee, see *CHOLESTEATOMA*.—**Semi-malignant t.** See *Recurrent t.*—**Sero-cystic t.** [Brodie]. See *Proliferation cyst*.—**Special t's of the penis.** See *SCLEROSIS of the corpora cavernosa*.—**Stercoral t.** A t. formed by impaction. [E.]—**Teratoid t.** See *TERATOMA*.—**T. albus.** See *FUNGUS ARTHRITIS*.—**T. aquosa.** A cystic t. [a, 34.]—**T. capitis sanguineus neonatorum.** See *CAPUT succedaneum*.—**T. carneus.** See *SARCOMA* (2d def.).—**T. cavernosus.** See *Cavernous angioma*.—**T. fibrinosus.** See *FIBROMA*.—**T. flatulentus.** See *EMPHYSEMA*.—**T. fungosus articuli.** See *SPINA ventosa*.—**T. fungosus sanguineus.** See *Cavernous angioma*.—**T. gallicus.** See *Bubo*.—**T. gunnatus.** See *SYPHILIS*.—**T. humilis.** The swelling over the site of the lacrimal sac in purulent or phlegmonous dacryocystitis. [F.]—**T. lardosis.** See *Fatty t.*—**T. lymphaticus** [Lassur]. See *CEDEMOSARCOMA*.—**T. mucosus.** See *MYXOMA*.—**T. prædurns.** See *SYPHILIS*.—**T. sesipari.** See *MOLLUSCUM contagiosum*.—**T. splenis.** A t. or swelling of the spleen. [a, 34.]—**T. spili.** See *LIENOMYOMA*.—**T. squamiformis carnosus.** See *LEPIDOSARCOMA*.—**T. villus.** See *PAPILLOMA*.—**Uterine t.** Ger. *Uterusgeschwulst*. 1. A t. (neoplasm) of the uterus. 2. A tumidity due to enlargement of the uterus.—**Varicose t.** A t. composed of dilated and hypertrophied veins. [E.] See *Cavernous angioma*.—**Vascular t.** See *ANGIOEMA*.—**Vascular t. of the meatus urinaris** (or of the urethral orifice [Clarke]). See *URETHRAL PAPILLOMA* and *URETHRAL CARCINOMA*.—**Villous t.** See *PAPILLOMA*.—**Warty t.** See *WART*.—**Whitish t.** See *FUNGUS EXCRESCENCE of the umbilicus*.

TUMULTUS SERMONIS (Lat.), n. m. *Tu'm*(tu'm) 'u'st(u'lt) 'u's(u's) s'u'm(s'erm) 'u's. See *PAPHRASIA præceps*.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, n. *Tu'n*'briz'. A place in Kent, England, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

TUNDA OCULI (Lat.), n. f. *Tu'nd*(tu'nd) 'u's 'o'k(u'lt) 'u'le(i). An old term for the ocular conjunctiva. [F.]

TUNDUS CORDIS (Lat.), n. m. *Tu'nd*(tu'nd) 'u's(u's) ko'rd'is. The apex of the heart. [L.]

TUNGSTATE, n. *Tu'n*'stat. Lat. *tungstas*. A salt of tungstic acid.

TUNGSTEN, n. *Tu'n*'ste'n. Fr. *tungstène*. Ger. *Wolfram*. 1. A metallic element discovered in 1783. It occurs, usually as a tungstate, in various minerals. It has been obtained in the form of a light-gray lustrous powder, not readily oxidized except at high temperatures. Its sp. gr. is said to be 19.129, although by some it is put as low as 16.5, and by others is stated to be 18.0. In composition it is represented as a dyad, as a tetrad, penta-, and hexad. Symbol W (from *wolfram*), sometimes Tu; atomic weight, 183.5. 2. Calcium tungstate. [B, 3, 16.]

TUNGSTIC ACID, n. *Tu'n*'stik. A dibasic acid, H_2WO_4 . The anhydrous acid is a yellow powder insoluble in water and in most acids.—**Colloidal t. a.** A modification of t. a. prepared by acidulating a solution of sodium tungstate with hydrochloric acid, and then removing the sodium chloride by dialysis. The t. a. remains in solution and may be obtained by evaporation as a transparent gummy substance. [B, 3.]—**Hydrated t. a.** A white substance, $H_2WO_4 + H_2O$, soluble in water. [B.]—**Liquid t. a.** Soluble t. a. t. a. obtained in a soluble form by dialysis. [B, 6.]

TUNIC, n. *Tu'n*'ik. Gr. *τύνη*. Lat. *tunica*. Fr. *tunique*. Ger. *Haut*, *Hülle*. A coat, an investing membrane; in botany, a skin or covering membrane, such as the testa of a seed, or a thick or thin separable layer (Ger. *Schale*), such as one of the coats of an onion. [a, 35.]—**Chorioid t.** The chorioid membrane. [L.]—**External elastic t.** See *External elastic coat*.—**Inner muscular t. of the epididymis.** Of Kölliker, a layer of muscular tissue at the back of the testis and epididymis, beneath the fascia propria and opposite the lower two thirds of the testis. [C.]—**Internal elastic t.** See *Internal elastic coat*.—**Vaginal t.** See *TUNICA vaginalis*.

TUNICA (Lat.), n. f. *Tu'n*(tu'n) 'ik-a. 1. See *TUNIC*. 2. A section of the genus *Dianthus*. [a, 35.] 3. Of Jussieu, the perigynium of the *Cariceæ*. [B, 121.]—**Acetum tunice.** A preparation made by macerating clove-pink petals with 6 or 12 times as much alcohol for twelve days, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 34).]—**Conserva tunice.** Fr. *conservé d'œillet*. A preparation made by triturating clove-pink petals with twice as much sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus tunice (florum).** A preparation made by infusing clove-pink petals in twice as much boiling water for twelve hours, straining, and dissolving in the product twice its weight of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**T. abdominalis.** Fr. *tablier élastique*. A deep layer of the abdominal fascia in animals, analogous to the transversalis fascia in man. It consists of yellow elastic tissue, and contributes to the support of the viscera. [C.]—**T. acinialis.** T. aciniformis. T. acinosa. See *UREA*.—**T. adiposa (renum).** See *CAPSULA adiposa*.—**T. adnata oculi.** 1. An old term for the ocular conjunctiva. [F.] 2. See *T. albuginea oculi* (2d def.).—**T. adnata testis.** See *T. vaginalis testis*.—**T.**

adventitia. Ger. *äußere Gefäßhaut* (1st def.), *äußere Eihaut* (3d def.). 1. See *ADVENTITIA* (1st def.). 2. See *ADVENTITIA* (3d def.). — **T. agnina.** See *AMNION*. — **T. alba.** An old term for the sclerotica. [F.] — **T. albuginea.** See *ALBUGINEA*, *ALBUGINEA testis*, and *Tenon's CAPSULE*. — **T. albuginea corporis cavernosi.** See *ALBUGINEA penis*. — **T. albuginea epididymidis.** See *ALBUGINEA epididymidis*. — **T. albuginea oculi.** 1. See *SCLEROTICA*. 2. The tendons of the recti of the eye and the connective tissue uniting them. [L. 31.] — **T. arachnoidea.** See *ARACHNOID*. — **T. arachnoidea oculi.** See *ARACHNOID of the eye*. — **T. araneae.** See *ARACHNOID*. — **T. arteriae elastica externa.** See *External elastic coat*. — **T. arteriae externa.** The adventitia of an artery. [L.] — **T. arteriae fenestrata.** See *Internal elastic coat*. — **T. arteriae intima.** The intima of an artery. [L.] — **T. arteriae media.** The middle coat of an artery. [L.] — **T. candida.** An old term for the sclerotica. [F.] — **T. carnea.** See *CREMASTER* and *DARTOS*. — **T. cellularis.** See *ADVENTITIA* (1st def.). — **T. cellulosa.** See *SUBMUCOSA*. — **T. cellulosa of the ovum.** Fr. *couche celluleuse*. See *T. granulosa* (1st def.). — **T. cellulosa Kruyschii.** See *MEMBRANA ruyshiana*. — **T. cerebri pia mater** (seu propria, seu vasculosa). See *PIA*. — **T. choriocapillaris.** See *MEMBRANA ruyshiana*. — **T. chorioidea.** See *CHORIOID*. — **T. conjunctiva.** See *CONJUNCTIVA*. — **T. cornea opaca.** See *SCLEROTICA*. — **T. cornea pellucida.** See *CORNEA*. — **T. dartos.** See *DARTOS*. — **T. demoursiana.** See *MEMBRANE of Descemet*. — **T. dura.** See *SCLEROTICA*. — **T. erythroidea.** See *CREMASTER*. — **T. exterior ovi.** Of Haller, the decidua vera. [A. 45.] — **T. externa.** See *ADVENTITIA* (1st def.). — **T. extima.** See *SCLEROTICA*. — **T. farcinallisi.** See *ALLANTOIS*. — **T. fibrosa (folliculi).** See *THECA folliculi*. — **T. fibrosa hepatis.** A layer of fibrous tissue covering the liver. [L.] — **T. fibrosa lienis.** See *ALBUGINEA lienis*. — **T. fibrosa membranae tympani.** The middle fibrous layer of the tympanum. [L.] — **T. fibrosa oculi.** The combined cornea and sclerotica. [L. 31.] — **T. fibrosa renum.** See *ALBUGINEA renis*. — **T. fibrosa testicul.** See *ALBUGINEA testis*. — **T. granulosa.** 1. See *MEMBRANA granulosa*. 2. Of Barry, "an investment of the ovum exterior to the zona pellucida," the existence of which, however, as a structure distinct from the membrana granulosa, is denied. [J. 16.] — **T. filamentosa.** See *SHAGGY CHORION*. — **T. hortensis.** See *DIANTEUS caryophyllus*. — **T. hyalina propria.** See *MEMBRANA propria*. — **T. innominata.** See *SCLEROTICA*. — **T. interna.** See *INTIMA*. — **T. interna oculi.** See *RETINA*. — **T. intima renis.** The deeper portion of the albuginea renum. [L.] — **T. Jacobii.** See *Bacillar layer of the retina*. — **T. media.** Ger. *mittlere Haut, Ringfaserhaut*. 1. See *PIA* (in Supplement). 2. Of Bischoff, a thin gelatinous layer found between the chorion and the amnion during the latter part of gestation; the remains of the albuminous liquid which previously existed between the two membranes; according to Müller, the same as the endochorion of Dutrochet. [A. 24, 43.] — **T. mucosa.** See *MUCOSA*. — **T. muscularis.** See *PERIMYSIUM* and *MUSCULARIS*. — **T. nervosa.** See *SUBMUCOSA*. — **T. nervi optici externa.** Ger. *Duraalshede*. The outermost layer of the sheath of the optic nerve, derived from the dura. [L. 332.] — **T. nervi optici interna.** Ger. *Pialshede*. The innermost layer of the sheath of the optic nerve, derived from the pia. [L. 332.] — **T. nervosa.** Ger. *Gehirnschicht*. The stratum granulosum, internal granule layer, stratum ganglium, and stratum fibrosum of the retina regarded as one layer. [L. 332.] — **T. oculi dura** [Vesalius]. See *SCLEROTICA*. — **T. perforata oculi.** See *CHORIOID*. — **T. peritonialis.** The peritoneum covering the viscera. [L.] — **T. prima.** See *DURA*. — **T. propria.** 1. See *MEMBRANA propria*. 2. See *PIA*. 3. The true capsule or covering of an organ or part. [L.] — **T. propria folliculi.** Of Henle, the ental layer of the theca folliculi. It forms the membrana propria of the Graafian follicle. [J.] — **T. propria hepatis.** See *T. fibrosa hepatis*. — **T. propria lienis.** See *ALBUGINEA lienis*. — **T. propria ovarii.** See *ALBUGINEA ovarii*. — **T. propria ovisacci.** See *THECA folliculi*. — **T. reflexa testis.** See *T. vaginalis reflexa*. — **T. reticularis** (seu retiformis) oculi. See *RETINA*. — **T. rhagoides.** See *CHORIOID*. — **T. ruyshiana.** See *MEMBRANA ruyshiana*. — **T. sclera bulbi.** See *SCLEROTICA*. — **T. serosa.** 1. See *SEROSUM*. — **T. serosa.** 2. The serous membrane covering a viscus. [L.] — **T. serosa testis.** See *T. vaginalis testis*. — **T. submucosa.** See *SUBMUCOSA*. — **T. tertia renum.** See *T. intima renis*. — **T. thoracis.** See *CORSET*. — **T. uvalis.** **T. uvea.** **T. uviformis.** See *UVEA*. — **T. vaginalis.** Ger. *Scheidenhaut*. 1. A membrane in sheathing a part. 2. A serous membrane, an offshoot of the peritoneum, which is forced into the scrotum by the descent of the testicle. It lines on each side one half of the inner surface of the scrotum (except posteriorly, where it is reflected on to the epididymis and testicle, which it covers except along the line of reflection), and incloses a varying extent of the spermatic cord. [L.] — **T. vaginalis bulbi.** See *Tenon's CAPSULE*. — **T. vaginalis communis** (testis et funiculi spermatici). See *INFUNDIBULIFORM FASCIA* and *T. vaginalis* (3d def.). — **T. vaginalis oculi.** See *Tenon's CAPSULE*. — **T. vaginalis propria** (testis). See *T. vaginalis testis*. — **T. vaginalis reflexa.** The portion of the *t. vaginalis* that lines the scrotum. [L.] — **T. vaginalis testis** (seu visceralis). The portion of the *t. vaginalis* which invests the epididymis and the testicle. [L.] — **T. vasculosa chorioidea.** See *UVEA*. — **T. vasculosa Halleri.** The chorioid. [A. 34.] — **T. vasculosa lentis.** A very vascular envelope, made up of the various vascular projections of the embryonic cephalic plate, completely surrounding the crystalline lens in the embryo. [F.] — **T. vasculosa oculi.** See *CHORIOID*. — **T. vasculosa testis.** A vascular network lining the albuginea testis. [L. 142.] — **T. vasorum interna.** See *INTIMA*. — **T. villosa.** The villous surface of the intestines. [A. 34.] — **T. vitrea.** See *HYALOID MEMBRANE*.

TUNICATE, adj. Tu'n'ik'-at. Lat. *tunicatus* (from *tunica* [q. v.]). Fr. *tuniqué*, *tuniqueux*. Ger. *schalig*. Provided with coats (tunicas). [A. 35.] The *Tunicata*, or tunicaries, are a class of the *Molluscoidea*, or a degenerate branch of the *Chordata*, which

more nearly than any other invertebrates approach the vertebrates. They consist of a double-layered sac inclosing an alimentary canal, with distinct oral and anal apertures at their free extremities, armarine, exist singly or in groups, possess a simple tubular heart open at each end, and are, as a rule, hermaphroditic. [L. 131, 147.]

TUNICIN, n. Tu'n'is'-i'n. Fr. *tunicine*. A substance, (C₈H₁₀O₆)_n, obtained from the mantles of ascidians, regarded by some as identical with vegetable cellulose, by others as identical with animal cellulose, and by Berthelot as a distinct body, convertible into sugar. [B. 3, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

TUNICULA (Lat.), n. f. Tu'n'(tu'n)-i'k'u'l(u'l)a. Dim. of *tunica* (q. v.). See *CLITORIS*.

TUNIQUE (Fr.), n. Tu's'nek. See *TUNIC*. — **T. adventice.** See *ADVENTITIA*. — **T. commune de Bichat.** See *ENDOTHELIUM*. — **T. érythroide.** See *CREMASTER* and *DARTOS*. — **T. pourpre.** **T. séminale.** See *SPERMATODERM*.

TUNNEL, n. Tu'n'e'el. The space between the rods of Corti and the membrana basilaris. [L.] — **T. of Corti.** See *T*.

TUPELO, n. Tup'e'l-o. Fr. *tupéle*. See *NYSSA*. — **Large t.** **Swamp t.** See *NYSSA tomentosa*.

TUPPEL (Ger.), n. Tu'p'e'l. See *PUNCTUM*.

TUPPELFARN (Ger.), n. Tu'p'e'l'-fa'n. See *POLYPODIUM*.

TUPI-PYA, n. In Brazil, a form of insanity common among the Indians, characterized by sudden accesses of furious and destructive mania, following short stages of depression. [L. 57 (a, 14).]

TÜR, n. A place in Unterweissenburg, Transylvania, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L. 30, 49 (a, 14).]

TURA, n. A place in Neutra, Hungary, where there is an alkaline and chalybeate spring. [L. 63.]

TURACIN, n. Tu'r'a's-i'n. Fr. *turacine*. A red pigment obtained from the wing-feathers of the turaco. It contains 5.9 per cent. of copper. [B. 38, 93 (a, 14).]

TURBINAL, adj. Tu'r'b'i'l-n'l. From *turbo*, a top. See *TURBATE*; as a n., see *TURBINAL BONE*. — **Externe rückläufige T-bewegung.** See *MOVEMENT of restitution*. — **Interne rückläufige T-bewegung.** The rotation of the shoulders that follows the expulsion of the head in labor; being that movement of the shoulders which coincides with the "movement of restitution" of the head. [A. 91.] — **T-bewegung** (Ger.), *T'drehung* (Ger.). A movement of rotation (as of the fetus in its passage through the pelvis).

TURBINATE, **TURBINATED**, adj's. Tu'r'b'i'n-at, -at-e'd. Lat. *turbinatus* (from *turbo*, a spinning-top). Fr. *turbiné*. Top-shaped; scroll-like. [A. 35.]

TURBITH (Fr.), n. Tu'r'-bet. See *TURPETH*. — **Poudre de t. végétal** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by drying the crushed root of *Ipomoea turpethum* at 40° C., powdering in a covered mortar, and sifting through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B. 95 (a, 38).] — **Résine-t.** *Turpeth.* [A. 35.] — **T. blanc.** **T. bleu.** See *GLOBULARIA alypum*. — **T. minéral.** See *MERCURY sub sulphate*. — **T. nitreux.** See *BIBACIC MERCURY nitrate*. — **T. noir.** See *EUPHORBIA palustris*. [A. 35.] 2. See *MERCURY* and *ammonium nitrate*. — **T. végétal.** See *IPOMOEA turpethum*.

TURBO (Lat.), n. m. Tu'r'b'(tu'r'b)-o. Gen. *turb'inis*. From *turbare*, to disturb. Fr. *trouble*. 1. A spinning-top; any top-shaped or scroll-like formation. [A. 48.] 2. A genus of molluscs. The opercula of several species (*T. cochlis*, *T. rugosus*, etc.) were once used as an aphrodisiac under the names *faba marina*, *umbilicus marinus* (seu *Veneris*), *belliculus* (seu *Veneris*) *marinus*, *acetabulum marinum*, and *concha veneris*. [A. 35.] — **T. cerebri.** The pineal gland. [L. 50 (a, 34).] — **Turbines nasi.** The inferior, middle, and superior turbinated bones. [L.]

TURFOL, n. Tu'r'f-o'l. Of Vohl, peat-oil (see *BRAUNKOHLNÖL*). [B. 93 (a, 14).]

TURGESCENCE, n. Tu'r'i'-es'-cens. From *turgescere*, to begin to swell. Fr. t. Ger. *Turgescenz*, *Vollsaftigkeit*. The act or process of swelling or enlargement (said especially of very vascular tissues); in botany, the distention of cells with sap. [D. 20; A. 35.]

TURGID, adj. Tu'r'j'id. Lat. *turgidus* (from *turgere*, to swell). Fr. *turgide*. Ger. *aufgeschwollen*. Swollen, congested, bloated. [D.]

TURGOR (Lat.), n. m. Tu'r'g(tu'r'g)-o'r. Gen. -o'-ris. From *turgere*, to swell. Congestion, turgescence. [D. 3.] — **T. vitalis.** That vital property without which the body becomes limp like a corpse.

TURION, n. Tu'r'(tu'r')i'o-o'n. Lat. *turio*. Fr. t. *turiobulbe*. Ger. *Schoss*, *Schössling*, *Stoeknospe*. 1. A subterranean budding shoot. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., young asparagus shoots. [B. A. 35.]

TURMERIC, n. Tu'r'm'e'r'-ik. 1. The genus *Curcuma*, especially *Curcuma longa* (q. v.) and its rhizome (see *Radic curcuma*). *Curcuma* root contains curcumin, a brown pigment, an odorous, very acid, dark-yellow, volatile oil (t.-oil), and, according to some, an alkaloid forming crystallizable salts. *T.* is chiefly used in pharmacy as a coloring agent. 2. The *Hydrastis canadensis* and *Sanguinaria canadensis*, also their roots. [A. 35.] — **African t.** The rhizome of *Canna speciosa*. [A. 34.] — **Bengal t.** A variety of *t.* preferred in dyeing for its deep tint. [A. 35.] — **China t.** Chinese *t.* The most esteemed variety of *t.*, but rarely met with in European or American commerce. [A. 35.] — **Cochin t.** A short, conical rhizome obtained from an undetermined species of *Curcuma*, grown chiefly at Alwaye. It occurs in slices or segments, and is used in making arrowroot. [A. 35.] — **Indian t.** The *Hydrastis canadensis* or its root. [A. 35.] — **Javat t.** The rhizome of a variety (minor) of *Curcuma longa*. It occurs in pieces dusted with its own powder, and is not highly esteemed. [A. 35.] — **Madras t.** A superior variety of *t.*, occurring in large pieces. [A. 35.] — **T.**

oil. Fr., *huile (ou essence) de curcuma*. Ger., *Curcumaöl*. 1. A volatile oil obtained by distilling *t.* with water, with dark yellow oil, obtained by treating *t.* with cold ligroin. [B. 81, 270 (a, 14).]—**T. paper.** Lat., *charta curcumae*. Fr., *papier de curcuma*. Filter paper impregnated with that portion of the coloring matter of *t.* which is insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol; used as a test for alkalies in solution, which change its tint to brown. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxii, p. 50 (a, 50); a, 17.] Cf. *Litmus paper*.—**Wild *t.*** See *CURCUMA aromatica*.

TURMEROLO, n. Tu^{tr}m^{er}o^l. A constituent of turmeric oil; an alcohol, C₁₅H₂₅O (or, according to some, C₁₅H₂₄O), boiling at 260° C. It differs from ceryl in not combining with hydrogen sulphide. [B. 81 (a, 14); a, 35.]

TURNERA (Lat.), n. f. Tu^{tr}n^{er}a^r. From *Turner*, an English physician. Fr., *turnère*. A genus of herbs or undershrubs of the *Turneraceae*, which are an order of the *Passiflorales*, considered by Baillon a series (*Turnereae*) of the *Biacceae*. [a, 35].—**T. aphrodisiaca**. A Mexican species. The leaves are now considered the genuine damiana. [a, 35].—**T. apifera**. Fr., *turnère excellent*. A Brazilian undershrub. The leaves are astringent and tonic. [a, 35].

T. microphylla. A Mexican species considered by some the source of damiana. [a, 35].—**T. ulmifolia**. Holly (or sage) rose of the West Indies. The leaves are tonic and expectorant. [a, 35].

TURNING, n. Tu^{tr}nⁱn^g. See **VERSION** (1st def.).—**Head *t.*** See **Cephalic version**.

TURNIP, n. Tu^{tr}nⁱp. The *Brassica rapa*. [a, 35].—**Indian *t.*** See *ANISIMUM atrocarbum*.—**Swedish *t.*** See under *BRASSICA campestris*.—**Wild *t.*** The *Arum triphyllum* and the *Asarum canadense*. [“*Jour. of Am. Med. Assoc.*,” Oct. 24, 1891, p. 616 (a, 47).]

TURNKEY, n. Tu^{tr}n^{ke}. See **TOOTH KEY**.

TURN OF LIFE, n. Tu^{tr}n^o lif. See **MENOPAUSE**.

TURNS, n. pl. Tu^{tr}nz. The menses.

TURNSICK, n. Tu^{tr}n^{si}ck. See **GDM**.

TURNSOLE, n. Tu^{tr}n^{so}l. Fr., *turnesol*. Ger., *Turnesol*. 1. Litmus, especially ribbon litmus. 2. An old name for *Euphorbia helioscopia*. 3. The genus *Heliotropium*. [a, 35.]

TURPENAY (Fr.), n. Tu^{tr}p^{er}-n^{ay}. A place in the department of the Indre-et-Loire, France, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

TURPENTINE, n. Tu^{tr}p^{er}-tⁱⁿe. In Gr., *βύριν, respuβύριν*. Lat., *terebinthina*. Fr., *terébenthine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Terpenthin*, *Terpentin*. An oleous resin (consisting of a mixture of resin (copaiba) and an essential oil (see *Oil of t.*), obtained from various species of pine, larch, and fir. [a, 35]. Cf. **TEREBINTHINA**.—**American *t.*** Lat., *terebinthina* [U. S. Ph.], thus *americanum* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *terébenthine de Boston*. White t.; a honey-like liquid of agreeable odor and bitterish taste, obtained from *Pinus australis* (palustris) and *Pinus taeda*. In its fresh state it yields 17 per cent. of volatile oil. When exposed to the air or to a low temperature it hardens. [a, 35].—**Balsam of *t.*** See **TEREBINTHINA** (1st def.).—**Bordeaux *t.*** Lat., *terebinthina* [Fr. Ph.], *terebinthina vulgaris* [Lond. Ph.] (see *communis*). Fr., *terébenthine de Bordeaux* (ou *commun*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *gemeiner Terpentin*. Common European *t.*; obtained from several species of *Pinus*, especially *Pinus maritima*. In its fresh state it is whitish, turbid, and thick, but separates, on standing, into two portions, one transparent and fluid, the other viscid and honey-like. The commercial article often consists entirely of the latter part. It yields large quantities of resin and oil of *t.* [a, 35].—**Canada *t.***, **Canatian *t.*** Lat., *terebinthina canadensis* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *terébenthine (ou baume) de Canada* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Canada-Balsam*, *canadischer Terpentin*. Canada balsam, balsam of fir; a yellowish or greenish, viscid, transparent liquid, of bitterish, somewhat acid taste and terebinthinate odor, obtained from the resin on which form the young twigs of *Abies balsamea*. According to Flückiger, it contains 24 per cent. of essential oil, with a very small quantity of an oxygenated oil, 60 per cent. of resin soluble in boiling alcohol, and 16 per cent. of resin soluble only in ether. On evaporation of the oil, the resins are left as a transparent elastic mass. [a, 35].—**Chian *t.***, **Chio *t.***, **Cyprus *t.*** Fr., *terébenthine de Chio* [Fr. Cod.], *baume de Chio* (ou *de Chypre*). Ger., *cyprischer Terpentin*. *T.* obtained from *Pistacia terebinthus*; a thick, tenacious liquid of a greenish-yellow color or a soft solid of a dull brown hue, with little taste, and of a peculiar pleasant, mildly terebinthineous odor. It consists of resin (probably the resin of mastic) and an essential oil which contains a little oxygenated oil. In Greece, Chian *t.* is used as an agreeable addition to wines and cordials. It has been recommended in the form of emulsion as a local application in cancer of the uterus. [a, 35].—**Domey *t.*** A thick whitish, glutinous fluid of a strong smell and taste, derived from *Araruca imbricata*. [a, 35].—**European *t.*** See **Bordeaux *t.***—**Hungarian *t.*** Lat., *balsamum hungaricum* (see *carpathicum*, see *carpathicum natiuum*), *oleum carpathicum*. Ger., *Krummholz Balsam*, *ungarischer (oder karpathischer) Balsam*. Carpathian (or Hungarian, or Riga) balsam; a thin, white fluid with a strong smell that exudes from the young twigs of *Pinus cembra* and *Pinus pumilio*. It has the properties of ordinary *t.* [a, 35].—**Larch *t.*** Lat., *terebinthina* [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (*laricina*). A thick, turbid, pale-yellowish fluid of bitter, aromatic taste, obtained from *Larix europaea*. It has the properties of ordinary *t.*, but a less powerful odor. It is much used by the veterinarians. [a, 35].—**Linnéum *t.*** and **acetic acid**. See **Linnéum terebinthina** and **acetic acid**.—**Oil of *t.*** Lat., *oleum terebinthinum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *essence de térébenthine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Terpentinöl*. Spirit (or spirits) of *t.*; a volatile colorless liquid, C₁₀H₁₆, of penetrating smell, pungent, bitterish taste, and neutral or faintly acid reaction, obtained by distillation from *t.* It varies in physical properties according to

its source. Its boiling point ranges from 159° to 179° C., and its sp. gr. from 0.856 to 0.870. American oil of *t.* is dextrogyrous, while that from Bordeaux *t.* is levogyrous. It is soluble in alcohol, especially in boiling alcohol, and in ether, benzol, other essential oils, and the fixed oils, and dissolves resins and caoutchouc. It is used as a stimulant, diuretic, antelmintic, cathartic, rubefacient, germicide, and antiseptic. [a, 35].—**Ointment of *t.*** See **Unguentum terebinthinæ**.—**Rectified oil of *t.*** Lat., *atheroleum terebinthinum* [Dan. Ph.] (*depuratum* [Swed. Ph.], *oil rectificatum* [Norw. Ph.]), *essentia terebinthinæ rectificata* [Belg. Ph.], *oleum terebinthinum depuratum* [Netherl. Ph.] (see *rectificatum* [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.]). Sp., *esencia de trementina* [Sp. Ph.]. Oil of *t.* rectified by shaking up with water (lime-water [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.]), and distilling from about two thirds to three quarters. [B. 95 (a, 38)].—**Russian *t.*** Obtained from *Pinus silvestris*. “*Santas*” is produced by passing air through its essential oil in contact with warm water. [a, 35].—**Scio *t.*** See **Chian *t.***—**Spirit (or spirits) of *t.*** See **Oil of *t.***—**Strassburg *t.*** Lat., *terebinthina abietina* (see *argenteratensis*). Fr., *terébenthine d'Alsace* (ou *au citron* [Fr. Cod.]). A *t.* obtained from the vesicles of the bark of *Pinus picea*, closely resembling Canadian balsam, but of a more agreeable odor and without acid or bitter taste. It has the properties of common *t.* [a, 35].—**T. clyster**. See **Emula terebinthinæ**. *T. hydrochlorate*. See **Artificial camphor**.—**T. plant**. See **SILPHIUM laciniatum**.—**T. vapor bath**. Ger., *Terpentinampfbad*. A bath made by exposing the body to the vapor arising from the distillation of *t.*; used in rheumatic and pulmonary complaints. [B. 270.]—**Venetian *t.***, **Venice *t.*** See **Larch *t.***—**White *t.*** See **American *t.***

TURPETH, n. Tu^{tr}p^{er}eth. Lat., *turpethum*. Fr., *turbith*. Ger., *Turbith*. The *Ipomoea turpethum*, its root (t. root, white t., vegetable t.), or the resin (resin of *t.*) obtained from the root. *T.* root contains turpethin, a volatile oil, a yellow pigment, a fatty substance, iron oxide, etc. It acts like jalap, but is less powerful. [a, 35].—**T. mineral**. Mercury sub sulphate; so called from the resemblance of its color to that of the root of *Ipomoea turpethum*. [B. 5].—**T. root**. Lat., *radix turpethi* [Belg. Ph.] (veri). Fr., *turbith végétal* (racine) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Turpethwurzel*. See under *T.*

TURPETHIC ACID, n. Tu^{tr}p^{er}-ethⁱc^{ik}. Fr., *acide turpéthique*. An amorphous acid, C₂₄H₄₀O₁₀, obtained by dissolving turpethin in hot baryta water. [B. 92, 93 (a, 14).]

TURPETHIN, n. Tu^{tr}p^{er}-ethⁱn. Fr., *turpéthine*. An amorphous glucoside, C₂₄H₄₀O₁₀, isomeric with jalapin, obtained from turpeth resin. [B. 92, 93, 270 (a, 14, 38).]

TURPETHOLIC ACID, n. Tu^{tr}p^{er}-ethⁱ-olⁱc^{ik}. A monobasic microcrystalline acid, C₁₂H₂₀O₄, obtained from turpethin. [B. 92, 93 (a, 14).]

TURPETHUM (Lat.), n. n. Tu^{tr}p^{er}(tu^{tr}p^{er})-ethⁱ(th)u^m(u^m). See **TURPETH**.—**Extractum turpethi** (Würt. Ph.). A preparation made by digesting 1 part of turpeth-root in 6 parts of alcohol and expressing, macerating and boiling the residue with 3 parts of water, clarifying with white of egg, mixing the decoction and tincture, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating the residue to the proper consistence. [B. 97 (a, 14).]—**Radix turpethi** [Belg. Ph.] (veri). See **TURPETH**.—**T. minerale**. See **MERCURY sub sulphate**.—**T. nigrum**. See **MERCURY and ammonium nitrate**.—**T. nitricum**. See **BASIC MERCURY nitrate**.

TURPS, n. Tu^{tr}ps. See **Oil of TURPENTINE**.

TURRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Tu^{tr}(tu^{tr})-rⁱ(re)tⁱs. Gen., *-it'id*os (-idis). Fr., *turrite*. The genus *Arabis*. [a, 35.]

TURTLE-OIL, n. Tu^{tr}rⁱ-l^{oil}. An oil prepared in South America from the skin and the scaly scales from the fat of various turtles; said to equal cod-liver oil as a nutrient. [a, 35.]

TURUNDA (Lat.), **TURUNDULA** (Lat.), n. f. Tu^{tr}(tu^{tr})-und(und)a², und(und)u^la². See **TENT**.

TUSCAN SPRINGS, n. Tu^{tr}sⁱkⁱn. A place in Tehama County, California, where there are mineral springs some of which are called also Lick Springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

TUSCARORA ACID (SOUR) SPRINGS, n. Tu^{tr}sⁱkⁱ-a²-rⁱ-o²-a². Cold, astringent mineral springs, situated in Canada, containing a large proportion of alumina and free sulphuric acid and having a styptic taste. [A. 363 (a, 21).]

TUSNAD, n. Tu^{tr}sⁱ-n^ad. A place in Csik, Transylvania, where there are gaseous, saline, and chalybeate springs. [L. 30, 57 (a, 14).]

TUSSAL, adj. Tu^{tr}sⁱsl. Pertaining to or due to a cough or coughing. [a, 48.]

TUSSICATION, n. Tu^{tr}sⁱ-i²kⁱ-u^l-a²/shuⁿ. From *tussis* (q. v.). See **Hacking COUGH**.

TUSSLILAGO (Fr.), n. Tu^{tr}sⁱ-el-a²zh. See **TUSSLILAGO**; of the Fr. Cod., see **TUSSLILAGO farfara**.—**Sirope de *t.*** Sp., *jarabe de tussilago*. A preparation made by infusing 10 parts of dried *t.* flowers in 150 of boiling water, expressing, adding 9 parts of sugar for each 5 of clarified colature, boiling up quickly, and straining [Fr. Cod.], or by infusing 100 parts of *t.* leaves in water enough to make 346, clarifying, and adding 630 of sugar [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38)].—**Ti-sane de *t.*** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 5 parts of the flowers of *Tussilago farfara* in 1,000 of boiling water for half an hour, and filtering. [B. 95 (a, 38)].—**T. (capitule)** [Fr. Cod.]. The dried flowers of *Tussilago farfara*. [B. 95 (a, 38)].

TUSSLILAGO (Lat.), n. f. Tu^{tr}sⁱ(tu^{tr}sⁱ)-sil-a²gⁱ(a²gⁱ)o. Gen., *-agⁱnis*. From *tussis*, a cough. Fr., *tussilage*. Ger., *Huflattig*. 1. A genus of the *Compositæ*. The *Tussilaginæ* (Fr., *tussilaginées*) are a tribe of the *Symphytaceæ* (*Compositæ*). 2. The *T. farfara*. [a, 35].—**T. farfara**. Fr., *tussilage* (*farfara*), *chou de vigne*, *herbe Saint-Quirin*, *pas d'âne*, *piéd de poulin*, *racine de peste*, *tacotnet*. Ger., *gemeiner Huflattig*, *Brustlattig*, *Feldlattig*, *Eselhut*, *Quirinkraut*. Colc's-foot, cough-wort, dove-dock, foal-foot, hoofs, horse-hoofs, clay-weed, cleats, bull's-foot, the βύριν of Dioscori-

des; an herb indigenous to the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. It is bitter, astringent, and demulcent, and is used as a pectoral. The leaves, which are the most active, were smoked by the ancients in pulmonary affections, and are still so used in asthma; they have also been recommended for scrofula. [a, 35.] —*T. petasites*. See *PETASITES vulgaris*. —*T. vulgaris*. See *T. farfara*.

TUSSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Tu'ss*(tu's)si's. See CORON. —*T. arthritica*. Of Sauvages, a cough associated with and due to gout. [a, 34.] —*T. calculosa*. Of Schenck, a cough caused by pulmonary calculi. [Sauvages (a, 34).] —*T. catarrhalis*. Of Sauvages, a cough associated with laryngeal or bronchial catarrh. [a, 34.] —*T. clangosa*. *T. convulsiva*. See *PERTUSSIS*. —*T. convulsiva hepatica*. Of Sauvages, a cough consequent upon hepatic disorder. [a, 34.] —*T. ferina*. Of F. Hoffmann, pertussis. [Sauvages (a, 34).] —*T. tr. gravidarum*. Of Sauvages, a reflex cough due to pregnancy. [a, 34.] —*T. gutturalis*. Of Sauvages, a cough dependent upon chronic follicular pharyngitis or amygdalitis. [a, 34.] —*T. hysterica*. T. of hysterical origin. [a, 34.] —*T. metallicolurum*. Of Sauvages, a cough affecting workers in metals. [a, 34.] —*T. rheumatica*. Of Sauvages, a cough associated with pulmonary inflammation and pain. [a, 34.] —*T. sicca*. A cough without expectoration. [a, 34.] —*T. spasmodica*. See *PERTUSSIS*. —*T. stomachalis humida*. Of Sauvages, a moist cough following eating and due to gastric derangement. [a, 34.] —*T. stomachalis sicca*. Of Sauvages, a dry cough following eating and due to gastric derangement. [a, 34.] —*T. strangulans*. *T. suffocativa*. See *PERTUSSIS*. —*T. verminosa*. Of Sauvages, a reflex cough caused by larvae in the bronchi. [a, 34.] —*T. xerolaryngosa*. Of Sauvages, a cough caused by dryness of the larynx. [a, 34.]

TUSSIVE, adj. *Tu'ss*'iv. Lat., *tussivus* (from *tussis*, a cough). Pertaining to coughing. [J.]

TUTAMEN (Lat.), n. n. *Tu't*(tu't)-am(a'm)'e'n. From *tueri*, to protect. A protective structure. [a, 48.] —*Tutamina cerebri*. The skull and the meninges of the brain.

TUTE (Ger.), n. *Tu't*'e. A convoluted structure. [a, 34.] See *OCREA* (1st def.). —*T'n des Keilbeines*. The sphenoidal turbinated bone. [a, 34.] —*T'n förmig*. See *CONVOLUTE*.

TUTENAG, n. *Tu't*'e'n-a'g. An old name for zinc, especially for that brought to Europe from India and China. [a, 48.]

TUTIA (Lat.), n. f. *Tu't*(tu't)shi'ti'z'a'. Fr., *tuthie*, Sp., *tucia*. Tutty; an impure zinc oxide gathered from the fumes of furnaces used for working lead and zinc ores. Finely powdered or washed, it is used as a desiccant in excoarations. [B, 5, 10; B, 95 (a, 38).]

TUTTY, n. *Tu't*'i'. See *TUTIA*.

TUTU, n. See *CORIARIA ruscifolia*.

TVAKOSZCZA, n. A place in Saros, Hungary, where there are saline and chalybeate springs. [L, 63.]

TVER, n. A place in the government of T., Russia, where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 80, 49 (a, 14).]

TWAYBLADE, n. *Twa*'blad. The *Listera ovata*, *Listera lilifolia*, and other species of *Listera* and *Liparis*.

TWEENBRAIN, n. *Twen*'bran. See *MESENCEPHALON*.

TWIN, adj. *Twi'n*. Gr., *δίδυμος*. Lat., *geminus*, *didymus*. Fr., *jumeau*. Ger., *Zwilling* (n.), *Zwillingsfrucht* (n.). Double, paired, geminate; as a n., one of two children that are the product of one gestation. [a, 48.] —*Allantoido-angeiopagus* t's. T's of the same sex inclosed within a single chorion, one of them showing more or less grave developmental defects, and communicating with the other by means of the vessels of the umbilical cord in the neighborhood of the placenta. [Edinburgh Med. and Surg. Jour., March, 1893, p. 836 (a, 34).] —*Conjoined* t's. A double monster. [a, 34.] —*Homologous* t's. Of Albid, t's of the same sex inclosed within one chorion and drawing their nourishment from a single placenta. [a, 34.] —*Interlocking* of t's. *Locked* t's. The condition in which the birth of a t. is impeded by some part of it being held above its fellow, as when the first t. presents by the pelvic pole and its head can not pass the presenting head of the other t. —*Uniovular* t's. Fr., *jumeaux uniovulaires*. Ger., *eineiige Zwillinge*. T's developed from a single ovum containing a double germ, shown by the existence of only one chorion. [a, 34.]

TWINING, adj. *Twin*'ing. Climbing by twisting around a support. [a, 35.]

TWIN-LEAF, n. *Twi'n*'lef. See *JEFFERSONIA diphylla*.

TWIN-POLE, n. *Twi'n*'pol. See *HOLOPOLE*.

TWIST, n. *Twi'st*. A spiral turn, a spiral disposition produced by turning; that result of the action of gravity on the fœtus in utero which consists in a turning of the latter until its centre of buoyancy and its centre of gravity lie in one vertical line. [Neville, "Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," June, 1882, p. 54.]

TWO-AXED, adj. *Tu'o*'ax't. See *BIAXIAL*.

TYLARUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ti'l*(tu'l)'a'r(a's)'u's(u's). Gr., *τύλαρος*. Fr., *tylare*. Ger., *Zehenballe*. One of the pads under the toes in certain birds. [L, 343.]

TYLE (Lat.), n. f. *Til*(tu'l)'e(a). Gen., *tyl'es*. Gr., *τύλη*. See *CALLOSITY*.

TYLE-BERRY, n. *Til*'be'r-i'. See *JATROPHA multifida*.

TYLODES (Lat.), adj. *Til*(tu'l)-o'd'e's(a's). Gr., *τύλωδης* (from *τύλος*, a callus, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *tylœux*. See *CALLUS*.

TYLOMA (Lat.), n. n. *Til*(tu'l)-o'm'a's. Gen., *-om'atos* (-atis). Gr., *τύλομα* (from *τύλος*, a callus). Fr., *tylome*, *opnon*. Ger., *Schwiele*. A callosity of the skin, usually appearing on the hands or feet, due to a diffuse thickening of the epidermis, of limited extent, producing a whitish, indurated, and horny elevation of the surface, with more or less obliteration of the natural lines of the

skin and impairment of the sense of touch, and sometimes marked by deep fissures. Usually it is the result of long-continued friction or pressure on the skin, but it sometimes originates spontaneously, and is then often congenital. [Unna (G.) Cf. *CLAVUS* (1st def.).]

TYLOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. *Til*(tu'l)-o'f'o'r-a's. From *τύλος*, a callus, and *φώρα*, to bear. Fr., *tylophore*. A genus of the *Asclepiadeæ*. The *Tylophoræ* are a section of the *Hoyecæ*. [a, 35.] —*T. asthmatica*. Fr., *ipecaacuanha d'Inde*, *ipeca du pays* (ou *sauvage*). Country (or East Indian) *ipecaacuanha*; a shrub of southern Asia and the adjacent islands. The root, *radix tylophoræ*, is emetic in large and cathartic in small, repeated doses, and is used like *ipecaacuanha* in dysentery, and also in most asthma. The leaves, *folia tylophoræ*, official in the Bengal Ph. of 1844 and the Ph. of India of 1868, are also used in dysentery and as a diaphoretic, emetic, and expectorant. [a, 35.]

TYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Til*(tu'l)-o's'i's. Gen., *-o's'eos* (-is). Gr., *τύλωσις* (from *τύλος*, a callus). Fr., *tylose*. Ger., *Tylose*, *Thyille* (5th def.). 1. See *TYLOMA*. 2. A laminated corn. [G.] 3. See *LEUCOPOLAKIA buccalis*. 4. A chronic inflammation of the margin of the eyelid, in which the whole substance of the lid along the margin is thickened and hardened. [F.] 5. A protuberance of the wall of a plant-cell into the cavity of an adjacent duct. [a, 35.] —*T. callosæ* (Fr.). See *TYLOMA*. —*T. gomphæus* ad *bulbeus* (Fr.). *Clavus*, including the hard conical form (t. *gomphæus*) and a laminated form (t. *bulbeus*) resembling somewhat the structure of an onion, usually observed on the sole of the foot. [G., 7.] —*T. lingue*. See *LEUCOPOLAKIA buccalis* and *ICHTHYOSIS lingue*. —*T. palma manus plana*. Of Hebra, acquired *tyloma*. [a, 34.] —*T. palma manus verrucosa*. Of Hebra, *tyloma* in which there are millet-sized horny nodules imbedded in the epidermis. [a, 34.]

TYLOSTERESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Til*(tu'l)-o-o's'te'r-e's(a)'si's. Gen., *-e's'eos* (-is). From *τύλος*, a callus, and *στερείν*, to deprive. The removal of a callosity. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

TYLUS (Lat.), n. m. *Til*(tu'l)'u's(u's). Gr., *τύλος*. See *TYLOMA*.

TYMMA (Lat.), n. n. *Ti'm*(tu'm)'ma's. Gen., *ty'm'niatos* (-atis). Gr., *τύμμα* (from *τύπτειν*, to strike). See *WOUND*.

TYMPAN (Fr.), n. *Ta'n*'pa-n'a'n. See *TYMPANUM*. —*T. secondaire*. See *MEMBRANA tympani secundaria*.

TYMPANAL (Fr.), n. *Ta'n*'pa-n'a'n-l. The metapterygoid bone in fishes. [L, 14.]

TYMPANECTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ti'mp*(tu'm'p)-a'n(a'n)-e'k-tom(to'm)'i'a-s. From *tympanon* (see *TYMPANUM*), and *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. Of Brunner, excision of the membrana tympani. [a, 34.]

TYMPANIC, adj. *Ti'm*-pa'n'i'k. Lat., *tympanicus*. Fr., *tympanique*. Ger., *tympanisch*. Pertaining to or connected with the tympanum; as a n., see *T. BONE*.

TYMPANICOLINGUALIS (Lat.), adj. *Ti'mp*(tu'm'p)-a'n(a'n)'i'k-o-o's'-li'n-gw'al-gw'a'l'i's. From *tympanum* (q. v.), and *lingua*, the tongue. Pertaining to the tympanic region and the tongue. [a, 34.]

TYMPANISM, n. *Ti'mp*'a-n'i'z-m. Gr., *τυμπανισμός*. Lat., *tympanismus*. See *TYMPANITES*.

TYMPANITES (Lat.), n. m. *Ti'mp*(tu'm'p)-a'n(a'n)-it(et)'ez(-as). Gen., *-it'u* (-it'e's). Gr., *τυμπανίτης* (from *τυμπανον*, a cettledrum). Fr., *tympanite*. Ger., *T. Aufblähung*, *Aufreibung*. A distended condition of the abdomen due to paralysis of the muscular coat of the intestines and their inflation with gas generated within them. [D, 20.] —*Acute* t. A sudden and excessive t. in puerperal women, with intense pain and great depression, simulating peritonitis; a variety of the "intestinal irritation" of Marshall Hall. [a, 48.] —*Peritoneal* t. T. abdominalis. 1. T. due to an accumulation of air in the peritoneal cavity. [B.] 2. See *T. acuripertonitis*. See *Peritoneal* t. (1st def.). —*T. intestinalis*. See *T. — T. pericardii*. See *PNEUMOPERICARDIUM*. —*T. universalis*. General emphysema. [L.] —*T. uteri*. See *PHYSOMETRA*.

TYMPANITIC, adj. *Ti'mp*-a'n'i'-t'i'k. Gr., *τυμπανικός*. Lat., *tympaniticus*. Fr., *ballonné*. Ger., *tympanisch*. 1. Of the nature of or affected with tympanites. 2. Of a percussion-note, resembling in quality the note produced by percussing a tympanic abdomen.

TYMPANITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ti'mp*(tu'm'p)-a'n(a'n)-it(et)'i's. Gen., *-it'idis* (-idis). See *OTITIS media*.

TYMPANO-EUSTACHIAN, adj. *Ti'mp*'a'n-o-u's-tak'i'a'n. For deriv., see *TYMPANUM* and *EUSTACHIAN*. Pertaining to the tympanum and the Eustachian tube. [a, 48.]

TYMPANOHYAL, adj. *Ti'mp*-a'n-o-hi'l. Pertaining to the tympanic region or bone and the hyoid apparatus; as a n., see *T. BONE*.

TYMPANO-KONTIANTRON (Lat.), n. n. *Ti'mp*(tu'm'p)'a'n(a'n)-o-o's'-kon(ko'n)'i-a'n(a'n)'i'o'n. From *τυμπανον*, a cettledrum, *κωνία*, dust, and *ἄντρον*, a cavity. Of Weber and Liel, a longitudinally perforated piece of vulcanite with a small lateral tube, used with a catheter for medication of the tympanic cavity. [Gruber.]

TYMPANOMAILLÉAL [Agassiz] (Fr.), n. *Ta'n*'pa-s'no-ma's-la-a'l. See *Symplectic* BONE.

TYMPANOMAILLEAREIS (Lat.), n. m. *Ti'mp*(tu'm'p)-a'n(a'n)-o-o's'-ma'il(ma'il)-le-a'r(a's)'i's. From *tympanum* (q. v.), and *mailleus* (q. v.). See *LAXATOR tympani minor*.

TYMPANOPETROSALPINGOTRYPICALATINUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ti'mp*(tu'm'p)-a'n(a'n)-o-o's'-pe't-ro-sal'p-i'g-o'tri'p-i'ca-latin'us. From *τυμπανον*, a cettledrum, *πέτρα*, a rock, *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, *πτερύξ*, a wing, and *palatum*, the palate. See *ABDUCTOR of the Eustachian tube*.

TYMPANOPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ti'mp*(tu'm'p)-a'n(a'n)-o-o's'-fon'i'a-s. From *tympanum* (see *TYMPANUM*), and *φωνή*, sound. See *AUTOPHONY* (2d def.).

TYMPANOSTYLOÏDE (Fr.), n. $Ta^{2n} \cdot pa^0 \cdot no \cdot ste \cdot lo \cdot ed$. Of G. St.-Hilaire, the tympanic bone in birds. [L. 14.]

TYMPANUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ti^{2mp}(tu^{2mp})/a^{2n}(a^{2n}) \cdot u^{2m}(u^{2m})$. From *τύμπανον*, a kettledrum. Fr., *tympan*. Ger., *Pauke*. 1. The drum of the ear, the cavity of the middle ear; in a more restricted sense, the membrana tympani. [a. 48.] 2. Of Duvernoi, see **SEPTUM laticurium**.—**T. secundarium**, **T. secundum**. See **LIGAMENTUM obturatorium stapidis**.

TYMPANY, n. $Ti^{2mp}/a^{2n} \cdot i^2$. See **TYMPANITES**.

TYNEMOUTH, n. Ti^{2n}/u^{2th} . A sea-bathing resort in Northumberland, England, where there is a chalybeate spring. [a. 14.]

TYPE, n. Ti^0 . Gr., *τύπος*, Lat., *typus*. Fr., t. Ger., *Typus*, *Gepräg*, *Formbild*. 1. A model, a representative or ideal form, structure, or specimen; of a disease, its character as shown by the order, intensity, etc., of the symptoms. [D. 1.] 2. In chemistry, a substance the graphic formula of which serves as a model of construction for numerous other bodies whose graphic formula, accordingly, may be reproduced by substituting the appropriate radicles for the radicles of the typical formula. The principal substances used as t's are water, ammonia, hydrogen, and methane (see the subheadings). [B.] 3. In biology, (a) the ideal plan on which an organ or form is constructed; (b) the primitive pattern on which a group was first established; and (c) a group (species, genus, etc.) representing in its characters as completely as possible a higher group. [a. 35.]—**Ammonia t.** The t. of which ammonia is the characteristic example. Compounds formed on this t. have the composition of ammonia, $H-N \begin{smallmatrix} H \\ \vdots \end{smallmatrix}$ in which 2 or 3 of the hydrogen atoms are replaced by elements or radicles (see **AMINE**, **AMIDE**, and **ALKALOID**). Belonging to this t. are also compounds in which not only the hydrogen but also the nitrogen of the ammonia is replaced, forming the *arsines*, *bismuthines*, *stibines*, *phosphines*, *boranes*, or *compounds*. These t's are potassium, furnished by acting as unsaturated bodies, the nitrogen or replacing element being either trivalent or univalent, and the general formula of these compounds being either $R-N-R$ or $R-N-R$.

[B.]—**Benzene t.** The t. of which benzene is the characteristic example. The compounds formed on this t. are the substitution products of benzene, or the aromatic compounds. [B.]—**Marsh-gas t.**, **Methane t.** The t. of which methane is the characteristic example. Compounds formed on this t. may be regarded as

$\begin{matrix} H \\ | \\ H-O-H \end{matrix}$ in which 1, 2, 3, or 4 of the hydrogen atoms

are replaced by elements or radicles. This t. accordingly comprehends all the paraffins and their substitution compounds. [B.]—**Water t.** The t. of which water is the characteristic example. All compounds formed on this t. may be regarded as water, $H-O-H$, in which one or both of the hydrogen atoms are replaced by elements or radicles. Thus, $K-O-H$, caustic potash, C_2H_5-O-H , alcohol, and $NO-O-H$, nitric acid, and in general all hydrates, alcohols, and oxygen acids are formed on the water t., one atom of hydrogen being replaced; and $K-O-K$, potassium oxide, $C_2H_5-O-C_2H_5$, ether, and in general all oxides are formed on the same t., the 2 atoms of hydrogen being replaced. [B.]

TYPHA (Lat.), n. f. $Ti^{2f}(tu^{2f})/a^2$. From *τύφη*, cat's-tail. Fr., *masette*. Ger., *Rohrkolben*. A genus forming with *Sparganium* the typhaceae, with an order the *Typhaceae*, and a class the *Typhaceae* or *Typhaceae* of monocotyledonous herbs. The *Typhae* are also a tribe of the *Typhaceae*. [a. 35.]—**T. angustifolia**. Fr., *chandelle*, *quenouille*. Small bulrush, reed-plant; an Indian species, used like *T. latifolia*. [a. 35.]—**T. elephantina**, **T. elephantum**. Elephant-grass; an Indian species, used like *T. latifolia*. [a. 35.]—**T. japonica**. A Japanese species. The pollen (called *koh-oh*) is used as a desiccant, astringent, styptic, and sedative. [a. 35.]—**T. latifolia**, **T. major**. Fr., *chandelle*, *jonc de la passion*, *masse à bédan* (ou d'eau), *roseau des étangs* (ou de la passion), *quenouille*, *masette*. Ger., *breitblättriger* (oder *schwarzer*) *Rohrkolben*. (Great) cat's-tail (or reed-mace), blackcap, blackheads, bulrush, marsh beetle (or pestle), baccocods, dod, cat-o'-nine-tails. The astringent roots are used in dysentery, etc., and as a diuretic and antiscorbutic, and the pollen as a desiccant. [a. 35.]

TYPHLEMELETERIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ti^{2f}(tu^{2f})/e^{2m}(a^{2e} \cdot e^{2m}) \cdot e^{2nt} \cdot e^{2r}(e^{2r})/i^2$. Gen., *typhle* (-idis). Fr., *typhle* fever-stupor, *alua*, blood, and *enteron*, an intestine. See **HÆMOTYPHLETERIS**.

TYPHÉMIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ti^{2f}(tu^{2f})/em(a^{2e} \cdot e^{2m})/i^2 \cdot a^2$. From *τύφος*, fever-stupor, and *αἷμα*, blood. The depraved state of the blood characteristic of typhus.

TYPHAL, adj. Ti^{2f} . Lat., *typhalis*. Belonging to the *Typhales*, which are Lindley's t. alliance (Lat., *nixus typhalis*) of the *Imperfectæ*, consisting of the *Typhaceae*. [a. 35.]

TYPHANGONE (Lat.), n. f. $Ti^{2f}(tu^{2f})/a^{2n}(a^{2n})/go^{2n} \cdot e(a)$. Gen., *angones*. For deriv., see **TYPHUS** and **ANGONE**. Of Eisenmann, typhoid angina. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

TYPHCEPHALOGIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ti^{2f}(tu^{2f})/e^{2k} \cdot floj(floj^2)/i^2 \cdot a^2$. For deriv., see **TYPHUS** and **ECCEPHALOGIA**. Fr., *typhcephalogie*. Ger., *typhöse Blattenkrankheit*. Typhoid variola. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

TYPHIC, adj. $Ti^{2f}ik$. Fr., *typhique*. Ger., *typhisch*. See **TYPHOS**.

TYPHINE, n. $Ti^{2f}en$. Of Farr, the morbid germ of typhoid fever.

TYPHINIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ti^{2f}(tu^{2f})/i^{2n}/i^2 \cdot a^2$. See **RELAPSING FEVER**.

TYPHISATION (Fr.), n. $Te \cdot fe \cdot za^2 \cdot se \cdot o^{2n}$. The induction of such a depraved state of the blood or of the system as is characteristic of typhus.—**T. cholémique** [Peter]. See **ICTERUS gravis**.

TYPHISME (Fr.), n. $Te \cdot fe \cdot zm$. From *τύφος*, fever-stupor. See **TYPHOID state**.

TYPHLIATER (Lat.), n. m. $Ti^{2f}(tu^{2f})/li^2 \cdot a(a^2)/tu^{2r}(tar)$. Gen., *-atros* (-ris). From *τύφλος*, blind, and *ιατρία*, a physician. Fr., *typhliatre*. Ger., *Blindenarzt*.

TYPHLITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ti^{2f}(tu^{2f})/li^2 \cdot e(tis)$. Gen., *-itidos* (-idis). From *τύφλος*, the cæcum. Fr., *typhlite*. Ger., *Blind-darmentzündung*. Inflammation of the cæcum. [D. 70.] Cf. **PARATYPHLITIS** and **PERITYPHLITIS**.

TYPHLOCKE (Lat.), n. f. $Ti^{2f}(tu^{2f})/lo(lo^2) \cdot sel(kal)(e)a$; in Eng., *typhlock*. From *τύφλος*, blind, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Of Treves, a hernia of the cæcum. [a. 34.]

TYPHLO-DICLIDITE (Fr.), n. $Te \cdot flo \cdot de \cdot kle \cdot dit$. From *τύφλος*, the cæcum, and *δικλῆς*, a double door. Inflammation of the ileo-cæcal valve. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

TYPHLO-ENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ti^{2f}(tu^{2f})/lo(lo^2) \cdot e^{2nt} \cdot e^{2r}(le)(tis)$. Gen., *-itidos* (-idis). For deriv., see **TYPHLON** and **ENTERITIS**. See **TYPHLITIS**.

TYPHLOLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ti^{2f}(tu^{2f})/lo(lo^2) \cdot li^2 \cdot th(i^2 \cdot a(a^2)/li^2$. Gen., *-as* (-as'is). For deriv., see **TYPHLON** and **LITHIASIS**. Lithiasis of the cæcum. [a. 48.]

TYPHLON (Lat.), n. n. $Ti^{2f}(tu^{2f})/lo^{2n}$. From *τύφλος*, blind. Of Galen, the cæcum. [a. 81 (a. 48).]

TYPHLOPS (Lat.), adj. $Ti^{2f}(tu^{2f})/lo^{2ps}(lops)$. Gen., *-op'os* (-op'is). Gr., *τύφλωψ* (from *τύφλος*, blind, and *ὥψ*, the eye). Blind. [F.]

TYPHLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ti^{2f}(tu^{2f})/los(i^2)$. Gen., *-os'eos* (-os'is). Gr., *τύφλωσις* (from *τύφλος*, blind). See **BLINDNESS**.

TYPHOSOLE, n. $Ti^{2f}lo \cdot sol$. From *τύφλος*, blind, and *ὥλην*, a tube. A thick fold of the intestinal wall projecting into its cavity, found in some *invertebrata*. [L. 11.]

TYPHLOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ti^{2f}(tu^{2f})/lo(lo^2) \cdot ste^{2n} \cdot os(i^2)$. Gen., *-os'eos* (-os'is). For deriv., see **TYPHLON** and **STENOSIS**. Stenosis of the cæcum. [a. 48.]

TYPHLOTES (Lat.), n. f. $Ti^{2f}(tu^{2f})/lo^{2t} \cdot ez(as)$. Gen., *-et'os* (-et'is). Gr., *τύφλωτες*. See **BLINDNESS**.

TYPHLOTOXY, n. $Ti^{2f}lo^{2t}/om(i^2)$. From *τύφλος*, the cæcum, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Ger., *Typhlotomie*. An incision into the cæcum.

TYPHLOTROPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ti^{2f}(tu^{2f})/lo(lo^2) \cdot trof(tro^{2f})/i^2 \cdot u^{2m}(u^{2m})$. From *τύφλος*, blind, and *τρέφειν*, to nourish. Ger., *Blindenanstalt*. An asylum for the blind. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

TYPHOBACILLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ti^{2f}(tu^{2f})/o(o^2) \cdot ba^2s(ba^2k) \cdot i^2 \cdot los(i^2)$. Gen., *-os'eos* (-os'is). From *τύφος*, stupor (see also **BACILLUS**). Ger., *Typhobacillöse*. Of Landouzy, the systemic poisoning produced by the toxins formed by the *Bacillus typhosus*. [a. 34.]

TYPHODES (Lat.), adj. $Ti^{2f}(tu^{2f})/o^{2e}(eas)$. Gr., *τύφωδες* (from *τύφος*, fever-stupor, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). See **TYPHOID**.

TYPHODYSENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ti^{2f}(tu^{2f})/o(o^2) \cdot di^2 \cdot du^{2s}(du^{2s}) \cdot e^{2nt} \cdot e^{2r}(e^{2r})/i^2 \cdot a^2$. From *τύφος*, fever-stupor, and *δυσεντερία*, dysentery. Typhoid dysentery. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

TYPHOID, adj. $Ti^{2f}oid$. Gr., *τύφωδες* (from *τύφος*, fever-stupor, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *typhoïde*. Ger., t. 1. Typhus. 2. Of the nature of or resembling t. fever; as a n. t. fever (see under **FEVER**). [D.]—Group t. Of E. Wagner, t. fever occurring in several persons in the same family, house, or locality, and presenting striking similarity in its phenomena. [a. 34.]—**Laryngeal t.** Laryngitis occurring in and due to t. fever. [a. 34.]—**Pig t.** See **TYPHUS de porc**.—**T. condition**, **T. state**. The state or condition in which t. symptoms are present. In addition to fever, this condition may exist in typhus fever, pneumonia, acute rheumatism, acute tuberculosis, pyæmia, uræmia, and some other diseases. [C.]

TYPHOID (Ger.), n. $Tu^{2f} \cdot o \cdot ed$. 1. An inflammation of a septic and malignant character. 2. In the pl., *Typhoide*, a family of the order of hematozoans of the skin, including anthrax contagiosus, traumatocace, noma, and filaria (the *neurophlogoses* of Schönlein). [G.]—**Geflügelt**. See **CHICKEN CHOLERA**.

TYPHOÏDQUE (Fr.), adj. $Te \cdot fo \cdot de \cdot kek$. Pertaining to or resembling typhoid fever or a typhoid condition. [D.]

TYPHOÏGÈNE (Fr.), adj. $Te \cdot fo \cdot e \cdot zhe^{2n}$. Productive of typhoid fever (applied to localities). [Cotin, quoted by Fayrer, "Brit. Med. Jour." May 6, 1882, p. 640.]

TYPHOÏQUE (Fr.), n. $Te \cdot fo \cdot ek$. A person affected with typhoid fever.

TYPHOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ti^{2f}(tu^{2f})/o(o^2) \cdot man(ma^{2n})/i^2 \cdot a^2$. For deriv., see **TYPHUS** and **MANIA**. Fr., *typhomanie*. Ger., *Typhomanie*. The low muttering delirium of typhus and typhoid fever.

TYPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ti^{2f}(tu^{2f})/on(i^2) \cdot a^2$. From *τύφος*, fever-stupor. See **COMA-rigil** (1st def.).

TYPHONIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ti^{2f}(tu^{2f})/on(i^2) \cdot u^{2m}(u^{2m})$. Fr., *typhonie*. A genus of the *Aroidæ*. [a. 35.]—**T. divaricatum**. Indian kale. The leaves are used in the Fiji and Hawaiian Islands as a vegetable. The root resembles in properties the corn of *Arum maculatum*. [B. a. 35.]

TYPHOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ti^{2f}(tu^{2f})/o^{2f} \cdot th(i^2) \cdot m(i^2) \cdot i^2 \cdot a^2$. For deriv., see **TYPHUS** and **OPHTHALMIA**. Of Eisenmann, ophthalmotyphus. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

TYPHOPNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ti^{2f}(tu^{2f})/o(o^2) \cdot nu^{2m}(pnu^{2m}) \cdot mon(mo^{2n})/i^2 \cdot a^2$. For deriv., see **TYPHUS** and **PNEUMONIA**. Pneumonia occurring in the course of typhoid or typhus fever.

TYPHOSE (Fr.), n. $Te \cdot fo \cdot z$. See **TYPHOID state**.—**T. syphilitique** [Fournier]. A typhoid state accompanied by continued fever, seen in the secondary period of syphilis. [a. 18.]

TYPHOSEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Tif*(tu⁶r)-o⁶s⁶se⁶ps⁶(saps)⁶i⁶s. Gen., -seps⁶eos⁶ (-is). From *typhos*, fever-stupor, and *σῆψις*, decay. Of L. Buzzoni, the systemic poisoning occurring in and caused by typhoid fever. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

TYPHOSUS (Lat.), adj. *Tif*(tu⁶r)-o⁶s⁶u⁶s(u⁶s). From *typhos*, fever-stupor. Typhous, typhoid. [A, 17.]

TYPHOTOXINE, n. *Tif*-o-tox⁶en. From *typhus* (q. v.), and *toxicum*, poison. A poisonous base, C₇H₇NO₂, isomeric with gadinine, found in cultures of the *Bacillus typhosus*. [Brieger, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 483 (B).]

TYPHOUS, adj. *Tif*u⁶s. From *typhus* (q. v.). Fr., *typhique*. Ger., *typhös*, *typhisch*. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or resembling typhus. [D.]

TYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. *Tif*(tu⁶r)u⁶s(u⁶s). From *typhos*, fever-stupor. Fr., t. Ger., T. See **TYFEVER**.—**Abdominal** t. See **TYPHOID FEVER**.—**Abortive** t. An incomplete form of t. with a sudden and favorable stop in the evolution of the disease. [L, 87 (a, 50).]—**Abortive t. with icterus**. See *Weil's disease*.—**Catarrhal** t. Irish fever; the peculiar type of t. fever prevalent in Ireland; it is characterized by thoracic complications. [D, 72.]—**Cerebral** t. (Ger.). See **TYPHOID FEVER**.—**Cerebro-spinal** t. See **Cerebro-spinal meningitis**.—**Congestive** t. A form of t. in which the seat of the pathological process was supposed to be in the veins. [B, 226.] Cf. *Inflammatory t.*—**Exanthematischer** t. (Ger.). *Fleckt* (Ger.). See **TYFEVER**.—**Ganglionic** t. See **TYPHOID FEVER**.—**Hungry** t. See **TYFEVER** and **Relapsing fever**.—**Indian** t. See **ASIATIC CHOLERA**.—**Inflammatory** t. A form of t. in which the seat of the pathological process was supposed to be in the arteries. [B, 226.] Cf. *Congestive t.*—**Irish** t. See **Catarrhal t.—**Knochen** t. See **OSTEOMYELITIS**.—*Krieges* t. (Ger.). See **TYFEVER**.—**Maculated** t. t. gravior accompanied with a macular eruption. [D.]—**Oriental** t. See **PLAGUE**.—**Pernicious** t. See **T. gravior**.—**Petechial** t. True t. fever. [D, 74.]—**Puerperal** t., **Puerpero**-t. Fr., *t. des femmes en couches*. 1. Puerperal fever. 2. The gangrenous and diphtheritic forms of puerperal fever. [A, 9, 15.]—**Sinking** t. Of T. Miner, the t. epidemic that occurred in New England in 1823, characterized by great depression. [a, 34.]—**Spotted** t. See *Maculated t.*—**T. abdominalis**. See **TYPHOID FEVER**.—**T. egyptiacus**. Probably typhoid fever occurring epidemically among the Egyptians. [a, 34.]—**T. amaril** (Fr.). **T. amaryl** (Fr.). See **YELLOW FEVER**.—**T. ambulatus**. Mild typhoid fever that allows the patient to pursue his usual avocations during the greater part of the disease. [a, 34.]—**T. aphthoides**. See *APHTHA infantum*.—**T. apoplectico-tétanique** (Fr.). See **Cerebro-spinal meningitis**.—**T. à rechutes** (Fr.). See **Relapsing fever**.—**T. bengalensis**. See *ASIATIC CHOLERA***.—**T. biliosus**. See *Bilious typhoid fever* and *YELLOW FEVER*.—**T. carbunculosus**. See *ANTHRACOTYPHUS*.—**T. carcerum**. See *Jail fever*.—**T. castrensis**. See *CAMP FEVER* and *T. fever*.—**T. cérébral** convulsif (Fr.). See *Electric chorea*.—**T. cerebri** apoplecticus, **T. cérébro-spinal** [Boudin] (Fr.). See **Cerebro-spinal meningitis**.—**T. charbonneux** (Fr.). See *Contagious anthrax*.—**T. cholériforme** (Fr.). See **TYPHOID FEVER**.—**T. comatosus**. T. with profound coma. [a, 34.]—**T. convulsif épidémique** (Fr.). See *Cerebro-spinal meningitis*.—**T. d'Afrique** (Fr.). See *PLAGUE*.—**T. d'Amérique** (Fr.). See *YELLOW FEVER*.—**T. d'écurie** (Fr.). See *T. equis*.—**T. de la faim** (Fr.). See *T. fever* and *Relapsing fever*.—**T. de pore** (Fr.). A term applied to contagious anthrax, also to measles in the pig. [A, 301 (a, 34).]—**T. des Antilles**. See *YELLOW FEVER*.—**T. des femmes enceintes** (Fr.). A generic term for t. and typhoid fever occurring during pregnancy. [A, 24.]—**T. des membres** (Fr.). See *Infectious osteomyelitis*.—**T. des tropiques** (Fr.). See *YELLOW FEVER*.—**T. equis**. Fr., *t. d'écurie*. Of Malignant influenza in the horse. [a, 34.]—**T. erysipé** (Ger.). Erysipelas observed during a typhus epidemic. [L, 57 (a, 50).]—**T. exanthematicus**. See *Exanthematic t. fever* and *T. fever*.—**T. exhaustorum**. T. affecting soldiers, sailors, prisoners, and others that have been subjected to privations, exposure, and exhaustion. [a, 34.]—**T. gangliaris**. See **TYPHOID FEVER**.—**T. gift** (Ger.). The poison of t. fever or of typhoid fever. [D, 18.]—**T. gravior**. T. fever of severe or malignant type.—**T. hépatique** (Fr.). Of Landouzy, infectious jaundice with wasting of the liver cells. [a, 34.]—**T. hysterico-venosus** (Sauvages). See **TYPHOID FEVER**.—**T. icterodes**. See *Bilious typhoid fever* and *YELLOW FEVER*.—**T. irritabilis**. See **TYPHOID FEVER.—**T. jaune** (Fr.). See *YELLOW FEVER*.—**T. levis**. Fr., *t. léger*. A form of typhoid fever in which the symptoms are regular, but very mild and of short duration.—**T. levisimus**. A**

febrile condition which presents more or fewer of the symptoms of typhus fever, but with great indistinctness. [Eloy, "Un. méd.," May 24, 1884, p. 913 (D).]—**T. malaricus** (Fr.). See **TYPHO-MALARIAL FEVER**.—**T. manipuera**. Of Sauvages, a disease resembling t., produced by taking the juice of the manihot. [a, 34.]—**T. mitior**. See **TYPHOID FEVER** and **T. levis**.—**T. nervosus**. See **TYPHOID FEVER**.—**T. nosocomialis**. See **T. fever**.—**T. odor**. The peculiar odor exhaled from the skin in t. fever. It is variously compared to the odor of rotten straw, mice, deer, certain reptiles, etc. It is strongest in damp weather and when the ventilation of the patient's room is bad. It is thought that the exhalation carries the poison of the fever. [D, 1.]—**T. petechialis gravior** [Cullen]. T. in which rigor and heat alternate without perspiration, and delirium is succeeded by stupor. [a, 34.]—**T. petechialis mitior** [Cullen]. T. with coma or quiet delirium, nausea, precordial oppression, and despondency. [a, 34.]—**T. pestilens**. See **T. fever**.—**T. putridus** [Cullen]. Severe t. fever. [a, 34.]—**T. recurrens**. See *Relapsing fever*.—**T. scarlatina**. See *Scarlet fever*.—**T. secundarius**. T. consequent upon some primary disease. [a, 34.]—**T. schorff** (Ger.). A crust-like slough shed from the intestinal glands in typhoid fever.—**T. sidérant** (Fr.). See *T. gravior*.—**T. syncopal**. See *Sinking t.*—**T. urinosus**. See *UREMIA*.—**T. vénérien** (Fr.). See *EQUINE SYPHILIS*.—**T. versatilis**. T. associated with great delirium. [a, 34.]—**T. vesicularis** [Cullen]. See *PEMPHIGUS*.—**Yellow** t. See *Pernicious yellow fever*.

TYPICAL, adj. *Ti*p⁶p⁶i⁶kl⁶ Gr., τυπικός. Lat., *typicus*. Fr., *typique*. Ger., *typisch*. Pertaining to or representing a type. [a, 35.]

TYPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ti*p⁶(tu⁶p)-o⁶s⁶i⁶s. Gen., -o⁶s⁶eos⁶ (-o⁶s⁶i⁶s). Gr., τύπος (from τύω, an impression). Ger., *Typose*. A periodically recurring disease; intermittent fever. [G.]

TYPUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ti*p⁶(tu⁶p)u⁶s(u⁶s). Gr., τύπος (from τύω, to beat). See **TYPE**.—**T. intermittens anteponeus**. See *Anticipating intermittent fever*.—**T. intermittens postponens**. See *Postponing intermittent fever*.

TYRALINE, n. *Ti*r⁶a⁶l⁶en. See *MAUVE* and *MAUVEINE*.

TYRENE, n. *Ti*r⁶e⁶i⁶pn. Fr., *tyréine*, *tyrine*. See *CASEIN*.

TYREMESIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ti*r⁶(tu⁶r)-e⁶m⁶e⁶s⁶i⁶s. Gen., -e⁶s⁶eos⁶ (-e⁶m⁶esis). From *τύπος*, cheese, and *έμεσις*, vomiting. Vomiting of cheesy or curdy matter. [L, 30, 50 (a, 14).]

TYRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ti*r⁶(tu⁶r)-i⁶(i⁶2⁶a⁶s⁶(a⁶s⁶i⁶s). Gen., -a⁶s⁶eos⁶ (-i⁶asis). See *ALOPECIA* and *ELFANTIASIS*.

TYRODES (Lat.), adj. *Ti*r⁶(tu⁶r)-o⁶d⁶e⁶(as). Gr., τυρώδης (from *τύπος*, cheese, and *έδος*, resemblance). Fr., *tyreux*. Cheesy.

TYROLEUCIN, n. *Ti*r-o⁶l⁶u⁶s⁶i⁶2⁶n. Fr., *tyroleucine*. A starchy compound, C₁₄H₂₂N₂O₄, obtained from the decomposition products of albumin. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

TYROMA (Lat.), n. n. *Ti*r⁶(tu⁶r)-o⁶m⁶a⁶s. Gen., -o⁶m⁶a⁶tos (-a⁶tis). Gr., τυρώμα (from *τύπος*, cheese). A tumor caused by caseation of the lymphatic glands. [A, 326 (a, 48).]

TYROSIN, **TYROSINE**, n's. *Ti*r-o⁶s⁶i⁶2⁶n, -en. Oxophenylamidopropionic acid, C₉H₁₁NO₃ = C₆H₅· $\frac{OH}{C}$ ·(NH₂)CO₂H, occurring as colorless, tasteless, and odorless acicular crystals. It dissolves in acids and solutions of the caustic alkalis, forming saline compounds with both. It is found uniformly among the products of proteid decomposition, and is thus produced in the intestines by the processes of pancreatic digestion. It is also said to occur normally in the spleen, pancreas, etc., but this is doubtful. Pathologically, it occurs in the urine, especially in acute yellow atrophy of the liver, and it has also been found in various parts of the body. [B, 12; B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]—**T. hydanotic acid**. A substance, C₆H₄· $\frac{OH}{C}$ ·H₂·NH₂·COONH₂·COOH = C₁₀N₂H₁₂O₄, forming large, transparent prismatic crystals, and bearing the same chemical relation to t. that hydanotic acid bears to glycocine. [Jaffe, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," vii, p. 306 (B).]—**T. hydanotin**. A substance, C₁₀H₁₀N₂O₄, forming yellow acicular crystals, found in the urine of dogs fed upon t. [Blendermann, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," v, 234; Jaffe, "Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," vii, p. 306 (B).]

TYROSIN (Lat.), n. f. *Ti*r⁶(tu⁶r)-o⁶s⁶i⁶s. Gen., -o⁶s⁶eos⁶ (-o⁶s⁶i⁶s). From *τύπος*, cheese. 1. Curdling. 2. See **TYREMESIS**. 3. See *CASEATION*.

TYROTOXICON, n. *Ti*r-o⁶to⁶x⁶i⁶2⁶-kon. From *τύπος*, cheese, and *τοξικόν*, poison. Ger., *Käsegift*. A poisonous substance, C₆H₅N₂, found by V. C. Vaughan, in 1886, in poisonous cheese and in poisonous vanilla ice-cream. [B, a, 35.]

U

UATERIUM (Lat.), n. n. U⁶(u)-a⁶t⁶(a⁶t)-e⁶(a)⁶ri⁶2⁶u⁶m(u⁶m). From *o⁶r*, the ear. Fr., *uatiéron*. A medicament for the ear. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

UDDER, n. U⁶d⁶u⁶r. Gr., *ὀσθα*. Lat., *uber*. Fr., *pis*. Ger., *Euter*. The consolidated mammary of the cow.

UDENIA (Lat.), n. f. U⁶2⁶(ud)-e⁶n⁶i⁶(e)⁶a⁶s. Gr., *οὐδένεα* (from *οὐδέν*, nothing). Worthlessness.

UDIKA, **UDIKA-BREAD**, n's. See *DIKA*.

UDOSADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. U⁶d⁶(ud)-o⁶s⁶a⁶2⁶d⁶(a⁶s⁶i⁶)-e⁶n⁶i⁶(e)⁶(ti⁶2⁶s. Gen., -i⁶idos (-idis). Fr., *udosadénite*. See *HIDROSADENITIS*.

UEBEL (Ger.), adj. and n. U⁶b⁶e⁶l. An evil, a malady, a complaint. [A, 521 (a, 21).]—*Königsu*. See *SCROFULA*.—*U'keit*. See *NAUSEA*.—*U'riechend*. See *FETID*.

UEBERBÄRTIGKEIT (Ger.), n. U⁶b⁶e⁶r-bart⁶i⁶2⁶g-kit. See *POGONIASIS*.

UEBERBEIN (Ger.), n. U⁶b⁶e⁶r-bin. See *GANGLION* (1st def.) and *EXOSTOSIS* (1st def.).

UEBERBINDEN (Ger.), v. tr. U⁶b⁶e⁶r-bi⁶2⁶nd-e⁶n. To bandage. [E.]

UEBERCHLORSÄURE (Ger.), n. U⁶b⁶e⁶r-klor-zöir-e⁶s. See *PERCHLORIC acid*.

UEBERDECKT (Ger.), adj. U⁶b⁶e⁶r-de⁶kt. See *OBTECTED*.

UEBERDEREHUNG (Ger.), n. U⁶b⁶e⁶r-dra⁶u⁶n⁶. An excessive turning or rotation.—**U. der Frucht**. Excessive rotation of the fetus in a breech delivery, after the expulsion of the breech, so that the back no longer occupies the oblique position it had before,

but is turned directly forward or backward or even somewhat into the opposite oblique diameter of the pelvis. [A, 61.]—U. der Schultern. See MOVEMENT OF RESTITUTION.

UEBEREINANDERGESETZT (Ger.), adj. U^be^r-in-ande^r-ge²-ste²lt. See SUPERIMPOSED.

UEBEREINANDERTRETEN (Ger.), n. U^be^r-in-ande^r-trat-e²n. See OVERRIDING.

UEBEREINSTIMMUNG (Ger.), n. U^be^r-e^r-in²sti²m-mun². See ANALOGY AND CONSISTENCE.

UEBEREMPFA²NGNISS (Ger.), n. U^be^r-e^r-mp-fan²-ni²s. See SUPERFETATION.

UEBERERNÄHRUNG (Ger.), n. U^be^r-e^r-nar-un². See UBERNÄHRUNG.

UEBERFRUCHTUNG (Ger.), n. U^be^r-e^r-frucht²-un². See SUPERFETATION AND HYPERCARPUS.

UEBERFÜLLUNG (Ger.), n. U^be^r-fu²ll-un². See EPILEPSIS AND HYPERPLESIS.—Partielle U. See MEREMPHRAXIS.

UEBERGANG (Ger.), n. U^be^r-ga²ng. A passing over (as from the maternal into the foetal circulation).—U²srücken. See ANNECTANT CONVOLUTIONS.—U²sfalte. A fold of an investing membrane where it passes from one structure to another; a fold of reflection (e. g., the fold formed by the peritoneum as it passes from the posterior vault of the vagina to the anterior wall of the rectum).

UEBERGLIEDERUNG (Ger.), n. U^be^r-g²lied-e²r-u²n. See HYPERARTHROSIS.

UEBERGREIFEN (Ger.), n. U^be^r-gr²if-e²n. See SUPERPOSITION.

UEBERHÄUTUNG (Ger.), n. U^be^r-h²u²t-un². See DERMATOPLASIA.

UEBERHÖRUNG (Ger.), n. U^be^r-h²u²r-un². See KERATOPLASIA.

UEBERIMPfung (Ger.), n. U^be^r-i²mpf-un². See INOCULATION.

UEBERKLEIDEND (Ger.), adj. U^be^r-kl²id-e²nd. See ENVELOPING.

UEBERLADUNG (Ger.), n. U^be^r-la²d-un². Surfeit, repletion. [A, 521 (a, 48).]

UEBERLASTET (Ger.), adj. U^be^r-la²st-e²t. Of a muscle, having a weight attached to it in such a manner as to extend it only to the degree natural during rest. [K, 3.]

UEBERLASTUNG (Ger.), n. U^be^r-la²st-un². The state of a muscle having such a weight attached to it that it is prevented from contracting with its usual rapidity and energy. [K, 16.]

UEBERLEITUNG (Ger.), n. U^be^r-le²it-un². See TRANSMISSION.

UEBERLINGEN (Ger.), n. U^be^r-li²ng-e²n. A bathing resort on Lake Constance, in Baden, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

UEBERMANGANSÄURE (Ger.), n. U^be^r-ma²ng-ga²ng-zö²r-e². See PERMANGANIC ACID.—U²-Anhydrid. See MANGANESE HEPTOZIDE.

UEBERNÄHRUNG (Ger.), n. U^be^r-nar-un². See FORCED ALIMENTATION (2d def.) AND HYPERTROPHY.

UEBERNÄHRUNG (Ger.), n. U^be^r-na²rb-un². See CICATRIZATION.

UEBEROSMIUMSÄURE (Ger.), n. U^be^r-os-me-un-zö²r-e². See OSMIUM TETRAZIDE.

UEBERPFLANZUNG (Ger.), n. U^be^r-pfla²nts-un². See TRANSPLANTATION.

UEBERPFROPFUNG (Ger.), n. U^be^r-p²pf-un². See SKIN-GRAFTING.

UEBERREIZ (Ger.), n. U^be^r-ri²ts. Excessive irritation or excitement. [A, 315 (a, 48).]

UEBERRÖTHE (Ger.), n. U^be^r-r²u²e². See ERYSIPELAS.

UEBERSCHLAG (Ger.), n. U^be^r-shla²g. A poultice or plaster. [A, 521 (a, 48).]

UEBERSCHMELZEND (Ger.), adj. U^be^r-shme²lts-e²nd. Of a liquid, cooled below the freezing point without solidifying. [B.]

UEBERSCHNAPPEN (Ger.), n. U^be^r-shna²p-pe²n. See PARAPHRONESIS.

UEBERSCHWÄNGERUNG (Ger.), n. U^be^r-shwe²ng-e²-un². See SUPERFETATION.

UEBERSICHTIGKEIT (Ger.), n. U^be^r-zi²cht²-i²g-ki²t. See HYPERMETROPIA.

UEBERSPANNUNG (Ger.), n. U^be^r-spa²ng-nun². See HYPERTONIA.

UEBERSTECHEN (Ger.), n. U^be^r-ste²ch²e²n. See INOCULATION.

UEBERSTRECKUNG (Ger.), n. U^be^r-stre²k-un². See DORSAL FLEXION.

UEBERTRAGBAR (Ger.), adj. U^be^r-tra²g-ba²r. Transferable, transmissible, contagious. [D.]

UEBERWANDERUNG (Ger.), n. U^be^r-va²nd-e²-un². See MIGRATION.

UEBERWEBT (Ger.), adj. U^be^r-vab²t. See OBTEXTUS.

UEBERWUCHERN (Ger.), v. Intr. U^be^r-vuch²e²-n. To become hypertrophied. [A, 521 (a, 21).]

UEBERZÄHLIG (Ger.), adj. U^be^r-za²l-i²g. Supernumerary.

UEBERZUG (Ger.), n. U^be^r-tsug. See INDUMENTUM.

UEBUNG (Ger.), n. U^be^r-un². See EXERCISE.

UEHKA (Ar.), n. Okra pods. [Schweinfurth (a, 35).]

UEPPIG (Ger.), adj. U^be^r-p²ig. See LUXURIANT.

UEFUN (Ar.), U^be^r-fun (Ar.), n. Opium. [a, 35.]

UKIAH VICHY SPRINGS, n. U²-ki²a. A place in Mendocino County, California, where there are gaseous alkaline and saline springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

UL²MORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. U²l(ul)-e²m(a²-e²m)-o²-r-raj-(ra²g)²/i²a². From *ul²mor*, the gum, *ul²ma*, blood, and *py²rrho²sa*, to burst forth. Fr. *ulémorrhagie*. Ger. *Zahnfleischblutung*. Hemorrhage from the gums. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ULAGANACTESIS (Lat.), n. f. U²l(ul)-ag(a²g)-a²n(a²n)-a²kt-(a²kt)-e(a²)/si²s. Ger. -e²s-eos (-e²sis). From *ul²mor*, the gum, and *ay²anakt²sis*, physical pain. Fr. *ulagane²ctese*. Tension and itching in the gums. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ULATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. U²l(ul)-a²t(a²t)-ro(ro²)/i²a². From *ul²mor*, the gum, a priv., and *tró²ph²eu*, to nourish. Atrophy of the gums. [a, 48.]

ULCER, n. U²ls²u²r. Gr. *ἔλκος*. Lat., *ulcus*. Fr., *ulcère*. Ger., *Geschwür*. A localized loss of substance following a destructive inflammation and ordinarily followed by the production of a cicatrix. The term is usually restricted to cases in which the loss of substance involves at least the entire thickness of the epidermis or of the epithelium of a mucous membrane. [G, 16.] Cf. SORE.—Aden u. Of J. Hardie, a cutaneous u. in which the base becomes incorporated with and adherent to the subjacent fascia, and there is a tendency to "indolence in cicatrization." [a, 34.]—Amputating u. An u. affecting a digit or a limb in which the cicatrix process destroys the tissue to the bone, virtually amputating the part. [a, 34.]—Arterial u. A cutaneous u. due to incompetency or disease of an artery. [a, 34.]—Atonic u. An u. having unhealthy granulations that cicatrize slowly. [a, 34.]—Autochthonous u. See CHANCER.—Cancerous u. An ulcerating cancer. [G.]—Carious u. A gangrenous u. [a, 34.]—Chancroidal u. See SIMPLE CHANCER.—Cochin u. A chronic u. occurring in Cochin-China. It usually results from a slight cutaneous lesion, and becomes phagedenic in consequence of heat, dirt, and privation. [A, 301 (a, 34).]—Cock's-comb u. Ger. *Hahnenkammgeschwür*. An u. with outgrowths resembling condylomata. [a, 34.]—Cold u. Of Paget, small inflammatory u.s occurring spontaneously on the extremities, especially at the ends of the fingers and toes. They resemble ulcerated chilblains, but are not due to exposure to cold. [E.]—Constitutional u. See SYPHILITIC CHANCER.—Contagious u. See SIMPLE CHANCER.—Contagious u. of Mozambique. See FRAMBESIA (2d def.).—Corrosive u. of Hippocrates. See GANGRENOUS STOMATITIS.—Crateriform u. A peculiar form of acute epithelial cancer of the face, of very rapid and extensive growth. It forms a bossy conoidal mass in the centre of which softening takes place and a cavity like a crater is developed. [Brit. Med. Jour., Feb. 23, 1889, p. 412 (a, 50).]—Creeping u. of the cornea. A serpinous circular u. [Pract., Mar., 1888, p. 226 (a, 34).]—Diphtheritic u. An u. that is covered with a false membrane. [a, 34.]—Egyptian u. An endemic u. observed in Egypt. [a, 34.]—Endemic u. A phagedenic u., usually affecting the lower limbs, observed in tropical countries. It is likely to follow any solution of continuity of the skin, and the seat of the lesion becomes inflamed, tumefied, and phagedenic. It is much more severe in debilitated subjects, and may end fatally. [a, 34.]—Fissured u. Of Whitehead, laceration of the cervix uteri. [a, 37.]—Fistulous u. Lat. *ulcus fistulosum*. An u. communicating with a fistula. [G.]—Follicular u. An u. due to inflammation of the lymph follicles of a mucous membrane. [D, 48.]—Fungiform u. See CANCER VERRUCOSUS.—Fungous u. An u. with fungous granulations. [a, 34.]—Gastric u. See PERFORATING u. of the stomach.—Gh²e-Han u. See COCHIN-CHINA u.—Gummatous u. An u. formed by the breaking down of a gumma. [a, 34.]—Gwallor u. An endemic u. observed at Gwallior. [a, 34.]—Hæmorrhagic u. An u. from which there is hæmorrhage. [a, 34.]—Indolent u. An u. observed in some dyscrasia or enfeebled condition of the system, that while not spreading, shows no disposition to heal. [a, 34.]—Inflamed u. An u. surrounded by an area of inflammation. [a, 34.]—Initial u. of syphilis. See CHANCER (2d def.).—Intractable u. See INDOLENT u.—Inveterate u. See INDOLENT u.—Irritable u. An u. that is painful. [a, 34.]—Jacobs's u. A rodent u. which begins as a small pimple on the skin of the near the inner canthus or over the lacrymal bone. It is shallow, with a well-defined indurated margin, and its progress is very slow. It may remain superficial, but it usually extends deeply. [F.]—Lupoid u. An u. that closely resembles lupus. [a, 34.]—Lupous u. See LUPUS.—Lymphatic u. An u. from which there is a lymphic exudate. [a, 34.]—Malignant u. See CANCER and HOSPITAL GANGRENE.—Malignant u. of the uterus. An old term for a form of cancer of the uterus characterized by softening and ulceration of the tissue. [a, 42.]—Marjolin's u. An u. probably cancerous, arising upon the site of an old cicatrix. [Pacif. Med. and Surg. Jour., viii, p. 209 (a, 34).]—Menstrual u. Any u. that gives evidence of sympathy, to a lesser or greater degree, with the menstrual function, especially one from which vicarious menstruation takes place. [a, 34.]—Mercurial u. An u. supposed to be caused by systemic enfeeblement due to mercurialism. [a, 34.]—Mozambique u. See ULCÈRE contagieux de Mozambique.—Neuralgic u. Painful u. See IRRITABLE u.—Peptic u. An u. of the stomach supposed to be produced by a highly acid gastric juice. [D, 25.]—Perforating u. An u. that perforates through the tissues of a part, as of the stomach, intestines, etc. [a, 34.]—Perforating u. of the foot. See MALUM PERFORANS PEDIS.—Perforating u. of the stomach.

Lat., gastrobrosis. An u. that perforates the gastric wall. [a. 34.]—**Persian u.** An u. endemic in Persia. [a. 34.]—**Phagedenic u.** An u. having the qualities of phagedæna. [E.]—**Phlegmonous u.** See *Inflamed u.*—**Plantar u.** See *MALUM perforans pedis.*—**Post-molar u.** An u. forming behind the last molar tooth, on one or both sides, frequently occurring in Bengal (especially in the rainy season) in persons having the malarial cachexia. [Ind. Med. Gaz., June, 1887, p. 130 (a. 50).]—**Putrid u.** 1. An u. accompanied with putrefaction or gangrene, especially chancre. [G.] 2. See *Hospital GANGRENE.*—**Rodent u.** A deeply ulcerating variety of epithelioma, differing from ordinary epithelioma chiefly in its very slow course and in its tendency to involve every tissue with which it comes in contact, including muscles and bones. It more commonly affects the upper portion of the face. [G.]—**Round u. of the stomach.** See *Perforating u. of the stomach.*—**Round u. of the uterus.** Of Clarke, a form of u. of the uterus, of rapid course, supposed by him to be epitheliomatous, and by others to be analogous to lupus or due to the action of an irritating secretion. [Zahn, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," Mar., 1884, p. 288.]—**Round u. of the vagina.** An u. of the vagina similar to the round u. of the stomach. [Zahn, l. c.]—**Sæmisch's u.** An infectious u. of the cornea. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est," "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Scabious u.** See *PSORALECIS.*—**Scorbutic u.** An unhealthy, indolent u. occurring in scurvy. [a. 34.]—**Serofulous u.** An u. due to seroflu. [a. 34.]—**Seriginous u.** An u. which extends in a seriginous manner. Simple u. Any u. that is not dependent on systemic disease or poisoning, and that shows a tendency to heal. [a. 34.]—**Stercoral u.** An u. in the wall of the gut due to the presence of an accumulation of faeces following intestinal stenosis. [L. 57 (a. 50).]—**Sublingual u.** An ulceration about the frenum linguae observed during the course of whooping-cough, thought to be due to the part being forced against the lower incisor teeth during the paroxysms.—**Symptomatic u.** An u. indicative of a disease not limited to the ulcerated point. [E.]—**Syphilitic u.** 1. An u. due to syphilis. [G.] 2. See *SYPHILITIC CHANCERE.*—**Syriac u.** See *Malignant ANGINA.*—**Taschkent u.** An endemic u. observed at Taschkent. [a. 34.]—**Toenail u.** Of Martin, the u. caused by an ingrowing toenail. ["Toledo Med. and Surg. Jour.," iii, 1879 (a. 34).]—**Tubercular u.** An u. due to tubercular disease. [a. 34.]—**Turkestan u.** A form of ulceration observed in Russian soldiers while on the frontiers of Afghanistan, affecting the face, neck, abdomen and joints. In the first stage there appeared reddish spots, spreading, but limited by an induration and becoming rounded ulcerations with irregular edges. During the second period the ulcerations were augmented, tended to become confluent, and were accompanied by profuse suppuration, lymphangitis, and adenitis. The third period was that of cicatrization. ["Union méd.," Aug. 31, 1886, p. 371 (a. 50).]—**Varicose u.** An u. caused by varicose veins. [a. 34.]—**Veneræal u.** See *CHANCERE* (2d def.).—**Yemen u.** See *Cochin-China u.*

ULCERATE, v. intr. U³ls'u^r-at. Lat., *ulcerare*. Ger., *ulceren*. To undergo ulceration.

ULCERATED, adj. U³ls'u^r-at-e^d. Lat., *ulceratus*. Fr., *ulcéré*. Affected with ulceration.

ULCERATION, n. U³ls'u^r-a'shu'n. Gr., *ἔλκος*. Lat., *ulceratio*. Fr., *ulcération*. Ger., *Verschwörung*. The formation of an ulcer; of a part, the condition of being affected with an ulcer or with ulcers. [E.; a. 48.]—**Fissured u.** See *Fissured ULCER.*—**Follicular u.** Disease of the cervix uteri characterized by Nabothian follicles. [a. 37.]—**Hering's pharyngeal u.** An oblong ulcer of the hard palate and the pillars of the fauces, associated with a unilateral and isolated u. of the pharynx, covered by a grayish-white pellicle. It heals in ten or twelve days without leaving any trace. ["Rev. de laryng., d'otol., et de rhin.," Oct. 15, 1891, p. 625 (a. 50).]—**Malignant u.** U. due to cancer. [E.]—**Puerperal u.** U. of the genitals, consequent on puerperal traumatism, of a malignant character, usually accompanied by great oedema of the labia majora. [A. 24.]—**Syriac u.** See *Malignant ANGINA.*—**Tubercular u. of the larynx.** See *Tubercular LARYNGITIS.*

ULCERATIVE, adj. U³ls'u^r-at-iv. Lat., *ulcerans, ulcerosus, ulcerativus*. Fr., *ulcéraif, ulcéreux*. Ger., *geschwürig*. Pertaining to or characterized by ulceration.

ULCERE (Fr.), n. U³ls'e^r. See *ULCER.*—**U. annamite.** See *Cochin-China ULCER.*—**U. cancéreux.** See *LUPUS.*—**U. chancreux.** An ulcerating chancre. [G.]—**U. chancrolo-syphilitique.** See *Mixed CHANCER.*—**U. de Cochin-Chine.** See *Cochin-China ULCER.*—**U. contagieux de Mozambique.** A single, rarely double, ulcer secreting an abundant foetid, sero-sanious matter that is highly contagious. It presents some resemblance to pian. It occurs in Réunion Island. [A. 301 (a. 34).]—**U. de la baie.** An endemic ulcer observed in the Bay of Honduras. [A. 301 (a. 34).]—**U. de Penjde, U. d'Orient.** See *Aleppo BOIL.*—**U. de Saigon.** See *Cochin-China ULCER.*—**U. épidermique.** See *LUPUS.*—**U. malin.** A malignant phagedenic ulcer. [a. 34.]—**U. oeno-phagédénique.** Of Ricord, a simple chancre that becomes inflamed and gangrenous in consequence of the abuse of alcoholic liquors. [A. 301 (a. 34).]—**U. papillaire, U. papilliforme.** An ulcer with papillary granulations.—**U. perforant.** See *MALUM perforans pedis.*—**U. pianiforme.** See *U. contagieux de Mozambique.*—**U. pointillé.** One of the small corneal ulcerations observed in keratitis. [A. 301 (a. 34).]—**U. syriacque.** See *Malignant ANGINA.*

ULCÉROÏDE (Fr.), adj. U³l-sa-ro-ed. Having the appearance of an ulcer. [a. 48.]

ULCEROUS, adj. U³ls'u^r-u^s. Gr., *ἔλκος*. Lat., *ulcerosus*. Fr., *ulcéreux*. Ger., *ulcerös, geschwürigartig*. 1. Having the character of an ulcer. 2. Affected with ulcers. [E.]

ULCUS (Lat.), n. n. U³lks(u)k'u^s(u)s. Gen., *ulc'is*. See *ULCER.*—**U. abumbulans.** See *Phagedenic ULCER.*—**U. achilleum.** Ger., *achilleisches Geschwür*. A malignant, obstinate ulcer. [A.

805.]—**U. adenosum.** An ulcer involving a gland. [a. 34.]—**Ulcera aluminosa.** Of Paracelsus, ulcers preceded by swelling without heat and erosion, and readily undergoing resolution, but afterward discharging a foetid fluid. Alum was said to cure them, but sometimes accidentally to produce them. [H.]—**U. ambulativum.** A seriginous ulcer, especially a seriginous chancre. [G.]—**U. aperistation.** A simple u. [a. 34.]—**U. aphthosum.** An ulcer caused by aphthous inflammation. [a. 34.]—**U. araneum.** Of Paracelsus, a gangrenous ulcer. [D. 90.]—**Ulcera arsenicalia.** See *Ulcera realgarina.*—**U. arthriticum.** A cutaneous ulcer caused by the irritation of an arthritic concrement. [a. 34.]—**U. artificiale.** An issue. [a. 34.]—**U. cacoethes.** A malignant u. [G.]—**U. callosum.** See *Indurated ULCER.*—**U. cancrum.** See *CHANCER* (2d def.).—**U. cancrum fungosum.** See *CANCER verrucosum.*—**U. cancrum vulgare.** The common form of ulcerating chancre. [G.]—**Ulcera capitis manantia.** An old term for impetiginous eczema of the scalp. [G.]—**U. carcinomatousum.** A cancerous ulcer. [a. 34.]—**U. catarrhale.** An ulcer of the mucous membrane caused by acute or chronic catarrh. [a. 34.]—**U. chronicum cruris.** A chronic ulcer of the leg, usually varicose. [a. 34.]—**U. clysmaticum.** A roundish u. caused by the pressure of the point of a syringe used for rectal injections. [L. 57 (a. 50).]—**U. colpodæ.** See *U. sinusum.*—**U. complicatum.** An ulcer complicated by some disease or dyscrasia. [a. 34.]—**U. condylomatousum.** See *Cock's comb ULCER.*—**U. corneæ serpens.** 1. An u. beginning as such in the cornea and extending deeply into the corneal tissue. It is further characterized by a tendency to spread superficially in a certain definite direction. It usually appears in the centre of the cornea as a circular u. surrounded by a zone of gray infiltration, and its progress is rapid in the direction of slough and perforation. [F.] 2. See *HYPOPYON KERATITIS.*—**U. corrodens Clarkii.** A phagedenic ulcer of the vagina. [A. 328 (a. 34).]—**U. corrosivum.** See *Perforating ULCER of the stomach.*—**U. cum callositate** (see *duritie, seu duritie callosa*). See *Indurated CHANCER.*—**U. depascens.** See *Phagedenic ULCER.*—**U. diphthericum.** An ulcer caused by diphtheria. [a. 34.]—**U. durum.** See *Syphilitic CHANCER.*—**U. dysentericum.** An intestinal ulcer caused by dysentery. [a. 34.]—**U. eczematousum.** An ulcer caused by eczema. [a. 34.]—**U. elevatum.** 1. Simple chancre when attended with exuberant granulations that rise above the surrounding surface. [G.] 2. See *Raised Indurated CHANCER.*—**U. erythema.** See *Irritable ULCER.*—**U. ex digestionē.** See *Peptic ULCER.*—**U. ferinum.** See *Phagedenic ULCER.*—**U. fistulosum.** See *Fistulous ULCER.*—**U. granulosum.** An ulcer covered with a granular surface.—**U. grave.** See *Madura FOOT.*—**U. hæmorrhoidale.** See *Hæmorrhæcoma.*—**U. herpeticum.** See *LUPUS* (2d def.).—**U. hyperthemicum.** See *Irritable ULCER.*—**U. hypertrophicum.** See *U. elevatum.*—**U. impetiginosum.** An ulcer accompanied by impetigo. [a. 34.]—**U. induratum.** See *Indurated CHANCER.*—**U. infundibulum.** See *Simple CHANCER.*—**U. lentilare.** A lenticular ulcer, usually of tubercular origin. [a. 34.]—**U. leprosum.** Ulceration due to leprosy. [a. 34.]—**U. molle.** See *Simple CHANCER.*—**U. narium fetens.** See *OZENA.*—**U. neuroparalyticum.** An ulcer caused by paralysis of a nerve. [a. 34.]—**Ulcera nitri** (Paracelsus). Scrofulous ulcerations. [H.]—**U. perforans.** See *Perforating u. of the stomach.*—**U. profundum.** See *Sloughing PHAGEDENA.*—**U. puerperale.** An ulcer of the genital tract occurring during the puerperium. [a. 34.]—**U. pulmonum.** Ger., *Lungengeschwür*. A pulmonary abscess. [a. 34.]—**Ulcera realgarina.** Of Paracelsus, malignant ulcers, supposed to be due to the action of realgar.—**U. rodens.** See *Rodent ULCER.*—**U. rodens urethræ.** Of Landau, an ulcer of the urethra in women, probably of syphilitic origin, attacking, step by step, the walls of the urethra and spreading from the meatus, where it takes its origin. [a. 34.]—**U. rotundum.** A round ulcer, usually of the stomach. [a. 34.]—**Ulcera scabiosa.** Of Paracelsus, ulcers attributed to the corruption of the common salt in the body. They are at first moist, then dry up, are rather painful, but have no heat. [H.]—**U. serpens.** See *Seriginous ULCER.*—**U. simplex (venereum).** See *Simple CHANCER.*—**U. sinusum.** Ulceration of a sinusous or tortuous character; lupus seriginosus. [G.]—**U. sordidum.** A foul ulcer, especially a chancre. [G.]—**U. spachelousum.** A gangrenous ulcer. [a. 34.]—**U. spongiosum.** See *Pungous ULCER.*—**U. syphiliticum.** See *Syphilitic ULCER.*—**U. syphiliticum conjunctivæ.** Either a chancre or the ulcerated surface of a broken-down gumma or tubercular syphilide. In either case the u. usually occurs on the palpebral conjunctiva near the edge of the lid, though it may extend to the cul-de-sac and involve the ocular conjunctiva. [F.]—**U. syringodes.** See *Fistulous ULCER.*—**U. telephium.** See *TELEPHIUM* (1st def.).—**U. tuberculosum.** See *Tubercular ULCER.*—**U. typhosum.** One of the intestinal ulcers characteristic of typhoid fever.—**Ulcera urinosa** (see *urodialytica*). Ulcers attributed to suppressed or irregular urinary excretion. [G.] (Of Ulcuscosæ—*Ulcera variolosa.* Small flea ulcers seen in variolous esophagitis. [L. 57 (a. 50).]—**U. venereum.** See *CHANCER* (2d def.).—**U. ventriculi chronicum.** A chronic gastric ulcer. [a. 34.]—**U. ventriculi rotundum.** See *Perforating ULCER of the stomach.*—**U. virgæ.** See *CHANCER* (2d def.).

ULCUSCULUM (Lat.), n. n. U³lks(u)k-u^ssk(u)s'k(u)²(u)l-u^m(u)m. Dim. of *ulcus* (q. v.). A little ulcer. [G.]—**U. cancrum.** See *CHANCER* (2d def.).

ULE (Lat.), n. f. U³l(u)l'e(a). Gen., *ul'es*. Gr., *ὤλη*. See *CICATRIX*.

ULERYTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. U³l(u)l'e-r'i²(u)²-the(tha)'ma^s. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis)*. From *ὤλη*, a scar, and *ἐρύθημα*, erythema. Of Unna, an inflammatory condition of the skin in which persistent erythema tends to produce atrophy or cicatrization of the skin without ulceration. [G.]—**U. acneiformis.** Of Unna, a rare skin disease that affects the face and the ears. It is limited to the circumference of a certain number of hair follicles and begins with a permanent erythema and hyperkeratosis accompanied by the

production of comedones and terminating in atrophy of the skin. [a, 34].—*U. centrifugum*. Of Unna. See *Lupus erythematosus*.—*U. ophryogenes*. Of Tschernak, an inflammatory disease, usually beginning in infancy, affecting especially the region of the eyebrows, and attended with persistent erythema, permanent alopecia, and atrophy of the skin. It is said to be a form of folliculitis decalvans. [G.]—*U. sycoisiforme* [Unna]. Lupoid sycois of Milton, usually affecting the region of the beard, resembling sycois but attended with the formation of scars. It begins at the upper part of the whiskers, traveling slowly downward with a narrow erythematous margin and marked infiltration, and is followed by cicatricial atrophy and destruction of the hair follicles. [G.] Cf. *FOLLICULITIS decalvans*.

ULETIC, adj. *U*³-e²/i²k. Lat., *uleticus*. Pertaining to the gums. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ULEX (Lat.), n. m. *U*²(ul)¹e²x. Gen., *ulicis*. Fr., *ajonc*. Ger., *Heckame*. Furze; a genus of leguminous shrubs. The *Ulitaceae* are a division of the *Genistaceae*. [a, 35].—*U. compositus*, *U. europaeus*, *U. grandiflorus*. Fr., *ajonc (marin)*, *ajonc, bruse*, *génépin épineux*, *lande (épineuse)*, *landier*, *sainfoin d'Espagne (ou d'hiver)*, *vigneau*. Common (or French) furze, gorse, thorn-broom, whin; a fodder plant of middle and southern Europe, the Azores, and the Canaries. The seeds contain ulexine. [a, 35].—*U. minor*, *U. nanus*, *U. parviflorus*. Fr., *ajonc nain*, *petit landin*. Dwarf-furze, cat-whin; a forage species. [a, 35].—*U. provincialis*. Fr., *arille de Provence*. Provence furze. It probably has the properties of *U. europaeus*. [a, 35.]

ULEXINE, n. *U*³-e²x'en. An alkaloid, C₁₇H₁₇N₃O, obtained from the seeds of *Ulex europaeus*; bitter, colorless crystals. It acts as a stimulant and then a depressor of respiration, and in large doses causes increased excitability of the peripheral nerves, with quivering movements or convulsions, followed by sleepiness and paralysis. It increases the blood-pressure and acts as a diuretic. [B, 270 (a, 38); "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Sept., 1890, p. 454.]

ULIGINOSUS (Lat.), adj. *U*²(ul)¹i²k-u²s(u²a). See *ULETIC*.

ULIGINOSUS, adj. *U*²-i²j²/i²n-os. Lat., *uliginosus*, *uliginarius* (from *uligo*, moisture). Fr., *uliginair*, *uliginux*. 1. Marshy. 2. Growing or living in marshy places. [a, 35.]

ULITIS (Lat.), n. f. *U*²(ul)¹-i²e²/i²2s. From *ὤλον*, the gum. Fr., *ulite*. Inflammation of the gums. [E.]—*Aphthous u.* U. associated with aphthae. [a, 34].—*Fungous u.* U. in which the gums present a fungous appearance, as in scurvy. [a, 34].—*Mercurial u.* U. caused by mercurialism. [a, 34].—*Paronychiatus u.* Inflammation of the paronychia of the gums. [a, 34].—*Scorbutic u.* U. caused by scurvy. [a, 34].—*Ulcerative u.* U. with ulceration. [a, 34.]

ULEM, n. A species of pyrosis endemic in Lapland, attributed to the use of reindeer milk and smoked meat. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ULERSDORF (Ger.), n. *U*¹le²r-sd²rf. A place in Moravia, Austria, where there are alkaline, saline, and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

ULMACEOUS, adj. *U*²-l²-ma²shu²s. Resembling the genus *Ulmus* or belonging to the *Ulmaceae*, a family of apetalous dicotyledons included by Bentham and Hooker in the *Urticaceae*. [a, 35.]

ULMAIRE (Fr.), n. *U*²-l²-ma²r. See *Flores spirææ*.

ULMAL, adj. *U*²-l²-m²l. Lat., *ulmalis*. Pertaining to the *Ulmales*, Lindley's u. alliance (*Ulmus ulmalis*) of the *Retenbryce*, including the *Ulmaceae*. [a, 35.]

ULMARIA (Lat.), n. f. *U*²(ul)¹-ma²-ri²a²/i²2s. The genus *Spiræa*; also an old official name for *Spiræa u.* The *Ulmariæ* are a section of the *Rosaceæ*; the *Ulmariæ* are a subtribe of the *Spiræaceæ*. [a, 35].—*Flores ulmarie*. Ger., *Geissbartblumen*. The flowers of *Spiræa u.* [a, 35.]

ULMARIC ACID, **ULMARINE**, n's. *U*²-l²-ma²-r²/i²2k, *u*²-l²-ma²-r'en. Fr., *acide ulmarique*. See *SALICYLIC aldehyde*.

ULMIC ACID, n. *U*²-l²-mi²k. Fr., *acide ulmique*. Ger., *Ulminsäure*. An acid found in brown peat, apparently identical with humic acid. Its existence does not seem fully established. [B, 2; B, 270 (a, 38).]

ULMIN, n. *U*²-l²-mi²n. See *HUMUS*.

ULMUS (Lat.), n. f. *U*²(ul)¹-m²s(mu²s). Fr., *orme* (1st def.). Ger., *Ulm* (1st def.), *Rüster* (2nd def.). 1. The elm; the typical genus of the *Ulmaceae*. [a, 35.] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see *ELM-bark*.—*Decoctum ulmi* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *decôte d'orme*. Ger., *Ulmensindendecot*. A preparation made by boiling 24 oz. of elm-bark with 1 pint of distilled water, straining, and washing the residue with water until it makes 1 part. [B, 4 (a, 38).]—*Extractum ulmi* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extrait d'écorce d'orme*.—*Mucilago ulmi* [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 6 parts of elm-bark in 100 of boiling water. [B.]—*Ulm cortex (interior)*. See *ELM-bark*.—*U. alata*. Wahoo (elm) of the southern United States, winged (or American small-leaved) elm. The inner bark is used like that of *U. fulva*. [a, 35].—*U. americana*. American white elm. The inner bark is used like that of *U. fulva* and as a hemostatic. [a, 35].—*U. campestris*. Fr., *orme*, *hampêtre*, *ou blanc*, *ou des champs*, *ou pyramidal* [Fr. Cod.], *orneau*, *ormille*, *umeau*, *arbre à pauvre homme*. Ger., *Feldrüster*, *gemeine Ulme*, *Weissrüster*. Common European (or English) elm, probably the *Ulmus* of Dioscorides (the bark of which was used as an astringent), indigenous to southern Europe and temperate Asia. The bark (see *ELM-bark*) is mucilaginous and slightly astringent, and was formerly used as an astringent. [a, 35].—*U. effusa*. Fr., *orme pédoncé*. Ger., *winperfrüchtige Ulme* (oder *Rüster*), *schwarze Rüster*, *Lindblat*, *Traubenrüster*, *Bastulme*, *Flatterrüster*. Spreading-flowered elm of Europe. It has the properties of *U. campestris*. [a, 35].—*U. fulva*. Fr., *orme fauve* (ou *rouge*). Ger., *schleimige Ulme*. Slippery (or red, or mossy) elm; abundant west of the Alleghany Mountains. The leaves are thicker, larger, and rougher than those

of *U. americana*. The mucilaginous, demulcent inner bark is the u. of the U. S. Ph. It has the property of preserving fats from rancidity. [a, 35].—*U. integrifolia*, Indian elm. The wood, boiled in water, is used to flavor arrack. [a, 35].—*U. montana*. Witch (or wych-) elm (or hazel), mountain- (or Scotch) elm; a species growing wild in northern England and Norway. [a, 35].—*U. racemosa*. Rock (or white, or cork-) elm; found from New Hampshire to New York and westward. It is used internally as a hemostatic. [a, 35.]

ULNA (Lat.), n. f. *U*²(ul)¹/na²s. Gr., *ὀλένη, πῆχυς* [Galen]. Fr., *u.* Ger., *Ellenbogenknochen*. A long bone on the inner side of the forearm. It articulates above with the humerus by the greater sigmoid cavity, with the head of the radius by the lesser sigmoid cavity, and below with the radius by an articular eminence. [L.]

ULNAD, adv. *U*²-l²-na²d. Toward the ulnar aspect. [L, 141.]

ULNAR, adj. *U*²-l²-na²r. Lat., *ulnaris*. Fr., *ulnaire*. Pertaining to or connected with the ulna. [L, 143.]

ULNARIS (Lat.), adj. *U*²(ul)¹-na²r(na²r)²/i²s. Ulnar; as a n. m., a muscle connected with the ulna. [a, 48].—*U. anterior*. See *EPITROCHLEO-SUPERCARPUS*.—*U. externus*. See *EXTENSOR carpi u.*—*U. externus brevis*. An anomalous muscle arising from the lower fourth of the ulna and the intermuscular septa of the forearm, and inserted into the bases of the fourth and fifth metacarpal bones and the tendon of the ulnaris externus. [Gruber (L).]—*U. gracilis*. See *PALMARIS longus*.—*U. internus*. See *FLEXOR carpi ulnaris*.—*U. internus brevis*. See *FLEXOR carpi ulnaris brevis*.—*U. lühmung* (Ger.). Paralysis of the ulnar nerve. [a, 34].—*U. posterior*. See *EPICONDYLIO-SUPRACARPUS*.—*U. quinti*. An accessory bundle of the extensor carpi u. running to the little finger. [L, 332.]

ULOCACE (Lat.), n. f. *U*²(ul)¹-o²k-a²s(a²k)-e(a). Gen., -o²-aces. From *ὀλον*, the gum, and *κακός*, evil. See *ULCERATIVE ULTIS*.

ULOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. *U*²(ul)¹-o²(ul)-o²-ka²r-si²n(ki²n)-om'a²s. Gen., -om'a²tos (-atis). For deriv. see *ULON* and *CARCINOMA*. Fr., *ulocarcinome*. Ger., *Zahnhöhlenkrebs*. Carcinoma of the gums. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ULON (Lat.), n. n. *U*²(ul)¹-o²n. Gr., *ὀλον*. The gum. [a, 48.]

ULONCUS (Lat.), n. m. *U*²(ul)¹-o²n²-k²/u²s(u²s). From *ὀλον*, the gum, and *γκυος*, a tumor. Fr., *ulonc*. Ger., *Zahnfleischgeschwulst*. A tumor of the gum. THE ULNA. [a, 34.]

ULORRHAGIA (Lat.), **ULORRHEA** (Lat.), n's f. *U*²(ul)¹-o²-ra(r)a²g²/i²2s. From *ὀλον*, the gum, and *ῥήνυσθαι*, to burst forth, or *ρῆναι*, to flow. Fr., *ulorrhagie, ulorrhée*. Ger., *Zahnfleischblutung*. Hemorrhage from the gums. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ULOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *U*²(ul)¹-o²/i²2s. Gen., -o²-e²os (-is). From *ὀλῆς*, a scar. Fr., *ulose*. See *CICATRIZATION*.

ULOTIC, adj. *U*²-o²t²/i²2k. From *ὀλῆς*, a scar. Cicatrissant, vulnery. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ULOTRICHOUS, adj. *U*²-o²t²-ri²k-u²s. From *ὀλῆς*, curly, and *τρίχης*, hair. Having crisp or woolly hair. The *Ulotrichi* (Fr., *ulotriches*; Ger., *Kraushaarige*) are a group of races so characterized, including the negroes, Hottentots, etc. [L, 12, 41, 50.] Cf. *LEIOTRICHOS*.

ULTIMATE, adj. *U*²-l²-i²m-at. Lat., *ultimus* (superl. of *ulter*, that is beyond). The most remote or elementary as distinguished from the immediate. [B.] Cf. *PROXIMATE*.

ULTIMUM MORIENS (Lat.), n. n. *U*²(ul)¹-i²m(u²m)-o²-ri²m(u²m)-i²2s. Lift. That which dies last; the auricular appendix of the right auricle, which is the last to contract after the cessation of the heart-beat. [K.]

ULTRA-BRACHYCEPHALIC, adj. *U*²-l²-tra²-bra²k-i²-e²2f. a²/i²2k. From *ultra*, beyond *βραχυς*, short, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Having the cephalic index 90° or more. [L, 150 (a, 48).]

ULTRA-DOLICHOCEPHALIC, adj. *U*²-l²-tra²-do²-l²-i²-e²2f. a²/i²2k. From *ultra*, beyond, *δολιχός*, long, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Having the cephalic index 64° or less. [L, 150 (a, 48).]

ULTRAMARINE, n. *U*²-l²-tra²-ma²-r'en. From *ultra*, beyond, and *mare*, the sea. A blue pigment formerly obtained from lapis lazuli and now artificially prepared by roasting a mixture of fine white clay, sodium carbonate, sulphur, and charcoal or rosin. [B, 8 (a, 27).]—*Cobalt u.* See *THEODOR'S BLUE*.—*Yellow u.* See *BARIIUM chromate*.

ULTRAMICROSCOPIC, adj. *U*²-l²-tra²-mi²-k²-ro-sko²p²/i²2k. From *ultra*, beyond, and *microscopic* (q. v.). Too small to be seen with a microscope. [L.]

ULTRAQUININE, n. *U*²-l²-tra²-kwi²n'en. Homoquinine. [B.]

ULULATION, n. *U*²-l²-u²-l²-a-shu²n. Lat., *ululatio* (from *ululare*, to howl). A howling or loud crying observed in hysteria. [a, 34.]

ULVA (Lat.), n. f. *U*²(ul)¹-va²-u²a². Fr., *u.*, *ulve*. Ger., *Schlauchfaden*. A genus of the *Ulvaceæ* (Fr., *ulvaceæ*; Ger., *Ulvaceen*), which are a division of the *Algae*. The *Ulvæ* are a tribe of the *Ulvaceæ*. [a, 35].—*U. lactuca*. Fr., *u. laitue*, *laitue de mer*. Ger., *Meerlattig*. Oyster-green, sea-lettuce, sloke, the *Blepn* of Theophrastus, the *βλεπόν θαλασσίαν* of Dioscorides; an edible species, used as a refrigerant in inflammations, headache, etc., and on account of the iodine it contains, in scrofula. [a, 35.]



THE ULNA.

UMÄNDERUNG (Ger.), n. Um'and-e'r-un². See **MUTATION**.

UMBELL, n. U'mb'e'l. Lat., *umbella* (dim. of *umbra*, a shadow). Fr., *ombelle*. Ger., *Dolde*, *Schirm*. 1. An indeterminate inflorescence consisting of several pedicels of nearly equal length radiating from the same point, like the rays of an umbrella. 2. The *Cypripedium pubescens*. [a, 35.]—**Compound u.** An u. in which the rays (primary pedicels) are themselves terminated by u's. [a, 35.]—**Cymose u.** A trichotomous (or polychotomous) cyme. [a, 35.]—**General u.** An u. formed by the branching of the primary axis. [a, 35.] Cf. **UMBELLULAE**.—**Partial u.** See **UMBELLULAE**.—**Simple u.** An u. in which the pedicels are not terminated by secondary u's. [a, 35.]

UMBELLAL, adj. U'm'be'l-l. Lat., *umbellalis*. Pertaining to the *Umbellales*, which are: (1) Of Lindley, the u. alliance (Lat., *nizus umbellalis*) of the *Albuminosae*, consisting of the *Umbelliferae* and *Araliaceae*; (2) of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of the *Calyciflorae* consisting of the *Umbelliferae*, *Araliaceae*, and *Cornaceae*. [a, 35.]

UMBELLATE, adj. U'm'be'l-at. Lat., *umbellatus*. Fr., *ombellé*. Ger., *doldig*. Forming or arranged in an umbel; bearing umbels. The *Umbellate* or *Umbellati* of Linnaeus are the *Umbelliferae*. [a, 35.]

UMBELLIC ACID, n. U'm'be'l-i'k. Fr., *acide ombellique*. Ger., *Umbellsäure*. 1. Of Persoz, anisic acid. 2. An acid, $C_6H_5O_4 = C_6[OH.H.OH.CH : CH.CO.OH.H.H.]$, occurring as a yellowish powder. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

UMBELLIFERON, n. U'm'be'l-i'f'e'r-o'n. An oily alkaline substance, $C_26H_4O_3 = C_2[OH.H.H.CH : CH.O.CO.H.]$, obtained from the ethereal extracts of certain umbelliferous plants. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).] Cf. **HYDROXYCUMARIN**.

UMBELLIFEROUS, adj. U'm'be'l-i'f'e'r-o'u's. Lat., *umbellifer* (from *umbella*, an umbel, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *ombellifère*. Ger., *doldentragend*, *schirmtragend*. Bearing umbels. The *Umbelliferae* (Fr., *ombellifères*; Ger., *Doldengewächse*) are the umbellifers, an order of the *Umbellales* consisting of herbs, or more rarely shrubs or trees, with small flowers in umbels. The petals are usually imbricate in aestivation, the ovary is 2-celled, and the fruit (cremocarp) separates into 2 dry one-seeded carpels (mericarps), which are provided with raised longitudinal ribs and tubular receptacles (vitae) containing essential oil. It is from the arrangement of these ribs and vittae and from the shape of the inclosed albumen that the characters are derived distinguishing the numerous genera (*Aptum*, *Carum*, *Cicuta*, *Conium*, *Cherophyltum*, *Daucus*, *Ferula*, *Galbanum*, *Peucedanum*, *Sanicula*, *Seseli*, *Thapsia*, etc.). They often contain, besides essential oil and resinous matter, a bitter or astringent and tonic principle, and in some cases acid poisonous alkaloids. [a, 35.]

UMBELLIFEROUS, adj. U'm'be'l-i'f'e-r-o'u's. From *umbella*, an umbel, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *ombellifère*. Ger., *doldenblüthig*. Having the flowers in umbels. The *Umbelliferae* are: Of Bartling, a class of the *Gymnobiasti* consisting of the *Umbelliferae*, *Araliaceae*, *Hederaceae*, and *Hamamelidaceae*; of Spach, a class of dicotyledons consisting of the *Hamamelidaceae*, *Cornaceae*, *Araliaceae*, and *Umbelliferae*. [a, 35.]

UMBELLIFORM, adj. U'm'be'l-i'f'o-r'm. Lat., *umbelliformis* (from *umbella*, an umbel, and *forma*, shape). Ger., *doldenformig*. In the shape of an umbel. [a, 35.]

UMBELLULARIA (Lat.), n. f. U'm'b(u'm'b)-e'l-lu'l(ä'l)-ä-(ä')-l-i-ä. From *umbellula*, a little umbel. A genus of the *Laurineae*. [a, 35.]—**U. californica**. Bay- (or sassafras) laurel of California and Oregon; an evergreen with a strong spicy odor. The leaves are used as a condiment and as an excitant to the circulation, and the pungent, volatile oil contained in them is recommended for inhalation in nasal catarrh and nervous headache. [a, 35.]

UMBELLULE, n. U'm'b'e'l-u'l. Fr., *ombellule*. Ger., *Döldchen*, *Schirmchen*. A partial umbel; an ultimate umbel in a compound umbel. [a, 35.]

UMBIEGUNGSKANTE (Ger.), n. Um-beg'u'ng-kä'nt-e. The margin of that portion of the cerebellum which forms a part of the roof of the fourth ventricle. [I, 17 (K).]

UMBILDUNG (Ger.), n. U'm'b'i'ld-un². See **TRANSFORMATION**, **METAPLASIA**, and **ANAMORPHOSIS**.

UMBILICAL, adj. U'm'b-i'l-i'k-l. Lat., *umbilicalis* (from *umbilicus*, the navel). Fr., *ombilical*. Ger., *nabelartig*. Pertaining to the umbilicus. [C.]

UMBILICATE, **UMBILICATED**, adj's. U'm'b-i'l-i'k-at-, -at-e'd. Lat., *umbilicatus* (from *umbilicus*, the navel). Fr., *ombilicé*. Ger., *genabelt*. Provided with an umbilicus or with a central depression. [a, 35.]

UMBILICATION, n. U'm'b-i'l-i'k-a'sh'n. From *umbilicatus*, navel-shaped. Fr., *ombilication*. A condition in which there is a central depression resembling the navel, as in variculous and vaccinal poeks. [a, 34.]

UMBILICUS (Lat.), n. m. U'm'b(u'm'b)-i'l-i'k(ek)'u's(u's). Fr., *ombilic*, *nombril* (1st def.), *cicatrice ombilicale* (1st def.). Ger., *Nabel*, *Körperrnabel* (1st def.). 1. The navel: the depression caused by the contraction of the remains of the umbilical cord. 2. Any depression in the centre of an organ. Cf. *HILUM* (1st def.). 3. A section of the genus *Cotyledon*. [a, 35.]—**Folia umbilici** (*Veneris*). The herb of *Cotyledon* s. u. [a, 35.]—**Posterior u.** A depression or sinus in the spinal region, due to defective closure of the two borders of the vertebral groove.—**U. Veneris**. The *Cotyledon* s. u. [a, 35.]

UMBO (Lat.), n. U'm'b(u'm'b)-o. Fr., *mamelon* (3d def.). Ger., *Stippe*, *Buckel* (3d def.). Lit., a boss (as of a shield). 1. In dermatology, see **STIGMA** (2d def.). 2. In botany, a protuberance with a

projecting point at its centre. [a, 35.] 3. See *U. tympani*.—**U. femoris**. See *Fossa capitis femoris*.—**U. (membranae) tympani**. The deepest part of the funnel-shaped curvature or concavity of the *membrana tympani* which is turned toward the external auditory canal. It corresponds with the inferior extremity of the handle of the malleus, by the traction of which inward the membrane appears hollowed out. [F, 32.]

UMBONATE, adj. U'm'b'on-at. Lat., *umbonatus* (from *umbo*, a boss). Ger., *gebuckelt*. Provided with an umbo. [a, 35.]

UMBONULATE, adj. U'm'b-on-u'l-at. From *umbo*, a boss. Ger., *kleinbuckeltig*. Provided with a small umbo or nipple. [a, 35.]

UMBRA-CULIFORM, adj. U'm'b-ra'k-ul-i'f'o-r'm. Lat., *umbraculiformis* (from *umbraculum*, a little shade, and *forma*, form). Like an umbrella in shape. [a, 35.]

UMBRASCOPY, n. U'm'b-ra'sk'op-i². From *umbra*, a shadow, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *umbrascopie*. Ger., *Umbraskopie*. See **RETINOSCOPY** (2d def.).

UMBROSE, adj. U'm'b'ros. Lat., *umbrosus* (from *umbra*, shade). Fr., *ombreux*. Ger., *schattig*. 1. Shady. 2. Growing in shady places. [a, 35.]

UMDREHER (Ger.), n. Um'dra-e'r. See **ROTATOR**.

UMDREHUNG (Ger.), n. Um'dra-un². Rotation, torsion. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

UMGESTALTUNG (Ger.), n. Um'ge'stalt-un². See **METAMORPHOSIS**.—*Krankheitsu.* See **METASCHEMATISM**.

UMHÜLLUNG (Ger.), n. Um-hu'l'lun². An envelope or covering. [a, 14.]—**U'en des Eies**. The investing membranes of the ovum.—**U'shaut**. An investing membrane; in embryology, the vitelline membrane. [A, 317.]

UMKEHRUNG (Ger.), n. Um'kar-un². See **INVERSION**.

UMLAUF (Ger.), n. Um'la'uf. 1. See **CIRCULATION**. 2. See **PARONYCHIA** (1st def.).—**Feuriger U.** See **HERPES ZOSTER**.

UMLEGUNG (Ger.), n. Um'lag-un². See **ECTROPION**.

UMSATZ (Ger.), n. Um'za'ts. Exchange. [a, 48.]—**Stoffu.** Tissue-change. [K, 16.]

UMSCHLAG (Ger.), n. Um'shla'g. 1. An external application, such as a plaster, poultice, fomentation, or wet compress. [E; a, 48.] 2. See **PERIDIUM**.—**Stirnu.** 1. A head bandage. 2. A cataplasm for the head. [E.]

UMSCHNÜRUNG (Ger.), n. Um-shnu'r-un². Ligation, snaring. [A, 521 (a, 48).]

UMSETZUNG (Ger.), n. Um'ze'ts-un². See **METASTASIS**.

UMSTALTUNG (Ger.), n. Um'stalt-un². See **METAMORPHOSIS**.

UMSTECHUNG (Ger.), n. Um-ste'ch-un². The insertion of a suture to inclose a bleeding point. [E.]

UMSTÜLPUNG (Ger.), n. Um'stu'l-p-un². An inversion (as of the uterus). Cf. **EINSTÜLPUNG**.

UMWANDELN (Ger.), **UMWANDLUNG** (Ger.), n's. Um'va'nd-e'ln-, -va'nd-lun². See **TRANSFORMATION**.

UNÄCHT (Ger.), adj. Un'ach't. Spurious. [a, 35.]

UNANUEA (Lat.), n. f. Un-a'n-u'e-a. A genus of the *Scrophularineae*. [a, 35.]—**U. febrifuga**. A Peruvian shrub having a febrifuge root. [a, 35.]

UNATHEMBAR (Ger.), adj. Un'a't-e'm-ba'r. Irrespirable.

UNAUFLÖSBAR (Ger.), **UNAUFLÖSLICH** (Ger.), adj's. Un'a'uf-lö's-bar-, -li'ch. See **INSOLUBLE**.

UNAUFSPRINGEND (Ger.), adj. Un'a'uf-spr-i'ng-e'nd. See **INDEHISCENT**.

UNAUSROTBAR (Ger.), adj. Un'a'us-rot-ba'r. Ineradicable. [a, 14.]

UNBEDECKT (Ger.), adj. Un'be-de'ckt. Uncovered. [a, 14.]

UNBEHAART (Ger.), adj. Un'be-ha'rt. See **GLABROUS**.

UNBESCHNITTEN (Ger.), adj. Un'be-schni't-te'n. 1. Uncircumcised. 2. Unpruned. [a, 14.]

UNBESINNlichkeit (Ger.), n. Un'be-zinn-li'ch-keit. See **AMNESIA**.

UNBEWEGLICH (Ger.), adj. Un'be-vag-li'ch. Immobile, irreducible.

UNBEWUSST (Ger.), adj. Un'be-wust. See **UNCONSCIOUS**.

UNBIEGSAM (Ger.), adj. Un'beg-za'm. See **INFLEXIBLE**.

UNBLUTIG (Ger.), adj. Un'blut-ig. See **BLOODLESS**.

UNCAM, n. Of the alchemists, mercury. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

UNCARIA (Lat.), n. f. U'n'a'k(u'n'a'k)-ä'r(a'r)'i-a. From *uncus*, a hook. Fr., *uncaire*. Ger., *Gambirstrauch*. A genus of the *Rubiaceae*. [a, 35.]—**Extractum uncaria**. See **CATECHU** (2d def.).—**U. acida**. A species growing in the Malay Islands; used like *U. gambir*, of which some consider it a variety. [a, 35.]—**U. gambir**. *U. gambir*. Ger., *dächter Gambirstrauch*. A stout climbing shrub indigenous to the countries bordering the Straits of Malacca. It yields catechu (q. v., 2d def.). The detergent bitter leaves are used in aphthae and skin diseases. [a, 35.]

UNCIA (Lat.), n. f. U'n's(u'n'a'k)'i-a. Gr., *ὀνυμία, ονυμία*. 1. See **OUNCE**. 2. An inch.

UNCIAL, adj. U'n's-i-a'l. Lat., *uncialis*. An inch long. [a, 35.]

UNCIFORM, adj. U'n's-i'f'o-r'm. Lat., *unciformis* (from *uncus*, a hook, and *forma*, form). Fr., *unciforme*. Ger., *hakenförmig*. Hook-shaped, hooked. [L, 345.]

UNCINATE, adj. U'n's-i'n-at. Lat., *uncinatus* (from *uncinus*, a hook). Fr., *unciné*. Ger., *hakig*. Hooked, curved at the tip in the form of a hook; provided with hooks or bent spines. [a, 27, 35.]

95 (a, 38).—**U. Autenriethii**. See **U. ANTIMONIUM**.—**U. basilicum**. Fr., *onguent basilicum* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.) (ou *suppuratif*). Sp., *unguento de colofonia pálido* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. An ointment of 15 parts each of yellow wax, suet, and colophony (Burgundy pitch [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], with 45 of olive-oil and 7½ of turpentine [Dan. Ph.], or 60 of olive-oil and 15 of turpentine [Fin. Ph., Swed. Ph.], or 45 of olive-oil and 10 of turpentine [Ger. Ph.], or 45 of olive-oil and 15 of Burgundy pitch [Sp. Ph.], or 40 of olive-oil and 15 of turpentine [Norw. Ph.]); or of 15 parts each of yellow wax, suet, and turpentine, 30 of colophony, and 45 of lard [Roum. Ph.]. 2. An ointment of 12 parts each of yellow wax, colophony, and black pitch with 12 each of suet and turpentine and 36 [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (40 [Norw. Ph.]) of olive-oil, or with 48 [Fr. Cod.] (72 [Gr. Ph.]) of olive-oil only; or of 12 parts each of yellow wax, black pitch, Burgundy pitch, and suet, 45 of oil of sesame, and 5 of larch turpentine [Swiss Ph.]; or of 143 parts each of yellow wax, colophony, and black pitch, and 571 [Belg. Ph.] (572 [Netherl. Ph.]) of olive-oil. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).] See also **U. RESINÆ**.—**U. basilicum flavum**. See **U. basilicum** (1st def.).—**U. basilicum nigrum**. See **U. basilicum** (2d def.).—**U. basilicum veterinarium** [Belg. Ph.]. An ointment of 45 parts of colophony, 40 of mutton suet, 10 of tar, and 5 of cod-liver oil. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**U. camphoratum**. Fr., *pommade camphrée*. Sp., *pomada alcanforada* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment of 50 parts of camphor with 150 of lard and 164 [Fr. Cod.] (15 [Sp. Ph.]) of white wax (25 of yellow wax [Russ. Ph.]); or with 134 of lard and 16 of white wax [Belg. Ph.]; or with 200 of simple ointment [Swiss Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**U. carbolisatum** [Swiss Ph.]. An ointment of 2 parts of crystallized carbolic acid dissolved in 2 of glycerin and mixed with 200 of lard. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**U. carminativum**. See **ONGUENT CARMINATIVUM**.—**U. ceratum**. See **CERATUM GALENI**.—**U. cereum** [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation corresponding nearly to the ceratum of the U. S. Ph., composed of 30 parts of yellow wax (white wax [Gr. Ph.]) and 90 (70 [Ger. Ph.], 75 [Gr. Ph.], 60 [Netherl. Ph.]) of olive-oil. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**U. cinereum**. Gray ointment; the *onguent mercuriel simple* of the Fr. Cod. [B.]. See under **HYDRARGYRI**.—**U. citrinum**. See **HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS**.—**U. ALTHÆÆ**.—**U. basilicum**.—**U. cupratum**. See **U. ARGENTIS** (2d def.).—**U. Cyriilli**. See **POMMADE DE CIRILLO**.—**U. de arthanita**. Fr., *onguent d'arthanita (ou de pain de porreau)*. An ointment made by boiling 1,060 parts of the juice of *Cyclamen europæum*, 360 of the juice of squiring cucumber, 180 of polydop, 120 of colocynth, 720 of olive-oil, and 360 of fresh butter to dryness, straining, and adding 150 parts of yellow wax, 30 each of aloes, mezereum-berries, colocynth, scammony, and Indian jalap, 26 of euphorbium, 15 each of salt, chamomile, ginger, myrrh, and long pepper, and 30 each of sagapenum and ox-gall; or by macerating for 24 hours 664 parts each of the juices of *Cyclamen europæum* and of colocynth, and 138 of colocynth, straining down one half, straining, evaporating to an extract, and adding 28 parts each of ox-gall, salt, and sagapenum, 249 of yellow wax, 332 of butter, 664 of olive-oil, and 111 of powdered chamomile; or made of 360 parts of fresh butter or lard, 60 of inspissated ox-gall (or of extract of bile), 15 each of hepatic aloes and colocynth, and 8 to 12 of some essential oil or oils (wormwood alone or with tansy or rosemary). Sometimes 15 parts of sulphur were added, or, instead of 15 parts each, 45 parts each of aloes, colocynth, and flowers of sulphur were used. [L. 85 (a, 38).]—**U. defensivum cœruleum**. See **UNGUENTUM OXYDI COBALTI**.—**U. de nihilo**. See **U. ZINCI OXYDI**.—**U. digestivum**. Fr., *onguent digestif simple* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). 1. An ointment of 15 parts each of olive-oil and yolk of egg with 70 of larch turpentine [Belg. Ph.]; or of 10 grammes of olive-oil, 40 of larch turpentine, and the yolk of 1 egg [Fr. Cod.] (15 grammes of oil of hypericum, 60 of turpentine, and the yolks of 2 eggs [Sp. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).] 2. See **U. TEREBINTHINÆ COMPOSITUM**.—**U. digestivum aloeticum**. Fr., *onguent digestif aloétique*.—**U. Dupuytreni** [Swiss Ph.]. An ointment of 116 of rhodomel, 355 of turpentine, and 88 of olive-oil; or of 45 grammes of aloes, 180 each of turpentine and basilicum, and the yolks of 3 eggs; or of 179 grammes of turpentine, 119 of honey, 190 of tincture of aloes, and the yolks of 4 eggs. [L. 85; a, 38.]—**U. digestivum animatum**. An ointment of equal parts of liquid styrax and *u. digestivum*. In former times equal parts of basilicon ointment and compound ointment of elemi were added. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**U. digestivum mercuriale**. A mixture of equal parts of *u. digestivum* and *u. hydrargyri* (the Sp. preparation). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**U. digestivum myrrhatum**. An ointment of 180 grammes of turpentine and the yolks of 4 eggs with either 22 grammes of myrrh and 45 of olive-oil or 11 each of myrrh and oilbalm, 45 of oil of St. John's wort, and enough saffron; or of 240 grammes of turpentine, 46 of oil of St. John's wort, 7 each of myrrh and oilbalm, and the yolks of 4 eggs; or of 30 parts of *u. digestivum* with 4 each of myrrh and oilbalm. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**U. digestivum simplex** [Fr. Cod.]. See **U. digestivum** (1st def.).—**U. Dupuytreni** [Swiss Ph.]. An ointment of 250 parts of purified beef marrow, 4 of lead acetate, 8 of balsam of Peru, 30 of dilute alcohol, 14 part of tincture of cantharides, and 1 each of the tinctures of cloves and cinnamon. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**U. emolliens**. 1. Of the Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed., see **U. aquæ rosæ**. 2. See **U. suppurans**.—**U. enulatum**. See **U. HELENII**.—**U. epispasticum**. See **U. MEZEREUM**.—**U. excelsanum rubrum Acrelii**. An ointment of 90 parts each of lead acetate and minium, 180 each of simple cerate, litharge, and calamine, 360 of goat's tallow, 240 of linseed oil, and 11 of camphor. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**U. extensum**. Any ointment spread on a fabric. [Unna (a, 14).]—**U. flavum**. 1. Of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph., T. A., see **U. RESINÆ**. 2. See **U. ALTHÆÆ**.—**U. foliatum**. See **NARD OINTMENT**.—**U. fuscum**. Fr., *onguent mercuriel de Boecking* (2d def.) (ou *brun* [3d def.]). 1. An ointment of 72 parts of oil, 16 of yellow wax, 8 each of colophony and black pitch, 4 each of mastic, turpentine, galbanum, sagapenum, and oilbalm, and 2 of round birthwort. An ointment made by mixing resin precipitate with 16 times as much resin. [B. 119 (a, 38).] 3. See **U. matris**.—**U. griseum**. See **U. HYDRARGYRI**.—**U. hæmorrhoidale**. An ointment of 22 grammes each of starch, white lead, litharge, lead suboxide, and tragacanth, 5 each of opium and camphor, 180 each

of mucilage of the seeds of *Plantago psyllium*, oil of roses, and oil of great mullein, 90 of yellow wax, and the whites of 2 eggs. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**U. Hebrae** (Swiss Ph.). An ointment of 250 parts each of litharge plaster and olive-oil with 5 of glycerin. [B. 95 (a, 38).] See also **U. DIACHYLON**.—**U. helleboratum** [Dan. Ph.]. An ointment of 3 parts of commercial potassium nitrate, 24 of rhizome of white hellebore, 90 of sublimed sulphur, 96 of green soap, and 288 of lard. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**U. Holloway** (Gr. Ph.). An ointment made of 125 parts of white wax, 60 each of yellow wax and larch turpentine, 50 of spermaceti, 250 of Burgundy pitch, 500 of lard, and 625 of olive-oil. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**U. iodatum**. Fr., *pomnade d'iode*. An ointment of iodine mixed with 16, 24, or 64 times as much lard. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**U. irritans**. See **U. CANTHARIS**.—**U. iodatum** (Hung. Ph., 2d ed.). An ointment of tincture of iodine extemporaneously mixed with nine times as much simple ointment. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**U. labiale**. See **U. rubrum labiale** and **CERATUM CETACEI RUBRUM**.—**U. laurincamporatum**. See **U. ad perionies**.—**U. laurinum**. Fr., *onguent de laurier*, *pomnade de laurier* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). 1. Of the Netherl. Ph., see **UNGUENTUM LAURI TEREBINTHINATUM**. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., an ointment of 80 parts each of fresh laurel-leaves and laurel-berries and 100 of lard. The Belg. Ph. orders the laurel-leaves and berries to be macerated in 25 parts of 32-per-cent. alcohol for two hours before heating with the lard, and both ph's order the ointment remelted when prepared. [B. 95 (a, 38).] 3. See **U. nerivinum** (3d def.).—**U. leniens**. 1. Of the Russ. Ph., an ointment of 3 parts of white wax, 6 of spermaceti, 24 of almond-oil, and 4 of glycerin. [B. 95 (a, 38).] See also **CERATUM CETACEI**. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., see **U. aquæ rosæ**.—**U. lenitivum**. Fr., *onguent emollient*. An ointment of 18 parts of colophony, 36 of yellow wax, 126 of olive-oil, and 9 of turpentine. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**U. lilaceum**. See **CANOMYCON**.—**U. matris**. Brown salve; an ointment consisting essentially of 2 or 2 parts each of lard, butter, mutton suet, yellow wax, and litharge with 2, 3, or 8 of olive-oil. The butter was frequently omitted, sometimes also the olive-oil, and a little black pitch was occasionally added. Some ph's simply ordered 2 parts of mutton suet and 1 part of black pitch mixed with 56 parts of simple plaster, or 2 of camphor and 32 of yellow wax with 198 of simple plaster, or 5 of olive-oil with 8 of emplastrum mini rubri, or 4 of lard and 3 each of mutton suet and yellow wax with 6 of simple plaster. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**U. mercuriale**. See **U. HYDRARGYRI**.—**U. mercuriale album**. See **U. HYDRARGYRI ammoniaci**.—**U. mercuriale aptalizonemonon**. See **POMMADE DE CIRILLO**.—**U. mercuriale camphoratum**. A mixture of equal parts of camphor and mercurial ointment or of 2 parts of camphor and 4 of the ointment. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**U. mercuriale citrinum**. See **U. HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS**.—**U. mercuriale corrosivum**. See **POMMADE DE CIRILLO**.—**U. mundificans** Zellier. See **U. HYDRARGYRI ammoniaci**.—**U. mucosum compositum**. Fr., *pommade astringente*. An ointment of 345 parts of oil of myrtle, 66 of yellow wax, 29 each of gall-nuts and sumach-leaves, 7 each of myrtle-leaves, cypress-leaves, and pomegranate-peel, and 14 of mastic; or of 332 parts of oil of myrtle, 111 of yellow wax, 14 of alum, and 21 each of gall-nuts, cypress, plantain-seeds, and sumach-leaves. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Unguenta narcotica cum extractis parata** [Swiss Ph.]. Ointments consisting of 10 parts of a narcotic extract dissolved in 1 part each of dilute alcohol and water and mixed with 90 parts of wax ointment. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**U. narcoticobalsamicum Hellmundi**. An ointment of 4 parts of lead acetate, 12 each of extract of hemlock and balsam of Peru, 2 of tinctura opii crocata, and 96 [Ger. Ph.] (100 [Swiss Ph.]) of wax ointment. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**U. nardinum**. See **NARD OINTMENT**.—**U. neapolitanum**. See **U. HYDRARGYRI**.—**U. nervinum**. Fr., *onguent (ou baume) nervin*. 1. Of the Dan. Ph., see **U. aromaticum** (1st def.). 2. Of the Gr. Ph. and Swiss Ph., see **U. aromaticum** (2d def.). 3. An ointment made of 2 parts each of essence of turpentine, and oil of laurel, to which in various old ph's were added several other oils of numerous herbs and other ingredients. [B. 119 (a, 38).] Cf. **U. ROSMARINI COMPOSITUM**.—**U. nitricatum**. See **ADIPS OXYGENATUS**.—**U. oculare Kliseri**. Fr., *onguent ophtalmique vert*. An ointment of 8 parts of verdigris, 150 of tartar, 40 of camphor, and 630 of lard. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**U. opthalmicum**. An ointment of 2 parts of red mercury oxide, 38 of yellow wax, and 60 of almond-oil [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], or of 2 parts of yellow mercury oxide and 98 of *u. cetacei* [Swiss Ph.]. Some of the older ph's directed zinc sulphate with 6 or 7 times as much fresh butter. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**U. opthalmicum album**. See **U. ZINCI OXYDI**.—**U. opthalmicum compositum**. An ointment made of 15 parts of red mercury oxide with 24 of yellow wax, 140 of lard, 6 of zinc oxide, 5 of camphor, and 10 of almond-oil [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] (with 30 of yellow wax, 210 of lard, 74 each of zinc oxide and olive-oil, and 4 of camphor [Swiss Ph.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**U. opthalmicum Desaulti** [Belg. Ph.]. See **Desault** [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment of 80 parts each of alum (burned [Belg. Ph.]), red mercury oxide, and lead acetate, with 16 of calomel, 40 of zinc oxide, and 704 of benzoated lard [Belg. Ph.] (with 12 of calomel, 80 of tutia, and 600 of rose ointment [Sp. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**U. opthalmicum Janini** [Swiss Ph.]. An ointment of 10 parts each of calomel, zinc oxide, and white bole and 50 of lard. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**U. opthalmicum lansanense [Swiss Ph.]. An ointment of 2 parts of red mercury oxide, 130 of lard, 8 of tinctura opii crocata, and 12 of solution of subacetate of lead. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**U. opthalmicum Richteri**. An ointment of 2 parts of red precipitate and 6 each of cacao butter and lard. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**U. opthalmicum rubrum**. See **U. HYDRARGYRI OXYDI RUBRI**.—**U. opthalmicum Sti. Yviesi**. See **U. opthalmicum compositum**.—**U. opthalmicum simplex**. See **U. opthalmicum**.—**U. opiatum**. 1. An ointment made by mixing extemporaneously 5 parts each of extract of opium and water with 90 of wax ointment [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] (of simple ointment [Swiss Ph.]), or of lard [Russ. Ph.]. 2. An ointment made by digesting 7 grammes of powdered opium with 60 grammes of calf's bile, and adding 60 of lard and 10 drops of oil of bergamot. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—**U. opodeldoch**. See **LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAMPORATUM**.—**U. oxygenatum**. Sp.,**

pomada oxigenada [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment made by heating 100 parts of lard with 6 of nitric acid of sp. gr. 1.185 [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], with 12 of sp. gr. 1.230 [Gr. Ph.] (1321 [Sp. Ph.], or with 10 of sp. gr. 1.32 to 1.34 [Swiss Ph.]) [B. 95 (a, 38)]. See also *ANDES oxy-*
genatus.—*U. oxigenatum* (Bañares). *Sp. aceite oxigenado de Bañares* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment made by heating 460 parts of olive-oil with a solution of 29 of mercury in 58 of nitric acid of sp. gr. 1.321. [B. 95 (a, 38)].—*U. oxymenon*. See *U. ACIDI NITRICI* and *ANDES oxigenatus*.—*U. paraffinum* [Br. Ph.]. See *PETROLATUM*.—*U. phosphoratum*. *Sp. pomada fosforica* [Sp. Ph.]. An ointment made by heating phosphorus in a closed flask with 50 times as much melted lard. [B. 95 (a, 38)].—*U. plumbicum*. 1. Of the Gr. Ph., see *U. PLUMBI*. 2. Of the Swed. Ph., see *EMPLÂTRE brun*.—*U. pomadinum* [Aust. Ph.]. An ointment made by melting together 150 parts of white wax and 800 of lard washed with rose-water, straining, and adding, when the mixture is half cold, 3 parts each of the oils of bergamot and cloves. [B. 95 (a, 38)].—*U. populeum*. 1. Of the Belg. Ph. and Netherl. Ph., see *FOMATUM populeum*. 2. Of the Russ. Ph., an ointment made by extracting poplar buds with half as much again 90-per-cent. alcohol, filtering, distilling off the alcohol, evaporating to the consistency of turpentine, and adding 8 times as much lard [Russ. Ph.] or by boiling the buds with twice as much lard till the moisture is dissipated, expressing, and filtering [Gr. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38)].—*U. pro nede*. *Fr. onguent de nede* [Fr. Cod.]. A variegated ointment made of 36 parts of colophony, 50 of mutton suet, 22 of cod-liver oil, and 2 of animal charcoal [Belg. Ph.]; or of equal parts of yellow wax, lard, turpentine, olive-oil, and vegetable tar [Fr. Cod.]. [B. 95 (a, 38)].—*U. quercinum*. See *PLICIBUM tannicum pulitforme*.—*U. refrigerans*. *Fr. onguent adoucissant* (2d def.). 1. Of the Swiss Ph., *U. aigue rose*. 2. A mixture of white wax with 3 or 4 times as much oil of roses. [B. 119 (a, 38)].—*U. rosatum*. *Fr. liparole de roses, onguent rosat (ou pomadin)*. *Ger. Rosensalbe*. *Sp. pomada de rosas* [Sp. Ph.] (1st def.). 1. An ointment made of 30 parts of rose-water with 60 of white wax and 300 of lard [Ger. Ph.], 30 of white wax and 120 of lard washed in rose-water [Gr. Ph.], 10 of white wax and 40 of olive-oil [Swiss Ph.], 60 of oil of theobroma and 130 of oil of sesamum [H. Hung. Ph.]; or 2 parts of oil of rose and 400 of white wax and 8,600 of benzoinated lard [Belg. Ph.] (with 48 of yellow wax and 432 of washed lard [Russ. Ph.]); or of equal parts of fresh pink-rose petals and lard digested for three days at a gentle heat. The older ph's generally directed rose petals instead of rose-water and sometimes a large number of aromatic ingredients. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38)]. 2. Of the Austr. Ph., see *U. pomadinum*.—*U. rosatum compositum*. See *U. HYDRAEGYI compositum*.—*U. rubefaciens*. *U. vesicari*.—*U. rubrum balsamicum* [Belg. Ph.]. An ointment made of 248 parts of yellow wax, 498 of olive-oil, 170 of lard turpentine, and 42 each of balsam of Peru and red sandal-wood. [B. 95 (a, 38)].—*U. rubrum labiale* [Belg. Ph.]. *Fr. céral à la rose*. *Sp. cerato rojo para los labios* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made up of 27 parts each of hog's lard and almond-oil and 46 of white wax, colored with alkaneet-root and flavored with a mixture of balsam of Peru and the oils of cloves, bergamot, and lemon. The preparations of the Swiss Ph. and Sp. Ph. are made of white wax mixed with about double its weight of expressed almond-oil colored with alkaneet-root, and flavored with oil of roses. [B.] Cf. *CERATUM CETACEI rubrum*.—*U. santalinum*. An ointment made of 996 parts of myrtle-oil, 249 of white wax, 111 each of red rose and red sandal-wood, and 14 of camphor; or by boiling together 22 parts each of white yellow and red sandal-wood, 45 of red poppies, 75 of roses, 360 of oil of roses, and 120 of white wine until the moisture is dissipated, straining, and adding 90 parts each of Armenian bole and white wax and 7 of camphor. [B. 119 (a, 38)].—*U. sedativo-narcoticum*. A preparation made by digesting 4 grammes of opium in the gastric juice of a calf for 24 hours in the acid of gentle heat, adding lard enough to make a soft ointment. [B. 119 (a, 38)].—*U. simplex*. 1. Of the Br. Ph., Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), and Swiss Ph., an ointment of 3 parts of white wax with 4 of benzoinated lard and 4 fluid parts of almond-oil [Br. Ph.], with 17 of benzoinated lard [Belg. Ph.], or with 12 (18 [Swiss Ph.]) of simple lard. [B. 95 (a, 38)]. 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *U. cereum*. 3. See *CERATUM Galeni*. 4. See *U. PLUMBI carbonatis*.—*U. sinapium*. See *Cataplasma SINAPIS*.—*U. stilbium*. See *U. ANTIMONIUM*.—*U. stomachicum*. *Fr. onguent stomacal* (1st def.) [ou *stomachique* (2d def.)]. 1. An ointment made of 240 parts each of wormwood, mint, sage, and yellow wax, 120 each of rose petals and strax, 1,200 of olive-oil, and 5 each of the oils of mint, cloves, and wormwood. [B. 119 (a, 38)]. 2. An ointment made of 30 parts each of nutmeg and cloves and 15 of mastic, all in powder. [B. 119 (a, 38)].—*U. universale* [Br. Ph.]. See *U. ROSATI todidi*.—*U. vesicatorium*. 1. Of the Swiss Ph., see *U. SULPHURIS*. 2. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., 2d ed., see *U. SULPHURIS compositum*.—*U. sulfuratum compositum*. See *U. SULPHURIS compositum*.—*U. sulfuratum simplex*. See *U. SULPHURIS*.—*U. sulphuratum*. 1. Of the Belg. Ph., see *U. SULPHURIS*. 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., see *U. SULPHURIS compositum*.—*U. sulphuratum alcaicum*. See *U. SULPHURIS alcaicum*.—*U. sulphuratum purpurum*. *Ger. Zitterungsalbe*. An ointment made of 4 pounds of honey, 3 of figs, 1 pound each of resin, Venetian soap, and pulp of onions, and 2 oz. of galbanum; or of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound each of yellow wax, resin, and white soap, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each of roasted onions and honey. [B. 97 (a, 38)].—*U. terebinthinaceum*. See *U. TEREBINTHINUM compositum*.—*U. terebinthinatum*. See *U. TEREBINTHINUM*.—*U. universale* [Br. Ph.]. An ointment made of 12 parts of yellow wax, 34 of oil of rape-seed, and 2 each of lead acetate and warm oil of rape-seed. [B. 95 (a, 38)].—*U. venereum de Cirillo*. See *POMMADE de Cirillo*.—*U. vesicatorium*. See *U. CANTHARIDIS*.—*U. vesicatorium eum euphorbio* [Belg. Ph.]. *Fr. onguent vesicatoire (Lebas)* [Fr. Cod.]. A veterinary ointment made of 193 parts of cantharides, 65 of euphorbium, and 742 of pitch plaster [Belg. Ph.]; or of 300 parts of yellow wax, 400 each of terebinthina and black pitch, 1,000 of olive-oil, 600 of cantharides, and 200 of euphorbium [Fr. Cod.]. [B. 95 (a, 38)].—*U. vien-*

nense [Netherl. Ph.]. *Fr. pommade sulfureuse contre la gale* [Fr. Cod.]. An ointment made of 3 parts each of sublimed sulphur and tar, 2 of potassium carbonate, and 6 each of lard and green soap [Netherl. Ph.]; or of 10 parts of potassium sulphide, 2 of pure potassium carbonate, and 300 of lard [Fr. Cod.]. [B. 95 (a, 38)].—*U. viride*. See *U. JÆGUIS*.—*U. viride potabile*. *Fr. onguent vert*. An old preparation made of a large number of herbs and sometimes containing snails and crabs, made into an ointment with butter. [B. 119 (a, 38)].—*U. zincico-plumbicum* [Swed. Ph.]. An ointment made of 8 parts each of olive-oil, zinc oxide, white lead, and litharge, 4 each of minium and lead acetate, 16 of suet, and 2 of camphor liniment. [B. 95 (a, 38)].

UNGUICULAR, adj. $U^2n^2gw^{12}u^{12}a^2r$. *Lat. unguicularis* (from *unguiculus*, a small nail). *Ger. nagellang* (2d def.).—Of or pertaining to a claw or nail. 2. Half an inch in length. [a, 35.]

UNGUICULATE, adj. $U^2n^2gw^{12}u^{12}at$. *Lat. unguiculatus*. *Fr. onguiculé*. *Ger. benagelt, genagelt*. Furnished with claws; of petals, contracted at the base into an unguis. [a, 35.]

UNGUICULUS (Lat.), n. m. $U^2n^2(u^{42})gw^{12}u^{12}(u^{41})u^2s(u^{42})$. *Dim. of unguis*, a nail. See *UNGUIS* and *NAIL* (1st def.).

UNGUINOCELE (Fr.), n. $U^2n^2gwen-o-se^{12}$. From *unguen*, fat, and *κύηλη*, a tumor. See *AI*.

UNGUIS (Lat.), n. m. $U^2n^2(u^{42})gw^{12}u^{12}s$. *Fr. ongle* (5th def.). *Ger. Nagel* (1st and 5th def's), *Nagellänge* (6th def.). 1. See *NAIL* (1st def.). 2. The hard, horny termination of the beak of a bird. [L, 221.] 3. See *ONYX* (2d def.). 4. The pes hippocampi of the hippocampus major. [J, 3(K).] 5. In botany, a claw or stalk of a petal. 6. Half an inch, being the length of the thumb-nail. [a, 35.]—*U. avis*. See *HIPPOCAMPI minor*.—*U. corneus*. See *ONYX* (2d def.).—*U. hippocorticus*. Of Hippocrates, the bluish discoloration of the nails observed in pulmonary diseases. [L, 57 (a, 50)].—*U. incarnatus*, *U. in carne*. See *INGROWING NAIL*.—*U. in oculo*. See *PERYGIUM* (2d def.).

UNGULA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2n^2(u^{42})gu^{12}(gu^{14})a^2$. From *unguis*, a nail. See *HOOF*.—**UNGULÆ palpebrarum**. An old term for the tarsal cartilages. [F.]

UNGULATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $U^2n^2g(u^{42})gu^{12}u^{12}(u^{41})a^2(u^{42})a^2$. From *ungula*, a hoof. An order of the *Mammalia* comprising the hoofed quadrupeds. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

UNHEILBAR (Ger.), adj. *Un'hil-ba'r*. See *INCURABLE*.

UNHEILSAM (Ger.), adj. *Un'hil-za'm*. Unwholesome, insalubrious. [A, 521 (a, 48).]

UNIAxIAL, adj. $Un^2i^2a^2x^2i^2l$. From *unus*, one, and *axis*, an axis. See *MONAXIAL*.

UNICELLULAR, adj. $Un^2i^2se^{12}u^{12}a^2r$. *Lat. unicellularis* (from *unus*, one, and *cellula*, a small cell). *Fr. unicellulaire*. *Ger. einzellig, unicellulär*. Consisting of but one cell. [J.]

UNICISM, n. $Un^2i^2is^2m$. From *unus*, one, only. *Lat. unitarismus*. *Fr. unicisme*. *Ger. Unitätslehre*. The doctrine that chancre and chancreoid are both due to a single virus (cf. *DUALISM* [5th def.]). [a, 48.]

UNICIST, n. $Un^2i^2is^2ist$. A believer in unicism. [a, 17.]

UNICITÉ (Fr.), n. $U^2ne-se-ta$. The property of being unique (applied by Ricord to syphilis to indicate that it can affect an individual only once). [A, 319 (a, 48).]

UNICORN-ROOT, n. $Un^2i^2ko^2rn-ru^{12}t$. See *ALETIS farnosa*.

UNICORNU (Lat.), n. n. $Un^2n(un)^2ko^2rn^2u^{12}(u)$. From *unus*, one, and *cornu*, a horn. See *RHINOCEROS*.

UNIFLOROUS, adj. $Un^2i^2flor^2u^2s$. *Lat. uniflorus* (from *unus*, one, and *flos*, a flower). *Fr. uniflore*. *Ger. einblüthig, einblumig*. Bearing a single flower. [a, 35.]

UNIFOLIATE, adj. $Un^2i^2fol^2i^2at$. *Lat. unifoliatus* (from *unus*, one, and *folium*, a leaf). *Fr. unifeuillé*. *Ger. einblättrig*. 1. Bearing but one leaf. 2. Unifoliolate. [a, 35.]

UNIFOLIOLATE, adj. $Un^2i^2fol^2i^2o^{12}at$. *Lat. unifoliolatus* (from *unus*, one, and *foliolum*, a little leaf). *Fr. unifoliolé*. *Ger. eintheilblättrig*. Of a compound leaf, consisting of a single leaflet. [a, 35.]

UNIGLANS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2n^2(un)^2glan^2u^2z(glan^2s)$. *Genl., gland's*. *Fr. unigland*. Of Mirel, a eupulate fruit containing but one gland (e. g., an acorn). [a, 35.]

UNIJUGATE, adj. $Un^2i^2i^2ug^2at$. *Lat. unijugus* (from *unus*, one, and *jugum*, a yoke). *Fr. unijugum*. *Ger. einpaarig*. Having but one jugum, or pair of leaflets. [a, 35.]

UNILABATE, adj. $Un^2i^2lab^2i^2at$. *Lat. unilabatus* (from *unus*, one, and *labium*, a lip). *Ger. einlippig*. Having but one lip (said of a corolla in which one lip is obsolete). [a, 35.]

UNILATERAL, adj. $Un^2i^2la^2t^2e^{12}al$. *Lat. unilateralis* (from *unus*, one, and *latus*, a side). *Fr. unilatéral*. *Ger. einseitig*. 1. One-sided, growing on or turned all toward one side of an axis. [a, 35.] 2. Affecting only one side of the body or one of two laterally paired organs.

UNIOBATE, adj. $Un^2n^2i^2o^{12}b^2at$. *Lat. unilobatus* (from *unus*, one, and *lobus*, a lobe). *Fr. unilobé*. *Ger. einlappig*. Having but one lobe. The *Unilobata* (Fr. *unilobées*) are the monocotyledons. [a, 35.]

UNIOCLULAR, adj. $Un^2n^2i^2lo^{12}c^2u^{12}a^2r$. *Lat. unilocularis* (from *unus*, one, and *loculus* [q. v.]). *Fr. uniloculaire*. *Ger. einkammerig, einfächerig*. 1. Having but one loculus; one-celled. [a, 35.] 2. Of a cystic tumor, made up of only one cyst.

UNINERVATE, adj. $Un^2i^2n^2i^2rv^2at$. *Lat. uninervis* (from *unus*, one, and *nervus*, a nerve). *Fr. innervé*. *Ger. einnervig*. Having only one rib or midrib. [a, 35.]

UNINERVI-OBLITERATUS (Lat.), adj. $U^2n(un)-i^2-nu^r$ - $(ne^r)-vi^2(wi^2)-o^2b-li^2c(let)-e^2r-at(a^2t)-u^2s(u^2s)$. From *unus*, one, *nervus*, a nerve, and *obliterare*, to obliterate. Fr., *uninervi-oblitéré*. Having a single rib (midrib) which is obliterated before reaching the margin of the leaf. [a, 35.]

UNINTERRUPTED, adj. $U^2n-i^2nt-u^2r-ru^2pt-e^2d$. Consisting of equal parts or of parts which increase or decrease regularly; continuous. [a, 35.]

UNINUCLEAR, adj. $U^2n-i^2-nu^2k-le^2-a^2r$. From *unus*, one, and *nucleus*, a nut. Ger., *einkernig*, *uninucleär*. Having but a single nucleus. [J.]

UNIO (Lat.), n. f. $U^2n(un)/i^2-o$. Gen., *o'nis*. From *unus*, one. See *UNION*.—*U. thalamorum nervorum opticorum*. See *Middle commissure of the brain*.—*U. vasorum*. See *ANASTOMOSIS* (2d def.).

UNIOCLAR, adj. $U^2n-i^2-o^2k-u^2l-a^2r$. Lat., *unioclaris*, *unio-oculatus* (from *unus*, one, and *oculus*, the eye). Fr., *unioclé*. Ger., *eindüglig*. 1. Having but one eye. [F.] See *Cyclops*. 2. In botany, having but one point (eye) of vegetation. [a, 35.]

UNION, n. U^2n-yu^2n . Gr., *ἕνωσις*. Lat., *unio* (from *unus*, one). Fr., *u*. Ger., *U*, *Verbindung*. The act or process of conjoining two or more things, also the condition of being so conjoined. [E; a, 48.]—**DISSOLVED** *u*. A condition sometimes seen in fractures in which, callus having once formed and the fragments having been united, the reparative material subsequently dissolves and disappears. [E, 4.]—**Primary u**. See *FIRST INTENTION*.—**Secondary u**. See *Second intention*.—**U. of granulations**. See *Third intention*.—**Vicious u**. The condition of deformity following badly united fractures. [E.]

UNIOVULAR, **UNIOVULATE**, adj's. $U^2n-i^2-o^2v-u^2l-a^2r$, -at. From *unus*, one, and *ovulum*, a little egg. Ger., *eineiig*. Having a solitary ovule. [a, 35.]

UNIPARA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2n(un)-i^2-p^2a^2r(a^2r)-a^2$. From *unus*, one, and *parere*, to bring forth. A woman who is parturient for the first time. [a, 48.]

UNIPAROUS, adj. $U^2n-i^2-p^2a^2r-u^2s$. From *unus*, one, and *parere*, to bring forth. 1. Of animals, usually bringing forth but one foetus at a birth. 2. In botany, producing but one (e. g., a *u*. cyme is a cyme with one lateral axis). [a, 35.]

UNIPETALOUS, adj. $U^2n-i^2-pe^2t-u^2s$. Lat., *unipetalus* (from *unus*, one and *petalum*, a petal). Fr., *unipétale*. Ger., *einschblumblütig*. Consisting of a single petal, the others being aborted or non-developed; not to be confounded with *gamopetalous*. [a, 35.]

UNIPOLAR, adj. $U^2n-i^2-p^2o^2l-a^2r$. Lat., *unipolaris* (from *unus*, one, and *polus*, a pole). Fr., *unipolaire*. Ger., *einpolig*. Of cells, having but one process. [B.]

UNISERIAL, **UNISERiate**, adj's. $U^2n-i^2-ser-i^2-l$, -at. From *unus*, one, and *series*, a row. Fr., *unisérié*. Arranged in a single line. [a, 35.]

UNISEXUAL, adj. $U^2n-i^2-se^2x-u^2l$. Lat., *unisexualis* (from *unus*, one, and *sexus*, a sex). Fr., *unisexual*. Ger., *eingeschlechtlich*. Having the sexual organs of but one sex; of a flower, having stamens or pistils only. The *Unisexuales* of Bentham and Hooker are a series of monochlamydeous dicotyledons, consisting of the *Euphorbiaceae*, *Cupuliferae*, *Juglandaceae*, etc. [a, 35.]

UNISSANT (Fr.), adj. $U^2n-ne-sa^2nt$. See *CONNECTIVE*.

UNIT, n. U^2n-i^2t . From *unus*, one. Fr., *unité*. Ger., *Einheit*. 1. A single individual. 2. A quantity adopted as a starting-point by comparison with which other quantities are measured. [a, 48.]

UNITAIRES (Fr.), n. pl. $U^2n-ne-ta^2r$. Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire's first class of monsters, including all in which the elements of a single individual only are found. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

UNITARISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $U^2n(un)-i^2-t^2a^2r(a^2r)-i^2z(i^2s)/mu^2s(mu^2s)$. From *unitas*, unity. Ger., *Unitätslehre*. See *UNICISM*.

UNITÉ (Fr.), n. $U^2n-ne-ta$. 1. Oneness, unity. [a, 48.] 2. See *UNITA*.—*U. morbide*. In pathology, the aggregate of the lesions and symptoms which present in different cases sufficient analogy to be classed together under one name. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

UNITIF (Fr.), adj. $U^2n-ne-tef$. See *CONNECTIVE*.

UNIVALENCE, n. $U^2n-i^2-v^2l-e^2ns$. Fr., *u*. Ger., *Einwerthigkeit*. The condition or property of being univalent. [B.]

UNIVALENT, adj. $U^2n-i^2-v^2l-e^2nt$. From *unus*, one, and *valere*, to be worth. Ger., *einwerthig*. Having an atomicity of one (i. e., being capable of replacing one atom of hydrogen in a compound). [B.]

UNIVALVE, adj. $U^2n-i^2-va^2lv$. From *unus*, one, and *valva*, a valve. Having a single valve; as a *n*, a mollusc having a shell consisting of a single valve or piece. [a, 48.]

UNIVERSAL, adj. $U^2n-i^2-vu^2r-s^2l$. Lat., *universalis* (from *universus*, together). In botany, general, in contradistinction to partial. [a, 35.]

UNIVOQUE (Fr.), adj. $U^2n-ne-vok$. Unequivocal, acting in one way only; of generation, normal (cf. *EQUIVOCAL*). [A, 385 (a, 48).]

UNLEBENSFÄHIG (Ger.), adj. $Un^2lab-e^2nz-fa^2ig$. Not viable. [a, 14.]

UNLING, n. U^2n-lin^2n . See *CHORISIS*.

UNLÖSLICH (Ger.), adj. $Un^2lu^2s-lp^2ch$. See *INSOLUBLE*.

UNMÄSSIGKEIT (Ger.), n. $Un^2mas-si^2g-kit$. See *INTemperANCE*.

UNOCULUS (Lat.), adj. $U^2n(un)-o^2k-u^2l(u^2l)-u^2s(u^2s)$. See *UNIOCLAR*.

UNONA (Lat.), n. f. $Un-on-a^2$. Fr., *u*, *unone*. A genus of ananaceous trees or shrubs. The *Unoneae* (Fr., *unonées*) are a subdivision (tribe) of the *Anonaceae*. [a, 35.]—*U. aethiopica*. See *HABZELIA aethiopica*.—*U. narum*. See *UVARIA narum*.

UNORDENTLICH (Ger.), adj. $Un^2ord-e^2nt-lp^2ch$. Irregular, atactic.

UNPAAR (Ger.), **UNPAARIG** (Ger.), adj's. Un^2pa^2r , $-pa^2r-i^2g$. See *AZYGOS*.

UNREGELMÄSSIG (Ger.), adj. $Un^2rag-e^2l-mas-si^2g$. See *IRREGULAR*.

UNREIF (Ger.), adj. Un^2rif . Unripe, immature. [a, 35.]

UNREIN (Ger.), n. Un^2rin . Unclean, dirty. [a, 14.]

UNREINHEIT (Ger.), **UNREINLICHKEIT** (Ger.), n. $Un^2rin-hit$, $-lfp^2ch-kit$. Uncleanliness. [a, 14.]

UNREIZBAR (Ger.), adj. $Un^2rits-ba^2r$. Not irritable.

UNRUHE (Ger.), n. Un^2ru-e^2 . Restlessness.—*Muskelu*¹. 1. Chorea minor. [D.] 2. See *CONVULSIBILITY*.

UNSATURATED, adj. $Un^2sa^2t-u^2r-at-e^2d$. Ger., *ungesättigt*. Of a compound, not having the total combining capacities of all its elements satisfied; of a solution, not containing its maximum of a soluble body. [B; L.]

UNSCHÄDLICH (Ger.), adj. $Un^2shad-lp^2ch$. Harmless. [a, 48.]

UNSCHMERZHAFT (Ger.), n. $Un^2shme^2rts-ha^2ft$. Painless.

UNSIINIG (Ger.), adj. $Un^2zi^2n-i^2g$. Demented, insane. [a, 14.]

UN SOUNDNESS OF MIND, n. $U^2n-su^2nd-ne^2s$. A mental condition in which there is inability to transact ordinary affairs properly or to follow certain lines of thought consecutively. [a, 34.]

UNSTABLE, adj. $U^2n-sta^2b'l$. Lat., *instabilis*. Fr., *instable*. Ger., *unbeständig*. Not fixed or permanent. [a, 48.]

UNSYMMETRICAL, adj. $Un^2si^2m-e^2tr-i^2p^2k'l$. 1. Destitute of symmetry (cf. *SYMMETRY* and *ASYMMETRY*). [a, 48.] 2. Of a flower, having whorls which differ in numerical plan. [a, 35.] 3. Of a tri-substituted benzene compound, having two of the replacing radicles attached to two neighboring carbon atoms and the third to the carbon atom which is not adjacent to either of these two. [B.] Cf. *SYMMETRICAL*.

UNTERBAUCH (Ger.), n. $Un^2te^2r-ba^2u^2ch$. See *HYPGASTRIUM*.

UNTERBINDUNG (Ger.), n. $Un^2te^2r-bi^2nd-un^2$. See *LIGATION* and *LIGATURE* (1st def.).

UNTERCHLORIG (Ger.), adj. $Un^2te^2r-klor-i^2g$. Hypochlorous. [B.]—*U'säure*. Hypochlorous acid. [B.]

UNTERCHLORSÄURE (Ger.), n. $Un^2te^2r-klor-zoir-e^2$. See *CHLORINE peroxide*.

UNTERDRÜCKUNG (Ger.), n. $Un^2te^2r-dru^2k-un^2$. See *SUPPRESSION*.

UNTEREITERN (Ger.), v. intr. $Un^2te^2r-it-e^2rn$. To suppurate beneath. [L, 46 (a, 21).]

UNTERGESICHT (Ger.), n. $Un^2te^2r-ge^2z-i^2ch$. The lower part of the face. [a, 32.]

UNTERHALS (Ger.), n. $Un^2te^2r-ha^2ls$. The lower part of the neck. [a, 48.]

UNTERHAUT (Ger.), n. $Un^2te^2r-ha^2u^2t$. 1. See *CORIUM* (1st def.). 2. The subcutaneous tissue. [J.]

UNTERÄUTIG (Ger.), adj. $Un^2te^2r-hoit-i^2g$. See *SUBCUTANEUS*.

UNTERHIRN (Ger.), n. $Un^2te^2r-hern$. See *SUBENCEPHALON*.

UNTERHORN (Ger.), n. $Un^2te^2r-ho^2rn$. See *Descending horn of the lateral ventricle*.

UNTERKIEFER (Ger.), n. $Un^2te^2r-kef-e^2r$. See *Inferior MAXILLA*.—*U'ast*. The ramus of the inferior maxilla. [L, 31.]—*U'phänomen*. See *Jaw-JERK*.

UNTERKIEMENDECKELSTÜCK (Ger.), n. $Un^2te^2r-kem-e^2n-de^2k-e^2l-stu^2k$. See *Subopercular BONE*.

UNTERKINN (Ger.), n. $Un^2te^2r-ki^2n$. 1. The lower part of the chin. [a, 14.] 2. See *BUCCULA* (1st def.).

UNTERKÜHLT (Ger.), adj. $Un^2te^2r-ku^2lt$. Cooled below the freezing point without solidifying. [B.]

UNTERLAPPEN (Ger.), n. $Un^2te^2r-la^2p-pe^2n$. See *Biventral LOBE* and *Temporo-sphenoidal LOBE*.—*Hinterer U*. See *Posterior inferior LOBE*.

UNTERLASSEN (Ger.), n. $Un^2te^2r-la^2s-se^2n$. See *INTERMISSION*.

UNTERLAUFUNG (Ger.), n. $Un^2te^2r-la^2u^2f-un^2$. See *ECCHYMOSIS* and *EXTRAVASATION*.

UNTERLEIB (Ger.), n. Un^2te^2r-lib . See *ABDOMEN*.—*U'sbeschauer*. See *LAPAROSCOPE*.—*U'sblähung*. See *TYMPANITES*.—*U'sbruch*. See *Abdominal HERNIA*.

UNTERPHOSPHORIG (Ger.), adj. $Un^2te^2r-fos-for-i^2g$. See *HYPOPHOSPHOROUS*.—*U'säure*. Hypophosphorous acid. [B.]

UNTERPHOSPHORSÄURE (Ger.), n. $Un^2te^2r-fos-for-zoir-e^2$. Phosphatic acid. [A, 324.]

UNTERPENGENDIAC (Ger.), n. $Un^2te^2r-ri^2p-pe^2n-gag-e^2nd$. See *Hypochondriac REGION*.

UNTERSALPETERSÄURE (Ger.), n. $Un^2te^2r-za^2l-pat-e^2r-zoir-e^2$. Hyponitric acid. [A, 324.]

UNTERSCHIEDUNG (Ger.), n. $Un^2te^2r-shid-un^2$. See *DIF-FERENTIATION* and *DIAGNOSIS*.

UNTERSCHENKEL (Ger.), n. *Unt'e'r-sche'n-kel*. See **LEG** (1st def.).—**U'strecker**, See **EXTENSOR quadriceps femoris**.

UNTERSCHIED (Ger.), n. *Unt'e'r-shed*. See **DIAPHORA**.

UNTERSCHLÄCHTIG (Ger.), adj. *Unt'e'r-schläch-tig*. See **SUCCOBIOUS**.

UNTERSCHLÄFENFISTE (Ger.), n. *Unt'e'r-schlaf-e'n-fest-e*. See **INFRATEMPORAL CREST**.

UNTERSCHLÜSSELBEINMUSKEL (Ger.), n. *Unt'e'r-schlü'ss-el-bin-musk-el*. See **SUBCLAVUS**.

UNTERSCHULTERBLATTMUSKEL (Ger.), n. *Unt'e'r-shul-t'er-blät-t-musk-el*. See **SUBSCAPULARIS**.

UNTERSCHWEFLIG (Ger.), adj. *Unt'e'r-schwef-lig*. See **HYPOSULFURIOUS**.

UNTERSCHWEFELSÄURE (Ger.), n. *Unt'e'r-schwef-el-zöhr-e*. Hyposulphuric acid. [A, 334.]

UNTERSUCHUNG (Ger.), n. *Unt'e'r-zuch-tung*. See **EXAMINATION**.—**Doppelte U.** Combined abdomino-vaginal examination.—**Fingeru'**. See **DIGITAL EXAMINATION**.—**Gemischte U.**, **Mehr-seitige U.** See **BIMANUAL EXAMINATION**.—**Sondenu'**. An examination with a sound.—**U'slehre**. See **DOCIMASIOLOGIA**.

UNTERTAUCHEN (Ger.), **UNTERTAUCHUNG** (Ger.), n's. *Unt'e'r-tauch-tung*. See **IMMERSION**.

UNTERTUCH (Ger.), n. *Unt'e'r-tuch*. See **ALÈZE**.

UNTERWEIBIG (Ger.), adj. *Unt'e'r-vib-ig*. See **HYPOGYNOS**.

UNTERWUNDRARTZT (Ger.), n. *Unt'e'r-vund-a'rtst*. An assistant surgeon. [a, 14.]

UNTERWURM (Ger.), n. *Unt'e'r-vurm*. See **INFERIOR VERMIFORM PROCESS**.

UNTERZWICKEL (Ger.), n. *Unt'e'r-tswi-kel*. See **SUBCUNUS**.

UNVERBRENNBAR (Ger.), **UNVERBRENNLICH** (Ger.), adj's. *Un'fe'r-bre'n-bar*, *Un'fe'r-brén-lich*. See **INCOMBUSTIBLE**.

UNVERDAULICH (Ger.), adj. *Un'fe'r-da-ü-lig*. See **INDIGESTIBLE**.

UNVERDAUUNG (Ger.), n. *Un'fe'r-da-ü-ung*. See **INDIGESTION** (1st def.).

UNVERMÖGEN (Ger.), n. *Un'fe'r-mü-g-e-n*. See **IMPOTENCE**.

UNVERTRÄGLICH (Ger.), adj. *Un'fe'r-trag-lig*. See **INCOMPATIBLE**.

UNVOLLKOMMEN (Ger.), adj. *Un'fol-ko-m-me-n*. See **IMPERFECT**.

UNWELL, adj. *Un'we-l*. 1. Sick, affected with illness. [a, 48.] 2. See **MISTRUCIOUS** (2d def.).

UNWILLKÜRLICH (Ger.), adj. *Un'völ-ku-r-lig*. See **IN-VOLUNTARY**.

UNWOHLSEIN (Ger.), n. *Un'vol-zin*. Indisposition. [L, 57.]

UNWURZELKEIMER (Ger.), n. pl. *Un'wurts-el-kim-e'r*. See **ARRIZOBLASTÆ**.

UNXIA (Lat.), n. f. *Un'xi-a* (un'xi-a). Fr., *unxie*. A genus of the Compositæ, referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Melanopodium*. [a, 35.]—**U. camphorata**. A Surinam species; used as a sudorific, and especially as an application in lumbago. [a, 35.]

UNZEITIG (Ger.), adj. *Un'tsit-ig*. Premature, immature. [A, 521 (a, 48).]

UNZÄHLGHEIT (Ger.), n. *Un'tsu-lan-tig*. See **INSUFFICIENCY**.

UNZURECHNUNGSFÄHIG (Ger.), adj. *Un'tsu-re-cht-nun-z-fa-lig*. Not accountable, irresponsible. [a, 14.]

UPAS (Mal.), n. *Upa's*. A poison, especially the *U. antiar* and *U. tieute*. [a, 35.]—**U. antiar**. See **ANTIAR**.—**U. bidji**. See **SOPHORA tomentosa**.—**U. radja**, *U. tieute*. A poison more active than the *antiar* u., prepared from a decoction of the root-bark of *Strychnos tieute*, mixed with garlic, pepper, etc. It resembles strychnine in its effects. [a, 35.]—**U. tree**. See **ANTIARIS toxicaria**.

UPPER BLUE LICK SPRINGS, n. *Up'p'le-bh-lig*. A place in Nicholas County, Kentucky, where there is a gaseous and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

URACHAL, adj. *U'r-a-k'al*. Pertaining to the urachus.

URACHUS (Lat.), n. m. *U'r(u)r-a-k'us* (a'k'us). From *ovop*, urine, and *eyeu*, to hold. Fr., *ovraque*. Ger., *Harngang*, *Harnröhre*, *Harnblasehahn*, *Blasenband*. In the embryo, a tubular extension of the walls of the urinary bladder toward and in part through the umbilicus to join the allantois; in the human embryo it does not generally pass beyond the root of the umbilical cord. In the adult, a ligamentous cord resulting from obliteration of the u. of the embryo connecting the bladder with the front wall of the abdomen. [A, 5; L, 12 (a, 27).]

URACASIA (Lat.), **URACRATIA** (Lat.), n's f. *U'r(u)r-a-k'-(a'k)-raz* (ra's)/2-a', *ra'sh* (ra's)/2-(e'a'). From *ovop*, urine, and *axapia*, or *akapata*, debility. See **ENURESIS**.

URÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. *U'r(u)r-em'ia* (e'm'i-a). From *ovop*, urine, and *ajma*, blood. Fr., *urémie*. Ger., *Urimie*, *Harnstoff-blutvergiftung*. A poisoned state of the blood due to defective elimination of the elements of urine in consequence of impairment of the functional capability of the kidneys, or by their resorption in cases of retention of urine; characterized by stupor and, especially in lying-in women, by convulsions.—**Dyspnoic u.**, **Pulmonary u.** See **URÆMIC DYSPNOEA**.—**Renal u.** U. caused by retention of urine in the kidneys. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**Ureteral u.** U. caused by

retention of urine in the ureters. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**Urethral u.** U. caused by constriction of the urethra and consequent retention of urine. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**Vesical u.** U. caused by retention of urine in the bladder. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

URÆMIC, adj. *U'r-em'ig*. Lat., *uræmicus*. Fr., *urémique*. Ger., *urämisch*. Pertaining to or due to uræmia. [D.]

URAGOGUS (Lat.), adj. *U'r(u)-a-g'og-us* (u's). From *ovop*, urine, and *eyeu*, to drive. Fr., *uragogue*. See **DIURETIC**.

URAL, n. *U'r'al*. Lat., *uralium*. A hypnotic combination of urethane and chloral hydrate; used in cardiac disease, mental disorders, and hysteria. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Feb. 1, 1890, p. 180.]

URALI, n. *U'r-a-lie*. See **CURARE** (1st def.).

URALIUM (Lat.), n. *U'r(u)-a-l'ium* (u'm). See **URAL**.

URAMIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. *U'r-a'm'id-o-b'e'n-zö-o'ig*. Fr., *acide uramidobenzoïque*. Ger., *Uramidobenzoësäure*. An acid, $C_{12}H_9NO_5$, known in three isomeric forms: *Orthou' acid*, acicular crystals; *metau' acid*, acicular or prismatic crystals containing water of crystallization; and *parau' acid*, long tabular crystals. [B, 5 (a, 38).]

URAMIDOXIME, n. *U'r-a'm'id-o-x'im*. A body having at once the structure of a substituted urea and of an amidoxime. [B.]

URAMIL, n. *U'r-a-m'iel*. Fr., *uramile*. Ger., *U* of Liebig and Wöhler, dialuramide. [B, 4.]

URANALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. *U'r(u)-a-n'ia* (a'n')/2-(a'l')/2-(s'u's)-ia. Ger., *uranalys* (*-lysis*). From *ovop*, urine, and *análysis*, a loosing. The analysis of urine.

URANATE, n. *U'r-a-n'at*. A compound of a metallic oxide with uranium trioxide. [B, 3.]

URANE (Fr.), n. *U'r-a-n*. A substance long considered an elementary body, but now shown to be a uranium oxide. [B.]

URANFÄHLICH (Ger.), adj. *U'r-a-n-fan-tig*. See **PARIMORDIAL**.

URANIC, adj. *U'r-a-n'ig*. Fr., *uranique*. Containing uranium as a hexad radicle. [B.]

URANIN, n. *U'r-a-n'in*. 1. A compound of fluorescein with ammonia. [Dtsch. med. Wchnscr., 1882, 2, 3, 4 (B).] 2. A dye-stuff, $C_{20}H_{10}O_4Na_2$, the sodium salt of fluorescein. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

URANISCHOCASMA (Lat.), n. *U'r(u)-a-n'ia* (a'n')/2-(s'u's)-ka-s'm'a/s'm'a. Gen., *-chas'matos* (-atis). From *ovapiavkos*, the palate, and *σχάσμα*, a yawning. See **CLEFT PALATE**.

URANISCONTIS (Lat.), n. f. *U'r(u)-a-n'ia* (a'n')/2-(s'u's)-i(-e)-tis. Gen., *-itidos* (-idis). From *ovapiavkos*, the palate, *Fr.*, *palatite*. Ger., *Gaumenentzündung*. Inflammation of the palate. [E.]

URANISCOPELASTY, n. *U'r-a-n'is-k'o-pla'st'ig*. Lat., *uraniscoplasticæ* (from *ovapiavkos*, the palate, and *πάσσω*, to mold). Fr., *uraniscoplasticæ*. See **URANOPLASTY**.

URANISCORRHAPHY, n. *U'r-a-n'is-k'o-r'a-f'ig*. Lat., *uraniscorrhaphia*, *uraniscorrhaphie* (from *ovapiavkos*, the palate, and *ῥαφή*, a suture). Fr., *uraniscorrhaphie*. See **STAPHYLORRHAPHY**.

URANISCOSTEOPLASTIE (Fr.), n. *U'r-a-n'is-k'o-sta-o-pla'st'e*. Restoration of the osseous palat by a plastic operation.

URANISCUS (Lat.), n. m. *U'r(u)-a-n'ia* (a'n')/2-(s'u's)-us. Ger., *ovapiavkos* (from *ovapiav*, the vault of heaven). The vault of the mouth, the palate. [a, 48.]

URANIUM (Lat.), n. *U'r(u)-a-n'ium* (u'm). Fr., *u.* Ger., *Uran*. A metallic element discovered by Klaproth in 1789, eight years after the discovery of the planet Uranus, from which it was named. It occurs in nature usually as an oxide. It is a hard, malleable, grayish-white metal of silvery lustre. In composition it acts as a tetrad, pentad, or hexad. Symbol, *U*; sp. gr. 18.33; atomic weight, 240. [B, 3.]—**U. tetroxide**. A body, UO_4 , forming either a colorless micro-crystalline powder, or, combined with water of crystallization, $UO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$, a yellowish-white substance. [B, 3.]—**U. trioxide**. A brownish-yellow powder, $UO_3 = (UO_2)_2O$. [B, 3.]

URANLAGE (Ger.), n. *U'r-a-n-lag-e*. A primary rudiment; a germ. [A, 8.]

URANOCOLOBOMA (Lat.), n. *U'r(u)-a-n'ia* (a'n')/2-(s'u's)-o-b'oma/s'oma. Ger., *-bom'atos* (-atis). From *ovapiavkos*, the palate, and *κολοβωμα*, mutilation. See **CLEFT PALATE**.

URANOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. *U'r(u)-a-n'ia* (a'n')/2-(s'u's)-man'ia. From *ovapiavkos*, heaven, and *μανία*, madness. A form of megalomania involving belief in the subject's divine or celestial origin. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

URANOPLASTIC, adj. *U'r-a-n'ia* (a'n')/2-(s'u's)-ig. Fr., *uranoplasticæ*. Ger., *Tranoplastik*. Pertaining to uranoplasty. [L, 197.]

URANOPLASTY, n. *U'r-a-n'ia* (a'n')/2-(s'u's)-ia. From *ovapiavkos*, the palate, and *πάσσω*, to mold). Fr., *uranoplasticæ*, *uranoplasticæ*. Ger., *Gaumenbildung*, *Tranoplastik*. The plastic surgery of the palate. Cf. **STAPHYLORRHAPHY**.—**Dieffenbach's u.**, **Fergusson's u.** An operation in which the edges of the hard palate are first drilled with holes with a curved Bradawl for the passage of the threads; the palate itself is then cut through with a chisel in a line parallel to and half an inch from the edge of the cleft; the edges are thus brought together, and the spaces left where the cuts are made by the chisel are allowed to heal by granulation. [E.]—**Mason's u.** An operation in which the holes are first drilled with a curved Bradawl through the hard palate on each side of the cleft to facilitate the use of the chisel and guide it in the division of the bone. [E.]

URANORRHAPHIE (Lat.), **URANORRHAPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. *U'r(u)-a-n'ia* (a'n')/2-(s'u's)-r'a-f'ig (-e-a), *-r'a-s* (r'a-f')/2-a'. Gen., *-rhap'h'es*, *-rhap'h'ie*. From *ovapiavkos*, the palate and *ῥαφή*, a suture. See **STAPHYLORRHAPHY**.

URANOSCHISIS (Lat.), **URANOSCHISMA** (Lat.), n. s. f. and n. $U_2(ur)-a^2(na^2n)-o^2sk(o^2sch^2)/P's-a^2s$, $-o(o^2)-ski^2(sch^2P's)/ma^2$. Gen., *-schis'eos (-osch'isis)*, *-schis'matos (-atis)*. From *urānos*, the palate, and *σχίζω*, to cleave. See *Cleft PALATE*.

URANOSO-URANIC, adj. $U_2r-a^2n-os'/o-o^2-a^2n-i^2k$. Containing uranium both as a tetrad and as a hexad radicle. [B.]

URANO-STAPHYLOKRAPHY, n. $U_2r'-a^2n-o-sta^2f-i^2l-o^2r-a^2f-i^2$. From *urānos*, the palate, *σταφυλή*, the uvula, and *ράφω*, a suture. Suture of the hard and of the soft palate. [a, 34.]

URANOUS, adj. $U_2r'-a^2n-u's$. Fr., *uranéux*. Containing uranium as a tetrad radicle. [B.]

URANOXYD (Ger.), n. $Ur-a^2n'-ox-u^2d'$. Uranium trioxide; in composition with a qualifying adjective, a salt of uranyl. [B.]

URANOXYDUL (Ger.), n. $Ur-a^2n'-ox-u^2d-ul'$. Uranium dioxide; in composition with a qualifying adjective, a uranous oxy-salt. [B.]

URANYL, n. $U_2r'-a^2n-i^2l$. Fr., *uranylle*. The dibasic radicle, UO_2' , supposed to be present in the uranic compounds. [B, 2, 3.]—**U. acetate**. A substance, $UO_2(C_2H_3O_2)_2+H_2O$, proposed as a test for albumin. [B.]—**U. and ammonium carbonate**. A lemon-colored, crystalline salt, $UO_2CO_3 \cdot (NH_4)_2CO_3$. [B.]—**U. and ammonium phosphate**. A greenish-yellow substance, $UO_2(NH_4)_2PO_4$, formed in one of the processes for the volumetric determination of phosphoric acid and also of uranium. [B.]—**U. and calcium carbonate**. An apple-green substance, $UO_2CO_3CaCO_3+10H_2O$, occurring native as a mineral. [B.]—**U. and potassium carbonate**. A crystalline salt, $UO_2CO_3 \cdot 3K_2CO_3$. [B.]—**U. and potassium fluoride**. A body, $UO_2F_2 \cdot 3KF$, forming lemon-colored crystals. [B.]—**U. arsenate**. A compound of u. and arsenic acid. Salts of the constitution $(UO_2)_3(AsO_4)_2+12H_2O$ and $(UO_2)_3HAsO_4+4H_2O$ are known. [B, 2, 3.]—**U. bromide**. A body, UO_2Br_2 , forming yellow acicular crystals. [B, 3.]—**U. borate**. A compound of u. and carbonic acid. Double carbonates of u. and the alkaline metals and earths are known. [B.]—**U. chloride**. A yellow crystalline mass, UO_2Cl_2 , or, combined with water of crystallization, $UO_2Cl_2 \cdot H_2O$. It forms double salts with the chlorides of the alkaline metals and with the hydrochlorides of organic basic compounds. [B, 3.]—**U. disulphate**. See *pyrosulphate*.—**U. fluoride**. A light-colored amorphous mass, UO_2F_2 . It forms double salts with the fluorides of potassium, sodium, ammonium, and barium. [B, 3.]—**U. hydroxide**. A yellowish mass, $UO_2(OH)_2+H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**U. nitrate**. A body, $UO_2(NO_3)_2+6H_2O$, forming prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**U. oxide**. See *URANIUM trioxide*.—**U. peruranate**. See *URANIUM tetroxide*.—**U. phosphate**. A compound of u. and phosphoric acid; the salt $UO_2(H_2PO_4)_2+3H_2O$, or $2UO_2(H_2PO_4)_2+3H_2O$, is known. [B, 3.]—**U. pyrosulphate**. A crystalline compound, $UO_2S_2O_7$. [B, 3.]—**U. sulphate**. A substance, $UO_2SO_4+3H_2O$, crystallizable with difficulty. It forms a green compound with sulphuric acid, $UO_2SO_4+H_2SO_4$, and double sulphates with the alkaline metals. [B, 3.] See also *U. pyrosulphate*.—**U. sulphide**. The compound UO_2S . [B, 3.]

URAPOSTEMA (Lat.), n. n. $U_2r(ur)-a^2p(a^2p)-o^2st-em(am)/a^2$. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis)*. From *urānos*, urine, and *ἀρσστημα*, an abscess. An abscess containing urine. [E.]

URARI, n. $U_2r-a^2r'e$. See *CURARE*.

URAROMA (Lat.), n. n. $U_2r(ur)-a^2r(a^2r)-om/a^2$. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. From *urānos*, urine, and *ῥωμα*, a spice. Ger., *Harnaroma*. A special musk-like odor said to have been observed in the urine of gouty persons and of some animals. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

URARTHRIITIS (Lat.), n. f. $U_2r(ur)-a^2th-r(i)-f(re)/t'i's$. Gen., *-thrit'idios (-idis)*. From *urānos*, urine, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. See *ARTHRITIS uratica*.

URATE, n. U_2r-at . Lat., *uras*. Fr., u. Ger., *harnsaures Salz*. A salt of uric acid. [K.]

URATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $U_2r(ur)-a^2t(a^2t)-os'i's$. Gen., *-os'eos (-is)*. From *uras*, a urate. The precipitation of crystalline urates in the tissues or fluids of the body. [W. Roberts, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Nov. 22, 1890 (a, 34).]

URATURIA (Lat.), n. f. $U_2r(ur)-a^2t(a^2t)-u^2r(ur)/i^2a^2$. From *uras*, a urate, and *urānos*, urine. Ger., *Uraturie*. An abnormal excretion of urates in the urine. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

URAWEL, n. A place in the Caucasus where there is an alkaline and ferruginous spring. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

URBALACONE (It.), n. $Ur-ba^2l-a^2s-ko^2na$. A place in Corsica where there are hot sulphurous springs. [a, 14.]

URBANYA, n. $U_2r-ba^2n-ya^2$. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a chalybeate spring.

URBEROAGA DE ALZOLA (Sp.), n. $Urb-ar-o-a^2g/a^2s$ da a^2l-tha^2o/la^2 . A place in Guipuzcoa, Spain, where there is a warm mineral spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

URBEROAGA DE UBIELLA, n. $Urb-ar-o-a^2g/a^2s$ da $Ub-e^2l/ya^2$. A place in Biscay, Spain, where there is a warm saline spring. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

URBILD (Ger.), n. $Ur-b'i^2ld$. See *ARCHETYPE*.

URCEOLARIA (Lat.), n. f. $U_2rs(ur)-ic-e^2-o^2l-ar(a^2r)/i^2a^2$. From *urceolus*, a little pitcher. Fr., *urcéolaire*. Ger., *Krugflechte*. A genus of lichens. The *Urceolariaceae* (*Urceolarieae*, *Urceolarinæ*) are a subfamily of the *Lecanoreae*. [a, 35.]—**U. esculenta**. A species used as food in northern Russia. [a, 35.]

URCEOLATE, adj. $U_2rs'e^2-o^2l-at$. Lat., *urceolatus* (from *urceolus*, a little pitcher). Fr., *urcéolé*. Ger., *krugig*. Urn-shaped. [a, 35.]

URCEOLUS (Lat.), n. m. $U_2rs(ur)-ic-e^2-yo^2l-u^2s(u^2s)$. Dim. of *urceus*, a pitcher. Fr., *urcéole*. Ger., *Krug*. Any one of various urn-shaped parts (e. g., the calyx-tube of roses or [De Candolle] the

perigynium of the *Caricææ*). [a, 35.]—**U. nectarifer**. Ger., *Honigkrug*. The urceolate (often nectariferous) perianth of *Mirabilis*, *Balanites*, etc. [a, 35.]

URDARM (Ger.), n. $Ur-da^2rm$. See *ARCHENTERON* and *BLASTOCÆLE*.

UREA (Lat.), n. f. $U_2r(ur)-e(a)/a^2$. From *urānos*, urine. Fr., *urée*. Ger., *Harnstoff*. Carbamide, or carboxyldiamine, $CON_2H_4 = O \begin{smallmatrix} O \\ \parallel \end{smallmatrix} NH_2$ (or $H_2N-(CO)-NH_2$), the chief solid constituent of the urine and the principal excretory product containing nitrogen. It forms long, colorless, prismatic crystals, melting at 130° C., soluble in water and moderately soluble in alcohol. It acts as a base, forming addition compounds with acids and their salts and with metallic oxides. It is decomposed by heat and moisture, and more slowly by the action of an organized ferment (*Micrococcus ureæ*), into normal ammonium carbonate. This process takes place in the urine, constituting its so-called alkaline fermentation and giving to stale urine its peculiar strong ammoniacal odor. U. is also decomposed into cyanogen compounds (cyanuric acid and ammeline) by the action of dry heat. It is remarkable as being the first organic body that was prepared artificially. Wöhler having accomplished this in 1828 by making the isomeric cyanate of ammonium, and then transforming the latter into u. by evaporation. [B.]—**U. mesoxalyt**. See *ALLOXAN*.—**U. and mercuric nitrate**. An addition compound of varying composition formed by the action of mercuric nitrate on u. [B.]—**U. argentic oxide**. Ger., *Harnstoffsilberoxyd*. A grayish granular substance, $2CO.N_2H_4.3Ag_2O$. [B.]—**U. cyanurate**. See *TETRURET*.—**U. hydrochloride**. A deliquescent crystalline mass, $CON_2H_4.HCl = H_2N-CO-NH_2Cl$, formed by the action of dry hydrochloric acid gas on u. [B.]—**U. mercuric oxide**. Ger., *Harnstoffquecksilberoxyd*. 1. A white crystalline powder, $CON_2H_4.HgO$. 2. A gelatinous substance, $2CON_2H_4.3HgO$. 3. The compound $CON_2H_4.2HgO$. [B.]—**U. nitrate**. A substance, $CON_2H_4.HNO_3 = H_2N-CO-N_2HONO_2$, forming tabular crystals on the addition of nitric acid to a solution of u. (concentrated urine). [B.]—**U. oxalate**. A substance, $2CON_2H_4.H_2C_2O_4+2H_2O = H_2N-CO-NH_3.O.C_2O_4.O.H_2N-CO-NH_3+H_2O$, forming laminar crystals, and produced by the action of oxalic acid on a rather concentrated solution of u. [B.]—**U. sodiochloride**. A substance, $CON_2H_4.NaCl + H_2O$, obtained as a crystalline body by evaporating a solution containing both u. and sodium chloride urine. [B.]

URECHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $U_2r(ur)-e^2k(k'i^2s(ch^2u^2s)/i^2s$. Gen., *-chys'eos (-ec'hysis)*. From *urānos*, urine, and *ὑρεχυσ*, a pouring out. Fr., *urechysse*. Ger., *Harnergussung*. Effusion of urine into the cellular tissue. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

URECHITES (Lat.), n. f. $U_2r(ur)-e^2k(e^2ch^2)/i^2t-ez(as)$. A genus of West Indian and Mexican apocynaceous undershrubs. [a, 35.]—**U. suberecta**. The *Echites suberecta*. [a, 35.]

URECHITIN, n. $U_2r-e^2k-i^2n$. From *urechites* (q. v.). A glucoside, $C_{28}H_{48}O_8 + XH_2O$, obtained by Bowrey from the leaves of *Urechites suberecta*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

URECHITOXIN, n. $U_2r-e^2k-i^2to^2x/i^2n$. From *urechites* (q. v.), and *τόξον*, a bow. Of Bowrey, a glucoside obtained from the leaves of *Urechites suberecta*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

UREDIO (Lat.), n. f. $U_2r(ur)-ed(ad)/o$. Gen., *-ed'inis*. From *urere*, to burn. Fr., *urédio*. Ger., *Schmierbrand* (3d def.). 1. Itching with a sensation of burning. 2. Urticaria. 3. The typical genus of the *Urediei* (of Fries, a subdivision of the *Uredineæ*). The *Uredineæ* of Lindley are the *Contomyces* of Fries. The *Uredineæ* (Ger., *Uredineen*, *Rostpilze*), or *Uredineæ* (Fr., *urédinees*), are a division of the *Hymenozonia*, parasitic as yellowish, brownish, or blackish spots (rusts) on the stems and leaves of various plants. Some of them are very destructive to crops (cf. *Corn-mildew*). [a, 35.]—**U. maydis**. See *USTILAGO maydis*.

UREDOSPORA, n. $U_2r-e^2d'o-spor$. From *uredo*, a blast, and *σπόρος*, a sowing. One of the yellowish spores (see under *Corn-mildew*) formed early in the season by the *Uredineæ*. U's are produced from a mycelium growing within a grass or other plant, on which they form rust-like spots. [a, 35.]

URÉE (Fr.), n. U_2-ra . See *UREA*.

UREI (Ger.), n. *Uri*. See *PRIMITIVE OVUM*.

URELCOMA (Lat.), n. n. $U_2r(ur)-e^2lk-om/a^2s$. Gen., *-om'atos (-atis)*. Ger., *Harngeschwür*. An ulcer of the urinary passages. [a, 34.]

URELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $U_2r(ur)-e^2lk-os/i^2s$. Gen., *-cos'eos (-is)*. From *urānos*, urine, and *ἄλκωσις*, ulceration. Fr., *urelécose*. 1. Ulceration in the urinary tract. 2. Of Fuchs, any one of certain forms of ulceration, especially on the legs, supposed to be due to irregularities in the urinary secretion. [G, 5.]

UREMA (Lat.), n. n. $U_2r(ur)-em(am)/a^2s$. Gen., *-em'atos (-atis)*. Gr., *οὐρῆμα* (from *urānos*, urine). See *URINE*.

URÉMIE (Fr.), n. $U_2-ra-me$. See *URÉMIA*.

URENA (Lat.), n. f. $Ur-an/a^2$. Fr., *urène*. Indian mallow; a genus of tropical herbs and shrubs forming, with *Pavonia*, *Malva-viscus*, etc., a tribe (the *Urenææ*) of the *Malvaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**U. heterophylla**. An Indian species. The root is used in snake-bites. [a, 35.]—**U. lobata**. A species found in southeastern Asia. The flowers are used as an emollient and expectorant, the leaves as a vulnerary, and the root as an oxytocic. [a, 35.]—**U. scabripuscula**. A shrub found from India to Brazil. The flowers are used as a pectoral, and the root and stem for flatulent colic. [a, 35.]

URENIUM (Lat.), n. n. $U_2r(ur)-en(an)/i^2-u^2m(u^2m)$. See *UREA*.

URENS (Lat.), adj. $U_2r(ur)-e^2nz(ans)$. Gen., *-en'tia*. From *urere*, to burn. Stinging, having stinging hairs. [a, 35.]

UREO-CARBONIC ACID, n. $U_2r-e^2'o-ka^2rb-o^2n-i^2k$. See *ALLOPHANTIC acid*.

UREORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-e^2o-r^e(ro^2e^2)-a^2$. From $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, urine, and $\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha$ flowing. Fr., *urorrhée*. Excessive flow of urine, diabetes. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

URESIÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-e^2s(as)-i^2e^2s(a^2e^2s)-th(e)th(a)s^2s$. Gen., *-thes^2eos (-is)*. From $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, urination, and $\alpha\iota\sigma\theta\eta\varsigma$, sensation. Fr., *urésisthèse*. Ger., *Usserigsein*. A persistent inclination to urinate. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

URESIS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-e(a)s^2s$. Gen., *-es^2eos (-is)*. Gr., $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ (from $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, to urinate). Fr., *urée*. See URINATION.

URETER (Lat.), n. m. $U^2r(ur)-et(at)^2r(ar)-e^2r^e(-is)$. Gr., $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\tau\eta\rho$. Fr., *urètre*. Ger., *Harnleiter*. The tube continuous with the pelvis of the kidney, which transports the urine to the bladder. It consists of an external fibrous, an internal mucous, and an intervening muscular coat, is about fifteen or sixteen inches in length, the size of a goose-quill, and descends beneath the peritoneum to the point of reflection of the posterior false ligament of the bladder, between the folds of which it passes to the side of the bladder along which it runs, and pierces it obliquely about an inch and a half to two inches posterior to the opening of the urethra. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

URETERALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-e^2t(at)-e^2r(ar)-a^2l^2(a)s^2l^2g^2-$
 i^2a^2 . From $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\tau\eta\rho$, the ureter, and $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\gamma\alpha$, pain. Fr., *urétéralgie*. Ger., *Harnleiterschmerz*. Pain in the ureter. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

URETERIC, adj. $U^2r-e^2t-e^2r^e(-is)$. Fr., *urétérique*, *urétéral*. Ger., *uretrisch*. Pertaining to the ureters.

URETERITIS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-e^2t(at)-e^2r(ar)-(i)e^2t^2is$. Gen., *-it^2idos (-idis)*. From $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\tau\eta\rho$, the ureter. Fr., *urétérisme*. Ger., *Harnleiterentzündung*. Inflammation of the ureter. [L, 14.]

URETERODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-e^2t(at)-e^2r(ar)-o(-o^2)d^2i^2d^2is^2(a)s^2l^2(a)s^2l^2is^2$. Gen., *-ys^2eos (-olysis)*. From $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\tau\eta\rho$, the ureter, and $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\gamma\alpha$, dissolution. Fr., *urétérodialyse*. Ger., *Harnleiterverletzung*. Injury to or rupture of the ureter. [L, 14.]

URETEROLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-e^2t(at)-e^2r(ar)-o(-o^2)l^2ith^2i^2a^2s^2is^2$. Gen., *-as^2eos (-is)*. From $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\tau\eta\rho$, the ureter, and $\lambda\iota\theta\iota\alpha\varsigma$, lithiasis. Fr., *urétérolithiase*. The formation or presence of a calculus in the ureter. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

URETEROLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-e^2t(at)-e^2r(ar)-o^2l^2i^2s^2is^2$. Gen., *-ys^2eos (-olysis)*. From $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\tau\eta\rho$, the ureter, and $\lambda\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, a loosing. Ger., *Harnleiterlähmung* (1st def.). 1. Paralysis of the ureter. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. See URETERODIALYSIS.

URETEROPHLEGMA (Lat.), n. n. $U^2r(ur)-e^2t(at)-e^2r(ar)-o(-o^2)-f^2le^2g^2ma^2$. Gen., *-phle^2gmatis (-atis)*. From $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\tau\eta\rho$, the ureter, and $\phi\acute{\lambda}\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha$, *uréterophlegme*. Ger., *Harnleiterverschleimung*. An accumulation of mucus in the ureter. [L, 14.]

URETEROPHLEGMASIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-e^2t(at)-e^2r(ar)-o(-o^2)-f^2le^2g^2ma^2z^2ia^2s^2is^2$. From $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\tau\eta\rho$, the ureter, and $\phi\acute{\lambda}\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha$, *uréterophlegmasie*. Fr., *urétérophlegmasie*. See URETERITIS.

URETEROPYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-e^2t(at)-e^2r(ar)-o(-o^2)-pi^2(pu)^2os^2is^2$. Gen., *-os^2eos (-is)*. From $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\tau\eta\rho$, the ureter, and $\pi\acute{o}\varsigma$, pus. Fr., *urétéropyose*. Ger., *Harnleitervereiterung*. Suppuration of the ureter. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

URETERORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-e^2t(at)-e^2r(ar)-o^2r^2aj^2(r)a^2g^2i^2a^2$. From $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\tau\eta\rho$, the ureter, and $\rho\acute{\eta}\nu\upsilon\sigma\theta\alpha$, to burst forth. Fr., *urétérorrhagie*. Ger., *Harnleiterblutung*. Hemorrhage from the ureter. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

URETERORRHAPHY, n. $U^2r-e^2t-e^2r^e(-is)-r^2h^2a^2f^2y$. From $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\tau\eta\rho$, the ureter, and $\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta$, a suture. Suture of the ureter. [a, 34.]

URETEROSTEGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-e^2t(at)-e^2r(ar)-o(-o^2)-st^2eg^2nos^2is^2$. Gen., *-nos^2eos (-is)*. From $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\tau\eta\rho$, the ureter, and $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\nu\omega\varsigma$, stenosis. Fr., *urétérosténose*. Stricture of the ureter. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

URETEROSTOMIA (Lat.), n. n. $U^2r(ur)-e^2t(at)-e^2r(ar)-o(-o^2)-st^2eg^2nos^2is^2$. Gen., *-om^2atos (-atis)*. From $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\tau\eta\rho$, the ureter, and $\sigma\tau\acute{o}\mu\alpha$, a contraction. Fr., *urétérostomie*. Ger., *Harnleiterverengerung*. Contraction of the ureter. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

URETEROSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. $U^2r(ur)-e^2t(at)-e^2r(ar)-o^2st^2eg^2nos^2is^2$. Gen., *-om^2atos (-atis)*. From $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\tau\eta\rho$, the ureter, and $\sigma\tau\acute{o}\mu\alpha$, the mouth. Fr., *urétérostome*. Ger., *Harnleitermündung*. The mouth of the ureter, either in the pelvis of the kidney or in the bladder. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

URETEROTOMY, n. $U^2r-e^2t-e^2r^e(-is)-o^2t^2om^2y$. From $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\tau\eta\rho$, the ureter, and $\tau\omicron\mu\eta$, a cutting. Fr., *urétérotomie*. Ger., *Harnleiterschchnitt*. Ureterotomy. An incision into the ureter. [a, 14.]

URETERO-VAGINAL, adj. $U^2r-e^2t-e^2r^e(-is)-v^2a^2g^2i^2n^2al$. Pertaining to the ureter and the vagina.

URETERO-UTERINE, adj. $U^2r-e^2t-e^2r^e(-is)-u^2t^2er^2i^2n^2e$. Pertaining to the ureter and the uterus.

URETHANE, n. U^2r-e^2th-an . Lat., *urethanum*. Fr., *uréthane*. Ger., *Urethan*. 1. Of Dumas, ethyl carbamate, so called because regarded as a compound of urea with ethyl carbonate $[2CO_2 + NH_2 = CON_2H_4(C_2H_5)_2CO_2]$. It acts as a hypnotic. 2. Any one of the carbamates of a hydrocarbon radicle. [B.]—Methyl u. See METHYL CARBAMATE.

URETHRA (Lat.), n. $U^2r(ur)-eth(ath)^2ra^2$. Gr., $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\theta\eta\rho$ (from $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, to urinate). Fr., *urètre*, *urètre*. Ger., *Harnröhre*. The tube, consisting of an internal mucous coat and an external coat made up of two layers of muscular fibres, the internal being longitudinal and the external circular, which serves for voiding the urine, and in the male sex for the ejaculation of the semen. In the adult male it is about 9 inches in length and forms a portion of the penis. It is divided into three portions: the prostatic, where it passes through the prostate gland; the membranous, or intermediate part; and the spongy, or that which is surrounded by erectile tissue (the corpus spongiosum). Its mucous lining is freely supplied, ex-

cept near the meatus urinarius, with a large number of glands (glands of Littré) and pouch-like recesses. Into the prostatic portion the ejaculatory ducts open. Except during the passage of urine or semen it is collapsed, with its longest diameter directed transversely. In the female it is about 1½ inch in length, is highly distensible, and is lodged in the anterior wall of the vagina. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—Irritable u. Hyperæsthesia or neuralgia of the u. [a, 34.]—Penile u. Penile u. That portion of the u. which is lodged within the penis.—Posterior u. See PREVENTAL U.—Pouched u. Of Fenwick, a sacculated u. [“Lancet,” 1886, ii, p. 820 (a, 34).]—Prevesical u., Prostatic u. The prostatic portion of the u. (q. v.). [L.]—Second u. The deep part of the u.

URETHREMORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-re^2m(-ra^2)-e^2m(-ra^2)-r^2aj^2(r)a^2g^2i^2a^2$. From $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\theta\eta\rho$, the urethra, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\gamma\alpha$, blood, and $\rho\acute{\eta}\nu\upsilon\sigma\theta\alpha$, to burst forth. Fr., *urétrémorrhagie*. Ger., *Harnröhrenblutung*. Hemorrhage from the urethra. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

URETHRAL, adj. $U^2r-eth^2r^e(-is)$. Lat., *urethralis*. Fr., *urétral*, *urétral*. Ger., u. Pertaining to, proceeding from, or affecting the urethra. [a, 17.]

URETHRALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-r^2aj^2(r)a^2g^2i^2-$
 i^2a^2 . From $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\theta\eta\rho$, the urethra, and $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\gamma\alpha$, pain. Fr., *urétralgie*. 1. Pain in the urethra. 2. Gonorrhœa. [L, 50, 57 (a, 14).]

URETHRALS (Lat.), adj. $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-r^2aj^2(r)a^2g^2i^2a^2$. See URETHRAL; as a n. m., muscular fibres arching over and surrounding the membranous portion of the urethra. [L, 332.]

URETHRAMETER, n. $U^2r-e^2th-ra^2m^2e^2t-u^2r$. See URETHROMETER.

URETHREMPHRASIS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-re^2m(-ra^2)-f^2ra^2x^2(fra^2x)^2is^2$. Gen., *-phras^2eos (-is)*. From $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\theta\eta\rho$, the urethra, and $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\phi\alpha\varsigma$, a stopping. Ger., *Harnröhrenverstopfung*. Occlusion or obstruction of the urethra. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

URETHREURYNTER (Lat.), n. m. $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-r^2u^2r^2int^2(u^2nt)^2u^2r^2ar$. Gen., *-er^2eos (-is)*. From $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\theta\eta\rho$, the urethra, and $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\upsilon\upsilon\epsilon\iota$, to make wide. Fr., *urétréuryntrère*. Ger., *Harnröhrenausdehner*. A dilating bougie for the urethra. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

URETHRIPRESSOR (Coves) (Lat.), n. m. $U^2r(ur)-eth(ath)^2r^2i^2-$
 r^2i^2- $pr^2e^2s^2sor$. Ger., *-sor^2is*. From *urethra* (q. v.), and *premere*, to press. See CONSTRUCTIO URETHRÆ.

URETHRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-r^2i^2r^2is^2(mu^2s(-mu^2s))$. From $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\theta\eta\rho$, the urethra. Of Otis, spasm of the urethra.

URETHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-r^2i^2r^2is^2$. Gen., *-it^2idos (-idis)*. From $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\theta\eta\rho$, the urethra. Fr., *urétrite*. Ger., *Harnröhrentzündung*. Inflammation of the urethra, usually gonorrhœa. [E, L, 50 (a, 14).]—Posterior u., Prevesical u. Inflammation of the prostatic urethra.—Rheumatic u. A form of u. occurring in rheumatism, accompanied by a discharge of purulent fluid and other symptoms common to gonorrhœa, but differing from it in the complete absence of gonococci. [Riel, “Lyon méd.,” March 14, 1886; “N. Y. Med. Jour.,” July 10, 1886, p. 54 (a, 34).]—U. anterior acuta. Acute u. affecting the anterior portion of the urethra. [a, 34.]—U. blennorrhœa. See GLEET.—U. catarrhalis. Non-virulent gonorrhœa. [G.]—U. chronica. See GLEET.—U. externa. Of Guérin, a gonorrhœal affection of the follicles surrounding the meatus urinarius externus in either sex. [Ed. Odmansson, “Nord. med. Ark.,” xvii, 5; “Ctblr. f. Chir.,” Feb. 6, 1886, p. 1886.]—U. interna. See GONORRHOEA.—U. interna. Chronic u. accompanied with urethral granulations. [a, 34.]—U. herpeticæ. U. causing herpetic eruptions. [a, 34.]—U. inflammatoria. Acute u. [a, 34.]—U. membranacea. Chronic u. with a membranous formation in the urethra. [a, 34.]—U. membranacea desquamativa. Chronic u. with desquamation of the urethral mucous membrane. [a, 34.]—U. phlyctenulosa. Chronic u. with phlyctenule of the mucous membrane. [a, 34.]—U. pyrrhoica. U. with an abundant purulent discharge. [a, 34.]—U. pyrrhoica contagiosa. See GONORRHOEA.—U. suppurativa. See U. pyrrhoica.—U. venerea. See GONORRHOEA.

URETHRITOPROSTATITIS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-r^2i^2r^2i^2t^2is^2(-ret)^2o(-o^2)-pr^2os^2t^2at^2is^2(-it^2e)^2is^2$. Gen., *-it^2idos (-idis)*. Fr., *urétritoprostite*. Prostatitis accompanying gonorrhœa. [a, 14.]

URETHRITORCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-r^2i^2r^2i^2t^2is^2(-ret)^2o(-o^2)-r^2h^2o^2r^2h^2is^2(-it^2e)^2is^2$. Gen., *-it^2idos (-idis)*. Orchitis complicating gonorrhœa. [L, 30, 50 (a, 14).]

URETHRITOSYPHILLIS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-r^2i^2r^2i^2t^2is^2(-ret)^2o(-o^2)-s^2i^2p^2h^2il^2is^2(-it^2e)^2is^2$. Gen., *-it^2idos (-idis)*. Syphilis accompanied by gonorrhœa. [L, 30, 50 (a, 14).]

URETHROBLENNORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-r^2h^2o(-ro^2)-ble^2n(-no^2)-r^2h^2o^2r^2h^2is^2(-it^2e)^2is^2$. See GLEET.

URETHRO-BULBAR, adj. $U^2r-eth^2r^e(-is)-r^2o(-ro^2)-b^2ul^2b^2ar$. Fr., *urétrorbulbaire*. Pertaining to the bulb of the urethra. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

URETHROCATAARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. $U^2r(ur)-eth(ath)^2r^2o(-ro^2)-k^2a^2t^2a^2r^2h^2us^2(ru^2s)$. From $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\theta\eta\rho$, the urethra, and $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\rho\rho\omicron\varsigma$, running down. Fr., *urétrorcatarrhe*. Ger., *Harnröhren-catarrh*. Catarrh of the urethra. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

URETHROCELE (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-r^2o(-ro^2)-cel^2le^2$ (a); in Eng., *urthrocele*. Gen., *-celles*. From $\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{o}\theta\eta\rho$, the urethra, and $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\eta$, a tumor. Fr., *urétrorcelle*. A hernia-like protrusion of a dilated portion of the urethra (generally such a protrusion of the urethra into the vagina).

URETHROCYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-r^2o(-ro^2)-s^2i^2s^2t^2is^2(-it^2e)^2is^2$. Gen., *-it^2idos (-idis)*. Cystitis associated with or consecutive upon urethritis. [a, 34.]

URETHROCYSTOPLYN (Lat.), n. n. $U^2r(ur)-e^2th(ath)-r^2o(-ro^2)-s^2i^2s^2t^2is^2(-it^2e)^2is^2$. Gen., *-it^2idos (-idis)*. An instrument invented by A. Fischer for irrigation of the bladder and urethra; consisting of two catheters, one within the other, the inner one to convey the water

into the bladder and urethra, and the outer one to serve for its outflow. [*"Cribl. f. Chir."*, July 22, 1882, p. 473.]

URETHROCYSTOTOME, *n.* U^r-eth-ro-si²-st-o-tom. From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, *κύστις*, the bladder, and *τέμνω*, to cut. An instrument for performing urethral cystotomy.

URETHRO-CYSTOTOMY, *n.* U^r-eth'-ro-si²-st-o²-tōm-i². Lat., *urethrocystotomia*. Ger., *Harnröhrenblasenschnitt*. Urethral cystotomy.

URETHROGRAPH, *n.* U^r-eth'-ro-gra²f. From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *γραφειν*, to write. An instrument devised by G. Herschell for detecting and recording variations in the calibre of the urethra, also their relative situation. [*"Lancet."*, 1884, ii, p. 608.]

URETHROHÆMORRHAGIA (Lat.), *n. f.* U^r-ur-(ur)-eth(ath)'ro(ro)-hæ'm(hæ)'mæ-i²-a²-gîa². From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, *αἷμα*, blood, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. See URETHROHÆMIA (1st def.).

URETHROLAPAROCYSTIDOTOMIA (Lat.), *n. f.* U^r(ur)-eth(ath)'ro(ro)-la²p(la²)'a²(a²)-o²(o²)-si²st(i²st)-i²d-o²(o²)-tom-(to²m)'i²-a². From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, *λαπάρα*, the flank, *κύστις*, the bladder, and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., *uréthrolaparocystidotomie*. Combined lateral and suprapubic cystotomy. [L, 30, 50 (a, 14).]

URETHROMETER, *n.* U^r-eth'-ro-m'et-u²r. From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *uréthromètre*. Ger., *U.*



OTIS'S URETHROMETER.

An instrument for measuring the calibre of the urethra.—Otis's *u.* A catheter, part of which consists of several sections which may be spread apart by a screw in the handle. The extent to which there can be separation in any part of the urethra is indicated by a gauge at the handle. [E.]

URÉTHROPATHE (Fr.), *n.* U⁶-ra-ro-pa²t. A person affected with a urethral disease.

URÉTHRO-PÉNIEN (Fr.), *adj.* U⁶-ra-ro-pa-ne-a²n². Involving the urethra and the exterior of the penis.

URETHROPHRAXIS (Lat.), *n. f.* U^r(ur)-e²th(ath)-ro(ro)-frax(i²ra²x)'i²s. See URETHREMPHRAXIS.

URETHROPHYMA (Lat.), *n. n.* U^r(ur)-e²th(ath)-ro(ro)-fim-(fîm)'m'a². Gen., *-phym'atos* (-atis). From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *φύμα*, a growth. Fr., *uréthrophymie*. Ger., *Harnröhrengeschwulst*. A swelling of a portion of the urethra. [L, 30, 50 (a, 14).]

URETHROPISTHORRHÆXIS (Lat.), *n. f.* U^r(ur)-e²th(ath)-ro(ro)-pi²sth-o²r-re²x(rax)'i²s. Gen., *-rheæ'os* (-is). From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, *ῥισσιν*, behind, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, a bursting. Fr., *uréthropisthorrhæxis*. Rupture of the urethra behind a stricture. [A, 322.]

URETHROPLASTY, *n.* U^r-eth-ro-pla²st-i². Lat., *urethroplastica* (from *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *πλάσσω*, to mold). Fr., *uréthroplastie*. Ger., *Harnröhrenbildung*, *Urethroplastik*. The plastic surgery of the urethra. [E.]

URETHROKRHAGIA (Lat.), *n. f.* U^r(ur)-e²th(ath)-ro²r-raj-(ra²j)'i²-a². From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. Fr., *uréthrorrhagie*. Ger., *Harnröhrenblutfluss* (1st def.). 1. Hemorrhage from the urethra. 2. A discharge from the urethra; gonorrhœa or gleet. [A, 34.]

URETHROKRAPHY, *n.* U^r-e²th-ro²r-a²f-i². Lat., *urethrorraphia* (from *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *γραφίη*, a seam. Fr., *uréthrorraphie*. Ger., *Harnröhrennaht*. The operation of closing an abnormal opening into the urethra with sutures.

URETHRORRHŒA (Lat.), *n. f.* U^r(ur)-e²th(ath)-ro²r-re²(ro²)'e²-a². From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *ῥέω*, a flowing. Fr., *uréthrorrhée*. Ger., *Harnröhrenfluss*. A morbid discharge from the urethra, especially gleet. [L, 30, 50 (a, 14).]

URETHROSCOPE, *n.* U^r-eth-ro-skop. From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *uréthroscope*. Ger., *Urethroskop*. A tubular or fenestrated instrument used to dilate the urethra to permit of examination of its lining membrane. [A, 34.]

URETHROSPASMUS (Lat.), *n. m.* U^r(ur)-e²th(ath)-ro(ro)-spa²z(spa²)'s(mu²s(mu²)). From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. Fr., *uréthrospasme*. Ger., *Harnröhrenkrampf*. Spasmodic stricture of the urethra. [L, 57 (a, 50).]

URETHROSTENIA (Lat.). **URETHROSTENOSIS** (Lat.), *n. s. f.* U^r(ur)-eth(ath)'ro(ro)-sti²en(sten)'i²-a²-sîa²-os'i²s. Gen., *-stén'ia*, -os'os (-is). From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *στενέω*, to straiten. Fr., *uréthrosténie*, *uréthrosténose*. Ger., *Harnröhrenverengerung*. Stricture of the urethra. [E.]

URETHROSTOLEUS (Lat.), *n. m.* U^r(ur)-eth(ath)'ro(ro)-sti²-si²(su²)-tol(to²)'e²-i²s(u²s). From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *στοστόλ*, contraction. Fr., *uréthrostolè*. Of Guthrie, the constrictor urethrae. [L, 30, 50 (a, 14).]

URETHROTOME, *n.* U^r-eth-ro-tom. Lat., *urethrotomus* (from *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Fr., *uréthrotome*. Ger., *Harnröhrenmesser*. An instrument for dividing strictures of the urethra. [E.]—**Dilating u.**, **Divulsing u.** 1. A combined dilator and u. the two blades of which can be separated equally along their entire length by a screw attachment at the handle, one of the blades carrying the knife in a groove. 2. A divulsor resembling Thompson's, but provided with a cutting blade. [E.]—**Gouley's tunneled u.** A tunneled sound with a convex cutting blade near the end which is guided by a filiform bougie running

through the tunnel. [E.]—**Maisonneuve's u.** A tunneled sound carrying a small cutting blade at the end of a stylet which works



OTIS'S DILATING URETHROTOME.

forward or backward in the tunnel and groove. [E.]—**Ricord's u.** A director-like instrument that conceals a blade which can be extruded after the instrument is introduced into the urethra. [a, 34.]—**Voilemier's u.** A u. resembling Maisonneuve's, but with a blade of different shape and a screw-tip for a filiform bougie. [E.]

URETHROTOMIE (Fr.), *n.* U^r-ra-tro-to-mie. See URETHROTOMY.—**U. d'emblée**. Perineal section for the purpose of searching for the proximal portion of a ruptured urethra. [P. Gueterbock (A, 319).]—**U. sur conducteur** (Fr.). See EXTERNAL URETHROTOMY with a guide.

URETHROTOMY, *n.* U^r-e²th-ro²tōm-i². Lat., *urethrotomia* (from *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *uréthrotomie*. Ger., *Urethrotomie*. The operation of dividing a stricture of the urethra. [E.]—**Cock's external u.** U. in which the perineum is laid open without a guide, the stricture being impervious. [E.]—**External u.** The operation of dividing a stricture of the urethra by means of an incision through the perineum. [E.]—**External u. with a guide**. External u. in which the stricture is divided on a grooved sound passed into the urethra. [a, 18.]—**Internal u.** The operation of dividing a stricture of the urethra from within. [E.]—**Syme's external u.** U. in which the stricture is divided through the perineum on a grooved director passed through the stricture. [E.]—**Wheelhouse's external u.** An operation in which the urethra is opened in front of the stricture and a grooved probe passed through it into the bladder before its division. [E.]

URETHRO-VAGINAL, *adj.* U^r-eth'-ro-va²j'i²-n'l. Pertaining to the urethra and the vagina. [a, 48.]

URETHRO-VESICAL, *adj.* U^r-eth'-ro-ve²s'i²-k'l. Pertaining to the urethra and the bladder. [a, 48.]

URETHRYMENIA (Lat.), *n. f.* U^r(ur)-e²th(ath)-rim(ru²m)-en(e²n)'i²-a². From *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra, and *μύμη*, a membrane. Fr., *uréthryménie*. Partial or total occlusion of the urethra by a membranous formation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

URETHYLANE, *n.* U^r-e²th'i²-an. Fr., *uréthylane*. Methyl carbamate. [B, 2, 93.]

URETIC, *adj.* U^r-e²t'i²k. Ger., *urétrisches* (from *ὀυρον*, urine). Lat., *ureticus*. Fr., *urétique*. 1. Pertaining to urine. 2. Diuretic. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

URÈTRE (Fr.), *n.* U^r-e²tr'. See URETHRA.

URGINEA (Lat.), *n. f.* U^r(ur)'gî-nî'e²-a². From *urgere*, to press. Fr., *urginée*. A genus of the *Liliaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**U. indica**. 1. An Indian and African species. Its tunicated bulb is used like squill, but is said to have little virtue when old and large. 2. A species indigenous to India and Abyssinia. Its bulb, which differs from that of the preceding in being scaly, resembles squill in properties. [a, 35.]—**U. maritima**. *U. scilla*. Fr., *scille maritime*. Ger., *gemeine Meerzwiebel*. Squill, sea-onion, the *σκόλλα* of the ancients; indigenous to Mediterranean regions. The bulb, sliced and dried, official in the U. S. and Br. Ph's as *scilla*, abounds in an acid and even corrosive juice. Squill is used as a diuretic, expectorant, emetic, and purgative. [a, 35.]

URIDROSIS (Lat.), *n. f.* U^r(ur)-hid(hed)-ros'i²s. Gen., -ros'eos (-is). See URIDROSIS.

URIAGE (Fr.), *n.* U^r-e-a²zh. A place in the department of the Isère, France, where there is a warm saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

URIAS (Lat.), *n. f.* U^r(ur)'i²-a²s(a²s). Gen., -i'ados (-adis). Gr., *ούριος* (from *ὀυρον*, urine). A urinary fistula. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

URIASIS (Lat.), *n. f.* U^r(ur)-i²(i²)'a²s(a²s)-i²s. Gen., -as'eos (-i'asis). See URINATION.

URIC, *adj.* U^r-i'k. Lat., *uricus* (from *ὀυρον*, urine). Fr., *urique*. 1. Derived from or contained in the urine. [B.] 2. Due to the excessive production of u. acid (e. g., arthritis urica).

URIC ACID, *n.* U^r-i'k. Lat., *acid urique*. Ger., *Harnsäure*. A feebly dibasic acid, C₅H₄N₂O₆, occurring in small quantities in the human urine and that of other mammals, and in large quantities in that of birds, amphibians, and some insects. It was first isolated by Scheele in 1776. It consists of a white, spongy powder, devoid of taste and odor, which under the microscope is seen to be constituted of rhombic tables or of elongated plates, often disposed in the form of sheaves or of rosettes. As deposited from the urine it has a more or less reddish tinge, due to the presence of urinary coloring matters. It is soluble in about 15,000 parts of water at 20° C., and in from 1,000 to 2,000 parts at 100° C., insoluble in alcohol, moderately soluble in glycerin (which, however, produces a change

in the form of its crystals, and when associated with lithium carbonate is rendered quite soluble in water, producing increased solubility in the lithium salt. [B, 3, 4.]

URICACIDÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-i^2k-a^2s(a^2k)-i^2d-em-(a^2e^2m)-i^2a^2$. From *opov*, urine, *acidus*, acid, and *aiua*, blood. Of von Jaksch, the presence of a recognizable amount of uric acid in the blood in consequence of the failure of the red blood-corpuscles to oxidize this acid. [a, 34.]

URICÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-i^2s(i^2k)-em-(a^2e^2m)-i^2a^2$. From *opov*, urine, and *aiua*, blood. Fr., *uricémie*. Of Flint, see *LITHÆMIA*.

URIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-i^2d(ed)-ros(i^2s)$. Gen., *-ros(eos) (-is)*. From *opov*, urine, and *i^2dros*, a perspiring. Fr., *uridrose*. Ger., *Harnschweiß*, *Harnschwitzen*. A condition in which certain elements of the urine, especially urea, are excreted in the perspiration, sometimes in sufficient quantity to form a sensible deposit upon the skin. [G.]—**U. crystallina**. Fr., *épidrose sablonneuse*. A condition in which saline constituents of the sweat, supposed to be derived from the urine, crystallize upon the skin, forming sand-like granules of a reddish or white color [Fuchs]; observed especially in uræmia connected with certain cases of cholera, scarlet fever, and renal calculus, in which a deposit consisting of crystals of urea forms upon the skin. [Schöttlin, "Arch. f. physiol. Heilk." xi, p. 73; Drasche, "Ztschr. d. Gesellsch. d. Aerzte zu Wien," xii.]

URILE, n. $U^2r(i^2l)$. A radicle supposed by Morin to exist in urine. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

URILIC ACID, n. $U^2r-i^2l(i^2k)$. Fr., *acide urilique*. Ger., *Urilsäure*. Of Liebig, a hypothetical substance, $C_2N_2O_4$, which may be considered as oxalic acid in which the oxygen is replaced by cyanogen. [B, 48 (a, 14).]

URIN (Ger.), n. *Ur-en'*. See URINE.—**U'abgang**. See DIURETIS.—**U'ablagerung**, **U'abscheidung**, **U'absonderung**. See DIURETIS. The secretion of urine. [L, 80.]—**U'beschwerden**. Difficulty in urination.—**U'drang**. Vesical tenesmus or spasm. See URINATION.—**U'säure**. See URIC ACID.—**U'scham**. See URASCOR.—**U'treibend**. See DIURETIC.—**U'verhaltung**. See Retention of urine.

URINA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-in(en)-a^2$. See URINE.—**Acidum urinae**. Phosphoric acid. [B.]—**Extractum saponaceum urinae**. Of Rouelle, urea. [B, 3.]—**Spiritus salis urinae**. Ammonium carbonate. [B.]—**Spiritus urinae**. Ger., *Uringest*. An old name for aqueous ammonia. [B.]—**U. araneosa**. Urine loaded with cobweb-like filaments.—**U. cibi**, **U. digestions**. Urine voided several hours after digestion. It contains more solids and has a higher specific gravity than at other times. [K.]—**U. flammea**. High-colored urine. [L, 138.]—**U. galactodes**. Urine of a milky appearance. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**U. genitalis**. See SEMEN.—**U. noctis**. See *U. sanguinis*.—**U. pericardii**. See *Liquor pericardii*.—**U. potus**. Of G. Bird, urine of low specific gravity, which is passed soon after drinking freely. [K.]—**U. sanguinis**. Urine secreted after a night's rest, and hence not influenced by food or drink. [K.]—**U. spastica**. Urine secreted during or after spasms (of hysteria, asthma, etc.). It is generally abundant, clear, and limpid, the coloring matter, urea, and sodium chloride being deficient in quantity. [D, 35.]

URINACCELERATOR [Coutes] (Lat.), n. m. $U^2r(ur)-i^2n(en)-a^2(k)(a^2k)-se^2l(i^2k)(e^2l)-e^2r-at(a^2t)(o^2t)$. Gen., *-oris*. From *urina*, urine, and *accelerare*, to hasten. See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.

URINACULUM (Lat.), n. n. $U^2r(ur)-i^2n(en)-a^2(k)(a^2k)(u^2l)(u^2l)-u^2m(u^2m)$. Dim. of *urina*, urine. 1. See URACUS. 2. A urinal. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

URINÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-i^2n(en)-em-(a^2e^2m)-i^2a^2$. From *urina*, urine, and *aiua*, blood. Fr., *urinemie*. Poisoning by the retention of various urinary constituents (urea, creatin, creatinin, leucine, etc.) in the blood. It is to be distinguished from *uræmia*, which refers only to the retention of urea. Schöttlin maintained that it was the cause of puerperal eclampsia. [A, 15.]

URINAL, n. U^2r-i^2n-l . Gr., *ὀυροδοχείον*, *οὐροδόχον*. Lat., *urodochium*. Fr., *urinoir*. Ger., *Nachttopf*, *Pissoir*. 1. A stationary receptacle for receiving urine. 2. A porcelain or metal vessel for receiving urine from patients confined to bed. 3. A rubber apparatus constantly worn to receive the urine in vesical incontinence. [a, 34.]—**Spray u.** A u. (1st def.) fitted with sprays of water from the top and sides of the receptacle to keep it clean. [a, 34.]—**Vaginal u.** A u. consisting of a beak to be introduced into the vagina and of a receptacle to hang between the thighs. ["Ctbl. f. Gyn.," Nov. 21, 1861, p. 387 (a, 50).]

URINALIS (Lat.), adj. $U^2r(ur)-i^2n(en)-a^2(k)(a^2s)(i^2s)$. See URINARY; as a n., in the n. (*urinalis*), a urinal. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

URINALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-i^2n(en)-a^2(k)(a^2l)(i^2s)(u^2s)-i^2s$. See URANALYSIS.

URINARY, adj. $U^2r-i^2n-a-ri^2$. Lat., *urinosis*, *urinalis*. Fr., *urinaire*. Pertaining to the urine. [K.]

URINATION, n. $U^2r-i^2n-a-shu^n$. Fr., u. Ger., *Urinlassen*, *Harnlassen*. The act of voiding urine. [K.]

URINE, n. U^2r-i^2n . Gr., *ὀύρον*. Lat., *urina*. Fr., u. Ger., *Harn*, *Urin*. The excretion of the kidneys; normally an amber-colored, transparent fluid, having an acid reaction, a specific gravity varying from 1.00 to 1.090, a saline taste, and a faint odor. The latter is modified by food and drugs; the specific gravity, color, and reaction vary with the ingestion of food, the character and duration of the occupation, and the temperature. [a, 34.] See Plate IV.—**Anæmic u.** The u. in anæmia. [K.]—**Aqueous u.** See URINA POTUS.—**Black u.** U. containing melanin. [a, 34.]—**Blue u.** U. that deposited a sediment of deep-blue granules on standing. ["Lancet," ii, 1875, p. 144 (a, 34).]—**Chylous u.** Ger., *Chylusharn*, *Milchharn*. U. which is milky in appearance from the presence

of fat. [D.] Cf. CHYLURIA.—**Coagulating u.** See FIBRINOUS u.—**Crude u.** A clear watery u. which deposits no sediment. [K.]—**Cyano u.** See BLUE u.—**Cystinic u.** U. which deposits cystine. [K.]—**Definitive u.** The portion of the u. secreted by the epithelium lining the convoluted portions of the uriniferous tubules. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 18, 1888, p. 169 (a, 50).]—**Diabetic u.** U. passed in diabetes (q. v.). [K.]—**Dropsical u.** A highly albuminous u. [K.]—**Dyspeptic u.** U. passed by a dyspeptic patient. It sometimes deposits an excess of calcium oxalate (see OXALURIA). [K.]—**Elephant's u.** See ELEPHANTINUS.—**Febrile u.** The high-colored, scanty, acid, and slightly albuminous u. passed during acute febrile affections. [K.]—**Fibrinous u.** U. containing fibrin, that may coagulate in the tubules, in the bladder, or after extrusion. [a, 34.]—**Flocculent u.** U. in which flocculent masses are suspended. [K.]—**Gouty u.** U. passed during or after an attack of gout. It is of small amount, is highly colored, and deposits uric acid in excess. [K.]—**Hysterical u.** See URINA SPASTICA.—**Mucilaginous u.** U. abounding in mucus. [K.]—**Nebulous u.** Ger., *Harnwolke*. U. that is cloudy in consequence of a heavy deposit of the earthy phosphates. [a, 34.]—**Nervous u.** See URINA SPASTICA.—**Residual u.** In prostatic hypertrophy or cystic disease, a small quantity of u. that remains in the bladder after all efforts to empty it. [a, 34.]—**Rudimentary u.** The liquid that comes through the thin walls of the Malpighian glomeruli. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 18, 1888, p. 169 (a, 50).]—**Saccharine u.** U. containing sugar, as in diabetes. [K.]—**U. cuite** (Fr.). See URINA CIBI.—**U. de la boisson** (Fr.). See URINA POTUS.—**U. of digestion**. See URINA CIBI.

URINAL (Fr.), n. U^2r-no . A urinal to be worn on or applied to the person. [A, 81.]

URINIFEROUS, adj. $U^2r-i^2n-i^2f(er)-e^2r-u^2s$. Lat., *uriniferus* (from *urina*, urine, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *urinifère*. Ger., *harntragend*, *harnführend*. Producing and conveying the urine. [J.]

URINIPAROUS, adj. $U^2r-i^2n-i^2p(ar)-u^2s$. Lat., *uriniparus* (from *urina*, urine, and *parere*, to produce). Fr., *urinipare*. Urine-producing (said of the cortical portion of the uriniferous tubules). [J, 33.]

URINIREN (Ger.), n. *Ur-en-er'e^n*. Micturition.

URINO-GENITAL, adj. $U^2r-in-o-je^2n(i^2t)-l$. See URO-GENITAL.

URINOLOGY, n. $U^2r-i^2n-o-l(o^2l)-i^2$. From *urina*, urine, and *lógos*, understanding. See Urology.

URINOMETER, n. $U^2r-i^2n-o-m(e^2t)-u^2r$. See UROMETER.

URINOUS, adj. $U^2r-i^2n-u^2s$. Lat., *urinosis* (from *urina*, urine). Fr., *urineux*. Ger., *harnartig*. Like urine. [K.]

URITIS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-i^2e(it)-i^2s$. From *urere*, to burn. 1. Inflammation due to a burn. 2. A flat bullellike ichorous contents. [G, 11.]—**U. diurna**. A disease in which red itching papules appear by day and are absent by night. [G, 11.] Cf. EPINYCTIS *pruriginosa*.—**U. nocturna**. See EPINYCTIS.

URN, n. U^2rn . Lat., *urna*. Fr., *urne*. Ger., *Urne*. The sporangeum of mosses; also an ascidium (1st def.). [a, 35.]

URNIERE (Ger.), n. *Ur'ner-e*. See MESONEPHROS.—**U'nsprosse**. The rudiment of the primitive kidney of the embryo.

URNING, n. U^2rn-i^2n . A man or woman who has an aversion for the opposite sex, but obtains sexual gratification from contact or association with one of the same sex. [G.]

URO-AZOTIMÈTRE (Fr.), n. $U^2r-o-a^2z-to-me^2tr$. An instrument for the volumetric differential analysis of the nitrogenous constituents of urine by means of sodium hypobromite. ["Ann. des mal. des org. gén.-urin.," Feb., 1889, p. 85 (a, 50).]

UROBACILLUS (Lat.), n. m. $U^2r(ur)-o(o^2s)-ba^2s(ba^2k)-i^2n(u^2s)-lu^2s$. From *opov*, urine, and *bacillus* (q. v.). A bacillus obtained from decomposed urine. [Sternberg (a, 34).]—**U. Duclauxi**. Of Michel, an aerobic and facultative anaerobic motile, liquefying u. that grows in slender filaments in sewage or culture media containing ammonia or urea. [a, 34.]—**U. Freudenreichi**. A u. closely resembling *U. Pasteuri*, but forming longer chains and having more active movements. It is found in air, dust, sewer water, etc. [a, 34.]—**U. Maddoxi**. An aerobic, motile, liquefying, spore-forming u. that has round ends, is 1 μ thick and 3 μ to 6 μ long. It is relatively rare. [a, 34.]—**U. Pasteuri**. Of Michel, an aerobic, liquefying, motile u. that forms spherical, usually solitary spores at one extremity of the rod. It grows in the form of short rods each made up of two to six urobacilli, in culture media containing urea, and its size varies with the media in which it grows. [a, 34.]—**U. Schützenbergi**. An aerobic, liquefying, motile, small oval bacillus, about 5 μ thick and 1 μ long, usually found in pairs. It is obtained from river and sewer water. [a, 34.]

UROBENZOIC ACID, n. $U^2r-o-be^2nz-o^2i^2k$. See HIPPURIC ACID.

UROBILIN, n. $U^2r-o-bil-in$. Fr., *urobiline*. Ger., *U*. A derivative, $C_{22}H_{24}N_4O_7$, of bilirubin formed by the action of nascent hydrogen. It is the most important coloring matter in the urine; a dark amorphous powder, nearly insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform. [a, 14, 34.]

UROBILINOIDIN, n. $U^2r-o-bil-in-o(i^2d)-i^2n$. A reduction product of hæmatin, resembling urobilin, but not identical with it. It is readily converted into isohæmatoporphyrin and hexahydrohæmatoporphyrin. It occurs in the urine under certain pathological conditions. [C. A. Nobel, "Ctbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," Apr. 23, 1887, p. 305 (B).]

UROBILINURIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-o(o^2s)-bil(bel)-i^2n-u^2r(ur)-i^2a^2$. From *urobilin* (q. v.), and *opov*, urine. See URIBILINURIE. The excretion of urobilin with the urine.

UROBUTYLCHLORALIC ACID, n. $U^2r-o-bu^2t-i^2l-i^2klor-a^2l-i^2k$. A body, $C_{10}H_{15}Cl_3O_2$ (or $C_{10}H_{15}Cl_3O$), obtained from the urine after the ingestion of butyl chloral. [B.]

UROCANINIC ACID, n. $\text{U}^2\text{r-o-ka}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{k}$. A substance, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, presenting both acid and basic properties, obtained from dogs' urine. It occurs in long, flattened, colorless prisms or long needles. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

UROCELE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o(o)-se(ka)le(a)}$; in Eng., $\text{u}^2\text{r-o-sel}$. Gen., -cel'es. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\kappa\upsilon\lambda\eta$, a tumor. Fr., urocele. Ger., *Harnbruch*. A tumor formed by the extravasation of urine. [E.]

UROCHERAS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o(o)-ch}^2\text{(e)z}^2\text{/e}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{s(a)s}$. Gen., -cher'ados (-adis). From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\chi\epsilon\text{p}\alpha\delta\text{o}\varsigma$, gravel. Fr., *urochères*. See GRAVEL.

UROCHESIA (Lat.), **UROCHEZIA** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o(o)-ch}^2\text{(e)z}^2\text{/e}^2\text{r-a}^2\text{s(a)s}$. Gen., -ches'ia. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\chi\epsilon\text{iv}$, to ease one's self. Fr., *urochésie*. The discharge of urine per anum. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

UROCHROME, n. $\text{U}^2\text{r-o-krom}$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\chi\text{ρ}\omega\mu\alpha$, pigment. Fr., u. Ger., *Urochrom*. A yellow pigment described by Thudichum, who attributed the yellow color of normal urine to its presence; probably identical with hydrobilirubin. [B, 93 (a, 14); K.]

UROCLEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o(o)-kle}^2\text{'ps}^2\text{/i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\psi\iota\alpha$, theft. Fr., *uroclepsie*. Unconscious micturition. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

UROCELIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o(o)-sel}^2\text{'(ko}^2\text{'e}^2\text{z}^2\text{)-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\kappa\upsilon\lambda\iota\alpha$, the belly. Fr., *urocelie*. Ger., *Harnbauch*. Swelling of the abdomen due to infiltration of urine. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

UROCRISIA (Lat.), **UROCRISIS** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o(o)-kri}^2\text{'z}^2\text{/i}^2\text{-a}^2$, $\text{-o}^2\text{p}^2\text{'kri}^2\text{'s-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gen., -cris'ia, -cris'eos (-oc'risis). From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\kappa\rho\iota\varsigma$, a separating. Fr., *urocriste*. Ger., *Harnkrise*. 1. A crisis which manifests itself in urination. 2. Examination of the urine, diagnosis by means of the urine. [A, 322 (a, 48).]

UROCYANIN, n. $\text{U}^2\text{r-o-si}^2\text{'a}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{n}$. See CYANURIN.

UROCYANOGEN, n. $\text{U}^2\text{r-o-si}^2\text{'a}^2\text{n-o-i}^2\text{-en}$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, $\kappa\upsilon\alpha\text{o}\varsigma$, blue, and $\gamma\epsilon\text{v}\alpha\text{i}\omega$, to produce. Fr., *urocyanose*. A blue sediment sometimes deposited from the urine of cholera patients. [K.]

UROCYSTIÆMORRHOIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o(o)-si}^2\text{'sth}^2\text{(ku}^2\text{'sth)-e}^2\text{m}^2\text{(a}^2\text{-e}^2\text{m)-o}^2\text{r-ro}^2\text{'(r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{d(e}^2\text{'d(e}^2\text{'z(e}^2\text{'s)}$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, the bladder, and $\alpha\iota\mu\omega\rho\rho\iota\varsigma$, a hemorrhoid. Ger., *Blasenhämorrhoiden*. Hemorrhoids of the bladder. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

UROCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o(o)-si}^2\text{'st}^2\text{(ku}^2\text{'st)}^2\text{/i}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gen., -cyst'eos (-is). From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, the bladder. Fr., *urocyste*. See URINARY BLADDER.

UROCYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o(o)-si}^2\text{'st}^2\text{(ku}^2\text{'st)-i}^2\text{(e)'}^2\text{/i}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gen., -it'id'os (-idis). Fr., *urocystitis*. See CYSTITIS.

UROCYSTOCATARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o(o)-si}^2\text{'st}^2\text{(ku}^2\text{'st)-o}^2\text{(o}^2\text{'-ka}^2\text{'t}^2\text{(ka}^2\text{'t)-a}^2\text{'r(a}^2\text{'r)-ru}^2\text{'s(ru}^2\text{'s)}$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, the bladder, and $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\rho\iota\varsigma$, a running down. See CYSTORRHEA (1st def.).

URODENSIMÈTRE (Fr.), n. $\text{U}^2\text{r-o-da}^2\text{'n}^2\text{-se-me}^2\text{'tr}$. See UROMETER.

URODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o(o)-di}^2\text{'(di}^2\text{'-a}^2\text{)}^2\text{-a}^2\text{(a}^2\text{'l)-i}^2\text{(u}^2\text{'-s)}^2\text{/i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\delta\iota\alpha\lambda\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, a separating. Fr., *urodialyse*. 1. See UROPLASIA. 2. Decomposition of the urine. [L, 50 (a, 14).] - **U. neonatorum**. Of Schönlein, retarded secretion of urine in the kidneys of new-born infants. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

URODOCHUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o(o)-do}^2\text{'k}^2\text{(do}^2\text{'ch}^2\text{)-i}^2\text{(e)'}^2\text{-u}^2\text{(u}^2\text{'m)}$. Gen., $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{p}\delta\omega\chi\upsilon\mu$ (from $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\delta\omega\chi\epsilon\upsilon\omega$, a holder). See URINAL.

URODRIMYTES (Lat.), n. f. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o(o)-dri}^2\text{'m}^2\text{(drem)}^2\text{/i}^2\text{(u}^2\text{'t)-ez}^2\text{(as)}$. Gen., -e'os (-e'is). From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\delta\rho\iota\mu\tau\eta\varsigma$, acidness. Fr., *urodymies*. Acidity of the urine. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

URODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o(o)-di}^2\text{'n}^2\text{(du}^2\text{'n)}^2\text{/i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\delta\upsilon\delta\upsilon\eta$, pain. Fr., *urodynie*. Pain in passing urine. [E.]

URODEMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-ed}^2\text{(o}^2\text{'-e}^2\text{d)-em(am)}^2\text{/a}^2$. Gen., -em'ados (-atis). From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\alpha\delta\upsilon\mu\alpha$, a swelling. A tumefaction caused by infiltration of urine. [E.]

UROERYTHRIC ACID, UROERYTHRIN, n's. $\text{U}^2\text{r-o-e}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{th}^2\text{-i}^2\text{c}$, $\text{-e}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{th}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\epsilon\rho\omega\theta\acute{o}\varsigma$, red. Fr., *uroérythrine, matière rosacée*. Ger., *Uroerythrin*. A coloring matter found in small quantities in normal urine, but forming a copious deposit in certain febrile conditions. It gives a rose color to a urinary deposit sometimes observed after wounds or operations. Its appearance is said to indicate visceral, and especially hepatic disease, and to be often followed by secondary hemorrhage and gangrene. [Verneuil, "France méd.", May 2, 1885; "Glasgow Med. Jour.", Jan., 1886, p. 74.]

UROFUSCOHEMATIN, n. $\text{U}^2\text{r-o-fu}^2\text{'sk}^2\text{'-o-he}^2\text{'m}^2\text{/a}^2\text{'-i}^2\text{n}$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, *fuscus*, dark, and $\alpha\iota\mu\alpha$, blood. Of Baumstark, a red urinary pigment derived from hematins, formed in acute or severe disease. [a, 34.]

URO-GENITAL, adj. $\text{U}^2\text{r-o-jen}^2\text{'i}^2\text{-t'}$. Lat., *urogenitalis*. Having reference both to the urinary and to the genital tract. This term and its equivalent, *urino-genital*, are more commonly used with regard to anatomical points, while the term *genito-urinary*, of essentially the same signification, is oftener employed in speaking of pathological matters.

UROGLAUCIN, n. $\text{U}^2\text{r-o-gla}^2\text{'s-i}^2\text{n}$. See CYANURIN.

UROGRAVIMETER, n. $\text{U}^2\text{r-o-gra}^2\text{'v-i}^2\text{m}^2\text{/e}^2\text{'t-u}^2\text{-r}$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, *gravis*, heavy, and $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\omega$, a measure. Of Thudichum, a urometer. [a, 34.]

UROHEMATIN, n. $\text{U}^2\text{r-o-he}^2\text{'m}^2\text{/a}^2\text{'-i}^2\text{n}$. Fr., *urohématine*. 1. Of Harley, uroerythrin. [K.] 2. Of MacMunn, see ISOHEMATOPORPHYRIN.

UROHEMATOPORPHYRIN, n. $\text{U}^2\text{r-o-he}^2\text{'m}^2\text{-a}^2\text{'-o-po}^2\text{'r}^2\text{/fi}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, $\alpha\iota\mu\alpha$, blood, and $\varphi\omega\phi\upsilon\rho\omega\varsigma$, purple. Hematoporphyrin derived from urine. [a, 34.]

UROHYAL, n. $\text{U}^2\text{r-o-hi}^2\text{'l}$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{p}\acute{\alpha}$, a tail, and $\upsilon\omicron\epsilon\iota\eta\varsigma$, hyoid. See *Uro-hyal* BONE.

UROLEUCIC ACID, n. $\text{U}^2\text{r-o-lu}^2\text{'-i}^2\text{c}$. Ger., *Uroleucinsäure*. A monobasic acid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_4$, found in the urine in alkaptonuria. It has considerable antiseptic power, and is probably antipyretic. ["Brit. Med. Jour.", Aug. 4, 1888, p. 232, Nov. 23, 1889, p. 1149 (a, 50).]

UROLEUCORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o(o)-lu}^2\text{'-i}^2\text{c-o}^2\text{'r-re}^2\text{'(ro}^2\text{'e}^2\text{'-a}^2\text{'-s)}$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, $\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\omega\varsigma$, white, and $\epsilon\iota\upsilon\text{'v}$, to flow. Fr., *uroleucorrhée*. Ger., *Uroleukorrhöe*. A condition in which the urine contains much mucus.

UROLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o(o)-li}^2\text{'th-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{(a}^2\text{'s)}^2\text{/i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\lambda\iota\theta\iota\alpha\varsigma$, lithiasis. Fr., *urolithiase*. Ger., *Harnsteinbildung*. The formation of urinary calculi, also the condition of the stone that results from such formation. [a, 14.]

UROLITHOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o(o)-li}^2\text{'th-o}^2\text{(o}^2\text{'-tom}^2\text{'(to}^2\text{'m)}^2\text{/i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, $\lambda\iota\theta\omega\varsigma$, a stone, and $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\eta$, a cutting. See LITHOTOMY.

UROLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o}^2\text{'l-i}^2\text{'th-u}^2\text{(u}^2\text{'s)}$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\lambda\iota\theta\omega\varsigma$, a stone. Fr., *urolithe*. A urinary calculus.

UROLOGY, n. $\text{U}^2\text{r-o-ol}^2\text{'o-gi}^2$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omega\varsigma$, understanding. Fr., *urologie*. Ger., *Harnhehre*. The physiology, pathology, etc., of the urine and the urinary system. [a, 48.]

UROMELANIN, n. $\text{U}^2\text{r-o-me}^2\text{'l-a}^2\text{n-i}^2\text{n}$. Fr., *uromélanine*. A coloring matter present normally in urine to the amount of 5 or 6 grammes a day. It occurs as thin, black, shiny lamellæ. [Flósz, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.", viii, p. 85 (B).]

UROMELUS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o}^2\text{'m-e}^2\text{'l-u}^2\text{(u}^2\text{'s)}$. Gen., -mel'es. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{p}\acute{\alpha}$, the tail, and $\mu\epsilon\lambda\omega\varsigma$, a limb. A single monster in which there is fusion of the lower limbs; the thigh usually shows evidence of a double formation, but the leg is single and there is a single foot having the heel turned forward. [a, 34.]

UROMETER, n. $\text{U}^2\text{r-o-m}^2\text{'e}^2\text{'t-u}^2\text{-r}$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\omega$, a measure. Fr., *uromètre, pèse-urine*. A hydrometer for measuring the specific gravity of the urine. [K.]

UROMPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o}^2\text{'m-f}^2\text{'a}^2\text{(a}^2\text{'l)-u}^2\text{(u}^2\text{'s)}$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, the navel. Fr., *uromphale*. Ger., *Nabelharnschwellung*. Swelling of the umbilicus due to infiltration of urine. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

URONCUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o}^2\text{'n-k}^2\text{'u}^2\text{(u}^2\text{'s)}$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\delta\gamma\kappa\omega\varsigma$, a tumor. A tumor containing urine. [a, 34.]

URONEPHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o}^2\text{'(o}^2\text{'-ne}^2\text{'f-ros)}^2\text{/i}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gen., -ros'eos (-is). From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\nu\epsilon\phi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, the kidney. See NEPHRYDROSIS.

URONITROTOLUENE ACID, n. $\text{U}^2\text{r-o-nit-ro-to}^2\text{'l-u}^2\text{'-en}$. A substance found in the urine after the ingestion of orthonitrotoluene. It is levorotary in aqueous solution, and on treatment with dilute acids is decomposed into orthonitrobenzyl, alcohol, and glycuronic acid. ["Ann. di chim. appl. alla farmacia ed alla med.", July, 1883 (B).]

UROPHEN, n. $\text{U}^2\text{r-o-fe}^2\text{'i}^2\text{n}$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\phi\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$, gray. Of Heller, the ordinary coloring matter of the urine. [a, 34.]

UROPHANIC, adj. $\text{U}^2\text{r-o-fa}^2\text{'n-i}^2\text{c}$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\phi\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$, conspicuous. Appearing in the urine. [a, 34.]

UROPHRENESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o}^2\text{'(o}^2\text{'-fre}^2\text{'n-e}^2\text{'(a}^2\text{'-s)}^2\text{/i}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gen., -es'eos (-is). From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\phi\rho\epsilon\text{'n}$, the mind. Fr., *urophrénésie*. A supposed metastasis of urine to the brain. [a, 14.]

UROPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o}^2\text{'(o}^2\text{'-ph}^2\text{'th-i}^2\text{-s)}^2\text{/i}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gen., -phthi'seos (-ophth'i'sis). From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\phi\theta\iota\varsigma$, decay. Fr., *urophthisie*. See DIABETES.

UROPIITTIN, n. $\text{U}^2\text{r-o-pi}^2\text{'t-i}^2\text{n}$. A crystallizable decomposition product (perhaps $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$) of urochrome. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

UROPLASIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o}^2\text{'(o}^2\text{'-pla}^2\text{'n}^2\text{(pla}^2\text{'n-i}^2\text{-a}^2\text{'-s)}^2\text{/i}^2\text{-a}^2$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\pi\lambda\alpha\varsigma\eta$, a wandering. Ger., *Uroplanie, Harnaus-tretung*. 1. A condition in which the elements of urine are present in other parts than the urinary organs. In the pl., *Uroplanie* (Ger., *Uroplanien*), a genus of the family Chynoplaniæ of Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, including such forms of uræmia as are attended with urinary deposits in the skin producing various cutaneous diseases. [G.] 2. See PARURIA erraticæ.

UROPOIESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o}^2\text{'(o}^2\text{'-poi}^2\text{'(po}^2\text{'-i}^2\text{-e}^2\text{'(a}^2\text{'-s)}^2\text{/i}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gen., -es'eos (-is). From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\pi\omicron\iota\epsilon\iota\upsilon$, to make. Fr., *uropoïèse*. Ger., *Harnbereitung*. The secretion of urine. [K.]

UROPOIETIC, adj. $\text{U}^2\text{r-o-poi}^2\text{'e}^2\text{'t-i}^2\text{c}$. Ger., *harnabsondernd*. Pertaining to or concerned in the secretion of urine. [K.]

UROPSAMMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o}^2\text{'ps-a}^2\text{'m}^2\text{(a}^2\text{'m)-mu}^2\text{'s(mu}^2\text{'s)}$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{pov}$, urine, and $\psi\acute{\alpha}\mu\mu\omega\varsigma$, gravel. Urinary gravel. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

UROPYGIAL, adj. $\text{U}^2\text{r-o-pi}^2\text{'g-i}^2\text{-l}$. Pertaining to the uropygial. [L, 12.]

UROPYGIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{U}^2\text{r(ur)-o}^2\text{'(o}^2\text{'-pi}^2\text{'g}^2\text{(pu}^2\text{'g)-i}^2\text{(u}^2\text{'m)}^2\text{/a}^2\text{-m}$. From $\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\text{p}\acute{\alpha}$, the tail, and $\pi\upsilon\gamma\eta$, the rump. Fr., *croupion*. Ger., *Burzel, Schwanzgegend*. The rump or coccygeal region in a bird. [a, 48.]

UROROSEIN, n. $\text{U}^2\text{r-o-roz}^2\text{'e}^2\text{-i}^2\text{n}$. Fr., *uroroséine*. Ger., *Urorosein*. A rose-colored pigment, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_4\text{O}_8$, found in the urine of persons affected with diabetes, chlorosis, osteomalacia, nephritis, carcinoma, etc. Its solutions give a characteristic absorption line between the lines D and E of the spectrum. In its chemical relations

it behaves somewhat like the colors of the rosaniline series. [*Jour. f. prakt. Chem.*, N. F., xxvi, p. 333 (B); *"Arch. de méd. expér. et d'anat. path."*, Dec. 16, 1891, p. 808.]

URORHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-o^2r-raj(ras^2g)^2a^2$. From *o^2pov*, urine, and *ῥήγνυμαι*, to burst forth. Fr., *urorrhagie*. See DIABETES.

URORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-o^2r-re(ro^2a^2)-a^2$. From *o^2pov*, urine, and *ῥέω*, a flowing. Fr., *urorrhée*. Ger., *Harnfluss*, *Urorrhœe*. See ENURISIS and POLYURIA.—**U. mellita**. See DIABETES mellitus.

UROHORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-o^2r-ro^2r-re(ro^2a^2)-a^2$. From *o^2pov*, urine, *ῥόδος*, serum, and *ῥέω*, a flowing. Fr., *urorrhorrhée*. Albuminuria. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

UROUBIN, n. $U^2r-o-rub^2in$. Fr., *urorubine*. Ger., *U.* A coloring matter found in normal and pathological urines. It forms a dark cherry-red, brittle mass, whose ethereal solution gives an absorption band extending from the lines D to F of the spectrum. [*Plösz*, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," xiii, p. 85 (B).]

UROURUBROHEMATIN, n. $U^2r(ur)-o-rub^2in$. From *o^2pov*, urine, *ruber*, red, and *αἷμα*, blood. Of Baumstark, a brown urinary pigment obtained from a patient suffering with pemphigus leprosus. [a, 34.]

UROSACRAL, adj. $U^2r-o-sak^2r'l$. From *οὐρά*, the tail, and *sacrum* (q. v.). Pertaining to the tail and the sacrum (said of a bone formed by the fusion of the sacrum and some of the vertebrae anterior to it). [L, 12, 221.]

UROSCHEOLE (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-o^2sk(o^2sch^2)-e^2(o^2)-se(ka)^2le(la)^2$ in Eng., $u^2r-o^2sk(o^2)-o^2sel$. Ger., *coles*. From *οὐρος*, urine, *σχέω*, the scrotum, and *κύβη*, a tumor. Fr., *uroschécèle*. A urocele of the scrotum.

UROSCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-o^2sk(o^2sch^2)-e^2s-i^2s$. Gen., *-schés-eos* (*-osch'ésis*). From *οὐρος*, urine, and *σκέω*, retention. Fr., *uroschésie*. Suppression of urine. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

UROSCOPY, n. $U^2r-o^2sk(o^2p)^2$. Lat., *uroscopia* (from *οὐρος*, urine, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). Fr., *uroscopie*. Ger., *Uroskopie*, *Harnschau*, *Harnbeschauung*. Examination of the urine. [K.]

UROSEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-o^2s(-seps(saps))^2s$. Gen., *-seps(-ia)*. From *οὐρος*, urine, and *σepsis*, putrefaction. Septicæmia due to the putrefaction of urine extravasated within the tissues of the body. [a, 34.]

UROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-o^2s-i^2s$. Gen., *-os(-ia)*. From *οὐρος*, urine. Fr., *urose*. Ger., *Harnkrankheit*. Of Alibert, any disease of the urinary organs. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

UROSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. $U^2r(ur)-o^2s(-spa^2s)^2mu^2s$ (*mu^2s*). From *οὐρος*, urine, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. Spasm of the urinary tract. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

UROSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. $U^2r(ur)-o^2s(-spu^2rm)^2m$ (*spe^2rm*)-*u^2rm* (*u^2rm*). From *οὐρά*, the tail, and *σπέρμα*, seed. Fr., *urosperme*. Sheep's-beard; a genus of composite herbs, typical of a subdivision (*Urospermeæ*) of the *Lactucæ*. [a, 35.]—**U. picroides**. The *ἱερὰνιν μέγα* of Dioscorides, indigenous to Mediterranean regions; used in gastric complaints and externally as an antiphotic. [a, 35.]

UROSTEALITH, n. $U^2r-o^2ste^2a^2lith$. From *οὐρος*, urine, *στεῖν*, fat, and *λίθος*, stone. Fr., *urostéallithe*. A pseudo-calculus consisting of fatty matter combined with lime, forming a kind of soap. [E, 12.]

UROSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-o^2s(-ste^2n-o^2s)^2s$. Gen., *-os(-ia)*. From *οὐρος*, urine, and *στενωσις*, stenosis. See URETHROSTENOSIS.

UROSTIGMA (Lat.), n. n. $U^2r(ur)-o^2s(-stig^2ma^2)$. Gen., *-stigmato(-atis)*. A genus of the *Urticaceæ*, made by Bentham and Hooker a section of the genus *Ficus*. [a, 35.]—**U. elasticum**. See *Ficus elastica*.—**U. religiosum**. See *Ficus religiosa*.

UROSLUPHIC ACID, n. $U^2r-o-sul^2ph^2ik$. See THIOURIC ACID.

UROTHEOBROMINE, n. $U^2r-o-the-o-brom^2en$. See PARAXANTHINE.

UROTOXIC, adj. $U^2r-o-to^2x^2ik$. Fr., *urotoxique*. Pertaining to the toxicity of urine. [*"Sem. méd."*, Dec. 4, 1889, p. 449 (a, 18).]

UROUS ACID, n. Ur^2u^2s . See XANTHIN.

UROXANIC ACID, n. $U^2r-o^2x-a^2n^2ik$. Fr., *acide uroxanique*. Ger., *Uroxansäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_8H_8N_2O_6$, in prismatic crystals or spheroids, obtained by long exposure of uric acid dissolved in caustic potash to air free from carbon dioxide. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

UROXANTHIN, n. $U^2r-o-za^2nth^2in$. Fr., *uroxanthine*. Ger., *U.* See INDICAN.

UROXIN, n. $U^2r-o^2x^2in$. See ALLOXANTINE.

UROZEMIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r(ur)-o^2s(-zem^2zam)^2a^2$. From *οὐρος*, urine, and *ζῆμα*, loss. Fr., *urozémie*. See DIABETES.

URPETHITE (Fr.), n. $U^2r-pa^2tê$. See OZOKERITE.

URPFLANZE (Ger.), n. $Ur^2pfla^2nts^2a^2$. See PROTOPHYTE.

URRHODIN, n. U^2r-rod^2in . From *οὐρος*, urine, and *ῥόδινος*, made of roses. Of Thudichum, a decomposition product of the chemolysis by acids of a particular chromogen not yet isolated. [a, 34.]

URRHODENOGEN, n. $U^2r-rod-in^2o-gen^2n$. Of Thudichum, a substance not yet isolated, the decomposition of which by hydrochloric acid produces urrhodin. [a, 34.]

URRHODONIC ACID, n. $U^2r-rod-in^2o^2ik$. An acid obtained from urine, forming brown stellate or sheaf-like bundles of crystals, of a highly aromatic odor, very soluble in water and in ether. [a, 34.]

URSACHE (Ger.), n. $Ur^2za^2oh^2a^2$. See CAUSE.—**Gelegenheitsur**. See *Determining CAUSE*.—**Mitu^2**, *Mitwirkende*. U. See *Accessory CAUSE*.—**Nächste U.** See *Proximate CAUSE*.—**Nebenu^2**. See *Accessory CAUSE*.

URSCHLEIM (Ger.), n. Ur^2shlim . See PROTOPLASM.

URSONE, n. Ur^2son . Fr., u. Ger., *Urson*. A substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O$ (or $C_{10}H_{14}O_2$), obtained by Trommsdorff from the leaves of *Arbutus uva ursi* as silky, acicular crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

URSPRUNG (Ger.), n. Ur^2sprun^2 . See ORIGIN.

URSTOFF (Ger.), n. Ur^2sto^2f . See ELEMENT.—**U^2theilchen**. See ATOM.

URTÈRE (Fr.), n. $U^2rt^2e^2r$. An old form of *urétère* (q. v.).

URTIERCHEN (Ger.), **URTIERE** (Ger.), n's pl. $Ur^2terch^2e^2n$, *ter^2e^2*. See PROTOZO.

URTICA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2rt(ur)^2ik(ek)^2a^2$. From *urere*, to burn. Fr., *ortie* (1st def.). Ger., *Brennnessel* (1st def.), *Nessel* (1st def.).

1. Nettle; a genus of herbs with stinging hairs, giving name to a large order (the *Urticales* [Fr., *urticacées*; Ger., *Nesselgewächse*], *Urticeae*, *Urticæ* [Fr., *urticées*; Ger., *Urticeen*], *Urticinae*, or *Urticinae* [Fr., *urticinae*]) of apetalous dicotyledons. In an extended sense, the order includes the *Ulmæe*, *Celastræ*, *Caniabineæ*, *Moræe*, *Araliaceæ*, *Conocephalæ*, *Thelypodeæ*, and *Urticæe* proper. These last, the nettleworks, including *U. Laportea*, *Urera*, *Boehmeria*, etc., are remarkable for the caustic secretion of their glandular hairs. [a, 35.] 2. The eruption produced by the sting of a nettle; a pomphus; a wheal.—**Extractum urticæ**. Fr., *extrait d'ortie*. An extract obtained from the juice of *U. dioica*, which is clarified by heating and evaporated. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus urticæ**. Fr., *sirap d'ortie*. A syrup made by boiling together equal parts of clarified juice of *U. dioica* and sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

—**U. baccifera**. A West Indian species. The flowers and roots are used as an aperient, and the leaves as a resolvent. [a, 35.]—**U. dioica**. Fr., *ortie dioïque*, *grande ortie*, *ortuge*. Ger., *zweihäufige Nessel*, *grosse Brennnessel*. The common (stinging) nettle of Europe, Asia, and northern America. The root, herb, and achenes, radia, herba, et semen urticae (majoris, seu vulgaris, seu racemifera, seu dioica), were formerly official—the first, which contains a volatile oil, as a diuretic; the second as a diuretic, astringent, hæmostatic, anthelmintic, etc.; and the last as a mucilaginous emollient. The young shoots are eaten, boiled, as an antiscorbutic. The plant is applied to the skin in local paralysis, etc., as an irritant, the effect in such cases being due to the fact that it contains free formic acid in the hairs. [a, 35.]—**Urtice folia** (Gr. Ph.). The fresh leaves of *U. pilulifera*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**U. gigas**. See LAPORTEA *gigas*.—**U. iners**. See *LAMium album*.—**U. latifolia**. A laxative and diuretic species growing in South America. [a, 35.]

—**U. major**. See *U. dioica*.—**U. membranacea**. A species found in southern Europe and northern Africa, considered an aphrodisiac. In Egypt the herb and seed are used as an emmenagogue and pectoral. [a, 35.]—**U. mexicana**. The *yesgos del país* of the Mex. Ph. The root is used as a diaphoretic and as a substitute for *Sambucus ebulus*. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]—**U. minor**. See *U. urens*.—**U. mortua**. See *LAMium album*.—**U. nivea**. Fr., *ortie blanche*. The Chinese cotton-nettle. [a, 35.] See *BOEMERIA nivea*.—**U. pilulifera**. Roman nettle, growing in southern Europe and in Asia. The mucilaginous fruits, *semen urticae romanae* (seu hispanicae, seu piluliferæ), were formerly used as a pectoral and are now employed in Greece as a galactagogue. The root is considered astringent, diuretic, and pectoral. [a, 35.]—**U. Rumphii**. A native of the Moluccas, where it is cultivated and much used as a scourge in local tortures, stiffness of joints, paralysis, etc. [a, 35.]—**U. stimula**. See *LACONIA stimula*.—**U. urens**. Fr., *ortie brûlante* (ou *grièche*, ou *folle*, *petite ortie*. Ger., *kleine Nessel* (oder *Brennnessel*). The small (British) nettle, or dwarf-nettle, of Europe, middle and northern Asia, and North America. The herb and fruits (achenes), *herba et semen urticae* (*minoris*, seu *urentis*), were formerly used like those of *U. dioica*. The plant has been recommended in metrorrhagia. [a, 35.]—**U. urentissima**. Fr., *feuille du diable*. The *daoum setan* of Java, devil's-leaf of Timor; a very poisonous species, said to be used like *Laportea stimula*. [a, 35.]—**U. vulgaris**. See *U. dioica*.

URTICAL, adj. U^2rt-ik^2l . Lat., *urticalis*. Belonging to the *Urticales*, which are Lindley's u. alliance (Lat., *nicus urticalis*) of diclinous exogens, including the *Urticaceæ*, *Moraceæ*, *Artocarpaceæ*, etc. [a, 35.]

URTICARIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2rt(ur)^2ik(ek)^2a^2a^2$. From *urtica*, a nettle. Fr., *urticaire*, *fièvre urticaire*, *grippe urticaire*, *Nesselsucht*, *Nesselsieber*, *Nesselsucht*, *Forcesucht*, *Wickelsucht*. Hives, nettle-rash; an acute or chronic disease of the skin characterized by an eruption of red, elevated, rounded efflorescences of irregular shape and size, which at a certain stage of their development appear blanched in the centre and erythematous at the periphery, being then commonly known as *wheals*. The eruption is attended with intense itching. It is usually transitory, though sometimes disposed to recur. The *Urticaria* of Plenck correspond to u. febrilis. 2. Of Bazin and Auspitz, u. acuta, the chronic form being termed by them *cnidosis*. [G, 4, 26.]—**Giant u.** Fr., *urticaire massive*. Of Milton, u. characterized by large oedematous swellings of the skin or of the mucous membrane of the tongue, throat, urethra, etc., which are rarely accompanied by change of color or itching and are considered as *Elinib. Med. Jour.*, vol. 53 (G). Cf. *U. oedematosa*.—**Internus**. U. affecting the mucous membranes in the interior of the body. It is sometimes observed on the tongue, pharynx, or larynx, and inasmuch as attacks are sometimes associated with nausea and vomiting or with spasmodic dyspnoea, it is inferred that the stomach and air passages may also be subject to the lesions of the disease, and perhaps the mucous membranes of other regions. (G.)—**ab ingestis**. U. provoked by the ingestion of certain articles of food.

[G.]—**U. acuta**. Ger. *Nesselfieber*. U. that runs an acute course and is usually attended with fever. [G.]—**U. alba**. U. of the ordinary type, with wheals that show a white surface in the centre with redness at the periphery. [G.]—**U. annularis**. U. in which the eruption takes the form of rings. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**U. bullosa**. U. attended with a production of bullae. [G.]—**U. chronica**. Ger. *chronische Nesselsucht*. U. characterized by long continuance, or (more commonly) by a long-persisting tendency to relapsing attacks. [G.]—**U. conferta**. U. characterized by efflorescences closely clustered together. [G.]—**U. dermatographica**. See *U. factitia*.—**U. endemicia**. A form of u. coinciding with (perhaps due to) the presence of *Bombyx processionea*, and consisting in a cutaneous eruption, forming partly pustules, partly wheals, and spreading over the entire body. It is accompanied with violent itching. [Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol., 1891, 125, 2, p. 220 (a, 50).]—**U. ephemera**. Acute u. of short duration. [G.]—**U. evanida**. Ger. *wandelbare Nesselsucht*. U. of very brief duration, or that comes and goes. [G, 10.]—**U. factitia**. Chronic u. in which by artificially irritating the skin the eruption may be produced at will. [G.]—**U. febrilis**. See *U. acuta*.—**U. figurata**. U. characterized by efflorescences grouped in determinate figures. [G.]—**U. fugax**. See *U. evanida*.—**U. gigans**. See *U. tuberosa*.—**U. gyrata**. U. the efflorescences of which form gyrate figures or lines. [G.]—**U. hamorrhagica**. See *PURPURA urticans*.—**U. medicamentosa**. U. provoked by the administration of drugs. [G.]—**U. miliaris**. U. attended with an eruption of miliary vesicles. [G.]—**U. neuritica**. U. due to a lesion of the nerve or nerves supplying the affected part. [G, 4.]—**U. nodosa**. See *U. tuberosa*.—**U. oedematosa**. A form of u. characterized by the sudden appearance of oedematous swellings upon different parts of the body, usually, though not always, accompanied by urticarial wheals and itching, and after a short time suddenly disappearing. [G, 51.]—**U. papulosa**. A form of u., observed especially in children, in which, instead of distinct wheals, smallish red papules are formed which itch violently and frequently appear excoriated from scratching. The eruption is usually more persistent than the ordinary form of u. [G, 3.]—**U. perstans**. Ger. *beharrende Nesselsucht*. U. in which the efflorescences persist throughout the attack. [G.]—**U. pigmentosa**. A form of chronic u., in young children, in which the efflorescences persist for a long time and are accompanied with a brownish-yellow pigmentation. [G.]—**U. porcellanea**. See *U. alba*.—**U. recidiva**. **U. recurrens**. U. characterized by a disposition to recur, as in u. chronica. [G.]—**U. rubra**. U. with red efflorescences. [G.]—**U. subcutanea**. Ger. *schlechte Nesselsucht*. Of Willan, a form of chronic or relapsing u. associated with itching or tingling of the skin, with an occasional eruption of wheals. [G, 1.]—**U. tuberosa**. Ger. *Nesselfriesel*, *harde Nesselsucht*. A form of u. marked by rapid increase of some of the wheals to a large size, forming hard tuberosities which seem to extend deeply and occasion deep-seated pains. [G, 12.]—**U. vaccinica**. U. induced by vaccination. [G, 27.]—**U. vesiculosa**. U. attended with vesicles. [G.]

URTICARIAL, adj. $Urt\text{-}i\text{-}k\text{-}ar\text{-}i\text{-}2\text{-}l$. Lat., *urticatus*. Fr., *orté*. Pertaining to or resembling urticaria. [G.]

URTICATING, adj. $Urt\text{-}i\text{-}k\text{-}at\text{-}i\text{-}2\text{-}n\text{-}2$. Fr., *urticant*. Stinging like a nettle. [a, 27.]

URTICATIO (Lat.), n. f. $Urt\text{-}i\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}t\text{-}i\text{-}k\text{-}ek\text{-}a\text{-}a\text{-}3\text{-}i\text{-}sh\text{-}i\text{-}2\text{-}i\text{-}o$. Gen., *-on\text{-}is*. See *URTICATION* and *URTICARIA chronica*.

URTICATION, n. $Urt\text{-}i\text{-}k\text{-}a\text{-}shu\text{-}n$. Lat., *urticatio* (from *urtica*, a nettle). Fr., u. A method of producing substitutive irritation by beating the skin with nettles. [G.]

URUCU, n. See *ANNOTTO*.

URUCURI, n. In Brazil, the *Attalea excelsa*. [a, 35.]

URUSHIC ACID, n. $U\text{-}r\text{-}ush\text{-}i\text{-}2\text{-}k$. From Jap., *urushi*, lacquer. A monobasic acid discovered in Japanese lacquer. [Nature, June 25, 1885, p. 150 (B).]

URWINDUNG (Ger.), n. $Urt\text{-}v\text{-}i\text{-}nd\text{-}un\text{-}2$. 1. A primitive convolution of the brain. 2. Of Huschke, one of the frontal convolutions. [I, 6 (K).]

URWIRBEL (Ger.), n. $Urt\text{-}v\text{-}ir\text{-}b\text{-}el$. A protovertebral somite. —*Eigentliches U.* [Kölliker]. All that portion of the protovertebral structure of the embryo which remains after the separation of the muscular plate; the *Wirbelkernmasse* of Remak. [A, 8.]

URZUGUNG (Ger.), n. $Urt\text{-}soig\text{-}un\text{-}2$. See *Spontaneous GENERATION*.

USAGRO, n. An Arabian term apparently applied to psoriasis. [Ray.]

USNEA (Lat.), n. f. $U\text{-}s\text{-}ne\text{-}a\text{-}3\text{-}i\text{-}ne\text{-}2\text{-}a\text{-}2$. Fr., *usnée*. Ger., *Bartflechte*. A genus of fruticose lichens. The *Usneaceae* (*Usnaceae*, *Usneae*, *Usneaceae*, or *Usneidae*), including *Cetraria*, *U. Evernia*, etc., are a division of the *Tricatæ*. [a, 35.]—*U. barbata*. Fr., *usnée barbuée*, *barbe de capucin*. Ger., *gemeine Bartflechte*, *Haarnosse*. Necklace moss, tree hair; a species found on the bark of trees (sometimes on Loxa-bark). This and similar species, known as *Musculus arboreus*, *Musculus quercinus*, *Musculus arboreus albus*, and *Musculus albus quernus*, are bitter and astringent, and were formerly used in indigestion, dysentery, ischorrhæges, etc. [a, 35.]—*U. crani humani*. The *Parmelia omphalodes*, *Parmelia saxatilis*, and other lichens found on human bones and skulls exposed to the elements. [a, 35.]—*U. jubata*. Tree-hair lichen, formerly official as *Musculus arboreus nigricans*. [a, 35.]

USNEIN, **USNIC ACID**, **USNIN**, n's. $U\text{-}s\text{-}ne\text{-}i\text{-}2\text{-}n\text{-}i\text{-}2\text{-}k$, $n\text{-}i\text{-}2\text{-}n$. Fr., *acide usnique*, *usnine*, *usnine*. Ger., *Usninsäure*. A crystallizable acid, $C_5H_8O_7$, obtained from *Parmelia prunastri* and other lichens. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

USNNIC ACID, n. $U\text{-}s\text{-}n\text{-}i\text{-}2\text{-}n\text{-}i\text{-}2\text{-}k$. Fr., *acide usannique*. An acid, $C_5H_8O_7$, obtained from various lichens, occurring as sulphur-yellow prismatic crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

USSAT (Fr.), n. $U\text{-}s\text{-}a\text{-}2$. A place in the department of the Ariège, France, where there are hot springs. [L, 41, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

USTILAGO (Lat.), n. f. $U\text{-}st\text{-}i\text{-}l\text{-}ag\text{-}a\text{-}2\text{-}g\text{-}o$. Gen., *-ag\text{-}inis*. Fr., *charbon* (1st def.). Ger., *Flugbrand* (1st def.). 1. The typical genus of the *Ustilaginaceae*, or *Ustilaginæ* (Fr., *ustilaginées*; Ger., *Ustilagineen*, *Brandpilze*), or *Ustilaginei* (Fr., *ustilaginés*), which are the smut, *Frug.*, a division of the *Hymenomycetes* or of the *Zygomycetes*, parasitic on flowering plants. The mycelium penetrates through the intercellular spaces of the host-plant and destroys it. [a, 35.] 2. Of the U. S. Ph. see *U. maidis*.—**U. caries**, **U. foetida**. See *TILLETIA caries*.—**U. maidis**, **U. maydis**. Corn- (or maize-) smut; a species which occurs on the stem, grains, and tassels of *Zea mays* in smooth, irregular, roundish-lobed masses, inclosing innumerable blackish-brown nodular spores of disagreeable smell and taste. It is the u. of the U. S. Ph. (see *ENROT* of maize). [a, 35.]—**U. segetum**. Smut, brawn, brancora; a species affecting wheat, barley, oats, Indian corn, and other grasses. Its spores are absorbed into the tissues of the grass, and are carried up till they reach the grain in the ear, which becomes a sooty mass. It differs from *U. foetida* in having no odor. [a, 35.]

USTION, n. $U\text{-}st\text{-}i\text{-}u\text{-}3\text{-}n$. Gr., *καυσθ*. Lat., *ustio* (from *urere*, to burn). Fr., u. Ger., u. 1. A burn. 2. Cauterization. [E.]

USTULATION, n. $U\text{-}st\text{-}i\text{-}u\text{-}l\text{-}a\text{-}shu\text{-}n$. Lat., *ustulatio* (from *ustulare*, to scorch). Fr., u. In ancient pharmacy, the roasting of a moist substance before powdering it. [L, 41, 56 (a, 14).]

USTUS (Lat.), adj. $U\text{-}st\text{-}i\text{-}u\text{-}st\text{-}i\text{-}u\text{-}3\text{-}n$. From *urere*, to burn. Burnt, calcined. [E.]

USUR (Ger.), n. $U\text{-}zur\text{-}f$. Fr., *usure*. An abrasion.

USURE (Fr.), n. $U\text{-}3\text{-}zur\text{-}f$. See *USUR*.—**U. des dents**. See *ODONTOPOTRIE*.—**U. de l'utérus**. Ger., *Durchreibung des Uterus*. Slow perforation of the uterus by attrition during labor, as opposed to rupture properly so called.

UTER (Lat.), n. m. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}i\text{-}u\text{-}t\text{-}i\text{-}u\text{-}3\text{-}n$. Gen., *ut\text{-}ri*. See *UTERUS*.

UTERALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}i\text{-}u\text{-}t\text{-}i\text{-}u\text{-}3\text{-}n$ [a] [a] [g] [i] [a] [2] [a] [2]. From *uterus* (q. v.), and *algos*, pain. Fr., *utérâlgie*. See *HYSTERALGIA*.

UTÉRANGIOLEUCITE (Piory) (Fr.), n. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}a\text{-}n\text{-}g\text{-}i\text{-}o\text{-}l\text{-}e\text{-}u\text{-}c\text{-}i\text{-}t\text{-}e$. Inflammation of the lymphatics of the uterus. [a, 14.]

UTÉRÉMPHRAXIE (Fr.), n. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}a\text{-}n\text{-}g\text{-}i\text{-}o\text{-}l\text{-}e\text{-}u\text{-}c\text{-}i\text{-}t\text{-}e$. Obstruction of the uterus. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

UTERINE, adj. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}i\text{-}u\text{-}t\text{-}i\text{-}u\text{-}3\text{-}n$. Lat., *uterinus*. Fr., *utérin*. Ger., *uterinal*. Pertaining to associated with, or affecting the uterus.

UTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}i\text{-}u\text{-}t\text{-}i\text{-}u\text{-}3\text{-}n$ [e] [t] [i] [2] [s]. Gen., *-it\text{-}idos* (-idis). Fr., *utérite*. See *METRITIS*.

UTÉROCEPS (Fr.), n. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}o\text{-}c\text{-}e\text{-}p\text{-}s$. An instrument for grasping the cervix uteri. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

UTÉRO-ABDOMINAL, adj. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}o\text{-}c\text{-}a\text{-}b\text{-}d\text{-}o\text{-}m\text{-}i\text{-}2\text{-}n\text{-}l$. Pertaining to the uterus and the abdomen. [a, 48.]

UTÉRO-EPICHORIAL (Fr.), n. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}o\text{-}a\text{-}p\text{-}e\text{-}c\text{-}h\text{-}o\text{-}r\text{-}e\text{-}a\text{-}2\text{-}l$. See *DECIDUA serotina*.

UTEROFIXATION, n. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}o\text{-}f\text{-}i\text{-}x\text{-}a\text{-}2\text{-}n$ [a] [shu] [2] [n]. From *uterus* (q. v.), and *fixare*, to fix. See *HYSTEROPEXIA*.

UTERO-GESTATION, n. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}o\text{-}g\text{-}e\text{-}s\text{-}t\text{-}a\text{-}2\text{-}n$ [a] [shu] [2] [n]. See *GESTATION* (2d def.).

UTÉRO-INGUINORRHAPHIE (Fr.), n. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}o\text{-}i\text{-}n\text{-}g\text{-}u\text{-}i\text{-}n\text{-}o\text{-}r\text{-}h\text{-}a\text{-}p\text{-}h\text{-}i\text{-}e$. See *ADVANCEMENT of the round ligaments*.

UTÉRO-LUMBAR, adj. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}o\text{-}l\text{-}u\text{-}m\text{-}b\text{-}a\text{-}2\text{-}n$. Fr., *utéro-lombaire*. Pertaining to or connecting the uterus and the lumbar region. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

UTEROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}o\text{-}m\text{-}a\text{-}n\text{-}i\text{-}a$ [ma] [n] [i] [2] [a] [2]. From *uterus* (q. v.), and *mania*, madness. Fr., *utéromanie*. An old term for nymphomania. [A, 42.]

UTÉRO-OVARIAN, adj. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}o\text{-}o\text{-}v\text{-}a\text{-}r\text{-}i\text{-}a\text{-}2\text{-}n$. Fr., *utéro-ovarien*, *utéro-ovarique*. Pertaining to the uterus and the ovary.

UTÉRO-PARIETAL, adj. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}o\text{-}p\text{-}a\text{-}r\text{-}i\text{-}e\text{-}t\text{-}a\text{-}2\text{-}l$. Pertaining to the uterus and the abdominal wall.

UTÉRO-PLACENTAL, adj. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}o\text{-}p\text{-}l\text{-}a\text{-}c\text{-}e\text{-}n\text{-}t\text{-}a\text{-}2\text{-}l$. Fr., *utéro-placentaire*. Ger., *uteroplacentar*. Pertaining to the uterus and the placenta. [a, 48.]

UTERORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}o\text{-}r\text{-}h\text{-}a\text{-}g\text{-}i\text{-}a$ [ra] [g] [i] [2] [a] [2]. From *uterus* (q. v.), and *ῥήγνωσθαι*, to burst forth. See *METORRHAGIA*.

UTERORRHAPHY, n. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}o\text{-}r\text{-}h\text{-}a\text{-}f\text{-}i\text{-}a$. From *uterus*, the uterus, and *ῥαφῆ*, a seam. See *HYSTEROORRHAPHY*.

UTÉRORRHÉE (Fr.), n. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}o\text{-}r\text{-}h\text{-}e\text{-}e$. See *METORRHÆA*.

UTÉRO-SACRAL, adj. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}o\text{-}s\text{-}a\text{-}c\text{-}r\text{-}a\text{-}2\text{-}n$. Fr., *utéro-sacré*. Pertaining to the uterus and the sacrum. [a, 48.]

UTÉROSCOPIE (Fr.), n. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}o\text{-}s\text{-}k\text{-}o\text{-}p\text{-}i\text{-}e$. See *METROSCOPY*.

UTÉROSTOMELCIE (Piory) (Fr.), **UTÉROSTOMELCOSIE** (Piory) (Fr.), n's. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}o\text{-}s\text{-}t\text{-}o\text{-}m\text{-}e\text{-}l\text{-}c\text{-}i\text{-}e$, $-e\text{-}l\text{-}c\text{-}o\text{-}z\text{-}e$. Ulceration of the cervix uteri. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

UTEROTOME, n. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}o\text{-}t\text{-}o\text{-}m\text{-}e$. Fr., *utérótome*. See *HYSTÉROTOME*.

UTEROTOMY, n. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}o\text{-}t\text{-}o\text{-}m\text{-}i\text{-}2$. Lat., *uterotomia* (from *uterus* [q. v.], and *τομή*, a cutting). Fr., *utératomie*. See *HYSTÉROTOMY*.

UTEROTRACTOR, n. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}o\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}a\text{-}k\text{-}t\text{-}o\text{-}r$. From *uterus* (q. v.) and *trahere*, to drag. An instrument employed by A. C. Bernays for making traction on the cervix uteri, differing from Noeggerath's tenaculum-forceps chiefly in having several teeth on each blade. [Weekly Med. Rev., Apr. 12, 1884, p. 288.]

UTÉRO-VAGINAL, adj. $U\text{-}t\text{-}r\text{-}o\text{-}v\text{-}a\text{-}g\text{-}i\text{-}n\text{-}a\text{-}2\text{-}l$. Pertaining to the uterus and the vagina.

UTERO-VENTRAL, adj. $U^2v^2e^2r-o-v^2n^2t^2r^1$. Pertaining to the uterus and the abdominal cavity.

UTERRHÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. $U^2e^2r-r^1a-me$. See METRORRHEAGIA.

UTERUS (Lat.), n. m. $U^2(ut)^2e^2r-u^2s(ut)^2$. Gr., *ὑτέρα*. Fr., *utérus*, *matrice*. Ger., *U. Gebärmutter*, *Gebärmutter*, *Fruchthalter*, *Mutterbag* (3d def.). 1. The organ of gestation; made up chiefly of muscular fibres and having a cavity lined with mucous membrane continuous with that of the vagina. It is covered before and behind with peritoneum. In the human subject it is situated in the pelvis. In the non-gravid state it has the shape of a pear flattened from before backward. It is suspended in the pelvis by the broad ligaments. Its cavity is $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in depth. It is divided into a body and a neck; the latter projects backward and somewhat downward into the vagina. 2. In mycology, the *velum universale*. [a. 35.]—**Arched u.** Lat., *u. arcuatus*. That form of u. in which the longitudinal median furrow marking the union of the primitive halves of the organ is more than ordinarily pronounced at the fundus, from the fusion of the horns being somewhat defective. [A. 24.]—**Bilobed u.** See *U. bicornis*.—**Divided u.** See *U. septus*.—**Double u.** Ger., *doppelte Gebärmutter*. That malformation of the u. in which the two horns are developed, but have not become fused into one organ. See also *U. bicornis* and *U. septus*.—**Ductile u.** Syn.: *squatty u.* [Taylor]. Of I. E. Taylor (who repudiates "balloon u."), a condition of the u. in which its walls are lax and yielding, so that they collapse horizontally and may be carried up before a sound introduced into the cavity of the organ. [a. 34.]—**Duplex u.** See *Double u.*—**Fusiform u.** Lat., *u. fusiformis*. Ger., *spindel-förmiger U.* That form of the u. in which, during advanced pregnancy, its vertical diameter is the greatest. Schröder and Stratz (A. 388).—**Gravid u.** A u. containing a fecundated ovum.—**Imparous u.** Of Barnes, a u. that has never contained a product of conception. [a. 34.]—**Impregnated u.** See *Gravid u.*—**Incurdiform u.** An anvil-shaped u. [a. 34.]—**Infantile u.** Lat., *infantilis*. Fr., *utérus fœtal* (on embryonnaire). That abnormality of the u. in which it is normally formed, but has been arrested in its development. [Lefort (A. 15).]—**Intestiform u.** A u. having an elongated cervix and a thin body resembling a section of intestine. [a. 34.]—**Inverted u.** The u. in a state of inversion (q. v.).—**Irritable u.** See Hysterical (3d def.).—**Male u.** See *U. masculinus*.—**Membranous u.** Of Walter, a u. in which the walls are attenuated by distention and atrophy caused by fibroid tumors. [a. 34.]—**Pregnant u.** See *Gravid u.*—**Retort-shaped u.** Ger., *Retortengestalt der Gebärmutter*. A flexed u. that has an elongated cervix, giving the organ the appearance of a retort. [a. 34.]—**Saccated u.** A u. in the condition of hour-glass contraction. [A. 75.]—**Squatty u.** [Taylor]. See *Ductile u.*—**Twin u.** See *Double u.*—**U. acollis. See *U. parvicollis*.—**U. anhang** (Ger.). See *Uterine appendage*.—**U. arcuatus**. See *Arched u.*—**U. biangularis**. See *Incurdiform u.*—**U. bicornis**. That malformation of the u. in which the two rudimentary lateral halves, or horns, remain more or less separate, instead of coalescing through their whole length. See also *U. bicornis duplex* and *U. bicornis semiduplex*.—**U. bicornis duplex**. Ger., *gänzliche Verdoppelung der Gebärmutter*. That variety of double u. in which the duplicate formation affects the whole organ. [a. 34.]—**U. bicornis simplex**, *U. bicornis semiduplex* (see *infra simplex*). *U. bicornis uncollis*. Ger., *theilweise Verdoppelung der Gebärmutter*. A duplex u. in which the body alone is double and the cervix is single. [a. 34.]—**U. bicorpor**. A u. consisting of two bodies.—**U. bifid**. See *U. bicornis*.—**U. bifundalis uncollis**. See *U. bicornis uncollis*.—**U. biclucaris. *U. bipartitus*. See *U. septus*.—**U. bruch** (Ger.). Rupture of the u.—**U. cordiformis. Fr., *utérus échanuré*. That form of defective development of the u. in which the fundus remains depressed, so that the organ has somewhat the shape of the heart of a playing-card. [A. 22.]—**U. deficiens**. Absence of the uterus.—**U. didelphis**, *U. didelphis*. See *Double u.*—**U. diductus**. That variety of double u. in which there are complete independence and divergence of the two halves. [Lefort (A. 15).]—**U. duplex**. See *Double u.*—**U. duplex separatus**. A double u. in which there is no connection between the two halves of the organ; associated with double vagina. [Spiegelberg (a. 34).]—**U. flexus**. A u. with an abnormal flexion. [Lefort (A. 15).]—**U. foetalis**. See *Infantile u.*—**U. globularis. A u. subseptus with complete fusion of the two lateral halves externally. [Lefort (A. 15).]—**U. hals** (Ger.). See *Cervix uteri*.—**U. imperforatus**. 1. An imperforate u. 2. A u. that has no cavity at all. [Lefort (A. 15).]—**U. masculinus**. The prostatic vesicle of the male, with its occasional vestigial accompaniments. [A. 5.]—**U. muscularis**. A u. in which there is an interstitial myoma. [a. 34.]—**U. naant** (Ger.). See Hysteroepithymia.—**U. parvicolis**. See *U. acollis*.—**U. scollis. That variety of double u. in which its body is normal, but its neck atrophied or lacking. [Lefort (A. 15).]—**U. peristaltic** (Ger.). Peristaltic contraction of the u. [A. 32.]—**U. redresseur** (Ger.). See *Intra-uterine pessary*.—**U. retroflexus**. See *RETROFLEXION of the uterus*.—**U. retroversus**. A retroverted u.—**U. ruptur** (Ger.). Rupture of the uterus.—**U. septus** (*bicollis*). Fr., *utérus biclucaris*. That form of defective development of the u. in which the two Müllerian ducts have united, the partition between them remains wholly or in part. [A. 22.] See also *U. septus duplex* and *U. subseptus*.—**U. septus duplex**. That variety of u. biclucaris in which there is a division from the fundus to the external os, forming two equal halves. [Spiegelberg (a. 34).]—**U. semipartitus**. Fr., *utérus en partie doctonné* or *partiellement doctonné*. [Lefort (A. 15).]—**U. subseptus**. That variety of u. septus in which the dividing wall between the two lateral canals has partly disappeared, leaving the vagina and the cervix single, while the cavity of the body of the u. is double.—**U. unicornis**. Ger., *einhornige Gebärmutter*. A one-horned u.; that malformation of the u. in which only one of the two original lateral halves is fully developed, the other being rudimentary or wanting.—**U. unilucaris**. A u. of the former kind, in which the cavity of the organ is normally formed, the du-**********

plicity appearing only at the fundus on the outside. [Lefort (A. 15).]—**U. velatus**. See *U. subseptus*.—**U. virilis**. See *U. masculinus*.—**Ventral u.** A term sometimes applied to the fetal sac in cases of abdominal pregnancy. [A. 65.]

UTERUS (Fr.), n. See **UTERUS**.—**U. échanuré**. See **UTERUS cordiformis**.—**U. pubescent**. Of Puech, an imperfectly developed uterus. [a. 34.]

UTRICLE, n. $U^2r^1r^2k^1$. Lat., *utriculus* (dim. of *uter*, a leathern bag). Fr., *utricule*. Ger., *Schlauch* (1st def.), *Hautfrucht* (3d def.), *Schlauchfrucht* (3d def.). Syn.: *sinus communis* (2d def.). 1. A little pouch or bag, especially a membranous, closed, saclike part or organ. [a. 35.] 2. The larger of the two vesicles into which the otic vesicle of the embryo is divided by a constriction which at last shuts it off from the sacculle. [A. 5.] 3. A fruit in which the pericarp is like a bladder around the seed; of Gärtner, a cystidium (2d def.). [a. 35.]—**Primordial u.** 1. The membrane of a cartilage cell directly in contact with the cell. 2. A thin layer of protoplasm lining described by Hensen as the membrane of the red blood-corpuscles of the *Amphibia*, connected by delicate fibrils with a similar protoplasmic layer surrounding the nucleus. [J. 22, 35.] 3. A layer of protoplasm first deposited upon the inner surface of the wall of a cell. [a. 35.]—**U. of the prostatic portion of the urethra**. See **UTERUS masculinus**.—**U. of the vestibule**. The vestibular cavity which connects with the semicircular canals. It is imbedded in the recessus ellipticus, and communicates with the semicircular canals by five foramina. It is attached to the wall of the bony vestibule by loose connective tissue. It is surrounded by perilymph and contains endolymph. It consists of a fibrillar substantia propria bounded externally by vascular connective tissue and internally by angular pavement epithelium. [F. 32.]

UTRICULAR, adj. $U^2r^1r^2k^1u^2l^1a^2r$. Lat., *utricularis*. Fr., *utriculaire*. Ger., *schlauchartig*, *schlauchicht*, *schlauchricht*. Pertaining to a utricle; bladderlike in appearance; consisting of a utricle or bearing many utricles. [a. 35.]

UTRICULARIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2r^1(ut)^2r^2k^1u^2l^1a^2r(u^2l^1a^2r)$. Fr., *utriculaire*, *utriculaire*. Ger., *Wasserschlauch*, *Bladderwort*, hooded (water-) milfoil; a genus of the *Lentibulariaceae*. The *Utriculariaceae*, *Utriculariæ*, *Utriculariæ*, or *Utriculariæ* are the *Lentibulariæ*. [a. 35.]—**U. reticulata**. A Malabar species, used in flatulence. [a. 35.]—**U. vulgaris**. Fr., *millefeuille des marais*. Ger., *gemeiner Wasserschlauch*, *Wassergarbe*, *Laichkräut*. Common bladderwort, formerly official as *herba lentibularis*, and used in dysuria and externally as a vulnerary. [a. 35.]

UTRICULUS (Lat.), n. m. $U^2r^1(ut)^2r^2k^1u^2l^1a^2r(u^2l^1a^2r)$. See **UTRICLE**.—**U. lacrimalis**, *U. lacrimarum*. See *Lacrymal sac*.—**U. lacteus**. See *RECEPTACULUM chyli*.—**U. prostaticus**. See **UTERUS masculinus**.

UTRIFORM, n. $U^2r^1r^2k^1o^2r^1m$. Lat., *utriformis* (from *uter*, a bag, and *forma*, form). Fr., *utriforme*. Ger., *schlauchförmig*. Having the form of a bladder or udder. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

UTUR, n. See **ATTAR**.

UVA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2v(u)^2va^2(wa^2)$. Fr., *baie* (1st def.), *raisins secs* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.). Ger., *Beere*, *Traube* (1st def.). Sp., *vid* (*el fruto maduro y pasa* [Sp. Ph.]) (3d def.). Syn.: *fructus vitis minuts* (Swed. Ph.) (3d def.), *passule majores* (Gr. Ph.) (see *minor*) (3d def.), *uva* (1st def.), *passule majores* (Gr. Ph.) (see *minor*) (3d def.). 1. The fruit of the vine. 2. The grape. 3. In the pl., *uva*, of the Br. Ph. raisins, the dried fruit of *Vitis vinifera* (var. *aprena* [Swed. Ph.]). The Br. Ph. admits only large (Malaga) raisins; the Swed. Ph. and Belg. Ph. admit only small (Corinthian) raisins (black currants); the Fr. Cod., Gr. Ph., and apparently Sp. Ph., admit both kinds. [B. 36 (a. 38).]—**Uve corinthiæ**. See *Corinthian raisins*.—**U. crispa**. The fruit of *Vitis rotundifolia*. [a. 35.]—**U. inversa**, *U. lupina*. Old names for the *Paris quadrifolia*. [a. 35.]—**Uve malacenses**. See *Malaga raisins*.—**U. marina. The *Ephedra distachya*; in the pl., *uva marina*, the spawn of *Septa officinalis*. [a. 35.]—**Uve passe**. See *RAISINS*.—**Uve passe majores**. Ordinary raisins. [a. 35.]—**Uve passe minores**. See *Corinthian raisins*.—**U. ursi**. See the major list.—**U. versa**, *U. vulpina*. See *Paris quadrifolia*.**

UVARIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2v(u)^2va^2(wa^2)r^2a^2$. From *uva*, a grape. Fr., *canong*. Ger., *Traubenbaum*. A genus of the *Urticæ*, which are a tribe of the *Anonaceæ*. [a. 35.]—**U. argentea**. A species found in the Moluccas. The bark is used as a carminative, etc. [a. 35.]—**U. latifolia**, *U. ligularis*. Species found in the Moluccas. From the fragrant spicy seed salves are prepared. [a. 35.]—**U. narum**. Ger., *kletterndes Traubenbaum*. An East Indian shrub, the *narumpan* of Malabar. The roots and a gummy oil obtained from them are used in fevers, dysentery, etc. and externally in rheumatism and gout. [a. 35.]—**U. odorata**. A tree growing throughout southern India. The flowers yield cananga oil. A stimulating salve, used as a febrifuge, is prepared from the flowers. The bitter root-bark and seed are used as a stomachic. [a. 35.]

UVATIO (Lat.), n. f. $U^2v(u)^2va^2(wa^2)sh^2i^2t^2i^2o$. Gen., *-onis*. From *uva*, a grape. An old term for a corneal staphyloma and for a keratocele. [F.]

UVA URSI (Lat.), n. $U^2v(u)^2va^2(wa^2)u^2rs(u^2rs)^2f(i)e$. 1. Of Tournefort, the genus *Arctostaphylos*. 2. The *Arctostaphylos u. u.* 3. Of the ph's, the leaves of *Arctostaphylos u. u.* [a. 35.]—**Decoctum uve u.** Fr., *decoction de busserole*. A decoction made by boiling 1 oz. of the leaves of *Arctostaphylos u. u.* with 1 pint of water and reducing to 1 pint. [B. 119.]—**Extractum uve u.** Fr., *extrait de busserole*. Of some of the older formulæ, an aqueous extract of the leaves of *Arctostaphylos u. u.* [B. 119.]—**Extractum uve u. fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening 10 grammes of u. u. in No. 30 powder with 35 of a mixture of 10 parts of glycerin and 90 of water, and, after exhausting in a percolator with the rest of the menstruum and then

with more alcohol, and bringing up to 100 c. c. [Fr. 95 (a, 38).]—*Folia uva u.* See *U. u.* (3d def.).—*Infusum uva u.* Fr., *tisane d'u. u.* A preparation made by infusing *u. u.* (3d def.) in twenty times as much boiling water for an hour [Fr. Ph.] (in one hundred times as much for half an hour [Fr. Cod.]), and straining, [a, 38].

UVEA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2(u)ve^2(we^2)a^2$. From *uva*, a grape. Fr., *uvée*. Ger., *Traubenhaut*, *U.* The pigmented or middle coat of the eye, including the iris, ciliary body, and choroid; usually confined to the choroid. [F.]

UVEAL, adj. $U^2v^2e^2a^2$. Fr., *uvéale*. Ger., *u.* Pertaining to or constituted the uvea. [F.]

UVEITIS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2(u)ve^2(we^2)i(e)^2ti^2s$. Gen., *-itidos (-idis)*. From *uvea* (q. v.). Fr., *uvéite*. Inflammation of the uvea. [F.]—**U. anterior**. Of Stellwag, parenchymatous keratitis, so called because it affects the posterior layers of the cornea that are embryologically classed with the uvea. [a, 34.]—**U. sympathica**. U. due to irritation of the ciliary nerves. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

UVIC ACID, n. $U^2v^2i^2k$. Fr., *acide uvique*. Ger., *Trauben-säure*. A substance, $C_7H_8O_3$, forming fine, white needles of glassy lustre. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

UVITIC ACID, n. $U^2v^2i^2t^2k$. Fr., *acide uvitique*. Ger., *Uvitinsäure*. A methylbenzenedicarboxylic acid, $C_8H_6O_4 = C_6H_4(CO_2H)_2$, occurring as grouped crystals or a crystalline powder. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

UVULA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2(u)vu^2l(wu^2l)a^2$. Dim. of *uva*, a grape. Gr., *κρανία*. Fr., *uvule*, *luette*. Ger., *Zäpfchen*. A conical process dependent in the middle line from the soft palate and made up of the azygos uvula, elastic and areolar tissue, small acinous glands, and an investment of mucous membrane. [L.]—**Lieu-taud's u.** See *Vesical u.*—**U. bifida**. A fissured state of the u., presenting the appearance of two uvulae. [a, 34.]—**U. cere-**

belli. See *U. of the cerebellum*.—**U. decidua**. See STAPHYLOPTOSIS.—**U. of the cerebellum**. Lat., *u. cerebelli*. Fr., *uvule du cervelet*, *pedicule de la tuerie*. Ger., *Zäpfen des Kleinhirns*, *Zäpfchen*. A small projection on the inferior vermiciform process of the cerebellum in front of the pyramid and between the amygdalae. [I, 15 (K).]—**U. of the urinary bladder**. See *Vesical u.*—**U. palati**. See *U.*—**U. relaxata**. See STAPHYLOPTOSIS.—**U. vermis**. See *U. of the cerebellum*.—**U. vesicæ**, *Vesical u.* The posterior part of the caput galli that projects into the prostatic urethra. [L, 115 (a, 34).]

UVULAR, adj. $U^2v^2u^2l-a^2r$. Lat., *uvularis*. Fr., *uvulaire*. Pertaining to the uvula. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

UVULARIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2(u)vu^2l(wu^2l)a^2(a)^2ri^2a^2$. From *uva*, a grape. Fr., *uvulaire*. Ger., *Zäpfchenkraut*. Bellwort, a genus of lilaceous plants. The *Uvulariaceae*, formerly regarded as a distinct order, are a tribe (*Uvularieae*) of the *Liliaceae*. [a, 35.]—*Folia* (sen herba) *uvularia*. The herb of *Ruscus hypoglossum*. [a, 35.]—**U. grandiflora**. Large-flowered bellwort; a North American species. The leaves and root are used by the Indians against the bite of the rattlesnake. [a, 35.]—**U. perfoliata**. Mealy bellwort; found in North America. The root is used to make an astringent gargle. [a, 35.]

UVULARIS [Couses] (Lat.), n. m. $U^2(u)vu^2l(wu^2l)a^2r(a)^2ri^2a^2$. See *Azygos uvula*.

UVULATOME, n. $U^2v^2u^2l-a^2tom$. From *uvula* (q. v.) and *réveuv*, to cut. Ger., *Uvulotome*. See STAPHYLOTOME.

UVULITIS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2(u)vu^2l(wu^2l)i(e)^2ti^2s$. Gen., *-itidos (-idis)*. From *uvula* (q. v.). Fr., *uvulite*. Ger., *Zäpfchengeschwulst*. See STAPHYLITIS.

UVULOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2(u)vu^2l(wu^2l)-o^2pt-os^2i^2s$. Gen., *-ptos^2eos (-is)*. From *uvula* (q. v.) and *πτωσις*, a falling. See STAPHYLOPTOSIS.

V

V. n. Vo. The letter V, also a V-shaped structure. [a, 48.]—**V lingual** (Fr.). The V-shaped line of papillae on the dorsum of the tongue.

VACCIN (Fr.), n. $Va^2k-a^2n^2$. See VACCINE (n.).—**V. animal**. See *Animal LYMPH*.—**V. aviaire**. A protective serum obtained from birds in which the toxicity of certain pathogenic micro-organisms has been attenuated by inoculation. [a, 34.]—**V. en poudre**. Of the Belgian sanitary commission, vaccine lymph dried by hot air, powdered, and preserved in sterilized glass tubes. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**V. liquide**. See *Glycerin LYMPH*.—**V. sec.** See *Dried LYMPH*.

VACCINA (Lat.), n. f. $Va^2k(wa^2k)-sin(ken)^2a^2$. From *vaccinus*, pertaining to the cow. See VACCINIA.

VACCINABLE (Fr.), adj. $Va^2k-se-na^2-bl^2$. Capable of being vaccinated. [a, 48.]

VACCINADS, n. $Va^2k-si^2n-a^2dz$. From *vaccina* (q. v.). The micro-organisms of vaccine lymph. [a, 18.]

VACCINAL, adj. $Va^2k-si^2n-l^2$. Lat., *vaccinalis*. Fr., *v.* See VACCINE (adj.).

VACCINATE, v. tr. Va^2k-si^2n-at . Lat., *vaccinare*. Fr., *vacciner*. Ger., *impfen*, *vaccinieren*. To inoculate with vaccine virus. [G.]

VACCINATION, n. $Va^2k-si^2n-a^2shu^2n$. Lat., *vaccinatio*. Fr., *v.* Ger., *Kuhpockenimpfung*, *Impfung*. *V.* Inoculation with vaccine virus as a protective measure against small-pox. [D; G.] Recently the term has been improperly applied to inoculation with various other viruses.—**Anthraxic v.** Inoculation of animals with attenuated cultivations of the anthrax bacillus. [a, 34.]—**Chemical v.** Of Castaneda and Borda, a v. done experimentally upon animals by injecting subcutaneously urine from yellow-fever patients, in the hope of its containing some chemical substance (perhaps a ptomaine) secreted by the specific micro-organism capable of affording protection against the disease. [“Lancet,” Mar. 1, 1890, p. 481 (a, 50).]—**Intra-uterine v.** *Id.*, *vaccinatione intra-uterina*. Variolous immunity communicated by the mother to the fetus as the result of her having been successfully vaccinated during pregnancy. [L, 87 (a, 34).]—**Retro-v.** The communication of vaccinia from man to the cow. [D, 1.]—**V. antirabique** (Fr.). Protective inoculation against rabies. The virus is secured by a series of inoculations of virus from the central nervous system of an animal dead of rabies under the dura of healthy animals; an emulsion is made of the spinal cord after it has dried for fourteen days, and some of this is inoculated into the animal to be protected, then the latter is inoculated with an emulsion of a cord dried for thirteen days, and so on in a decreasing series until an emulsion of fresh cord is used. [“N. Y. Med. Jour.,” Oct. 26, 1896, p. 462 (a, 34).]—**V'szwang** (Ger.). Compulsory vaccination. [a, 14.]

VACCINATOR, n. $Va^2k-si^2n-at-o^2r$. From *vaccinare*, to vaccinate. Fr., *vaccinateur* (1st def.). Ger., *Impfnadel* (2d def.). 1. One who vaccinates. 2. An instrument for performing vaccination. [G.]—**Carroll's v.** A v. (2d def.) composed of six needles fastened side by side at short distances from each other. [E.]—**Dawson's v.** A v. (2d def.) consisting of a number of needles worked by a spring. [E.]

VACCINE, adj. Va^2k-si^2n . Lat., *vaccinus*, *vaccinalis* (from *vacca*, a cow). Fr., *vaccinal*, *vaccinique*. Pertaining to the cow; also pertaining to vaccinia or to vaccination. [G.]

VACCINE, n. Va^2k-sen . Lat., *vaccinum*. Fr., *vaccin*. Ger., *Impfstoff*. The virus of cow-pox (vaccinia), being either the liquid contained in the pocks or the crust formed by their desiccation. For subheadings, see under LYMPH, and of VIRUS.

VACCINE (Fr.), n. Va^2k-sen . See COW-POX and VACCINIA.—**Fausse v.** See VACCINELLA.—**V. ulcéreuse**. See *VARIOLA vaccina ulcerosa*.

VACCINELLA (Lat.), n. f. $Va^2k(wa^2k)-si^2n(ken)-e^2l^2a^2$. Fr., *vaccinelle* (q. v.), *vaccinoïde*. Ger., *unächte Kuhpocken*. A disease or lesion produced by an abortive vaccination, differing in its symptoms from true vaccinia and usually failing to protect against variola. [G.]

VACCINELLE (Fr.), n. $Va^2k-sen-e^2l$. 1. A form of vaccinia attended by a generalized eruption, comparable to that of variola; supposed to result from successive self-inoculations from the original sore. [D, 74.] 2. See VACCINELLA.

VACCINEUSE (Fr.), n. $Va^2k-sen-u^2z$. Of Burq, an apparatus for charging needles with vaccine lymph and preserving them so charged. A number of needles are arranged in a circle, the points to the centre, and held between two discs of rubber forced together with a screw. The points are charged by smearing the lymph over them with a brush.

VACCINIA (Lat.), n. f. $Va^2k(wa^2k)-si^2n(ken)^2a^2$. From *vaccinus*, pertaining to the cow. Fr., *vaccine*. Ger., *Kuhpocken*, *Schutzpocken*, *Schutzblattern*. Cow-pox (q. v.) when inoculated upon the human subject, either immediately from an infected animal (v. *primigena*) or mediately from a person recently inoculated with the virus of the disease (v. *vaccinatoria*). The disease is characterized by the appearance of a small papule at the site of inoculation in from one to three days, which two days later becomes a vesicle with clear contents. It increases in size until about the end of the first week, becoming depressed in the centre and surrounded by a red areola. After the first week the contents of the efflorescence become purulent and soon begin to desiccate and form a scab, which, falling off during the second week or later, leaves a superficial, pitted and permanent cicatrix. The affection is usually attended with slight fever. [G.]—**Generalized v.** Fr., *vaccinide*, *pullulation vaccinale généralisée*. V. attended with a general exanthem consisting of efflorescences that closely resemble in their appearance, course, and resulting cicatrices the localized disease at the point of inoculation. [G.]—**Irregular v.**, **Spurious v.**, **V. anormis**. See VACCINELLA.—**V. antivariolosa**. See *V.*—**V. gangrenosa**. A general exanthem accompanying v., consisting of pustular efflorescences, sometimes like those of variola, which become gangrenous. [J. Hutchinson, “Brit. Med. Jour.,” Oct. 29, 1881 (G).]—**V. genuina**. True v. (i. e., v. capable of affording protection against variola). [G.]—**V. primigena**. See under *V.*—**V. tutoria**, *V. tutrix*. See *V.*—**V. vaccinatoria**. V. produced by inoculation with humanized lymph. [G.]

VACCINIACEOUS, adj. $Va^2k-si^2n-l^2a^2shu^2s$. Resembling the genus *Vaccinium*; of the *Vacciniaceae*, which are an order of monopetalous dicotyledons included by some authors as a tribe (*Vaccinieae*) in the *Ericaceae*. [a, 35.]

VACCINAL, adj. $Va^2k-si^2n-l^2$. See VACCINE (adj.).

VACCINIDE (Fr.), n. $Va^2k-sen-ed$. See *Generalized VACCINIA*.

VACCINIFER, n. $Va^2k-si^2n-l^2fu^2r$. From *vaccinia* (q. v.) and *ferre*, to bear. 1. An individual from whose body vaccinal virus is

taken for the purpose of conveying vaccinia to another. 2. An instrument for vaccination.

VACCINIFORM, adj. $Va^2k'si^n'i^2fo^2rm$. From *vaccinia* (q. v.) and *forma*, form. Fr. *vaccini-forme*. Having the appearance of vaccinia or of vaccine lymph. [A, 48.]

VACCININ, n. $Va^2k'si^n'i^2n$. Fr. *vaccinine*. A non-nitrogenous substance obtained from *Vaccinium myrtillus*; it occurs as silky acicular crystals. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

VACCININE, n. $Va^2k'si^n'i^2n$. 1. Of Farr, the morbid germ of cow-pox. 2. Vaccine virus. [G; K.]

VACCINOËLE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Va^2k(wa^2k)si^2n(ken)i^2i^2o^2l-e(a^2e^2)$. See VACCINOËLE.

VACCINIST, n. $Va^2k'si^n'i^2st$. See VACCINATOR (1st def.).

VACCINIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Va^2k(wa^2k)si^2n(ken)i^2u^2m(u^2m)$. From *vaccinus*, pertaining to the cow. Fr. *vaccin*, *airelle*, *myrtille*. Ger. *Heidelbeere*. The typical genus of the *Vacciniaceae*. Some include in it the cranberries (*Oxycoccus*) as well as the blueberries. [A, 35.]—**V. arctostaphylos**. Fr. *airelle de Cypripède*. Ger. *azorische Heidelbeere*. Oriental whortleberry; a tree of the Azores and Madeira. The berries are used like those of *V. myrtillus* and the dried leaves as tea (Trebizon tea). [A, 35.]—**V. corymbosum**. Fr. *airelle commun* (or swamp) fruit. American North America, the huckleberry. The subacid, aromatic berries are used like those of *V. myrtillus*. [A, 35.]—**V. dumosum**. Ger. *spitzblättrige Heidelbeere*. See *GAYLUSSACIA dumosa*.—**V. frondosum**. Ger. *blattreiche Heidelbeere* (1st def.). 1. Blue (or leafy) whortleberry of North America. The berries, *bacca vaccini*, are used like those of *V. myrtillus*. [A, 35.] 2. See *GAYLUSSACIA dumosa*.—**V. macrocarpum**. Fr. *airelle à gros fruit*. American (or large) cranberry; found in sphagnum swamps. The fruits furnish citric acid, and both fruits and leaves are detersive and astringent. [A, 35.]—**V. myrtillus**, **V. nigrum**. Fr. *myrtille*, *maceret*, *airelle myrtille* (Fr. Cod.) (ou *anguleuse*). Ger. *gemeine Heidelbeere*, *Blaubeere*, *Schwarzbeere*, *Krackbeere*. Sp. *ardnado*, *mirtillo* (Mex. Th.). Common (or British) whortleberry (or huckleberry), black-heart, huckleberry, blue (or hurtle, or white) berry of Europe, northern and middle Asia, and Arctic America. All parts of the bush, especially the leaves, contain quinic acid. The fruits, *bacca* (seu *fructus*, *seu grana*) *myrtilli* (seu *myrtillorum*, seu *pseudomyrti*, seu *vaccini nigri*), formerly used as a mildly astringent gargle and as a hemostatic, and still used in diarrhoea, contain malic and citric acids, tannin, sugar, and a violet coloring matter. [A, 35.]—**V. oxycoccus**, **V. oxycoccus**. Fr. *canneberge*, *bassinet* (ou *cousinnet*) *des marais*, *airelle à fruits acides*. Ger. *europäische Moosbeere*, *Torfbeere*, *Sumpfbeere*, *Krühenbeere*, *Sauerbeere*. The cranberry of Europe, northern and middle Asia, and North America; bogberry, fenberry, crawberry, marsh- (or moor-) berry. The leaves are used as tea, and the acid fruits (*bacca oxycocci*), which become edible after frost, as an astringent, detersive, and antiscorbutic and as a refrigerant in fevers. [A, 35.]—**V. uliginosum**. Fr. *airelle (ou myrtille) veinée (ou des marais, ou bonbeuse)*. Ger. *Moos-Heidelbeere*, *grosse Sumpf-Heidelbeere*, *Rauschbeere*, *Trunkelbeere*. Bog-bilberry of Europe, northern and middle Asia, and North America. The berries, which are said to produce vertigo and delirium, are made into a spirit in Siberia. [A, 35.]—**V. vitis idaea**. Fr. *airelle ponctuée (ou à fruits rouges)*, *myrtille rouge*, *vigne du Mont Ida*. Ger. *Preisselbeere*, *rothe Heidelbeere*, *Bernitzbeere*, *Steinbeere*, *rothe Besinge*. Red whortleberry of Mt. Ida, cow-berry, flowering box, munshock; a shrub of Europe, northern and middle Asia, and North America. The leaves and berries, *folia et bacca vitis idae*, were formerly official. The leaves are used as adulterers of *uva ursi* leaves. The fruits were once used as a refrigerant. [A, 35.]

VACCINIZATION, n. $Va^2k'si^n'i^2z-a'shu^n$. Fr. *vaccinisation*. Of Warlomont, the process of vaccinating.

VACCINIZE, v. tr. $Va^2k'si^n-i^2z$. To vaccinate a subject repeatedly until no further effect is produced (until, as has been thought, the system is saturated with the virus).

VACCINOGENE (Fr.), adj. $Va^2k'se-no-zhe^n$. Devoted to the production or distribution of vaccine, or to both.

VACCINOID, n. $Va^2k'si^n-old$. Fr. *vaccinoïde*. See VACCINELLA.

VACCINOËLE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Va^2k(wa^2k)si^2n(ken)o^2l-e(a^2e^2)$. Ger. *Nebenpocken*. Secondary pocks; efflorescences resembling the vaccine pock, but occurring at a distance from the point of vaccination, usually due to accidental inoculation from the original pock, often through scratching. [G.]

VACCINOPHBE (Fr.), n. $Va^2k'se-no-fob$. One who fears or affects to fear the harmful influence of vaccine virus. [D, 70.]

VACCINO-SYPHILIS (Lat.), n. f. $Va^2k(wa^2k)sin(ken)o^2o(a^2o)si^2fu^2i^2i^2ps$. Gen., *u^2idos (-idis)*. See Vaccination-syphilis.

VACCINIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Va^2k(wa^2k)sin(ken)u^2m$. See VACCININE.

VACCINUS (Lat.), adj. $Va^2k(wa^2k)sin(ken)u^2s(u^2s)$. See VACCINE (adj.).

VACCIOËLE (Lat.), n. f. $Va^2k(wa^2k)si^2i^2i^2o^2l-e(a^2e^2)$. See VACCINIA.—**V. leprosa**. See VACCINELLA.—**V. scutellata**. See VACCINIA.—**V. spuria**. See VACCINELLA.

VACUITÉ (Fr.), n. $Va^2k'u^2e-ta$. See VACUITY.—**V. postsystolique** [Marey]. A "negative" pressure observed in the ventricles at the end of their systole. [K, 23.]

VACUITY, n. $Va^2k-u^2i^2i^2j^2$. Lat., *vacuitas* (from *vacuus*, empty). Fr., *vacuité*. Vacancy; also a vacant or empty space.

VACULATED, adj. $Va^2k'u^2o^2l-at-e^2d$. Of a cell, containing one or more vacuoles. [J, 55.]

VACULATION, n. $Va^2k-u^2o^2l-a'shu^n$. The formation of vacuoles. [E.]

VACUOLE, n. $Va^2k'u^2o^2l$. Lat., *vacuola* (from *vacuus*, empty). Fr., v. Ger., *V. Vakule*. *Saftraum* (2d def.). 1. A small air-cell or a globular space containing either air or a pellucid liquid. [E.] 2. In botany, a cavity in a cell containing sap. [A, 35.]—**Auerbach's v.** An 8-shaped, transparent v. formed at the centre of the vitellus, according to Auerbach's theory of segmentation, after the disappearance of the original nucleus and as a step preliminary to the formation of the nuclei of the two succeeding segmentation spheres. [A, 8.] Cf. *ASTER*, *AMPHIPLASTER*, and *TETRASTER*.—**Contractile v.** A v. observed in a structureless mass of protoplasm (as in the *Endoplastica*) which slowly fills with a watery fluid and, after reaching a certain size, contracts to obliteration, the process of distention and contraction being repeated rhythmically, after the manner of a systole and diastole. [A, 12.]—**Food v's.** 1. Of Lankester, large v's in the endoderm cells of one of the *Medusae* (*Limnocoelium*). They have been found to contain an albuminous substance supposed to be the product of intracellular digestion. [*Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.*, 1881, p. 119 (J.).] 2. See *Gastric v.*—**Gastric v.** A v. formed in the protoplasm of certain *Protozoa* around a particle of food surrounded with water. [A, 12.]—**Nuclear v.** See *Auerbach's v.*—**Permanent v's.** Spaces in the *Protozoa*, etc., which may contain water, oil-drops, etc., and are persistent. [L, 121.]—**Pulsating v.** See *Contractile v.*

VACULOUS (Lat.), n. m. $Va^2k(wa^2k)u^2i^2o^2l-u^2s(u^2s)$. See VACUOLE.

VACUUM (Lat.), n. n. $Va^2k(wa^2k)u^2i^2o^2l-u^2m(u^2m)$. Fr., v. Ger., *Leere*. An empty space, especially a space from which the air that occupied it has been more or less completely removed. [A, 48.]—**Torricellian v.** The v. over the mercury in Torricelli's barometer. [A, 48.]

VACZA, n. A place in Broos County, Transylvania, where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 57 (a, 14).]

VAGABUNDITRIEB (Ger.), n. $Va^2g-a^2bund-er'treb$. Insanity with a special tendency to vagrancy. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

VAGAL, adj. $Va^2g'l$. Pertaining to the vagus nerve. [C.]

VAGIN (Fr.), n. Va^2zha^n . See VAGINA (2d def.).—**V. cloisonné**. See Double VAGINA.—**V. mâle**. See *UTERUS masculinus*.

VAGINA (Lat.), n. f. $Va^2j(wa^2g)in(en)a^2$. Gr., *ἄντρον*. Fr., *vagin*. Ger., *Scheide*, *Mutterscheide* (2d def.). 1. See SHEATH. 2. That part of the parturient canal which serves as the organ of copulation, extending from the vulva backward and somewhat upward to terminate in a blind pouch situated in front of the rectum and slightly to the right of it. Its anterior wall, near its posterior extremity, is pierced by the cervix uteri. When the v. is not distended, its anterior and posterior walls are flattened and in contact with each other. Its anterior wall lodges the urethra. 3. In botany, a sheath, especially a leaf-sheath. [A, 35.]—**Double v.**, **Septate v.** Lat., v. duplex. A v. divided into two lateral portions by a longitudinal septum. [A, 34.]—**V. bipartita**. See *Double v.—**V. cellularis**. See ADVENTITIA and EPINEURIUM.—**V. cordis**. See PERICARDIUM.—**V. femoris**. See FASCIA lata.—**V. fibrosa** (tendinis). See SYNOVIAL SHEATH.—**V. Glissoni**. See GLISSON'S CAPSULE.—**V. humoris vitrei**. See HYALOID MEMBRANE.—**V. lumbodorsalis**. See *Lumbor fascia*.—**V. masculina**. See *UTERUS masculinus*.—**V. muellagrosa**, **V. mucosa**. See SYNOVIAL SHEATH.—**V. muscularis**. See PERIMYSIUM.—**V. nervi cellulosa**, **V. nervorum**. See PERINEURIUM.—**V. pili**. See *Inner root-sheath of a hair* and *Outer root-sheath of a hair*.—**V. portæ**. See GLISSON'S CAPSULE.—**V. processus styloidei**. See *Vaginal process* (1st def.).—**V. radialis pili**. See *V. pili*.—**V. septata**. See *Double v.*, *subseptata*. A v. that is double for only a portion of its length.—**V. agina**, **synoviales tendinum**, **V. tendinis**. See SYNOVIAL SHEATH.—**V. tendinosa cruris**. See FASCIA lata.—**V. uteri**. See V. (2d def.).*

VAGINAL, adj. $Va^2j'i^2n'l$. Lat., *vaginalis*. Fr., v. Pertaining to the vagina or to a sheath, ensheathing. The *Vaginales* of Linnæus are an order of plants consisting of *Polygonum*, *Rheum*, *Rumex*, etc. [A, 35.]

VAGINALITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Va^2j(wa^2g)i^2n(en)a^2l(a^2l)i^2e(i^2e)i^2s$. Gen., *u^2idos (-idis)*. From *vagina* (q. v.). Fr., *vaginite*. 1. Inflammation of the vaginal portion of the cervix uteri. 2. Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis testis. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

VAGINALPORTION (Ger.), n. $Va^2g-en-a^2jpor-te^2on'$. That portion of the cervix uteri which projects into the vagina. [A, 34.]—**Schnabelförmige V.** A beak-shaped cervix uteri. [A, 34.]—**Schürzenförmige V.** A cervix uteri resembling the head of a tapir. [A, 34.]

VAGINANT, adj. $Va^2j'i^2n-at$. Lat., *vaginans* (from *vagina*, a sheath). Fr., v. Ger., *umscheidend*, *scheidig*. Sheathing, forming a sheath around another part or organ. The *Vaginantes* of Link are a subclass of exogens, consisting of the *Umbellatae* and *Araliaceae*. [A, 35.]

VAGINATE, adj. $Va^2j'i^2n-at$. Lat., *vaginatus*. Fr., *vaginé*. Ger., *bescheidet*. Having a vagina or sheath. [A, 35.]

VAGINIGLUTEUS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. $Va^2j(wa^2g)in(en)u^2l-u^2glu^2t-e(a^2e^2)u^2s(u^2s)$. See TENSOR FASCIA LATA.

VAGINELLA (Lat.), n. f. $Va^2j(wa^2g)i^2n(en)e^2l(a^2l)a^2$. Dim. of *vagina*, a scabbard. Fr., *vaginelle*. Ger., *Blattscheiden*. One of the leaf-like scales forming a sheath at the base of the clusters of leaves in pines. [A, 35.]

VAGINERVOSE, adj. $Va^2j'i^2n-er^2vo^2s$. Lat., *vaginervis* (from *vagus*, wandering, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *vaginervé*. Of leaves, having the veins running in different directions without order. [A, 35.]

VAGINISMUS [Sims] (Lat.), n. m. $Va^2j(wa^2g)i^2n(en)i^2z(i^2z)u^2s(mu^2s)$. From *vagina* (q. v.). Fr., *vaginisme*. Ger., *Scheidenkrampf*. Painful spasmodic contraction and hyperæsthesia of the

vagina, especially of the constrictor cunni, causing dyspareunia. [L. 41, 49 (a, 14).]—**Mental v.** Of Bauduy, an unconquerable aversion of a woman to sexual intercourse, not dependent on a physical obstacle, although accompanied, in the case related, by violent muscular contraction when coitus was attempted. [¹⁴St. Louis Cour. of Med., Mar., 1885, p. 256.]—**Perineal v.** V. due to spasm of the perineal muscles, especially the transversus perinei. [Verneuil; A. Gillard, Thèse, "Ann. des mal. des org. gén.-ur.," July, 1885, p. 434.]—**Posterior v.** V. due to spasm of the deep-seated muscles. According to Gillard (l. c.), the term should be limited to that form in which the lower fibres of the levator ani are involved.—**Vulvar v.** V. due to spasm of the constrictor cunni. [Gillard, l. c.]

VAGINITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Va_2^3(wa_2^3) \cdot i^n(en) \cdot i(e) \cdot ti_2^3$. Gen., -it'idis (-idis). From *vagina* (q. v.). Fr., *vaginite*. Ger., *Scheidenentzündung*. See **ELYTHERITIC**, **DIPHTHERITIC** v. Diphtheria of the vagina. [a, 50.] Of *Puerperal* DIPHTHERIA.—**Dysenteric v.** Of Klebs, a modification of diphtheritic elytritis accompanying chronic dysentery. [L. 57 (a, 50).]—**Granular v.** See **Granular ELYTHERITIS**.—**V. adhesiva.** Elytritis resulting in more or less complete atresia of the vagina.

VAGINODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. $Va_2^3(wa_2^3) \cdot i^n(en) \cdot o(o) \cdot di^2n$ (du²n)². From *vagina* (q. v.) and *dýnōn*, pain. Pain in the vagina. [a, 34.]

VAGINATION, n. $Va_2^3 \cdot i^n \cdot o \cdot f_2x \cdot a \cdot shu^2n$. From *vagina* (q. v.) and *figere*, to fasten. Of Féan, fixation of the vagina to the sides of the pelvis. [a, 34.]

VAGINO-LABIAL, adj. $Va_2^3 \cdot i^n \cdot o \cdot lab \cdot i^2 \cdot l$. Pertaining to the vagina and to the labia pudendi. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

VAGINO-PÉRITONÉAL (Fr.), adj. $Va_2 \cdot zhe \cdot no \cdot pa \cdot re \cdot to \cdot na \cdot a^2$. Pertaining to the tunica vaginalis testis or the vagina (2d def.) and to the peritonæum. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

VAGINOSCOPE, n. $Va_2^3 \cdot i^n \cdot o \cdot skop$. From *vagina* (q. v.) and *skopein*, to examine. Ger., *Vaginoskop*. See **VAGINAL SPECULUM**.

VAGINOTOMY, n. $Va_2^3 \cdot i^n \cdot o \cdot to \cdot m \cdot i^2$. From *vagina* (q. v.) and *tomē*, a cutting. See **ELYTROTOMY**.

VAGINO-VESICAL, adj. $Va_2^3 \cdot i^n \cdot o \cdot ve \cdot s \cdot i^2 \cdot k \cdot l$. See **VESTICO-VAGINAL**.

VAGINO-VULVAR, adj. $Va_2^3 \cdot i^n \cdot o \cdot vu \cdot l \cdot v \cdot a^2$. See **VULVO-VAGINAL**.

VAGINULE, n. $Va_2^3 \cdot i^n \cdot u \cdot l$. Lat., *vaginula* (dim. of *vagina*, a sheath). Fr., *vaginule*. Ger., *Scheidchen*. The small, leaf-like mosses, the apex of the pedicel which forms a sheath round the foot of the sporogonium. 2. A tubular regular floret in the *Compositæ*. [a, 35.]

VAGITUS (Lat.), n. m. $Va_2^3(wa_2^3) \cdot i^t(et) \cdot u^2s(u)s$. Gen., -it'us. From *vagire*, to cry. Fr., *vagissement*. Ger., *Wimmern*, *Winseln*. The cry of a new-born child. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]—**V. interuterinus**, **V. uterinus**. The intra-uterine cry; the cry of a fœtus while its head is yet within the uterus, showing that air has entered the uterus and that the child has breathed. The possibility of the occurrence is denied by some writers. [A, 61.]—**V. vaginalis**. The child's cry heard while its head is in the vagina. [a, 34.]

VAGOSYMPATHICUS (Lat.), n. m. $Vag(wa_2^3) \cdot o(o) \cdot si^2m$ (su²m)²· pa^2i^2 · si^2th · i^2k · $us(u)s$. Fr., *vagosympathique*. The combined pneumogastric and cervical sympathetic nerves, as seen in the dog. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

VAGOTOMIE (Ger.), n. $Va_2^3 \cdot g \cdot o \cdot tom \cdot e'$. Section of the vagus nerves. [L. 57 (a, 14).]

VAGOTOMISÉ (Fr.), adj. $Va_2^3 \cdot go \cdot to \cdot me \cdot za$. Having the vagus nerves cut. [¹⁴Sem. méd., Apr. 24, 1889, p. 138 (a, 18).]

VAGUS (Lat.), adj. $Vag(wa_2^3) \cdot u^2s(u)s$. Fr., *vague*, Ger., *alleitswendig*, *flüchtig* (2d def.). 1. Uncertain, wandering; as a n., the v. nerve [see *Pneumogastric NERVE*]. 2. In botany, having no definite arrangement, without order. [a, 35.]—**V'gebiet** (Ger.). The region of the vagus nucleus. [I, 11 (K.).]

VAGUSWURZEL (Ger.), n. $Va_2^3 \cdot us \cdot wurts \cdot e \cdot l$. See *Vagus* NUCLEUS.—**Hintere V.** [Meynert]. See *V. Vordere V.* [Meynert]. See **NUCLEUS ambiguus**.

VAHEA (Lat.), n. f. $Va_3^2 \cdot e^2 \cdot a^2$. Fr., *vahé*. A genus of caoutchouc-yielding *Apocynaceæ*, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the genus *Landolphia*. [a, 35.]

VAISSE (Fr.), n. Ve^2s . A place in the department of the Allier, France, where there is a hot gaseous and alkaline spring.

VAISSEAU (Fr.), n. $Ve^2s \cdot so$. See **VESSEL**.—**V'x déferans**. An old term for the oviducts. [A, 44.]—**V. droit**. See *Collecting TUBE*.—**V'x préparans**. An old term for the spermatic arteries; so called because they were said to prepare the blood from which the semen or the ovule was elaborated by the testicle or the ovary. [A, 44.]—**V. sanguin**. A blood-vessel.—**V'x tourbillonnées**. See *Vasica tortuosa*.

VALDIERI (It.), n. $Va \cdot l \cdot de \cdot a \cdot re$. A place in Cuneo, Italy, where there are hot sulphurous springs and mud-baths. [a, 14.]

VALDINIO, n. $Va \cdot l \cdot di \cdot ni \cdot o$. Fr., *valdinio*. A glucoside, $C_{29}H_{48}O_{20} + 5H_2O$ obtained from the fruit of *Picrolema valdinio*, forming very bitter hexagonal prisms. [B, 370 (a, 38).]

VALENCE, **VALENCY**, n's. $Va \cdot l \cdot e \cdot ns$, -e²ns·i². Ger., *Wertigkeit*. See **ATOMICITY**.

VALERAL, n. $Va \cdot l \cdot e \cdot r \cdot al$. Fr., *valéral*. Ger., *V*. See under **AMYLENE oxide**.

VALERALDINE, n. $Va \cdot l \cdot e \cdot r \cdot al \cdot di \cdot en$. Fr., *valéraldine*. An artificial alkalioid, $C_{10}H_{17}NS_2$, formed by the action of hydrosulphuric acid on valeral ammonia. [A, 1.]

VALERAMIDE, n. $Va \cdot l \cdot e \cdot r \cdot am \cdot i \cdot de$ (id). Fr., *valéramide*. Ger., *Valeramid*. A primary amide, $C_6H_5 \cdot O \cdot NH_2$, of valeric acid, forming brilliant scales. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

VALERAS (Lat.), n. m. $Va \cdot l \cdot (wa \cdot l) \cdot e \cdot r \cdot a \cdot s(a)s$. Gen., -at'is. See **VALERIANATE**.—**V. ammonicus**. See **AMMONIUM valerianate**.—**V. atropinus**. See **ATROPINE valerianate**.—**V. quiniacus**. See **QUININE valerianate**.—**V. zincicus**. See **ZINC valerianate**.

VALERATE, n. $Va \cdot l \cdot e \cdot r \cdot at$. Lat., *valeras*. Fr., *valérate*. See **VALERIANATE**.

VALERENE, n. $Va \cdot l \cdot e \cdot r \cdot en$. Fr., *valérène*. Ger., *Valeren*. See **AMYLENE** and **BORNEENE**.

VALERIAN, n. $Va \cdot l \cdot e \cdot ri \cdot a$. n. 1. The genus *Valeriana*, especially *Valeriana officinalis*. [a, 35.] 2. See **F-root**.—**American v.** The *Cypripedium pubescens* and *Cypripedium parviflorum* or their rhizome and rootlets [see *Cypripedium* (2d def.)]. [a, 35.] See also *ASTROLOGIA serpentaria*.—**Clyster of v.** For **ENEMA antispasmodicum**.—**False v.** See **SENECIO aureus**.—**Greek v.** See **POLEMONIUM cereuleum**.—**Japanese v.** Kesso, the root-stock of *Patrinia scabiosifolia*. It smells and tastes nearly like medicinal v. [a, 35.]—**Medicinal v.** *Valeriana officinalis* or its root. [a, 35.]—**Oil of v.** Lat., *oleum* (seu *essentia*, seu *etheraleum*) *valeriane*. A pungent and aromatic volatile oil obtained from v.-root and consisting of a hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{16}$), a crystallizable compound ($C_{12}H_{18}O$), isomeric with borneol, compounds of the alcohol $C_{10}H_{17}O$ with formic, acetic, and isovaleric acids, and an ether ($C_{10}H_{17}O$). It is of a pale-greenish color, but on exposure becomes yellow and viscid. It is used medicinally like v.-root. [a, 35.]—**V. rhizome**, **V.-root**. Lat., *valeriana* [U. S. Ph.], *valeriane radix* [Gr. Ph.] (seu *rhizoma* [Br. Ph.], *radix* [seu *rhizoma* [Russ. Ph.]]) *valeriane* [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *Wurzel* [Aust. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], v. (*rhizoma*) [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.], Fr., *valériane*, *racine* (ou *souche*) de *valériane*, *valériane officinale* (*souche*) [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *wilde Baldrianwurzel*. The rhizome and rootlets of *Valeriana officinalis*. [a, 35.]

VALERIANA (Lat.), n. f. $Va \cdot l \cdot (wa \cdot l) \cdot e \cdot (e) \cdot ri \cdot a$ ·an(a²n)². Fr., *valériane*. Ger., *Baldrian*. 1. A genus of the valerians, or valerianorts, which are an order (*Valerianaceæ*, *Valerianeæ*, or *Valerianeæ*) of the *Asterales*. [a, 35.] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see **VALERIAN-root**.—**Abstractum valerianæ** [U. S. Ph., 1880.]. A preparation made by exhausting 200 parts of valerian-root in No. 60 powder with 80 or more of alcohol, reserving 170 parts, evaporating the residue to 30, mixing the two, adding 50 of sugar of milk, drying, bringing up to 100, and reducing to a fine powder. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Etheroleum valerianæ** [Swed. Ph.]. See *Oil of VALERIAN*.—**Aqua valerianæ** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *eau distillée de valériane* [Fr. Cod.], Sp., *agua de v.* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of valerian-root with water enough to make 4 parts [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.] (10 [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.]); or by dissolving valerian in 1,500 times as much warm water [Russ. Ph.], [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Aqua valerianæ concentrata** [Swiss Ph., 1880.]. A preparation made by distilling 10 parts of a mixture of 100 of aqua valerianæ and 2 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.832. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Essentia valerianæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Oil of VALERIAN*.—**Extractum valerianæ** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de valériane* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Baldrianextract*. A thick extract (soft [Fr. Cod.], half-thick [Hung. Ph.], of plular consistence [Gr. Ph.]) made by extracting valerian-root with dilute alcohol (with water [Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph.]). The Sp. Ph. has both an aqueous and an alcoholic extract. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum valerianæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting 100 grammes of valerian-root in No. 60 powder with alcohol of sp. gr. 0.894, reserving 85 c. c., evaporating the residue to a soft consistence, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Infusum valerianæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de valériane* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Baldrianwasser*. Sp., *infusión de v.* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of valerian-root for an hour in enough boiling water to make 40 parts [Fr. Ph.] (half an hour in enough boiling water to make 100 parts [Br. Cod.], in water enough to make 138 parts [Sp. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Oleosaccharum valerianæ**. A mixture of 3 drops of oil of valerian with 4 grammes of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Oleum valerianæ**. See *oil of VALERIAN*.—**Pulvis valerianæ**. See *Radix valerianæ pulverata*.—**Pulvis valerianæ aromaticus**. A powder of equal parts of valerian-root and orange-leaves; or of 53 parts of valerian and 8 of cinnamon; or of 73 of valerian, 124 of cinnamon, and 60 of oleosaccharum of valerian; or of 125 of valerian and 6 of camphor; or of 15 of valerian and 7 each of orange-peel and tartarated tartar; or of 16 each of valerian and magnesia, 24 of Florentine iris, 28 of licorice, 8 of anise, and 2 of saffron. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Radix valerianæ**. See **VALERIAN-root**.—**Radix valerianæ pulverata**. Fr., *poudre de valériane* [Fr. Cod.]. Valerian-root cleansed, dried at 40° C., powdered in a covered iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.]; or cleansed, dried in the oven, and powdered fine enough to leave a residuum [Sp. Ph.] (sifted through a No. 60-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]) or through a 1,000-mesh sieve with a pestle till a fibrous mass is left [Swed. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Rhizoma valerianæ**. See **VALERIAN-root**.—**Syrupus valerianæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de valériane* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 125 parts of valerian-root for 24 hours in water enough to make 250 parts of clear filtered liquid, distilling the residue with water, drawing off 100 parts of the distillate, mixing with the first liquid, and adding 650 parts of sugar [Belg. Ph.]; or by dissolving 40 parts of extract of valerian in 1,000 of water of valerian, filtering, and adding 1,800 of sugar [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura valerianæ**. Fr., *teinture de valériane* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *tintura alcohólica de v.* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., etc., a preparation made by macerating 1 part of valerian-root in No. 60 powder with alcohol of sp. gr. 0.884 for a day and then treating in a percolator with enough more alcohol to make 5 parts of tincture [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 24 oz. of valerian-root in No. 40 powder for two days, then treating in a percolator with enough more alcohol to make 20 fl. oz. [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating or digest-

ing valerian-root with 5 times as much (6 times as much [Gr. Ph. Netherl. Ph.], enough [Roum. Ph.]) diluted alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 38).] 2. Of the Swed. Ph., see *Tinctura valerianae aetherea*.—*Tinctura valerianae aetherea* (Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph. [2d ed.], Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph.). *Fr. teinture étherée de valériane* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. *ätherische Baldrianinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. Sp., *tinctura aetherea de v.* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating valerian-root for some days with 5 times (6 times [Gr. Ph.]) as much spiritus aethereus (5 times as much ether of sp. gr. 0.758 [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]). The Russ. Ph. directs maceration of 1 part of the root with 4 parts of alcohol for 4 days, the addition of 2 parts of ether, and maceration for 3 days more. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Tinctura valerianae ammoniata*. A preparation made by macerating 20 parts of valerian-root in No. 60 powder one day with 20 of aromatic spirit of ammonia, then treating in a percolator with enough more spirit of ammonia to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of the root in No. 40 powder for seven days with enough of the aromatic spirit of ammonia to make 30 fl. oz. [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 3 parts of the root with a mixture of 6 of caustic ammonia solution (of sp. gr. 0.970 [Pruss. Ph.]) (0.962 [Gr. Ph.]) and 12 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.840 [Pruss. Ph., Gr. Ph.], or with a mixture of 5 parts of ammonia solution of sp. gr. 0.960 and 10 of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.832 [Swiss Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Tinctura valerianae spirituosus*. See *Tinctura valerianae* (1st def.).—*V. anglica*. See *V. phu*.—*V. asarifolia*. Ger., *haselwurzblätteriger Baldrian*. A species found in Candia. The root is used like that of *V. celtica*. [a. 35.]—*V. capensis*. A species found in southern Africa. The root is used like that of *V. celtica*. [a. 35.]—*V. celtica*. Fr., *nard celtique* (ou de montagne). Ger., *Nardenbaldrian*, *Speik*, *Spikenard*. An alpine species. The aromatic root, which is stimulant, sudorific, emmenagogue, and antispasmodic, constitutes in part the *nardus celtica* of the ancients. [a. 35.]—*V. coarctata*. Fr., *valériane resserrée*. A Peruvian species. The root is used in fractures. [a. 35.]—*V. dioica*. Fr., *valériane quatique* (ou diétique). Ger., *Waldreiser*, *Waldreiserlein* (oder zweihäusiger) *Baldrian*, *Weissenbaldrian*, *Sumpf-baldrian*. Marsh- (or small) valerian of Europe and the Orient. The root, *radix valerianae palustris* (see *phu minoris*), was formerly official; it is similar to valerian-root, but milder, and is used to adulterate it. [a. 35.]—*V. Dioscoridis*. Ger., *raukenblätteriger Baldrian*. A species found in Asia Minor, identified with *V. Sibthorpi* with the $\phi\phi$ of Dioscorides. The root is more aromatic and of a less nauseous odor than valerian-root. [a. 35.]—*V. edulis*. A North American species. The root is eaten cooked. [a. 35.]—*V. Hardwickii*. An Asiatic species. The root, identified by some with the *nardus gangitis* of the ancients, is used medicinally and as an insectifuge. [a. 35.]—*V. hortensis*. See *V. phu*.—*V. italica*. A species found in Calabria Minor, identified with *V. pederosa*. The root was formerly official as *nardus montana*. [a. 35.]—*V. jatamansi*. See *Nardostachys jatamansi*.—*V. locusta* (olitoria). See *VALERIANELLA olitoria*.—*V. major*. See *V. phu*.—*V. mexicana*. The *cuttapatli* of Mexico. The roots, which have a strong odor and bitter taste, are used like valerian-root. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr. 1886, p. 166; a. 35.]—*V. minor*. See *V. officinalis* and *V. dioica*.—*V. montana*. 1. Mountain valerian, found in the European Alps. The root is said, probably erroneously, to be more active than true valerian-root. [a. 35.] 2. See *V. officinalis* and *V. dioica*.—*V. officinalis*. Fr., *valériane officinale* (ou sauvage), *herbe au chat* (ou de Saint-Georges). Ger., *gemeiner* (oder *gebräuchlicher*) *Baldrian*, *Katzenbaldrian*, *Speerkrautwurz*, *Katzenwurz*, *Katzenherke*, *Ackerbaldrian*. Great wild (or medicinal) valerian; all-hell, cut-finger, herb Ben-net, St. George's herb; found throughout Europe and northern and middle Asia. The rhizome, together with its rootlets, constitutes valerian-root, which has an aromatic, bitterish taste and a somewhat terebinthinous, camphoraceous, peculiar odor, though in its fresh state the odor is not pronounced. It contains oil of valerian, malic acid, a peculiar extractive matter, ether and in alcohol, an odorous resin, and (Runge) a peculiar fatty acid producing with bases white salts which turn green when exposed to the air. Valerian-root is stimulant and antispasmodic. The leaves are vulnerary. [a. 35.]—*V. olitoria*. See *VALERIANELLA olitoria*.—*V. phu*. *V. pontica*. Fr., *valériane phu* (ou *franche*, ou *des jardins*), *nard agreste* (ou *de Crète*), *grande valériane*, *encens terrestre*. Ger., *grosser* (oder *weisser*, oder *römischer*, oder *Garten*) *Baldrian*, *Theriakwurzel*, *Theriakraut*, *St. Georgenkraut*. Creten spikenard, garden-valerian of southern and middle Europe. The roots have properties resembling those of valerian-root, but are less aromatic. The $\phi\phi$ of the ancients, now identified with *V. Dioscoridis*, was formerly thought to be this plant. [a. 35.]—*V. saltuncea*. Ger., *wahrscheinlicher Baldrian*. An alpine European species having the properties of *V. celtica* and affording a variety of *nardus celtica*. [a. 35.]—*V. sambucifolia*. Elder-leaved valerian, a variety of *V. officinalis*. The root is less vigorous than that of *V. silvestris*, and is said to be less rich in volatile oil. [a. 35.]—*V. saxatilis*. 1. A species found in Europe. The root, which has a nauseous, penetrating odor, may be used in place of valerian-root. [a. 35.] 2. See *V. celtica*.—*V. silvestris*. A variety of *V. officinalis*. Its root is said to be superior to that of *V. sambucifolia*. [a. 35.]—*V. toluceana*. A species indigenous to northwestern America, considered by the Russians to be the most active of the genus. [a. 35.]—*V. toluceana*. A Mexican species. The tubers, which contain an abundance of valericinic acid, are reputed to be useful in diseases of the liver. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20.]—*V. tuberosa*. Mountain-spikenard of southern Europe. The root, which has a strong valerian-like taste and odor, was formerly official as *nardus montana*, and is still used. [a. 35.]—*V. virginiana*. The *Aristolochia serpentaria*. [a. 35.]—*V. Wallichii*. An East Indian species. The root is used like that of *Nardostachys jatamansi*, though it has a stronger and less pleasant odor. [a. 35.]

VALERIANAS (Lat.), n. m. $Va^2(wa^1)e^2r^2-a^2n^2(a^2n^2)a^2s^2(a^2s^2)$. Gen., -atis. See **VALERIANATE**.—**V. atropicus**. See **ATROPINE valerianate**.—**V. chinicus**. See **QUININE valerianate**.—**V. natri-**

cus, **V. sodicus**. See **SODIUM valerianate**.—**V. zincicus**. See **ZINC valerianate**.

VALERIANATE, n. $Va^2(e^2r^2-a^2n^2)at$. Lat., *valerianas*. Fr., *valérianate*. Ger., *valeriansaures* (oder *baldriansaures*) *Salz*. A salt of valericinic acid. [B.]

VALERIANE (Fr.), n. $Va^2-la-re-a^2n$. See **VALERIANA** and **VALERIAN-root**.—**Bain de v.** A bath used for hysteria and other nervous affections, made by infusing 500 grammes of dried valerian-root in 3 litres of water, and pouring the infusion into the bath. [B. 46.]—**Eau distillée** [Fr. Cod.] de **v.** See **Aqua VALERIANÆ**.—**Essence de v.** See **Oil of valerian**.—**Extrait de v.** See **Extractum VALERIANÆ**.—**Poudre de v.** See **Radix VALERIANÆ pulverata**.—**Sirop de v.** See **Syrupus VALERIANÆ**.—**Souche de v. officinale**. See **VALERIAN-root**.—**Teinture de v.** See *Tinctura VALERIANÆ* (1st def.).—**Teinture étherée de v.** See *Tinctura VALERIANÆ aetherea*.—**Tisane de v.** See *Infusum VALERIANÆ*.—**V. franche**. See **VALERIANA phu**.—**V. officinale**. See **VALERIANA officinalis**.—**V. officinale (souche)** [Fr. Cod.]. See **VALERIAN-root**.—**V. resserrée**. See **VALERIANA coarctata**.—**V. sauvage**. See **VALERIANA officinalis**.

VALERIANELLA (Lat.), n. f. $Va^2(wa^1)e^2r^2-e^2r^2-a^2n^2(a^2n^2)e^2l^2a^2$. Fr., *valérianelle*. Ger., *Rapünzchen*. A genus of the *Valerianaceae*. The *Valerianellæ* are a subdivision of the *Valerianæ*. [a. 35.]—**V. locusta**, **V. olitoria**. Fr., *frêche*, *salade de blé* (ou *royale*, ou *verte*), *doucette*, *poule grasse*, *oreillelle*, *coquille*. Ger., *gemeines* (oder *Feid*) *Rapünzchen*. Corn-salad, lamb's lettuce of Europe, northern Africa, and northern and middle Asia; an early salad plant formerly official as *herba valerianella* and used as an antiscorbutic and emollient. [a. 35.]

VALERIANIC, adj. $Va^2(e^2r^2-e^2r^2-a^2n^2)^{ic}$. Lat., *valerianicus*. Fr., *valérianique*. Pertaining to or derived from valerian. [B.]—**V. acid**. Lat., *acidum valerianicum* (seu *valericum*). Fr., *acid valérienique* (ou *valérienique officinal*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Baldrian-säure*. One of the isomeric forms of valeric acid, $C_5H_{10}O_2 = (CH_3)_2CH.CH_2.CO.OH$. It is found in the roots of *Valeriana officinalis* and *Archangelica officinalis* and in the bark and fruit of *Viburnum opulus*. It is also produced by the decomposition of aluminoid substances and the oxidation of fats. It is a colorless oily liquid, acting as a monobasic acid. [B.]—**V. anhydride**. A liquid, $[(CH_3)_2CH.CH_2CO]_2O = C_{10}H_{18}O_5$. [B. 4.]

VALERIANASAUER (Ger.), adj. $Va^2(ar-a^2n^2)za^2-s^2u^2-e^2r$. Combined with valericinic acid in the form of a valerianate.

VALERIC, adj. $Va^2(e^2r^2)^{ic}$. Fr., *valérique*. Derived from valerian. [B.]—**V. acid**. An acid, $C_5H_{10}O_2$, of which four isomeric forms are known: (1) *Normal* or *isobutyrocarbonic acid*, *isopropylacetic acid*, *pentic acid*, $CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-C.OOH$, a liquid of rancid odor; (2) *isovaleric acid* (see **VALERIANIC acid**); (3) *ethmethacetic acid*, β -butylcarbonic acid, α -methylbutyric acid, a liquid, $CH_3-C_2H_5-CH.OOH$; and (4) *trimethacetic acid*, *trimethylcarbincarbonic acid*, *pseudovaleric acid*, *pinolic acid*, $(CH_3)_2=C.CO.OH$, occurring as foliate crystals. [B. 4.]—**V. aldehyde**. Amylène oxide. [B.]

VALERIN, n. $Va^2(e^2r^2)n$. Fr., *valérine*. A compound of glycerin and valeric acid; a glyceryl valerate. [B.] Cf. **TRIVALERIN**.

VALEROL, n. $Va^2(e^2r^2)ol$. Fr., *valérol*. Ger., *Valeröl*. That part of oil of valerian which boils between 205° and 215° C. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

VALERONITRILE, n. $Va^2(e^2r^2-o^2n^2)ri^2l$. Fr., *valéronitrile*. Ger., *Valeronitril*. See under **Butyl cyanide**.

VALERYL, n. $Va^2(e^2r^2)l$. Fr., *valéryle* (2d def.). Ger., **V.** 1. An old name for the radicle C_5H_9 , supposed to be contained in valericinic acid. The symbol **Vl** was sometimes given to it. [B. 118.] 2. The compound C_5H_9O . [B. 270 (a, 38).]

VALERYLENE, n. $Va^2(e^2r^2)l^2en$. Fr., *valérylène*. Ger., *Valerylén*. A liquid, $CH_3.C : C : C_2H_5 = C_5H_8$, boiling at 51° C. Two isomeric forms also exist, *isovalerylène*, $(CH_3)_2C : C : C_2H_5$, a liquid of garlicky odor, and *isopropylacetylene*. [B. 3; a. 88.]

VALET-A-PATIN (Fr.), n. $Va^2(e^2-a^2p^2-a^2ta^2n^2)$. A forceps, invented by Gui Patin, for compressing blood-vessels before their ligation. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

VALETUDINARIAN, adj. $Va^2(e^2l^2-u^2d^2-i^2n^2-a^2r^2i^2)n$. From *valetudo*, condition of health. Fr., *valetudinaire*. Ger., *kräftlich*, *schwachlich*. Pertaining to a condition of weakness or feeble health; as a n., an invalid. [D. 20.]

VALGUS (Lat.), adj. $Va^2(g(wa^2)g^2)u^2s^2(u^2s^2)$. 1. Bow-legged. [A. 312 (a, 17).] 2. As a n., see **TALIPES v.**—**Nervous v.** V. of neurotic origin. [a. 34.]—**Paralytic v.** V. caused by paralysis of the muscles of the foot, especially the tibialis anticus. [a. 34.]—**Rheumatic v.** V. caused by rickets. [a. 34.]—**Spasmodic v.** An ephemeral intermittent v. caused by muscular paresis. [a. 34.]—**Sparious v.** See **plenus**. [Reeves (a. 34).]—**Statical v.** Talipes v. caused by an altered axis of bodily pressure toward the inner side of the foot. [a. 34.]—**Traumatic v.** V. caused by fracture or dislocation of the tibia, or by injury of the tarsal or metatarsal joints, or by cleatrices. [a. 34.]

VALIDINE, n. $Va^2(l^2i^2d^2-en)$. Fr., v. A base, $C_{10}H_{15}N$, found in quinine. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

VALLECULA (Lat.), n. f. $Va^2(wa^1)l^2-e^2l^2-c^2u^2(l^2u^2)l^2a^2$. Dim. of *vallis*, a valley. 1. A longitudinal depression; specifically, the v. cerebelli. [a. 48.] 2. In botany, one of the grooves between the ridges on umbelliferous fruits. [a. 35.]—**V. cerebelli**. See **Fissura cerebelli longitudinalis**.—**V. cordis**. A shallow furrow at the apex of the heart uniting the anterior and posterior longitudinal furrows. [L.]—**V. glosso-epiglottica**, **Vallecula linguae**. See **Fossa glosso-epiglottica**.—**V. ovata**. See **Fissure for the gall-bladder**.—**V. petrosa**. See **Fossula petrosa**.—**V. Relii**. The depression between the cerebellar hemispheres which is occupied by the vermiciform process. [J. 17 (K).]—**V. Sylvii**. See **Stamm der Fissura Sylvii**.—**V. ungvis**. The fold of the nail. [G.]

VALLECULATE, VALLECULOSE, adj's. $Va^2l-e^2k'u^2l-at$, -os. Lat., *valleculatus, valleculosus*. Ger., *rillig, gerillt*. Provided with vallicules (2d def.).

VALLE DI SELLA (It.), n. Va^2l-la de se^2l-la^2 . An Italian health resort and hydrotherapeutic establishment for children. [Weiss, "Gazz. med. ital.-Prov. Venete," June 3, 1882, p. 175.]

VALLEË (Fr.), n. Va^2l-la . A valley or valley-like depression. [a. 48.]—**V. de Sylvius**. The primitive sulcus which afterward becomes the fissure of Sylvius [L. 35 (K).]—**V. longitudinalis de cerevel**. See *VALLECULA cerebri*.

VALLEJO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, n. pl. Va^2l-ya' -ho hwit su^hl'f'u^r. A place in Solano County, California, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [Anderson a. 14.]

VALLICULA (Lat.), n. f. $Va^2l(wa^2l)-li^2k'u^2l(u^2l)-a^2$. See *VALLECULA*.

VALVUM (Lat.), n. n. $Va^2l(wa^2l)lu^2m(lu^2m)$. Lit., a rampart. An old term for the supercilium (q. v.). [P.]—**V. of the circumvallate papillæ of the tongue**. An elevation in the mucous membrane of the tongue which surrounds the fossa of the circumvallate papillæ. [C.]

VALMONT (Fr.), n. $Va^2l-mo^2n^2t$. A place in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L. 49 (a. 14).]

VALOID, n. Va^2l-oid . From *valere*, to be worth. Syn.: *equivalent extract*. A term applied in the United Kingdom to a class of proprietary pharmaceutical preparations. The v's seem to be nothing more than fluid extracts prepared with particular regard to making a given weight of the product contain the same amounts of the active principles as are contained in the crude drug.

VALONIA, n. $Va^2l-on'i-a^2$. From *βάλανος*, an acorn. Ger., *Valonen, Walonen*. A commercial name for the cups of *Quercus ceglops* and *Quercus tellonea*. [a. 35.]

VALS (Fr.), n. Va^2ls . A place in the department of the Ardèche, France, where there are numerous gaseous alkaline springs. [L. 41, 37 (a. 14).]

VAL SINISTRA (It.), n. $Va^2l-si^2n^2-e^2st-ra^2$. A place in the canton of the Grisons, Switzerland, where there are gaseous alkaline springs. [L. 57 (a. 14).]

VALVACEUS (Lat.), adj. $Va^2l(wa^2l)-vas(wa^2l)u^2c^2u^2s(u^2s)$. Fr., *valvacé*. 1. Of fruits, having marked seams or sutures, although indeludent. [a. 35.] 2. See *VALVATE*.

VALVATE, adj. Va^2l-v^2at . Lat., *valvatus, valvaris*. Fr., *valvé*. Ger., *klappig, klappenartig*. Syn.: *valvular*. 1. Composed of valves. 2. Opening by valves. 3. United by the margins. [a. 35.]

VALVE, n. Va^2l-v . Lat., *valva*. Fr., *panneau*. Ger., *Valvel, Ventil, Klappe*. 1. A movable flap or fold which acts to close a passage or orifice more or less completely. [a. 48.] 2. In botany, a separable part in various organs, especially one of the pieces into which a dehiscient pericarp splits. The name has also been applied to the halves of a silicified membrane in the *Diatomaceæ*, to the pieces of a glume, to the divisions of a spathe, to the volva in *Funghi* (by Fautet), and to the cotyledons (*valvæ seminum*) of seeds (by Jungius). [a. 35.]—**Aortic v.** The v. situated at the exit of the aorta from the heart. It consists of three semilunar segments, which prevent the reflux of the blood into the heart. [L.]—**Bicuspid v.** See *Mitral v.*—**Cerebral v.** See *V. of Vieussens*.—**Eustachian v.** A crescentic fold of the lining structure of the fetal heart so situated as to direct the blood entering the right auricle by the vena cava inferior toward the opening of the foramen ovale. In the adult it may be obliterated, may be reduced to a trace, or may persist nearly as in the foetus. [a. 5.]—**Hasner's v.** A mucous fold at the nasal aperture of the nasal duct. [L.]—**Heister's v.** A v. formed by folds of the mucous membrane of the neck of the gall-bladder. [L. 332.]—**Houston's v's**. In the rectum, oblique folds of the mucous membrane, situated one at about the level of the prostate gland, another a little higher, and a third still higher. [L. 142.]—**Huschke's v.** See *VALVULA sacci lacrimalis superior*.—**Ileo-cæcal v.**, **Ileo-colic v.** Ger., *Dickdarmklappe, Blinddarmklappe*. An incomplete partition divided by a narrow slit-like opening, which is rounded anteriorly and narrow and pointed posteriorly, through which the cavities of the ileum and colon communicate. It is made up of the mucous membrane, its submucosa, and a few muscular fibres. It is nearly at right angles to the long axis of the colon, toward which one surface faces, the other facing toward the ileum. [L.]—**Interauricular v.** See *V. of the foramen ovale*.—**Large v. of the brain**. See *V. of Vieussens*.—**Mitral v.** A v. situated at the left auriculo-ventricular opening, consisting of two more or less joined segments, continuous at their attached borders. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Pulmonary v.** The v. in the left ventricle of the heart, at the entrance of the pulmonary artery. It consists of three semilunar segments, and prevents reflux of blood from the heart into the artery. [L.]—**Pyloric v.** Ger., *unterer Magenmundring*. A ring-like elevation of the mucous membrane of the stomach around the pylorus. [L. 81.]—**Semilunar aortic v.** See *Aortic v.*—**Semilunar pulmonary v.** See *Pulmonary v.*—**Semilunar (or Sigmoid) v's of the heart**. Those v's of the heart which consist of three semilunar segments attached by their convex borders. [L.]—**Tricuspid v.** A v., made up of three triangular segments, situated at the right auriculo-ventricular opening. [L.]—**V. of Amussat**. See *Heister's v.*—**V's of a vein**. Ger., *Flügelthüren, Venenklappen*. Semilunar folds of the inner coat of the veins, strengthened by connective tissue, with their concave side placed like the inside of a pouch toward the heart, so that when they are filled they retard the backward flow of the blood. [C.]—**V. of Bauhin**. See *Ileo-cæcal v.*—**V's of Kerkring**. See *VALVULÆ conniventes*.—**V. of Thebesius**. A semilunar fold of the endocardium at the entrance of the coronary sinus into the heart. [L. 142, 332.]—**V. of the colon**. See *Ileo-cæcal v.*—**V. of the cystic duct**. See *Heister's v.*—**V. of**

the foramen ovale. A thin crescentic valvular fold, situated a little to the left of the foramen, in the embryonic heart, growing forward from the posterior wall of the auricles and projecting into the left auricle. Its office is to prevent the regurgitation of blood from the left auricle into the right one.—**V. of the gall-bladder**. See *Heister's v.*—**V's of the lymphatics**. Semilunar folds of the inner coat placed opposite each other, as in the veins. [C.]—**V's of the rectum**. See *Houston's v's*.—**V. of the trigone**. A depression between the anterior pillars of the fornix cerebri which Vieussens erroneously believed to be an opening leading into the fifth ventricle. [L. 55 (K).]—**V. of Tulpus**. See *Ileo-cæcal v.*—**V. of Vieussens**. Ger., *Hirnklappe, vorderes Markseigel*. A triangular lamina of white nerve substance which bridges over the interspace between the superior cerebellar peduncles, forming a portion of the roof of the fourth ventricle. It expands posteriorly, where it is connected with the lower surface of the vermiform process. It is crossed by the lingula, and gives origin to the fourth cranial nerve. [L. 15 (K).]

VALVULA (Lat.), n. f. $Va^2l(wa^2l)vu^2l(wu^2l)-a^2$. Dim. of *valva*, a valve. See *VALVE*, *VALVULE*, and *VALVE of Vieussens*.—**Valvulæ atrio-ventriculares**. The mitral and tricuspid valves. [L.]—**V. bicuspidalis**. See *Mitral valve*.—**V. cæci**. See *Ileo-cæcal valve*.—**V. anterior**. See *VALVE of Vieussens*.—**V. cerebelli posterior**. The posterior medullary velum. [L. 175 (a. 50).]—**V. cerebri (Galen)**, **seu major**. See *VALVE of Vieussens*.—**V. coli**. See *Ileo-cæcal valve*.—**V. coli vesicae**. See *V. vesico-urethralis*.—**Valvulæ conniventes**. Ger., *Querfalten*. Crescent folds of the mucous membrane of the intestine placed transversely to its long axis. [L.]—**V. V. cuspidalis**, **V. episcopalis**. See *Mitral valve*.—**V. Falloppii**. See *Ileo-cæcal valve*.—**V. faucium** [Schaarschmidt]. See *VELUM palati*.—**V. foraminis ovalis**. See *VALVE of the foramen ovale*.—**V. fossæ navicularis**. A transverse fold of the mucous membrane at the posterior extremity of the fossa navicularis urethrae. [L.]—**Valvula Hobokenii**. Semilunar or annular folds in the interior of the umbilical arteries. [L. 57 (a. 50).]—**V. hymenalis urethrae virilis**. See *V. fossæ navicularis*.—**Valvulæ intestinales**, **Valvulæ Kerkringii**. See *Valvulæ conniventes*.—**V. lacrimalis (inferior)**. See *V. sacci lacrimalis inferior*.—**V. lacrimalis superior**. See *V. sacci lacrimalis superior*.—**V. magna**. See *VALVE of Vieussens*.—**V. magni cerebri**. Of Prochaska, the superior cerebellar peduncles. [I. 3 (K).]—**V. ovalis**. Of Vicq d'Azyr, see *VALVE of Vieussens*.—**V. processus vermiformis**. A mucous fold surrounding the small orifice by which the vermiform appendix opens into the cæcum. [L. 57 (a. 50).]—**V. sacci lacrimalis inferior**. A fold of mucous membrane at the junction of the lacrymal duct and sac. [L. 31, 332.]—**V. sacci lacrimalis superior**. A crescentic fold of the mucous membrane of the lacrymal sac below the openings of the canaliculi lacrimales. [L. 31, 332.]—**V. semicircularis posterior inferior**. Of Tarini, the posterior medullary velum. [I. 3 (K).]—**Valvulæ semilunares arteriarum**. See *Semilunar VALVES of the heart*.—**V. semilunaris**. 1. See *Posterior medullary VELUM*. 2. The third eyelid, or plica semilunaris; an old term for a fold of conjunctiva, inclosing a layer of dense fibro-connective tissue between its folds, lying in the conjunctival cul-de-sac in birds and some other of the lower mammals. [F.]—**V. semilunaris arterie pulmonalis**. See *Pulmonary VALVE*.—**V. semilunaris (cerebelli, seu Farini)**. See *Posterior medullary VELUM*.—**V. semilunaris (septi atriorum)**, **V. sinus sinistri**. See *VALVE of the foramen ovale*.—**V. triglochis**. See *Tricuspid VALVE*.—**V. urethrae pylorica**. See *SPHINCTER urethrae prostaticus*.—**V. vaginæ**, **V. vaginalis**. See *HYMEN* (2d def.).—**Valvula venarum (seu venosæ)**. See *VALVES of a vein*.—**V. vesicae**, **V. vesico-urethralis**. A valvular membrane found in middle-aged men at the junction of the internal portion of the urethra and the neck of the bladder. It is formed by hypertrophied prostatic fibres and fibres of the sphincter urethrae. [a. 34.]—**V. Vieussenii**. 1. See *VALVE of Vieussens*. 2. A fold at the opening of the great coronary vein of the heart. [L. 332.]—**V. willisiana**. See *VALVE of Vieussens*.

VALVULAR, adj. $Va^2l-v^2u^2l-a^2r$. Lat., *valvularis*. Fr., *valvulaire*. 1. Pertaining to a valve. 2. See *VALVATE*.

VALVULE, n. $Va^2l-v^2u^2l$. Lat., *valvula* (dim. of *valva*, a valve). Fr., v. Ger., *Klappchen*. 1. A little valve. [a. 35.] 2. Of Wilder, see *VALVE of Vieussens*.—**Grande v. du cerveau** (Fr.). See *VALVE of Vieussens*.—**V. antérieure** (Fr.). See *Lamina cinerea*.—**V. de Cruveilhier** (Fr.). See *Hasner's valve*.—**V's de Guérin** (Fr.). Normal enlargements of the small mucous folds observed at the orifices of the glands of Littre. ["Jour. de l'anat. et de la physiol." xxviii, 1892, p. 244 (a. 50).]—**V. du col de la vessie** (Fr.). See *VALVULA vesicæ*.—**V. triglochine** (Fr.). See *Tricuspid valve*.

VALVULITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Va^2l(wa^2l)-vu^2l(wu^2l)-i^2t(u^2l)-is$. Gen., *-itidos (-idis)*. From *valvula*, a valve. Inflammation of one or more of the valves of the heart. [D. 68.]

VALVULOTOME, n. $Va^2l-v^2u^2l-o^2tom$. From *valvula* (q. v.), and *τομή*, a cutting. Fr., v. 1. An instrument devised by François-Franck for removing pieces from the aortic valves of a living animal for the purpose of studying the effects of such mutilation. It is introduced by way of the carotid artery. ["Gaz. hebdomadaire de médecine et de chirurgie," Feb. 5, 1886, p. 94.] 2. A catheter-like instrument having a concealed knife devised by Mercier for anterior or posterior incision of the prostatic urethra. [a. 34.]

VALYLENE, n. Va^2l-y^2l-en . Fr., *valylène*. Ger., *Valylen*. A liquid hydrocarbon, C_8H_8 . [B. 270 (a. 38).]

VAMPYRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Va^2mp(wa^2mp)-i^2r(u^2r)-i^2z(u^2s)$ -mus(mus). From *vampyrus*, a vampire. A form of delusional insanity epidemic early in the eighteenth century in Hungary, Siberia, etc., in which the patient believed that dead enemies had left their graves in order to suck his blood. [L. 57 (a. 50).]

VANAD (Ger.), n. Va^2n-a^2d . See *VANADIUM*.—**V'oxyd**. Vanadium pentoxide; in connection with a qualifying adjective, a

vanadic oxy salt. [B.]—**V^{oxydul}**. Vanadium trioxide; in connection with a qualifying adjective, a vanadious oxy salt. [B.]

VANADATE, n. $\text{Va}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{d}^2\text{at}$. A salt of vanadic acid. [B.]

VANADIC, adj. $\text{Va}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{d}^2\text{ik}$. Fr. *vanadique*. Containing vanadium as a pentad radicle. [a, 48.]—**V^{acid}**. Fr. *acide vanadique*. Ger. *Vanadinsäure*, *Vanadssäure*. An acid formed by the union of vanadium pentoxide with water. The v. acids are: (1) *Normal v. acid*, or *orthov^{icid}* H_3VO_4 , known only through its salts, the *vanadates*; (2) *metav^{icid}* HVO_3 ; and (3) *pyrov^{icid}*, $\text{H}_2\text{V}_2\text{O}_7$ ($= \text{V}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$). [B.]

VANADIOUS, adj. $\text{Va}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{d}^2\text{is-u}^2\text{s}$. Containing vanadium as a trivalent radicle. [B.]

VANADIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Va}^2\text{n}^2(\text{wa}^2\text{n})\text{-ad}^2(\text{a}^2\text{d})^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}^2\text{m}$. From *Vanadis*, a Scandinavian goddess. Fr., v. Ger., *Vanad*. A metallic element discovered in 1801 by Del Rio, and rediscovered in 1850 by Sefström, who gave it its present name. It is found in various rare minerals. It forms a light-grayish micro-crystalline powder, not readily oxidized, and infusible at a red heat. In composition, it acts usually as a pentad, but combines with oxygen in five different proportions, forming compounds resembling those of nitrogen. Symbol, V; atomic weight, 51.2; sp. gr., 5.6. [B, 3.]—**V^{pentoxide}**. Ger., *Vanadoxyd*. Vanadic oxide, V_2O_5 , yellowish-red prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]

VANADYL, n. $\text{Va}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{d}^2\text{yl}$. Fr. *vanadyle*. Ger., V. A trivalent radicle, VO^2 , occurring in the vanadic salts obtained by the action of vanadium pentoxide on acids. [B, 3.]

VANDA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Va}^2\text{n}^2(\text{wa}^2\text{n})\text{-da}^2$. A genus of epiphyllal orchids. The *Vanidae* (Fr. *vanidées*) are a tribe of the *Orchideae*. [a, 35.]—**V^{ox-Roxburghii}**. See *AERIDES tessellatum*.—**V^{scripta}**. A species found on trees in the Moluccas. The sap is used in aphthae, the fruit in diarrhoea and dysentery, and the juicy pulp of the stem, in combination with curcuma-root, to heal ulcers and to hasten suppuration. [a, 35.]—**V^{spathulata}**. An East Indian species. The powdered leaves are used in diarrhoea and dysentery, the flowers as a pectoral, and the entire plant, mixed with oil, in skin diseases. [a, 35.]

VANDELLIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Va}^2\text{n}^2\text{-el}^2\text{li}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *Vandelli*, an Italian botanical writer. Fr. *vandellie*, *vandellie*. A genus of scrophulaceous herbs. [a, 35.]—**V^{diffusa}**. Fr., *vandellie* (ou *vandellie*) *étalée*. Bitter-blain; an emetic, diuretic, and purgative species found in tropical America; used in fevers, in liver derangements, as an anthelmintic, and as a detergent. [a, 35.]—**V^{prastensis}**. See *SCOPARIA dulcis*.

VANELLUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Va}^2\text{n}^2(\text{wa}^2\text{n})\text{-el}^2\text{lu}^2\text{s}^2(\text{lu}^2\text{s})^2$. From *vannus*, a fan. A genus of birds, of the *Charadrine*. [a, 48.]—**V^{cristatus}**. Fr., *vannet*. The lapwing; a European bird resembling a plover. [a, 48.]

VANGUERIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Va}^2\text{n}^2\text{-ge}^2\text{r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2$. Fr. *vanguier*. A genus of shrubs or trees of the tribe *Vangueriee* of the *Rubiaceae*. In the Mauritius the leaves of some species are used as an antidysenteric and in strangulated hernia. [a, 35.]—**V^{spinosa}**. An East Indian species. The bark is febrifuge. [a, 35.]

VANILLA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Va}^2\text{n}^2(\text{wa}^2\text{n})\text{-i}^2\text{li}^2\text{a}^2$. From Sp. *vainilla*, a v.-bean. Fr. *vanillier* (1st def.), *vanille* [Fr. Cod.], *fruit (ou gousse) de vanille* (2d def.). Ger., *Vanille*. 1. A genus of tropical climbing orchids. The *Vanillaceae*, *Vanilaceae*, or *Vanillidae* are a tribe of orchids of Benthams and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Neottieae*. [a, 35.] 2. The fruit of *V. planifolia* (of *V. aromatica* (Belg. Ph.)). [a, 38.]—**Bastard**. v. See *V. cinnamomum*.—**Bourbon**. v. An inferior variety of v.-bean, said to contain from 1.9 to 2.48 per cent. of vanillin. [a, 35.]—**Chocolata cum v.** [Fr. Cod.] (seu *vanille*). Fr., *chocolat à la vanille* [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 100 parts of chocolate (the *chocolat simple* of the Fr. Cod. without the cinnamon) and 4 of vanilla saccharata. [B, 13.]—**Cream v. syrup**. A mixture of 3 fluidrachms of strong fluid extract of v., a pint of simple syrup, and a pint of cream syrup. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—**Essence of v.**, **Fluid extract of v.** A preparation essentially equivalent to the tincture of v., but of about two thirds its strength. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—**Fructus vanillae**. See *V.* (2d def.).—**Mexican v.** The finest variety of v. [a, 35.]—**Pulvis vanillae cum saccharo**. See *V. saccharata*.—**Rio v.** See under *V. palmarum*.—**Small v.** See *V. cinnamomum*.—**Tinctura vanillae**. Fr., *teinture de vanille*. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of v. (2d def.) with 5 parts of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.894 for 12 hours, pouring off the liquid, adding 2 parts of sugar to the residue, and treating this in a percolator with the reserved liquid and with enough more alcohol to make 10 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating v. several days with five times as much dilute alcohol [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., T. A.] (70-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.], 80-per-cent. alcohol [Belg. Ph.]), or ten times as much 80-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**V. aromatica**. Ger., *gewürzhafte Vanille*. A species with very long cylindrical capsules, which form a part of the v. of commerce. Probably a number of species have been described under this name. The plant is used empirically in syphilis and as a vulnerary. [a, 35.]—**V.-bean**. See *V.* (2d def.).—**V. cinnamomum**. Small bastard, or wild v.; the fruit of *V. vilvestris*. [a, 35.]—**V. claviculata**. Fr., *liane à blessures*. Ger., *keulenfrüchtige Vanille*. Purple-lip orchid, green with the of West Indies; a v.-yielding species (identified by some with *V. planifolia*) growing in the hot and damp regions of America and Africa; used like *V. aromatica*. [a, 35.]—**V. disease**. See *VANILLISM*.—**V. leg. V. ley**. Fr., *vanille ley*. The *vanilla manso* of the Spaniards; the larger and more valuable v. derived from *V. sativa*. [a, 35.]—**V. palmarum**. A Brazilian species affording an inferior v. (Rio v.) containing 1.03 per cent. of vanillin. [a, 35.]—**V. planifolia**. V.-plant. A climbing species growing in moist, shady forests; indigenous to eastern Mexico and other parts of tropical America, but cultivated in Réunion, the Seychelles, Java, etc., for its fruit, which forms the bulk of the v. of commerce. This is a fleshy pod about $\frac{1}{16}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide and 3 to 12 inches long,

hooked at the base, and opening lengthwise by two unequal valves. It contains a viscid, aromatic juice in which are imbedded numerous black seeds. Its peculiar fragrance is due to vanillin, which is contained in the juice or pulp, and is diffused throughout the entire fruit when it is dried. The surface of the pod is finely furrowed and often beset with crystals (see *VANILLE giro*). It has been used as an excitant, stomachic, stimulant, etc., but is chiefly employed for flavoring. V. is said by Grasset to produce paralysis of the spinal cord and motor nerves in frogs. [a, 35.]—**V. pompona**. A South American species said to yield vanillin. [a, 35.]—**V. saccharata**. Fr., *poudre de vanille sucrée*. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of v. (2d def.) with 9 parts of sugar (10 of sugar and 5 of milk-sugar [Russ. Ph.]). The Fr. Cod. allows as a substitute a mixture of 1 part of crystallized vanillin dissolved in the least possible 90-per-cent. alcohol and 49 parts of sugar. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**V. sativa**. The cultivated v.-plant, a variety of *V. planifolia* (or, according to some, of *V. aromatica*). [a, 35.]—**V. silvestris**. A variety of *V. planifolia* (according to some, a distinct species). Its fruit (*v. cinnamomum*) is smaller and less aromatic than that of *V. sativa*. [a, 35.]



VANILLA PLANIFOLIA. [A, 327.]

See *V. sativa*. The least possible 90-per-cent. alcohol and 49 parts of sugar. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**V. sativa**. The cultivated v.-plant, a variety of *V. planifolia* (or, according to some, of *V. aromatica*). [a, 35.]—**V. silvestris**. A variety of *V. planifolia* (according to some, a distinct species). Its fruit (*v. cinnamomum*) is smaller and less aromatic than that of *V. sativa*. [a, 35.]

VANILLE (Fr. Ger.), n. f. $\text{Va}^2\text{n}^2\text{-el}^2\text{y}^2\text{-i}^2\text{li}^2\text{a}^2$. See *VANILLA*.—**Baume de v.** (Fr.). See *BAUME de v. Chocolat à la v.* (Fr.). See *Chocolata cum VANILLA*.—**Gesetzliche V.** (Ger.). **Lange V.** See *VANILLA leg.*—**Poudre de v. sucrée** (Fr.). See *VANILLA saccharata*.—**Teinture de v.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura VANILLAE*.—**V. giro (Fr.). V. the surface of which is beset with an efflorescence of minute colorless crystals of vanillin. [a, 35.]—**V. lee** (Fr.). See *VANILLA leg.***

VANILLIC ACID, n. $\text{Va}^2\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{li}^2\text{a}^2$. An isomeric variety, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{O}_4 = \text{C}_6(\text{COOH}, \text{OH}, \text{H}, \text{OH}, \text{H}, \text{H}, \text{H})$, of methylparacatechualic acid, occurring as acicular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4.]

VANILLIC ALDEHYDE, n. See *VANILLIN*.

VANILLIN, n. $\text{Va}^2\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{li}^2\text{a}^2$. Lat., *vanillina* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *vanilline* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{O}_3 = \text{C}_6(\text{CHO}, \text{H}, \text{OH}, \text{H}, \text{H}, \text{H}, \text{H})$, found in the pods of *Vanilla planifolia* and in Siam benzoin, asafetida, etc. It forms white acicular crystals, of fragrant odor and pungent taste; an isomeric variety, *isovanillin*, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{O}_3(\text{OH}, \text{H}, \text{OH}, \text{H}, \text{H}, \text{H}, \text{H})$, forms prismatic crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38); B, 4, 5.]—**V. glucoside**. See *GLUCOVANILLIN*.

VANILLISM, n. $\text{Va}^2\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{li}^2\text{zm}$. Fr., *vanillisme*. A disease occurring among those who sort vanilla-pods, due to contact with an insect found on the pods. The chief symptoms are pruritus with redness and swelling of the surface and some evidences of general malaise. 1st Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz., Jan. 1884, p. 14 (B).—**Alimentary v.** V. attributed to the ingestion of vanilla. Poisoning by tyrotoxin has erroneously been called vanillism. [a, 34.]

VANILLON, n. $\text{Va}^2\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{li}^2\text{on}$. An inferior variety of vanilla (fruit of *Vanilla pompona*), occurring as a broad, fleshy pod without efflorescence (*giro*) on its surface. It is of poor fragrance and contains, besides vanillin, benzaldehyde. [a, 35; B, 270 (a, 38).]

VANILLYL ALCOHOL, n. $\text{Va}^2\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{li}^2\text{al}$. A substance, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_9\text{O}_3 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{OH})(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH})$, occurring as prismatic crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

VAO, n. An arrow-poison from the United States of Colombia, containing corvoline; supposed to be adulterated corvonal. [a, 35.]

VAPOR (Fr.), n. $\text{Va}^2\text{-pu}^2\text{r}$. Vapor; in the pl., v. s, see *VAPORS*.

VAPOR (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Vap}^2(\text{wa}^2\text{p})^2\text{-o}^2\text{r}$. Gen., *poris*. Gr., *ἀρῆς*. Fr., *vapeur*. Ger., *Dampf*. 1. A visible gaseous exhalation. [a, 48.] 2. See *INHALATION* (3d def.). 3. For the pl., the *vapors*, see the major list.—**V. aceticus**. See *Liquor alicetertus aceticus*.—**V. sanguinis**. See *Gas of the blood*.

VAPORARIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Vap}^2(\text{wa}^2\text{p})^2\text{-o}^2\text{r}^2(\text{or})^2\text{-a}^2(\text{a}^2\text{p})^2\text{-ri}^2\text{a}^2\text{um}$. From vapor steam. Fr., *étuve humide*. Ger., *Dampfbad*. A vapor bath, also the apartment in which it is administered. [a, 48.]

VAPOREUX (Fr.), adj. $\text{Va}^2\text{-po}^2\text{-ru}^2$. 1. Vaporous. 2. Pertaining to the vapors.

VAPORIZABLE, adj. $\text{Vap}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{z}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-bl}^2$. Fr., *vaporisable*. Ger., *verdamfbar*. Capable of being converted into vapor. [B.]

VAPORIZATION, n. $\text{Vap}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-i}^2\text{z}^2\text{-a}^2\text{-shun}^2$. From vapor, steam. Fr., *vaporisation*. Ger., *Verdunstung*. The conversion of a liquid or solid into a vapor by means of heat. [a, 48.]

VAPORIZE, v. tr. and intr. $\text{Vap}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-iz}^2$. Fr., *vaporiser*. Ger., *vaporisieren*, *ausdunsten*. To convert or be converted into a vapor. [B.]

VAPORIZER, n. $\text{Vap}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-r}^2\text{-iz}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-r}$. From vapor, steam. Fr., *vaporisateur*. See *ATOMIZER*.

VAPOROLE, n. *Vap'ôr-ol*. Of Burroughs, a friable glass capsule containing a drug to be employed for inhalation or fumigation, ensheathed in concentric layers of absorbent cotton, and the whole inclosed in a silken sac. [*"Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci."*, Feb., 1889, p. 192 (a, 50).]

VAPOROUS, adj. *Vap'ôr-u's*. Lat., *vaporosus* (from *vapor*, steam). Fr., *vaporeux*. 1. Pertaining to or containing vapor. 2. Of the blood, arterial. [Harvey (H).]

VAPORS, n. pl. *Vap'ôrz*. Fr., *affections vaporeuses, vapeurs*. An old popular term for hysterical and hypochondriacal affections.

VAREIRE (Fr.), n. *Va³-ra³r*. See *VERATRUM*.

VAREC (Fr.), **VARECH** (Fr.), n's. *Va³r-e³k*. Ger., *Vareh*. See *Fucus*.—*V. vésiculéux* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Fucus vesiculosus*.

VARENNIA, n. See *AMBULO*.

VARENNEA (Lat.), n. f. *Va³r-e³n-ne²-a³*. The genus *Eysenhardtia*. [a, 85].—*V. polystachya*. Sp., *cuarte, taray de México* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species, used in nephritis, cystitis, and chicken-cholera. The gum has the properties of kino. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 122 (a, 17).]

VARENNES (Fr.), n. *Va³-re³n*. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a gaseous chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

VARIATION, n. *Var-i²-a'sh³n*. Lat., *variatio* (from *variare*, to change). The act or process of changing in form, character, rate of motion, etc.; also the amount or degree of such change. [a, 48].—**Double v.** [Du Bois-Reymond]. The double current observed at any point in a muscle or nerve, caused by the passage through it of a single induction shock. [Mayer, "Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1868, p. 655 (K).]—**Negative v. of the muscle current**. Of Du Bois-Reymond, the diminution of the muscle current of a muscle that yields a strong electrical current, produced by throwing the muscle into a state of tetanic contraction by stimulating its motor nerve. [a, 34.]

VARICE (Fr.), n. *Va³-res*. See *VARIX*.

VARICELLA (Lat.), n. f. *Va³r(wa³r)-i³s(i³k)-el³-la³*. Fr., *varicelle, variole, vérole, fausse vérole, vérole bâtarde, petite vérole volante, vérole, pustules de poulet, nesses*. Ger., *Varicelle, Schafblattern, Spitzblattern, falsche Pocken*. 1. Chicken- (or swine-, or sheep-, or glass-, or water-) pox, water-jags, hives; a mild infectious disease of children, characterized by an eruption of vesicles on the skin and mucous membranes. In the usual form, commonly known as *chicken-pox*, the vesicles are superficial, with clear contents, and the disease is of short duration. It is sometimes followed by cicatrices, but usually not. A severer form, with deeper-seated or purulent efflorescences, is sometimes termed *swine-pox*. [G.] Cf. *V. lentiformis*, *V. coniformis*, and *V. globularis*. 2. See *VARIOLOIDA MITIGATA*. 3. See *VARIOLOID*.—**Conoidal v.** See *V. coniformis*.—**Gangrenous v.** Lat., *v. gangrenosa*. V. characterized by gangrenous efflorescences. [G.] Cf. *VACICIMA gangrenosa*.—**Pustular umbricated v.** See *VARIOLOIDA VARICELLOIDES*.—**Pustular v.** See *VARIOLOID*.—**V. acuminata**. V. in which the vesicles are acuminate. [a, 34].—**V. bulbosa**. See *V. V. cellulosa*. See *VARIOLOIDA VARICELLOIDES*.—**V. coniformis**, *V. conoidea*, *Varicellæ duræ ovales*. Swine-pox; v. in which the vesicles are conical, seated upon inflamed bases with hard borders, and apt to be followed by scars. [G, 9, 11].—**Varicellæ emphysematosæ**. Ger., *Windpocken*. V. in which the vesicles contain air. [G, 11].—**V. globata**, *V. globularis*. Swine-pox, hives; v. in which the vesicles are rounded. They are larger than in *V. lentiformis*, but attended with less induration than in *V. coniformis*. [D, 1; G, 9].—**V. hæmorrhagica**. V. attended with hæmorrhage into the vesicles. [G.]—**P. infantum**. See *V. (ist det.)*.—**V. lenticularis**, *V. lentiformis*, *Varicellæ lymphaticæ*. Ger., *Linsenpocke*. V. in which the efflorescences are lentiform, superficial, but slightly elevated, and not followed by scars. [G, 9].—**V. ovalis**. V. in which the vesicles are oval. [a, 34].—**V. papularis**. See *VARIOLOIDA CORNEA* and *VARIOLOIDA VERRUCOSA*.—**V. purulgo**. Of Hutchinson, an itching cutaneous eruption, consisting of papules, vesicles, and pustules, which sometimes follows v. and also vaccination. [*"Brit. Med. Jour."*, 1875, i, pp. 631, 663, 702 (G).]—**V. pustularis**. V. in which the contents of the efflorescences are more or less purulent. [G, 7].—**Varicellæ sine varicellis**. Of Wilson, varioloid without eruption. [G, 62].—**V. solidescens**. See *VARIOLOIDA CORNEA* and *VARIOLOIDA VERRUCOSA*.—**V. syphilitica**. Variocelliform syphiloderm (*q. v.*). When occurring in scattered efflorescences it is known as *V. syphilitica disseminata*; when confluent, as *V. syphilitica confluens* (see *EMPHYSIUM syphiliticum*). [G.]—**V. varioloides**. See *VARIOLOID*.—**Varicellæ ventosæ**. See *Varicellæ emphysematosæ*.—**Varicellæ verrucosæ**. See *VARIOLOIDA VERRUCOSA*.—**V. vesicularis**. V. in which vesicles form with clear contents. [G, 7.]

VARICELLE (Fr.), n. *Va³-re³-se³l*. See *VARICELLA*.—**V. A petites vésicules**. See *V. V. A vésicules globuleuses*, *V. globuleuse proprement dite*. See *VARICELLA globata*.—**V. tronquée**. See *VARIOLOID*.

VARICELLOID, n. *Va³r-i³e³-se³l-oid*. See *Abortive SMALL-POX*.

VARICIFORM, adj. *Va³r-i³s-i³e³-f³o³rm*. From *varix* (*q. v.*), and *forma*, form. Like a varix. [a, 48.]

VARICOBLEPHARON (Lat.), n. n. *Va³r(wa³r)-i³k-o³(a³)-ble²(a³r(a³r)-o³n*. From *varix* (*q. v.*), and *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid. An old term for a varicose tumor or swelling of the eyelid. [F.]

VARICOCELE (Lat.), n. f. *Va³r(wa³r)-i³k-o³(a³)-sel(kal³)(e³)a³*; in Eng., *va³r-i³k-o³-sel*. Gen., *-cel³es*. From *varix* (*q. v.*), and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *varicocele*. Ger., *V. Krampfaderbruch*. An enlarged and tortuous condition of the veins of the pampiniform plexus. [a, 34].—**Ovarian v.** Of Richet, a varicose enlargement of the veins of the broad ligament. [a, 34].—**Utero-ovarian v.** V. in the female. [a, 34.]

VARICOCELECTOMIE (Fr.), n. *Va³r-ek-o³-sal-e³kt-om-e*. Excision of a varicocele. [a, 34.]

VARICOMPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. *Va³r(wa³r)-i³k-o³(m³)(a³)(a³)-u³s(u³s)*. From *varix* (*q. v.*), and *μφαλός*, the navel. Fr., *varicomphale*. Ger., *Krampfadernebelbruch*. A varicose tumor at the navel. [E.] See also *CAPUT MEDUSÆ*.

VARICOSE, adj. *Va³r-i³k-os*. Lat., *varicosus*. Fr., *variqueux*. Ger., *Krampfaderig*. Pertaining to a varix; of a vein, abnormally dilated. [a, 48.]

VARICOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Va³r(wa³r)-i³k-os-i³s*. Gen., *-os³-eos* (*-osis*). From *varix* (*q. v.*). A varicose state of the veins of a part.

VARIICOSITY, n. *Va³r-i³k-o³-s-i³t³-i³s*. Ger., *Varikosität*. See *VARIX* and *VARICOSIS*.

VARIOTOMY, n. *Va³r-i³k-o³-ot³-m-i³*. From *varix* (*q. v.*), and *τομή*, a cutting. See *CIRCOTOMY*.

VARICULA (Lat.), n. f. *Va³r(wa³r)-i³k-u³l(u³l)-a³*. Dim. of *varix* (*q. v.*). See *CIRCOPHTHALMIA*.

VARIETY SPRINGS, n. pl. *Va³r-i³-e³t³-i³*. A place in Augusta County, Virginia, where there are gaseous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

VARIKOSITÄT (Ger.), n. *Va³r-ek-o³-et³-at³*. See *VARICOSITY*.—*Nervnen*. The varicosities seen on the axis-fibrillæ of nerves, especially near their termination. [J.]

VARIOLOA (Lat.), n. f. *Va³r(wa³r)-i³(y³)(o³)-a³*. Written also in the pl. *variolæ*. From *varius*, mottled. See *SMALL-POX*.—**Black v.** See *V. hæmorrhagica*.—**Congenital v.** V. of new-born children due to intra-uterine infection. The pustules are usually discrete; they do not develop as when exposed to the air, and form no crusts. It is usually fatal. [a, 34].—**Emphysematous v.** V. in which the pustules contain gas. [D, 74]. Cf. *V. siliquosa*.—**False v.** See *VARICELLA*.—**Hæmorrhagic v.** See *V. hæmorrhagica* and *Variolæ sanguinea*.—**Tuberculous v.** V. in which certain of the pustules take the form of cutaneous tubercles. [D, 74].—**V. acutissima**. See *V. maligna*.—**V. amboinensis**. See *FRAMBESIA*.—**Variolæ anomala**. 1. V. complicated with other diseases. 2. V. characterized by an unusual or anomalous exanthem. [G.]—**V. apyretica**. V. of a very mild form, attended with little or no fever. [G.]—**V. Arabum**. V. of the Arabians.—**V. benigna**. V. of a mild type, and attended with a comparatively superficial eruption. [G.]—**Variolæ bullata**. V. lymphatica in which the efflorescences coalesce so as to form large bullæ. [G, 11].—**V. coherens**. V. in which the efflorescences barely touch each other, or in which confluent pustules occur here and there in rows; intermediate between *V. discreta* and *V. confluens*. [D, 1; G, 11].—**V. confluens**. Ger., *Flüsspocken*. 1. V. in which the papules are small, less prominent than in the discrete form, and so numerous that even on the first appearance of the eruption there is hardly any distinct separation between them. They extend over the greater part of the body. [D, 1.] 2. V. in which the pustules form and run into each other; a variety that is often but not necessarily malignant. [G.]—**V. cornea**. Stone-pox, horn-pox; a variety of small-pox in which, in place of pustules, solid papular efflorescences appear upon the skin. [G.] Cf. *V. verrucosa*.—**V. corymbosa**. V. in which the efflorescences occur in groups or clusters; usually a severe form of the disease, and often fatal. [G.]—**V. crustacea**. See *V. hæmorrhagica*.—**Variolæ crystalline**. See *VARICELLA* and *V. lymphatica*.—**V. curta**. See *VARIOLOID*.—**Variolæ cuspidata**. V. the pustules of which are pointed or acuminate. [G, 11].—**V. discreta**, *V. distincta*. V. in which the pustules remain distinct and separate. [G.]—**V. emphysematica**. See *Emphysematous v.*—**V. equina**. Fr., *eaux aux jambes, javart*. Ger., *Mauke, Fussrose*. (Pustular) grease, grease-pox, horse-pox; a contagious disease of horses, attended with fever and an erysipelatous or eczematous exanthem in the region of the pastern joint, furnishing a clear, yellowish, odorous, and greasy discharge, the hair falling out where the eruption appears. The disease is communicable to man, and is believed to be allied to cow-pox. [G.]—**V. gangrenosa**. See *Gangrenous SMALL-POX*.—**V. gastrica**. V. with gastric complications. [a, 34].—**Variolæ hematoides**. See *Variolæ sanguinea*.—**V. hæmorrhagica**. Ger., *schwarze Blattern*. V. (usually of a grave form) associated with hæmorrhages into the efflorescences, giving the pustules and crusts a blackish color. There is also a tendency to hæmorrhage from the mucous surfaces. [D, 1; G.] See also *Variolæ sanguinea*, *V. maligna*, and *V. petechialis*.—**Variolæ hali-tuosæ** (seu *hybridæ*, seu *illegitimæ*). See *VARICELLA*.—**Variolæ inoculatum**. V. of inoculators; said to be a modified v., which consisted in the appearance of a pustule here and there upon the hands of those who practiced small-pox inoculation or of such as were in the habit of handling children with v., or occurring in persons who had already had small-pox. [G, 11].—**Variolæ insti-tu-tæ**. V. acquired by inoculation. [G.]—**Variolæ irregulares**. V. that pursue an irregular course. [G.]—**V. lymphatica**. V. in which the efflorescences are filled with clear lymph. [G, 11].—**V. maligna**. Fr., *variole foudroyante*. Ger., *fauitige Blattern*. A very severe and often fatal form of v., chiefly characterized by the presence of a hæmorrhagic tendency. The exanthem is marked by intense, diffuse redness and swelling of the skin, especially of the face, sometimes together with papular efflorescences or bloody vesicles, but without pustulation. Hæmorrhagic extravasations take place in the skin, forming deep-red macule or petechiæ, and severe hæmorrhages occur from the mucous orifices. [G.]—**Variolæ miliaris**. V. with pustules of about the size of a millet-seed or a little larger. [Plenck (G, 11).]—**V. mitigata**. A mild form of v. without severe fever, and with comparatively few efflorescences. [G, 7].—**V. modificata**. See *VARIOLOID*.—**V. morbilli**. V. complicated with measles. [G.]—**Variolæ naturales**. V. acquired by accidental (natural) infection. [G, 11].—**V. nigra**. See *V. hæmorrhagica* and *V. maligna*.—**Variolæ nothæ**. See *VARICELLA*.—**Variolæ ovine**. See *SHEEP-POX* (1st det.).—**V. petechi-**

alis. V. attended with hemorrhagic effluences, either in the form of petechiae in the interpaces between the pustules, or of bloody effusions within the pustules themselves, in consequence of which their contents become red. [D. 11.]—*Variolæ præcurrentes.* V. in which one or more pustules appear several days before the fever or just at the beginning of the stage of invasion; supposed by Plenck to indicate a favorable issue. [G. 11.]—*V. puerperalis.* Small-pox in a lying-in woman.—*Variolæ purulentes.* See *V. pustulosa*.—*V. pusillæ* (Heberden). See *VARI-CELLA*.—*V. pustulosa.* The ordinary form of v., characterized by a pustular exanthem. [G.]—*Variolæ regulares.* V. that pursues a regular course. [H. 11.]—*Variolæ sanguineæ.* V. hemorrhagica with black pustules containing and discharging blood, with a black, gangrenous base. [G. 11.]—*V. semiconfluens.* 1. V. in which the pustules are partly coalescent. [D. 5.] 2. V. confined to a portion of the cutaneous surface. [G. 5.]—*V. serosa.* See *V. lymphatica*.—*V. siliquosa.* *Variolæ siliquosæ.* V. exhibiting pod-like vesicles, the contents having been absorbed. [G. 11.]—*V. silvatica.* *V. silvestris.* See *VARI-CELLA*.—*Variolæ simplices crystallinae.* See *VARI-CELLA*.—*V. sine eruptione* (see sine exanthemate). V. without eruption. [G.] Cf. *Variolous fever*.—*V. sine variolis.* V. without eruption.—*V. spuria.* See *VARIOLID* and *VARI-CELLA*.—*Variolæ suilla.* See *SWINE-POX*.—*V. syphilitica.* See *Varioformum SYPHILIDERM*.—*V. truncata.* See *VARIOLID*.—*V. tutoria.* See *VACCINIA*.—*Variolæ umbilicatae.* V. the pustules of which are umbilicated. [G. 11.]—*V. vaccina atrophica.* Ger. *verkleinerte* (oder *varrige*) *Schutzpocken*, *Steinpocken*. Stone-pox; an abortive form of vaccinia in which the pustules are small and shallow, normally, forms only a papular or small vesicular effluence and soon dries, with the production of a small brownish-yellow scab resembling a wart, and is not followed by a scar. The contents of the vesicle may or may not be inoculable. [G.] *V. vaccina bullosa.* Ger. *Blasenpocken*. Vaccinia characterized by the appearance at the site of inoculation, in place of the ordinary papular or vesicular effluences, of single bullae with watery contents which dry into crusts, are not further inoculable, and are not generally followed by scars, though sometimes deep ulcers form beneath the scabs, leaving deep cicatrices. [G.]—*Variolæ vaccinae* [Jenner]. See *VACCINIA* and *COW-POX*.—*V. vaccina erysipelatosæ.* Ger. *Vaccinio-Erysipel*, *Impfersypsel*. Vaccinia complicated with erysipelas proceeding from the point of vaccination at the period of maturation and spreading with pain, swelling, and redness, over the arm and sometimes on the body. [G.]—*V. vaccina furunculosa.* Ger. *Vaccinefurunkel*. A form of vaccinia in which, at the site of inoculation, a pea-sized red tubercle forms which suppurates and presents the appearance of a follicular furuncle, the contents of which are not inoculable, and which is not followed by a characteristic scar. [G.]—*V. vaccina herpetica.* Ger. *Eczempocken*, *Kritzpocken*. Vaccinia in which, on the third day after vaccination, there appear at the point of inoculation a number of watery vesicles attended with itching, which leads to rubbing or scratching of the part and rupture of the vesicles, together with the development of a surrounding eczema. [G. 3.]—*V. vaccina pemphigodes.* See *V. vaccina bullosa*.—*V. vaccinatorum.* See *VARIOLID*.—*V. vaccina ulcerosa.* Ger. *Vaccinegeschwür*. Vaccinia characterized by the appearance, at the seat of vaccination, of an ulcer believed to be due to the presence of some extraneous virus. It is often attended with constitutional disturbance. [1st Sem. med., 11th Nov. 27, 1889, p. 439 (a, 18); G.]—*V. varicelloides.* See *ABORTIVE SMALL-POX* and *VARIOLID*.—*V. vera.* Small-pox as distinguished from varioloid. [D.]—*V. verrucosa.* Wild form of v. in which the effluences fail to develop fully, not passing the papular stage, and begin to subside after a few days. [G.] Cf. *Variolæ verrucosæ*.—*Variolæ verrucosæ.* V. attended with an eruption of "hard, pointed papule resembling atheromatous material." [G. 11.]—*Variolæ volatiles.* See *VARI-CELLA*.

VARIOLAD, n. *Va*^{3r}*i*²*o*²*a*⁴*d*. One of the active or infectious elements or germs of small-pox virus. [Farr (a, 18).]

VARIOLAR, adj. *Va*^{2r}*i*²*o*²*a*^{3r}. Lat., *variolaris*. See *VARIOLATE* and *VARIOLOUS*.

VARIOLARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Va*^{3r}*(wa*^{3r}*)i*²*o*²*a*^{3r}*i*²*a*³. Fr., *variolaire*. From *variola*, small-pox. A genus of lichens. The *Variolariaceæ* (*Variolariæ*, *Variolariæ*) are a division of the *Teliothalamaceæ*. [a, 35.]—*V. amara*. A species used as an antelmintic and febrifuge. [a, 35.]

VARIOLARYNGITE (Fr.), n. *Va*^{3r}*e*²*o*²*a*³*ra*²*n*²*z*het. Laryngitis due to variola. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

VARIOLATE, adj. *Va*^{2r}*i*²*o*²*a*⁴*t*. Lat., *variolatus*. Having markings resembling the pits of small-pox. [a, 35.]

VARIOLATION, n. *Va*^{2r}*i*²*o*²*a*⁴*shu*ⁿ. From *variola*, small-pox. Ger. *Blatterbelzen*. The act of communicating variola. [D. 1.]—*Artificial v.* V. by inoculation. [D. 1.]

VARIOLATED, adj. *Va*^{2r}*i*²*o*²*a*⁴*t*-e^d. Lat., *variolatus*. Fr., *variolté*. 1. Affected or inoculated with variola. 2. Pock-marked.

VARIOLÉ (Fr.), n. *Va*^{2r}*e*²*o*²*a*³. See *VARIOLA*.—*V. adultérine*, *V. bâtarde*. See *VARIOLID*.—*V. des vaches*. See *COW-POX*.—*V. foudroyante*. See *VARIOLA maligna*.—*V. petite volante*. See *VARI-CELLA*.

VARIOLLETTE (Fr.), n. *Va*^{2r}*e*²*o*²*a*³le^t. See *VARI-CELLA*.

VARIOLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Va*^{3r}*(wa*^{3r}*)i*²*o*²*a*³*i*. An old term for variola. [G.]

VARIOLIC, adj. *Va*^{2r}*e*²*i*²*o*²*a*³ik. Lat., *variolicus*. Fr., *varioliqe*. 1. Variolous. 2. Pocky.

VARIOLIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. *Va*^{3r}*(wa*^{3r}*)i*²*o*²*a*³*i*²*o*²*rm*^{is}. From *variola* (a. v.), and *forma*, form. Fr., *varioliforme*. Having the appearance of small-pox.

VARIOLINE, n. *Va*^{2r}*i*²*o*²*en*. Lat., *variolinum*. Ger., *Pock-entgift*, *Blattergift*. The specific virus of small-pox. [G.]

VARIOLOID, adj. *Va*^{2r}*i*²*o*²*oid*. Lat., *variolooides* (from *variola*, small-pox, and *eidos*, resemblance). Fr., *varioloïde*. Ger., *v.* Resembling variola; pertaining to the disease v.; as a n. (Lat., *variolooides*, *variolois*, *varicella*, *varioloidea*; Ger., *V. Mittel-pocken*), small-pox modified by recent vaccination or by a previous attack of variola. It is usually milder in character and of shorter duration than ordinary variola, and the exanthem is apt to be less extensive and each effluence more superficial. [G.]

VARIOLIS (Lat.), n. f. *Va*^{2r}*(wa*^{3r}*)i*²*o*²*i*²*s*. Gen., *-lo'idis* (*-idis*). From *variola* (a. v.). 1. Variola mitigata. 2. Varioloid. [G.]—*V. bimbiaria*. See *GRASPEDCEPHALOSIS*.

VARIOLOUS, adj. *Va*^{2r}*i*²*o*²*us*. Lat., *variolosus*. Fr., *variolozeux*. Ger., *variolois*. Of the nature of or pertaining to variola. [G.]

VARIQUEUX (Fr.), adj. *Va*^{2r}*re*-ku^s. See *VARI-COSE*.

VARIX (Lat.), n. m. and f. *Var*^{2r}*(wa*^{3r}*)i*²*x*. Gen., *varicis*. From *varus*, bent awry. Fr., *varice*. Ger., *Aderbruch*, *Adergeschwulst*, *Aderknuten*, *Aderkropf*, *Blutadergeschwulst*, *Kramvader*. A morbid dilatation of a vein; a varicosity. [C.]—*Aneurysmal v.* Fr., *anévrisme de Pott* (ou par *érosion*). A direct communication between an artery and a varicose vein, without any intervening sac. See also *VARI-COSE* ANEURYSM and ANEURYSM by *anastomosis*.—*Arterial v.* A circoid aneurysm, especially one composed of a single dilated and tortuous artery. [D.]—*Lymphatic v.* V. of the lymphatic vessels. [a, 34.]—*Varices arteriarum*. See *GERMUTLE Hobokenii*.—*Varices gelatinosæ*. Ger., *Sulzknuten*. Nodular accumulations of the gelatinous matter of the umbilical cord. [A, 112.]

VARUS (Lat.), adj. *Var*^{2r}*(wa*^{3r}*)i*²*us* (*u*^s). Bent awry, knock-kneed; as a n., see *TALIPES v.*

VARUS (Lat.), n. m. *Var*^{2r}*(wa*^{3r}*)i*²*us* (*u*^s). 1. An old term for acne. 2. See *TALIPES v.*—*Equino-v.* See *EQUINO-v.*—*V. comedo*. Acne punctata. [G.]—*V. disseminata*. Acne disseminata. [G.]—*V. equin* (Fr.). See *EQUINO-v.*—*V. frontalis*. See *MILIUM* (1st def.).—*V. gutta* (Jessel). See *ROSACEA*.—*V. hircus*. Fr., *v. orgéol*. See *HORDEOLUM*.—*V. mentagra*. See *SCYSSIS v. miliaris*. See *MILIUM* (1st def.).—*V. punctatus*. See *ACNE punctata*.—*V. sebaceus*. See *SEBORRHEA* and *ACNE punctata*.

VAS (Lat.), n. n. *Va*^{2s}*(wa*^{3s}*)s*. Gen., *va'sis*. Gr., *ἀγγειον*. See *VESSEL*.—*V. aberrans*. A vessel following an anomalous course or occupying an anomalous position. [L.]—*V. aberrans Halleri*. A long convoluted tube connected with the lower part of the canal of the epididymis or with the v. deferens. It has a blind extremity which lies in the lower part of the spermatic cord. [L, 31, 115, 142.]—*V. aberrans inferius*. A v. aberrans springing from the head of the epididymis. [L, 332.]—*V. aberrans superius*. See *V. aberrans Halleri*.—*Vasa aberrantia bilifera*. Biliary ducts in the triangular ligament of the liver, in its transverse fissure, and in other parts adjacent to the liver; commonly regarded as ducts of atrophied hepatic tissue, by some regarded as blood-vessels or lymphatic vessels. [L, 31.]—*Vasa aberrantia media*. Vasa aberrantia lying along the middle of the epididymis. [L.]—*Vasa aberrantia testis*. Certain convoluted vessels hanging free from the general substance of the epididymis, but communicating with its main tube, supposed to be vestiges of one or more of the tubes of the mesonephros. [A, 5.]—*V. afferens glomeruli*. The artery adding to a glomerulus of the kidney. [L.]—*V. afferens glomeruli*. Vessels conveying blood to a part. [L.]—*Vasa afferentia of the Malpighian corpuscles*. Branches of the interlobular arteries of the kidney from which the glomeruli are formed. [L, 31, 142.]—*Vasa annularia*. Ger., *ringförmige Gefässe*. In botany, those vessels whose membrane is thickened by successive cross-rings. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—*V. capillare*. See *CAPILLARY* (3d def.).—*Vasa capreolaria*. The capillary veins of the spermatic cord. [A, 301, 322, 325.]—*Vasa centralia retinae*. The central artery and veins of the retina. [L.]—*Vasa chyliifera*. See *CHYLIFEROUS VESSELS*.—*Vasa ciliaria*. The ciliary arteries and veins. [L.]—*V. deferens*. Fr., *canal déférent*. Ger., *Samenleiter*. The excretory duct of the testicle, a tube about 2 feet long, the upward continuation of the canal of the epididymis. From the globus minor it passes up in the spermatic cord to the inguinal canal, through which it enters the abdominal cavity. Here it runs beneath the peritoneum across the external iliac vessels to the side of the bladder, where it curves backward and downward to the base of the prostate gland and unites with the duct from the seminal vesicle to form the ejaculatory duct. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—*V. deferens mulieris*. See *OVIDUCT*.—*V. efferens glomeruli*. The efferent vein from a glomerulus of the kidney. [L.]—*Vasa efferentia corporis Malpighii*. The venous trunks which emerge from the glomeruli of the kidney and form a dense network over the walls of the uriniferous tubules. [L.]—*Vasa efferentia testis*. Canals which continue those of the rete vasculosum, pierce the tunica albuginea beneath the globus major, form the coni vasculosi, and empty into the canal of the epididymis. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—*V. efferentia testis*. See *CANAL of Vasa efferentia*.—*V. hemorrhoidalia*. See *HÆMORRHOID*.—*V. Halleri*. See *V. aberrans Halleri*.—*Vasa hepatis interlobularia*. The interlobular veins of the liver. [L.]—*Vasa inferentia*. See *Vasa afferentia*.—*Vasa intestini tenuis*. Small intestinal branches of the mesenteric arteries. [a, 34.]—*Vasa lactea*. See *CHYLIFEROUS VESSELS*.—*Vasa lymphatica*. The lymphatics.—*V. mammariarum internarum*. See *INTERNAL MAMMARY ARTERY*.—*Vasa omphalo-mesenterica*. The omphalo-mesenteric arteries and veins. [L.]—*Vasa plasmatica*. See *SEROUS CANALICULI*.—*Vasa propria*. Of Mohl, soft, thin-walled cells constituting typical parenchyma. [a, 35.]—*Vasa propria of the fetus*. Of Jungbluth, certain vessels (not observed by any one else) which form a capillary network in the chorion up to the middle of gestation. [1st Arch. f. Gyn., 11th v. p. 554 (a, 34).]—*Vasa recta (of the kidney)*. Veins which collect the

blood from the substance of the medulla and pass upward to join the arches at the bases of the pyramids. [C.]—*V. resorbens*. See LYMPHATIC (1st def.).—*V. sanguiferum*, *V. sanguineum*. A blood-vessel.—*Vasa sedalia*. Of Willis, the hemorrhoidal veins.—*Vasa serosa*. See *Serosa* CANALICULI.—*V. serpentinum testis*. See *Convolutus* TUBULE.—*Vasa spermatica externa*. See UTERINE ARTERIES.—*Vasa spermatica interna*. The blood-vessels and lymphatics which enter the substance of the testicle at its posterior edge. [L.]—*Vasa spermatica preparantia*. The small blood-vessels of the testicle. [L. 349 (a. 34).]—*V. spermaticum*. See *V. deferens*.—*Vasa umbilicalia*. The umbilical arteries and veins.—*Vasa vasorum*. Small arteries and veins which supply blood to and return it from the coats of arteries, lymphatics, and veins. [L.]—*Vasa vorticosa*. Fr., *vaisseaux tourbillonnés*, *tourbillons vasculaires*. Ger., *Wirbelvenen*, *büschelförmige Gefässe*. The whorl-like arrangement of the veins of the choroid just before they unite into the short, straight trunks which perforate the sclera obliquely to empty into the ophthalmic vein. [F.]

VASAL, adj. *Va'sal*. See **VASCULAR**.

VASCOA (Lat.), n. f. *Va'sko-a's*. Fr., *v.* A genus of the *Leguminosae*. [a. 35.]—*V. amplexicaulis*. The licorice-bush of southern Africa. The roots are demulcent. [a. 35.]—*V. perfoliata*. A Cape-of-Good-Hope species. The root is diuretic. [a. 35.]

VASCULAR, adj. *Va'skul'ar*. Lat., *vasculosus*, *vascularis* (from *vasculum* [q. v.]). Fr., *vasculaire*, *vasculeux*. Ger., *gefäßreich*, *gefäßig*, *vasculös*. Having vessels; richly supplied with blood-vessels; pertaining to the circulatory system. The *Vasculæ* of Lindley are a class of plants consisting of the *Ecovæ* and *Endogæ*. [a. 35.]

VASCULARITY, n. *Va'skul'ar-i'ti*. Fr., *vascularité*. Ger., *Vascularität*, *Gefässreichthum*. The state of being vascular.

VASCULO-MOTOR, adj. *Va'skul'eol-mot'o'r*. Lat., *vasculo-motorius*. See **VASO-MOTOR**.

VASCULOSE, adj. *Va'skul'us*. Lat., *vasculosus*. Fr., *v.* See **VASCULAR**; as n., of Frémy, the ground substance of the vessels of plants. [B. 93 (a. 14).]

VASCULUM (Lat.), n. n. *Va'skul(wa'skul'u'l'u)*. Dim. of *vas*, a vessel, especially a small vessel. [a. 48.] 2. A pitcher-shaped leaf. 3. A case used by botanists for freshly gathered specimens. [a. 35.]—*V. aberrans Halleri* (see *testis*). See *Vas aberrans Halleri*.—*V. testium*. See *SCROTUM*.

VASELINE, n. *Va'se'lin*. Lat., *vaselinum*. Fr., *v.* Ger., *Vaselin*. 1. Petroleum ointment; a commercial product for which the official petrolatum (q. v.) is intended as a substitute. [B.] 2. See *UNGUENTUM PARAFFINI*.—*White v.* V. that is freed from volatile products by simmering over a water-bath and then filtered repeatedly through charcoal until it is opal-white. [a. 34.]

VASIFACTIVE, adj. *Vas-i'fa'ktiv*. From *vas*, a vessel, and *facere*, to make. See **ANGIOPLASTIC**.

VASIFORM, adj. *Vas-i'fo'r*. Resembling a duct. [a. 35.]

VASO-CONSTRICTOR, n. *Vas'o-ko'n-strik'to'r*. A nerve the action of which is to constrict blood-vessels.

VASODENTIN, n. *Vas-o-de'n-tin*. Fr., *vaso-dentine*. Ger., *V.* A variety of dentin which contains blood-vessels. [L.]

VASO-DILATOR, adj. *Vas-o-dilat'o'r*. From *vas*, a vessel, and *dilatare*, to dilate. Fr., *vaso-dilatateur*. Ger., *vasodilatatorisch*, *gefäßverweiternd*. Causing active dilatation of the smaller arteries (said of certain nerves and drugs). [K.]

VASO-FORMATIVE, adj. *Vas-o-förm'a'tiv*. From *vas*, a vessel, and *formare*, to form. Fr., *v.-f.*, *vaso-formateur*. Ger., *vaso-formativ*. See **HÆMATOPOIETIC** (2d def.).

VASO-INHIBITORY, adj. *Vas-o-in-hib'i'to'r*. Producing or causing inhibition of the action of the vaso-motor nerves. [Landois (a. 34).]

VASO-MOTOR, adj. *Vas-o-mot'o'r*. Fr., *vaso-moteur*, *vasculo-moteur*. Ger., *vaso-motorisch*. Causing constriction of the smaller arteries; pertaining to or constituting nerves or drugs so acting. [K. 9.]

VASO-MOTRICITÉ (Fr.), n. *Va'so-mo-tre-se-té*. The property possessed by blood-vessels of varying their calibres through the influence of the vaso-motor and vaso-inhibitory nerves. [*"Sem. méd."*, Oct. 9, p. 381 (a. 18).]

VASONEUROSE (Ger.), n. *Va'so-noir-oz'e*. See **ANGIONEUROSIS**.

VASO-SENSITIVE (Fr.), adj. *Va'so-sen-si'te*. Pertaining to sensation and circulation (said of the nerves of blood-vessels). [A. 301 (a. 34).]

VASTUS (Lat.), adj. *Va'st(wa'st'u)*. Of large size, immense; as a n., the *v. externus* and *v. internus* regarded as one muscle. [L.]—*V. anterior*. See **CRURÆUS**.—*V. externus*. Ger., (*äußerer*) *Unterschenkelstrecker*. A muscle arising from the outer surface and base of the great trochanter, the line between this and the linea aspera, and the upper half of the outer border of the linea aspera. It passes down the outer and anterior surfaces of the thigh to be inserted into the tendon of the rectus femoris and the upper and outer margins of the patella. [L. 81, 42, 332.]—*V. internus*. Ger., (*innerer*) *dicker Schenkelmuskel*. A part of the quadriceps extensor cruris arising from the inner lip of the linea aspera of the femur. After blending with the crureus and the tendon of the rectus femoris, it is inserted into the inner margin of the upper half of the patella. [L.]—*V. lateralis* [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *V. externus*.—*V. longus*. See **ISCHIOTIBIALIS externus**.—*V. medialis* [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *V. internus*.—*V. medius*. See **CRURÆUS**.

VATAIREA (Lat.), n. f. *Va'ta-e'a'e-a's*. Fr., *vatairée*. A genus of the *Leguminosae*. [a. 35.]—*V. guianensis*. A Guiana tree. The seeds (Fr., *graines à dardres*) are used in skin diseases. [a. 35.]

VATERIA (Lat.), n. f. *Va'ter-e'a'e-a's*. From *Vater*, a German botanist. Fr., *vaterie*. A genus of tropical Asiatic trees. The *Vaterieæ* are a suborder of the *Dipterocarpeæ*. [a. 35.]—*V. acuminata*. A Ceylon tree yielding East Indian dammar. [a. 35.]—*V. indica*. 1. See *V. acuminata*. 2. Of Roxburgh, a species which is the source of Indian copal. The seeds contain an aromatic fat used in rheumatism, etc. The astringent bark is used to retard fermentation in making jaggery from toddy. [a. 35.]—*V. malabarica*. See *V. indica* (2d def.).

VATICINATIO (Lat.), n. f. *Va't(wa't'i's)(i'k)-i'n-a(s)'shi'ti*. (2d)-o. Gen., -on'is. From *vaticinari*, to foretell. Propheying. [D. 18.]—*V. morientium*. The last words of the dying. [D. 5.] Cf. **ECSTASY**.

VAUGNIÈRES (Fr.), n. *Von-y-e'r*. A place in the department of the Drôme, France, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L. 49 (a. 14).]

VAULI, n. *Va'it*. See **FORNIX**.—*V. of the cranium*. The upper curved portion of the cranium. [L.]—*V. of the vagina*. Lat., *forix* (see *fundus*) *vaginae*. Fr., *Fond du vagin*. Ger., *Scheidegewölbe*, *Scheidenmund*. The upper portion of the vagina, forming, when the passage is distended, a v-like structure surrounding the neck of the uterus.

VAUQUELINE (Fr.), n. *Vok-len*. An old term for strychnine. [B. 85, 98 (a. 14).]

VAYSONIER (Fr.), n. *Va'se-zo-ne-a*. A porous vessel used for the transport of leeches; so named from Vayson, the inventor. [B. 93 (a. 14).]

VEAU (Fr.), n. *Vo*. A calf; also veal.—*Gélee de v. médicinale*. See *Calf's-foot JELLY*.—*Suif de v.* Veal suet. [B.]

VECORDIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ve(wa)-ko'r'd'i'a-s*. From *vecora*, destitute of reason. Of Kahlbaum, a mild form of insanity occurring mostly at the time of puberty. [A. 319.]—*V. diastrophia*. See **DIASTROPHIA**.

VECTIS (Lat.), n. m. *Ve'kt(wekt)'i's*. Gen., *vect'is*. From *vehere*, to carry. Fr., *levier*. Ger., *Hebel*. 1. A lever; in obstetrics, an instrument, usually shaped like one of the blades of an obstetrical forceps, but with only the cephalic curve, used as a lever or tractor. It was probably invented by one of the Chamberlens. [A. 15.] 2. See **LEMNISCUS** (2d def.).—*Baudelocque's v.*



A VECTIS.

A v. having a strong, large handle, and a shaft that is curved at its extremity and expanded into a fillet. [A. 15 (a. 34).]—*Boddaert's v.*

A v. having a wooden handle holding a shaft that has a double curve; the shaft is concave from side to side, and scoop-shaped at its extremity. [A. 15 (a. 34).]—*Hubert's v.* A v. invented by the younger Hubert, of Louvain; used with a fillet. [A. 15.]—*Roonhuysen's v.* A v. supposed to be the original form, secretly sold to Roonhuysen by one of the Chamberlens. [A. 15.]—*V. elevatorium*. See **BONE-ELEVATOR**.—*V. triploides*. See **TRIPLIOD ELEVATOR.—*Veradini's v.* A v. having a handle like a lithotrite, the shaft being long, concave, curved, and fenestrated. [A. 15 (a. 34).]**

VEGETABLE, adj. *Ve'j'e't-a'b'l*. Lat., *vegetabilis* (from *vegetare*, to quicken). Fr., *végétal*. Ger., *vegetabilisch*, *pflanzlich*. Pertaining to or of the nature of plants; as a n., a plant, especially an esculent plant or the esculent portion of a plant. [a. 35.]

VEGETARIAN, n. *Ve'j'e't-a'r'i-an*. Ger., *Vegetarier*. A person who subsists exclusively on vegetable food. [L. 30, 57 (a. 14).]

VEGETARIANISM, n. *Ve'j'e't-a'r'i-an-i'z-m*. Lat., *vegetarianismus*. Fr., *végétarisme*. The practice of living exclusively on vegetable food; also the doctrine that this is the only kind of food proper for man. [a. 48.]

VEGETATIO (Lat.), n. f. *Ve'j'(we'j)-e't-a(s)'shi'ti*. (2d)-o. Gen., -on'is. See **VEGETATION**.—*Vegetationes globulosæ cordis*. Globular fibrous vegetations found in the heart. [a. 34.]

VEGETATION, n. *Ve'j'e't-a'shu'n*. Lat., *vegetatio* (from *vegetare*, to quicken). Fr., *végétation*. Ger., *V.*, *Wachsthum* (3d def.). 1. The vital processes (absorption, circulation, exhalation, assimilation, etc.) on which the life and growth of a plant depend. 2. Plants in general. [a. 35.] 3. A growth or deposit upon some portion of the body of a substance or tissue foreign to that part; especially a condyloma acuminatum. [D.]—*Adenoid v's of the naso-pharynx*. V's resulting from excessive growth (due to chronic inflammation) of the adenoid or cytogenous tissue contained in the stroma of the mucous membrane lining the naso-pharyngeal cavity. These v's are comb-like, tongue-shaped, or globular, and are mostly found on the superior pharyngeal wall, but often extend forward into the posterior nares. [F.]—*Dermal v.* See **CONDYLOMA acuminatum**.—*Digital v's*. Prominent villous v's. [A. 42.]—*Fibrinous v's*. Small or large semi-transparent or opaque grayish or grayish-yellow wart-like bodies, projecting from a serous surface, especially the pleura and pericardium. When separated from their base they leave a rough, slightly projecting surface. [a. 34.]—*Travelled heart v.* See **EMBOLUS** (2d def.).—*Umbilical v.* See **FUNGUS EXCRESCENCE of the umbilicus**.—*Urethral v's*. See **URETHRAL PAPILLOMA**.

VEGETATIVE, adj. *Ve21'e2t-at-i2v*. Lat., *vegetativus*. Fr., *végétatif*. Ger., *vegetativ*. 1. Pertaining to a vegetable. 2. Pertaining to growth, nutritive. [K.]

VEGETO-ALKALOID, n. *Ve21'e2t-o-a21k'a21-oid*. A vegetable alkaloid. [B.]

VEGETUS (Lat.), adj. *Ve21'(we21g)-e2t-u2s(u)s*. Ger., *frisch, grünleibend*. Remining green, not withering. [A, 35.]

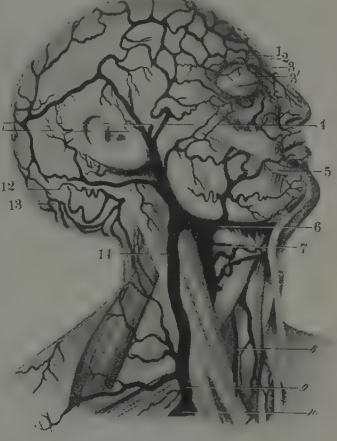
VEHICLE, n. *Ve21'i-k1*. Lat., *vehiculum* (from *vehere*, to bear). Fr., *véhicule*. Ger., *Bindemittel, Vehikel*. A liquid or solid excipient. [B, 93 (A, 14).]

VEIL, n. Val. Lat., *velum*. Fr., *voile*. Ger., *Schlier*. 1. A cloth or similar fabric used as a covering. [A, 48.] 2. In botany, the partial covering of the stem or margin of the pileus of *Fungi*, also the indusium of ferns. [A, 35.]—**Uterine v.** Lat., *pessarum oclussivum*. A cap for the cervix uteri, used to prevent conception.

VEILCHEN (Ger.), n. *Fil'ch3en*. See *VIOLA* (1st def.).—**Ackerv.**, *Dreifarbigen*. See *VIOLA tricolor* (1st def.).—**Hundsv.** See *VIOLA canina*.—**Märzv.** See *VIOLA odorata*.—**Vcampher**. See *Iris camphor*.—**V'syrup**. Syrup of the flowers of *Viola odorata*. [B, 108 (A, 14).]—**V'wurzel**. See *Iris florentina* (3d def.).

VEIN, n. Van. Gr., *φλέψ*. Lat., *vena*. Fr., *veine*. Ger., *Ader, Blutader, Vene*. 1. A vessel the function of which is to convey blood toward the heart. [A, 48.] 2. A rib or nerve of an insect's wing. [L, 206 (A, 27).] 3. A distinct thread-like structure in a plant organ, especially one of a group of branching threads. [A, 35, 48.]—**Accessory portal v's**. Of Sney, small v's of the axillary, the axillary tissue and peritoneal folds around the liver, emptying into the portal v. [C.]—**Acromio-thoracic v.** A v. accompanying the artery of like name, and emptying into the axillary v. [C.]—**Adipose v's**. Lat., *adiposæ venæ*. Ger., *Fettvenen*. Branches of the emulgent v's arising in the fat around the kidneys. [A, 343.]—**Alar thoracic v.** A branch of the axillary v. accompanying the alar thoracic artery. [C.]—**Anastomotic v.** of Troiard. See *Vena communicans magna*.—**Angular v.** A v. formed by the union of the supra-orbital, frontal, superior palpebral, and nasal v's, emptying into the facial v. [C.]—**Annular v.** See *VENA metacarpea ulnaris*.—**Anterior auricular v.** A small v. emptying into the temporo-maxillary v. [F.]—**Anterior cardiac v's**. Lat., *venæ cordis anteriores*. Ger., *vordere Kroneblutadern des Herzes*. Two or three v's on the front of the right auricle and the right border of the heart, emptying separately into the auricle. [C.]—**Anterior ciliary v's**. Ger., *vordere Blutungsblutadern*. V's accompanying the anterior ciliary arteries which empty into the ophthalmic v. [L.]—**Anterior cutaneous v. of the neck**. See *Anterior jugular v.*—**Anterior ethmoidal v.** A v. accompanying the anterior ethmoidal artery, and emptying into the ophthalmic v. [C.]—**Anterior facial v.** See *Facial v.*—**Anterior intercostal v's**. Small offshoots of the internal mammary v. which accompany the arteries of like name. [L.]—**Anterior internal maxillary v.** See *Deep facial v.*—**Anterior jugular v.** Ger., *vordere oberflächliche Halsvene*. A v. formed by branches from the submaxillary region, the lower lip, and the chin, and ending in the external jugular v. or in the subclavian v. [C.]—**Anterior longitudinal spinal v's**. Lat., *venæ spiniales longitudinales*. Two plexiform v's which extend along the whole spinal canal in front of the cord and connect above with the basilar sinus. [C.]—**Anterior mediastinal v's**. Lat., *venæ mediastinæ anteriores*. Branches of the innominate v. from the anterior mediastinal space. [L, 332.]—**Anterior temporal v.** A v. arising from the diploe of the frontal and temporal bones, and emptying into one of the branches of the temporal v. [L.]—**Anterior tibial v.** Lat., *vena poplitea anterior*. A v. corresponding to the artery of like name; it empties into the popliteal v. [C.]—**Anterior ulnar cutaneous v.** A v. which ascends from the anterior surface of the wrist and unites below the bend of the elbow with the posterior ulnar cutaneous v. to form the median ulnar cutaneous v. [L.]—**Ulnar v.** A v. which returns the blood from the dorsal plexus of the hand to the posterior ulnar v. or the median basilic v. [C.]—**Anterior vertebral v.** Lat., *vena cervicalis ascendens*. A v. arising from a plexus over the cervical vertebra, receiving branches from the prevertebral and scaleni muscles, and emptying into the inferior end of the vertebral v. [C.]—**Anterior vitelline v.** Lat., *vena vitellina anterior, vena omphalomesenterica anterior*. Ger., *vordere Dotterveine*. The v. (often two v's) by which the sinus terminalis of the primitive embryonic circulation empties into the posterior vitelline v. [A, 8.]—**Articular v.** A v. that returns blood from the structures of a joint. [A, 34.]—**Ascending cervical v.** See *Anterior vertebral v.*—**Ascending lumbar v.** A v. formed by a series of vertical communications between the lumbar v's, and also connecting the lateral sacral, ilio-lumbar, and common iliac v's. It empties into the azygos v. of its side. [C.]—**Auditory v's**, *Auricular v's*. Ger., *Gehörblutadern*. See *VENA auditoria interna* and *Deep auricular v's*.—**Axillary v.** Lat., *vena axillaris*. Ger., *Achselvene*. A v. that returns the blood from the arm. It is a continuation of the basilic v., and extends from the lower border of the *teres major* muscle, formed by the union of the median basilic and posterior ulnar cutaneous v's; continuous with the axillary v. [C.]—**Basivertebral v's**. Ger., *Wirbelkieferrblutadern*. Small v's, reduced to their intima, which ramify in the bodies of the vertebrae and empty into the anterior longitudinal spinal v's. [L, 332.]—**Brachial v's**. V's, one on each side of the brachial artery, which follow its branches and empty into the axillary v. at the lower border of the subscapularis. [L.]—**Brachio-cephalic v.** See *In-*

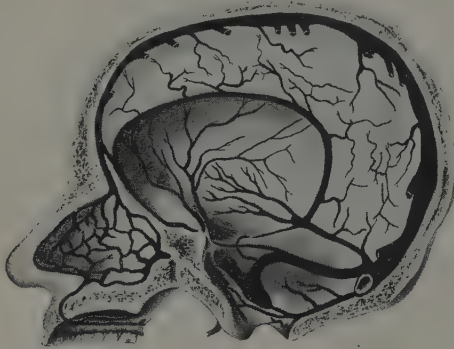
nominate v's.—**Branchial v's**. The vessels that return the blood from the branchial arches. [L.]—**Bronchial v's**. Small v's receiving the blood from the nutrient arteries of the lungs and bronchial tubes. They empty into the large azygos v. on the right side, and into the upper azygos v. on the left side. [L.]—**Buccal v's**. Ger., *Mundblutadern*. V's returning the blood from the buccal muscles and emptying into the facial v. [C.]—**Capsular v's**. Lat., *venæ adheventes capsulares* (2d def.). 1. See *Suprarenal v's*. 2. Branches of the portal v. which return the blood from the capsule of the liver. [L, 142.]—**Cardiac v's**. Ger., *Herzvenen*. V's from the tissue of the heart. [L.]—**Cardinal v's**. Lat., *venæ cardinales*. The fetal v's which return the blood from the mesopharynx, the vertebral column, and the parietes of the trunk. Their inferior portions afterward become the internal iliac v's; above the latter they become obliterated for the most part. [A, 5.]—**Central v's (of the liver)**. See *Intrahepatic v's of the liver*.—**Central v. of the retina**. Lat., *vena retina centralis*. A branch of the superior ophthalmic v. which returns the blood from the tissues supplied by the branches of the central artery of the retina. [L.]—**Central v's of the spinal cord**. Two v's, one on each side, in the substantia gelatinosa centralis of the spinal cord, which terminate at the upper and lower ends of the cord in a number of small branches. [L, 332.]—**Cephalic v.** A v. formed by the union of the median cephalic and radial cutaneous v's, which passes up along the outer border of the biceps brachii to empty into the axillary v. [L.]—**Cerebral v's**. Ger., *Gehirnvenen*. V's divided into two sets—those which return the blood from the surface of the brain, and those which return it from the ventricles. [L.]—**Chorioid v.** Lat., *vena chorioidæ (lateralis)*. A v. which returns the blood from the lateral ventricle and chorioid plexus, and unites with the vena corporalis interna v. of Galen. [L, 332.]—**Ciliary v's**. Ger., *Blutungsblutadern*. V's which usually extend from the choriocapillaris in a radiate direction through the chorioid, and form the vasa vorticosa, five or six in number, which perforate the sclera obliquely at or just behind the equator of the eye, pass into the orbit, and empty into the ophthalmic v. [F.]—**Circumflex iliac v.** Ger., *umglenkigene Hüftblutader*. A v. receiving the blood from the circumflex iliac artery and emptying into the external iliac v. [L.]—**Circumflex v's**. V's accompanying the circumflex arteries. [L.]—**Circumflex v's of Kohlrausch**. See *VENA circumflexæ penis*.—**Circumflex v's of the arm**. Branches of the axillary v. returning the blood from the distribution of the anterior and posterior circumflex arteries of the arm. [L.]—**Common facial v.** Ger., *gemeinschaftliche Gesichtsbloodader*. A v. formed by the union of the facial and temporal v's, emptying into the internal jugular v. [L.]—**Common iliac v.** Lat., *vena iliaca communis*. Ger., *gemeinschaftliche Hüftblutader, Hüftvene*. A v. formed by the union of the external and internal iliac v's. It extends from the sacro-iliac synchondrosis to about the junction of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae, and unites with its fellow to form the inferior vena cava. [L.]—**Common jugular v.** 1. The portion of the internal jugular v. below the entrance of the common facial v. 2. Of the older authors, the innominate v. 3. The internal jugular v. [L.]—**Common pudic v.** Ger., *gemeinschaftliche Schambloodader*. See *Internal pudic v.*—**Common ulnar cutaneous v.** A v. formed by the union of the anterior and posterior ulnar cutaneous v's, which joins the median basilic v. at the bend of the elbow. [L, 142.]—**Common vitelline v.** See *MESENTERICUS*.—**Condylar emissary v.** See *EMISSARIUM occipitale inferius*.—**Coronary v.** See *Large coronary v.*—**Coronary v. of the placenta**. Lat., *vena coronaria placentæ*. Ger., *grosses Randgefäss*. A v. which courses along the border of the placenta for more or less of its extent, gathers its blood from radicles in the substance of the placenta, and returns it to the maternal organism by channels leading to the v's of the uterus. [A, 61.]—**Coronary v. of the stomach**. Lat., *vena coronaria ventriculi*. Ger., *obere Magenblutader*. A v. which runs parallel to the coronary artery and empties into the portal v. [L.]—**Costal v.** A v. proceeding from the midrib of a leaf. [A, 35.]—**Crural v.** See *Femoral v.*—**Cystic v.** See *VENA cystica*.—**Deep auricular v's**. V's which return the blood from a portion of the auricle and empty into the



THE SUPERFICIAL VEINS OF THE HEAD, FACE, AND NECK.

1, the frontal vein; 2, the supra-orbital vein; 3, 3', the nasal vein; 4, the transverse vein of the face; 5, the facial vein; 6, the anterior terminal branch of the temporal vein; 7, the internal jugular vein; 8, the anterior jugular vein; 9, 14, the external jugular vein; 10, the subclavian vein; 11, the middle temporal vein; 11', 12, the temporal vein; 13, the occipital vein.

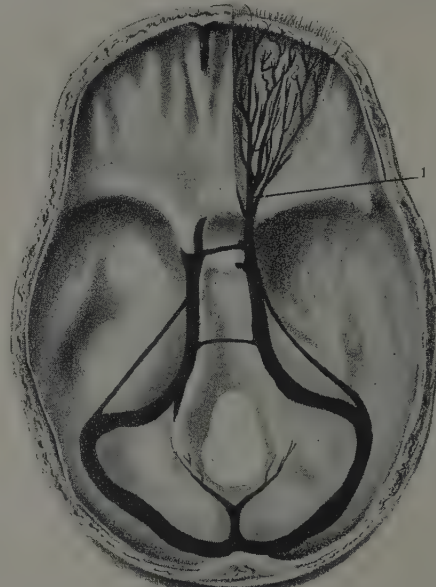
temporal v. [F.]—**Deep cerebral v's.** See *V's of Galen.*—**Deep cervical v.** A branch of the vertebral v., close to its entrance into the innominate v., which returns the blood from the suboccipital region. [L, 142.]—**Deep circumflex iliac v.** A branch of the external iliac v. receiving the blood from the distribution of the deep circumflex iliac artery. [L.]—**Deep facial v.** Ger., *tiefe Gesichtsbhtader, vordere innere Kieferbhtader.* A v. receiving the blood from the pterygoid plexus and joining the facial v. below



SECTION THROUGH THE CRANIUM, SHOWING THE VEINS WHICH ENTER INTO THE FORMATION OF THE SINUSES.

the malar bone. [C.]—**Deep femoral v.** Lat., *vena femoralis profunda.* A branch of the femoral v. which returns the blood from the parts supplied by the deep femoral artery. [L, 332.]—**Deep median v.** A branch of the median cutaneous v. which communicates with the deep v's of the forearm. [L, 31, 142.]—**Deep palmar v's.** Branches of the brachial v's which follow the distribution of the deep palmar arch. [L.]—**Deep temporal v's.** Three or four v's coming from the temporal muscles to join the pterygoid plexus. [C.]—**Diaphragmatic v's.** See *Phrenic v's.*—**Digital v's.** Ger., *Fingerbhtader.* Small v's returning the blood from the parts supplied by the digital arteries. [L.]—**Dorsal costal v's.** See *Intercostal v's.*—**Dorsal spinal v's.** Lat., *venae spiniales dorsales.* V's returning the blood from the muscles and integument of the back, forming a plexus over the arches of the vertebrae and emptying into the posterior branches of the intercostal v's, or, as in the neck, into the vertebral v. [C.]—**Dorsal v. of the clitoris.** Lat., *vena dorsalis clitoridis.* A v. returning the blood from the clitoris and its vicinity and emptying into the pudendal plexus (2d def.). [L.]—**Dorsal v. of the penis.** Lat., *vena dorsalis penis.* A v. returning the blood from the glans penis and prepuce, the corpus spongiosum, the corpora cavernosa, and the overlying skin, and emptying into the prostatic plexus. [C.]—**Dorsal v's of the tongue.** V's which connect the plexus beneath the mucous membrane of the posterior third of the tongue with the internal jugular or common facial v. [C.]—**Dorsi-spinal v's.** V's lying on the exterior of the spinal column. [a, 34.]—**Efferent v's of the kidney.** The v's which emerge from the glomeruli of the kidney and form a network on the convoluted tubules. [L, 142.]—**Emissary mastoid v.** See *EMISSARIUM mastoideum.*—**Emissary v's.** See *EMISSARIA Santorini.*—**Emissary v. of Luschka.** See *EMISSARIUM condyloideum anterius.*—**Emissary v. of Rektorzik.** A v. or plexus of v's accompanying the internal carotid artery and connecting the internal jugular v. with the cavernous sinus. [C.]—**Emulgent v.** See *Renal v.*—**Epigastric v.** Ger., *Bauchdeckenbhtader.* See *Superficial epigastric v.*—**Ethmoidal v's.** Ger., *Siebbeinbhtader, Riechbeinvenen.* The anterior and posterior ethmoidal v's.—**External cervical v.** See *Anterior vertebral v.*—**External hæmorrhoidal v.** A v. following the distribution of the inferior hæmorrhoidal arteries and emptying into the hæmorrhoidal plexus. [L, 142, 332.]—**External iliac v.** Ger., *äussere Hüftbhtader.* The continuation of the femoral v. from Poupart's ligament to its junction with the internal iliac v. near the lumbosacral articulation. It receives the deep circumflex iliac and epigastric v's. [C.]—**External jugular v.** A v. formed by the union of the posterior auricular v. and the posterior part of the temporomaxillary v. and joined by the posterior external jugular, transverse cervical, and suprascapular v's. It descends from about the level of the angle of the inferior maxilla between the platysma and the fascia and empties into the subclavian v. by one or more trunks. [C; L.]—**External mammary v.** A branch of the axillary v. or subclavian v. accompanying the artery of the same name. [L.]—**External maxillary v.** See *Facial v.*—**External posterior spinal v's.** Ger., *äussere Rückenbhtader der Wirbelsäule.* See *Dorsal spinal v's.*—**External pudic v's.** V's returning the blood from the parts supplied by the inferior and superior external pudic arteries and emptying into the internal saphenous v. [C.]—**External saphenous v.** Lat., *saphena parva.* Ger., *äussere (oder kleine) Rosenader.* A v. formed by the confluence of v's on the dorsum of the foot, which passes along the outer border of the tendo Achillis and runs on the gastrocnemius, between the heads of which it passes ending in the popliteal v. [C; L.]—**External spermatic v.** A branch of the external iliac v. running from the inguinal canal. [L.]—**External thoracic v.** See *Est-*

ternal mammary v.—**Facial communicating v.** A short, nearly transverse v. uniting the facial and temporal v's near the angle of the jaw. [L.]—**Facial v.** Lat., *vena facialis.* Ger., *Gesichtsbhtader, äussere Kopfblutader.* A v. which receives the frontal, supra-orbital, angular, inferior palpebral, superior labial, deep facial, buccal, submental, submaxillary, and inferior palatine v's, and empties into the common facial v. [C.]—**Femoral v.** Lat., *vena femoralis.* Ger., *Schenkelbhtader.* The continuation upward of the popliteal v. above the opening in the adductor magnus to Poupart's ligament, where it terminates in the external iliac v. It lies at first on the outer side of the femoral artery, then behind it, and in the upper part of the thigh on the inner side of it, and is included with it in a common sheath. [L.]—**Fluid-v's.** Fr., *veines fluides.* Of Chauveau, the oscillatory movements of the blood-stream in the dilated portion of a vessel just beyond a point of constriction. [K, 35.]—**Frontal v.** Lat., *vena frontalis.* Ger., *Stirnblutader.* 1. A v. which returns the blood from the upper surface of the head and forehead, emptying into the facial v. [C.] 2. A branch of the supra-orbital v. from the diploe of the frontal bone. [L, 172.]—**Funicular v.** The umbilical v. [a, 18.]—**Gastric v's.** Lat., *venae gastricae (breves).* Branches of the splenic v. running from the left extremity of the stomach. [L.]—**Gastro-duodenal v.** A branch of the right gastro-epiploic v. running from the pancreas and duodenum. [L.]—**Gastro-epiploic v's.** The right and left gastro-epiploic v's. [L.]—**Gastro-splenic v.** See *Splenic v.*—**Gate v.** See *Portal v.*—**Gluteal v.** Lat., *vena glutea.* Fr., *veine fessière.* Ger., *Gesässvene.* A branch of the internal iliac v. following the ramifications of the gluteal artery. [C.]—**Great cardiac v.** See *Large coronary v.*—**Hæmorrhoidal v's.** The external, inferior, middle, and superior hæmorrhoidal v's.—**Hemi-azygous v.** See *Small azygous v.*—**Hepatic brachial v.** See *Right basilic v.*—**Hepatic v's.** Ger., *Lebervenen.* A number of v's, usually in three sets, which empty into the inferior vena cava, where it lies in its fissure. They arise in the substance of the liver as the interlobular v's. [L.]—**Hyaloid v.** A v. accompanying the hyaloid artery. [L.]—**Hypogastric v.** See *Internal iliac v.*—**Ileo-colic v.** See *VENA ileo-colica.*—**Iliac v's.** The common external and internal iliac v's. [a, 34.]—**Ilio-lumbar v's.** Lat., *venae ilio-lumbales.* V's from the posterior part of the abdominal wall, the muscles of the back, and the spinal canal, which empty into the common iliac v. [C.]—**Inferior cerebellar v's.** V's from the lower surface of the cerebellum which enter the inferior petrosal and the occipital sinuses. [C.]—**Inferior cerebral v.** A v. which receives the blood from the lower surface of the cerebrum and empties into one or another of the sinuses at the base of the skull. [L, 332.]—**Inferior dental v.** A v. which returns the blood from the parts supplied by the inferior dental artery into the pterygoid plexus. [L.]—**Inferior diaphragmatic v's.** See *Inferior phrenic v's.*—

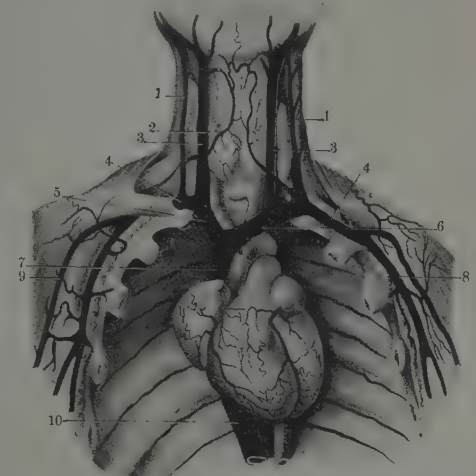


THE VEINS ENTERING INTO THE FORMATION OF THE SINUSES AT THE BASE OF THE SKULL.
1, the ophthalmic vein.

Inferior hæmorrhoidal v. A v. which returns the blood from the parts supplied by the artery of like name and empties into the internal iliac v. [C.]—**Inferior labial v's.** Two or three v's which collect the blood in the lower lip and empty into the submental branch of the facial v. [C.]—**Inferior laryngeal v.** A branch of the inferior thyroid v. which receives the blood from

the lower part of the larynx. [L.]—**Inferior longitudinal v.** See *Inferior longitudinal sinus*.—**Inferior mesenteric v.** A branch of the portal or the splenic v. which returns the blood from the distribution of the inferior mesenteric artery. [L, 172, 332.]—**Inferior ophthalmic v.** Lat., *vena ophthalmica externa* (seu *facialis*, seu *inferior*). Ger., *untere Augenblutader*. A v. which begins at the lower margin of the orbit by an anastomosis with the facial v. and empties into the cavernous sinus or the ophthalmic v. [L, 31, 332.]—**Inferior palatine v.** See *Palatine v.* (1st def.).—**Inferior phrenic v's.** Branches of the inferior vena cava or of the suprarenal v. which follow the distribution of the inferior phrenic arteries. [L.]—**Inferior thyroid v's.** Ger., *untere Schilddrüsenvenen*. V's whose radicles form a plexus on the anterior surface of the larynx, returning the blood from the thyroid gland, the lower part of the larynx, the trachea, and the oesophagus, and emptying, one on each side, into the innominate v's. [L, 142, 332.]—**Intra-orbital v.** A branch of the inferior ophthalmic v. from the face just below the orbit. [L, 332.]—**Innominate v's.** Lat., *venae innominate*. Ger., *ungenannte Venen*. The large v's, one on each side, formed by the union of the subclavian and internal jugular v's behind the sterno-clavicular articulations. They unite on the right side a little below the cartilage of the first rib to form the superior vena cava. That of the right side is short and nearly vertical, and lies on the pleura and the upper part of the right lung; that of the left side runs obliquely downward from left to right, and rests on the arch of the aorta in front of the innominate carotid, and subclavian arteries. [L, 34, 142, 332.]—**Innominate v's of Veissens.** See *Anterior cardiac v's*.—**Intercostal v's.** Ger., *Zwischenrippenblutadern*. Branches of the large and small azygos v's and the superior intercostal v's which accompany the arteries of the same name. [L.]—**Interlobular v's.** Small v's running between the lobules of a gland. [L.]—**Interlobular v's of the kidney.** V's which accompany the interlobular arteries and convey the blood from the cortex of the kidney to the arches at the bases of the renal pyramids. [C.]—**Interlobular v's of the liver.** Lat., *venae interlobulares hepatis*, *venulae centrales lobulorum*. Small branches of the portal v. which run between and around the lobules of the liver. [C.]—**Intermediate v's.** See *Interlobular v's*.—**Internal auditory v's.** See *VENÆ AUDITIVÆ INTERNÆ*.—**Internal cerebral v.** A v. formed by the union of the choroid v. and the vena corporis striati, with its companion with the v. of Galen of its own side when there are two, but converging to form the v. of Galen when it is single. [L, 31, 332.]—**Internal hæmorrhoidal v.** See *Superior hæmorrhoidal v.*—**Internal iliac v.** Ger., *Beckenblutader*, *Unterbauchvene*. A short trunk which lies behind the internal iliac artery, receives the blood from the v's corresponding to the branches of that vessel, and unites near the margin of the pelvis with the external iliac v. to form the common iliac v. [L.]—**Internal jugular v.** Ger., *innere Drosselblutader*. 1. A large v. which is continuous above with the lateral sinus and joins below with the subclavian v. to form the innominate v. In its upper portion it lies to the outer side of and close to the internal carotid artery as far as the cornu of the hyoid bone, where it receives the common facial v. and descends upon the outer side of the common carotid artery. Its most important branches are the lingual, pharyngeal, occipital, laryngeal, and superior thyroid v's. [L, 31, 142, 332.] 2. See *Common jugular v.*—**Internal mammary v.** A branch of the innominate v. receiving small v's from the costal region. [L, 332.]—**Internal maxillary v.** A v. which returns the blood from the pterygoid plexus, and empties into the temporal v. [C.]—**Internal pudic v.** Lat., *vena pudenda communis* (seu *interna*). A v. emptying into the internal iliac v. or into the pudendal plexus, formed by the union of the internal v's from the perineum, scrotum, and anus. It accompanies the internal pudic artery. [L, 332.]—**Internal saphenous v.** Lat., *saphena*, *vena interna saphena* (seu *magna*). Fr., *saphène*. Ger., *grosse Rosenvene*. A v. which, beginning in a plexus upon the dorsal aspect of the foot, runs upward in front of the inner ankle and along the inner side of the leg to the internal condyle of the femur, behind which it passes to ascend upon the inner side of the thigh to the saphenous opening, through which it passes to empty into the femoral v. a little below Poupart's ligament. It receives a large number of cutaneous branches and communicates freely with the deeper v's of the thigh and leg. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Internal spermatic v.** Ger., *innere Samenblutader*. A v. (sometimes one of several) that returns the blood from the testicle. It forms a constituent of the spermatic cord, and empties on the right side into the inferior vena cava and on the left into the renal v. [L, 142, 332.]—**Interosseous v's.** See *VENÆ INTEROSSEÆ ANTI-Brachii*.—**Intralobular v's of the liver.** Branches of the interlobular v's which spring from the capillary plexus within the lobules of the liver. [L, 142, 172.]—**Ichiadic v., Ichiatic v.** See *Sciatic v.*—**Jugular v's.** Ger., *Drosselblutadern*. The anterior, external, and internal jugular v's. [L.]—**Jugulo-cephalic v.** An anomalous v. which passes over the clavicle, uniting the cephalic and external jugular v's. [L, 142.]—**Cabial v.** A branch of the facial v. from the region of the lip. [L, 142.]—**Lacrimal v's.** Ger., *Thränenvenen*. V's from the upper eyelid and lacrymal gland which accompany the lacrymal artery and empty into the palpebral and ophthalmic v's. [F.]—**Large azygos v.** Lat., *vena azygos major*. Ger., *grosse unpaarige Blutader*, *unpaare Vene*. A v. of the right side which arises opposite the first or second lumbar v. and by a branch from the anterior surface of the lumbar v's, the renal v's, or the inferior vena cava. It perforates the diaphragm in company with the aorta and ends in the superior vena cava close to the pericardium. It receives the nine or ten lower right intercostal v's, the small azygos v., the right bronchial v., and small v's from the thoracic cavity. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Large coronary v. (of the heart).** Lat., *vena coronaria magna (cordis)*. Fr., *grande veine cardiaque*. Ger., *grosse Kranzblutader des Herzens*. A v. which arises upon the anterior surface of the apex of the heart, and ascends in the anterior interventricular groove to that between the left auricle and ventricle, along which

it runs to the posterior surface of the heart, where it terminates in the left end of the coronary sinus. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Large mesaraic v.** See *Superior mesenteric v.*—**Laryngeal v.** Lat., *vena laryngea (superior)*. Ger., *Luftröhrenkopfsvene*. A branch of the internal jugular v. or of one of its branches. It receives small vessels from the interior of the larynx which pierce the thyreo-hyoid membrane. [L, 142, 332.]—**Lateral sacral v's.** V's which receive the blood from the lateral sacral arteries and, with the middle sacral v's, form the anterior sacral plexus. [L, 142, 172.]—**Lateral vitelline v's.** Lat., *venae vitellinae laterales*. Those two of the vitelline v's which, arising laterally, accompany the trunks of the large arteries of the primitive embryonic circulation. On the left side this vessel unites with the posterior vitelline v. on the right side with the anterior, or if the latter is wanting, forms alone the trunk of the right omphalo-mesenteric v. [A, 8.]—**Left coronary v.** See *Large coronary v. of the heart*.—**Left gastro-epiploic v.** A v. from the great curvature of the stomach which empties into the splenic v. [C.]—**Left lower azygos v.** See *Small azygos v.*—**Left upper azygos v.** An inconstant v. which receives those of the intercostal v's below the superior intercostal v. of the left side that do not empty into the small azygos v. When it is absent its place is supplied by the left superior intercostal v. [L, 31, 142, 172.]—**Lieno-intestinal v.** See *Splenic v.*—**Lingual dorsal v's.** See *Dorsal v's of the tongue*.—**Lingual v.** Lat., *vena lingualis*. Ger., *Zungenvene*. A branch of the internal jugular v. which anastomoses freely with the v's of the vicinity and returns the blood from the tongue, the sublingual and submaxillary glands, and the floor of the mouth. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Longitudinal spinal v's.** The anterior and posterior longitudinal spinal v's. [L.]—**Long saphenous v.** See *Internal saphenous v.*—**Long thoracic v.** A branch of the axillary v. accompanying the branches of the external mammary artery. [C.]—**Lumbar v's.** Lat., *venae lumbales*. V's accompanying the

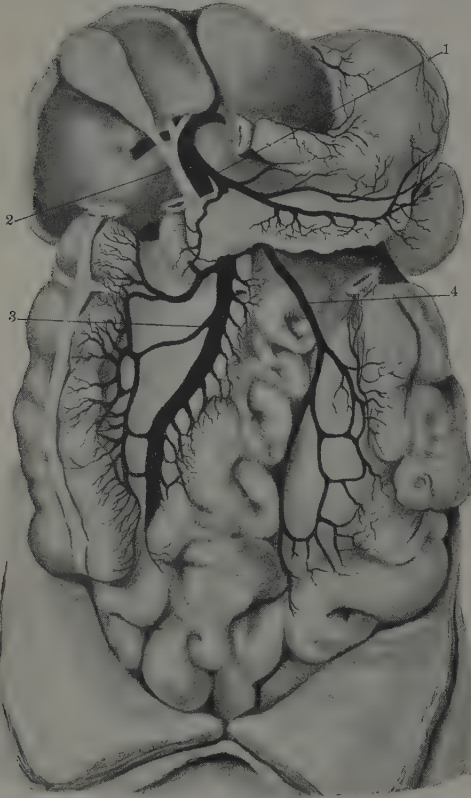


1, 1, the external jugular veins; 2, the right internal jugular vein; 3, 3, the internal jugular veins; 4, 4, the subclavian veins; 5, 5, the right innominate vein; 6, the left innominate vein; 7, the superior vena cava; 8, the left axillary vein; 9, the right cephalic vein; 10, the inferior vena cava.

lumbar arteries and emptying into the inferior vena cava. [L, 142, 332.]—**Lumbo-costal v.** See *Ascending lumbar v.*—**Marginal v. of the heart.** See *Middle cardiac v.*—**Masseteric v's.** Lat., *venae massetericae*. Ger., *Kaumuskelblutadern*. Branches of the facial v. from the masseter muscle. [L.]—**Mastoid emissary v.** See *EMISSARIUM MASTOIDEUM*.—**Maxillary v's.** Ger., *Kieferblutadern*. The external and internal maxillary v's.—**Median basilic v.** Lat., *vena basilica mediana*. The innermost of the two terminal branches of the median cutaneous v. It is given off at the bend of the elbow on the anterior surface of the arm, passes up in front of the brachial artery between the biceps brachii and the pronator radii teres, and joins the basilic v. [L, 172, 332.]—**Median cephalic v.** Lat., *vena cephalica mediana*. The outer and smaller of the two terminal branches of the median cutaneous v. It passes upward in the bend of the elbow between the supinator longus and the biceps brachii to join the cephalic v. [L, 172, 332.]—**Median cutaneous v.** A cutaneous branch of the median v. [L.]—**Median labial v.** See *Vena anguli oris*.—**Median v. (of the arm).** Lat., *vena mediana*. Ger., *Mittellarmblutader*. A short v. upon the anterior surface of the forearm which divides at the bend of the elbow into the median basilic v. and the median cephalic v. [L.] See also *Median cutaneous v.* and *Deep median v.*—**Median v. of the neck.** Lat., *vena colli mediana*. See *Anterior jugular v.*—**Mediastinal v's.** The anterior and posterior mediastinal v's. [L.]—**Medullary-spinal v's.** A venous plexus between the spinal arachnoid and pia. [L.]—**Meningeal v's.** V's accompanying the meningeal arteries. [L.]—**Meningo-rachidian v's.** V's situated in the interior of the spinal canal, between the vertebræ and the theca vertebralis. [A, 34.]—**Menstriferous v's of the uterus.** An old term

for certain v's of the uterus which were supposed to be the special source of the menstrual flow. [A. 42.]—**Mental v.** Lat., *vena mentalis*. A branch of the anterior jugular v. running from the chin. [L.]—**Mesenteric v's.** Ger., *Gekrösblutadern*. The inferior and superior mesenteric v's.—**Middle cardiac v.** Lat., *vena cordis media*. Ger., *mittlere Kranzblutader des Herzens*. The largest of the v's on the posterior surface of the heart. It lies in the groove between the ventricles, and empties into the right extremity of the coronary sinus. [L. 31, 142.]—**Middle cerebral v.** Lat., *vena cerebri media*. A v. accompanying the middle cerebral artery and emptying into the cavernous or sphenoparietal sinus (2d def.). [L. 31, 332.]—**Middle hemorrhoidal v's.** Small v's which connect the hemorrhoidal plexus with the internal iliac v. [L. 332.]—**Middle meningeal v.** A v. accompanying the middle meningeal artery, and emptying into the cavernous, sphenoparietal, or sphenosquamous sinus or the internal maxillary or pterygoid plexus. [L. 142, 332.]—**Middle sacral v.** Lat., *vena caudalis (seu sacralis media)*. A v. on the anterior surface of the sacrum, returning the blood from the middle sacral artery and emptying into the left common iliac v. or the inferior vena cava. [L. 142, 172.]—**Middle temporal v.** A v. which arises in the vicinity of the eyebrow, communicates with the supra-

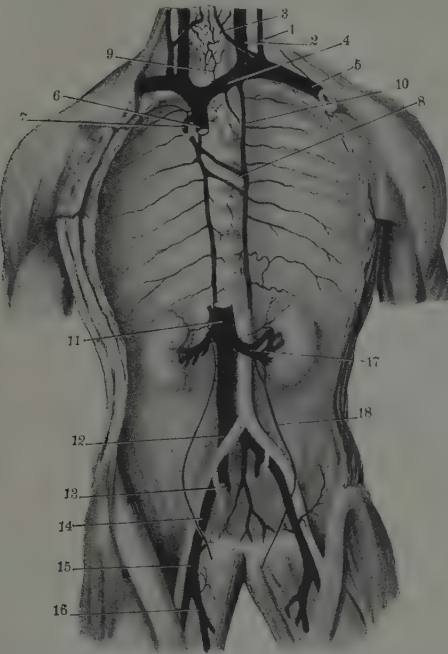
diploe of the occipital bone, emptying into the occipital sinus or the occipital v. (1st def.). [L.]—**Oesophageal v's.** Lat., *vena esophagea*. Branches of the inferior thyroid v's running from the oesophagus. [L. 332.]—**Omphalo-mesenteric v's.** See *Vitelline v's*.—**Ophthalmic v.** Lat., *vena ophthalmica (cerebralis, seu interna, seu superior)*. Ger., *Gesichtsaugenvene*. A large v. which commences the frontal v. at the inner angle of the orbit, and passes out of the orbit through the inner extremity of the sphenoidal fissure to empty into the cavernous sinus. [F.]—**Orbital v's.** Ger., *Augenhöhlenblutadern*. Branches of the ophthalmic v. and the vena ophthalmica externa running from the tissues in the orbit. [L.]—**Ovarian v.** A v. following the same course as the ovarian artery and emptying into the vena cava or renal v. [L.]—**Palatine v.** Lat., *vena palatina (inferior (1st def.))*. Ger., *Gaumenblutader*. 1. A branch of the facial v., or of one of its branches, returning the blood from the vicinity of the tonsil and soft palate. 2. In the pl., small branches of the internal maxillary v. [L. 142, 332.]—**Pancreatico-duodenal v's.** Branches of the superior mesenteric v. running from the head of the pancreas and from the duodenum. [L. 7.]—**Pancreatic v.** A branch of the splenic v. running from the pancreas. [L.]—**Parietal emissary v.** See *EMISSARIUM parietale*.—**Parotid v's.** Small v's running from the parotid gland to the temporal v. [A. 34.]—**Parumbilical v.** Lat., *vena paraumbilicalis (seu peromphalica)*. 1. Of Hyrtl, a venous channel said to be formed in the adult by a reopening of the hepatic portion of the umbilical v. in cases of obstruction of the portal circulation. [A. 19.] 2. In the pl., branches of the portal v., or of a pervious umbilical v., which connect with the deep epigastric v. [L. 142, 332.]—**Pericardiac v's.** Ger., *Herzbeutelvenen*. Small branches of the azygos, internal mammary, and innominate v's running from the pericardium. [L. 332.]—**Peroneal v's.** See *VENA peronea (1st def.)*.—**Pharyngeal v's.** Lat., *vena pharyngea*. Ger., *Schlundkopfblutadern*. Branches of the internal jugular (occasionally of the superior thyroid or lingual) v's which form a plexus in the walls of the pharynx. [L. 142, 332.]—**Phrenic v's.** Lat., *vena phrenica*. Small branches of the inferior vena cava which accompany the phrenic arteries. [L. 142, 332.] Cf. *Superior phrenic v's* and *Inferior phrenic v's*.—**Plantar v's.** Lat., *vena plantares*. The deep v's of the sole of the foot. [L. 332.]—**Popliteal v.** Lat., *vena poplitea*. Ger., *Kniekehlblutader*. A v. formed by the union of the anterior and posterior tibial v's, near the lower border of the popliteus. It becomes continuous with the femoral v. above the opening in the adductor magnus. It lies in a plane posterior to the popliteal artery, at first on its inner side, then behind it, and finally on its outer side. It receives small branches in the popliteal space and also the external saphenous v. [L. 142, 332.]—**Portal v.** Lat., *vena portae (seu portarum)*. Ger., *Pfortader*. A v. from three to four inches long, formed by the union of the splenic and superior mesenteric v's, which conveys the blood from the chyliferous organs to the liver. It is situated behind the hepatic artery and bile duct, and is included within the layers of the lesser omentum. Close to the right end of the transverse fissure of the liver it divides into two branches which enter the substance of the liver (where it receives blood from the branches of the hepatic artery) and give off branches to form the vaginal plexus and the interlobular v's. [L. 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Postcaval v.** In birds, the v. returning the blood from the trunk and lower extremities. [L. 332.]—**Posterior auricular v.** Ger., *hintere Ohrvene*. A branch of the temporal maxillary v. which receives the blood from the back part of the external ear and its vicinity. [L. 172, 332.]—**Posterior cardiac v's.** Lat., *vena cordis posteriores*. Three or four v's which run on the posterior surface of the ventricles and empty into the coronary sinus at its lower border. [C.]—**Posterior ciliary v's.** V's which collect the blood from the choroid, pass out through the sclera midway between the cornea and the optic nerve, and empty into the ophthalmic v. [C.]—**Posterior external jugular v.** of the neck. See *External jugular v.* and *Posterior external jugular v.* (1st def.).—**Posterior dental v.** A branch of the internal maxillary v. accompanying an artery of the same name. [L.]—**Posterior ethmoid v.** A branch of the ophthalmic v. accompanying an artery of the same name. [L.]—**Posterior external jugular v.** 1. A v. which collects blood from the occipital region and from the integument and superficial muscles of the back of the neck, and empties into the external jugular v. [C.] 2. See *External jugular v.*—**Posterior facial v.** See *Temporo-maxillary v.* and *Temporal v.*—**Posterior intercostal v's.** Lat., *vena intercostales posteriores*. Branches of the intercostal v's accompanying the posterior intercostal arteries. [L.]—**Posterior internal maxillary v.** See *Internal maxillary v.*—**Posterior longitudinal spinal v's.** Two v's in the spinal canal between the dura and the posterior wall. They anastomose freely with each other and empty into the occipital sinus. [C.]—**Posterior mediastinal v's.** Lat., *vena mediastinae posteriores*. Branches of the large azygos v. running from the posterior mediastinum. [L. 332.]—**Posterior saphenous v.** See *External saphenous v.*—**Posterior temporal v.** 1. The posterior branch of the temporal v. 2. A v. from the diploe of the parietal bone, emptying into the lateral sinus. [L.]—**Posterior tibial v's.** Two v's following the distribution of the posterior tibial artery and emptying into the popliteal v. [C.]—**Posterior ulnar (cutaneous) v.** A v. beginning on the back of the hand by a number of vessels which unite to form the vena salvatica, and running up on the posterior aspect of the ulnar border of the forearm to unite with the anterior ulnar cutaneous v. [C.]—**Posterior vertebral v.** 1. See *Deep cervical v.* 2. In the pl., of Rathke, two fetal v's, continuous with the upper portions of the cardinal v's, which receive the lumbar and intercostal twigs. [A. 5.]—**Posterior vitelline v.** Lat., *vena vitellina posterior*. Ger., *hintere (linke) Dotterveine*. A v. of the primitive embryonic circulation which arises posteriorly from the sinus terminalis and empties into the left cephalomesenteric v.—**Preaural v's.** In birds, the v's receiving the blood from the head and upper extremities. [L. 321.]—**Primary v.** Ger., *Hauptader*. One of the primary branches sent off from the mid-



1, the splenic vein; 2, the portal vein; 3, the superior mesenteric vein; 4, the inferior mesenteric vein.

orbital and frontal v's, receives the palpebral v's and branches from the temporals, and unites with the superficial temporal v. over the temporal portion of the zygomatic arch. [L. 142, 332.]—**Middle thyroid v.** Lat., *vena thyroidea lateralis (seu media)*. A branch of the lower portion of the internal jugular v. which returns the blood from the lower portion of the lateral lobe of the thyroid gland and receives twigs from the trachea and larynx. [L. 142, 172.]—**Nasal v.** The midrib of a leaf. [A. 35.]—**Nasal v's.** Lat., *vena nasales*. Unimportant branches of the angular v. running from the dorsal and lateral surfaces of the nose. [L. 142, 332.]—**Oblique v. of the heart.** Lat., *vena posterior atrii sinistri*. A small v., the relic of the left innominate v. of the fœtus, which runs on the back part of the left auricle of the heart to the coronary sinus. [L. 172.]—**Obturator v.** Lat., *vena obturatoria*. Fr., *veine obturatrice*. Ger., *Hüftlochvene*. A branch of the internal iliac v. which returns the blood from the distribution of the obturator artery. [L. 332.]—**Occipital emissary v.** [Hehle]. See *EMISSARIUM occipitale superius*.—**Occipital v.** Ger., *Hinterhauptvene*. 1. A branch of either the external or internal jugular v. which arises in a plexus in the occipital region. 2. A branch from the mid-

vein of a leaf. [a, 35].—**Primitive jugular v.** A v. of the foetus which receives the blood from the cranial cavity. The greater part of it afterward becomes the internal jugular v., but on the right side that portion of it situated below a communicating v. that runs to its fellow forms, together with the right duct of Cuvier, the *vena cava superior*. [A, 5].—**Pubic v.** Lat., *vena publica*. A v., sometimes doubled, which runs externally to the crural ring over the superior ramus of the os pubis to join the external iliac v. [L, 332.]



1, the left external jugular vein; 2, the left internal jugular vein; 3, the left anterior jugular vein; 4, the left innominate vein; 5, the left subclavian vein; 6, the superior vena cava; 7, the large azygos vein; 8, the small azygos vein; 9, the left inferior thyroid vein; 10, the left superior intercostal vein; 11, the inferior vena cava; 12, the right common iliac vein; 13, the right internal iliac vein; 14, the right external iliac vein; 15, the right femoral vein; 16, the right deep femoral vein; 17, the renal veins; 18, the internal spermatic vein.

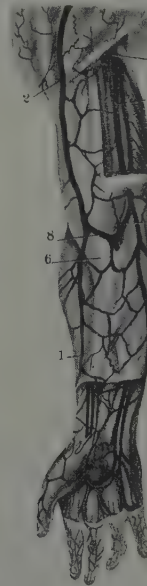
—**Pudic v's.** Ger., *Schamblutadern*. The external and internal pudic v's.—**Pulmonary v's.** Lat., *venae pulmonales*. Ger., *Lungenvenen*. Four (occasionally five) v's which return the aerated blood from the lungs to the left auricle of the heart, into the posterior portion of which they open. The two of the right side lie behind the right pulmonary artery, the aorta, the right auricle, and the superior vena cava; those of the left side lie in front of the aorta. They arise in the substance of the lung, in the capillary network of the alveoli and smaller bronchial tubes, and form freely anastomosing vessels, which become larger as they approach the root of the lung, where they unite to form the main trunks. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332].—**Radial (cutaneous) v.** A v. which arises in a plexus on the posterior surfaces of the thumb and index finger and ascends upon the radial border of the forearm, where it unites with the median cephalic v. [L, 142, 172].—**Ranine v.** Lat., *vena ranina*. A branch of the internal jugular, facial, or lingual v., which arises at the apex of the tongue and runs superficially on its lower surface close to the frenum, in company with the ranine artery. [L, 142, 172, 332].—**Renal v.** Lat., *vena renalis*. Ger., *Nierenblutader, Nierenvene*. A short v. with a large lumen which returns the blood from the kidney into the inferior vena cava. That of the right side is the longer, and passes in front of the aorta. It receives branches from the suprarenal capsule and, on the left side, the internal spermatic v. [L, 142, 332].—**Right azygos v.** See *Large azygos v.*—**Right basilic v.** The basilic v. of the right arm.—**Right coronary v.** See *Small cardiac v.*—**Right gastro-epiploic v.** A branch of the superior mesenteric v. running from the right extremity of the stomach. [L, 332].—**Sacral v's.** Ger., *Kreuzbeinblutadern*. The lateral and middle sacral v's. [L].—**Saphenous v's.** The external and internal saphenous v's.—**Satellite v's.** See *VENÆ COMITANTES*.—**Sciatic v.** Lat., *vena ischiadica*. A v. which collects the blood from the parts supplied by the sciatic artery and empties into the internal iliac v. [C].—**Secondary v.** One of the branches of a primary v. [a, 35].—**Short gastric v's.** See *Gastric v's.*—**Short saphenous v.** See *External saphenous v.*—**Small azygos v.** Lat., *vena hemi azygos*. A v. which arises from one or two lumbar v's and the renal, suprarenal, or spermatic v. of the left side, and empties into the right azygos v. after crossing the vertebral column over the ninth dorsal

vertebra. It receives a varying number of the lower intercostal v's, also small v's from the thoracic cavity. [C; L].—**Small cardiac (or coronary) v.** Lat., *vena coronaria parva*. Ger., *kleine Kranzblutader des Herzens*. A v. which receives the blood from the posterior portion of the right auricle and ventricle of the heart, and empties into the right extremity of the coronary sinus. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Smallest cardiac v's.** See *VENÆ cordis minime*.—**Small mesaraic v.** See *Inferior mesenteric v.*—**Spermatic v's.** Ger., *Samenvene*. The external and internal spermatic v's. [L].—**Spheno-palatine v.** Lat., *vena spheno-palatina*. A v. from the sphenoid bone and palate, emptying into the pterygoid plexus. [C].—**Spinal v's.** The venous plexuses placed upon and within the vertebral column. They include the dorsi-spinal v's, the meningo-rhachidian v's, the v's of the bodies of the vertebrae, and the medullary-spinal v's.—**Splenic v.** Lat., *vena lienalis*. Ger., *Milzblutader, Milzvene*. A large branch of the portal v. which returns the blood from the spleen, the pancreas, the duodenum, part of the rectum, the descending colon, and the larger part of the stomach and omentum; formed by the union of several vessels which emerge from the spleen. It runs beneath the pancreas in company with the splenic artery, and joins with the superior mesenteric v. in front of the vertebral column. It receives the gastric and left gastro-epiploic v's and a number of unnamed vessels from the intestines, etc. [L].—**Stellate v's.** See *VENÆ stellatæ*.—**Stylo-mastoid v.** A v. accompanying the stylo-mastoid artery and emptying into the posterior auricular v. [a, 34].—**Subclavian v.** Lat., *vena subclavia*. Ger., *Schlüsselbeinblutader, Unterschüsselbeinvene*. A large v., the continuation of the axillary v., extending from the upper margin of the serratus anticus major to the inner end of the clavicle, where it unites with the internal jugular v. to form the innominate v. It receives the anterior and external jugular and the vertebral v's. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Subintestinal v.** In embryonic fishes, the homologue of the caudal v. and the ductus venosus. [L].—**Sublingual v.** See *Ranine v.*—**Sublobular v.** A venous trunk formed by the union of several of the intralobular v's of the liver and emptying into the hepatic v. or its branches. [L, 351].—**Submaxillary v's.** Branches of the facial v. running from the submaxillary gland. [L, 332].—**Submental v.** Ger., *Unterkinnblutader*. A branch of the facial v. (occasionally of the lingual or superior thyroid v.) which returns the blood from the submaxillary gland and the mylo-hyoideus. [L, 142, 332].—**Subscapular v.** Lat., *vena subscapularis*. A branch of the axillary v. accompanying the distribution of the subscapular artery. [L, 142, 332].—**Superficial circumflex iliac v.** A v. returning the blood of the artery of like name, and emptying into the internal



THE SUPERFICIAL VEINS OF THE DORSAL ASPECT OF THE FOREARM.

1, the radial cutaneous vein; 2, the posterior ulnar cutaneous vein.



THE VEINS OF THE PALMAR ASPECT OF THE ARM AND FOREARM.

1, the radial cutaneous vein; 2, the cephalic vein; 3, the anterior ulnar cutaneous vein; 4, the posterior ulnar cutaneous vein; 5, the basilic vein; 6, the median vein; 7, the median basilic vein; 8, the median cephalic vein.

saphenous v. [C].—**Superficial epigastric v's.** Branches of the internal saphenous v. running from the superficial epigastric region. [L].—**Superficial external pudic v.** A branch of the internal saphenous v. corresponding to the inferior external pudic artery. [L].—**Superficial interosseous v's.** See *VENÆ meta-*

carpea.—**Superficial temporal v.** A v. made up of the posterior auricular v's and their branches that extend over the lateral and superior aspects of the skull, anastomosing freely with the vessels of the vicinity, and converging near the posterior portion of the zygoma to unite with the middle temporal v. [L. 142, 332.]—**Superficial ulnar v's.** The anterior and posterior ulnar v's. [L.]—**Superior auricular v's.** Branches of the external jugular v's running from the cranial aspect of the auricle and the side of the head. [L.]—**Superior cerebellar v's.** Branches of the straight or transverse sinus or of the v. of Galen running from the upper surface of the cerebellum. [L. 142, 332.]—**Superior cerebral v's.** Ten or twelve v's lying mostly in the sulci of the upper part of the cerebrum and emptying into the superior and inferior longitudinal sinuses. They anastomose freely with each other and with the inferior cerebral v's. [C.]—**Superior epigastric v.** A branch of the internal mammary v. which accompanies the superior epigastric artery. [L. 332.]—**Superior gastric v.** Ger., *obere Magenblutader*. See *Coronary v. of the stomach*.—**Superior hemorrhoidal v.** A branch of the inferior mesenteric v. which returns the blood from the upper half of the rectum. [L. 332.]—**Superior intercostal v's.** Lat., *venae intercostales superiores*. V's which return the blood from the upper three or four intercostal spaces. That of the right side is the smaller, corresponds to the distribution of the superior intercostal artery, receives the blood from one, two, or three of the upper intercostal spaces, and empties into the right innominate v. or the large azygos v. That of the left side receives branches from the upper three or four intercostal spaces and the left branchial v., passes across the arch of the aorta, and empties into the left innominate v. [L. 142, 172, 332.]—**Superior labial v.** Ger., *obere Lippenblutader*. A branch of the facial v. which returns the blood from the upper lip. [L. 332.]—**Superior laryngeal v.** See *Laryngeal v.*—**Superior mesenteric v.** Ger., *grosse (oder obere) Gekrösblutader*. A large v. which by its union with the splenic v. forms the portal v. It lies on the right side of and a little in front of the superior mesenteric artery, accompanying its branches and returning the blood from the parts supplied by them. [L. 142, 332.]—**Superior ophthalmic v.** See *Ophthalmic v.*—**Superior palatine v.** See *Palatine v.*—**Superior palpebral v's.** Ger., *obere Augenlidblutadern*. Branches of the facial v. running from the upper eyelid. [L.]—**Superior phrenic v's.** Branches of the innominate v's running from the diaphragm. [L. 31.]—**Superior thoracic v.** A branch of the axillary v. which returns the blood from the parts supplied by the superior thoracic artery. [L. 142, 332.]—**Superior thyroid v.** A branch of the internal jugular v. which arises by branches in the thyroid gland which anastomose freely with the v's of the vicinity. [L. 142, 332.]—**Supra-orbital v.** Ger., *Oberaugenhöhlenvene*. A branch of the facial or frontal v. which lies beneath the occipito-frontalis, running in toward the eyebrow. It receives branches from the adjacent structures and anastomoses freely with the v's of the vicinity. [L. 142, 332.]—**Suprarenal v's.** Ger., *Nebennierenblutadern*. V's running from the suprarenal capsules. That of the right side empties into the vena cava, that of the left into the phrenic or renal v. of the same side. [L. 142, 332.]—**Suprascapular v.** Ger., *Oberschulterblutblutader*. A branch of the external jugular v., near its termination, which accompanies the suprascapular artery and its branches. [L. 142, 332.]—**Sural v's.** See *VENÆ gastrocnemicae*.—**Systemic v's.** Ger., *Körpervenen*. The v's which return the blood to the right auricle of the heart from all the tissues and organs except the lungs and chylipoietic organs. [L.]—**Temporal v.** Lat., *vena temporalis (communis)*. Ger., *Schläfenvene*. A v. formed by the union of the superficial and middle temporal v's and joining with the internal maxillary v. to form the temporo-maxillary v. [C.] See also *Anterior temporal v.*, *Posterior temporal v.*, and *Deep temporal v.*—**Temporo-maxillary v.** A v. formed by the union of the temporal and internal maxillary v's near the neck of the lower jaw. It divides near the angle of the jaw into two branches, one of which goes to the facial v., the other to the external jugular v. [L. 142, 332.]—**Thymic v's.** Branches of the right and left innominate v's (especially of the former) running from the thymus gland. [L. 332.]—**Thyroid v's.** The inferior, middle, and superior thyroid v's and the vena thyroidea ima.—**Tibial v's.** The anterior and posterior tibial v's. [L.]—**Transverse cervical v.**



Lat., *vena colli transversa*. A branch of the transverse cervico-scapular v. which receives blood from the deep lateral cervical muscles. [L. 332.]—**Transverse cervico-scapular v.** Lat., *vena transversa colli et scapulae*. A v. formed by the union of the transverse cervical and scapular v's. It lies beneath the trapezius and empties normally into the subclavian v., occasionally into the external jugular v. [L. 332.]—**Transverse facial v.** A branch of the temporal v. which accompanies the branches of the transverse facial artery. [L. 142, 332.]—**Transverse lumbar v's.** See *Lumbar v's*.—**Transverse scapular v.** Lat., *vena scapula transversa*. A branch of the transverse cervico-scapular v. which receives blood from the posterior and upper scapular regions. [L. 332.]—**Ulnar cutaneous v.** See *Anterior ulnar cutaneous v.*, *Posterior ulnar cutaneous v.*, and *Superficial ulnar v's*.—**Ulnar v.** A branch of the brachial v. accompanying the branches of the ulnar artery. [L.]—**Umbilical v's.** Lat., *venae umbilicales*. Ger., *Nabelvenen*. Two v's, a right and a left, made up of radicles arising in the chorionic villi of the placenta, and formed in the embryo at the time of the development of the allantoic circulation. Uniting to form a short trunk, they return the blood from the placenta into the meatus venosus. The right umbilical v. soon disappears; the left one, now termed the umbilical v., courses through the umbilical cord, enters the abdomen of the foetus, and proceeds to the lower border of the suspensory ligament of the liver, in the anterior part of the longitudinal fissure, where it divides into two branches, one of which goes to the portal v., while the other, the ductus venosus Arantii, empties into the ascending vena cava. [A. 23.]—**Uterine v's.** Ger., *Muttervenen*. Branches of the internal iliac v. which accompany the uterine arteries and form a plexus in the walls of the uterus. [L.]—**Utero-ovarian v.** See *Ovarian v.*—**Vaginal v's of the liver.** V's ramifying in Glisson's capsule, accompanying the vaginal branch of the hepatic artery. [A. 34.]—**Varicose v.** See *VARIX*.—**V's of Galen.** Two v's, one on each side, which are continuations of the internal cerebral v's. They run back in the folds of the velum interpositum, emerge through the transverse fissure of the cerebrum, and, after joining to form one trunk, empty into the straight sinus. Often they are replaced by a single vessel, then called the *v. of Galen*, which sometimes is separated by a longitudinal septum into two. [L. 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**V's of Santorini.** See *EMISSARIA Santorini*.—**V's of the corpus spongiosum.** V's carrying blood from the corpus spongiosum to the dorsal v. of the penis. [A. 34.]—**V's of the testis.** See *VENÆ testis*.—**V's of the corpus cavernosum.** A v. which returns the blood from the corpus cavernosum and empties into the internal pudic v. [C.]—**V's of the liver.** The right basilic v. [L. 104.]—**Ventricular v's.** See *V's of Galen*.—**Vertebral v.** Lat., *vena vertebralis interna (seu lateralis, seu superficialis)*. Ger., *Wirbelblutader, Halswirbelvene*. 1. A branch of the subclavian v., near its termination, which arises in the suboccipital region and accompanies the vertebral artery. [L. 32.] 2. In the pl., the vertebral v., anterior vertebral v., posterior vertebral v., and basivertebral v's. [L.]—**Visceral v's.** V's which return the blood from the viscera. [L.]—**Vitelline v's.** Lat., *vena vitellinae (seu omphalomesentericae)*. Ger., *Dottervenen*. Several venous trunks of the primitive embryonic circulation which carry the blood from the sinus terminalis to the meatus venosus. See *Anterior vitelline v.*, *MEATUS venosus*, *Lateral vitelline v's*, and *Posterior vitelline v.*

VEINE (Fr.), n. *Ve'n*. See *VEIN*.—**V. anastomotique cérébrale.** See *VENA communicans magna*.—**V. apoplectique.** A jugular v., especially the external jugular v. [L.]—**V. artériuse.** See *Pulmonary artery*.—**V. auriculaire.** See *auricular v.*—**V. Deep auricular vein.** See *cardiacque grande*. See *Large coronary vein of the heart*.—**V's cardiaques petites.** See *Anterior cardiac veins*.—**V. cave abdominale (ou ascendante).** See *Inferior vena cava*.—**V. cave descendante (ou thoracique).** See *Superior vena cava*.—**V. céphalique du bras.** See *Cephalic vein*.—**V. céphalique du ponce.** See *VENA cephalica pollicis*.—**V. céphalique interne.** See *Internal jugular vein*.—**V's céphaliques grandes (ou internes).** See *VEINS*.—**V. cubitale cutanée.** See *Ulnar cutaneous vein* and *basilic vein*.—**V. demi-azygos.** See *Small azygos vein*.—**V's des ailes du nez.** See *VENÆ laterales nasi*.—**V's des corps des vertèbres.** See *Basivertebral veins*.—**V's du dioplé.** See *VENÆ diploeticae*.—**V. fessière.** See *Gluteal vein*.—**V. grande lymphatique droite.** The right lymphatic duct. [L.]—**V. grande mésentérique.** See *Superior mesenteric vein*.—**V. honteuse.** A pudic vein.—**V. iliaque externe.** See *External iliac vein*.—**V. iliaque interne.** See *Internal iliac vein*.—**V. iliaque primitive.** See *Common iliac vein*.—**V. obturatrice.** See *Obturator vein*.—**V. porte.** See *Portal vein*.—**V's surrénales.** See *Suprarenal veins*.—**V. terminale.** See *SINUS terminalis*.

VEINED, adj. Vand. Fr., *veiné*. Ger., *geadert*. Provided with veins. [a. 35.]—**Digitate v.** See *PALMINERVED*.—**Feather-v.** See *PINNINERVED*.—**Fork-v.** Having the fibro-vascular bundles forking. [a. 35.]—**Hidden-v.** Having the veins, as of a leaf, buried in the parenchyma so that they are not visible. [a. 35.]—**Netted-v.** Of leaves, reticulate. [a. 35.]—**Palmetate v.** See *PALMINERVED*.—**Pinnately v.** See *PINNINERVED*.—**Radiately v.** See *PALMINERVED*.

VEINING, n. Van¹in². See *VENATION*.

VEINLESS, adj. Van¹le's. Without veins. [a. 35.]

VEINLET, n. Van¹le't. Lat., *venula*. Fr., *veinule*. Ger., *Aederchen*. A branch of a primary vein; of some botanists, a primary vein or branch of the midvein. [a. 35.]

VEINOSITÉ (Fr.), n. *Ve'n*-no-ze-ta. A variety of varicosity in which, according to Briquet, there is a simple development of little veins, which are very numerous, enlarged, and excessively branched, and have become very superficial, almost hyperdermic, so that they color the skin violet or bright red. It is most commonly seen on the lower limbs in women of middle age or older. [A. 15.]

VEINULET, n. Van'u^l-e²t. A branch of a veinlet (in either sense). [a, 35.]

VEINY, adj. Van'¹. See **VENOSE**.

VEITSTANZ (Ger.), n. Vits'ta²nts. See **CHOREA**.—**Englischer V.** See **CHOREA minor**.—**Grosser V.** See **CHOREA magna**.—**Kleiner V.** See **CHOREA minor**.

VELAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Ve²l(wa²)-a(a³)me²n. Gen., -am'¹inis. From *velare*, to cover. A covering; a veil; in the pl., *velamina*, the meninges of the brain. [I, 3 (K).]—**V. radicum**. A peculiar covering formed on epiphyllous roots by epidermal cells which have become filled with air after losing their succulent contents. [a, 35.]—**V. vulvae**. See **Pudendal APRON**.

VELAMENTOUS, adj. Ve²l-a²m-e²nt'u³s. Ger., *velamental*, *velamentös*. Resembling a veil or membrane. [a, 48.]

VELAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ve²l(wa²)-a(a³)me²nt'u³m(u⁴m). From *velare*, to cover. A covering or investment. [G.]—**V. abdominale**. See **PARTOXISM**.—**Velamenta cerebri**, The cerebral dura, pia, and arachnoid. [L.]—**V. nativum**. The skin; the common integument. [G.]

VELAMINARIS (Lat.), adj. Ve²l(wa²)-a²m(a³m)-i²n-a(a³)ri²s. From *velamen*, a cover. Fr., *velaminaire*. Of the dehiscence of an anther, valvular. [a, 35.]

VELAR (Ger.), n. Va-la²r. Of the Fr. Cod., either the flowering plant or simply the leaves of *Sisymbrium officinale*. [a, 38.]

VELATE, adj. Vel'a²t. *Velatus* (from *velare*, to cover). Fr., *voilé*. Ger., *beschleiert*, *verschleiert*. Veiled, partly concealed from view (said of *Fungi* with a veil or of fruits with induvies). [a, 35.]

VELLARINE, n. Ve²l'a²r-en. Fr., v. Ger., *Vellarin*. An oily liquid obtained from *Hydrocotyle asiatica*. It has been recommended against leprosy. [B, 93, 108 (a, 14).]

VELLERON (Fr.), n. Ve²l-l'ro²n². A place in the department of Vaucluse, France, where there is a gaseous and alkaline spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

VELICATION, n. Ve²l-i²k-a'shu²n. Lat., *vellicatio* (from *vellicare*, to pluck). See **CARPOLOGY**.

VELLUS (Lat.), n. Ve²l(wa²)-lu²s(lu³s). Gen., *vel'leris*. The stipe of certain *Fungi*. [a, 35.]

VELOPORPHYRE, n. Ve²l-o-po²r'fir. A cylindrical apparatus used for mixing fatty bodies intimately by means of a solid ball which rolls inside. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxxiv, p. 307 (a, 50).]

VELOSYNTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Vel(wa²)-o(a³)si²n(su²n)'the²s-²i²s. Gen., -thes'eos (-synth'esis). From *velum*, a veil, and *σύνθεσις*, a putting together. Of Syme, staphylocephaly. [a, 34.]

VELU (Fr.), adj. V-lu². See **VILLOUS**.

VELUM (Lat.), n. n. Vel(wa²)-u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *voile*. Ger., *Schleier*. A veil or curtain; a membrane or other thin structure serving as a covering or partition; in the brain, the posterior medullary v. [A, 312 (a, 17); I, 17 (K).]—**Anterior medullary v.** See **VALVE of Vieussens**.—**Inferior medullary v.** See **Posterior medullary v.** Ger., *hintere Markseigel*. A lamina of gray nervous substance which stretches across the fourth ventricle from the sides of the uvula to the amygdalæ. [I, 1 (K).]—**Superior medullary v.** See **VALVE of Vieussens**.—**V. apophysis vermiciformi obtentum**. See **VALVE of Vieussens**.—**V. cerebelli (posterius)**. See **Posterior medullary v.**—**V. cerebri vasculosum**. See **V. chorioides** (Vicq d'Azyr) (*interpositum*). See **V. interpositum**.—**V. confine**. A close irregular plexus formed by the spongiblasts at the junction of the gray with the white matter. [a, 34.]—**V. flocculi**. See **INTERJECTUM cerebelli**. See **Posterior medullary v.**—**V. interpositum**. Fr., *toile vasculaire*. Ger., *obere Gefäßplatte*, *Gefäßvorhang*. A fold of pia situated just beneath the fornix, which extends over the third ventricle and the optic thalami. Its borders are vascular fringes which constitute the choroid plexuses of the lateral ventricles. [I, 15 (K).]—**V. medullare anterius**. See **VALVE of Vieussens**.—**V. medullare cerebelli**. See **VALVE of Vieussens**.—**V. medullare posterius** (see **interpositum**). See **Posterior medullary v.**—**V. medullare superius**. See **VALVE of Vieussens**.—**V. palati**. See **V. palatinum**. Fr., *voile du palais*. Ger., *Ganmensegel*. The incomplete partition between the mouth and the pharynx which is suspended from the posterior margin of the hard palate. Its anterior and posterior surfaces are covered with mucous membrane continuous respectively with that which covers the hard palate and that lining the pharynx and the nasal passages. In the middle, vine it is prolonged into the uvula, and is made up of muscular fibres, acinous glands, and areolar tissue. [L.]—**V. parziale**. The veil extending from the stipe to the margin of the plicus in the *Hymenomyces*. [a, 35.]—**V. processibus cerebello ad testes interjectum**. See **VALVE of Vieussens**.—**V. pendulum palati**. See **V. palati**.—**V. pupille**. See **MEMBRANA pupillaris**.—**V. Tarini**. See **Posterior medullary v.**—**V. terminale**. See **TENIA semicircularis**.—**V. triangulare**. See **TENIA chorioidica superior**.—**V. vesicae urinariae**. See **TRIGONE of the bladder**.—**V. Vieussenii**. See **VALVE of Vieussens**.

VELUMEN (Lat.), n. n. Ve²l(wa²)-u³(u⁴)me²n. Gen., -um'¹inis. From *vellere*, to pluck. Fr., *velours*. The velvety covering formed over some leaves by hairs! [a, 35.]

VELUTINOUS, adj. Ve²l-u²t'i²n-u²s. Lat., *velutinus*. Fr., *velouté*. Ger., *samtartig*, *samtig*. Velvety, covered with a short silky pubescence. [a, 35.]

VELVET-LEAF, n. Ve²l'v-e²t-lef. The *Cissampelos pareira*, *Abutilon Avicennæ*, and *Anthema arborea*. [a, 35.]

VELVOTE (Fr.), **VELVOTTE** (Fr.), n's. Ve²l-vot. The *Linaria latine* and *Linaria spuria*. [a, 35.]

VENA (Lat.), n. f. Ven(wan)²a². 1. See **VEIN**. 2. Of the ancients, either a vein or an artery. [H, 12.]—**Ascending v. cava**. See **Inferior v. cava**.—**Descending v. cava**. See **Superior v. cava**.—**Inferior v. cava**. Ger., *untere Hohlader*. A large vein which collects the blood from the lower limbs and the abdomen. It starts from the junction of the common iliac veins and ends in the right auricle of the heart. [C.]—**Superior v. cava**. A large vein which carries the blood from the head and neck, the upper limbs, and the walls of the thorax to the heart. It originates in the union of the right and left innominate veins. [C.]—**Venæ absorbentes**. The lymphatics. [L.]—**Venæ adiposæ**. See **ADIPPOSE VEINS**.—**Venæ adheventes**. See **TENIA hepaticæ adheventes**.—**Venæ adheventes capsulares**. See **Capsular veins** (2d def.).—**Venæ alares (narium)**. See **Venæ laterales nasi**.—**Venæ albae**. The lymphatics. [L.]—**V. anastomotica magna** (*cavii cranii*, seu *cerebri*). See **V. communicans magna**.—**V. angularis**. See **Angular VEIN**.—**V. anguli oris**. A branch of the facial vein leading from the angle of the mouth. [L, 332.]—**V. anonyma** (*brachiocephalica*). See **INOMINATE VEIN**.—**V. anonyma iliaca**. See **Common iliac VEIN**.—**V. anterior cerebri**. See **Inferior cerebral VEIN**.—**V. aqueductus cochleæ**. One of the venæ auditivæ internæ running from the aqueduct of the cochlea. [L.]—**V. arteriarum nutrit.** See **FORAMEN of Botallo**.—**V. arteriosa**. Of Harvey, the pulmonary artery. [H.]—**Venæ articulares genu**. Branches of the popliteal vein running from the knee joint. [L.]—**V. articularis genu communis**. See **V. poplitea collateralis**.—**V. ascendens**. See **Inferior v. cava**.—**Venæ ascendentes columnæ vertebralis**. The anterior and posterior longitudinal spinal veins. [L.]—**Venæ atrabiliaria**. See **Suprarenal VEINS**.—**V. auditiva**. A branch of the inferior petrosal sinus that returns the blood from the distribution of the auditory artery. [L.]—**Venæ auditivæ internæ**. Branches of the superior petrosal and transverse sinuses which receive blood from the ear. [L.]—**V. auricularis anterior**. See **Anterior auricular VEIN**.—**V. auricularis posterior**. See **Posterior auricular VEIN**.—**V. axillaris**. See **Axillary VEIN**.—**V. azygos**. See **Large azygos VEIN**.—**V. azygos accessoria**. See **Left upper azygos VEIN**.—**V. azygos cerebelli posterior**. One of the inferior cerebellar veins that returns the blood from the vermis posterior. [L, 332.]—**V. azygos eorum**. A branch of the vein of Galen running to the conarium. [L, 332.]—**V. azygos lumbaris**. See **Ascending lumbar VEIN**.—**V. azygos magna** (seu *major*). See **Large azygos VEIN**.—**V. azygos minor** (seu *parva*, seu *sinistra*). See **Small azygos VEIN**.—**V. basilaris (cerebri)**. See **Basilar VEIN** and **Inferior cerebral VEIN**.—**V. basilaris Rosenthalii (ascendens)**. See **Inferior cerebral VEIN**.—**V. basillia**. See **Basilic VEIN**.—**V. basillia mediana**. See **Median basilic VEIN**.—**Venæ basili venosæ**. See **Basili venæ**.—**Brachial VEINS**.—**Venæ bronchiales anteriores**. Branches of the innominate veins running from the bronchi. [L, 332.]—**Venæ bronchiales posteriores**. Branches of the superior intercostal veins running from the bronchi. [L, 332.]—**Venæ buccales**. See **Buccal VEINS**.—**Venæ bulbosæ** (seu *bulbo-urethrales*). Branches of the pudendal plexus running from the bulb of the urethra. [L.]—**Venæ calvæ**. Veins running from the heel to the posterior tibial veins. [L.]—**V. capitalis** (Bardeleben) (*brachii*). A fetal vein beginning on the dorsum of the hand and ascending the arm to the primitive jugular vein. [L.]—**V. venæ cardiæ**. See **Cardiac VEINS**.—**Venæ capsulares**. See **Suprarenal VEINS**.—**Venæ cardinales**. See **Cardinal VEINS**.—**V. carotidis externa**. See **Temporal VEIN**.—**V. caudalis**. See **Middle sacral VEIN**.—**V. cava abdominalis** (seu *ascendens*). See **Inferior v. cava**.—**V. cava descendens** (seu *inferior*, seu *thoracica*). See **Superior v. cava**.—**Venæ cavernosæ**. Branches of the pudendal plexus running from the corpora cavernosa of the penis. [L.]—**Venæ centrales** (*hepatis*). See **Intralobular VEINS of the liver**.—**V. centralis**. See **V. suprarenalis centralis**.—**V. centralis retine**. See **Central VEIN of the retina**.—**V. cephalica anterior**. See **Common facial VEIN**.—**V. cephalica (antibrachii et brachii)**. See **Cephalic VEIN**.—**V. cephalica communis**. See **Common jugular VEIN**.—**V. cephalica externa**. See **Common facial VEIN**.—**V. cephalica humeri**. See **Cephalic VEIN**.—**V. cephalica interna**. See **Internal jugular VEIN**.—**V. cephalica mediana**. See **Median cephalic VEIN**.—**V. cephalica pollicis**. A branch of the venous plexus upon the dorsum of the hand running between the metacarpal bones of the thumb and index finger. [L, 31, 332.]—**V. cephalica posterior**. See **Internal jugular VEIN**.—**V. cephalica radialis**. See **Cephalic VEIN**.—**Venæ cerebelli inferiores**. See **Inferior cerebellar VEINS**.—**Venæ cerebelli superiores laterales**. The most external of the superior cerebellar veins. [L, 7.]—**Venæ cerebelli superiores mediae**. Those of the cerebellar veins that have a median situation. [L, 7.]—**Venæ cerebrales inferiores**. Branches of the cavernous, circular, or petrosal sinus from the lower surface of the cerebrium. [L, 332.]—**V. cerebrales laterales**. Veins from the lower lateral portions of the cerebrium emptying into the cavernous, circular, or petrosal sinus. [L.]—**V. cerebialis Galeni**. See **VEINS of Galen**.—**V. cerebialis interna**. See **Internal cerebral VEIN**.—**V. cerebialis magna**. See **V. magna Galeni**.—**V. cerebri anterior** (seu *ascendens*, seu *inferior*). See **Inferior cerebral VEIN**.—**V. cerebri interna communis**. See **Internal cerebral VEIN**.—**V. cerebri media**. See **V. cerebri magna**.—**V. cerebri profunda**. The choroid vein and the v. corporis striati. [L.]—**V. cerebri relata**. See **V. corporis striati**.—**Venæ cerebri superiores**. See **Superior cerebral VEINS**.—**V. cervicalis ascendens**. See **Anterior vertebral VEIN**.—**V. cervicalis profunda**. See **Deep cervical VEIN**.—**V. cervicalis superficialis**. See **Posterior external jugular VEIN** (1st def.).—**V. chorioides lateralis**. See **Choroid vein**.—**Venæ ciliares**. See **Ciliary VEINS**.—**Venæ ciliares anteriores**. See **Anterior ciliary VEINS**.—**Venæ ciliares posteriores**. See **Posterior ciliary VEINS**.

ores (see posticæ). See *Posterior ciliary veins*.—**V. circumflexa brachii posterior**. A branch of the axillary vein accompanying the posterior circumflex artery of the arm. [L.]—**Venæ circumflexæ femoris**. Branches of the v. profunda femoris accompanying the external and internal circumflex arteries of the thigh. [L. 332.]—**Venæ circumflexæ penis**. Branches of the dorsal vein of the penis running from the lateral portions of the organ. [L. 332.]—**V. circumflexa illi**. See *Circumflex iliac vein*.—**V. circumflexa illi profunda**. See *Deep circumflex iliac vein*.—**V. clitoridis dorsalis**. See *Dorsal vein of the clitoris*.—**V. colica dextra**. A branch of the superior mesenteric vein that returns the blood from the distribution of the right colic artery. [L.]—**V. colica sinistra**. A branch of the superior mesenteric vein that returns the blood from the distribution of the left colic artery. [L. 332.]—**V. colli cutanea anterior**. See *Anterior jugular vein*.—**V. colli cutanea posterior**. See *Posterior cutaneous vein of the neck*.—**V. colli mediana**. See *Anterior jugular vein*.—**V. colli superficialis inferior**. See *Arcus venosus juguli*.—**V. colli transversa**. See *Transverse cervical vein* and *Arcus venosus juguli*.—**V. comitans cruralis tertia**. An anomalous third crural vein. [L. 332.]—**V. comitans hypoglossi**. See *Emissarius condyloideum anterus*.—**Venæ comitantes**. Veins which accompany arteries in pairs, usually one on each side. [L.]—**Venæ comitantes crurales (seu femoris)**. The venæ comitantes of the femoral artery. [L.] Cf. *Femoral vein*.—**Venæ comitantes popliteæ**. The venæ comitantes of the popliteal artery. [L.] Cf. *Popliteal vein*.—**Venæ comites**. See *Venæ comitantes*.—**V. communicans cephalica pollicis**. A branch of the v. cephalica pollicis that joins the radial vein. [L.]—**V. communicans magna**. A vein connecting the middle cerebral vein and the superior petrosal sinus. [L.]—**V. communicans ulnaris**. A branch of the basilic vein which communicates with the arcus volaris carpi venosus profundus. [L. 332.]—**Venæ communicantes obturatorie**. Two veins into which the dorsal vein of the penis sometimes divides, that empty into the obturator veins. [L.]—**V. conarii**. See *V. azygos conarii*.—**V. condyloidea postica**. See *Emissarius condyloideum anterus*.—**V. conjugata**. See *Small azygos vein*.—**V. conjugata dextra**. See *Large azygos vein*.—**Venæ cordis anteriores**. See *Anterior cardiac veins*.—**V. cordis Galeni**. 1. See *Middle cardiac vein*. 2. In the pl. veins traversing the walls of the right ventricle, into which they empty. [L.]—**V. cordis magna**. See *Large coronary vein*.—**V. cordis media**. See *Middle cardiac vein*.—**Venæ cordis minime**. The smallest of the cardiac veins emptying into the cavities of the heart. [L. 31.]—**Venæ cordis posteriores**. See *Posterior cardiac veins*.—**Venæ cordis minores (seu parvæ)**. See *Anterior cardiac veins*.—**V. cornu** [Lenhossek]. Ger. *Hornveine*. A branch of the internal iliac vein from the apex of the pudendal plexus. [L. 31.]—**V. coronaria cordis dextra**. See *Small cardiac vein*.—**V. coronaria cordis dextra posterior**. See *Small cardiac vein*.—**V. coronaria cordis magna**. See *Large coronary vein of the heart*.—**V. coronaria cordis media (seu minor)**. See *Middle cardiac vein*.—**V. coronaria cordis parva**. The small cardiac vein; in the pl., the anterior cardiac veins. [L.]—**V. coronaria cordis posterior**. See *Middle cardiac vein*.—**V. coronaria cordis sinistra**. See *Large coronary vein of the heart*.—**Venæ coronaria cordis anteriores**. See *Anterior cardiac veins*.—**V. coronaria labii inferioris**. See *Inferior labial veins*.—**V. coronaria labii superioris**. See *Superior labial veins*.—**V. coronaria magna (cordis)**. See *Large coronary vein*.—**V. coronaria parva**. See *Small cardiac vein*.—**V. coronaria uteri**. A vein which with its fellow forms a circle around the os internum of the uterus. [L. 332.]—**V. coronaria ventriculi**. **V. coronaria ventriculi dextra**. See *Coronary vein of the stomach*.—**V. coronaria ventriculi inferior**. See *Right gastro-epiploic vein*.—**V. coronaria ventriculi superior**. See *Coronary vein of the stomach*.—**Venæ corporis callosi anteriores inferiores**. Branches of the v. corporis striati running from the corpus callosum. [L.]—**Venæ corporis callosi posteriores inferiores**. Veins running from the posterior and superior part of the corpus callosum, and emptying into the cavernous or inferior longitudinal sinus. [L. 31.]—**V. corporis striati**. A vein which aids in forming the internal cerebral vein and returns the blood from the corpus striatum. [L. 332.]—**Venæ costales supremæ**. See *Superior intercostal veins*.—**V. cruralis**. See *Femoral vein*.—**V. cruralis poplitea**. See *Popliteal vein*.—**V. cruris**. 1. See *Femoral vein*. 2. See *Filaria mediensis*.—**V. cubitalis cutanea**. See *Ulnar cutaneous vein*.—**V. cubiti profunda**. A branch of the median vein running to the inner side of the forearm. [L. 37.]—**V. cutanea externa**. See *Cephalic vein*.—**V. cutanea cervicis magna**. See *Posterior external jugular vein*. (1st def.)—**V. cutanea colli anterior**. See *Anterior jugular vein*.—**V. cutanea colli inferior**. See *Common facial vein*.—**V. cutanea colli magna**. **V. cutanea colli posterior**. See *External jugular vein*.—**V. cutanea externa**. See *Cephalic vein*.—**Venæ cutaneæ femoris**. The external and internal saphenous veins and their superficial branches. [L.]—**V. cutanea frontis magna**. See *Frontal vein*.—**V. cutanea interna**. See *Ulnar cutaneous vein*.—**V. cutanea media**. See *Posterior external jugular vein*. (1st def.)—**V. cutanea mediana**. See *Median cutaneous vein*.—**V. cutanea radialis (brachii)**. See *Cephalic vein*.—**V. cutanea ulnaris (brachii)**. See *Basilic vein* and *Ulnar cutaneous vein*.—**V. cystica**. Fr. *veine cystique*. A branch of the portal vein running from the gall-bladder. [L.]—**V. dentalis inferior**. See *Inferior dental vein*.—**Venæ diaphragmaticæ inferiores**. See *Inferior phrenic veins*.—**Venæ diaphragmaticæ superiores**. See *Superior phrenic veins*.—**Venæ digitales**. See *Digital veins*.—**Venæ digitales pedis**. Ger. *Fusschenveinen*. Veins running from the toes. [L.]—**V. diploica diploetica (seu diploica)**. Small veins, reduced to their intima, found in the diploe of the flat cranial bones. They empty into the cranial sinuses, into the veins on the exterior of the skull, or into both. [L.]—**V. diploica frontalis**. A vein from the diploe of

the frontal bone which empties either into the superior longitudinal sinus or into the frontal vein. [L. 332.]—**V. diploica occipitalis**. Ger. *Hinterhauptknochenblutader*. A vein from the diploe of the tabular portion of the occipital bone which empties into the torcular Herophili, the transverse sinus, or one of the occipital veins. [L. 332.]—**V. diploica temporalis anterior**. A vein from the diploe of the temporal bone which empties into the sphenoparietal sinus or some vein over the temporal bone. [L. 332.]—**V. diploica temporalis posterior**. A vein from the diploe of the posterior portion of the temporal bone which empties into the superior longitudinal or the cavernous sinus or the deep auricular vein. [L. 332.]—**Venæ dorsales nasi**. Branches of the angular vein running from the dorsum of the nose. [L. 332.]—**Venæ dorsales penis**. Ger. *Fussrückenveinen*. Veins forming a plexus on the dorsum of the foot. [L.]—**Venæ dorsales penis subcutaneæ**. Small veins running from the prepuce and skin of the dorsum of the penis. [L. 332.]—**V. dorsalis clitoridis**. See *Dorsal vein of the clitoris*.—**V. dorsalis mediana**. See *Dorsal vein of the penis*.—**V. dorsalis pedis externa**. A superficial dorsal vein in the first metatarsal space. [L. 332.]—**V. dorsalis pedis interna**. A superficial dorsal vein in the fourth metatarsal space. [L. 332.]—**V. dorsalis penis (profunda)**. See *Dorsal vein of the penis*.—**Venæ dorsales spinales**. See *Dorsal spinal veins*.—**Venæ duodenales**. Branches of the superior mesenteric veins from the duodenum. [L.]—**Venæ dura matris**. See *Meningeal veins*.—**Venæ emissariae Santorini**. See *Emissaria Santorini*.—**V. emulgens**. See *Renal vein*.—**V. epigastrica superior**. See *Superior epigastric vein*.—**V. ethmoidalis anterior**. See *Anterior ethmoidal vein*.—**V. facialis (anterior)**. See *Facial vein*.—**V. facialis communis**. See *Common facial vein*.—**V. facialis cutanea communis**. See *Facial vein*.—**V. facialis externa**. See *Temporal vein*.—**V. facialis interna (seu magna)**. See *Facial vein*.—**V. facialis posterior**. See *Temporal vein*.—**V. faciei transversa**. See *Transverse facial vein*.—**V. falciformis**. See *Inferior longitudinal sinus*.—**V. femoralis**. See *Femoral vein*.—**V. femoralis profunda**. See *Deep femoral vein*.—**V. femoropoplitea**. A branch of the external saphenous vein in the popliteal space running from the posterior surface of the thigh. [L. 332.]—**V. fossæ Sylvii**. See *Middle cerebral vein*.—**V. frontalis**. See *Frontal vein*.—**V. Galeni**. See *Middle cardiac vein*.—**V. Galeni of Galen**. and *V. cordis Galeni*.—**V. gastrica dextra inferior**. See *Right gastro-epiploic vein*.—**Venæ gastricae (breves)**. See *Gastric veins*.—**V. gastrica sinistra inferior**. See *Left gastro-epiploic vein*.—**V. gastrica superior**. See *Coronary vein of the stomach*.—**Venæ gastrocnemicæ**. Branches of the popliteal vein running from the gastrocnemii. [L.]—**V. gastrocolica**. A venous stem sometimes formed by the union of the right gastro-epiploic vein and the v. colica dextra. [L.]—**V. gastero-epiploica**. See *Splenic vein*.—**V. glandularis**. See *Vas deferens*.—**Venæ glandulosæ**. See *Subcutaneous veins*.—**V. glutææ**. See *Gluteal vein*.—**V. grandis Galeni**. See *Veins of Galen*.—**Venæ hæmorrhoidales medise**. See *Middle hæmorrhoidal veins*.—**V. hæmorrhoidales externa**. See *External hæmorrhoidal vein*.—**V. hæmorrhoidales inferior**. See *Inferior hæmorrhoidal vein*.—**V. hæmorrhoidales interna (seu superior)**. See *Superior hæmorrhoidal vein*.—**V. hemi-azygos**. See *Small azygos vein*.—**V. hemi-azygos accessoria (superior)**. See *Left upper azygos vein*.—**V. hepatica brachii**. See *Right basilic vein*.—**Venæ hepaticæ**. See *Hepatic veins*.—**Venæ hepaticæ adheventes**. Two veins, a right and a left, branches of the umbilical vein, which become the right and left divisions of the portal vein. [A. 5.]—**Venæ hepaticæ intralobulares**. See *Intralobular veins of the liver*.—**Venæ hepaticæ revehentes**. Two veins in the foetus, a right and a left, which afterward become the hepatic veins. [A. 5.]—**V. hyaloidea**. See *Hyaloid vein*.—**V. hypogastrica**. See *Internal iliac vein*.—**V. ilio-colica**. A branch of the superior mesenteric vein running from the ileum and colon. [L. 332.]—**V. iliaca communis**. See *Common iliac vein*.—**V. iliaca externa**. See *External iliac vein*.—**V. iliaca interna**. See *Internal iliac vein*.—**V. iliaca primitiva**. See *Common iliac vein*.—**Venæ iliolumbales**. See *Ilio-lumbar veins*.—**V. ima impar**. See *V. thyroidea ima*.—**V. infra-orbitalis**. See *Infra-orbital vein*.—**Venæ inguinales**. Branches of the internal saphenous vein running from the groin. [L.]—**Venæ innominate**. See *Innominate veins*.—**Venæ intercavitales**. Trunks which receive the veins from the palmar aspect of the fingers. [L.]—**Venæ intercostales**. See *Intercostal veins*.—**Venæ intercostales anteriores**. See *Anterior intercostal veins*.—**Venæ intercostales supremæ**. See *Superior intercostal veins*.—**V. intercostalis suprema accessoria**. An anomalous vein accompanying the artery of like name. [L.]—**Venæ interlobulares hepatis**. See *Interlobular veins of the liver*.—**Venæ interlobulares renales**. See *Interlobular veins of the kidney*.—**Venæ interosseæ antibrachii**. Branches of the brachial veins which follow the distribution of the anterior and posterior interosseous arteries of the forearm. [L. 332.]—**Venæ interosseæ superficiales**. See *Venæ metacarpeæ*.—**V. intervertebralis postica (seu posterior)**. See *Middle cardiac vein*.—**V. ischiadica**. See *Sciatic vein*.—**V. jugularis anterior**. See *Anterior jugular vein*.—**V. jugularis anterior horizontalis**. See *Arcus venosus juguli*.—**V. jugularis cephalica (posterior)**. **V. jugularis cerebialis**. See *Internal jugular vein*. (1st def.)—**V. jugularis communis**. See *Common jugular vein*.—**V. jugularis externa**. See *External jugular vein*.—**V. jugularis externa posterior**. See *External jugular vein* and *Posterior external jugular vein*.—**V. jugularis interna**. See *Internal jugular vein*.—**V. jugularis primitiva**. See *Primitive jugular vein*.—**V. jugularis thoracica**. See *Innominate vein*.—**V. jugularis ulnaris anteriores**. Branches of the internal saphenous vein running from the labia pudendi. [L. 332.]—**Venæ labiales inferiores**. See *Inferior labial veins*.—**Venæ labiales posteriores**. Branches of the pudendal plexus running from the labia pudendi. [L.]—**V. labi-**

alis media. See *V. anguli oris*.—*V. labialis superior.* See *Superior labial vein*.—*Vena lacrimales.* See *Lacrymal veins*.—*Venae lacteae.* The lymphatics. [L.]—*V. laryngea inferior.* See *Inferior laryngeal vein*.—*Venae laterales nasi.* Ger. *Nasengefassenvenen*. Branches of the angular vein running from the lateral aspect of the nose. [L.]—*V. lienalis.* See *Splenic vein*.—*V. lienalis accessoria.* An anomalous branch of the portal vein accessory to the splenic vein. [L. 332.]—*V. lingualis.* See *Lingual vein*.—*Venae lumbales (transversae).* See *Lumbar veins*.—*V. lumbalis ascendens.* See *Ascending lumbar vein*.—*Venae lumbares.* See *Lumbar veins*.—*Venae lumbocostales communes.* Foral veins, one on each side, which unite to form the large azygos vein. [L. 332.]—*V. lumbocostalis.* See *Ascending lumbar vein*.—*Venae lymphaticae.* The lymphatics. [H. 13.]—*Venae musculares.* Veins accompanying the arteriae musculares inferiores et superiores. *V. magna.* Of Harvey, the vena cava. [H. 12.]—*V. magna Galeni.* 1. See *Veins of Galen*. 2. The common trunk formed by the union of the veins of Galen. [L.] Cf. *Internal cerebral vein*.—*V. magna longitudinalis anterior.* See *Anterior longitudinal spinal veins*.—*V. mammaria interna.* See *Internal mammary vein*.—*V. marginalis ventriculi sinistri.* See *Middle cardiac vein*.—*Venae masetericae.* See *Masseteric vein*.—*V. maxillaris anterior.* See *Maxillary vein*.—*V. maxillaris externa.* See *Facial vein*.—*V. maxillaris interna.* See *Internal maxillary vein*.—*V. media cordis.* See *Middle cardiac vein*.—*V. mediana.* See *Median vein* and *Filaria medienensis*.—*V. mediana antibrachii.* See *Median vein*.—*V. mediana basilica.* See *Median basilic vein*.—*V. mediana brachii.* See *Median cutaneous vein* and *Deep median vein*.—*V. mediana carotidis.* See *Carotid vein*.—*V. mediana colli.* See *Anterior jugular vein*.—*V. mediana communis (seu cutanea).* See *Median cutaneous vein*.—*V. mediana medullae spinalis anterior.* A vein (or veins) of small size in the anterior median longitudinal fissure of the spinal cord. [L. 332.]—*V. mediana medullae spinalis posterior.* See *Venae spinales propriae laterales*.—*Venae mediastinae (seu mediastinales anteriores).* See *Anterior mediastinal veins*.—*Venae mediastinales posteriores.* See *Posterior mediastinal veins*.—*Venae meningeae.* See *Meningeal veins*.—*V. meningea media.* See *Middle meningeal vein*.—*V. mentalis.* See *Mental vein*.—*V. mesenterica inferior.* See *Inferior mesenteric vein*.—*V. mesenterica magna (seu major).* See *Superior mesenteric vein*.—*V. mesenterica minor (seu parva).* See *Inferior mesenteric vein*.—*V. mesenterica superior.* See *Superior mesenteric vein*.—*V. metacarpea ulnaris.* Small veins of the dorsum of the hand in the intermetacarpal spaces. [L.]—*V. metacarpea ulnaris.* A cutaneous vein in the fourth metacarpal space. [L. 332.]—*Venae musculares.* Venous twigs running from muscles. [L.]—*Venae musculares oculi.* Branches of the ophthalmic vein running from the extrinsic muscles of the eye. [L. 332.]—*Venae nasales.* See *Nasal veins*.—*Venae nasales dorsales.* See *Venae dorsales nasi*.—*Venae nasales laterales (alares).* See *Venae laterales nasi*.—*V. nasal posterior.* See *Sphenopalatine vein*.—*V. nervi hypoglossi.* See *EMISSARIUM condyloideum anterius*.—*Venae nutritiae.* Ger. *Ernährungsvenen*, *Knochenvenen*. Veins accompanying the nutrient arteries of bones. [L.]—*V. obliqua atri posterior (seu sinistra).* *V. obliqua auricularis.* See *Oblique vein of the heart*.—*V. obturatoria.* See *Obturator vein*.—*Venae ophthalmicae posteriores.* The posterior ophthalmic vein, running from the occipital region. [L.]—*V. ophthalmica posterior.* See *Occipital vein*.—*Venae oesophagae.* See *Oesophageal veins*.—*Venae omphalomesentericae.* See *Vitelline veins*.—*V. ophthalmica (cerebralis).* See *Ophthalmic vein*.—*V. ophthalmica externa (seu facialis, seu inferior).* See *Inferior ophthalmic vein*.—*V. ophthalmica interna (seu superior).* See *Ophthalmic vein*.—*V. ophthalmica profunda.* See *Either of the sphenoparietal sinus or the ophthalmic vein running from the fissure of Sylvius*. [L.]—*V. palatina (inferior).* See *Palatine vein (ist def.)*.—*Venae palpebrales superiores.* See *Superior palpebral veins*.—*V. pancreatica.* See *Pancreatic vein*.—*Venae pancreatoduodenales.* See *Pancreatoduodenal veins*.—*V. para-umbilicalis (Hyrul).* *V. paramphalica (Schiff).* See *Paraumbilical vein (ist def.)*.—*V. penis dorsalis.* See *Dorsal vein of the penis*.—*Venae pericardiacae.* See *Pericardiac veins*.—*Venae perinaei.* Ger. *Mittelfleischvenen*, *Dammvenen*. Veins accompanying the arteries of the perinaeum. [L.]—*V. peronea.* 1. A branch of the posterior tibial vein accompanying the distribution of the peroneal artery. [L.] 2. In the pl., see *Peroneal veins*.—*V. petrosa inferior.* A small vein which enters the skull through the jugular foramen and empties into the inferior petrosal sinus. [L.]—*V. pharyngea.* See *Pharyngeal veins*.—*V. phrenica.* See *Phrenic veins*.—*Venae phrenicae inferiores.* See *Inferior phrenic veins*.—*Venae phrenicae superiores.* See *Superior phrenic veins*.—*Venae plantares.* See *Plantar veins*.—*V. poplitea.* See *Popliteal vein*.—*V. poplitea anterior.* See *Anterior tibial vein*.—*V. poplitea collateralis.* An anomalous branch of the femoral vein running from the knee joint. [L. 332.]—*V. porta.* *V. portae.* *V. portarum.* See *Portal vein*.—*V. posterior vetriculi sinistri.* See *Oblique vein of the heart*.—*V. posterior ventriculi sinistri.* A vein on the posterior surface of the left ventricle of the heart opening usually into the coronary sinus, occasionally into the large coronary vein of the heart. [L. 31.]—*V. preparata.* See *Frontal vein*.—*Venae profundae brachii concomitantes.* See *Brachial veins*.—*Venae profundae brachii (propriae).* Branches of the axillary vein which accompany the inferior and superior profunda arteries of the arm. [L. 332.]—*Venae profundae clitoridis.* Branches of the pudendal plexus running from the clitoris. [L. 332.]—*Venae profundae crurales et femorales.* The veins that return the blood from the deep structures of the leg and thigh. [L. 332.]—*V. profunda linguae.* See *Ranine vein*.—*V. profunda penis.* A branch of the pudendal plexus running from the deep

portions of the penis. [L. 332.]—*Venae pterygoideae.* Branches of the internal maxillary plexus running from the pterygoid muscles. [L. 332.]—*V. publica.* See *Pubic vein*.—*V. pudenda communis.* See *Internal pudic vein*.—*Venae pudendae externae profundae.* Branches of the femoral vein running from the symphysis pubis and its vicinity. [L. 332.]—*V. pudenda interna.* See *Internal pudic vein*.—*V. pudendo-glutea (Lenhoussek).* A branch of the internal iliac vein connected with the pudendal plexus and receiving the gluteal and sciatic veins. [L. 332.]—*Venae pulmonales.* See *Pulmonary veins*.—*V. pulmonalis dextra inferior.* A vein running from the lower lobe of the right lung to the right pulmonary vein. [L. 332.]—*V. pulmonalis dextra media.* An occasional vein running from the middle lobe of the right lung to the right pulmonary artery. [L. 332.]—*V. pulmonalis dextra superior.* A vein running from the middle and upper lobes (occasionally from the latter alone) to the right pulmonary vein. [L. 332.]—*V. pulmonalis sinistra inferior.* The lower of the two vessels which unite to form the left pulmonary vein. [L. 332.]—*V. pulmonalis sinistra superior.* The upper of the two vessels which form the left pulmonary vein. [L. 332.]—*V. pylorica.* A branch of the portal vein, or of one of its branches, that returns the blood from the pylorus. [L.]—*V. radialis cephalica (seu cutanea).* See *Radial cutaneous vein*.—*V. ranina.* See *Ranine vein*.—*Venae rectae.* The vasa recta of the kidney. [L.]—*V. reflexa.* See *V. corporis striati*.—*V. renalis.* See *Renal vein*.—*V. renalis adhevens.* In the *Amphibia*, a renal vein whose contents pass through the liver. [L.]—*V. retina centralis.* See *Central vein of the retina*.—*Venae revehentes.* See *Venae hepaticae revehentes*.—*V. Rosenthalii.* See *Inferior cerebral vein*.—*V. sacral lateralis.* Ger. *Thalvenvein*. A branch of the ophthalmic vein running from the lacrymal sac. [L.]—*Venae sacrales laterales.* See *Lateral sacral veins*.—*V. sacralis media.* See *Middle sacral vein*.—*V. septi lucidi.* Of Schwabe, a vein which enters the anterior extremity of the septum lucidum and runs backward along its lower edge to anastomose with the *V. corporis striati*. [I. 17 (K.).]—*V. salutis.* *V. salvatella.* See *V. salutis*.—*V. saphena interna.* See *Saphenous vein*.—*V. saphena externa.* See *External saphenous vein*.—*V. saphena interna (seu magna).* See *Internal saphenous vein*.—*V. saphena minor (seu parva, seu posterior).* See *External saphenous vein*.—*Venae satellites arteriarum.* See *Venae comitantes*.—*V. scapulae transversae.* See *Transverse scapular vein*.—*Venae scrotales anteriores.* Branches of the internal saphenous vein running from the anterior portion of the scrotum. [L. 332.]—*Venae scrotales posteriores.* Branches of the internal iliac vein running from the posterior portion of the scrotum. [L. 332.]—*V. semino-urethro-sacralis.* A branch of the internal iliac vein connected with the pudendal plexus. It receives veins from the seminal vesicles and one emerging from the second anterior sacral foramen. [L. 332.]—*V. sine comite (seu sine pare).* See *Large azygos vein*.—*V. spermatica interna.* See *Internal spermatic vein*.—*V. spermatica externa.* See *Sphenopalatine vein*.—*Venae spinales externae posteriores.* See *Dorsal spinal veins*.—*Venae spinales internae anteriores.* See *Anterior longitudinal spinal veins*.—*Venae spinales internae posteriores.* See *Posterior longitudinal spinal veins*.—*Venae spinales longitudinales anteriores.* See *Anterior longitudinal spinal veins*.—*Venae spinales longitudinales posteriores.* See *Posterior longitudinal spinal veins*.—*Venae spinales propriae.* The veins running from the substance of the spinal cord and anastomosing with the veins within the spinal canal and above with the inferior cerebellar veins of the inferior petrosal sinuses. [L.]—*Venae spinales propriae laterales (seu posteriores).* Small veins running along the postero-lateral surfaces of the spinal cord. [L. 332.]—*V. spinalis mediana posterior.* A vein running along the middle of the posterior aspect of the spinal cord. [L.]—*V. spinalis posterior.* See *Posterior spinal vein*.—*V. mediana anterior.* See *V. splenica.* See *Splenic vein*.—*V. splenica brachii.* See *Left basilic vein*.—*Venae stellatae.* Numerous small groups of venous radicles on the surface of the kidney, which converge, unite, penetrate the renal substance, and form the beginnings of the interlobular renal veins. [J. 24, 28, 30.]—*V. stylo mastoidea.* A branch of the temporal vein running from the mastoid region. [L.]—*V. subclavia.* See *Arillary vein*.—*V. subclavia.* See *Subclavian vein*.—*V. subcutanea colli (anterior).* See *Anterior jugular vein*.—*V. subcutanea colli posterior.* See *Posterior external jugular vein (ist def.)*.—*Venae subcutaneae brachii.* The basilic, cephalic, and median veins and their branches. [L. 332.]—*Venae subcutaneae femoris.* See *Venae cutaneae femoris*.—*V. subcutanea radialis.* See *Radial cutaneous vein*.—*V. sublingualis.* See *Ranine vein*.—*V. sublobularis.* See *Sublobular vein*.—*V. submaxillaris.* See *Submaxillary vein*.—*V. submentalis.* See *Submental vein*.—*V. subscapularis.* See *Subscapular vein*.—*Venae subventrales.* The internal mammary and the inferior and superior epigastric veins. [L. 332.]—*Venae subvertebrales laterales.* A collective name for the veins in front of and on each side of the vertebral column (i. e., the large, small, and left upper azygos, superior intercostal, external vertebral, internal jugular, ilio-lumbar, and the small and middle sacral veins). [L. 332.]—*V. subvertebrale media.* See *Inferior v. cava*.—*V. subcentralis.* A vein in the central fissure of the brain which empties into the superior longitudinal or transverse sinus. [L. 332.]—*Venae superficiales cruris et femoris.* See *Venae cutaneae femoris*.—*V. superficialis colli anterior.* See *Anterior jugular vein*.—*V. superficialis colli posterior.* See *ARCUS venosus juguli*.—*V. superficialis colli verticalis.* *V. superficialis mediana colli.* See *Anterior jugular vein*.—*V. superficialis supraorbitalis.* See *Supraorbital vein*.—*Venae supra renales.* See *Suprarenal veins*.—*V. suprarenalis centralis.* The largest of the suprarenal veins. [L. 332.]—*V. suprascapularis.* See *Suprascapular vein*.—*Venae surales profundae.* See *Venae gastrocnemiae*.—*V. temporalis anterior.* See *Anterior temporal vein*.—*V. temporalis communis.* See *Temporal vein*.—*V. temporalis media (seu pro-*

ment (literally a sail) of a valve of the heart. [L.]

VENTILATION, n. *Ve^{nt}-lⁱ-a'shuⁿ*. Lat., *ventilatio* (from *ventilare*, to fan). Fr., *v.* Ger., *V.* *Ventilierung*. The act or process of supplying fresh and pure air (e.g., to a chamber or to the lungs). [a, 48.]—**Lung v.** *Pulmonary v.*, *Pulmonie v.* The constant supply of pure air to the lungs and the removal of vitiated air by the processes of inspiration and expiration. [J.]—**Respiratory v.** The constant supply of a fluid rich in oxygen and comparatively poor in carbon dioxide to a respiratory membrane, and the constant removal of the fluid (air or water) after it has given up oxygen and received carbon dioxide in return. [J.]

VENTILATOR, n. *Ve^{nt}-lⁱ-at-o^r*. From *ventilare*, to fan. Fr., *ventilateur*. Ger., *V.* Any apparatus used for purposes of ventilation. [L.]

VENTNOK, n. *Ve^{nt}-n^o-r*. A sea-bathing resort on the south coast of the Isle of Wight, England. [L, 67 (a, 14).]

VENTOUSE (Fr.), n. *Vaⁿ-t^u-z*. See *CUP* (2d def.).—**V. de Junod**. See *BOOT*.—**V. utérine**. See *METROMYZEUS*.

VENTRAD, adv. *Ve^{nt}-r^a-d*. Toward the belly; in human anatomy, anterior to the vertebral column. [L, 343.]

VENTRAL, adj. *Ve^{nt}-rⁱ-l*. Lat., *ventralis* (from *venter*, the belly). 1. Pertaining to or to the portion of the body anterior to the vertebral column; the opposite of dorsal. [L, 343.] 2. In botany, pertaining to the anterior surface. [a, 35.]

VENTRALLY, adv. *Ve^{nt}-rⁱ-lⁱ*. Ventrad.

VENTRE (Fr.), n. *Vaⁿ-t^r*. The belly. See *VENTER*.—**Bas-v.** See the major list.—**V. avalé**. See *PENDULOUS ABDOMEN*.—**V. en bateau**. The boat-like appearance which results from retraction of the abdominal walls. [A. Fournier, "Union méd." June 10, 1884, p. 1021 (D).]—**V. en besace**, **V. en surplomb**. See *PENDULOUS ABDOMEN*.—**V. inférieur**. See *Bas-v.*—**V. réservé**. See *CONTINUATION*.

VENTRICLE, n. *Ve^{nt}-rⁱ-k^l*. Lat., *ventriculus* (dim. of *venter*, the belly). Fr., *ventricule*. Ger., *Ventrikel*, *Kammer*. A small thick-walled cavity in an organ, especially the heart or brain.—**Anterior v's.** See *LATERAL V'S.*—**Anterior v. of the heart.** See *RIGHT V. of the heart.*—**Aortic v.** See *LEFT V. of the heart.*—**Cerebellar v.** [Owen]. A prolongation of the fourth v. into the primary cephalic vesicle; described as strictly embryonic in man, but persistent in birds, fishes, and reptiles. [I, 14 (K).]—**Cerebral v.** A v. of the brain.—**Fifth v.** First v. [Wenzel]. Lat., *sinus quintus*. Ger., *Kammer der Scheidevand*. The space between the two laminae of the septum lucidum. [L.]—**Fourth v.** Lat., *ventriculus cerebri quartus*. Ger., *Kammer des kleinen Hirns*. A lozenge-shaped space bounded laterally above by the processus cerebelli ad testes and below by the posterior pyramids and the restiform bodies. Its floor is formed by the posterior surface of the pons Varolii and medulla oblongata, and its roof by the valve of Veissens and the inferior surface of the cerebellum (a layer of the pia being interposed). It connects above with the aqueduct of Sylvius, and below with the central canal of the spinal cord. [L, 31, 172, 332.]—**Large v's**, **Lateral v's (of the brain)**. Lat., *ventriculi cerebri laterales*. Ger., *Seitenventrikel des Gehirns*. Serous cavities, one on each side, in the cerebral hemispheres, lined with ciliated epithelium, and separated from each other in the middle line by the septum lucidum. They communicate with the anterior portion of the third v. and with each other by the foramen of Monro. Each is divided into a central triangular portion, the body, from which the anterior, middle, and posterior cornua descend into the substance of the hemisphere. The roof is formed by the lower surface of the corpus callosum and the substance of the cerebrum, and the floor by the corpus striatum, tenia semicircularis, optic chorioid, plexus chorioides, and the lamina fornicis, cornu Ammonis, eminentia collateralis, fasciculi dentata, and the substance of the cerebrum. [L, 142, 172, 332.]—**Lateral v. of the cerebellum**. A furrow on the floor of each half of the fourth v. near the lateral wall. [I, 35 (K).]—**Left v. of the heart**. Lat., *ventriculus cordis sinister*. Ger., *linker Ventrikel*. The cavity which occupies a small part of the left anterior portion of the heart and the larger part of its left posterior portion, and forms the apex. It communicates with the aorta and the left auricle. By the contractions of its walls it propels the arterial blood into the arterial system through the aorta. [L.]—**Middle v.** See *Third v.*—**Middle v. of the cerebellum**. The median fissure on the floor of the fourth v. [I, 35 (K).]—**Optic v's**. See *Lateral v's.*—**Pineal v.** Of Leuret and Graëtiolet, a small cavity in the centre of the pineal gland. [I, 35 (K).]—**Posterior v. of the heart.** See *Left v. of the heart.*—**Optic v.** [Owen]. The lateral v. in the brain of the embryo. [I, 14 (K).]—**Right v. of the heart**. Lat., *ventriculus cordis dexter*. Ger., *rechter Ventrikel*. The rounded triangular cavity of the heart which forms the greater part of its anterior and a small part of its posterior portion. It communicates with the right auricle, and propels the venous blood through the pulmonary arteries. [L.]—**Second v's**, **Superior v's**. See *Lateral v's.*—**Sylvian v.** See *Fifth v.*—**Terminal v.** See *Fourth v.*—**Third v.** *Mittelhirnshöhle*, *mittlere Kammer*. An open space between the optic thalami, bounded above by the lower surface of the velum interpositum, and laterally by the peduncles of the pineal gland. Its floor is formed by the lamina cinerea, tuber cinereum, infundibulum, corpora albicantia, and posterior perforated space. It communicates with the lateral v's through the foramen of Monro, and with the fourth v. through the aqueduct of Sylvius and with the cavity of the infundibulum. [L, 31, 149, 172.]—**Thin v. proper**. Ger., *Third v.* as distinguished from the foramen of Monro. ["Boston Med. and Surg. Jour." Aug. 12, 1880, p. 152 (K).]—**V. of Arantius**. 1. The small depression or cavity at the pointed extremity of the calamus scriptorius. [I, 17 (K).] 2. See *CALAMUS scriptorius*.—**V. of Morgagni**. See *V. of the larynx*.—**V. of the corpus callosum**. See *Fifth v.*—**V's of the heart**. The right and left v's of the heart.—**V. of the larynx**. Lat., *sinus laryngis*. An elongated depression between the superior and inferior vocal

bands which is prolonged upward as the laryngeal pouch. [C; L.]—**V. of the olfactory nerve**. Lat., *ventriculus bulbi*. A cavity in the olfactory bulb which in some animals communicates directly with the corresponding lateral v. [I, 13, 17 (K).]—**V. of the pelvic enlargement**. The persistent central canal of the spinal cord seen in cold-blooded animals. [I, 14 (K).]—**V. of the prosencephalon**. See *PROSENCEPHALIC V.*—**V. of the septum**. See *Fifth v.*—**V. of the spinal cord**. See *CENTRAL CANAL of the spinal cord*.—**Verga's v.** A space sometimes existing between the lyra Davidis and the corpus callosum. [a, 34.]

VENTRICULUM (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ve^{nt}-rⁱ-k^l-u^m*. From *venter*, the belly, and *columna*, a column. Of Wilder, see *ANTERIOR COLUMNS of the spinal cord*.

VENTRICOSE, **VENTRICIOUS**, adj's. *Ve^{nt}-rⁱ-k^l-os*, -u's. Lat., *ventricosus* (from *venter*, the belly). Fr., *ventru*, *renflé*. Ger., *bauchig*. Inflated on one side, swollen unequally; bulbous. [a, 35.]

VENTRICULAR, adj. *Ve^{nt}-rⁱ-k^l-u^m-a^r*. Fr., *ventriculaire*. Pertaining to a ventricle. [L.]

VENTRICULE (Fr.), n. *Vaⁿ-t^r-e-k^l*. See *VENTRICLE*.—**Grand v.** See *Lateral VENTRICLE*.—**Premier v.** See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—**V's antérieurs**. See *Lateral VENTRICLES*.—**V. aortique**. See *LEFT VENTRICLE of the heart*.—**V. cérébelleux**. See *FOURTH VENTRICLE and Cerebellar VENTRICLE*.—**V. commun** [Vesalius]. See *THIRD VENTRICLE*.—**V. de la cloison (transparente)**. See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—**V. de la glande pinéale**. See *Pineal VENTRICLE*.—**V. de la moelle épinière**. See *CENTRAL CANAL of the spinal cord*.—**V. des couches optiques**. 1. See *THIRD VENTRICLE*. 2. In the pl. See *Lateral VENTRICLES*.—**V. des tubercules quadrijumeaux**. V. du cervelet (ouvert). See *FOURTH VENTRICLE*.—**V. du corps calleux**. See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—**V. inférieur**, **V. intermédiaire**. See *THIRD VENTRICLE*.—**V. médian du cervelet**. See *Middle VENTRICLE of the cerebellum*.—**V. moyen**. See *THIRD VENTRICLE*.

VENTRICULO-AORTIQUE (Fr.), adj. *Vaⁿ-t^r-e-k^l-o^a-or-tek*. Pertaining to the left ventricle of the heart and to the aorta. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

VENTRICULO-PULMONAIRE (Fr.), adj. *Vaⁿ-t^r-e-k^l-o^p-lo-pu^l-mo-na^r*. Pertaining to the right ventricle of the heart and to the pulmonary artery. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

VENTRICULUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ve^{nt}-rⁱ-k^l-u^s* (u^l), -u's (u's). 1. See *VENTRICLE*. 2. See *STOMACH*. 3. The cavity of a cup-shaped sponge. [A, 12.]—**V. anterior cordis**. See *RIGHT VENTRICLE of the heart*.—**Ventriculi anteriores**. See *Lateral VENTRICLES*.—**V. aorticus cordis**. See *LEFT VENTRICLE of the heart*.—**V. Arantii**. See *VENTRICLE of the calamus scriptorius*.—**V. bombus**. The descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. [I, 3 (K).]—**V. bulbi**. See *VENTRICLE of the olfactory nerve*.—**V. bulbi olfactorii**. See *OLFACTORY FISTULE and cf. V. olfactorius*.—**V. bulbosus**. See *GIZZARD*.—**V. cerebelli**. V. cerebello et medulla dorsali communis [Vesalius]. See *FOURTH VENTRICLE*.—**Ventriculi cerebri**. The ventricles of the brain. [L.]—**V. cerebri primus**. See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—**V. communis** [Vesalius]. See *THIRD VENTRICLE*.—**V. cornu**. A small depression situated between the posterior edges of the peduncles of the pineal gland and the upper edge of the posterior cerebral commissure. [I, 6 (K).]—**Ventriculi cordis**. The ventricles of the heart. [L.]—**V. cordis anterior**. See *RIGHT VENTRICLE of the heart*.—**V. cordis aorticus**. See *LEFT VENTRICLE of the heart*.—**V. cordis pulmonalis**. See *RIGHT VENTRICLE of the heart*.—**V. corporis callosi**. See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—**V. descori**. The right lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 3 (K).]—**V. furunculi**. Fr., *bovillon*. The core of a boil.—**V. Galeni**. See *VENTRICLE of the larynx*.—**V. glandulosus**. See *PROVENTRICULUS*.—**V. hippocampi** [Arantius]. V. inferior hippocampi. See *CORNU DESCENDENS*.—**V. intermedius**. See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—**V. laryngis**. See *VENTRICLE of the larynx*.—**V. intestinales**. See *ABOMASUM*.—**Ventriculi laterales**. See *Lateral VENTRICLES*.—**V. lobii olfactorii**. See *VENTRICLE of the olfactory nerve*.—**Ventriculi magni**. See *Lateral VENTRICLES*.—**V. medius anterior**. See *THIRD VENTRICLE*.—**V. mesencephali**. See *AQUEDUCT of Sylvius*.—**V. nobilis** [Herophilus]. See *FOURTH VENTRICLE*.—**V. olfactorius**. The cavity of the primary olfactory lobe, which is early obliterated in man. [K.] Cf. *VENTRICLE of the olfactory nerve*.—**Ventriculi optici**. See *Lateral VENTRICLES*.—**V. primus**. See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—**V. pulmonaris**. See *RIGHT VENTRICLE of the heart*.—**V. quartus**. See *FOURTH VENTRICLE*.—**V. quintus**. See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—**V. rhinencephalicus**. See *V. olfactorius*.—**V. rhomboidalis**. See *FOURTH VENTRICLE*.—**V. septi (lucidi, seu pellucidi)**. See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—**Ventriculi secundi**. See *Lateral VENTRICLES*.—**V. sinister**. The left lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 3 (K).]—**V. subter nates** (seu nates et testes, seu testes). See *AQUEDUCT of Sylvius*.—**V. succenturiatus**. See *PROVENTRICULUS*.—**Ventriculi superiores** [Berengiar]. See *Lateral VENTRICLES*.—**V. Sylvii**. See *Fifth VENTRICLE*.—**V. tertius**, **V. thalami optici** [Vicq d'Azyr]. See *THIRD VENTRICLE*.—**Ventriculi tricornes**. See *Lateral VENTRICLES*.

VENTRIÈRE (Fr.), n. *Vaⁿ-t^r-e-c^r*. See *TUNICA abdominalis*.

VENTRIKEL (Ger.), n. *Fe^{nt}-rek^{el}*. See *VENTRICLE*.—**Gehirnv.** A ventricle of the brain. [L.]—**Herzv.** A ventricle of the heart. [L.]—**Hirnv.** See *Gehirnv.*—**Seitenv.** V. des Grosshirns. See *Lateral VENTRICLES*.—**V. Hohraum** [Schwalbe]. The cavity of the fourth ventricle. [I, 17 (K).]

VENTRILOQUISM, n. *Ve^{nt}-rⁱ-lⁱ-o-kwiz^m*. From *venter*, the belly, and *loqui*, to speak. Fr., *ventriloquisme*. Ger., *Bauchreden*. The art or practice of speaking so that the sounds appear not to come from the speaker's lips, but to have some other origin. [a, 48.]

VENTRIPYRAMIDS, *n.* $\text{Ve}^{\text{nt}}\text{-ri}^{\text{p}}\text{-pi}^{\text{r}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}\text{-m}^{\text{-i}}\text{dz}$. From *ven-*, the belly, and *pyramis*, a pyramid. See *Anterior PYRAMIDS*.

VENTROFIXATION, *n.* $\text{Ve}^{\text{nt}}\text{-ro-fik}^{\text{s}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}\text{'shu}^{\text{n}}$. Lat., *ventrofixatio* (from *venter*, the belly, and *fixus*, fastened). Of Olshausen, see *HYSTEROPEXIA*.

VENTRO-LATERAL, *adj.* $\text{Ve}^{\text{nt}}\text{-ro-la}^{\text{t}}\text{'e}^{\text{2}}\text{-r}^{\text{l}}$. From *venter*, the belly, and *latus*, a side. 1. On the lateral aspect of the abdomen. 2. Ventral and lateral at the same time.

VENTROSITY, *n.* $\text{Ve}^{\text{nt}}\text{-ro}^{\text{s}}\text{'i}^{\text{2}}\text{-i}^{\text{2}}$. From *venter*, the belly. Fr., *ventrosité*. Protuberance of the abdomen due to obesity. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

VENTROTOMY, *n.* $\text{Ve}^{\text{nt}}\text{-ro-t}^{\text{o}}\text{'o}^{\text{2}}\text{-m}^{\text{-i}}$. From *venter*, the belly, and *tomé*, a cutting. See *LAPAROTOMY*.

VENTRO-UTERO-VAGINAL, *adj.* $\text{Ve}^{\text{nt}}\text{'ro-u}^{\text{t}}\text{'i}^{\text{2}}\text{'e}^{\text{2}}\text{-o-ra}^{\text{2}}\text{'i}^{\text{2}}\text{-n}^{\text{l}}$. Pertaining to the abdominal cavity, the uterus, and the vagina.

VENULA (Lat.), *n. f.* $\text{Ve}^{\text{n}}\text{'wan}^{\text{u}}\text{'l}^{\text{u}}\text{'l}^{\text{u}}\text{'a}^{\text{2}}$. Dim. of *vena*, a vein. See **VENULE**.—**Venulae centrales lobulorum**, **Venulae intralobulares hepatis**. See *Intralobular VEINS of the liver*.

VENULE, *n.* $\text{Ven}^{\text{'u}}\text{'l}$. Lat., *venula*. A small vein. [C.]

VENULOSE, *adj.* $\text{Ve}^{\text{n}}\text{'u}^{\text{l}}\text{'o}^{\text{s}}$. Abounding in small veins. [a, 35.]

VENUS (Lat.), *n. f.* $\text{Ven}^{\text{'we}}\text{'n}^{\text{u}}\text{'s}^{\text{u}}\text{'s}^{\text{u}}\text{'s}$. Gen., *Veneris*. Gr., *Ἀφροδίτη*. Fr., *Vénus*. Ger., *V.* 1. The goddess of love of the ancient Romans; hence, of the alchemists, copper. [A, 325 (a, 48).] 2. Of Paracelsus, see **SYPHILIS**.—**Bezoardicum Veneris**. A preparation made by extracting a tincture made from copper filings with rectified antimony trichloride and fixing with nitric acid. [B, 300.]—*V.berg*. See *Mons Veneris*.—*V. beule* (Ger.). See *Bubo*.—*V. blüthen*, *V. gürtel* (Ger.). See *CORONA Veneris*.—*V. hügel* (Ger.). See *Mons Veneris*.—*V. seuche* (Ger.). See **SYPHILIS**.

VER (Fr.), *n.* Ve^{r} . A worm or a worm-like structure. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]—*Huile de v's de terre*. See *Oleum LUMBRICORUM*.—*V. cutané*, *V. de Guinée*, *V. de Médine*. See *FILARIA medinensis*.—*V. du lobe centrale*. See *Superior vermiform PROCESS*.—*V. du vinaigre*. See *REABDITIS aceti*.—*V. inférieur* (du cervelet). See *Inferior vermiform PROCESS*.—*V's intestinaux cavitaires*. See *COELEMINTHA*.—*V's intestinaux parenchymateux*. See *STERELMINTHA*.—*V. palmiste*. See under *Cocos amara*.—*V. solitaire*. See *LENIA solima* (1st def.).—*V. spermaticque* [Jacquewhoek]. See *SPERMATIZOID*.—*V. supérieur*. See *Superior vermiform PROCESS*.

VERÄHNLICHTUNG (Ger.), *n.* $\text{Fe}^{\text{r}}\text{-an}^{\text{'li}}\text{'ch}^{\text{2}}\text{-un}^{\text{2}}$. See *ASSIMILATION*.

VERÄNDERND (Ger.), *adj.* $\text{Fe}^{\text{r}}\text{-and}^{\text{'e}}\text{'r}^{\text{nd}}$. Alternative.

VERÄNDERUNG (Ger.), *n.* $\text{Fe}^{\text{r}}\text{-and}^{\text{'e}}\text{'r}^{\text{nd}}$. Change; degeneration.

VERARBEITUNG (Ger.), *n.* $\text{Fe}^{\text{r}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}\text{'r}^{\text{bit}}\text{-un}^{\text{2}}$. See *DIGESTION*.

VERARMT (Ger.), *adj.* $\text{Fe}^{\text{r}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}\text{'r}^{\text{mt}}$. See *DEAUPERATE*.

VERÄSTELUNG (Ger.), *n.* $\text{Fe}^{\text{r}}\text{-ast}^{\text{'e}}\text{'l}^{\text{2}}\text{-un}^{\text{2}}$. 1. See *RAMIFICATION*. 2. One of the branched processes of the arbor vitae cerebelli. [L, 17 (K).]

VERATRALBINE, *n.* $\text{Ve}^{\text{r}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}\text{'t}^{\text{r}}\text{-al}^{\text{b}}\text{'en}$. Fr., *vétralbaine*. An amorphous alkaloid, $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{48}\text{NO}_6$, obtained from the root of *Veratrum album*. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

VERATRAMARIN, *n.* $\text{Ve}^{\text{r}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}\text{'t}^{\text{r}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}\text{'m}^{\text{'a}}\text{'r}^{\text{'i}}\text{'n}$. Fr., *vétramarine*. Of Weppen, a non-nitrogenous bitter principle contained in the rhizome of *Veratrum album*. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

VÉRATRE (Fr.), *n.* $\text{Va}^{\text{-r}}\text{'a}^{\text{2}}\text{'-tr}$. See **VERATRUM**.—*Extrait liquide de v. américain*. See *Extractum VERATRI viridis fluidum*.

VERATRIA (Lat.), *n. f.* $\text{Ve}^{\text{r}}\text{'(war)-a}^{\text{2}}\text{'(a}^{\text{2}}\text{'b}^{\text{'t})}\text{'ri}^{\text{2}}\text{'a}^{\text{2}}$. See **VERATRINE**.

VERATRIC ACID, *n.* $\text{Ve}^{\text{r}}\text{-at}^{\text{'r}}\text{'i}^{\text{2}}\text{'k}$. Ger., *Veratrinssäure*, *Veratrumssäure*. An insoluble crystalline substance, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8(\text{OCH}_3)_2\text{CO}_2\text{OH}$, found in *Veratrum sabadilla*. [B, 3, 93 (a, 14, 38).]

VERATRINA (Lat.), *n. f.* $\text{Ve}^{\text{r}}\text{'(war)-a}^{\text{2}}\text{'(a}^{\text{2}}\text{'b}^{\text{'t})}\text{'rin}^{\text{'(ren)}}\text{'a}^{\text{2}}$. See **VERATRINE**.—**Oleum veratrinae** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by rubbing up 2 parts of veratrine with a little oleic acid, gradually adding more of the acid till 100 parts are obtained, and stirring till the veratrine is dissolved. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Tinctura veratrinae* [Belg. Ph.]. A solution of veratrine in 199 times as much 92-per-cent alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Unguentum veratrinae**. An ointment consisting of 4 parts of veratrine, 6 of alcohol, and 96 of benzoated lard [U. S. Ph.]; or of 1 part of veratrine, triturated with a little almond-oil, and 90 parts of lard [Br. Ph.]; or of 1 part of veratrine, 7 parts of olive-oil, and a mixture of 14 of solid paraffin and 41 of petrolatum [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

VERATRINE, *n.* $\text{Ve}^{\text{r}}\text{'a}^{\text{2}}\text{'t}^{\text{r}}\text{-en}$. Lat., *veratrina*, *veratria*. A poisonous alkaloid, $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{48}\text{NO}_6$, or mixture of alkaloids, obtained from the seeds of *Schenocaulon officinale*. Commercial *v.* occurs as a yellowish-white or grayish-white amorphous powder. Though it has no odor, it produces violent sneezing. The crystalline *v.* of Merck (identical with the pure *v.* of Flückiger and the cevadine of Wright and Luff) occurs as anhydrous, transparent crystals becoming opaque in the air. A soluble variety, the amorphous *v.* of Flückiger and the veratridine of Bosetti, is known as a yellowish resinous mass soluble in cold water but passing into the insoluble crystalline form when its solution is heated. Schmidt and Köppen recognize a third modification of *v.*, but this seems to be a mixture similar to commercial *v.* *V.* is used externally in neuralgia. [B, 95, 270 (a, 38).]

VERATRINUM (Lat.), *n.* $\text{Ve}^{\text{r}}\text{'(war)-a}^{\text{2}}\text{'(a}^{\text{2}}\text{'b}^{\text{'t})}\text{'rin}^{\text{'(ren)}}\text{'u}^{\text{'m}}$. See **VERATRINE**.—**Unguentum veratrinum** [Russ. Ph.]. See **Unguentum VERATRINAE**.

VERATROIDINE, *n.* $\text{Ve}^{\text{r}}\text{-a}^{\text{2}}\text{'t}^{\text{-roid}}\text{'en}$. Fr., *vétratoïdine*. An amorphous or partially crystalline alkaloid said to be found in veratrum. Its existence is doubted by E. Schmidt. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

VERATROL, *n.* $\text{Ve}^{\text{r}}\text{'a}^{\text{2}}\text{'t}^{\text{-rol}}$. Fr., *vétratrol*. Ger., *V.* A liquid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8(\text{OCH}_3)_2$. [B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]

VERATRUM (Lat.), *n. n.* $\text{Ve}^{\text{r}}\text{'(war)-a}^{\text{2}}\text{'(a}^{\text{2}}\text{'b}^{\text{'t})}\text{'ru}^{\text{'m}}\text{'(ru}^{\text{'m}}$. Fr., *vétrate*, *vétratrum*. Ger., *Germer*. False hellebore; a genus of the *Veratrea*, which are a tribe of the *Liliaceae*. [a, 35].—**Decoctum veratri**. Fr., *decoction (ou hydrolé) d'élébore blanc*. A preparation made by boiling 33 parts of white hellebore in 946 parts of water until reduced one half, then straining and adding 61 parts of alcohol. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum veratri viridis fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting 100 grammes of *V. viride* with alcohol in a percolator, reserving 90 c. c., evaporating the residue to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. [B, 5, 93 (a, 38).]—**Infusum veratri albi** [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by treating 18 centigrammes of white hellebore over the water-bath for five minutes with water enough to make 90 grammes of strained infusion. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Radix veratri*. 1. The root of *Helleborus niger*. [a, 35.] 2. Of the Ger. Ph., see under *V. album*.—**Rhizoma veratri (albi)**. Fr., *hellebore blanc (souche)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *eleboro blanco*, *vedegambre (rhizoma)* [Sp. Ph.]. The rhizome of *V. album*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Rhizoma veratri albi pulveratum**. White hellebore-root cleansed, dried at 40° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.] (through a 1,000-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura veratri** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (albi [Aust. Ph., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]). Fr., *teinture d'hellebore blanc* [Fr. Cod.]. A tincture made by macerating or digesting the rhizome of white hellebore in 5 (10 [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]) times as much dilute alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Tinctura veratri viridis**. A tincture made by treating 1 part of the rhizome of *V. viride* in No. 60 powder with alcohol enough to make 2 parts by percolation after one day's maceration [U. S. Ph.]; or 4 oz. of the rhizome in No. 40 powder with alcohol enough to make 20 fluid oz. after two days' maceration [Br. Ph.]; or 1 part of the rhizome with 5 parts of dilute alcohol [Huss. Ph., 1st ed.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*V. album*. Fr., *vétratrum (ou vétrate) blanc*, *vaivare*, Ger., *weisser Germer*, *weisse Nieswurz*. 1. Langwort, lyngwort, white hellebore; a native of the mountainous regions of Europe and northern and middle Asia. It has the acrid, poisonous properties of *V. viride*, and probably in greater degree. The fleshy root-stock (*radix veratri* [Ger. Ph.], *v. album* [U. S. Ph., 1870]) occurs in cylindrical or subconical, rough pieces, more or less beset with the remains of roots. It is a general stimulant to the secretions, but is now rarely used, except in scabies, etc., and by the veterinarians. It was formerly used in dropsy, mania, epilepsy, leprosy, etc. It contains, according to Wright and Luff, jervine, rubijervine, pseudojervine, veratralbine, and traces of a sternutatory alkaloid. It does not contain veratrine (Maisch). [a, 35.] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see under 1st def.—*V. frigidum*. A Mexican species. The rhizome closely resembles that of *V. album*, and has like properties. [a, 35.]—*V. lobelianum*. Ger., *Lobel's Germer*. A variety (by some considered a distinct species) of *V. album* found in southern and middle Europe. [a, 35.]—*V. nigrum*. 1. The *Helleborus niger* and other species of *Helleborus*. 2. A species found in central and southern Europe. Its rhizome is substituted for that of *V. album*, but is smaller and less active. [a, 35.]—*V. officinale*. See *SCHENOCaulon officinale*.—*V. sabadilla*. A species indigenous to Mexico, the West Indies, and (according to some) China. It resembles *V. album*, and is said, probably erroneously, to furnish a portion of the osvaldi seed of comcomers. [a, 35.]—*V. viride*. Fr., *vétratrum (ou vétrate) vert*. Ger., *grüner Germer*. 1. American (or swamp) hellebore, Indian poke, poke-root, itch-weed, a variety, according to Hanbury, of *V. album*, but usually regarded as a distinct species, growing in the United States and Canada. The acrid rhizome (the *v. viride* of the U. S. Ph.), a powerful spinal and arterial depressant, is from an inch to three inches long, obtuse at the end, externally of a dark-brown color, and beset with yellowish roots marked with numerous indentations; in the shops it occurs in small fragment or transverse slices of a dull purplish, or whitish color. By the early colonists it was used as a purgative, antiscorbutic, and insecticide, but it is now employed as a cardiac, arterial, and nervous sedative. It is said not to be narcotic and rarely to cause purging. [a, 35.] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., see under 1st def.

VERBÄLT (Ger.), *adj.* $\text{Fe}^{\text{r}}\text{-bal}^{\text{'t}}$. Inflamed and stiff as a result of continued pressure. [B, 30 (a, 14).]

VERBAND (Ger.), *n.* $\text{Fe}^{\text{r}}\text{-ba}^{\text{'nd}}$. See **BANDAGE** and **DRESSING** (2d def.).—**Bleibender V.** See **Permanent DRESSING**.—**Contentivv'**. See **Retentive BANDAGE**.—**Deckv'**. A protective dressing. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**Drückender V.**, **Druckv'**. See **Compressing BANDAGE**.—**Erhöthender V.** See **Immovable BANDAGE**.—**Erstarrter V.** See **Immovable BANDAGE**.—**Gefensterter V.**, **Gitterv'**. A fenestrated bandage. [E.]—**Gummikreiderv'**. See **Gum-arabic-and-whiting BANDAGE**.—**Gypsv'**. See **Plaster BANDAGE**.—**Immobilisirungsv'**. See **Immovable BANDAGE**.—**Klebev'**. An adhesive bandage. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**Kleisterv'**. 1. A compressive bandage for the breast. 2. An immovable bandage. [L, 30 (a, 14).]—**Kompressivv'**, **Kompressivv'**. See **Compressing BANDAGE**.—**Leisten v'**. See **Inguinal BANDAGE**.—**Listerscher V.** See **Listerian DRESSING**.—**Nothv'**. A temporary bandage. [a, 14.]—**Ochusionsv'**. See **Deckv'**.—**Pappv'**. A card-board dressing. [a, 14.]—**Schienev'**. 1. See **Immovable BANDAGE**. 2. A dressing in which splints are included. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**Schnürv'**. See **Laced BANDAGE**.—**Schürzenv'**. See **Apron-BANDAGE**.—**Schutzv'**. See **Deckv'**.—**V'kippenchen**. See **COMPRESS**.—**V'mittel**. Materials for dressings. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**V'pickenchen**. The small pack containing bandages and antiseptic materials carried by a soldier. [Chril. f. Chir., July 3, 1886, p. 457 (a, 34).]—**V'papier**. See **EPIDERMOCARTA**.—**V'stücke**, **V'stücke**. Materials for mending dressings. [a, 14, 18.]—**V'tasche**. See **Dressing CASE**.—**V'watte**. A

cotton-wadding bandage. [a. 34.]—**V'zeug**. Material for dressing wounds, especially bandages. [L. 57 (a. 14).]—**Wasserglasv'**. See **Silico-BANDAGE**.—**Zungenv'**. See **GLOSSODERMIS** (2d def.).

VERBASCUM (Lat.), n. n. Vuŕ(wē'r)-ba'sk(ba'sk)/u'm(u)m. Fr., *molène*. Ger., *Wollkraut*, *Königskeze*. 1. Mullein; a genus of the *Verbenaceae*, which are a tribe of scrophularaceous plants. The *Verbascares* are a section of the *Cajavariæ*. The *Verbasca* comprise *V. celsia*, and *Ianthera* = the *Verbasceina*, *V.* and *Celsia*. [a. 35.] 2. Of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., see *Flores verbasci*.—**Decoctum verbasci anodynum**. A preparation made by boiling for a quarter of an hour 1 lb. oz. each of great mullein-leaves and mallow-leaves, 2 oz. of linseed, and 1 scruple of poppy-heads in 4 lbs. of water. [B. 97 (a. 38).]—**Decoctum verbasci compositum**. Sp., *cocimiento de gordolobo compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 45 parts each of the leaves of *V. thapsus* and mallow, 58 of flaxseed, and 4 of poppy-seed in 1380 of water and straining. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Flores verbasci**. Fr., *bouillon blanc* (ou *molène*) [Fr. Cod.]. Mullein-flowers, especially the corolla without the calyx of *V. phlomoides*, *V. thapsiforme*, and *V. thapsus* (only of the last [Fr. Cod., Roum. Ph.], of various large-flowered kinds of *V.* [Finn. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Folia verbasci**. Fr., *bouillon blanc* (ou *molène*) [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *verbasco*, *gordolobo* [Sp. Ph.]. The leaves of *V. thapsus* (and of *V. thapsiforme* also [Belg. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**V. blattaria**. Fr., (*molène*) *blattaria*, *herbe aux mittes*. Ger., *Mottencollkraut*, *Schabenkraut*, *Rattenkraut*. Moth-mullein of southern Europe and eastern Asia. The bitter herb (*herbe blattaria*) has properties like those of *V. thapsus*. It has an unpleasant odor, and is said to be an insectifuge. [a. 35.]—**V. lychnitis**. Fr., *molène cunéiforme*, *bouillon femelle*. A European species. The leaves have the properties of those of other species. [a. 35.]—**V. montanum**. Fr., *molène de montagne*. Ger., *Bergwollkraut*. A species found in southern Europe, closely related to *V. phlomoides*; used like *V. thapsus*. [a. 35.]—**V. nigrum**. Fr., *molène noire*. Ger., *schwärzliches Wollkraut*, *Brannwurz*. Black-rooted mullein of Europe. The root and flowers, *radix et flores verbasci* (*nigr.*), were formerly official. The former is no longer used; the latter are smaller than those of *V. thapsus*, and not so much used, though they have the same emollient properties. [a. 35.]—**V. phoeniceum**. Fr., *molène de Phénicie*, *thé de Sibirie*. Purple-flowered mullein of Europe; its properties resemble those of *V. thapsus*. [a. 35.]—**V. phlomoides**. Fr., *molène phlomioide*. Ger., *Königskeze*. Woolly mullein of Europe. It has the properties of *V. thapsus*. The flowers, *flores verbasci*, are found in European shops. [a. 35.]—**V. Schraderi**. A European species. The flowers are used like those of *V. thapsus* and *V. phlomoides*. [a. 35.]—**V. strictum**. Ger., *buchisches Wollkraut*. A species found in northern Africa and southern Europe; the *φλωκίς θίατα* of Dioscorides. [a. 35.]—**V. thapsiforme**. A variety of *V. thapsus*. [a. 34.]—**V. thapoides**. See *V. phlomoides*.—**V. thapsus**. Fr., *molène commune*, *bon-homme*, *bouillon blanc* [Fr.



VERBASCUM THAPSUS. [A. 327.]

Cod.] (ou *mâle*, *cierge de Notre-Dame*, *herbe à bonhomme* (ou *Saint-Fiacre*), *molène*. Ger., *gemeines Wollkraut*, *Himmelskeze*, *Himmelbrand*, *Fackelkraut*, *Feldkerzenkraut*. Common (or great) mullein of middle and southern Europe, Siberia, the Himalayas, and North America. The flowers and leaves, *flores et folia verbasci* (seu *verbasci albi*, seu *verbasci maris*, seu *thapsi barbati*, seu *candelæ*, seu *pulmonaria vaccarum*), are official in the Fr. Cod. and the leaves in the Ger. Ph. The flowers are used in mild catarrhs, etc., and externally in itching skin diseases. The leaves are mildly astringent, emollient, and anodyne. They are used for diarrhoea; dried and smoked like tobacco, in aphonia from irritation of the pharynx; and steeped in hot water or boiled in lard, as an external anodyne. The root is employed in pulmonary diseases of cattle, and the seed to poison mice and to stupefy fish. [a. 35.]

VERBENA (Lat.), n. f. Vuŕ(wē'r)-ben(ban)/a's. From *v.* or *verbenæ*, foliis used in religious ceremonies. Fr., *verveine*. Ger., *Eisenkraut*. Vervain; a genus of the *Verbenæ*, or *Verbenaceæ*, or *Verbenæ*, which are the vervains, an order of gamopetalous dicotyledonous plants, some of which have the aromatic properties of the *Labiata*. Bentham and Hooker place them in the *Lami-*

ales. The *Verbenæ* are also a tribe of the *Verbenaceæ*. The *Verbenæ* of Brongniart are a class of hypogynous *Gamopetalæ*. [a. 35.]—**Lemon** (scented) *v.* Fr., *verveine odorante* [Fr. Cod.]. See *ALYSSA citriodora*.—**Oil of v.** Lemon-grass oil (see under *ANDROPOGON citratus*). [a. 35.]—**Upright v.** See *V. officinalis*.—**V. erinoides**. A diuretic species found in Chile and Peru, used in gonorrhoea and as an emmenagogue. [a. 35.]—**V. hastata**. Wild hyssop, blue vervain, simpler's joy; an emetic and sudorific North American species. It has been used in fevers. [a. 35.]—**V. mas**. *V. officinalis*. Fr., *verveine officinale* [Fr. Cod.], *herbe de sang* (ou *du foie*, ou *sacré*). Ger., *gemeines* (oder *gebrüchliches*) *Eisenkraut*, *Eisenhart*, *Eisenreichkraut*, *Eiseric*, *Stahlkraut*, *Taubenliebkraut*. Common vervain, holy herb, Juno's tears, pigeon's grass, simpler's joy, the *πεπρωτερον ὄρος* (upright *v.*) of Dioscorides; a plant widely distributed in the warmer and temperate parts of the eastern hemisphere. Marvelous properties were formerly attributed to its herb, *herba verbenæ* (seu *verbenæ maris*, seu *verbenæ vulgaris*, seu *sacra*), but at most it is only a mild astringent and feeble aromatic. [a. 35.]—**V. pseudo-gervao**. A Brazilian species; the leaves have been used as tea. [a. 35.]—**V. supina**. The *πεπρωτερον υντρον* of Dioscorides; a species having the properties of *V. officinalis*. [a. 35.]—**V. urticifolia**. White (or nettle-leaved) vervain of North America. The astringent root is used as a wash against poisoning by *Rhus toxicodendron*. [a. 35.]—**V. vulgaris**. See *V. officinalis*.

VERBENACA (Lat.), n. f. Vuŕ(wē'r)-be'n(ban)-ak(a'sk)/a's. An old name for *Verbenæ officinalis*. [a. 35.]

VERBERGER (Ger.), n. Fe'r-be'r'g'e'r. A concealer. [a. 48.]—**Hodenv'**. See **CREMASTER**.

VERBESINA (Lat.), n. f. Vuŕ(wē'r)-be'sa(bas)-in(en)/a's. Fr., *verbésine*. Ger., *V.* 1. Crown-beard; a genus of the *Verbesinæ*, which are a subtribe of the *Helianthoideæ*. 2. An old name for *Bidens cernua* and *Bidens tripartita*. [a. 35.]—**V. biflora**. An East Indian species. The root, leaves, and flowers are used as a carminative. [a. 35.]—**V. capitaneja**. The *capitaneja* of the Mexicans; a species used to cure saddle-galls on horses' backs. [B. 121.]—**V. javanica**. Fr., *herbe de Java*. A species found in southern Asia and in Oceania. The root, leaves, and flowers are carminative, the leaves are antispasmodic, and the sap is a stimulating sternutatory. [a. 35.]—**V. mutica**. Fr., *verbésine sans barbe*. A Guinea species, applied to gangrenous sores. [a. 35.]—**V. virginica**. Crown-beard; a diaphoretic species found in the United States. [a. 35.]

VERBESSERND (Ger.), adj. Fe'r-be's'e's'e'r'nd. See **CORRECTANT**.

VERBIEGUNG (Ger.), n. Fe'r-beg'un'g. See **CAMPISIS** (1st def.).—**Rückgratv'**. See **SCOLIOSIS**.

VERBIGATION (Ger.), n. Vuŕ(wē'r)-bi'e'r-a'shu'n. From *verbigere*, to talk. Fr., *verbigération*. The repetition by an insane person of words and phrases in the form of a discourse, but without sense or sequence. [a. 18.] Cf. **CATATONY**.

VERBINDEN (Ger.), n. Fe'r-bi'nd'e'n. See **BANDAGING**.

VERBINDEND (Ger.), adj. Fe'r-bi'nd'e'n'd. See **CONNECTIVE** and **KNITTING** (1st def.).

VERBINDER (Ger.), n. Fe'r-bi'nd'e'r. See **DRESSER**.

VERBINTASCHE (Ger.), n. Fe'r-bi'nd'ta'sh-e's. See **DRESSING CASE**.

VERBINDUNG (Ger.), n. Fe'r-bi'nd'un'g. See **DRESSING** (1st def.), **KNITTING** (2d def.), and **SUTURE**.—**Gelenkv'**. See **ARTICULATION** (1st def.).—**Knochenv'**. See **SYNOSTOSIS** (1st def.).—**V'sast**. See **RAMUS anastomoticus**.—**V'sblatt**. A superficial lamina of white substance in the hippocampus major, prolonged from the gyrus hippocampi. [I. 6 (K).]—**V'sfäden**. 1. See **ACHROMATIC FIBRILS**. 2. Processes connecting prickles-cells. [K.] See **INTERCELLULAR BRIDGES**.—**V'sfasern**. Connective or condensation fibres. [K.]—**V'sgefäße**. See **RAMUS anastomoticus**.—**V'skanälchen**. See **Second convoluted TUBULE**.—**V'skraft**. See **ATOMICITY** and **QUANTVALENCE**.

VERBUNDUNGSHAUT (Ger.), n. Fe'r-bi'nd'un'g-sha's-u't. A connecting membrane. [a. 48.]—**Untere V.** See **MEMBRANA re-uniens inferior**.—**V. des Auges**. See **CONJUNCTIVA**.

VERBLUTUNG (Ger.), n. Fe'r-blut'un'g. 1. Excessive hæmorrhage. [a. 14.] 2. Cessation of bleeding. [A. 450 (a. 17).]

VERBORGEN (Ger.), adj. Fe'r-bo'r'g'e'n. See **LATENT** and **RECONDITE**.

VERBRENNBAR (Ger.), adj. Fe'r-bre'n'n'ba'r. See **COMBUSTIBLE**.

VERBRENNUNG (Ger.), n. Fe'r-bre'n'n'un'g. See **BURN** and **CAUTERIZATION**.

VERDAMPFUNG (Ger.), n. Fe'r-da'smpf'un'g. See **EVAPORATION**.

VERDAUER (Ger.), n. Fe'r-da's'u'e'r. See **DIGESTER**.

VERDAULICH (Ger.), adj. Fe'r-da's'u'i-l'ich. See **DIGESTIBLE**.

VERDAUUNG (Ger.), n. Fe'r-da's'u'e'n'g. See **DIGESTION**.—**Künstliche V.** See **Artificial DIGESTION**.—**Mundhöhlenv'**, **Mundv'**. See **Oral DIGESTION**.—**V'sbeschwerde**. See **DYSPEPSIA**.—**V'smittel**. See **DIGESTANT**.—**V'ssaft**. See **CHYLE** and **Nutrient JUICE**.—**V'swerk**. See **DIGESTION**.

VERDERAME (Fr.), n. Ve'r'de-ra'm. See **SPORISORIUM maidis**.

VERDERBEN (Ger.), n. Fe'r-de'r'b'e'n. See **DEPRAVATION**.

VERDERBLICH (Ger.), adj. Fe'r-de'r'b'l'ich. Deleterious, pernicious.

VERDERBTHEIT (Ger.), n. Fe'r-de'r'b't'h'eit. See **DEPRAVATION**.

VERDET (Fr.), n. $\text{Ve}^2\text{r-da}$. See **VERDIGRIS** and **RUST** (2d def.).
VERDICHUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-di}^2\text{ch}^2\text{t}^2\text{un}^2$. See **CONCENTRATION**, **CONDENSATION**, and **CONSOLIDATION**.—**V'smittel**. See **ASTRINGENT** (3d def.).

VERDICKUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-di}^2\text{k}^2\text{un}^2$. Thickening, inspissation, condensation. [A, 521 (a, 48).]—**Muskely**. See **MYOPACHYSIS**.—**Nagely**. See **HYPERONYCHIA**.

VERDIGRIS, n. $\text{Vu}^2\text{r-di}^2\text{gr}^2\text{s}$. Fr. *vert-de-gris*. Ger., *Grünspan*, *Spangrün*. See under **COPPER SUBACETATE**. The term is also applied, although less properly, to any green deposit occurring on utensils of copper. Such deposits are usually made up of copper carbonate or copper chloride. [B.]—**Bibasic v.**, **Blue v.** A v. consisting almost wholly of dibasic cupric acetate, but of somewhat varying composition. [B, 2.]—**Common v.** A substance composed of basic cupric acetates. [B, 2.]—**Green v.** A mixture of sesquibasic cupric acetate with small quantities of dibasic and tribasic cupric acetates, sometimes also cuprous acetates and other impurities. [B, 2.]

VERDORREN (Ger.), adj. Corrupted, tainted. [L, 46 (a, 21).]
VERDREHUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-dre}^2\text{aun}^2$. See **CONORTION** and **DISTORTION**.

VERDUNKELUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-dun}^2\text{k}^2\text{el}^2\text{un}^2$. An obscuration. [A, 14.] See **CALIGO**.—**V'sapparat**. See **EPISCOTISTER**.

VERDÜNNEND (Ger.), adj. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-du}^2\text{n}^2\text{ne}^2\text{nd}$. See **ATTENUANT** (1st def.) and **DILUENT**.

VERDÜNNUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-du}^2\text{n}^2\text{un}^2$. See **ATTENUATION**, **DILUTION**, and **EMACIATION**.—**V'smittel**. See **DILUENT**, n.

VERDUNSTUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-dunst}^2\text{un}^2$. See **EVAPORATION**.

VEREINIGUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-in}^2\text{igun}^2$. See **ASSOCIATION** (2d def.), **ARTICULATION**, and **UNION**.—**V'sort**. One of the cerebral commissures. [K.]—**V'spunkt**. See **COMMISSURE** and **CORPUS callosum**.

VEREINIGUNGSHAUT (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-in}^2\text{igun}^2\text{z-ha}^2\text{ut}$. A uniting membrane.—**Obere v.** See **MEMBRANA reuniens superior**.—**Untere v.** See **MEMBRANA reuniens inferior**.

VEREITERN (Ger.), v. intr. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-it}^2\text{ern}$. To suppurate.

VEREITERUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-it}^2\text{erun}^2$. See **SUPPURATION**.

VERENGENDER (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-en}^2\text{er}^2\text{er}$. A constrictor or sphincter muscle. [a, 17.]—**V. der Pupille**. See **SPHINCTER iridis**.—**V. der Rachenmündung**. See **GLOSSOPALATINUS** (2d def.).

VERENGERUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-en}^2\text{er}^2\text{un}^2$. Narrowing, stenosis, contraction, stricture.—**Becken v.** See **PELVIC CONTRACTION**.—**Gebärmutter v.** See **METROSTENOSIS**.—**Luftrohr en v.** See **LARYNGOSTENOSIS**.

VERERBLICH (Ger.), adj. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-er}^2\text{bl}^2\text{ich}$. See **HEREDITARY**.

VERERBUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-er}^2\text{bun}^2$. See **HEREDITY**.

VERETRUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Ve}^2\text{r(we}^2\text{r)-e}^2\text{t(at)ru}^2\text{m(ru}^2\text{m)}$. From *vereri*, to be abashed. See **FEMIS**.

VERETTE (Fr.), n. $\text{Va-re}^2\text{t}$. See **VARICELLA**.

VEREUX (Fr.), adj. Va-ru^2 . Containing worms. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

VERFAHREN (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-fa}^2\text{r}^2\text{en}$. See **OPERATION**.

VERFALL (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-fa}^2\text{l}$. See **DECAY**.

VERFALLENSEIN (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-fa}^2\text{l}^2\text{e}^2\text{n-zin}$. A condition of systemic waste. [a, 84.]

VERFÄLSCHTSEIN (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-falsht}^2\text{zin}$. See **ADULTERATION** (2d def.).

VERFÄLSCHUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-falsh}^2\text{un}^2$. See **ADULTERATION** (1st def.).

VERFÄRBUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-farb}^2\text{un}^2$. See **DISCOLORATION**.—**V. der Augenlider**. See **BLEPHARODYSCHRIA**.

VERFAULEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-fa}^2\text{u}^2\text{el}^2\text{en}$. See **DECOMPOSE** (2d def.).

VERFETTUNG (Ger.), v. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-fe}^2\text{tun}^2$. See **FATTY DEGENERATION**.

VERFLEISCHUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-flish}^2\text{un}^2$. See **CARNIFICATION**.—**V. der Knochen**. See **OSTEOSARCOISIS**.

VERFLÜCHTIGUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-flu}^2\text{ch}^2\text{t}^2\text{igun}^2$. See **AERIFICATION** and **EVAPORATION**.

VERFLÜSSIGUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-flu}^2\text{s}^2\text{igun}^2$. See **FLUIDIFICATION**.

VERGÄHRUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-gar}^2\text{un}^2$. See **FERMENTATION**.

VERGÄNGLICH (Ger.), adj. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-gan}^2\text{lich}$. See **FIGACIOUS**.

VERGE (Fr.), n. Ve^2rzh . 1. A wand or rod (so used in the names of various plants). [a, 35.] 2. The penis.—**V. féminine**. See **CLITORIS**.

VERGETURE (Fr.), n. $\text{Ve}^2\text{r-zh}^2\text{ur}$. 1. See **VIBEX**; 2. One of the reddish linear marks observed on the skin after violent distention. [A, 800.]

VERGIFTUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-gi}^2\text{ftun}^2$. See **POISONING**.—**Wurst v.** See **ALLANTIASIS**.

VERGLIEDERUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-gled}^2\text{erun}^2$. See **SYNARTHROSIS**.

VERGRÖßERUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-gru}^2\text{s}^2\text{erun}^2$. Amplification; enlargement.

VERHALTUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-ha}^2\text{ltun}^2$. Retention, suppression. [A, 521 (a, 17).]

VERHARSCHEN (Ger.), v. intr. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-ha}^2\text{rsh}^2\text{en}$. To form a crust, to ciliate. [a, 14.]

VERHÄRTET (Ger.), adj. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-hart}^2\text{et}$. See **INDURATED** and **SCIRRHOUS**.

VERHÄRTUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-hart}^2\text{un}^2$. See **CALLOSITY**, **INDURATION**, and **SCIRRHUS**.—**Faserhautgeweb v.** See **INOSCLEROMA**.—**Krebsartige v.** See **SCIRRHOMA**.—**Oberflächliche v.** See **CALLUS** (1st def.).—**Scirrhus v.** See **SCIRRHOMA**.—**V. der Krystalline**. See **HARD CATARACT**.—**V'sgeschwulst**. See **SCIRRHUS**.

VERHEILUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-hil}^2\text{un}^2$. A healing over.

VERHEIMLICHUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-him}^2\text{lichun}^2$. See **CELATION**.

VERHÖLUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-ho}^2\text{ltun}^2$. See **LIGNIFICATION**.

VERHÖREN (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-hu}^2\text{r}^2\text{en}$. See **COPHOSIS** and **PARACUSIS**.

VERHORUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-ho}^2\text{rnun}^2$. See **CORNIFICATION**.

VERHUNGERUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-hu}^2\text{n}^2\text{erun}^2$. See **STARVATION**.

VERINE, n. $\text{Ve}^2\text{r-en}$. An alkaloid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}_8$, obtained as a decomposition product of veratrine; an amorphous substance melting at about 145°C . [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

VERJAUCHUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-ya}^2\text{uchun}^2$. Putrefaction; an ichorous discharge. [a, 14.]

VERJUICE, n. $\text{Vu}^2\text{r-ju}^2\text{s}$. Fr., *verjus*. Ger., *Traubensauer*. See **OMPHACIUM**.

VERJUS (Fr.), n. $\text{Ve}^2\text{r-zhu}^2$. See **OMPHACIUM**.—**Suc de v.** [Fr. Cod.]. The fermented and filtered juice of unripe grapes mixed, perhaps, with one tenth as much black cherries. [B, 95 (a, 38).] See also **OMPHACIUM**.

VERKALKUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-ka}^2\text{lkun}^2$. See **CALCINATION** and **Calcareous DEGENERATION**.

VERKÄSUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-kazun}^2$. See **CASEATION**.

VERKEHRT (Ger.), adj. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-kart}^2$. See **OBVERSE** and **INVERTED**.

VERKEHRTSEHEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-kart}^2\text{zaen}^2$. See **METAMORPHOSIA**.

VERKITUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-ki}^2\text{tun}^2$. See **OBSTRUCTION**.

VERKLEBUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-klabun}^2$. See **OCCLUSION**.

VERKNÖCHERUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-knu}^2\text{ch}^2\text{erun}^2$. See **ECRINATION** and **OSTEOGENESIS**.—**Muskely**. See **SARCOSTOSIS**.—**V'skern**, **V'spunkt**. See **CENTRE of ossification**.

VERKNORPELUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-kno}^2\text{rpelun}^2$. See **CHONDROGENESIS**.

VERKÖHLUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-kolun}^2$. See **CARBONIZATION**.

VERKREIDUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-kridun}^2$. See **Calcareous DEGENERATION**.

VERKRÜMMUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-kru}^2\text{mun}^2$. See **CAMPIS** and **SCOLIOSIS**.

VERKRÜPPELUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-kru}^2\text{p}^2\text{elun}^2$. A crippling, mutilation. [a, 14.]

VERKRUSTUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-krustun}^2$. See **INCRUSTATION**.

VERKÜMMERND (Ger.), adj. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-ku}^2\text{m}^2\text{ernd}$. See **TABESCENT**.

VERKÜMMERT (Ger.), adj. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-ku}^2\text{m}^2\text{ert}$. Stunted; in botany, abortive. [a, 35.]

VERKÜMMERUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-ku}^2\text{m}^2\text{erun}^2$. Marasmus, atrophy. [a, 14.]

VERKÜRZUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-ku}^2\text{rtsun}^2$. See **CONTRACTION** and **SHORTENING**.—**V. der Ligamenta rotunda Uteri**. See **ADVANCEMENT of the round ligaments**.—**V'srückstand**. The contracture induced in a muscle by excessive exhaustion. [K, 16.]

VERLÄHMUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-lamun}^2$. The condition of becoming lame; lameness. [a, 14.]

VERLANGEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-la}^2\text{n}^2\text{en}$. Desire, longing.

VERLÄNGERUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-la}^2\text{n}^2\text{erun}^2$. See **ELONGATION**.

VERLARVT (Ger.), adj. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-la}^2\text{rvt}$. See **MASKED** and **PERSONATE**.

VERLEBERUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-lab}^2\text{erun}^2$. See **HEPATIZATION**.

VERLEBTHEIT (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-labt}^2\text{hit}$. See **DECREPITUDE**.

VERLEIMUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-limun}^2$. See **AGGLUTINATION**.

VERLETZBARKEIT (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-le}^2\text{tsbar}^2\text{kit}$. Vulnerability. [a, 14.]

VERLETZUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-le}^2\text{tsun}^2$. See **INJURY** and **LESION**.

VERLÖSCHEND (Ger.), adj. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-lu}^2\text{sh}^2\text{end}$. See **DELIQUESCENT** and **EVANESCENT**.

VERMEHRUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-marun}^2$. Increase, multiplication, reproduction.

VERMICELLI, n. $\text{Vu}^2\text{r-m-i}^2\text{se}^2\text{li}$. A dried dough of a worm-like form made from the flour of a small, hard-grained wheat grown in Italy. [a, 35.]

VERMICIDE, n. $\text{Vu}^2\text{r-m-i}^2\text{sid}$. From *vermis*, a worm, and *cadere*, to slay. Fr., v. A medicine that destroys intestinal worms. [a, 48.] Cf. **VERMIFUGE**.

VERMICULAR (Fr.), adj. $\text{Ve}^2\text{r-me-kul}^2\text{ar}$. See **VERMICULAR**; as a n., a body having a worm-like appearance or movement. [a, 48.]—**V. supérieure**. See **Superior vermiform PROCESS**.

VERMICULAR, Lat. $\text{Vu}^2\text{r-m-i}^2\text{cul}^2\text{ar}$. Lat. *vermicularis* (from *vermiculus*, a little worm). Fr., *vermiculaire*, *vermiculair*. Ger., *wurmartig*. Worm-like in appearance or in movement. [a, 35.]

VERMIFORM, adj. Vu^rm/i²-fo^rm. Lat., *vermiformis* (from *vermis*, a worm, and *forma*, form). Fr., *vermiforme*. Ger., *wurmformig*. Worm-shaped, worm-like.

VERMIFUGE, adj. Vu^rm/i²-fu^j. From *vermis*, a worm, and *fugare*, to put to flight. Fr., *v. vermifuge*. Having the property of expelling intestinal worms.

VERMINATION, n. Vu^rm/i²-a^u-shuⁿ. Lat., *verminatio* (from *verminare*, to have worms). Fr., *v. See HELMINTHIASIS*.

VERMINOUS, adj. Vu^rm/i²-u^s. Lat., *verminosus* (from *vermis*, a worm). Fr., *vermineux*. Due to or having the characters of worms. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

VERMIS (Lat.), n. m. Vu^rm/(we^rm)/i²s. Gen., *ver'mis*. Gr., *ἄμυς*, *Amys*. Fr., *v. 1. A worm or worm-like structure; in the pl., Vermes*, a group of worm-like animals (a term that has been employed by different taxonomists with great diversity of application, now comparatively little used). [a, 48.] 2. See *Vermiform* PROCESS (1st def.).—*V. bombycinus* (Arctius). See *HIPPOCAMPUS major*.—*V. cerebelli*. See *Vermiform* PROCESS (1st def.).—*Vermes cerebri*. See *Chorioid plexus*.—*V. cucurbitinus*. See *TENIA solium* (1st def.).—*V. digiti*. See *PARONYCHIA* (1st def.).—*V. du cerveau latéral* (Fr.). A convoluted projection in the cerebellar hemispheres of some of the lower animals, the termination of the restiform bodies. [I, 35 (K).]—*V. du cerveau médian* (ou moyen) (Fr.). See *Vermiform* PROCESS (1st def.).—*V. inferior* (cerebelli). Ger., *Untervurm*. See *Inferior vermiform* PROCESS.—*V. inferior posterior*. See *NODULE* (2d def.).—*V. intermedius*. See *Vermiform* PROCESS (1st def.).—*V. intermedius anterior*. See *Superior vermiform* PROCESS.—*V. intermedius inferior* (seu posterior). See *Inferior vermiform* PROCESS.—*V. intermedius superior*. See *Superior vermiform* PROCESS.—*Vermes laterales* (Günther). See *Cerebellar hemispheres*.—*V. major*. One of the cerebellar hemispheres. [I, 35 (K).]—*V. medinensis*. See *FILARIA medinensis*.—*V. superior* (cerebelli). See *Superior vermiform* PROCESS.—*V. superior posterior*. See *FOLIUM cacuminis*.—*V. terre*, *V. terrestris*. See *LUMBRICUS terrestris*.—*V. vesicularis* (eremita). See *CYSTICERCUS cellulosus*.—*V. vesicularis socialis*. See *CERNUS cerebrales*.

VERMISCHUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^r-mi³-sh^un². See *ALLOY* and *COMPOSITION*.

VERMIVORE (Fr.), n. Ve^r-me-vo^r. Lit., a worm-eater; a remedy which destroys intestinal parasites and digests them. [Bouchut, "Paris méd.," "Nouv. remèdes"; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 19, 1885, p. 336.]

VERMOLKUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^r-mo³-lk^un². See *APPORESIS*.

VERMONT SPRING, n. Vu^r-mo³-nt¹. A chalybeate spring in Franklin County, Vermont. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

VERMOUTH, n. Vu^r-mut^h. Fr., *v. Ger., Wermuth*. A fortified white wine flavored with *Artemisia absinthium* and various other bitter and aromatic substances. [A, 385.]

VERNAL, adj. Vu^r-n¹-l. Lat., *vernalis*, *vernus* (from *ver*, the spring). Fr., *printanier*, *v. Ger., Frühling*. Pertaining to or occurring or appearing in spring. [a, 35.]

VERNARBUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^r-na^r-b^un². See *CICATRIZATION*.

VERNATION, n. Vu^r-n¹-a^u-shuⁿ. Lat., *vernatio* (from *vernare*, to bloom). Fr., *v. Ger., Knospenlage, Blätterknospenlage*. The arrangement of leaves in the bud. [Many of the terms applied to aestivation are also applicable to v.] [a, 35.]—*Imbricate* *v. v.* In which the leaves of the bud are applied over each other. [a, 35.]—*Valvate* *v. v.* In which the leaves, being nearly in a circle at the same level, touch each other by their edges. [a, 35.]

VERNICOSE, adj. Vu^r-n¹-i²-ko^s. Lat., *vernicosus* (from *vernix*, varnish). Ger., *firnisglänzend*. Shining as if varnished. [a, 35.]

VERNINE, n. Vu^r-n¹-en. A substance, C₆H₁₁N₄O₄, obtained from *Trifolium, Medicago sativa*, etc., occurring as fine acicular crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

VERNIS (Fr.), n. Ve^r-n¹-e. See *VARNISH*.—*V. caséux*. See *VERNIX caseosa*.—*V. du Canada*. See *RHUS radicans*.—*V. du Japon*. See *RHUS vernicifera* and *AILANTUS glandulosa*.

VERNIX (Lat.), n. f. Vu^r-n¹/(we^rn)/i²x. Gen., *vern'icis*. 1. See *VARNISH*. 2. *Thea articulata*. 3. The genus *Toxicodendron*. [a, 35.]—*Resina* *v.* See *SANDARAC*.—*V. caseosa*. Fr., *entuit à-bac*, *vernix caséux*. Ger., *käsig*, *Schmiere*, *Hautschlacke*, *Fruchtschleim*. A viscid, whitish, fatty material found on the fetus at birth; a mixture of cast-off epithelium, downy hairs, and the secretion of the sebaceous glands.—*V. sandaraca*, *V. sicca*. See *SANDARAC*.

VERNONIA (Lat.), n. f. Vu^r-no³-i²-a^s. From *W. Vernon*, an English botanist. Fr., *vernonie*. Ger., *Vernonie*. Iron-weed; a genus of the *Vernoniaceae*, or *Vernonia* (a division or tribe of the *Compositae*). [a, 35.]—*V. anthelmintica*. Khatzun (or kinka) oil-plant of the East Indies. The nauseous, bitter seeds, which yield a solid green oil, are diuretic, powerfully anthelmintic, and, according to some, tonic and stomachic, and are used in Malabar for coughs and flatulency. They form a part of a powder used in snake-bites, and, mixed with lime-juice, are used to kill pediculi. The bitter leaves and roots are used externally in rheumatism. [a, 35.]—*V. arborescens*. West Indian febrifuge. The flowers and fruits are used in stimulating fomentations, and the leaves as an antispasmodic and diaphoretic. [a, 35.]—*V. chinensis*. A species found in southern Asia; used as a tonic, astringent, pectoral, and emmenagogue. [a, 35.]—*V. cinerea*. An East Indian and tropical African species, used as a tonic and diaphoretic. The root is used as a pectoral and in diarrhoea. The young leaves are eaten. [a, 35.]—*V. leptophylla*. A species found in the Moluccas; used

as a tonic, pectoral, and aphrodisiac. [a, 35.]—*V. nigritiana*. A species found in western Africa, where it is called *batiator*. The root is used as a febrifuge. [1st Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir., May 25, 1888, p. 330 (a, 50).]—*V. noveboracensis*. New York iron-weed, flat-tops. The herb and root are said to be used against snake-bites. [a, 35.]—*V. praealta*. 1. See *V. noveboracensis*. 2. A North American species; considered alexipharmic and used like *V. noveboracensis*. [a, 35.]—*V. Rheedi*. An East Indian shrub doubtfully referred to this genus. The spicy leaves are diaphoretic, stomachic, etc. [a, 35.]—*V. scabra*. A Brazilian shrub. The leaves and flowers have a vanilla-like odor, and are used in ophthalmia and, together with the young branches, in aromatic baths and fomentations. [a, 35.]

VERNONIN, n. Vu^r-n¹-o³-i²-n. A glucoside, C₁₅H₂₄O₇, obtained from *Vernonia nigritiana*, a white hygroscopic powder. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

VERNUS (Lat.), adj. Vu^r-n¹/(we^rn)/u^s (u^s). See *VERNAL*.

VERÜDUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^r-u³-u³-u³. Atrophy, obliteration.

VEROLE (Fr.), n. Va-ro-l. An eruptive disorder, especially syphilis. [a, 14.]—*Fausse* *v.* See *VARICELLA*.—*Grosse* *v.* See *SYPHILIS*.—*Petit* *v.* See *SMALL-POX*.—*Pétite* *v. de l'esprit*. A poetical term for the reserve, bordering on melancholy, sometimes observed as the result of puberty in girls. [A, 18.]—*V. d'atarde*. See *VARICELLA*.—*V. bénigne*. See *BENIGN* SYPHILIS.—*V. d'Amboyne*. See *FRAMGESIA*.—*V. des vaches*. See *COW-POX*.—*V. galopante*, *V. grave*. See *MALIGNANT* SYPHILIS.

VEROLETTE (Fr.), n. Va-ro-l^{et}. See *VARICELLA*.

VEROLÉ (Fr.), adj. Va-ro-lek. See *SYPHILITIC*.

VERONICA (Lat.), n. f. Ve^r/(war)-o³-n¹-i²(ek)/a³. Perhaps from *verus*, true, and *eikon*, an image. Fr., *véronique*. Ger., *Ehrenpreis*. Cancer-wort, speedwell; a genus of the *Scrophulariaceae*. The *Veronica* are an order of plants consisting of *V. Pedicularis*, *Primula*, etc. The *Veronica* are a tribe of the *Veronica*. [a, 35.]—*V. americana*. American brooklime, found in the United States and Canada; formerly used in scurvy and as an alternative. [a, 35.]—*V. anagallis*. Fr., *mouron d'eau*, *petit beccabunga*. Ger., *Wasserehrenpreis*, *Wassergauchheil*. Great water-speedwell, water-pimpernel, faverel; found in Europe, northern Asia, northern Africa, and North America. The fresh herb, *herba anagallis aquatica*, is used as a laxative and the dried herb as a cathartic. [a, 35.]—*V. arvensis*. Fr., *velvette sauvage*. Wall- (or spiked field-, or corn-) speedwell; a European and North American species. The leaves are said to be stimulant, diuretic, and antiscorbutic. [a, 35.]—*V. beccabunga*. Fr., *beccabunga* [Fr. Cod.], *beccabunga*, *grand beccabunga*, *cresson de chien*, *laïue* (ou *salade*) *de chouette*. Ger., *Bachbohnen*, *Bachbohnen*, *Wasserrungen*, *Quellehrenpreis*, *Wassergauchheil*. Brooklime, horse-weed grass, water-pimpernel; a succulent salad plant found in all climates, especially in the temperate regions. The fresh herb, *herba recens beccabunga* (seu *veronica beccabunga*, seu *veronica aquatica*, seu *anagallis aquatica*), is used as an antiscorbutic and in chronic diarrhoea. [a, 35.] Cf. *V. americana*.—*V. chamædrys*. Fr., *fausse germandrée*, *nichol-chaine*, *veronique*, *chamedrys*, *veronique chenette* (ou *des bois*, ou *des haies*, ou *germandrée*, ou *petit chrys*). Ger., *Gamander*, *derehrenpreis*, *wilder Gamander*, *kleines Gamanderlein*, *Blaumanderle*, *Frauenbiss*. Angel's-eyes, God's-eye, bird's- (or blue-) eyes, blue stars, female fluellen, gamander speedwell; a European species. The herb, gathered usually with the flower, was formerly official as *herba chamædrys* (seu *chamedrys*, seu *chamedrys*) *spuria* *fennina*, and was used like *V. officinalis*. [a, 35.]—*V. latifolia*. See *V. teucrium*.—*V. major*, *V. mas*. See *V. officinalis*.—*V. montana*. The mountain-speedwell of Europe; similar to *V. chamædrys* in properties. [a, 35.]—*V. officinalis*. Fr., *veronique officinale* (ou *malle*, *herbe aux ladres*, *le d'Europe* (ou *du Nord*). Ger., *ächter* (oder *gebräuchlicher*, oder *gemeiner*) *Ehrenpreis*, *Grossbachengel*, *Grundheil*, *europäischer*, *Thee*, *Köhlerkraut*, *Hundkraut*, *Hundkraut*, *Frauenbiss*, *Frauenbiss*, *Hühnerauge*, *aller Welt*. European tea, fluellen, common medicinal tea-speedwell, ground-hele; found throughout all (especially temperate) climates. The stem, *herba veronica* (seu *veronica officinalis* seu *majoris*, seu *maris*, seu *vulgaris* *serpentina*), seu *betonica* *alba* (seu *Pauli*), seu *alsines* *palustris*), including the leaves and flowers, is astringent and tonic. [a, 35.]—*V. parvifolia*. A New Zealand plant furnishing koromiko (q. v.).—*V. scutellata*. Fr., *veronique à feuilles linéaires* (ou *à écusson*). The bog- (or marsh-) speedwell of Europe. The stimulant stomachic tops are used like tea. [a, 35.]—*V. spicata*. The spike-flowered speedwell of Europe; used like *V. officinalis*. [a, 35.]—*V. teucriolia*, *V. teucrium*. Fr., *veronique à feuilles de germandrée*, *germandrée d'atarde*, *teucrie* *d'Allemagne*, *teucrie*, *teucrie*, *veronique des prés*. Ger., *dreiblättriger* (oder *edler*, oder *wahrer*) *Gamander*, *derehrenpreis*, *Erabächengel*, *Erabächengel*. Hungarian (or saw-leaved) speedwell. The herb, *herba chamædrys* (seu *chamedrys*, seu *chamedrys*) *spuria* *maris* (seu *veronica teucriolia*), was formerly used like that of *V. officinalis*. [a, 35.]—*V. triphylos*. Fr., *veronique à trois feuilles*. Ger., *dreiblättriger* *Ehrenpreis*, *blaves* *Hungerblümchen*, *Händelkraut*. A European species; formerly used, especially in jaundice, under the name of *herba alsines triphylla*. [a, 35.]—*V. virginica*. Culver's physic (or root), great Virginian speedwell; a North American herb. The bitterish, somewhat acid rhizome is the *leptandra* of the U. S. Ph. In its dried state it is a mild cathartic and is recommended in duodenal indigestion and chronic constipation. The eclectics use it in place of mercurials, though it has but little influence on the liver. The fresh root is a violent purgative and emetic. [a, 35.]—*V. vulgaris* *serpens*. See *V. officinalis*.

VERORDNUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^r-o³-rd^u-nun². See *PRESCRIPTION*.

VERPFLANZUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^r-pfla³-nts^u-u³. See *TRANSPLANTATION*.

VERPFLEGEUNG (Ger.), n. Fe^r-pfla³-u³-u³. 1. Maintenance. [a, 14.] 2. See *NURSING* (4th def.).

VERPRASSELUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-pra'se'2l-un². See CREPITATION.

VERPRELLUNG (Ger.), n. Ve²r-pre'l'lun². See CONTUSION (2d def.).

VERPUFFUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-puff'un². See EXPLOSION.

VERQUICKUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-kw'2k'un². See AMALGAMATION.

VERRE (Fr.), n. Ve²r. See GLASS (1st and 2d def's).—**Fiel** (ou Sel) de v. See ANATRON and SEL de v.—**V. liquide**. See WATERGLASS.

VERRÉE (Fr.), n. Ve²r-ra. A glassful; a measure of 150 grammes (about 5 oz.) of distilled water. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

VERRENKUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-re'n'2k'un². See SPRAIN.

VERRICHTUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-r'2cht'un². The function of an organ; also the exercise of that function. [a, 14, 48.]

VERRUCA (Lat.), n. f. Ve²r(we²r)-ru²(ru)/ka². Gr. θύμων, Fr., verrue. Ger., Warze. 1. A wart; a circumscribed hypertrophy of the papillary layer of the corium and of the epidermis, producing a rounded, flat or acuminated, smooth or rough and horny protuberance of the skin. [G.] 2. A pedunculated wart growing from a mucous surface, such as that of the vulva. [A, 42.] Cf. THYMION (2d def.). 3. In botany, a sessile wart-like elevation. [a, 35.]—**V. alicolia**. See VERRUGAS.—**V. ani**. A condyloma in the region of the anus. [G.]—**V. caduca**. A falling or transitory wart; a wart that tends after a short duration to disappear spontaneously. [G.]—**V. cancrrosa**. See CANCER verrucosus.—**V. carnea**, **V. carnosia**. See FIBROMA molluscum and CONDYLOMA.—**V. congenita**. A congenital wart; a v. appearing at or shortly after birth. Frequently more than one is present, occurring often along the course of a cutaneous nerve (see PAPILLOMA neuropathicum). Sometimes it is pigmented and hairy (see NÆVUS verrucosus). [G.]—**V. febrilis**. See VARIOLA verrucosa.—**V. filiformis**. See ACROCHORDON (2d def.).—**V. follicularis**. Fr., verrue seborrhéique (ou plate de la vieillesse). Ger., Sebumwarze [Hebra], Comedonenscheibe. A disease first described by Hebra, consisting in an accumulation of dried horny and sebaceous matter about the orifices of the sebaceous glands upon the surface of the skin, forming circumscribed, dark-colored, rough, wart-like elevations, which, on being removed, show the skin beneath to be intact. [Barthélemy, "Ann. de dermat. et de syph.," 1881, No. 3; G, 3, 75.]—**V. formicaria**. Fr., myrmécie. Ger., Ameisenwarze. A wart developed in the palmar and plantar regions, producing painful itching. [L, 43.]—**V. gallica**. See CONDYLOMA latum.—**V. glabra**. A smooth wart, one the surface of which is not broken by clefts. [G.]—**V. gregalis**. A wart of a kind occurring in clusters on the hands or face. They often disappear spontaneously. [G, 11, 17.]—**V. lobosa**. A wart characterized by vertical clefts. [G.]—**V. madida** [Plenck]. See CONDYLOMA latum.—**V. mollusca**. See V. carnea.—**V. necrogenica**. Ger., Leichten tuberkel, Leichenwarze. Anatomical tubercle; a form of tuberculosis verrucosa cutis occurring on the hands of persons engaged in dissecting the dead bodies of men or animals. There first appears a pustule with an inflamed base, which is succeeded by a tough, warty growth, with a rough, horny surface, often broken by numerous clefts or fissures. It may disappear in time spontaneously or may remain for life. [G.]—**V. non gallica**. See CONDYLOMA acuminatum.—**Verruca** oesophagi. A simple elongation of a group of normal papillæ of the oesophageal mucous membrane, with simultaneous thickening of their epithelial covering. [a, 34.]—**Verruca palpebrarum**, **V. penilis**. See ACROCHORDON (2d def.).—**V. perstans**. A wart that persists for a long time, that does not tend to disappear spontaneously. [G.]—**V. plana**. A wart that has a flattened appearance, and is not much elevated above the surrounding skin. [G.]—**V. plana juvenilis**. Flat warts occurring in young people, affecting usually the backs of the hands or the face. [Mntsh. f. prakt. Dermat., ix, 10, p. 471 (G).]—**V. rhagodea**. A wart with a cleft or fissured surface. [G.]—**V. senilis**. Ger., Greisenwarze, Alterswarze. A wart occurring on the trunk, face, or extremities of an old person. They are usually discolored, flat, and uneven, and are easily detached, usually leaving a bleeding surface. They differ from ordinary warts chiefly in that the papillæ of the skin are very slightly implicated. [G, 34.]—**V. sessilis**. See V. plana.—**V. simplex**. See ACROCHORDON (2d def.) and V. vulgaris.—**V. syphilitica**. Condyloma of syphilitic origin. [G.]—**Verruca venerea**. Of Plenck, tubercular syphiloderm of the face with the tubercles in compact clusters. [G.]—**V. vulgaris**. 1. Common or simple wart; a tough, insensitive, more or less elevated growth, varying in size from that of a pin-head to that of a pea. Its surface is sometimes smooth, but often rough and split into many divisions by numerous vertical clefts. It is most common in children, and occurs usually on the hands. [G.] 2. Of Alibert, see V. plana.

VERRUCARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ve²r(we²r)-ru²(ru)-a(a)²/ri²a-a². From verruca, a wart. Fr., verrucarie. Ger., Warzenflechte. The typical genus of an order (Verrucariales, Verrucariae, Verrucariæ, Verrucarieæ, Verrucariæ, Verrucari, or Verrucarine) of angelicarpous lichens, various species of which are often found on medicinal barks; also the *Heliotropium europæum*, *Calendula officinalis*, or *Lapsana communis*. [a, 35.]

VERRUCATUS (Lat.), adj. Ve²r(we²r)-ru²(ru)-at(a)²/u's-(u's). See VERRUCOSE.

VERRÜCKT (Ger.), adj. Fe²r-ru²k't'. Dislocated; mentally deranged. [A, 521 (a, 48).]

VERRÜCKTHEIT (Ger.), n. Fe²r-ru²k't'h'it. See IDIOCY and INSANITY.—**Hallucinatorische V.** Dementia with hallucinations. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**Originäre V.** See ORIGINAL MONOMANIA.—**Primäre V.** See MONOMANIA.

VERRÜCKUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-ru²k'un². See DISLOCATION.—**Fiebertv.** Febrile delirium. [a, 34.]

VERRUCOSE, VERRUCOUS, adj's. Ve²r(we²r)-ru²(ru)-os, -u's. Lat., verrucosus. Fr., verrucueux. Ger., verrückt, warzig, warzenartig. Warty, of the nature of a wart; attended with or covered with warts or wart-like growths. [G.; a, 35.]

VERRUCULOSE, adj. Ve²r(we²r)-ru²(ru)-os. Lat., verruculosus (from verrucula, a little wart). Fr., verruculeux. Ger., kleinwarzig. Covered with minute warts. [a, 35.]

VERRUE (Fr.), n. Ve²r-ru². See VERRUCA.—**V. charnue**. See FIBROMA molluscum.

VERRUGA (Sp.), n. Ve²r-rug'a². See VERRUCA and VERRUGAS.—**V. andina**, **V. peruana**. See VERRUGAS.

VERRUGAS (Sp.), n. pl. Ve²r-rug'a²s. An endemic disease resembling framboesia in its general appearances, which is not known to exist except in Peru, on the Pacific slope of the Andes. Fatigue, debility, and non-acclimation are predisposing causes; neither age, sex, nor race seems to have any influence on the disease, and it attacks animals as well as man. There is a period of incubation of from twenty to forty days, in which malaise, lassitude, depression, and gastric disturbances are present; subsequently there are muscular soreness, arthritic and spinal pain (worse at night), and sometimes more or less spasm, producing torticollis or opisthotonus, etc. A chill initiates a fever (Onyza fever) that is accompanied by a rise of temperature to from 102° to 104° F. (39° to 40° C.), defervescence occurring about midnight. The pulse is soft and compressible, the blood-corpuscles are decreased in number, and there is loss of hemoglobin. The mind becomes dull, there is effusion into the serous cavities, and, after the twentieth day, there is an eruption on the face, body, limbs, and mucous membranes, of small reddish spots that become papules and eventually form wart-like, sessile tumors usually of about the size of a pea. According to Izquierdo [Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med., xcix, p. 411], they are connective-tissue neoplasms, having a strong resemblance to sarcomata. They are very vascular, and are associated with a peculiar bacillus (see BACILLUS of verruga peruana). They eventually desiccate, leaving no scar. Occasionally they attain a diameter of several centimetres, and exhaust the patient by suppuration and hemorrhage. The eruption may last from a few weeks to several months. Convalescence is slow. [B, a, 34.]—**Frog v.** V.; so called from the resemblance of the eruption to the skin of the frog. [a, 34.]—**Mule v.** V. in mules. [a, 34.]—**Peruvian v.** See V.

VERSAILLES (Fr.), n. Ve²r-sa²-e'ly'. A place in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, France, where there are gaseous and chalybeate springs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

VERSAILLES SPRINGS, n. Vu²r-salz'. A place in Brown County, Illinois, where there are gaseous and alkaline springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

VERSAMENTO A BISACCIA (It.), n. Ve²r-sa²-me²nt'o a² bez-a²t'che-a². Lit., a saddle-bag effusion. An effusion of blood situated both without and within the dura, from a lesion of a branch of the middle meningeal artery, with simultaneous perforation of the dura. [Ceccherelli, "Gazz. med. ital., Prov. Venete," Apr. 29, 1882, p. 141.]

VERSÄURUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-zo'ir-un². See ACIDIFICATION.

VERSCHIEBUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-she'b'un². See DISLOCATION and DISPLACEMENT (3d def.).—**Nahtv.** See HEAD-MOLD SHOT.—**Zeitv.** See HETEROCHRONY.

VERSCHIEDENARTIG (Ger.), adj. Fe²r-she'd'e'n-a't'ri-g. See HETEROGENEOUS.

VERSCHIEDENGESTALTET (Ger.), adj. Fe²r-she'd'e'n-ge²-sta't'e't. See DIVERSIFORM.

VERSCHLAGEN (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shla'g'e'n. Rheumatism or any other disease (especially of a horse) contracted by sudden cooling after perspiration. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

VERSCHLEIMUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shlim'un². 1. The copious secretion of mucus. 2. The condition of being covered with mucus.

VERSCHLEPPBARKEIT (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shle'p'ba'r-kit. Transportability (e. g., of a contagium). [a, 14.]

VERSCHLIESSMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shles'musk-e'l. See OBTURATOR (1st def.) and SPHINCTER.

VERSCHLIESSUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shles'sun². Occlusion, closure, atresia.

VERSCHLIMMERN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. Fe²r-shli'm'm'e'r'n. To make or to become worse. [a, 14.]

VERSCHLIMMERUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shli'm'm'e'r-un². Deterioration. [a, 14.]

VERSCHLINGUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shli'n'2n'un². 1. See DEGLUTITION. 2. An entwining. [a, 14.]

VERSCHLOSSENSEIN (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shlo's'e'n-zin. Occlusion, closure.

VERSCHLUCKEN (Ger.), n. and v. tr. Fe²r-shluk'e'n. 1. To swallow. 2. As a n., (a) hicough; (b) deglutition. [a, 14.]

VERSCHLUCKUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shluk'un². See DEGLUTITION.

VERSCHLUSS (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shlus'. See ATRESIA, CLOSURE, and OCCLUSION.

VERSCHMÄCHTUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shma'ch't'un². Languishing, starving. [a, 14.]

VERSCHMÄLERUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shma'l'e'r-un². See STENOSIS.

VERSCHMELZUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shme'l'ts-un². Fusion, confluence. See also ANKLYSIS (2d and 3d def's).

VERSCHNEIDUNG (Ger.), n. Fe²r-shnid'un². See CASTRATION.

VERSCHNITTENER (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-shn}^2\text{t}^2\text{e}^2\text{n-e}^2\text{r}$. See **CASTRATUS**.

VERSCHÜFFUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-sho}^2\text{rf-un}^2$. The formation of scurf. [a. 14.]

VERSCHREIBUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-shri}^2\text{b-un}^2$. See **PRESCRIPTION**.

VERSCHWÄRUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-shwa}^2\text{r-un}^2$. See **ULCERATION**.

VERSCHWINDEND (Ger.), adj. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-shwi}^2\text{nd-e}^2\text{nd}$. See **DELIQUESCENT** and **EVANESCENT**.

VERSCHWITZEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-shwi}^2\text{ts-e}^2\text{n}$. 1. To perspire ; to excrete by perspiration. 2. To cease sweating.

VERSEHEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-za}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}$. See **HALLUCINATION**.

VERSEIFUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-zif-un}^2$. See **SAPONIFICATION**.

VERSETZUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-ze}^2\text{ts-un}^2$. 1. See **ALLOY**. 2. See **METATHESIS** and **METASTASIS**.

VERSICOLOR (Lat.), adj. $\text{Vu}^2\text{rs}(\text{we}^2\text{rs})\text{-i}^2\text{k-o}^2\text{l-o}^2\text{r}$. From *vertere*, to turn, and *color*, color. Fr., v. Ger., *verschiedenfarbig*. 1. Variegated. 2. Of corollas, etc., having the sides differing in color. 3. Changing color. [a. 35.]

VERSILBERN (Ger.), v. tr. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-zi}^2\text{lb-e}^2\text{rn}$. To silver (q. v.).

VERSIO (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Vu}^2\text{r}(\text{we}^2\text{r})\text{zhi}^2\text{d}(\text{si}^2\text{r})\text{-o}$. Gen., -on^{is}. See **VERSION**.—V. in clunes. See **Pelvic version**.

VERSION, n. $\text{Vu}^2\text{r-zhu}^2\text{n}$. Gr., *στροφή*. Lat., *versio* (from *vertere*, to turn). Fr., v. Ger., *Wendung* (1st def.), *Lageab- weichung* (2d def.). 1. The operation of turning the fetus in utero so as to change the presenting part materially. 2. A deviation of an organ, especially the uterus, from its natural posture ; an inclination.—**Abdominal v.** See **External v.**—**Ano-pelvic v.** Of Cazeaux and Guéniot, a method of pelvic v., recommended in difficult cases, in which the child is seized by the pubic arch or the tip of the coccyx, a finger being hooked into the mother's rectum for the purpose. [A. 15.]—**Bipolar v.** Turning by acting upon both poles of the foetus. See also *Combined external and internal v.*—**Busch's cephalic v.** See under **METHOD**.—**Cephalic spontaneous v.** That variety of spontaneous v. in which the cephalic pole engages. [A. 24.]—**Cephalic v.** Syn.: *head-turning, rectification* (applied to a mere change of position). Turning so as to cause the head to present in combined (external and internal) v. Fr., v. *par manœuvres internes et externes combinées* (ou combinées, ou bipolaire, ou mixte). Ger., *combinirte äussere und innere Wendung*. Of J. B. Hicks, a variety of bipolar v. ;

VERSPRECHEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-spre}^2\text{ch}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}$. See **HETERO-LALIA**.

VERSPRINGEN (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-spri}^2\text{zn}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}$. See **SPRAIN**.

VERSTAND (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-sta}^2\text{nd}$. Sense, meaning ; intelligence, wit ; understanding, intellect. [A. 450 (a. 17).]—**V'esbe-raubung**. See **DEMENTIA**.—**V'eskrankheit**. See **INSANITY**.—**V'eschwäche**. See **DYSNUSIA**.—**V'estörung**. Any intellectual disorder. [a. 34.]—**V'esinnne**. See **Intellectual SENSES**.—**V'esver-wirung**. See **PARANOA**.

VERSTÄRKUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-stark-un}^2$. See **CONCENTRATION**, **EXACERBATION**, and **INTENSITY**.

VERSTARUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-sta}^2\text{r-un}^2$. Stiffness, numbness. [A. 450 (a. 17).]

VERSTAUCHUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-sta}^2\text{u}^2\text{ch}^2\text{-un}^2$. See **SPRAIN**.

VERSTEINERUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-stin}^2\text{e}^2\text{r-un}^2$. See **Calcareous DEGENERATION** and **PETRIFICATION**.

VERSTOPFUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-sto}^2\text{pf-un}^2$. See **ASTRICTIO**, **CONSTIPATION**, **OBSTIPATION**, and **OBSTRUCTION**.—**Albuminöse V.** See **Amyloid DEGENERATION**.—**Leibesv.** See **CONSTIPATION** and **OBSTIPATION**.—**V'muskel**. See under **OBSTRUTOR** (1st def.).

VERSTOPFUNGSBAND (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-sto}^2\text{pf-un}^2\text{-ba}^2\text{nd}$. See **Obturator LIGAMENT**.—**Aeusseres V.** See **Posterior occipito-atlantal LIGAMENT**.

VERSTREICHEN (Ger.), **VERSTREICHUNG** (Ger.), n's. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-strich}^2\text{e}^2\text{n}$, -un². The act of spreading out. [a. 14.]—**V. der Vaginalportion**. The shortening of the canal of the cervix uteri formerly supposed to take place during pregnancy.

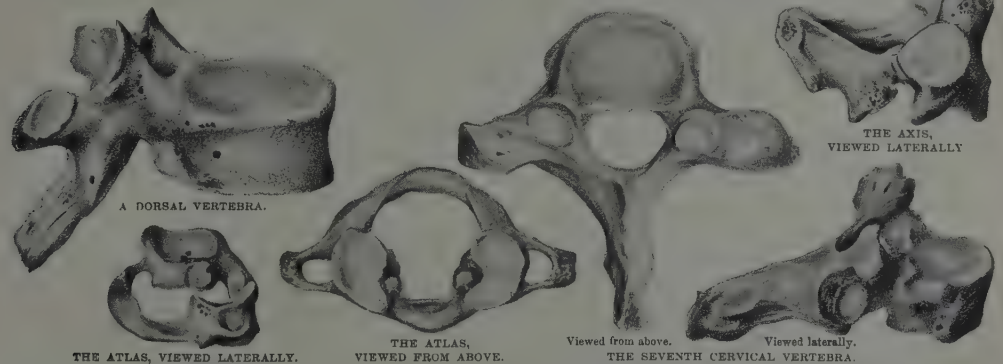
VERSTÜMMELUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-stu}^2\text{m-me}^2\text{l-un}^2$. See **MUTILATION**.

VERSTUMMUNG (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-stum}^2\text{-un}^2$. See **APHONIA**.

VERSUCH (Ger.), n. $\text{Fe}^2\text{r-zuch}^2$. See **ASSAY**, n., and **EXPERIMENT**.—**Klopfv.** See **AUSCULTATION**.

VERT-DE-GRIS (Fr.), n. $\text{Ve}^2\text{r-d-gre}$. See **COPPER subacetate**.

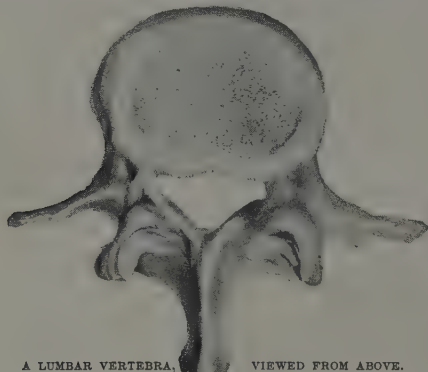
VERTEBRA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Vu}^2\text{rt}(\text{we}^2\text{rt})\text{e}^2\text{b-ra}^2$. From *vertere*, to turn. Gr., *σπόνδυλος*, *σπονδυλος*. Fr., *vertèbre*. Ger., *Wirbel*. 1. One of the osseous segments of which the "skeleton proper" is made up. It consists typically of a number of osseous pieces definitely arranged so as to form two wings, a dorsal and a ventral, meeting in a common centre (the centrum), which inclose respectively the central nervous system and the circulatory organs and vis-



only two or three fingers are introduced into the uterus, and with them the presenting pole is pushed away from the brim of the pelvis while the other hand, applied to the abdominal wall, presses, or slides the opposite pole down into the pelvic inlet.—**D'Outre- pont's cephalic v.** See **D'Outrepoint's METHOD** of **cephalic v.**—**External v.** Fr., v. *par manœuvres externes*. Ger., *Wendung durch äussere Handgriffe*. V. by external manipulation solely.—**Forced v.** See **ACCOUCHEMENT forcé**.—**French method of v.** A method of podalic v. in which the hand is first directed to the breech as a guide, and then follows down between the thighs to the feet. [A. 61.] Cf. *German method of v.*—**German method of v.** A method of podalic v. in which the hand is carried up on the abdominal aspect of the fetus directly to the feet. [A. 61.] Cf. *French method of v.*—**Hicks's method of v.** See **Combined v.**—**Internal v.** Fr., v. *par manœuvres internes*. Ger., *Wendung durch innere Handgriffe*. V. with the hand carried into the uterus.—**Mixed v.** See **Combined v.**—**Pelvic spontaneous v.** That variety of spontaneous v. in which the pelvic pole engages. [A. 24.]—**Pelvic v.** Fr., v. *pelvienne*. Ger., *Wendung auf den Steiss*. Turning by the breech ; v. by the pelvic pole.—**Podalic v.** Lat., *in pedes versio*. Fr., v. *podalique*. Ger., *Wendung auf die Füße*. Turning by the feet.—**Spontaneous v.** Ger., *Selbstwendung*. The process by which a transverse presentation of the fetus is converted by the powers of nature into a presentation of one or the other pole. See also **Cephalic spontaneous v.**, **Pelvic spontaneous v.**, and **Spontaneous evolution**.—**Two-finger v.** V. by the introduction of two fingers within the uterus.—V. by the breech. Lat., *in pedes versio*. See **Pelvic v.**—V. by the head. See **Cephalic v.**—**V. monopode** (Fr.), V. on one leg. Podalic v. in which only one foot is brought down.

cera, and are known as the neural and hæmal arches (q. v.). 2. As commonly used, one of the separate pieces which make up the vertebral column. [L.]—**Amphicœlous v.** [Huxley]. A v. of which the body is concave both before and behind. Cf. **Pro-cœlous v.** and **Opisthocœlous v.**—**Basilar v.** The last lumbar v.—**Caudal vertebrae**. 1. The vertebrae of the tail. [L. 41 (a. 14).] 2. In man, see **Coccygeal vertebrae**.—**Cephalic vertebrae**. Ger., *Kopfwirbel*. The bones of the skull considered as vertebral in type. Some writers restrict the term to such of the cranial bones as are developed from primordial cartilage, excluding those of intra-membranous formation. Cf. **Cranial vertebrae**.—**Cervical vertebrae**. The anterior or superior seven of the vertebrae, the two nearest the skull being termed the atlas and axis. They have the transverse processes perforated for the vertebral artery, the spinous process short and bifid and the lumen of the neural arch somewhat triangular and larger than in the dorsal or lumbar vertebrae. [L.]—**Coccygeal vertebrae**. Ger., *Steiss-wirbel*. Syn.: **caudal vertebrae**. The vertebrae of the coccygeal region. They are rudimentary, commonly four in number, sometimes five, seldom three.—**Cranial vertebrae**. Ger., *Schädel-wirbel*. Vertebrae whose component parts consist of cranial bones and the osseous and cartilaginous appendages of the skull. The theory of their existence was advanced by Goethe and Oken and elaborated by Cuvier and Sir Richard Owen. Their homology with true vertebrae is no longer accepted on embryological evidence. [L.]—**Dorsal vertebrae**. The vertebrae, twelve in number, with which the ribs articulate. They are especially characterized by articular surfaces for the ribs, downward-sloping spinous processes, and a small circular lumen of the neural arch. [L.]—**False vertebrae**. The fused segments of the coccyx and the sacrum.

[L.]—First cervical v. See ATLAS.—Fixed vertebrae. See False vertebrae.—Fronto v., Fronto-mandibular v. A cranial v. having the body of the presphenoid as its centrum, its neural arch made up of the presphenoid, orbito-sphenoid, and frontal bones, and its hæmal arch consisting of the vomer and the prefrontal and nasal bones. [L, 27].—Lumbar vertebrae. Ger., *Lendenwirbel*. The five vertebrae which lie above or anterior to the sacrum. They lack costal articular surfaces, and the transverse diameters of their bodies is greater than the antero-posterior.—Movable vertebrae. See True vertebrae.—Nasal v., Nasoturbinal v. A cranial v. with its vomer as its centrum, its neural arch made up of the ethmoid and nasal bones, and its hæmal arch of the turbinate bones. [L, 13].—Occipital v., Occipito-hyoid



A LUMBAR VERTEBRA, VIEWED FROM ABOVE.

v. The basilar process of the occipital bone (centrum), the lateral and anterior portions of the same bone and the mastoid walls of the tympanum (neural arch), and the scapulae, clavicles, and hyoid bones (hæmal arch). [L, 13].—Opisthocœlous v. [Huxley]. A v. having its body concave behind. Cf. *Procoelous v.* and *Amphicoelous v.*—Parietal v., Parieto-maxillary v. A cranial v. having the body of the basisphenoid bone as its centrum, its neural arch made up of the basisphenoid, alisphenoid, parietal, and mastoid bones, and its hæmal arch of the inferior maxilla. [L, 13, 27].—Pelvic vertebrae. See Sacral vertebrae.—Primitive v., Primordial vertebrae. See Mesoblastic somites.—Procœlous v. [Huxley]. A v. having its body concave in front. Cf. *Amphicoelous v.* and *Opisthocœlous v.*—Sacral vertebrae. Fr., *vertèbres*



A LUMBAR VERTEBRA, VIEWED Laterally.

saeries. Ger., *Kreuzbeinwirbel*. The segments, five in number, which in adult life fuse to form the sacrum. [L.]—Sphenofrontal v. See Fronto-v.—Thoracic vertebrae. Ger., *Briustwirbel*. See Dorsal vertebrae.—Triacspid v. The sixth cervical v. in lower animals. [L, 13].—True vertebrae. Ger., *wahre Wirbel*. The vertebrae which are not fused in adult life, i. e., the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar. [L.]—United vertebrae. See False vertebrae.—Vertebrae abdominales (seu abdominis). See Lumbar vertebrae.—Vertebrae caudales. See Caudal vertebrae.—Vertebrae cervicis. See Cervical vertebrae.—Vertebrae coccygeales. See Coccygeal vertebrae.—Vertebrae colli. See Cervical vertebrae.—Vertebrae interscapulii [Vesalius]. See Dorsal vertebrae.—Vertebrae lumbales (seu lumborum). See Lumbar vertebrae.—V. magna [Realdus]. See ATLAS.—V. prominens. The seventh cervical v.; so called on account of the prominence of its spinous process. [C.]—Vertebrae spuriae (ossis sacri). See False vertebrae.—Vertebrae thoracicae (seu thoracis). See Dorsal vertebrae.—Vertebrae verae. See True vertebrae.

VERTEBRAL, adj. *Vuʹrt/eʹ-brʹl*. Lat., *vertebralis*. Fr., *vertébral*. Ger., *wirbelig*. 1. Pertaining to a vertebra. 2. Having vertebrae, vertebrate. [C.]

VETEBRARTERIAL, adj. *Vuʹrt/eʹ-b-rʹrt-eʹriʹ-l*. Pertaining to the vertebral arteries or veins. [L, 153.]

VERTEBRATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Vuʹrt/(weʹrt)-eʹb-ratʹ(rʹstʹ)/aʹ*. From *vertebra* (q. v.). Fr., *vertébrés*. Ger., *Wirbelthiere*. 1. Animals having a backbone, or spinal column. They are distinguished

by a partition, shown in a transverse or vertical section, completely separating the body into two cavities: the dorsal (containing the cerebro-spinal nervous system), and the ventral (containing the heart, alimentary canal, and ordinarily the sympathetic nervous system). The V. are divided into three primary groups: *Ichthyopsida* (fishes and amphibians), *Sauropsida* (reptiles and birds), and *Mammalia*. Haeckel proposes the division into *Leptocardia* and *Pachycardia*. [L, 12.] 2. A phylum of the animal kingdom characterized by a notochord, pharyngeal clefts, and a dorsal median nerve tract, derived from the epiblast, beneath the surface of the body and usually tubular. It includes the *Craniata*, *Cephalochorda*, *Unichorda*, and *Hemichorda*. [L, 121.]

VERTEBRATE, adj. *Vuʹrt/(eʹb)-rat*. Lat., *vertebratus, vertebratus*. Fr., *vertébré, vertébral*. Ger., *wirbelartig, gewirbelt*. 1. Pertaining to a vertebra; having vertebrae; as a n., a v. animal. [C.] 2. In botany, (a) see LOMENTACEOUS; (b) having the blade connected with the petiole by a joint (said of a leaf). [a, 35.]

VERTEBRO-BASILAR, adj. *Vuʹrt/(eʹb-ro-baʹsʹ/iʹl)-aʹr*. Pertaining to the vertebrae and the lower portion of the skull, especially the basilar bone or process. [L.]

VERTEBRO-CHONDRAL, adj. *Vuʹrt/(eʹb-ro-kondʹrʹl*. Connecting the vertebrae and the costal cartilages. [L.]

VERTEBRO-COSTAL, adj. *Vuʹrt/(eʹb-ro-koʹstʹ/tʹl*. Pertaining to or connecting the ribs and the vertebrae. [L.]

VERTEBRO-CRANIEN (Fr.), adj. *Veʹr-ta-bro-kraʹ-ne-aʹnʹ*. Pertaining to or connecting the spinal column and the skull. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

VERTEBRODIDYMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Vuʹrt/(weʹrt)-eʹb-roʹ(roʹ)-diʹ-dʹmʹ(duʹmʹ)/iʹ-aʹ*. From *vertebra* (q. v.), and *δίδυμος*, double. A double monstrosity in which the individuals are united by the vertebrae. [a, 34.]

VERTEBRO-FEMORAL, adj. *Vuʹrt/(eʹb-ro-feʹmʹ/oʹ-rʹl*. Pertaining to the vertebral column and the femur. [L.]

VERTEBRO-ILIAC, adj. *Vuʹrt/(eʹb-ro-iʹlʹ/iʹ-aʹk*. Lat., *vertebro-iliacus*. Fr., *vertébro-iliaque*. Pertaining to the vertebrae and the ilium. [C.]

VERTEBRUM [Zerbis] (Lat.), n. n. *Vuʹrt/(weʹrt)-eʹb-ruʹmʹ(ruʹm)*. The head of the femur. [L, 349.]

VERTEX (Lat.), n. m. *Vuʹrt/(weʹrt)-eʹx*. Gen., *verticis*. From *vertere*, to turn. Gr., *κορυφή*. Fr., *sommet*. Ger., *Scheitel*. 1. The crown of the head; a somewhat indefinite area of the head that is highest when the subject is in the erect posture. Obstetrical writers vary in the meaning they attach to the term, some applying it to the anterior fontanelle, others to the posterior fontanelle, others to a point a little in front of the posterior fontanelle, others to a point midway between the two fontanelles, and others to the whole portion of the head between them. The last-mentioned sense of the term is generally recognized by writers of the present day. [A, 60.] 2. The apex of an organ. [a, 35.]—V. cranii. See V. (1st def.).—V. cubiti. See OLECRANON.—V. of the bladder, Ger., *Blasenscheitel, Blaseneyfel*. The portion of the urinary bladder at the upper extremity of its longest axis (when distended). [L.]—V. palpitans. See FONTANELLE (1st def.).

VERTIBULUM (Lat.), n. m. *Vuʹrt/(weʹrt)-iʹbʹ(uʹlʹ)/uʹmʹ(uʹm)*. From *vertere*, to turn. See ARTICULAR HEAD and TREPHINE.

VERTICAL, adj. *Vuʹrtʹ/iʹ-kʹl*. Lat., *verticalis* from *vertex* (q. v.). Fr., v. Ger., *vertikal, scheitelrecht*. Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. [a, 48.]

VERTICIL, n. *Vuʹrtʹ/iʹ-sʹiʹl*. Lat., *verticillus* (dim. of *vertex*, a whirlpool). Fr., *verticille*. Ger., *Quirl, Wirbel*. A circle of leaves or other parts lying in the same horizontal plane around an axis. [a, 35.]—Dimidiata v. Ger., *Halbwirbel, Halbquirl*. A whorl in which the parts are so inclined toward one side of the axis or so spread out as to seem to surround only half the axis. [a, 35.]

VERTICILLASTER, n. *Vuʹrtʹ-iʹsʹ-iʹlʹ-aʹstʹ/uʹr*. Lat., *verticillastrum* (from *verticillus*, a verticil, and *aster*, a star). Fr., *verticillastre*. A spurious verticil, one of the pairs of cymes in the axils of the opposite leaves of *Mentha*, etc. [a, 35.]

VERTICILLATE, adj. *Vuʹrtʹ-iʹsʹ-iʹlʹ-at*. Lat., *verticillatus, verticillaris* (from *verticillus*, a whirl). Fr., *verticillé*. Ger., *quirlig, wirteilig*. Whorled, arranged in a whorl or whorls; of leaves, having the verticil composed of three whorls. The *Verticillate* are an order of plants corresponding to the *Labiate*. [a, 35.]

VERTICILLIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Vuʹrtʹ/(weʹrt)-iʹsʹ(iʹkʹ)-iʹlʹ/iʹ-uʹmʹ(uʹm)*. From *verticillus*, a whirl. A genus of *Fungi*. [a, 35.]—V. candelabrum. A species occurring on rotten wood. Its micrococci form was said by Tschamer to occur in the blood, urine, feces, epithelial cells, and mucus of scarlet-fever patients. [C] Ctrbl. f. *Kinderheilk.* "1879, no. 23; " Ctrbl. f. *Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk.* " 1887, 13, p. 381 (B).—V. cylindrosporum. A species forming colorless threads often overgrowing *Claviceps purpurea*. [a, 35.]

VERTICILLUM (Lat.), n. n. *Vuʹrt/(weʹrt)-iʹsʹ(iʹkʹ)-iʹlʹ/uʹmʹ(huʹm)*. From *vertere*, to turn. See TOURNIQUET.

VERTICO-MENTAL, adj. *Vuʹrtʹ/iʹkʹ-o-meʹnʹtʹl*. Pertaining to the vertex and the chin. [L, 125.]

VERTICO-TRANSVERSE, adj. *Vuʹrtʹ/iʹkʹ-o-traʹns-vuʹrʹs*. 1. Transverse and passing through the vertex of the skull. 2. Vertical and transverse at the same time (said of the perpendicular transverse plane or section of a body). [L.]

VERTICULA (Lat.), VERTICULUM (Lat.), VERTICULUS (Lat.), n's f., n., and m. *Vuʹrtʹ/(weʹrt)-iʹkʹ(uʹlʹ)/uʹlʹ-aʹ, -uʹmʹ(uʹm), -uʹsʹ(uʹs)*. From *vertere*, to turn. 1. See JOINT and ARTICULATION. 2. See VERTEBRA.

VEITIEFUNG (Ger.), n. *Feʹr-tefʹ/unʹ*. A cavity, a recess. [a, 14.]

VERTIGE (Fr.), n. *Veʹr-tesh*. See **VERTIGO**.—**V. de Ménière**. See **MÉNIÈRE'S DISEASE**.—**V. marin**. See **SEASICKNESS**.—**V. paralyant**. See **Gerlier's DISEASE**.—**V. stomacal**. See **GASTRIC VERTIGO**.

VERTIGINOUS, adj. *Vuʹrt-izʹjʹn-uʹs*. Lat., *vertiginosus*. Fr., *vertigineux*. Ger., *schwindelig*, *schwindelsüchtig*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, subject to, or affected with vertigo. [D.]

VERTIGO (Lat.), n. f. *Vuʹrt-(weʹrt)-ig(e)ʹo*; in Eng., *vuʹrtʹig-o*. Gen., *-iginis*. From *vertere*, to turn. Gr., *ῥίσις*. Fr., *vertige*. Ger., *Schwindel*. 1. Any movement or sense of movement, either in the individual himself or in external objects, that involves a real or seeming defect in the equilibrium of the body and is associated with more or less disturbance of consciousness. [a. 34.] 2. Of Rhazes, see **COCHLEA** (4th def.).—**Arterio-sclerotic v.** V. due to impaired brain nutrition in consequence of arterio-sclerosis of the cerebral vessels. [a. 34.]—**Auditory v.** Aural v. Aural v. Ger., *Ohrschwindel*. See **MÉNIÈRE'S DISEASE**.—**Bilious v.** Of C. L. Dana, v. due to self-intoxication from hepatic torpidity. [a. 34.]—**Cerebral v.** Ger., *Kopfschwindel*. V. entirely due to cerebral disorder. [D. 47.]—**Epileptic v.** A vertiginous or quasi-vertiginous condition assumed in one of the forms of epilepsy. [D. 35.]—**Essential v.** Of Gowers, v. that is caused by some unrecognizable morbid state. [a. 34.]—**Gastric v.** Lat., *v. a stomacho laeso*. Fr., *vertige stomacal*. Ger., *Magenschwindel*. V. caused by disorder of the stomach. [a. 34.]—**Greenland fisherman v.** An hallucination occurring to an Eskimo fisherman when he finds himself alone in his boat with no land and no other boat in sight, in which he believes his boat has lost its balance so that he rushes from one end of it to the other to restore the equilibrium. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 30, 1887, p. 131 (a. 34).]—**Horizontal v.** V. which appears when the patient reclines, and ceases when he assumes the erect posture. [L. 88 (a. 50).]—**Intestinal v.** V. due to some intestinal disturbance. [a. 34.]—**Labyrinthine v.** See **MÉNIÈRE'S DISEASE**.—**Laryngeal v.** A mild v. that begins with a short cough followed by a laryngeal spasm, limited convulsive movements, and transitory syncope. [a. 34.]—**Lateral v.** V. appearing while the patient is walking along by the side of some structure (e. g., a fence) made up of similar parts. [L. 88 (a. 50).]—**Lithæmic v.** Of C. L. Dana, paroxysmal v. due to lithæmia. [a. 34.]—**Mechanical v.** V. produced by the movements of a ship, steam-car, elevator, or other rapidly moving objects. [a. 34.]—**Ménieré's v.** See **MÉNIÈRE'S DISEASE**.—**Mental v.** V. caused by some mental disturbance. [a. 34.]—**Migrainous v.** Of Gowers, v. occurring either as part of an attack or as an occasional symptom of migraine. [a. 34.]—**Neurasthenic v.** **Neurotic v.** Subjective v. due to exhausted or irritated nerve-centres. [a. 34.]—**Nocturnal v.** A sensation of falling felt shortly after going to sleep.—**Objective v.** V. in which external objects seem to whirl around. [a. 34.]—**Ocular v.** **Ophthalmic v.** **Optical v.** **Optic v.** Ger., *Augenschwindel*, *Gesichtsschwindel*. Of Abadie, a variety of v. accompanied by severe pain in the back of the neck, inability to elevate the pupils more than two or three millimetres above the horizontal plane, and a feeling as of falling backward. It is secondary to disorder of the ocular muscles. [F.]—**Otopathic v.** See **MÉNIÈRE'S DISEASE**.—**Rotatory v.** V. produced by rapid rotation of the body or by looking at rotating objects. [a. 34.]—**Stomachal v.** See **GASTRIC v.**—**Subjective v.** V. in which the person affected seems to himself to move. [a. 34.]—**Vertical v.** V. caused by looking upward to or downward from an elevation. [L. 88 (a. 50).]—**V. à la sue (laesa)**. See **MÉNIÈRE'S DISEASE**.—**V. a stomacho laeso**. See **GASTRIC v.**—**V. auditiva miasmatica**. Of Longhi, aural v. occurring periodically at regular intervals among patients in the marshy districts of Upper Italy. [F. 3.]—**V. of the kakaj**. See **Greenland fisherman's v.**—**V. tenebriosa**. See **SCOTODINTA**.—**V. titubans**, **V. vacillans**. V. with a sensation as of falling forward or backward. [L. 87 (a. 50).]

VERTILGUNG (Ger.), n. *Feʹr-tiʹlg-unʹ*. See **EXTIRPATION**.

VERTRETUNG (Ger.), n. *Feʹr-treʹtʹunʹ*. A dislocation or sprain (of the foot). [A. 450 (a. 17).]

VERTROCKNUNG (Ger.), n. *Feʹr-troʹkʹn-unʹ*. See **XEROSIS**.

VERUGAS, n. *Veʹr-ugʹaʹs*. See **VERRUGAS**.

VERUMONTANUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ver-(weʹr)-uʹ(u)-moʹnt-an-(aʹn)uʹm(uʹm)*. See **CAPUT gallinaginis**.

VERNASTALUNG (Ger.), n. *Feʹr-unʹstaʹlt-unʹ*. Disfigurement, deformity. [a. 14.]

VERVAIN, VERVEIN, n's. *Vuʹrʹvan*. 1. See **VERBENA** and **VERBENA officinalis**. 2. See **STACHYTARPHETA jamaicensis**.

VERVEINE (Fr.), n. *Veʹr-veʹn*. See **VERBENA**; and of the Fr. Cod., see **VERBENA officinalis**.—**V. odorante** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Aloysia citrodora* or its leaves. [B. 95 (a. 38); a. 35.]—**V. officinale**. 1. See **VERBENA officinalis**. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., the flowering plant (leaves [Sp. Ph.]) of *Verbena officinalis*. [B. 95 (a. 38).]

VERWACHSEN (Ger.), adj. *Feʹr-vaʹschʹs-eʹn*. 1. See **ADHERENT** and **CONNATE** (2d def.). 2. Grown crooked, hunch-backed. [A. 450 (a. 17).]

VERWACHSUNG (Ger.), n. *Feʹr-vaʹschʹs-unʹ*. Adhesion, agglutination, coalescence.—**V. s'brücke** [Uskow]. See **SPERM transversum**.

VERWAHRMITTEL (Ger.), n. *Feʹr-vaʹr-miʹt-teʹl*. A prophylactic remedy. [a. 14.]

VERWANDLUNG (Ger.), n. *Feʹr-vaʹndʹl-unʹ*. Transformation, metamorphosis. [a. 14.]

VERWANDTSCHAFT (Ger.), n. *Feʹr-vaʹntʹshaʹft*. See **AFINITY**.

VERWECHSELUNG (Ger.), n. *Feʹr-veʹchʹs-eʹl-unʹ*. Permutation. [a. 14.]

VERWELKEND (Ger.), adj. *Feʹr-veʹlkʹeʹnd*. See **MARCESCENT**.

VERWERFEN (Ger.), n. *Feʹr-veʹrfʹeʹn*. Abortion (in lower animals only). [a. 14.]

VERWESUNG (Ger.), n. *Feʹr-vaʹz-unʹ*. See **PUTREFACTION**.

VERWIRRTHEIT (Ger.), n. *Feʹr-vertʹhit*. See **HALLUCINATION**.

VERWITTERUNG (Ger.), n. *Feʹr-viʹtʹteʹr-unʹ*. Decay, etc., resulting from exposure to the weather. [a. 14.]

VERWUNDBARKEIT (Ger.), n. *Feʹr-vundʹbaʹr-kit*. Vulnerability. [a. 14.]

VERWUNDUNG (Ger.), n. *Feʹr-vundʹunʹ*. A wounding, a wound. [a. 14.]

VERZEHREND (Ger.), adj. *Feʹr-tsarʹeʹnd*. Consuming, consumptive. [a. 14.]

VERZERRTSEHEN (Ger.), n. *Feʹr-tseʹrtʹzaʹeʹn*. Distorted vision. [L. 87 (a. 14).] See **METAMORPHOSIS**.

VERZERRUNG (Ger.), n. *Feʹr-tseʹrʹrunʹ*. Distortion by external force, a sprain. [a. 14.]

VERZIEHUNG (Ger.), n. *Feʹr-tseʹunʹ*. Distortion by displacement. [A. 450 (a. 17).]

VERZUCKUNG (Ger.), n. *Feʹr-tsukʹunʹ*. See **CONVULSION**.

VERZUCKUNG (Ger.), n. *Feʹr-tsukʹunʹ*. Ecstasy, delirium. [a. 14.]

VERZWEIGUNG (Ger.), n. *Feʹr-tswigʹunʹ*. See **DIVARICATION** and **RAMIFICATION**.

VESANIA (Lat.), n. f. *Veʹs(was)-an(aʹn)ʹiʹa*. From *vesanus*, insane. Fr., *véranie*. See **INSANITY**.—**Primary intellectual v.** See **DELIRIUM grandiosum**.—**V. abortiva**. An abortive insanity. [a. 34.]—**V. acuta**. Of Kahlbaum, see **FEBRILE DELIRIUM**.—**V. in puerpera**. See **Puerperal insanity**.—**V. paralytica progressiva**. Progressive paralytic insanity. [L. 87 (a. 34).]—**V. paralytica progressiva circularis**. Of Fabre, a recurrent form of general paresis. [L. 87 (a. 34).]—**V. paralytica progressiva diversans**. Of Kahlbaum, general paralytic insanity with occasional lucid intervals in the early part of the disease. [L. 87 (a. 34).]—**V. paralytica progressiva maniacalis**. Progressive paralytic insanity with access of fury. [L. 87 (a. 34).]—**V. paralytica progressiva melancholica**. Progressive paralytic insanity with melancholic symptoms. [a. 34.]—**V. paralytica progressiva rapida**. See **GALLOPING PARALYSIS**.—**V. paralytica progressiva stuporosa** (see **STUPIDA**). Progressive paralytic insanity in which the patient is generally in a state of stupor. [L. 87 (a. 14).]—**V. progressiva simplex**. Of Kahlbaum, primary paralytic dementia. [L. 87 (a. 14).]—**V. typica completa circularis**. Recurrent typical insanity. [L. 87 (a. 14).]—**V. typica incompleta**. Periodic insanity with variable symptoms. [L. 87 (a. 14).]—**V. typica katatonica**. See **CATATONIA**.—**V. typica legitima incompleta**. Transitory insanity. [L. 87 (a. 14).]—**V. typica legitima sevens**. Acute insanity, generally followed by death. [L. 87 (a. 14).]—**V. typica vera**. Typical insanity without stuporous accidents. [L. 87 (a. 14).]

VESANICUS (Lat.), **VESANUS** (Lat.), adj's. *Veʹs(was)-aʹn-(aʹn)ʹiʹk-uʹs(uʹs)*, *-an(aʹn)ʹuʹs(uʹs)*. From *ve*, not, and *sanus*, sane. Fr., *vesanique*. See **INSANE**.

VESCE (Fr.), n. *Veʹs*. See **VICIA**.

VESCUS (Lat.), adj. *Veʹsk(weskʹ)uʹs(uʹs)*. In botany, small, thin, weak. [a. 35.]

VESICA (Lat.), n. f. *Veʹs(was)-ik(ekʹ)ʹaʹ*. Gr., *κύστις*. Fr., *vesie*. Ger., *Blase*. 1. A bladder, especially the urinary bladder. 2. See **GRAFFIAN VESICLE**.—**V. biliaris**. See **GALL-BLADDER**.—**V. bipartita**. A more or less incomplete division of the urinary bladder into two parts by the shortening of a bundle of longitudinal muscular fibres. [L.]—**V. bovina** [Finn. Ph.]. The bladder of the ox blown up and dried. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**V. cordis**. See **PERICARDIUM**.—**V. fellea**, **V. fellis**. See **GALL-BLADDER**.—**V. natoria**. See **SWIM-BLADDER**.—**V. prostatica**. See **UTERUS masculinus**.—**V. saccata**. See **SACculated BLADDER**.—**V. urinae**. **V. urinaria**. See **Urinary bladder**.

VESICAL, adj. *Veʹsʹiʹkʹl*. Lat., *vesicalis*. Fr., *vésical*. Pertaining to the bladder. [C.]

VESICALIS (Lat.), adj. *Veʹs(was)-iʹk(ekʹ)-al(aʹl)ʹiʹa*. From *vesica*, the bladder. Vesical; as *a. n. m.*, see **COMPRESSOR prostatic**; as *a. n. f.*, a vesical artery. [a. 48.]—**V. suprema**. Ger., *vierte Blasenarterie*. Of Hyrtl, a fourth vesical artery found during the patency of the funicular portion of the umbilical artery. [A. 19.]

VESICANT, adj. *Veʹsʹiʹkʹ-kʹnt*. Lat., *vesicans* (from *vesica*, a bladder). Fr., *vésicant*. Ger., *blasenziehend*. Producing vesication; as *a. n.* (Ger., *Blasenzieher*), a v. substance.

VESICARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Veʹs(was)-iʹk(ekʹ)-ar(aʹr)ʹiʹa*. From *vesica*, the bladder. Fr., *vésicaire*. 1. Of Crantz, a section of the genus *Trifolium*. 2. Of Lamarck, a genus of the *Cruciferae*. 3. An old name for the *Physalis alkekengi* and *Cardiospermum halicababum*. [a. 35.] 4. Of Schrank, a genus of the *Tenellidae* in the larval state. [L. 6.]—**V. granulosa**. See *Echinococcus hominis*.

—**V. hygrota**, **V. lobata** (nulla), **V. orbicularis**. See **CYSTICERCUS cellulosa**.—**V. socialis**. See **CENTRUS cerebri**.

VESICARIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Veʹs(was)-iʹk(ekʹ)-ar(aʹr)ʹiʹuʹm(uʹm)*. From *vesica*, a bladder. See **OVARY**.

VESICATION, n. *Veʹsʹiʹkʹ-shuʹn*. Lat., *vesicatio* (from *vesica*, a bladder). Fr., *vésication*. Ger., *Blasenziehen* (1st def.). 1. The act or process of raising a blister. 2. The formation of a blister.

VÉSICATOIRE (Fr.), n. *Vaz-ekʹ-aʹ-twaʹr*. See **BLISTER** (2d def.).—**V. ambulans**. See **Flying BLISTER**.—**V. ammoniacal**. See **POMADE of Goudret**.—**V. camphré** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplastrum campharum*.—**V. de Janin**. See *Emplastrum picis irritans*.

VESICATORY, adj. *Ve's*/'*ik*-a't-or-*i*². Lat., *vesicatorius*. See **VESICANT**.

VESICLE, n. *Ve's*/'*i*²-k'l. Gr., *κύστος*. Lat., *vesicula* (dim. of *vesica*, a bladder). Fr., *vésicule*. Ger., *Bläschen*, *Blase*. 1. A little sac or cyst; in histology, a minute solid or semisolid mass (e. g., a cell or nucleus) inclosed by a membrane. [J. 2.] 2. A lesion of the skin or mucous membrane formed by a collection of clear liquid within or beneath the epithelium, causing a small, circumscribed elevation of the surface. Cf. *BLES*, *BULLA*, and *POCK*. 3. In botany, (a) a cell of vegetable tissue; (b) an air-cavity or little bladder (e. g., one of the air-bladders in many *Fuaceae*, which render the branches buoyant); and (c) a spore-v. [a, 35.]—**Adipose v.** See **FAT-CELL**.—**Air v.** 1. See **AIR-LACUNA**. 2. See **AIR-CELL** (1st def.) and **ALVEOLUS** (2d def.). 3. See **V**, (3d def., [J. 2.])—**Air v's of the lungs**. See **Air v.** (2d def.).—**Alar v.** The internal, epithelial portion of the alantoids.—**Alar v's** (or **cerebral**, or **encephalic**) v. Ger., *nordere Hirnblase*. A thin-walled cavity formed by the closing in of the dorsal laminae over the cephalic extremity of the primitive groove of the embryo and a subsequent transverse constriction at about the extremity of the notochord. From it are developed the cerebral hemispheres, pineal gland, pituitary body, corpus callosum, cerebral peduncles, fornx, and lateral and third ventricles. Subsequently it is divided by the anterior-posterior cleft, which finally becomes the longitudinal fissure. [L.]—**Antipodal v.** See **ANTIPODAL CELL**.—**Ascheronian v's**. V's formed by shaking fluid fat and fluid albumin together, the latter forming a kind of investment or membrane for the minute globules of the fat. [J.] See also **Haplogenous MEMBRANE**.—**Auditory v.** See **Otic v.**—**Blastodermic v.** See **BLASTULA**.—**Blood v's**. Blood-corpuscles. [J.]—**Cerebral v's**. See **ENCEPHALIC v's**.—**Contractile v.** 1. An expansion of the lower end of the excretory canal of some of the *Distomidae*. [L, 16.] 2. See **CONTRACTILE VACUOLE**.—**Directing v.** See **DIRECTING GLOBULE**.—**Embryonic v.** **Embryonic v.** Ger., *Keimschlauch*. See **EMBRYONIC CELL** (4th def.).—**Encephalic v's**. Lat., *vesicula cephalica*. Ger., *Hirnbläschen*. The three compartments into which the anterior extremity of the primitive medullary tube is divided at an early period in foetal life. Other secondary v's spring from the primary one, from which are formed the organs of sense. [L, 15 (K).]—**Erythroid v.** Fr., *vésicule érythroïde*. Of Pockel, a vesicular structure described as constituting one of the elements of the ovum; pyriform, milky white, and larger than the umbilical vesicle; thought by Velpaen to be pathological. [A, 46.]—**Fat v.** See **FAT-CELL**.—**Germinal v.** **Germinal v.** 1. A somewhat spherical body in the ovum with an investing membrane, having fluid and granular contents with a protoplasmic network and germinal spot or spots; regarded essentially as a nucleus. [L, 142, 201.] See **UTERUS** under **OVUM**. 2. In botany, the imperfectly formed germ-cell in the embryo-sac previous to fertilization. [a, 35.]—**Glandular v.** **Gland v.** See **ACINUS** (7th def.).—**Graafian v.** Fr., *vésicule de Graaf*, *poche vésiculaire*. Ger., *Eierstocksfollikel*, *Eierstock*. A closed sac which contains the ovarian ovum. It consists of an external membrane lined with small granular cells (the membrana granulosa) which are condensed at one point to form the discus proligerus. Prior to the ripening of the ovum the is situated within the stroma of the ovary, but as maturation advances it becomes superficial, its walls grow vascular, and it is distended with a serous fluid. It finally ruptures, allowing the ovum to escape. [L.]—**Kerper's v.** See **Postanal v.**—**Lens v.** See **Secondary ocular v.**—**Malignant v.** See **CONTAGIOUS ANTHRAX**.—**Marginal v's**. See **Marginal BODIES**.—**Medullary v. of the eye**. See **Primary optic v.**—**Mesencephalic v.** Middle cerebral (or **encephalic**, or **primary v.** Ger., *mittlere Hirnblase*. In embryology, the dilatation of the medullary tube just posterior to the cephalic extremity of the notochord, from which the corpora quadrigemina, cerebral peduncles, and aqueduct of Sylvius are developed. [L.]—**Nuclear v.** See **NUCLEUS** (1st def.).—**Ocular v's**. See **Primary optic v's**.—**Olfactory v.** The primitive v. from which is developed the olfactory lobe. [L, 2 (K).]—**Otic v.** Ger., *Gehörbläschen*, *Ohrbläschen*, *Gehörkapsel*. The embryonic rudiment of the organ of hearing, formed by an involution of the epiblast from the outer surface of the head in the region of the medulla oblongata, opposite the dorsal end of the hyoid arch. [A, 5.]—**Ovarian v.** See **Graafian v.**—**Polar v.** See **EXTRUSION GLOBULE**.—**Pituitary v.** The primitive pituitary body in the embryo. [L, 2 (K).]—**Postanal v.** A vesicular dilatation of the posterior extremity of the postanal gut. [L, 201.]—**Posterior cephalic (or cerebral, or encephalic) v.** The posterior enlargement of the medullary tube from which the cerebellum, pons Varoli, medulla oblongata, and fourth ventricle are developed. [L.]—**Primary ocular (or optic) v's**. Lateral projections from the anterior cerebral v. from which the eyes are developed. [L.]—**Primitive cerebral v.** An expansion at the anterior extremity of the medullary tube, from which is developed the encephalon. It is subsequently divided into the anterior, middle, and posterior cerebral v's. [L, 28 (K).]—**Primitive optic v's**. See **Primary ocular v's**.—**Proencephalic v.** See **Anterior cephalic v.**—**Prostatic v.** See **UTERUS masculinus**.—**Pulmonary v.** See **AIR-CELL** (1st def.) and **ALVEOLUS** (2d def.).—**Purkinjean v.** See **PURKINJE CELL**.—**Secondary ocular v.** See **Primary optic v.**—**Secondary ocular (or optic) v.** A depression, or involution, in the wall of the primary optic v., which receives the lens. [L, 15 (K).]—**Seminal v's**. Lat., *vesiculae seminales*. Ger., *Samenbläschen*, *Samenblasen*, *Samenäckchen*. Two membranous tubes, coiled and doubled upon themselves so as to present a sacculated appearance, and lying on the base of the bladder with their blind posterior extremities (between which the vasa deferentia run) considerably separated. They converge toward the prostate and unite each with its corresponding vas deferens. They serve as receptacles for the semen. [L.]—**Sense v.** A v. from which an organ of special sense is developed. [L.]—**Spore v.** Lat., *vesicula sporum* (seu *sporidium*). Ger., *Sporenblase*. In the *Phycomycetes* (vesicular molds), one of the bladder-like fruits containing sporidia. [a, 35.]—**Umbilical v.**

Ger., *Nabelbläschen*, *Dottersack*, *Nabelblase*. The navel sac, a structure of the human ovum which in the lower animals is called the vitelline sac or yolk sac. It is situated on the abdominal aspect of the embryo, being continuous with the omphalo-mesenteric duct. [A, 11.]—**Unpaired (anterior) v.** See **Anterior cephalic v.**—**Urinary v.** The alantoids.—**V. of Baer**. The ovum in the Graafian v. [J, 33.]—**V. of Balbiani**. See **Yolk NUCLEUS**.—**V. of Graaf**. See **Graafian v.**—**V's of Naboth**. See **Nabothian FOLLICLES**.—**V. of Purkinje**. See **Germinal v.**—**V. of the optic thalamus**. See **Anterior cerebral v.**

VESICO-ABDOMINAL, adj. *Ve's*/'*i*²k-o-a'b-do'm/'*i*²-n'l. For deriv., see **VESICA** and **ABDOMEN**. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the abdomen. [L.]

VESICOCELE (Lat.), n. f. *Ve's* (was)-'i²k(ek)-o(o²)-sel(kal)'(e)a; in Eng., *ve's*/'*i*²k-sel. Gen., *-celles*. From *vesica*, a bladder, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. See **CYSTOCLE**.

VESICO-CERVICAL, adj. *Ve's*/'*i*²k-o-su'r/'*i*²-k'l. For deriv., see **VESICA** and **CERVIX**. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and cervix uteri. [L.]

VESICOCLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ve's* (was)-'i²k(ek)-o(o²)-k'l'i's(in's)-i²s. Gen., *-clysos* (*-oclysis*). From *vesica*, the bladder, and *κλῆσις*, a washing. Of McDowall, the injection of fluids into the bladder. [a, 34.]

VESICOPLASTIC (Ger.), n. *Vaz-ek-o-pla'st*-ek'. The plastic surgery of the urinary bladder. [L.]

VESICO-PROSTATIC, adj. *Ve's*/'*i*²k-o-pro-sta't/'*i*²k. Pertaining to the urinary bladder (or the seminal vesicle) and the prostate.

VESICO-PROSTATIQUE (Fr.), n. *Va-se-ko-pro-sta't*-tek. See **COMPRESSOR prostate**.

VESICO-PUBIEN (Fr.), adj. *Va-se-ko-pu'a*-be-e'n. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the pubic bone or region. [L.]

VESICO-SPINAL, adj. *Ve's*/'*i*²k-o-spi'n'l. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the spinal cord. [L.]

VESICO-UMBILICAL, adj. *Ve's*/'*i*²k-o-u'mb-i'l/'*i*²-k'l. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the umbilicus. [L.]

VESICO-UTERINE, adj. *Ve's*/'*i*²k-o-ut'e'r/'*i*²n. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the uterus. [L.]

VESICO-UTERO-VAGINALIS (Lat.), adj. *Ve's* (was)-'ik(ek)-o(o²)-u't(u²)-e'r-o(o²)-va'j(wa'g)-i²n(en)-al(a²)'*i*²s. Pertaining to the urinary bladder, uterus, and vagina. [L.]

VESICO-VAGINAL, adj. *Ve's*/'*i*²k-o-va'j/'*i*²-n'l. Pertaining to the urinary bladder and the vagina. [L.]

VESICULA (Lat.), n. f. *Ve's* (was)-'i²k(ek)'*i*²l(u²)'*i*²-a². See **VESICLE**.—**V. alba**. The umbilical vesicle.—**V. blastodermica**. See **BLASTULA**.—**V. bronchica**. See **AIR-CELL** (1st def.) and **ALVEOLUS** (2d def.).—**V. cephalica**. See **ENCEPHALIC VESICLES**.—**Vesiculae cervicis uteri**. See **Nabothian FOLLICLES**.—**Vesiculae cristallinae genitalium**. *Testes progentiales*. [G, 11.]—**V. directrix**. See **DIRECTING GLOBULE**.—**Vesiculae divae barbarae**. See **VARIOLA confuens**.—**V. fellae**. **V. fellis**. See **GALL-BLADDER**.—**Vesiculae gelatinosae**. See **GELATIN CAPSULE**.—**V. germinativa** [Bernhardt]. See **Germinal VESICLE**.—**V. graafiana**. **V. Graafii**. See **Graafian VESICLE**.—**Vesiculae griseae** (Hienis). See **MALPIGHIAN CORPUSCLES** (3d def.).—**V. malpighiana**. See **V. pulmonalis**.—**V. omphalo-mesenterica**. **V. ovalis**. See **UMBILICAL VESICLE**.—**V. praeformis**. **V. prolifica**. See **Germinal VESICLE**.—**V. pulmonis**. **V. pulmonalis**. **V. pulmonum**. See **AIR-CELL** (1st def.) and **ALVEOLUS** (2d def.).—**V. Purkinjei**. See **Germinal VESICLE**.—**Vesiculae sanguinis**. Blood-corpuscles. [J.]—**Vesiculae seminales**. See **Seminal VESICLES**.—**V. serosa**. See **FALSE AMNION**.—**Vesiculae spermaticae**. See **Seminal VESICLES**.—**V. spermatica spuria**. See **UTERUS masculinus**.—**V. sporum**. **V. sporidium**. See **Spore VESICLE**.—**V. umbilicalis**. See **UMBILICAL VESICLE**.

VESICULAR, adj. *Ve's*/'*i*²k'u²'l-a²r. Lat., *vesicularis* (from *vesicula*, a vesicle). Fr., *vésiculaire*. Ger., *blasig*, *blasenartig*, *bläschenförmig*. 1. Pertaining to a vesicle; affected with, consisting of, or of the nature of vesicles. 2. Pertaining to or resembling a bladder-like structure (e. g., the seminal vesicles). 3. Of a murmur, sounding as if generated within vesicles; emitting a soft, sighing sound. [D, 1.]

VESICULATED, adj. *Ve's*/'*i*²k'u²'l-at-e'd. From *vesicula*, a vesicle. Fr., *vésiculé*, *en grappes*. Having the appearance of a bunch of grapes; hydatidiform. [A, 42.]

VESICULATION, n. *Ve's*/'*i*²k-u²'l-a'shu'n. From *vesicula*, a vesicle. The formation of vesicles.

VÉSICULE (Fr.), n. *Vaz-ek-u²l*. See **VESICLE**.—**Première v. cérébrale**. See **Anterior cerebral VESICLE**.—**Seconde v. encéphalique**. See **Mesencephalic VESICLE**.—**Troisième v. cérébrale primitive**. **Troisième v. encéphalique**. See **Posterior cerebral VESICLE**.—**V. auditive**. See **Otic VESICLE**.—**V. biliaire**. See **GALL-BLADDER**.—**V. cérébelleuse**. See **Posterior cerebral VESICLE**.—**V. cérébrale antérieure**. See **Anterior cerebral VESICLE**.—**V. cérébrale moyenne**. See **Middle cerebral VESICLE**.—**V's craniennes**. See **Encephalic VESICLES**.—**V's cristallines**. Of Treul, vesicles containing albuminoid matter in the form of crystalloids. [a, 35.]—**V's des hémisphères**. The lateral portions of the anterior cerebral vesicle from which the cerebral hemispheres are formed. [L.]—**V. des tubercules quadrigeminaux**. See **Mesencephalic VESICLE**.—**V. du bulbe**. **V. du cerveau postérieur**. See **Posterior cerebral VESICLE**.—**V. du fiel**. See **GALL-BLADDER**.—**V. du germe**. See **Germinal VESICLE**.—**V. élémentaire**. See **HEMOTBLAST**.—**V. embryogène**. See **Yolk NUCLEUS**.—**V's épidermiques**. See **SPHILLIS**.—**V's filles**. See **Daughter-BLADDERS**.—**V's latérales**. See **V's des hémisphères**.—**V's génératrices**. See **Proliferating CELLS of the tubuli uriniferi**.—**V. germinative**. See **Germinal VESICLE**.—**V's incolores**

du sang. See *White* BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.—*V. inférieure*. The lower subdivision of the posterior cerebral vesicle, from which arises the medulla oblongata. [L. 38 (K).]—*V. médiane*. See *Mesencephalic vesicle*.—*V. mère*. See *Mother-cell*.—*V's mères* (de spermatozoïdes). See *V's génératrices*.—*V. moyenne*. See *Prostate*.—*V. nucléenne*. See *NUCLEUS* (1st def.).—*V. organique*. See *CELLULE*.—*V. ovarienne*. *V. ovarique*. See *Graafian vesicle*.—*V. primitive* des hémisphères. See *Anterior cerebral vesicle*.—*V. prostatique*. See *UTERUS masculinus*.—*V. pulsatile*. See *Contractile vacuole*.—*V. séreuse*. See *Fallopian tube*.—*V's spermatic*. See *V's génératrices*.—*V's spermatozoïdes*. See *Seminal cells*.—*V. supérieure*. See *Anterior cerebral vesicle*.—*V. vésérienne*. See *UTERUS masculinus*.

VÉSICULEUX (Fr.), adj. *Va-se-kù'-lu'*. See *VESICULOSE*.

VESICULIFEROUS, adj. *Ve's-i-fë-rù'-lîf-e'r-u's*. Lat., *vesiculiferus* (from *vesicula*, a vesicle, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *vésiculifère*. Bearing vesicles. The *Vesiculiferi* are the *Physo-mycetes*. [a. 35.]

VESICULIFORM, adj. *Ve's-i-fë-rù'-lî-fô-rm*. From *vesicula*, a vesicle, and *forma*, form. Fr., *vésiculiforme*. Bladdery, having the form of a vesicle. [a. 35.]

VESICULITIS (Lat.), n. *Ve's-i-fë-rù'-lî-tis* (ek) (u) (i) (e) (t) (s). Gen., *-itidis* (*-idis*). From *vesicula*, a vesicle. Inflammation of a vesicle, especially of the seminal vesicle. [a. 34.] See *seminal vesicle*. An acute or chronic infective inflammation of the seminal vesicles. ["N. Y. Med. Jour." Aug., 1889, p. 631 (a. 34).]

VESICULO-PROSTATIQUE (Fr.), adj. *Va-se-kù'-lo-pro-sta'tek*. Pertaining to the bladder and the prostate.

VESICULOSE, adj. *Ve's-i-fë-rù'-lo-s*. Lat., *vesiculosus*. Fr., *vésiculeux*. Ger., *blasig*. 1. Consisting of or covered with vesicles. 2. Vesiculiform. [a. 35.]

VESICULO-TUBULAR, adj. *Ve's-i-fë-rù'-lo-tù'b-u'l-a'r*. Vesicular and tubular at the same time (said of a murmur). [L.]

VESICULOUS, adj. *Ve's-i-fë-rù'-lo-s*. Lat., *vesiculosus*. Fr., *vésiculeux*. See *VESICULAR* and *VESICULOSE*.

VESOU (Fr.), n. *V'zu*. Sugar-cane juice. [L. 49 (a. 14).]

VESPA (Lat.), n. f. *Ve'sp-ë-sp'a*. Ger., *Wespe*. Fr., *guêpe*. Ger., *Wespe*. A genus of the *Vespidæ*, or wasps (a family of hymenopterous insects). [a. 35.]—*V. crabro*. Fr., *frelon*. Ger., *Hornisse*. The hornet; formerly used as a purgative and diuretic. [a. 35.]—*V. vulgaris*. Ger., *gemeine Wespe*, *Erdwespe*. The common wasp; formerly used as a purgative and diuretic. [a. 35.]

VESPAJO (L.), n. *Ve's-pa'jo*. 1. A wasp's nest. 2. Anthrax. 3. Malignant pustule. [G. 71.] Cf. *FURUNCULUS vespajus*. *V. del capillizio*. See *KEIRON*.

VESPARIUS (Lat.), adj. *Ve'sp(wë-sp)-a-a's* (r) (u) (s) (u) (s). From *vespa*, a wasp. Fr., *guêprière*. Pertaining to or containing wasps. [A. 385 (a. 48).]

VESPERTINE, adj. *Ve'sp(wë-sp)-ë-r-ti-n*. Lat., *vespertinus* (from *vesper*, the evening). Of the evening, appearing in the evening; of flowers, opening at nightfall. [a. 35.]

VESSE-DE-LOUP (Fr.), **VESSE-LOUP** (Fr.), n's. *Ve's-dë-lu, ve's-lu*. The *Lycoperdon giganteum* and other species of *Lycoperdon*. [a. 35.]

VESSEL, n. *Ve's-ë-l*. Gr., *ἀγγείον*. Lat., *vas*. Fr., *vaisseau*. Ger., *Gefäss*. A utensil for holding liquids, etc.; in anatomy, a duct or channel for containing or conveying fluids of the body, especially the blood. [a. 43.]—**ABSORBENT V'S**. The lacteals and lymphatics. [C.]—**AMBUCLARAL V'S**. A system of v's consisting of a circular canal around the mouth (in the echinoderms), giving origin usually to canals which follow the middle line of each of the ambulacral metameræ. [A. 12.]—**BLOOD-V**. See the major list.—**CAPILLARY V**. See *CAPILLARY* (3d def.).—**CHYLIFEROUS V'S**. Lat., *chyliferæ*. Ger., *Milchgefässe*. Absorbent v's which arise in the villi of the intestinal walls and terminate in the thoracic duct. Those from the descending colon and sigmoid flexure connect with the lumbar lymphatics or the thoracic duct by a separate trunk. [C.]—**HÆMORRHOIDAL V'S**. The dilated veins of the rectum and anus. [a. 34.]—**LACTEAL V'S**. See *CHYLIFEROUS V'S*.—**LACTIFEROUS V'S**. Lat., *vasa lactifera* (see *lactis*). Milk-v's, the tubes secreting the peculiar juice of plants. [a. 35.] See *LACTEAL*.—**LYMPHATIC V'S**, **LYMPH V'S**. See *LYMPHATICS*.—**MILK-V'S**. See *LACTIFEROUS V'S*.—**PITTED V**. See *PITTED CELL*.—**PLASMATIC V'S**. See *SEROUS CANALICULI*.—**SPIRAL V**. See *SPIRAL CELL*.—**UMBILICAL V'S**. Lat., *vasa umbilicalia*. Fr., *vaisseaux ombilicaux*. Ger., *Nabelgefässe*. The umbilical arteries and veins. [L.]

VESSE (Fr.), n. *Ve's-se*. See *BLADDER*.—**V. à cellules. See *Stratified bladder*.—**V. à colonnes. See *Columnar bladder*.—**V. du bel**. See *Bladder* for the gall-bladder. [A. 44.]—**V. à bisac**. See *Bilobed bladder*.—**V. natatoire**. See *Air-bladder*.****

VESSEIGNON (Fr.), n. *Ve's-ë-en-yo-né*. A chronic synovial tumor sometimes observed on one side of a horse's hock. [A. 301 (a. 34).]

VESTIBULAR, adj. *Ve'st-i'b-u'l-a'r*. From *vestibulum*, an entrance-court. Pertaining to a vestibule, especially the vestibule of the vulva.

VESTIBULE, n. *Ve'st-i'b-u-l*. Lat., *vestibulum*. Fr., *v. Ger.*, *Vorhof*. 1. A triangular space bounded on the two sides by the labia pudendi minora and below by the ostium vaginae. [A. 15.] 2. The first division of the osseous labyrinth of the internal ear; an irregular, elliptical cavity, 4 to 5 mm. in diameter. Its lateral wall is formed in great part by the fenestra ovalis and the foot-plate of the stapes. On the median and inferior walls are two depressions for the reception of the sacculi. On the posterior and partly on the superior and inferior walls lie the mouths of the semicircular canals. On the anterior inferior wall is the entrance of the cochlea

into the scala vestibuli. [F. 3.] 3. Of Gratiotet, the upper portion of the third ventricle of the brain. [L. 35 (K.).] 4. In botany, see *STOMA* (2d def.).—**AORTIC V**. Of Sibson, the small compartment formed by the left ventricle, adjoining the root of the aorta. Its walls are formed of fibro-cartilage and do not collapse, thus leaving room for the flaps of the aortic valve to descend during diastole of the heart. [C.]—**V. of the ear**. See *V. (2d def.)*.—**V. of the mouth**. The portion of the mouth outside of the teeth, bounded by the lips and the cheeks. [L. 67 (a. 50).]—**V. of the nose**. The region of the external nostrils, including all parts rostral by the nasal cartilages. [C.]—**V. of the vagina**. Ger., *Schamvorhof*. See *V. (1st def.)*.—**V. of the ventricles**. The entrance to the ventricles of the brain. [L. 43.]

VESTIBULUM (Lat.), n. *Ve'st(wë'st)-i'b-u'l(u) (u) (i) (e) (t) (s)*. See *VESTIBULE*.—**V. labyrinthi**. See *VESTIBULE* (2d def.).—**V. membranaceum**. See *UTRICLE* (2d def.).—**V. pharyngis**. The isthmus faucium.—**V. vaginae**. See *VESTIBULE* (1st def.).

VESTIGIUM (Lat.), n. *Ve'st(wë'st)-i'j(eg) (i) (u) (i) (e) (t) (s)*. Lit., a foot-print; a trace, a slight impression or marking, a rudimentary structure; also the sole. [L. 50 (a. 48).]—**V. foraminis ovalis**. See *Fovea of the right auricle of the heart*.—**Vestigia of muscles**. The seven intrinsic muscles of the auricle; so called from their extremely rudimentary condition in man. [F.]—**V. pedis**. The metatarsus. [L. 50 (a. 48).]

VESTIMENTUM (Lat.), n. *Ve'st(wë'st)-i'j(e)-mënt(u) (u) (i) (e) (t) (s)*. From *vestis*, clothing. Ger., *Bekleidung*. See *INDUMENTUM* (1st def.).

VESUVIN, n. *Ve's-u'v-i'n*. See *TRIAMIDO-AZOBENZENE hydrochloride*.

VETA, n. See *Mountain sickness*.

VETCH, n. *Ve'ch*. The genus *Vicia*. [a. 35.]—**Bitter v**. See *LATHYRUS macrorrhizus*, *OROBUS* (2d def.), and *Vicia ervilia*.—**Chickling v**. See *LATHYRUS sativus*.—**Kidney-v**. See the major list.—**Licorice-v**. See *ASTRAGALUS glycyphyllos*.—**Milk-v**. See *ASTRAGALUS* (6th def.).

VETCHLING, n. *Ve'ch'lî'n*. The genus *Lathyrus*. [a. 35.]

VETERINARIAN, n. *Ve't-ë-r-i'n-a-r-i'* (a) (r) (i) (e) (t) (s). Lat., *veterinarius*, *equarius*. Fr., *vétérinaire*. Ger., *Veterinärarzt*. A practitioner of veterinary medicine. [a. 48.]

VETERINARY, adj. *Ve't-ë-r-i'n-ä-r-i'* (a) (r) (i) (e) (t) (s). Lat., *veterinarius*, *veterinus*. Fr., *vétérinaire*. Ger., *Veterinär*. Pertaining to or concerned with the domestic animals (cf. *V. MEDICINE*).

VETERONOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ve't(wë't)-u-r'n(e'r'n)-o(m)-man(ma'n) (i) (a) (s)*. From *veterinus*, drowsiness, and *mania*, madness. See *TYPHOMANIA*.

VETERNOSITAS (Lat.), **VETERNUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. *Ve't(wë't)-u-r'n(e'r'n)-o-s(os) (i) (a) (s) (a) (s)*, *-u-r'n(e'r'n) (u) (s) (u) (s)*. Gen., *-at'is*, *-ter'ni*. See *DROWSINESS*.

VÉTIVER (Fr.), n. *Va-te-va*. 1. The *Hemidesmus indicus*. [a. 35.] 2. See *VETIVERIA* (2d def.).

VETIVERIA (Lat.), n. f. *Vat-e-ve'r-i'a* (a) (s). From E. Ind., *vetivayr*. Fr., *vetiverie* (1st def.), *vétiver* (2d def.). *Vetiver* (2d def.). Ger., *Vetiver*. 1. A section of the genus *Andropogon*. 2. The *Andropogon muricatus* or its root. [a. 35.]—**Oldenla vetiveria**. *Feitveid*. An ethereal oil obtained from radix vetiverie. [B. 108 (a. 14).]—**Radix vetiveria**. Sp., *vetiver*, grama de las Indias (raiz) [Sp. Ph.]. The root of *Andropogon muricatus*. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**V. odorata**. See *ANDROPOGON muricatus*.

VELULA (Lat.), n. f. *Ve't(wë't)-u'l(u) (u) (i) (e) (t) (s)*. From *vetus*, old. 1. Of old writers, the skin of the navel wrinkled by age. 2. Less correctly, the os sacrum. [A. 322, 500 (a. 48).]

VEVEY, n. *Ve'-va*. A climatic health resort in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland. [L. 57 (a. 14).]

VEXILLAR, VEXILLARY, adj's. *Ve'x-i'l-a'r, -ar-i'* (a) (r) (i) (e) (t) (s). From *vexillum*, a military ensign. Fr., *vexillaire*. Ger., *fahnenförmig*. Pertaining to or resembling a vexillum. [a. 35.]

VEXILLUM (Lat.), n. *Ve'x(wë'x)-i'l(u) (u) (i) (e) (t) (s)*. From *ex*, here, to carry. Fr., *étendard, pavillon*. Ger., *Fähne, Wimpel*. The standard; the large upper petal of a papilionaceous corolla. [a. 35.]

VIA (Lat.), n. f. *Vi(wi) (i) (a) (s)*. Gr., *δόξω*. Fr., *voie*. Ger., *Weg*. A way, passage, or tract; also a method or manner. [a. 48.]—**Prime vie**. Fr., *premières voies*. The gastro-intestinal tract. [K.]—**Secundæ vie**. An old term for the lacteals. [K.]—**V. humida**. See *Wet way*.—**V. lacrimales**. See *LACRYMAL PASSAGES*.—**V. siccæ**. See *Dry way*.

VIABILITY, n. *Vi-ä-b-i-l-i't-ä* (i) (e) (t) (s). Fr., *viabilité*. Ger., *Lebensfähigkeit* (des Fötus). The state of being viable.

VIALABLE, adj. *Vi-ä'b-l-ä* (i) (e) (t) (s). Lat., *vitabilis*, *viabilis* (from *vita*, life). Fr., *vi-vable*, *vie*, life, whence the English word. Ger., *lebensfähig*. Of a fœtus, far enough advanced in development to be capable of survival apart from the maternal organism.

VIAL, n. *V'i-ä*. See *PHIAL*.

VIANDE (Fr.), n. *Ve-a-n'd*. See *MEAT*.—**Extrait de v**. See *BEEF-extract*.—**Jus de v**. See *BEEF-juice*.—**Poudre de v**, *V. desséchée*, *V. en poudre*. See *MEAT flour*.

VIBEX (Lat.), n. f. *Vib(wëb)-ë-x*. Gen., *-i'cis*. Gr., *μάλωψ*. Fr., *vergeture*. Ger., *Striemen*, *Blutschwiele*. 1. A mark produced or appearing as if produced by the stroke of a whip. 2. A linear ecchymosis.—**V. a flagello**. *V*, due to the stroke of a whip. [G. 11.]—**V. a parasitio**. Of Plencq, a red stripe extending from a finger affected with paronychia to the forearm, and disappearing after incision of the finger; probably due to an inflamed lymphatic vessel. [G. 11.]—**V. febrilis**. *V*, sometimes observed in the course of malignant fevers. [G. 11.]—**V. scorbutica**. See *PURPURA scorbutica*.

VIELGLIEDERIG (Ger.), adj. Fel'gled-e²r-i²g. See POLYMEROUS.

VIELHARNEN (Ger.), n. Fel'ha²rn-e²n. See POLYURIA (1st def.).

VIELJÄHRIG (Ger.), adj. Fel'yar-i²g. See PERENNIAL.

VIELKERNIG (Ger.), adj. Fel'ke²rn-i²g. See MULTINUCLEAR and MULTINUCLEOLATE.

VIELKOPF (Ger.), n. Fel'ko²pf. A many-headed animal. See POLYCEPHALUS.—*Menschenv.* V. See ECHINOOCOCCUS *hominis*.—V. des Schafes. See *Conurus cerebralis*.

VIELAPPIG (Ger.), adj. Fel'la²p-pi²g. See MULTILOBATE.

VIELSEHEN (Ger.), n. Fel'za-e²n. See POLYPOIA.

VIELTHEILIG (Ger.), adj. Fel'til-i²g. See POLYMEROUS and MULTIPARTITE.

VIELZELLBILDUNG (Ger.), **VIELZELLENBILDUNG** (Ger.), n's. Fel'tse²l-bi²ld-un², -tse²l-le²n-bi²ld-un². See Multiple CELL-formation.

VIELZELLIG (Ger.), adj. Fel'tse²l-li²g. See MULTICELLULAR.

VIERECK (Ger.), n. Fer'e²k. A quadrangle.

VIERECKIG (Ger.), adj. Fer'e²k-i²g. Quadrangular.

VIERFLÄCHIG (Ger.), adj. Fer'flach²-i²g. See TETRAEDRAL.

VIERTHÜBL (Ger.), n. Fer'hü²g-e². See CORPORA quadrigena.—*Hinterer V.* See TESTES (2d def.).—*Obere V.* The anterior pair of corpora quadrigena. [I, 17 (K).]—*Untere V.* See TESTES (2d def.).—*Vgiebiet, V'gegend* [Schwalbe]. See V.—*V'hm.* See MESENCOPHALON.—*V'paar.* A single pair of the corpora quadrigena. [I, 27 (K).]—*Vordere V.* The anterior pair of corpora quadrigena. [I, 17 (K).]

VIERTLIG (Ger.), n. Fer'li²n². See QUADRUPLT.

VIERTÄGIG (Ger.), adj. Fer'tag-i²g. See QUARTAN.

VIERTGEBÄRENDE (Ger.), n. Fer'tge²-bar-e²nd-e². A quadripara.

VIERTWERTHIG (Ger.), adj. Fer've²rt-i²g. See QUADRIVALENT.

VIEXU-MAL (Fr.), n. Ve-u²-ma²l. Intermittent boiterie. [A, 385 (a, 48).]

VIGNALE (It.), n. Ven-ya²-la. A place in Alessandria, Italy, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

VIGNE (Fr.), n. Ven-y². See VITIS.

VIGNETTE (Fr.), n. Ven-ye²t. See SPIRÆA ulmaria.

VIGNOLLES (Fr.), n. Ven-yo²l. A place in the department of the Vienne, France, where there is a saline spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

VILLAFÁFILA (Sp.), n. Vel-ya²-fa²-fe-la². A place in Zamora, Spain, where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

VILLAFRANCA (It.), n. Vel-la²-fra²n²ka². A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Alpes-Maritimes, France. [a, 14].]

VILLATOYA (Sp.), n. Vel-ya²-to²-ya². A place in Albacete, Spain, where there are hot chalybeate and saline springs. [a, 14].]

VILLAVIEJA DE NULES (Sp.), n. Vel-ya²-ve-a²-ha² da nul'e²s. A place in Castellón de la Plana, Spain, where there are ferruginous and hot sulphurous springs. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

VILLEFRANCHE (Fr.), n. Vel-fra²n²sh. See VILLAFRANCA.

VILLESUR MER (Fr.), **VILLERVILLE** (Fr.), n's. Vel-ye²r su²r me²r, -ye²r-vel. Sea-bathing resorts in the department of Calvados, France. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

VILLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Vi²l(wi²l)-li²e(t)i²s. Gen. -it'idis (-idis). Of Haycock, inflammation of the coronary substance of a horse's hoof. [a, 34].]

VILLOSE, adj. Vi²l-os². See VILLOUS.

VILLOSIUSCULUS (Lat.), adj. Vi²l(wi²l)-lo²s-i²-us²sk(u²sk)-u²l(u²l)-u²s(u²s). Dim. of *villosus*, hairy. Ger., *kurzzottig, schwachzottig*. Villosus, but with the hairs shorter or more widely separated. [a, 35].]

VILLOSIUS (Fr.), n. Ve-lo-ze²a. See VILLUS and VILLOSTITY.—*Ve amiotiques*. The equivalent of Alfeld's term for villi that are often found produced by proliferation of the caroncules amiotiques. [A, 15].]

VILLOSTITY, n. Vi²l-o²s-i²t-i². Fr., *villosité*. A soft, flexible offshoot, more or less branching, from a membranous surface (e. g., that of the vitelline membrane and that of the chorion).

VILLOUS, adj. Vi²l-u²s. Lat., *villosus* (from *villus*, shaggy hair). Fr., *villexus*. Ger., *villos, zottig*. Bearing villi. [a, 35].]

VILLUS (Lat.), n. m. Vi²l(wi²l)-u²s(u²s). Fr., *villosité*. Ger., *Zotte, Zottenhaar*. Lit., a tuft of hair, a hair-like growth or process, especially from a membranous surface; in botany, one of numerous shaggy or long and weak hairs, also such hairs considered collectively as a covering of a part or organ. [G, a, 35].]—*Arachnoidal villi* [Luschka]. See *Pachionian* bodies.—*Fœtal villi*. See *Villi of the chorion*.—*Intestinal villi*. Fr., *villosités intestinales*. Ger., *Zotten des Dünndarms, Darmzotten*. Minute finger-like or tongue-like processes projecting from the free surface of the mucous membrane of the small intestine. They consist of a central part, or core, formed by a projection of the mucous membrane and a few longitudinally arranged muscular fibre-cells from the muscularis mucosæ. The core of the v. contains a closely set network of blood-vessels and one or more lacteal trunks with a caecal termination near the free end of the v. If a v. contains more than one lacteal vessel, as in the sheep, there are usually numerous anastomosing branches between them. The villi are covered with typical columnar epithelium continuous with that lining the lumen of the intestine and dipping into the crypts of Lieberkühn. In the duo-

denum and jejunum the villi are large and closely set, but near the termination of the ileum they are comparatively small and sparse. [J, 24, 30, 35.]—*Synovial villi*. Ger., *Synovialsotten*. Minute finger-like processes projecting from the surface of the vascular or Haversian fringes of the synovial membranes. They consist of a central non-vascular core of connective tissue and a covering of small, rounded cells which appear, after staining with silver nitrate, somewhat like endothelia. Some of these villi seem to be entirely composed of fibro-cartilage. [J, 30; "Arch. f. mik. Anat." 1874, p. 40 (J).]—*Vascular villi*. See *Villi of the chorion*.—*Villi of a finger membrane*. Small thread-like elevations of the corium seen in the stomach and elsewhere. They are covered with epithelium, and contain blood-vessels, nerves, and lacteals. [C.]—*Villi of the chorion*. Fr., *villosités choriales*. Cellular processes or fringes growing outward from the external surface of the vitelline membrane or the outer layer of the blastoderm and eventually covering the entire chorion. Only those confined to that portion of the chorion that forms the fetal part of the placenta become fully developed. [a, 34.]—*Villi pericardiaci*. Vascular villi on the inner surface of the pericardium. [L, 332.]—*Villi peritoneales*. Villi upon the free surface of the peritoneum. [L, 332.]—*Villi pleurales*. Villi on the parietal pleura. [L, 332.]

VILTRUM (Lat.), n. d. Vi²l(wi²l)-tu²m(plu²m). See FILTER.—**V. philosophorum**. See ALEMBOIC.

VIMINAL, VIMINEOUS, adj's. Vi²m-i²n²-l, vi²m-i²n²-e²-us. Lat., *vimineus* (from *vimen*, a plant twig). Fr., *vimineux*. Ger., *gertenartig*. Bearing long, flexible twigs. [a, 35].]

VIN (Fr.), n. Va²n². See VINUM and WINE.—*Esprit de v.* Spirit of wine; ordinary alcohol. [B.]—*Huile* (douce, ou volatile) de v. See *Ethereal oil*.—*Pierre de v.* Crude potassium bichromate. [B.]—*V. aloëtique*. See *Alcoholic*.—*V. antiseptique*. A veterinary preparation consisting of powdered alum dissolved in 25 times as much red wine. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*V. amer*. See *Vinum GENTIANÆ*.—*V. antimonial* (d'Huxham). **V. antimonii**. See *Vinum ANTIMONII*.—*V. antiseorbutique*. Sp., *vino antiescorbútico*. A preparation made by macerating 30 parts of horseradish-root, 15 each of the leaves of *Cochlearia officinalis* and *Nasturtium officinale*, 3 of the dried leaves of *Mentha, thea trifoliata*, 7 of ammonium chloride, 15 of black mustard, and 16 of compound spirit of cochlearia [Fr. Cod.] (80 each of horseradish-root and the leaves of *Nasturtium officinale*, and either *Cochlearia officinalis* or *Lepidium latifolium* [Sp. Ph.], with 1,000 of (strong [Sp. Ph.]) white wine for ten days, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*V. aromatique*. [Fr. Cod.] A mixture of alcoholate vulgaire with 7 times as much red wine. [B, 95 (a, 38).] See also *Vinum aromaticum*.—*V. aromo-alcoëtique*. See *Vinum ALOES*.—*V. arsenical cuivreux*. See *Mixture cathérétique*.—*V. blanc* [Fr. Cod.]. French white wine containing about 10 per cent. of alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *Vinum album*.—*V. chalybé* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vinum FERRI citratis*.—*V. de Cérès*. An ancient name for beer.—*V. de Champagne*. See *CHAMPAGNE*.—*V. de Grenache* [Fr. Cod.]. A sweet wine containing about 15 per cent. of alcohol and having a sp. gr. of about 1.028. It comes from the region of France bordering on the eastern Pyrenees, and is sometimes white, but more commonly dark red. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*V. de Lunel* [Fr. Cod.]. A French wine containing about 15 per cent. of alcohol. It is rarely obtained pure. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*V. de Troussau* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vin de digitale composé de l'Hôpital Dieu*.—*V. d'Huxham*. See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita*.—*V. diurétique amer de la Charité*. See *V. de SCILLE composé de la Charité*.—*V. ferrugineux*. See *Vinum FERRI citratis*.—*V. Mariani*. Mariani's wine of coca.—*V's médicinaux*. See *VINA medicata*.—*V. musquée*. See *Tinctura MOSCHI vinosa*.—*V. ordinaire*. See *Vinum cibarium*.—*V. rouge* [Fr. Cod.]. French red wine. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*V. scillitique*. See *Vinum SCILLÆ*.—*V. stibie*. See *Vinum ANTIMONII*.

VINADIO (It.), n. Ven-a²d-e²-o. A place in Cuneo, Italy, where there are hot saline and sulphurous springs. [L, 37, 41, 57 (a, 14).]

VINAGE (Fr.), n. Ve-na²-zh. The addition of alcohol to weak wines. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

VINAGRILLO (Sp.), n. Ven-a²g-re²-lo. In South America, the *Oxalis acetosella*; also, in Chile, dried cakes of pounded oxalis-leaves, which are infused in water to make an acid drink. [a, 35].]

VINAIGRE (Fr.), n. Ve-ne²g-r². See VINEGAR and ACETUM.—*Esprit de v.* Glacial acetic acid. [B.]—*Mellite de v.* See under OXYMEL.—*Mellite de v. scillitique*. See *Oxymel SCILLÆ*.—*Sel de v.* See *Liquor alexiteris acetatus*.—*Sirap de v.* Lat., *oxysaccharum aceticum*. Sp., *jirabe de vinagre* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 175 parts of sugar in 100 of white vinegar containing 10 per cent. of acetic acid, and 50 parts of sugar in 345 of white vinegar containing 6½ per cent. of acid [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*Sirap de v. framboisé* [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of equal parts of syrup of vinegar and raspberry syrup. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*V. anglais*. See *ACETUM britannicum* (2d def.).—*V. antihystérique*. See *ACETUM antihystericum* and *Acetum RUTÆ compositum*.—*V. antiseptique*. See *ACETUM aromaticum*.—*V. aromatique*. 1. Cf. the Fr. Cod. See *VINUM aromaticum*. 2. See *Compound vinegar of ANGELOICA*.—*V. camphoraté*. **V. camphré**. See *ACETUM camphoratum*.—*V. cantharidé*. See *ACETUM CANTHARIDIS*.—*V. chalybé*. See *ACETUM chalybeatum*.—*V. de Marsailles*. **V. des quatre voleurs**. See *ACETUM aromaticum*.—*V. glacial*. Glacial acetic acid. [B.]—*V. martial*. See *ACETUM chalybeatum*.—*V. médicinal*. See *ACÉTOLÉ*.—*V. phéniqué* [Fr. Cod.]. A filtered mixture of 10 parts of crystallized carbolic acid, 20 parts of acetic acid of sp. gr. 1.060 (containing 10 parts of glacial acetic acid), and 79 parts of distilled water. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*V. rosat*. See *ACETUM ROSARUM*.—*V. scillitique*. See *ACETUM SCILLÆ*.

VINAIGRIER (Fr.), n. Ve-ne²-gre-a. The *Rhus coriaria* and other species of *Rhus*. [a, 35.]

VINCA (Lat.), n. f. $V^{12}n^2k(w^{12}n^2k/a^3$. From *vincere*, to bind. Fr., *perenche*. Ger., *Sinngrün*, *Wintergrün*. Periwinkle; a genus of the *Vinceae* (a section or tribe of the *Apocynaceae*). The *Vinceae* are a family of the *Corolliflorae*. [a. 35.]—**Herba vinceæ** [Russ. Ph.]. The leafy and flowering branches of *V. minor*. [a. 35.]—**V. major**. Fr., (*grande*) *perenche*, *grand pucelage*. Ger., *grosses Sinngrün*. Large periwinkle, band-plant, cut-flagger; an undershrub of southern Europe having the properties and uses of *V. minor*. [a. 35.]—**V. minor**. Fr., *petite perenche*, *petit pucelage*, *violette des sorciers*, *herbe à la capucine*, *bergère*. Ger., *kleines Sinngrün*, *Wintergrün*, *Elwigrün*, *Todtenmyrte*, *Jungfernkronen*, *Mädgelpalmen*, *Todtengrün*, *Bergwinckelkraut*. Ground ivy, common (or small) periwinkle of Europe. The leafy and flowering branches, formerly official as *herba vinceæ* (see *perenche*, see *vince perenche*, see *vince minoris*, see *clematitidis perenche*, etc.), are used as a hemostatic, as a mild purgative and diaphoretic, and, in Poland, in plica polonica. The *exsiccatis diaphoreticis* of Dioscorides was probably both this species and *V. major*. [a. 35.]—**V. parviflora**. An East Indian species used externally in sciatica and rheumatism. [a. 35.]—**V. pervinca**. See *V. minor*.—**V. pusilla**. A Malabar species, used externally in lumbago. [a. 35.]—**V. rosea**. Madagascar periwinkle, old maid of the West Indies, rosy-flowered Indian periwinkle; a small herb said to be used as an alternative. [a. 35.]

VINÇA (Fr.), n. $Va^{2n}sa^2$. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a hot saline and sulphurous spring. [L. 49 (a. 14.)]

VINCEOTOXICUM (Lat.), n. $V^{12}ns(w^{12}n^2k)-e^2-to^2x^{12}k-u^3m$ (u³m). From *vincere*, to conquer, and *toxicum*, poison. Fr., *vinetoxicum*, *dompte-vin*, *Schwebwurz*. 1. A genus of the *Asclepiadeae*, referred by Brown to *Cynanchum*. 2. In pharmacy, the *Cynanchum v. (V. officinale)*. [a. 35.]—**Extractum vince-toxici**. A preparation made by digesting the root of *Cynanchum v.* with 6 times as much water for some days, boiling a little, expressing, and evaporating. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**Tinctura vince-toxici**. Fr., *teinture de dompte-vin*. A tincture made of the root of *Cynanchum v.* with 5 times as much alcohol. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**V. luteum**. *V. v. luteum*. See *CYNANCHUM fuscatum*.—**V. officinale**. See *CYNANCHUM v.*

VINCEOTOXIN, n. $V^{12}n-se^2-o^2x^{12}n$. A glucoside, $C_{16}H_{12}O_{16}$, obtained by Tausert from the root of *Cynanchum vince-toxicum*. There are two varieties, both amorphous. [B.]

VINCTURA (Lat.), n. f. $V^{12}n^2kt(w^{12}n^2kt)-u^2r(ur)/a^3$. From *vincere*, to bind. See **BANDAGE** and **LIGATURE** (1st def.).

VINCULUM (Lat.), n. $V^{12}n^2k(w^{12}n^2k)-u^2l(u^2l)-u^3m(u^3m)$. From *vincire*, to bind. See **BANDAGE** and **LIGAMENT**.—**Vincula tendinum**. Vascular synovial folds which stretch over the flexor tendons of the hand and foot on the first and second phalanges. [L. 31, 332.]—**Vincula vaginalia tendinum**. Ligamentous bridgelike bands connected with the tendons of the fingers.—**Vincula vasculosa** (tendinum). See *Vincula tendinum*.

VINE, n. *Vin*. 1. The genus *Vitis*. 2. Any plant with a climbing or trailing stem. [a. 35.]—**Mercury v.**, **Poison v.** See **Rhus radicans**.

VINEAL, adj. $V^{12}n-e^2-l$. Lat., *vinealis*. Fr., *vinéal*. Ger., *weinbergbewohnd*. Of plants, growing wild in vineyards. [a. 35.]

VINEGAR, n. $V^{12}n-e^2-g-a^3r$. Lat., *acetum*. Fr., *vinaigre*, *acétol*, *acétolat*, *acétolature*, *acétolé* (2d def.). Ger., *Essig*, *Weinessig* (1st def.). 1. A liquid of pungent aromatic odor and sour taste obtained from wine and other alcoholic solutions by acetous fermentation. 2. A pharmaceutical preparation consisting of a solution of a medicinal substance in v. (1st def.). The v's (Lat., *aceta*) of the U. S. Ph. are made with 10 per cent. of the crude gr. [B.]—**Antiseptic v.**, **Aromatic v.** A preparation made by dissolving various aromatic essential oils in highly concentrated acetic acid. [B. 5.] See also **ACETUM aromaticum**.—**Crude v.** Commercial *v.*—**Distilled v.** *V.* prepared by distilling about three quarters of crude *v.* It should have no color, contain at least 4 per cent. of acetic acid, and have a sp. gr. of about 1.004. [B. 81 (a. 38).]—**English v.** See **ACETUM britannicum** (2d def.).—**Marseilles v.** See **ACETUM aromaticum**.—**Malt v.** *V.* obtained from an infusion of malt. [B.]—**Mother of v.** Lat., *mater aceti*. A gelatinous nitrogenized substance having the power of exciting the acetification of pure alcohol in the presence of atmospheric air. It has been described as a fungus, the *Mycoderma vini* (*Saccharomyces mycoderma*). [A. 1.]—**Proof v.** *V.* containing from 4 to 5 per cent. of acetic acid. [B.]—**Purified v.** See **Distilled v.**—**Pyroligneous v.** *Pyroligneous acid*; impure acetic acid. [B.]—**Radical v.** Lat., *aceticum radicale*. Acetic acid made from verdigris. The term is also often applied to glacial acetic acid, however prepared. [B. 3, 5, 10.]—**Spirit of v.** See **ACETUM aceticum dilutum**.—**Thieves' v.** See **ACETUM aromaticum**.—**V. of lead**. See **Liquor PLUMBI subac-tatis**.—**V. plant**. The *Penicillium glaucum*. [a. 35.]—**V.-tree**. The *Rhus typhina* and *Rhus glabra*. [a. 35.]

VINETINE, n. $V^{12}n-e^2t-en$. Fr., *vinétine*. See **OXYACANTHINE**.

VINIFEROUS, adj. $V^{12}n-iff-e^2r-u^2s$ Lat., *viniferus* (from *vinum*, wine, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *vinifère*. Ger., *weintragend*. Bearing viticulus, or vines. The *Vinifera* (Fr., *vinifères*) are the *Amelipeceae* and a tribe or suborder of that family. [a. 35.]

VINOMETER, n. $V^{12}n-o^2m-e^2t-u^3r$. From *vinum*, wine, and *metron*, a measure. Fr., *vinomètre*. An instrument for measuring the percentage of alcoholic acid in a liquor. [a. 49.]

VINOPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. $Vin-o-fo^2s-o^2r^{12}k$. See **ETHYLPHOSPHORIC ACID**.

VINOSULPHURIC ACID, n. $Vin-o-su^2lf-u^2r^{12}k$. Sulphovinic acid (see under **ETHYL sulphate**).

VINOSUS (Lat.), adj. $V^{12}n(wen)-os/u^2s(u^2s)$. From *vinum*, wine. Vinous; alcoholic; spirituous.

VINOUS, adj. $Vin-u^2s$. From *vinum*, wine. Gr., *οινώδης*. Lat., *vinosus*. Fr., *vineux*. Ger., *weinig*. Containing wine or possessing its characteristics. [a. 38.]

VINOXALIC ACID, n. $Vin-o^2x-a^2l^{12}k$. Acid ethyl oxalate.

VINUM (Lat.), n. n. $Vin(wen)/u^2m(u^2m)$. Gr., *οἶνος*. See **WINE**; in the pl., *vinca*, of the Belg., Finn., and Swed. Ph's, see *Vina medicata*.—**Alcohol vini**. See **ETHYL ALCOHOL**.—**Clysmma vini antimonialis**. Of the Sp. Ph., 1798, a mixture of antimonial wine with twice as much water. [B. 97 (a. 21).]—**Lautisches vinum**. Very excellent wines of old writers, wines spiced with myrrh. [A. 312, 325 (a. 48).]—**Mistura spiritus vini gallici**. Egg brandy, brandy mixture; made by triturating the yolks of 2 eggs with 1 oz. of powdered sugar and adding 4 fl. oz. each of cinnamon water and brandy. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**Spiritus vini**. 1. Alcohol. 2. Brandy.—**Spiritus vini æthereus**. Ethyl ether. [B. 19.]—**Spiritus vini alcoholisatus**. See **SPRITUS alcoholisatus**.—**Spiritus vini camphoratus crocatus**. See **Aqua pestilentialis**.—**Spiritus vini cognac**. See **COGNAC** and **Spiritus vini gallici**.—**Spiritus vini communis**. A mixture of concentrated alcohol and water. [B.]—**Spiritus vini concentratus** (see *dephlegmatissimus*). See **ETHYL ALCOHOL**.—**Spiritus vini depuratus**. Alcohol obtained by distillation of brandy. [B. 97.]—**Spiritus vini dilutus** [Aust. Ph.]. Dilute alcohol. See **ETHYL ALCOHOL**.—**Spiritus vini et salis** (Valentine). A solution of ethyl chloride in alcohol, prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid (*spiritus salis*) on alcohol (*spiritus vini*). [B. 3.]—**Spiritus vini gallici**. Fr., *eau de vin de cognac* [Hung. Ph. 2d ed.], Ger., *Brantwein*, Brandy. Of the Fr. Ph. the spirit obtained from French wine; of the U. S. Ph., any spirit distilled from fermented grapes and containing the proper proportion of alcohol. [B. 5.]—**Spiritus vini tartarizatus**. Very strong alcohol obtained by dehydration of rectified spirit with potassium carbonate. [B. 97.]—**Spiritus vini tenuis**. A mixture of 20 parts of rectified spirit with 17 of water. [B.]—**V. absinthiatum**. Wormwood wine; made by macerating *Artemisia absinthium*, sometimes combined with *Artemisia pontica* and with *Acorus calamus*, in white wine. [B. 97.] Cf. *Vin d'absinthe*.—**V. adustum**. Brandy. [B. 97.]—**V. album**. White wine; any wine of light color, made from white grapes or from dark grapes fermented apart from the skins and seeds (*marc*) [U. S. Ph.]; German or other white wine [Ger. Ph.]; white wine from Naxos [Gr. Ph.]; French white wine [Netherl. Ph.]. [B. 3, 95 (a. 38).]—**V. album fortius** [U. S. Ph.]. A mixture of white wine with one seventh as much alcohol of sp. gr. 0.820. It must contain from 20 to 35 per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**V. album generosum** [Swiss Ph.]. The best white Swiss wine. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**V. alcoholicum** [Gr. Ph.]. Wine from the island of Thera. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**V. amarum**. 1. Of the Netherl. Ph., a preparation made by dissolving 2 parts each of cascariella, lesser centaury, gentian, myrrh, and extract of blessed thistle in 180 of Spanish wine, and adding 12 of tincture of orange-peel. 2. Of the Belg. Ph., see *Élixir AURANTII compositum*.—**V. anglicanum**. See *Beer*.—**V. antihelminthicum**. See *V. absinthiatum*.—**V. antimonialis**. *V. antimoniatum* (Huxhami). See *V. ANTIMONIUM*.—**V. aromaticum**. Sp., *vino de especias aromáticas* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by extracting 1 part each of lavender-flowers, peppermint, rosemary, sage-leaves, and the herbs of wormwood and origanum with enough stronger white wine to make 100 parts by percolation [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating for five days 6 parts each of lavender-flowers and the leaves of rosemary and sage with 90 of red French wine [Swed. Ph.]; or 1 part each of peppermint, rosemary, sage-leaves, and the herbs of wormwood, hyssop, origanum, *Thymus serpyllum*, and *Thymus vulgaris* with 80 of red French wine [Russ. Ph.]; or by macerating for some days 100 parts of aromatic species with 1,000 of red wine containing 10 per cent. of alcohol [Belg. Ph.]; 800 of red wine and 250 of aqua vulneraria spirituosus [Ger. Ph.]; 900 of red wine and 100 of strong alcohol [Swiss Ph.]; 834 of red wine [Sp. Ph.]; 1,000 of red wine and 100 of aromatic spirit [Roum. Ph.]. The Belg. Ph. orders 64 parts of spirit of camomile, the Sp. Ph. 50 of spiritus vulneraria, to be added to the expressed and filtered product of the maceration. [B. 95 (a. 38).] See also *VIN aromaticum*.—**V. benedictum**. See *V. ANTIMONIUM*.—**V. camphoratum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Ger., *Kampferwein*. A whitish fluid composed of 1 part each of camphor and alcohol, 3 parts of mucilage of gum arabic, and 45 of white wine. The Swiss Ph. directs the use of 1 part each of camphor and gum arabic and 48 parts of white wine. [A. 319 (a. 21); B. 95 (a. 38).]—**V. cedrinum**. See *CEDRITES*.—**V. chalybeatum**. See *V. ferru citratis*.—**V. chalybeatum compositum**. See *CENOLÉ de citrate de FER*.—**V. chamæpitynum**. Wine in which the green leaves of *Agua chamæpitys* have been infused. It was formerly considered diuretic. [B. 115, 200.]—**V. chinatum**. See *Vinum CHINÆ*.—**V. cibarium**. Fr., *vin ordinaire*. Ger., *Tischwein*. A table wine. [A. 322.]—**V. crocatum**. A preparation made by macerating 3 parts of saffron with 48 of white wine for some days and straining. [B. 119 (a. 38).]—**V. Partialeum compositum**. See *Vin de digitale*.—**V. de l'Hôtel Dieu**.—**V. diureticum** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation consisting of 3 parts each of squill, juniper-berries, mace, angelica-root, and calamus, 6 each of melissa-leaves and wormwood, 12 each of pale cinchona-bark, orange-peel, and lemon-peel, 40 of strong alcohol, and 760 of white wine, expressed and filtered after ten days' maceration. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**V. emeticum**. See *V. ANTIMONIUM*.—**V. ex cerevisia**. An old name for beer. [Martin, "Jour. de méd. de Paris," A. 15, 1852.]—**V. extracti Smith**. Sp., *vino de extracto de Smith* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 30 parts of extractum spectrum Smith in 540 of stronger white wine, filtering, and adding 4 part of oil of sassafras. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**V. ferratum** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation identical with the vin chalybé of the Fr. Cod. (see *V. ferru citratis*) except that Malaga wine is used. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**V. ferruginosum** [Gr. Ph.]. A preparation made by digesting 4 parts of iron filings and 2 of cassia with 48 of white wine for some days and filtering. [B. 95 (a. 38).] See also *V. ferru*.—**V. gallicum**. Fr., *vin de galles*. French white wine. [B. 95 (a. 38).]—**V. gallicum rubrum**. 1. Of the Russ. Ph., French red wine. 2. Of

the Swed. Ph. red Bordeaux wine. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*V. hippocra-tium*. See *Hippocras*.—*V. hippocastanale*. 1. preparation containing the product of the action of vinegar on antimony or its oxide. [B.]—*V. hispanicum* [Netherl. Ph.]. Brown Spanish wine. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*V. hordeaceum*. Barley wine; beer. [B. 59.]—*V. lusitanicum*. Port wine. [B.]—*V. madei-rense*. Madeira wine. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*V. malacense*, *V. mala-gense*. Malaga wine. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*V. martiatum* [Belg. Ph.]. An extemporaneous mixture of 1 part of iron lactate and 999 parts of Malaga wine. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Vina medicata* [Dan. Ph.] (seu *medicinalia* [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]). *Fr. vins medicinaux* [Fr. Cod.], *cenolis* [Fr. Cod.]. Medicinal preparations made by digesting or macerating drugs with wine in the same general way as for the preparation of tinctures. The Dan. Ph. replaces with more wine the portion which is evaporated in the process. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*V. pepticum*. See *V. pepsin*.—*V. portense*. Port wine. [B.]—*V. regionum septentrionalium*. Beer. [B. 59.]—*V. robo-rans*. See *Vinum CRINÆ amarum*.—*V. rubrum*. *Fr. vin rouge*. Sp. *vino tinto*. Red wine; any wine of deep-red color made from black grapes fermented with the skins and seeds (*marc*) [U. S. Ph.]; French red wine [Fr. Cod., Russ. Ph.]; Bordeaux red wine [Swed. Ph.]; German and other red wine [Ger. Ph.]; red wine from the island of Syra [Gr. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*V. rubrum generosum* [Swiss Ph.]. The best Swiss red wine [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*V. scillitium* [Fr. Cod.]. See *V. scilla*.—*V. stibiato-tartari-cum*, *V. stibiatum*. See *V. ANTIMONI*.—*V. stibiatum turbi-dum*. Sp. *vino emetico turbido* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 3 parts of washed liver of antimony and 24 of white wine. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*V. strumale* [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 48 parts of powdered burnt sponge, 4 of orange-peel, 6 of cinnamon, and 2 of cloves with 1,000 of Malaga wine for three days, express-ing, and filtering. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*V. thebaicum*. See *V. opii* (1st def.).—*V. thebaicum crocatum*. See *Tinctura opii crocata*.—*V. xerense*, *V. xericum* [Br. Ph.]. Sherry wine. [B.]

VINYL, n. Vin¹². *Fr. vinylo*. *Ger. V. Ethenyl* (q. v.). It is supposed to exist in acetic aldehyde. [B.]

VIOL (Fr.), n. Ve-ol. Violation, rape. [A. 48.]

VIOLA (Lat.), n. f. Vi¹²(w)²o¹a². *Gr. lov*. *Fr. violette* (1st def.). *Ger. Veilchen* (1st def.). *Violet*, pansy; a genus of herbs, rarely undershrubs, forming, with *Noisettia*, *Ionidium*, etc., an order (*Violaceae*) of polypetalous dicotyledons. [a, 35.] 2. Of the Netherl. Ph. see *Flores violae*.—**Decoctum herbe violae tricoloris cum aqua**. A decoction of 6 drachms of the herb of *V. tricolor* in water enough to make 6 fl. oz. when strained. [B. 97 (a, 38).]—**Decoctum herbe violae tricoloris cum lacte**. A decoction of 1 oz. of the herb of *V. tricolor* in 6 of cow milk. [B. 97 (a, 38).]—**Flores violae** (seu *violae odorata* [Belg. Ph.], seu *violarum*). *Fr. violette odorata* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp. *viola* [Sp. Ph.]. The flowers of *V. odorata*. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Oleum violarum**. A preparation made by infusing sweet violets in four times as much oil or by boiling together equal parts of sweet violets and olive oil till the moisture is dissipated. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus violae odoratae**, **Syrupus violarum**. *Fr. sirop de violette* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp. *jarbe de violetas azul* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing sweet-violet flowers without the calyx in three times as much boiling water (twice as much, after previous washing with three times as much [Sp. Ph.]), and dissolving in 400 parts of the strained liquid 730 [Sp. Ph.] (800 [Gr. Ph.], 730 [Swiss Ph., Rom. Ph.]) of sugar (654 of sugar in 346 of liquid [Belg. Ph.], 380 in 210 [Fr. Cod.], 400 in 230 [Netherl. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).]—**Syrupus violarum com-munis**. *Fr. jarbe de violetas comùn* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by pouring upon 3 parts of dried sweet violets water enough to make 80 parts of strained liquid and dissolving in this 144 of sugar. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*V. arvensis*. *Fr. violette des champs*, *petite jacie*. 1. A European species used as a depurative. The root is emetic. 2. The



VIOLA ODORATA. [A. 327.]

See *Hesperis matronalis*.—*V. diandra*. A Guiana species with emetic roots. [a, 35.]—*V. enneasperma*. *Fr. violette à neuf arèneses*. A Malabar plant. The root is emetic. [a, 35.]—*V. hirta*. Hairy violet; a European species having a purgative and emetic root. [a, 35.]—*V. indecorum*. *Fr. violette du Brésil*. A Brazilian emetic-rooted species. [a, 35.]—*V. ipeacuanha*, *V. itouboua*. See *IONIDIUM ipeacuanha*.—*V. lunaris*. The *Luna-*

ria rediviva. [a, 35.]—*V. lutes*. 1. See *CHEIRANTHUS cheiri*. 2. Mountain (vine-) violet; found in Switzerland. [a, 35.]—*V. mar-tia*, *V. martiana*. See *V. odorata*.—*V. matronalis*. See *HESPERIS matronalis*.—*V. mirabilis*. Broad-leaved violet of Europe. The root is emetic and purgative. [a, 35.]—*V. mortuorum*. See *VINCA minor*.—*V. odorata*. *Fr. violette odorante* [Fr. Cod.] (ou de mars), *violier commun* (ou de mars), *jacie de printemps*. *Ger. wohlriechendes* (oder *blauer* oder *März-*) *Veilchen*, *wohlriechende Viola*. Sweet-scented (or March-) violet of middle and southern Europe, northern Africa, and middle Asia; the *Aekouros* *adans* of the ancients. The flowers, root, and seed, *flores*, *radix*, et *semen violarum* (seu *violae*) have been used, the flowers as a cardiac tonic



VIOLA TRICOLOR. [A. 337.]

and as a diuretic (now employed only in the preparation of a pec-toral and emollient syrup [see *Syrupus violarum*]) and as a test for acids and alkalies. The acid root is emetic and purgative. The seeds were used in calculus complaints. [a, 35.]—*V. ovata*. *Ger. eirundblättriges Veilchen*. A species (a variety of *V. sagittata*, according to Wood) found from New Jersey southward; used in diarrhoea, dysentery, and urinary complaints, and internally and externally for rattlesnake-bites. [a, 35.]—*V. palmata*. Hand-leaf violet of the Southern States, by Wood considered a variety of *V. cucullata*; used like *V. pedata*. [a, 35.]—*V. pedata*. *Fr. violette pédiate*, *pensée d'Amérique*. *Ger. fassförmigblättriges Veilchen*. Bird's-foot violet; an expectorant and demulcent species found from New England to the Carolinas; formerly official in the U. S. Ph. [a, 35.]—*V. riviniana*. A European species. The root is emetic and purgative. [a, 35.]—*V. sagittata*. Arrow-leaved violet; growing from Canada to Florida and westward to Arkansas. [a, 35.] Cf. *V. ovata*.—*V. silvestris*. 1. See *V. tricolor*. 2. A European species having a purgative and emetic root. [a, 35.]—*V. tricolor*, *V. trinitatis*. *Fr. violette (ou jacie) tricolore* (1st def.), *fleur* (ou herbe) de la Trinité (1st def.), *pensée sauvage* [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). *Ger. dreifarbiges Veilchen*, *Ackerveilchen*, *Freisamkraut*, *Stief-mütterchen*, *Dreifaltigkeitsblume*, *Jelängerjelieber* (all 1st def.). Sp. *trinitaria* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. Heart's-ease or pansy of the gardens, fancy herb Trinity, love-in-idleness, etc.; a native of Europe, natu-ralized in the United States. The herb (the flowering plant with-out the root), *herb. jacea* (seu *jacea tricolor* seu *majoris*, seu *viola tricoloris*, seu *silvestris*, seu *trinitatis*, seu *heptachiri*), is laxa-tive, emollient, diuretic, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic, and was formerly used externally and internally in various skin diseases. Of the numerous varieties, the var. *arvensis* is considered the most active. [a, 35.] 2. The flowering herb (the herb [Sp. Ph.], flowering plant [Fr. Cod.]) of *V. tricolor* (var. *arvensis* [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.]). [B. 95 (a, 38).]

VIOLACEOUS, adj. Vi-o¹a¹-shu^s. 1. Violet in color. 2. Per-taining to the genus *Viola*, belonging to the *Violaceae*. [a, 35.]

VIOLAL, adj. Vi-o¹a¹-l. Lat. *violalis*. Belonging to the *Viola*s, Lindley's v. allyance (Lat. *nizus violalis*), which includes the *Flacouaceae*, *Samyidae*, *Cruciferae*, *Violaceae*, etc. [a, 35.]

VIOLANILINE, n. Vi-o¹a¹-an¹(i)-en. *Fr. v.* *Ger. Violanilin*. A violet coloring matter, C₁₅H₉N₃, obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of rosaniline. [A. 49.]

VIOLARIA (Lat.), n. f. Vi¹²(w)²o¹a²(a)³/ri²a³. From *viola*, a violet. The *Viola odorata*. The *Violaria*, or *Violarica*, are the *Violaceae*. [a, 35.]

VIOLATION, n. Vi-o¹a¹-shu^s. From *violare*, to outrage. See *RAPE* (in law).

VIOLE (Ger.), n. Ve-ol^{e2}. See *VIOLA* (1st def.) and *VIOLA odorata*.—*Abendv.* *Nachtv.* *Pfingstv.* See *HESPERIS ma-tronalis*.—*Vnschwertelwurzel*, *Vnwurzel*. See *Iris florentina* (3d def.).

VIOLET, n. Vi-o¹a¹-e²t. Lat. *viola* (1st def.). *Fr. violette* (1st def.), *v.* (2d def.). *Ger. Violet* (1st def.). 1. The genus *Viola*, especially *Viola odorata* (in Europe) and *Viola cucullata* (in America). [a, 35.] 2. A color more or less resembling the purple of v's; also a dye-stuff producing such color. [a, 46.]—*Britannia v.* An aniline v. dye-stuff produced by the action of brominated oil of turpentine on an alcoholic solution of magenta (aniline red). [B. 2.]—*Damask v.*, *Dame's v.* See *HESPERIS matronalis*.—*Gentian v.* An important v. aniline dye, used in histological and bacteriological investigations. [J. 64, 194.]—*Green v.* See *SOLSA concolor*.—*Hof-*

mann's v., Iodine v. See TRIMETHYLOSANILINE *hydriodide* and TRIMETHYLOSANILINE *hydriodide*.—Paris v. See METHYLANILINE v. —Sweet v. See *Viola odorata*.—V. *impérial* (Fr.). A v. dye of the aniline series, prepared by heating rosaniline or one of its salts with less aniline than would be required for aniline blue. It is much used in the arts. [B, 2.]

VIOLETTE (Fr.), n. Ve-o-le^{te}. See *VIOLA* (1st def.).—**Élécôlé de v.** Huile de v. See *OLEUM violarum*.—**Sirop de v.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus violarum*.—**Tisane de v.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing the flowers of *Viola odorata* with 100 times as much boiling water for half an hour and straining. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—V. de mars, V. odorante. See *VIOLA odorata*.

VIOLETT (Fr.), n. Ve-o-le-a. See *CHEIRANTHRUS incanus*, *LEUCOUM* (2d def.), and *NARCISSUS* (1st def.).

VIOLINE, n. Vi'o^l-en. 1. See MAUVEINE. 2. See AZODIPHENYL blue. 3. An emetic and poisonous alkaloid obtained from *Viola cucullata* and *Viola odorata*. [B, 38, 48, 93 (a, 14).]

VIOLURIC ACID, n. Vi-o^l-u^r-i^k. A monobasic acid, C₄H₅N₃O₄, occurring as pyramidal crystals. Its salts (the *violurates*) are of brilliant violet colors. [B, 3, 4.]

VIORENE (Fr.), n. Ve-orn. See *VIBURNUM* (1st def.).—V. des pauvres. See *VIBURNUM lantana* and *CLEMATIS vitalba*.—V. obier. See *VIBURNUM opulus*.

VIPERA (Lat.), n. f. Vip(wep)/e^r-a². From *vivus*, living, and *perere*, to bring forth. Fr. *vipère*. Ger. *Viper*. Sp. *víbora* [Sp. Ph.]. A genus of viviparous venomous serpents, of which *V. burs* is the type; *V. aspis*. [a, 43.]—**Spiritus viperarum**. See *Spiritus cornu cervi*.—V. *aspis*, V. *burs*. Ger. *Atter*. The common viper of Europe, known as the adder in England, and the only venomous reptile in that country. [a, 48.] Cf. *JUSCULUM viperinum*.

VIPERINA (Lat.), n. f. Vip(wep)-e^r-in(en)/a². Fr., *vipérine*. See *ECHUM vulgare* and *ARISTOLOCHIA serpentaria*.

VIPERINE, n. Vip-e^r-en. A principle found in the venom of *Vipera burs*, corresponding to the pytalyn of the saliva. [D.]

VIPÉRINE (Fr.), n. Ve-pa-ren. See *ECHUM*.

VIRE (Fr.), n. Ver. See *PARONYCHIA vulgaris*.

VIRENS (Lat.), adj. Vir(wir)/eⁿ-z(ans). Gen., -ent/is. From *virere*, to be green. Ger., *grünlich* (1st def.). 1. Greenish. 2. Evergreen. [a, 35.]

VIRESCENCE, n. Vir-e^s-eⁿs. The production, in flowers, of green (chlorophyll) in place of the usual color. [a, 35.]

VIRESCENT, adj. Vir-e^s-eⁿt. Lat., *virescent* (from *virescere*, to become green). 1. Greenish. 2. Turning green. [a, 35.]

VIRGA (Lat.), n. f. Vu^r-g(e)/wⁱ-r(g)a². Fr., *verge*. 1. A rod or rod-like structure (e. g., the penis). 2. See *SOLIDAGO*.—**Extractum virgæ aureæ**. An extract made by boiling golden rod in water and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—V. *aurea*. 1. The genus *Solidago*. 2. The *Solidago v. aurea*. [a, 35.]—V. *cerea*. See *Wax boggie*.—V. *cerebri*. See *Pineal GLAND*.

VIRGAUREA (Lat.), n. f. Vu^r-g(e)/wⁱ-r(g)a²-a^r(a³u^r)-e²-a². See *VIRGA aurea*.

VIRGILIA (Lat.), n. f. Vu^r-g(e)/wⁱ-r(g)-i²/i²-a². From P. *Virgilius* (Vergilius) Maro, the poet. Fr., *virgile*. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*. [a, 35.]—V. *capensis*. A South African tree with edible seeds. The roots are said to be used against colic. [a, 35.]

VIRGIN, n. Vu^r-g(e)/i²-n. Ger., *napévos*, Lat., *virgo*. Fr., *vierge*. Ger., *Junfer* (1st def.), *Jungfrau* (1st def.). 1. A woman who has had no experience of sexual intercourse. [a, 48.] 2. As an adj. (applied to oil, wine, etc.), flowing spontaneously, without pressure being used.

VIRGINAL, adj. Vu^r-g(e)/i²-n^l. Lat., *virginæus* (from *virgo*, a virgin). Ger., *jungfräulich*. Pertaining to or in the state proper to virginity; in botany, pertaining to the time before anthesis. [a, 35.]

VIRGINIC ACID, n. Vu^r-g(e)/i²-n^l-i^k. Fr., *acide virginiéque*. Ger., *Virginsäure*. A fatty acid obtained from the root of *Polygala senega*. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

VIRGINITY, n. Vu^r-g(e)/i²-n^l-i². Lat., *virginitas* (from *virgo*, a virgin). Fr., *virginité*. Ger., *Jungferschaft*. The condition of being a virgin. [a, 48.]—**Physical v.** That condition of a woman in which no coitus has actually taken place, whatever the real state of her virtue may be.

VIRGIN'S-BOWER, n. Vu^r-g(e)/i²-n^l-b^u-u^r. The *Clematis vitalba* and other species of *Clematis*. [a, 35.]

VIRIDE (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *viridis* (q. v.). Vi^r(wⁱr)/i²-d-e(a). Gen., *vir'idis*. From *virere*, to be green. Green color, also something of that color. [a, 48.]—V. *æris*. See *VERIDIGIS*.—V. *cubicum*. See *Iron sulphate* (1st def.).

VIRIDESCENS (Lat.), adj. Vi^r(wⁱr)/i²-d-e^s-e²-s(e²n²kans). Ger., *grünwendend*. Viridescant, becoming green. [a, 35.]

VIRIDIC ACID, n. Vi^r(wⁱr)/i²-d-i^k. Fr., *acide viridique*. Ger., *Viridsäure*. An acid, C₁₄H₁₄O₈, derived from caffeotannic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

VIRIDINE, n. Vi^r(wⁱr)/i²-d-en. Fr., v. Ger., *Viridin*. 1. An oily liquid, C₁₂H₁₆N, derived from the oils obtained from the distillation of organic matter. [B, 4.] 2. See *CHLOROPHYLL*.

VIRILE, adj. Vi^r(wⁱr)/i². Lat., *virilis* (from *vir*, a man). Fr., *viril*. Ger., *mannbar*, *männlich*. Pertaining to a man or to the faculties or powers of a man or the male sex. [a, 48.]

VIRILESCENCE, n. Vir-i²-e^s-eⁿs. From *virilis*, virile. Ger., *Virilescenz*. The development of masculine characteristics in a woman. [A, 69.]

VIRILITY, n. Vi^r(wⁱr)/i²-i²-t². Lat., *virilitas* (from *virilis*, virile). Fr., *virilité*. Ger., *Mannbarkeit*, *Virilität*. The condition of possessing virile powers. [a, 48.]

VIOLA (Lat.), n. f. Vi^r(wⁱr)/o²-l-a². Fr., *viole*. See MYRISTICA (1st def.).—V. *sebifera*. See MYRISTICA *sebifera*.

VIROSE, adj. Vi^r-o^s. Lat., *virosus* (from *virus*, poison). Fr., *virueux*. Ger., *virös*. Poisonous; having a taste and smell indicative of poisonous properties. [a, 35.]

VIRULENCE, n. Vi^r-u²-eⁿs. Lat., *virulentia* (from *virulentus*, virulent). Fr., v. Ger., *Virulenz*. The condition of being virulent; of a disease, intensity or malignancy, also infectiousness. [a, 48.]

VIRULENT, adj. Vi^r-u²-l²-nt. Lat., *virulentus* (from *virus*, poison). Fr., v. Poisonous, containing or due to an active virus, malignant. [D; a, 17.]

VIRUS (Lat.), n. n. Vir(wer)/u²-s(u²s). Gen., *vir'i*. Fr., v. Ger., *Jauche*, *Krankheitsgift*. 1. A poison. 2. Any morbid agent which, when brought into contact with animal tissue, disseminates itself so as to affect the vitality of the parts on which it acts and in many cases that of the entire organism. [D.]—**Specific v.** The characteristic poison of a particular disease. [D.]—**Vaccine v.** See *Vaccine LYMPH*.—V. *dartreux* (Fr.). See *Dartreux HUMOR*.

VIS (Lat.), n. f. Vi^s(wes). Gen., *vis*; plur., *vires*. Gr., *is*. See *FORCE* and *POWER*.—V. *a tergo*. Pressure from behind (used especially, in physiology, for that exerted by the heart's action on the circulation of the blood). [K.]—V. *medicatrix*. See *V. medicatrix natura*.—V. *contractilis insita*. See *MUSCULAR IRITABILITY*.—V. *essentialis* (Wolff). The "physical soul," the mysterious cause of the development of animal organisms according to the Wolffian theory of epigenesis. [A, 42.]—V. *expultrix*. An old term for a supposed force which effected the removal of excrementitious matters from the system. [K.]—V. *formativa*. See *PLASTIC POWER*.—V. *insita* [Haller]. The inherent irritability of a muscle (cf. *V. nervosa*, 2d def.). [K.]—V. *medicatrix*. A remedial force or impulse. [a, 43.]—V. *medicatrix natura*. Ger., *Naturheilung*. The remedial impulse of nature; the self-recreative power of the bodily system independent of the use of medicines. [a, 48.]—V. *metabolica*. See *METABOLISM*.—V. *mortua* [Haller]. The physical properties of tissues aside from those depending on their vitality (e. g., the elasticity which may remain in tendons after the occurrence of somatic death). [K, 3.]—V. *muscularis*. See *MUSCULAR FORCE*.—V. *neriosa*. 1. See *NERVOUS POWER*. 2. Of Haller, the nerve-current which excites a muscular contraction (cf. *V. insita*). [K.]—V. *opposita*. Ger., *Gegenkraft*. A force acting in the direction opposite to that of another force or of the resultant of other forces. [a, 48.]—V. *plastica*. See *PLASTIC FORCE*.—V. *vitalis*. *V. vitalis*. The energy or force that characterizes an organism in virtue of its possessing life. [a, 48.]—V. *viva*. See *LIVING FORCE*.

VISAGE, n. Vi^s-e²-j. Fr., v. See *FACE*.—V. *pleurard* (Fr.). In neurology (e. g., as a symptom of labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis), a weeping or whining countenance caused by paralysis of the facial muscles. [a, 34.]

VISCAOUTSCHINE, n. Vi^s-ka²-u²-t²-ch²-n. A substance, C₈H₁₀O, obtained from crude viscin. [B, 38, 93 (a, 14).]

VISCERA (Lat.), n., n., pl. of *viscus* (q. v.). Vi^s(s/wi²s)/s(e²r(ke²r)-a²). See under *VISCUS*.

VISCERAL, adj. Vi^s-s(e²-r^l). Lat., *visceralis*. Fr., *viscéral*. Ger., v. Pertaining to the viscera or to a viscus. [a, 17.]

VISCERALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Vi^s(s/wi²s)-s(e²r(ke²r)-a²)-i²(a²g)/i²-a². From *viscus* (q. v.), and *álgos*, pain. See *ENTERALGIA*.

VISCÈRE (Fr.), n. Ve-se²-r. See *VISCUS*.

VISCÉROPATHIE (Fr.), n. Ve-sa-ro-pa²-te. A visceral lesion or disease. [a, 18.]

VISCID, adj. Vi^s-i²-d. Lat., *viscidus* (from *viscum*, the mistletoe). Fr., *visqueux*. Ger., *schleimig*. Slimy, glutinous. [a, 35.]

VISCIN, n. Vi^s-si²-n. Fr., *viscine*. Ger., V. A viscous, soft, and elastic substance, C₂₀H₃₀O₈, obtained from *Viscum album*, the bark of *Ilex aquifolium*, the sap of *Ficus religiosa*, etc. Dried at 120° C., it is a colorless, transparent, inodorous, insipid, and feebly acid mass. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

VISCOSE, adj. Vi^s-k²-os. See *VISCIN*; as a n., the gummy substance formed by the viscous fermentation of cane-sugar. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, p. 308 (a, 50).]

VISCOSIMETER, n. Vi^s-k²-o²-s-i²-m(e²t²-u²r). From *viscosus*, viscous, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for determining the degree of viscosity of a liquid. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Aug., 1880, p. 149 (B).]

VISCOSITY, n. Vi^s-k²-o²-s-i²-t²-i². Fr., *viscosité*. Ger., *Klebrigkeit*. The state of being viscous. [B.]

VISCOUS, adj. Vi^s-k²-u²-s. Lat., *viscosus*. Fr., *visqueux*. See *VISCID*.

VISCUM (Lat.), n. n. Vi^s(sk/wi²sk)/u²m(u²m). Fr., *gui* (1st def.). Ger., *Mistel* (1st def.). 1. A genus of lorantheaceous shrubs parasitic on trees. The *Viscæ* are a division of the *Loranthæ*, a tribe of the *Viscoidæ*, or a tribe of the *Loranthæ*. The *Viscoidæ* are a suborder of the *Loranthæ*. The *Viscina* are a family of the *Polymorphæ*. [a, 35.] 2. See under *V. album*.—**Decoetum visci albi**. A preparation made by boiling 30 to 60 grammes of *V. album* in 2 litres of water till the liquid is reduced one half. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum visci aquosum**. Fr., *extrait aqueux de gui*. A preparation made by boiling *V. album* in three times as much water, expressing, clarifying with white of egg, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Extractum visci vinosum**. A preparation made by digesting *V. album* with five or six times as much white wine for three days, straining, boiling the residue with fresh wine, mixing the liquids, and evaporating. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—V. *æthiopicum*. Fr., *gui d'Ethiopie*. A species used as tea at the Cape of Good Hope. [a, 35.]—V. *album*. Fr., *gui blanc*, *gillon*, *pomme hémorrhoidale*, *verguet*. Ger., *geme-*

the Mistel, Eichenmistel, Vogelleimistel, Kensterholz, Kreuzholz, Eichenkenster. Common mistletoe, mistletoe of the oak; parasitic on trees, found in middle and southern Europe. The young branches (including the bark and leaves), *lignum* (see *stipites*) *visci* (*albi*, *seu quercini*), *v. v. album* [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed., Gr. Ph.], *v. quernum*, were formerly used in epilepsy, catarrh, etc. The bark is rich in bird-life as are also the poisonous berries (*baccæ visci albi*, etc.), which were formerly employed as emollients, discutients, and maturatives. [a, 35.]—*V. Bavesiensis*. See *PRODRANDRON flavescens*.—*V. quercinum*, *V. quernum*. See *V. album* and *LORANTHUS europæus*.

VISCUS (Lat.), *n. n.* *Vī'sk(wi'sk)u's(u's)*. Gen., *vis'ceris*. Gr., *σπάργγος*, Fr., *viscère*. Any one of the internal organs of the body; generally used in the pl., *viscera* (Ger., *Eingeweide*).

VISH, *n.* *Vī'sh*. See *BISH*.

VISION, *n.* *Vī'zh'u'sn*. Gr., *ὄψις*. Lat., *visio*, *visus* (from *videre*, to see). Fr., *v. vue*. Ger., *Sehen*. The act of seeing; the power of seeing; sight. [F.]—**After-v.** The perception of an after-image. [K.]—**Binocular (single) v.** *V.* in which both eyes are used simultaneously to obtain a simple (single) image. When the fovea centralis of the retina of each eye is fixed on an object, all objects lying in the same horopter will form images on the respective retinae which will lie at equal distances from the fovea, and will therefore be appreciated as single. [F.]—**Double v.** See *DIPLOPIA*.—**False v.** See *PSEUDODIPLOPIA*.—**Half-v.** See *HEMI-OPHIA*.—**Iridescent v.** An anomaly of *v.*, usually arising in the lens, in which objects appear either colored (chromatic) or with their edges or outlines exhibiting prismatic colors. [F.]—**Lateral v.** See *DYSOPIA lateralis*. **Manifold v.**, **Multiple v.** See *POLY-OPHIA*.—**Quadruple v.** Ger., *Vierfachsehen*. The perception of four visual images at once. [*Rev. des sci. méd.*, April, 1889, p. 682 (a, 18).]—**Skin-v.** The apperception of light, both quantitatively and qualitatively, by the skin, without a visual organ, as in earthworms, *Trilobites*, etc. (Graber, "Am. Nat.", xviii, p. 680 (a, 32)).—**Stereoscopic v.** That form of *v.* in which the combined virtual image seen appears to be a solid body and a perfect counterpart of the object. It is a blending of the virtual images of an object presented separately one to each eye. [F.]—**Triple v.** See *TRIPOPIA*.

VISIREBENE (Ger.), *n.* *Ve-z'er-ab-e'n-e'n*. See *PLANE* of regard.

VISIR-LINE, *n.* *Vī'z'er-līn*. Fr., *ligne de visée*. Ger., *Visirlinie*. See *Visual axis*.—**Crossing-point of the v.-l.** See *LINE of sight*.—**Principal v.-l.** See *LINE of fixation*.

VISIR-PLAN, *n.* *Vī'z'er-plan*. Fr., *plan de visée*. Ger., *Visirebene*. See *Visual PLANE*.

VISITE (Fr.), *n.* *Ve-zet*. A visit; a search or examination.—*V. de l'aisement*. An examination of the lymphatic glands of the axilla, as in cases of mammary tumor, with a view to their removal if necessary. [A, 94.]

VISITIRISEN (Ger.), *n.* *Ve-zet'er-iz-e'n*. See *PROBE*.

VISITIRKERZE (Ger.), *n.* *Ve-zet'er-ke'rts-e'*. See *CEREOPLUS* (2d def.).

VISMIA (Lat.), *n. f.* *Vī'smi'ā*. From *Visma*, a Portuguese botanist. Fr., *vismie*. *v.* A genus typical of the *Vismia*, which are a tribe of the *Hypericaceae*. [a, 35.]—*V. cayennensis*. Fr., *arbre à la fièvre*, *bois baptiste*, *arbre à sang*. Ger., *cayennensis Guttibaum*. A Guiana species yielding a resin like that of *V. guianensis*. [a, 35.]—*V. guianensis*. Fr., *arbre à la fièvre*. American gum-plant (or gamboge-tree, or gutta-gum-tree), wax-tree of Guiana. All parts yield a yellow resinous juice (American gamboge), which is used as a purgative and in eczema, etc. [a, 35.]—*V. laccifera*, *V. latifolia*, *V. longifolia*, *V. micrantha*, *V. sessilifolia*. Species yielding American gamboge. The second is found in Guiana, the third and fourth in Brazil, and the fifth (the leaves of which are used as a febrifuge) in the northern part of South America. [a, 35.]

VISMUTHUM (Lat.), *n. n.* *Vī'z(wi's)mu'th(muth)u'sm(u'm)*. See *BISMUTH*.—*Calx vismuthi*. See *BISMUTH subnitrate*.

VISNEA (Lat.), *n. f.* *Vī'sne'ā*. Fr., *v. visnée*. A genus of the *Ternstroemiaceae*. [a, 35.]—*V. mocanera*. Fr., *moacan*. Ger., *Mocanere*. A shrub found in the Canaries; used in hemorrhoids (cf. *MOCAN*). [a, 35.]

VISIORIUS (Lat.), *adj.* *Vī'z(wes)-or-i'z-u's(u's)*. See *VISUAL*.

VISOS (Fr.), *n.* *Ve-zo*. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, Fr., where there is a saline and chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

VISUAL, *adj.* *Vī'zh'u'ā*. Lat., *visorius* (from *videre*, to see). Fr., *visuel*. Pertaining to vision. [F.]

VISUAL REPERTUM (Lat.), *n. n.* *Vis(wes)u'sm(u'm)-re(re')-pū't(r)u'sm(u'm)*. See *FUNDSCHEIN*.

VISUOMETER, *n.* *Vī'zh'u'ō-m'et-ur*. From *visus*, sight, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *visuomètre*. Ger., *V.* An instrument for measuring the range of vision. Risley's *v.* consists of a stand which is clamped firmly to a table. To the top of the stand is fixed a pair of semicircles, with their concavity upward, for the reception of trial-glasses, stenopæic slit, etc. In front of the holders is a triangular horizontal bar, 30" long and graduated in fractions of an inch. Upon this bar is adjusted a movable carrier, designed to bear a series of cords containing the test-types of Snellen and Jaeger, and test-figures for astigmatism. The examinations are all made at an artificial far-point of 10' or 12'. [F, a, 34.]

VISUS (Lat.), *n. m.* *Vī's(wes)u's(u's)*. Gen., *vis'us*. From *videre*, to see. See *VISION*.—*V. acris*. See *OXYDERGIA*.—*V. amplificatus*. See *MACROPIA*.—*V. coloratus*. See *CHROMATOPSIA*.—*V. debilitas*. See *ASTHENIOPIA*.—*V. decolor*. See *COLOR-BLINDNESS*.—*V. defiguratus*. See *PSEUDOBLEPSIS*.—*V. dimidiatus*.

See *HEMIOPIA*.—*V. diminutus*. See *MICROPIA*.—*V. diurnus*. See *HEMERALOPIA* (1st def.).—*V. duplicatus*. See *DIPLOPIA*.—*V. evanidus*. An old term for failure to recognize objects and their gradual disappearance, owing to fatigue of the retina. [F.]—*V. interruptus*. An old term for a form of amblyopia in which the patient loses sight of a word here and there on the printed page. [F.]—*V. juvenis*. An old term for myopia. [F.]—*V. lateralis*. See *DYSOPIA lateralis*.—*V. lucidus*. See *PHOTOPSIA*.—*V. muscarum*. See *MUSCÆ volitantes*, and cf. *METAMORPHOPSIA*.—*V. nebulosus*. See *LEUCOMA* (4th def.).—*V. nocturnus*. See *NYCTALOPSIA*.—*V. obliquus*. See *STRABISMUS*.—*V. senilis*. See *PRESBYOPIA*.—*V. triplex*. See *TRIPOPIA*.

VITA (Lat.), *n. f.* *Vīt(wet)u's*. Fr., *vie*. See *LIFE*.—*V. cerebralis*. See *Cerebral LIFE*.—*V. psychica*. See *Psychic LIFE*.

VITAL, *adj.* *Vīt'l*. Gr., *βίωτικός*. Lat., *vitalis*. Fr., *v.* Ger., *v. lebensfähig*, *lebensd.* Pertaining to life, also essential to life; as a *n.*, in the pl., *v's*, organs which are regarded as necessary to life, or injury to which endangers or destroys life. [a, 48.]

VITALBA (Lat.), *n. f.* *Vīt(wet)-a'lb(a'lb)u's*. The genus *Clematis*, especially *Clematis v.* [a, 35.]

VITALISM, *n.* *Vīt'l-i'z'm*. Lat., *vitalismus* (from *vitalis*, vital). Ger., *Vitalisme*. Ger., *Vitalismus*. The doctrine of vital force; an old system of physiology which considered life as a "pure entity" apart from the body. [K.]

VITALITY, *n.* *Vīt-a'li'tē-tē*. Lat., *vitalitas* (from *vitalis*, vital). Fr., *vitalité*. Ger., *Lebenskraft*. 1. The principle of life. 2. Action, animation. [K.] 3. The state of being alive, also the power to resist death.

VITALIZE, *v. tr.* *Vīt'l-lz*. To impart life to, to endue with life. [a, 48.]

VITELLARY, *adj.* *Vīt'e'l-ar-i'*. See *VITELLINE*.

VITELLIN, *n.* *Vīt'e'l-i'n*. Fr., *vitelline*. Ger., *V.* An albuminoid principle contained in the yolk of eggs, etc. [B, 98 (a, 14).]—*Crystalline v.* See *Crystalline GLOBULIN*.

VITELLINE, *adj.* *Vīt'e'l-i'n*. Lat., *vitellinus*. Fr., *vitellin*. Ger., *vitellin*, *dottergelb* (2d def.). 1. Pertaining to the vitellus. [J.] 2. In botany, of the color of the yolk of egg. [a, 35.]

VITELLO-INTESTINAL, *adj.* *Vīt'e'l-o-i'n-tē-tē'st'i'n-l*. Lat., *vitello-intestinalis*. Pertaining to the vitelline sac and the intestine. [a, 48.]

VITELLOLUTEIN, *n.* *Vīt'e'l-o-lut'e'i'n*. A non-nitrogenous yellow pigment obtained from the yolk of hen's eggs. [B, 3.]

VITELLO-NESCENTERIC, *adj.* *Vīt'e'l-o-me'se'n-tē'rik*. Fr., *vitello-néscentérique*. Of Vulpéau, see *OMPHALO-MESENTERIC*.

VITELLORUBIN, *n.* *Vīt'e'l-o-ru'b-i'n*. Fr., *vitellorubine*. A red pigment obtained from the yolk of hen's eggs, a chemically unstable, dark-red powder. [B.]

VITELLOUSE, *n.* *Vīt'e'l-o-s*. Intermediate products in the hydration of vitellin analogous to an albumose. [Halliburton (a, 34).]

VITELLUS (Lat.), *n. m.* *Vīt(wi't)-e'l'u's(hu's)*. Dim. of *vitulus*, a calf. Gr., *τέλειος*. Fr., *v. matière vitelline* (*ou jaune*), *jaune de l'œuf* (2d def.). Ger., *Dotter*, *Eigelb* (2d def.). Syn.: *ovī v.* [Br. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. The cell-body of the ovum; the yolk of an egg or of an ovule; that portion of the contents of the vitelline membrane which is to afford nutriment to the embryo and take part in its development during the period of incubation in the *Ovipara*, and up to the establishment of a nutritive connection with the maternal organism in the *Vivipara*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., yolk of egg, the yolks of hen's eggs.—**Formative v.**, **Germinal v.**, **Germ v.** Lat., *morphocellitus*. Fr., *v. de formation*. Ger., *Bildungsdotter*, *Hauptdotter*. The protoplasmic portion of the *v.* as distinguished from the nutritive *v.*—**Glyceritin vitelli** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating together 9 parts of yolk of egg and 11 of glycerin. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Nutritive v.** Lat., *trophicellitus*. Fr., *protocellithe*. Ger., *Nahrungsdotter*. The granular portion of the yolk; the part that serves not directly for development, but in a subsidiary way by nourishing the formative *v.* [A, 5.]—**Oleum e vitellis ovorum. See *Oil of eggs*.—**Plastic v.** See *Formative v.*—**Primary v.** The *v.* of a simple ovum.—**Retrait du v.** (Fr.). A process of shrinkage on the part of the *v.* giving rise to a space between it and the vitelline membrane. See *LACUNA* (2d def.).—**Secondary v.** [Kölliker]. An additional nutritive *v.* substance found in compound ova, formed in special organs or in special cells of the ovary. [A, 8.]—**V. ovarien** (Fr.). The yolk of an ovarian ovum.—**V. ovi**. See *V.* (2d def.).—**White v.** Ger., *weisser Dotter*, *weisser Nahrungsdotter*, *Dotterweiss*. A thin, white portion of the nutritive *v.*, forming a layer surrounding the yellow *v.* and penetrating to the centre of the latter in the form of a whitish cord terminating in a globular mass. [A, 8.]—**Yellow v.** Ger., *Gelb*, *gelber Dotter*. The whole of the nutritive *v.* that is not included in the term white *v.***

VITERBO (It.), *n.* *Vet-er'b'o*. A place in the province of Rome, Italy, where there are hot sulphurous springs and a gaseous chalybeate spring. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

VITEX (Lat.), *n. f.* *Vīt(wet)u's*. Gen., *vit'icis*. Fr., *gattilier*. Ger., *Müllen*. A genus of verbenaceae trees and shrubs. The *Viticeæ* are a family comprising the *Myoporeæ* and *Verbenaceæ*, or a division (tribe) of the *Verbenaceæ*. The *Viticeæ* are the *Verbenaceæ*. [a, 35.]—*V. agnus castus*. Fr., *(gattilier) agnus castus*, *arbre au jeune*, *potire faux*. Ger., *genuine Müllen*, *Kuschbaum*, *Schufmülen*, *Kuschbaumstrauch*, *Abrahambaum*, *Mönchs Pfefferstrauch*. Tree-of-chastity, hemp- (or chaste- or monk's pepper)-tree; an aromatic shrub of the Orient and southern Europe, known as *aynos* to the ancients, who ascribed to it anteroptic virtues, and used the leaves as an emmenagogue and oxytocic and externally as a discutient. The hot, pungent, and acrid seeds (or by substitution the fruits), *semen agni casti* (see *arboris castæ*, see *viticis officinalis*).

*nal*is), have been used as an emmenagogue, as a digestive, in diarrhoea and intermittent fever, and as a diaphoretic and diuretic in snake-bites; more recently they have been used, like cubebes, in gonorrhoea. [a, 35.]—*V. arborea*. A Sumatra species. The bark is used in ophthalmia. [a, 35.]—*V. latifolia*. An East Indian tree. The leaves are used for venomous bites and the bark and root in diarrhoea and dysentery. [a, 35.]—*V. moluccana*. A tree of the Moluccas where the bark is used as a vulnerary. [a, 35.]—*V. negundo*. Fr. *guttifer* *indica*. Five-leaved chaste-tree of India and other warm parts of Asia. The aromatic leaves are used as a topical application in rheumatism, sprains, etc., and in decoction as a bath for women after delivery. The bitter root and the dried fruits are anthelmintic, and the former also febrifuge. The Mohammedans smoke the dried leaves for headache and catarrh. [a, 35.]—*V. pinnata*. A Ceylon species. The flowers are used to aromatize tea. [a, 35.]—*V. Rheedi*. A Malabar tree. The mildly aromatic bark is used in abdominal complaints and, with the fragrant leaves, as an emmenagogue and in after-pains. The young branches are used for rheumatism and gout. [a, 35.]—*V. spicata*. A species found in China and Cochinchina; used as a calefactant, stimulant, and discutient, and especially in various nervous disorders. [a, 35.]—*V. trifolia*. Three-leaved chaste-tree, (East) Indian privet; a species having the medicinal properties of *V. negundo* in greater degree. The young shoots and the leaves are a powerful discutient. The powdered leaves are used as a febrifuge, and the root as an anodyne application. The fruit is used in the Fiji Islands as a nerve, cephalic, and emmenagogue. [a, 35.]

VITIATED-HUMORIST, n. *Vit*^{sh}/2-at-e^d-hu^m/o^r-ist. A believer in the origin of a given disease in a vitiation of the fluids of the body. [A, 84.]

VITICULA (Lat.), n. f. *Vit*²(wet)-i²k-u²(u¹)-a². Dim. of *vitis*, a vine. Fr., *viticule*. A vine or sucker. [a, 35.]

VITILIGO (Lat.), n. f. *Vit*²(w²)-i²l-ig(e^g)/o. Gen., *-ig/itis*. From *vitium*, a defect. Fr., *v.*, *achrome*, *vitiligo*. Ger., *Pigment-schwund*, *Nebelack*, *Melack*, *verticierter Hautfleck*. 1. In the modern acceptation of the term, and also as defined by certain of the older writers (e. g., *gorgeus*), an acquired form of achromatosis, characterized by white or light-colored patches of skin of irregular shape, usually bordered by a zone more darkly pigmented than the surrounding skin. [G, 3.] Cf. *V. of Bateman* and *V. of Celsus*, also *ALBINISMUS partialis*. 2. See *LEPROSY*.—*V. alba*. See *V. (1st def.)*.—*V. alba gravior*. See *White LEPROSY* (1st def.).—*V. alba levior*. An old term for macular leprosy. [G.] See *LEPRA maculosa*.—*V. alba*. *White LEPROSY*.—*V. nigra*. Vitiligo of Celsus (q. v.) in which white spots appeared on the hairy scalp. 2. *V. (1st def.)*, affecting the hairy scalp so as to produce circumscribed areas of canities. 3. Of Cazenave, *alopecia areata*. [G.]—*V. congenital* (Fr.). See *ALBINISMUS partialis*.—*V. gravior*. See *V. of Celsus*.—*V. hepatica*. See *CHLOASMA hepaticum*.—*V. hydropicorum*. Linear atrophy of the skin due to its over-distention from dropsy. [G.]—*V. matrum*. Linear atrophy of the skin due to pregnancy. [G.]—*V. m. m.*. Probably a variety of leprosy. [G, 17.] See *Black LEPROSY* and cf. *V. of Celsus* and *MORPHEA nigra*.—*V. nigra*. See *Black LEPROSY*.—*V. obscurum*. Linear atrophy of the skin due to corpulence. [G.]—*V. of Bateman*. A tubercular skin disease of uncertain character said to be followed, on the subsidence of the tubercles, by permanent white, glistening patches. [G, 17.]—*V. of Celsus*. "A loathsome disease" arising "from a bad habit of body," attended with alteration of the color of the skin (leprosy) b. Celsus described three kinds: *albus*, *melas*, and *leuce*. The first occurred in disseminated white patches or spots, attended with roughening of the surface. The second (*melas*) differed from *albus* only in the spots being black or dark-colored. The third (*leuce*) was characterized by spots whiter than those of *albus*, affecting the skin more deeply, so that the hairs were rendered white, and the disease was incurable. By some the first and second forms are supposed to have been superficial scaly diseases belonging either to psoriasis or to eczema, while the third form was leprosy. [G, 13.]

VITILIGOIDEA (Lat.), n. f. *Vit*²(w²)-i²l-ig(e^g)/o(o²)-i²d(ed)-e²-a². From *vitiligo* (q. v., 1st def.), and *ides*, resemblance. See *XANTHOMA*.—*V. granulosum*. See *XANTHOMA tuberculatum*.—*V. palpebrarum*. See *XANTHELASMA palpebrarum*.—*V. papulosa*. See *XANTHOMA tuberculatum*.—*V. plana*. See *XANTHOMA planum*.—*V. tuberosa*. See *XANTHOMA tuberosum*.

VITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Vit*(wet)/i²s. Gen., *vit/is*. Fr., *vigne*, Ger., *Weinrebe*. The vine; a genus of the *Ampelidae*. [a, 35.]—*Fructus v. minutus* [Swed. Ph.]. Corinthian raisins. [B, 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *Uve*.—*Fructus v. sennatus* [Dan. Ph.]. A preparation made by digesting 10 parts of senna-leaves in enough boiling water to make 15 parts when expressed at the end of an hour, boiling up with 30 of white sugar into a syrup, and adding 80 of grapes and 1 part of cassia. [B, 35 (a, 38).]—*Rob baccarum v. idææ*, *Rob v. idææ*. Fr., *rob de cantharide*. A preparation made by boiling the juice of the berries of *Vaccinium v. idææ* with one fourth of its weight of sugar to the consistency of honey. [B, 119.]—*V. acetosa*. North Australian vine; an acid plant which has been used as an antiscorbutic. The fruit is edible. [a, 35.]—*V. æstivalis*. The summer grape of the United States. The berries are edible. [a, 35.]—*V. alba* (*silvestris*). See *BRONIA alba*.—*V. apyrena*. A seedless variety of *V. vinifera*, yielding passula minores. [a, 35.]—*V. caribbea*. Ger., *westindische einrebe*. Jamaica grape, warm wine. The leaves and young branches are refrigerant and mildly astringent. The berries are eaten. [a, 35.]—*V. carnosa*. See *Cissus carnosa*.—*V. chironia*. An old term for the *Tamus communis*.—*V. corinthica*. See *V. apyrena*.—*V. idæa*. The *Vaccinium v. idææ*, also the genus *Vaccinium* or a section of that genus. [a, 35.]—*V. idæa myrtillus*. The *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [a, 35.]—*V. labrusca*. Fr., *vigne cotonneuse*. American plum- (or isabella-, or Northern fox-) grape, found also in Japan. The edible fruits are used in making wine. [a, 35.]—*V. latifolia*. An East

Indian species; used in odontalgia, as a detergent in indolent ulcers, and as an alternative. [a, 35.] Cf. *Cissus latifolia* (*glauca*).—*V. salix*. Of Dumortier, a section of the genus *Salix*. [a, 35.]—*V. setosa*. A very acrid East Indian species. The leaves, toasted and smeared with oil, are used as a maturant. [a, 35.]—*V. silvestris*. See *BRONIA alba*, *BRONIA dioica*, and *SOLANUM dulcamara*.—*V. trifolia*. An East Indian species. The leaves are used as a febrifuge and the roots as a discutient. [a, 35.]—*V. vinifera*. Fr., *vigne cultivée* (ou de Noë). Ger., *edle Weinrebe*, *Weinstock*, *Traubenstock*. The grape-vine; a native probably of Caspian regions, but now cultivated under numerous forms (*alexandria*, *alcantia*, *apyrena*, *muscatella*, etc.) in all countries having a mean summer temperature of 66° F. or more. The leaves and tendrils (Lat., *folia et pampini*) contain tartaric and malic acids, tartarates and malates, glucose and cane-sugar; they are cooling and astringent, and have been used in diarrhoea, hemorrhages, etc. The juice which flows from the stem when incised in the spring was formerly official as *lacrimum v.*, and has been used as a tonic eye-wash and in ophthalmia. The unripe fruits contain malic, tartaric, and racemic acids, and (in their skins) tannic acid; their refrigerant juice (Lat., *omphacium*, *succus omphacii*, *agresta*, *succus agrestis*) was formerly used against epilepsy. The ripe fruits are diuretic, laxative, and refrigerant, and their fermented juice constitutes wine. The dried fruits constitute raisins. The seeds contain 5 or 6 per cent. of tannin and over 15 per cent. of a bland fixed oil consisting of the glycerides of croctic, stearic, and palmitic acids; they have been used in chronic diarrhoea. [a, 35.]—*V. vulpina*. Bullet- (or Muscadine, or Southern fox-) grape; a United States species, found also in Japan. A variety known as "*scuppernon*" is cultivated in the Southern States. [a, 35.]

VITIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Vit*²(w²)/shi²(ti²)-u²m(u²m). Gr., *ἀνάρημα*, *vócos*. A fault, a defect; an abnormality. [a, 17.]—*V. prima* *conformationis*. See *Congenital MALFORMATION*.

VITRÉ (Fr.), n. *Ve*-tra. A place in the department of the Ille-et-Vilaine, France, where there is a ferruginous spring. [a, 14.]

VITREATUS (Lat.), adj. *Vit*²(w²)-re²-at(a²t²)/u²s(u²s). From *vitrum*, glass. Made into glass. [B.]

VITREOCAPSULITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Vit*²(w²)/re²-o(o²)-ka²-ps-(ka²ps)-u²(u²)-i(e²)/ti²s. Gen., *-itidos* (*-idis*). An old term for hyalitis. [F.]

VITREOUS, adj. *Vit*²-re²-u²s. Lat., *vitreus*, *vitrosus* (from *vitrum*, glass). Fr., *vitreux*, *vitré*. Ger., *glässig*, *gläsern*. Glassy, resembling glass; as a n. (Lat., *vitrum*), the corpus vitreum.—*Primordial v.* The embryonic v. It differs mainly from the v. of extra-uterine life in having many parabolic elements. [F.]

VITRIFICATUS (Lat.), adj. *Vit*²(w²)-ri²-fi²k-at(a²t²)/u²s(u²s). From *vitrum*, glass, and *facere*, to make. Made into glass or made like glass. [B, 119.]

VITRINA (Lat.), n. f. *Vit*²(w²)-ri²n(ren)/a². From *vitrum*, glass. Fr., *vitrine*. A vitreous humor.—*V. ocularia*, *V. ocularis*, *V. oculi*. See *CORPUS vitreum*.

VITRIOL, n. *Vit*²-ri²-u²l. From *vitrum*, glass. Lat., *vitriolum*. Fr., *v. Ger.*, *V.* Any metallic salt (as now used, generally a sulphate) having a glassy lustre. [B, 3.]—*Blue v.* See *COPPER sulphate*.—*Calcareous v.* Calcium sulphate. [B, 91.]—*Copper v.* Cypric sulphate (Ger.). Lat., *vitriolum cupri*. See *COPPER sulphate*.—*Double v.* Fr., *de Salzbourg*. An impure copper sulphate containing 70 to 80 per cent. of ferrous sulphate. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—*Elixir of v.* See *ACIDUM SULPHURICUM aromaticum*.—*Esprit de v. étheré martial*. See *Tinctura FERRI chlorati ætheræa*.—*Green v.*, *Martial v.* See *IRON sulphate* (1st def.).—*Nordhausen oil of v.*, *Nordhausen V.öl* (Ger.). Nordhausen sulphuric acid. [B.]—*Oil of v.* Ger., *Vitriölöl*. Sulphuric acid; so called because originally prepared from green vitriol. [B.]—*Roman v.* See *COPPER sulphate* and *Iron sulphate* (1st def.).—*V. blanc* (Fr.). White v.—*V. bleu* (Fr.). See *COPPER sulphate*.—*V. d'Angleterre* (Fr.). See *IRON sulphate* (1st def.).—*V. de Vénius* (Fr.). See *COPPER sulphate*.—*V. mixte de Chypre* (Fr.). A variety of v. containing zinc sulphate. [B, 81 (a, 38).]—*V.öl*. Oil of v., especially Nordhausen sulphuric acid. [B.]—*V. pesant* (Fr.). Barium sulphate. [B, 119.]—*V. sâure* (Ger.). See *SULPHURIC acid*.—*V. todtenkopf* (Ger.). See *Caput mortuum VITRIOLI*.—*V. végétal* (Fr.). See *Noscor commune*.—*V. vert* (Fr.). Green v.; ferrous sulphate.—*White v.* Zinc sulphate, especially the commercial salt. [B.]

VITRIOLATED, adj. *Vit*²/ri²-o²l-at-e²d. Lat., *vitriolatus*. Fr., *vitriolé*. Composed of or containing vitriol; containing sulphur or sulphuric acid. [B.]

VITRIOLIC, adj. *Vit*²-ri²-o²l/i²k. Containing or derived from vitriol; sulphuric. [B.]—*V. acid*. See *SULPHURIC acid*.

VITRIOLUM (Lat.), n. n. *Vit*²(w²)/ri²-o²l(u²m(u²m)). See *VITRIOL*.—*Ether vitrioli*. See *ETHER ætheræa*.—*Ether vitrioli aquosus*. See *Liquor ANODYNUS mineralis aquosus*.—*Aqua vitrioli alba*. See *Aqua ophthalmica aluminosa*.—*Aqua vitrioli cerulea*. See *Solutio CUPRI ammoniacalis*.—*Caput mortuum vitrioli*. Ger., *Vitrioltodtenkopf*. The residue of impure ferric oxide obtained when ferrous sulphate is distilled to obtain fuming sulphuric acid. [B, 2.]—*Colcothar vitrioli*. See *COLCOthar*.—*Collyrium adstringens e vitriolo albo*. See *Aqua ophthalmica aluminosa*.—*Elixir vitrioli Myrsinchi*. See *ACIDUM sulphuricum aromaticum*.—*Naphtha vitrioli*. See *ETHYL ETHER*.—*Naphtha vitrioli camphorata*. See *Solutio CAMPHORÆ ætheræa*.—*Naphtha vitrioli diluta*. See *Liquor ANODYNUS mineralis aquosus*.—*Naphtha vitrioli martialis*. See *Tinctura FERRI chlorati ætheræa*.—*Oleum vitrioli*. See *SULPHURIC acid*.—*Oleum vitrioli depuratum*. Purified sulphuric acid. [B, 97.]—*Oleum vitrioli dulce*. Impure ether mixed with alcohol. [B, 97.]—*Oleum vitrioli purificatum*. Purified sulphuric acid. [B, 97.]—*Sal vitrioli narcoticum*. Boric acid. [B, 97.]—

Spiritus vitrioli dulcis. Impure ether mixed with alcohol. [B. 97.]—**Spiritus vitrioli philosophicum.** A preparation made by inspissating to one half the limpid acid liquid obtained in the preparation of the powder of Alargoth, precipitated when antimony trichloride is dropped into water. [B. 200.]—**Spiritus vitrioli phlogisticatus.** See **ANTIMONY OXYGEN.**—**V. album.** See **White vitriol.**—**V. calcareatum.** Calcium sulphate. [B. 180.]—**V. camphoratum.** See **Camphor.**—**V. hungaricum.** See **Camphor.**—**V. Riverii.** See **Iron sulphate** (1st def.).—**V. romanum.** See **Roman vitriol.**—**V. Veneris.** See **COPPER sulphate.**

VITRO-DENTIN. n. *Vitro-dent* [Fr.]. *vitro-dentine.* Ger., *Vitrodentin.* Of Owen, a very dense form of dentin, such as that covering the teeth in the pike. [J. 28, 29, 35.]

VITREOUS (Lat.), adj. *Vitruosus* [Fr.]. See **VITREOUS.**

VITRUM (Lat.), n. *Vitruum* [Fr.]. See **GLASS.**—**Fœx vitri.** **Recrementa vitri.** **Sagimen vitri.** **Sal vitri.** See **ANATRON.**—**V. causticum.** See **BURNING-GLASS.**—**V. hypocleptum.** Ger., *Scheidetrichter.* A funnel for separating water from oil. [L. 50, 185 (a, 39).]—**V. ruthenicum.** See **SELENITE** (2d def.).

VITRY-LE-FRANÇOIS (Fr.). **VITRY-SUR-MARNE** (Fr.), n.s. *Ve-tre-le-françois*, *sur-marne*. A place in the department of the Marne, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [a, 14.]

VITTA (Lat.), n. f. *Vitta* [Fr.]. *Vitta* (from *vitte*, to bend. Fr., *vitte*, Ger., *Strieme*, *Striemen* (1st def.), *Blude* (3d def.), *Bandstreifen* (3d def.), 1. See **FASCIA** (1st def.). 2. See **CLAVI** (1st def.). 3. A broad transverse or colored streak or band on a part of an organ. 4. One of the narrow canals or oil-tubes on the pericarp of umbelliferous plants. [a, 35.]—**Vittæ commissurales.** Ger., *Fugenstriemen*. The vittæ imbedded in the face of the commissure of some umbelliferous fruits. [a, 35.]—**Vittæ dorsales.** Ger., *Rückentriemen*. The vittæ beneath the intervals of the ribs of umbelliferous fruits. [a, 35.]

VITTATE, adj. *Vittatus* [Fr.]. *vittatus*. Provided with vittæ.

VITTEL (Fr.), n. *Ve-tel*. A place in the department of the Vosges, France, where there are gaseous alkaline and chalybeate springs. [L. 49, 57 (a, 14).]

VITULAR, VITULARY, VITULINE, adj.s. *Vitular* [Fr.]. *vitular*, *vitularis*, *vitulina*, a calf. Fr., *vituliner*. Pertaining to or associated with calves (cf. *V. FEVER*). [a, 48.]

VIVACE (Fr.), n. *Ve-vace*. Of Levret, a malignant fungous polypus-like outgrowth from the interior of the uterus. [A, 42.]

VIVANT (Fr.), adj. *Ve-vant*. Living, active. [a, 14.]

VIVERRA (Lat.), n. f. *Viverra* [Fr.]. *viverra*. The civet or cat; a genus of the *Viverridae*, which are a family of cat-like carnivorous mammals. [a, 48.]—**V. civetta**, **V. zibetha**. Fr., *civette*, *cive*. Ger., *Zibethkatze*, *Bisankkatze*. A species (or perhaps distinct species) found in northern Africa and in Asia. For the perfume obtained from their anal glands, see **CRVET** (2d def.). [a, 48.]

VIVES, n. *Vivs*. See under **AVIVES**.

VIVIPARITY, n. *Viviparitas* [Fr.]. *viviparitas*. From *vivus*, alive, and *parere*, to bring forth. Fr., *viviparité*. Viviparous generation.

VIVIPAROUS, adj. *Viviparus* [Fr.]. *viviparus*. Lat., *viviparus*. Fr., *vivipare*. Ger., *lebendiggebärend*. Bringing forth the young alive and free; in botany, germinating from seed, or sprouting from buds, while on the parent plant. The *Vivipares* of *De Blainville* are a subtype of the *Osteozoures* equivalent to mammals. [L. 231 (a, 35).]

VIVISECTION, n. *Vivisection* [Fr.]. *vivisection*. From *vivus*, alive, and *secare*, to cut. Fr., *v. Ger.*, *V. Vivisektion*. The performance of cutting operations on living animals for purposes of scientific investigation or demonstration. [a, 48.]

VIVISECTOR, n. *Vivisektor* [Fr.]. *vivisektor*. One who practices or advocates vivisection. [K.]

VIVUS (Lat.), adj. *Vivus* [Fr.]. *vivus*. From *vivere*, to live. Fr., *vivant*. Ger., *lebendig*. Living. [a, 14.]

VLEES (Ger.), n. *Fles*. See **FLEECE.**—**V. faser.** A nerve-fibre which interlaces or forms a network with others. [I, 6 (K).]

VOCAL, adj. *Vocalis* [Fr.]. *vocalis* (from *vox*, the voice). Fr., *vocal*. Ger., *v.* Pertaining to, produced by, or contributing to the production of the voice. [a, 48.]

VOGEL (Ger.), n. *Fogel*. A bird; in the pl., *Vögel*, the class *Aves*. [a, 48.]—**V. klause.** See **HIPPOCAMPUS minor.**—**V. kraut.** The genus *Orthogalum*, also *Stellaria media* and various other plants. [a, 35.]—**V. kunde.** See **ORNITHOLOGY.**—**V. leim.** See **BIRD LIME.**—**V. sporn.** See **HIPPOCAMPUS minor.**—**V. Strauss.** See **STRUTHIO camelus.**

VOICE, n. *Vois*. Gr., *φωνή*, *φώνος*. Lat., *vox*. Fr., *voix*. Ger., *Stimme*. The utterance of articulate sounds; also the faculty of uttering such sounds or the instrumentality by which they are produced, or an articulate sound of some particular character. [a, 48.]—**Amphoric v.** See **AMPHORIC RESONANCE** (2d def.).

Breaking v. See **PARAPHONIA puberum.**—**Bronchial v.** See **BRONCHOPHONY.**—**Cavernous v.** See **PECTORILLOQUY.**—**Chest v.** Fr., *voix de poitrine*. Ger., *Bruststimme*. The ordinary normal v. of [Ch.]—**Choleric v.** The weak whispering or husky voice characteristic of cholera. [D, 38.]—**Laryngeal v.** See **LARYNGOPHONY.**—**Nasal v.** See **MYCTEROPHONIA.**—**Thoracic v.** The sound of the v. as heard in thoracic auscultation. [a, 34.]—**Tracheal v.** The v. as heard over (and appearing to be produced in) the trachea. [D.]—**Whispering v.** 1. Articulation in whispers. [a, 48.] 2. See **CHUCHOTEMENT.**

VOIE (Fr.), n. *Vwa*. See **VIA.**—**Premières v's.** See **PRIMA VIE.**—**V. spermaticue.** See **Vas deferens.**

VOILE (Fr.), n. *Vwa*. See **VEL.**—**V. du palais.** See **VELUM palati.**—**V. du quatrième ventricule.** See **VALVE of Ventricle.**—**V. médullaire.** See **VELUM medullare.**—**V. médullaire inférieur.** See **Inferior (posterior) medullary VELUM.**—**V. médullaire postérieur.** See **Posterior medullary VELUM.**—**V. membraneux.** See **SAPTUM lucidum.**

VOITURE (Fr.), n. *Vwa*. A carriage. [a, 48.]—**V. caisson.** See **AMBULANCE** (3d def.).—**V. Macon.** A French two-wheeled ambulance wagon. [A, 244.]

VOIX (Fr.), n. *Vwa*. See **VOICE.**—**V. chevrotante.** See **ECHOPHONY.**—**V. chuchotée.** See **CHUCHOTEMENT.**—**V. convulsive.** A vocal neurosis in which there is difficulty in talking in consequence of defective innervation of the laryngeal muscles. [a, 34.]—**V. scandée.** A form of speech, occurring in various cerebral affections, in which words and sentences are uttered in a hesitating, staccato manner. [a, 18.]—**V. soufflée.** A voice that has as auscultatory blowing sound; it is only produced when there is a respiratory bronchial or cavernous murmur in that part of the lung where it is heard. [A, 301 (a, 34).]

VOLA (Lat.), n. f. *Vol* [Fr.]. *vola*. Ger., *élevé*. The palm of the hand, also the sole of the foot. [A, 312 (a, 17).]—**V. manus.** See **PALM** (2d def.).

VOLAR, adj. *Volarius* [Fr.]. *volarius* (from *vola*, the palm of the hand). Ger., *v.* See **PALMAR.**

VOLATICUS (Lat.), adj. *Volaticus* [Fr.]. *volaticus* (from *vola*, to fly. Fr., *volatique*. Fleeting; of an eruption, transient. [G.]

VOLATILE, adj. *Volatil* [Fr.]. *volatil* (from *vola*, to fly). Fr., *volatil*. Ger., *flüchtig*, *flüchtig*. Fleeting; tending to assume the state of vapor. [B.]

VOLATILIZATION, n. *Volatilization* [Fr.]. *volatilization* (from *vola*, to fly). Fr., *volatilisation*. The act or process of conversion of a solid or liquid into vapor. [B.]

VOLATILIZER, n. *Volatiliseur* [Fr.]. *volatiliseur*. Ger., *Flüchtigmacher*. An apparatus for effecting volatilization. Von Trüllsch's v. consists of a glass bottle with a wide neck, closed by a stopper of vulcanized rubber, pierced with three holes and fixed on a stand. Into the middle orifice is inserted a thermometer, and into the lateral orifices two glass tubes are passed; the one serves for the conduction of the compressed air, and the other for the introduction of the vapor into the tympanic cavity. At the bottom of the glass bottle is a layer of sand, which is heated by the flame of a spirit-lamp, and soon causes the medicated substance in the metal vessel to evaporate. [F, 32.]

VOLCANIC MINERAL SPRINGS, n. *Volcanic mineral springs*. A place in Inyo County, California, where there are gaseous alkaline springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

VOLCANIC STATION SPRINGS, n. *Volcanic station springs*. A place in San Diego County, California, where there are sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

VOLITION, n. *Volition* [Fr.]. *volition*. From *velle*, to wish. Fr., *v. Ger.*, *V.*, *Willensäußerung*. The act of willing. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

VOLITIONAL, adj. *Volitional* [Fr.]. *volitional*. Pertaining to volition; voluntary. [a, 17.]

VOLKAMERIA (Lat.), n. f. *Volkameria* [Fr.]. *volkameria*. From *Volkamer*, a German botanist. Fr., *volkamerie*, *volkamer*. 1. Of Browne, see **CLETHRA** (2d def.). 2. Of Linnæus, see **CLEODENDRON** (1st def.). 3. The genus *Capparis*. [a, 35.]—**V. aculeata.** Fr., *amourette de Saint-Christophe*. A native of tropical America. The bark is said to be substituted for cinchona. [a, 35.]—**V. inermis.** See **CLEODENDRON inermis**.

VOLLBLÜTIG (Ger.), adj. *Vollblütig* [Fr.]. *vollblütig*. See **PLETHORIC** and **SANGUINE** (2d def.).

VOLLBLÜTIGKEIT (Ger.), n. *Vollblütigkeit* [Fr.]. *vollblütigkeit*. See **PLETHORA.**—**Arterielle V.** See **ERYTHROSIS**.

VOLLGEBAUT (Ger.), adj. *Vollgebaut* [Fr.]. *vollgebaut*. Full-formed, full-grown. [a, 14.]

VOLLKOMMEN (Ger.), adj. *Vollkommen* [Fr.]. *vollkommen*. See **PERFECT.**

VOLLLEIBIG (Ger.), adj. *Vollleibig* [Fr.]. *vollleibig*. See **CORPULENT.**

VOLLSAFTIG (Ger.), adj. *Vollsaftig* [Fr.]. *vollsaftig*. Full of sap; plethoric.

VOLLZELLBILDUNG (Ger.), n. *Vollzellbildung* [Fr.]. *vollzellbildung*. See **REJUVENESCENCE** (2d def.).

VOLSELLA (Lat.), n. f. *Volsella* [Fr.]. *volsella*. From *vellere*, to pluck. Ger., *Aasig*. A forceps having one or more hooks at the free extremity of each blade. [a, 34.]

VOLT, n. *Volt*. From *A. Volta*, one of the discoverers of galvanism. Ger., *V.*, *Volte*. The unit of electromotive force. [a, 48.]

VOLTAGE, n. *Voltage* [Fr.]. *voltage*. The electro-motive strength of an electrical current measured in volts.

VOLTAIC, adj. *Voltaic* [Fr.]. *voltaic*. Ger., *voltaisch*. See **GALVANIC**.

VOLTAISM, n. *Voltaismus* [Fr.]. *voltaismus*. Fr., *voltaisme*. See **GALVANISM**.

VOLTAMETER, n. *Voltameter* [Fr.]. *voltameter*. From *Volta* (see **VOLT**), and *μετρον* (a measure). Ger., *V.* An apparatus for measuring absolute quantities of electricity by electrolytic decomposition. [L; a, 49.]

VOLTMETER, n. *Voltmeter* [Fr.]. *voltmeter*. An instrument for indicating the voltage of an electric current. [a, 49.]

VOLUBLE, adj. *Voluble* [Fr.]. *voluble* (from *volvere*, to turn). Fr., *voluble*. Ger., *windend*, *gewunden*. Twining, ascending by coiling round a support. [a, 35.]

VOLUME, n. Vo¹u²m. Lat., *volumen* (from *volvere*, to roll). Fr., v. Ger., *Volum*, *Volumen*, *Umfang*. Bulk.—**Atomic v.** Fr., *v. atomique*. Ger., *Atomvolum*. 1. As formerly used, molecular v. 2. The v. occupied by an atom in a solid or liquid compound as measured by the increase in molecular v. or the compound due to the addition of one atom of the element to its molecule. This quantity is not constant for each element, but varies according to the method of its union with the compounds. [B. 4.]—**Diffusion v.** The v. through which a given v. of matter will diffuse itself within a given time on being added to a fluid. [A. 49.]—**Equivalent v.** **Molecular v.** **Specific v.** Formerly called *atomic v.* The v. occupied by a molecule of a substance. In the gaseous state, and under equal conditions of temperature and pressure, the molecular v.'s are the same for all substances, and are equal to the molecular weights divided by the specific gravity referred to hydrogen as a unit. In the solid and liquid states the molecular v. is equal to the molecular weight divided by the specific gravity referred to water as a unit. [B.]

VOLUMEN (Lat.), n. n. Vo¹(wo¹)u²(u/me²n. Gen., -um/ins. From *volvere*, to roll. Ger., *V.* 1. A roll; anything rolled or wound up. [L. 30 (a. 14).] 2. See **VOLUME**.—**V. chirurgicum**. See *Eighteen-tailed BANDAGE*.—**V. pulmonum auctum**. See *Pulmonary EMPHYSEMA*.

VOLUMETRIC, adj. Vo¹u²m-e²t²rik. From *volumen*, volume, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *volumétrique*. Ger., *volumetrisch*. Pertaining to measurement by volume. [A. 43.] See *V. ANALYSIS*.

VOLUNTARY, adj. Vo¹u²nt-a-ri². Fr., *volontaire*. Lat., *voluntarius* (from *volutus*, will). Fr., *volontaire*. Ger., *freiwillig*. In accordance with and under the control of the will. [K.]

VOLUTE, adj. Vo¹u²t'. Lat., *volutus* (from *volvere*, to roll). Rolled up. [A. 35.]

VOLVA (Lat.), n. f. Vo¹(wo¹)va²(wa²). From *volvere*, to roll. Fr., *volve* (1st def.). Ger., *Wulst* (1st def.). 1. The membrane covering the fruiting organs in some *Fungi*. [A. 35.] 2. See **VULVA**.

VOLVACEOUS, adj. Vo¹lv-a'shu's. Lat., *volvaceus*. Fr., *volvacé*. *Volvate*; especially having a well-developed volva (1st def.). [A. 35.]

VOLVAL, adj. Vo¹lv'. Lat., *volvalis*. Pertaining to the *Volvae*, which are Lindley's v. alliance (Lat., *nizus volvalis*) of the *Polycarpae*, consisting of the *Cuscutae*, *Convolvulaceae*, *Polemoniaceae*, and *Hydrocleaceae*. [A. 35.]

VOLVATE, adj. Vo¹lv'at. Lat., *volutatus*. Fr., *voldé*. Ger., *beumstelt*. Having a volva (1st def.). [A. 35.]

VOLVENS (Lat.), adj. Vo¹(wo¹)ve²nz(wans). Gen., -vent/is. From *volvere*, to roll. Rolling, causing to roll; as a n. m., a muscle that acts to cause rolling. [A. 43.]—**Volventes bulbi**. The oblique muscles of the eye. [L. 349.]

VOLVOX (Lat.), n. m. Vo¹(wo¹)lv'o²x(wo²x). Gen., -voc/is. From *volvere*, to roll. Ger., *Kugelhierchen*. A genus giving its name to an order (the *Volvocineae*; Fr., *volvocinées*; Ger., *Volvocineen*) of the *Chlorophyceae*. [A. 35.]—**V. globator**. A freshwater plant consisting of a hollow spherical colony (coenobium) composed of numerous cells imbedded in a tough gelatinous transparent membrane. The cells are connected with each other by threads of protoplasm forming a network over the surface of the sphere, and are provided each with a pair of cilia projecting beyond the membrane, which, by their vibrations, give a rolling motion to the sphere. The colony, when mature, has a diameter about half that of a pin's head. [A. 35.]

VOLVULUS (Lat.), n. m. Vo¹(wo¹)lv'u²(wu¹l'u²s(u²s). From *volvere*, to roll. Fr., *volute*, *enroulement*. Ger., *Gedärmsverschlingung*. 1. A twisting of an intestine about its mesenteric axis, or (rarely) upon its own axis, so that the lumen is occluded. 2. An intertwining or knotting of two coils of intestines so as to cause obstruction in their lumen. [A. 34.]—**V. sanguineus**. Of the Hippocratic school, scurvy. [A. 34.]

VOMER (Lat.), n. m. Vom(wom)'u²r(e²r). Gen., vom'eris. From v., a plowshare. Fr., *v. Fflugschaar*. 1. A thin mesial bone, which is irregularly quadrilateral, placed vertically between the nasal fossae. [C.] 2. In ornithology, see *PROOSTYLE*.—**V. cartilagineus**. A cartilaginous plate which extends from the anterior extremity of the v. to the nasal spine of the superior maxilla. [L. 332.]

VOMERINE, adj. Vom'e²r-i²n. Fr., *vomérien*. Pertaining to the vomer.

VOMICA (Lat.), n. f. Vo²m(wo²m)'ik-a². From *vomere*, to vomit. Fr., *vomique* (2d def.). 1. A pulmonary cavity due to destruction of lung tissue. 2. As understood by the French, a sudden and profuse expectoration of a foetid, purulent liquid. [Hardy, "Med. and Surg. Reporter," June 3, 1882, p. 589.]—**V. liquoris aeterni**. An old term for mercury. [B. 59.]

VOMICINE, n. Vo²m'i²s-en. See *BRUCINE*.

VOMI-PURGATIF (Fr.), n. Vo-me-pu²r-ga²-tef. See *EMETO-CATHARTIC*.

VOMIQUE (Fr.), n. Vo-mek. 1. See **VOMICA** (2d def.). 2. See *STRYCHNOS*.

VOMIQUEUR (Fr.), n. Vo-me-ke-a. See *STRYCHNOS*.

VOMISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Vo-mes-ma²n². See **VOMIT** and **VOMITING**.—**V's de la grossesse**. See *Morning SICKNESS*.—**V. de sang**. See *HÆMATEMESIS*.—**V. incoercible**. Uncontrollable vomiting. —**V. noir fébrile**. Black vomit due to malarial poisoning.—**V's simples de la grossesse**. The vomiting of pregnancy of a mild form. [A. 96.]

VOMIT, n. Vo²m'i²t. Gr., *ῥέρος*. Lat., *vomitus*. Fr., *vomissement* (1st def.), *vomitif* (2d def.). Ger., *Erbrechen* (1st def.). 1.

Matter vomited. 2. An emetic.—**Bilious v.** V. stained by bile forced back into the stomach. [D.]—**Black v.** Lat., *melanemesis* (1st def.). 1. The vomiting of dark-colored matter. 2. The characteristic dark fluid ejected in yellow fever. It is produced by mixture of the blood with the contents of the stomach, changes of decomposition being added. It is of low sp. gr. (1.004 to 1.066), and is acid in reaction, though containing ammonia. The sediment is composed of coagulated albumin and the débris of blood-cells. [D. 1.]—**Bloody v.** V. of blood, or containing blood.—**Coffee-ground v.** V. consisting of disintegrated blood-clots mingled with the contents of the stomach. [D. 25.]—**Green v.** V. containing biliary matter. [A. 34.]—**White v.** The clear, pale, opalescent acid fluid which is ejected in yellow fever at the beginning of the stage of acid elimination. [D. 1.]

VOMITIF (Fr.), adj. and n. Vo-me-tef. See *EMETIC*.—**V. central**. See *Indirect EMETIC*.—**V. périphérique**. See *Direct EMETIC*.

VOMITINE, n. Vo²m'i²t-en. See *EMETINE*.

VOMITING, n. Vo²m'i²t-i²n². Gr., *ῥέρος*, *ῥέρος*. Lat., *vomitio*, *vomitio*. Fr., *vomissement*. Ger., *Erbrechen*, *Vomitren*, *Brech-act*. The ejection from the mouth of matter regurgitated from the stomach. [D.]—**Dry v.** A popular term for persistent nausea with retching and straining, but with little or no actual ejection of more than gas from the stomach.—**Fæcal v.** See *Stercoraceous v.*—**Gastric v.** V. caused by some disturbance of the stomach. [A. 34.]—**Hysterical v.** V. which sometimes accompanies an attack of hysteria; said to be sometimes a complement of hysterical suppression of urine. [D. 35.]—**Pernicious v.** of pregnancy. See *Vomitus gravidarum perniciosis*.—**Pregnancy v.** V. of pregnancy.—**Spasmodic v.** V. in which the ejection occurs spasmodically. [A. 34.]—**Stercoraceous v.** Lat., *copremesis*, *vomit feculentus*. Fr., *vomissement fécaloïde*. The v. of fecal matter or what appears to be such. It is usually of a dark-yellow color, sometimes brownish, and often mixed with greenish particles, the remains of food, mucus, and bile. Rarely it is due to a fistulous opening between the stomach and the colon; most frequently to a mechanical obstruction to the passage of feces. [D. 35.]—**Sympathetic v.** 1. V. caused by derangement of the sympathetic nervous system. [A. 34.] 2. The v. with which a husband is sometimes affected in consequence of his wife's pregnancy.—**Uncontrollable v.** Fr., *vomissement incoercible*. Ger., *nicht zu stillendes Erbrechen*. V. that proves rebellious to treatment, as in some cases of the v. of pregnancy.—**V. of pregnancy**. Lat., *vomit* (see *nausea*) *gravidarum*. Fr., *vomissement* (ou *nausées*) *des femmes enceintes*. V. occurring during pregnancy and due to disturbances of the sympathetic nervous system. [A. 34.]

VOMITORY, adj. Vo²m'i²t-o-ri². Lat., *vomitarius* (from *vomere*, to vomit). Fr., *vomitatoire*. See *EMETIC*.

VOMITURITION, n. Vo²m'i²t-u²r-i²shu²n. Lat., *vomituri-tio* (from *vomituri*, to desire to vomit). Fr., *v. Ger.*, *V. Brech-reiz*. 1. Retching, inclination to vomit. [D. 20.] 2. Vomiting of but little matter. 3. An incomplete regurgitation of the contents of the stomach. [L. 41, 57 (a. 14).]

VOMITUS (Lat.), n. m. Vo²m(wo²m)'i²t-u²s(u²s). Gen., -vom'itus. See **VOMIT** and **VOMITING**.—**V. ærginusius**. The vomiting of grass-green material. [L. 50 (a. 34).]—**V. atrabiliaris**. V. containing black bile. [A. 34.]—**V. bezoardicus**. Vomit produced by an emetic. [A. 34.]—**V. biliosus**. See *Bilious VOMIT*.—**V. callosus**. Tough viscid vomit. [A. 34.]—**V. erapulosus**. The vomiting of drunkards. [L. 57 (a. 14).]—**V. cruentus**. See *Bloody vomit*.—**V. feculentus**. See *Stercoraceous vomiting*.—**V. gravidarum**. See *Vomiting of pregnancy*.—**V. gravidarum pernici-olous**. A term proposed by M. Horwitz for severe cases of the vomiting of pregnancy—those which prove intractable and which affect the general health. ["Med. Times," Apr. 12, 1884, p. 506.]—**V. lacteus**. Ger., *Milchbrechen*. Vomit containing milk. [A. 34.]—**V. marinus**. See *SEASICKNESS*.—**V. matutinus**. Morning vomiting, as of drunkards. [L. 57 (a. 14).]—**V. niger**. See *Black vomit*.—**V. pituitosus**. See *BLENNEMESIS*.—**V. potatorum**. See *V. crapulosus*.—**V. prasinus**. See *Green vomit*.—**V. pulmonis**. See *HÆMOPTYSIS*.—**V. purulentus**. Ger., *Eiterbrechen*. The vomiting of pus. [L. 80.]—**V. urinosus**. Vomit of matter having the odor of urine. [A. 34.]—**V. verminosus**. Vomit containing worms. [A. 34.]

VORACIOUS, adj. Vo²r-a'shu's. Lat., *vorax* (from *vorare*, to eat greedily). Fr., *vorace*, *gefrässig*. Devouring much food, eating ravenously. [A. 48.]

VORARMBEINMUSKEL (Ger.), n. For'a²rm-bin-musk-e²l. See *PECTORALIS superficialis*.—**V. des Fessel**, *Kron*, und *Hufbeins*. See *CUBITO-PREPHALANGEUS*.

VORARMSCHENBEINMUSKEL (Ger.), n. For'a²rm-shen'-bin-musk-e²l. See *EXTENSOR metacarpi obliquus*.

VORBAUUNG (Ger.), n. For'ba²u²-u²n². See *PROPHYLAXIS*.

VORBERG (Ger.), n. For'bo²erg. See *PROMONTORY*.—**V. des heiligen Beins**. See *PROMONTORY of the sacrum*.

VORBEUGEND (Ger.), adj. For'bo²ig-e²nd. See *PROPHYLACTIC*.

VORBEUGER (Ger.), n. For'bo²ig-e²r. See *PROMOTOR*.

VORBEUGUNG (Ger.), n. For'bo²ig-u²n². 1. A bending. 2. Prevention. [A. 14.]—**V'smittel**. A preventive or preservative remedy. [A. 14.]

VORBINDEND (Ger.), adj. For'bi²nd-e²nd. See *AGGLUTINANT* (1st def.).

VORBLÄTTER (Ger.), n. pl. For'blat-te²r. 1. Bracteoles; so called because they are the first leaves borne by the new axis. 2. Primordial leaves in germination. [A. 35.]

VORBOTE (Ger.), n. For'bot-e². A premonitory symptom.

VORCAPILLAREN (Ger.), n. pl. Vor-ka²p-el-la²r'e²n. See *CAPILLAIRES de transition*.

VORDERANSICHT (Ger.), n. For'de'r-a'n-zí'ch't. See *NORMA frontalis*.

VORDERARM (Ger.), n. For'de'r-a'rm. The forearm.—*V'-beuger*. See *Biceps flexor cubiti*.—*V'bínde*. See *Common carpal ligament*.

VORDERDARM (Ger.), n. For'de'r-da'rm. The prosgaster or foregut (*q. n.*). As used by some, the term does not include the stomach and duodenum. [Quain (H).]

VORDERFLÄCHE (Ger.), n. For'de'r-flach'e. The anterior surface or face. [L, 81; a, 35.]

VORDERFUSS (Ger.), n. For'de'r-fus. See *FOREFOOT*.

VORDERHALS (Ger.), n. For'de'r-ha'ls. The forepart of the neck.

VORDERHAND (Ger.), n. For'de'r-ha'nd. See *CARPUS* (1st def.).

VORDERHAUPT (Ger.), n. For'de'r-ha'upt. The forepart of the head; the forehead.—*V'bein*. See *Frontal bone*.—*V's-brette*. See *Maximum frontal diameter*.

VORDERHIRN (Ger.), n. For'de'r-hern. See *PROSENCEPHALON*.—*Primäres V.* *Primitives V.* The primary prosencephalon. [L, 17 (K).]—*Secundäres V.* [Mihalkovics]. The portion of the prosencephalon that is situated in front of and above the ocular vesicle. [A, 8.]—*V'bläschen*. The anterior cephalic vesicle. [L, 17 (K).]

VORDERHORN (Ger.), n. For'de'r-ho'rn. See *Anterior horn of the lateral ventricle and Anterior gray cornu*.

VORDERKOPF (Ger.), n. For'de'r-ko'pf. See *FOREHEAD* and *SINCIPT*.

VORDERLAPPEN (Ger.), n. For'de'r-la'p-pe'n. See *Frontal lobe*.

VORDERSCHEITELSTELLUNG (Ger.), n. For'de'r-shit-e'l-ste'l-lun'g. That form of obliquity of the fetal head, during parturition, in which the forehead is situated in the axis of the pelvic canal. [A, 15.]

VORFALL (Ger.), n. For'fa'l. See *PROLAPSE* and cf. *VORLAGERUNG*.

VORFUSS (Ger.), n. For'fus. See *FOREFOOT*.

VORGANG (Ger.), n. For'ga'ng. See *PROCESS* (1st def.).

VORGEbirge (Ger.), n. For'ge'berg-e. See *PROMONTORY*.

VORGEFALLENEIN (Ger.), n. For'ge'-fa'l-le'n-zin. See under *VORLAGERUNG*.

VORHANG (Ger.), n. For'ha'ng. 1. A curtain. [A, 450 (a, 17).] 2. See *CORTINA*.—*Gaumen v'*. The soft palate.

VORHAUT (Ger.), n. For'ha'ut. See *PREPUCE*.—*Kitzler v'*. See *PREPUTIUM clitoridis*.—*V'band*, *V'bändchen*. See *FRENUM glandis*.—*V'entzündung*. See *ACROBYSTITIS*.—*V'geschwulst*. See *POSTHONCUS*.—*V'schmiere*. See *SMEGMA preputiale*.—*V'spette*. See *PHIMOSIS*.—*V'stein*. See *PREPUTIAL CALCULUS*.—*V'talg*. See *SMEGMA præputii*.—*V'verengung*. See *PHIMOSIS*.

VORHERSAGUNG (Ger.), n. For-he'r'sa'g-un'. See *PROGNOSIS*.

VORHOF (Ger.), n. For'ho'f. See *ATRIUM*, *ACRILE* (4th def.), and *VESTIBULE*.—*Gehör v'*. The vestibule of the ear. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—*V'sfenster*. See *FENESTRA ovalis*.—*V'gsang*. See *SCALA vestibuli*.—*V'shaut*. See *MEMBRANA REISSNERI*.—*V'skammerfurchen*. See *AVRICULO-VENTRICULAR GROOVE*.—*V'streppe*. See *SCALA vestibuli*.—*V'szweibel*. See *BULBI vestibuli vagina*.

VORHÜLE (Ger.), n. For'hu'l-le. See *PROCHORION* (2d def.).

VORIMPfung (Ger.), n. For'ímpf-un'. Preliminary inoculation. [a, 14.]

VORKAMMER (Ger.), n. For'ka'm-me'r. An auricle of the heart. [a, 48.]

VORKEIM (Ger.), n. For'kim. 1. The germ epithelium of the embryo. 2. See *PROEMBRYO* (2d def.).

VORKIEMENDECKELSTÜCK (Ger.), n. For'kem-e'n-de'st'k-e'l-stu'k. See *Pre-ocular bone*.

VORKOMMEN (Ger.), n. For'ko'm-me'n. See *HABITAT*.

VORKOPF (Ger.), n. For'ko'pf. See *SINCIPT* and *CAPUT succedaneum*.

VORLAGERUNG (Ger.), n. For'la'ge-r-un'. 1. See *ADVANCEMENT*. 2. In obstetrics, a presentation (the state of being the presenting part). To be distinguished from *Vorfall* and *Vorgefallensein*. As concerns the fetal limbs and the umbilical cord, their V. is their being situated alongside the main presenting part, while it is only to their actual prolapse (escape into the vagina in advance of the main presenting part) that the terms *Vorfall* and *Vorgefallensein* are applied. [A, 61.]—*Muskelv'*. See *ADVANCEMENT* (1st def.).

VORLÄUFER (Ger.), n. For'loif-e'r. See *PRECURSOR* and *PRODROME*.

VORLÄUFIG (Ger.), adj. For'loif-i'g. *PRECURSORY*. [a, 14.]

VORLEBER (Ger.), n. For'lab-e'r. See *LEBERVULST*.

VORLIEGEN (Ger.), n. For'lieg-e'n. See *PRESENTATION*.—*V. des Nabelstranges*, *V. des Nabelschnur*. See *FETUS PRESENTATION*.

VORMAGEN (Ger.), n. For'ma'g-e'n. See *INGLUVIES* (2d def.) and *Cardiac ANTRUM*.

VORMAUER (Ger.), n. For'ma'u-e'r. See *CLAUSTRUM*.

VORNÄHUNG (Ger.), n. For'na-un'. See *ADVANCEMENT*.

VORNIERE (Ger.), n. For'ner-e. See *PRONIPERO*.

VORNÜBERGEBEUGT (Ger.), adj. Forn'u'b-e'r-ge'boigt. Anteflexed.

VORRAUM (Ger.), n. For'ra'u-m. An atrium. [a, 14.]

VORSAAL (Ger.), n. For'za'l. See *VESTIBULE*.

VORSCHRIFT (Ger.), n. For'shri'ft. See *PRESCRIPTION*.

VORSPRINGEND (Ger.), adj. For'spri'ng-e'nd. See *PROMINENT*.

VORSPRUNG (Ger.), n. For'sprung. See *PROMINENCE* (2d def.) and *PROTUBERANCE*.—*Darwin'scher V.* See *SPINE of Darwin*.—*Höckerähnlicher V.* See *MAMILLA*.

VORSTEHER (Ger.), n. For'sta-e'r. See *PROSTATE*.—*V'nd-rücker*. See *Compressor prostatae*.

VORSTELLUNG (Ger.), n. For'ste'l-lun'. Representation, perception. [a, 14.]—*V'svermögen*. The power of recognition, or of forming an ideal representation.—*Wahn v'*. See *HALLUCINATION*.

VORSTOSS (Ger.), n. For'sto's. See *ADAPTER* and *PROPOLIS*.

VORTEX (Lat.), n. m. Vo'r't(wo'r't)/e'x. Gen., *vorticis*. From *vertens*, to turn. Fr., *tourbillon*. Ger., *Wirbel*. A whirl; a structure having the appearance of being produced by some whirling or twisting motion. [a, 48.]—*Vortices lentis*. See *RADIUS lentis*.—*V. of the heart*. The spiral concentration of muscle fibres at the apex of the heart; its whorl.

VORTICELLA (Lat.), n. f. Vo'r't(wo'r't)-i's(i'k)-e'l-la'. From *vortex*, a whirl. The typical genus of the *Vorticellidae*, or bell-animalcules, which are a family of bell-shaped infusorians. [a, 48.]

VORTICOSUS (Lat.), adj. Vo'r't(wo'r't)-i'k-os'u's(u's). Shaped like a whorl or spiral. [a, 48.]

VORVERDAUUNG (Ger.), n. For'fe'r-dä-u-un'. See *Oral DIGESTION*.

VORWACHS (Ger.), n. For'va'ch's. See *PROPOLIS*.

VORWÄRTSBEUGER (Ger.), **VORWÄRTSDREHER** (Ger.), n's. For'varts-boig-e'r, -dra-e'r. See *PRONATOR*.

VORWÄRTSNEIGUNG (Ger.), n. For'varts-nig-un'. See *ANTEVERSION*.

VORWÄRTSWENDER (Ger.), n. For'varts-v'e'nd-e'r. See *PRONATOR*.—*Länglicher V.*, *Runder V.* See *PRONATOR teres*.—*Viereckiger V.* See *PRONATOR quadratus*.

VORWÄRTSIEHER (Ger.), n. For'varts-tse-e'r. See *ATTRAHENS*.

VORWASSER (Ger.), n. For'va's-se'r. That portion of the liquor amnii which lies in advance of the presenting part of the fetus during labor.

VORWEHEN (Ger.), n. For'va-e'n. See *DOLORES præparantes*.

VORZEICHEN (Ger.), n. For'tsich'e'n. See *PROGNOSTIC*, n.

VORZEITIG (Ger.), adj. For'tsit-i'g. See *PREMATURE*.

VORZIEHER (Ger.), n. For'tse-e'r. See *ATTRAHENS*.

VORZWICKEL (Ger.), n. For'tsvi'k-e'l. See *PRÆCUNEUS*.

VÖSLAU (Ger.), n. A place in Lower Austria where there is a warm gaseous and sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

VOSS (Ger.), n. Fo's. See *APHRA*.

VOUSSURE (Fr.), n. Vu-su'r. The curvature of a vault or similar cavity. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—*V. de la poitrine*. Dilation of the thorax. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—*V. précordiale*. The bulging on the left side of the thorax observed in some heart diseases. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

VOÛTE (Fr.), n. Vut. See *FORNIX*.—*V. à quatre piliers*, *V. à trois piliers* [Winslow]. See *FORNIX cerebri*.—*V. du crâne*. See *VAULT of the cranium*.—*V. médullaire*. See *CORPUS callosum*.—*V. palatine*. The palate (hard and soft). [a, 18.]

VOÛTURE (Fr.), n. Vu-tu'r. Fracture of the cranium with elevation of the fragments. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

VOX (Lat.), n. f. Vo'x(wox). Gen., *voc'is*. From *vocare*, to call. See *VOICE*.—*V. absclissa*. See *APHONIA* (1st def.).—*V. clandestina*. Whispering. [K, 16.]—*V. falsa*. See *FALSETTO*.—*V. instar canis galli*. A voice (or noise) like the crowing of a cock; of home, the peculiar cry of croup. [D, 1.]

VRILLE (Fr.), n. Vrel'y. A tendril. [a, 35.]

VRILLÉE (Fr.), n. Vrel-ya. See *CONVOLVULUS arvensis*.—*Grande v'*. See *CONVOLVULUS sepium*.

VUE (Fr.), n. Vu's. See *VISION*.—*V. basse*, *V. courte*. See *MYOPIA*.—*V. diurne*. See *HEMERALOPIA* (1st def.).—*V. longue*. See *PRESBYOPIA*.—*V. louché*. See *STRABISMUS*.—*V. nocturne*. See *NYCTALOPIA*.—*V. oblique*. See *STRABISMUS*.—*V. prochaine*. See *MYOPIA*.—*V. pyroptique*. See *PHOTOPSIA*.—*V. trouble*. See *AMBLYOPIA*.

VUEROMETER, n. Vu'e'r-o'm'e't'r. An instrument for determining the distance of the eyes from each other. Smee's v. consists of two narrow horizontal cylinders movable along a graduated bar. The head of the person to be examined is so placed that one eye sees a distant object through one tube, and then the other tube is pushed forward until the same object seems to the other eye to be in the centre. The distance of the cylinder-axes from each other then corresponds to the distance of the visual lines of the eyes from each other. [Graefe u. Saemisch (F).]

VULCANITE, n. Vu'l'k'n-it. From *Vulcanus*, the Roman fire-god. Hard rubber.

VULCANIZATION, n. Vu'l'k'n-i'z-a'shu'n. Fr., *vulcanisation*. 1. The process of heating caoutchouc with sulphur under pressure. The degree of hardness of the product is determined by

the height of the temperature. 2. Loosely, the subjecting of any organic body to a high heat for the purpose of increasing its resistance to decay, etc. [L.]

VULCANÖL (Ger.), n. Vulk-a-n'öl. A heavy, dark-colored petroleum. [L. 57 (a, 14).]

VULGAGO (Lat.), n. f. Vu^lg(wu^lg)-ag(a^g)/o. Gen., -ag'itis. See *ASARUM europæum*.

VULGARIS (Lat.), adj. Vu^l(wu^ll)-gar(ga^r)/is. From *vulgus*, the common people. Common. [a, 35.]

VULNERABILITY, n. Vu^l-ne^r-a-b'il-i^l-it². From *vulnus*, a wound. Fr., *vulnerabilité*. Ger., *Vulnerabilität*. Susceptibility to hurt or to contagion. [L. 57 (a, 14).]

VULNERARIUS (Lat.), n. m. Vu^l(wu^ll)-ne^r-a(a³)/ri²-u³s(u⁴s). From *vulnus*, a wound. Anciently, a surgeon.

VULNERARY, adj. Vu^l(ne^r-ar-i²). Lat., *vulnerarius* (1st def.), *agglutinans* (2d def.). Fr., *vulnératoire*. Ger., *Klebmittel* (2d def.), *Wundmittel* (2d def.). Traumatic; as a n., a remedy used to promote the healing of wounds. [E; a, 17.]

VULNUS (Lat.), n. n. Vu^l(wu^ll)/nu³s(nu⁴s). Gen., *vul'neris*. Gr., *ῥάγνα*. Fr., *blessure*. Ger., *Wunde*. A wound. [L. 290.]—**V. a scopetis**, **V. scopetarium**. A gunshot wound. [E.]—**V. simplex**. An incised wound. [E.]

VULPES (Lat.), n. f. Vu^l(p(wu^lp)/ez(as). Gen., *vulp'is*. See *CANIS v.*—**Looch de pulmone vulpis**. Fr., *looch de poumons de renard*. An old preparation consisting of 1 part each of anise, fennel, licorice juice, *Adiantum petatum*, and foxes' lungs, and 15 parts of clarified sugar. [L. 85.]—**Pulmones vulpis siccati**. The dried lungs of *Canis v.* [a, 35.]

VULPIC ACID, **VULPIN**, **VULPINIC ACID**, **VULPILINE**, n. Vu^lp/i²k, -i²n. Vu^lp-i²n/i²k, vu^lp/u^l-en. Fr., *acide vulpinique* (on vulpinique), *vulpinique*. Ger., *Vulpinsäure*, *Vulpin*. A acid, CH₃C₁₅H₁₁O₅ = C₁₆H₁₁O₅, obtained from *Parmelia parietina*, *Cetraria vulpina*, and other lichens. [B. 93 (a, 14).]

VULSELLA (Lat.), n. f. Vu^ls(wu^ls)-e²l'la³. See *VOLSELLA*.

VULTUEUX (Fr.), **VULTUÖS** (Ger.), adj. a. Vu^l-tu⁴-u⁴, fult-u⁴-u⁴. Having the capillaries of the skin unusually congested (said of the face). [K.]

VULTUS (Lat.), n. m. Vu^lt(wu^ll)t/u³s(u⁴s). Gen., *vult'us*. See *FACE*.

VULVA (Lat.), n. f. Vu^l(wu^ll)/va³(wa³). From *volvere*, to roll. Fr., *vulve*. Ger., *Aussere (oder weibliche) Scham* (1st def.). 1. The external genitals of the female, except the mons Veneris. The latter and the v. together constitute the pudendum. 2. Of Palfin, see *ADITUS ad infundibulum*.—**V. cerebri**. See *V.* (2d def.).—**V. connivens**. That form of the v. in which the labia majora are plump and closely approximated. [A, 22.]—**V. hians**. That form in which the labia majora are flaccid and gaping. [A, 22.]

VULVAR, adj. Vu^llv'a^r. Fr., *vulvaire*. Ger., v. Pertaining to the vulva.

VULVARIA (Lat.), n. f. Vu^l(wu^ll)-va(wa³)/ri²-a³. Fr., *vulvaire*. See *CHENOPODIUM v.*

VULVISM, n. Vu^llv'i²z'm. Lat., *vulvismus* from *vulva* [q. v.]. Fr., *vulvisme*. Of Martineau, see *Vulvar VAGINISMUS*.

VULVITE (Fr.), n. Vu^llv-et. See *VULVITIS*.

VULVITIS (Lat.), n. f. Vu^l(wu^ll)-vi(we^l)/tis. Gen., -vit'idis (-idis). From *vulva* [q. v.]. Inflammation of the vulva. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]—**Diphtheritic v.** V. with a diphtheritic or diphtheroid deposit on the mucous membrane. [a, 34.]—**Follicular v.** Inflammation of the mucous follicles of the vulva. [a, 34.]—**Gangrenous v.** See *NOMA pudendi*.—**V. crouposa**. See *Diphtheritic v.*—**V. diabetica**. V. due to the diabetic cachexia. [a, 34.]—**V. diphtherica**. See *Diphtheritic v.*

VULVO-UTÉRIN (Fr.), adj. Vu^l-vo-u⁴-ta-ra²n². Pertaining to the vulva and the uterus. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

VULVO-VAGINAL, adj. Vu^llv'o-va³/i²-n². Fr., v.-v. Pertaining to the vulva and the vagina. [L. 41 (a, 14).]

VULVOVAGINITIS (Lat.), n. f. Vu^l(wu^ll)-vo(wo³)-va³(wa³g)-i²n(-i²e)/tis. Gen., -it'idis (-idis). Fr., *vulvo-vaginite*. Ger., *Scham-scheidenentzündung*. Inflammation of the vulva and of the vagina.

W

WABAÏN (Ger.), n. Wa³-ba³-en'. See *OUABAIN*.

WABE (Ger.), n. Va³b'e². Honey, honeycomb. [L. 46 (a, 21).]—**W'artig**. See *FAVEOLATE* and *FAVOUS*.

WABIG (Ger.), adj. Va³b'i²g. See *FAVEOLATE* and *FAVOUS*.

WACHHOLDER (Ger.), n. Va³ch²'hold-er. See *JUNIPERUS* (1st def.).—**Cedernw'**. See *JUNIPERUS oxycedrus*.—**Gemeiner W.**, **Krametsw'**. See *JUNIPERUS communis*.—**Stinkender W.** See *JUNIPERUS sabina*.—**W'beeren**. See *JUNIPERUS* (2d def.).—**W'beeröl**. See *Oil of JUNIPER*.—**W'brandtwein**. See *GIN*.—**W'holz**. See *SANDARAC* and cf. *JUNIPERIN*.—**W'mis**. See *Extractum JUNIPERI*.—**W'öl**, **W'theer**. See *Oil of CADE*.—**Zedernw'**. The *Juniperus oxycedrus*. [L. 80.]

WACHIRREN (Ger.), n. Va³ch²'er-re²n. See *METAMORPHOSIS*.

WACHS (Ger.), n. Va³ch's. See *WAX*.—**Bienenw'**. See *Bees' WAX*.—**Fettw'**. See *ADIPOCERE*.—**Korkw'**. See *CERIN* (2d def.).—**Leichenw'**. See *ADIPOCERE*.—**Pflanzenw'**. See *Vegetable WAX*.—**W'ähnlich**, **W'artig**. See *CERACEOUS*.—**W'bildnerel**. See *CEROPLASTY*.—**W'haut**. See *CERE*.—**W'kerze**. See *CEREOLUS* (2d def.).—**W'kropf**. See *Amyloid goitre*.—**W'öl**. See *Oleum CERE*.—**W'papier**. See *CHARTA cerata*.—**W'pfaster**, **W'salbe**. See *CERATUM* (2d def.).—**W'schwamm**. See *SPONGIA cerata*.—**W'stock**. See *BOTOLE*.

WACHSBEULE (Ger.), n. Va³ch's-boil-e². Swelling of the lymphatic glands in adolescents. [L. 80 (a, 14).]

WACHSTHUM (Ger.), n. Va³ch's'tum. See *GROWTH* (1st def.) and *INCREMENT*.—**W'skrankheit**. A disease of growth, morbid growth. [E.]

WACHSUCHT (Ger.), n. Va³ch's'zucht. See *INSOMNIA*.

WADDING, n. Wo³d/i²n². Fr., *ouate*. Ger., *Watte*. Carded cotton in sheets. [E.]—**W'-bearer**. Ger., *Wattenträger*. Of Hasenstein, a forceps for holding a firmly rolled, lengthy pad of w. The branches are held together by a movable ring. [F, 32.]

WADE (Ger.), n. Va³d'e². The calf of the leg. [a, 48.]—**W'bauch**. See *W*.

WADENBEIN (Ger.), n. Va³d'e²n-bin. See *FIBULA*.—**W'-beuger**. See *Biceps FLEXOR cruris*.

WADENBEINMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Va³d'e²n-bin-musk-e². See *PERONEUS*, n.—**Dritter W.** See *PERONEUS tertius*.—**Erster W.** See *PERONEUS longus*.—**Kürzer W.** See *PERONEUS brevis*.—**Langer W.** See *PERONEUS longus* and *PERONEO-PRÆPHALANGIUS*.—**Zweiter W.** See *PERONEUS brevis*.

WADENMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Va³d'e²n-musk-e². See *GASTROCNEMIUS*, *TRICEPS suæ*, and *BIFEMORO-CALCANÆUS*.—**Äusserer zweiköpfiger W.** See *GASTROCNEMIUS*.—**Dreiköpfiger W.** See *TRICEPS suæ*.—**Dritter W.** See *TRIPROPRIETATIS*.—**Grosser W.** See *SOLÆUS*.—**Langer W.** See *PLANTARIS*.—**Zweiköpfiger W.**, **Zwillingsw'**. See *GASTROCNEMIUS*.

WAFER, n. Wa³f'u^r. Fr., *cachet*. Ger., *Obolat*. A small sheet of gelatinous material which becomes flexible when it is moistened,

in which state it is wrapped around a dose of medicine and swallowed.

WAFFEN (Ger.), n. pl. Va³f'fe²n. See *ARMA*.

WAGE (Ger.), n. Va³g'e². See *BALANCE* (1st def.).—**Äerostatische W.** See *MANOMETER* (1st def.).—**Drehw'**. See *Torsion BALANCE*.—**Kinderw'**. See *BAROMACROMETER*.—**Römische W.** See *STEELYARD*.

WAGERECHT (Ger.), adj. Va³g'e²-re²ch't. Horizontal.

WAHAHE, n. See *HARTIGESHA spectabilis*.

WAHLENBERGIA (Lat.), n. f. Va³l'en-be²rg'i²-a³. From *Wahlenberg*, a Swedish botanist. Fr., *wahlenbergie*. A genus of campanulaceous plants. The *Wahlenbergieæ* are a tribe of the *Campanulaceæ*. [a, 35.]—**W. graminifolia**. A South European species. The leaves and flowers have been used for epilepsy. [a, 35.]—**W. linaroides**. A South American species used for flatulence. [a, 35.]

WÄHLEN (Ger.), adj. Val'e²nd. See *ELECTIVE*.

WAHLMITTEL (Ger.), n. Va³l'mi²t-te²l. A remedy having an elective or specific action. [L. 57 (a, 14).]

WAHLVERWANDTSCHAFT (Ger.), n. Va³l'fe²r-va³nt-sha³ft. See *Elective AFFINITY*.

WAHN (Ger.), n. Va³n. See *ILLUSION* and *DELIRIUM*.—**Fieberw'**. See *Febrile DELIRIUM*.—**Höhenw'**. Delirium grandiosum. [a, 34.]—**Kleinheitsw'**. Micromania. [a, 34.]—**W'muth**. See *WAINSDIN*.

WAHNSINN (Ger.), n. Va³n'z'i²a. Insanity, frenzy, dementia; of snell, delusional monomania. [D, 39.] See also *MONOMANIA*.—**Allgemeiner W.** See *Acute MANIA*.—**Fieberhafter W.** Febrile delirium. [a, 34.]—**Fixer W.** Partial mania. [L. 80.]—**Fluchtw'**. See *DRAPETOMANIA*.—**Gefangenew'**. Insanity consequent upon isolation. [a, 34.]—**Gemüthsw'**. Moral insanity. [a, 34.]—**Grössenw'**. See *DELIRIUM grandiosum*.—**Liebesw'**. See *EROTOMANIA*.—**Lustiger W.** See *CHERAPHROSYNE*.—**Muthloser W.** See *DEMENTIA*.—**Querulantenw'**. See *Querulous MONOMANIA*.—**Rastloser W.** See *MELANCHOLIA erabunda*.—**Religiöser W.** See *Religious MONOMANIA*.—**Säuferw'**. See *Alcoholic MANIA*.—**Stiller W.** See *PARAPHROSYNE*.—**Unruhiger W.** See *HYDROPHOBUS* and *MELANCHOLIA erabunda*.—**Verbrecherw'**. See *Moral INSANITY*.—**Verbreiteter W.** Of Flemming, general insanity. [a, 34.]—**Verfolgungsw'**. See *DELIRIUM de persecutions*.—**Verliebter W.** See *Amorous MELANCHOLIA*.—**W. bei Kindbetterinnen**. See *Puerperal INSANITY*.—**W'ig**. Mad, insane, delirious, demented.—**Zitterw'**. See *DELIRIUM tremens*.

WAHNSUCHT (Ger.), n. Va³n'zucht. Insanity. [a, 34.]

WAHNWITZ (Ger.), n. Va³n'vi²ts. See *DELIRIUM*.

WAHOÖ, n. Wa³-hu'. See *ECONYMUS atropurpureus*.

WAHRKNORPEL (Ger.), n. Va³r'knorp-e²l. See *Hyaline CARTILAGE*.

WAID (Ger.), n. Va³i²d. See *ISATIS* and *ISATIS tinctoria*.—**W'farbig**. Bluish. [L. 80.]

WAIST, n. Wast. The narrowest portion of the trunk above the innominate bones; loosely, the trunk between the axillae and the hips. [L.]

WAIZEN (Ger.), n. *Va3¹i2s-e2n*. See WEIZEN.

WAKE-ROBIN, n. *Wak¹ro¹b¹in*. The *Arum maculatum*, *Arisaema atrovirens*, *Trillium cernuum*, and *Trillium grandiflorum*; also the genera *Anthurium* and *Philodendron*. [a, 35.]

WALAI, n. In Fiji, the *Entada scandens* used as an oxytocic. [¹ Glasgow Med. Jour., Jan., 1889, p. 1 (a, 50).]

WALDFARN (Ger.), n. *Va3¹d¹fa¹rn*. See *ASPIDIUM filix mas*.

WALDMEISTER (Ger.), n. *Va3¹d¹mist-e2r*. The genus *Asperula*. [a, 35.]—**Gemeiner W.** See *ASPERULA odorata*.—**Hügelw.** See *ASPERULA cynanchica*.—**Wohlräucher W.** See *ASPERULA odorata*.

WALDMENSCH (Ger.), n. *Va3¹d¹me¹nsh*. A person affected with hypertrichosis universalis. [L, 57 (a, 50).]

WALDREBE (Ger.), n. *Va3¹d¹rab-e2*. See *CLEMATIS* (1st def.).—**Gemeine W.** See *CLEMATIS vitalba*.

WALDSTATT (Ger.), n. *Va3¹d¹sta¹t*. A place in the canton of Appenzel, Switzerland, where there is an alkaline spring. [a, 14.]

WALDSTROH (Ger.), n. *Va3¹d¹stro*. See *GALIUM*.

WALDWÖLLE (Ger.), n. *Va3¹d¹vol-e2*. See *FIR-WOOL*.

WALDWÖLLÖL (Ger.), n. *Va3¹d¹vol-u¹l*. See *PINE-needle oil*.

WALE, n. Wal. See *VIBEX* and *WHEAL*.

WALFISCH (Ger.), n. *Va3¹i¹f¹sch*. See *BALENA*.—**Flossw.** See *BALENOPTERA*.—**Gemeiner W.**, **Grönländischer W.**, **Nordischer W.** See *BALENA mysticetus*.—**Schnabelw.** See *BALENOPTERA rostrata*.—**Wohr.** See *LAPIS manati*.—**W'sehen.** Sinsews of the whale; used for surgical sutures. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**W'thran.** See *Oleum BALENE*.

WALIDA, n. See *HOLARRHENA antidyenterica*.

WALKER (Lat.), n. f. *Wa¹k¹e¹ra¹s*. From Walker, founder of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge. Fr., *walkère*. A genus of the *Ochnaceae*, not now recognized. [a, 35.]—**W. serrata**, **W. zeylonensis**. Fr., *walkère dentée*. A tree found in tropical Asia. The roots and leaves are tonic and stomachic. [a, 35.]

WALL, n. *Wa¹l*. Gr., *τῆλος*. Lat., *paries*. Fr., *paroi*. Ger., *Wand*. W. An inclosing or limiting structure. [a, 17.]—**Germinal w. (of the yolk)**. Ger., *Keimwall*. That portion of the formative substance of the yolk that forms a ring-like thickening around the germinal disc.—**Keimw.** (Ger.). See the major list.—**Parietal w. (of the blastoderm)**. The outer or upper composite sheet of the blastoderm, made up of the epiblast and the outer layer of the mesoblast. [a, 5.]—**Periotic w.** The w. of the otic vesicle.—**Somatic w. of the blastoderm**. See *Parietal w.*—**Splanchnic (or visceral) w. of the blastoderm**. The inner layer of the blastoderm, made up of the hypoblast and the inner layer of the mesoblast. [a, 5.]—**W. of an abscess**. Ger., *Abzesswandung*. The living tissue, infiltrated with dead leucocytes, fluid intercellular substance, living cells, and other exudation products, that forms the boundary of an abscess. [a, 34.]—**W. of the nail**. That portion of the fold of the nail which projects over the nail. [G.]

WALLABA, n. See *EPERUA falcata*.

WALLACHEN (Ger.), n. *Va3¹la¹sch¹e2n*. See *BISTOURNAGE*.

WALL-EYE, n. *Wa¹l¹i*. 1. Achromia of the iris. 2. Leucoma.

WALL-EYED, adj. *Wa¹l¹id*. Having wall-eyes. [a, 34.]

WALLFISCH (Ger.), n. *Va3¹i¹f¹sh*. See *BALENA*.

WALLFLOWER, n. *Wa¹lf¹u¹-u¹er*. See *CHEIRANTHUS cheiri*.

WALLNUSS (Ger.), n. *Va3¹l¹nus*. See *JUGLANS* (1st def.) and *JUGLANS regia*. In the pl., *Wallnüsse*, the fruits of *Juglans regia*. [a, 35.]—**Grüne W'schalen**. See *Cortex nucum JUGLANDIS*.—**Landw'öl**. See *KEKUNA-OIL*, and cf. *ALUEURIS triloba*.—**W'blät-ter**. See *Folia JUGLANDIS*.—**W'öl**. See *WALNUT-OIL*.

WALLRATH (Ger.), n. *Va3¹ra¹th*. See *SPERMACEITI*.

WALLUNG (Ger.), n. *Va3¹lun¹2*. 1. Ebullition, undulation. [A, 450 (a, 17).] 2. Active congestion. [D.]—**Blutw.** See *ORGASM* (1st def.).—**W'sblutfülle**. Congestion due to emotional excitement (as of the ovary during the venereal orgasm).—**W'sdeck**. A spot of erythematous redness. [G.]

WALLWORT, n. *Wa¹l¹w¹ort*. See *PARETARIA officinalis* (1st def.). *Sedum acre*, *SAMBUCUS ebulus*, and *COTYLEDON umbilicus*.

WALNUT, n. *Wa¹l¹n¹ut*. Ger., *Walnuss*. The *Juglans regia* (or its fruit) and other species of *Juglans*. [a, 35.]—**American w.** See *JUGLANS nigra*.—**Belgium w.** See *ALUEURIS triloba*.—**Decoction of w. rinds**. See *Decoctum drupae JUGLANDIS regiae*.—**European w.** See *JUGLANS regia*.—**Indian w.** See *ALUEURIS triloba*.—**Rob of w's**. See *Rob nucum*.—**Spanish w.-oil**. See *KEKUNA-OIL*.—**W. fruit**. The fruit of *Juglans regia*. [a, 35.]—**W. leaves**. See *Folia JUGLANDIS*.—**W.-oil**. *Oleum juglandis* (see under *JUGLANS regia*).—**White w.** See *JUGLANS cinerea*.

WALONEN (Ger.), n. pl. *Va3¹l¹on-e2n*. See *VALCNIA*.

WALPURGISKRAUT (Ger.), n. *Va3¹l¹purg¹i2s-kra¹2-u¹t*. See *BOTRYCHUM lumaris*.

WALRATH (Ger.), n. *Va¹l¹ra¹th*. See *SPERMACEITI*.—**W'cerat**. See *Ceratum CETACEI*.—**W'kalbe**. See *Unguentum CETACEI*.

WÄLSCHKORN (Ger.), n. *Walsh¹ko¹rn*. See *MAIZE*.

WALSURA (Lat.), n. f. *Wa¹ls¹u¹ra¹s*. Fr., *walsure*. A genus of melacous trees. [a, 35.]—**W. piscifia**. East Indian fish-poison plant. The bark contains a narcotic principle. [a, 35.]

WALTHERIA (Lat.), n. f. *Va¹lt¹e¹r¹i2s*. From Walther, a German forester. Fr., *walthérie*. Ger., *Waltherie*. A genus of

the *Malvaceae*. [a, 35.]—**W. americana**, **W. arborescens**. A tropical American species having mucilaginous flowers and leaves. It is used as a febrifuge and antisyphilitic. [a, 35.]—**W. douradina**. A mucilaginous South American undershrub; used as a pectoral and vulnerary. [a, 35.]—**W. glomerata**. A Panama species. The leaves are vulnerary. [a, 35.]—**W. indica**. See *W. americana*.

WALTHERIE (Ger.), n. *Va¹l¹ter-e2*. See *CETOMORPHA*.

WALZE (Ger.), n. *Va3¹lts-e2*. See *CYLINDER* (1st def.).

WALZENKRAUT (Ger.), n. *Va3¹lts-e2n-kra¹2-u¹t*. See *LOTUS corniculatus*.

WALZIG (Ger.), adj. *Va3¹lts¹i2g*. See *CYLINDRICAL*.

WAMBLE, n. *Wa¹m¹bl*. See *NAUSEA* (2d def.).

WAN, adj. *Wa¹n*. Having a pale or sickly color.

WAND (Ger.), n. *Va¹nd*. See *WALL*.—**Scheidew.** See the major list.

WANDELBAR (Ger.), adj. *Va¹nd¹e2l¹ba¹r*. See *AMBULATORY*.

WANDERKÖRPER (Ger.), n. pl. *Va¹nd¹e¹r¹ku¹2-tp-e2r*. See *Wandering CELLS*.

WANDFLÄCHE (Ger.), n. *Va¹nd¹flach¹2-e2*. The surface of a wall. [a, 14.]—**Freie W.** [Reichert]. The free surface of the ovum within the uterus. [a, 8.]

WANDKNOCHEN (Ger.), n. *Va¹nd¹kno¹ch¹2-e2n*. See *Parietal BONE*.

WANDNAHT (Ger.), n. *Va¹nd¹na¹ht*. See *Sagittal suture*.

WANDSTROM (Ger.), n. *Va¹nd¹stro¹m*. See *Sluggish LAYER*.

WANDUNG (Ger.), n. *Va¹nd¹un¹2*. See *WALL*.—**W'strom**. See *Sluggish LAYER*.

WANGE (Ger.), n. *Va3¹n¹2-e2*. See *CHEEK*.—**W'nblutung**. See *GNATHORRHAGIA*.—**W'nbrnd**. See *Gangrenous STOMATITIS*.—**W'ntzündung**. See *GNATHITIS*.

WANGENFortsatz (Ger.), n. *Va3¹n¹e2n-fort¹2a¹ts*. See *Zygomatic APOPHYSIS*.—**W'nflidfurche**. The lower orbito-palpebral sulcus. [K.]—**W'n'schnürchen**. See *TRISMUS neonatorum*.—**W'nstellung**. See *Cheek PRESENTATION*.—**W'nzug**. See *GNATHOGRAMMA*.

WANGENMUSKEL (Ger.), n. *Va3¹n¹e2n-musk-e2l*. 1. Any muscle of the cheek. [a, 32.] 2. See *ALVEOLO-LABIALIS*.—**Aeusserer W.** See *LACRIMO-LABIALIS*.

WANNE (Ger.), n. *Va3¹n¹e2*. A large tub, especially a bathing tub. [a, 14.]—**Pneumatische W.** A tub inclosing the body, all but the head, the contained air being either rarefied or condensed, to facilitate respiration. [L, 57 (a, 14).] Cf. *Pneumatic CABINET*.

WANST (Ger.), n. *Va3¹nst*. See *RUMEN*.

WANZE (Ger.), n. *Va3¹nts-e2*. See *ACANTHIA lectularia*.—**W'nkraut**. See *CHENOPodium vulvaria*, *CIMICIFUGA* (1st def.), *GERANIUM robertianum*, and *LEDUM palustre*.

WARBLE, n. *Wa¹rb¹l*. A name given to the pimples of acne in the horse. [a, 34.]

WARE, n. *Wa¹r*. Any one of various seaweeds. [a, 35.]—**Sea-w.** See *Fucus vesiculosus*.

WARENCE, n. *Wa¹r¹e¹ns*. An old name for madder. [a, 35.]

WARMBRUNN (Ger.), n. *Va3¹m¹brun*. A place in Prussian Silesia where there are hot alkaline, saline, and sulphurous springs. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

WÄRME (Ger.), n. *Va¹rm-e2*. See *HEAT* (1st def.).—**Eigen-tümliche W.** See *Specific HEAT*.—**Eigenw.** The temperature peculiar to any species of animal. It is nearly constant in warm-blooded animals, and about 1° C. higher than the surrounding medium in cold-blooded animals. [J, 54.] Cf. *Animal HEAT*.—**Gebundene W.** See *Latent HEAT*.—**Körperw.** The temperature of the body.—**Lebensw.** See *Animal HEAT*.—**Spezifische W.** See *Specific HEAT*.—**Strahlende W.** See *Radiant HEAT*.—**Therische W.** See *Animal HEAT*.—**Verbindungsw.** See *HEAT of combination*.—**Verdampfungsw.** See *Latent HEAT of vaporization*.—**Wahrnehmbare W.** See *Sensible HEAT*.—**W'abgabe**. The giving off of heat. [K.]—**W'bildung**. See *CALORIFICATION*.—**W'erzeugung**. See *CALORICITY*.—**W'färbung**. See *THERMOCHROMISM*.—**W'leitung**. The conduction of heat.—**W'messer**. See *CALORIMETER*.—**W'starre**. Rigidity due to heat. [K.]—**W'stoff**. See *CALORIC*, n. pl.

WARMSPRINGS, n. pl. *Wa¹rm*. 1. A place near Little Owen's Lake, San Bernardino County, California, where there is a hot alkaline and saline spring. 2. A place in Meriwether County, Georgia, where there are hot gaseous, alkaline, and chalybeate springs. 3. A place in Madison County, North Carolina, where there are hot gaseous, saline, and sulphurous springs. 4. A place in Bath County, Virginia, where there are hot gaseous, alkaline, chalybeate, and sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

WARNAS, n. See *ACETUM philosophicum*.

WARNEMÜNDE (Ger.), n. *Va3¹rm¹e2-mu¹nd-e2*. A sea-bathing resort in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

WARNER'S RANCH SPRINGS, n. *Va¹rm¹u¹tr¹-ra¹n¹sch¹*. A place in San Diego County, California, where there are hot sulphurous and saline springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

WART, n. *Wa¹rt*. A.-S., *wearte*. Ger., *Warte*. See *VERRUCA*.—**Fig-w.** A condyloma, especially condyloma acuminatum. [G.] See also *Fucus* (1st def.).—**Necrogenic w's**. See *VERRUCA necrogenica*.—**Scot-w.** See *Chimney-sweeper's CANCER*.—**Veneral w.** See *CONDYLOMA acuminatum*.

WARTED, adj. *Wa¹rt¹e2d*. See *VERRUCOSE*.

WARTEPERSONAL (Ger.), n. *Va3¹rt¹e2-pe3¹2-zon-a¹l*. The personnel of a hospital ward, including the nurses, servants, etc.

WÄRTER (Ger.), **WÄRTERIN** (Ger.), n's. Vart'e^r, -e^ri²n. See NURSE (2d def.).

WARTWEED, **WARTWORT**, n's. Wa^rt'wed, -wu^rt. See EUPHORBIA helioscopia, EUPHORBIA peplus, SENEIERA coronopus, CHELIDONIUM majus, and GNAPHALUM uliginosum.

WARTY, adj. Wa^rt'i². See VERRUCCOSE.

WÄRZCHEN (Ger.), n. Varts'ch'eⁿ. See VERRUCULA.—**Fadenförmige W.** See FILIFORM PAPILLÆ.—**Fleischw.** See CARUNCLE (4th def.).—**Gefässw.** A vascular papilla. [A, 521].—**Gefühlw.** See TACTILE CORPUSCLES (1st def.).—**Geschmackw.** See GUSTATORY PAPILLÆ and TASTE-BUDS.—**Hautw.** See PAPILLÆ CUTIS.—**Nervew.** See NERVE PAPILLÆ.—**Nierenw.** See PAPILLÆ RENALES.—**Scheidenklappenw.** See CARUNCULÆ MYRTIFORMES.—**Schwarzmartige W.** See FUNGIFORM PAPILLÆ.—**Tastw.** See TACTILE CORPUSCLES (1st def.) and NERVE PAPILLÆ.—**Thänenw.** See LACRYMAL CARUNCLE and LACRYMAL PAPILLÆ.—**Umwallte Zungenw.** Wallförmige W. See CIRCUMVALLATE PAPILLÆ.—**W'bildung.** See GRANULATION (1st def.).

WARZE (Ger.), n. Va^rts'e². See VERRICA and NIPPLE.—**Fleischw.** See CARUNCLE (4th def.).—**Geschmacksw'n.** See GUSTATORY PAPILLÆ.—**Grindw.** See CONDYLOMA latum.—**Haarw.** 1. A hairy mole. 2. A hair papilla. [a, 29].—**Hautw.** See VERRUCA.—**Keimw.** See CARUNCLE (2d def.).—**Lagerw.** See PHYMA.—**Molluscumw.** See MOLLUSCUM contagiosum.—**Nervew'n.** See NERVE PAPILLÆ.—**Nierenw'n.** See PAPILLÆ RENALES.—**Saitenw.** See ACROCHORDON.—**Saugw.** See HAUSTORIUM.—**Sebumw.** 1. OF Hebra, see VERRUCA follicularis. 2. See MOLLUSCUM contagiosum.—**Thänenw.** See LACRYMAL CARUNCLE.—**Thymianw.** See THYMUS GLAND.—**W'nbreite.** See Bimastoid DIAMETER.—**W'ngeschwulst.** A warty growth. [E].—**W'ngewebe.** Tissue found in the various forms of papilla. [J].—**W'nhof.** See AREOLA of the nipple.—**W'nhütchen.** See NIPPLE SHIELD.—**W'nkörper.** See CORPUS albanus (2d def.).—**W'nkrebs.** See CANCEROMA.—**W'pfilz.** See TELEPORA (2d def.).—**W'nhell.** See MASTOID PROCESS of the temporal bone.—**W'nzelenzugang.** See MASTOID APERTURE.

WARZIG (Ger.), adj. Va^rts'i²g. Verrucose; papillary; clavate. [G.]

WÄSCHE (Ger.), n. Vash'e². See LAVAGE.

WASCHMITTEL (Ger.), n. Va^sh'mi²t-e²l. See LOTION.

WASCHUNG (Ger.), n. Va^sh'ung. See LAVAGE and LOTION.

WASH, n. Wa^sh. See LOTION.—**Black (mercurial) W.** See LOTIO HYDRARGYRI nigra.—**Yellow w.** See LOTIO HYDRARGYRI flava.

WASUM (Lat.), n. n. Waz(va^ss'i²u³m'u³m). Fr., v. The name given by Bahr to a supposed new metal, now known to be thorium. [B, 3.]

WASE, n. Wa^sp. See VESPA.

WASSER (Ger.), n. Va^s'se^r. See WATER and cf. AQUA.—**Abgezogenes W.** Aetherisches W. Water impregnated with a volatile oil. [B].—**Blutw.** See BLOOD SERUM.—**Bretfelder W.** A perfume made of 300 parts of Cologne, 50 of rose-water, and 1 part of tincture of ambra moschata. [Bernatzik (A, 319)].—**Conrad's Augenw.** See COLIRIUM HYDRARGYRI mercurialis corrosivum.—**Farbloses phagedänisches W.** See AQUA phagedænica decolorata.—**Fliessw.** See LYMPH (1st def.).—**Fruchtw.** Geburtsw. See LIQUOR AMNII.—**Gehirnw.** See CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUID.—**Ge-hörw.** See PERILYMPH.—**Geistig-aromatisches W.** See AQUA aromatica spirituosus.—**Gelbes phagedänisches W.** See AQUA phagedænica lutea.—**Gliederw.** Gliedw. See SYNOVIA.—**Grauw.** See AQUA grisea.—**Hauptw.** Aromatic water. [L, 80].—**Kindesw.** Kindsw. See LIQUOR AMNII.—**Kohlensäures W.** See AQUA acid carbonica.—**Kohlisches W.** See SPIRITUS o²loratus.—**Königsscheidew.** Königsw. See NITROHYDRO-CHLORIC ACID.—**Kühlw.** See LIQUOR PLUMBI subacetatis dilutus.—**Labyrinthw.** See PERILYMPH.—**Leiningerw.** See under LAMSCHEID.—**Lösew.** See AQUA corrodens.—**Nährw.** See LYMPH (1st def.).—**Rabelw.** Dilute nitric acid. [B, 48 (a, 14)].—**Schwarzes W.** See LOTIO HYDRARGYRI nigra.—**Stehendes W.** That condition in which, during labor, the membranes have not yet ruptured.—**Trinkw.** Water fit for drinking. [L, 57 (a, 17)].—**Wahres W.** See LIQUOR AMNII.—**Waschw.** See LOTION.—**W'ab-zapfung.** See PAR CENTESIS.—**W'aderbruch.** See HYDROCIRSOC-ELE.—**W'ansammlung.** A collection of water or fluid; dropsy.—**W'arzt.** See HYDRIATROS.—**W'athmung.** See AQUATIC RESPIRATION.—**W'auge.** See HYDROPHETALMIA.—**W'ausleerend.** See HYDRAGOGUE.—**W'balg.** See HYDROMA.—**W'bildung.** See HYDATOGENESIS.—**W'bläschen.** See HYDATIS (2d def.) and PHLYCTENA.—**W'blatt.** See HYDROPHYLLUM.—**W'blattern.** See VARI-CELLA.—**W'blau.** See NICHOLSON'S BLUE and SOLUBLE BLUE.—**W'brechen.** See HYDREMESIS.—**W'bruch.** See the major list.—**W'brust.** See HYDROTHORAX.—**W'dampf.** Aqueous vapor, steam. [B].—**W'darmbruch.** See HYDRENTEROCELE.—**W'dicht.** Water-tight. [B].—**W'dosten.** The genus Eupatorium. [a, 35].—**W'entleierung.** See HYDROCECIS.—**W'fäule.** See HYDROSEPSIS.—**W'fenchel.** See CENANTHE phellandrium.—**W'fleischbruch.** Oedema of the scrotum. [A, 521 (a, 48)].—**W'frei.** See ANHYDROUS.—**W'führend.** See HYDRAGOGUE.—**W'gung.** 1. A watercourse, a canal or aqueduct. [a, 48]. 2. See AQUEDUCT of Sylvius.—**W'ger-räusch.** See HYDATISM.—**W'geschwulst.** See HYDATOCYCLOS and HYGROMA.—**W'hanf.** See BIDENS tripartita and EUPATORIUM canabinum.—**W'harz.** Burgundy pitch purified by melting in hot water and straining. It is opaque and contains much moisture. [a, 35].—**W'haut.** See AMNION (1st def.) and MEMBRANE of De-mours.—**W'häutchen.** See AMNION (1st def.).—**W'heilkraft.** See HYDRIASIS.—**W'heilkunst.** See HYDRIATRICES.—**W'heil.** See HYALINE.—**W'hedenbruch.** See HYDROCELE.—**W'kolik.** See PYROSIS.—**W'krampfaberbruch.** See HYDROCIRSOC-ELE.—**W'kropf.** See CYSTIC GOITRE.—**W'kur.** See HYDROTHERAPY.

—**W'lebens.** See AQUATIC.—**W'lefen.** The nymphæ. [L, 80].—**W'leiter.** See AQUEDUCT.—**W'leiter des Vor-hofs.** See AQUEDUCT of the vestibule.—**W'luftnabelbruch.** See HYDROPNEMATOPHALLOCELE.—**W'nabelbruch.** See HYDREPI-PLOMPHALUS.—**W'netzbruch.** See ORCHIOCELE.—**W'nier.** See HYDRONEPHROSIS (1st def.).—**W'nuss.** See TRAPA.—**W'pfeffer.** See POLYGONUM hydropiper and BIDENS cernua.—**W'pocken.** 1. Water-pox, varicella. [G.] 2. See HYDRACHNIDES (1st def.).—**W'reis.** See TURION.—**W'säure.** See OXYGEN.—**W'schen.** See HYDROPHOBIA.—**W'schlag.** See SEROUS APOPLEXY.—**W'stoff.** See the major list.—**W'treibend.** See HYDRAGOGUE.—**W'umschlag.** See WATER DRESSING.—**W'windbruch.** See HYDROPHYSOC-ELE.—**W'zapfenspleiss.** See TROCAR.—**Windw.** See AQUA carminativa.—**Wundw.** See AQUA vulneraria.

WASSERBLASE (Ger.), n. Va^s'se^r-bla^sz'e². A hydratid, a bleb.—**Frieselartige W.** See HYDRACHNE.—**W'nbruch.** See HYDATIDOC-ELE.—**W'nschwamm.** See CYSTOSARCOMA.

WASSERBLEI (Ger.), n. Va^s'se^r-bli. See GRAPHITE.—**W'säure.** See MOLYBDIC ACID.

WASSERBRUCH (Ger.), n. Va^s'se^r-bruch². See HYDRO-CELE.—**Aechter W.** See HYDROSCROC-ELE.—**Fleischw.** See HYDROSARCOC-ELE.—**Hodensackw.** See HYDROSCHOC-ELE.—**Netz-w.** See HYDREPILOCELE.—**Rückenmarksw.** See HYDRORRHACHIS.—**W. des Halses.** See CYSTIC GOITRE.

WÄSSERIG (Ger.), adj. Vas'se^ri²g. Watery, aqueous. [L, 31.]

WASSERKOPF (Ger.), n. Va^s'se^r-ko³p²f. See HYDROCEPHALUS and Chronic HYDROCEPHALUS.—**Hitziger W.** See TUBERCULAR MENINGITIS.

WASSERSPRENGEN (Ger.), n. Va^s'se^r-spreⁿe²n². Rupture of the foetal envelopes.

WASSERSTOFF (Ger.), n. Va^s'se^r-sto³f. See HYDROGEN. In composition, following the name of a substance and forming one word with the same, the hydride of that substance. [K, 46]. See the major list.—**Naphtylw.** See NAPHTHALENE.—**W'blau-säure.** See HYDROCYANIC ACID.—**W'bromid.** See HYDROBROMIC ACID.—**W'dioxyd.** W'hyperoxyd, W'superoxyd. See HYDRO-GEN peroxide.

WASSERSUCHT (Ger.), n. Va^s'se^r-zucht². See DROPSY.—**Aeussere Sucht.** See HYDREPIGASTRIUM.—**Augenw.** See HYDROPHETALMIA.—**Bauchw.** See ASCITES.—**Eierstockw.** See OVARIAN CYSTOMA.—**Eileiterw.** See HYDROSALPINX.—**Entzündliche Bauchfellw.** See HYDROPERITONITIS.—**Entzündliche Brustfellw.** See HYDROPLEURITIS.—**Entzündliche Gallen-blasenw.** See HYDROCHOLECYSTITIS.—**Entzündliche Herz-beutelw.** See HYDROPERICARDITIS.—**Entzündliche Hirnw.** See HYDROENCEPHALITIS.—**Entzündliche W.** See INFLAMMATORY DROPSY.—**Gliederw.** Gliedw. See HYDRARTHROSIS.—**Herzw.** See CARDIAC DROPSY.—**Hirnhautw.** See HYDROMENINX.—**Lungenw.** Pulmonary oedema.—**Magenw.** See ASCITES.—**Netz-w.** See OMENTAL DROPSY.—**Offene Rückgratsw.** See SPINA BIFIDA.—**Pauckenhöhlenw.** See HYDROMYRINGA (2d def.).—**Rippen-fellw.** See HYDROTHORAX.—**Rückgratsw.** See HYDRORRHACHIS.—**Sackw.** See FALSE DROPSY.

WASSERSÜCHTIG (Ger.), adj. Va^s'se^r-zu³ch²t-i²g. See DROPSICAL.

WÄSSERUNG (Ger.), n. Vas'se^r-un². Irrigation, maceration.

WASTING, n. Wast'i²n². A familiar term for tuberculosis in cattle. [a, 34.]

WATER, n. Wa^t'u³r. Gr. ύδωρ, Lat., aqua. Fr., eau. Ger., Wasser. It., acqua. Sp., agua. 1. A transparent, colorless liquid, H₂O, devoid of odor or taste and neutral in reaction. It is found everywhere in nature, constituting, in the form of seas, rivers, lakes, and springs, about three quarters of the earth's surface, forming also one of the constant constituents of the atmosphere, in which it appears under the forms of invisible aqueous vapor, mist, clouds, rain, hail, and snow; and, lastly, constituting the important element of all animal and vegetable fluids and entering into the composition of every one of the liquid and solid animal and vegetable tissues. As occurring in nature, w. is never perfectly pure, but contains solid, liquid, or gaseous admixtures, either suspended or dissolved. Hence different varieties of w. are recognized and named according to their source or their contained constituents (river-water, sea-water, lake-water, spring-water, rain-water, hard water, soft water, mineral-water, chalybeate water, sulphur-water, etc.). Pure w. may be obtained by distillation. It freezes at 0° C. (32° F.) to form ice, and boils at 100° C. (212° F.), forming invisible aqueous vapor. Steam is aqueous vapor associated with particles of liquid water in a very fine state of subdivision. Above the temperature of 4° C. water expands on heating and contracts on cooling; below that temperature the reverse is the case. Hence water at 4° C. occupies a minimum amount of space and consequently possesses its maximum degree of density. As w. is taken as a standard of density for solids and liquids, its sp. gr. is reckoned, at the temperature of maximum density, or 4° C., as 1. W. is a poor conductor of heat. It possesses very great solvent powers, dissolving a large number of solid, liquid, and gaseous substances. Aqueous solutions of non-volatile liquids are usually called simply *dilutions* (Lat., *liquores*)—solutions of liquids are designated as *dilutions* and solutions of gases or of volatile substances are called *waters* (Lat., *acqua*). Partial aqueous solutions of many substances are also employed in pharmacy, and are prepared by boiling or steeping vegetable substances in w. (*infusions*, *decoctions*). In certain crystalline compounds w. appears to enter into a weak chemical combination with salts (*w. of crystallization*), and its presence appears to define and maintain the crystalline form. A similar weak chemical combination perhaps takes place in the formation of an aqueous solution (see CRYSTALLIZATION). 2. In pharmacy, a solution of a gas, a solid, or a liquid in w. [B]. See also WATERS. 3. A familiar term for urine.—**Aerated w.**

Ger., *Aërat*, W. containing air or other gas in solution. [B.]—**Antimephitic w.** of Larnauds. A solution of 23 parts of zinc sulphate and 2 of copper sulphate in 975 of w. [¹ Med. News, Apr. 8, 1882 (B.).]—**Black mercurial w.** See *Lotio HYDRARGYRI nigra*. [a, 48.]—**Black w.** A disease of cattle characterized by the emission of red, chocolate-colored, or black urine containing albumin and broken-down blood-corpuscles. [a, 34.]—**Camphorated w.** See *Aqua CAMPHORE*.—**Carbonated w.** Carbonic-acid w. See *Aqua ACIDI CARBONICI*.—**Carraira w.** W. containing calcium carbonate held in solution by an excess of carbonic acid. [L, 41, 77 (a, 14).]—**Chalybeate w's.** W's holding salts of iron in solution. [a, 48.]—**Chlorine w.** See *Aqua chlori*.—**Chloroformated w.** See *Aqua CHLOROFORMI*.—**Cologne w.** See *SPRITUS odoratus*.—**Cosmetic w.** See *Aqua cosmetica*.—**Distilled w.** W. freed from its impurities by distillation. [B.]—**Effervescent alkaline w.** See *Liquor sodæ effervescens* and *Eau alcaline gazeuse*.—**Extemporaneous Sedlitz w.** See *Aqua sedlitzensis*.—**Eye-w.** See *COLLYRIUM*.—**Ferruginous w's.** Ger., *Eisenwässer*. See *Chalybeate w's*.—**Forge w.** See *Aqua fabrorum*.—**Gaseous alkaline w.** See *Eau alcaline gazeuse*.—**Goulard's w.** See *Liquor PLUMBI subacetatis dilutus*.—**Ground w.** See *Subsoil w.*—**Hard w.** W. containing in solution salts of calcium or magnesium. Such w. requires more soap than ordinary w. to make a lather, because the fatty acid of the soap forms an insoluble compound with calcium and magnesium, and the salts of these metals must first be removed before a permanent lather is formed. [B, 3.]—**Hell w.** See *Aqua infernalis*.—**Ice-w.** *eau de glace*, *eau de neige*. W. obtained wholly or in part from the melting of ice or made cold by the addition of ice.—**Javelle w.** Lat., *kali hypochlorosum solum* [Russ. Ph.], *liquor kali chlorati*. Fr., *eau de Javelle*. Ger., *Chloralkaliflüssigkeit*. An aqueous solution of hypochlorite of potassium, used for bleaching purposes. [B.]—**Marmalade distilled w.** See *Chalybeate w's*.—**Mineral w's.** Fr., *eaux minérales*. W's having a special effect upon the system in virtue of salts or similar substances contained in them to such an amount as to give them a characteristic taste. [B, 5 (a, 38).]—**Morphinated w.** A saturated (0.04-percent) watery solution of morphine, by frequent and long-continued agitation. [¹ Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxv (a, 19).]—**Natural w.** W. as it occurs in nature. [B.]—**Nitrous-oxide w.** See *Searle's patent oxygenous aerated w.*—**Oxygenated w.** Oxygenized w. See *HYDROGEN peroxide*.—**Red w.** See *Black w.*—**River w.** W. obtained from rivers. [B.]—**Saline purgative w.** See *Aqua sedlitzensis*.—**Searle's patent oxygenous aerated w.** Fr., *eau oxygénée*. A remedy consisting of nitrogen monoxide dissolved in water. [B, 5.]—**Sea w.** The salt w. of the ocean, or a sea-green communicating with it. It contains from 33 to 36 parts in a thousand of solid ingredients, of which over 30 parts are made up of various chlorides (sodium chloride from 26 to 27 parts, magnesium chloride 3 parts, and potassium chloride $\frac{1}{2}$ part). The sulphates form the next largest constituent, comprising 3 to 4 parts in a thousand (magnesium sulphate forming $\frac{2}{3}$ parts, and sodium sulphate $\frac{1}{3}$ part). [B, 3.]—**Soft w.** W. which readily forms a lather with soap. [B.]—**Spring w.** Fr., *eau de fontaine*. W. derived from springs. It is often prescribed in medicines.—**Subsoil w.** A sheet of w. found below the surface of the soil, at depths that vary with the character and situation of the ground.—**Sulphurated w.** See *Eau sulfurée*.—**Vegeto-mineral w.** of Goulard. Lat., *Vegeto-mineralis* [Fr. Cod. a. 19].—**Water w.** A responding nearly to the *liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus* of the U. S. Ph., but usually containing a small amount either of alcohol or of an alcoholic solution of a drug. It is sometimes designated *spirituosus vegeto-mineral w.* [B, 10.]—**W-brash.** See *Pyrosis*.—**W. closet.** Fr., *garderobe*, *cabinet d'aisance*, *latrine*. Ger., *Abtritt*. A closet containing a stool for defecation, the discharges being carried off by the intervention of water. [B, 10.]—**W. cur.** See *Wasserkur*. See *HYDROTHERAPY*.—**W. in the head.** See *HYDROCEPHALUS*.—**Wjags.** A provincial term for varicella. [G.]—**W. of carbonated soda.** See *Liquor sodæ effervescens*.—**W. of Cotunnus.** See *PERILYMPH*.—**W. of crystallization.** Fr., *eau de combinaison*. W. which is associated with another substance in a state of molecular combination and in definite proportions, and is essential to the preservation of the crystalline form of that substance. The proportion of w. of crystallization increases as the temperature is lowered, and is reduced as the temperature is elevated; and by exposure to a temperature of 100° C. or to a vacuum all the w. of crystallization may be removed, when the substance immediately loses its crystalline form. In chemical formulæ, the w. of crystallization is designated by appending the symbol for water (H₂O), with the intervention of either of a comma, or a sign of addition, to the formula of the anhydrous salt. Thus, Na₂SO₄·10H₂O, or Na₂SO₄ + 10H₂O, denotes sodium sulphate containing ten molecules of w. of crystallization. [B.]—**W. of the labyrinth.** See *PERILYMPH*.—**W. on the brain.** See *HYDROCEPHALUS*.—**W. on the chest.** See *HYDROTORAX*.—**W. pang.** W. qualm. See *Pyrosis*.—**W. pox.** Ger., *Wasserpocken*. See *VARICELLA*.—**W. stiffening.** See *WASSENARE*.

WATERS, n. pl. of water (q. v.). Wa't'ers. Fr., *eaux*. See *Liquor AMNII*.—**Bag of w.** See *AMNION* (1st def.).—**Breaking of the w.** Lat., *aquarum effluxus*. Ger., *Abfluss des Fruchtwassers*. The rupture of the foetal envelopes at the time of parturition.—**Faise w.** Fr., *fauces œmæ*. 1. The liquid sometimes found between the chorion and the amnion at an advanced stage of gestation. [A, 43.] 2. The liquid discharged from the uterus in cases of haemorrhœa. [A, 16.]

WATER-VASCULAR, adj. Wa't'-'u'sr-vā'sk'-'u'l-a'sr. Vascular and carrying water contents.

WATERY, adj. Wa't'-'u'sr-i'sr. See *AQUEOUS*.

WATT, n. Wo't. The unit of electrical energy. [a, 48.]

WATTE (Ger.), n. Va't'te. See *WADDING*.—**W-träger.** See *WADDING-bearer*.—**W'nverband.** A padded bandage. [E.]

WATTENWEILER (Ger.), n. Va't'te'n-vil-e'r. A place in Alsace-Lorraine, where there is a gaseous, chalybeate, and sulphurous spring. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]

WATTLE, n. Wo't't'l. In Australia and California, the *Acacia decurrens* and other astringent species of *Acacia*. [a, 35.]—**Black w.** See *ACACIA decurrens* and *Acacia mollissima*.

WATTWILLER (Fr.), n. Va't'-vel-yā. See *WATTENWEILER*.

WAVE, n. Wāv. Gr., *κύμα*. Lat., *unda*. Fr., *onde*. Ger., *Welle*. A ridge-like elevation (accompanied by a corresponding depression) of the surface of a fluid which advances while the particles of the fluid have little or no onward motion; hence a cycle of muscular alternating movement. [a, 48.]—**Contraction w.** Fr., *onde musculaire*. 1. The w.-like progression of the contraction from the point of stimulation in a muscle. The length of the w. is 200 to 350 millimetres in striated muscle, and consequently greater than the length of the fibres, so that normally a whole fibre is in contraction at once. The rapidity with which the w. travels is in a living man 10 to 13 metres a second, but is much slower in cold-blooded animals (3 to 4 metres in the frog). [L, 19, 55, 57.] 2. The graphic representation of a contracting muscle. [K.]—**Dicrotic w.** A pulse-w. showing dicrotism (q. v.), due to low tension and extensibility of the vessel-walls. It is regarded as an oscillation w. (q. v.). [K, 3.]—**Expansion-w.** See *PULSE* (1st def.).—**Fixed w. of contraction of voluntary-muscle tissue.** One or more swellings which appear on a dead muscle-fibre (as prepared for the microscope), where the remainder of the fibre is stretched, giving the idea that the contraction is reflected back to its origin. [K.]—**Fixed w. of blood which moves toward the heart during the auricular systole**; used as synonymous with "negative pressure," to which expression it is preferable. [K, 13.]—**Oscillation w.** A secondary pulse-w. due to inertia of the vessel-walls. [K, 3.]—**Pericussion w.** A vibration produced by the act of percussing. [D.]—**Pre-dicrotic w.** A slight rise of the pulse-w. which precedes the dicrotic w. [K.]—**Pulse-w.** The w. of blood proceeding throughout the arterial system from the root of the aorta. The velocity is 9-24 metres a second, and it is propagated more slowly in arteries with soft, extensible walls than in arteries having resistant and thick walls. [Landois (a, 34).]—**Recoil w.** See *Dicrotic w.*—**Reflected w.** In physiological physics, a w. which travels along a closed tube, and, meeting with an obstruction, is reflected back to its origin. [K.]—**Respiratory w.** An oscillation in the blood-pressure curve, rising during inspiration and falling during expiration in consequence of the variations of intra-thoracic pressure during respiration. [a, 24.]—**Stationary flexion w's.** Oscillations of all the particles of an elastic vibrating body, so that all of them are always in the same phase of a vibrating tuning fork or plucked string. The small parts of the auditory apparatus oscillate in stationary flexion w's. [Landois (a, 34).]—**Stimulus-w.** Ger., *Reizwelle*. The contraction-w. which passes along a muscle as the result of a stimulus applied at a certain point. [Gruenhagen (K).]—**Tricotic w.** A third w., in addition to the tidal and dicrotic w's, occurring during systole and giving the impression of a triple-striking pulse. [Weiske (a, 34).]—**True tidal w.** (Mahomed). That portion of a sphygmographic tracing which is sometimes seen between its apex and its aortic notch; supposed to correspond to the onward passage of the blood resulting from the ventricular systole. [D, 68.]

WAVED, WAVY, adj's. Wāv'd, wāv'z. Wave-like, undulate, repand. [a, 35.]

WAX, n. Wa'x. Gr., *κνός*. Lat., *cera*. Fr., *cire*. Ger., *Wachs*. A softish, plastic concrete substance, consisting essentially of various compounds of the higher acids of the fatty-acid series, especially myricylic and cerotic acids. [B.]—**Andaques w.** The w. of a peculiar species of bee found near the Orinoco and Amazon rivers. [B, 2.]—**Bee-w.** *Bees' w.* Fr., *cire d'abeilles* [Fr. Cod.]. A yellowish or brownish concrete substance deposited by the honey-bee in the honeycomb. It dissolves in boiling alcohol and sparingly in ether, and melts at 63° C. It consists essentially of myricin, cerotic acid, and cerolin. When bleached, it forms the *cera alba* of the U. S. Ph. [B.]—**Brazil w.** See *CARNAUBA w.*—**Butter of w.** A strongly smelling, buttery substance left behind on freeing w. of its acid principle by distillation. [B, 36.]—**Carnauba-w.** *Cera w.* See *CARNAUBA w.*—**China w.** *Chinese (insect) w.* A hard, white, crystalline substance, consisting chiefly of ceryl cerotate, used in China and Japan medicinally and for making candles. It is the purified product of an insect (*Coccus ceriferus*), which deposits it on the twigs of *Fraxinus chinensis*. It melts at 82° to 86° C. [B, 4 (a, 38).]—**Ear-w.** See *CERUMEN*.—**Earth w.** Fossil w. See *OPROCEAN w.*—**Earwax.** See *OPROCEAN w.*—**Indian insect w.** deposited on *Ligustrum ibota*. [a, 35.]—**Indian vegetable w.** See *GETAHLAHOE*.—**Insect w.** Any w. deposited by insects. [a, 35.]—**Japanese w.** Japan w. A hard, waxy fat, derived from the stone-fruits of several species of *Myrica*. It is more brittle than beesw. is somewhat bitter, and is readily saponifiable with the alkalis. It varies somewhat in composition. It is used with beesw. and is used like honey, and by the Hindoos in food. [L, 77, 185 (a, 35); B, 270 (a, 38).]—**Ocuba w.** A fatty substance (sometimes confounded with myrtle-w.) obtained from the fruits of *Myristica ocuba*; used like beesw. [a, 35.]—**Oil of w.** See *Oleum CERÆ*.—**Ointment of w.** See *UNGUENTUM CERÆ*.—**Paraffin w.** See *PARAFFIN* (1st def.).—**Pulverulent w.** See *CERA amygdala*.—**Vegetable insect w.** See *Chinese w.*—**Vegetable w.** Lat., *phytocerasum*, w., *cf. waxes*. Fr., *Ger., Pflanzenwachs*. A w. or waxy substance of vegetable origin,

especially myrtle w. It occurs (in the form of coherent layers, or crowded, vertical rods, or rounded or acicular grains) as excretions on the cuticularized epidermis of many plants to protect them from moisture and to check excessive evaporation, and is sometimes so abundant as to furnish a commercial product. [a, 35].—**Wberry**. See MYRTLE.—**W. plaster**. See SPANADRAPE cire and CERATUM (2d def.).—**W-tree**. In China and Japan, the *Louistrium lucidum*; in Japan, also the *Rhus succedanea* and other species of *Rhus*; in Brazil, the *Vismia brasiliensis*; in Guiana, the *Vismia guianensis*; in New Granada, the *Elaeagia utilis*. [a, 35].—**White w**. See *Cera alba*.—**Yellow w. Lat., cera flava**. Fr. *cire jaune* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *cera* [Sp. Ph.]. Beesw' as obtained from the comb without purification. [B.]

WAXY, adj. Wa'x'i. Gr., κήρυος. Lat., cereus. Fr., cireux. Ger., wachsartig. Of the nature of or having the appearance of wax. [a, 48.]

WAX, n. Wa. Gr., ὄξος. Lat., via. Fr., voie. Ger., Weg. 1. A road or path. 2. A manner or method. [a, 48].—**Dry w. Lat., via sicc.** Fr., voie sèche. In chemistry, the employment of heat for liquefaction (See also ANALYSIS in the dry w.). [B, 38 (at 14).]—**Wet w. Lat., via humida**. Fr., voie humide. In chemistry, the employment of liquid solvents (See also ANALYSIS in the wet w.). [B, 38 (at 14).]

WAYLAND SPRINGS, n. Wa'land. A place in Lawrence County, Tennessee, where there is a saline and chalybeate spring.

WEAKNESS, n. Wek'nes. Gr., ἀσθένεια. Lat., infirmitas. Fr., infirmité. Ger., Schwachheit. A condition in which there is a lack of physical or mental force. It may be simply the result of over-exertion and fatigue, without any attendant pathological condition, or it may be an accompaniment of an acute or a chronic disease. [D.]—**Cerebro-acoustical w.** [Goltz]. The temporary loss of hearing resulting from destruction of the auditory area in the cortex cerebri. [Landois (K.).]—**Cerebro-optical w.** [Goltz]. A temporary loss of vision due to lesions of the visual area in the cortex cerebri. [Landois (K.).]—**Inward w.** A popular term for leucorrhœa.

WEANING, n. Wen'in. Gr., ἀπογαλακτισμός. Lat., ablactatio. Fr., sevrage. Ger., Entwöhnung. The discontinuation of the supply of mother's milk to a child. [a, 48.]

WEANLING, n. Wen'lin. A child or animal newly weaned.

WEB, n. We'b. Gr., ισός. Lat., tela. 1. A fabric produced by weaving. [a, 48.] 2. The vane of a feather on either side of the rachis. 3. The membrane connecting the toes of some animals. [L, 341 (a, 27).]—**Mucous w.** See RETE mucosum.—**Spider's w.** See CORWEB.

WEBBED, adj. We'bd. Of digits, connected by a web or membrane. [a, 48.]

WEBER, n. Vah'e'r. See AMPÈRE.

WEBERA (Lat.), n. f. Vab'e'r-a. Fr., webère. 1. A genus of the Rubiaceæ. 2. A genus of mosses; of some authors, a section of the genus *Bryum*.—**W. corymbosa**. An East Indian shrub. [a, 35].—**W. tetrandra**. An East Indian shrub. The leaves and root are used as an astringent, the root also as an antelmintic, the bark and young shoots as an antisyphenteric. [a, 35.]

WEB-EYE, n. We'b'i. An old term for caligo and leucoma.

WECHSEL (Ger.), n. Ve'ch's'el. See CONVERSION and MUTATION.—**Hautöffnungs'w.** See METAPOROPIEA (1st def.).—**Krankheits'w.** 1. The crisis of a disease. 2. See METASTASIS (1st def.).—**Wahre der Frau**. See MENOPAUSE.

WECHSELFIEBER (Ger.), n. Ve'ch's'el-feb-e'r. See INTERMITTENT FEVER.—**Alltägiges W.** See QUOTIDIAN FEVER.—**Bösartiges W.** See PERNICIOUS MALARIAL FEVER.—**Doppeltes W.** See DOUBLE (intermittent) FEVER.—**Dreitägiges W.** See TERTIAN FEVER.—**Schwarzgallichtes W.** See ATBILIARY FEVER.—**Vier-tägiges W.** See QUARTAN FEVER.

WEDEL (Ger.), n. Vad'e'l. See FROND (1st def.).

WEDELIA (Lat.), n. f. Vad-e'l'i-a. Fr., wédélie. A genus of the Wedeliæ, which are a division of the *Heliantheæ*. [a, 35].—**W. calendulacea**. An East Indian herb. The aromatic leaves, seeds, and flowers are used as a deobstruent and discutient. The juice of the plant is an ingredient in *amritakalpa rasa*. [a, 35.]

WEDGE, n. We'j. Gr., σφῆν, σφηνεύς, σφηνικός. Lat., cuneus. Fr., coin. Ger., Keil. 1. A solid block two of the opposite sides of which slope to a narrow edge. [a, 48.] 2. A piece of soft rubber to be inserted between two teeth to force them apart.

WEED, n. Wed. 1. A troublesome, useless, or unsightly plant. [a, 35.] 2. See WEED—**Bitter-w.** See AMBROSIA artemisiæfolia.—**Emetic w.** See LOBELIA inflata.—**White w.** See CHRISANTHEMUM leucanthemum, ACHILLEA ptarmica, and ANTHRISCUS silvestris.—**Yellow-w.** See RESEDA luteola.

WEG (Ger.), n. Vag. 1. A way. 2. A passage, a duct. [a, 14].—**Callen'w.** See BILE-DUCTS.—**Lymph'w.** A lymphatic channel or vessel. [a, 18].—**W'dorn.** See RHAMNUS.—**W'weiser**. See GORGET (1st def.).

WEGERICH (Ger.), **WEGERIC** (Ger.), n's. Vag'e'r-i'ch, i'zg. See PLANTAGO.

WEGFALLEN (Ger.), n. Vag'fa'l-le'n. See INTERCISIO.

WEGHUSTEN (Ger.), v. tr. Vag'hust-e'n. To cough up. [A, 450 (a, 17).]

WEGLEITEND (Ger.), adj. Vag'lit-e'nd. See EFFERENT.

WEGNAHME (Ger.), n. Vag'na'm-e. See ABLATION (1st def.).

WEGSCHNEIDEN (Ger.), **WEGSCHNEIDUNG** (Ger.), n's. Vag'shnd-e'n, -un. See ABSCISSION.

WEGWARTE (Ger.), n. Vag'va'rt-e. The genus *Cichorium*.

WEH (Ger.), n. Va. Pain, suffering; in the pl., *W'en*, labor-pains. [a, 14.] See also DOLOR.—**Ab-springende W'en**. See METASTATIC LABOR.—**Blutige W'en**. See DOLORS sanguinolenti.—**Falsche W'en**. See FALSE PAINS.—**Gebärw'en, Geburtsw'en**. See EXPULSIVE PAINS.—**Gichtisches Halsw'**. See TRACHELAGRA.—**Hüftgelenkw'**, **Hüftw'**. See COXALGIA.—**Knochenw'en**. See DOLORS osteopoi.—**Krampf'w'en**. SPASMODIC labor pains.—**Nachgeburtsw'en, Nachw'en**. See AFTER-PAINS.—**Treibw'en**. See EXPULSIVE PAINS.—**Vorhersagende W'en, Weissagende W'en**. The premonitory pains of labor.—**W'ader**. A varix due to pregnancy. [L, 135 (a, 14).]—**W'enartig**. Resembling labor-pains.—**W'ennergend**. See OXYTOIC.—**W'enlosigkeit**. A morbid cessation of the pains of labor after the escape of the liquor amnii; uterine inertia. It differs from *W'enpause* (2d def.) in not being due to the natural distention of the uterus by the unruptured ovum, but to some pathological cause, like exhaustion (*Erschöpfung*).—**W'enpause**, 1. The ordinary interval between labor-pains. 2. A cessation of the pains for a considerable length of time. [A, 61.] See also *W'enlosigkeit*.—**W'enschmerz**. The pain of a uterine contraction.—**W'enthätigkeit**. The character of the labor-pains as regards efficiency.—**W'enversetzung**. See METASTATIC LABOR.—**W'enverstärkung**. An increase in the force of the labor-pains.—**W'frau, W'mutter**. See MIDWIFE.—**Wilde W'en**. See FALSE PAINS.

WEHENSCHWÄCHE (Ger.), n. Va'e'n-shwach'e. Weakness of the labor-pains.—**Primäre W.** That form in which the weakness of the pains is observed from the first. [A, 20.]—**Secundäre W.** That form in which the inefficiency comes on after labor has progressed to some degree. [A, 20.]

WEHNE (Ger.), n. Van'e. See WEN.

WEIB (Ger.), n. Vib. A woman. [A, 521 (a, 21).]—**W'erzeit**. See MENSTRUAL PERIOD.—**W'lich**. See FEMALE, GYNÆCEOUS, and PISTILLATE.

WEICHE (Ger.), n. Vich'e. 1. The side, the flank, the groin. [A, 450 (a, 17).] Cf. LAPARA. 2. See LINT.—**Rippenw'**. See HYPOCHONDRIAC REGION.—**W'after**. An artificial anus in the inguinal region. [L, 30 (a, 14).]—**W'band**. See GIMBERNAT'S LIGAMENT.—**W'nbruch**. See INGUINAL HERNIA.

WEICHAARIG (Ger.), adj. Vich'ha'r-i'zg. See PUBESCENT.

WEICHAUT (Ger.), n. Vich'ha's-u't. See PIA.

WEICHELIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Vich'lib-i'g-keit. Looseness of the bowels. [a, 14.]

WEICHLICH (Ger.), adj. Vich'2'lib'ch. Tender, delicate, effeminate. [a, 14.]

WEICHPARAFFIN (Ger.), n. Vich'pa'r-a'f-fen'. See PETROLATUM.

WEICHSELZOPF (Ger.), n. Vich's'e'l-tso'pf. See PLICA polonica.

WEICHSPIZTE (Ger.), n. Vich'spi'ts-e. See MUCRO.

WEICHESTACHELIG (Ger.), adj. Vich's'ta'ch'2-e'l-i'zg. See MURICATE.

WEICHWERDEN (Ger.), n. Vich've'r'd-e'n. Softening.

WEID, n. Wed. Written, also, *weed*. In Scotland, acute mammary inflammation. [a, 48.]

WEIDE (Ger.), n. Vid'e. See SALIX (1st def.).—**Fieberw'**. See SALIX pentandra and SALIX fragilis.

WEIDERICH (Ger.), n. Vid'e'r-i'ch. See EPILOBIUM and LYTHRUM.

WEIGHT, n. Wat. Gr., σπάσις. Lat., pondus. Fr., poids. Ger., Gewicht. 1. That property of matter (due to the force of gravitation) in virtue of which it tends to fall downward. 2. The amount of such tendency to downward motion. 3. A system of related units or denominations for the measurement of the w. of bodies: a table of w. [a, 48].—**Atomic w.** The w. of an atom of an elementary substance compared with that of hydrogen as unity. [B.]—**Curve of w.** A graphic representation of the different w's of the human body at different ages. [H. P. Bowditch, "Ann. Rep. of State Bd. of Health of Mass., 1877 (K).]—**Molecular w.** Fr., poids moléculaire. Ger., Molekulargewicht. The w. of a molecule of a substance as compared with that of an atom of hydrogen. In the case of most elementary bodies this is double the atomic w., since one elementary molecule usually contains two atoms; and, since a molecule of a gas, simple or compound, occupies two volumes, the molecular w. of the gas is double the sp. gr. of the gas referred to that of hydrogen as unity. [B.]

WEIHRÄUCH (Ger.), n. Vi'ra'u'ch. See OLIBANUM.—**Gemeiner W.** See OLIBANUM in sortis and OLIBANUM silvestre (1st def.).—**W'baum**. The *Boswellia Carteri* and some other species of *Boswellia*. [a, 35].—**W'rinde**. The bark of *Liquidambar orientale*. [B, 108 (a, 14).]

WEILBACH (Ger.), n. Vil'ba'ch. A place in Hesse-Nassau where there are sulphurous and alkaline and also gaseous chalybeate and saline springs. [L, 30, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

WEIN (Ger.), n. Vin. See WINE.—**Franzbranntw'**. See SPIRITUS VINI gallici.—**Gliederw'**. Antarthritic wine. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**Glühw'**. See AROMATICES.—**Liqueurw'e**. Wines containing 15 to 20 per cent. of alcohol. They include sherry, Malaga, Tokay, port, and the Greek, Italian, and Spanish wines in general. [B, 270 (a, 38).]—**W'blüchlich, W'artig**. Vinous.—**W'auszug**. See ENOLATURE.—**W'beere**. A grape.—**W'blatter**. See ROSA.—**W'blumensäure**. See CENANTHIC acid.—**W'essig**. Vine vinegar. [B.]—**W'eist**. See ETHYL ALCOHOL.—**W'meth**. See GENOMEL.—**W'molken**. See CENOGALA.—**W'öl**. See CERALEON.—**W'ranken**. Grape-vine tendrils (*pampini vitis*). See under VITIS vinifera.—**W'schwefelsäure**. Sulphuric acid. [A, 324.]

WEINKRAMPF (Ger.), n. Vin'kra'mpf. A paroxysm of weeping. [D, 66.]

WEINSAURE (Ger.), n. Vin'zoi-e. Tartaric acid. [B.]—**Brenzliche W.** Pyrotartaric acid. [A, 324.]—**Lösliches W'anhydrid.** Tartaric acid. [A, 324.]—**W.-Äthylester.** See ETHYL tartrate.—**W.-Amylester.** See AMYL tartrate.—**W'anhydrid.** Tartaric anhydride. [B.]

WEINSTEIN (Ger.), n. Vin'stin. See TARTAR (1st def.).—**Brenzliche W'flüssigkeit.** Pyrotartaric acid. [L, 80.]—**Geblätterte W'erde.** Normal potassium acetate. [B.]—**Kreideartiger W.** Kreidesaurer W., Mephitischer W. See POTASSIUM carbonate.—**W'geist.** See ADIAPHOROUS SPIRIT.—**W'kali, W'laugensalz.** See POTASSIUM carbonate.—**W'rahm.** See Cream of TARTAR.—**W'salz.** See POTASSIUM tartrate and ALCALI tartari.—**W'säure.** Tartaric acid. [B.]—**W'spiritus.** See LIQUOR pyrotartareus.

WEISS (Ger.), adj. and n. Vis. White. [a, 35.]—**Lendenmarkw'.** The white substance of the lumbar portion of the spinal cord.—**W'hüftigkeit.** See LEUCOCYTIC.—**W'duss.** See LEUCORRHEA.—**W'hügel.** See CORPORA albicantia.—**W'zelenblut.** See LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.

WEISSBLECH (Ger.), n. Vis'ble'ch. Sheet iron coated with tin. [B.]

WEISSENBURG (Ger.), n. Vis'sen-burg. 1. A place in the Canton of Bern, Switzerland, where there is a warm gaseous and sulphurous spring. 2. A place in Middle Franconia, Bavaria, where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 37, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

WEISGLAS (Ger.), n. Vis'glas. Arsenic trioxide. [B, 49.]

WEITBEINIG (Ger.), adj. Vit'bin-iq. See BOW-LEGGED.

WEITSEHEND (Ger.), **WEITSICHTIG** (Ger.), adj's. Vit'-za-e'nd, -zi'cht'iq. See PRESBYOPIC and HYPERMETROPIC.

WEIZEN (Ger.), n. Vits'e'n. Wheat; the genus *Triticum*. [a, 35.]—**Buchw'.** See the major list.—**Gurkenw'.** See TRITICUM repens.—**Koblenw'.** The *Triticum compactum* and other varieties of *Triticum vulgare*. [a, 35.]—**Kuhw'.** See MELAMPYRUM and LOLIUM tenuifolium.

WELD, n. See *RESEDA luteola*.

WELKEN (Ger.), n. Ve'lk'e'n. See ATROPHY.

WELL, n. We'll. Gr., κρήνη. Lat., fons. Fr., puit. Ger., Brunnen. A fountain of water; a hole or pit containing water; any pit or cavity. [a, 48.]—**Lymph-w'.** Fr., puits lymphatiques. Of Ravius, stomata in the diaphragm. [J, 26, 31.]

WELLE (Ger.), n. Ve'l'le. An undulation, a wave; a cerebral convulsion; in the pl., W'en, fluctuili. [J, 30 (K).]

WELLIG (Ger.), adj. Ve'l'i'q. See UNULATE.

WELLINGTONIA (Lat.), n. f. We'l'i'n2n2-ti'2-a. From the Duke of Wellington. Fr., wellingtonie. The genus *Sequoia*.

WELTLICH (Ger.), adj. Ve'l't'i'ch. See COSMIC.

WEMDING (Ger.), n. Ve'm'di'2n. A place in Bavaria where there is a sulphurous and saline spring. [L, 30, 37, 135 (a, 14).]

WEN, n. We'n. A.-S., wenn. Gr., ἀνίωμα (1st def.). Lat., lupia. Fr., loupe. Ger., Wölfschwuulst, Balggeschwuulst. 1. See ATHEROMA (1st def.). 2. See GOITRE.

WENDEL (Ger.), n. Ve'nd'e'l. See GYRUS (1st def.).

WENDLANDIA (Lat.), n. f. Ve'nd-la'ndi'2-a. From *Wendland*, a German horticulturist. Fr., wendlandie. A genus of the Rubiaceæ. [a, 35.]—**W. Lawsonie.** A Malabar tree. All parts are used in baths as an antispasmodic, and the leaves in coma. [a, 35.]

WENDSTEHEN (Ger.), n. Ve'nd'sta-e'2n. In kinesiatrics, a standing posture with the trunk curved backward as far as possible. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

WENDUNG (Ger.), n. Ve'nd'un'2. See VERSION.—**W'sschlinge.** See FILLET (1st def.).

WERBLOCHE (Ger.), n. Ve'r'b'lo'k'e. See PLICA polonica.

WERG (Ger.), n. Ve'rg. See STUPA.

WERGIG (Ger.), adj. Ve'rg'i'q. See STUPOSE.

WERK (Ger.), n. Ve'rk. Work, a work.—**Maschenw'.** A network, especially that formed by fibrin during the coagulation of blood. [K.]—**W'stätte.** See LABORATORY.

WERKZEUG (Ger.), n. Ve'rk'zoi'q. An apparatus, instrument, or organ.—**Katheterschneidew'.** See OSTEOTOME.—**Marterw'.** See ARTHREMBOLA.

WERMUTH (Ger.), n. Ve'r'mut'. The *Artemisia absinthium* or its flowering herb. [a, 35.]—**W'bitter.** See ABSINTH.—**W'-extract.** See EXTRACTUM ABSINTH.—**W'kraut.** Wormwood. See ARTEMISIA absinthium.—**W'öl.** See OLEUM ABSINTH.—**W'säure.** See ABSINTHIC acid.—**W'tinctur.** See TINCTURA ABSINTH.—**W'wein.** See ABSINTHITES.

WERSEN (Ger.), n. Ve'r's'e'n. The seeds of *Rhamnus cathartica*. [a, 35.]

WERTHIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Ve'r't'i'q-keit. See ATOMICITY.

WESEN (Ger.), n. Vaz'e'n. See ENS.—**Böses W.** See EPILEPSY.—**Netzformiges W.** See RETE mucosum.

WESENTLICH (Ger.), adj. Vaz'e'n2t-li'ch. See ESSENTIAL and FUNDAMENTAL.

WESPENBEIN (Ger.), n. Ve'sp'e'n-bin. See SPHENOID BONE.—**W'schnabel.** The rostrum of the sphenoid bone. [L, 31.]—**W'tuten.** See SPHENOIDAL CORNUA.

WEST BADEN SPRINGS, n. We'st ba'd'e'n. A place in Orange County, Indiana, where there are gaseous, alkaline, saline, and sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, n. We'st'n-su'p-u'r-mar'e. A sea-bathing resort in Somerset, England. [L, 37 (a, 14).]

WESTWARD HO, n. We'st'wa'r'd-ho'. A sea-bathing resort in Devonshire, England. [L, 37 (a, 14).]

WETHERBEE-AIL, n. We'th'2-u'r-be-al. See PROGRESSIVE muscular ATROPHY.

WETTER (Ger.), n. Ve't'te'r. 1. Weather. 2. Air, vapor, fumes. [A, 450 (a, 17).]—**Böses W., Schlagendes W., Tödtenes W.** See METHANE.

WETZKRANKHEIT (Ger.), n. Ve't's'kra'n'k-hit. See DREH-KRANKHEIT.

WHALE, n. Hwal. See BALÆNA.—**Greenland w., Right w.** See BALÆNA mysticetus.—**Spermaceti-w., Sperrm-w.** The *Physeter macrocephalus*. See also under CETACEUM and AMBRA grisea.—**W.-oil.** Ger., Fischthran. See OLEUM BALÆNE.

WHALEBONE, n. Hwal'bo'n. Fr., (barbe de) baleine. Ger., Fischbein. An elastic horny substance slender plates of which form a fringe on the upper jaw in the *Balenide*. [a, 48.]

WHEAL, n. Hwel. From A.-S., hwele, putrefaction. Gr., τριβός. Lat., pomphus, urtica. Ger., Quaddel, Blatter. 1 (obsolete). A pustule. 2. An elevation of the skin, usually of a circular duration, of a roundish, oval, linear, or irregular shape, pinkish in color except during the height of its development, when at the centre it becomes pale or blanched. It is attended with spastic contraction of the muscles in the skin, with circumscribed effusion of serum into the corium and rete mucosum, and causes violent itching. It may be produced by local injury, as from the stroke of a rod or whip or from the bite or sting of an insect, or it may occur as the symptom of urticaria. [G, 30.] Cf. URTICARIA and VIBEX.

WHEAT, n. Hwet. Gr., τριβός. Lat., triticum. Fr., froment. Ger., Weizen. The genus *Triticum*, especially *Triticum sativum*, also its grain. [a, 35.]—**Cow-w.** See the major list.—**Oil of w.** A purgative oil contained in the embryos of w., of beans, etc. [Therap. Gaz., Oct. 15, 1890, p. 632 (a, 50).]

WHEEZING, n. Hwez'i'2n. Fr., sifflement. Ger., Schnauf-en. A peculiar quality of disordered respiration, which is accomplished with difficulty, often with distress, and which is expressed with a harsh rasping sound; also the act of breathing in this manner. [D.]

WHELK, n. Hwe'lk. A.-S., hwyloca. 1. A wrinkle; an inequality of the surface; a protuberance; a pustule; a pustule or other lesion of rosacea; rosacea. [G, 30.] 2. A wheel, a wheel. 3. Acne.—**Chin-w.** Sycosis of the chin. [Green (a, 34).]—**Rosy w.** See ROSACEA.

WHEY, n. Hwa. Gr., ὀπὸς γάλακτος. Lat., serum lactis. Fr., sérum de lait, petit lait [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., Molken, Milchflüssigkeit. The watery part of milk remaining after the separation of the butter and casein. [K.]—**Alum w.** A preparation made by boiling 720 parts of cow's milk, adding gradually from 50 to 20 parts of powdered alum, removing the clot, and straining. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—**Ferrated w.** A preparation made by mixing 200 parts of milk with one part of iron acetate, or dissolving 3 parts of iron and ammonium citrate in 1,000 of w. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxvii (a, 14).]—**Mustard w.** See SERUM LACTIS sinapium.—**Vitriolated w.** A preparation made by adding 1 part of diluted sulphuric acid to 400 parts of milk. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxvii (a, 14).]—**Wine w.** A mixture of 4 parts of milk and 1 part of Rhine wine. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxvii (a, 14).]

WHIN, n. Hwi'n. The *Ulex europæus*. [a, 25.]—**Petty w.** 1. See ONONIS arvensis and ONONIS procurrens.—**W.-berry.** The *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [a, 35.]

WHISKEY, WHISKY, n's. Hwi'2sk'i'2. Irish, usquebach. Lat., spiritus (vinosus) frumenti. Fr., eau-de-vie de grain. Ger., W., Kornbranntwein. An alcoholic beverage obtained by the distillation of an infusion of fermented grain: a liquid of peculiar taste and odor, nearly colorless when freshly prepared, but acquiring by age a tint varying from light amber to a yellowish-brown. Sp. gr., 917 to 930. It contains from 44 to 55 per cent, by weight of alcohol. [B, 5.]—**Blue-grass w.** W. made in Kentucky, the "blue-grass State." [a, 34.]—**Bourbon w.** A corn w. originally made in Bourbon County, Kentucky. [a, 34.]—**Corn w.** Ger., Maiskornspiritus. W. manufactured from maize. [a, 48.]—**Irish w.** W. made in Ireland from malt and rye-grain. [a, 34.]—**Pot-still w.** New w. impregnated with fusel-oil. [a, 34.]—**Rye w.** W. made from rye. [a, 34.]—**Scotch w.** W. made in Scotland from malted grain, usually barley. The smoky flavor is due to the peat and turf fires used in drying the grain. [a, 34.]—**Wheat w.** W. made from wheat. [a, 34.]

WHISPER, n. Hwi'2sp'u'r. Lat., susurrus. Fr., chuchotement, murmure. Ger., Geflüster, Geisper. A sound uttered by the voice without sonant breath. [a, 48.]—**Cavernous w.** In auscultation, a sound heard with whispered words, low in pitch and blowing in quality. It indicates the existence of a cavity. [D, 26.]—**Exaggerated bronchial w.** In auscultation, the sound heard with whispered words. It is very intense, but neither so intense, nor so acute, nor so near the ear, as the sound heard in whispering bronchophony. [D, 26.]

WHISTLE, n. Hwi'2s'l. Fr., sifflet. Ger., Pfeife (2d def.). 1. A shrill sound formed by forcing air through a small opening. 2. An instrument producing such a sound. [a, 48.]—**Galton's w.** An instrument for testing the acuity of hearing with very high tones. [F.]

WHITBY, n. Hwi'2bi'2. A sea-bathing resort in Yorkshire, England. [L, 37 (a, 14).]

WHITE, adj. Hwit. Gr., λευκός. Lat., albus. Fr., blanc. Ger., weiss. Capable of reflecting light completely, of a color combining

in due proportion all the colors of the solar spectrum; as a n., a substance so characterized. [a. 48.] Cf. ALBUM and BLANC.
Dutch w. A mixture of one part of white lead (basic carbonate of lead) with 3 parts of barium sulphate. [B. 3.]—**Hamburg w.** A mixture of 1 part of white lead with 2 parts of barium sulphate. [B. 3.]—**Medullary w.** Of Flechsig, the white matter of the spinal cord. ["*Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.*," Oct., 1880, p. 573 (K).]—**Paris w.** Whiting. [B.]—**Pearl w.** See *Bismuth subnitrate*.—**Permanent w.** Fr., *blanc fixe*. Finely ground barium sulphate mixed with white lead; used as a white paint. [B. 3.5.]—**Venetian w.** A mixture of equal parts of white lead and barium sulphate. [B. 3.]

WHITES, n. pl. Hwits. A popular term for leucorrhœa.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, n. Hwit sulf'w'rs. 1. A place in Napa County, California, where there are hot sulphurous springs. 2. The name of several undeveloped sulphurous springs in Inyo, Amador, Sonoma, and Tehama Counties, California. 3. A place in Hall County, Georgia, where there are hot sulphurous springs. 4. A watering place in Meriwether County, Georgia, where there are hot sulphurous springs. 5. Mineral springs situated in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana. 6. Mineral springs situated at Calro, Greene County, New York. 7. A place in Catawba County, North Carolina, where there are sulphur springs. 8. Mineral springs situated in Delaware County, Ohio, containing a small amount of sulphur. [A. 363 (a. 21); Anderson (a. 14).] 9. See GREENBRIER W. S. S.

WHITE SWELLING, n. Hwit swe'll'ing. See *Fungous Arthritis*.—**Syphilitic w.** A form of hydrarthrosis encountered in tertiary syphilis. It appears as an infiltration of the synovial membrane and subsynovial tissue of a gummatous type, with a varying amount of effusion and a tendency to enlargement of the bones, but not especially to stiffening of the joint. [A. 520 (a. 29).]

WHITING, n. Hwit'ing. A purified calcium carbonate prepared from chalk by pulverization and decantation. [B.]

WHITLOW, n. Hwit'lo. See PARONYCHIA (1st def.).—**Melanosis w.** Melanotic w. Melanotic sarcoma having the appearance of a w. with a faint border of melanotic tissue. [Hutchinson. "*Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.*," 1886, p. 470 (a. 34).]—**Morvan's w.** The anæsthetic-analgesic w. forming an initial symptom in Morvan's disease. ["*Brain*," 1891, p. 370 (a. 34).]

WHOOOP, n. Hup. The peculiar crowing sound which occurs during inspiration in a paroxysm of whooping-cough. [D.]

WHOOPIING-COUGH, n. Hup'ing'-ko'f. Lat., *pertussis*. Fr., *coqueluche*. Ger., *Keuchhusten*, *Stichkusten*. See PERTUSSIS.

WHORL, n. Hwo'rl. See VERTICIL and VORTEX.—**W. of the heart**. See VORTEX of the heart.

WHORLED, adj. Hwo'rl'd. See VERTICILLATE.

WHORTS, n. Hwo'ts. 1. The *Vaccinium myrtillus*. 2. The *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*. 3. A small blackberry. [a. 35.]

WICHELZOPF (Ger.), n. Vi'ch'z'ep'l-tso'pf. See PLICA polonica.

WICKE (Ger.), n. Vi'k'e'z. See OROBUS, ERVUM, and VICIA.

WICKEL (Ger.), n. Vi'k'e'l. See CINCINUS.

WICKELFLECHTE (Ger.), n. Vi'k'e'l'-fle'ch't'e'z. The *Usnea barbata* and similar lichens. [a. 35.]

WIDERHALLFORSCHER (Ger.), n. Ved'e'r'-ha'l'-forsh'e'r. See FLEXIMETER.

WIDERRATHEND (Ger.), adj. Ved'e'r'-ra't'-e'nd. See CONTRA-INDICANT.

WIDERRIST (Ger.), n. Ved'e'r'-ri'st. See GARROT (2d def.).

WIDERTREBER (Ger.), n. Ved'e'r'-strab-e'r. See ANTAGONIST.

WIDERTHON (Ger.), n. Ved'e'r'-ton. See POLYTRICHUM.

WIDERWILLE (Ger.), n. Ved'e'r'-vi'l'-le. See ANTIPATHY and HAPSORICIA.

WIEBELN (Ger.), n. Veb'e'ln. See STROPHULUS, URTICARIA, ROSEOLA, and IGNIS silvaticus.

WIEDERAUFLEBEND (Ger.), adj. Ved'e'r'-a'-uf-lab-e'nd. See REVIVISCENT.

WIEDERBELEBUNG (Ger.), n. Ved'e'r'-be'-lab-un'. See REVIVIFICATION.

WIEDERBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Ved'e'r'-bi'l'd-un'. See ANALASTY.

WIEDEREINBRINGUNG (Ger.), **WIEDEREINFÜGUNG** (Ger.), **WIEDEREINRENKUNG** (Ger.), **WIEDEREINSETZUNG** (Ger.), n's. Ved'e'r'-in-bri'g-un', -fu'g-un', -re'n'k-un', -ze'ts-un'. See REDUCTION (1st def.).

WIEDERERWECKUNG (Ger.), n. Ved'e'r'-e'r'-ve'k-un'. See RESUSCITATION.

WIEDERERZEUGUNG (Ger.), n. Ved'e'r'-e'r'-tso'ig-un'. Regeneration. [a. 48.]

WIEDERGEBUNG (Ger.), n. Ved'e'r'-ge'-naz-un'. Convalence. [L. 80.]

WIEDERHERSTELLEND (Ger.), adj. Ved'e'r'-he'r'-ste'l'-le'nd. See RESTORATIVE.

WIEDERIMPfung (Ger.), n. Ved'e'r'-i'mpf-un'. See REVACCINATION.

WIEDERKÄEN (Ger.), **WIEDERKÄUNG** (Ger.), n's. Ved'e'r'-koi-e'n', -un'. See RUMINATION and MERYCISM.

WIEDERKEHREND (Ger.), adj. Ved'e'r'-kar-e'nd. Recurrent, relapsing. [A. 521 (a. 45).]

WIEDERWACHSEN (Ger.), n. Ved'e'r'-va'ch'se'n. See ANAPHYSIS.

WIEKE (Ger.), n. Vek'e'z. See TENT.

WIESAU (Ger.), n. Ve'za'-u'. A place in the Palatinate where there are a sulphurous spring and a chalybeate one. [a. 14.]

WIESBADEN (Ger.), n. Ves'ba'd-e'n. A place in Hesse-Nassau where there are numerous saline springs. [a. 14.]

WIESENBAD (Ger.), n. Ve'ze'n-ba'd. A place in Zwickau, Saxony, where there is a warm alkaline and sulphurous spring.

WIESENKNOPF (Ger.), n. Vez'e'n-kno'pf. See SANGUISORBA.

WIESENKÖNIGIN (Ger.), n. Ve'ze'n-ku'n'-ig'-in. See SPREA ulmaria.

WIESENRAUTE (Ger.), n. Ve'ze'n-ra'-u't-e'z. The genus *Thalictrum*. [a. 35.]

WIKSTROEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Vi'k-stru'e'm'-i'a. Fr., *wikstroemie*. A genus of the *Thymelæaceæ*. [a. 35.]—**W. canescens**. Of Misner, a Japanese species, the source of a bibulous paper, called *usago*, recommended for making wafers and capsules. ["*Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.*," xxxviii, xxxix (a. 14).]—**W. indica**. A tree-like shrub growing in Australia and Polynesia. In the Fiji Islands the bark and leaves are used in coughs, and the bark is applied to ulcers. [a. 35.]

WILBRANDIA (Lat.), n. f. Vi'l'-bra'nd'-i'a. From *Wilbrand*, a German physician. Fr., *vilbrandie*. A genus of Brazilian curcubitaceous herbs. Several species have the evacuant properties of *Ecballium elaterium*. [a. 35.]—**W. hibiscoides**. A purgative species. [a. 35.]—**W. drastica**. A species used in gout and syphilis. [a. 35.]—**W. fluminensis**, **W. Riedel**, **W. scabra**, **W. verticillata**. A powerfully hydragogue species. [a. 35.]

WILBUR SPRINGS, n. Wi'lb'ur's. A place in Colusa County, California, where there are hot saline and sulphurous springs.

WILDBAD (Ger.), n. Vi'l'd'ba'd. 1. See *Akratotherme*. 2. A place in the Black Forest district, Württemberg, where there are warm saline and alkaline springs. 3. A place in Lower Franconia, Bavaria, where there is an earthy and saline spring. [a. 14.] 4. See GASTEIN. 5. See NEUMARKT (1st def.).

WILDECK, WILDEGG, n's. Vi'l'd'e'k', -e'g. A place in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, where there is a saline spring containing iodine and bromine. [a. 14.]

WILDFIRE, n. Wild'fir. Ger., *Wildfeuer*. See ERYSIPELAS.
WILDEUCHE (Ger.), n. Vi'l'd'e'uch'e. A disease of cattle, swine, and horses, the chief pathological lesion of which is a multiple gangrenous broncho-pneumonia. Pectoral, septicemic (with cutaneous symptoms), and intestinal varieties are described. It is caused by a special micro-organism (see *BACILLUS of W.*). According to Hueppe, this disease is only a variety of the affection (*septicæmia hæmorrhagica*) of which other varieties constitute rabbit's septicæmia, Schweineuche, and chicken cholera. ["*Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.*," No. 14, 1887 (B).]

WILDGÜTEN (Ger.), n. Vi'l'd'gu't-e'n. A place in Waldeck, Germany, where there are gaseous, earthy, and chalybeate springs.

WILHELMSBAD (Ger.), n. Vi'l'he'lm's-ba'd. 1. A place in Prussian Hesse where there is a saline and chalybeate spring. 2. A place in Prussian Silesia where there is a sulphurous spring. 3. A place near Aschersleben, Prussian Saxony, where there are saline and chalybeate ferruginous springs. [a. 14.] 4. See DRAIBURG.

WILHOIT'S SODA SPRINGS, n. Wi'l'hoit's. A place in Clackamas County, Oregon, where there are gaseous, alkaline, and saline springs. [Anderson (a. 14).]

WILLKÜRLICH (Ger.), adj. Vi'l'ku'r'-li'ch. See VOLUNTARY.

WILLOW, n. Wi'l'o. See SALIX (1st def.).—**W.-bark**. See SALIX (2d def.).—**W.-weed**. 1. The *LYTHRUM salicaria*. 2. The *Polygonum lapathifolium* and other species of *Polygonum*. [a. 35.]

WILLOW-HERB, n. Wi'l'o'-u'rb. The genus *Epilobium*.

WIMMER (Ger.), n. Vi'm'me'r. A pustule, a pimple.

WIMMERN (Ger.), n. Vi'm'me'r'n. See VAGITUS.

WIMPEL (Ger.), n. Vi'm'pe'l. See VEXILLUM.

WIMPER (Ger.), n. Vi'm'p'e'r. An eyelash. See also CILIA (1st def.) and BARBICELS.—**Flimmerw'n**, **Schwingende W'n**. See CILIA (2d def.).—**W'wurzeln**. See INTRACELLULAR FIBRES.

WIMPERIG (Ger.), adj. Vi'm'p'e'r'-ig. See CILIATE.

WINCH, n. Wi'nc'h. The handle for turning any revolving apparatus, also the apparatus so turned. [a. 48.]—**Verona w.** A cog-wheel arrangement for tightening a ligature around a hæmorrhoid. [E.]

WIND, n. Wi'nd. Ger., *äveus*. Lat., *ventus*. Fr., *vent*. Ger., *W*. 1. Moving air, a current of air. [a. 48.] 2. See FLATUS.—**Electric w.** That form of current from a static electrical machine which, striking the person, causes a sensation as if a gentle breeze were blowing upon the part.

WIND (Ger.), n. Vi'nd. See WIND (Eng.).—**W'anhäufung**, **W'bach**. Flatulence. [L. 80.]—**W'blattern**. See VARICELLA.—**W'bruch**. See PHYSCOELE.—**W'darm**. See COLON.—**W'dorn**. See OSTEOPONGIOMA and ARTEROCACE.—**W'drehe**. Hemoglobinuria in horses. [L. 57 (a. 14).]—**W'geschwulst**. See FIBROMATOSIS.—**W'kropf**. See GOITRE.—**W'treibend**. See CARMINATIVE.

WINDE (Ger.), n. Vi'nd'e'. The genus *Convolvulus*. [a. 35.]

WINDEL (Ger.), n. Vi'nd'e'l. A swaddling cloth.

WINDEN (Ger.), n. Vi'nd'e'n. See TORSION.

WINDEND (Ger.), adj. Vi'nd'e'nd. See VOLUBLE.

WIND-FLOWER, n. Wi'nd'flu'e'-u'f'r. See ANEMONE.

WINDLASS, n. Wind'l's. Fr., *treuil*, *cabestan*. Ger., *Winde*, *Haspel*. Any apparatus for winding on an axle a cord that is

tightened by a weight or strain. [a, 48.]—**Spanish w.** See TOURNEQUIST.

WINDLE-STRAW, n. Wi'nd'l-strā'. The *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Triticum repens*, and other grasses. [a, 35.]

WINDOW, n. Wi'nd'ō. Gr. *ōpis*, *ōnē*. Lat. *fenestra*. Fr. *fenêtre*. Ger. *Fenster*. An opening in a wall for the admission of light. [a, 48.]—**Oval w.** See *FENESTRA OVALIS*.—**Round w.** See *FENESTRA ROTUNDA*.

WINDPIPE, n. Wi'nd'pīp. See TRACHEA.

WINDPOCKEN (Ger.), n. pl. Vi'nd'pōk'e-n. See VARICELLE *emphysematosa*.

WINDSUCHT (Ger.), n. Vi'nd'zucht'. See EMPHYSEMA and TYMPANITIS.—**Gebärmutterw.** See PYSIOMETRIA.—**Herzw.** See PNEUMOTACARDIA.

WINDUNG (Ger.), n. Vi'nd'un'. See CONVOLUTION and GYRUS.—**Äussere Riechw.** See *External olfactory convolution*.—**Äussere Schläfenw.** See *Subcollateral gyrus*.—**Augenw.** A frontal convolution. [a, 52] (a, 48).—**Beibende w.** [Kölker]. See *Secundäre w.*—**Bogenw.** See *gyrus fornicatus*.—**Broca'sche w.** See *Broca's convolution*.—**Centralw.** The convolutions around the fissure of Rolando. [I, 17 (K)].—**Darmw.** en. See *Intestinal convolutions*.—**Dritte Hinterhauptw.** See *Inferior occipital convolution*.—**Dritte Scheitelbogenw.** See *Middle occipital convolution*.—**Erste Scheitellappennw.** See *Supramarginal convolution*.—**Dritte Schläfenw.** See *Inferior temporal convolution*.—**Dritte Stirnw.** See *Inferior frontal convolution*.—**Dritte untere Hinterlappennw.** See *Inferior occipital convolution*.—**Erste Hinterhauptw.** See *Superior occipital convolution*.—**Erste obere Hinterhauptw.** See *Cuneus* (2d def.).—**Erste obere Schläfenw.** See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal convolution*.—**Erste Scheitellappennw.** See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal convolution*.—**Erste Scheitelbogenw.** See *Supramarginal convolution*.—**Erste Scheitelw.** See *Superior parietal convolution*.—**Erste Schläfenw.** See *Superior parietal convolution* and *Inframarginal convolution*.—**Erste Stirnw.** See *Superior frontal convolution*.—**Fünfte Scheitelbogenw.** [Bischoff]. See *Gyrus isthmus*.—**Gehirnw.** *Gehirnw.* A cerebral gyrus.—**Hakenw.** *Hakenzüge*. See *Uncinate convolution*.—**Hinter Centralw.** See *Ascending parietal convolution*.—**Hinter innere Hinterhauptw.** See *Subcalcarine gyrus*.—**Hinter Orbitalw.** See *Posterior orbital convolution*.—**Hinter Scheitelbogenw.** See *Middle occipital convolution*.—**Hinterhauptw.** See *Occipito temporal convolution*.—**Hirnw.** en. See *Cerebral convolution*.—**Innere obere Schläfenw.** See *Superior parietal convolution*.—**Innere obere Schläfenw.** See *Uncinate gyrus*.—**Innere Riechw.** See *Internal olfactory convolution*.—**Inselw.** See *Insular convolution*.—**Klappdeckelw.** en. See *Gyrus brevis*.—**Kleinhirnw.** en. The gyri of the cerebellum. [L.]—**Marginalw.** See *Marginal convolution*.—**Mediale erste Übergangsw.** See *First annectant convolution*.—**Mittlere Hinterhauptw.** See *Middle occipital convolution*.—**Mittlere Schläfenw.** See *Middle temporo-sphenoidal convolution*.—**Mittlere Stirnw.** See *Middle frontal convolution*.—**Obere Hinterhauptw.** See *Superior occipital convolution*.—**Obere innere Scheitelbogenw.** See *Paroccipital gyrus*.—**Obere (innere) Scheitelw.** See *Superior parietal convolution*.—**Obere Scheitelbeinlappennw.** See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal convolution*.—**Obere Scheitelw.** See *Superior parietal convolution*.—**Obere Schläfenw.** See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal convolution*.—**Obere Stirnw.** See *Superior frontal convolution*.—**Occipitalw.** The convolutions of the occipital lobe. [I, 6].—**Olivenkernw.** en. The convolutions of the corpus dentatum olive. [I, 17 (K)].—**Orbitalw.** en. See *Orbital convolutions*.—**Primitive w.** One of the convolutions of the embryonic brain which result from an actual folding of the cortex cerebri. [I, 9 (K)].—**Quere Schläfenw.** en. 1. Of Heschl, certain small transverse gyri on the upper surface of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. [I, 17 (K)]. 2. See *Gyrus temporales transversi*.—**Retrocetralw.** See *Postcentral gyrus*.—**Riechw.** w. See *Olfactory lobe*.—**Ringw.** en. See *Primitive gyri*.—**Schläfenw.** A parietal convolution. [I, 6 (K)].—**Secundäre w.** Of Kölliker, a convolution of the embryonic brain which is not formed originally, but results from a subsequent thickening of the hemisphere. [I, 9 (K)].—**Spindelw.** See *Subcollateral gyrus*.—**Superciliäre w.** See *Inferior frontal convolution*.—**Übergangsw.** en. See *Annectant convolutions*.—**Untere Hinterhauptw.** See *Gyrus occipitalis inferior*.—**Untere Scheitelbogenw.** [Bischoff]. See *Gyrus isthmus*.—**Untere Schläfenw.** See *Inferior temporal convolution*.—**Untere Stirnw.** See *Inferior frontal convolution*.—**Vordere Centralw.** See *Ascending frontal convolution*.—**Vordere Orbitalw.** See *Anterior orbital convolution*.—**Vordere Scheitelbogenw.** See *Supramarginal convolution*.—**Vordere Schläfenw.** See *First temporal convolution*.—**W'sblättchen.** One of the laminae of a cerebral convolution. [I, 11 (K)].—**W'szug.** Of Schwabe, a term nearly synonymous with *W*. [I, 17 (K)].—**Zungenw.** See *Subcalcarine gyrus*.—**Zweite Hinterhauptw.** See *Middle occipital convolution*.—**Zweite (mittlere) Schläfenw.** See *Middle temporo-sphenoidal convolution*.—**Zweite Stirnw.** See *Second frontal convolution*.—**Zwickelw.** See *Cuneus* (2d def.).

WINDWASSERBRUCH (Ger.), n. Vi'nd'wa'ss'er-bruch'. Hydrophrysocela. [a, 14.]

WINDZAPFENPIESS (Ger.), n. Vi'nd'tsa'pf'e-n-spes. See TROCAR.

WINE, n. Win. A-S. *win*. Gr. *ōnos*. Lat. *vinum*. Fr. *vin*. Ger. *Wein*. 1. The fermented juice of the grape, also of currants, etc. 2. W. holding a medicinal substance in solution. See also VINUM and VIN.—**Antimonial w.** See *W. of ANTIMONY*.

—**Barley w.** Lat. *vinum hordeaceum*. Beer. [B, 59.]—**Burgundy w.** Red or white w. from Burgundy in France. It is one of the strongest of the light wines. [a, 38.]—**Camphorated w.** See VINUM CAMPHORATUM.—**Champagne w.** See CHAMPAGNE.—**Concrete oil of w.** See ETHERAL.—**Heavy oil of w.** See ETHERAL OIL (1st def.).—**Heavy w.** Ger. *schwere Weine*. W's containing more than 12 per cent. by weight of alcohol, such as sherry, port, and Madeira. [B, 9 (a, 38).]—**High w's.** Commercial ethyl alcohol.—**Light oil of w.** A mixture of ether and ethyl alcohol; a light-yellow oily liquid of aromatic odor, derived from heavy oil of wine by heating with water or alkalies. [B, 5.]—**Light w's.** W's containing less than 12 per cent. by weight of alcohol. [a, 38.] Rhine w., Sauterne, claret, or Burgundy. [B, 9 (a, 38).]—**Low w.** The water in crude turpentine. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxix (a, 39).]—**Low w's.** See *Acqua vite* (5th def.).—**Ma-deira w.** A strong w. from the island of Madeira having an aromatic, nut-like taste. It contains about 15 per cent. of alcohol. [a, 38.]—**Malaga w.** A sweet Spanish w. from the region of Malaga, containing about 34 per cent. of alcohol. [a, 38.]—**Moselle w.** See KEIFER.—**Moselle w.** W. from the district along the River Moselle in Germany, containing about 12 per cent. by volume of alcohol. [a, 38.]—**Mulled w.** Ger. *Eierwein*. W. to which eggs and spices have been added, and the w. then heated.—**Oil of w.** See ETHERAL OIL (1st def.).—**Light oil of w.**—**Port w.** Ger. *Portwein*. A red or sometimes, white w. from Oporto in Portugal, containing from 15 to nearly 18 per cent. of alcohol. [a, 38.]—**Raisin w.** W. consisting mostly of a fermented infusion of Corinth raisins, but partly of the fermented juice of fresh grapes, with the addition of sugar and tartaric acid.—**Sherry w.** A white or brown w. from the neighborhood of Xeres, in Spain, containing from 16 to 18 per cent. of alcohol. The Br. Ph. demands 17 per cent. [B, 5, 35 (a, 35).]—**Spirit of w.** Lat. *spiritus vini*. Fr. *esprit de vin*. Ger. *Weingeist*. See ETHERAL.—**White w.** See VINUM ALBUM.—**Winess.** See OINOMANIA.

WING, n. Wi'ng. Gr. *πτερόν*, *πτερεῖς*. Lat. *ala*. Fr. *aile*. Ger. *Flügel*. 1. The fore-limb by means of which birds, bats, etc., are enabled to fly. 2. Any structure or process resembling a w. or occupying some analogous position. [a, 48.]—**Bastard w.** See ALULA.—**Cerato-hyal w's** (of the hyoid bone). The lesser cornua of that bone.—**False w.** See ALULA.—**Greater w's** of the sphenoid bone. See ALA magna ossis sphenoidalis.—**Lesser (or orbital) w's** of the sphenoid bone. See ALA parva ossis sphenoidalis.—**Temporal w's** of the sphenoid bone. See ALA magna ossis sphenoidalis.—**W's of Ingrassias.** See ALA parva ossis sphenoidalis.—**W's of the sacrum.** Ger. *Kreuzbeinflügel*. See ALA of the sacrum.

WINGED, adj. Wi'ng'd. See ALATE.

WINKEL (Ger.), n. Wi'ng'k'el. See ANGLE.—**Abgestumpfter w.** See ANGULUS mastoideus.—**Augenw.** See ANGULUS ocularis.—**Gesichtsw.** See FACIAL ANGLE.—**Hinterhauptsw.** See OCCIPITAL ANGLE.—**Insertionsw.** des Nabelstranges. The angle formed by the umbilical cord with the surface of the placenta at its insertion. [a, 19.]—**Kieferw.** See ANGLE of the lower jaw.—**Kopfw.** See CEPHALIC ANGLES.—**Louis'scher w.** See ANGULUS Ludovici.—**Mundw.** See ANGULUS oris.—**Rippenw.** See ANGLE of a rib.—**Sattelw.** See SPHENOIDAL ANGLE.—**Schädelw.** See CRANIAL ANGLES.—**Schamw.** See ANGLE of the pubes.—**Schielw.** See SQUINTING ANGLE.—**Sehw.** See ANGLE of the optic.—**Sternalw.** See ANGULUS Ludovici.—**Unterkieferw.** See ANGLE of the lower jaw.—**Vorhofsw.** See VESTIBULAR ANGLE.—**W'ig.** 1. Angulate. 2. W'ig. [a, 35.]—**W'messer.** See GONIOMETER.—**W'ständig.** See AXILLARY.

WINKING, n. Wi'ng'k'el'n. Gr. *σκαρδαγγυγμός*. Lat. *nictatio*. See NICTATION.

WINTERA (Lat.), n. f. Wi'nt'er-a. 1. The genus *Drims*. The *Winteraceae* are the *Illiciaceae*; the *Winteraceae* (Fr. *winteriées*; Ger. *Winteren*) of R. Brown are an order of plants, consisting of *Tasmannia*, *Illicium*, and *Wintera*; of Reichenbach, a section of the *Illiciaceae*, consisting of *Drims* and *Tamus*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Magnoliaceae*, comprising *Drims* and *Illicium*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., 1860, *Winter's bark*. [a, 35.]—**aromatica.** The *Drims Winteri*. [a, 35.]—**w. cortex** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr. *winter (écorce)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp. *cortezta winterana* [Sp. Ph.]. The bark of *Drims Winteri* (var. *gratensis* [Fr. Cod.]). [B, 95 (a, 38).]

WINTERANA (Lat.), n. f. Wi'nt'ur-and(an')a. The genus *Camella*. The *Winteraceae* are the *Winteraceae* (1st def.). [a, 35.]—**W. canella.** See CANELLA alba.

WINTERBERRY, n. Wi'nt'ur-be-er-ri. See PRINOS and ILEX verticillata.

WINTERBEULE (Ger.), n. Vi'nt'er-boil-e. See CHILBLAIN.

WINTERCUREORT (Ger.), n. Vi'nt'er-kur-ort. A climatic health resort for the cold season. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

WINTERGREEN, n. Wi'nt'ur-gren. Ger. *Wintergrün*. 1. The genus *Pyrola* (including *Chimaphila*). 2. The *Gaultheria procumbens*. 3. The genus *Vinca*. [a, 35.]—**Common w.** The *Pyrola minor*. [a, 35.]—**Oil of w.** Lat. *oleum gaultheriae* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr. *essence de w.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. *Wintergrünöl*. Oil of gaultheria (or teaberry), essence of w.; a sweet, very fragrant oil obtained from *Gaultheria procumbens*, also from other species of *Gaultheria*, from *Betula alba*, etc. It is nearly colorless when freshly prepared, has the sp. gr. of 1.173, dissolves readily in alcohol, and boils at 211° C. When pure it consists of 90 per cent. of methyl salicylate and 10 per cent. of gaultheriène. It resembles salicylic acid in physiological action. An artificial oil is prepared having the sp. gr. of 1.173 and boiling at 203° C. It contains apparently a small proportion of methyl ether. [a, 35.]

WINTERSRINDE (Ger.), n. Vi'nt'ers-rind-e. See *Winter's BARK*.—**Falsche w.** See CORTEX *winteranus spurius*.

WINZIG (Ger.), adj. $V^{12}nts^{12}g$. Diminutive, small, dwarfed. [a, 35.]

WIPFEL (Ger.), n. $V^{12}p^{e1}$. See **CACUMEN**.—**W'blatt** (Burdach). See **FOLIUM CACUMINIS**.

WIPFELD (Ger.), n. $V^{12}p^{e1}d$. A place in Lower Franconia where there are springs containing calcium sulphate. [a, 14.]

WIPPE (Ger.), n. $V^{12}p^{e2}$. See **ARCHEA** (2d def.).

WIRBEL (Ger.), n. Verb^{e1}. See **VERTEBRAL** and **VORTEX**.—**Bauchw'**. See **LUMBAR VERTEBRÆ**.—**Beugew'**. The lowermost of the cervical vertebrae. [L, 31.]—**Brustw'**. See **DORSAL VERTEBRÆ**.—**Falsche W.** See **FALSA VERTEBRÆ**.—**Halbw'**. A cervical vertebra. [L.]—**Herzw'**. See **VORTEX of the heart**.—**Hinterhauptw'**. See **OCIPITAL VERTEBRÆ**.—**Knotpelw'**. A cartilaginous vertebra. [L.]—**Kopfw'**. See **CEPHALIC VERTEBRÆ**.—**Kreuzbeinw'**, **Kreuzw'**. See **SACRAL VERTEBRÆ**.—**Lendenw'**, **Lumbalw'**. See **LUMBAR VERTEBRÆ**.—**Nasenw'**. A nasal vertebra.—**Rückenw'**. A dorsal vertebra. [L.]—**Schädelw'**. See **CRANIAL VERTEBRÆ**.—**Scheitelw'**. See **PARIETAL VERTEBRÆ**.—**Steissbeinw'**, **Steissw'**. See **OCYGGAL VERTEBRÆ**.—**Stirn w'**. See **FRONTAL VERTEBRÆ**.—**Unächte W.**, **Unvollkommene W.** See **FALSA VERTEBRÆ**.—**Urw'**. A primitive vertebra. [a, 17.]—**Walre W.** See **TRUE VERTEBRÆ**.—**W'artig**. See **VERTEBRATE**.—**W'chorde**. See **NOTOCHORD**.—**W'dorn**. See **SPINOUS PROCESS**.—**W'doster**. The *Clinopodium vulgare*. [a, 35.]—**W'entzündung**. See **SPONDYLITIS**.—**W'furche**. See **MEDULLARY GROOVE**.—**W'gefässe**. See **VENÆ VORTICOSÆ**.—**W'gicht**. See **SPONDYLITIS DEFORMANS**.—**W'glitt**. See **SPONDYLOLISTHESIS**.—**W'ig**. See **VERTEBRAL**.—**W'körper**. The body of a vertebra. [L, 31.]—**W'krankheit**, **W'leiden**. See **SPONDYLOPATHIA**.—**W'schmerz**. See **RHACHODYNIA**.—**W'spalte**. See **SPINA bifida**.—**W'strang**. See **SPINAL CORD**.—**W'synchron**. The articulation between the bodies of vertebrae. [L, 31.]—**W'thier**. A vertebrae.—**W'verteuerung**. See **SPONDYLOPSYOSIS**.—**Zahnw'**. See **AXIS** (8th def.).

WIRBELBOGEN (Ger.), n. Verb^{e1}l-bog-e²n. See **NEURAL ARCH** (1st def.).—**Häutiger W.** The membrana reuniens superior.

WIRBELSÄULE (Ger.), n. Verb^{e1}l-zoll-e². See **VERTEBRAL COLUMN**.—**Halbw'**. The cervical portion of the vertebral column. [a, 29.]—**Häutige W.** A structure formed in the embryo by the coalescence of the protovertebrae so as to shut in the notochord and the cord behind. [A, 8.]

WIRE-BREECHES, n. Wir-brī²ch'e²z. See **CUIRASS** (2d def.).

WIRING, n. Wir¹in². Fastening by means of wire. [a, 48.]—**Pin-w.** A method of fixing the fragments of a broken bone (especially the patella) by means of pins inserted above and below the fracture. [“N. Y. Med. Jour.” Aug. 9, 1890, p. 159 (a, 50).]

WIRKEND (Ger.), adj. Verk^{e1}nd. Active, operative.

WIRKLICH (Ger.), adj. Verk¹līch². See **ACTUAL**.

WIRKSAM (Ger.), adj. Verk²za²m. See **WIRKEND**.

WIRKUNG (Ger.), n. Verk¹un². See **ACTION**.—**Unzusammenw'**. See **INCO-ORDINATION**.

WIRTEL (Ger.), n. Vert^{e1}l. See **VERTICIL**.—**Halbw'**. A dimidiated verticil. [a, 35.]—**W'ig**, **W'ständig**. See **VERTICILLATE**.

WIRTH (Ger.), n. Vert. See **HOSR**.

WISDOM-OF-SURGEONS, n. Wīz²/du²m-o²v-su²rj²u²nz. A translation of an old Latin name (*sophia chirurgorum*) of *Sisymbrium sophia*. [a, 35.]

WISMUT (Ger.), **WISMUTH** (Ger.), n's. Vī²s²mut. Written also *Wismut* and *Wismuth*. See **BISMUTH**.—**Baldriansaures W.** See **BISMUTH VALERIANATE**.—**Graues Sauerw'**. See **BISMUTH DIOXIDE**.—**Milchsäures W.** See **BISMUTH LACTATE**.—**Salicylsäures W.** See **BISMUTH SALICYLATE**.—**Schwefelsäures W.** See **BISMUTH SULPHATE**.—**W'annuoncitrat**. See **BISMUTH AND AMMONIUM CITRATE**.—**W'chlorid**. See **BISMUTH TRICHLORIDE**.—**W'chlorür**. See **BISMUTH DICHLORIDE**.—**W'halboxyd**. See **BISMUTH DIOXIDE**.—**W'jodid**. See **BISMUTH TRIIODIDE**.—**W'oxydul**. See **BISMUTH DIOXIDE**.—**W'säure**. Bismuthic acid. [A, 324.]—**W'weiss**. See **BISMUTH SUBNITRATE**.

WISMUTOXYD (Ger.), n. Vī²s²mut-o²x-u²d. See **BISMUTH TRIOXIDE**.—**Citronensaures W'ammionum**. See **BISMUTH AND AMMONIUM CITRATE**.—**Gerbssaures W.** See **BISMUTH TANNATE**.—**Graues W.** See **BISMUTH DIOXIDE**.—**Kieselsaures W.** See **BISMUTH SILICATE**.—**Kohlensaures W.** See **BISMUTH CARBONATE**.—**Salpetersaures W.** See **BISMUTH NITRATE**.—**Schwefelsaures W.** See **BISMUTH SULPHATE**.—**W'hydrat**. See **BISMUTH TRIHYDROXIDE**.

WISPELN (Ger.), n. Vī²sp²e²ln. See **BLESITAS**.

WISSMUT (Ger.), **WISSMUTH** (Ger.), n's. Vī²s²mut. See **WISMUT**.

WISTARIA (Ger.), **WISTERIA** (Lat.), n's f. Wī²st-ar(e²p²)-ī²-a².—**er(ar)²i²a²**. From *Wistar*, an American anatomist. Fr., *Wistérie*. A genus of leguminous shrubs of the *Galegeæ*. The *Wisterieæ* are (Endlicher) a subtribe of the *Phaseoleæ*, or (Reichenbach) a section of the *Glycineæ*. [a, 35.]—**W. chinensis**, **W. sinensis**. The fiji; a Chinese species. The flowers are probably distilled for their perfume. The bark contains wistarin and a resin which appears to be toxic.

WISTARIN, n. Wī²st/a²r-ī²n. A poisonous crystallizable glucoside obtained from the bark of *Wistaria chinensis*. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” xxxv (a, 14).]

WITCH-WOOD, n. Wī²ch²wu²d. See **EUONYMUS EUROPEUS**, **PYRUS ACUPARIA**, and **ULMUS MONTANA**.

WITHANIA (Lat.), n. f. Wī²th-an(a²n)²i²a². Fr., *withanie*. A genus of solanaceous shrubs. [a, 35.]—**W. coagulans**. Vegetable rennet; a shrub common in Afghanistan and northern India. The dried berries, the *puneerbund* (cheese-maker) of the Afghans, con-

tain a ferment closely resembling animal rennet, and are used for coagulating milk. The active principle may be extracted from the seeds. The fruits, when fresh, are emetic, and, dried, are used for dyspepsia and flatulent colic, either alone or combined with the tonic leaves and twigs of *Rhazya stricta*. The bitter leaves are anthelmintic. The plant is also used in veterinary medicine. [a, 35.]—**W. frutescens**. A species referred by some authors to *Physalis*. In Spain the seeds are used as beads. [a, 35.]—**W. somnifera**. The winter-cherry of India, probably the *στυάχων ὑντορίκον* of Dioscorides. The root and bitter leaves are powerfully narcotic and have been used as a hypnotic in alcoholism and emphysematous dyspnea. In India the leaves are used as an anthelmintic and as an application to carbuncles; the root is used as a deobstruent, diuretic, and alexipharmac and as an application in obstinate ulcers and rheumatic swellings. The fruits are used as a diuretic and to coagulate milk. [a, 35.]

WITHE, n. Wī²th. A flexible branch or twig used for binding. **WITHERS**, n. pl. Wī²th²u²r². The ridge on a horse's back extending from the root of the neck to between the shoulder blades; formed by the prominent spinous processes of the first eight or ten dorsal vertebrae. [L; a, 34.]

WITHER-WRUNG, adj. Wī²th²u²r-ru²a²n². Of the veterinarians, injured in the withers. [a, 34.]

WITHY, n. Wī²th²i². The *Salix viminalis* and other species of *Salix*. [a, 35.]

WITLOOF, n. Wī²l²huf. A large-rooted variety of *Cichorium intybus*. [a, 35.]

WITTEKIND (Ger.), n. Vī²t²te²-ki²nd. A place in Prussian Saxony where there is a saline spring containing bromine and iodine. [L, 49, 57, 135 (a, 14).]

WITTER'S MINERAL SPRINGS, n. Wī²t²u²r². A place in Lake County, California, where there are gaseous alkaline, chalybeate, and sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

WITTENKIND (Ger.), n. Vī²t²ve²n-ki²nd. A posthumous child. [a, 48.]

WOAD, n. Wod. The *Isatis tinctoria*; also the *Reseda luteola* and *Genista tinctoria*. [a, 35.]—**Wild w.** The *Reseda luteola*. [a, 35.]—**W-waxen**. See **GENISTA TINCTORIA**.

WOCHENABGANG (Ger.), n. Voch²e²n-a²b-ga²n². See **LOCHIA**.

WOCHENBETT (Ger.), n. Voch²e²n-be²t. The puerperium. —**W'reinigung**. See **LOCHIA**.

WOCHENFIEBER (Ger.), n. Voch²e²n-feb-e²r. See **PUERPERAL FEVER**.

WOCHENFLUSS (Ger.), **WOCHENREINIGUNG** (Ger.), n's. Voch²e²n-flus, -rin-i²g-un². See **LOCHIA**.

WOCHENTUPEL (Ger.), n. Voch²e²n-tu²p-el². See **MUMPS**.

WÖCHNERIN (Ger.), n. Vu²ch²ne²r-ī²n. A lying-in woman.—**Abgang der W'nen**. See **LOCHIA**.

WOHLBELEIBTHEIT (Ger.), n. Vol²be²-libt-hit. See **COPULENCE**.

WOHLGEMUTH (Ger.), n. Vol²ge²mu²t. The *Origanum vulgare*. [a, 35.]

WOHLVERLEI (Ger.), **WOHLVERLEIH** (Ger.), n's. Vol²fe²r-li. See **ARNICA**.—**Berg-W.** See **ARNICA MONTANA**.

WÖLBUNG (Ger.), n. Vu²l²b-un². See **VAULT**.—**W'smesser**. See **CYRTOMETER**.

WOLD, n. Wo²ld. Written also *wolds* and *woulds*. The *Reseda luteola*. [a, 35.] Cf. **WOAD**.

WOLF, n. Wu²lf. Gr., *λύκος*. Lat., *lupus*. Fr., *loup*. Ger., *W*. See **CANIS LUPUS**.—**W's-jaw**. See **CLEFT PALATE**.

WOLF (Ger.), n. Vo²lf. See **ECTHILIMMA** and **PARATRIMMA**.—**W'geschwulst**. See **ATHEROMA** (1st def.).

WOLFACH (Ger.), n. Vo²l²fa²ch². A place in Baden, Germany, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 135 (a, 14).]

WOLFFIAN, adj. Wu²lf²i²a²n. Investigated by or named from K. F. Wolff, a German anatomist. [a, 48.]

WOLFRAM (Ger.), n. Vo²l²f²ra²m. See **TUNGSTEN**.

WOLFSBANE, n. Wu²lf²z-ban. 1. The genus *Aconitum*, especially *Aconitum lycoctonum* and *Aconitum napellus*. 2. The *Arnica montana*. 3. The *Veratrum viride*. [a, 35.]

WOLFSBAST (Ger.), n. Vo²l²fs-ba²st. See **DAPHNE MEZEREUM**.

WOLFSBOHNE (Ger.), n. Vo²l²fs-bon-e². See **LUPINUS** (2d def.).

WOLFSFUSS (Ger.), n. Vo²l²fs²fus. The genus *Lycopodium*.

WOLFSKIRSCH (Ger.), n. Vo²l²fs²kersch-e². The *Atropa belladonna*. [a, 35.]

WOLFSKRAUT (Ger.), n. Vo²l²fs²kra²u²t. 1. The *Delphinium staphisagria*. 2. The genus *Aconitum*. [a, 14, 35.]

WOLFSMILCH (Ger.), n. Vo²l²fs²mi²lch². The genus *Euphorbia*. [a, 35.]

WOLFSRACHEN (Ger.), n. Vo²l²fs²ra²ch²e²n. See **CLEFT PALATE**.

WOLFSTODSTURMHUT (Ger.), n. Vo²l²fs²tod-sturm-hut. See **ACONITUM LYCOCTONUM**.

WOLFSTRAPP (Ger.), n. Vo²l²fs²tra²p. See **LEONURUS**.

WOLFSWURZEL (Ger.), n. Vo²l²fs²wur²ts-e². 1. The *Actaea spicata*. [a, 35.] 2. The genus *Aconitum*. [a, 35.]

WÖLKCHEN (Ger.), n. Vu²l²k²ch²e²n. See **MACULA CORNEÆ** and **ENECORNEÆ**.—**Hornhautw'**. See **MACULA CORNEÆ**.

WOLKE (Ger.), n. Vo'l'k'e². See NEBULA (1st def.).

WOLKENSTEIN (Ger.), n. Vo'l'k'e²-stin. 1. A place in Zwickau, Saxony, where there are hot sulphurous springs. 2. A place in Styria, Austria, where there are sulphurous springs. [a, 14.]

WOLKIG (Ger.), adj. Vo'l'k'ig. See NEBULOSE.

WOLLBAUM (Ger.), n. Vo'l'ba²-u²m. See ERIODENDRON and BOMBAX (2d def.).

WOLLE (Ger.), n. Vo'l'e². See WOOL.—**Haarw.** See DOWN (1st def.).—**Holz-w.** See FIR-WOOL.—**Hundsw.** See APOCYNUM.—**Schleissbaumw.** See PYROXYLIN.—**Seebaumw.** See ADENOS.

WOLLFETT (Ger.), n. Vo'l'fe². See CERYPUM and SUNT, and cf. LANOLIN.

WOLLGRAS (Ger.), n. Vo'l'gra²s. The genus *Eriophorum*. [a, 35.]

WOLLIG (Ger.), adj. Vo'l'lig. See LANATE and LANEUS (1st def.).

WOLLKRAUT (Ger.), n. Vo'l'kra²-u²t. The genus *Verbascum*. [a, 35.]

WOLLUST (Ger.), n. Vo'l'lust. Sensuality, lust, voluptuousness. [a, 14.]—**W'seuche.** Epidemic syphilis. [a, 34.]

WOLRAM (Ger.), n. Vo'l'ra²m. Spermaceti. [a, 35.]

WOMB, n. Wum. See UTERUS.—**W.-passage.** See VAGINA.—**W.-stono.** See UTERINE CALCULUS.

WOODA, n. In the Orient, a sort of diarrhoea. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

WOOD, n. Wu'd. See LIGNUM.—**Amboyna w.** Ger. *Amboinholz*. The w. of a sort of palm growing in Amboyna. [B, 49.]—**Anacahuite w.** Lat. *lignum anacahuite* [Gr. Ph.]. Ger. *Anacahuiteholz*. A Mexican wood derived from *Cordia Boissieri*, formerly used in pulmonary phthisis. [a, 35.]—**Bitter-w.** See the major list and *SHARBA*.—**Bukku w.** See under *CASSIA*.—**Heart-w.** Lat. *duramen*. Ger. *Herzholz*. The older, harder, central portion of an exogenous stem, taking no important part in the vital processes of the plant. It differs usually from sap-w. in color. The term *duramen* is applied by some authors only to heart-w. which has become very dense from peculiar infiltrations. [a, 35.]—**Mountain w.** See *Lignum asbestos*.—**Nicaragua-w.** See BRAZIL-W.—**Nephritic w.** See LIGNUM NEPHRITICUM.—**Peach w.** Pernambuco w. See BRAZIL-W.—**Sap-w.** The exterior zone of uncolored active cells forming the newer and softer w. of an exogenous stem. [a, 35.]—**W. alcohol.** W. naphtha, W. spirit. See METHYL ALCOHOL.

WOODBIND, WOODBINE, n's. Wu'd'bind, -bin. The *Lonicera periclymenum* and other species of *Lonicera*.—**American w.** See *LONICERA GRATA* and *AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA*.

WOODHALL SPA, n. Wu'd'hal'. A place in Yorkshire, England, where there is a saline spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

WOOD-LILY, n. Wu'd'li²-l². The *Pyrola minor*. [a, 35.]—**American w.-l.** The genus *Trillium*. [a, 35.]

WOODRUFF, n. Wu'd'ru²f. The *Asperula odorata* and other species of *Asperula*. [a, 35.]

WOODRUSH, n. Wu'd'ru²sh. The genus *Luzula*. [a, 35.]

WOOL, n. Wu'l. Gr. *ῥῆμα*. Lat. *lana*. Ger. *Wolle*. The peculiar outgrowth from the skin of the sheep, corresponding to the hair of other animals. [a, 48.] Used for vaginal tampons and for other means of making pressure.—**Antiseptic w.** Cleaned w. that is impregnated with some antiseptic substance. [a, 34.]—**Holmgren's w's.** Small skeins of w., of all colors, for testing the color-sense. Three of them are selected as special tests: (1) pure green mixed with white, (2) a pale shade of purple, and (3) a bright red. The confusion colors in the heap of worsteds are of all shades and colors. [F.]—**Inhalation of fir-w.-oil.** See *Vapor olei pini silvestris*.—**Pelt-w.** See LAINE MORAINÉ.—**Wood-w.** Finely ground wood; a delicately fibred, soft substance used as an absorbent dressing for wounds. [E.]—**W.-fat.** See CERYPUM and LANOLIN.

WOORALI, WOORARA, WOORARI, n's. Wu-ra²le, -ra², -re. See CURARE.

WORM, n. Wu'r'm. Gr. *ἄλυσ*, *ἄλυσ*. Lat. *vermis*. Fr. *vers*. Ger. *Wurm*. 1. A small, limbless, creeping animal, such as an annelid or helminth. [a, 48.] 2. The median portion of the cerebellum, as distinguished from its hemispheres. [A, 5.]—**Bladder-w.** See CYSTICERCUS.—**Bot-w.** See OXYURIS VERMICULARIS.—**Earthw.** See the major list.—**Flesh-w.** See COMEDO.—**Gourd-w.** An old term for a distoma. [L.]—**Guinea-w.** See *FIARIA MEDINENSIS*.—**Hair-headed w.** See TRICHOCEPHALUS.—**Hooked-w's.** See ACANTHOCEPHALA.—**Long round w.** See ASCARIS LUMBRICOIDES.—**Long thread-w.** See TRICHOCEPHALUS dispar.—**Pallsade w.** See STRONGYLUS ARMATUS, EUSTRONGYLUS gigas, and DOCHMIUS DUODENALIS.—**Pin-w.** See OXYURIS VERMICULARIS.—**Round w.** See ASCARIS LUMBRICOIDES.—**Thread-w.** Any w. of thread-like appearance, especially *Oxyuris vermicularis*. [a, 48.]—**Wheal-w.** See LEPTUS AUTUMNALIS and SARCOPEUS scabiei.

WORMIAN, adj. Wu'r'm'i²-n. Named from O. Wurm, a Danish physician (see W. BONES). [a, 48.]

WORMSEED, n. Wu'r'm'sed. 1. Santonica or one of the plants yielding it. 2. The *Chenopodium anthelminticum* or its seed. 3. *Erysimum cheiranthoides*. [a, 35.]—**Aleppo w.** See ANDRISIA w. See under ARTEMISIA MARTIMA.—**American w.** See W. (2d def.).—**Barbary w.** A variety of santonica lighter than the official sort and covered with a whitish down, said to be derived from *Artemisia judaica* or from *Artemisia Sieberti* and *Artemisia ramosa*. It consists of calices, either attached to or separate from their peduncles, and of small globular flower-buds. [a, 35.]—**Levant w.** See under ARTEMISIA MARTIMA.—**Oil of w.** The

essential oil of santonica. It consists chiefly of cineol and chene. [a, 35.]—**Spanish w.** The flower-spikelets and tops of *Anabasis tamariscifolia*; used as an anthelmintic in Spain under the name of *chovan*. It resembles santonica, but the parts are larger, without odor, and of a salty taste. [a, 35.]

WORMWOOD, n. Wu'r'm'wu'd. 1. The *Artemisia absinthium* and other species of *Artemisia*. 2. Of the U. S. Fl., the leaves and tops of *Artemisia absinthium*. [a, 35.]—**Bastard w.** The genus *Ambrosia*. [a, 35.]—**Compound tincture of w.** See TINCTURA ABSINTHII COMPOSITA.—**Roman w.** 1. The *Artemisia pontica*. 2. The *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*. [a, 35.]—**Salt of w.** See SAL ABSINTHII.—**Tincture of w.** See TINCTURA ARTEMISIE ABSINTHII.

WORT, n. Wu'r't. A.-S. *wurt*, or *wyrt*, a plant. 1. A plant, especially an herb. 2. Formerly, an extract of herbs, now restricted to the liquid infusion of malt. [a, 35.]—**Sweet w.** The clear liquor left after a mash of malt and water has been allowed to clarify.

WÜRTH (Ger.), n. Wu'r't. A place in Bavaria where there is a saline and chalybeate spring. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

WORTKLANGSBILD (Ger.), n. Wu'r't'kla²ng's-bi²ld. An auditory word-impression. [F. Brain, xxviii, 1885, p. 435 (K.).]

WORTTAUBHEIT (Ger.), n. Vo'r't'a²-u²b-hit. See WORD-DEAFNESS.

WOUND, n. Wund. Gr. *παῖς*. Lat. *vulnus*, *plaga*, *læsis*. Fr. *blesure*, *plaie*. Ger. *Wunde*. It, *verita*, *sc. verita*. A division of the soft parts of the body by a mechanical force applied externally. [E.]—**Complicated w.** A w. accompanied by great hemorrhage, pain, or the presence of a foreign body. [E.]—**Contused w.** Fr. *plaie par écrasement*. A w. produced by contusion. [a, 34.]—**Flesh-w.** A w. involving only skin and superficial muscular layer. [a, 34.]—**Gunshot w.** Lat. *sclopetoplagia*. Fr. *plaie d'armes à feu*. A w. inflicted by fire-arms. [E.]—**Incised w.** Ger. *Schnittwunde*. A cut produced by a sharp-edged instrument. [E.]—**Lacerated w.** Fr. *plaie par arrachement*. Ger. *Risswunde*. A w. by tearing.—**Open w.** A w. that has free external communication. [a, 34.] Cf. *Subcutaneous w.*—**Poisoned w.** See *PLAIE ENVENIMÉE*.—**Punctured w.** *Stichverletzung*, *Stichwunde*. A more or less deep w. with little laceration of the skin; produced by a thrust with a sharp instrument, an animal's horn or tooth, etc. [a, 34.]—**Simple w.** A w. in which the parts are only divided, as distinguished from a complicated w. [E.]—**Subcutaneous w.** A w. in which the external opening is very small. [E.]—**Uterine w.** Fr. *plaie utérine*. A term sometimes employed to denote the condition of that portion of the inner surface of the uterus from which the placenta has been recently cast off.

WOUNDWORT, n. Wund'wu'r't. One of the various species of *Stachys*; also *Anthyllis vulneraria*, *Solidago virga aurea*, *Symphitum officinale*, etc. [a, 35.]—**Clown's w.** The *Stachys palustris*. [a, 35.]—**Heracles's w.** The *Heracleum pinnatifidum*. [a, 35.]—**Knights's water-w.** The *Stratiotes aloides*. [a, 35.]

WOORALI, WOORARA, n's. Wu-ra²le, -ra². See CURARE.

WRACK, n. Ra'k. Sea-weed, especially that used for kelp. [a, 35.]—**Grass-w.** Sea-w. The *Zostera marina*. [a, 35.]

WRAPPER, n. Ra'p'u'r. See VOLVA (1st def.).

WREATH, n. Reth. See KRANZFORM.

WRENCH, n. Re'n²ch. 1. See SPRAIN. 2. An instrument used for turning or twisting. [a, 48.]—**Thomas's w.** A w. for holding and twisting club-foot, consisting of a monkey-w. with two arms bent to conform to the dorsum and sole of the foot and secured at right angles to each of the jaws of the w. [A, 520 (a, 29).]

WRIGHTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ri't'i²-a². From W. Wright, a Jamaica botanist. Fr. *wrightie*. A genus of shrubs or small trees. The *Wrightee* and *Wrightiee* are tribes of the *Apocynaceae*. [a, 35.]—**W. antidyenterica.** See *HOLARRHENA ANTIDYENTERICA*.—**W. tinctoria.** A small tree of southern India. The pungent leaves are chewed for toothache, and yield Pala indigo. The bark is substituted for cress-bark, though destitute of its properties. [a, 35.]—**W. tomentosa.** A species which yields a yellow dye. The bark is used for scorpion bites. [a, 35.]

WRIGHTINE, n. Ri't'en. See CONESSINE.

WRINKLE, n. Ri'n²k'l. Gr. *ρύση*. Lat. *ruga*. Fr. *ride*, *pli*. Ger. *Rünzel*, *Falte*. A linear depression in a surface, sometimes also a corresponding elevation. [a, 48.]

WRIST, n. Ri'st. See CARPUS.

WRY-NECK, n. Ri'n²ek. Lat. *torticollis*, *caput obliquum*. Fr. *cou tortu*. Ger. *Halssteifheit*. See TORTICOLLIS.—**Rotatory w.-n.** A variety in which movements of lateral flexion and rotation of the head take place, commonly spasmodic. [A, 77.]

WUCHERBLUME (Ger.), n. Vuch²e'r-blum-e². See CHRYSE-ANTHEMUM.

WUCHERND (Ger.), adj. Vuch²e'r-nd. See LUXURIANT.

WUCHERUNG (Ger.), n. Vuch²e'r-ung². See PROLIFERATION.—**Hautw.** See HYPERDERMATOSIS.

WULST (Ger.), n. Vulet. 1. A swelling, eminence, convolution, or tuberosity. 2. See VOLVA.—**Allantoisw.** See ALLANTOISW.—**Aufgesetzte W.** See SPLENUM (3d def.).—**Bogenw.** See GYRUS FORNICATUS.—**Centralw.** Lit. central convolution; one of the convolutions around the fissure of Rolando. [I, 6 (K.).]—**Gerollte W.** See HIPPOCAMPUS MAJOR.—**Grenzw.' des Gefäßhofes.** The cerebral wall.—**Grosse Hirnw.** A cerebral hemisphere. [I, 3 (K.).]—**Grosshirnrandw.** Hauptw.' (des Gehirns). A cerebral convolution. [K.]—**Hintere W.** See HIPPOCAMPUS MINOR.—**Idiomuskuläre W.** Lit. idio-muscular swelling; a swelling or contraction of a muscle at the negative pole on passing a strong galvanic current through it. [Gruenhagen (K.).]—**Kehledeckelw.** See TUBERCULUM EPIGLOTTIDIS.—**Klappenw.** See VERMIS INFERIOR posterior.—**Kleine W.** See HIPPOCAMPUS MINOR.—**Lange Insel-**

w'. The lower edge of the insula. [I, 6 (K).]—**Leberw'**. The portion of the mesoderm from which the liver is developed. [L.].—**Markw'**. A cerebral convolution. [K.].—**Medullarwülste**. See **Medullary RIDGES**.—**Nabelw'**. See **CARUNCLE** (2d def.).—**Rindenw'**. A cerebral convolution. [I, 17 (K).]—**Rückenwülste**. See **Medullary CENTRE and Dorsal RIDGES**.—**Scheidenwülste**. See **COLUMNS of the vagina**.—**Spindelw'**. See **Subcalcarate**. **GYRUS**.—**V. des Balkens**. See **SPLENIUM** (3d def.).—**Zungenw'**. See **Subcalcarine GYRUS**.—**Zwingenw'**. See **GYRUS fornicatus**.

WULSTIG (Ger.), adj. **Vulst'ig**. Inflated, puffy, tumefied, volvate. [a, 35.]

WULSTUNG (Ger.), n. **Vulst'un**. Swelling, puffiness. [A, 521.]

WUNDARZENEI (Ger.), n. **Vund'a'rts-e'n-i**. Surgery. [a, 14.]

WUNDARZT (Ger.), n. **Vund'a'rst**. See **SURGEON**.

WUNDÄRZTLICH (Ger.), adj. **Vund'a'rst-li'ch**. See **SURGICAL**.

WUNDBRAND (Ger.), n. **Vund'bra'nd**. See **DIPHTHERIA** of wounds.

WUNDE (Ger.), n. **Vund'e**. See **WOUND**.—**Bissw'**. A bite. [a, 34.]—**Durchdringende W.** A penetrating wound. [L, 80.]—**Geschlagene W.** See **Contused WOUND**.—**Geschossene W.** **Gewehrschussw'**. See **Gunshot WOUND**.—**Hieb'w'**. A gash. [a, 34.]—**Moxabrandw'**. See **BRADYCAEMA**.—**Onelischw'**. See **Contused WOUND**.—**Rissw'**. See **Lacerated WOUND**.—**Schnittw'**. See **Incised WOUND**.—**Schussw'**. See **Gunshot WOUND**.—**Stichw'**. See **Punctured WOUND**.

WUNDEISEN (Ger.), n. **Vund'iz-e'n**. See **PROBE and SOUND**.

WUNDERBAUM (Ger.), n. **Vund'e'r-ba's-u'm**. See **RICINUS**.

WUNDERBLUME (Ger.), n. **Vund'e'r-blum-e**. See **MIRABILIS**.

WUNDERBLUT (Ger.), n. **Vund'e'r-blut**. See **BACILLUS prodigiosus**.

WUNDERGEBURT (Ger.), n. **Vund'e'r-ge's-burt**. See **MONSTROSITY**.

WUNDERNETZ (Ger.), n. **Vund'e'r-ne'ts**. See **Chorioid PLEXUS and Rete mirabile**.

WUNDFÄDEN (Ger.), n. **Vund'fad-e'n**. See **CHARPIE**.

WUNDFÄULNISS (Ger.), n. **Vund'föul-nis**. See **Hospital GANGRENE**.

WUNDHOLZBAUM (Ger.), n. **Vund'ho'lts-ba's-u'm**. The *Fraxinus excelsior*. [a, 35.]

WUNDKLEMMER (Ger.), n. **Vund'kle'm-me**. See **SERRE-FINE**.

WUNDKRAUT (Ger.), n. **Vund'kra's-ut**. The *Sedum anacampseros*, *Veronica officinalis*, *Anthyllis vulneraria*, and *Senecio jacobaeus*; in the pl., *Wundkräuter*, see **SPECIES vulnerariae**. [B, 48 (a, 14); a, 35.] Cf. **WUNDWORT**.—**Helliges W.**, **Indianisches W.**, **Peruvianisches W.** *Tobacco* leaves. [a, 35.]

WUNDMITTEL (Ger.), n. **Vund'mit'e-tel**. A vulnerary.

WUNDNARBIG (Ger.), adj. **Vund'na'r-b'ig**. See **CICATRICAL**.

WUNDPLASTER (Ger.), n. **Vund'p'da'st-e'r**. See **Emplastrum RESINÆ**.

WUNDSCHECK (Ger.), n. **Vund'sh're'k**. See **SHOCK** (1st def.).

WUNSEIN (Ger.), n. **Vund'zin**. See **INTERTRIGO**.

WUNDSTUPOR (Ger.), n. **Vund'stup-or**. See **SHOCK** (1st def.).

WUNDVERDEN (Ger.), n. **Vund've'r'd-e'n**. See **INTERTRIGO**.

WURALI, n. **Wu-ra's'le**. See **CURARE**.

WURFEL (Ger.), n. **Vu'rfe'l**. A cube.—**W'förmig**. See **CUBOID**.—**W'ig**. Tessellated. [a, 35.]

WÜRGEN (Ger.), n. **Vu'r'g'e'n**. See **STRANGLATION**.

WURM (Ger.), n. **Vurm**. 1. A worm. 2. Actinomyces. 3. See **FARCY**. 4. Paronychia. [G, 5.] The inferior vermiform process. [a, 18.]—**Affenw'**. See **DERMATOBIA noxialis**.—**Bandw'**. See the major list.—**Beinw'**. See **FILARIA medinensis**.—**Blasenstachelw'**, **Blasenw'**. See **ECHINOCCUS**.—**Bunter Malw'**. See **MELIO variegatus**.—**Gehirnblasenw'**. See **CENURUS cerebri**.—**Grubenkopfwürmer**. See **BOTHROCEPHALIDE**.—**Guineaw'**. See **FILARIA medinensis**.—**Gummilackw'**. See **COCCUS laccæ**.—**Gurkenkornbandw'**. See **TENIA cucurbitina**.—**Hautw'**. See **TRICHURIAS**.—**Hakenwürmer**. See **ACANTHOCEPHALA**.—**Hautw'**. See **FILARIA medinensis**.—**Hinterwürmer**. The superior and inferior vermiform processes. [I, 17 (K).]—**Hirnblasenw'**. See **CENURUS cerebri**.—**Hülsenw'**. See the major list. —**Hundebandw'**. See **TENIA cucurbitina**.—**Katzenbandw'**. See **TENIA elliptica**.—**Katzenspringw'**. See **ASCARIS mystax**.—**Kellerw'**. See **ONISCHUS**.—**Kettenw'**. See **TENIA solium** (1st def.).—**Kinderw'**. See **OXYURUS vermicularis**.—**Kleinhirnw'**. See **Inferior vermiform PROCESS**.—**Kürbisbandw'**. See **TENIA solium** (1st def.).—**Kürbiw'**. See **PROGLOTTIS**.—**Leberw'**. See **DISTOMA hepaticum**.—**Madenw'**. See **OXYURUS vermicularis**.—**Medinaw'**. See **FILARIA medinensis**.—**Menschenbandw'**. See **TENIA solium** (1st def.).—**Muskelhaarw'**. See **TRICHINA spiralis**.—**Nacktköpfige Bandwürmer**. See **GYMNOTENIDA**.—**Oberw'**. See **Superior vermiform PROCESS**.—**Ohrw'**. See **FORFICULA auricularis**.—**Regenw'**. See **LUMBRICUS terrestris**.—**Rundwürmer**. See **NEMATODA**.—**Saugwürmer**. See **TREMATODA**.—**Scharlachw'**. See **COCHINEAL**.—**Springw'**. See **ASCARIS** and **OXYURUS vermicularis**.—**Spulw'**. See **ASCARIS**.—**Tintenw'**. See **SEPIA** (1st def.).—**Unterer W.**, **Unterw'**. See **Inferior vermiform PROCESS**.—**Urwürmer**. See **ARCHELMINTHES**.—**Warziger Zwirnw'**. See **FILARIA papillosa**.—**Weichwürmer**. See **MOLLUSCA**.—**Wirbelw'**. See **VORTICELLA**.—**W'abtreibend**. See **ANTHELMINTHIC**.—**W'ähnlich**. See **HELMINTHOID and PERISTALTIC**.—**W'anhang**. See **APPENDIX caecæ**.—**W'arzenel**, **W'esserz**. A vermifuge, an anthelmintic. [a, 14.]—**W'förmig**. See **VERMIFORM**.—**W'kuchen**, **W'küchlein**. A vermifuge tablet. [A, 521 (a, 48).]—**W'lehere**. See **HELMINTHOLOGY**.—**W'mittel**. An anthelmintic.—**W'reiz**.

Irritation due to helminthiasis. [L, 57 (a, 14).]—**W'strang**. See **FARCY-cord**.—**W'sucht**. A disease produced by worms. [a, 34.]—**W'widrig**. See **ANTHELMINTHIC**.—**Zapfenw'**. See **AMPHISTOMA**.—**Zehrw'**. See **COMEDO**.—**Zwirnw'**. See **FILARIA** (1st def.).

WURMÄHRE (Ger.), n. **Vurm'a'r-e**. The genus *Helminthostachys*. [a, 35.]

WÜRMCHEN (Ger.), n. **Vu'r'm'ch'e'n**. 1. See **HELMINTHION**. 2. Of Gaule, a peculiar microscopical appearance observed in defibrinated blood when examined on a warm stage. Masses of protoplasm in the shape of worms are seen to escape from the red corpuscles. They have also been called *cytozoa*. [K, 16.]

WURMCONFERVE (Ger.), n. **Vurm'ko'n-fe'r-ve**. See **HELMINTHOCHORTON**.

WURMFARN (Ger.), n. **Vurm'fa'r'n**. See **ASPIDIUM filix mas** and **CHRYSANthemum vulgare**.—**Falscher W.** See **ASPIDIUM filiz femina**.—**W'öl**. See *Oleoresina ASPIDI*.

WURMKRAUT (Ger.), n. **Vurm'kra's-ut**. The *Chrysanthemum vulgare*, *Spigelia anthelmia*, *Spiraea ulmaria*, and *Sisymbrium sophia*. [a, 35.]

WURMKINDE (Ger.), n. **Vurm'ki'nd-e**. See **ANDIRA-bark**.—**W'nbaum**. See **ANDIRA**.

WURMSAMEN (Ger.), n. **Vurm'za'm-e'n**. Wormseed, especially santonica. [a, 35.]—**W'bitter**. See **SANTONIC ACID**.

WURMTOD (Ger.), n. **Vurm'tod**. See **ABSINTHE** (1st def.).

WURRAS (Ar.), n. Written also *warra*, *warra*, and *woors*. Syn., *kambil*. 1. An anthelmintic drug obtained from eastern Africa and Yemen, similar to kamala. [a, 35.] 2. See **KAMALA**.

WURST (Ger.), n. A sausage. [L, 46 (a, 21).]—**W'ähnlich**, **W'artig**. Sausage-like.—**W'fettensäure**. See **BUTYRIC ACID**.—**W'gift**. See **ALLANTOTOXICON**.—**W'haut**, **W'häutchen**, **W'häutlein**. See **ALLANTOIS**.—**W'vergiftung**. See **ALLANTIASIS**.

WURTZ (Fr.), n. **Vu'r'ts**. A corrupted and abbreviated form of the German word *Wurst-Wagen*. A long, cylindrical ambulance wagon having four wheels and drawn by six horses, devised by Baron Percy, of the French army, in 1799. [A, 244.]

WÜRZE (Ger.), n. **Vu'r'ts'e**. See **SPICE and CONDIMENT**.—**Neue W.** *Pimenta*. [a, 35.]

WURZEL (Ger.), n. **Vurts'e'l**. See **ROOT**.—**Abducensw'n**. The roots of the abducens nerve.—**Absteigende W'n**. See **Descending RADICLES of the fornx**.—**Aortenw'**. See **AORTIC BULB**.—**Aufsteigende W'n des Gewölbes**. See **Ascending RADICLES of the fornix**.—**Cilienw'n**. The fibrils of the cell-stroma with which the cilia of a ciliated cell are supposed to connect. [L, 33.]—**Fünf grössere eröffnende W'n**. See **Quinque RADICES aperientes majores**.—**Fünf kleinere eröffnende W'n**. See **Quinque RADICES aperientes minores**.—**Gallenw'**. See **JALAPA** (1st def.).—**Gewölbe w'n**. See **Anterior PILLARS of the fornix and Posterior PILLARS of the fornix**.—**Haftw'n**. Of Kölliker, certain vascular branches in the fetal placenta which run their course for a considerable distance without dividing (or dividing but once) and extend to the maternal placenta. [A, 8.]—**Herbw'**. See **HELMODACTYL**.—**Hinterer Aconsitusw'n**. See **Inferior auditory root**.—**Kleinste Venenw'n**. See **VENOUS CAPILLARIES**.—**Nagelw'**. See **ROOT of a nail**.—**Nasenw'**. See **ROOT of the nose**.—**Purgirw'**. See **JALAPA** (1st def.).—**Mechaoacan** (1st def.), and **CONVOLVULUS scammonia**.—**Rothe W.** *Madder*. [a, 35.]—**Ruhrw'**. See **CALUMBA and IPECACUANHA**.—**Scheerw'**. See **SEDUM telephium**.—**Sensible W.** A sensory root. [I, 68 (K).]—**Vierhügelw'**. That portion of the corpora quadrigemina which gives origin to fibres of the optic tract. [I, 17 (K).]—**Weiße W'n des Bulbi**. See **WHITE fibres of the white laminae which cover the gray substance of the olfactory bulb**. [I, 17 (K).]—**Wimperw'n**. See **Cilienw'n**.—**W'ähnlich**. See **RADICIFORM**.—**W'bacillus**. See **BACILLUS mycoides**.—**W'blatt**. A radical leaf. [a, 35.]—**W'n der Gehirnnerven**. The roots of the cranial nerves. [I, 16 (K).]—**W'n der Säulchen des Gewölbes**. See **CORPORA albicantia**.—**W'n der Sehnerven**. Of Mayer, the optic thalami. [I, 3 (K).]—**W'n des Gewölbes**. The pillars of the fornix. They consist of bundles of nerve fibres which arise from the anterior extremity of the corpus striatum. [K.]—**W'fasern**. 1. See **Intracellular FIBRES**. 2. The nerve-fibres of the nerve-roots. [J.]—**W'kapsel**. See **PERIODONTIUM**.—**W'kopf**. See **CAPUT radicale**.—**W'lode**. See **TURION** (1st def.).—**W'ranke**. See **SARMENT**.—**W'saft**. See **RHIZIAS**.—**W'scheide**. See **ROOT-SHEATH**; in botany, see **COLEORRHIZA**.—**W'schwämmchen**. See **SPONGIOLE**.—**W'ständig**. See **RADICAL** (2d def.).—**W'süss**. See **GLYCERYRHIZIN**.—**W'tödtet**. See **BYSSOTHECUM**.—**W'trieb**. See **TURION** (1st def.).—**W'wuchernd**. See **EPITHIZOUS**.—**Zahnw'**. See **ROOT of a tooth**.

WURZELBAUM (Ger.), n. **Vurts'e'l-ba's-u'm**. See **RHIZOPHORA mangifera**.

WÜRZELCHEN (Ger.), n. **Vu'r'ts'e'l-ch'e'n**. See **RADICLE** (1st, 2d, and 3d def.).

WURZELND (Ger.), adj. **Vurts'e'lnd**. See **RADICANT**.

WURZELSTOCK (Ger.), n. **Vurts'e'l-sto'k**. See **RHIZOME**.—**W'artig**, **W'förmig**, **W'ig**. See **RHIZOMATOID**.

WUT (Ger.), n. **Vut**. See **FUROR and RABIES canina**.—**Chronische W.** See **INSANITY**.—**Feuerw'**. See **PYROMANIA**.—**Hundsw'**. See **RABIES canina**.—**Liebesw'**. See **EROTOMANIA**.—**Mannw'**. See **NYMPHOMANIA**.—**Matrosenw'**. See **NAUTOMANIA**.—**Mutterw'**. See **NYMPHOMANIA**.—**W'hülsenchen**. See **LYSSA** (3d def.).—**W'krankheit**. See **RABIES**.—**Wasserw'**. See **HYDROPHOBIA**.

WÜTHERICH (Ger.), n. **Vu't'e'r-i'ch**. The genus *Cicutaria* (*Cicuta*). [a, 35.]—**Giftiger W.** See *Cicutaria aquatica*.

WYH, n. A place in the Lower Engadine, Switzerland, where there are saline purgative springs. [A, 369 (a, 21).]

WYK, n. A sea-bathing resort on the island of Föhr, Schleswig-Holstein. [L, 30, 37, 67 (a, 14).]

X

XALAPA, XALAPPA, n's. Ger., *Xalapa*. See *JALAPA*.—**X-Winde** (Ger.). See *IPOMEA jalapa* (1st def.).

XANG, n. A name for several species of *Pluchea* cultivated in Cochinchina for their medicinal properties. The leaves are vulnerary and sudorific and are used in tonic and emollient baths. The juice is salish, and is used in aphthae, being both swallowed and applied to the mucous membrane after the latter has been cleaned with the oil of a certain fish. [a, 35.]

XANTHAMIDE, n. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}^{\text{a}2\text{m}}\text{I}^2\text{d}$. Fr., *xanthogénamide*. Ger., *Xanthogenamid*. A substance, $\text{CS} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{NH}_2 \\ \text{O}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \end{smallmatrix}$, forming pyramidal crystals. [B.]

XANTHEIN, n. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}^{\text{e}2}\text{I}^2\text{n}$. From *ξανθός*, yellow. Fr., *xanthéine*. Of Filhol, a yellow substance obtained by treating dahlia flowers with alcohol. [B, 270 (a, 38).] Cf. **ANTHOXANTHEIN**.

XANTHELASMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}(\text{za}^2\text{nth})\text{e}^2\text{I}^2\text{a}^2(\text{a}^2\text{s})\text{ma}^2$. Gen., -*as'matos* (-*atis*). From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *ελασμα*, a lamina. Fr., *xanthelasma*. See **XANTHOMA**.—**X. multiplex**. See **XANTHOMA multiplex**.—**X. palpebrarum**. X. of the skin of the eyelids. [F.]—**X. villigoides**. See **XANTHOMA**.

XANTHELASMA (Fr.), n. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}^{\text{a}2}\text{I}^2\text{a}^2\text{s}^2\text{ma}^2$. See **XANTHOMA planum**.—**X. en tumeurs**. A very rare pathological variety of xanthoma in which there are developed first nodosities and afterward tumors varying in size from that of an almond to that of a hen's egg, and generally lobulated. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**X. généralisé**. See **XANTHOMA multiplex**.—**X. tuberculeux**. Xanthoma combined with general tuberculousis. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**X. tubéreux**. See **XANTHOMA tuberosum**.

XANTHELASMOIDEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}(\text{za}^2\text{nth})\text{e}^2\text{I}^2\text{a}^2\text{z}$ (e^2s), mo^2mo^2 . $\text{I}^2\text{d}(\text{e}^2)\text{a}^2$. From *ξανθός*, yellow, *ελασμα*, a lamina, and *είδος*, resemblance. Of Fox, see *USCUTARIA pignuifera*.

XANTHENE, n. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}^{\text{en}}$. Fr., *xanthène*. Ger., *Xanthan*. A yellow substance (probably a mixture of different substances) obtained by heating persulphuric acid. [a, 14.]

XANTHIC, adj. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}^{\text{I}^2}\text{k}$. From *ξανθός*, yellow. Fr., *xanthique*. 1. Yellow. 2. Derived from xanthin. [B.]—**X. oxide** [Marcel]. See **XANTHIN**.

XANTHIC ACID, n. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}^{\text{I}^2}\text{k}$. Fr., *acide xanthique*. Ger., *Xanthogensäure*. A monobasic acid, $\text{CS} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{O}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \\ \text{SH} \end{smallmatrix} = \text{C}_6\text{S}_2\text{O}_6\text{H}_5$, a colorless, oily liquid, having a penetrating, sulphurous odor and a sharp, astringent taste. [B.]

XANTHIN, n. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}^{\text{I}^2}\text{n}$. From *ξανθός*, yellow. Fr., *xanthine*. Ger., *X.*, *Krappgelb*. 1. A substance, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{N}_4\text{O}_6$, occurring in minute quantities in the urine (especially after the use of sulphur baths), in the serum of the blood, in muscular tissue, in the liver, spleen, thymus gland, pancreas, and brain, and pathologically as a constituent of xanthic calculi. It occurs as a white or pale-yellow amorphous powder, or, if deposited from a slowly evaporating solution, as small scales. It acts as a base, forming crystalline compounds with acids and alkalis. [B, 3, 12, 13, 49.] 2. See **PHOSPHINE** (3d def.). 3. See **ANTHOXANTHEIN**.—**X'stein** (Ger.). See **XANTHIC CALCULUS**.

XANTHINURIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}(\text{za}^2\text{nth})\text{I}^2\text{n}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}^2(\text{ur})^{\text{I}^2}\text{a}^2$. From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *ουρον*, urine. See **XANTHURIA**.

XANTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}(\text{za}^2\text{nth})\text{I}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. Gr., *ξανθιον* (from *ξανθός*, yellow). Fr., *lampourde*. Ger., *Spitzklette*. Cockle- (or clot-) weed; a genus of coarse herbs variously placed in the *Ambrosiaceae* and in the *Helianthoideae*. The *Xanthiceae* are a division of the *Compositae*. [a, 35.]—**X. catharticum**. Fr., *lampourde cathartique*. Ger., *Purgirspitzklette*. A Peruvian purgative species. [a, 35.]—**X. indicum**. X. *italicum*. X. *macrocarpum*. X. *orientale*. A widely dispersed species used like X. *strumarium*. The fruit is demulcent and the involucre is applied to the ear in cephalalgia. [a, 35.]—**X. spinosum**. Fr., *glouteron*. Bathurst bur, spiny clot-bur; perhaps a native of Chile. It is tonic and febrifuge, and was formerly prescribed for rabies. [a, 35.]—**X. strumarium**. X. *vulgare*. Fr., *lampourde commune*, *glouteron*, *petit glouteron*, *herbe aux écrouelles*. Ger., *gemeine Spitzklette*, *Knopfklette*. Small burdock, ditch- (or louse-) bur, the *échiol* of the ancient, a widely dispersed species containing a yellow dye. The root has been used as a diaphoretic, and in China its extract is applied to ulcers. The herb and fruit, formerly official as *herba et semen xanthii* (seu *bardanae* [seu *lappae*] *minoris*), have been used as a laxative, diuretic, vesicant, styptic, etc. [a, 35.]

XANTHURIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}(\text{za}^2\text{nth})\text{I}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}^2(\text{ur})^{\text{I}^2}\text{a}^2$. From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *ουρον*, urine. A condition of urine in which xanthic oxide is deposited. [a, 34.]

XANTHOCROIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}(\text{za}^2\text{nth})\text{I}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}^2(\text{ur})^{\text{I}^2}\text{a}^2$. From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *ουρον*, urine. A condition of urine in which xanthic oxide is deposited. [a, 34.]

XANTHOCROIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}(\text{za}^2\text{nth})\text{I}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}^2(\text{ur})^{\text{I}^2}\text{a}^2$. From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *ουρον*, urine. A condition of urine in which xanthic oxide is deposited. [a, 34.]

XANTHOCHYMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}(\text{za}^2\text{nth})\text{I}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. Fr., *xanthochyme*. Ger., *Ghorkabaum*. A genus of guttiferous trees differing but little from *Garcinia*. [a, 35.]—**X. olealis**. An edible fruited tree of the Moluccas and East Indies. [a, 35.]—**X. ovalifolius**. A Ceylon species. Its juice was formerly regarded as the source of gamboge. [a, 35.]—**X. pictorius**. X. *tinctorius*. An East Indian tree. The fruits, which are eaten ripe, yield, when nearly matured, an acid yellow gamboge gum used as a water-color. [a, 35.]

XANTHOCREATININE, n. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}^{\text{o}}\text{-kre-a}^2\text{t}^2\text{I}^2\text{n}$ en. Fr., *xanthocréatinine*. Ger., *Xanthocréatinin*. A poisonous alkaloid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{N}_4\text{O}_6$, obtained as yellow crystals from fresh beef by extracting with water and a little oxalic acid, exhausting with alcohol, precipitating with ether, and partially evaporating. It produces lassitude, sleepiness, vomiting, and purgation. [B, 270 (a, 38); D. Ferguson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888.]

XANTHOCYANOPIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}(\text{za}^2\text{nth})\text{I}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}^2(\text{ur})^{\text{I}^2}\text{a}^2$. From *ξανθός*, yellow, *κύανος*, blue, and *ὄψις*, appearance. Of Mauthner, red-green blindness, blue and yellow being the colors that are perceived. [a, 34.]

XANTHOCYSTINE, n. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}^{\text{o}}\text{-si}^2\text{s}^2\text{t}^2\text{en}$. From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *κύστις*, the bladder. A nitrogenous substance of doubtful composition, intermediate between cystine and xanthine, found in the whitish tubercles developed in the digestive mucous membranes, liver, pericardium, and hepatic tissue of a corpse that had been buried for two months. [B, 83 (a, 14).]

XANTHODERMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}(\text{za}^2\text{nth})\text{I}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}^2(\text{ur})^{\text{I}^2}\text{a}^2$. Gen., -*dermatos* (-*atis*). From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Fr., *xanthodermie*. Yellowness of the skin. [G.]

XANTHOGEN, n. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}^{\text{o}}\text{-je}^2\text{n}$. From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *γενος*, to engender. Fr., *xanthogène*. Ger., *X.* 1. The radicle, $\text{CS.O}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$, of xanthic acid. [B.] 2. See **XANTHEIN**.—**X. amide**. See **XANTHAMIDE**.

XANTHOGLOBULIN, n. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}^{\text{o}}\text{-gl}^2\text{b}^2\text{u}^2\text{l}^2\text{I}^2\text{n}$. From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *globulus*, a globule. Fr., *xanthoglobuline*. A substance found by Scherer in the liver and pancreas; now known to be identical with hypoxanthine. [B, 3.]

XANTHOKYANOPIY, n. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}^{\text{o}}\text{-si}^2\text{a}^2\text{n}^2\text{o}^2\text{p}^2\text{-i}$. See **XANTHOCYANOPIA**.

XANTHOLINE, n. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}^{\text{o}}\text{-len}$. See **SANTONICA**.

XANTHOMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}(\text{za}^2\text{nth})\text{I}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From *ξανθός*, yellow. Fr., *xanthome*. Ger., *Xanthom*. A neoplastic disease of the skin, occurring most commonly, though not always, near the inner or outer canthus of the eye and usually symmetrically, in the form of soft elevations or flat patches of a light- or dark-yellow color, due to new formation of connective tissue together with a deposit of fat in the corium and subcutaneous areolar tissue. [G, 2.]—**X. diabetorum**, X. *diabeticum*. An eruption of dull-red, discrete or confluent papules, firm to the touch, that have well-defined margins, are roundish or obtusely conical, and may have a solid yellow or yellowish white head, occurring on the forearms first, then on other parts of the body of persons affected with diabetes mellitus. [Crockier, 34.]—**X. multiplex**. X. in the form of multiple tumors disseminated over the body. [G.] Cf. **XANTHOMATOSIS**.—**X. planum**. A variety of x. that appears in the form of yellowish-white or lemon-yellow patches but slightly elevated above the surface, situated most commonly near the angles of the eyes or on the lids, usually appearing symmetrically on both eyes. It also occasionally occurs on other parts of the face or on certain of the mucous membranes. [G.]—**X. tuberculatum**, X. *tuberculosum*, X. *tuberosum*. X. characterized by milium-like yellowish-white nodules or tubercular elevations occurring either singly or in groups, and situated usually on the face (though rarely on the eyelids) and on various regions of the trunk and extremities, especially about the joints. They also occur as flattened elevations on the palms or soles. [G.]

XANTHOMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}(\text{za}^2\text{nth})\text{I}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. Gen., -*os* (-*is*). From *xanthoma* (q. v.). Fr., *xanthomatose*. A cutaneous disease in which xanthoma tubercles or patches are disseminated over the body so as to imply a special diathesis. [G.] Cf. **XANTHOMA multiplex**.

XANTHOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}(\text{za}^2\text{nth})\text{I}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}^2(\text{ur})^{\text{I}^2}\text{a}^2$. From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *πάθος*, disease. See **XANTHOMA** and **XANTHOMATOSIS**.

XANTHOPHANE, n. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}^{\text{o}}\text{-fan}$. From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *φαίνω*, to show. A yellowish fat obtained from the cones of the retina. [K.]

XANTHOPHTHALMUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}(\text{za}^2\text{nth})\text{I}^2\text{u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Fr., *xanthophthalmie*. The genus *Chrysanthemum*. [a, 35.]

XANTHOPHYLL, n. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}^{\text{o}}\text{-f}^2\text{I}^2$. From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *xanthophylle*. 1. The yellow coloring matter of plants. [a, 35.] Cf. **ERYTHROLIN**.

XANTHOPICRINE, **XANTHOPICRITE**, n's. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}^{\text{o}}\text{-pi}^2\text{c}^2\text{r}^2\text{en}$, -*rit*. Lat., *xanthopicrocrinum* (from *ξανθός*, yellow, and *πικρός*, pungent). Ger., *Xanthopicroit*. 1. See **BERBERIS**. 2. The aromatic principle in the bark of *Xanthoxylum caribaeum*. [B, 5, 93, 270 (a, 38).] 3. A bitter astringent crystalline substance in the root of *Xanthoxylum ternatum*. [a, 35.]

XANTHOPROTEIC ACIDS, n. pl. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}^{\text{o}}\text{-prot-e}^2\text{I}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acides xanthoprotéiques*. Ger., *Xanthoproteinsäuren*. The nitro-compounds produced by the action of strong nitric acid on a solution containing albumin or albuminoids. [B, 4, 270 (a, 38).]

XANTHOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}(\text{za}^2\text{nth})\text{I}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}^2(\text{ur})^{\text{I}^2}\text{a}^2$. From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *ὄψις*, appearance. Fr., *xanthopsie*. Ger., *Gelbsehen*, *Xanthopsie*, *Xanthopsis*. A disturbance of the function of vision in which objects appear yellow.

XANTHOPSYDRACIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Za}^2\text{nth}(\text{za}^2\text{nth})\text{I}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}^2(\text{ur})^{\text{I}^2}\text{a}^2$. From *ξανθός*, yellow, and *ψόδραξ*, a blister.

Ger., gelbe Wasserkrütze. Yellowish eczema impetiginosum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

XANTHOPOCCINE, n. $Za^{2n}th-o-pu^{1r}sen$. An alkaloid obtained from the rhizome of *Hydrastis canadensis*. According to Lloyd, it is only impure berberine; but Maisch considers it distinct. [B, 270 (a, 38); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxii (a, 14).]

XANTHOPURPURIN, n. $Za^{2n}th-o-pu^{1r}pu^{2r}i^{2n}$. From *fav6es*, yellow, and *purpura*, purple. Fr., *xanthopurpurine*. Ger., *X. a yellow coloring matter*, $C_{14}H_{10}O_4$, obtained from *Rubia tinctorum*. It occurs as yellowish-red acicular crystals. [B, 5 (a, 38); B, 46, 93 (a, 14).]

XANTHORRHAMNIN, n. $Za^{2n}th-or-ra^{2m}ni^{2n}$. Fr., *xanthorrhamin*. A substance identical with the rhamnin of Stein and the x-rhamnegin of Schützenberger, but Liebermann and Hörmann give it the formula $C_{48}H_{46}O_{29}$. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

XANTHORRIZA (Lat.), n. f. $Za^{2n}th(za^{2n}th)-o^{2r}ri^{2n}(rez)^{2a}$. From *fav6es*, yellow, and *rhiza*, a root. Fr., *xanthorrhize*. Ger., *Gelbwurz*. A genus of the *Ranunculaceae*. [a, 35.]—*X. apiifolia*, *X. simplicissima*, *X. tinctoria*. Ger., *sellerieblättrige Gelbwurz*, *Gelbwurzel*. North American yellow-root-(shrub). The root, formerly in the secondary list of the U. S. Ph., may be used as a simple tonic. The bark of the stem has the same properties. The wood is used as a yellow dye. [a, 35.]

XANTHORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. $Za^{2n}th(za^{2n}th)-o^{2r}re^{2r}(ro^{2r}e^{2r})^{2a}$. From *fav6es*, yellow, and *rhoia*, a flowing. Fr., *xanthorrhée*. Ger., *Gelbharbaum*. A genus of lilaceous plants. [a, 35.]—*X. arborea*, *X. axillaris*, *X. bracteata*, *X. hastata*, *X. media*, *X. minor*, *X. pumilio*, *X. quadrangularis*. Species indigenous to Australia. They yield acaroid resin or similar products. [a, 35.] Cf. *Red acaroid resin*.

XANTHOSIS (Fr.), n. $Gza^{2n}toz$. 1. See **XANTHOSIS**. 2. A yellow pigment found in cancers, usually forming a fatty or opalescent infiltration without any trace of a preceding extravasation of blood. [Lebert, "Path. Anat.," i, p. 275 (a, 18).]

XANTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Za^{2n}th(za^{2n}th)-os^{1s}$. Gen., *-os^{1s}eos* (-is). From *fav6es*, yellow. Fr., *xanthose*. The formation or a deposit of yellow pigment in the skin or mucous membrane. [a, 34.]—*X. of the nasal mucosa*. Of Zuckerkandl, an affection in which abundant and repeated hemorrhages from the mucous membrane of the nose, followed by a degenerative transformation of the blood, result in a persistent infiltration of the mucous membrane with an amorphous matter, giving it a dirty-yellow color. This lesion occurs in patches in all parts of the nose, especially on the septum. ["Ann. des mal. de l'oreille," xix, Feb., 1893, p. 153 (a, 50).]

XANTHOSOMA (Lat.), n. n. $Za^{2n}th(za^{2n}th)-o(s)^{2s}-som^{1a}$. Gen., *-som^{1atos} (-atis)*. From *fav6es*, yellow, and *sōma*, a body. Fr., *xanthosome*. A genus of tropical American *Araceae*. [a, 35.]—*X. edulis*. Ger., *Gelbkehlwurz*. A Guiana species, perhaps identical with *X. sagittifolium*. The root-stock is eaten. [B, a, 35.]—*X. sagittifolium*. *X. utile*, *X. xanthorrhizon*. Fr., *chou caraibe*. Arrow-leaved spoon-flower of tropical America; used for snakebites. The young shoots (Caraibe cabbage) and the starchy root-stock are eaten. [B, a, 35.]

XANTHOXYLENE, n. $Za^{2n}th-o^{2r}xl-en$. Fr., *xanthoxylène*. A colorless, volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{16}$, of very pleasant smell, obtained from the fruit of *Xanthoxylum alatum*. [a, 14, 38.]

XANTHOXYLIN, n. $Za^{2n}th-o^{2r}xl^{1n}$. Fr., *xanthoxylène*. Ger., *X. 1. Aromatic crystalline substance*, $C_{20}H_{24}O_8$, obtained from the fruit of *Xanthoxylum alatum*. 2. A preparation made in North America from *Xanthoxylum fraxineum* or *Xanthoxylum carolinianum*. [B, 5, 270 (a, 38).]

XANTHOXYLUM (Lat.), **XANTHOXYLUM** (Lat.), n's n. $Za^{2n}th(za^{2n}th)-o^{2r}xl^{1n}(u^{1n})^{2n}$. From *fav6es*, yellow, and *ξύλον*, wood. Fr., *xanthoxyle* (1st def.), *Gelbholz* (1st def.), *Zahnweeholz* (1st def.). 1. The typical genus of a tribe or suborder (the *Xanthoxylaceae* or *Xanthoxyleae*) of the *Rutaceae*, by some authors made an order. Most of the plants of the division are aromatic and pungent. [a, 35.] 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the bark of *X. fraxineum* and *X. carolinianum*. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—**Extractum xanthoxyl fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by moistening 100 grammes of x. in No. 40 powder with 25 of alcohol, exhausting in a percolator with more alcohol, reserving 90 c. c. of percolate, evaporating the residue to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. with alcohol. [B, 95 (a, 38).]—*X. alatum*. Ger., *geftigelttes Gelbholz*. Japan pepper; a species found in Japan, China, and southern Asia, having a peculiar aromatic pungency. The fruits are used as a condiment and stimulant. [a, 35.]—*X. americanum*. See *X. fraxineum*.—*X. aromaticum*. A species found in the Bahamas. The bark of the root, stem, and branches is used as an antiperiodic, and in blennorrhoea, syphilis, and odontalgia. [a, 35.]—*X. Arizense*. A stimulant Chinese species used as an alexipharmic. [a, 35.]—*X. budrungs*. A tree of Assam and India. The fruits, which have the odor of lemon-peel and are used medicinally, contain in their outer coat a fragrant balsam and in their warm, spicy seeds an aromatic oil. The aromatic root is sudorific, emmenagogue, and febrifuge. [a, 35.]—*X. capense*. Wild cardamom; an aromatic South African species. [a, 35.]—*X. caribbeum*. Fr., *xanthoxyle à gros aiguillons*, *bois épineux blanc*, *frêne épineux*. Ger., *carabisches Zahnweeholz*. 1. Satinwood tree of tropical America. The wood (*bois piquant*) is said to contain a poisonous alkaloid. [a, 35.] 2. See *X. clava*.—*X. carolinianum*. 1. Of Gärtner, see *X. clava*. 2. A species found in the Southern States. The bark has properties like those of *X. fraxineum*. [a, 35.]—*X. cauliflorum*. Fr., *xanthoxyle (ou cavalier) à feuilles de frêne*. A North American species. The inner bark is sialagogue and sudorific. The peppery seeds are used in odontalgia. [a, 35.]—*X. clava* (Herculis), *X. clavatum*. Fr., *massue d'Hercule* (1st def.), *bois épineux jaune (ou blanc)* (2d def.). Ger., *Zahnweeholz* (1st def.), *carabisches Gelbholz* (1st def.). 1. Hercules's

club, southern prickly ash, West Indian (or prickly) yellow-wood. The aromatic and astringent bark contains berberine and is used like that of *X. aromaticum*. [a, 35.] 2. See *X. fraxineum*.—*X. elegans*. A South American species, locally called *jaborandi*. [a, 35, 39.] Cf. *JABORANDI* of Riedel.—*X. emarginatum*. Ger., *ausgerandetes Gelbholz*. An aromatic tree the wood of which is known in Jamaica as *lymunum rosum*. The leaves and the bark of the branches are used in stimulant baths and fomentations. [a, 35.]—*X. floridanum*. See *X. clava* (1st def.).—*X. fraxineum*. Fr., *xanthoxyle (ou frêne) épineux*. Ger., *Zahnweeholz*. Toothache tree, prickly ash, angelica tree; a North American species. The



XANTHOXYLUM FRAXINEUM. [A, 327.]

capsules and leaves smell like oil of lemon. The bark, which with that of *X. carolinianum* constitutes the x. of the U. S. Ph., occurs in light, brittle, nearly odorless, dark-gray quills covered with whitish patches and small black dots. It has at first a sweetish, somewhat aromatic taste, but becomes bitter and acrid if chewed. It is diuretic, diaphoretic, and stimulant. The powder is also used topically as an irritant. The bark is chewed for odontalgia, and has been recommended in paralysis of the tongue. [a, 35.]—*X. fraxinifolium*. See *X. cauliflorum* and *X. fraxineum*.—*X. hermaphroditum*. Ger., *zwitterblättriges Gelbholz*. A Guiana and West Indian tree yielding a yellow balsamic resin used for plasters. The pungent, aromatic capsules are used like pepper. [a, 35.]—*X. hiemale*. A Brazilian shrub. The bark is used in otalgia. [a, 35.]—*X. naranjillo*. A species used as a sudorific and diuretic in the Argentine Republic. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr. 1890, p. 177 (a, 50).]—*X. nitidum*. A Chinese shrub. The aromatic leaves are used as a spice, and the aromatic root and bark as a sudorific, emmenagogue, and febrifuge. [a, 35.]—*X. peckoltianum*. A Brazilian species. The juice of the fresh leaves is an active emmenagogue, and is used as an abortifacient. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]—*X. pentanome*. Sp., *palo mulato de México* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in Mexico; used as a tonic, stimulant, and antisyphilitic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1896, p. 73.]—*X. piperitum*. Fr., *xanthoxyle potéré*, *potirier du Japon*. Ger., *pfefferartiges Gelbholz*, *Pfefferlimone*. Chinese (or Japanese) pepper; an aromatic and pungent shrub. The fruits and the bark are used as a condiment. The leaves, which are also eaten, are applied as a stimulant. The root has been known to European commerce as *peppé mool*. [a, 35.]—*X. rhetsa*. Ger., *sichelblättriges Gelbholz*. A prickly tree found in the East Indian Islands. The aromatic bark, the unripe capsules (which taste like fresh orange-peel), and the pungent seeds are used as spices and medicinally as stimulant tonics. The root is purgative. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 14); a, 35.]—*X. senegalense*. A tree found on the west coast of Africa. The astringent bark is used externally in rheumatism. Its leaves being sometimes found with artar-root, some regard it as the source of that drug. [a, 35.]—*X. ternatum*. Ger., *reigblättriges Gelbholz*, *Zahnweeholz*. A West Indian shrub. The root is used in odontalgia. The fruits are mildly pungent. [a, 35.]—*X. triphyllum*. A resin-yielding tree of the Western Ghats. The capsules have the aromatic properties of those of *X. rhetsa*. In Ambonya a cosmetic is prepared from the bark. [Rumphius (a, 35).]

XANTHURIA (Lat.), n. f. $Za^{2n}th(za^{2n}th)-u^{1r}(ur)^{1a}i^{2a}$. From *fav6es*, yellow, and *oxydop*, urine. An excess of xanthic oxide in the urine. [K.]

X-BEIN (Ger.), n. $I^{2r}bin$. See **GENU valgium**.

XENEMBOLE (Lat.), **XENENTHESIS** (Lat.), n's f. $Ze^{2n}e^{2m}b(o^{1a}e)a$, $e^{2n}th(e^{1s})^{1a}$. Gen., *-emboles*, *thes^{1s}eos* (-enthesis). From *éξως*, foreign, and *ἐμβολή*, a hurling, or *ἐνθεσις*, a putting in. Fr., *xénembole*. The introduction of foreign bodies (into the system). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

XENODOCHUM (Lat.), **XENODOCIUM** (Lat.), n's n. $Zen^{2n}(ze^{2n})-o(o^{1a})-do^{1k}(do^{2k}e^{1a})-ie(u^{1m}u^{1m})$, $-do^{1k}-ie(u^{1m}u^{1m})$. Gr., *ξενοδοχείον* (from *έξως*, a stranger, and *δοχεῖον*, to receive). Fr., *xénodoque*. Ger., *Wirthshaus* (1st def.). 1. Originally, a public house or hotel. 2. A hospital. [L, 41, 50, 57 (a, 14).]

XENOGAMY, n. $Ze^{2n}-o^{1g}a^{2m}i^{1n}$. From *έξως*, a stranger, and *γάμος*, to marry. Fertilization by pollen from a flower on another plant of the same species; a form of cross-fertilization. [a, 35.]

XYLIC ACID, n. Zil¹²k. An acid, $C_9H_{10}O_3 = C_6H_5(CH_2)_3CO.OH$, isomeric with mesitylenic acid, and known in four forms: *Ordinary* α , $C_6(CH_2)_3H.CH_3.CO.OH.H.H.$, transparent prismatic crystals; *parax* α , $C_6(CH_2)_3H.CO.OH.H.H.$, groups of prismatic crystals; *isox* α , $C_6(CH_2)_3CO.OH.H.CH_3.H.H.$, star-shaped groups of large acicular crystals; and ν - α α , $C_6(CH_2)_3CO.OH.CH_3.H.H.H.$, long acicular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

XYLIDIC ACID, n. Zil¹²d¹²k. Fr., *acide xylidique*. Ger., *Xylidinsäure*. An acid, $C_9H_8O_4 = C_6H_5(CH_2)_3CO.OH$, isomeric with ulitic acid, and known in two forms— α - α , $C_6[CO.OH.CH_3.H.CO.OH.H.H.]$, crystalline masses or semi-crystalline flocks, and β - α , $C_6[CH_3.CO.OH.H.CO.OH.H.H.]$, microscopic acicular crystals. The *isox* α of Senhofer is probably the same as the latter. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

XYLIDINE, n. Zil¹²d-en. Fr., α . Ger., *Xylidin*. A substance, $C_9H_{11}N = C_6H_5(CH_2)_3NH_2$, known in six isomeric forms, all of which are liquids except one (α -*ortho*), which forms crystals. Commercial α is a mixture of five of the forms. [B, 4; B, 3, 270 (a, 38).]—**X. red**, Fr., *rouge de x*. A red dye made by mixing aniline and α . It closely resembles roseaniline. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

XYLOBALSAMUM (Lat.), n. n. Zil¹²(ul¹²)-o(o²)-ba²(ba²)/sa²m-(sa²m)-u²m(u²m). From *ξύλον*, wood, and *βάλσαμον*, balsam. See under *BALSAMODENDRON glaucense*.

XYLOCARACTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Zil¹²(ul¹²)-o(o²)-ka²r(ka²)-a²kt(a²kt/a²). Fr., *See CAROB-beans*.

XYLOCARP, n. Zil¹²-o-ka²r. From *ξύλον*, wood, and *καρπός*, fruit. A hard, woody fruit. [a, 35.]

XYLOCASSIA (Lat.), n. f. Zil¹²(ul¹²)-o(o²)-ka²s(ka²s)/si²a². Fr., *xyloucassee*. Fr., *See CASSIA lignea*.

XYLOCHINON (Ger.), n. Ksu¹²-o-ken-on². See *XYLOQUINONE*.

XYLOGENE, n. Zil¹²-o-jen. From *ξύλον*, wood, and *γεννάω*, to engender. Fr., *xylougène*. A complex woody substance contained in the walls of vegetable cells, and causing their rigidity when lignified. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

XYLOIDIN, n. Zil¹²-o-i²d-i²n. Fr., *xylodine*, *féculé azotique*. Ger., *Xylidin*. A substance, $C_9H_7(NO_2)_3$, probably dinitroxy-aminyl, or $C_9H_7O_2NO_2$, obtained by the action of nitric acid on starch. *Ordinary or insoluble* α (Fr., *amidum monoozoté insoluble* [Béchamp]) is a white pulverulent substance, without taste or odor. It explodes on percussion like gun-cotton, but with less violence. *Soluble* α , *isoxylidin* (Fr., *amidum monoozoté soluble* [Béchamp]), formed by the action of an excess of strong nitric acid on starch, has the same composition as insoluble α , and similar properties. [B, 2, 4, 92, 270.]

XYLOL (Ger.), n. Ksu¹²-o²l. See *XYLENE*.

XYLOMARATHRUM (Lat.), n. n. Zil¹²(ul¹²)-o(o²)-ma²r(ma²r)-a²th(a²th)/ru²m(ru²m). From *ξύλον*, wood, and *μαράθρον*, marathrum. See *SASSAFRAS-root*.

XYLON (Lat.), n. n. Zil¹²(ul¹²)-o²n. Gr., *ξύλον*. 1. Wood. 2. The genus *Gossypium*. [a, 35.] 3. Of Benzilic a substance, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, identical with wood cellulose and the shell tissue of fruit-stones. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

XYLOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Zil¹²(ul¹²)-o(o²)/p²-a². From *ξύλον*, wood, and *πίπερος*, bitter. Fr., *xylapie*, *xyllope*. Ger., *Bitterholz*. A genus of aromatic trees or shrubs forming, with *Anona*, *Hobelia*, etc., a tribe (*Xylopieae*) of the *Anonaceae*. [a, 35.]—**X. æthiopica**, **X. aromatica**. Fr., *See HAZELIA æthiopica*.—**X. frutescens**. Fr., *xylapie arbrisseau*. Ger., *strauchiges Bitterholz*. (Shrubby) bitter-wood of Guiana. The pungent bark and the fruit are used as aromatic tonics, and the seeds as a spice. [a, 35.]—**X. grandiflora**. A Brazilian species with pimenta-like fruits, which are used as a condiment and as a carminative and febrifuge. [a, 35.]—**X. longifolia**. A species growing on the Orinoco, where the febrifuge fruits are used as a bitter tonic. [a, 35.]—**X. sericea**. A Brazilian species; the pepper-like berries are used like those of *X. grandiflora*. [a, 35.]—**X. setosa**. See *X. frutescens*.

XYLOPICRUM (Lat.), n. n. Zil¹²(ul¹²)-o(o²)-pi²k(ru²m(ru²m)). From *ξύλον*, wood, and *πίπερος*, bitter. See *XANTHOXYLUM clava*.

XYLOQUINOL, n. Zil¹²-o-ki²n²-o²l. A substance, $C_9H_{10}O_2 = C_6H_5(CH_2)_3(OH)_2$, isomeric with xylorcinol, and known in three forms—*ortho* α , $C_6[CH_3.CH_2.OH.H.H.OH.]$, crystalline crusts; *metax* α , $C_6[CH_2.OH.CH_2.H.OH.H.]$, acicular crystals; and *parax* α , or *hydrophlorone*, pearly tabular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

XYLOQUINONE, n. Zil¹²-o-ki²n²-on. Ger., *Xylochinon*. A substance, $C_9H_6(CH_2)_3O_2$, known in three isomeric forms, all occurring as yellow acicular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

XYLORCINOL, n. Zil¹²-o²rs¹²/i²n-o²l. Fr., *xylorcinine*. A substance, $C_9H_6(CH_2)_3(OH)_2$, isomeric with xylolquinol, and known in two forms—*metax* α , $C_6[CH_3.H.CH_2.OH.H.OH.]$, white tabular crystals, and *parax* α , or *homomercinol*, $C_6[CH_3.OH.H.CH_2.H.OH.]$, quadratic crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

XYLORRHETINE, n. Zil¹²-o²-ret'en. From *ξύλον*, wood, and *ῥήτινη*, resin. See *HARTINE*.

XYLOSE, n. Zil¹²-os. Fr., α . A kind of sugar, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, obtained from the wood of the beech, and also found in jute. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

XYLOSTEIN, n. Zil¹²-o²st¹²/e²-i²n. Fr., *xylostéine*. Ger., *Xylosteïn*. A bitter principle obtained from the poisonous berries of *Lonicera xylosteum*, occurring as long colorless crystals. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

XYLOSTEUM (Lat.), n. n. Zil¹²(ul¹²)-o²st¹²/e²-u²m(u²m). From *ξύλον*, wood, and *στέον*, a bone. Fr., *xylostéon*. 1. See *LONICERA* α . 2. A section of the genus *Lonicera*. [a, 35.]

XYLOSTYPTIC, adj. Zil¹²-o²sti¹²/pt¹²/k. From *ξύλον*, wood, and *στυπτικός*, astringent. Styptic and derived from wood or woody fibre (cellulose). [B.]

XYLOTHERAPY, n. Zil¹²-o-the²r/a²p-i². From *ξύλον*, wood, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. Fr., *xylothérapie*. Of Dujardin-Beauchamp, medical treatment in which certain eschisogenic phenomena, similar to those of metalloscopy, are produced by applications of particular woods, such as thuja, rosewood, pitch-pine, mahogany, walnut, maple, apple, and especially cinchona. Other woods, such as ebony, ash, poplar, and sycamore, are said to produce no phenomena. [“Bull. de théér.” xcix, p. 97 (a, 34).]

XYLUM [Fr. Cod.], (Lat.), n. n. Zil¹²(ul¹²)/u²m(u²m). Gr., *ξύλον*. See *COTTON*.—**X. iodatum** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *Iodized cotton*.

XYLYL, n. Zil¹²/l. Fr., *xylyle*. Ger., χ . The radicle of xylene, $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2$. [B.]—**X. alcohol**. A substance, $CH_3C_6H_4CH_2.OH = C_8H_{10}O$, known in three isomeric forms—*ortho* α *alcohol*, acicular crystals; *metax* α *alcohol*, a liquid; and *parax* α *alcohol*, or *toluetyl alcohol*, white acicular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

XYLYLACETAMIDE, n. Zil¹²-l-a²s-e²t/a²m-i²d(i²d). The substance $C_9H_9.NH.C_2H_5O$ (or $C_8H_7(CH_3)_2.NH.C_2H_5O$). [B, 2.]

XYLYLENE ALCOHOL, n. Zil¹²/l-en. A substance, $C_8H_8.OH$, known in three isomeric forms—*ortho* α α , or *phthal-alcohol*, forming tabular crystals; *metax* α α , microscopic crystals; and *parax* α α , or *tolylene glycol*, shining acicular crystals. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

XYRIDAL, adj. Zi¹²-r¹²/i²-d¹²l. Lat., *xyridalis*. Pertaining to the *Xyridales*, which are Lindley's χ alliance (Lat., *nixus xyridalis*) of the *Endogeneae*, including the *Xyridaceae*, *Commelynacae*, etc.

XYRIS (Lat.), n. f. Zi¹²-r¹²/is¹². Gen., *xyr'idis* (-idis). Gr., *ξύρις* (1st def.) (from *ξύρις*, a razor). Ger., *Degenkraut* (2d def.). 1. An old term for the *Iris foetidissima*. 2. A genus of sedge-like herbs forming, with *Abolboda*, a small order (the *Xyridaceae*, or *Xyridae*, or *xyrids*) of hypogynous monocotyledons. [a, 35.] 3. A scraper, a curette. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**X. americana**. A South American species of *X.* (2d def.). The juice is used in chronic skin eruptions. [a, 35.]—**X. indica**. An East Indian and Chinese species of *X.* (2d def.). The juice of the leaves, mixed with vinegar, is used in skin diseases, and the root and leaves, boiled in oil, are used in leprosy. In Bengal the herb is considered a certain cure for ringworm. [a, 35.]—**X. vaginata**. A Brazilian species of *X.* (2d def.) used in chronic skin diseases. [a, 35.]

XYSIS (Lat.), **XYSMA** (Lat.), **XYSME** (Lat.), n's f., n., and f. Zi¹²(zu²s)/i²s, zi¹²z(zu²s)/ma², -me(ma). Gen., *xy'se* (-ise), *xy's/matos* (-atis), *xy's/mes*. Gr., *ξύσις*, *ξύσμα*, *ξύσμα* (from *ξύειν*, to scrape). 1. The process of scraping or polishing. 2. Lint. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

XYSMALOBUM (Lat.), n. n. Zi¹²(s(zu²s)-ma²-lob(lu²b)/i²-u²m(u²m)). A genus of asclepiadaceous herbs. [a, 35.]—**X. undulatum**. A Cape-of-Good-Hope species. The root is used in colic and as a diuretic. [a, 35.]

XYSTER (Lat.), n. m. Zi¹²st(zu²st)/u²r(ar). Gen., *er'os* (-is), *er'it*. Gr., *ξύστης*, *ξύστης* (from *ξύειν*, to scrape). Fr., *xystre*. See *RASPARTORY*.—**X. ophthalmicus**. See *BLEPHAROXYSTON*.

XYSTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Zi¹²st(zu²st)-er(ar)/i²-u²m(u²m). See *XYSTER*.

XYSTOS (Fr.), n. Kxest-os. Of Bégin, scraped lint. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

XYSTRA (Lat.), **XYSTRUM** (Lat.), n's f., n., and f. Zi¹²st(zu²st)/ra², -ru²m(ru²m). Gr., *ξύστρα*, *ξύστρα*. See *RASPARTORY*.

Y

YABINE, n. Ya²b'en. An alkaloid obtained from yaba (the bark of *Andira excelsa*); a yellowish-white, amorphous, bitter powder. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” xxviii (a, 14).]

YAM, n. Ya²m. Any one of various species of *Dioscorea*, especially *Dioscorea alata* and *Dioscorea sativa*. Their roots, known also as y's, contain a large amount of starch, and in the West Indies are used as a source of arrow-root. They often contain an acrid principle, which is dissipated in cooking. [a, 35.]—**Y. American wild y**. See *Dioscorea villosa*.—**Chinese y**. See *Dioscorea batatas*.—**Common y**. See *Dioscorea sativa*.—**Negro y**, **Red y**. See *Dioscorea alata*.—**Tivoli y**. See *Dioscorea nummularia*.—**White y**. See *Dioscorea alata*.—**Y'swurzel** (Ger.). See *Dioscorea*.

YAMADOU, n. In Brazil, the *Myristica sebifera*, or the oil expressed from its seeds. [a, 35.]

YANCONA, **YANGONA**, n's. See *PIPER methysticum*.

YANUCORINDE (Ger.), n. Ya²n-uk-o-ri²nd-e². See *Huanuco BARK*.

YÁ PIEN (Chin.), n. See *OPIMUM*.

YARMOUTH, n. Ya²r/mu²th. A sea-bathing resort in Norfolk, England. [L, 30, 37, 49 (a, 14).]

YARR, n. Ya²r. In Scotland, the *Spergularia arvensis*. [a, 35.]

YARROW, n. Ya²r'o. The genus *Achillea*, especially *Achillea millefolium*. [a, 35.]

YAUPON, n. See *ILEX cassena* (1st def.).

YAVA SKIN, n. See *ELEPHANTIASIS Arabum*.

YAWNING, n. Ya'n/ŋn. Gr., *χάσνυ*. Lat., *oscedo, oscitatio*. Fr., *bâillement*. Ger., *Gähnen*. A long, full inspiration followed by a similar expiration in which the air passes through the widely and peculiarly opened mouth. [J.]

YAW-ROOT, n. Ya'w/rŭt. See *STILLINGIA siliatica*.

YAWS, n. Ya'wz. An African term, meaning literally a raspberry, for ambasia, v. 2d def.; in the slang, *yaw*, a single efflorescence of the disease. "Daddy," "fadee," "grandy," "mama," "master," "moder," and "mother" y. are the large tubercles occurring in the course of the eruption, often at the seat of inoculation. Guinea-corn y. are those resembling a grain of maize; ringworm y. are the circular lesions; and watery y. are the oedematous tubercles occurring in cachectic patients. [G. 69.]

YDES (Fr.), n. Ed. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is a saline, alkaline, and chalybeate spring. [a, 14.]

YEAST, n. Yest. Gr., *ζύμα*. Lat., *fermentum*. Fr., *levûre*. Ger., *Hefe*. A semi-fluid, viscid, flocculent scum forming on the surface of a saccharine juice when it is in a state of vinous fermentation. Y. is composed chiefly of *Saccharomyces*. Ordinary y. is beer y. [a, 35].—**Beer y.** Lat., *fermentum* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *cerevisia fermentum* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *levûre (de bière)*. Ger., *Bierhefe*. The ferment (see *SACCHAROMYCES cerevisiae*) obtained in brewing beer. It is insoluble in water or alcohol, has a dirty-yellowish color, a bitter taste, and a peculiar odor. Its ultimate composition, according to Schlossberger, is carbon 49.9 per cent., hydrogen 6.0 per cent., nitrogen 12.1 per cent., and oxygen 31.4 per cent. If separated from its nitrogenous principle, it becomes inert as a ferment. It has been used as an external stimulating poultice, and internally in typhoid and similar fevers, and against successive eruptions of boils. [a, 35].—**Bottom y.** The y. that settles when fermentation is restrained in a German y. Its ultimate composition, according to Schlossberger, is carbon 49.9 per cent., hydrogen 6.0 per cent., nitrogen 12.1 per cent., and oxygen 31.4 per cent. If separated from its nitrogenous principle, it becomes inert as a ferment. It has been used as an external stimulating poultice, and internally in typhoid and similar fevers, and against successive eruptions of boils. [a, 35].—**Top y.** The y. formed on the surface of fermenting liquids. [a, 35].—**Y. cakes.** Cakes made by pressing and drying y. that has been put into sacks and washed with water. [a, 35].—**Y. plant.** The genus *Saccharomyces*, especially the *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. [a, 35].—**Y. poultice.** See *Cataplasma fermenti*.

YEBLE (Fr.), n. E-e'bl'. The *Sambucus ebulus*. [a, 35.]

YELK, n. Ye'lk. See *VITELLUS*.

YELLOW, adj. Ye'lo' o. Gr., *ζαφύρος*. Lat., *flavus*. Fr., *jaune*. Ger., *gelb*. Of a color resembling that of gold; as a n., a y. color or pigment, also anything of a y. color; as a n., in the pl., y's, (1) jaundice, more particularly in horses, cattle, and sheep, and, (2) popularly, leucorrhoea in which the discharge is yellowish.—**Cassell's y.** A lead oxychloride obtained by fusing together ammonium chloride and an oxide or carbonate of lead. [B, 3].—**Chrome y.** Lead chromate. [B.]—**Cologne y.** A light-yellow pigment, made up of a mixture of lead chromate and lead sulphate. [B, 3].—**Indian y.** Fr., *jaune indien*. A y. pigment prepared in Tibet, but exported from India and China. Its mode of preparation is not known, but it is thought by some to be derived from the fruit of *Garcinia mangostana*, by others to be prepared by macerating certain plants in fermented urine, since much hippuric acid is found in it. [B, 46] [a, 39].—**King's y.** See *ORPIMENT*.—**Martins y.** A dinitroresol of sodium sometimes used as a dye for food-stuffs. [a, 34].—**Naples y.** Fr., *jaune brillante*. Ger., *Neapelgelb*. A y. pigment made up of a salt of antimony, with lead, dried alum, and ammonium chloride. [B, 5].—**Patent y.** Turner's y. A lead oxychloride obtained by heating lead oxide and a solution of common salt. [B, 3].—**Uranium y.** Ger., *Uran-geib*. 1. Sodium uranate. 2. Ammonium uranate. 3. Victoria y. Aniline orange, a pigment consisting of a salt of a dinitroresol, crystallizing from a hot aqueous solution as yellowish acicular crystals. [B, 3] [a, 38].—**Visual y.** See *XANTHOPHANE*.

YELLOW-ROOT, n. Ye'lo'o-ru't. The *Hydrastis canadensis*, *Xanthorrhiza apifolia*, *Coptis trifolia*, and *Jeffersonia Bartonis*. [a, 35.]

YELLOW SPRINGS, n. Ye'lo'o. A place in Greene County, Ohio, where there are alkaline and sulphurous springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

YELLOWSTONE PARK, n. Ye'lo'o-sto'n. A place in Wyoming Territory, set apart as a national park, where there are numerous hot and cold mineral springs. [a, 14.]

YELLOW SULPHUR SPRINGS, n. Ye'lo'o-sul'f'u'r. A place in Montgomery County, Virginia, where there are gaseous mineral springs. [L, 37, 37; Anderson (a, 14).]

YELLOW-WEED, n. Ye'lo'o-wed. The *Reseda luteola*, *Senecio jacobaea*, and *Brassica napus*. [a, 35.]

YELLOW-WOOD, n. Ye'lo'o-wu'd. The name of various plants, such as *Aralia spinosa*, the genera *Tobinia* and *Xanthoxylum*, the *Virgilia lutea* (in America), the *Podocarpus Thunbergii* (in southern Africa), the *Ochroxyllum punctatum* (in Brazil), the *Chloroxylon vietneta* (in India), the *Ochrosta borbonica* (in the Isle of Bourbon), etc. [a, 35.]

YELLOWS, n. Ye'lo'o. 1. See under *YELLOW*. 2. The *Reseda luteola*, *Genista tinctoria*, *Brassica campestris*, and *Ranunculus acris*. [a, 35.]

YELLOW-WORT, n. Ye'lo'o-wu't. 1. See *CHLORA perfoliata*. 2. The *Xanthorrhiza apifolia*. [a, 35.]

YERBA (Sp.), n. Ye'r'b'a. An herb; in Buenos Ayres, maté (see under *ILEX paraguayensis*). [a, 35].—**Y. buena.** See *MICROMERIA barbata*.—**Y. buena piperita** [Mex. Ph.]. See *MENTHA pi-*

perita.—**Y. de gato.** See *VALERIAN*.—**Y. de la cucaracha** [Mex. Ph.]. A species of *Ecites* found in Cuernavaca, Mexico, where the powdered leaves and stem, mixed with sugar, are used to kill cockroaches. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]—**Y. de la doncella** [Mex. Ph.]. See *BEGONIA bulbilifera* and *BEGONIA gracilis*.—**Y. de la golondrina**. 1. Of the Mex. Ph., see *EUPHORIA maculata*. 2. In the western United States, any one of various species of *Euphorbia*, used in rattlesnake bites. [B.]—**Y. del alacrán** [Mex. Ph.]. See *PLUMBAGO scandens*.—**Y. de la maha** [Mex. Ph.]. See *MONNINA Ocampi*.—**Y. del ángel** [Mex. Ph.]. See *EUPATORIUM collinum*.—**Y. de la Fuela** [Mex. Ph.]. See *SENECIO canicoides*.—**Y. de las ánimas**. A Mexican name for the *Helenium autumnale* and *Ipomoea orizabensis*. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]—**Y. del golpe [Mex. Ph.]. See *CENOTHERA pumila*.—**Y. de Santa Maria de México** [Mex. Ph.]. See *CHRYSANTHEMUM parthenium*.—**Y. de Santa Maria de tierra adentro** [Mex. Ph.]. See *TAGETES lucida*.—**Y. doncella**. See *VINCA major*.—**Y. dulce** [Mex. Ph.]. See *LIPPIA graveolens* and *LIPPIA dulcis*.—**Y. maté**. Maté. [a, 35].—**Y. mora** [Mex. Ph.]. See *SOLANUM nigrum*.—**Y. santa**. 1. The *Eriodictyon californicum* and *Eriodictyon tomentosum*. [a, 35]. 2. See *YERBA sanctum*.—**Y. viperina** [Mex. Ph.]. See *MYRIADENUS tetraphyllus*.**

YERBINE, n. Ye'r'b/en. The caffeine obtained from *Ilex paraguayensis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (a, 14).]

YERVA (Lat.), n. f. Ye'r'v'a. See *YERBA* and *CONTRAYERVA*.—**Radix yervae**. See *Rhizoma CONTRAYERVA*.

YESCA (Sp.), n. Ye's'ka. Amadon. [a, 14.]

YESGOS, n. In Mexico, the *Urtica mexicana*. [a, 35.]

YEUSE (Fr.), n. E-u'z. The *Quercus ilex*. [a, 35.]

YEW, n. U. The genus *Taxus*, especially *Taxus baccata*. [a, 35.]

YODURETUM (Lat.), n. n. Yod-u'r(ur)et(at)u'm(u'tm). See *IODIDE*.

YOH, n. In Japanese pharmacy, leaves. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14).]

YOLK, n. Yo'lk. See *VITELLUS*.—**Accessory y.** Food y. See *Nutritive VITELLUS*.—**Formative y.** See *Nutritive VITELLUS*.—**Principal y.** See *Formative VITELLUS*.—**Subordinate y.** See *Nutritive VITELLUS*.—**White y.** See *White VITELLUS*.—**Yellow y.** See *Yellow VITELLUS*.—**Y. cleavage**, **Y. division**. See *Germ SEGMENTATION*.—**Y. of egg**. See *VITELLUS* (2d def.).—**Y. rest**. In embryology, the residual internal mass of segmentation spheres. [A, 5.] **Y-spherules**. See *Vitelline GRANULES*.—**Y-stalk**. That portion of the y.-sack that connects the latter with the embryo. [a, 34.]

YONÉ, n. Of Calderón, the *Peliveria tetrandra*; said to be a part of curare. [a, 35.]

YORK SULPHUR SPRINGS, n. Yo'r'k sul'f'u'r. A place in Adams County, Pennsylvania, where there are sulphurous springs. ["Lipp. Gaz.," (a, 14).]

YOUNG'S GAS WELL, n. Yu'n'z ga'z. A place in Lake County, California, where there is a spouting alkaline and sulphurous spring. [Anderson (a, 14).]

YOUPON, n. See *ILEX cassena* (1st def.).

YPRÉAU (Fr.), n. E-pra-o. The *Populus alba*. [a, 35.]

YPSILOGLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. I'ps(u'ps)ilo(o's)glo's(glos)-su's(su'ts). An incorrect form of *HYPSOGLOSSUS* (q. v.).

YSP (Ger.), n. U'z'op. See *HYSSOPUS*.—**Feldy**. See *HELLANTHEM vulgare*.—**Gebräuchlicher Y.** See *HYSSOPUS officinalis*.—**Hecken-y.** See *GRATIOLA officinalis*.—**Kalbs'ykraut**, **Wilder Y.** The *Satureia hortensis*. [a, 35].—**Y'gi**. See *OIL OF HYSSOP*.—**Y'wein**. See *HYSSOPITES*.

YTTERAN, n. A place in the province of Jämtland, Sweden, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

YTTERBIA (Lat.), n. f. I't-te'r'b'i-a. See *YTTERBIUM OXIDE*.

YTTERBIUM (Lat.), n. n. I't-te'r'b'i-u'm(u'tm). From *Ytterby*, in Sweden. A new metal (not yet isolated) said to have been discovered by Marignac. Symbol, Yb; atomic weight, 173.01. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, xxix (a, 14).]—**Y. oxide**. A perfectly white earth, Yb₂O₃. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, xxix (a, 14).]

YTRIA (Lat.), n. f. I't'ri'a-a. Ger., *Yttererde*. Yttrium oxide. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

YTRIUM (Lat.), n. n. I't'ri-u'm(u'tm). Fr., y. Ger., Y. A metallic element discovered in the beginning of the nineteenth century at Ytterby, in Sweden, whence it derives its name. It occurs in very minute quantities, and its physical properties have not been thoroughly examined. In compounds it acts as a trivalent radicle. Symbol, Y; atomic weight, 92.5. [B, 3].—**Y. acetate**. The compound (C₂H₃O₂)₃Y + 2H₂O. [B.]—**Y. oxide**. The compound Y₂O₃. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

YVERDON (Fr.), **YVERDUN** (Fr.), n's. E-ve²r-do²n², -du³n².
A place in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, where there are alkaline and sulphurous springs. [L, 49, 57, 87, 135 (a, 14).]

Z

ZAIZON, n. A place in Kronstadt, Transylvania, where there are saline springs. [L, 30, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

ZALDIVAR, ZALDUA, n's. A place in Biscay, Spain, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

ZALICO (Hind.), n. Of Adanson, the *Rhizophora cylindrica*. [a, 35.]

ZALIL (Afghan), n. A species of *Delphinium* having yellow flowers which are used as a tonic and as a dye. [a, 35.]

ZAMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Zam* (za'm)/i²a². Fr., *zámie*. A genus of sago-yielding *Cycadaceae*, forming, with *Encephalartos*, etc., a family of the *Angiospermales* or a section of the *Cycadeae*. The *Zamiae* are a class of plants, including the *Cycadaceae*. The *Zamiae* are: Of Unger, the *Zamia*; of Eichler and others, a tribe of the *Cycadaceae*, corresponding to the *Encephalartes*; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Encephalartes*. [a, 35.]—*Z. cafra*, *Z. cycadifolia*, *Z. cycadis*. Fr., *z* (ou arbre à pain) *des Cafres*. A species identical with *Cycas cafra* and *Encephalartos caffer*. [a, 35.]—*Z. integrifolia*. A species found in the Bahamas and tropical America. The pith yields *z*. arrow-root. [a, 35.]—*Z. lanuginosa*. A tropical American species yielding an inferior sago. [a, 35.]—*Z. villosa*. See *Z. cafra*.

ZANALON, n. *Za'n-a'l*/o²n. An active principle, probably C₁₅H₁₈O₇, extracted from Zanzibar aloes; said to be identical with barbaloin. It forms a number of substitution compounds (see ACETYLZANALON, BROMOZANALON, and CHLORZANALON). [B, 2.]

ZANDÍA (Sp.), n. *Tha'nd-e'a*/a. Watermelon.

ZANGCHEN (Ger.), n. *Tsan'ch'e'n*. See *Volseella*.

ZANGE (Ger.), n. *Tsa'z'e'n*. See *FORCES*.—*Abortusz*. See *OVUM-FORCES*.—*Axentrationsz*. See *Axis-traction FORCES*.—*Blasensteinz*. See *Lithotomy FORCES*.—*Churpiez*. See *Dressing FORCES*.—*Leburtz*. See *Obstetrical FORCES*.—*Grätenz*. See *ACANTHOBOLUS* (1st def.).—*Grössere Z*. See *FORCES major corporis callosi*.—*Grosze Z*. See *Long FORCES* and *FORCES major corporis callosi*.—*Haarz*. See *Depilating FORCES*.—*Hakenz*. See *Hook-FORCES*.—*Halsz*. See *Cusco's throat FORCES* and *Burge's throat FORCES*.—*Hintere Z*. See *FORCES major corporis callosi*.—*Hohlmeisselz*. See *Gauge FORCES*.—*Kehlkopfz*. A laryngeal force. [a, 34.]—*Kleinere Z*. See *FORCES minor corporis callosi*.—*Kleine Z*. See *Short FORCES* and *FORCES minor corporis callosi*.—*Klemmz*. A clamp force. [a, 34.]—*Klotz*. A dental-stump force. [a, 34.]—*Knochen splitterz*. A bone-cutting force. [a, 34.]—*Knochenz*. See *Bone FORCES* and *Craniotomy FORCES*.—*Kopfz*. See *Obstetrical FORCES*.—*Kornz*. See *FORCES crenata*.—*Kriekenz*. A crutch-shaped force. [E.]—*Kugolz*. See *Bullet FORCES*.—*Luxationsz*. See *Dislocation FORCES*.—*Mutterkuchenz*. See *Placenta FORCES*.—*Ohrenz*. See *Ear FORCES*.—*Polypenz*. See *Polypus FORCES*.—*Rupfz*. See *Volseella*.—*Schlundz*. See *Esophageal FORCES*.—*Schneidez*. See *Cutting FORCES*.—*Sequesterz*. See *Ferguson's sequester FORCES*.—*Steinz*. See *Lithotomy FORCES*.—*Steisenz*. See *Breath FORCES*.—*Stielz*. See *ANTHOXYLIUM*.—*Tonsillenz*. A tonsil force. [a, 34.]—*Vordere Z*. See *FORCES minor corporis callosi*.—*Wurzelz*. A tooth-stump force. [a, 34.]—*Z'band*. See *FILET* (1st def.).—*Z'nentbindung*. A forceps delivery.—*Z'nörmig*. Forceps-shaped. [a, 48.]—*Z'ngelburt*. See *Z'nentbindung*.—*Z'nöfelf*. A blade of an obstetrical forceps.—*Z'nmesser*. See *LABIDOMETER*.—*Z'nsäge*. See *FORCES-SAW*.—*Zäpfchenz*. See *STAPHYLURA*.

ZÄNGELCHEN (Ger.), n. *Tsan'g'e'l*/ch'e'n. A little forceps. [a, 14.]—*Blasensteinz*. See *Lithotomy FORCES*.

ZANGENRECHT (Ger.), adj. *Tsa'n'e'n*/re'ch't. Situated favorably for the application of the obstetrical forces (said of the fetal head).

ZÄNGLEIN (Ger.), n. *Tsan'g'l*/in. A little forceps.

ZANONIA (Lat.), n. f. *Dsa'n-on*/i²a². From *G. Zanon*, an Italian botanist. Fr., *zanonie*. A genus of climbing plants giving name to a tribe or section (the *Zanoniceae*, or *Zanonieae*) of the *Cucurbitaceae*. [a, 35.]—*Z. indica*. Bandler fruit; an East Indian plant with a capsule containing very bitter seeds. The leaves are used as a nerve. [a, 35.]

ZANTE-WOOD, n. *Za'nt-e*/wud. See *Rhus cotinus* and *CHLOROXYLON suietina*.

ZANTHOXYLIUM (Lat.), n. *Za'nth* (za'n'th)-o'x'i/2(lu'o²)/u²m (u²m). See *XANTHOXYLIUM*. For other words in *Zanth-* not here given, see the corresponding (and more correct) forms in *Xanth-*.

ZAPANIA (Lat.), n. f. *Dsa'p-a'n*/i²a². Fr., *zapanie*. The genus *Lippia*. [a, 35.]—*Z. nodiflora*. See *LIPPIA nodiflora* and cf. *ANACOLUPPA*.

ZÄPFCHEN (Ger.), n. *Tsa'p'ch'e'n*. See *PAPILLA* (2d def.). *UVULA* and *UVULA of the cerebellum*.—*Mutterz*. See *Pessary* (1st def.).—*Stühlz*. See *SUPPOSITORY*.—*Z'bräune*. See *STAPHYLITIS*.—*Z. der Därme*. The intestinal villi. [L, 80.]—*Z'entzündung*. See *STAPHYLITIS*.—*Z'geschwulst*. Swelling of the uvula. [E.]—*Z'halter*. See *STAPHYLURA*.—*Z'messer*. See *CIONOTOME*.—*Z'mist*. See *STAPHYLOGRAPHY*.—*Z'schnitt*. See *STAPHYLOMY* (1st def.).

ZÄPFEN (Ger.), n. *Tsa'p'f'e'n*. See *CONE* and *CONUS terminalis*.—*Kugolz*. See *GALBULUS*.—*Markz*. See *CONUS terminalis*.—*Z'aussenglied*. See *CONE rod*.—*Z. der Netzhaut*. See *Retinal cones*.—*Z. des Rückenmarks*. See *CONE terminalis*.—*Z. faseren*. See *CONE fibres*.—*Z'fortsatz*. See *Odontoid PROCESS*.—*Z'frucht*. See *STROBLE*.—*Z'immenglied*. See *CONE body*.—*Z'körper*. See *CONE granules*.—*Z'meissel*. A conical plectet. [A, 521 (a, 48).]—*Z'schnitt*. See *STAPHYLOMY*.—*Z'tübchen*. See *CONE*.—*Z'theil* (des Grundbeins). The basilar portion of the occipital bone. [L.]

ZÄPFLEIN (Ger.), n. *Tsap'f'l*/in. See *ZÄPFCHEN*.—*Kehlz*. See *UVULA*.

ZAPIS, n. Ger., *Erdcautschuk*. A variety of rubber found in the earth in the vicinity of the Orinoco, identical with or similar to dapicho. [a, 35.]

ZAPPELSUCHT (Ger.), n. *Tsa'p'pe'l*/such't. See *CHOREA*.

ZARATHAN (Ar.), n. *Za'r'a'th-a'n*. Scirrhus induration of the mamma. [A, 322, 325 (a, 48).]

ZARNICH, n. Of the alchemists, orpiment. [A, 325 (a, 48).]

ZARZAPARILLA (Sp.), n. *Tha'r-tha'p-a'r-re'l*/ya². See *SARSAPARILLA* and *SMILAX medica*.

ZASER (Ger.), n. *Tsa'z'e'r*. See *FIBRE* and *FIBRIL*.—*Z'blume*. See *MESEMBRYANTHEUM*.—*Z'gewächs*. See *POLYPUS*.

ZASMIDIUM (Lat.), n. *Za's* (za's)-m'i'd'i²/u²m (u²m). A genus of the *Perisporiaceae*. [a, 35.]—*Z. cellare*. Wine-cellar fungus; a species covering the walls of cellars, casks, bottles, etc., with a felt-like coating. It sometimes penetrates the corks in wine-bottles, but does not apparently injure the wine. [a, 35.]

ZAUBERSTRAUCH (Ger.), n. *Tsa'u'b-e'r*/stra'2-u'ch². See *HAMAMELIS* (1st def.).

ZAÜKE (Ger.), n. *Tsa'ü'k-e*. The genus *Convallaria*. [a, 35.]

ZAUM (Ger.), n. *Tsa'ü'm*. See *FRENUM* and *HABENA*.—*Z'binde*. See *HABENA* (1st def.).

ZAUNREIS (Ger.), n. *Tsa'ü'n*/ris. See *GALIUM aparine*.

ZAUNRÜBE (Ger.), n. *Tsa'ü'n*/rüb-e². The genus *BRONIA*. [a, 35.]—*Z'nbitter*. See *BRONIA*.

ZEÄ (Lat.), n. f. *Ze'ze'a*/a². Gr., *ζέα* (1st def.), *ζέα*. Fr., *mais*, *zéa*. Ger., *Mais*, *Mays*. 1. Of the ancients, probably spelt. 2. A genus of grasses. The *Zeaceae* (of Reichenbach, a division of the *Gramineae*) consists of this single genus. [a, 35.]—*Z. japonica*. Japanese maize; a variety of *Z. mais*. [a, 35.]—*Z. mais*, *Z. mais*, *Z. mayz*. Fr., *zéa* *mais*, *blé de Barbarie* (ou d'Espagne, ou de Guinée, ou d'Inde, ou d'Italie, ou de Turquie), froment (ou graine) de Turquie, maiz, troquet. Ger., gemeiner *Mais*, *Mays*, türkischer *Weizen*, *Wälschkorn*. Indian corn, maize, Guinea (or Turkey) wheat; probably indigenous to tropical America but now cultivated throughout warm and temperate climates for its grain, which yields various food products and is used in the manufacture of oil, glucose, starch (see *CORN STARCH*), alcohol, whisky, etc. It is said to contain from 3 to 10 percent of oil and to be richer in albuminoids than any other cereal. The stalks are used in making sugar and molasses. The grain is used (in Mexico) in inflammatory complaints like barley or rice, and the meal as a dry poultice. The male flowers (tassel) were formerly used in diseases of the urinary organs. [a, 35.]

ZEBA-WOOD, n. *Zeb'a*/wud. The *Connarus africanus* (in Guinea), *Guettarda speciosa* (in India), *Eugenia fragrans* (in Jamaica), etc. [a, 35.]

ZECKE (Ger.), n. *Tse'k*/e². See *IXODES ricinus*.

ZEDER (Ger.), n. *Tsad'e'r*. See *CEDAR*.

ZEDERACH (Ger.), n. *Tsad'e'r*/ach². See *MELIA* (2d def.).

ZÉDOAIRE (Fr.), n. *Za-do-a'r*. 1. See *ZEDOARY*. 2. The genus *Kempferia*. [a, 35.]—*Graines de z*. See *SANTONICA*.—*Poudre de z*. [Fr. Cod.] *Zedoary* dried at 40° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 96 (a, 38).]—*Z. longue* (rhizome) [Fr. Cod.]. See *Long ZEDOARY*.—*Z. ronde* (rhizome) [Fr. Cod.]. See *Round ZEDOARY*.

ZÉDOARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ze'd* (za'd)-o-a'r²/a². See *ZEDOARY*.—*Radix zedoariae longa*, *Rhizoma zedoariae*. See *Long ZEDOARY*.—*Rhizoma zedoariae rotunda*. See *Round ZEDOARY*.—*Semen zedoariae*. See *SANTONICA*.—*Tinctura zedoariae composita*. A preparation made by extracting with alcohol or spirit of lemon a mixture of zedoary and various aromatic substances, and adding ether (or a little nitric acid). A typical variety consisted of 120 parts of zedoary, 60 each of sweet-flag and galangal, 30 each of chamomile, anise, and caraway, 22 each of laurel-berries and cloves, 15 each of orange-peel and mace, 720 each of alcohol and peppermint water, and 130 of hydrochloric ether. [B, 119 (a, 38).]—*Zedoariae radix*. See *Long ZEDOARY*.—*Z. germanica*. See *ACORUS calamus*.—*Z. longa*. See *Long ZEDOARY*.—*Z. lutea*. The *Zingiber cassumunar*. [a, 35.]—*Z. rotunda*. See *Round ZEDOARY*.

ZEDOARY, n. *Ze'd*/o-a'r². Lat., *zedoaria*. Fr., *zedoaire*. Ger., *Zittwerwurzel*, *Zedoarwurzel*. Long *z*. and round *z*. also the plants yielding them. [a, 35.]—*Long z*. Lat., *rhizoma zedoariae* [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *radix zedoariae longa*. Fr., *zedoaire longue* (rhizome) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *lange Zittwerwurzel*. The aromatic rhizome of *Curcuma zedoaria*. It is grayish-white externally and yellowish-brown within, and occurs in small slices about half an inch thick and two inches in circumference, showing remnants of radicles. It is bitter, pungent, and somewhat camphoraceous in taste, and is used as a tonic and carminative. [a, 35.]—*Round z*. Lat., *radix zedoariae rotunda*. Fr., *zedoaire ronde* (rhizome) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *runde Zittwerwurzel*. A rhizome resembling long *z*, but occurring usually in small sections having a heart-shaped outline. It is the product of *Curcuma aromatica*, or, according to some, of *Kempferia rotunda*. It is said to be less spicy than long *z*. [a, 35.]

ZEDRACH (Ger.), n. *Tsad'r*/ach². See *MELIA* (2d def.).—*Gemeiner Z*. See *MELIA zederach*.—*Indischer Z*. See *AZADRACHTA indica*.—*Z'rinde*. The bark of *Azadrachta indica*, also the root-bark of *Melia zederach*. [a, 35.]

ZEHE (Ger.), n. *Tsa'e*. 1. See *TOE*. 2. One of the secondary convolutions of the hippocampus major. [L, 17 (K).]—*Glanzz*. *Toes* affected with glossy skin (q. v.).—*Grossz*. The great toe. [L.]—*Kleinz*. The little toe. [L.]—*Z'negleder*. The phalanges of the foot. [L.]—*Z'nücken*. See *ACRODACTYLUM*.—*Z'nsetz*. See *PARADACTYLE*.

ZEHNTELNORMALLAUGE (Ger.), n. Tsan^{te}l-norm-a³-la²-u²-g-e³. A decinormal alkaline solution used in acidimetry. [B. 108 (a. 14).]

ZEHNTELNORMALSÄURE (Ger.), n. Tsan^{te}l-norm-a³-loir-e³. A decinormal acid solution. [B. 108 (a. 14).]

ZEHNRUNG (Ger.), n. Tsar^{un}3. See CONSUMPTION and PATHISIS.

ZEHNRURZEL (Ger.), n. Tsar^{vur}ts-e². The root of *Arum maculatum* and of *Acorus calamus*. [a. 35.]

ZEHRSUCHT (Ger.), n. Tsar^{zuch}st. Pulmonary phthisis.

ZEICHEN (Ger.), n. Tsch²e²n. See SIGN and SYMPTOM.—**Hauptz**'. A diagnostic sign. [L. 80.]—**Malz**'. See NEVUS.—**Z'lehre**. See SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

ZEICHNUNG (Ger.), n. Tsch²un². A drawing, a delineation. [L. 46 (a. 21).]—**Kolbenzellenz**'. Of Krause, the peculiar cell-like appearance produced by the transverse markings of the core of a tactile corpuscle. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat." 1881, p. 111 (J.).]

ZEIN, n. Ze¹²n. Fr., *zéine*. Ger., *Zein*, *Maiskeleber*. 1. Of Gorham, the gluten of maize. 2. Of Stöf, a white solid obtained from the alcoholic extract of maize-meal; perhaps merely a mixture of vegetable gelatin and casein. [B. 93 (a. 14); "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Apr. 30, 1892, p. 896.]

ZEISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ze²is²-mu³s(mu⁴s). From *Zea*, maize. Fr., *zéisme*. Pellagra regarded as due to a maize diet. [L. 41 (a. 14).]

ZEIT (Ger.), n. Tsit. Time; a period. [a. 14.]—**Lebez**'. The duration of life. [L. 80.]—**Menstruationsz**'. See MENSTRUAL PERIOD.—**Wochenbeztz**'. See PUERPERAL PERIOD.—**Z'raum**, **Z'umlauf**. A period or stage. [L. 80.]

ZEITIGUNG (Ger.), n. Tsit¹ig-un². See MATURATION.

ZEITLOSE (Ger.), n. Tsit¹os-e³. The genus *Colchicum*. [a. 35.]—**Flüssiges Z'nknohlenextrakt**. See *Extractum colchici fluidum*.—**Flüssiges Z'nasamenextrakt**. See *Extractum colchici seminis fluidum*.—**Fremde Z'nwurzel**. See *HERMODACTYL*.—**Geflechte Z.**, **Geschechte Z.** See *COLCHICUM variegatum*.—**Herb-z'nwurzel**. See *COLCHICUM corn.*.—**Z'nessig**. See *Acetum colchici cum bulbis recentibus*.—**Z'nextrakt**. See *Extractum colchici radices*.—**Z'nknollentinktur**. See *Tinctura colchici autumnalis*.—**Z'nknollenstein**. See *Vinum colchici radices*.—**Z'nasamenwein**. See *Vinum colchici seminis*.

ZELLAGGREGAT (Ger.), n. Tse²l'ag-grag-as²t'. See CELL-complex.

ZELLAUSLÄUFER (Ger.), n. Tse²l'a³-u³s-loi¹-e²r. See CELL-process.

ZELLBAIKE (Ger.), n. Tse²l'ba¹ik-e². See CELL-chain.

ZELLBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²l'bi¹ld-un². See CELL-genesis.

ZELLBLUTLEITERGEFLECHT (Ger.), n. Tse²l'blut-lit-e²-ge²-fle²ch²t'. See CAVERNOSUS FLEXUS.

ZELLCHEN (Ger.), n. Tse²l'ch²e-n. See CELLULE.

ZELLDECKEL (Ger.), n. Tse²l'de²k-e²l. See CUTICULAR LAYER.

ZELLE (Ger.), n. Tse²l'e². See CELL.—**Absteigende Hörz'n**. See *External ciliated cells*.—**Aestige Z.** See *Ramosae CELL.*.—**Aeusserer Haaren**. See *External ciliated cells*.—**Amphiblastische Stammz.** See *AMPHIBLASTIC*.—**Amphiblastische Z.** See *AMPHIBLASTULA*.—**Aufsteigende Hörz'n**. See *Deiters's cells*.—**Becherz**'. See *Goblet-cell*.—**Beiz**'. Of Courvoisier, a small apolar nerve-cell of the spinal ganglia of frogs, found within the capsule of a much larger nerve-cell having processes. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat." 1888, p. 188 (J.).]—**Belegz**'. See *Parietal cell* and *Delomorphous cell*.—**Bildungsz**'. See *Formative cell*.—**Bindegewebz**', **Bindesubstanzz**'. See *Connective cell*.—**Birnformige Z.** See *Binary nerve-cell*.—**Blutkörperchenhaltige Z.** See *Blood-corpuscle-holding cell*.—**Blutz'n**. See *BLOOD-CORPUSCLES*.—**Bodenz**'. See *Floor-cell*.—**Boll'sche Z'nkette**. See *CELL-chain*.—**Brutz**'. See *Brood-cell*.—**Canalz'n**. See *Cells lining a canal*. [J.]—**Chordalz'n**, **Chordaz'n**. See *Notochordal cells*.—**Claudius'sche Z'n**. See *Cells of Claudius*.—**Contractile Faserz**', **Contractile Z.** See *Muscular fibre-cell*.—**Corti'sche Haarz'n**. See *External ciliated cells*.—**Cuticularz**'. See *Epidermis cell*.—**Cylinderepithelz**'. See *Columnar cell*.—**Cylinderrz**', **Cylindrische Z.** See *Columnar cell* and *Cylinder cell*.—**Cylindrische Z'nstränge**. See *CELL-trabeculae*.—**Dachz**'. See *Roof-cell*.—**Deckz**'. See *Cover-cell* and *cf. DECKZELLEN*.—**Dornz**'. See *Prickle-cell*.—**Dotterbildungs**z'. See *Yolk-cell* (2d def.).—**Dotterz**'. See *OVUM* and *Segmentation cell*.—**Drüsenz**'. See *Gland-cell*.—**Ei-follikel-epithelz'n**. See *Follicular cells*.—**Eimutterz**'. The mother cell of an ovum; the cell from which an ovum develops. [L.]—**Einährz**'. See *Yolk-cell* (2d def.).—**Einfache Z.** See *Simple cell*.—**Eiterz**'. See *Pus-cell*.—**Eiweissz**'. See *Albuminous cell*.—**Eliz**'. See *Egg-cell*.—**Elfenbeinz**'. See *ODONTOLAST*.—**Embryonale Muskelz**'. See *MYOBLAST* (1st def.).—**Empfindungsz**'. See *Sensory cell*.—**Enchymz**'. See *Gland-cell*.—**Eosinz'n**. Of Denisenk, cells in the granular layer of the cerebellum which are stained deeply by eosin. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat." 1877, p. 164 (J.).]—**Ependymz**'. See *Neuroglia-cell*.—**Epithelcylinderrz**'. See *Columnar cell*.—**Epitheldrüsenz**'. See *Gland-cell*.—**Epithelfadenz**'. See *Ciliated epithelial cells*.—**Epithelmuskelnz**'. See *Neuro-muscular cell*.—**Epithelz**'. See *Epithelial cell*.—**Ersatzz**'. See *Substitution cell*.—**Excretionsz**'. See *Excretory cell*.—**Faden-nettz**'. See *Reticulated cell*.—**Fadenz**'. See *NEMATOCYTE*.—**Farbloze Blutz'n**. See *White blood-corpuscles*.—**Farbz**'. See *Chromatophore cell*.—**Faserz**'. See *Fibre-cell*.—**Fettz**'. See *Fat-cell*.—**Fixe Bindegewebz'n**. See *Fixed connective-tissue corpuscles*.—**Flaschendrüsenz**'. See *Goblet-cell*.—**Flimmerz**'. See *Ciliated cell*.—**Flügelz'n**. Cells in the form of several plates

set approximately at right angles to one another. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat." 1878, p. 176 (J.).]—**Follikel-epithelz'n**. See *Follicular cells*.—**Fortpflanzungsz**'. See *Germinal cell*.—**Fortsatzlose Z.** See *Apolar cell*.—**Freiz'n**. Cells disconnected from others or having a liquid intercellular or ground substance (e. g., blood and lymph corpuscles). Ova and spermatozooids are sometimes included among the free cells. [G.]—**Freiz'nbildung**. See *Free cell-formation*.—**Fressz**'. See *PHAGOCYTE*.—**Führlz'n**. 1. See *Tactile cells*. 2. Of Langerhans, isolated sensory cells developed from the ectoderm, separated from each other by ordinary epithelia and often bearing on their free ends stiff processes, while their attached ends taper to points and are continuous with nerve fibrils. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat." 1876, p. 306 (J.).]—**Füllz'n**. See *MALPHOBLASTEN*.—**Furchungsz'n**. See *Segmentation cells*.—**Fussz**'. 1. See *Foot-cell*. 2. In the pl., *Fussz*'n, the cells in ciliated epithelium between the slender attached ends of the ciliated cells. [J.]—**Gabelz**'. See *Forked cell*.—**Gallertsubstanzz'n**. Cells in gelatinous tissue. [J.]—**Ganglienz**'. See *Ganglionic cell*.—**Ganglienz** mit *Spiralfaser*. See *Spiral-fibre nerve-cell*.—**Gangz'n**. Cells lining a canal or duct. [J.]—**Gefäßz'n**. The endothelial cells of the blood-vessels and lymph-vessels. [J.]—**Gegenfüßlerz**'. See *Antipodal cell*.—**Geißelz**'. See *Flagellate cell*.—**Geleitz**'. See *Leitzerz*.—**Geruchz**'. See *Olfactory cell*.—**Geschlechtsz**'. See *Germinal cell* (1st def.).—**Geschmacksz**'. See *Taste-cell*.—**Getüpfelte Z.** See *Pitted cell* and *Porous cell*.—**Gewebz**'. See *Tissue-cell*.—**Glanz**z'. See *IRIDOCYTE*.—**Glatte Faserz**', **Glatte Muskelz**'. See *Muscular fibre-cell*.—**Gliaz**'. See *GLIA-CELL*.—**Goldz'n**. See *CHRYSO-CONIDIUM*.—**Granulationsz**'. See *Subendothelial cell-plate*.—**Granulirte Z.** See *Granular cell*.—**Granulosaz**'. See *Granular cell* (2d def.).—**Grimmdarmsz'n**. The cells of the colon. [J.]—**Haarfaserz**'. See *Fibre-cell* (2d def.).—**Haarz**z'. See *Hair-cell*.—**Halsz**z'. See *Neck-cell*.—**Harzz**z'. See *Resin-cell*.—**Hauben**z'. See *Cap cell*.—**Hauptz**z'. See *Adelomorphous cell*.—**Häutenz'n**. The cells of a sheath or membrane, especially the endothelial or epithelial cells of a menbrane like the epineurium. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat." 1878, p. 320 (J.).]—**Hautspeckz'n**. See *HYMENOSTRATIDES*.—**Hautz'n**. 1. The cells of the skin. 2. Cells provided with a membrane. [J.]—**Helle Hodenz'n**. See *SPERMATOBlasts*.—**Herzmuskelnz**'. See *Cardiac muscular fibre-cell*.—**Herzz**'. A cardiac auricle or ventricle. [L.]—**Hinterz'n**. Of Freud, the nerve-cells of the posterior horn of the myelon in *Petrymyzon* which are directly connected with the nerve-fibres of the dorsal or sensory root. [J. 10.]—**Hirn**. The cells of the cerebral meninges.—**Hodenz**z'. See *Seminal cell*.—**Holz**z'. See *Wood-cell*.—**Honigz'n**. The cell of a honey-comb. [L.]—**Hornhautz'n**. The cells of the horny layer of the epidermis. [L.]—**Hornz**z'. See *Horn-cell*.—**Hüllenlose Z.** See *Naked cell*.—**Hüllz'n**. See *Hautz'n* (2d def.).—**Inoblastenz**'. A connective-tissue corpuscle. [J.]—**Interferenz**z'. See *IRIDOCYTE*.—**Kanalz**z'. See *Canal cell*.—**Kantenz**z'. See *Marginal cell*.—**Kapselz**z'. Cells belonging to a capsule (e. g., the capsule of a nerve-cell. [J.]—**Keimz**z'. See *Germ-cell*.—**Kelchz**z'. See *Cup-cell*.—**Kernhaltige Z.**, **Kernige Z.** See *Nucleated cell*.—**Kernlose Z.** See *CYTODE*.—**Keulenz**z'. See *Clavate cell*.—**Kleberz**z'. See *Gluten cell*.—**Knochenbildungs**z'n. See *OSTEOBLASTS*.—**Knochenmarkz'n**. See *Marrow-cells*.—**Knochenz**z'. See *Bone cell*.—**Knorpelmarkz'n**. Cells of fetal marrow. [J.]—**Knorpelz**z'. See *Cartilage cell*.—**Kolbenz**z'. See *Bulb-cell*.—**Körnchenz**z', **Körnerz**z', **Körnige Z.**, **Kornz**z'. See *Granular cell*.—**Krebsz**z'. See *Cancer cell*.—**Kristallz'n**. The crystalline cells which form the crystalline cones. [L.]—**Künstliche Z.** See *Artificial cell*.—**Labz**z'. See *Pepsin-cell*.—**Leberz**z'. See *Liver-cell*.—**Leitzerz**z', **Leitz**z'. A conducting cell. [B.] See *Scalariform cell*.—**Leydig'sche Schleimz**z'. See *Clavate cells*.—**Lichtz'n**. Cells forming the phosphorescent organs in some insects. [J. 11. 28; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat." 1872, p. 461 (J.).]—**Lückenz'n**. See *Interstitial cells*.—**Luftz**z'. See *Air-cell*.—**Lunularz'n**. See *Crescent cells*.—**Lutealz'n**. The cells of the corpus luteum which contain the yellow coloring matter; supposed to be derived from the cells of the membrana granulosa or of the ovarian stroma. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat." 1881, p. 442 (J.).]—**Lymphendithelz'n**. The endothelial cells of the lymphatic vessels. [J.]—**Lymphkörperchen-artige Z'n**, **Lymphz'n**. See *Lymph-corpuscles*.—**Magendrüsenz**z'. See *Pepsin-cell*.—**Magenz'n**. Epithelial cells of the stomach. [J.]—**Mantelz**z'. See *Cover-cell*.—**Markz'n**. See *Marrow-cells* and *Medullary cells*.—**Mastz**z'. 1. See *PLASMA CELL*. 2. In the pl., *Mastz*'n, of Ehrlich, peculiar granular cells or connective tissue, supposed by Raundnitz to be connective-tissue corpuscles undergoing mucous degeneration. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat." 1882, p. 228 (J.).]—**Membranlose Z.** See *Naked cell*.—**Milchdrüsennz**z', **Milchz'n**. See *Milk-cells*.—**Muskelbildungs**z'z'. See *MYOBLAST* (1st def.).—**Muskel-epithelz**z'. See *Neuro-muscular cell*.—**Muskelfaserz**z', **Muskelz**z', **Muskulöse Z.** See *Muscular fibre-cell*.—**Mutterz**z'. See *Mother-cell*.—**Nackte Z.** See *Naked cell*.—**Nagelz**z'. See *Nail-cell*.—**Nahrungsz**z', **Nährz**z'. See *Nutrient cell*.—**Narbenz**z'. See *Sigmatic cell*.—**Nebenkeimz'n**. Of His, certain cell-like elements formed in the nutritive vitellus in the neighborhood of the germ during the process of partial segmentation. [A. 8.]—**Nebenkeimz**z'. See *PARABLAST*.—**Nervenendz'n**. Cells in which an axis-fibrilla of a nerve-fibre is supposed to terminate. [J.]—**Nervenz**z'. See *Nerve-cell*.—**Nettz**z'. See *Reticulate cell*.—**Neuroepithelz**z'. See *Sensory cell* (2d def.).—**Nerve epithelium**.—**Neuronhautz**z'. See *Neuro-muscular cell* and *Myo-epithelium*.—**Nierenz**z'. See *Renal cell*.—**Nusbaum'sche Z.** See *Delomorphous cell*.—**Obere äussere Deckz'n**. See *External ciliated cells*.—**Obere innere Hörz'n** (Böttcher). See *Inner hair-cells of the organ of Corti*.—**Oberhautz**z'. See *Epidermal cell*.—**Oberz**z'. See *Cover-cell*.—**Palisadenz**z'. See *Palisade-cell*.—**Pericardialz'n**. The large, often branched and multinucleated cells of the heart of insects. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat." 1878, p. 129 (J.).]—**Pflanzenz**z'. See *Vegetable cell*.—**Pflasterz**z'. See *Floor-cell*.—**Pigmentz**z'. See *Pig-*

ment cell and Chromatophore.—**Pinselz'**. A cell having something of the appearance of a brush, from the number of its fine processes. [J.]—**Plättchenz'**, **Plattenz'**. See **CELL-plate** (1st def.).—**Polarz** *Z'n*. 1. See **Polar cells**. 2. Of Lennossék, small nucleated cells situated in a depression of a nerve-cell in frogs, at the pole from which the axis-cylinder process is given off. [1. Arch. f. mikr. Anat., p. 26 (J.).]—**Pollenmutterz'**. See **Mother-cell of the pollen**.—**Polz'**. See **Ectrusion globule**.—**Porenz'**. See **Porous cell**.—**Primitivz'**. See **Embryonic cell**.—**Purkinje'sche Ganglienz'n**. See **Cells of Purkinje** (1st def.).—**Purkinje'sche Z'n'schicht**. The layer formed by the cells of Purkinje (1st def.). [J.]—**Pyramidenz'**. See **Pyramid-cell**.—**Quergeriffelte Herzmuskelz'**. See **Cardiac muscular fibre-cell**.—**Querkolbenz'n**. The cell-like structures of tactile corpuscles which are at right angles to the long axis of the corpuscle. [Arch. f. mikr. Anat., 1881, p. 53 (J.).]—**Randz'**. See **Marginal cell**.—**Riechepithelz'**, **Riechz'**. See **Olfactory cell**.—**Riesenz'**. See **Giant-cell**.—**Rif-fel epithelz'**, **Riffz'**. See **Prickle-cell**.—**Rindensubstanzz'**, **Rindenz'**. See **Cortical cell**.—**Ringz'**. See **Annular cell**.—**Rothe Blutz'n**, **Rothz'n**. See **Red blood-corpuscles**.—**Rudimentäre Z'n**. See **Free nucleolus**.—**Rundz'n**. Cells with a circular outline. [J.]—**Samensubstanzz'**, **Samenkörnchz'**, **Samenmutterz'**, **Samenvermehrungz'**. See **Seminal cell**.—**Samenz'**. See **Sperm-cell**.—**Saugaderz'n**. Transformed stellate cells which have become united by their processes to form lymphatic capillaries. [Teichmann (J. 21).]—**Scheidenz'n**. Cells lining a canal or forming a wall. [J.]—**Schichtelz'**. See **Apical cell**.—**Schlauchz'**. See **ASCUS**.—**Schleimz'**. See **Clavate cell** and **Mucus-cell**.—**Schleuderz'**. See **ELATER** (1st def.).—**Schliessz'**. See **Guard cell**.—**Schmelz'**. See **Seminal cell**.—**Schutzz'**. See **Cover-cell**.—**Schwesterz'**. See **Sister-cells**.—**Secretionsz'**. See **Gland-cell**.—**Seelenz'**. See **Mind-cell**.—**Sehnenz'**. See **Tendon-cell**.—**Serotinaz'n**. See **Decidual cells**.—**Sexualz'**. See **Germinal cell** (1st def.).—**Siebbeinz'n**. See **Ethmoidal cells**.—**Siebz'**. See **Sieve-cell**.—**Sinnesepithelz'**. See **Sensory cell** (2d def.).—**Sinnesz'**. See **Sensory cell**.—**Sklereenchymz'**. See **Stone-cell**.—**Speichelz'**. See **Salivary cell**.—**Spermamutterz'**, **Spermatidenz'**, **Spermatooöenz'**. See **Seminal cell** (1st def.).—**Spinnenz'**. See **Neuroglia-cell**.—**Stäbchenz'**. See **Staff-cell** and **Fibrillated cell**; in the pl. **Stäbchenz'n**. See **External ciliated cells**.—**Stabz'**. See **Staff-cell** (1st def.).—**Stachelz'**. See **Prickle-cell**; in the pl. **Stachelz'n**, of Leydig, see **External ciliated cells**.—**Stammhaare**. See **Stem-hairs**.—**Starnz'** (1st def.).—**Steinz'**. See **Stone-cell**.—**Sternförmige Z.**, **Sternz'**. See **Stellate cell**.—**Stiftchenz'n**. See **Needle-cells**.—**Strahlz'**. See **Stellate cell**.—**Strangz'**. A nerve-cell having one of its processes continuous with a nerve-fibre. [L.]—**Stützz'**. See **Supporting cell** and **Prop-cells of Hensen**.—**Talgz'**. See **Sebaceous cell**.—**Tastz'n**. See **Tactile cells**.—**Thierische Z.**, **Thierz'**. See **Animal cell**.—**Töchterz'**. See **Daughter-cell**.—**Tragz'**. See **Supporting cell**.—**Uebergangsz'**. See **Transition-cell**.—**Untere äussere Deckz'n**. See **Deiters's cells** (2d def.).—**Unterz'**. See **Basal cell**.—**Uratz'n**. See **Urate cells**.—**Urmutterz'**. See **Mother-cell of the embryo-sac**.—**Ursamenz'**. A male primitive germ-cell. [L.] See **Spermatogonium**.—**Ursprungsz'n**. Cells in which fibres originate (e. g., nerve-cells in which originate the nerve-fibres). [J. 25.]—**Urz'**. See **Naked cell**.—**Vordere Siebbeinz'n**. See **Anterior ethmoidal cells**.—**Vorderhornganglienz'n**. The ganglion-cells in the anterior gray cornua of the spinal cord. [I. 17 (K.).]—**Wandernde Z.**, **Wanderz'**. See **Wandering cell**.—**Wandungsz'**. A cell in the wall of a part. [J.] Cf. **Parietal cell**.—**Warenz'n**. See **Mastoid cells**.—**Weibliche Z.** See **Female cell**.—**Wespenbeinz'n**. See **Wasp-cells**.—**Wimperz'**. See **Ciliary cell**.—**Zahnbeinz'**. See **Odontoblast**.—**Zahnz'**. See **ALVEOLUS** (1st def.).—**Z'nnausläufer**. See **CELL-process**.—**Z'nbalcken**. See **Cell-trabecula** and **Cell-chain**.—**Z'n-deckel**. See **Cuticular layer**.—**Z'nendkolben**. See **CORPUSCLES of Grandry**.—**Z'nfaser**. See **Muscular fibre-cell** and cf. **Zell-faser**.—**Z'nförmig**. Cellular, alveolar. [J.]—**Z'ngeewebe**. Cell-tissue; cellular tissue. [J.]—**Z'ngewebez'n**. See **CONNECTIVE tissue**.—**Z'ngruppe**. See **CELL-nest**.—**Z'nhaltig**. Containing cells. [L.]—**Z'nhaufen**. See **CELL-nest**.—**Z'nhaut**. 1. A cellular layer. [L.] 2. See **CELL-membrane**.—**Z'ninhalt**. See **CELL contents**.—**Z'nkeim**. See **CYTOBLAST**.—**Z'nkeinstoff**. See **CYTOBLAST**.—**Z'nkette**. See **CELL-chain**.—**Z'nkolonie**. See **CELL-territory**.—**Z'nkrebs**. See **Medullary carcinoma**.—**Z'nleib**. See **CELL-body**.—**Z'nlos**. Destitute of cells.—**Z'nmasse**, **Z'nnest**. See **CELL-nest**.—**Z'nnetz**. See **CELL-network**.—**Z'noberfläche**. The surface of a cell. [G.]—**Z'nperiden**. See **ANGIOBLA**.—**Z'n-pflanze**. A cellular plant, cryptogam. [a. 35.]—**Z'nplättchen**. See **CELL-plate**.—**Z'nrinde**. See **CELL-membrane**.—**Z'nsaft**. See **CELL-fluid**.—**Z'n'schma**. An ideal, typical cell. [J.]—**Z'n-schicht**. See **CELL-layer**.—**Z'nstöcke**. See **SPERMATOBlasts** (2d def.).—**Z'nstoch**. See **PROTODERM**.—**Z'nstrang**. 1. A cellular strand, cord, or column. [J. 48.] 2. In the pl. **Z'nstränge**, see **CELL-trabecula**.—**Z'ntheilung**. See **CELL-division**.—**Z'nvermehrung**. See **CELL-multiplication**.—**Z'nwand**, **Z'nwandung**. See **CELL-wall**.—**Z'nwucherung**. See **CELL-multiplication**.—**Zotenz'**. See **Gland cell**.—**Zwillingsstätz'n**. See **CORPUSCLES of Grandry**.

ZELLERNEUERUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²l'e²r-nol-e²r-un². See **CELL-rejuvenescence**.

ZELLFADEN (Ger.), n. Tse²l'f²a²d-e²n. See **CELL-chain**; in the pl. **Zellfäden**, see **Achromatic fibrils**.

ZELLFLÄCHE (Ger.), n. Tse²l'f²lach-e². See **CELL-surface**.

ZELLGEWEBARTIG (Ger.), adj. Tse²l'ge²-vab-a²rt-l²g. See **CELLULAR**.

ZELLGEWEBSENTZUNDUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²l'ge²-vabs-e²nt-tsu²nd-un². See **CELLULITIS**.

ZELLGEWEBSGESCHWULST (Ger.), n. Tse²l'ge²-vabz-ge²-shvulst. See **FIBROMA**.

ZELHAUT (Ger.), n. Tse²l'ha²-u²t. See **CELL-membrane** and **Cellular coat**.—**Z'los**. Destitute of an envelope (said of cells). [L.]

ZELLICHT (Ger.), adj. Tse²l'i²ch²-t. See **CELLULAR**.

ZELLIG (Ger.), adj. Tse²l'i²g. 1. See **AREOLAR, CELLULAR**, and **FAVULOUS**.

ZELLINHALT (Ger.), **ZELLINNERE** (Ger.), n's. Tse²l'i²n-ha²lt, -i²n-ne²r-e². See **CELL contents**.

ZELLKETTE (Ger.), n. Tse²l'ke²t-te². See **CELL-chain**.

ZELLKOSPUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²l'kno²-sp-un². See **GERMINATION**.

ZELLKÖRPER (Ger.), n. Tse²l'ku²r-e²r. 1. See **CELL-body**. 2. See **CELL-mass**. 3. Carnovous tissue. [L.]—**Z. der Ruthe**. The corpora cavernosa of the penis. [L.]

ZELLEBEIN (Ger.), n. Tse²l'lab-e²n. See **CELL-LIFE**.

ZELLEHRE (Ger.), n. Tse²l'lar-e². See **CELL-theory**.

ZELLEIB (Ger.), n. Tse²l'lib. See **CELL-body**.

ZELLINIE (Ger.), n. Tse²l'i²n-e. See **CELL-chain**.

ZELLPLASMA (Ger.), n. Tse²l'pl²as-ma². See **CYTOPLASMA**.

ZELLPLATTE (Ger.), n. Tse²l'pl²a²-te². See **CELL-plate** (2d def.).

ZELLPROTODERM (Ger.), n. Tse²l'prot-o-pl²as-ma². Cellular protoplasm (see under **CELL** [2d def.]).

ZELLRAUM (Ger.), n. Tse²l'ra²-u²m. See **CELL-space**.

ZELLROHR (Ger.), n. Tse²l'ror. See **Cellular coat**.

ZELLSAFT (Ger.), n. Tse²l'za²-ft. See **CELL-fluid** and **NUCLEOCHYME**.

ZELLSAUM (Ger.), n. Tse²l'za²-u²m. See **Cuticular layer**.

ZELLSTOFF (Ger.), n. Tse²l'sto²f. See **CELLULOSE**.

ZELLSTRANG (Ger.), n. Tse²l'stra²n². See **CELL-chain**.

ZELLTHÄTIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Tse²l'tat-i²g-kit. See **CELL-LOSTY**.

ZELLTHEILUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²l'til-un². See **CELL-division**.

—**Freie Z.** See **Free SEGMENTATION**.

ZELLULOSE (Ger.), n. Tse²l'jul-o²-e². See **CELLULOSE**.

ZELLVERJÜNGERUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²l'fe²r-yu²n²'ar-un². See **CELL-rejuvenescence**.

ZELLVERMEHRUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²l'fe²r-mar-un². See **CELL-multiplication**.

ZELLVERSCHMELZUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²l'fe²r-shme²lts-un². See **CELL-union**.

ZELLWAND (Ger.), n. Tse²l'va²-nd. See **CELL-wall**.—**Primäre Z.** See **Primary cell-wall**.

ZELOTYPIA (Lat.), n. f. Ze²l(zal)-o²-ti²p(tu²p)/i²-a². Gr., ζήλοτυπία (from ζήλος, zeal, and τύπτειν, to strike). Fr., zélotypie. Morbid jealousy or zeal. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ZELT (Ger.), n. Tse²l't. 1. See **FAGITUM** (1st def.). 2. Of Reil, the roof of the fourth ventricle. [I. 6 (K.).]—**Dreieckiges Z.** [Reil]. See **Z.** (2d def.).—**Hirnz'**. See the major list.—**Kleines Z.** See **Z.** (2d def.).—**Kleinhirnz'**. See **TENTORIUM cerebelli** and **VALVE of Vieussens**.

ZELTCHEN (Ger.), n. Tse²l't'ch²-e²n. See **LOZENGE**.

ZEMA (Lat.), n. n. Zem(zem)²/a². Gen., zematos (-atis). Gr., ζημα (from ζείν, to boil). See **DECOCTION** (2d def.).

ZEMENT (Ger.), n. Tsam-e²nt'. See **CEMENT** (2d def.).

ZEM-ZEM, n. Ze²m/ze²m. A place in Lake County, California, where there are saline and chalybeate springs. [Anderson (a, 14).]

ZENKERISM, n. Tse²pn²ke²r-i²z'm. A peculiar form of degeneration, allied to colloid, described by Zenker as occurring in the voluntary muscles in typhoid fever. [B. 25.]

ZEOLITE, n. Ze²o²l-i²t. From ζείν, to boil, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., zéolithe. Ger., Zeolith. A hydrated silicate. [B. 3.]

ZEORA (Lat.), n. f. Ze²o²-ra². Fr., zéore. Of Fries, a subdivision of the genus *Parmelia*. [B. 38, 48 (a, 14).]

ZEORIN, n. Ze²o²r-i²n. Fr., zéorine. A neutral substance, C₁₂H₂₂O, obtained from *Zeora sordida*. [B. 270 (a, 38).]

ZEOSCOPE, n. Ze²o²-skop. From ζείν, to boil, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., zéoscope. An apparatus provided with a dial-plate or a graduated stem, for determining from its boiling point the alcoholic strength of a liquid, zero marking the boiling point of pure water and 100 that of absolute alcohol. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

ZEPHYRANTHES (Lat.), **ZEPHYRANTHUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ze²ph²i²r(anth)²-a²nth(a²nth/e²zias), -us(us). From ζέφυρος, the west wind, and άνθος, a flower. Zephyr-flower; a genus of the *Amoryllidaceae*, sometimes referred to *Amoryllis*. [a. 35.]—**Z. atamasco**. Atamasco lily, stagger-grass; a bulbous plant found from Virginia to Florida. [a. 35.]

ZEPHERWURZEL (Ger.), n. Tse²pt'e²r-vurts-e²l. Zedoadry (root). [a. 35.]

ZERÄSTELUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r-ast'e²l-un². See **RAMIFICATION**.

ZERBORSTEN (Ger.), adj. Tse²r-borst'e²n. See **DIFFRACT**.

ZERBRECHLICH (Ger.), adj. Tse²r-bre²ch²'l²ch². See **FRAGILE**.

ZERBRECHUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r-bre²ch²'un². A fracturing, a fracture.

ZERBRÜCKELT (Ger.), adj. Tse²r-bru²k'e²lt. See **FRUSTULOSE**.

ZERBST (Ger.), n. Tse²r²bst. A place in Anhalt, Germany, where there is a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]
ZERFALL (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-fa²l'. See DISINTEGRATION.
ZERFASERUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-fa²z'e²r-un². See FIBRILLATION.
ZERFLIESSBAR (Ger.), adj. Tse²r²-fles²ba²r. See DELIQUESCENCE.
ZERFLIESEN (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-fles²se²n. See COLLIQUATION.
ZERFLIESSUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-fles²sun². See DELIQUESCENCE.
ZERFRESEN (Ger.), **ZERFRESSUNG** (Ger.), n's. Tse²r²-fre²s²se²n. sun². Cauterization, corrosion, erosion, ulceration.—Z. des Magens. See *Perforating ulcer of the stomach*.
ZERGLEDERUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-gled²e²r-un². See DISSECTION.—Menschenz'. See *Human anatomy*.—Muskelz'. See MYOTOMY.—Vollkommene Z. See *Holotomy*.—Z. der Lymphgefäße. See *HYDRANGEOTOMY*.—Z'skunde. See *ANATOMY* (4th def.).—Z'skunst. See *DISSECTION* (1st def.).
ZERKAUEN (Ger.), **ZERKAUUNG** (Ger.), n's. Tse²r²-ka²u²e²n. un². See *MASTICATION*.
ZERKLEINERT (Ger.), adj. Tse²r²-klin²e²rt. See *COMMUNUTED*.
ZERKLÜTTUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-klü²ft²un². A splitting or segmentation; dissociation, disintegration. [a, 50].
ZERLEGEND (Ger.), adj. Tse²r²-lag²e²nd. See *ANALYTIC*.
ZERLEGUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-lag²un². Analysis, dissection.—Lungenz'. See *PNEUMOTOMY*.—Muskelz'. See *MYOTOMY*.
ZERMALMEND (Ger.), adj. Tse²r²-ma²lm²e²nd. See *CATALYTIC*.
ZERMALMUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-ma²lm²un². See *ATTRITION* (1st def.) and *CONTUSION*.
ZERNAGEND (Ger.), adj. Tse²r²-na²g'e²nd. See *CORROSIVE*.
ZERNAGUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-na²g'un². Corrosion. [A, 450 (a, 17).]
ZERPULVERUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-pul²f'e²r-un². See *PULVERIZATION*.
ZERQUETSCHER (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-kwe²tsh'e²r. See *ÉCRASEUR* and *LITHOTRITE*.
ZERQUETSCHUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-kwe²tsh'un². See *CONTUSION* and *ÉCRASEMENT*.
ZERREIBLICH (Ger.), adj. Tse²r²-rib²li²ch². See *FRIABLE*.
ZERREIBUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-rib'un². Trituration, levigation, comminution.
ZERREISSUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-ris²sun². Laceration, disruption, division, rupture.—Rauchfellsz'. See *HYPGASTRORRHEXIS*.—Magenz'. See *GASTRORRHEXIS*.—Z. der Harnblase. See *CYSTORRHEXIS*.—Z. der Hornhaut. See *KERATORRHEXIS*.—Z. der Mutterscheide. See *COLPORRHEXIS*.—Z. der Nabelschnur. See *OMPHALOTOMY* (2d def.).—Z. des Herzens. See *CARDIORRHEXIS*.
ZERRGEBURT (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-ge²e²-burt. See *MONSTER* (1st def.).
ZERRIEBEN (Ger.), adj. Tse²r²-reb'e²n. See *CONTRITUS*.
ZERRISSEN (Ger.), adj. Tse²r²-ri²s'e²n. See *LACERATE*.
ZERRUPPEN (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-rup'e²n. See *TEASING*.
ZERRÜTTUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-rü²t²un². Derangement, disorder, confusion. [A, 450 (a, 17).]
ZERSCHLITZ (Ger.), adj. Tse²r²-shli²ts²t'. See *LACINATE*.
ZERSCHMELZUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-shme²ts²un². See *COLLIQUATION*.
ZERSCHMETTERT (Ger.), adj. Tse²r²-shme²t²e²rt. See *COMMUNUTED*.
ZERSCHMETTERUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-shme²t²e²r-un². Comminution. [A, 621 (a, 48).]—Z'sbruch. A comminuted fracture.
ZERSCHNEIDEN (Ger.), **ZERSCHNEIDUNG** (Ger.), n's. Tse²r²-shnid'e²n. un². A cutting apart or into pieces. See *DISSECTION* and *DIACOPE*.
ZERSCHNITTEN (Ger.), adj. Tse²r²-shni²t²e²n. See *DISSECTED*.
ZERSETZUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-ze²ts²un². See *DECOMPOSITION*.—Fäulnisz'. Putrefaction.—Gährungs'. Fermentative decomposition. [K, 16].—Theilweise Z. See *MERODIALYSIS*.
ZERSPALTUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-spa²lt²un². Splitting, fissure.
ZERSPLITTERUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-spli²t²e²r-un². A breaking into splinters. [A, 450 (a, 17).]
ZERSPRENGEND (Ger.), adj. Tse²r²-spri²z'e²nd. See *DEHISCENT*.
ZERSTÄUBER (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-stoib'e²r. See *ATOMIZER*.
ZERSTÄUBT (Ger.), adj. Tse²r²-stoibt'. Pulverized, atomized.
ZERSTÖRUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-stü²r²un². Destruction, disorganization.
ZERSTOSSUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-sto²ts²sun². A bruising; in pharmacy, see *CONCASSATION* and *TRITURATION*.
ZERSTREUT (Ger.), adj. Tse²r²-stroit'. 1. Scattered, sparse, disseminated. [a, 35.] 2. Absent-minded. [A, 621 (a, 48).]
ZERSTREUTHET (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-stroit²/hit. Absent-mindedness. [A, 621].
ZERSTREUUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-stro²un². See *DISPERSION* and *DISSEMINATION*.—Z'bild. An image produced by a dispersing lens or mirror. [B.]—Z'sglas. A dispersing lens.—Z'skreise. See *Circles of DISPERSION*.—Z'spiegel. A convex mirror. [B.]

ZERSTÜCKELUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-stü²k'e²l-un². Dismemberment, comminution, fragmentation.—Z. des Kindes. See *EMBRYOTOMY* (2d def.).
ZERTHEILEND (Ger.), adj. Tse²r²-til'e²nd. See *RESOLVENT* and *DISCUTIENT*.
ZERTHEILUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-til'un². Division, separation, distribution. [A, 450 (a, 17).]—Z'smittel. A discutient.
ZERTRENNUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-tre²n'un². Separation, dissolution, dissolution. [A, 450 (a, 17).]
ZERTRÜMMERUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²r²-tru²m²e²r-un². Destruction.—Z'sbrand. See *Acute inflammatory GANGRENE*.
ZERUMBET (Lat.), n. indecl. Ze²r-umb²(u²m²b²e²). Fr., *zérumbet*. Ger., Z. 1. The *Zingiber* z., or its root-stock (z-root). 2. A section of the genus *Zingiber*. 3. The genus *Curcuma*, especially the *Curcuma* z. 4. The genus *Alpinia*. [a, 35.]—Z.-root. Lat., *radix z.*, *radix zerumbet*. 1. See under Z. (1st def.). 2. The tubers of *Zingiber cassumunar*. [a, 35].
ZERUMBETUM (Lat.), n. n. Ze²r-umb²-et(at)²u²m(u²m). See *ZERUMBET* (1st def.).—*Radix zerumbeti*. See *ZERUMBET*-root.
ZERUPFEN (Ger.), v. tr. Tse²r²-tsup²f'e²n. To tease a microscopic preparation. [B.]
ZESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ze²ze²sis. Gr., *zēsēōs* (-is). Gr., *ζέσις* (from *ζείν*, to boil). Fr., *zesse*. Ebulition. [L, 50 (a, 14).]
ZEST, n. Ze²st. Fr., *zeste*. See *LIMONIS cortex*.
ZESTOLUSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ze²st-ol²(o²)-lu²(u²)/zi²(si²)²-a². Gr., *ζεστόλουσία* (from *ζεστός*, boiling hot, and *αἰώω*, to wash). Fr., *zestolusie*. Washing or bathing with hot water. [A, 311, 322 (a, 48).]
ZEUGEND (Ger.), adj. Tsoig'e²nd. Generative, procreating.
ZEUGUNG (Ger.), n. Tsoig'un². Generation.—*Abwechselnde Z.* See *Alternate GENERATION*.—*Beutethierische Z.* See *Marsupial GENERATION*.—*Eierlegende Z.* See *Oviparous GENERATION*.—*Freiwillige Z.* See *Spontaneous GENERATION*.—*Geschlechtliche Z.* See *GAMOGENESIS*.—*Jungfernz.* See *PARTHENOGENESIS*.—*Lebendige Z.* See *Viviparous GENERATION*.—Z'sfähig. Capable of generation. [a, 48.]—Z'skraft. Procreative power.—Z'skreis. See *CYCLUS generationis*.—Z'sreife. See *PUBERTY*.—Z'sthelle. The genitals; in botany, the organs of fructification. [a, 35.]—Z'strieb. Procreative impulse.—Z'sunfähig. See *IMPOTENT*.—Z'svermögen. Capability of generation. [a, 48].
ZEYSUM, n. See under *SANTALINA fragrantissima*.
ZIBATUM (Lat.), n. n. Zi²b-at(a²b²)u²m(u²m). Zaibach, the alchemical name for mercury. [B, 52].
ZIBET, **ZIBETH**, n's. Zi²b'e²t, -e²th. See *CIVET* (1st def.).
ZIBETH (Ger.), n. Tseb-at'. Lat., *zibetha*, *zibethium*, *zibethum*. See *CIVET* (2d def.).—Z'baum. See *DURIO zibethinus*.—Z'katze, Z'thier. See *VIVERRA*.
ZIBEBÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Zi²b'e²b-æ(a²e²-e). Ger., *Zibeben*. See *RAISINS*.
ZICKZACKIG (Ger.), adj. Tsi²k²/tsa²k-i²g. See *FLEXUOSE*.
ZIEGE (Ger.), n. Tseg'e². See *GOAT*.—Z'nauge. See *ÆGLOPS* (1st def.).—Z'inkotharznei. See *DIACAPLEGON*.—Z'nsäure. See *CAPRIC acid*.—Z'ntimste. See *ÆGOPHONY*.—Z'ntalg. See *SEBUM hircinum*.
ZIEGEL (Ger.), n. Tseg'e². A tile or brick. [a, 50.]—Z'dachig. See *IMBRICATE*.—Z'öl, Z'steinöl. See *OLEUM lateritum*.
ZIEGENBEIN (Ger.), n. Tseg'e²n-be²n. See *GENU valgum*.
ZIEGENPETER (Ger.), n. Tseg'e²n-pat'e²r. See *MUMPS*.
ZIEGENTOD (Ger.), n. Tseg'e²n-tod. See *ACONITUM napellus* and *ÆGOLETHRON*.
ZIEHE (Ger.), n. Tse'e². See *SPASMODIC ERGOTISM*.
ZIEHEND (Ger.), adj. Tse'e²nd. Vesicant. [L, 80].
ZIEHER (Ger.), n. Ze'e²r. One who or that which draws. [a, 48.]—Kinderz'. See *OBSTETRICAL FORCES*.—Knotenz'. See *SERRA-NEUD*.—Kopfz'. See *CRANIOTOMY FORCES* and *OBSTETRICAL FORCES*.—Luftz'. See *AIR TRACTOR*.
ZIEHKIND (Ger.), n. Tse'ki²nd. A foster-child, a nursing.
ZIEHKOPF (Ger.), n. Tse'ko²pf. See *CUP* (2d def.).
ZIEHMUTTER (Ger.), n. Tse'mut²-te²r. A foster-mother, a nurse. [a, 50].
ZIERIA (Lat.), n. f. Zi²e²-ri²a². A genus of the *Rutaceæ*. [a, 35.]—Z. lanceolata. An Australian species. The fresh leaves and branches yield a limpid oil similar to and used like oil of rue. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.", xxi (a, 14).]
ZIEST (Ger.), n. Tsest. The genus *Stachys*. [a, 35].
ZIMB (African), n. See *GLOSSINA morsitans*.
ZIMMT (Ger.), n. Tsi²mt. Written also *Zimmet*. See *CINNAMON*.—Aechter Z. Ceylon cinnamon. [a, 35.]—Bitterer Z., Bittere Z'rinde, Bitterz'. Cullavan-bark. [a, 35.]—Chinesischer Z., Englischer Z., Französischer Z. See *CHINESE CINNAMON* and cf. *CASSIA lignea*.—Holländischer Z. Ceylon cinnamon. [a, 35.]—Indianischer Z., Indischer Z. See *CHINESE* Z.—Javaz', Magallanischer Z., Magellan'. See *WINTER'S BARK*.—Malabarischer Z. See *CASSIA lignea*.—Mutterz'. See *Cortex MALABATHRI* and *CASSIA lignea*.—Orientalischer Z., Orientalische Z'rinde, Wahrer Z., Wahre Z'rinde. Ceylon cinnamon. [a, 35.]—Weisser Z., Weissz'. See under *CANELLA alba* (1st def.).—Winter'scher Z. See *WINTER'S BARK*.—Z'alkohol. Cinnamonic alcohol. [B.]—Z'kassie. See *CHINESE CINNAMON*.—Z'keiche, Z'niglein. See *FLORES CASSIE*.—Z'öl. See *CINNAMON OIL*.—Z'säure. See the major list.—Z'spiritus. See *SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI*.—Z'syrup. See *SYRUPUS CINNAMOMI*.—Z'tinktur. See *TINCTURA CINNAMOMI*.

ZIMMISÄURE (Ger.), n. Ts'zint'zoi-e². See CINNAMIC ACID.
—**Z.-Aethylester**. See ETHYL CINNAMATE.—**Z.-Anhydrid**. See CINNAMIC ANHYDRIDE.—**Z.-Benzylester**. See CINNAMYNE.—**Z.-essigsäureanhydrid**. See ACETO CINNAMIC ANHYDRIDE.—**Z.-Zimmt-ester**. See STYRACIN.

ZINALINE, n. $Zn^{2+}n^{2+}$ -en. A yellow coloring matter, $C_{20}H_{18}N_2O_8$, produced by the action of nitrous acid on aniline. [B. 2.]

ZINC, n. $Zn^{2+}n^{2+}$. Lat., *zincum*. Fr., z. Ger., *Zink*. A metallic element known to the ancients under the form of its alloy with copper, but not recognized as a distinct metal till the end of the seventeenth century. It is found in nature, sometimes uncombined but usually under the form of compounds constituting various minerals. Some of these (calamine, tatty, etc.) are employed in medicine. Z. is a hard, bluish-white metal, malleable and ductile at a temperature of 100° to 150° C., but brittle when heated above 200° C. It melts at 438° C., and when cooled after fusion has a crystalline texture. It acts as a bivalent radicle. Symbol, Zn; atomic weight, 65.4; sp. gr., 6.9. [B. 3.]—**Aerated z.** Z. carbonate. [B. 91.]—**Basic z. chromate**. One of several yellow compounds, $Zn_3(OH)_2CrO_4 + H_2O$, $2Zn_3(OH)_2CrO_4 + H_2O$, and $Zn_3(OH)_2CrO_4$. [B. 3.]—**Brown z. oxide**. See TRIOXIDE.—**Butter of z.** See Z. chloride.—**Cauticue an chlorure of z.** (Fr.). See *Pasta zinci chlorati*.—**Cerate of carbonate of z.** See *Ceratum zinci carbonatis*.—**Collyre an sulfate de z.** (Fr. Cod.) [Fr.]. Lat., *collyrium cum sulfato zinci*. A preparation consisting of 15 grammes of zinc sulfate dissolved in 100 grammes of rose-water. [B.] Cf. *Collyrium cum sulfato zincico ex Sanchez*.—**Ethyleure de z.** (Fr.). See *Zethyl*.—**Flowers of z.** Fr., *fleurs de z.*, *oxyde de z. par voie sèche* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Zinkblumen*. Z. oxide prepared by subjecting pure metallic z. to a bright red heat with access to the air. [B.]—**Glycerite of oxide of z.** Lat., *glycerinum cum oxydo zincico* [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *glycère d'oxyde de z.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *glycero zincico*. One of several yellow compounds made by mixing 1 part of z. oxide (prepared by calcination) with 2 parts of glycerite of starch [Fr. Cod.] or 1 part of z. oxide (prepared in the wet way) with 8 [Netherl. Ph.] (10 [Sp. Ph.]) parts of glycerite of starch. [B. 3.] [B. 95 (a, 38)].—**Granulated z.** [Br. Ph.]. Z. obtained in granulated masses by pouring the fused metal into cold water. [B. 3.]—**Hydrolyolé sulfate de z. composé** (Fr.). A preparation made by macerating for 72 days 5 parts of z. sulphate with 540 each of rose-water and water of plantain and 11 of powdered iris, and straining. [B. 119 (a, 38)].—**Hydrolotif de sulfate de z.** (Fr.). See *LOTION astrigente*.—**Injection de sulfate de z.** (Fr.). A solution of z. sulphate in 500 times as much water. [B. 119 (a, 38)].—**Jaune de z.** (Fr.). See Z. yellow.—**Memphitite z.** Z. carbonate. [B. 98.]—**Milch-zinc** z. oxide. [B. 96.]—**Ointment of oxide of z.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Unguentum zinci oxidis*.—**Oleate of z.** See Z. oleate.—**Oxide of z. by the dry way**. Fr., *oxyde de z. par voie sèche*. See *Flowers of z.*—**Oxide of z. by the wet way**. Fr., *oxyde de z. par voie humide* [Fr. Cod.]. The zinci oxidum of the U. S. Ph. (see under Z. oxide).—**Phosphure de z.** (Fr.). See Z. phosphide.—**Pommade d'oxyde de z.** (Fr.). See *Unguentum zinci oxidis*.—**Precipitated z. carbonate**. Lat., *zinci carbonas* [Br. Ph.] (*præcipitatus* [U. S. Ph.]), *zincum carbonicum* [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *souscarbonate de z. hydraté* [Fr. Cod.]. A basic z. carbonate prepared by precipitation from a solution of z. sulphate by the action of sodium carbonate. It varies in composition according to the degree of concentration of the solutions and the temperature at which precipitation occurs. As prepared by the U. S. process it consists of $ZnCO_3 \cdot 2ZnO$ and $2H_2O$. [B. 3.] The British formula, $ZnCO_3 \cdot 3ZnO + 3H_2O$, and by the process of the Fr. Cod., $(ZnCO_3)_2 \cdot 5Zn(OH)_2 + H_2O$. It is a very fine white powder, devoid of taste and odor, and insoluble in alcohol and in water. [B.]—**Sea-salt of z.** Z. chloride. [B. 91.]—**Solution of z. chloride**. See *Liquor zinci chloridi*.—**Solution of z. hypochlorite**. An aqueous solution of an extemporaneously formed z. hypochlorite; prepared by adding to a solution of 24 oz. of z. sulphate with water in which 12 oz. of chlorinated lime have been thoroughly triturated, and making the product measure 114 pints. [B. 5.]—**Souscarbonate de z. hydraté** (Fr.). See under *Precipitated z. carbonate*.—**Sulfate de z. du commerce** (Fr.). See *ZINCUM sulphuricum crudum*.—**Sulfate de z. officinal** [Fr. Cod.] (ou pur) (Fr.). Purified z. sulphate. [B.] See Z. sulphate.—**Test z.** Metallic z. melted and allowed to run in a thin stream into water, thus forming small sticks or thin discs or fragments free from arsenic. [B. 5 (a, 38)].—**Z. acetate**. Lat., *acetas zinci* [Bel. Ph.] (see *zincicus* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]), *zinci acetas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *zincum aceticum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.)]. Russ. Ph., *Swiss Ph.*. Fr., *acétate de z.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *acetato zincico* [Sp. Ph.]. A white crystalline substance, $Zn(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + H_2O$. [B. 3.]—**Z. acrylate**. The compound $C_3H_5O_2Zn$. [B. 3.] [B. 38.]—**Z. aluminate**. The compound $Al_2O_3 \cdot ZnO$. [B. 2.]—**Z.-amide**. Ger., *Zinkamid*. A white amorphous substance, $Zn(NH_2)_2$. [B. 3.]—**Z.-amyl**. See Z. diisobutyl.—**Z. and creatinine chloride**. A body, $(C_4H_9N_3O_2)ZnCl_2$, forming acicular crystals. [B. 4, 158 (a, 24)].—**Z. and mercury cyanide**. See MERCURY and Z. cyanide.—**Z. and potassium cyanide**. A substance, $K_2Zn(CN)_4 = Zn(CN)_2 \cdot 2KCN$, crystallizing into octahedra; formed by the evaporation of a solution of z. cyanide in a solution of an excess of potassium cyanide. [B.]—**Z. antimonate**. The compound $Zn(SbO_3)_2$. [B. 2.]—**Z. antimonide**. An alloy of z. and antimony. [B.]—**Z. arsenate**. A substance, $Zn_3(AsO_4)_2 + 5H_2O$, occurring native as a mineral. [B. 2.]—**Z. bromide**. Lat., *zinci bromidum* [U. S. Ph.]. Ger., *Bromzink*, *Zinkbromür*. A white, granular deliquescent powder, $ZnBr_2$, of saline, metallic taste. [B.]—**Z. carbonate**. Normal z. carbonate, $ZnCO_3$, occurs native in the impure form as calamine. It may also be prepared artificially. What is usually called z. carbonate is the precipitated z. carbonate (q. v.). [B.]—**Z. chloride**. Lat., *chlorure zinci* [Bel. Ph.], *zinci chloridum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *zincum chloratum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.)],

Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (see *chlorurem* [Gr. Ph.]). Fr., *chlorure de z.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *cloruro zincico* [Sp. Ph.]. Butter of z.: a white, deliquescent crystalline substance, $ZnCl_2$, of caustic, metallic taste, acid reaction, and marked caustic properties. It is readily soluble in water and in alcohol. [B.]—**Z. chromate**. See *Basic z. chromate*.—**Z. chromite**. A dark-green crystalline body, $ZnCr_2O_4$. [B. 3.]—**Z. colloid**. See Z. COLOID.—**Z. cyanide**. Fr., *cyanure de z.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cyanzink*, *Sp. cianuro zincico* [Sp. Ph.]. A white insoluble powder, $Zn(CN)_2 = Zn(CO \cdot N)_2$, formed by the action of hydrocyanic acid on z. acetate or of potassium cyanide on other salts of z.—**Z. diamine**. See *Z.-amide*.—**Z. diethyl**. See *Zethyl* (2d def.).—**Z. diethylate**. Ger., *Zinkäthylat*. A white powder, $Zn(C_2H_5)_2$. [B. 3.]—**Z. diethoxyacetate**. A substance, $(C_2H_5O)_2Zn$, occurring as acicular or laminar crystals and forming the most characteristic salt known of diethoxyacetic acid. [B. 3 (a, 38)].—**Z. diisobutyl**. A liquid, $Zn(C_4H_9)_2$. [B. 3.]—**Z. diisobutyl**. A liquid, $Zn(C_4H_9)_2$. [B. 3.]—**Z. dust**. Ger., *Zinkstaub*. Metallic z. obtained as a fine powder in the process of z. manufacture; used as a reducing agent. [B. 3.]—**Z. ethide**. See *Zethyl* (2d def.).—**Z. ethoxide**. See *Zethylate*.—**Zethyl**. Fr., *zethyl*. Ger., *Zinkäthyl*. 1. A univalent radicle, $Zn(C_2H_5)$. 2. The compound $Zn(C_2H_5)_2$ (more properly called *diethyl* or *z. ethide*), a mobile liquid having a peculiar odor and taking fire spontaneously on exposure to the air. [B. 3.]—**Z. ferrocyanide**. A yellow powder, $Zn_2Fe(CN)_6$. [B.]—**Z. ferro-cyanide**. Lat., *zincum ferrocyanatum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *cyanatum zincicoferrosum* [U. S. Ph.]. A colorless, spontaneously inflammable liquid of very powerful and disagreeable odor of the vapor of which produces a sense of constriction of the throat and dyspnea and is said to be poisonous. [B. 3.]—**Z. nitrate**. The compound $Zn(NO_3)_2 + 6H_2O$, forming deliquescent prismatic crystals. [B. 3.]—**Z. nitride**. A green powder, Zn_3N_2 . [B. 3.]—**Z. nitroacetone**. See Z. fulminate.—**Z. ointment**. See *Unguentum zinci oxidis*.—**Z. oleate**. Lat., *oleum zincicum*. 1. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of z. oxide in 3 parts of oleic acid, forming a soft, talc-like white powder. It is used in hyperidrosis and various skin diseases. 2. Z. oleate (1st def.) diluted with any ointment base to form a soft, talc-like solid. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 480, xxxiv, p. 570 (a, 14)]. Cf. *Oleatum zinci*.—**Z. orthophosphate**. Lat., *zinci phosphas*. Normal z. orthophosphate, $Zn_3(PO_4)_2 + 2H_2O$, usually termed *z. phosphate*, is a white powder, used as a nerve. [B. 5.]—**Z. oxide**. Lat., *oxidum* (see *oxydum* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph.]), *zincicum* [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *oxydum zinci*, *oxydum zinci præcipitatum* [Bel. Ph.], *zinci oxidum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *zincum oxydatum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *oxyde de z. par voie humide et par voie sèche* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *óxido de z. por vía húmeda y por vía seca* [Fr. Cod.]. A soft, white, earthy substance, ZnO , devoid of taste and odor, and insoluble in water and in alcohol. It may be prepared either by calcining the precipitated z. carbonate at a low red heat, forming then the *zinci oxidum* of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the *zincum oxydatum* of the Ger. Ph., and the *oxyde de z. par voie humide* of the Fr. Cod., or by direct oxidation of the metal (by calcining), when it is called *flowers of z.*, *lana philosophica*, *poussière*, *nia alba*, or *nitrium album*, and is the *oxyde de z. par voie sèche* of the Fr. Cod. As it occurs in its purest form in commerce, it is the commercial z. oxide (Lat., *oxidum zincicum crudum* [Finn. Ph.]) (see *venale* [Swed. Ph.]), *oxydum zinci* [Bel. Ph.], *oxydum zincicum venale* [Dan. Ph.], or *zincum oxydatum crudum* (Ger. Ph.). A commercial z. oxide produced in the smelting of lead ores is called *cadmia* or *tatty*. [B. 3.] [B. 95 (a, 38)].—**Z. oxychloride**. A crystalline substance, $ZnCl_2 \cdot 3ZnO + 4H_2O$, obtained by the action of a strong solution of z. chloride on z. oxide. [B. 16.]—**Z. pentasulphide**. A white amorphous substance, ZnS_5 . [B. 3.]—**Z. permanganate**. The compound $ZnMnO_4$, occurring as dark-red tabular crystals. [B. 370 (a, 38)].—**Z. phosphate**. See Z. orthophosphate.—**Z. phosphide**. Lat., *zinci phosphidum* [U. S. Ph.], *zincum phosphureum* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Phosphorzink*. The compound Zn_3P_2 , forming either crystalline fragments or a dark-grayish powder, having a faint taste of phosphorus. [B.]—**Z. pur** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *zincum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (*purissimum*). Sp., z. [Sp. Ph.]. Metallic z. freed from impurities and suitable for pharmaceutical purposes. [B.]—**Z. salicylate**. Lat., *zincum salicylicum* [Russ. Ph.]. A dibasic substance, $Zn(C_7H_5O_2)_2$, forming colorless crystals of metallic taste. [B. 10.] [B. 95 (a, 38)].—**Z. sarcosylactate**. Ger., *fleischmilchsäures Zink*. A crystalline body, $Zn(C_4H_9O_2)_2 + 2H_2O$, isomeric with z. lactate and occurring as levorotatory acicular crystals. [B. 3 (a, 38)]. [B. 4.]—**Z. spar**. Ger., *Zinkspath*. See CALAMINE (1st def.).—**Z. sulphate**. Lat., *sulfas* (see *sulphas* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *zincus* [Finn. Ph.], *sulfas zinci* [Bel. Ph.], *zinci sulfas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *zincum sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (see *sulphuricum purum* [Gr. Ph.]). Fr., *sulfate de z. officinal* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *sulfato zincico* [Sp. Ph.]. White vitriol (or white copper), $ZnSO_4 + 7H_2O$, forming small colorless prismatic or acicular crystals having a saline metallic taste and acid reaction, soluble in about half its weight of water. It is used as an emetic and topically as an astringent. [B.]—**Z. sulphide**. A substance, ZnS , occurring in nature as the crystalline z. blende

and wurtzite, and also obtained artificially in the amorphous state. [B. 3.] See also *Z. pentasulphide*.—*Z. sulphocarbonate*. Lat., *zinci sulphocarbonas* [Br. Ph.], *zincum sulphocarbonicum* [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *sulfophosphate* de z. Ger., *Zinksulfophosphat*. Z. paraphenolsulphonate, $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming efflorescent, rhombic prismatic crystals. It is odorless and has a metallic taste and an acid reaction. [Gigih, "Ann. di chim. appl. alla farm. ed alla med." June, 1884, p. 321 (B).]—*Z. thioarsenite*. A lemon-yellow substance, $\text{Zn}_2\text{As}_2\text{S}_3$. [B. 2.]—*Z. valerianate*. Lat., *valerianae zinci* [Belg. Ph.], *valerianae zincicus* [Finn. Ph., Neth. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *zinci valerianae* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *zincum valerianicum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.), Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *valérianate de z.* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *valerianato zincico* [Sp. Ph.]. The compound $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{O}_2)_2$, forming white scaly crystals which have a faint odor of valerianic acid and a sweetish, metallic taste. [B. 5, 95.]—*Z. white*. Ger., *Zinkweiss*. Commercial z. oxide.—*Z. yellow*. Fr., *jaune de z.* Ger., *Zingelb*. Basic z. chromate. [B.]

ZINCIBER (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Zi}^2\text{nk}(\text{zi}^2\text{nk})/\text{ib}^2\text{-u}^2(\text{er})$. Gen., *-ib'eri*. See ZINGIBER.

ZINCIC, adj. $\text{Zi}^2\text{nk}'\text{ik}$. Lat., *zincicus*. Pertaining to or containing zinc. [B.]

ZINCONITE, n. $\text{Zi}^2\text{nk}'\text{o}^2\text{n}$ -it. See CALAMINE (1st def.).

ZINCUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Zi}^2\text{nk}'\text{u}^2\text{m}$ (u'm). See ZINC; of the U. S., Br., Gr., and Russ. Ph.'s, see ZINC pur.—*Acetas zinci*. See ZINC acetate.—*Aether zinci*. Fr., *ether zincé*. A preparation made by treating 15 parts of zinc chloride with 61 of ether and 30 of absolute alcohol for some days and decanting. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Aqua ophthalmica adstringens e vitriolo zinci*. See *Collyrium adstringens zinci*.—*Aqua sulphatis zinci aluminosa*. See *Liquor aluminis compositus*.—*Aqua zinci cum camphora*. Fr., *au zincé camphrée*. A solution of 18 parts of zinc sulphate and 8 of camphor in 786 of boiling water; or of 28 parts of zinc sulphate and 8 of camphor in 786 of water. [L. 49, 87 (a, 14).]—*Butyrum zinci*. Zinc chloride. [B. 270.]—*Calx zinci*. Zinc oxide. [B. 270.]—*Carbonas zinci impurus*. See CALAMINE (1st def.).—*Ceratum carbonatis zinci impuri*. See *Ceratum CALAMINAE*.—*Ceratum zinci*. See *Unguentum zinci oxid.*—*Ceratum zinci carbonatis* [U. S. Ph., 8c]. A mixture of 1 part of precipitated zinc carbonate with 5 parts of ointment of lard. [B.]—*Collyrium adstringens e zinco sulphurico*. See *Aqua ophthalmica aluminosa* and *Collyrium adstringens zinci*.—*Collyrium adstringens zinci*. A solution of zinc sulphate in from 95 to 320 times as much water. Sometimes rose-water or infusion of elder was used, and, according to one old formula, the yolk of a hard-boiled egg was removed, zinc sulphate put in its place, and the resulting liquid mixed with 166 grammae each of rose-water and water of plantain. [B. 119 (a, 38).]—*Collyrium zinci*. See *Collyrium adstringens zinci*.—*Flores zinci*. See *Flores* of ZINC.—*Injectio sulphatis zinci compositus*. See *Liquor aluminis compositus*.—*Injectio zinci chlorati*. Sp., *inyección de cloruro de zinc* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of zinc chloride in twice as much water to which from 1 to 3 per cent. of hydrochloric acid has been added; used for embalming. It should have a sp. gr. of 1.33. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Lactas zinci*. Zinc lactate. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Liquor sulphatis zinci aluminosa*. See *Liquor aluminis compositus*.—*Liquor zinci chlorati* (seu *chloridi* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]). Solution of zinc chloride; made by dissolving metallic zinc in hydrochloric acid. It contains, however, impurities in the form of iron salts. These are removed by conversion into iron chloride (by means of nitric acid [U. S. Ph.]) or chlorine water [Br. Ph.]) and subsequent precipitation by the gradual addition of zinc carbonate. In the U. S. process, 240 parts of zinc are employed and the solution is brought to measure 1,000 parts; for the Br. process 1 lb. av. of zinc is used to form 2 imperial pints of the solution. The sp. gr. of the former is 1.555, of the latter 1.593; and each contains about 50 per cent. of zinc chloride. The official solution forms a colorless liquid having a sweetish, styptic taste and an acid reaction. [B.]—*Liquor zinci et aluminæ sulfure basice*. See *Solutio de sulfato d'alumine et de zinc*.—*Liquor zinci sulfurici* [Sp. Ph.]. Sp., *solución de sulfato zincico* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 30 centigrammes of zinc sulphate in 180 grammes of distilled water. [B. 95.]—*Oleatum zinci* [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of zinc oxide (obtained in the wet way) with 9 parts of olive oil, allowing to stand for two hours, and dissolving over the water bath. [B. 95 (a, 38).] Cf. *Zinc oleate*.—*Oxydum zinci* [Belg. Ph.]. A term applied apparently to the commercial zinc oxide of the best grade and also to the more carefully prepared zinc oxide of the ph's. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Oxydum zinci precipitatum*. See ZINC oxide.—*Pasta zinci chlorati* [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *caustique au chlorure de zinc* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *caustico de cloruro de zinc* [Sp. Ph.]. A paste made of 32 parts of zinc chloride dissolved in 4 of water and mixed with 2 of zinc oxide and 24 of dried wheat flour [Fr. Cod.]; of equal parts of zinc chloride and wheat flour with a little water [Sp. Ph., Russ. Ph.]; or of zinc oxide with a strong solution of zinc chloride [Gr. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. directs that the paste be cut into thin pieces and thoroughly dried; the Gr. Ph. directs that it be colored at pleasure when used to fill teeth. The Belg. Ph. recognizes four grades of paste, containing respectively twice, three times, four times, and five times as much wheat flour as zinc chloride. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Solutio zinci aluminosa*. See *Liquor aluminis compositus*.—*Sulphas zinci*. See ZINC sulphate.—*Unguentum oxydi zinci compositum* [Belg. Ph.]. An ointment of 60 parts of zinc oxide, 125 of white lead, 80 of olive oil, 275 each of yellow wax and beef marrow, and 195 of mutton suet. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Unguentum refrigerans zinci*. An ointment of 1 part of anhydrous lanolin, 2 of benzoated zinc ointment, and 3 of rose-water. [1st Am. Jour. of Pharm., July, 1890, p. 346 (a, 56).]—*Unguentum zinci*. See *Unguentum zinci oxid.*—*Unguentum zinci olei* [Br. Ph.]. A mixture of equal parts of zinc oleate and petroleum. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Unguentum zinci oxid* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade d'oxyde de zinc* [Fr. Cod.], *onguent gris* (ou *ophtalmique*, ou *de pompho-*

lyx). Sp., *pomada de óxido zincico* [Sp. Ph.]. Ointment of oxide of zinc, zinc ointment; made by rubbing up 1 part of (crude [Gr. Ph., Finn. Ph., Dan. Ph.]) zinc oxide with 9 parts of (benzoated [Fr. Cod.]) lard (simple cerate [Belg. Ph.]), simple ointment [Hung. Ph.], with 15 [Sp. Ph.], 8 [Netherl. Ph.]) of lard, 4 [U. S. Ph.], 54 [Br. Ph.] of benzoated lard, or with 8 of washed lard and 1 part of yellow wax [Russ. Ph.]. The older ph's varied the proportion of lard slightly or used 7 parts of verdigris with 22 each of zinc oxide and a solution of camphor in alcohol and 60 each of lard and mutton suet, or 1 part of zinc oxide with 2 parts of olive-oil. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—*Valerianae zinci*. See ZINC valerianate.—*Zinci acetas*. See ZINC acetate.—*Zinci bromidum*. See ZINC bromide.—*Zinci carbonas precipitatus*. See *Precipitated zinc carbonate*.—*Zinci chloridum*. See ZINC chloride.—*Zinci iodidum*. See ZINC iodide.—*Zinci oxidum*. See ZINC oxide.—*Zinci phosphidum*. See ZINC phosphide.—*Zinci preparata*. Preparations of zinc; zinc salts. [B. 95.]—*Zinci salia* [Gr. Ph.]. Zinc salts, regarded as a class of poisons. [B. 95.]—*Zinci sulphas*. See ZINC sulphate.—*Zinci valerianas*. See ZINC valerianate.—*Z. acetium* [Gr. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph. (2d ed.)], Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph. See ZINC acetate.—*Z. carbonicum* [Swiss Ph.]. Precipitated zinc carbonate. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Z. chloratum*. Z. chloroform. See ZINC chloride.—*Z. ferrocyanatum*. See ZINC ferrocyanide.—*Z. granulatum* [Br. Ph.]. Granulated zinc. [a, 38.]—*Z. granulatum depuratum* [Hung. Ph. 1st ed.]. Granulated zinc purified. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Z. lacticum*. See ZINC lactate.—*Z. oleinicum*. Zinc oleate. [a, 38.]—*Z. oxydatum*. See ZINC oxide.—*Z. oxydatum crudum*. See under ZINC oxide.—*Z. purissimum*. See ZINC pur.—*Z. salicylicum*. See ZINC salicylate.—*Z. sulphocarbonicum*. Z. sulphocarbonicum. See ZINC sulphocarbonate.—*Z. sulfuricum*. See ZINC sulphate.—*Z. sulfuricum crudum* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate de zinc du commerce* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *vitriolo blanco* (ó de zinc) [Sp. Ph.]. Unpurified commercial zinc sulphate. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Z. sulphuricum purum*. See ZINC sulphate.—*Z. valerianicum*. See ZINC valerianate.

ZINGAR, n. Of the alchemists, verdigris. [B. 52.]

ZINGIBER (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Zi}^2\text{nk}(\text{zi}^2\text{nk})/\text{ib}^2\text{-u}^2(\text{er})$. Gen., *-ib'eri*. Gr., *gingyberis*. Fr., *gingembre* (gris et blanc, rhizome) [Fr. Cod.] (2d def.). Ger., *Ingwer* (2d def.). Sp., *jengibre* (rhizoma) [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A genus of plants forming, with *Costus*, *Elettaria*, *Alpinia*, *Amomum*, &c., an order (the Zingiberaceae) of monocotyledons or a tribe (the *gingibereae*) of the *Scitamineae*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph. (*rhizoma zingiberis* [Gr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph.], z. [rhizoma] [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed., Netherl. Ph.]), *zingiberis radix* [Gr. Ph.], ginger, the rhizoma of *Z. officinale*. [a, 35.]—*Aetheroleum zingiberis*. See Oil of GINGER.—*Cerevisia cum zingibere* (seu *zingiberis*). See GINGER-beer.—*Essentia zingiberis*. See *Tinctura zingiberis*.—*Extractum zingiberis aethereum*. See *OLEUM zingiberis*.—*Extractum zingiberis fluidum* [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting with alcohol 100 grammes of ginger in No. 40 powder, reserving 90 c. c. of percolate, evaporating the residue to a soft extract, mixing the two, and bringing up to 100 c. c. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Infusum zingiberis* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. A preparation made by macerating 1 Troy oz. of ginger in a pint of boiling water for two hours and straining. [B. 5 (a, 38).]—*Oleoresina zingiberis* [U. S. Ph.]. A preparation made by exhausting with ether 100 grammes of ginger in No. 60 powder (or carrying the process far enough to obtain 150 parts of percolate), and evaporating the ether off. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Oleum zingiberis aethereum*. See Oil of GINGER.—*Radix zingiberis*. See Z. (2d def.).—*Radix zingiberis (albi) e Jamaica*. See *White GINGER*.—*Radix zingiberis silvestris*, 1. Long zedoary. 2. The tuberous root-stock of *Z. cassumunar*. 3. The root-stock of *Z. zerumbet* [Roscoe]. [a, 35.]—*Rhizoma zingiberis*. See Z. (2d def.).—*Rhizoma zingiberis pulveratum*. Ginger dried at 40° C. powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a No. 120 silk sieve [Fr. Cod.], or powdered and sifted through a 1,600-mesh sieve [Russ. Ph.], or through a 1,000-mesh sieve till the residue forms a fibrous mass [Swed. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Syrupus zingiberis*. A preparation made by triturating 2 parts of fluid extract of ginger with 25 of powdered sugar, maintaining at a heat of not more than 60° C. till the alcohol is evaporated, dissolving the residue in 35 parts of water, filtering, washing till 60 parts are obtained, adding 40 of sugar and straining [U. S. Ph.]; or by mixing 6 fluid drachms of stronger tincture of ginger with 19 fluid oz. of syrup [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of ginger in 7 parts of water and 1 part of 90-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.] (in enough boiling water [Swed. Ph.]), and dissolving 120 [Russ. Ph.] (126 [Swed. Ph.]) of sugar in 70 of filtered liquid. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Tabellæ zingiberis*. See *Trochisci zingiberis*.—*Tinctura zingiberis*. Fr., *leinture de gingembre* [Fr. Cod.]. A tincture made of 5 parts of ginger in No. 40 powder, alcohol enough to make 5 parts by percolation [U. S. Ph.] (with 5 parts of dilute alcohol [Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.], 70-per-cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.], or 80-per-cent. alcohol [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]), or of 24 oz. of ginger with enough alcohol to make 20 fl. oz. by percolation [Br. Ph.]. [B. 95, 119 (a, 38).]—*Tinctura zingiberis anglica* [Swiss Ph. (seu *fortior* [Br. Ph.])]. A tincture made of 10 oz. of ginger with alcohol enough to make 20 fl. oz. by percolation [Br. Ph.]; or of 10 parts of ginger with alcohol enough to make 30 parts [Swiss Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Trochisci zingiberis* [U. S. Ph.]. Syn., *tabellæ zingiberis* [Belg. Ph.]. Lozenges made of 200 parts of tincture of ginger with 2,000 of sugar, 60 of tragacanth, and enough syrup of ginger [U. S. Ph.]; or with 12 of tragacanth, 1,788 of sugar, and enough water [Belg. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 38).]—*Z. album*. 1. Formerly the corm of *Arum maculatum*. [a, 35.] 2. See *White GINGER*.—*Z. amarum*. Ger., *bitterer Ingwer*. A species found in Java and the Moluccas. The spicy, bitterish rhizome is used like that of *Z. zerumbet*. The young stems are used as a spice, and the young leaves are eaten. [a, 35.]—*Z. cassumunar*. *Z. cassumuniar*. Bengal root: a native of the East Indies, Java, and the Moluccas. The tubers of the root-stock, *radix cassumunar* (seu

cassumuniar, seu *casmonar*, seu *risagon*, seu *bengale* [inodorum], seu *zingiberis silvestris*, seu *zedoaria lutea*, have a spicy, bitterish taste and a strong camphoraceous smell. They have properties somewhat like those of ginger, but are not now known in commerce. The plant is used by the natives in diarrhoea and colic. [a. 35.]—*Z. citrinum*. The *Curcuma longa*. [a. 35.]—*Z. commune*. See *Black ginger*.—*Z. dubium*. Ger., *zweifelhafter Ingwer*. A Guinea plant used as an aromatic. It is not well known, and is doubtfully referred to this genus. [a. 35.]—*Z. flavum*. The *Curcuma longa*. [a. 35.]—*Z. germanicum*. Formerly the corn of *Arum maculatum*. [a. 35.]—*Z. graminum*. A species found in the islands of the Indian Ocean. The root-stock, which is grayish externally and white internally, is smaller than true ginger and has shorter joints. It has the medicinal properties of ginger, but is not used as a spice, on account of its unpleasant bitterish taste. [a. 35.]—*Zingiberis radix*. See *Z. (2d def.)*.—*Z. luteum*. The *Curcuma longa*. [a. 35.]—*Z. marginatum*. A species found in the East Indies, Java, and the Moluccas. The seeds and root-stock are used as a mild aromatic. [a. 35.]—*Z. mioga*. A Japanese species. The tuberous, spicy root-stock is used as a food and in medicine. [a. 35.]—*Z. nigrum*. See *Black ginger*.—*Z. officinale*. Fr., *gingembre*, *herbe au gingembre*. Ger., *gebrüchlicher* (oder *gemeiner*, oder *echter*, oder *wahrer*) *Ingwer*. A native probably of India, but not known in its wild state; a plant cultivated in the



ZINGIBER OFFICINALE. [A. 327.]

tropics for its fleshy rhizome, which constitutes ginger. Ginger contains starch, a yellow, volatile oil belonging to the terpenes, and a pungent resinous principle; it is used as a stimulant, carminative, rubefacient, etc. [a. 35.]—*Z. purpureum*. See *Z. cassumunar*.—*Z. spurium*. See *Z. zerumbet*.—*Z. vulgare*. See *Black ginger*.—*Z. zanthorrhizon*. See *Z. cassumunar*.—*Z. zerumbet*. Fr., *amome sauvage*, *balisier*. Broad-leaved ginger of Ceylon and the East Indies. The root-stock, *radix zerumbet* (seu *zerumbeth*, seu *zerumbet*, seu *zingiberis silvestris*, seu *bengale*, seu *bringalle inodorum*), is aromatic and bitter, and is used in fomentations and cataplasms. It is not now used internally. [a. 35.]

ZINGIBERIN, n. $Zi^{2n}jib^{2e}r^{2n}$. Ger., *Z. See Oleoresina ZINGIBERIS*.

ZINK (Ger.), n. $Tsi^{2n}nk$. See **ZINC**.—**Antimonsaures Z.** Zinc antimonate.—**Arsensaures Z.** Zinc arsenate.—**Baldriansaures Z.** See **Zinc valerianate**.—**Bromz'**. See **Zinc bromide**.—**Carbolschwefelsaures Z'oxyd**. See **Zinc sulphocarbolate**.—**Cyanz'**. See **Zinc cyanide**.—**Essigsaures Z.** See **Zinc acetate**.—**Fleischmilchsäures Z.** See **Zinc sarcocollate**.—**Jodz'**. See **Zinc iodide**.—**Kohlensaures Z.** See **Zinc carbonate**.—**Phenylschwefelsaures Z.** See **Zinc sulphocarbolate**.—**Salpetersaures Z. (oder Z'oxyd)**. See **Zinc nitrate**.—**Schwefelsaures Z. (oder Z'oxyd)**, **Schwefelz'**. See **Zinc sulphide**.—**Z'blumen**. See **Flowers of zinc**.—**Z'butter**. Butter of zinc; zinc chloride. [B.]—**Z'grün**. See **Rinnmann's green** and **Zinc green**.—**Z'salbe**. See **Unguentum zinci oxid**.—**Z'spat**, **Z'spatz**. See **CALAMINE** (st. def.).—**Z'staub**. Zinc dust. [B.]—**Z'sulphophenolat**, **Z'sulphophenylat**. See **Zinc sulphocarbolate**.

ZINN (Ger.), n. Tsi^{2n} . See **TIN**.—**Graues Sauerz'**, **Graues Z'oxyd**. See **CALX Jovis**.—**Körnerz'**. See **Grain tin**.—**Salpetersaures Z.** Tetrachloride of tin obtained by the action of nitrohydrochloric acid upon metallic tin.—**Weissliches Z'oxyd**, **Z'asche**. See **CALX Jovis**.—**Z'baum. See **ARBOR Jovis**.—**Z'bromid**. See **TIN tetrabromide**.—**Z'bronür. See **TIN dibromide**.—**Z'butter**. Butter of tin (see under **TIN tetrachloride**). [B.]—**Z. chlorid**. See **TIN tetrachloride**.—**Z'chlorür**. See **TIN dichloride**.—**Z'diäthyl**. See **STANDIETHYL**.—**Z'dipropyl**. See **STANDIPROPYL**.—**Z'geschrei**. The "tin-cry"; the peculiar creaking sound made by tin when it is bent. [B.]—**Z'jodid**. See **TIN tetraiodide**.—**Z'jodür**. See **TIN diiodide**.—**Z'krätze**. The pellicle which covers the surface of tin when it is oxidized. It consists of a mixture of metallic tin and tin dioxide. [B.]—**Z'oxyd**. See **TIN dioxide**.—**Z'oxydul**. See **TIN monoxide**.—**Z'salz**. See **TIN salt**.—**Z'säure**. See **STANNIC acid**.—**Z'stein**. See **TINSTONE**.—**Z'triäthyl**. See **STANTRIETHYL**.****

ZINNOBER (Ger.), n.s. Tsi^{2n} -nob^{es}r. Written also *Zinnabar*. See *Red mercury sulphide*.—**Falscher Z.** See **BASIC LEAD chromate**.—**Grüner Z.** See **CHROMIUM GREEN**.

ZINZIBER (Lat.), n. n. $Zi^{2n}zib^{2u}r^{2e}(r)$. Gen., *-zib'eris*. Gr., *ζινζιβερ*. Ginger. [a. 35.]

ZIPPEL (Ger.), n. $Tsi^{2p}f^{2e}l$. See **CULMEN** and **LACINIA**.—**Z'chen**. See **LACINULA**.

ZIPPERLEIN (Ger.), n. $Tsi^{2p}p^{2e}r^{2l}in$. See **PODAGRA**.

ZIRBEL (Ger.), n. $Tserb^{2e}l$. See **PINEAL GLAND**.—**Z'drüse**, **Z'knapf**. See **Z. (2d def.)**. See **PEDUNCLES of the pineal gland**.—**Z'saud**, **Z'steichen**. See **ACERVULUS**.—**Z'streife**. See **PEDUNCLES of the pineal gland**.

ZIRBELNUSS (Ger.), n. $Tserb^{2e}l$ -nuss. The fruit of *Pinus cembra*. [a. 35.]—**Z'baum**, **Z'fichte**. See **PINUS cembra**.

ZIRBUS (Lat.), n. m. $Zu^{2r}b(z^{2r}b)^{2u}s(u)^{2a}$. See **OMENTUM**.

ZIRCON, n. $Zu^{2r}k^{2o}n$. Fr., *Z. Ger., Zirkon*. Native zirconium silicate. [B.]

ZIRCONATE, n. $Zu^{2r}k^{2o}n$ -at. A compound of zirconium oxide with the oxide of another element or radicle. [B. 3.]

ZIRCONIA, **ZIRCONIC ACID**, n.s. $Zu^{2r}k^{2o}n^{2i}a^{2s}$.— $o^{2n}i^{2k}$. Fr., *zircone*, *acide zirconique*. See **ZIRCONIUM oxide**.

ZIRCONIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Zu^{2r}k^{2i}(z^{2r}k)^{2u}m^{2u}(u)^{2m}$. Fr., *z. Ger., Zirkon, Zirkonium*. A metallic element discovered by Klaproth in 1789. It occurs in the mineral zircon, and other rare mineral compounds. It is obtained either in the form of an amorphous iron-gray powder, which acquires a metallic lustre on polishing, or as brittle, scale-like crystals. In composition it acts usually as a tetrad, forming compounds resembling in chemical structure those of tin. Symbol, Zr ; atomic weight, 90. [B. 3.]—**Z. oxide**. The compound ZrO_2 , obtainable both as an amorphous powder and as prismatic crystals. [B. 3.]

ZIRCONOFLUORIDE, n. $Zu^{2r}k^{2o}n$ -o-flu² $z^{2o}r^{2d}(id)$. A double fluoride of zirconium and another metal. [B. 3.]

ZIRKEL (Ger.), n. $Tserk^{2e}l$. See **CIRCLE** and **CIRCULUS**.—**Röhrenz'**. The circulatory system. [K. 13.]

ZIRKON (Ger.), n. $Tserk$ -on'. See **ZIRCON**.—**Z'erde**. See **ZIRCONIUM oxide**.

ZIRKONIUM (Ger.), n. $Tserk$ -on'-ium. See **ZIRCONIUM**.

ZIRMET (Ger.), n. $Tserm^{2e}t$. The genus *Tordylus*. [a. 35.]

ZISCHELN (Ger.), n. $Tsi^{2s}h^{2e}ln$. See **BLESTIAS**.

ZISCHEN (Ger.), adj. $Tsi^{2s}h^{2e}nd$. See **SIBILLANT**.

ZISTENSAFT (Ger.), n. $Tsi^{2st}e^{2n}$ -za^{2ft}. Succus hypocistidis. [a. 35.] See under **CYTISUS hypocistis**.

ZITTER (Ger.), n. $Tsi^{2t}e^{2r}$. See **TETTER**.

ZITTERGRAS (Ger.), n. $Tsi^{2t}e^{2r}$ -gra^{2s}. The genus *Briza*.

ZITTERLÄHMUNG (Ger.), n. $Tsi^{2t}e^{2r}$ -lam-un². See **PARALYSIS agitata**.

ZITTERMAL (Ger.), n. $Tsi^{2t}e^{2r}$ -ma^{2l}. Tetter; herpes; serpigo. [G.]

ZITTERN (Ger.), n. $Tsi^{2t}e^{2r}n$. See **SHIVER** and **TREMOR**.—**Bleiz'**. See **MOLYBDOPTOMOS**.—**Gliederz'**. Tremor of the limbs. [a. 34.]—**Horizontales Augenz'**. See **NYSTAGMUS oscillatorius**.—**Hydatidenz'**. See **HYDATID THRILL**.—**Intentionsz'**. See **Volitional tremor**.—**Säufierz'**. See **DELIRIUM tremens**.

ZITTERSTAAR (Ger.), n. $Tsi^{2t}e^{2r}$ -sta^{2r}. See **Tremulous CATARACT**.

ZITTWER (Ger.), n. $Tsi^{2t}v^{2e}r$. See **ZEDOARY**.—**Z'öl**. See **Oil of WORMSEED**.—**Z'samen**. See **SANTONICA**.—**Z'wurzel**. See **ZEDOARY**.

ZITZE (Ger.), n. $Tsi^{2i}z^{2e}$. 1. See **NIPPLE**. 2. The mastoid process of the temporal bone.—**Z'nausschnitt**. See **Digastric fossa**.—**Z'necke**. See **ANGULUS mastoideus**.—**Z'nörmig**. Mammary form, mastoid.

ZIZANIA (Lat.), n. f. $Zi^{2z}(zez)$ -an²ⁿ $i^{2i}a^{2s}$. From *ζίζανιον*, darnel. Fr., *zizane*, *zizanie*. Ger., *Haferreis*. A genus of aquatic grasses. [a. 35.]—**Z. aquatica**. Fr., *zizane* (ou *zizanie*) *aquatique*. Indian (or Canadian) rice, water-oat of North America. The grain is said to be more nutritious than ordinary rice. [a. 35.]

ZIZYPHIC ACID, n. $Zi^{2z}i^{2f}i^{2c}k$. Fr., *acide zizyphique*. Of Latour, a crystallizable acid contained in the aqueous extract of the wood of *Zizyphus sativa*. [B. 93, 93 (a. 14).]

ZIZYPHUS (Lat.), n. f. $Zi^{2z}(zez)^{2i}(u)^{2f}$ -u^{2s} $(u)^{2a}$. Fr., *jujubier*. Ger., *Judendorn*. A genus of shrubs or trees typical of a tribe (*Zizyphacee*) of the *Rhamnaceae*; in the pl., *zizyphi*, the fruits of *Z. vulgaris*. [a. 35.]—**Baccae** (seu *Fructus*) *zizyphi*. See *Jujubes*.—**Z. Baeli**. A singular species. The astringent root is used for gonorrhoea and other discharges. The fruits are considered poisonous. [a. 35.]—**Z. exserta**. A species found in the Philippines; used in syphilis and skin diseases. [a. 35.]—**Z. glabrata**. An Indian species. The leaves are used as an alternative, and the bark yields a sort of kino. [a. 35.]—**Z. Joazeiro**. A Brazilian tree with a bitter, astringent, anemic, and febrifuge bark. [a. 35.]—**Z. Jujuba**. *Z. laeflora*. Fr., *jujube cotonneux*, *masson*. Ger., *stumpfblättriger Judendorn*, *echter Jujubenbaum*. Jujube-tree of China, Cochinchina, the East Indies, etc. The fruits are used like those of *Z. vulgaris*, but are not so sweet. The leaves are used in gonorrhoea. The bitter, astringent bark, which yields a variety of kino, is used in aphthae, diarrhoea, etc., and as a tonic. The juices of the root-bark is used as a purgative and in gout and rheumatism. Lac is obtained from this tree. [a. 35.]—**Z. lotus**. Fr., *lotier des lotophages*. Ger., *Lotosbaum*. A species found along the African shore of the Mediterranean, the *Λωτός* of Theophrastus. The fruits (see under *JUUBE*) are used medicinally, and are supposed to have

been the fruits eaten by the lotophagi. [a. 35.]—*Z. mitis*, *Z. mucronata*. A Senegambian species with edible fruits. [a. 35.]—*Z. napaea*. Fr., *jububier napaea*. Ger., *glatter Judendorn*. An East Indian species. The seeds produce mild vertigo and diarrhoea. The root is used in flatulent colic and as a vulnerary, the bark of the branches in fevers and various painful affections, and the leaves for washing dead bodies. [a. 35.]—*Z. onoplia*. Ger., *schieblättriger Judendorn*. A species found in Ceylon, the East Indies, Java, etc. The bark is used as a febrifuge and as a digestive tonic. The seeds have the properties of those of *Z. napaea*. [a. 35.]—*Z. orthacantha*, *Z. orthacantha*. Fr., *jububier sedorum*. An edible-fruited species found in Senegal, perhaps a variety of *Z. jububa*. The leaves are used in gonorrhoea. [a. 35.]—*Z. sinensis*. Ger., *chinesischer Judendorn*. A species probably indigenous to China, cultivated in southern Europe for its fruits, which are used like jujubes. [a. 35.]—*Z. saporifera*. A shrub of northern China. The seeds, which are used in Chinese medicine, are calmative and hyponic. [a. 35.]—*Z. sororia*. An East Indian species closely related to *Z. jububa*. The leaves are used as an alternative. [a. 35.]—*Z. spina Christi*. Ger., *Christdorn*, *palastin'scher Judendorn*. Nubk-tree of Palestine, Christ's thorn. The unripe fruits, which are astringent, are used in atonic conditions of the stomach and intestines, and the ripe fruits to make a refrigerant drink for use in fevers and inflammatory complaints. [a. 35.]—*Z. vulgaris*. Fr., *jububier cultivé*, *chichoulier*, *croc de chien*, *épine à cerise*, *gindowier*. Ger., *gemeiner Judendorn*, *Brustbeerenbaum*, *Jububa*. A native of the Orient, especially of Syria, cultivated in the Mediterranean regions of Europe for its fruits (See JUJUBE). [a. 35.]—*Z. xylopyra*, *Z. xylopyrus*. An East Indian and Ceylon species with edible kernels. [a. 35.]

ZOAMINE (Fr.), n. Zo-a'-men. An animal alkaloid. [Boucheron, "Union méd.", Dec. 12, 1885, p. 979.] See PROMAINE.

ZOAMYLIN, n. Zo-a'm'il-i'n. See AMYLOID (2d and 4th def's).

ZOANTHROPY, n. Zo-a'nth'rop'i-Lat., *zoanthropia* (from ζῶον, an animal, and ἄνθρωπος, a man). Ger., *Thierwahn*. A variety of insanity in which the patient imagines himself changed into some animal. [a. 34.]

ZOETROPE, n. Zo-e'trop. From ζῶν, life, and τροπή, a turning. A toy, known also as the "wheel of life" and called by Stricker a *stroboscope*, in which a number of pictures, closely alike, but yet varying progressively in one or more particular features, are brought into view in rapid succession by rotating a drum-like wheel in which they are laid, the effect being that the object portrayed seems to perform intrinsic movements.

ZOIATRIA (Lat.), **ZOIATRICA** (Lat.), n's f. Zo-i-a't'ri-a (a't-ri-re) a't'ri-a (a't'ri) a't'ri-a. From ζῶον, an animal, and ιατρεία, or ιατρική, medical treatment. Fr., *zoiatricque*. Ger., *Thierheilkunde*. Veterinary medicine.

ZOIATRUS (Lat.), n. m. Zo-i-a't'ri-us (ru's) (ru's). From ζῶον, an animal, and ιατρός, a physician. Fr., *zoiatre*. Ger., *Thierarzt*. A veterinarian.

ZOICITE (Fr.), n. Zo-e-se-ta. See NEURICITY.

ZOIDIN, n. Zo-i'd-i'n. Fr., *zoidine*. See BAREGIN.

ZOISM, n. Zo-i'zm. Lat., *zoismus* (from ζῶν, life). Fr., *zoïsme*. The aggregate of vital functions and processes. [A. 385 (a. 48).]

ZOMIDIN, n. Zo-m'i'd-i'n. Fr., *zomidine*. An aromatic brown substance obtained from beef extract. [A. 385 (a. 48).]

ZOMODON (Lat.), n. n. Zom-o'd'o'n. A reddish-brown aromatic coloring matter obtained from flesh, bile, and other animal substances. [L. 50 (a. 14).]

ZOMOS (Lat.), n. m. Zom-o's. Gr., ζώμος. Lat. broth.

ZONA (Lat.), n. f. Zon'a. See ZONE and ZOSTER.—**Ophthalmic z.** See ZOSTER ophthalmicus.—**Z. arcuata** (of the cochlea). The middle section of the membrana basilaris. [F. 3.]—**Z. castiatis** [Stephanus]. See HYMEN (2d def.).—**Z. choriacea. The thickened margin of the membrana basilaris where it rests on the lamina spiralis ossæ. [L. 31.]—**Z. denticulata** (cochleæ). 1. The z. choriacea and the z. interna of the basilar membrane. 2. Of Deiters, the upper surface of the z. choriacea. [L.]—**Z. externa**. That portion of the membrana basilaris that is external to the outer rods of Corti. [L.]—**Z. fasciculata**. Of Arnold, the main portion of the cortex of the supracapsular capsule. It lies beneath the z. glomerulosa, and is composed of elongated and column-like anastomosing groups of cells. [C. J. 30.]—**Z. ganglionaria**. A large ganglion layer in Rosenthal's canal, lying on the periphery of the modiolus, between the fibrous bundles of the latter and the spiral lamina. [F. 8.]—**Z. ganglioneux** (Fr.). A form of zoster in which grayish eschars develop about the vesicles, followed by deep ulceration; occurring usually in the aged or in persons of depraved constitution. [G. 51.]—**Z. glomerulosa**. Of Arnold, the layer of the supracapsular capsule next the fibrous capsule, forming the proper substance of the body of the organ and consisting of oval or rounded masses of cells that are really the ends of cells of the z. fasciculata. [U. 30.]—**Z. granulosa**. 1. See *Z. radiata* (1st def.). 2. Of von Baer, the discus proligerus.—**Z. herpetica**. See HERPES pericelsis.—**Z. ignea**. See ZOSTER.—**Z. incerta**. Of Forrel, a layer of fine longitudinal nerve-fibres, with a few scattered ganglion-cells, immediately adjoining the reticular formation. [I. 17 (K.).]—**Z. interna**, *Z. lævis*. The portion of the membrana basilaris that is internal to the outer rods of Corti. [L. 31.]—**Z. mediana**. See *Z. choriacea*.—**Z. membranacea**. See MEMBRANA basilaris.—**Z. mollis**. See LAMINA spiralis membranacea.—**Z. nervæ**. See *Z. interna* and *Z. choriacea*.—**Z. orbicularis**. A thickening of the capsular ligament of the hip joint corresponding to the margin of the acetabulum. [L.]—**Z. ossæ**. See LAMINA spiralis ossæ.—**Z. pectinata** (of the cochlea). The external, finely-striated section of the lamina spiralis membranacea. [F. 32.]—**Z. pellucida**. Fr., *zone transparente*, *membrane ovulaire* (ou vitelline). Ger., *Dotterhaut*, *Dotterhülle*,**

Eihaut, *Keimhülle*. Of von Baer, the vitelline membrane, so called on account of its appearing as a broad transparent band lying between the opaque yolk substance within and the granular cells of the discus proligerus which adhere to it externally. According to Pflüger, however, it is an adventitious layer, external to the true vitelline membrane. It is thought by some to be a product of the membrana granulosa, but others regard it as a product or transformation of the surface of the vitellus. When moderately magnified it appears homogeneous, but under a high power it exhibits a striated appearance as if it were porous. [A. 8; J. 1, 21, 23, 30, 35.]—**Z. perforata** of the cochlea. The inner division of the lamina spiralis membranacea, which is perforated in numerous places for the passage of the fibres of the cochlear nerve. [F. 32.]—**Z. radiata**. 1. The subepithelial coat of the ovarian ovum, made up of a layer of columnar cells, belonging to the discus proligerus. 2. See *Z. pellucida*.—**Z. repens**. See ZOSTER.—**Z. reticularis**. The deepest layer of the cortex of the supracapsular capsule. Here the columns of cells disappear, only round groups remaining in between the septal connective tissue. [C. J.]—**Z. serpinigosa**. See ZOSTER.—**Z. striata**. See *Z. pellucida*.—**Z. tecta**. See HABENULA tecta.—**Z. tendinosa**. See ANNULUS fibrosus atrio-ventricularis.—**Z. traumatica paradoxa**. Fr., *z. traumatique paradoxal*. A name given by Besnier to a case of zoster following traumatism, but appearing upon the side opposite to that upon which the injury was received. [Ann. de dermat., Arch. f. Derm. u. Syph., xlii, 1890, 4, 5, p. 751 (C.).]—**Z. valsalvæ**. See LAMINA spiralis membranacea.—**Z. vasculosa**. Of Waldeyer, the central vascular stroma of the ovary.—**Z. volatica**. See ZOSTER.

ZONARIA (Lat.), n. f. Zon-a'ri-a (i'a). From *zonarius*, belonging to a belt. Ger., *Gürteltang*, genus of algae. The *Zonariaceæ* of Nägeli are an order of Alga, consisting of *Fuacea*, etc. The *Zonariæ* of Gray are the *Dictyotidæ*. The *Zonariæ* are a tribe of Alga, consisting of *Z.* and another genus. [a. 35.]—**Z. fasciola**, *Z. pavonia*, *Z. squamaria*. Species found in the Mediterranean Sea and warm parts of the Atlantic, sometimes forming a part of helminthochorton. [a. 35.]

ZONATE, adj. Zon'at. Lat., *zonatus*. Ger., *gegrütelte*. Zoned, marked with concentric bands or zones. [a. 35.]

ZONE, n. Zon. Ger., *Gürtel*, from *ζώνναι*, to girdle. Lat., *zona*. Fr., *z.* Ger., *Z.*, *Gürtel*, *Gürtelstreifen*. A belt or girdle, a circular band differing from the surface carrying it. [a. 35.]—**Boundary z.** Fr., *z. limitante*. Ger., *Grenzschicht*. The part of the medulla of the kidney next the cortex. In it are groups of blood-vessels and uriniferous tubules alternate. [J. 30, 35.]—**Cervical z. of the uterus** [Barnes]. Fr., *z. cervicale (ou inférieure)*. Syn.: *official z.* [Barnes]. See figure under *Z's of the uterus*.—**Ciliary z.** Lat., *ligamentum suspensorium lentis*, *zonula zinnii*. Fr., *ligament suspenseur du cristallin*. Ger., *Zonula der Linse*, *Strahlenbündchen*, *Ciliarlamelle*. A thin, transparent membrane which begins with a serrated margin on the ciliary processes, and extends inward nearly to the equator of the lens, where it is intimately connected with the posterior capsule. It consists of a portion lying above the ciliary processes in folds, and a smooth portion covering the processes and extending to the capsule. Microscopically it consists of slight, sharply defined fibres connected by a delicate intercellular substance. [F.]—**Epileptic z.** A region of the face, stimulation of which gives rise to epileptic convulsions in animals which have sustained a severe lesion of the spinal cord upon the same side. [Landois (K.).]—**Epileptogenous z.** A z. comprising certain motor tracts of the cerebral cortex which give rise to convulsions which give rise to epileptoid convulsions of Brown-Séquard, a tract including those portions of the skin of the body that produce epileptoid convulsions on being irritated, as observed in guinea-pigs after section of the spinal cord. [Neurol. Ctbl., iii, 1883, p. 34 (K.); a. 34.]—**Fibrous z. of the heart**. See ANNULUS fibrosus atrioventricularis.—**Fundal z. of the uterus**. Fr., *z. du fond*. See figure under *Z's of the uterus*.—**Gefässz.** (Ger.). See VASCULAR AREA.—**Granular boundary z. of dentin. See GRANULAR LAYER of dentin.—**Hysterogenic z's**. Hypersensitive areas in various portions of the body pressure on which produces symptoms of hysteria. [a. 34.]—**Intermediate z.** Of Guillard, the active z. of tissue immediately surrounding the central region of parenchyma in the stem of monocotyledonous plants. [a. 35.]—**Internal z. of the lenticular nucleus**. A z. adjacent to the internal capsule, with which it is connected by transverse white fibres. [I. 1 (K.).]—**Keimz.** (Ger.). See under SPERMATOMERE (1st def.).—**Körnerz.** (Ger.). The stratum granulosa of the cerebellum. [J.]—**Kreuzungsz.** (Ger.). An area comprising certain portions of the cerebral hemispheres in which there is marked decussation of the nerve-fibres. [I. 17 (K.).]—**Meridional z. of the uterus** [Barnes]. Fr., *z. du méridien (ou du milieu)*. See figure under *Z's of the uterus*.—**Neutral z.** In the *Characææ*, a line, produced by the absence of chlorophyll-bodies, situated on the outer non-moving portion of the protoplasm of a cell. [a. 35.]—**Official z.** [Barnes]. See *Cervical z. of the uterus*.—**Papillary z.** See *Boundary z.*—**Placental z.** Fr., *z. placentaire*. The z. of the uterus in which the placenta is attached.—**Posterior radicular z.** See CUNEATE FUNICULUS.—**Spinalz.** (Ger.). The z., or tract, of nerve-fibres in the spinal cord. [I. 27 (K.).]—**Striated z.** See *Zona pellucida*.—**Thickening z.** Fr., *z. génératrice*. The z. of thin-walled cells (cambium) between the wood and bark, constituting the active formative tissue of a dicotyledonous stem. [a. 35.]—**Transparent z.** See *Lateral disc.*—**Vordere gemischte Seitenstrangz.** (Ger.). The anterior mixed z. or tract of the lateral column of the spinal cord. [I. 1 (K.).]—**Wachsthumz.** (Ger.). See under SPERMATOMERE (2d def.).—**Z's blanches** (Fr.). Of Vicq d'Azyr, certain arc-like folds of the membrana chazalifera that extend from the insertion of one chazala to that of the other. [A. 4.]—**Z. dangereuse** (Fr.). In surgery, a region about the clavicle extending from 14 to 18 centimetres over the neck, the arm, and the chest, operations in which are dangerous because of the risk of opening the veins and admitting**

air into them. [A. 301 (a, 34).]—*Z. des papilles* (Fr.). See *STRUTUM glomerulosum* and cf. *Papillary z.—Z. du méridien* (Fr.). *Z. du milieu* (Fr.). See figure under *Z's of the uterus*.—*Z. génératrice* (Fr.). See *Thickening z.—Z. inférieure* (Fr.). See figure under *Z's of the uterus*.—*Z. maniable* (Berl) (Fr.). An atmosphere, charged with a measured quantity of anesthetic vapor, in which it is perfectly safe to leave a patient for an unlimited period without attention. [Holmes (a, 25).]—*Z. of Haller*. See *Ciliary z.—Z's of the basilar membrane*.—See *Zona externa* and *Zona interna*.—*Z's of the lenticular nucleus*. Three laminae consisting of masses of gray matter separated by white bundles (medullary laminae). [I, 23 (K).]—*Z's of the uterus*. Three z's into which R. Barnes divides the inner surface of the gravid uterus, with reference to the implantation of the placenta, designated the *fundal z.*, the *meridional z.*, and the *cervical z.* [A. 40.]—*Z. of Zinn*. See *Ciliary z.—Z. transparent* (Fr.). See *Zona pellucida*.

THE ZONES OF THE UTERUS (AFTER R. BARNES).

a, The fundal zone; b, the equatorial zone; c, the cervical zone; d, the limit of spontaneous placental detachment.

ZONED, adj. *Zond.* Fr. *zoné*. See *ZONATE*.

ZONITE, n. *Zon'it*. From *zona*, a zone. Of Packard, see *Somite* (3d def.).

ZONOPOLACENTAIRES (Fr.), n. pl. *Zo-no-pla-sa-n'z-ta'r*. See *MESALLANTOIDS*.

ZONULA (Lat.), n. f. *Zo'n(zon)'u(l)'u'*-a³. Dim. of *zona*, a belt. See *ZONULE.—Z. cartilaginea*. See *Lamina spiralis.—Z. ciliaris*. See *Ciliary zone.—Z. ossea laminae spiralis*. See *Lamina spiralis ossea.—Z. Zinnii*. See *Ciliary zone*.

ZONULAR, adj. *Zo'n'u'l-a'r*. Fr. *zonulaire*. Having the form of a zone or zonule.

ZONULE, n. *Zo'n'u'l*. Lat., *zonula*. A small zone. [a, 48.]—*Z. of Zinn*. See *Ciliary zone*.

ZOO-AMYLIN, n. *Zo-o-a'm'i'l-i'n*. From *ζῷον*, an animal, and *ἀμύλον*, starch. See *AMYLOID* (2d and 4th def's).

ZOOBIOLOGY, n. *Zo-o-bi-o'l'o'-j'i*. From *ζῷον*, an animal, *βίος*, life, and *λόγος*, understanding. Animal biology. [a, 48.]

ZOOBLASTE (Fr.), n. *Zo-o-bla'st*. See *Animal CELL*.

ZOOCAMBIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Zo-o(o)-ka'm'b(k'a'm'b)'i'u-m'*-(u'm). From *ζῷον*, an animal, and *cambium* (q. v.). See *BLASTEMA* (4th def.).

ZOOCARPUM (Lat.), n. n. *Zo-o(o)-ka'r'p'u'm'*-(u'm). From *ζῷον*, an animal, and *καρπός*, fruit. Fr. *zoocarpe*. See *ZOOSPORE* (1st def.).

ZOOCHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Zo-o(o)-ke'z'm(ch'a'm)'i'e'*-a³. From *ζῷον*, an animal, and *χημία*, chemistry. Fr. *zoochimie*. Ger. *Zoochemie*. See *BIOCHEMISTRY*.

ZOOCHIRURGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Zo-o(o)-ki'r(ch'a'r)'u-r'*-(u'r)'j'i²-(g'i²)-a³. From *ζῷον*, an animal, *χέρς*, the hand, and *εργον*, work. See *Veterinary SURGERY*.

ZOODERMIES [Plorry] (Fr.), n. pl. *Zo-o-de'r-m'e*. Cutaneous diseases caused by animal parasites. [A. 260 (a, 21).]

ZOODYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Zo-o(o)-di'n'a(m)'a-m'*-(a'm)'i²-a³. From *ζῷον*, an animal, and *δύναμις*, power. Fr. *zoodynamie*. Ger. *Zoodynamie*. Vital force as developed in animals. [A. 50 (a, 48).]

ZOOALACTINIA (Lat.), n. f. *Zo-o(o)-ga'l'(ga'l)'a-kt'(a'kt)'i-n'*-(en)'a³. From *ζῷον*, an animal, and *γάλα*, milk. See *PALMELLA.—Z. imetropia*. See *BACILLUS prodigiosus*.

ZOOGAMETE, n. *Zo-o-ga'm'e't*. See *PLANO-GAMETE*.

ZOOGENE, n. *Zo'o-jen*. Lat., *zoogenum*. Fr. *zoogène*. See *BAREGIN*.

ZOOGENY, n. *Zo-o-j'e'n-i*. Lat., *zoogenia*, *zoogenesis* (from *ζῷον*, an animal, and *γεννάν*, to engender). Fr. *zoogénie*. Ger. *Thierzeugung*. Animal reproduction. [A. 50 (a, 48).]

ZOOGLCEA (Lat.), n. f. *Zo-o(o)-gle'(glo'z'e)-a³*. From *ζῷον*, an animal, and *γλοιός*, a glutinous substance. Fr. *zooglee*. Ger. *Galertstock* (1st def.). 1. A mass or colony of schizomycetous *Fungi* enveloped in a gelatinous matrix secreted by them in some stage (the z stage) of development during which the cells increase rapidly by fission. 2. The genus *Palumella*. [a, 35.]

ZOOCONIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Zo-o(o)-go'ni'd'i'u-m'*-(u'm). From *ζῷον*, an animal, and *gonidium* (q. v.). A motile gonidium (conidium). [a, 35.]

ZOOGONOUS, adj. *Zo-o-g'o'n'o'u-s*. From *ζῷον*, life, and *γεννάν*, generation. Fr. *zoogone*. See *VITIPAROUS*.

ZOOGONY, n. *Zo-o-g'o'n-i*. From *ζῷον*, an animal, and *γεννάν*, generation. Ger. *Zoogonie*. That department of embryology which relates to the origin of species of animals. [A. 8.]

ZOOGRAPHY, n. *Zo-o-g'r'a'f'i*. Lat., *zoographia* (from *ζῷον*, an animal, and *γράφειν*, to write). Fr. *zoographie*. Ger. *Thierbeschreibung*. Descriptive zoology.

ZOOIATRIE (Fr.), n. *Zo-o-e-a'tri-e*. Veterinary medicine.

ZOOID, adj. *Zo'o'id*. Ger. *zooideus* (from *ζῷον*, an animal, and *είδος*, resemblance). Lat., *zoides*. Fr. *zooïde*. Ger. *z.* 1. Like an animal; 2. of the nature of an animal. 2. As a n., an organism resembling an animal, especially one of the more or less completely independent organisms produced by gemmation or fission, whether remaining attached to one another or detached and set free. [A. 12; B, 28 (a, 27).] 3. As a n., of Brücke, the nucleus and coloring

matter of a red blood-corpuscle (cf. *Ecoind* [1st def.]). [J, 26, 35; K.] 4. As a n., in the pl. z's, the highly specialized organs of such animals as the hydroids and other compound forms, which might be mistaken for distinct individuals. [L, 206 (a, 27).]

ZOOLOGY, n. *Zo-o'l'o'-j'i*. Lat., *zoologia* (from *ζῷον*, an animal, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr. *zoologie*. Ger. *Zoologie*. The science of the structure, physiology, distribution, and classification of animals.—*Medical z.* Of Moquin-Tandon, the study of drugs of animal origin. [a, 34.]

ZOOMAGNETISM, n. *Zo-o-ma'g'n'e't-i'z'm*. Lat., *zoomagnetismus* (from *ζῷον*, an animal, and *ἀγνῆς*, a magnet). Fr., *zoomagnétisme*. See *Animal MAGNETISM*.

ZOOMEPHITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Zo-o(o)-me'p'i'e'*-(ti's). Gen., *-it'idis* (-idis). From *ζῷον*, an animal, and *mephitis*, a pestilential exhalation. Fr. *zooméphite*. Mephitis originating in the decay of animal matter. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

ZOOMYLE (Fr.), n. *Zo-o-mel*. From *ζῷον*, an animal, and *μύλη*, a mole. Of I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, a genus of monsters including uterine moles. [a, 34.]

ZOON (Lat.), n. *Zo-o'n*. Gr., *ζῷον* (from *ζωή*, life). See *ANIMAL*.

ZOONIC, adj. *Zo-o'n'i'k*. Pertaining to animals; obtained from animal substances. [L, 56.]—*Z. acid*. Fr., *acide zoonique*. Of Berthollet, an acid obtained from animal oil; said to be pyroigneous acid mixed with an animal substance. [B, 46 (a, 14).]

ZOONOMY, n. *Zo-o'n'o'm-i*. Lat., *zoonomia* (from *ζῷον*, an animal, and *νόμος*, a law). Fr. *zoonomie*. See *Animal PHYSIOLOGY*.

ZOONOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Zo-o'n'o's'i's*. Gen., *-os'osis* (-is). From *ζῷον*, an animal, and *νόσος*, disease. Ger., *Zoonose*. A contagious disease transmitted from one individual to another of different species, especially from an animal to man. [D, 3.]

ZOONOSLOGY, n. *Zo-o-no's-a-l'o'-j'i*. From *ζῷον*, an animal, *νόσος*, disease, and *λόγος*, understanding. The nosology of the lower animals.

ZOONULE (Fr.), n. *Zo-o-nu'l*. See *Somite*.

ZOOPATHOLOGY, n. *Zo-o-pa'th'o-l'o'-j'i*. Lat., *zoopathologia* (from *ζῷον*, an animal, *πάθος*, disease, and *λόγος*, understanding). See *ZOONOSLOGY*.

ZOOPELYOMETRY, n. *Zo-o-pe'l'i'-i'o'-m'e't'r-i*. Lat., *zoopelyometria* (from *ζῷον*, an animal, *πέλξ*, the pelvis, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *zoopélyométrie*. Veterinary pelvimetry. [L, 50 (a, 48).]

ZOOPLÆNOMENOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Zo-o(o)-fe'n(fa'z'e'n)-o'm'e'n-o(o)-lo'i'(lo'e'g'i)'i-a³*. From *ζῷον*, life, *φαίνεσθαι*, to appear, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *zooplœnomenologie*. The study of the morbid phenomena of life. [L, 30.]

ZOOPLARMACOLOGY, n. *Zo-o-fa'r'm-a'z'k-o'-l'o'-j'i*. From *ζῷον*, an animal, *φάρμακον*, a drug, and *λόγος*, understanding. Veterinary pharmacology.

ZOOPTHALMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Zo-o'p'th-a'l'(tha'z)'i-m'u's'*-(m'u's). From *ζῷον*, an animal, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Fr., *zoophthalmie*. Ger., *Thierauge*. See *BUPHTHALMUS* (2d def.).

ZOOPLYSIOLOGY, n. *Zo-o-pl'z-i'o'-l'o'-j'i*. Lat., *zoophysiology* (from *ζῷον*, an animal, *φύσις*, nature, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *zoophysiology*. Ger., *Zoophysiology*. Animal physiology.

ZOOPHYTE, n. *Zo'o-fit*. Lat., *zophytum* (from *ζῷον*, an animal, and *φύτον*, a plant). Fr., *z.* Ger., *Pflanzenhier, Thierpflanze*. A plant-like animal, such as a sponge, a coral, etc. [B, 28 (a, 27).]

ZOOPLASTE (Fr.), n. *Zo-o-pla'st*. See *Spermatocyst* (1st def.).

ZOOPLASTIC, adj. *Zo-o-pla'st'i'k*. From *ζῷον*, an animal, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. Fr., *zooplastique*. Formed from the tissue of an animal (said of grafts transplanted from some lower animal to man). [a, 34.]

ZOOSPERM, n. *Zo'o-sp'e'r'm*. Lat., *zoosperma* (from *ζῷον*, an animal, and *σπέρμα*, seed). Fr., *zoosperme*. Ger., *Samenfaden*. 1. See *ZOOSPORE*. 2. Of Bory Saint-Vincent, a spermatozoid.

ZOOSPORANGIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Zo-o(o)-sp'o'r(sp'o'r)'a-n'*-(a'n)'i, *j'i'(ge'z'i'u-m'*-(u'm). From *ζῷον*, an animal, *σπορά*, a spore, and *ἀγγών*, a cell. Fr., *zoosporangie*. In certain algae and in the phycomycetous *Fungi*, a sporangium containing motile spores (zoospores). [a, 35.]

ZOOSPORE, n. *Zo'o-sp'o'r*. From *ζῷον*, an animal, and *σπορά*, a spore. 1. A reproductive body produced by a zoosporangium; so called because it is endowed, for a while at least, with the power of locomotion. 2. A plano-gamete. [a, 35.] 3. See *FLAGELLULA*.

ZOOSPOREÆ, n. f. pl. *Zo-o(o)-sp'o'r(sp'o'r)'e'-e'*-(a'3-e'3). From *ζῷον*, an animal, and *σπορά*, seed. Fr., *Thiersporie*. A division of *Algae* having ciliated, non-sexual reproductive bodies. In some cases the division has a very extensive range, embracing the *Edogoniaceae*, *Vaucheriaceae*, a portion of the *Fuocidae*, *Cicillariaceae*, etc. [a, 35.]

ZOOSTEARIC ACID, n. *Zo-o-ste-a'r'i'k*. Fr., *acide zoostéarique*. Of Landerer, a crystallizable fatty acid obtained from the bones of fossil mammals. [B, 46, 93 (a, 14).]

ZOOTHPASIS (Lat.), n. f. *Zo-o(o)-tha'p's(th'a'p's)'i's*. Gen., *-thaps'osis* (-is). From *ζῷον*, life, and *θάπτειν*, to bury. Burial of a living person. [a, 48.]

ZOOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. *Zo-o(o)-th'e'k(thak)'a³*. From *ζῷον*, an animal, and *θήκη*, a chest. Fr., *zoothèque*. Ger., *Thierbehälter* (1st def.). 1. A case containing animals or parts of animals preserved for purposes of exhibition or demonstration. [L, 50 (a, 48).] 2. See *ANTHERIDIUM* (1st def.).

ZOOTHERAPY, n. Zo-o-thē'rā-pi-ā. Lat., *zootherapia* (from ζῷον, an animal, and θεραπεία, medical treatment). Fr., *zootérapie*. Ger., *Thierheilkunde*. Veterinary therapeutics. [a, 48.]

ZOOTOCUS (Lat.), adj. Zo-o't-ō's-ū's (u's). Gr., ζωοτόκος (from ζῷον, life, and τόκος, childbirth). See VITULO-RO.

ZOOTOXÉMIES (Piorry) (Fr.), n. pl. Zo-o-tō'x-am-e. Deteriorations of the blood resulting from animal poison. [A, 250 (a, 21).]

ZOOTOMY, n. Zo-o't-ō'm-ī. Lat., *zootomia* (from ζῷον, an animal, and τομή, a cutting). Fr., *zootomie*. The dissection of animals, especially of the lower animals; comparative anatomy.

ZOPF (Ger.), n. Tso'pf. A plait of hair. [A, 315 (a, 48).]—**Juden-z**. See *Plica polonica*.

ZOPHODES (Lat.), adj. Zo'f-od'ez(as). Gr., ζοφώδης (from ζῶφος, darkness, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *zopheux*, *zophoïde*. Of Hippocrates, dark, turbid (said of urine, etc.). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ZOPILOTL, n. See *ATLA* (4th def.).

ZOPISSA (Lat.), n. f. Zo'p(zop)-i's'sa. Gr., ζώπισσα. See *PITCE*.

ZORNIA (Lat.), n. f. Zo'r'n'i-a. A genus of leguminous herbs. [a, 35.]—**Z. angustifolia**, **Z. diphylla**. An East Indian febrifuge species. [a, 35.]

ZOSTER (Lat.), n. m. Zo'st(zost)'u'r(ar). Gen., -er'os (-er'is). Gr., *ζωστήρ* (from *ζώνω*, to gird, Fr., *z. zone*, *sangle*, *ceinturon*, *ceinture*, *feu persique* (ou sacré). Ger., *Rose*, *Gürtel*, *Gürtelflechte*, *Feuergürtel*. Shingles, eruptions; an acute vesicular eruption, usually painful, characterized by the development of groups of herpetic (see *HERPES* [2d def.]) vesicles corresponding in situation to the cutaneous distribution of a nerve. The term arises from the fact that in a common form of the disease the eruption apparently tends to encircle the body like a girdle, though practically it hardly ever occupies more than one lateral half. [G, 16.]—**Z. aigu** (Fr.). See *Z. atypicus gangrenosus et hysteriens*. See *Z. gangrenosus hystericus*.—**Z. auricularis**. A rare form of *Z. developed* only in the structures of the ear, which attacks the parts covered by the skin and also extends to the drumhead and cavity of the middle ear. [F.]—**Z. brachialis**. *Z.* of the arm and forearm, corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the internal middle, and external cutaneous, the median, and the ulnar nerves. [G.]—**Z. capillitii et frontalis**. An awkward expression (to which *z. capillitii et frontis* would be preferable) for *z.* of the scalp and the upper portion of the face, occasionally involving the conjunctiva, cornea, and iris, corresponding to the distribution of the first branch of the fifth nerve. [G.]—**Z. cerebri**. *Z.* of cerebral origin, characterized by its extensive distribution, sometimes occupying the whole or the greater part of one side of the body. [G.]—**Z. cervico-subclavicularis**. *Z.* which begins on the neck, near the edge of the hair, and descends along the side of the neck to the shoulder, thence spreading forward over the skin between the clavicle and the nipple and over a part of the neck above the clavicle. [L, 57 (a, 50).]—**Z. chronique** (Fr.). See *Z. redivivus*.—**Z. collaris**. See *Z. occipito-collaris*.—**Z. dorso-abdominalis**. *Z.* of the back and abdomen, corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth dorsal nerves. [G.]—**Z. dorso-pectoralis. *Z.* of the back and pectoral region, corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh dorsal nerves.—**Z. facialis**, **Z. faciei**. Facial *z.*, which may appear upon the face, the temporal region, the external ear, and the mucous membrane of the nose, mouth, and throat; corresponding to the superficial distribution of the trigeminal nerve. [G.]—**Z. femoralis**. See *Z. lumbofemoralis*.—**Z. gangrenosus**. *Z.* in which certain the vesicles or vesicular groups become gangrenous. Usually the gangrene begins after the vesicle has formed, and can be seen in its progress, through the unbroken epidermis. At other times it occurs primarily, affecting either a single vesicle or an entire group. In the latter case the border of the gangrenous patch is seen to preserve this irregular and indented outline of a vesicular group. [G.]—**Z. gangrenosus hysteriens. Of Kaposi, a form observed in patients with hysterical symptoms among which it is supposed to belong. It differs from ordinary *z.* in the distribution of the efflorescences, which do not follow the course of a particular nerve; also in the fact that in most of the cases described the eruption was symmetrical and in the occurrence of gangrene in certain vesicular groups of the eruption. [1st Arch. für Derm. u. Syph., 1889, p. 561 (G).]—**Z. hystericus**. An eruption resembling *z.* due to hysteria (cf. *Z. gangrenosus hysteriens*). [G.]—**Z. lumbofemoralis**. *Z.* corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the second, third, and fourth lumbar, the external anterior cutaneous, the genito-crural, and the crural nerves. It may appear upon the nates, the front and back of the thigh, and sometimes the calf of the leg.—**Z. lumbinguinalis**. *Z.* of the back and groin, corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the twelfth intercostal and the first lumbar nerves, together with their anastomoses. [G.]—**Z. nuchæ**, **Z. occipito-collaris**. *Z.* extending from the region of the second and third vertebrae around the neck to the median line of the throat and to the chin, corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the fourth cervical nerve. [G.]—**Z. ophthalmicus**. A disease of nervous origin, usually ushered in by more or less severe pain and tenderness in the brow or head, followed by redness and swelling of the skin and the appearance of numerous small vesicles, usually arranged in oval groups. The eruption only extends in the course of the ophthalmic division of the fifth nerve, and is therefore confined to the forehead, the anterior part of the scalp, the eyelids, and the side of the nose. It may affect only certain branches of the ophthalmic nerve. The individual vesicles become confluent, and their contents dry up into scabs which afterward drop off, leaving deep and characteristic scars. The eyeball does not suffer, unless the oculo-nasal branch is involved, when small corneal ulcers may occur or iritis may develop. The temperature of the affected parts is decidedly increased, but the sensibility is dimin-****

ished. It is said to occur but once in the life of a patient. [F.]—**Z. pectoralis**. *Z.* affecting the skin of the chest.—**Z. perinaealis**. *Z.* of the perineum, affecting the skin of the perineum, the posterior surface of the scrotum, and the penis or vulva, corresponding to the cutaneous distribution of the pudic, the posterior cutaneous, and the ischiadic nerves. [G.]—**Z. redivivus** (Alibert). The form of *z.* that is followed by a chronic neuralgia. [G, 7.]—**Z. sacro-genitalis**, **Z. sacro-ischiadicus**. See *Z. perinaealis*.

ZOSTERA (Lat.), n. f. Zo'st(zost)-er(ar)'a. From *ζωστήρ*, a girdle. Fr., *zostère*. 1. Sea-wrack; a genus of maritime herbs of the *Zosteraceæ*, which are an order of monocotyledons now made a tribe (the *Zosteræ*) of the *Posidaceæ*. [a, 35.] 2. Of Alibert, see *ZOSTER*.—**Z. marina**, **Z. maritima**. Fr., *algue marine* (ou des verriers, ou des vitriers). Ger., *gemeiner Wasserriemen*, *Wier*, *Wirr*, *Meergras*, *Seegras*. Glass-wrack of Atlantic shores, grass-wood (or-wrack), glaziers' sea-weed, turtle-grass, bell-ware. The leaves are sometimes found on shores in the form of balls (see *HALCYONIUM rotundum*). They contain potash and a little iodine, and have been used as an antiscorbutic. [a, 35.]—**Z. mediterranea**. A Mediterranean species having the properties of *Z. marina* and sometimes forming similar balls. It is used for various economic purposes. [a, 35.]

ZOSTERIC, adj. Zo'st-e'r'i-k. Lat., *zostericus*. Pertaining to *zoster*.

ZÖTTCHEN (Ger.), n. Tso't'ch'e'n. A diminutive villus.

ZOTTE (Ger.), n. Tso't'te. See *VILLUS*.—**Darm-z**, **Dünndarm-z**. See *Intestinal VILLI*.—**Gefäss-z**. One of the vascular tufts of the choroid plexus. [I, 17 (K).]—**Geschwulst-z**. A villous process of a tumor. [a, 34.]—**Z'nblümchen**. A chorionic villus.—**Z'nblume**. See *MENYANTHES*.—**Z'ncomplex**. An assemblage or system of villi, such as that of the chorion. [A, 19.]—**Z'ngeschwulst**. See *PAPILOMA*.—**Z'nhaar**. See *VILLUS*.—**Z'nherz**. See *Cor hirsutum*.—**Z'nkrebs**. See *PAPILOMA*.—**Z'nparenchym**. The central part or core of an intestinal villus. It is usually covered by epithelium. [J.]—**Z'nseide**. The sheath of a chorionic villus, i. e., a depression in the decidua into which the villus is received.

ZOTTENHAUT (Ger.), n. Tso't'te'n-ha't-u't. See *CHORION* (1st def.).—**Primäre Z**, **Primitive Z**. See *Primitive CHORION* (1st def.).

ZOTTIG (Ger.), adj. Tso't'tig. See *VILLOUS*.—**Klebrig-z**. Covered with viscid villi. [a, 35.]

ZUCCARUM (Lat.), n. n. Zu'st(zu'tk)'ka'r(k'a'r)-u'm(u'm). See *SACCHARUM*.

ZÜCHTUNG (Ger.), n. Tso'ch't'ung. Breeding, cultivation, especially of micro-organisms. [a, 14.]—**Z'slehere**. The theory of selection in breeding. [L.]

ZUCHTWAHL (Ger.), n. Tsuch't'va'sl. See *SELECTION*.

ZUCKEN (Ger.), n. Tsuch'e'n. See *CONVULSION*.

ZUCKER (Ger.), n. Tsuch'e'r. See *SUGAR*.—**Braungekochter Z**. See *CARAMEL*.—**Candisz'**. See *SUGAR candy*.—**Fleischz'**. See *INSOITE*.—**Gallenz'**. See *PICROMEL*.—**Honigz'**. See *LEVULOSE*.—**Hutz'**. See *Refined SUGAR*.—**Invertz'**. See *Invert SUGAR*.—**Kandisz'**. See *CANDY*.—**Kartoffelz'**. See *GLUCOSE* (1st def.).—**Krümelmz'**. Dextrose. [a, 34.]—**Leimz'**. See *GLYCOCOLL*.—**Mannaz'**. See *MANNITE*.—**Milchz'**. See *LACTOSE*.—**Muskelz'**. See *INSOITE*.—**Oelz'**. See *ELAESACCHARUM* and *GLYCERIN*.—**Rohrz'**. See *Cane sugar*.—**Rübenz'**. See *Beet sugar*.—**Schleimz'**. See *LEVULOSE*.—**Thomaz'**. See *Italian HONEY*.—**Traubenz'**. See *Grape sugar*.—**Weissz'**. See *Refined sugar*.—**Z'hähnlich**. See *SACCHAROID*.—**Z'artig**. See *SACCHARINE*.—**Z'bildung**. See *GLYCOGENESIS*.—**Z'haltig**. See *SACCHARINE*.—**Z'krankheit**. Diabetes mellitus. [a, 34.]—**Z'mandel**. See *CONFECTION*.—**Z'messer**. See *SACCHARIMETER*.—**Z'rühr**. See *DIABETES mellitus*.—**Z'saft**. See *SYRUP*.—**Z'stich**. See *SUGAR-PUNCTURE*.—**Z'syrup**. See *MOLASSES*.—**Z'wasser**. See *HYDROSACCHARUM*.

ZUCKERROHR (Ger.), n. Tsuch'e'r-ror. See *SACCHARUM* (1st def.).—**Schilfartiges Z**. See *SACCHARUM arundinaceum*.

ZUCKERSÄURE (Ger.), n. Tsuch'e'r-zoir-e. See *SACCHARIC acid*.—**Z'ethylester**. See *ETHYL saccharate*.

ZUCKUNG (Ger.), n. Tsuch'ung. See *CONTRACTION*, *CLONUS*, and *CONVULSION*.—**Anfängliche Z**. See *Initial contraction*.—**Bleibende Z**. See *Elastic after-vibration*.—**Diplegische Zuckungen**. Diplegic twitching. [a, 34.]—**Kathodendanz'**. See *Cathodal duration contraction*.—**Kathodenschliessungz'**. See *Cathodal closure clonus*.—**Muskelz'**. Muscular spasm, cramp.—**Öffnungsz'**. See *Breaking contraction*.—**Paradoxe Z**. See *Paradoxical pulsation*.—**Residuale Z**. See *Elastic after-vibration*.—**Secundäre Z**. See *Secondary contraction*.—**Starrkrampfartige Z**. See *Tetanic contraction*.—**Übermaximale Z**. See *Over-maximal contraction*.—**Unipolare induzierte Z**. See *Unipolar induced contraction*.—**Z'beginn**. The initial period of a muscular contraction. [Gruenhagen (K).]

ZUDREHUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu'dra-ung. Torsion.

ZUFÄLLIG (Ger.), adj. Tso'fal'i-g. Adventitious, accidental.

ZUFLUCHTORT (Ger.), n. Tso'fuch'ts-ort. See *ASTYLUM*.

ZUFLUSS (Ger.), n. Tso'fuss. See *AFFLUENCE* and *APFLUX*.

ZUFÜHRGEBÄREN (Ger.), n. Tso'fru'ge'2-bar-e'n. See *Premature delivery*.

ZUFÜHREND (Ger.), adj. Tso'fu'r-e'nd. See *AFFERENT*.

ZUFÜHRUNG (Ger.), n. Tso'fu'r-ung. See *ADDUCTION*.

ZUG (Ger.), n. Tso'g. See *TRACT* and *TRACTION*.—**Markz'**. A medullary or central cord of nerve-fibres. [I, 4 (K).]—**Nasenz'**. See *Nasal line*.—**Oberer Z**. der hinteren Centralwindung. See *Ascending parietal convolution*.—**Z'glas**. A cupping glass. [a, 48.]—**Z'mittel**. See *EPISPASTIC*, n.—**Z'salbe**. See *Ceratum RESINÆ*.

ZUGANG (Ger.), n. *Tsu'ga'n²*. See ADITUS and MEATUS.—*Z. zum Trichter*. See *ITEN* *ad infundibulum*.—*Z. zur Wasserleitung*. The entrance to the aqueduct of Sylvius. [I, 3 (K).]

ZUGBOHRER (Ger.), n. *Tsug'bor-e²r*. See TREPHINE.

ZÜGEL (Ger.), n. *Tsu'g'e²l*. See HABENA.

ZUGEMÜSE (Ger.), n. *Tsu'ge²-mu²-e²*. See GRUEL.

ZUGERUNDET (Ger.), adj. *Tsu'ge²-rund-e²t*. See ROTUND.

ZUGESPIZT (Ger.), adj. *Tsu'ge²-spi²st*. See ACUMINATE.

ZUGEWANDT (Ger.), adj. *Tsu'ge²-van²t*. See ADVERSE.

ZUHEILUNG (Ger.), n. *Tsu'hil-un²*. The closing of a wound, healing. [A, 521 (a, 48).]

ZUHÖREN (Ger.), **ZUHÖREN** (Ger.), n's. *Tsu'horch²-e²n*, *hu²-e²n*. See AUSCULTATION.

ZULAPIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Zu²l(zul)-a²p(a²p)²²-u²m(u²m)*. See JULEP.

ZULAUF (Ger.), n. *Tsu'la²-u²f*. See AFFLUX.

ZUMA (Lat.), n. f. *Zu²m(zum)²²-a²*. See FERMENT.

ZUMIC, adj. *Zu²m²²-k*. Lat., *zunicus*. Fr., *zunique*. See ZYMIC.

ZUNAHME (Ger.), n. *Tsu'na²m-e²*. Increase, growth. [a, 48.]

ZUNDER (Ger.), n. *Tsund²²-r*. See AMADOU.

ZÜNDEWUTH (Ger.), n. *Tsu²nd²²-vut*. See EMPRESOMANIA.

ZUNEHMEN (Ger.), n. *Tsu²nam-e²n*. See ZUNAHME.

ZUNEHMEND (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²nam-e²nd*. See ACCRESCENT.

ZUNEIGUNG (Ger.), n. *Tsu²nig-un²*. See ATTACHMENT.

ZUNGE (Ger.), n. *Tsu²n²²-g²*. See TONGUE.—**Haar²²**. An affection of the tongue in which the filiform papillae are dark, elongated, and unduly cornified. [“Rev. des. sci. méd.” Oct. 15, 1888, p. 566 (a, 18).]—**Holz²²**. In cattle, actinomycosis. [A, 319 (a, 34).]—**Landkartenz²²**. See GEOGRAPHICAL TONGUE.—**Natter²²z²²**. See GLOSSOPETRE.—**Scharlach²²**. The peculiar state of the tongue seen in scarlet fever. [a, 34.]—**Z²²nabtragung**. Depression of the tongue.—**Z²²narwuchs**. See ANGYLOGLOSSUM.—**Z²²nähchen**. 1. See FRENUM OF THE TONGUE. 2. Of Stilling, a thin lamina of nerve-substance which extends laterally from the lingua cerebelli over the posterior third of the crura ad pontem. [I, 6 (K).]—**Z²²nbelag**. **Z²²nbeleg**. See FUR (2d def.).—**Z²²nblüthe**. See LIGULE (2d def.).—**Z²²nblutung**. See GLOSSORRHAGIA.—**Z²²nbrand**. See GLOSSANTHRAX.—**Z²²nbräune**. See GLOSSITIS.—**Z²²nbruch**. See GLOSSOCELE.—**Z²²nbruch**. See GLOSSANTHRAX.—**Z²²ndrucker**. 1. See TONGUE-PRESSOR.—**Z²²nentzündung**. See GLOSSITIS.—**Z²²nfäule**. See CACOGLOSSIA AND GLOSSANTHRAX.—**Z²²ngeschwulst**. See GLOSSOCYST.—**Z²²ngeschwür**. See CACOGLOSSIA.—**Z²²ngrund**. See BASIS LINGUAE.—**Z²²nhalter**. See TONGUE-DEPRESSOR.—**Z²²nheber**. **Z²²nhochhalter**. See GLOSSANISCHON.—**Z²²nhorn** [Meckel, Wagner]. See EPITHAL BONE.—**Z²²nhaut**. **Z²²nhäutchen**. See PERIOLOTTIS (1st def.).—**Z²²nnknuskel**. See GENIO-GLOSSUS.—**Z²²nnknochen**. See HYOID BONE.—**Z²²nnknorpel**. See SEPTUM LINGUAE.—**Z²²nnkrätzer**. See TONGUE SCRAPER.—**Z²²nkrebs**. See GLOSSOCARCINOMA.—**Z²²nlahm**. See TONGUE-TIED.—**Z²²nähmung**. See ANGYLOGLOSSUM.—**Z²²niehre**. See GLOSSOGRAPHY (1st def.).—**Z²²niöser**. See ANGYLOTOME (2d def.).—**Z²²nlosigkeit**. **Z²²nmangel**. See GLOSSIA.—**Z²²nnahl**. See RHAPHIS OF THE TONGUE.—**Z²²nprüfen**. See DORSUM LINGUAE.—**Z²²nschnitt**. See GLOSSOTOMY.—**Z²²nspalt**. See FISSURE OF THE TONGUE.—**Z²²nüber**. See GLOSSALGIA.—**Z²²nverwachsung**. See ANGYLOGLOSSUM.—**Z²²nvorfall**. See GLOSSOCELE AND PARAGLOSSA.—**Z²²nwurzel**. See BASIS LINGUAE.—**Z²²nzergliederung**. See GLOSSOTOMY (1st def.).

ZÜNGELCHEN (Ger.), n. *Tsu²n²²-e²l-ch²²-e²n*. See LINGULA.

ZUNGENBEIN (Ger.), n. *Tsu²n²²-e²n-bin*. See Z²²NBEIN.—**Z²²körper**. See CORPUS OSSIS HYOIDÆ AND COPULA LINGUALIS.

ZUNGENBOGEN [Meckel] (Ger.), n. *Tsu²n²²-e²n-bog-e²n*. See CERATO-HYAL BONE (1st def.).—**Gaumen²²**. See ARCH OF THE PALATE.

ZÜNGLEIN (Ger.), n. *Tsu²n²²-lin*. See LINGULA AND LIGULE (3d def.).

ZURECHNUNGSFÄHIGKEIT (Ger.), n. *Tsu²re²ch²²-nun²²-fa²²g²²-kil²²*. See IMPUTABILITY.

ZURECHTSETZUNG (Ger.), n. *Tsu²re²ch²²t²²/ze²²ts-un²²*. See EPANORRHOSIS.

ZURÜCKBEUGUNG (Ger.), n. *Tsu²ru²k²²-boig-un²²*. See RETROFLEXION.

ZURÜCKBILDUNG (Ger.), n. *Tsu²ru²k²²-bi²²ld-un²²*. See ANAPLASTY.

ZURÜCKBRINGUNG (Ger.), n. *Tsu²ru²k²²-bri²²n-un²²*. See REDUCTION.

ZURÜCKDREHUNG (Ger.), n. *Tsu²ru²k²²-dra-un²²*. See SUPINATION.

ZURÜCKFLUSS (Ger.), n. *Tsu²ru²k²²-flus*. See REFLUX.

ZURÜCKGEBOGEN (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²ru²k²²/ge²²-bog-e²n*. See REFLEXED.

ZURÜCKGEHEND (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²ru²k²²/ga-e²nd*. See RELAPSING.

ZURÜCKGEROLLT (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²ru²k²²/ge²²-rolt*. See REVOLUTE.

ZURÜCKGESCHLAGEN (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²ru²k²²/ge²²-shla²²g-e²n*. See REPLICATE.

ZURÜCKGEZOGEN (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²ru²k²²/ge²²-tso²²g-e²n*. See RETRACTED.

ZURÜCKHALTUNG (Ger.), n. *Tsu²ru²k²²-ha²²lt-un²²*. See ERI-SCHESIS AND RETENTION.

ZURÜCKLAUFEND (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²ru²k²²/la²²-u²f-e²nd*. See RECURRENT.

ZURÜCKSCHIEBUNG (Ger.), n. *Tsu²ru²k²²/sheb-un²²*. See REPOSITION.

ZURÜCKSCHLAGEN (Ger.), n. *Tsu²ru²k²²/shla²²g-e²n*. See RETRACTION.

ZURÜCKSPRINGEN (Ger.), n. *Tsu²ru²k²²/spri²²n-e²n*. See RESILIENCY.

ZURÜCKSTOSSUNG (Ger.), n. *Tsu²ru²k²²/sto²²s-sun²²*. See REPULSION.

ZURÜCKTREIBEND (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²ru²k²²/trib-e²nd*. Repellent, catastatic.

ZURÜCKTREIBUNG (Ger.), n. *Tsu²ru²k²²/trib-un²²*. See REPULSION.

ZURÜCKTRETEN (Ger.), n. *Tsu²ru²k²²/tre²²t-e²n*. Retrogression, subsidence. [a, 14.]

ZURÜCKWENDUNG (Ger.), n. *Tsu²ru²k²²/ve²²nd-un²²*. See RETROVERSION.

ZURÜCKWERFUNG (Ger.), n. *Tsu²ru²k²²/ve²²rf-un²²*. See REFLECTION.

ZURÜCKZIEHBAR (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²ru²k²²/tse-ba²²r*. See RETRACTILE.—**Z²²keit**. See RETRACTILITY.

ZURÜCKZIEHER (Ger.), n. *Tsu²ru²k²²/tse-e²r*. See RETRACTOR.—**Z. des äusseren Ohres**. See RETRAHENS AUREM.

ZURÜCKZIEHUNG (Ger.), n. *Tsu²ru²k²²/tse-un²²*. See RETRACTION.

ZUSAMMENBALLEN (Ger.), **ZUSAMMENBALLUNG** (Ger.), n's. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-ba²²l-le²n*, *-lun²²*. See COMPRESSION AND CONGLOBATION.

ZUSAMMENBIEGUNG (Ger.), n. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-beg-un²²*. See COMPRESSION.

ZUSAMMENDREHUNG (Ger.), n. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-dra-un²²*. See CONTORTION AND TORSION.

ZUSAMMENDEÜCKBARKEIT (Ger.), n. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-dru²²k²²-ba²²r-kil²²*. See COMPRESSIBILITY.

ZUSAMMENDRÜCKER (Ger.), n. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-dru²²k²²-e²r*. See COMPRESSOR.—**Z. der Nase**. See COMPRESSOR NASIS.

ZUSAMMENDRÜCKUNG (Ger.), n. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-dru²²k²²-un²²*. See COMPRESSION.

ZUSAMMENFALLEN (Ger.), n. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-fa²²l-le²n*. See COLLAPSE (1st def.).

ZUSAMMENFLIESSEND (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-fles²²-e²nd*. See CONFLUENT (1st def.).

ZUSAMMENFLUSS (Ger.), n. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-flus*. See AFFLUX.

ZUSAMMENFÜGUNG (Ger.), n. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-fu²²g-un²²*. A joining together; a commissure. [a, 14.]

ZUSAMMENGEBALLT (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-ge²²ba²²lt*. See CONGLOBATE.

ZUSAMMENGEDRÄNGT (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-ge²²dran²²t*. See CONFERTUS AND CONDENSED.

ZUSAMMENGEDREHT (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-ge²²drat*. See CONTORTED.

ZUSAMMENGEDRÜCKT (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-ge²²dru²²kt*. See COMPRESSED.

ZUSAMMENGEFALLET (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-ge²²fa²²lt-e²t*. See COMPLICATE.

ZUSAMMENGEFLACHT (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-ge²²fla²²ch²²t*. See COMPINATUS.

ZUSAMMENGEGHÄUFT (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-ge²²hoift*. See COACERVATE AND CONGLOMERATE.

ZUSAMMENGEKETTET (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-ge²²ke²²t-le²t*. See CATENULATE.

ZUSAMMENGEKLEBT (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-ge²²kle²²bt*. See CONGLUTINATE.

ZUSAMMENGEKNÄUelt (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-ge²²knol-e²lt*. See CONGLOMERATE.

ZUSAMMENGELEGT (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-ge²²lagt*. See CONDUPLICATE.

ZUSAMMENGELEIMT (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-ge²²limt*. See CONGLUTINATE.

ZUSAMMENGELOTHET (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-ge²²lu²²t-e²t*. See CONFERRUMINATE.

ZUSAMMENGEROLLT (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-ge²²rolt*. See CONVOLUTE.

ZUSAMMENGESCHLAGEN (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-ge²²shla²²g-e²n*. See CONDUPLICATE.

ZUSAMMENGESCHNÜRT (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-ge²²shnu²²rt*. See CONSTRICTED.

ZUSAMMENGESETZT (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-ge²²ze²²tst*. See COMPOUND.

ZUSAMMENGESTELLT (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-ge²²ste²²lt*. See COLLOCATUS.

ZUSAMMENGEWACHSEN (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-ge²²va²²ch²²s-e²n*. See CONNATE, COADNATE, AND CONCRETE.

ZUSAMMENGEWICKELT (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-ge²²vi²²k-e²lt*. See CONVOLUTE.

ZUSAMMENGEWUNDEN (Ger.), adj. *Tsu²za²m²²/me²²n-ge²²vund-e²n*. See CONGLOMERATE.

ZUSAMMENGEZOGEN (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za³m/me²n-ge²-tsog-e²n. See CONTRACTED.

ZUSAMMENHALTEN (Ger.), n. Tsu-za³m/me²n-ha²l²-e²n. See ADHESION.

ZUSAMMENHANG (Ger.), **ZUSAMMENHÄNGUNG** (Ger.), n's. Tsu-za³m/me²n-ha²n²-han²-un². Connection, continuity, cohesion. [L, 31.]

ZUSAMMENHÄNGEND (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za³m/me²n-han²-e²nd. See COHERENT.

ZUSAMMENHÄUFUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-za³m/me²n-hoi²-un². Aggregation, conglomeration.

ZUSAMMENHEFTUNG (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za³m/me²n-he²ft-un². See INFIBULATION.

ZUSAMMENHEILEN (Ger.), **ZUSAMMENHEILUNG** (Ger.), **ZUSAMMENKLEBEN** (Ger.), n's. Tsu-za³m/me²n-hil-e²n, -un², -klab-e²n. Agglutination, conglutination.

ZUSAMMENKLEBEND (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za³m/me²n-klab-e²nd. See CONGLUTINANT.

ZUSAMMENLAUFEND (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za³m/me²n-la²-u²-f-e²nd. See CONVERGENT.

ZUSAMMENLEIMEND (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za³m/me²n-lim-e²nd. See AGGLUTINANT (1st def.).

ZUSAMMENLEIMUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-za³m/me²n-lim-un². See AGGLUTINATION.

ZUSAMMENMÜNDUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-za³m/me²n-mu²-nd-un². Anastomosis.

ZUSAMMENSCHMELZEN (Ger.), n. Tsu-za³m/me²n-shme²lts-e²n. See COLLIGATION.

ZUSAMMENSCHNÜREN (Ger.), n. Tsu-za³m/me²n-shnu²-r-e²r. See CONSTRUCTION.

ZUSAMMENSCHNÜRUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-za³m/me²n-shnu²-r-un². See CONSTRICTION (1st def.).

ZUSAMMENSCHRUMPEN (Ger.), n. Tsu-za³m/me²n-shrump²-un². See CORRUGATION.

ZUSAMMENSETZUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-za³m/me²n-ze²ts-un². See COMPOSITION.

ZUSAMMENSTOSS (Ger.), **ZUSAMMENSTOSSUNG** (Ger.), **ZUSAMMENTREFFEN** (Ger.), n's. Tsu-za³m/me²n-sto²s, -sun², -tre²-fe²n. See CONTUSION.

ZUSAMMENWACHSEN (Ger.), **ZUSAMMENWACHSUNG** (Ger.), n's. Tsu-za³m/me²n-va²ch²s-un². Coalescence. [a, 14.]

ZUSAMMENWOHNEN (Ger.), n. Tsu-za³m/me²n-von-e²n. See COHABITATION.

ZUSAMMENZUEGEND (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za³m/me²n-tsoig-e²nd. See CONGENITAL.

ZUSAMMENZIEHBAR (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za³m/me²n-tse-ba²r. See CONTRACTILE.

ZUSAMMENZIEHEND (Ger.), adj. Tsu-za³m/me²n-tse-e²nd. Astringent, constrictive.

ZUSAMMENZIEHER (Ger.), n. Tsu-za³m/me²n-tse-e²r. See CONSTRICTOR.

ZUSAMMENZIEHUNG (Ger.), n. Tsu-za³m/me²n-tse-un². See ADSTRICTIO, CRISPATION, and CONTRACTION.—**Pulsierende Z'**-en. See *Pulsatile CONTRACTIONS*.—**Sanduhrz'**. See *Hour-glass CONTRACTION*.

ZUSATZ (Ger.), n. Tsu-za³ts. See ADMIXTION and ADDITION.—**Z'product**, **Z'verbinding**. See ADDITION COMPOUND.

ZUSCHNÜREN (Ger.), n. Tsu-shnu²-r-e²r. See SPINCTER.

ZUSPITZEN (Ger.), v. intr. Tsu-spi²ts-e²n. See POINT (v.).

ZUSTRÖMEND (Ger.), adj. Tsu-stru²m-e²nd. Affluent, afferent.

ZUTRIFF (Ger.), n. Tsu-tri²t. See ABCESS.

ZUVORKOMMEN (Ger.), n. Tsu-for-ko²m²-e²n. Prevention.

ZUWACHS (Ger.), n. Tsu-va²ch²s. See ACCREMENTATION.

ZUZIEHER (Ger.), n. Tsu-tse-e²r. An adductor muscle. [a, 48.]—**Grosser Z. des Oberschenkels** (oder **Schenkels**). See **ADDUCTOR femoris magnus**.—**Kurzer Z. des Oberschenkels**. See **ADDUCTOR femoris brevis** and **Small ADDUCTOR of the thigh**.—**Langer Z. des Schenkels**. See **ADDUCTOR femoris longus**.—**Langer Z. des Schenkels**. See **ADDUCTOR longus**.—**Z. des Daumens**. See **ADDUCTOR pollicis manus**.

ZWANG (Ger.), n. Tsu-va²n. 1. Compulsion, constraint. 2. Tension. [A, 621 (a, 48).]—**Kinnbackenz'**. See **TRISMUS**.—**Stuhlz'**. See **Rectal TENESMUS**.—**Z'bugig**. See **HOOR-bound**.—**Z'sjacket**, **Z'swamm**. See **CAMISOLE**.—**Z'svorstellung**. See **Primordial DELIRIUM**.

ZWEI (Ger.), adj. Tsui. Two.—**Z'äugig**. See **BINOCLAR**.—**Z'basisch**. See **DIBASIC**.—**Z'büchig**. See **DIGASTRIC**.—**Z'blättrig**. Of the involucre and perigon, diphyllous; of the flower, dipetalous; of the calyx, disepalous. [a, 35.]—**Z'fach**. See **DUPPLICATE**.—**Z'fächerig**. See **BINOCLAR**.—**Z'farbigkeit**. See **DICHOISM**.—**Z'fügelnaus**. See **DIPTEROCARPUS**.—**Z'gelenkig**. Having two joints; of muscles, having two articulations between the origin and insertion. [L, 31.]—**Z'hügel**. See **CORPORA quadrigenina**.—**Z'keimblättrig**. See **DICOTYLEDONOUS**.—**Z'köpfig**. See **DICEPHALOUS**.—**Z'malklopfend**. See **DICROTAL**.—**Z'samenlappig**. See **DICOTYLEDONOUS**.—**Z'schwänzig**. See **BICAUDAL**.—**Z'theilig**. See **DICROTOMY** and **FISSION**.—**Z'werthig**. See **BIVALENT**.

ZWEIG (Ger.), n. Tsuiwg. See **BRANCH**.—**Hautz'**. A cutaneous filament. [L, 31.]—**Z'chen**, **Z'eichen**, **Z'lein**. A small twig, as of a blood-vessel.

ZWEITGEBÄRENDE (Ger.), n. Tsui²ge²-bar-e²nd-e². See SECUNDIPARA.

ZWEIWIUCHS (Ger.), n. Tsui²wuch²s. See RHACITIS.

ZWERCHFELL (Ger.), n. Tsue²rch²fe²l. See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).—**Z'eiterung**. See *Diaphragmatic EMPYEMA*.—**Z'entzündung**. See *DIAPHRAGMATITIS*.—**Z'geschwür**. See *DIAPHRAGMATICULOSIS*.—**Z'sband der Uriere** [Kölliker]. An arch-like fold of the peritoneum extending from the pronephros to the diaphragm in the embryo. [A, 8.]—**Z'schmerz**. See *DIAPHRAGMALGIA*.

ZWERG (Ger.), n. Tsue²rg. See DWARF.—**Z'rumpf**. See *NA-NOSOMIA*.

ZWERGFEHL (Ger.), n. Tsue²rg²fe²l. See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

ZWICKAU (Ger.), n. Tsui²wi²ka²-u². A place in Saxony where there is a gaseous and saline spring. [L, 49, 87, 105 (a, 14).]

ZWICKEL (Ger.), n. Tsui²wi²ke²l. See CUNEUS (2d def.).

ZWIEBACK (Ger.), n. Tsue²ba²ck. A sweetish kind of bread cut into large pieces and browned in the oven.—**Fleischz'**. See *MEAT BISCUITS*.

ZWIEBEL (Ger.), n. Tsue²be²l. See BULB and ALLIUM CEPA.—**Brutz'**. See *BULBUS*.—**Ewige Z.** See *ALLIUM fistulosum*.—**Gemeine Z.** See *ALLIUM CEPA*.—**Geschmacksz'n**. See *Taste-buds*.—**Harnröhrenz'**. See *BULB of the urethra*.—**Häutige Z.** See *Tunicated BULB*.—**Knollenz'**. See *CORM* (2d def.).—**Knospenz'**. See *BULBIL*.—**Markz'**. 1. See *MEDELLA oblongata*. 2. In the pl., *Markz'n*, see *CORPORA albicantia*.—**Vorhoisz'n**. See *BULBI vestibuli vagina*.—**Winterz'**. See *ALLIUM fistulosum*.—**Z'haut**. The integument of a bulb. [a, 35.]—**Z'ig**. See *BULBOSUM*.—**Z'knollen**. See *CORM* (2d def.).—**Z'knospe**. See *BULBIL*.—**Z'tragend**. See *BULBIFEROUS*.

ZWIEWUCHS (Ger.), n. Tsue²wuch²s. See RHACITIS.

ZWILLING (Ger.), n. Tsui²wi²l²ing. See TWIN.—**Eineilige Z'e**. See *Uniovalar TWINS*.—**Z'sbinde**. See *FORNIX cerebri*.—**Z'sfäden**. See *Cleft nuclear FILAMENTS*.—**Z'sfrucht**. A twin.—**Z'smuskel**. See *BIFEMOR*—*CALCANEUS*.—**Z'sschwangerschaft**. Twin pregnancy.

ZWINGE (Ger.), n. Tsui²z²ing. See *FORNIX cerebri*.

ZWISCHENBALKEN (Ger.), n. Tsui²sh²e²n-ba²lk-e²n. See DIAPEGMA.

ZWISCHENBAND (Ger.), n. Tsui²sh²e²n-ba²nd. See *LIGAMENTUM teres* (1st def.).

ZWISCHENEINTRETEND (Ger.), adj. Tsui²sh²e²n-in²-tre²-e²nd. See SUBINTRANS.

ZWISCHENFALLEN (Ger.), adj. Tsui²sh²e²n-fa²l²-e²nd. See INTERCALAR.

ZWISCHENFELLNERV (Ger.), n. Tsui²sh²e²n-fe²l²-ne²rf. See *PHRENIC NERVE*.

ZWISCHENGelenKIG (Ger.), adj. Tsui²sh²e²n-ge²-le²n²-k²-ig. See *INTERARTICULAR*.

ZWISCHENGelenKKNORPEL (Ger.), n. Tsui²sh²e²n-ge²-le²n²-k²-kno²-rp-e²l. See *INTERARTICULAR CARTILAGE*.

ZWISCHENGESTELLT (Ger.), adj. Tsui²sh²e²n-ge²-ste²-lt. See INTERPOSED.

ZWISCHENGeweBE (Ger.), n. Tsui²sh²e²n-ge²-wab-e². See *AREOLAR TISSUE*, *TISSU annexiel*, and *GROUND-SUBSTANCE*.

ZWISCHENGLED (Ger.), n. Tsui²sh²e²n-gled. See *INTERMEDIATE SEGMENT of a cilium*.

ZWISCHENHIRN (Ger.), n. Tsui²sh²e²n-her²n. See *MESENCEPHALON* and *THALAMENCEPHALON*.—**Z'bläschen**. The primary vesicle of the mesencephalon. [I, 17 (K).]—**Z'boden**. The anterior region of the brain, including the structures just behind the optic chiasm. [I, 17 (K).]—**Z'dach**. The roof of the third ventricle. [I, 17 (K).]

ZWISCHENKIEFER (Ger.), n. Tsui²sh²e²n-kef-e²r. See *Intermaxillary BONE*.—**Lateraler Z.** See *MESOGNATHION*.—**Z'knochen**. See *Z*.

ZWISCHENKIEMENDECKELSTÜCK (Ger.), n. Tsui²sh²e²n-kem-e²n-de²ck-e²l-stu²ck. See *INTEROPERCULAR BONE*.

ZWISCHENKNOCHEN (Ger.), adj. (in comp.) Tsui²sh²e²n-kno²ch²-e²n. See *INTEROSSEOUS*.—**Z'muskel**. An interosseous muscle. [L, 304.]—**Ersterer äusserer Z'muskel des Fusses**. See *ADDUCTOR indicis pedis*.

ZWISCHENKNOTEN (Ger.), n. Tsui²sh²e²n-kno²t-e²n. See INTERNODE.

ZWISCHENKÖRNERNSCHICHT (Ger.), n. Tsui²sh²e²n-kör²n-e²-sch²icht. See *STRATUM granulosum*.—**Äussere kahle Z.** [Meynert]. The sixth layer in the cerebral cortex, consisting of large pyramidal cells. [I, 17 (K).]—**Innere kahle Z.** [Meynert]. A layer of large pyramidal cells (the fourth) in the cortex cerebri in the neighborhood of the calcarine fissure. [I, 17 (K).]—**Kahle Z'en** [Meynert]. A term for two layers of the cortex cerebri which are poor in nerve-cells. [I, 11 (K).]

ZWISCHENLAGERUNG (Ger.), n. Tsui²sh²e²n-la²g-e²-r-un². An interstitial deposit. [A, 521 (a, 48).]

ZWISCHENLAUFEND (Ger.), adj. Tsui²sh²e²n-la²-u²-f-e²nd. See INTERCURRENT.

ZWISCHENPLATE (Ger.), n. Tsui²sh²e²n-pla²t-e². See *LAMINA interperina*.

ZWISCHENQUERMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Tsui²sh²e²n-kwe²-r-musk-e²l. See *INTERTRANSVERSARIUS*; in the pl. *Z'n*, see *INTERTRANSVERSALES*.

ZWISCHENRAUM (Ger.), n. Tswi'sh'e'n-ra³-u⁴m. An interspace. [L, 31.] See also *Interpeduncular space*.

ZWISCHENRIPPEN- (Ger.), adj. (in comp.). Tswi'sh'e'n-ri³-p-pe²n. See *INTERCOSTAL*.

ZWISCHENSCHNITTELHORN [Huscke] (Ger.), n. Tswi'sh'e'n-shit-e²-h²ern. See *Occipital lobe*.

ZWISCHENSCHNEL- (Ger.), adj. (in comp.). Tswi'sh'e'n-sh²e²-nk-e²l. See *INTERCULAL*.—*Z'*dreieck. See *Interpeduncular space*.

ZWISCHENSCHICHT (Ger.), n. Tswi'sh'e'n-shi²-ch²st. An intermediary layer of nerve-fibres in the cerebral cortex, especially the external molecular stratum. [K.]

ZWISCHENSCHLAG (Ger.), n. Tswi'sh'e'n-shla³g. See *INTERCARENCE*.

ZWISCHENSTAND (Ger.), n. Tswi'sh'e'n-sta³nd. See *INTERSTICE*.

ZWISCHENSTÄNDIG (Ger.), adj. Tswi'sh'e'n-stand-i³g. See *INTERMEDIARY*.

ZWISCHENSTRANG [His] (Ger.), n. Tswi'sh'e'n-stra³n². A longitudinal dorsal projection of the epiblast at its junction with the medullary tube of the embryo. [A, 8.]

ZWISCHENVORKOMME (Ger.), adj. Tswi'sh'e'n-fo²-r-ko²m-me²nd. See *INTERCURRENT*.

ZWISCHENWAND- (Ger.), adj. (in comp.). Tswi'sh'e'n-wa³nd. See *INTERPARIETAL*.

ZWISCHENWIRBEL- (Ger.), adj. (in comp.). Tswi'sh'e'n-verb'e²l. See *INTERVERTEBRAL*.

ZWISCHENWIRTH (Ger.), n. Tswi'sh'e'n-vert. An intermediary host. [A, 521 (a, 48).]

ZWISCHENZIT (Ger.), n. Tswi'sh'e'n-tsit. See *INTERMISSION* (1st and 2d def's).

ZWITER (Ger.), n. Tswi't'e²r. See *HERMAPHRODITE*.—*Z'*bildung, *Z'*gestaltung. See *HERMAPHRODITISM*.—*Z'*haft. Bisexual; hermaphroditic.—*Z'*heit, *Z'*thum. See *HERMAPHRODITISM*.

ZWITTERWESEN (Ger.), n. Tswi't'e²r-vaz-e²n. 1. An hermaphrodite or hybrid. 2. The condition of being an hermaphrodite or a hybrid. [A, 816 (a, 48).]

ZYGADENUS (Lat.), n. m. Zi³g(zu³g)-a²d(a²d)²e²n-u³s(u³s). From *zygōn*, a yoke, and *adēn*, a gland. A genus of the *Melanthaceae*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—*Z. elegans*. A Kansas species. The herb is said to cause fatal cerebral disturbance in sheep. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxviii (a, 14).]—*Z. frigidula*. A Mexican species. Its seeds have properties similar to those of *cevadilla*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—*Z. Nuttallii*. A poisonous Californian species. The tuber has properties similar to those of *Z. venenosus*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 14).]—*Z. venenosus*. Hogs-potato, death-emoss; a Californian species having a very poisonous tuber. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi, xxxvii (a, 14).]

ZYGAPOPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Zi³g(zu³g)-a²p(a²p)-o²f(i³u³s). Gen., -*physis*. From *zygōn*, a yoke, and *apo²physis*, a process. Fr., *zygapophyse*. An articular process of a vertebra.

ZYGODACTYLE, adj. Zi³g-o-da²kt²yl². Lat., *zygodactylus* (from *zygōn*, a yoke, and *δάκτυλος*, a digit). Fr., *zygodactyle*. Ger., *jochfingerig*. Yoke-toed; having the toes in pairs. [L, 341 (a, 27).]

ZYGOLABIALIS [Cuvier] (Lat.), n. m. Zi³g(zu³g)-o(a²o)-lab-(la³b)-i²-al(a²l)²is. From *zygōn*, a yoke, and *labium*, a lip. See *ZYGOMATICS minor*.

ZYGOMA (Lat.), n. n. Zi³g(zu³g)-om²a². Gen., -om²/atos (-atis). Gr., *ζυγωμα*. Fr., *zygome*. Ger., *Jochbein*. See *ZYGOMATIC ARCH*.

ZYGOMATIC, adj. Zi³g-o²m-a²t²/ik. Lat., *zygomatice*. Fr., *zygomatique*. Ger., *zygomatisch*. Pertaining to the zygoma. [L, 343.]

ZYGOMATIO-LABIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Zi³g(zu³g)-o²m(om)-a²t(a²t)²/ik-o(a²o)-lab-(la³b)-i²-al(a²l)²is. Fr., *zygomatio-labial*. The analogue of the zygomatic major of man found in most of the lower mammals. [L, 131.]

ZYGOMATIO-MAXILLARIS (Lat.), n. m. Zi³g(zu³g)-o²m(om)-a²t(a²t)²/ik-o(a²o)-ma²x(ma²x)-i²-lar(la³r)²is. See *MASSETER*.

ZYGOMATICUM (Lat.), n. n. Zi³g(zu³g)-o²m(om)-a²t(a²t)²/ik-u³m(u³m). See *MALAR BONE*.—*Z. posterius*, *Z. posticum*. See *Quadrato-jugal bone* (1st def.).

ZYGOMATICUS (Lat.), adj. Zi³g(zu³g)-o²m(om)-a²t(a²t)²/ik-u³s(u³s). Fr., *zygomatique*. Pertaining to or connected with the zygoma; as a n. m. (Ger., *Jochmuskel*), a muscle so connected, especially the z. major. [a, 48.]—*Z. major*. Ger., *grosser Jochmuskel*. A muscle having its origin in the malar bone near the zygomatic suture and running to the angle of the mouth to be attached to the skin and to be continuous with the orbicularis and depressor anguli oris. [C.]—*Z. minor*. Ger., *kleiner Jochmuskel*. A small muscle which has its origin in the anterior and inferior part of the malar bone and terminates by combining with the outer margin of the levator labii superioris. [C.]

ZYGOMATICUS (Fr.), adj. Ze-go-ma³-tek. See *ZYGOMATIC*; as a n., see *ZYGOMATICUS*.—Grand z. See *ZYGOMATICUS major*.—Petit z. See *ZYGOMATICUS minor*.

ZYGOMATO-AURICULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Zi³g(zu³g)-o²m(om)-a²t(a²t)²/ik-o(a²o)-ar(a²r)-i²-k(u³l)-ar(a²r)²is. Fr., *zygomato-conchiten*, *zygomato-auriculaire*. 1. See *ANTITRANS AURIS* (in Supplement). 2. A muscle of the lower animals arising from the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and attached to the outside of the base of the concha of the ear. It draws the ear forward. [L.]

ZYGOMATO-LABIAL (Fr.), adj. and n. Ze-go-ma³-to-la³-be-a²l. See *ZYGOMATICUS*.

ZYGOMATO-MAXILLARE (Fr.), n. Ze-go-ma³-to-ma³-x-e-la³r. See *MASSETER*.

ZYGOMAXILLARY, adj. Zi³g'o-ma³x'i²l-ar-i². See *JUGOMAXILLARY*.

ZYGMORPHOUS, adj. Zi³g-o-mo²rfu³s. Lat., *zygomorphus* (from *zygōn*, a yoke, and *μορφή*, form). Of a structure (a flower especially), divisible in only one plane into similar halves. The term is extended by Sachs to cases in which the structure may be bisected in two planes at right angles, the halves of either section being similar to each other but different from those of the other. [a, 35.]

ZYGYMYCELES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Zi³g(zu³g)-o(a²o)-mi(mu³)-set-(kat/ez(e²a)). From *zygōn*, a yoke, and *μύκης*, a mushroom. Ger., *Jochpilze*. The conjugating *Pungi*; so called because they reproduce sexually by zygospores. In Vireo's classification they are a subdivision of the *Phycomycetes*, including the *Chytridiaceae*, *Mucorini*, *Entomophthoraceae*, and *Ustilaginaceae*. [a, 35.]

ZYGO-OOSPORE, n. Zi³g-o-o-spor. From *zygōn*, a yoke, *oōn*, an egg, and *σπορά*, a spore. Of T. J. Parker, a motile zygote formed by the fusion of two similar gametes. ["Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1890, p. 19 (a, 35).] Cf. *ZYGOSPORE*.

ZYGO-ORBITAL, adj. Zi³g-o-rb'i²-l. Pertaining to the zygoma and the orbit. [a, 48.]

ZYGOPHYCEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Zi³g(zu³g)-o(a²o)-f(i³u³l)²e²-a²(a²e²). From *zygōn*, a yoke, and *φυκος*, seaweed. A division of the *Chlorophytophyceae* consisting of the *Desmidiaceae* and *Zygnemaceae*. They are unicellular or unbranching filaments, reproducing by zygospores. [a, 35.] Cf. *CONJUGATEE*.

ZYGOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Zi³g(zu³g)-o(a²o)-f(i³u³l)²u³m(lu³m). From *zygōn*, a yoke, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *zygophylle*, *fabagelle*. Ger., *Doppelblatt*. The typical genus of an order of polypetalous dicotyledons (the *Zygophyllaceae*, or *Zygophylleae*) considered by Baillon a series of the *Rutaceae*. [a, 35.]—*Z. coccineum*, *Z. desertorum*. Fr., *fabagelle écarlate*. A species the aromatic seeds of which are used by the Arabs in place of pepper. [a, 35.]—*Z. fabago*. Fr., *fabagelle officinale* (ou commune), *fauz cyprier*. Ger., *gemeines Doppelblatt*, *Bohnenkapper*. Sp., *gubernadora de México* [Mex. Ph.]. Syrian bean-caper; a native of Asia Minor and northern Africa, having an unpleasant odor and used as an anthelmintic and antispasmodic. The flower-buds are substituted for capers. The leaves are used externally in rheumatism. [a, 35.]—*Z. portulacoides*, *Z. simplex*. A very foetid species. The leaves are used in ophthalmia and to remove freckles, and the entire plant as an anthelmintic. [a, 35.]

ZYGOPHYTES, n. pl. Zi³g-o-fits. From *zygōn*, a yoke, and *φύτον*, a plant. See *ZYGOSPOREAE*.

ZYGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Zi³g(zu³g)-o²s²is. Gen., -o²s²is (-is). From *ζύγωσις*, a balancing. In botany, see *CONJUGATION*.

ZYGOSPORE, n. Zi³g-o-spor. Lat., *zygospore* (from *zygōn*, a yoke, and *σπορά*, a spore. Ger., *Jochspore*. 1. A compound spore formed by the fusion of the protoplasm of two similar cells (gametes). It germinates after a long period of rest. [a, 35.] 2. A fertilized egg-cell. [L, 121.]

ZYGOSPOREAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Zi³g(zu³g)-o(a²o)-spor(o²sp²r)²e²-a²(a²e²). From *zygōn*, a yoke, and *σπορά*, seed. Ger., *Jochsporen*. The zygophytes; of Sachs, *Algae Zoosporae, Conjugatae*, and, according to some authors, *Volvocineae* and *Pungi* (*Mycomycetes* and *Zygomycetes*) reproducing sexually by the confluence of the protoplasmic contents of cells (gametes). The conjugating cells are either free wandering spores, as in the *Zoosporae* and *Mycomycetes*, or fixed cells, as in the *Conjugatae* and *Zygomycetes*. [a, 35.]

ZYGOTE, n. Zi³g-ot. From *ζύγωσις*, yoked. 1. In botany, the product of the union of any two reproductive cells (gametes); of some authors, a spore formed by the union of two zoospores. [a, 35.] 2. See *ZYGOSPORE* (2d def.).

ZYGOZOOSPORE, n. Zi³g-o-zo-spor. From *zygōn*, a yoke, *oōn*, an egg, and *σπορά*, a spore. A motile zygospore. [B, 279.]

ZYLONITE, n. Zi³l'o²n-it. More properly written *zylonite* (from *ξύλον*, wood). An American filtering paper prepared from nitrated cellulose with camphor and alcohol; recommended for quantitative analysis. [B, 270 (a, 38).]

ZYMA (Lat.), n. f. Zim(zu³m)²a². Gr., *ζύμη*. See *FERMENT*.

ZYMAD, n. Zim²a²d. Of Farr, the moribund germ of a zymotic disease.

ZYMASE (Fr.), n. Ze-ma³z. Of Béchamp, a soluble ferment. Diastase in this nomenclature is hordeozymase, trypsin is pancrazymase, and pepsin is gastrozymase.

ZYME (Lat.), n. f. Zim(zu³m)²e(a). Gen., *zym²es*. Gr., *ζύμη* (from *ζειν*, to boil). See *FERMENT*.

ZYMIC, adj. Zi³m'i²k. Fr., *zymique*. Ger., *gährungsartig*. Pertaining to fermentation. [B, 78 (a, 14).]—*Z. acid*. Fr., *acide zymique* (ou *zymique*, ou *mancéique*). Ger., *Gährstoffsaure*. Of Plouquet, an acid formed in the fermentation of any mucous substance, probably a mixture of lactic and butyric acids. [B, 46, 78, 93 (a, 14).]

ZYMOGEN, n. Zim'o²j-en. From *ζύμη*, a ferment, and *γεννάω*, to engender. Ger., *Z*. A ferment extracted from the pancreas. [K, 3.]—*Lab²z*. (Ger.). A product secreted by the glands of the stomach during digestion and converted into lactic ferment by the action of free acids. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Oct. 15, 1888, p. 434 (a, 18).]

ZYMOGENIC, adj. Zim-o-je²n'i²k. Producing fermentation.

ZYMOLOGY, n. Zim-o¹/o-jî². Lat., *zymologia* (from ζύμη, a ferment, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *zymologie*. Ger., *Gährungslehre*. The physiology of fermentation. [B, 88, 78, 93 (a, 14).]

ZYMOMA (Lat.), n. n. Zi²m(zu⁶m)-om/a³. Gen., -om'atos (-atis). Gr., ζύμμα. Fr., *zymome*. 1. Leaven, a ferment. 2. An old term for gluten washed with water and alcohol. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ZYMOPHYTES, n. pl. Zim'o-fits. From ζύμη, a ferment, and φυτόν, a plant. Plants that produce fermentation. [a, 35.] Cf. MICROZYMES.

ZYMOSE, n. Zim'os. See ZYMASE.

ZYMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Zi²m(zu⁶m)-os'î²s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). Gr., ζύμωσις (from ζύμη, a ferment). 1. See FERMENTATION. 2. A zymotic disease. [K.]

ZYMOTECNÏY, n. Zim'o-te²k-nî². Lat., *zymotechnia* (from ζύμη, a ferment, τέχνη, art). Fr., *zymotechnie*. Ger., *Gährkunst, Braukunst*. The employment of fermentation-processes; the manufacture of products of fermentation (beer, spirit, yeast, etc.).

ZYMOTHERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Zi²m(zu⁶m)-o(o²)-thu⁶rm- (the²rm)'e(a³-e²). From ζύμη, a ferment, and θερμαί, hot springs. Baths of a warm fermenting fluid. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ZYMOTIC, adj. Zim-o²/i²k. Lat., *zymoticus* (from ζύμωσις, fermentation). Fr., *zymotique*. Ger., *gährend, zymotisch*. Of diseases, produced by a micro-organism supposed to act as a ferment.

ZYRBUS (Lat.), n. m. Zu⁶rb(zu⁶rb)/u³s(u⁴s). Written also *zirbi*. See OMENTUM.

ZYTHOGALA (Lat.), **ZYTHOGALUM** (Lat.), n's n. Zi²th-(zu⁶th)-o²g'a²[(a³)-a³]-u³m(u⁴m). Gen., -galac'tos (-tis), -thog'ali. From ζύθος, beer, and γάλα, milk. Fr., *zythogale*. Ger., *Biermolken, Biermilch*. A mixture of beer and boiled milk. [L, 41, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

ZYTHUM (Lat.), **ZYTHUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Zith(zu⁶th)/-u³m(u⁴m), -u³s(u⁴s). Gr., ζύθος. Of the ancients, a beer prepared from barley and lupines. [a, 35.]

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I² in; N, in; N², tank;

SUPPLEMENT.

AALÄHNLICH
ACHILLODYNIA

AALÄHNLICH (Ger.), **AALKÖRPERIG** (Ger.), adj's. See ENCHELYSOMUS.

AALRAUPE (Ger.), n. See *LOTA vulgaris*.

ABAISSEUR.—*A. long de la queue*. See *SACROCOCYGEUS inferior*.

ABASIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^{2b}(a^{2b})-a^{2b}/si^{2}-a^{2}$. From a priv. and *bairev*, to walk. Loss or impairment of the power of walking. See *ASTASIA-A.* (in Supplement).—**Paroxysmal trepidant** *a.* *As-tasia-a.* in which walking is hindered by contradictory movements that stiffen the legs and consist of a sort of trepidation resembling that of spastic paraplegia. [P. C. Knapp, "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," xviii, p. 673 (a, 34).]

ABAXIAL, adj. $A^{2b}-a^{2x}/i^{2}-l$. See *ABAXILE*.

ABCES.—*A. ostéopathique*. An abscess due to diseased bone. [a, 18].—*A. spirillaire* [Verneuil]. An abscess containing spirilla from the saliva. ["Sem. méd.," Feb. 13, 1889, p. 51 (a, 18).]

ABDUCTOR.—*A. linguae*. See *STYLOGLOSSUS*.—*A. pollicis bicornis*. See *EXTENSOR ossis metacarpi pollicis*.—*A. pollicis brevis alter*, *A. pollicis internus*. The deep head of the flexor brevis pollicis. [L.]

ABFEGEND.—For *A'e* Mittel substitute *A'es* Mittel.

ABFÜHREND.—For *A'e* Mittel substitute *A'es* Mittel.

ABGAS, n. A mediæval Arabo-Latin name for the amnion. [F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.]

ABGREDHT (Ger.), adj. $A^{2b}/ge^{2}-drat$. See *INTORTUS*.

ABGEFLACHT (Ger.), adj. $A^{2b}/ge^{2}-flacht$. See *DEFLANATE*.

ABGESCHÄLT (Ger.), adj. $A^{2b}/ge^{2}-shalt$. See *DEORTICATE* (1st def.).

ABGEZOGEN (Ger.), adj. $A^{2b}/ge^{2}-tsog-e^{2}n$. See *DISTILLED*.

ABGHAS (Ar.), n. See *ABGAS* (in Supplement).

ABIES.—*A. pendula*. See *LARIX americana*.—*A. pinus*. See *A. excelsa*.—*A. webbiana*. A species the dried leaves of which (the talispatra of India) are reputed carminative, expectorant, stomachic, tonic, and astringent. [P. L. Simmonds, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Sept., 1890, p. 471].—*Cerevisia abietis*. See *SPRUCE beer*.—*Gemma abietis*. The young sprouts of *Picea vulgaris*. [B. 180 (a, 24)].—*Hydrolatum gemmarum abietis*. See *Eau distillée de bourgeon de pin*.—*Lacrimæ turionum abietis*. Resin from the scales of fir-cones. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 39).]

ABJUNCTION, n. $A^{2b}-ju^{2}n^{2}k/shu^{2}n$. From *abjungere*, to un-yoke. Separation by a joint, as that of spores from a growing hypha in some *Pungi*. [a, 35.]

ABLENKUNG (Ger.), n. $A^{2b}/le^{2}n^{2}k-un^{2}$. See *DEFLECTION*.

ABORTION.—**Tubal** *a.* The escape of a fertilized ovum from the oviduct through its ostium abdominale into the peritoneal cavity. [A, 542.]

ABRICOTIER (Fr.), n. $A^{2b}-bre-ko-te-a$. See *PRUNUS armeniaca*.

ABRIN, n. $A^{2b}/ri^{2}n$. A glucoside obtained from *Abrus precatorius*; supposed to be its poisonous principle. [B.]

ABRUS.—**Radix abri**. Fr., *réglisse d'Amérique*. The long woody root of *A. precatorius*. It has a peculiar unpleasant odor and a bitterish, acid taste; used as a substitute for licorice, and in the Indian bazaars found mixed with the latter. [B, 18 (a, 35).]

ABSATZ (Ger.), n. $A^{2b}/za^{2}ts$. See *APOTHEME*.

ABSCCESS.—*Gas-a.* See *Tympanitis a.*—*Gelenka'* (Ger.). See *ARTHRAPOSTEMA*.—*Senkungs-a'* (Ger.). 1. A wandering *a.* 2. A burrowing *a.*

ABSCCESSUS.—*A. carniformis*. Of Severinus, a hard and compact species of sarcoma affecting joints. [L, 50 (a, 34).]

ABSTHNITT (Ger.), n. $A^{2b}/shn^{2}t$. See *SEGMENT*.

ABSTREHEND (Ger.), adj. $A^{2b}/sta-e^{2}nd$. See *PATENT* (1st def.).

ABSTERGENT.—For *abstergirende* substitute *abstergirendes*.

ABWASCHUNG (Ger.), n. $A^{2b}/va^{2}sh-un^{2}$. See *ELUTRIATION*.

ABZIEHER (Ger.), n. $A^{2b}/tse-e^{2}r$. An abductor.

ACACIA.—*A. acapulcensis* [Kunth]. Sp., *tepeguaje* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species. The bark is rich in tannin, and a gum that exudes from it is used like gum arabic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 122].—*A. cavenia*. The *cavenia* of the Chileans; the cavan-tree; a species with fragrant flowers and nauseous seeds. The stem and branches yield a gum. [a, 35].—*A. glaucophylla*. A species found on the Somali coast, yielding gum arabic. [a, 35].—*A. grandiflora*. See *ANNESLEE grandiflora*.

ACALYPHA.—*A. prunifolia*. Sp., *yerva del pastor* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species, used in decoction as a vulnerary. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]

ACANTHUS.—*A. germanicus*. See *CENTAUREA benedicta*.

ACARUS.—*A. eruditus*. See *CHEYLETUS eruditus*.—*A. nidulans*. A species parasitic on small birds, sometimes found on man. [L, 15].—*A. reduvius*. See *IXODES reticulatus*.

ACCESSIFLEXOR [Coudes] (Lat.), n. m. $A^{2k}(a^{2k})-se^{2s}(ke^{2s})-si^{2}-fle^{2x}/o^{2}r$. Gen., *-or'is*. A muscle that is accessory to a flexor muscle. The lumbricales, ancillary to the tendons of the flexor perforans, are divided into the *a.* indicis, the *a.* medii, the *a.* annularis, and the *a.* quinti. The flexor digitorum accessorius becomes the *a.* digitorum, and the pedal lumbricales become the *a.* secundi, the *a.* tertii, the *a.* quarti, and the *a.* quinti. ["Med. Rec.," 1887, vol. xxxii, p. 126 (a, 34).]

ACCESSISPINAL, n. $A^{2k}-se^{2s}/si^{2}-spi^{2}n^{2}l$. Of Coudes, a muscle that is accessory to a spinal muscle. [a, 34.]

ACCESSORIUS.—*A. tragi*. See *PYRAMIDALIS auricularis*.

ACCOUCHEMENT.—*A. de crâne*. See *VERTER DELIVERY*.—*A. de face*. See *FACE DELIVERY*.—*A. de tête*. See *HEAD DELIVERY*.—*A. par le siège*. See *BREECH LABOR*.

ACER.—*A. campestre*. Fr., *érable champêtre* (ou commun), *auzerault*, *petit érable*, *bois chaud*. Ger., *Feldahorn*, *Marshahorn*. Common European (or field-) maple, dog-oak, maser-tree of Europe and central Asia. The wood furnishes the best charcoal. The bark was formerly used medicinally like elm-bark. [a, 35].—*A. dasycarpum*. Fr., *érable blanc* (ou *à fruit cotonneux*). Silver (or soft, or white) maple of North America. The sap yields sugar, but in smaller proportions than the other sugar-maples. [a, 35].—*A. negundo*. See *NEGUNDO aceroides*.—*A. platanoides*. Fr., *érable à feuilles de platane*, *fauz sycamore*, *érable plane*. Ger., *Lehne*. Norway (or platanus-leaved) maple. Its properties are like those of *A. pseudo-platanus*. [a, 35].—*A. pseudo-platanus*. Fr., *sycamore*, *grand érable*, *érable blanc*. Ger., *Bergahorn*, *weisser Ahorn*. Greater maple, common sycamore of Europe, plane of Scotland. The sap, which yields in early spring some sugar and in Scotland is sometimes made into wine, was formerly used as an antiscorbutic and in diseases of the skin and urinary organs. [a, 35].—*A. tartaricum*. A bushy shrub or tree of southeastern Europe and central Asia. The fruits have been used, under the name of *samaræ aceris tartarici*, in intermittent fever. [a, 35.]

ACESIMUS (Lat.), adj. $A^{2s}(a^{2k})-e^{2s}/i^{2}m-u^{2}s(u^{2}s)$. Gr., *ἀκεσίμος*. Wholesome, curative. [A, 311.]

ACETAS.—**Unguentum acetatis plumbici compositum** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. An ointment of 2 parts of saffron, 4 of camphor, 8 of oil of hyoscyamus, and 36 of ointment of lead acetate. [B, 95 (a, 38).]

ACETOPHENETIDINE, n. $A^{2s}/e^{2t}-fe^{2n}-e^{2t}/i^{2}d-en$. Fr., *acétophénétidine*. See *PHENACETINE*.

ACETOPHENONE, n. $A^{2s}-e^{2t}-o-fe^{2n}/on$. Fr., *acétophénone*. See *HYPPONE* and *PHENYLMETHYL ketone*.

ACETOSELLA.—**Kali acetosella**. See *POTASSIUM binzoalate*.

ACETOXIME, n. $A^{2s}-e^{2t}-o^{2}x'im$. Fr., *acétoxime*. An oxime substitution product of an acetone. [Paschis, Obermayer, "Mitsch. f. Chem.," xlii, p. 451; "Rev. des sci. méd.," Jan., 1893, p. 92.]

ACETPHENETIDINE, n. $A^{2s}/e^{2t}-fe^{2n}-e^{2t}/i^{2}d-en$. See *PHENACETINE*.

ACETYPHENYLHYDRAZINE, n. $A^{2s}/e^{2t}-i^{2}l-fe^{2n}-i^{2}l-hid^{2}ra^{2}z-en$. See *HYDRA CETIN*.

ACHATINA (Lat.), n. f. $A^{2k}(a^{2ch2})-a^{2t}(a^{2b})-i(e)/na^{2}$. See *AGATINE*.

ACHETA (Lat.), n. m. $A^{2k}(a^{2ch2})/e^{2t}-a^{2}$. Gr., *ἀχέτα*, *ἀχέτης*. Ger., *Heimchen*. The typical genus of a family (*Achetidae*; Ger., *Achetiden*) of saltatory orthopterous insects (crickets) having very long slender legs, and wings and wing-covers which fold horizontally. [a, 35].—*A. campestris* [Fabr.]. Ger., *Feldheimchen*, *Feldgrille*. The field-cricket, used like *A. domesticus*. [a, 35].—*A. domesticus*. Ger., *Hausgrille*, *Hausheimchen*. The house-cricket; formerly used as a laxative and recently recommended (the expressed juice) in darkening or discoloration of the cornea. [a, 35.]

ACHILLODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^{2k}(a^{2ch2})-i^{2}l^{2}/o^{2}lo^{2}-di^{2}n^{2}(du^{2}n^{2})/i^{2}-a^{2}$. From *Ἀχιλλεύς*, see *TENDO Achillis*, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *achillodymie*. Ger., *Achillodynie*. A morbid state characterized by great pain at the point of insertion of the tendo Achillis on walking or standing, together with thickening of the tendon at that point. [Albert, "Wien. med. Presse," 1892, p. 41; "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Jan. 28, 1893, p. 47.]

ACHONDROPLASIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2k(a^2ch^2) \cdot o^2n''dro(dro^2) \cdot pla(pla^2)/zi^2(zi^2) \cdot a^2$. From a priv., $\chi\acute{o}\nu\delta\rho\acute{o}s$, cartilage, and $\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, to mold. Micromelic rickets; fetal rachitis with disturbances of endochondral ossification. [¹Edinb. Med. Jour., Dec., 1891, p. 579 (a, 34).]

ACHROMATURIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2k(a^2ch^2) \cdot rom \cdot a^2t(a^2t) \cdot u^2 \cdot (u)^2i^2 \cdot a^2$. From a priv., $\chi\rho\acute{o}\mu\alpha$, color, and $\acute{o}\upsilon\rho\omicron\nu$, urine. Colorlessness of the urine. [A, 314.]

ACHROMOPHOULOUS, adj. $A^2k \cdot rom \cdot o^2t^2(2l) \cdot u^2s$. From a priv., $\chi\rho\acute{o}\mu\alpha$, color, and $\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, to love. Ger., *achromophil*. See **ACHROMATIC** (2d def.).

ACHYRANTHES.—A. calea. Of Ibbáñez, a Mexican species with ovoid-lanceolate leaves, and small hermaphrodite flowers arranged in woolly glomerules. [B, 224 (a, 14).]—A. prostrata. The *Papalia prostrata*. [a, 33.]

ACID.—Sozolic a. See **ASEPTOL**.

ACIDE.—A. anilidé. An acid compounded with aniline in the same way that an amido-acid is with ammonia. [B, 46.]

ACIDE NITRIQUE (Fr.), n. $A^3 \cdot sed \cdot ne \cdot trek$. Nitric acid.—*Liparolé d'a*. n. See **ADEPS oxygenatus**.

ACNE.—A. of the throat. See **Follicular PHARYNGITIS** and **Follicular ANGINA**.

ACNÉ.—A. chéloi'dienne. See **DERMATITIS papularis capillitii**.—A. des cachectiques. See **ACNE cachecticum**.

ACNEMIA.—2. Fr., *aknémie*. Absence of the lower limbs. [L, 49.]

ACNISTUS (Lat.), n. m. $A^2k(a^2k) \cdot ni^2st^2(u)s(u)s$. From a priv. and $\kappa\acute{\iota}\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, to irritate. Fr., *acniste*. A genus of tropical American solanaceous shrubs or trees. [a, 35.]—A. aggregatus, A. arborescens. Very poisonous West Indian species, by some authors considered identical. The second, known as deadly dweale, is not to be confounded with *Atropa belladonna*. [B, 114; a, 35.]—A. Plumieri. A species growing in the island of Martinique; a small shrub with oblong-lanceolate leaves and clusters of white flowers. [a, 35.]

ACONINE, n. $A^1k \cdot o^2n \cdot en$. A base, $C_{26}H_{41}NO_{11}$, obtained when aconitine undergoes hydrolysis; hygroscopic, brittle, and uncyclizable. Its physiological action is unknown. [¹Am. Jour. of Pharm., Apr., 1892, p. 209 (a, 34).]

ACONITE.—Country a., Wild a. The *Gloriosa superba* or its root. [a, 35.]

ACONTIUM.—A. cæruleum. The *A. napellus* or other blue-flowered species of A. [a, 35.]—A. cammarum. 1. Of Jacquin, the *A. bernhardianum*. The tuberous roots, formerly official in the Paris Codex, are less virulent than those of *A. napellus*. 2. Of Linnaeus, *A. stoerkianum*. [a, 35.]—A. saluterium. 1. See *A. anthora*. 2. The *Paris quadrifolia*. [a, 35.]—A. tragactonum. The *A. lycotomum*. [a, 35.]

ACONOUS [Grenacher], adj. $A^2k \cdot on \cdot u^2s$. From a priv., and $\kappa\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, a cone. Of a compound eye, having the cells which usually give rise to the crystalline cones remaining uncoalesced. [L.]

ACONURESIS (Lat.), n. f. $A^1k(a^2k) \cdot o^2n(ou) \cdot u^2r(ur) \cdot es(as)^2s$. Gen., $-es^2eos(-is)$. From $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omega\nu$, involuntary, and $\acute{o}\upsilon\rho\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$, urination. Of Gouley, involuntary urination. [a, 34.]

ACROMEGALY, n. $A^2k \cdot ro \cdot me^2g^2a^2l \cdot i^2$. Lat., *acromegalia* (from $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\rho\omicron\nu$, an extremity, and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\alpha\varsigma$, great). Fr., *acromégalie*. Ger., *Akromegalie*. Lit., hypertrophy of the extremities (face, hands, and feet); a disease characterized, especially in its early stages, by enlargement of one or more of those parts, with mental dullness, fatigue, and severe neuralgic pains in the head and extremities. [a, 34.]

ACROMICRIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2k(a^2k) \cdot ro(ro^2) \cdot mi^2k^2(ri^2) \cdot a^2$. From $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\rho\omicron\nu$, an extremity, and $\mu\acute{\iota}\kappa\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, small. Abnormal smallness of one or more of the extremities. [a, 34.]

ACROPARÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2k(a^2k) \cdot ro(ro^2) \cdot pa^2r \cdot (pa^2r) \cdot es^2(as)^2e^2s^2 \cdot thez(thas)^2i^2 \cdot a^2$. From $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\rho\omicron\nu$, an extremity (see also **PARÆSTHESIA**). Of Laquer, paræsthesia affecting the extremities. [a, 34.]

ACROSTICHUM.—A. radiatum. See *A. dichotomum*.

ACTE.—Grana actes. The berries of *Sambucus nigra*. [a, 35.]

ACUMEN.—A. ossis sacri. See **Coccyx**.

ACUS.—A. ossea. The styloid process of the temporal bone. [L, 349.]

ADDUCTEUR.—A. oblique du quatrième os du métacarpe. See **OPONENS minimi digiti**.

ADDUCTOR.—A. hallucis, caput obliquum [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *A. hallucis obliquus*.—A. hallucis, caput transversum [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *A. hallucis transversalis*.

ADELPHOTAXY, n. $A^2d \cdot e^2l^2(2) \cdot o \cdot ta^2x \cdot i^2$. From $\acute{\alpha}\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\acute{o}\varsigma$, a brother, and $\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota\varsigma$, arrangement. The tendency of motile cells to assume definite positions. [L.]

ADENTIS.—A. calcuosa. Calcareous degeneration and inflammation of a lymph node. [a, 34.]

ADENOMA.—A. gelatinosum. Ger., *Gallertkropf*. See *Colloid GOITRE*.

ADENOPHORE, n. $A^2d \cdot e^2n \cdot o \cdot for$. From $\acute{\alpha}\delta\eta\nu$, a gland, and $\phi\acute{o}\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, bearing. A stalk bearing a nectar gland. [B, 229 (a, 35).]

ADENOSARCOMERHABDOMYOMA (Lat.), n. n. Gen., $-om^2(atis)$. From $\acute{\alpha}\delta\eta\nu$, a gland, $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{x}$, flesh, $\rho\acute{\alpha}\delta\delta\omicron\varsigma$, a rod, and $\mu\acute{\upsilon\varsigma}$, a muscle. A neoplasm containing the elements of adenoma, sarcoma, and rhabdomyoma. [a, 34.]

ADER.—A'kuchen. See **PLACENTA**.—**Hohla'**. See the major list.—**Kegela'**. See **BRACHIAL ARTERY**.—**Königsgr.** See **Basilic VEIN**.—**Kopfarma'**. See **Innominate VEIN**.—**Leberpforta'**. See

Portal vein.—**Lufta'**. See **TRACHEA**.—**Milcha'**. See **LACTEAL** (n.).—**Milchbrusta'**. See **THORACIC DUCT**.—**Zorna'**. The frontal vein.

ADESMOSIS.—Adesmoses of the skin. Ger., *Adesmosen der Haut*. Of Auspitz, an order of skin diseases of the class of *Choriblastoses*, comprising those characterized by atrophy or defective development of the connective tissue of the skin. They include *Lidioderma essentialis* and *Stria atrophica cutis*. [G, 4.]

ADIE MORRHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $A^2d(a^2d) \cdot i(i^2) \cdot e^2m(m^2) \cdot a^2 \cdot e^2m \cdot o^2r^2(ri^2) \cdot ru^2s$. Gen., $-rhy^2s^2eos(-or^2rhy^2sis)$. From a priv., $\acute{\alpha}\delta\iota$, through, $\acute{\alpha}\iota\mu\alpha$, blood, and $\rho\acute{\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma}$, a flowing. A failure of the blood to circulate through the vessels in consequence of intrinsic or extrinsic obstruction. [a, 34.]

ADIN, n. See **BUBO**.

ADIPOSIS.—A. dolorosa. Of F. X. Dercum, an obscure disease in which there are fatty swellings occurring in different regions, with pain. [a, 34.]

ADJUNCTION, n. $A^2d \cdot ju^2n^2k^2shu^2n$. Lat., *adjunctio* (from *adjungere*, to add). The act of joining or state of being joined [a, 34.]

ADULESCENS. For **ADOLESCENS** substitute **ADOLESCENT**.

ADULESCENTIA. For **ADOLESCENTIA** substitute **ADOLESCENCE**.

ADVANCEMENT.—A. of Tenon's capsule. See **Capsular a**.

ADZUKE (Jap.), n. A small, red laxative and diuretic bean, used (alone or mixed with rice) by the Japanese as a remedy for beri-beri. [D. B. Simmons (a, 35).]

ÆDROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2d(a^2 \cdot e^2d) \cdot e^2(2) \cdot e^2 \cdot o(2) \cdot ma \cdot (ma^2) \cdot ni^2 \cdot a^2$. From $\acute{\alpha}\iota\delta\iota\alpha$, the genitals, and $\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu\iota\alpha$, madness. See **EROTOMANIA**.

ÆGITHOGNATHISM, n. $E^2j \cdot i^2 \cdot tho^2g^2na^2th \cdot i^2zm$. From $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\theta\acute{o}\varsigma$, the hedge-sparrow, and $\gamma\acute{\nu}\alpha\theta\acute{o}\varsigma$, the jaw. The condition of the *Ægithognathos*; having a broad vomer truncated in front, its cleft posterior extremity including the sphenoidal rostrum. [a, 34.]

AER.—A. hepaticus. Hydrogen sulphide. [B.]—A. phlogisticatus. Nitrogen. [B.]

AEROPLETHYSMOGRAPH, n. $A^1 \cdot e^2r(ar) \cdot o(2) \cdot ple^2th \cdot (plath) \cdot i^2z \cdot mo \cdot gra^2f$. From $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\rho$, air, $\pi\lambda\eta\theta\eta\sigma\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, increase, and $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\epsilon\upsilon$, to write. Ger., A. A pneumograph, consisting of a large air chamber connected by a tube to an animal's trachea, and suitable connections by which simultaneous tracings of the movements of the inspired and expired air are obtained on a revolving cylinder. [J, 53.]

ÆTAS.—Æ. florens. Adolescence.

ÆTHYLATUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2th(a^2 \cdot e^2th) \cdot i^2l(u^2l) \cdot at(a^2t) \cdot u^2s(u^2s)$. Combined with or containing ethyl. [B.]

AFFECTIVE, adj. Pertaining to the affections or to mental emotions. [a, 34.]

AFFECTUS.—A. epidemicus liedensis. Of Sylvius, see **INTERMITTENT FEVER**.

AFTER.—Rusconi'scher A. See **BLASTOPORE**.

AGARICUS.—A. aggregatus [Bulliard]. Fr., *chair de Bavière*. A species used as a food in Germany. [B, 88.]—A. albo-rufus. Fr., *aloumère*, *agaric du saureau*, *jahuguère*. An edible species found in southern France. [a, 35.]

AGATHIN, n. $A^2g^2a^2th \cdot i^2n$. From $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\theta\acute{o}\varsigma$, good. A proprietary name for salicylmethylphenylhydrazine, used in neuralgia. [a, 34.]

AGENOUILLE (Fr.), adj. $A^2 \cdot zhe^2n \cdot el \cdot ya$. See **GENICULATE**.

AGGLUTINATIO.—A. squameformis. See **FALSE SUTURE**.

AGNINE, n. A^2g^2n . From *agnus*, a lamb. A proprietary name for a fat prepared from sheep's wool. [a, 34.]

AGRAPHA.—A. amnemonica. A. in which letters or words can be written but, in consequence of loss of memory, are not expressive. [A, 540 (a, 34).]—A. atactica. A. in which the power of writing the separate letters is lost, in consequence of loss of muscular co-ordination. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

AGRYPNIC, adj. $A^2g \cdot ri^2p^2ni^2k$. From $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\rho\epsilon\iota\nu$, to search for, and $\nu\eta\pi\omicron\varsigma$, sleep. Pertaining to or affected with insomnia. [a, 34.]

ACHMOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2 \cdot i^2k^2(2) \cdot ch^2 \cdot mo^2mo^2 \cdot fob \cdot (fo^2b) \cdot i^2 \cdot a^2$. From $\acute{\alpha}\chi\mu\acute{\alpha}$, the point of a spear, and $\phi\acute{o}\beta\omicron\varsigma$, fear. Of Magnar, morbid fear of being touched. [A, 349.]

AIGRETTE.—A. simple. See **HAPLOPAPPUS** (1st def.).

AIL.—Horn-a. An æmemic disease of horned cattle; so-called on account of the horns being abnormally cold. [L.]

AKAMPSIE (Ger.), n. For this and similar words, see **ACAMP-SIA**, etc.

AKATAMATHESTIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2(a^2) \cdot ka^2t(ka^2t) \cdot a^2 \cdot ma^2th \cdot (ma^2th) \cdot ez(as)^2i^2 \cdot a^2$. From a priv., and $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\theta\eta\sigma\alpha\iota\nu$, to understand. Inability to understand ordinary conversation; observed in some forms of insanity. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

ALA.—Ala atlantis. Ger., *Flügel des Atlas*. The transverse processes of the atlas. [L, 44.]—A. lobus centralis. A lateral part of the lobus centralis cerebelli. [a, 18.]

ALABASTRINE, n. $A^2l \cdot a^2 \cdot ba^2st^2ren$. A proprietary name for naphthalene. [a, 34.]

ALAGAO.—Omit 2d def.

ALBICATUS (Lat.), adj. $A^2l(ba^2l) \cdot i^2k \cdot at(a^2t) \cdot u^2s(u^2s)$. From *albicare*, to make white. See **ETIOLOGED**.

ALBOLENE, **ALBOLIN**, n's. $A^2l(b) \cdot o^2l \cdot en \cdot i^2n$. From *albus*, white, and *oleum*, oil. A purified, nearly colorless ointment base, supposed to be purified vaseline.

ALBUMIN.—Storage a. A. stored in the tissues. [L.]

ALBUMINURIA.—A. *acetonica*. See *NEPHRITIS acetonica*.
—A. *renal*. Nephrogenous a. [L.]—**Hepatic a.** A. due to a retrograde metamorphosis of albuminoids in the processes of digestion and assimilation, to liver disease, or to a consumption of albuminoids in excess of the capabilities of the liver. [a, 34.]

ALCAROME, n. A²/ka²-om. An aromatic liquor, recommended by R. Rother as a base for elixirs, prepared by removing the shells from 3 drachms of cardamoms, trituring the grains to a fine powder, mixing with 4 drachms each of finely powdered coriander and magnesium carbonate, and 10 drops of oil of cassia, digesting for several days with a mixture of 2 pints of alcohol and 4 pints of water, shaking occasionally, filtering, and adding enough alcohol to produce 6 pints. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” xxxv (a, 14).]

ALCEDO (Lat.), n. f. A²/al²-sed(kad)/o. Gen., -ced'/inis. Ger., *Eisvogel*, *Königfischer*. The typical genus of the *Alcedinidae* (the *Halcyonidae*). [a, 35.]—A. *aspida*. Ger., *gemeiner Eisvogel* (oder *Königfischer*). The kingfisher, the halcyon (*άλκυων*) of the ancients. Its dried heart (*cor alcedinis*) was formerly worn by children, not only to prevent but to cure epilepsy. [a, 35.]

ALCOHOL.—Perfumers' a. A very high grade of a. (ethyl a.) in the manufacture of which fusel oil and other foreign substances have been destroyed by the use of manganic acid or potassium (or sodium) permanganate. [a, 35.]

ALEXIN, n. A²/e²x/i²n. From *άλεξιν*, to defend. Of H. Buchner, an unstable albuminous body, of complicated structure, that may be isolated from a cultivation of a specific micro-organism and when injected into the body produces an acquired immunity to the disease produced by that organism. [a, 34.]

ALEXOCYTE, n. A²/e²x-o-sit. Of Hankin, an eosinophilous leucocyte. [a, 34.]

ALLOGENIC, adj. A²/go-je²n/i²k. From *άλγος*, pain (1st def.), or *algere*, to be cold (2d def.), and *γεννέω*, to engender. Fr., *allogène*. 1. Giving rise to neuralgic pain (said by E. C. Seguin of certain areas on the head and face that often become hyperæsthetic as a case of trigeminal neuralgia approaches cure, and, if irritated, cause a momentary return of the neuralgia in greater or lesser severity). [“N. Y. Med. Jour.,” Apr. 25, 1890, p. 449.] 2. Causing reduction of the bodily temperature below the normal. [a, 35.]

ALLOGÉNINE (Fr.), n. A²/go-zha-nen. A substance extracted from fermented animal matter that produces, when administered to animals, a decided fall of temperature. [a, 34.]

ALINJECTION, n. A²/i²n-je²k/shu²n. From *alcohol* and *injection*. Of B. G. Wilder, a process of repeatedly injecting anatomical specimens with alcohol.

ALKADERMIC, adj. A²/ka²-de²rm/i²k. From *alkali* (q. v.), and *δέρμα*, skin. Containing an alkalioid for hypodermic medication. [a, 34.]

ALKALESCENCE.—A. of the humors. Fr., *alkalescence des humeurs*. A peculiar disposition of the system, characterized by a tendency to putrid or alkaline fermentation. [B, 38.]

ALKALOID.—*Leichena*' (Ger.). See *PROMAINE*.

ALKAMETRIC, adj. A²/ka²-me²t/r'i²k. Containing a metric dose of an alkalioid. [a, 34.]

ALKANET.—A. *paper*. A test paper prepared by soaking in an ethereal tincture of a. [L.]

ALKATRIT, n. A²/ka²-tri²t. From *alkali* (q. v.), and *terere*, to rub. A triturate containing an alkalioid. [a, 34.]

ALLOGAMY, n. A²/lo²g'a²m/i². From *άλος*, other, and *γάμος*, marriage. Lat., *allogamia*. In botany, cross-fertilization. [a, 35.]

ALOCASIA.—A. *indica*. A species growing in Borneo with a large underground tuber from which springs a cluster of leaves 1 foot or more in length and of a metallic bronze color on their upper surface. [a, 35.]—A. *macrorrhiza*. Roasting cocoa; a species found in the East Indies and Molucca Islands. The root-stock is eaten cooked. [a, 35.]—A. *odora* (*odorata*). A species found in Pegu with a powerfully acid juice. The lower surface of the leaf secretes a waxy substance. [a, 35.]

ALOËS.—*Pilules d'a. et de galbanum*. See *PILULE gummoso-laxatives*.—*Pilules d'a. et d'opium*. See *PILULE anglicæ*.

ALOPÉCIE.—A. *inminuée*. See *FOLLICULITIS decalvans*.

ALUMNOL, n. A²/u²m-no²l. A salt containing about fifteen per cent. of silver and five per cent. of aluminum; a fine white powder, soluble in water, in glycerin, and in alcohol; used as a topical antiseptic. [a, 34.]

AMARYLLISME (Fr.), n. A³-ma³-re-lezm. Yellow fever. [a, 15.]

AMAXOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. A²/m(a²)-a²x(a²)-o²-fob(fob)/B-a². From *άμαφα*, wagon, and *φόβος*, fear. A morbid fear of being in a wagon or cart. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

AMECBA.—A. *malariae*. See *PLASMODIUM malariae*.

AMOMUM.—A. *medium*. A species the aromatic stimulant fruits of which are known as ovoid *China cardamoms*. [a, 35.]

AMORPHOPHALLUS.—A. *lyratu*. A species growing in the Circar Mountains. The roots are acrid but are eaten boiled. [a, 35.]

AMPHOPHILE, adj. A²/m'fo-fi²l. From *άμφω*, both, and *φιλέω*, to love. Having an affinity both for acid eosin and for basic methyl-blue. [a, 34.]

AMPULLA.—A. of *Lorenzini*. Fr., *ampoule de Lorenzini*. The dilated internal extremity of the tubes of *Lorenzini*. [L, 158.]

AMYLOGENIC, adj. A²m-i²l-o-je²n/i²k. Producing starch. [a, 35.]

AMYLOPLASTS, n. A²m/i²l-o-pla²sts. From *άμυλον*, starch, and *πλάσσειν*, to form. Leucoplastids. [B, 291 (a, 35).]

ANABOLIC, adj. A²n-a²-bo²i/i²k. Pertaining or relating to anabolism. [a, 33.]

ANABOLISM, n. A²n-a²b-o²i-i²zm. From *αναβάλλειν*, to throw up. That form of metabolism in which a substance is transformed into one more complex or more highly organized. [a, 35.]

ANACAMPTOMETER, n. A²n-a²-ka²mp-to²m'e²t-u²r. From *ανάκμπτειν*, to bend back, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Of Duprat, an instrument for measuring reflexes. [“Compt. rend. soc. d. biol.,” 1889, iii, p. 151 (a, 34).]

ANÆMIA.—*Fæcal a.* A. due to self-intoxication caused by deficient intestinal action; steatorrhea. [a, 34.]

ANÆSTHESIA.—*Genital a.* Absence of the special sensation accompanying coition. [a, 34.]

ANALGENE, n. A²n-a²-je²n. Orthoxyethylananamonoacetyl-amidoquinoline, a white crystalline powder derived from oxyquinoline. Used as an antirheumatic. [a, 34.]

ANALGÉSINE (Fr.), n. A²-na²-l-zha-zen. A name proposed for antipyrine manufactured in France, to evade the copyright of the name antipyrine.

ANANTOCHASMUS (Lat.), adj. A²n(a²n)-a²nt(a²nt)-o²(o²)-ka²z(ch²a²s)/mu²s(mu²s). From *άναπτα*, up-hill, and *χάσμα*, a chasm. Having the line connecting the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris and the punctum foraminis magni anterius making an angle of from -14° to -1° with the radius fixus. [Lissauer (a, 48).] Cf. figure under CATANTOSTOMUS.

ANANTOPYLLUS (Lat.), adj. A²n(a²n)-a²nt(a²nt)-o²p'i²l(u²l)-u²s(u²s). From *άναπτα*, up-hill, and *πύλη*, a gate. Having the line connecting the punctum foraminis magni anterius and the punctum foraminis magni posterius making an angle of from 0° to -7.5° with the radius fixus. [Lissauer (a, 48).]

ANANTURANISCUS (Lat.), adj. A²n(a²n)-a²nt(a²nt)-u²r(ur)/a²n(a²n)-i²sk'u²s(u²s). From *άναπτα*, up-hill, and *οὐρανισκος*, the palate. Having the line connecting the punctum præmaxillare and the punctum foraminis incisivi making an angle of from -18° to 0° with the radius fixus. [Lissauer (a, 48).]

ANANTURANUS (Lat.), adj. A²n(a²n)-a²nt(a²nt)-u²r(ur)/a²n(a²n)-u²s(u²s). From *άναπτα*, up-hill, and *οὐρανός*, the palate. Having the line connecting the punctum præmaxillare and the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris making an angle of from -12° to 0° with the radius fixus. [Lissauer (a, 48).]

ANAPLASTS, n. A²n/a²-pla²sts. Of Meyer, leucoplastids. [a, 35.]

ANASTOMOSE.—A. *elliptique* (Fr.). Anastomosis between neighboring nerve-trunks in which the connecting fibres describe part of an ellipse. [a, 18.]—A. *par canal collatérale* (Fr.). Anastomosis by an artery which rejoins its trunk. [L.]—**Enteroa.** See *A. intestinale*.

ANASTOMOSIS.—*Intestinal a.* See *ANASTOMOSE intestinale*.

ANCONÆUS.—A. *lateralis*. See *A. externus*.—A. *medialis*. See *A. internus* (1st def.) and *A. longus*.

ANCYLOBLEPHARON (Lat.), n. n. A²n(a²n)-si²l(ku²l)-o²(o²)-ble²f'a²r(a²r)-o²n. See *ANCYLOBLEPHARON*.

ANCYRA (Lat.), n. f. A²n(a²n)-si²r(ku²r)/a². Gr., *άγκυρα*. A hook. [a, 34.]

ANDROLOGY, n. A²n-dro²l-i²o-je². From *άνρ*, a man, and *λόγος*, understanding. An absurd term for the pathology, etc., of the male genito-urinary organs.

ANDROMEDOTOXIN, *ANDROMETOXIN*, n's. A²n-dro²m'e²d-o-to²x'i²n. -dro²m-e²-to²x'i²n. Fr., *andromédoxine*. An anodyne poisonous principle obtained from *Monotropa uniflora*, *Andromeda japonica*, *Rhododendron maximum*, and other Ericaceæ plants. [B, 5 (a, 35).]

ANDROPHYLL, n. A²n-dro-fi²l. Lat., *androphyllyum* (from *άνρ*, a man, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). A stamen. [a, 35.]

ANÉMIE.—A. *globulaire essentielle* [Jaccoud]. See *CRUROSIS*.—A. *vraie*. Syn.: *a. posthémorrhagique*. Anæmia caused by hæmorrhage, so that all the elements of the blood are diminished in equal proportion. [a, 18.]

ANGLE.—*Rolandic a.* The a. formed by the meeting of the upper end of the fissure of Rolando with the mesial plane. [a, 29.]—*Sylvian a.* The a. formed by the posterior horizontal limb of the Sylvian fissure with a line drawn at right a²s to the longest antero-posterior diameter of the hemisphere. [a, 29.]—**Temporal a.** of the eye. The external canthus. [L.]

ANGST.—*Herz'a*. See *ANXIETAS cardiaca*.—*Platz'a*. See *AGORAPHOBIA*.

ANGULARIS.—A. *oris superior*. See *LEVATOR anguli oris*.

ANGULIBIALIS [Coes] (Lat.), n. m. A²n(a²n)-i²al(bi²al)/gu²l(gu²l)-i²e-la²b(bi²b)-i²-al(a²l)/i²s. See *DEPRESSOR anguli oris*.

ANTI-LEVATOR [Coes] (Lat.), n. m. An(a²n)-i²-le²-vat-(wa²t)-o²r. See *LEVATOR anti*.

ANISOCORIA (Lat.), n. f. A²n(a²n)-i²s-o²(o²)-ko²r(ko²r)/i²-a². From *a priv.*, *ισος*, equal, and *κόρη*, the pupil. Inequality of the pupils.

ANISOTHECUS (Lat.), adj. A²n(a²n)-i²s-o²(o²)-the²k(thak)/u²s(u²s). From *a priv.*, *ισος*, equal, and *θεκν*, a case. Fr., *anisothèque*. Of an ovary or anther, having the two cells unequal or differing in contents. [a, 35.]

ANISPHINCTER [Coes] (Lat.), n. m. An(a²n)-i²-sf²i²n²k'i²-tu²r(tar). See *SPHINCTER ani externus*.

APPLIQUÉ (Fr.), adj. A³p-ple-ka. See APPRESSED.

ASEBOTOXIN, n. A²s-e²b-o-to²x'i²n. From a priv., *sebum*, fat, and τοξικόν, poison. A poisonous glucoside found in *Andromeda japonica*. [B. 5 (a, 35).]

ASELLINE, n. $A^2s\text{-}e^2l\text{-}en$. From *asellus*, the cod. An alkalioid. $C_{12}H_{22}N_4$, found in cod-liver oil. [B.]

ASH,—Bitter a. For the 3d def., substitute *The Picramnia excelsa*. [a, 35].—Field-a. *The Pyrus aucuparia*. [A, 505 (a, 21)].—Ground-a. 1. *The Eupodium podagraria*. 2. *The Angelica silvestris*. [A, 505 (a, 21)].—Spanish a. *The Syringa vulgaris*. [A, 505 (a, 21)].—Water-a. See *PTELEA trifoliata*.

ASPHYXIA.—A. solaris. See INSOLATION.

ASSONANCE, n. $A^2s\text{-}so^n\text{-}ns$. From *assonare*, to respond to. A morbid propensity to employ alliteration.

ASTASIA-ABASIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2s\text{-}(a^2s)\text{-}taz\text{-}(ta^2s)\text{-}i^2\text{-}a\text{-}a^2b\text{-}(a^2b)\text{-}az\text{-}(a^2s)\text{-}i^2\text{-}a$. From *astasia*, unsteadiness, a priv., and *abasis*, a stepping. Fr., *astasie-abasie*. A nervous disorder in which the sufferer suddenly falls to the ground when walking, and when sitting suddenly bends forward, his head dropping on his chest and his body seeming to lose its power of support. There is no loss of consciousness. [a, 34.]

ÄSTIG (Ger.), adj. See RAMOSE.

ASTRAGALECTOMY, n. $A^2s\text{-}tra^2g\text{-}a^2l\text{-}e^2t\text{-}co\text{-}m\text{-}i^2$. From *astragalos*, the astragalus and *ectom*, excision. Fr., *astragalectomie*. Of Ollier, excision of the astragalus. [a, 34.]

ASTROCARYUM.—A. ayri. For *Tophophoenix* substitute *Tocophania*.

ATROPHODERMA (Lat.), n. n. $A^2t\text{-}(a^2t)\text{-}ro^2f\text{-}o\text{-}(o^2s)\text{-}du^2rm\text{-}(de^2rm)\text{-}a^2$. Gen., *-derm\text{-}atos\text{-}(atis)*. From *atrophos*, ill-fed, and *derma*, the skin. Of Crocker, atrophy of the skin in which there may be either simply diminution in the number or size of its component elements or a degenerative alteration in those elements. [a, 34].—A. albidum. A variety of xeroderma (of Kaposi) in which the skin from the middle of the thigh to the sole, more rarely from the upper arm to the palm, exhibits white patches, is stretched, and glistens, the epidermis being thin and peeling off in shining flakes. There is hyperesthesia. [a, 34].—A. idiopathicum. A quantitative or degenerative atrophy of the skin not due to any other disease. [a, 34].—A. neuriticum. See GLOSSY SKIN.—A. pigmentosum. Xeroderma pigmentosum. [a, 34].—A. striatum et maculatum. Linear atrophy of the skin. [a, 34].—A. symptomaticum. A symptomatic of some other disease of the skin or of the trophic nerves. [a, 34].—Senile a. Atrophy of the skin and its appendages in senile degeneration. [a, 34.]

ATROPHODERMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. pl. $A^2t\text{-}(a^2t)\text{-}ro^2f\text{-}o\text{-}(o^2s)\text{-}du^2rm\text{-}(de^2rm)\text{-}a^2t\text{-}(a^2t)\text{-}os\text{-}(ez)\text{-}as$. From *atrophia*, atrophy, and *derma*, skin. An order of skin diseases in which there is atrophy of the cutaneous tissues. [a, 34.]

ATROPINA.—Lamellæ atropinæ. Discs of atropine; grain gelatin discs containing each $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain of atropine sulphate. [a, 35.]

ATROPINE.—Discs of a. See Lamellæ ATROPINÆ (in Supplement).

ATTIC OF THE TYMPANUM. For *atticus tympanicus* substitute *conaculum*.

ATTITUDE.—A. of the fœtus. The position of the foetal ovoid as regards the relation of its parts to the mother.

ATTRAHENS, A. aurem. A thin fan-shaped muscle having pale indistinct fibres that arise from the lateral edge of the aponeurosis of the occipito-frontalis and converge to be inserted into a projection on the front of the helix. [a, 34.]

ATTRITA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2t\text{-}(a^2t)\text{-}trit\text{-}(tret)\text{-}a^2$. From *atterere*, to rub against. See CHAFING.

AUFREGEN (Ger.), adj. $A^2u\text{-}f\text{-}rag\text{-}e^2nd$. See IRRITABLE.

AUFRICHTBAR (Ger.), adj. $A^2u\text{-}f\text{-}ri^2ch\text{-}t\text{-}ba^2r$. See ERECTILE.

AUFSPRINGEND (Ger.), adj. $A^2u\text{-}f\text{-}spr\text{-}i^2n\text{-}d\text{-}e^2nd$. See DEHISCENT.

AUFWÄRTSGEKÜRMT (Ger.), adj. $A^2u\text{-}f\text{-}varts\text{-}ge^2kr\text{-}u\text{-}mt$. See INCURVED.

AUSGEDRÜCKT (Ger.), adj. $A^2u\text{-}s\text{-}ge^2d\text{-}ru\text{-}kt$. See EXPRESSED.

AUSHAUCHUNG (Ger.), n. $A^2u\text{-}s\text{-}ha^2u\text{-}ch\text{-}un\text{-}2$. See EXOSMOSE.

AUSMELKEND (Ger.), adj. $A^2u\text{-}s\text{-}me^2lk\text{-}e^2nd$. See EMULGENT.

AUSREISSUNG (Ger.), n. $A^2u\text{-}s\text{-}ri\text{-}s\text{-}un\text{-}2$. See EVULSION.

AUSSATZ.—Gelenka'. See ARTHROLEPROSIS.—Kiefera'. See SYCOISIS.—Kinna'. Mentagra. [L, 80].—Knötena'. Tubercular leprosy.—Löwena'. See LEONTIASIS.—Schlangena'. Tyriasis. [L, 80.]

AUSSCHLAG.—A'artig. See EXANTHEMATOUS.—Frühjahrs'. Lichen. [L, 80].—Impfa'. An eruption following vaccination. [a, 14].—Kieien'. See PTYRIASIS.—Kopfa'. Tinea capitis. [L, 80].—Fustulöser Darna'. See ENTERODIETHENIA.—Schuppena'. A scaly eruption; psoriasis. [G.]

AUSSCHNITT.—Hüfta'. See VENTER OF THE ILLUM.

AUSPÜLUNG (Ger.), **AUSWASCHUNG** (Ger.), n's. $A^2u\text{-}s\text{-}pu\text{-}l\text{-}un\text{-}2$, $va^2s\text{-}ha\text{-}un\text{-}2$. The process of washing out.

AUTOTOMY, n. $A^2t\text{-}o\text{-}t\text{-}o\text{-}m\text{-}i^2$. From *autós*, self, and *toméiv*, to cut. Self-amputation; the voluntary shedding of a limb by a crustacean. [L.]

AVENA.—Decoctum avenæ Loversi. A decoction made by boiling 40 parts of a. exorticata and 5 of lignum santali with enough water to make 500, and dissolving in this 3 of potassium nitrate and 12 of sugar. [B, 270 (a, 38)].—Grutum avenæ. See A. exorticata.

AXILEMMA [Kühne] (Lat.), n. n. $A^2x\text{-}(a^2x)\text{-}i^2le\text{-}m\text{-}ma^2$. Gen., *-lem\text{-}matus\text{-}(atis)*. From *axis* (q. v.), and *λέμμα*, a husk. The sheath of an axis-cylinder. [L, 351.]

AXIS.—Moment-a. of a couple. The line which represents in direction the direction of the couple, and by its length the moment. [a, 49.]

AXOLEMMA (Lat.), n. n. $A^2x\text{-}(a^2x)\text{-}o\text{-}(o^2s)\text{-}le^2m\text{-}ma^2$. See AXILEMMA (in Supplement).

AZOMURIA (Lat.), n. f. $A^2z\text{-}(a^2z)\text{-}o\text{-}mu\text{-}(mu)\text{-}i^2\text{-}a^2$. For deriv., see AZOTE and MURIATIC. The hypothetical radicle or base contained in nitrohydrochloric acid. [Kerr (B, 91).]

BACILLÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ba^2s\text{-}(ba^2k)\text{-}i^2l\text{-}lem\text{-}(la^2s\text{-}e^2m)\text{-}i^2\text{-}a^2$. From *bacillus* (q. v.) and *æmia*, blood. The presence of bacilli, including their products, in the blood. [a, 34.]

BACILLUS.—B. aluminis. The *B. putrificus coli*. [a, 35].—B. bizzozzerianus. The *Leptothrix epidemidis*. [a, 35].—B. cereuleus. A species observed by A. J. Smith in flowing water (Schuykill River); rods 2 to 2.5 μ long and 0.5 μ thick, often connected in long filaments. It quickly liquefies gelatin, and on potatoes forms colonies which are at first of a bluish, and finally of a deep dark-blue color. [a, 35].—B. Chauveii. The *B. of symptomatic carbon*. [a, 35].—B. coli communis. The *Bacterium coli commune*. [a, 35].—B. coli choleroformis. Of Gilbert and Girode, a virulent variety of *B. typhi abdominalis*. [a, 34].—B. der gelben Milch. See BACTERIUM SYNCHONTHUM.—B. epidemidis. The *Leptothrix epidemidis*. [a, 35].—B. Escherichii. Of Saccardo, the *Bacterium coli commune*. [a, 35].—B. mesentericus rubiginosus. The *Leptothrix epidemidis*. [a, 35].—B. of acne contagiosa. An aerobic, non-liquefying b. found by Driekerhoff and Gravit in the pus and scales of horses affected with the disease. [a, 34].—B. of Affanassiev. An aerobic, non-liquefying, motile spore-forming b., from 0.6 μ to 2.2 μ long, occurring solitary, in pairs, or in short chains in the mucus coughed up in pertussis. [a, 34].—B. of Babes and Opprescu. An aerobic and fastidious, especially non-liquefying, actively motile b., from 0.4 μ to 0.5 μ thick, united in pairs and sometimes growing like the figure 8, obtained from a case of hemorrhagic septicæmia. [a, 34].—B. putidus. The *B. fluorescens putidus*. [a, 35].—B. septicus putridus. A small, mobile, oval b., having a diameter of from 0.6 μ to 1 μ , and developing easily in all culture media; it rapidly liquefies gelatin, slowly coagulates milk, and produces an odor of trimethylamine, especially marked on potato cultures. It produces septicæmia with no apparent lesions in man and in animals. [a, 34].—B. tussis convulsivæ. See B. of Affanassiev.

BACK-KNEE, n. $Ba^2k\text{-}ne$. A deformity resulting from a sharp backward bend of the knee near the upper end of the tibia. It is due to a deficiency in growth at the fore part of the epiphyseal line. [a, 34.]

BACTERIUM.—B. alii. Of A. B. Griffins, a b. found in putrefying onions, 5 μ to 7 μ in length, 2.5 μ broad, and producing a peculiar green pigment; when cultivated in peptonized agar-agar, it develops, at the expense of the proteids of the latter, a pioniame, $C_{12}H_{17}N$, a white, crystalline, deliquescent, monacid base, perhaps identical in composition with hydrocodine. [B.]—B. Boudrouxii. A species sometimes confounded with *B. oblongum*. It is found in alcoholic infusions. It converts glucose into gluconic acid, and the latter eventually into oxygluconic acid. [a, 35].—B. glischrochromum. See GLISCHROBACTERIUM.—B. oblongum. Syn.: *Micrococcus oblongus*. A species found in vinegar. It has the characters of *B. aerif.*, but with a diameter from twice to three times as large. By oxidation it transforms glucose into gluconic acid. [a, 35].—R. phosphorescens. A species occurring, in the form of thin rods rounded at their apices, in the seas of northern Europe, rendering the water phosphorescent. It grows best on gelatin without liquefying it, but does not develop on potatoes. [a, 35].—Peach-colored b. Of Lankester, the *Beggiatoa roseo-perisclina*. [a, 35.]

BALEEN.—B.-plates. For PLATE substitute WHALEBONE.

BASAD, adv. $Ba^2s\text{-}a^2d$. Toward the basal aspect. [L.]

BASOPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ba^2s\text{-}(ba^2s)\text{-}o\text{-}(o^2s)\text{-}fo\text{-}(fo^2b)\text{-}i^2\text{-}a^2$. From *basileus*, to walk, and *phos*, fear. Morbid distrust of one's power of walking. [a, 34].—Staso-b. Inability to walk or stand erect due to emotional causes, the strength of the muscles concerned not being appreciably diminished. [a, 34.]

BATH.—Olive-lees b. See OLIVE-lees b.

BATTERY.—Fluid-cell b. A b. in which the electrolyte is a liquid. [a, 34].—Immersion b. A b. in which one of the elements must be immersed in the b. fluid before the current can be generated. [a, 34.]

BDELLATOMY. For this title and the pronunciation substitute BDELLOTOMY. n. $De^2l\text{-}o\text{-}t\text{-}o\text{-}m\text{-}i^2$.

BECHER.—B'chen. See SCYPHULUS.—Gehrb'. See INFUNDIBULUM COCHLEÆ.—Geschmacksb'. See TASTE-BUDS.

BEFRUCHTUNG.—B'smasse. See SPERM (2d def.).—Selbst-b'. See CLOSE FERTILIZATION and SELF-FERTILIZATION.

BEGGIATOA.—For B. multisepta substitute B. multisepta.

BEIN.—Bogenb'e. See PARIETAL BONE.—Fusswurzelb'e. The tarsal bones. [L.]—Gabelb'. See FRIGULA.—Gedankenb'. The parietal bone. [L, 46 (a, 21)].—Gesässb'. See ISCHIUM.—Gewerbb'e. Vertebrae. [L, 80].—Gleichb'e. See SESAMOID BONES.—Griffelb'. See STYLOID PROCESS.—Gurgelb'. See CLAVICLE.—Halsb'. Of Meckel, the body of the hyoid bone. [L, 34 (a, 29)].—Handwurzelb'e. The carpal bones. [L.]—Hangb'. In locomotion, the swinging leg. [a, 14].—Herzb'. The sternum. [L, 80].—Hinterb' des Armes. The radius. [L, 80].—Hüftenwirbelb'e. The lumbar vertebrae. [L.]—Kinnbackenb'. The maxillary bone.—Kranzb'. The frontal bone. [L.]—Kronb'. The coronary bone. [A, 315 (a, 45)].—Kropfb'. See HYOID BONE.—

O, no; O², not; O², whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

Iinsenb'. See *Lenticular process of the incus*.—**Nervenb'**. The occipital bone. [L. 80 (a, 43).]—**Rachenb'**. See *Inferior maxilla*.—**Ringb'**. See *King bone*.—**Sälselb'**. See *Geni osum*.—**Stälzb'**. In locomotion the supporting leg. [a, 14.]—**Tribasillarb'**. The basilar bone (1st def.).—**Urschlüsselb'**. See *Precoracoid bone*.—**Vernunftb'e**. The parietal bones.

BEINCHEN (Ger.), n. Bin'ch²en. See *Ossicle*.—**Gelenkb'**. Sesamoid bones. [L. 43, 80.]

BENZOL.—**B. gnaiaacol**. Benzosol. [L.]

BENZONAPHTHOL, n. Be²nz'o-na²f'ho²l. See *Benzoyl-naphthol* (in Supplement).

BENZOPHENOID, n. Be²nz'o-fe²n'oid. Tetramethyldiapsidobenzophenoid, obtained by the decomposition of an aniline dye; used locally as a germicide. [a, 34.]

BENZOSOL, n. Benz'o-sol. A compound of benzoic acid and guaiacol; used instead of creosote in phthisis. [a, 34.]

BENZOYLNAPHTHOL, n. Be²nz'o-l²na²f'ho²l. A product obtained by treating 250 grammes of β -naphthol and 270 of very pure benzoyl chloride, and purifying the product by crystallization; used as an intestinal antiseptic. [a, 34.]

BERIBERI.—**Dropsical b.** Ankylostomiasis.—**Web b.** In countries in which b. is endemic, anemia and dropsy without paralysis. It is not related to true b. [a, 34.]

BERUFSSCHÄDLICHKEITEN (Ger.), n. pl. Be²rufs/shad'²l²ch²-kit-e²n. Unhygienic conditions due to the occupation or profession of a person, such as inhalation of dust, etc. [a, 18.]

BESTREUBUNG (Ger.), n. Be²-strab'um². See *Molimen*.

BEULE.—**Feuerb'**. See *Contagious anthrax*.—**Flugb'n**. See *Zoster*.—**Knotenb'**. See *Schirrus*.—**Kohlenb'**. See *ANTRAX*.—**Leistenb'**. See *Bubo*.—**Milzbrandb'**. See *ANTRAX*.—**Speckb'**. See *LIPOMA*.

BEUTEL.—**Netzb'**. See *Bursa omentalis*.—**Zungenschleimb'**. See *Bursa mucosa sublingualis*.

BIAURICULAR, adj. Bi-a²r-i²k'u²l-a²r. Extending between the two auricular points. [L.]

BIFOCAL, adj. Bi-f²o/k²l. Having two foci; said of lenses. [L.]

BIGLENOID, adj. Bi-gle²n'oid. Extending between the glenoid fossae of the two temporal bones. [L.]

BIMALAR, adj. Bi-mal'a²r. Extending between the malar points. [L.]

BIMASTOID, adj. Bi-ma²st'oid. Extending between the two mastoid processes. [L.]

BIMAXILLARY, adj. Bi-ma²x'i²l-a²ri². Pertaining to opposite sides of a maxilla. [L.]

BINAURICULAR, adj. Bi²n-a²r-i²k'u²l-a²r. See *BINAURAL* and *BIAURICULAR* (in Supplement).

BINOTIC, adj. Bi²n-o²t'ik. See *BINAURAL*.

BIOPHAGISM, n. Bi-o²f'a²i²z-m. From *bios*, life, and *phagēin*, to devour. The capacity of absorbing and digesting living bodies (e. g., micro-organisms). [² ftschr. d. Med.,² July 1, 1889 (a, 50).]

BIOPSIE (Fr.), n. Be-op-sé. Examination (microscopical, etc.) of a portion of a body during life; the excision and examination of a lesion or a portion of a lesion from a living body. [a, 18.]

BIPHOROUS, adj. Bi²f'o²r-u²s. See *BIFOROUS*.

BISFERIENS (Lat.), adj. Bi²s-fe²r'i²-e²nz(ans). Gen., -ent'is. From *bis*, twice, and *ferire*, to strike. See *DICROTAL* and *DICROTIC*.

BITEMPORAL, adj. Bi-te²mp'o²r'l. Extending from one temporal bone or region to the other. [L.]

BIZYGOMATIC, adj. Bi-zi-go-ma²t'i²k. Extending between the two zygomatic arches. [L.]

BLADDER.—**Germ b.** See *GASTRULA*.

BLASTIDULES, n. Bla²st'id-u²l-z. A term proposed by W. R. McNab for special reproductive bodies in non-sexual generation (conidia, propagula, buds, etc.) not included under the head of sporogenesis. [a, 35.]

BLATTER.—**Milchb'n**. See *COW-POX*.

BLEU.—**B. d'urine**. See *CYANURIN*.

BLINDHEIT.—**Halbb'**. See *HEMIALMAUROSI*.—**Hühnerb'**. See *HEMERALOPTA*.

BLINDNESS.—**Hen-b.** A b. natural to hens. A vulgarism synonymous with hemeralopia, or night-b. [F.]—**Sand-b.** An old term for a variety of metamorphosis in which small particles like sand seemed to fly before the eye. [F.] Cf. *Musca volitans*.—**Violet-b.** Color-b. in which purple is confounded with red and orange. [L. 57 (a, 14).]—**Word-b.** Inability to understand anything that is written, though ability to write and speak exists; due to the unilateral destruction of the nervous centre of sight. [A. 540 (a, 34).]

BLOOD.—**B. clyster**. Ger., *Blutklyster*. An enema made of the blood of cattle or swine; used in acute anemia. [L. 57 (a, 21).]

BLOODLETTING.—**Spoliative b.** B. to diminish the number of corpuscles. [L.]

BODY.—**Chromatin bodies**. Bodies variously described as spherules and as tube-shaped discs found in the network of a cell undergoing carvocyneis. [a, 34.]—**Crystalline b.** See *CRYSTALLINE*.

LENS.—**External accessory olivary b.** The external mass of gray matter in the accessory olivary nucleus. [a, 34.]—**Geniculate b.** See *External geniculate b.* and *Internal geniculate b.*—**Innominate b.** of Giraldis. See *PARADIDYMI*.—**Intercarotid b.** See *Intercarotid gland*.—**Internal accessory olivary b.** The internal mass of gray matter in the accessory olivary nucleus.

[a, 34.]—**Internal olivary b.** [Meynert]. See *Internal olivary nucleus*.—**Opto-striate b.** The conjoined thalamus opticus and corpus striatum. [a, 34.]—**Spongy b.** See *CORPUS SPONGIOSUM*.

BOHRER.—**Hauptb'**. See *TREPINE*.

BOLLINGERA (Ger.), n. f. Bo²l-li²n²e²r-a². After *Bollinger*, the discoverer of these organisms. A genus of Schizomycetes (*Micrococci*), including, among other species, the *Botryomyces* (*Micrococcus botryogenes* or *B. equi*). [a, 35.]—**B. equi**. See *Micrococcus botryogenes*.

BOLUS.—**Hysterical b.** See *GLOBUS HYSTERICUS*.

BONE.—**Anterior otocranial b.** See *Pro-otic b.*—**Cavalry b.** See *Rider's b.*—**Crazy b.**, **Funny-b.** Colloquial terms for the internal condyle of the humerus where the ulnar nerve passes over it. [a, 34.]—**Furcular b.** See *Coracoid b.* (1st def.).—**Hamate b.** See *Unciform b.*—**Hammer b.** See *MALEUS*.—**Heart b.** See *Os cordis*.—**Internasal b's.** See *Ossa prenasalia*.—**Lepidoid b.** The squamous portion of the temporal b.—**Lunate b.** See *Semilunar b.*—**Manual-exercise b.** See *Exercise b.*—**Pastern b.** Ger., *Fesselbein*. One of the proximal phalanges of a horse's foot. [a, 34.]—**Posterior otocranial b.** See *Opisthotic b.*—**Superior otocranial b.** See *Epiotic b.*

BORKE.—**Milchb'**. See *CRUSTA LACTEA*.

BOROGLYCERIN, n. Bo-ro-gli²s'e²r-i²n. Lat., *boroglycerinum*. See *BOROGLYCERIDE*.

BOROPHENOL, n. Bo-ro-fe²n'o²l. A combination of borax and carbolic acid, used as a disinfectant. It has an agreeable smell and dissolves completely in water. [B. 5 (a, 35).]

BOROSALICYLIC ACID, n. Bo-ro-sa²l-i²s'i²l'i²k. The compound BOH(OC₂H₄CO₂H)₂, known only in a sodium and a barium salt. [B. 370 (a, 14).]

BOSS.—**Parietal b.** Ger., *Scheitelhöcker*. See *PARIETAL EMINENCE*.—**Pott's b.** The characteristic projection of the spinous processes in the region of the diseased vertebrae of a spinal column affected with spondylitis (q. v.) (Pott's disease). [a, 25.]

BOTE, n. Bot. An Indian term for one who practices suction and lingual friction of the penis. [a, 34.]

BOUFFE (Fr.), n. Buf. Erection. [L.]

BOURGEON.—**B. caudal**. In embryology, the enlargement of the posterior extremity of the primitive line. [a, 18.]

BOUVIAGE (Fr.), n. Bu-va²zh. Tamponing.

BRACHIORADIALIS.—**B. brevis**, **B. minor**. See *SUPINATOR LONGUS ACROSSORIUS*.

BRACHYKERKIC, adj. Bra²k-i²-ku²r²k'i²k. From *brachys*, short, and *kērkis*, a shuttle. Having the fore-arm relatively short as compared with the upper arm. [L.] Cf. *DOLICHOKERKIC* and *MESATIKERKIC* (in Supplement).

BRACHYKNEMIC, adj. Bra²k-i²-ke²-ne²m'i²k. From *brachys*, short, and *κνήμη*, the leg. Of Sir W. Turner, having the leg proportionally shorter than the thigh. [a, 35.]

BRADYCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. Bra²d-i²-ka²rd'i²a. From *bradys*, slow, and *καρδία*, the heart. A physiological or pathological slowing of the heart's action, the pulsations being fewer than sixty a minute. [a, 34.]

BREAD.—**Indian b.** The fruit of the *Artocarpus integrifolia*. [a, 35.]—**Indian b.-plant**. The *Artocarpus integrifolia*. [a, 35.]

Little man's b. An underground fungus of the genus *Mycetozoa*, perhaps identical with the so-called native bread of Tasmania. It is found at high elevations in the Neigherries, and receives its name in allusion to the tradition that the Neigherries where once peopled by a race of dwarfs. [Cooke (a, 35).]—**St. John's b.** The *Ceratonia siliqua*. [a, 35.]

BROMAMIDE, n. Brom'a²m-i²d'id. A bromine compound, C₂H₂Br₂NH.HBr, of the anilide group; used as an antipyretic, antineuralgic, and antirheumatic. [a, 34.]

BROMOL, n. Brom'o²l. A proprietary name for tribromophenol; a caustic and disinfectant. [a, 34.]

BROMOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Brom-o(m)²-man(ma²n'i²a. For deriv. see *BROMINE* and *MANIA*. A maniacal condition caused by the prolonged administration of the bromides. [a, 34.]

BRONCHARCTIA (Lat.), n. f. Bro²n²ch²(bro²n²ch²)-a²r²k'shi²(ti²)²a. From *brōnchus*, a bronchus, and *arctere*, to shut up. See *BRONCHOSTENOSIS* (in Supplement).

BRONCHIOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *brōnchus*, the bronchial tubes, and *στένωσις*, stenosis. Stenosis of a bronchial tube.

BRONCHITIS.—**Asthmatic b.** Of Strümpell, b. exsudativa. [a, 34.]

BRONCHITIS.—**Convulsive b.** Whooping-cough.—**Summer b.** Hay fever.

CÆCECTOMY, n. See *e²k'to²m-i²*. From *cæcum* (q. v.), and *ἐκτομή*, excision. Excision of a portion of the cæcum. [a, 34.]

CÆCOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Sek(kā²s'e²k)-o(o²)-sel(kal'e(a)) in Eng., sek'o-sel. Gen., -cel'es. From *cæcum* (q. v.), and *κῆλη*, a tumor. See *TYPHLOCELE*.

CALCO-SUBPHALANGEUS MINIMI DIGITI (Lat.), n. m. Ka²l²k(kā²l²k'i²)-(o²)-su²b²(su²b)-fa²l²(fa²l). a²n(a²n²)-je²(ge²)-u²s(u²s). See *CALCANEO-SUBPHALANGIEN*.

CALCO-SUBPHALANGEUS POLLICIS (Lat.), n. m. See *ABDUCTOR SUBPULCIS*.

CAMPHOR.—**C. naphthol**. A brownish transparent liquid, prepared by mixing one part of beta-naphthol and two parts of camphor; used as an antiseptic.

DARÜBERGESTELLT (Ger.), adj. Da²r-u⁶b'e²r-ge²-ste¹lt. See SUPERPOSED.

DEAFNESS.—Speech-d. A condition differing from word-d. in that the faculty of repeating and writing after dictation is preserved. [a, 34.]

DEFEMINATION, n. De-fe²m-i²n-a-shu²n. From *de* priv. and *femina*, a woman. Of Krafft-Ebing, sexual perversion in which a woman undergoes such a change of character that her feelings and inclinations become those of a man. [a, 34.]

DENDROCALAMUS (Lat.), n. m. De²nd-ro²(ro²)-ka²l(kal²)/a²-mu²s(mu²s). From *déndro*, a tree, and *kálamos*, a reed. A genus of the *Bambuseae*. [a, 35.]—**D. strictus**. Syn.: *Bambusa stricta*. Male bamboo, the *sadanapavedroo* of the Telogeos, indigenous to the East Indies, Cochín-China, and the Molucca Islands. Its properties are similar to those of *Bambusa arundinacea*. [a, 35.]

DERMATOL, n. Du²m'a²l-o²l. Basic bismuth gallate, C₆H₃(OH)₃.CO₂Bi(OH)₃, occurring as an odorless powder, not affected by light or air; used as an antiseptic. [B, 108 (a, 14).]

DIABOLEPTIC, n. Di-a²b-o-le²p'ti²k. From *diábolos*, the devil, and *λήψις*, a seizure. Of Maudsley, an ecstatic who professes to have supernatural communications. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

DIAPHTERIN, n. Di-a²f'te²r-i²n. A compound of sozolic acid and quinoline. [a, 34.]

DIBROMTOLUENE, n. Di-brom-to²l-u²en. The compound C₆H₃Br₂CH₃, obtained from monobromotoluidine by the replacement of the amido-group by bromine. [B, 3 (a, 14).]

DICHLOROXETHYL, n. Di-klor-o²x-e²th'i²l. See DICHLOR-ETHER.

DICHLOROPROPYLENE, n. Di-klor-pro²/pi²l-en. The chemical group C₂H₄Cl₂. [a, 38.]

DICHLORQUINHYDRONE, n. Di-klor-kwi²n hid'ron. A substance, C₁₂H₈Cl₂O₄, obtained as the first product of the action of hydrochloric acid on quinone. [B, 3 (a, 14).]

DICHLORSALIGENIN, n. A substance, C₇H₄Cl₂O₃, that seems to be obtained when dichlorsalicin is saponified with emulsin.

DI-iodoform, n. Di-i-o²d-o-f'o²rm. An iodide of carbon containing 4.62 parts of carbon and 95.38 of iodine. It is insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol and in ether, but freely soluble in chloroform, in carbon bisulphide, in benzene, and in hot toluene. It has a slight odor and is used as an antiseptic. [a, 34.]

DIPHTHERIN, n. Di²p'the²r-i²n. Of A. Wilson, the poison evolved by the diphtherococci. [a, 34.]

DIPsOPATHY, n. Di²p-s-o²p'a²th-i². From *dipsos*, thirst, and *πάθος*, disease. Of H. C. Wood, that variety of neuropathy in which dipsomania is the essential feature. [a, 34.]

DISEASE.—Beigel's d. See *TRICHOUREXIS nodosa*.—**Bell's d.** See *Acute delirious mania*.—**Buhl's d.** Acute fatty degeneration occurring in the new-born. [a, 34.]—**Concato's d.** See *Polyorchismenitis*.—**Darier's d.** A cutaneous psoriasis, appearing as an acne cornea, in which coccidia-like bodies are found in the proliferating epithelial cells of the mouths of the glands. [a, 34.]—**Grancher's d.** Spleno-pneumonia. [a, 34.]—**Hip-joint d.** See *Morbus coxarius*.—**Hutchinson's d.** Ophthalmitis with degeneration of that portion of the retina surrounding the macula lutea; it occurs in old age. [a, 34.]—**Krishaber's d.** A neurosis characterized by sensory illusions, vertigo, and hyperæsthesia associated with cardiac irritability.—**Lacemaker's d.** Lead poisoning occurring in lacemakers. [a, 34.]—**Marie's d.** See *ACROMEGALY* (in Supplement).—**Pott's d. of the spine.** See *ANGULAR CURVATURE of the spine*.—**Van Buren's d. of the penis.** An idiopathic chronic circumscribed inflammation of the corpora cavernosa. [a, 34.]—**Whytt's d.** Hydrocephalus. [a, 34.]

DIURETIN, n. Di-u²r-et'i²n. A proprietary name for salicylate of theobromine and sodium; a powerful diuretic. [a, 34.]

DOLICHOHERIC, adj. Do²l'i²k-o-h'i²e²r-i²k. From *δολιχός*, long, and *ἑρῶς*, sacred (see SACRUM). Having the sacrum longer than it is broad. [a, 34.]

DOLICHOKNEMIC, adj. Do²l'i²k-o²k-ne²m'i²k. From *δολιχός*, long, and *κνήμη*, the leg. Having the leg nearly as long as the thigh. [a, 34.]

DOLICHOPELIC, adj. Do²l'i²k-o-pe²l'i²k. From *δολιχός*, long, and *πέλλος*, a drinking-cup. Having the conjugate diameter of the pelvic brim longer than or equal to the transverse diameter. [a, 34.]

DRACO.—D. volans. See *MERCURY bichloride*.

DRÜSE.—Vernunft'd. See *GNOMADEN*.—**Zwischenwand'd.** See *INTERCELLULAR GLANDS*.

DUCT.—Thyreoglossal d. See *DUCTUS thyreoglossus*.

DYSMORPHOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(mu²)-ph'o²-bi'a(o²). *φοβία*(b'i²a). From *dysmorphos*, deformed, and *φόβος*, fear. Of Morselli, morbid fear of becoming deformed. [a, 34.]

DYSTHYMIA.—D. algetica. Of Emminghaus, mental perversion due to any peripheral-nerve irritation. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

EBULUS.—Spiritus ebuli [Würt. Ph. 1798]. Fr., *alcoolat* (ou *esprit*) *d'hibble*. A preparation made by allowing the bruised fruits of the dwarf elder to ferment, and, when they have acquired a vinous odor, distilling and if necessary rectifying. [B, 97 (a, 14).]

ECHITIDE E (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²k(e²ch'i²)-i²l(et)-i²d(e²-e(a²-e²). Of Benthams and Hooker, a tribe of the *Apocynaceae*, consisting of *Echites*, *Ichnocarpus*, *Malouetia*, *Nerium*, *Urechites*, *Wrightia*, *Apocynum*, *Strophanthus*, and numerous other genera. [a, 35.]

ECHOPATHIES, n. pl. E²k-o²p'a²th-i²z. From *ἑχός*, an echo, and *πάθος*, disease. Those forms of abnormal nervous action in which the patient spasmodically and quite involuntarily repeats words heard or actions seen by him. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

ECMNESIA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-mne²(mnas)/i²-a². From *ἐκ*, out of, and *μνήσις*, remembrance. A variety of amnesia in which the patient remembers occurrences prior to a certain date, with loss of memory of what happened for a certain time after that date. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

ECTOSYLVIAN, adj. E²k-to-si²l'vi²-n. From *ἐκτός*, outside of, and *Sylvius* (see SYLVIAN). Situated externally to the fissure of Sylvius. [L, 14.]

ECTOTENTORIAL, adj. E²k-to-te²nt-o²ri²-l. From *ἐκτός*, outside of, and *tentorium* (q. v.). Situated externally to the tentorial fissure or convolution. [L, 14.]

EJULATION, n. E²j-u²l'a²-shu²n. Lat., *ejulatio* (from *ejulare*, to wall). Of Laycock, a rhythmic sighing or utterance of the same syllable, observed in hysterical cases. [a, 34.]

ELIXIR.—Hoffmann's visceral e. See *E. AURANTIUM compositum*.

ELYTROPEXIA (Lat.), n. f. E²l'i²t(u²)-ro(ro²)-pe²x(pax)/i²-a². From *ἐλτρον*, a sheath, and *πῆξις*, a fixing. See *VAGINOFIXATION*.

ENANTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-a²n(a²n)-thes(thas)/i²s. Gen., -thes'eos (-is). See *ENANTHEMA*.

ENDOCARDITIS.—E. mycetica. E. of bacterial origin. [a, 34.]

ENDOCYSTOMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²nd'u²(o²)-si²st(ku²)-st-o²m-a²t(a²t)-i²(e)-t'i²s. Gen., -it'idōs (-idis). From *ἐνδον*, within, and *κύστις*, a sac. Inflammation of the inner layer of the wall of a cystoma. [a, 34.]

ENOSOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-o²s-o²(o²)-ma(ma²)/ni²-a². From *ἐννοσις*, agitation, and *μανία*, madness. A variety of insanity in which the subject believes that he has committed unpardonable crimes. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

ENTACOUSMIC, adj. E²nt-a²k-ust'i²k. From *ἐντός*, within, and *ἀκούειν*, to hear. Of auditory sensations, subjective and originating within or in the neighborhood of the ear.

ENTEROTOMY.—Nélaton's e. An operation for the relief of intestinal obstruction in which an incision is made in the right iliac or inguinal region and the small intestine is sutured to the wound and opened. [a, 34.]

EPEIRA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-ir'(e²p'i²r)-a². A genus of *Arachnida* giving name to a family (*Epeiridae*) of true spiders. [a, 35.]—**E. diadema.** Ger., *Kreuzspinne*, *Kreuzkanker*, *Diademspinne*, *Kugelspinne*. A European species. The web, which is said to contain a substance soluble in water, a resinous substance, and a sweetish-bitter substance, is used like *tela aranea*. [a, 35.]

EPIGASTER (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-ga²st(ga²st)/u²r(ar). Gen., -er'os (-is). From *ἐπί*, upon, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. See *Hind eur*.

EPINEPHRIDUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-ne²p-r'i²d(i²-u²m(u²m)). From *ἐπί*, upon, and *νεφρός*, the kidney. The fat situated upon the kidney. [a, 34.]

EROGENOUS, adj. E²r-o²i²e²n-u²s. From *ἔρως*, lust, and *γενᾶν*, to engender. Giving rise to erotic sensations when stimulated. [a, 34.]

ÉRYSIPELE.—E. salutaire. Erysipelas recovery from which cures or favorably influences some other disease, e. g., erysipelas designedly induced by inoculations of pure cultivations of the *Streptococcus erysipelatos*, or an accidental attack, in a patient suffering from a malignant tumor, such as sarcoma. [a, 35.]

ERYTHROCYTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²r'i²(u²)-thro(thro²)-sit(ku²t)-os'i²s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *έρυθρός*, red, and *κύτος*, a cell. A condition in which there is an excess of red blood-corpuscles. [B.]

ESSENTIA.—E. arthritica Hoffmanni sine opio. Fr., *essence anti-arthritique d'Hoffmann*. A preparation made by treating 90 parts of earth-worms with 80 of liquid potassium carbonate for twenty-four hours, adding 7 parts of castoreum, 4 of saffron, and 360 of alcohol, and filtering in three days. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

EUPHORIN, n. U²z'o²r-i²n. A carbonate of ethyl and phenyl or phenyl-ethyl urethane; a white slightly aromatic powder soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in water; antipyretic, anodyne, and antiseptic. [a, 34.]

EUPHORY, n. U²z'o²r-i². The normal state of health. [a, 34.]

EUROPHEN, n. U²z'o²-fe²n. An iodoisobutyrothorcesol containing 21.8 per cent. of iodine; a yellow powder soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, and in oils; used as an antisyphilitic. [a, 34.]

EVIL.—Joint e. In the West Indies, mutilating leprosy. [G.]

EXCLUSION.—E. of the pupil. That condition in which the entire sphincter margin is adherent to the capsule of the lens, owing to repeated attacks of iritis. The iris neither dilates nor contracts in response to any stimulus. [F.]

EXCRESCENCE.—Fungating e. of the umbilicus. Of Simpson, an elevated fungus-like e. that sometimes forms at the bottom of the umbilical depression in new-born infants after the remnant of the umbilical cord has separated. [A, 69.]

EXTIMA (Lat.), n. f. E²x'ti²m-a². Fem. of adj. *extimus* (superl. of *exter*), outermost (*tunica* understood). The outermost coat, as of an artery.

EYE.—Cylindrical e. That defective refraction of one or more meridians of the e. which requires correction by cylindrical lenses. [F.]—**Luminous e.** That condition which is occasionally observed in the e's of some of the lower animals and more rarely

in human beings, notably the negro, in which the e's are seen to glow in the dark; supposed to be due to the arrangement of the pigment cells of the tapetum. In this condition all the rays of light which enter the pupil are apparently reflected, giving out a reddish or yellowish-red reflection. [F.]—**Pineal e.** Fr., *oil pineal*. A third e. produced as a secondary differentiation of the distal part of the pineal gland. It was present in the extinct *Amphibia* and *Reptilia*, but is found among living forms only in *Lacertilia*. [a, 29.]—**Tabetic e.** An e. in which pathological changes have occurred which are symptomatic of tabes dorsalis. [a, 29.]—**Tea-leaf e.** An e. in a morbid state caused by the application of a poultice made of tea-leaves. [a, 29.]

FACULTATIVE, adj. Fašk'u'l-tat-iv. Of hypermetropia, characterized by objects infinitely remote being distinctly seen both with and without convex glasses, i. e., with the assistance of the accommodation. [F.]

FALLSÜCHTIG (Ger.), adj. Faß'zu'sch't-ig. See EPILEPTIC.

FARADIMETER, n. Fa'r-a'd-i'm'e't-r. From *Faraday*, a proper name, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for determining the intensity of a faradaic current. [a, 34.]

FARADO-PUNCTURE, n. Fa'r-a'd-o-pu'n'sk't'u'r. The introduction of needle electrodes into a part for the purpose of applying the faradaic current. [a, 29.]

FASCIÆ.—**Cephalo-pharyngeal f.** F. cephalopharyngea. A strong fibro-elastic submucous membrane lining the pharynx. [a, 29.]—**F. colli propria.** See *Deep cervical f.*—**Fasciæ multiplices.** See *Many-tailed bandage*.—**F. ocularis duplex.** See *Binoctulus*.—**Fasciæ of the orbit.** Condensed layers of the connective tissue within the orbit, constituting the true orbital f., the periorbita, Tenon's capsule, and a number of unnamed slips connected with the extrinsic muscles, etc. [L.]—**Orbital f.** 1. A fibrous layer covering in part the eyeball and reflected at the junction of the cornea and the sclera to the margin of the orbit. 2. The orbital f. (1st def.) and the periorbita. [L.]—**Semilunar f. of the biceps flexor cubiti muscle.** An aponeurosis which passes down from the inner side of the muscle to the deep f. of the forearm. [F.]—**Suprascapular f.** An offshoot from the brachial f. running to the suprascapular region. [L, 332.]

FASER.—**Gallertf.** A non-medullated nerve-fibre. [L.]—**Gürtelfn.** See *Arctiform fibres*.

FASERLAPPIG (Ger.), adj. Fa'se'r-la'p-pi'g. See PANNOSE.

FAT.—**Physiological f.** Of Virchow, the proceeds of the fatty liquefaction of superfluous tissues, as in post-partum involution. [a, 34.]

FERRIS.—**F. aleppensis.** See *Aleppo ROIL*.—**F. hydroses.** See *HYDRODEOPYRA*.—**F. vasculosa.** See *ANGIOEYRA*.

FERRAMENTUM.—**F. gammatum.** See GAMMOIDE.

FERRUM.—**Citras quinæ et ferri.** See *IRON and quinine citrate*.—**Ferri cyanidum.** See *IRON cyanide*.—**Ferri et potassii sulphas.** See *IRON and potassium sulphate*.—**Ferri hyposulphis.** See *IRON hyposulphite*.—**Ferri murias.** See *IRON chloride* (2d def.).—**Ferri oxidum humidum.** See *IRON hydroxide*.—**Ferri tersulphas.** See *IRON sulphate* (2d var.).—**Gelatina ferri oxid.** Of E. Dietrich, a preparation made by dissolving 3 parts of the best white gelatin in 30 of water with the aid of heat, adding a mixture of 12 parts of solution of oxychloride of iron (Ger. Ph.), 20 of syrup of orange-flowers, and 20 of distilled water, and incorporating the whole afterward with a mixture of 0.5 part each of water of ammonia and solution of soda (Ger. Ph.); on cooling, a reddish-brown transparent jelly results which has an alkaline reaction and a pleasant taste. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., XXXVI, (a, 14).]—**Globuli tartratis ferri et lixivie.** See *MARIAL BALLS*.—**Hydrochloras ammoniacus cum sesquichloreto ferri.** See *IRON and ammonium chloride*.—**Lac ferri.** See *LAC FERRATUM*.—**Oxydum ferricum igne paratum.** See *IRON sesquioxide*.

FERULA.—**F. maxillarum.** See GNATROPLASTINX.

FEUER.—**Höllisches F.** Erysipelas. [E.]—**Lebensf.** Vital force.

FEUILLET.—**F. séreux.** See EPIBLAST. — **F. végétatif.** See *Vegetative LAYER of the blastoderm*.

FEVER.—**Bubble f.** See PEMPHIGUS.

FIEBER.—**Niesef.** See *HAY FEVER*.—**Polka f.** See DENGUE. — **Zinkf.** Fever associated with zinc poisoning. [a, 34.]

FIEDER.—**F'lappig.** See PINNATILABATE. — **F'spaltig.** See PINNATIFID.

FILARIA.—**F. sanguinis hominis diurna.** Of Manson, an African form, probably the free embryo of *F. sanguinis*, that is found in the blood during the day. [a, 34.]—**F. sanguinis hominis perstans.** An African form constantly present in the blood. There is some evidence that connects it with the sleeping sickness. [a, 34.]

FILIXOLIN, n. Fi'l'i'z'o'l'i'n. A glyceride constituting the greater portion of the green liquid remaining after the separation of fillic acid from the ethereal extract of the rhizome of *Aspidium filix mas*. [B, 18 (a, 35).]

FILUM.—**Fila olfactorii.** See *PROCESSUS bulbii olfactorii*.

FISSURE.—**Anterior cerebral f.** See *Presylvian f.*—**Anterior median f. of the medulla oblongata.** For the first clause of the def. substitute The continuation of the anterior median f. of the spinal cord upward on the anterior surface of the medulla.—**Great longitudinal f.** See *Great longitudinal f. of the brain*.—**Posterior cerebral f.** See *Occipital f.*—**Posterior median f. of the medulla oblongata.** Ger., *hintere Mittelspalte des ver-*

längerten Marks. The prolongation of the posterior longitudinal f. of the spinal cord upward on the posterior surface of the medulla. [L.]—**Posterior transverse f. (of the brain).** See *Inferior transverse f.*—**Tympanico-mastoid f.** See *FISSURA tympanico-mastoides*.—**Umbilical f.** See *Interlobar NOTCH of the liver*.

FLAUMIG (Ger.), adj. Fla'um-ig. See PUBESCENT.

FLOCCULUS.—**Flocculi retine.** See *CLILARY PROCESSES of the retina*.

FLOS.—**F. sanguineus.** Fr., *fleur de sang, fleur sanguine*. Of Monardus, the *Tropeolum majus*. [B, 121 (a, 35).]

FOLLICULE.—**Lenticular f's.** Of some authors, isolated or agminate lymphatic f's in the mucous membrane of the stomach resembling those of the intestine. [a, 45.]—**Meibomian f's.** See *Meibomian GLANDS*.

FOOD.—**F. of the gods.** 1. Cibus deorum, asafotida. 2. Chocolate. [a, 35.]

FORAMEN.—**Neural foramina.** 1. See *Intervertebral foramina*. 2. In the sing. see *Vertebral f.*—**Oesophageal f.** See *F. oesophageum*.—**Orbital foramina.** Small holes or canals in the walls of the orbit, which give entrance or exit to small vessels and nerves. [F.]

FORCEPS.—**Lithotritry f.** A f. having scoop-shaped extremities for seizing and crushing fragments of calculi in lithotritry. [a, 34.]

FORMALIN, n. Fo'r'm'a'l'i'n. An antiseptic consisting of a 40-per-cent. aqueous solution of formic aldehyde. [B, 108 (a, 14).]

FORMOL, n. Fo'r'm'o'l. A proprietary name for formic aldehyde; antiseptic and germicide. [a, 34.]

FORMULA.—**Dental f.** For canine, 2-2 substitute canine, 1-1
1-1'

PORTSATZ.—**Krähenschabelf.** The coronary process of the inferior maxilla. [a, 45.]

FOSSA.—**Anterior ileo-cæcal f.** See *F. ileo-cæcalis anterior*.—**Cæcal f.** See *F. cæcalis*.—**Orbital f.** The portion of the orbit formed by the frontal bone. [L.]—**Peritoneal fossæ.** The pouches or recesses lined with the peritoneum, e. g., the *rectovesical f.* [L.]

FOTUS.—**F. nitricus.** See *FUMENTUM nitricum*.

FRENJAK, n. A Scandinavian name for epidemic syphilis. [a, 34.]

FUCHS.—**Greiff.** See GRYPALOPLEX.

FUCHSINOPHILE, n. Fuch's'i'n-o-phi'l. A cell or organism that is fuchsinophilous. [a, 34.]

FUCHSINOPHILOUS, adj. Fuch's-i'n-o-phi'l'u-s. Readily stained with fuchsin.

FURCHE.—**Hautf'n.** The creases or wrinkles in the skin over the joints or the shallow furrows extending between the hairs. [L, 31, 332.]—**Urethralf.** The groove upon the inner surface of the corpus cavernosum into which the corpus spongiosum fits. [L, 332.]

FUSS.—**Hackenf.** See *CALCANESUS*.

GALLACETOPHENONE, n. Ga'l'l-a's-e't-o-phi'e'n-on. A derivative of pyrogallol in which an atom of hydrogen has been replaced by the acetyl group. It occurs as a yellowish brown powder; used externally in dermatopathies. [a, 34.]

GALLANOL, n. Ga'l'l'a'n-o'l. A white crystalline powder prepared by heating tannin with aniline; used topically in psoriasis and chronic eczema.

GAMETOID, n. Ga'm'e't-o'id. For deriv., see GAMETE and -oid.* An apoclytic structure that unites like a gamete. [a, 21.]

GANGLION.—**Maxillary g.** Meckel's lesser g. See *Submaxillary g.*—**Olfactory g.** See *Olfactory BULB*.

GANGRENE.—**Syphilitic g.** Caused by the arterial degeneration due to syphilis. [a, 34.]

GASTRITIS.—**Chronic interstitial g.** See *Chronic sclerosis of g.*

GASTRODIAPHANE, n. Ga's't'r'o-di'a'f-a-n. From *γαστήρ*, the belly, and διαφανής, transparent. A soft rubbery tube at the end of which is fastened an electric lamp connected by wires with a battery. It is introduced into the stomach to render the wall of that organ translucent and the overlying parts semi-transparent for purposes of diagnosis. [a, 34.]

GASTROHYSTEROPEXIA (Lat.), n. f. Ga's't'(ga'st')/ro(ro')-hi'st(hu'st)-e'r(o-o')-p'e-x'i'a. From *γαστήρ*, the belly, *hystéra*, the womb, and πῆξς, a fixing. Of Pozzi, hysteropexia. [a, 34.]

GASTROHYSTEROGRAPHY, **GASTROHYSTERO-SYNAPHY**, n's. Ga's't'r'o-hi'st-e'r-o-phi'a'f'i'-o-si'n'a'f'i'-i. From *γαστήρ*, the belly, *hystéra*, the womb, and *γράφω*, a suture, or *συνάφω*, union. Of Sänger, hysteropexia. [a, 34.]

GEMMULA.—**G. embryonalis.** Ger., *Keimknöschen*. Gemmule (1st def.). [B, 123 (a, 35).]

GENERATION.—**Viviparus g.** At end of def. add free and alive.

GENOCATACHRESIA (Lat.), n. f. Je'n'(ge'n')/o(o')-ka't-(ka't)-a's-tre-z'(ch'r'a')/i'a. From *γενος*, sex, and *κατάχρησις*, mis-use. Of C. E. Warren, masturbation. [a, 34.]

GENTIANA.—**G. nana.** An Alpine European species with branching stem, distinct from *G. campestris*. [a, 35.]

GENU.—**G. of the internal capsule.** See *G. capsula internæ*.

GENU-CUBITAL, adj. Je'n^u/i²-ku²/bi²-t'. From *genu*, the knee, and *cubitus*, the forearm. Of a posture, characterized by the subjects resting on the elbows and knees.

GENUELEXURA (Lat.), n. f. Je'n^u(ge'n^u)-u²(u²) fle²x-u²r(ur)-a². From *genu*, the knee, and *flexura*, a bending. Ger., *Kniebeugung*. In botany, the bending of a part at an angle, also the angle itself. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

GEÖHRT.—Kleing'. See *AURICULATE*.

GICTI (Lat.), n. n., indecl. Ji²k(gi²k'/ti)te. See *GIR* (in Supplement).

GINGIVITIS.—G. *biennorrhoeica*. Of Federn, Fauchard's disease. [a, 34.]

GIT (Lat.), **GITH** (Lat.), n's n., indecl. Ji²t(gi²t), ji²th(gi²th). Of the ancients, the *Nigella saliva*. [a, 35.]

GLABRESCENT, adj. Gla²b-re's²nt. From *glabrescere*, to grow smooth. Lat., *glabrescens*. Ger., *kahlwerdend*. In botany, glabrate. [B, 123 (a, 35).]

GLAND.—Inframaxillary g's. See *Submaxillary g's*.—Innominate g. See *GLANDULA innominata Galeni*.—Orbital g. See *Lacrymal g.*

GLANDE.—G. *muqueuse*. An old term for the pituitary gland because it was supposed to secrete the nasal mucus. [a, 34.]

GLISCHURIA (Lat.), n. f. Gli²sk(gli²sch²)-ru²r(rur)/i²-a². From *glischuros*, glutinous, and *ouros*, urine. See *MUCINARIA*.

GLOBO-CELLULAR, adj. Glob^o-o-se²/u²l-a²r. Formed of round cells. [a, 34.]

GLOBULICIDAL, adj. Glob^u-u²l-i²-si²d'. Capable of destroying red and white blood-corpuscles. [a, 34.]

GLOSSOCOMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Glo²s(glos)-so(so²)-kom(ko²m)-i²-u²m(u²m). See *Glossocomion*.

GORGET.—In 1st def., for *Stinerarium* substitute *Itinerarium*.

GRAIN.—In the 2d def., for "sixteenth" substitute "sixtieth."

GROOVE.—Intermediate g. See *Intermediate fissure*.

GYNECOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ji²n(gu²n)-e²k(k²-e²k)-o(o²)-fob(fo²b)/i²-a². From *gynē*, a woman, and *phobos*, fear. Of Müller, a form of monomania characterized by exaggerated fear of women. [a, 34.]

HÆMARUMASCOPE, n. He²m-a²-ru²m/a²-skop. From *μαῖα*, the blood, *βίνα*, a stream, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. A graduated glass tube of fine calibre free at both extremities and bent symmetrically upon itself; one extremity has a bell-shaped expansion to facilitate application over a blood-vessel, and the tube contains a solution of rosaniline. It is used as a manometer. [a, 34.]

HAHNENKAMM.—Siebeinh'. See *CHRISTA galli* (1st def.).

HAIR.—Root-h's. See *Radical h's*.

HAKEN.—Scharfer H. See *DECAPITATOR*.—Tyrrell'scher H. See *Tyrrell's hook*.—Vertebra'h'. See *Vertebral hook*.

HALBSTRAUCH (Ger.), adj. Ha²lb'stra²-u²ch²-i²g. See *SUFFRUTESCENS*.

HAPHALGESIA (Lat.), n. f. Ha²f(ha²f)-a²l(a²l)-jez(gas)/i²-a². From *αφή*, touch, and *αλγος*, a sense of pain. Of Flires, paræsthesia characterized by the production of an intense painful sensation by applying to the skin certain substances that, under normal conditions, only provoke an ordinary sensation of contact. [a, 34.]

HELLEBORUS.—H. *americanus*. The *Veratrum viride*. [a, 35].—*Tinctura hellebori viridis* (Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.). See *Extractum Hellebori viridis*.

HEPATOPLEXIA (Lat.), n. f. He²p(hap)/a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-pe²x-(pax)/i²-a². From *hēpar*, the liver, and *πλῆξις*, a fixing. Of Fæure, fixation of a displaced or floating liver by suturing the organ to the costal perichondrium. [a, 34.]

HEPATORRHAPHY, n. He²p-a²t-o²r-ra²f-i². From *hēpar*, the liver, and *ρᾶψις*, a seam. An operation combining laparotomy and suture of the liver. [a, 34.]

HEXAHYDROPHTHALIC ACID, n. He²x'/a²-hid-ro²f-tha²/i²-a². A dibasic crystalline acid, C₆H₈(CO.OH)₂, occurring as small prisms or plates melting at about 205° C. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

HILUM.—In 1st line omit the word "form."

HONEYSTONE, n. Hu²n/i²-sto²n. See *MELLITE*.

HORMION (Lat.), n. n. Ho²r/i²-o²n. See *PUNCTUM alæ vomeris*.

HYDRODERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hid(hu²d)-ro(ro²)-du²r(m)(de²rm)-i²-a². From *ὕδωρ*, water, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Excessive activity of the sweat glands. [a, 34.]

HYDROFERROCANYOUS, adj. Hid^o-ro-fe²r-o-si²a²n-u²s. From *ὕδωρ*, water, *ferrum*, iron, and *κύανος*, a dark-blue substance. See *FERROSO-HYDROCANYOUS*.

HYDROPS.—H. *vaginæ tendinis*. Serous effusion within the sheath of a tendon.

HYDROXYPROCITRIC ACID, n. Hid-ro²x'/i²-pir-o-si²t'-ri²k. An acid of the constitution C₆H₈O₆ = C₆H₈O₄ + O. [B, 2.]

HYGRODERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Hig(hu²g)-ro(ro²)-du²r(m)(de²rm)-i²-a². From *ὕγρως*, wet, and *δέρμα*, the skin. A non-inflammatory skin disease characterized by increased moisture. [a, 34.]

HYOSCYAMUS.—Cigarette *hyoscyami*. Cigarettes made of the dried leaves of h. wrapped in paper impregnated with an aqueous solution of h. extract. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

HYPERICUM.—Oleum *hyperici*. Oil of h., red oil; used as a popular remedy for bruises. [a, 35].—*Tinctura hyperici vul-*

neraria. Sp., *tintura alcohólica de hipérico vulneraria* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 15 parts each of the flowering tops of *H. perforatum* and the rhizome of *Acorus calamus* for 8 days in 1,000 parts of diluted alcohol, adding 140 of crushed benzoin, 60 of Tolu balsam, and 15 of myrrh, macerating for 8 days more, expressing, and filtering through paper. [B, 95 (a, 14).]

HYPERLEUCOCYTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu²p)/u²r(e²r)-lu²k-o(o²)-sit(ku²t)-os'i²s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *ὕπερ*, in excess, *λευκός*, white, and *κύτος*, a cell. An increase in the normal number of leucocytes in the blood. [a, 34.]

HYPNOTO-THERAPEUTICAL, adj. Hi²p/'no²t-o-the²r-a²-pu²t/i²-k-l. Pertaining to the therapeutic use of hypnotism. [a, 34.]

HYPOLEUCOCYTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Hip(hu²p)/o(o²)-lu²k-o(o²)-sit(ku²t)-os'i²s. Gen., -os'eos (-is). From *ὕπο*, under, *λευκός*, white, and *κύτος*, a cell. A diminution in the normal number of leucocytes in the blood. [a, 34.]

HYPOSTENOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi²p(s)(hu²ps)/o(o²)-ste²n-o(o²)-se²f(ke²t)-a²l(a²l)/i²-a². From *ὕπο*, below, *στενός*, narrow, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Concurrent hypsocephaly and stenoccephaly. [a, 34.]

HYSTERECTOMOPEXIA (Lat.), n. f. Hi²st(e²h/ut)-e²r-e²k'/-to²m-o(o²)-pe²x(pax)/i²-a². From *ὕστερα*, the uterus, *ἐκτομή*, excision, and *πῆξις*, a fixing. Fixation of the body of the uterus after excision of a portion of the organ. [a, 34.]

HYSTEROCAUTOMY, n. Hi²st'e²r-o-ka²t'o²m-i². From *ὕστερα*, the uterus, *καίω*, to burn, and *τομή*, a cutting. Amputation of the cervix uteri with a thermo-cautery. [a, 34.]

HYSTEROGASTROKRAPHY, n. Hi²st'e²r-o-ga²st-ro²r'-a²f-i². From *ὕστερα*, the uterus, *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *ρᾶψις*, a suture. Of Candela, dilatation of the cavity of the uterus and suture of the fundus to the abdominal wall by means of a long needle introduced by the uterine canal. [a, 34.]

HYSTEROPEXIA.—False h. Morbid fixation of the body of the uterus. [a, 34.]

ICHTHYOCOLLA.—Emplastrum *ichthyocolle*. See *Court PLASTER*.—*Gelatina ichthyocolle* [Swed. Ph., 1817]. A preparation made by boiling 12 parts of isinglass for 2 hours in 168 parts of water, and adding 4 parts of sugar and 1 part each of Rhine wine and lemon-juice. [B, 97 (a, 14).]

ICTERUS.—I. *verus*. See *JAUNDICE*.

ILIACUS.—I. *magnus*. See *I. internus*.

ILICICIUM.—Oleum *ilicii anisati*. Fr., *huile volatile de badiane* [Fr. Cod.], *essence de badiane*. Ger., *Sternaniöl*. Syn.: *oleum badiani*. Oil of star-anise, consisting chiefly of solid anethol (anise camphor) and liquid anethol, distilled from the fruit of *I. anisatum*. It coagels at about 2° C., but otherwise has nearly the same properties as oil of anise (see *Oleum ANISI*), and furnishes most of the latter found in commerce. [B, 5 (a, 35).]

IMPRESSION.—For *Material i.* substitute *Maternal i.*

INCUDO-ORBICULAR, adj. In²z²/ku²d-o-o²r-b'i²k/u²l-a²r. See *INCO-ORBICULAR*.

INJECTIO.—I. *cuprata*. An old preparation made by adding 48 drops of a 6-per-cent. solution of copper ammoniosulphate in 1 pint of water; used in blennorrhagia and menorrhagia. [B, 97 (a, 14).]

INSANITY.—Arthritic i. I. supposed to be caused by rheumatism or gout. [a, 34].—Egressing i. I. growing out of a former disease of which it is an exaggeration. [A, 540 (a, 34).]—*Protopathic i.* 1. Idiopathic i. 2. I. caused by disorder of or developmental changes in the encephalon. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

INTERMITTENS.—I. *larvata*. For "Marked AGE" substitute *Masked AGE*.

INTERTRIGO.—I. *scrotalis*. I. affecting the scrotum. [G.]

IODOPIRYNE, n. I-o²d-o²p/i²-r-en. A one-atom iodine substitution compound of antipyrine; white, colorless, silky needles, tasteless and odorless; used as an antipyretic. [a, 34.]

IODOZONE, n. I-o²d-o²-zon. A liquid formed by a combination of iodine and ozone; used as an antiseptic. [a, 34.]

IODUM.—Potio *resolvens ex iodo*. See *Solution d'iodure de POTASSIUM*.

ISATIS.—I. *tinctoria*. For dyer's wood, substitute dyer's wood.

ISOLATED, adj. Is²o²-al-at-e²ud. Fr., *isolé*. Ger., *isoliert*. Of a patient, kept apart for the purpose of preventing the spread of his disease to other persons.

ISONITROSOANTIPYRINE, n. Is²s²/o²-ni-tros'-o-a²n-ti²p/i²-r-en. A compound of nitric acid and antipyrine, C₁₁H₁₁N₃O₂, occurring in small bluish-green crystals. It is used as a diaphoretic, diuretic, and febrifuge. [a, 34.]

ISTHMUS.—I. of the external auditory meatus. The line of union of the middle and inner thirds of the osseous portion of the meatus, at which point the calibre of the canal is the narrowest. [F, 32.]

JALAPA.—Massa *pilularum resinæ jalapæ* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. See *Sapo jalapinus*.

JATRORRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. Ja²t(ya²t)-ro²r-ri(r'i²)/za². A genus of the *Menispermaceæ*. [a, 35].—*J. calumbæ*, *J. palmata*. The sources of Calumba. They are now regarded as forms of the same species (see *Cocculus palmatus*), a climbing plant indigenous to the forests of eastern Africa. [a, 35.]

JODIRT (Ger.), adj. Yod-ert'. See IODIZED.
JOINT.—**Saddle-j.** Ger., *Satteltgelenk*. See ARTICULATION par emboîtement réciproque.
JUGLANS.—**Extractum juglandis corticis**. See *Extractum juglandis fructuum immaturorum*.
JUICE.—**Testicular j.** See under *Brown-Séquard's ELIXIR*.
JUJUBE.—**Italian jujubes**. See under *J.*
JUNIPERUS.—**Ethereoleum juniperi**. See Oil of JUNIPER.
J. chinensis. A Chinese species with decurrent, umbricated closely packed leaves. [B, 71 (a, 14).]

KALL.—**Syrupus k. sulphurati**. Fr., *sirop béchique de Willis*. A syrup consisting of 15 parts of liver of sulphur, 135 each of water and fennel-water, and 480 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38).]
KATABOLIN, n. $Ka^{2+}a^{2b}o^{2l}i^{2n}$. Any substance produced by katabolism. [a, 34.]

KELORRHAPHY, n. $Ke^{2+}r^{2+}ra^{2f}i^{2n}$. From *κῆλη*, a tumor, and *ῥαφή*, a suture. See ORCHIDORRHAPHY.

KENOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ke^{2n}o^{(o^2)}fo^{(b^2)}i^{2a^2}$. From *κένος*, empty, and *φόβος*, fear. See AGORAPHOBIA.

KERAUNOELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ke^{2+}ra^{2n}o^{(a^2)}(a^2)no^{(o^2)}no^{(o^2)}i^{2a^2}$. Gen., *-os'elos (-is)*. From *κεραυνός*, a thunderbolt, and *νέυρω*, a nerve. Any neurosis resulting from a stroke of lightning. [a, 29.]

KINESTHETIC THERAPY, n. $Ki^{2n}e^{2s}i^{2a}o^{2e}r^{2a}p^{2i}$. See CINESTHETIC THERAPY.

KNESMOS (Lat.), n. m. $Ne^{2s}(kna^{2s})mo^{2s}$. Gr., *κνησμός*. See CNESMUS.

KNIFE.—**Concealed k.** Fr., *lancette cachée*. A k. in which the blade is concealed in the handle or in a cannula. [a, 34.]

KNOCHEN.—**Schäffenk'**. See Temporal bone (1st def.).—**Schlussk'**. See Wormian bones.—**Secundäre Handwurzelk'**. See *Ossa carpi accessoria*.—**Spitzenk'**. See *Os interparietale* (2d def.).—**Urethral'k'**. A bony deposit around the male urethra. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

KNOPE.—**Markk'**. See *Medulla oblongata*.

KNORPEL.—**Grössere Nasenflügelk'**. See ALAR CARTILAGES.—**Hintere Nasenflügelk'**, **Kleinere Nasenflügelk'**. See *Epactal cartilages*.—**Seitenwandk'**. See *Upper lateral cartilages of the nose*.—**Seitliche Nasenk'**. See *Alar cartilages*.—**Symphysenk'**. The intercartilaginous cartilage of a symphysis.—**Untere Nasenk'**, **Untere Seitenk'**, **Vordere Nasenflügelk'**. See *Alar cartilages*.

KNOT.—**Life k.** See Respiratory centre.—**Milk k.** Ger., *Milchknöten*. A nodule in an inflamed breast, due to stasis of milk in the lactiferous ducts.—**Vital k.** See Respiratory centre.

KOROSCOPY, n. $Kor^{2+}o^{2s}ko^{2p}i^{2n}$. From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. See SKIASCOPY and KERATOSCOPY.

KÖRPER.—**Muschelbeink'**. The portion of the inferior turbinate bone from which its processes spring. [L.]

KURZGESTIELT (Ger.), adj. *Kurts'ge²-stelt*. See PEDICULATE.

KÜSTENBEWOHNEND (Ger.), adj. *Ku²st'e²ⁿ-be²-von-e^{2nd}*. See LITTORAL.

LACRYMÆFORM, adj. $La^{2l}c^{2r}i^{2m}-e^{2a}fo^{2r}m$. Lat., *lacrimæformis* from *lacrima*, a tear, and *forma*, form). Fr., *larmière*. Ger., *trähenformig*. Tear-shaped (said of certain seeds). [a, 35.]

LACTOGLOBIN, n. $La^{2l}k^{2+}to^{2l}ob^{2l}i^{2n}$. From *lac*, milk, and *globus*, a ball. A globulin present in colostrum; the report that it was also present in milk has not been confirmed. [a, 34.]

LAMINA.—**Lamine medullares nuclei lenticularis**. See *Medullary laminae of the lenticular nucleus*.—**L. medullaris des Thalamus** (Ger.). See *Inner medullary l.*

LAPATHUM.—**Infusum lapathi**. Fr., *infusion de patience* [Fr. Cod., 1887]. A preparation made by infusing 32 parts of the root of *Rumex aquaticus* and 12 of licorice-root for 4 hours in 1,000 of boiling water and straining. [B, 119 (a, 14).]

LAPIS.—**Morochoit**. A white earth found in Egypt; supposed to be a species of fuller's earth or an earth containing magnesia. [L, 53, 105 (a, 46).]

LAUBROTETANINE, n. $La^{2l}r^{2+}o^{2e}t^{2a}n$. An alkaloid obtained from various plants of the *Laurineæ* that produces strong tetanic symptoms. [a, 34.]

LAW.—**Gudden's l.** The l. that lesions of the cerebral cortex do not produce lesions of the peripheral nerves. [a, 34.]

LENTISCUS.—**Lignum lentisci**. The wood of *Pistacia l.* [a, 35.]

LEPROSY.—**L. of South America**. L. occurring in South America. [a, 34.]—**L. of the Antilles**. L. occurring in the Antilles. [a, 34.]

LETHEOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. $Le^{2h}(ath)^{2e}(a)^{2o}(o^2)-ma^{2n}i^{2a^2}$. From *λήθη*, forgetfulness, and *μανία*, madness. An insane longing for narcotics or anesthetics. [a, 34.]

LICHEN.—**Inflammatory l. pilaris**. Change the reference to See *Ichthyosis follicularis*.

LIGAMENT.—**L. de dent**. See ODONTODESMIUM.—**Superficial transverse l. of the fingers**. A band of fibrous tissue which stretches across the roots of the four fingers. [C.]—**Vaginal l's of the hand**. Strong bands which bind the flexor tendons down to the fingers. [C.]

LIBBUS.—**L. lamina spiralis**. See *Zona choriacea*.

LINEA.—**Linea Douglassi** [Ger. Anat. Soc.]. See *Recto-uterine folds*.

LIQUOR.—**L. stibiatum cum acenito**. A preparation consisting of 16 parts of extract of acenite, 28 of powdered guaiac resin, 5 of golden sulphur of antimony, 120 of glycerinated honey, and 840 of water. [B, 119 (a, 38).]

LITHARGYRUM.—**Unguentum lithargyri**. See *Unguentum acetatis plumbi*.

LITCHI (Chin.), n. Written also *lichi*. The fruit of the *Nephelium l.* (the l. tree). [a, 35.]

LITHOTRITLAPAXY, n. $Li^{2h}t^{2+}r^{2i}t^{2a}p^{2a}x^{2i^2}$. From *λίθος*, a stone, *τερεω*, to rub, and *λανάσσειν*, to empty. Of Keith, perineal or urethral lithotripsy and removal of the fragments of the calculi by syringing out the bladder. [a, 34.]

LOBULE.—**Postero-parietal l. of the cerebrum**. See PRÆCUNEUS.

LOBULUS.—**L. cerebri frontalis inferior**. See *Subfrontal gyrus*.—**L. cerebri frontalis superior**. See *Superfrontal gyrus*.

LORETINE, n. $Lo^{2r}-et^{2e}n$. A variety of quinoline, a yellow crystalline powder, inodorous and but slightly soluble; used as a local antiseptic. [a, 34.]

LOSOPHAN, n. $Lo^{2s}o^{2+}fa^{2n}$. A colorless crystalline substance containing nearly 80 per cent. of iodine; used topically in skin diseases. [a, 34.]

LUMBODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. $Lu^{2m}(lu^{2m})-bo^{(b^2)}-di^{2n}(du^{2n})i^{2a^2}$. From *lumbus*, the loin, and *δύσιν*, pain. See LUMBAGO.

LUSTRAL, n. $Lu^{2s}-tr^{2l}$. From *lustrare*, to purify. A material for surgical dressings made from flax; it is more absorbent than cotton. [a, 34.]

LYMPHANGIOFIBROMA (Lat.), n. n. $Li^{2m}f^{2+}(lu^{2m}f^{2+})-a^{2n}-a^{2n}i^{2+}-ji^{2+}(ge^{2+}i^{2+})-o^{(o^2)}-fi^{2e}-br^{2o}-ma^{2s}$. From *lymphā*, lymph, *αγγείον*, a vessel, and *fibra*, a fibre. A neoplasm containing the structural elements of a lymphangioma and a fibroma. [a, 34.]

MACRENCEPHALIC, adj. $Ma^{2k}-re^{2n}-se^{2a}f^{2+}i^{2k}$. From *μακρός*, large, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Having a large brain. [a, 34.]

MACRURA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ma^{2k}(ma^{2k})-ru^{2a}$. From *μακρός*, long, and *οὐρά*, the tail. The long-tailed decapods (*Decapoda m.*), a section of the *Anomura*, including the lobster, prawn, etc. [a, 35.]

MACULA.—**M. acustica of the utricle**. A yellow, thickened, and opaque spot upon the median wall of the utricle about 2 mm. in diameter, caused by the deposition of otoconia. [F.]—**Maculae eribrosae of the vestibule**. Certain spots or regions on the crista vestibuli, as well as on the floor of the two vestibular recesses, which contain a number of foramina intended for the passage of the fibres of the vestibular nerve. [F.]—**M. cutanea**. Any pigmentary spot on the skin, especially if congenital. [a, 14.]

MAGNESIA.—**Magnesiae hypocarbonas** (seu subcarbonas). See MAGNESIUM subcarbonate.—**M. salicylica**. See MAGNESIUM salicylate.—**M. silicea**. See MAGNESIUM silicate.—**M. valerianica**. See MAGNESIUM valerianate.

MAIDISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ma^{2a}(ma^{2s})-i^{2d}-i^{2e}-mu^{2s}(mu^{2s})$. From *maiz*, maize. See PELLAGRA.

MALACINE, n. $Ma^{2l}a^{2s}-en$. From *μαλακός*, soft. A salicylic derivative of phenacetine, insoluble in water, but moderately soluble in alcohol; used in rheumatism. [a, 34.]

MALLEOLUS.—**External m.** and **Internal m.** For *cheville* substitute *cheville*.

MATTOID, n. $Ma^{2t}-oid$. Of Lombroso, an individual whose mind is the product of culture and a high degree of civilization, but who is a monomaniac or "crank." [a, 34.]

MEDIA (Lat.), n. f. of *ad. mediis*, middle (*tunica* understood). The middle coat (as of an artery).

MEDICINE.—**Conservative m.** A method of treatment that aims to preserve and support the vital forces. [a, 34.]

MELANCHOLIA.—**M. misanthropica**. Of Guislain, a form of active m. in which the patient seeks solitude and avoids contact with mankind. [a, 34.]

MELANOMA.—**M. iridis**. M. affecting a portion of the iris. [a, 34.]

MENTULATUS, adj. $Me^{2n}-u^{2l}(u^{2l})-at^{2a}(a^{2b})i^{2s}(u^{2s})$. From *mentula*, the penis. Having a large penis. [a, 34.]

MEROCTES, n. pl. $Me^{2r}-o^{2s}$. From *μέρος*, a part, and *κύτος*, a cell. *Merocten*. Of Lang, the nucleated masses of protoplasm in meroblastic ova which finally form the blastoderm and use the nutritive yolk for food. [J, 215.]

MESATIKERKIC, adj. $Me^{2s}-at^{2i}-ku^{2r}k^{2i^2}$. From *μέστος*, midmost, and *κερκίς*, the radius. Intermediate between dolichokerkic and brachykerkic. [L.]

MESATIPPELLIC, adj. $Me^{2s}-at^{2i}-pe^{2l}i^{2k}$. From *μέστος*, midmost, and *πέλλα*, a bowl. Having a pelvis in which the transverse exceeds the conjugate diameter, though not so much as in the platypelvic pelvis. [a, 34.]

MESOEPLAST, n. $Me^{2s}o^{2+}-pl^{2e}st$. From *μέστος*, middle, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. The material of the nucleus of a cell. [a, 34.]

MESSER.—**Ritzm'**. See LANCET and SCARIFICATOR.

METABOLIN, n. $Me^{2t}-a^{2b}o^{2l}i^{2n}$. From *μεταβολή*, a change. See METABOLITE.

METAPSYCHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Me²t-a³-si²k(psu⁶ch²)-os¹ts. Gen., -chos¹eos (-is). From μετὰ, over, and ψύχσις, a giving of life. Transmigration of the soul. [A, 34.]

METHYLARSEN, n. Me²th-i²l-a³rs'e²n. See ARSEN METHYL.

METHYL CHLORIDE, n. Me²th-i²l klor-i²d(id). A mobile, ethereal smelling liquid, CH₃Cl, discovered by Dumas and Peligot, slightly soluble in water, but dissolving readily in alcohol; used to produce local anesthesia. [B, 3 (a, 14); A, 34.]

METOPISM, n. Me²t-op-i²zm. From μέτωπον, the forehead. A condition of the human skull in which the midfrontal suture persists. [A, 34.]

METROCYTE, n. Me²t-ro-sit. From μήτηρ, a mother, and κύτος, a cell. A cell that gives origin to daughter cells. [A, 34.]

MICROBICIDE, n. Mi²k-rob-i²-sid. A substance that is toxic to micro-organisms. [A, 34.]

MICROCIDINE, n. Mi²k-ro-sid'en. From μικρός, small, and cedere, to kill. A whitish powder obtained by fusing β-naphthol with caustic soda; non-poisonous and powerfully antiseptic. [A, 34.]

MICRONECROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mi²k²'ro(ro³)-ne²k-ro³ts'is. Gen., -ros¹eos (-is). From μικρός, small, and νέκρσις, necrosis. Necrosis of histological elements, as in inflammation. [A, 34.]

MICROPHONE, n. Mi²k-ro-fon. From μικρός, small, and φωνή, a sound. An electrical instrument that renders very slight sounds audible. [A, 34.]

MICROPHONOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi²k²'ro(ro³)-fon''o-(o³)-fob(fo²b)¹-a³. From μικρός, small, φωνή, a sound, and φόβος, fear. Of Juhel-Renoy, a morbid dread of slight sounds. [A, 34.]

MICROPHOTOGRAPH, n. Mi²k-ro-fot-o-gra²f. From μικρός, small, φώς, light, and γράφειν, to write. A minute photograph of a large object. [A, 34.] Cf. PHOTOMICROGRAPH (in Supplement).

MICROSTHENIC, adj. Mi²k-ro³-then'ik. From μικρός, small, and σθένος, strength. Having slight muscular power. [A, 34.]

MICOTRICHIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi²k(mek)-ro(ro³)-tri²k(tri²ch²y²)-i²-a³. From μικρός, small, and τρίχ, a hair. A condition in which the hair is extremely fine. [A, 34.]

MISLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi²ps(mes)-o(o³)-loj(lo²g)-i²-a³. From μίσος, hatred, and λόγος, understanding. An unreasonable hatred of intellectual matters. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

MISOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Mi²ps(mes)-o(o³)-ma(ma³)/ni²-a³. From μίσος, hatred, and μανία, madness. See DÉLIÉRE des persécutions.

MGEISOMEDIPEDIA (Lat.), n. f. Me²r(mo²-e²r)-i²ps-mo(mo³)-ped(pe²d)¹-i²-a³. See SARCINA.

MONOBROMOTOLUENE, n. Mo²n-o-brom-to²l-u²-en. A bromine substitution product, C₆H₄Br.CH₃, of toluene, known in three isomeric varieties. [B, 3 (a, 14).]

MONONITROBENZOIC ACID, n. Mo²n-o-nit-ro-be²nz-o¹i²k. The compound C₆H₄(NO₂)CO.OH, known in three isomeric varieties. [B, 3 (a, 38).]

MONOPSYCHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Mo²n-o(o³)-si²k(psu⁶ch²)-os¹ts. Gen., -chos¹eos (-is). From μόνος, alone, and ψύχσις, psychosis. See MONOMANIA.

MTURABOAH, n. An antipyretic recently introduced from Liberia, said to be derived from the *Melanthera Brownei*. [B, 270 (a, 14).]

MUSCLE.—M. de Treitz (Fr.). See SUSPENSUR du duodénium. —**Æsophageal m.** The transverse muscular fibres surrounding the upper end of the œsophagus. [A, 34.] —**Omo-hyoid m.** A m. arising from the upper border of the scapula, and occasionally from the transverse ligament that crosses the suprascapular notch. It has two bellies, the posterior of which forms a flat fasciculus that inclines forward across the lower part of the neck, behind the sterno-mastoid, where it becomes tendinous; it then changes its direction, forming an obtuse angle, and the anterior belly ascends almost vertically upward, close to the outer border of the sterno-hyoid, to be inserted into the lower border of the body of the hyoid bone. [A, 34.] —**Orbital m.** A set of fibres of the orbicularis palpebrarum m. lying beneath the tendon of the levator palpebræ. [A, 34.] —**Pterygo-maxillary m's.** The pterygoid m. [A, 34.] —**Pterygo-palatine m.** A fasciculus of the levator palati that extends from the hamular process to the palate. [A, 34.] —**Pyloric m.** The sphincter fibres of the pylorus. [A, 34.] —**Rouget's m.** The circular fibres of the ciliary m. [A, 34.] —**Ruyseh's uterine m.** A bundle of fibres at the fundus uteri. [A, 34.]

MUSICOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Mu²z(mus)/i²k-o(o³)-ma(ma³)/ni²-a³. From μουσική, music, and μανία, madness. Also written *musomania*. A monomania caused by excessive devotion to music. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

MUSICOTHERAPY, n. Mu²z/i²k-o-the²a²-p²-i². From μουσική, music, and θεραπεία, medical attendance. The therapeutic use of music. [A, 34.]

MYCALE.—Omit the 2d def.

MYRRH.—Balsam of m. Fr., baume de myrrhe. See M. (1st def.).

NAPHTHALENE.—N. yellow. A brilliant yellow dye-stuff obtained by treating an acid solution of n. with calcium, potassium, or ammonium nitrate; it forms yellow needles soluble in water and in alcohol. [A, 14.]

NAPHTHOPYRINE, n. Na²f-tho²p²i²r-en. A compound of antipyrine with naphthol; used as an intestinal antiseptic. [A, 34.]

NATRIUM.—N²nitroferri cyanid. For See Sodium ferricyanide, substitute See Sodium nitroferri cyanide (in Supplement).

NEIGEUX. Ne²-zhu². See GLACIAL.

NEMATHECIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ne²m(nam)-a³-thes(thak)¹-i²-u²m(u²m). From νήμα, a thread, and θήκη, a case. Ger., Fädenhäuse. A wart-like formation on the thallus of certain Algae; said to consist of moniliform crowded threads and to produce tetraspores. [A, 35.]

NEMOBLAST, n. Ne²m'o-bla³st. From νήμα, a thread, and βλαστός, a sprout. Fr., némoblaste. In botany, a filiform embryo. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

NEONATUS (Lat.), n. m. Ne(ne²o³)-o(o³)-nat(na²b¹)u²s(u²s). From νεός, young, and nasci, to be born. Fr., nouveau-né. Ger., Neugeborener. A new-born infant. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

NERVE.—Andersch's n. See Jacobson's n. —**Antagonistic n's.** N's which antagonize the action of each other. [L.] —**Bell's n.** See Posterior thoracic n's. —**Compound n's.** Motor-sensory n's. N's containing motor and sensory fibres. [L.] —**Respiratory n. of the face.** See Facial n. —**Trachelo-diaphragmatic n.** Fr., nerf trachelodiaphragmatique. Ger., Halszwerchfellnerv. Of Chaussier, the fourth cervical n. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

NERVUS.—N. abdomino-genitalis superior. See Ilio-hypogastric NERVE.—N. Anderschii. See Jacobson's NERVE.—N. auricularis vagi. Auricular branch of the pneumogastric nerve. [L.] —**N. cardiacus anticus.** See Superior cardiac NERVE.—N. cardiacus internus. See Middle cardiac NERVE.—N. cardiacus minor. See Inferior cardiac NERVE.—Nerv. entobrainontes. See ENTORAINONTES.—N. intercistalis Willisii. See Sympathetic NERVE.—N. quinti recurrens. See Vidian NERVE.—N. recurrens nervi trigemini. See Vidian NERVE.—N. splanchnicus secundus. See Small splanchnic NERVE.—N. splanchnicus supremus. See Great splanchnic NERVE.—N. trisplanchnicus. See Sympathetic NERVE.—N. tympanico-lingualis. See CHORDA tympani.—N. vocalis. See PNEUMOGASTRIC NERVE.

NEURALGIA.—Trigeminal n. N. affecting the trigeminal nerve. [A, 34.]

NEURITIS.—Centripetal n. Of W. Gerstang, a preferable term to "peripheral n." as the malady usually ascends and affects the nerve trunks. [A, 34.]

NEURODERMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. pl. Nu²r'o(o³)-du²rm-(de²rm)-a³(a³t)-os¹ts. See DERMATONEURITIS.

NEUROPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Nu²r'o³-p²i²(u²r²)-a³. From νευρ, a nerve, and πύρ, fever. See NERVOUS FEVER.

NTDUS.—N. cochlearis. See Accessory auditory NUCLEUS.

NIERE.—Schwangerschaft¹ n. The inflamed kidney of pregnancy. [A, 34.] —**Stammn¹.** See ARCHINEPHRON.

NITRACROL, n. Nit-ra²k-ro²l. Fr., n., cholacrol. A substance of the doubtful formula C₆H₄(NO₂)₂O₂, obtained by the action of nitric acid on choleic acid. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

NODOSITY.—Bouchard's nodosities. Nodosities of the fingers associated with dilatation of the stomach. [L.]

NOTCH.—Sciatic n. See Great sciatic n.

OBLIQUUS.—O. ascendens. See O. abdominis internus.—O. descendens.—O. descendens externus. See O. abdominis externus.—O. oculi longus. See O. oculi superior.

OPAXESMUS.—Add 2. Of M. Hall, biting of the tongue, cheek, or lip in an epileptic fit. [A, 540 (a, 34).]

ODOUR, n. Od'o²r. Lat., o. Fr., odeur. Ger., Geruch. See SMELL.

OTOALYMANIA (Lat.), n. n. O¹-i²-o(o³)-ka²l(ka²l)-i²m(u²m)/ma³. Gen., -ym¹/matos (-atis). From ὠόν, an egg, and κάλυμμα, a hood. Lat., membrana ovuli corticalis. Ger., äussere Eihülle (oder Schalenhaut). The outer cortical membrane of the ovum. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

OLDFIELDIA, n. f. Old-feld¹-i²-a³. A genus of the Euphorbiaceae (according to some, of the Sapindaceae). [a, 35.]—O. africana. African oak (or teak). [A, 35.]

OLEARIA (Lat.), n. f. O²l-e²a(a³)/ni²-a³. From Olearius, a proper name. Fr., oléaire. A genus of the Asteroidaceae. [a, 14.] —**O. argophylla.** Muskwood, silver-leaved musk-tree; a Tasmanian plant. The leaves emit the odor of musk. [B, 19, 275 (a, 35).]

ÖLICHT (Ger.), ÖLIG (Ger.), adj's. U²l-i²ch²t, -i²g. See OILY and OLEAGINOUS.

ONIOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. On¹-i²-o(o³)-ma(ma³)/ni²-a³. From ὄνιος, to be bought, and μανία, madness. Of Magnan, a mania for spending money for all kinds of articles. [A, 34.]

OPERATION.—Knapp's o. for symblepharon. 6. The lid is carefully dissected up from its adhesions to the cornea and sclera for some distance beyond the insertion of the inferior rectus muscle. Then from this detached portion all useless cicatricial and granulation tissue is to be cut away. In order to cover up this loss of substance, the ocular conjunctiva is dissected upon both sides from the corneal margin from 7 to 9 mm upward by making two vertical incisions and then dissecting out two quadrangular flaps upward, one on the temporal side and one on the nasal side. These are then transplanted into the vacant space below and carefully united in place by numerous fine sutures. [F.]—Sigaultian o. See PUBIC SYMPHYSECTOMY.

OPERCULIFORM, adj. O²p-e²r-kul²i²-fo²rm. Lat., operculiformis (from operculum, a lid, and forma, form). Fr., operculiforme. Ger., deckelförmig. Resembling an operculum. [a, 35.]

OPHELIA (Lat.), n. f. O²p-e²l-i²(e)²-a³. From ὀφέλεια, help. See SWERTIA.

OPHRYS.—O. fucifera. Drone-orchis. The tubers have been used as salep. [a, 35.]

OPORANTHUS LUTEUS (Lat.), n. m. O²p-o²-a³-nth(a²nth¹)-u²s(u²s). See STERNBERGIA lutea.

ORANGE.—**O.** of Portugal. The fruit of *Citrus aurantium* *lyssipnonense*, a variety of the sweet o. grown in Portugal. [a, 35.]

ORDER. n. *O*rder. Gr., *τάξις*. Lat., *ordo*. Fr., *ordre*. Ger., *Ordnung*. A group between class and genus. It bears the same relation to genus as the latter does to species, comprising genera which have in common certain important and constant particulars. In botany it is equivalent to family, but in zoology is the next higher grade. [a, 35.]

OSAZONE. n. *O*sazon. Fr., o. Ger., *Osazon*. Of E. Fischer, a substance formed by the combination of two molecules of phenylhydrazine with the various kinds of sugar. By the different melting points of the product obtained it serves as a test for what kind of sugar is contained in the body to be tested. They are arabinosazone, galactosazone, glucosazone, lactosazone, maltosazone, rhamnosazone, sorbinosazone, and xylosazone. [B, 270 (a, 14).]

OTITIS.—**Acute migratory o. media.** Of Szencs, a form of acute o. media that attacks first one ear and then the other.

OTOCONIA.—**O. of the utricle.** A deposit of fine, crystalline, calcareous concretions upon the median wall of the utricle of the ear. [F.]

OTONECRONECTOMY, OTOSCLERONECTOMY. n's. *O*tonecronek-*o*toscleronektomiz. From *ot*, the ear, *nek*, dead, or *σκληρός*, hard, and *ektom*z, excision. See *Secton's* OPERATION.

OVIARIOTOMY.—**Normal o.** See *OOPHORECTOMY*.

OVOTOMY. (Fr.), n. *O*-*v*o-to-me. A cutting operation involving the ovum.—**O. abdominale.** See *Cæsarean OPERATION*.

OXYCOCOUS.—**O. macrocarpus.** The *Vaccinium macrocarpum*. [a, 35].—**O. palustris.** See *VACCINIUM o.*

OXYDUM.—**Unguentum oxydi zinci et ferri** [Dan. Ph.]. An ointment of 6 parts of crude zinc oxide, 2 of hematite crystals, 12 of yellow wax, and 90 of olive-oil. [B, 95 (a, 39).]

PAINTED, adj. *P*ant'ed. Coated with paint; of animals, brightly colored. [a, 48.]

PALEMON (Lat.), n. m. *P*al(*pa*)l-e'(*a*'e')-mon(mon). Gen., -*on*'(os)-(is). Gr., *Παλαίμων*. A genus of macruran decapods. [a, 35].—**P. serratus, P. squilla.** The prawn. [a, 35.]

PANNUS.—**Synovialp'** (Ger.). A morbid, opaque concretion of the synovia. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

PARADROSIS (Lat.), n. f. *P*ar(*pa*)r-as-dros'is. See *PARIDROSIS*.—**P. oleosa.** See *SEBORRHOEA*.

PARALYSIS.—**P. spastica spinalis.** Ger., *spastische Spinalparalyse*. A gradually developing paresis, sometimes amounting to p., spreading slowly upward and accompanied by muscular tension, reflex contractions and contractures, conspicuously increased tendon reflexes, and complete absence of sensory and trophic disturbances, with weakness of the bladder and genital organs, and general cerebral disturbances. [A, 386 (a, 21).]

PASTER, n. *P*ast'urn. Fr., *pasteur*. Ger., *Fessel*. That part of a horse's leg between the fetlock-joint and the hoof. [a, 14.]

PENTAL, adj. *P*en'tl. From *πέντε*, five. Trimethylethylene, a colorless liquid of a penetrating mustard-like odor, very volatile and inflammable; used like chloroform. [a, 34.]

PERIMETRIC, adj. *P*er-ie'metr'ik. Pertaining to the perimetricum. [a, 14.]

PES.—**P. anserinus nervi mediani.** The digital branch of the median nerve. [a, 34.]

PEST.—**Siberian p.** See *CHARBON*.

PFANNE.—**Rippenp'.** The articular fossa of a vertebra for the head of a rib. [L, 31.]

PHENETOL, n. *P*en'et-ol. Commercial name for a red dye, also wrongly called *coccin*in, obtained from β-naphtholsulphonic acid; it is soluble in water. [B, 270 (a, 14).]

PHENOMENON.—**Trousseau p.** In tetany, the spasm produced by pressure upon certain points of the affected limbs. [a, 34.]

PHLORETIC ACID, n. *F*lor-et'ik. Fr., *acide phlorétique*. The compound *C*₆*H*₅(*O**H**C*₂*H*₄)₂*C*₂*H*₅. [B, 3 (a, 14).]

PHONASTHENA (Lat.), n. f. *F*on-ast'hena'(*a*'uti)-o'(*a*)-*st*hena'(*e*)*s*. From *φωνή*, a sound, *άνω*, self, and *σθένος*, strength. Of P. Diday, the stimulation of thought in a speaker by the excitement of speaking. [a, 34.]

PHOTOMICROGRAPH, n. *P*ho-to-mik'ro-graph. From *φως*, light, *μικρός*, small, and *γράφειν*, to write. A large photograph of a microscopic object. [a, 34.]

PHRAGMIDUM (Lat.), n. n. *F*rag(*fra*)*g*-m'id'iz-u'm(u'm). From *φράγμα*, a fence. A genus of *Uredineæ* found on the leaves of rosaceous plants. [a, 35.]

PHYSALIZATION, n. *F*is-al'iz-a'shu'n. From *φυσάλλει*, a bubble. The property that certain organic liquids, especially albuminous ones, possess of yielding a more or less permanent froth when agitated with a gas. [a, 34.]

PIPERAZIDINE, PIPEAZINE, n's. *P*ip-ea'z-id-en, -ei'z-en. The compound (*C*₄*H*₈)₂(*NH*)₂, formed by the decomposition of ethylenediamine hydrochloride by heat; a powerful solvent of uric acid. [a, 34.]

PLASODERMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. *P*las(*pla*)*s*'o'(*a*)-*der*-m(e'*rm*)-a'ti(*a*t)*s*'o'ez(as). From *πλάσσειν*, to mold, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Of Tommasoli, an order of skin diseases characterized by new formations. [a, 34.]

PLATE.—**Horizontal p. of the ethmoid bone.** Its cribriform p. [a, 34.]

PLATTE.—**Tastp'.** See *Tactile disc*.

PLOCAMUM (Lat.), n. n. *P*lok-am(a'm)'iz-u'm(u'm). From *πλόκαμος*, a lock of hair. A genus of rose-spired *Alga*. [a, 35].—**P. coccineum, P. vulgare.** Ger., *Knorpeliger Seetang*. A species common on the sea-coasts of Europe and rare on those of America. In Kamchatka it is mixed with fish-oil and used as a cosmetic. [a, 35.]

PLUMULACEOUS, adj. *P*lum-u'l-a'shu's. From *plumula*, a little down, feather. Having downy feathers; not pennaceous. [a, 34.]

PNEUMOBACILLINE, n. *N*u'*m*-o-ba's-i'l'en. From *πνεύμων*, the lung, and *bacillus* (q. v.). Of Arloing, a concentrated extract of an organic substance obtained from bouillon cultures of the bacillus of bovine pneumonia. [a, 34.]

POCKE.—**Menschenp'n.** See *SMALL-POX*.

POLIOMYELITIS.—**Anterior p.** See *Acute anterior p.*—**Chronic anterior p.** See *P. anterior chronica*.

POMEGRANATE.—**P. root-bark.** See *GRANATUM* (2d def.).

POPLAR.—**P. buds.** The buds of various species of *Populus*, official as *gemmæ populi*. [a, 35.]

PORTION.—**Cavernous p. of the urethra.** The posterior, dilated part of the spongy p. of the urethra constituting the urethral bulb. [a, 34].—**Nasal p. of the frontal bone.** The p. that lies between the two internal angular processes of the supra-orbital arches. [a, 34.]

POWDER.—**Ague p.** Lat., *pulvis febrifugus pauperum*. Ger., *Fieberpulver*. A p. official in the Disp. Fuld. of 1791, made by mixing 1 part of ammonium chloride with 3 parts of powdered root of *Geum urbanum*. [B, 97 (a, 14).]

PREMOSE.—**Substitute premoose,** and for the Lat. *præmorus*.

PSYCHONEUROSIS.—**P. maidica.** Pellagra. [a, 34.]

PULP.—**Tooth-p.** Lat., *pulpa dentis*. Ger., *Zahnpulpa*. A jelly-like connective tissue within the cavity of a tooth containing a large number of blood-vessels, nerves, and odontoblasts. [L.]

PULSELUM (Lat.), n. n. *P*uls'(pu'l)s-e'l'u'm(u'm). From *pellere*, to drive. A form of flagellum which propels a cell or animal in front of it (e. g., the tail of a spermatozoid). [L.]

PULSOGRAPH, n. *P*uls'o'-graph. From *pulsus*, the pulse, and *γράφειν*, to write. Of Ozanam, a sphygmograph. [a, 34.]

PULVIS.—**P. ad lumbricos.** A powder of 1 part of calomel with 1, 2, 3, or 6 parts of jalap. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—**P. confortativus.** Fr., *poudre confortant*. A powder of 5 parts of Oriental pearls, 8 of white coral, 10 of hart's-horn prepared without heat, and 300 of barley sugar. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—**P. cryspiletoides.** A powder of 6 parts of farina, 2 each of *ses ustum* and Armenian bole, and 1 part each of mastic, oilbalm, and white lead. [B, 119 (a, 38)].—**P. Halyabbatis.** A powder differing but slightly from p. anonymous and used for the same purposes. [L, 85].—**P. viennensis diaphoreticus** (see *virginicus*). An old preparation made by calcining 1 part of mica and 2 parts of gypsum together, porphyzizing, washing, and reducing to a fine powder. It was said to allay thirst and abate fever. [B, 119.]

PUTORIUS (Lat.), adj. From *putor*, a foul smell. Fr., *putois*. Ger., *Ilitis*. A subgenus of *Mus*. [L, 30 (a, 14)].—**P. furo.** Fr., *furet*. Ger., *Frett*. The ferret. The musk-like secretion of a gland situated beneath its tail was formerly official. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

QUADRICEPS.—**Q. extensor cruris.** See *EXTENSOR CRURIS q.*

RANUNCULUS.—**R. silvaticus.** Fr., *renoncule des bois*. A variety of *R. acris*. [B, 173 (a, 35).]

RAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. *R*az'(*ra*)*z*'f'y-is. A genus of palms. [a, 35].—**R. vinifera.** Ger., *weingebende Sago-palm*. Bamboo palm, wine palm of the west coast of Africa. A good sago is prepared from its pith, and in Guinea a strong brandy is distilled from the seed. The undeveloped leaves are eaten like cabbage. [a, 35.]

RECESSUS.—**R. hemiellipticus of the vestibule.** The posterior of the two depressions on the median and inferior walls of the vestibule for the reception of the utricle. [F.]—**R. hemisphericus of the vestibule.** The anterior of the two depressions on the median and inferior walls of the vestibule, for the reception of the sacculus. [F.]

RHEUM.—**Pulvis rhei tartarizatus.** Fr., *poudre digestive de Klein*. A preparation official in several of the old pharmacopœias, made by mixing equal parts of potassium tartrate, rhubarb, and orange-peel, all well powdered. [L, 97, 119 (a, 14).]

ROSOLIC ACID, n. *R*oz-ol'ik. Fr., *acide rosolique*. Ger., *Rosolsäure*. The compound *C*₂₀*H*₁₆*O*₈. [B, 93, 270 (a, 14).]

RÜCKWÄRTSBEUGUNG (Ger.), n. *R*uk'warts-boig-uns. See *RETROVERSION*.

SAC.—**Conjunctival s.** The s. formed by the reflection of the palpebral conjunctiva.

SADISM, n. *S*ad'izm. Lat., *sadismus*. The association of active cruelty and violence with lust; so named from the novelist de Sade. The lustful emotion awakens the impulse to cruelty, and acts done in obedience to the impulse cause sexual gratification. [a, 34.]

SÆPTUM.—**S. valvulare Lieutaudii.** The internal segment of the tricuspid valve. [L, 332.]

SAGE.—**Oil of s.** See *Volatile oil of s.*

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th² the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

SÄGEZÄHNIG (Ger.), adj. Zag'e²-tsan-i²g. See **SERRATE**.

SALACETOL, n. Sa²l'a²s'o²t-o²l. Acetyl carbinol, a synthetic compound of salicylic acid; used like salol. [a, 34.]

SALIPHEN, n. Sa²l'i²e²fa²n. A salicyl-phenetidine. A combination, C₆H₄(OH)C₆H₄(OH)CO, of phenetidine and salicylic acid; used as an antipyretic. [a, 34.]

SALOCOLL, n. Sa²l'o²k-o²l. The salicylic-acid salt of phenocoll; used as an antipyretic and antirheumatic. [a, 34.]

SALT.—Wall s. Exudation from moist walls, consisting chiefly of sodium carbonate contained in the stones employed. [B, 48 (a, 14).]

SAPROL, n. Sa²p'r'o²l. From *sappos*, putrid. A dark-brown oily compound containing phenol, creosol, and other coal-tar products; used as a disinfectant. [a, 34.]

SAURIDON (Lat.), n. n. Sa²r'i²d-o²n. From *sauria*, a lizard. A disinfectant preparation said to consist of the granular residuum of the distillation of a kind of Blackstone shale containing semi-fossilized animal and vegetable remains. [a, 35.]

SAVON.—Lavement de s. A preparation made by dissolving 8 parts of Castile soap in 500 of hot water, to be used tepid. [B, 23, 119 (a, 14).]—S. *médicinal* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by melting together 10 parts of veal tallow and 20 of distilled water, saponifying with 5 of soapmaker's lye, adding afterward 2 of sodium chloride with continual agitation, melting the supernatant soap with moderate heat, and casting in molds. [B, 213 (a, 14).]

SCHUPPE.—For the 2d def. substitute See *Squamous PORTION of the temporal bone* and *Tabular PORTION of the occipital bone*.

SCILLOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²l'(ski²)l-lo²(o²)-se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a²l)-u²s(u²s). From *σκίλλα*, the squill, and *κεφαλή*, the head. A person with a large and long skull, shaped like a squill. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

SECHSWERTHIG (Ger.), adj. Ze²ch's've²rt-i²g. See **SEXV-LENT**.

SECRETODERMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²k(sak)-ret(rat)'o(o²)-du²rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-os'i²s. Gen., -os'eos(-is). From *secernere*, to secrete, and *derma*, the skin. Any disease of the secretory glands of the skin. [a, 34.]

SHARK.—S.-oil. A train oil derived from *Squalus maximus* and allied species. [a, 35.]

SHEATH.—Axillary s. A process of the prevertebral fascia covering the initial portion of the axillary artery and vein. [L.]—Carotid s. A process of the deep cervical fascia surrounding the carotid artery, pneumogastric nerve, and internal jugular vein, the last two separated from the first by a septum. [L.]—Cranial s. Femoral s. Lat., *vagina vasorum cruralium*. A funnel-shaped fascial investment of the femoral vessels. It is continuous above with the transversalis and iliac fasciæ, and is divided by septa into three compartments: the outer, for the femoral artery; the middle, for the femoral vein; and the inner, known as the femoral canal (q. v.). [L.]—Mucilaginous s. A mass of parenchyma cells which have become mucilaginous, surrounding a fibro-vascular bundle. [a, 35.]—S. of the rectus abdominis. The s. formed by the division of the aponeurosis of the obliquus abdominis externus at the outer border of the rectus and their union in the linea alba. [L.]

SIVENS, n. Si²v'e²nz. See **SIBENS**.

SKATOPHAGY, n. Ska²t-o²f'a²j-i². From *σκατοφαγείν*, to eat dirt. See **COPROPHAGY**.

SMALT, n. Sma²l't. The azure used in painting, decorating porcelain, etc.; obtained by powdering the blue glass which results from heating sand, potash, and impure cobalt oxide together. [a, 35.]

SODIUM.—S. nitroferrocyanide, S. nitroprusside. Ger., *Natriumnitroferrocyanid*, *Natriumnitroprussid*. *Nitroprussidnatrium*. The compound Na₂FeO₂(NO)₂·4H₂O, occurring in large, red, rhombic prisms. [B, 270 (a, 14).]—S. pyroantimonate. The compound (NH₄)₂Sb₂O₇, only known in solution and obtained by treating acid s. metantimonate with ammonia. [B, 3 (a, 14).]

SONNENKÄFER (Ger.), n. Zo²n'e²n'-kaf-e²r. See **COCCINELLA**.

SORE.—Bay s. See **ULOÈRE de la baie**.

SPACE.—Anterior mediastinal s. A s. directed obliquely from above downward and to the left of the median line. It is bounded in front by the sternum, on each side by the pleura, and behind by the pericardium. [a, 34.]—Posterior mediastinal s. An irregular triangular s., running parallel with the vertebral column; bounded in front by the pericardium and the roots of the lungs, behind by the vertebral column, and on either side by the pleura. [a, 34.]

SPHINCTERPLASTY, n. Sfī²n't'u²r-pla²st-i². From *σφινκτηρ*, a sphincter, and *πλάσσειν*, to mold. 1. Of Gersung, the formation of a sphincter after rectal resection by rotating the rectum on its long axis and then suturing the bowel to the skin. 2. The formation of a sphincter and by transplanting portions of the abdominal or gluteal muscles. [a, 34.]

SPUTICULUS (Lat.), adj. Spu²t'ic(spu²)-i²l'o²-u²s(u²s). From *sputum* (q. v.), and *colere*, to inhabit. The specific name of a *Schizomyces* living in sputum, occurring in the secretions of the air-passages. [a, 35.]

STACHYS.—S. *betonica*. Ger., *braune* (oder *Wiesen*-) *Betonie*. Wood betony, bishop's-wort; a European species, mildly aromatic and astringent. [a, 35.]

STAPHYLOCOCCÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Sta²f(sta²f)'i²l(u²l)-o(o²)-ko²k-sem'([ka²e²m)-i²a²s. From *σταφυλή*, a bunch of grapes, *κόκκος*, a kernel, and *αίμα*, blood. The presence of staphylococci in the blood. [a, 34.]

STEARODERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ste²(ste²)'a²r(a²r)-o(o²)-du²rm-(de²rm)'i²a²s. From *στεάριον*, fat, and *derma*, the skin. A skin disease affecting the sebaceous glands. [a, 34.]

STERESOL, n. Ste²r'e²s-o²l. An antiseptic varnish originated by Berlioz, consisting of 270 grammes of purified shellac, 10 each of purified benzoin and balsam of Tolu, 100 of crystallized carbolic acid, 6 each of Chinese essence of cannella and of saccharin, and alcohol enough to make 1,000. [a, 34.]

STIELLOS (Ger.), adj. Stel'los. See **SESSILE**.

STOMATITIS.—Septic s. See **S. septica**.

STREPTOCOCCÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Stre²p-to²(to²)-ko²k-sem'-(ka²e²m)-i²a²s. From *σπέρτος*, twisted, *κόκκος*, a kernel, and *αίμα*, blood. The presence of streptococci in the blood. [a, 34.]

STRICTUROTOME, n. Strī²k'tu²r-o²tom. From *strictura*, a stricture, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. An instrument for cutting a stricture.

STROBILIFORM, adj. Stro²bi'l'i²-fo²rm. Lat., *strobiliformis* (from *στροβίλος*, anything twisted, and *forma*, form). Ger., *zapfenförmig*. Resembling a strobile. [a, 35.]

STYLUS (Lat.), n. m. Stil(stu²)'u²s(u²s). Gr., *στυλος*. See **SOUND** (the instrument).

SUÇOIR (Fr.), n. Su²-sua²r. See **HAUSTORIUM**.

SULCUS.—S. *longitudinalis anterior*. See *Anterior median fissure of the spinal cord*.

SULPHONAPHTHALENE, n. Su²l'f'o²-na²f'tha²l-en. Fr., *sulfonaphthide*, *sulfonaphthaline*. A substance, SO₂(C₆H₄)₂, obtained by the action of sulphur anhydride on naphthalene; it occurs in inodorously masses, melting at 70° C. [B, 93 (a, 14).]

SULPHUR.—Balsamum sulphuris succinum [Ed. Ph., 1836, Sard. Ph., 1773, Tur. Ph., 1833]. A preparation made by digesting in a sand-bath 1 part of flowers of sulphur with 4 parts [Ed. Ph. and Tur. Ph.] or 6 [Sard. Ph.] of rectified oil of amber. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—*Flores sulphuris compositi* [Brunsw. Ph., 1791, Hannov. Ph., 1819, Würt. Ph., 1798]. A powder of 2 parts of saffron, 96 of flowers of sulphur, and 24 each of myrrh and aloes. [B, 119 (a, 14).]

SUSPENSION.—S. of the uterus. See **HYSTEROPEXIA**.

SYN-CEREBRUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²n(su²)-e²r(ke²r)'e²-bru²m-(bru²m). From *σύν*, with, and *cerebrum*, the brain. A brain consisting of a number of parts. [Lankester (L).]

TEST.—Beccaria's t. An intense, pulsating pain in the occipital region, supposed to be a sign of pregnancy. [a, 34.]

THERMIFUGIN, n. Thu²rm-i²f'u²j-i²n. From *θερμὸν*, heat, and *fugere*, to flee. A commercial name for the antipyretic sodium salt of methyltrihydroxyquinolinecarboxylic acid. [B, 270 (a, 14).]

THILANIN, n. Thi²l'a²n-i²n. A yellowish, unctuous substance consisting of lanolin with 3 per cent. of sulphur. [a, 34.]

THIONIC, adj. Thi²-o²n'i²k. From *θειον*, sulphur. Having one or more atoms of sulphur for 2 of hydrogen and 6 of oxygen; there are *monothionic*, *dithionic*, *trithionic*, *tetrathionic*, and *pentathionic* acids. [B, 93, 270 (a, 14).]

THIORESORCIN, n. Thi²-o²re²s-o²r's'i²n. A yellowish-white, inodorous, non-poisonous powder formed by a combination of resorcin and sulphur; used as a local antiseptic. [a, 34.]

TOLYPYRINE, n. To²l'i²p'i²r-en. A colorless, crystalline substance of bitter taste, slightly soluble in water; used as an antipyretic. [a, 34.]

TOLYSAL, n. To²l'i²s-a²l. Tolypyrine salicylate. [a, 34.]

TONNERET (Fr.), n. Ton-ne²r-a. A gaseous and ferruginous spring near Absie, department of the Deux-Sèvres, France. [a, 14.]

TRAJET.—T's *intramusculaires*. Venous canals in the tissue of the heart uniting the smaller cardiac veins near their openings into the cavity of the heart. [L, 81.]

TUNICA.—T. *vasculosa*. A vascular network. [a, 34.]

URIN.—U²verhaltung. For See *Retention of urine* substitute *Retention of urine*.

VAGINA.—V. *recti*. See *SHEATH of the rectus abdominis* (in Supplement).—V. *vasorum cruralium*. See *Cranial SHEATH* (in Supplement).

VAGO-GLOSSOPHARYNGEAL, adj. Vag'o²-o-glo²s'f'o²-fa²r-i²n(je²)-l. Pertaining or relating to the vagus and glossopharyngeal nerves, whose root-fibres arise from a common nucleus. [a, 34.]

VASO-HYPOTONIC, adj. Vas'o²-h-ip-o²-to²n'i²k. Pertaining to or causing subnormal vascular tension. [a, 34.]

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, alth; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank; O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

LIST OF THE CHIEF INITIAL AND TERMINAL PARTS OF COMPOUND WORDS.

A-. 1. A privative (*av-* before a vowel), an inseparable particle, used only as a prefix, with a negative force, like English *un-*, Latin *in-*. It is prefixed to noun, adjective, and verb stems, with which it generally forms adjectives. 2. A intensive, increasing the force. 3. A euphonic, in a few words, used merely for phonetic purposes. [a, 21.]

Ab-. 1. Default, failure, as in the word *abortion*. 2. Extending or drawing away from some point, as in *abductor*.

Ad- (occurring also as *Ac-, Af-, Ag-, Al-, An-, Ap-, Ar-, As-, and At-*). Toward, as in *adduction*.

After-. Subsequent, behind (also, in German, similar, pretended, pseudo-).

Allotrio-. From *ἀλλότριος*. Belonging to another, foreign.

Amphi-. Gr., *ἀμφί*. About, on both sides, on all sides, as in *amphiarthrosis*.

An-. 1. See *A-*. 2. See *Ana-*.

Ana-. Gr., *ἀνά*. 1. Upward, as in *anaspadias* (sometimes abbreviated, as in *anode*). 2. Communication, as in *anastomosis*.

-ane. A termination common to the paraffins or series of saturated hydrocarbons. [B.]

Ante-. 1. Before, forward, as in *anteversion*. 2. Previously, as in *antental*.

Anti-. Gr., *ἀντί*. Against.

-ate. Gr., *ατ*. Fr., *-ate*. 1. A suffix indicative of a salt derived from that one of two related acids which contains the more oxygen, and whose distinctive title according to modern nomenclature ends in *-ic*. [B.] 2. Indicative of a material resulting from a particular process, as in *exudate* and *distillate*.

Auto-. From *αὐτός*, self. 1. Of itself, natural, not made artificially, not proceeding from without. 2. Reflexive.

Azo-. A prefix used in designating certain chemical compounds (especially those of the aromatic series) in which nitrogen replaces hydrogen; more particularly employed to denote a member of a special class of compounds (azo-compounds), of which 2 nitrogen atoms form a nucleus. [B.]

Cac-, Caco-. From *κακός*, evil. Indicative of unfavorableness, severity, or malignancy.

Cata-. Gr., *κατά*. 1. Downward. 2. In accordance with. 3. Against.

-cele. Gr., *κύλη*. Indicative originally of hernia, made subsequently to apply to other swellings occurring in the parts usually occupied by hernia, and finally applied to some tumors and to certain swellings (such as *hematocele*) that are not true tumors.

Con- (occurring also as *Co-, Col-, Com-, and Cor-*). Lat., *cum*. Together.

Dia-. Gr., *διά*. 1. Through. 2. Made of (as in *diachylon*).

Dis- (occurring also as *Di-* and *Dif-*). A prefix having (1) a separative or disjunctive force, asunder, apart, in different directions; (2) a privative or negative force, like the English *un-*, reversing or negating the primitive. [a, 21.]

Dys-. Gr., *δυσ*. "Equivalent to our *un-* or *mis-*, always with the notion of hard, bad, unlucky, etc." [A, 31.]

Ecto-. From *ἐκτός*, outside. A prepositional particle indicative of exterior situation or direction. [a, 48.]

End-, Endo-. From *ἐντός*, within. A prepositional particle indicating that which is situated or takes place within anything. [a, 21.]

-ene. A termination characteristic of the bivalent series of hydrocarbons or alkylidenes. [B.] Cf. *-idene*.

Ento-. From *ἐντός*, within. A prepositional particle indicating interior situation.

-enyl. Designative of the trivalent hydrocarbons (compounded of *-ene*, the termination appropriated to the bivalent series, and *-yl*).

Eui-. Gr., *εὖ*. 1. Indicative of a favorable or agreeable character, as in *euthanasia*; the opposite of *Caco-*. 2. Before the name of a subgenus or other subdivision, indicative of the section containing the typical or genuine species. [a, 24.]

Ex- (occurring also as *E-* and *Eg-*). Gr., *ἐξ*. Out of, from. [a, 21.]

Extra-. Without, outside. [a, 48.]

Gamo-. From *γάμος*, marriage. Union, junction. [a, 24.]

-genesis. From *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Denoting origin, source, productive, cause, generation. [a, 21.]

-graphy. From *γράφειν*, to write. A termination signifying writing, description, discourse, science. [a, 21.] Cf. *-logy*.

Haplo-. From *ἁπλός*, single. Simple or single.

Hemi-. Gr., *ἡμι*. Lat., *semi-*. Fr., *demi-*. Ger., *halb-*. Half or halved, as in *hemicarpous*. [a, 24.]

Hetero-. From *ἕτερος*, the other. Anomalous, diverse, variable. [a, 24.]

Homæo-. From *ὁμοιος*. Similar, like, equal. [a, 24.]

Hyp-. See *Hypo-*.

Hyper-. Gr., *ὑπέρ*. Above, beyond, excessive.

Hypo-. Gr., *ὑπό*. 1. Under. 2. When followed by the name of an acid or a salt, indicative of its containing a smaller proportion of oxygen than the one denoted by the name without the prefix. 3. Diminution in quantity or degree. [B.]

-iasis. Gr., *-ιασις*. Indicative of a process or of its result (as in *psoriasis*, *lithiasis*, etc.). Cf. *-osis*.

-ic. Lat., *-icus*. Fr., *-ique*. A suffix appended to the name of a chemical which combines in more than one proportion with another body, to indicate the compound that contains the greater proportion of the other body; in the names of acids, indicative of the one containing the greater amount of oxygen. [a, 48.]

-ide. Fr., *-yde*, *-ide*. Ger., *-yd*, *-id*. Affixed to the name of an element, indicative of the fact that the element is united directly with another element or radicle. [B.]

-idene. Designating the bivalent series of hydrocarbons of the general formula $C_nH_{2n+2}CH$ = (aldehyde radicles), while the termination *-ene* designates the isomeric hydrocarbons of the general formula $-CH_2-(C_n-1H_{2n-1})-CH_2-$. Thus, ethylidene is CH_3-CH , while ethylene is $CH_2=CH_2$. [B.]

-ides, -ideus. From *είδος*, resemblance. See *-oid*.

-imide. Indicative of a monamide in which one bivalent acid radicle takes the place of two atoms of hydrogen in a molecule of ammonia. [B.]

In- (occurring also as *Il-, Im-, and Ir-*). 1. In, within. 2. In contact with. 3. An inseparable particle that negatives the word with which it is joined. [a, 21.]

-in. Indicative of compounds containing the radicle $(C_2H_5)'''$ of glyceryl; e. g., *monobromhydrin*, a body having the composition of glyceryl dihydrate bromide = $C_2H_5(OH)_2Br$, *ethylin*, a body having the composition $C_2H_5(OH)_2C_2H_5$. [B.]

-ine. A termination used in forming (1) adjectives, such as *saccharine*; (2) the names of the elements *bromine*, *chlorine*, *fluorine*, and *iodine*; (3) all bodies whose chemical formula may be regarded as that of a basic derivative of ammonia and all the alkaloïds, or as a basic derivative analogous to an amine in its method of formation. [B.]

Infra-. Below, under. [a, 21.]

Inter-. Between.

Intra-. 1. Within, as in *intracranial*. 2. Into. 3. During, as in *intra-partum*.

-inus. Similarity or augmentation. [a, 24.]

-inyl. Appropriated to the quinquivalent hydrocarbons. [B.]

-ise. See *-ize*.

-ismus. A condition or process.

Iso-. From *ἴσος*. Equal.

-ite. Indicative of a salt derived from that one of two related acids which contains the less oxygen and whose name according to modern nomenclature ends in *-ous*. [B.]

-ites. Gr., *-ίτης*, a masculine adjective termination. In *ascites* and *tympanites* the masculine noun *ἰσχυρ*, dropsy, is understood.

-itis. Gr., *-ίτις*, a feminine adjective termination now conventionally appended to the name of a part to signify inflammation of that part, although it really has no such meaning. In such expressions the feminine noun *νόσος*, disease, is understood, and *νόσος πλευρίτις* simply meant the *pleura* (or *side*) *disease*.

-ize. Gr., *-ίζειν*. Fr., *-iser*. Also written *-ise*. A suffix derived from the Greek which, when added to a noun or an adjective, forms verbs meaning to do or to be the thing expressed by the noun or adjective. [a, 21.]

Leuco-. From λευκός, white. White. [a, 35.]
-logy. From λόγος, understanding. A termination meaning the science of whatever is indicated by the preceding part of the word. [a, 21.]

Macro-. Gr., μακρός. Indicative of extent or magnitude.
Mal-. From malus, bad. See *Caco*.
Mega-, Megalo-. From μέγας, large. Indicative of magnitude.
Meio-. Gr., μείων (irreg. comparative of μικρός, small). Indicative of diminution. [a, 35.]
Mela-, Melan-. From μέλας, black. Indicative of blackness.
Meta-. Gr., μετά. Among, with, after, beyond. [a, 48.]
-meter. From μέτρον, a measure. Denoting an instrument for measuring. [a, 21.]
Micro-. Gr., μικρός. Indicative of minuteness.
Mis-. Abnormal, disordered, as in *mismenstruation*.
Mono-. From μόνος, alone, single. Indicative of singleness or of primacy.

Ob- (occurring also as *Oc-, Of-, Og-, and Op-*). A prefix meaning to, toward, about, before, in front of, over, on account of, inversely, etc., but often merely intensive. [a, 21.]

-odes. See *-oid*.
-odynia. From δόνην, pain. Indicative of a painful affection. [a, 21.]

-oid. Gr., -ώδης, -οειδής (from εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *-oides, -odes, -oideus*. Indicative of resemblance. [a, 21.]

-ol. 1. A suffix appropriated to alcohol and bodies of analogous composition (carbinol, phenol, glycol, etc.). 2. Indicative of an oily body.

-oma. Gr., -ωμα. Indicative of the material result of a process denoted by a cognate word ending in *-osis*; of late years applied almost exclusively to tumors.

-one. A suffix appropriated to the ketones (e. g., *acetone*). [B.]

-onyl. Designative of the septivalent hydrocarbons. Cf. *-yl*.

Opistho-. From ὀπίσθεν, behind. Indicative of posterior direction. [a, 21.]

Ortho-. From ὀρθός, straight. Straight, upright; in chemistry, normal.

-osis. Gr., -ωσις. Properly implying a morbid process, but generally applied indiscriminately to that and to its results.

-ous. Lat., *-osus*. Fr., *-eux*. A suffix appended to the name of an element which combines in more than one proportion with another body, to indicate the compound that contains the smaller proportion of the other body. In the names of acids it designates the one which has the smaller amount of oxygen.

Oxy-. From ὀξύς, sharp. A prefix meaning sharp, acute; in chemistry, containing oxygen. [B; a, 21.]

Para-. Gr., παρά-. 1. Alongside of, beside (e. g., *parametritis*, inflammation by the side of the uterus). 2. To, to the side of. 3. To one side of, by, past (e. g., *paraphimosis*). 4. Amiss, wrong (e. g., *paramenia*, abnormal menstruation). 5. Signifying alteration or change (e. g., *paralbumin*).

-pathy. From πάθος, a condition. Indicative of a condition, especially a morbid condition.

Per-. Indicative of intensity; used with the name of an element which combines with another radicle in several proportions, it indicates the compound which contains the higher proportion of the other radicle. When followed by the name of an acid or salt, it designates an acid or salt which contains more oxygen than the one in the name of which it occurs. [B.]

Peri-. Gr., περί-. In Greek derivatives, around, enveloping. [a, 35.]

Pluri-. From plus, comp. of multus, much. See *Poly*.

Poly-. Gr., πολυ-. Indicative of multiplicity.

Pre-. Lat., *prae*. Indicative of situation before, in front of, or of occurrence in advance of. [a, 21.]

Proto-. From πρῶτος, first. Indicative of originality; before the name of a salt, it indicates that the latter is the first in a series of similar compounds, and usually designates the compound which contains one atom of the element to which it is prefixed. [B.]

Pseudo-. From ψευδής, false. False, spurious.

Pyro-. From πῦρ, fire. Indicative of preparation by means of heat.

Retro-. Indicative of backward situation or tendency.

-rrhagia. From ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. Indicative of an escape, especially of blood.

-rrhœa. Gr., ῥοία, a flow. Indicative of a morbid flux.

-scopy. From σκοπεῖν, to examine. Indicative of examination.

Semi-. Half or apparently half (e. g., *semi-amplexicaul*, half-clasping, etc.). [a, 35.]

Sesqui-. A prefix indicating that the element or radicle to whose name it is prefixed is contained in a compound in the proportion of three parts to two of the other constituent of the compound. [B.]

Sub- (occurring also as *Suc-, Suf-, Sug-, Sum-, Sup-, Sur-, and Sus-*). See *Hypo*.

Super-, Supra-. See *Hyper*.

Syn- (occurring also as *Syl-, Sym-, and Sys-*). Gr., συν-. Indicative of association.

Thi-, thio-. From θείον, brimstone. Indicative of the presence of sulphur.

-une. Designative of the octivalent hydrocarbons. [B.]

Uni-. From unus, one. Indicative of singleness.

-unyl. Designative of the nonivalent hydrocarbons.

-uret-. Denoting a combination of simple inflammable bodies with each other or with metals.

-yl. From ὕλη, matter. Indicative of a substance supposed to be the source of another or the primitive form of which other substances are modifications; hence applied to designate many compound radicles in chemistry (e. g., *carboxyl*). The termination *-yl* alone generally designates a univalent radicle, while among the hydrocarbons the affixes *-enyl, -inyl, -onyl*, and *-unyl* are employed to denote respectively trivalent, quinquivalent, septivalent, and nonivalent radicles. [B.]

-ylene. A termination applied to certain quadrivalent hydrocarbons derived from corresponding trivalent hydrocarbons with names ending in *-yl* (e. g., *allylene*). [B.]

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

ā, usually **ss** or (more correctly) **sa**. For *ana* (Gr. *ἀνά*), contracted *āa*. Of each (used of ingredients in prescriptions).
Abdom. *Abdomen*. The abdomen.
Abs. febr. *Absente febre*. In the absence of fever.
Ad., **Add.** *Adde*, seu *Addatur*. Add, let there be added.
Ad def. an., **Ad deliq.** *Ad defectionem animi*, *Ad deliquium*. To fainting (used in directions for venesection).
Adhib. *Adhibendus*. To be administered.
Ad lib. *Ad libitum*. At pleasure.
Admov. *Admove*, seu *Admoveatur*, seu *Admoveantur*. Apply, let there (or let it, or let them) be applied.
Ad pond. om. *Ad pondus omnium*. To the weight of the whole (used in indicating the proportion of a particular ingredient).
Adst. febre. *Adstante febre*. Fever being present.
Æg. *Æger*, seu *Ægra*. The sick person, the patient.
Ag. Symbol for silver (*argentum*).
Al. Simple hypermetropic astigmatism.
Alm. Mixed astigmatism with predominant hypermetropia.
Altern. dieb. *Alternis diebus*. On alternate days, every second day.
Altern. hor. *Alternis horis*. Once every two hours.
Alv. adst. *Alvo adstricta*. The bowels being constipated.
Am. Simple myopic astigmatism.
Amh. Mixed astigmatism with predominant myopia.
An. Anode.
AnCl. Anodal closure.
AnClC. Anodal-closure clonus.
AnD. Anodal duration.
AnO. Anodal opening.
AnOCl. Anodal-opening clonus.
Aq. *Aqua*. Water.
Aq. astr. *Aqua astricta*. Frozen water.
Aq. bull. *Aqua bulliens*. Boiling water.
Aq. com. *Aqua communis*. Ordinary water.
Aq. destill. *Aqua destillata*. Distilled water.
Aq. ferv. *Aqua fervens*. Boiling water, hot water.
Aq. fluv. *Aqua fluvialis*. River water.
Aq. font. *Aqua fontana*, seu *Aqua fontis*. Spring water.
Aq. marin. *Aqua marina*. Sea water.
Aq. niv. *Aqua nivosa*. Snow water.
Aq. pluv. *Aqua pluvialis*. Rain water.
Aq. pur. *Aqua pura*. Pure water.
Arg. *Argentum*. Silver.
As. Astigmatism.

B. a. *Balneum arenæ*. A sandbath.
Bals. *Balsamum*. A balsam.
Bb., **Bbds.** *Barbadosensis*. Of Barbadoes.
B. Ch. *Baccalarius chirurgie*. Bachelor of surgery.
Bib. *Bibe*. Drink.
Bis ind. *Bis indies*. Twice a day.
B. M. *Baccalarius medicine*. Bachelor of medicine.
B. M. 1. *Balneum Mariæ*. See *Water-napa* (2d def.). 2. *Balneum marinum*, *Balneum maris*. A sea bath.
Bol. *Bolus*. A bolus.
B. S. Bachelor of surgery.
Bull. *Bulliat*, seu *Bulliant*. Let it (or them) boil.
But. *Butyrum*. Butter.
B. v. *Balneum vaporis*. A vapor bath.

C. *Congius*. A gallon.
C. Centigrade scale of temperature.
Ca. Cathode.
CaCl. Cathodal closure.
CaClC. Cathodal-closure clonus.
CaClTe., **CaCTe.** Cathodal-closure tetanus.
CaD. Cathodal duration.
Cal. *Calometas*. Calomel.
Calef. *Calefactus*. Warmed.
CaO. Cathodal opening.
CaOC. Cathodal-opening clonus.
CaOTe. Cathodal-opening tetanus.
Cap. *Cape*, seu *Capiat*. Take, let the patient take.
Cath. *Catharticus*. Cathartic.
C. c. *Cornu cervi*. Hartshorn.
C. c. *Cucurbitula cruenta*. A wet cup.
C. c. Cubic centimetre.
C. c. u. *Cornu cervi ustum*. Burnt hartshorn.
Cent. Centigrade scale of temperature.
Cgm. Centigramme.
C. G. S. Centimetre-gramme-second (designating a system of physical units).
Ch., **Chart.** *Charta*. 1. Paper. 2. A powder.
Ch. c. *Charta cerata*. Wax paper.
Cl. Closure of an electrical circuit.

C. M. *Chirurgiæ magister*. Master in surgery.
Cm. Centimetre.
C. m. *Cras mane*. To-morrow morning.
C. m. s. *Cras mane sumendus*. To be taken to-morrow morning.
C. n. *Cras nocte*. To-morrow night.
Co. *Compositus*. Compound.
Coch., **Cochl.** *Cochleare*. A spoon, a spoonful.
Cochl. ampl. *Cochleare amplum*. A tablespoonful.
Cochleat. *Cochleatina*. By spoonfuls.
Cochl. infant. *Cochleare infantis*. A teaspoonful.
Cochl. mag. *Cochleare magnum*. A tablespoonful.
Cochl. med., **Cochl. mod.** *Cochleare medium*, *Cochleare modicum*. A dessertspoonful.
Cochl. parv. *Cochleare parvum*. A teaspoonful.
Coct. *Coctio*. A boiling.
Col. *Cola*. Strain.
Col., **Colatur.** *Colatura*. To the liquor strained.
Collut. *Collutorium*. A mouth-wash.
Collyr. *Collyrium*. An eye-wash.
Color. *Coloretur*, seu *Colorentur*. Let it (or them) be colored.
Comp. *Compositus*. Compound.
Concl. *Concisus*. Cut.
Conf. *Confectio*. A confection.
Cong. *Congius*. A gallon.
Cons. *Conserva*. A conserve.
Cons. *Conserva*, seu *Conservetur*. Keep, let it be kept.
Cont., **Contin.** *Continuetur*, seu *Continuentur*. Let it (or them) be continued.
Cont. rem. *Continuetur remedium*. Let the remedy be continued.
Contus. *Contusus*. Bruised.
Coq. *Coque*, seu *coquatur*, seu *coquantur*. Boil, let it (or them) be boiled.
Coq. ad. med. consump. *Coque ad medietatis consumptionem*. Boil down to one half.
Coq. in s. a. *Coque in sufficiente aqua*. Boil in a sufficient quantity of water.
Coq. s. a. *Coque secundum artem*. Boil properly.
Cort. *Cortex*. Bark.
Cox. *Coxa*. The hip.
Cras., **Crast.** *Crasinus*. For to-morrow.
Cuj. *Cujus*. Of which.
Cujul. *Cujuslibet*. Of any.
C. v., **C. vesp.** *Cras vespere*. To-morrow evening.
Cyath. *Cyathus*. A glassful, a cupful.
Cyath. theæ. *Cyathus theæ*. A teacupful.
Cyath. vin. *Cyathus vinarius*. A wineglassful.

D. *Dosis*. A dose.
D. *Dioptre*.
D. D. M. Doctor of dental medicine.
D. D. S. Doctor of dental surgery.
Dearg. pil. *Deargentetur pilule*. Let the pills be silvered.
Deaur. pil. *Deaurentur pilule*. Let the pills be gilded.
Deb. spiss. *Debita spissitudine*. Of the proper consistence.
Dec. *Decanta*. Pour off.
Dec., **Decoct.** *Decoctum*. A decoction.
Decub. *Decubitu*. On lying down (i. e., at bedtime).
De d. in d. *De die in diem*. From day to day.
Deglut. *Deglutiatur*. Let it be swallowed.
Dej. alv. *Dejectiones alvine*. Stools.
Dep. *Depuratus*. Purified.
Dest. *Destilla*. Distill.
Det. *Detur*. Let there (or let it) be given.
Det. in dup., **Det. in 2plo.** *Detur in duplo*. Let twice as much be given.
D. et s. *Detur et signetur*. Let it be given and labeled.
Dieb. alt. *Diebus alternis*. Every second day.
Dieb. tert. *Diebus tertis*. Every third day.
Dig. *Digeratur*. Let it be digested.
Dil. 1. *Diluat*. Let it be diluted. 2. *Dilutus*. Diluted.
Diluc. *Diluendo*. At daybreak.
Dim. *Dimidium*. A half.
D. in p. seq. *Divide in partes æquales*. Divide into equal parts.
Dir. prop. *Directione propria*. With a proper direction.
Div. *Divide*, seu *dividatur*. Divide, let it be divided.
D. M. D. Doctor of dental medicine.
Donec alv. sol. ft. *Donec alvus soluta fuerit*. Till the bowels are opened.
D. p. *Directione propria*. With a proper direction.
Dr. *Doctor*. Doctor.
Grn. *Drachm.* *Drachm.* A drachm.
Dur. dolor. *Durante dolore*. While the pain continues.

Ead. *Eadem* (plur. of *idem*). The same substances.
Eburn. *Eburneus*. Of ivory.

Ejusd. *Ejusdem*. Of the same.
Elect. *Electuarium*. An electuary.
Emp. *Emplastrum*. A plaster.
Emp. vesic. *Emplastrum vesicatorium*. A blister.
En. *Enem.* *Enema*. An enema.
Exhib. *Exhibeatur*, seu *Exhibeantur*. Let it (or them) be administered.
Ext. *Extende*. Spread.
Ext. extr. *Extractum*. An extract.
Ext. sup. alut. moll. *Extende super alutam mollem*. Spread on soft leather.

F. *Fac*, seu *fiat*, seu *fiant*. Make, let there be made.
F. *Fahr.* Fahrenheit scale of temperature.
Fasc. *Fasciculus*. A bundle.
F. C. S. Fellow of the Chemical Society.
Feb. dur. *Febre durante*. While the fever continues.
Febr. *Febris*. Fever.
Fem. intern. *Femoribus internis*. Toward the inner side of the thighs.
F. K. P. S. Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (of Glasgow).
F. h. *Fiat haustus*. Let a draught be made.
Fict. *Fictilis*. Of earthenware.
Filt. *Filtrum*. A filter.
Fist. arm. *Fistula armata*. A clyster apparatus fitted up for use.
F. K. Q. C. P. Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians (in Ireland).
Fl. *Fluidus*. Fluid.
F. l. a. *Fiat lege artis*. Let it be made (or done) properly.
Flor. *Flores*. Flowers.
F. L. S. Fellow of the Linnean Society.
F. m. *Fiat mistura*. Let a mixture be made.
Fol. *Folia*. Leaves.
Form. *Formula*. A formula or prescription.
F. p. *Fiat potio*. Let a potion be made.
F. pil. *F. pil. xij.* *Fiat pilula*, *Fiant pilulae duodecim*. Let a pill (or 12 pills) be made.
F. R. C. P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F. R. C. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F. R. M. S. Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society.
Frust. *Frustillatim*. In small pieces.
F. s. a. *Fiat secundum artem*. Let it be made (or done) skillfully.
Ft. *Foot*.
Ft. *Fiat*, seu *fiant*. Let there be made.
Ft. emp. *Fiat emplastrum*. Let a plaster be made.
Ft. mas. div. in pil. xij. *Fiat massa dividenda in pilulas duodecim*. Make a pill-mass, and divide it into 12 pills.
Ft. pulv. *Fiat pulvis*. Let a powder be made.
F. venas. *F. vs.* *Fiat venesection*. Let the patient be bled.
F. Z. S. Fellow of the Zoological Society.

Garg. *Gargarisma*. A gargle.
Gel. quav. *Gelatina quavis*. In any kind of jelly.
G. g. g. *Gummi guttæ gambæ*. Gamboge.
Gr. *Granum*. A grain.
Gm. *Gramme*.
Grad. *Gradatim*. By degrees.
Grat. *Gratus*. Pleasant.
Gt. *Gtt.* *Gutta*. A drop.
Gum. *Gummi*. Gum.
Gutt. *Gutta*, seu *guttæ*. A drop, or drops.
Guttat. *Guttatim*. By drops.
Gutt. quibusd. *Guttis quibusdam*. With a few drops.

Har. *Harum*. Of these.
Har. pil. sum. ij. *Harum pilularum sumantur duæ*. Let two of these pills be taken.
Haust. *Haustus*. A draught.
Haust. purg. *Haustus purgans*. A purgative draught.
H. d. *H. decub.* *Hora decubitus*. At bedtime.
H. D. L. W. In otology, hearing distance, left ear, for a watch.
H. D. R. W. In otology, hearing distance, right ear, for a watch.
H + Hm. Compound hypermetropic astigmatism.
Hor. decub. *Hora decubitus*. At bedtime.
Hor. interm. *Horis intermediis*. At the intermediate hours.
Hor. som. *Hora somni*. At bedtime.
Hor. un. spat. *Horæ unus spatium*. After the interval of an hour.
H. p. n. *Haustus purgans noster*. Our (*i. e.*, the practitioner's own special) purging draught.
H. s. *Hora somni*. At bedtime.

Id. *Idem*. The same.
Idon. *Idoneus*. Proper.
III-pa. *A tertipara*.
II-pa. *A secundipara*.
In. *Inch*.
Ind. *Indies*. Daily.
Inf. *Infund.* *Infunde*. Infuse.
Infus. *Infusum*. An infusion.
Inj. *Inject.* *Injectio*. An injection.
Inj. enem. *Injectio enema*. Let an enema be injected.
In pulm. In pulmento. In gruel.
I-pa. *A primipara*.
IV-pa. *A quartipara*.

Jul. *Julepum* or *Julapium*. A julep.
Juscul. *Jusculum*. A broth.

Ka. Cathode (used especially in German works).
Kal. ppt. *Kali præparatum*. Potassium carbonate.
Kg. *Kilo*. Kilogramme.

Lag. *Lagena*. A flask.
L. A. H. Licensitate of the Apothecaries' Hall (of Ireland).
Lat. dol. *Lateri dolenti*. To the painful side.
Lb. *Libra*. A pound.
L. Ch. *Licentiatius chirurgia*. Licensitate in surgery.
L. D. S. Licensitate in dental surgery.
Lect. *Lectus*. A bed.
L. F. P. S. Licensitate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (of Glasgow).
Lic. Med. *Licentiatius medicinæ*. Licensitate in medicine.
Lin. *Linim.* *Liniementum*. A liniment.
Liq. *Liquor*. A liquor or solution.
L. K. Q. C. P. Licensitate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians (in Ireland).
L. M. Licensitate in midwifery.
L. M. A. Of the position of the fœtus, left mento-anterior.
L. O. A. Of the position of the fœtus, left occipito-anterior.
Lot. *Lotio*. A lotion.
L. R. C. P. Licensitate of the Royal College of Physicians.
L. R. C. S. Licensitate of the Royal College of Surgeons.
L. S. A. *Licentiatius Societatis Apothecariorum*. Licensitate of the Apothecaries' Society.

M. *Misce*. Mix.
M. *Manipulus*. A handful.
M. *µ.* *Minimum*. A minim.
µ. A micron.
Mac. *Macera*. Macerate.
M + Am. Compound myopic astigmatism.
Man. *Manipulus*. A handful.
Man. pr. *Mane primo*. In the early morning.
M. A. O. Master of the art of obstetrics.
Mass. pil. *Massa pilularum*. A pill-mass.
Matut. *Matutinus*. In (or for) the morning.
M. B. *Medicinæ baccalarius*. Bachelor of medicine.
M. Ch. *Magister chirurgiæ*. Master in surgery.
M. D. *Medicine doctor*. Doctor of medicine.
Md. *Medius*. Middle.
Mgm. *Milligramme*.
Mic. pan. *Mica panis*. Bread-crumbs.
Min. *Minimum*. A minim.
Mist. *Mistura*. A mixture.
Mit. *Mitte*, seu *mittatur*, seu *mittantur*. Send, let it (or them) be sent.
Mitt. sang. *Mitte sanguinem*, seu *Mittatur sanguis*. Bleed, let blood be drawn.
M. K. Q. C. P. Member of the King and Queen's College of Physicians (in Ireland).
M. l. *Macula lutea*. The yellow spot in the retina.
M. L. A. *Mento-læva anterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, left mento-anterior.
M. L. P. *Mento-læva posterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, left mento-posterior.
Mm. *Millimetre*.
Mod. press. *Mod. dict.* *Modo præscripto*, *More dicto*. In the manner directed.
Mor. sol. *Morre solito*. In the usual manner.
M. R. C. P. Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M. R. C. S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M. S. Master in surgery.
M. S. A. Member of the Apothecaries' Society.
Muc. *Mucilago*. Mucilage.

Necn. *Necnon*. Also.
Ne tr. s. num. *Ne tradas sine nummo*. Do not deliver without the money. A private direction given by an apothecary to his assistant.
N. m. *Nux moschata*. Nutmeg.
No. *Numero*. In number; hence, loosely, number.
Noct. *Nocte*. *Nocte*. At night, by night.
Noct. maneq. *Nocte maneq.* At night and in the morning.

O. *Ocularis*. A pint.
O. D. 1. *Oculus dexter*. The right eye. 2. Optic disc.
O. D. A. *Occipito-dextra anterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, right occipito-anterior.
O. D. P. *O. l. D. P.* *Occipito-dextra posterior*, *Occipito-iliacque droite postérieure* (Fr.). Of the position of the fœtus, right occipito-posterior.
Ol. *Oleum*. Oil.
O. L. A. *Occipito-læva anterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, left occipito-anterior.
Ol. lini s. l. *Oleum lini sine igne*. Cold-drawn linseed-oil.
Ol. oliv. *Oleum olivæ*. Olive-oil.
O. L. P. *Occipito-læva posterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, left occipito-posterior.
Ol. res. *Oleoresina*. An oleoresin.
O. m. *Omni mane*. Every morning.
Omni. bid. *Omni biduo*. Every two days.
Omni. bih. *Omni bihorio*. Every two hours.
Omni. hor. *Omni hora*. Every hour.
Omni. man. *Omni mane*. Every morning.
Omni. noct. *Omni nocte*. Every night.
Omni. quad. hor. *Omni quadrante horæ*. Every quarter of an hour.
O. n. *Omni nocte*. Every night.
O. o. o. *Oleum olivæ optimum*. Best olive-oil.
O. S. *Oculus sinister*. Left eye.

Ov. *Ovum*. An egg.

Ox. Oxy mel.

Oz. An ounce. The *z* here is not the letter *z*, but an adaptation of $\frac{1}{2}$, a mediæval mark of abbreviation. The prescription symbol $\frac{1}{2}$, the ounce, and its derivative $\frac{3}{4}$, the drachm, appear to be derived from the *oz*.

P. *Pondere*. By weight.

P. æ. *Par. æq.* *Partes æquales*. Equal parts.

Par. aff. *Pars affecta*. The part affected.

Par. dol. *Pars dolens*. The part in pain.

Part. vic. *Partitis vicibus*. In divided doses.

Past. *Pastil.* *Pastillus*. A pastille.

Per. op. emet. *Peracta operatione enetici*. When the action of the emetic has ceased.

Ph. A pharmacopœia.

Pil. *Pilula*. A pill.

Pil., Pill. *Pilula*. Pills.

Pocill. *Pocillum*. A small cup.

Pocul. *Poculum*. A cup.

Pond. *Pondere*. By weight.

Post sing. sed. liq. *Post singulas sedes liquidas*. After every loose stool.

Pot. *Potio*. A potion.

Pp. A precipitate.

P. p. *Punctum proximum*. The near point.

P. p. a. *Phiala prius agitata*. The bottle having been first shaken.

Ppt. *Preparatus*. Prepared.

P. r. *Punctum remotum*. The far point.

P. rat. æt. *Pro ratione ætatis*. In due proportion to the age of the patient.

P. r. n. *Pro re nata*. For the particular occasion; as the occasion may require.

Pt. Pint.

Pug. *Pugil.* *Pugillus*. A pugil; as much as can be lifted between the fingers and the thumb.

Pulm. *Pulmentum*. Gruel.

Pulv. *Pulvis*, seu *pulveres*. A powder, or powders.

P. U. S. The United States Pharmacopœia.

Q. lib. **Q. p.** *Quantum libet* (seu *libeat*). *Quantum placet* (seu *placeat*). As much as is (or may be) thought fit.

Qq. i. *Quisque*. Every. **2.** *Quoque*. Also.

Qq. hor. *Quaque hora*. Every hour.

Q. s. *Quantum sufficit* (seu *sufficiat*). A sufficient amount.

Quor. *Quorum*. Of which.

Quotid. *Quotidie*. Daily.

Q. v. **Q. vol.** *Quantum vis*, *Quantum volueris*. As much as you will.

R., B. *Recipe*. Take. In the form *R.*, constantly written as the superscription in prescriptions, we appear to have a survival of the old practice of invoking the favoring aid of a divinity—the bar across the tail of the *R* being explained as a remnant of the symbol of Jupiter (J).

R. Réaumur scale of temperature.

Rad. *Radix*. Root.

Ras. *Rasura*. Shavings.

Rect. *Rectificatus*. Rectified.

Redig. in pulv. *Redigatur in pulverem*. Let it be reduced to powder.

Red. in pulv. *Reductus in pulverem*. Reduced to powder.

Reg. umb. *Regio umbilici*. The region of the navel.

Rep., Repet., Rept. *Repetatur*, seu *Repetantur*. Let it (or them) be repeated.

R. M. A. Of the position of the fœtus, right mento-anterior.

R. O. A. Of the position of the fœtus, right occipito-anterior.

R. O. P. Of the position of the fœtus, right occipito-posterior.

S. *Signa*. Label; write directions.

σ. The thousandth part of a second.

S. A. *Secundum artem*. According to art, properly, skillfully.

Sat. *Saturatus*. Saturated.

Scat. *Scatula*. A box.

Se. D. A. *Scapulo-dextra anterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, right scapulo-anterior.

Se. D. P. *Scapulo-dextra posterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, right scapulo-posterior.

Se. L. A. *Scapulo-læva anterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, left scapulo-anterior.

S. D. A. *Sacro-dextra anterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, right sacro-anterior.

S. D. P. *Sacro-dextra posterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, right sacro-posterior.

Sed. *Sedes*. A stool.

Sem. *Semen*. Seed.

Semidr. *Semidrachma*. Half a drachm.

Semih. *Semihora*. Half an hour.

Serv. *Serva*. Keep, preserve.

Sesquih. An hour and a half.

Sig. *Signetur*. Let it be labeled.

Sig. n. pr. *Signa nomine proprio*. Label with its proper name (not a popular name or trade name).

Sing. *Singulorum*. Of each.

Si n. val. *Si non valeat*. If it does not answer.

Si op. sit. *Si opus sit*. If there is need, if necessary.

Si vir. perm. *Si vires permittant*. If the patient's strength will permit.

S. L. A. *Sacro-læva anterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, left sacro-anterior.

S. L. P. *Sacro-læva posterior*. Of the position of the fœtus, left sacro-posterior.

S. n. *Secundum naturam*. According to nature.

Solut. *Solutus*. Dissolved.

Solv. *Solve*. Dissolve.

Sp., Spt. *Spiritus*. Spirit.

Spt. vin. rect. *Spiritus vini rectificatus*. Rectified spirit of wine.

Ss. *Semis*. A half.

S. s. s. *Stratum super stratum*. Layer upon layer.

St. *Stet*, seu *Stent*. Let it (or them) remain unchanged.

Sub fin. coct. *Sub finem coctionis*. Toward the end of the boiling.

Sum. *Sumat*, seu *Sumendum*. Let the patient take, to be taken.

Summ., Summit. *Summitates*. The flowering tops.

Sum. tal. *Sumat talem*. Let the patient take something like this.

Sup. bib. haust. *Superbibendo hausto*. This draught being drank over and above.

S. v. r. *Spiritus vini rectificatus*. Rectified spirit of wine.

Syr. *Syrupus*. A syrup.

Tab. *Tabella*. A tablet.

T. d. *Ter in die*. Three times a day.

Te. Tetanic contraction.

Temp. dext. *Tempori dextro*. To the right temple.

Temp. sinist. *Tempori sinistro*. To the left temple.

Tinct. *Tinctura*. A tincture.

Tn. Tension.

T. o. *Tinctura opii*. Tincture of opium.

T. o. c. *Tinctura opii camphorata*. Camphorated tincture of opium.

Tr. *Tra.* *Tinctura*. A tincture.

Trit. *Tritura*. Triturate.

Troch. *Trochiscus*, seu *Trochisci*. A troche, or troches.

Tus. *Tussis*. A cough.

Ult. præsc. *Ultimum præscriptus*. Last prescribed.

Umb. *Umbilicus*. The navel.

Unc. *Uncia*. An ounce.

Ung. *Unguentum*. An ointment.

Ut dict. *Ut dictum*. As directed.

Utend. *Utendus*. To be used.

Vehic. *Vehiculum*. A vehicle.

Ves. *Vesica*. The bladder.

Vesic. *Vesicatorium*. A blister.

V. f. The visual field.

Vitel. *Vitellus*. Yolk.

Vit. ov. *Vitellum ovi*. Yolk of egg.

Vit. ov. sol. *Vitello ovi solutus*. Dissolved in yolk of egg.

Vitr. *Vitrum*. Glass.

V. o. s. *Vitello ovi solutus*. Dissolved in yolk of egg.

Vs. *Venæsectio*. Venesection.

Y. s. The yellow spot (*macula lutea*). [a, 48.]

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of measurement (see under *Metric system*) has been legalized in Great Britain since 1864, and in the United States since 1866, but has not been adopted in either country to the extent that its superiority over the current system indicates as eminently desirable.

The customary weights and measures now (1894) authorized for use in the United States are based on the metric system, being all derived theoretically from the "national prototype standards" of the metre and the kilogramme, made of platinum-iridium, deposited in the office of Standard Weights and Measures at Washington. The United States *yard* is defined as equal to $\frac{3600}{128}$ metre (the length of the yard being 36 and that of the metre $39\frac{370}{1000}$ inches); the commercial *pound*, or pound avoirdupois, as $\frac{7000}{15432}$ kilogramme (the pound being 7,000 and the kilogramme $15432\frac{35639}{100000}$ grains); and the *gallon* as $3785\frac{434}{1000}$ grammes of distilled water at its maximum density, weighed *in vacuo*.

The United States inch and grain are practically identical with the British inch and grain, although the United States standards of length and weight, based on the inch and the grain, theoretically depend, through the metric system, on the dimensions of the earth, while the British standards depend on the length of the day. A pendulum vibrating once in a second *in vacuo*, at sea-level, in the latitude of London is $39\frac{13829}{1000}$ inches in length, and the British standard *yard* is defined as 36 of such inches. A cubic inch of distilled water at the temperature of 62° Fahr. weighs $252\frac{458}{1000}$ grains, and the British standard *pound troy* is defined as 5,760 of such grains. There is, however, considerable difference between the values of the units of measurement of volume, the United States *gallon* corresponding to that of the old British wine measure, with a capacity of 231 cubic inches, while the British standard *gallon*, or imperial gallon, is defined as the space occupied by 10 pounds avoirdupois (70,000 grains) of distilled water at 62° Fahr., with a capacity of $277\frac{274}{1000}$ inches.

It is to be remembered that, in the convenient decimal notation of the metric system, the *decimetre* (or *dekmetre*), *hectometre*, and *kilometre* (having Greek prefixes) are respectively 10, 100, and 1,000 metres, and the *decimetre*, *centimetre*, and *millimetre* (having Latin prefixes) are $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, and $\frac{1}{1000}$ metre, and that the same prefixes used with *gramme* and *litre* indicate the same multiples and fractions of those units.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Yard.	Fest.	Inches.	Lines.	Metre equiv.
1 yd.	= 3	= 36	= 432	= 9144 metre.
1 ft.	= 12	= 144	= 30'480 centimetres.	
1 in.	= 12	= 2'540 "		
		= 2'116 millimetres.		

1 kilometre = 1093.6 yards (a little under $\frac{1}{2}$ mile [1 mile = 1,760 yards]); 1 metre = 1'0936 yard (a little over $\frac{3}{4}$ foot); 1 centimetre = .3937 inch (a little under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch); 1 millimetre = a little under $\frac{1}{16}$ inch.

WEIGHTS.

The tables of weight in customary pharmaceutical use are modifications of the avoirdupois and troy weights. The apothecary buys his medicines by avoirdupois, but in the United States (as formerly in Great Britain) they are prescribed, compounded, and dispensed by apothecaries' weight, which is substantially troy weight. The latter has, in addition to the *pound*, the *ounce*, and the *grain*, a *pennyweight* (dwt.) of 24 grains, and avoirdupois has a *dram* (dr.), the sixteenth part of an ounce (about 27½ grains), while the *grain*, imported into avoirdupois in the British Pharmacopœia, really belongs to troy weight. Particular care must be taken to avoid confounding the troy ounce of 480 grains with the avoirdupois ounce of $437\frac{1}{4}$ grains. When apothecaries' weight is employed in prescriptions, Roman numerals are used, written after the denomination sign, the letter *i* when alone or final being ordinarily written *i*; thus, $\frac{3}{4}$ j (= 1 ounce), 3 viij (= 8 drachms), $\frac{3}{4}$ ss (= 2½ scruples). For metric and British (avoirdupois) weights Arabic numerals are used, written after the denomination.

Avoirdupois Weight (including Grains).

[Used in the British Pharmacopœia.]

Pound.	Ounces.	Grains.	Met. equiv.
1 lb.	= 16	= 7,000	= 453.59 grammes.
1 oz.	= 437½	= 28.35	
		1 gr.	= 64.8 centigrammes.

1 kilogramme = 2'20462 pounds (a little over $2\frac{1}{4}$ lb.). The pound is a little over $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{16}$ kilogramme.

Compared with imperial measure (British), 1 lb. of distilled water corresponds to $\frac{1}{16}$ gallon, 1 oz. to 1 fl. oz., and 1 gr. to 1'06714 minim.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Scruples.	Grains.	Met. equiv.
1 troy lb.	= 12	= 96	= 288	= 5,760	= 373.24 gms.
	1 (j) = 8	= 24	= 480	= 31.10 "	
		1 (j) = 3	= 480	= 3.89 "	
			1 (j) = 20	= 1.29 "	
				1 (gr. j) = 64.8 cgms.	

1 gramme = 15.43235 grains (a little under 15½ grs.); 1 centigramme = .15432 grain (a little under $\frac{1}{6}$ gr.); 1 milligramme = .01543 grain (a little over $\frac{1}{64}$ gr.).

Compared with apothecaries' fluid measure (United States), 1 pound troy of distilled water corresponds to $12\frac{6207}{1000}$ f 3, 1 ounce troy to 1'0517 f 3, 1 drachm to 1'0517 f 3, and 1 grain to 1'0517 m. As a cubic centimetre of pure water weighs a gramme, the cubic centimetres contained in the pound, ounce, etc., of water correspond to the grammes as given above.

Equivalents of Milligrammes, Centigrammes, and Grammes in Grains.

Mgms.	Grs.	Cgms.	Grs.	Cgms.	Grs.	Gms.	Grs.
1 = .015	1 = .15	15 = 2.31	65 = 10.03	1 = 15.43			
2 = .031	2 = .31	20 = 3.08	70 = 10.80	2 = 30.86			
3 = .046	3 = .46	25 = 3.86	75 = 11.57	3 = 46.30			
4 = .062	4 = .62	30 = 4.63	80 = 12.35	4 = 61.73			
5 = .077	5 = .77	35 = 5.40	85 = 13.12	5 = 77.16			
6 = .092	6 = .92	40 = 6.17	90 = 13.89	6 = 92.60			
7 = .108	7 = 1.08	45 = 6.94	95 = 14.66	7 = 108.03			
8 = .123	8 = 1.23	50 = 7.72	100 = 15.43	8 = 123.46			
9 = .139	9 = 1.39	55 = 8.49	105 = 16.20	9 = 138.90			
10 = .154	10 = 1.54	60 = 9.26	110 = 16.97	10 = 154.32			

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

The relation of the units is identical in the United States and British measures of capacity, except that the pint is 16 fluidounces in the former and 20 in the latter. This makes the corresponding lower denominations much more nearly equal than the higher, for, whereas the British gallon and pint are greater than those of the United States by about one fifth, the United States fluidounce, fluidrachm, and minim are greater than the British by about one twenty-fourth.

Apothecaries' Fluid Measure [United States Measure].

Gal.	Pints.	Fluidounces.	Fluidrachms.	Minims.	Cubic inches.	Met. equiv.
1 C.	= 8	= 128	= 1,024	= 61,440	= 231	= 3.78543 litres.
1 pt.	= 16	= 128	= 7,680	= 28,875	= 473.179	c. cms.
		1 (f 3 j) = 8	= 480	= 1,804.7	= 29.574 "	
			1 (f 3 j) = 60	= 0.2256 = 3.687 "		
			1 (m j) = 0.0038 = .06161 "			

1 litre = 32.814 f 3 (a little over $2\frac{1}{2}$ pints); 1 cubic centimetre (= 1 millilitre) = 16.231 m.

1 United States gallon = .8331 (a little under $\frac{1}{2}$) imperial gallon; 1 United States minim = 1'0414 (a little under $\frac{1}{16}$) imperial minim. The weight of 1 United States gallon of distilled water is 8.3454 lb. avoird., that of 1 fluidounce is 1.043 oz. avoird. (= .9508 troy ounce), and that of 1 minim is .9508 grain.

Imperial Measure of Capacity [British Measure].

Gal.	Pints.	Fluid ounces.	Fluid drachms.	Minims.	Cubic inches.	Met. equiv.
1 C.	= 8	= 160	= 1,280	= 76,800	= 277.274	= 4.54346 litres.
1 pt.	= 20	= 160	= 9,600	= 34,659	= 567.932	c. cms.
		1 fl. oz. = 8	= 480	= 1,733 = 28.397 "		
			1 fl. dr. = 60	= .217 = 3.550 "		
				1 min. = .004 = .05916 "		

1 litre = 35.2154 fl. oz. (a little over $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint); 1 cubic centimetre (= 1 millilitre) = 16.9034 min.

1 imperial gallon = 1.2008 (a little over $1\frac{1}{4}$) United States gallon; 1 imperial minim = .9601 (a little over $\frac{1}{16}$) United States minim. The weight of 1 imperial gallon of distilled water is 10 lb. avoird., that of 1 fluid ounce is 1 oz. avoird., and that of 1 minim is .91146 grains.

THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

Comparison of the Centigrade and Fahrenheit Scales for Temperatures ranging from 32° to 50° C.

C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.
32° = 90°	86° = 98°	41° = 106°	46° = 114.8°				
32.2 = 90	87 = 98.6	41.7 = 107	46.1 = 115				
32.8 = 91	87.2 = 99	42 = 107.6	46.7 = 116				
33 = 91.4	87.8 = 100	42.2 = 108	47 = 116.6				
33.3 = 92	88 = 100.4	42.8 = 109	47.2 = 117				
33.9 = 93	88.3 = 101	43 = 109.4	47.8 = 118				
34 = 93.2	88.9 = 102	43.3 = 110	48 = 118.4				
34.4 = 94	89 = 102.2	43.9 = 111	48.3 = 119				
35 = 95	89.4 = 103	44 = 111.2	48.9 = 120				
35.6 = 96	90 = 104	44.4 = 112	49 = 120.2				
36 = 96.8	90.6 = 105	45 = 113	49.4 = 121				
36.1 = 97	91 = 105.8	45.6 = 114	50 = 122				

For all temperatures, to convert C. degrees to F. degrees, multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32; to convert F. degrees to C. degrees, subtract 32, multiply by 5, and divide by 9. [a, 48.]

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